



**State of Hawaii**

# **CONSOLIDATED PLAN**

FOR PROGRAM YEARS 2010 THROUGH 2014

(July 1, 2010 - June 30, 2015)

January 2010

Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation  
677 Queen Street, Suite 300  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813





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## **I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **A. Summary**

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 State administration of the Home Investment Partnerships (HOME), Emergency Shelter 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 (Plan); this Plan focuses on the Counties of Hawaii, Kauai, and Maui.

The Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation (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.

### **B. Approval Process**

To prepare the Consolidated Plan, HHFDC consults with county government housing agencies, public and private services providers, and other government agencies. HHFDC also conducts public hearings to accept written and oral comments pertaining to the community's needs and to develop priorities for housing, homeless prevention, and community development. Notices inviting the public to attend the hearings and express their views are published in newspapers of general circulation.

Prior to the adoption of the final Consolidated Plan, the HHFDC publishes a notice informing the public of a 30-day comment period during which comments on the draft Consolidated Plan is accepted. The HHFDC considers all public comments before finalizing the Consolidated Plan. The final Consolidated Plan is subject to the approval of the HHFDC's Board of Directors before submission to HUD for approval.

### **C. Action Plan Process**

The HHFDC annually receives funding from HUD under the HOME program, and allocates HOME funds equally to the Counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui. The Hawaii Public Housing Authority (HPHA) annually receives funding from HUD under the ESG and HOPWA programs and works with a selection

committee made up of members from the Continua of Care from the Counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui to determine which agencies will receive those funds. As a requirement to receiving funds from HUD, the HHFDC must submit an annual action plan detailing the activities the Counties and the HPHA plan to carry out using HOME, ESG and HOPWA funds. For Program Year 2009, the HHFDC received \$3,035,377 for HOME activities and the HPHA received \$232,299 for ESG and \$168,039 for HOPWA activities.

For the HOME program, the Counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui utilize the Request for Proposals (RFP) process to solicit proposals from qualified nonprofits for eligible HOME projects. Funding recommendations are based on the needs and strategies identified in the current Consolidated Plan, and approved by the respective County Councils. For the ESG and HOPWA programs, the HPHA makes its selections based on recommendations of the selection committee made up of members of the Counties' Continua of Care. The State of Hawaii will permit pre-awards of up to twenty-five percent of a county's current program year's allocation for eligible activities in order to avoid the interruption of projects and/or services. Pre-awards must be authorized in writing by the State of Hawaii before pre-award costs are incurred. Pre-award costs greater than twenty-five percent will require approval by the local HUD Field Office before the costs are incurred.

The proposed uses of funds are made available for public comment and presented to the HHFDC Board of Directors for approval before being submitted to HUD.

#### **D. Closing Statement**

The Consolidated Plan is a comprehensive planning document identifying the housing needs and priorities for the State of Hawaii over the next five years. The HHFDC consulted with the HPHA, the Counties of Hawaii, Kauai, and Maui, public and private organizations, and conducted consultation public hearings to gather the public's input on the community's needs and prioritization of the use of limited federal funds. The State's Consolidated Plan sets forth the strategies and objectives in addressing these needs and provides a framework for the one-year Action Plans which will detail the specific projects and activities the HPHA and the Counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui will undertake in the coming year.

#### **The goals for Program Years 2010 to 2014 are as follows:**

##### **Goals related to Housing and Special Needs Housing:**

- approximately 300 affordable rental housing or special needs rental housing units will be constructed or preserved;
- tenant-based rental assistance will be provided for 100 families;
- approximately 15 units will be acquired or rehabilitated into new transitional housing units to assist working homeless transition to permanent housing;

- downpayment/closing cost assistance and gap loans will be provided to approximately 30 low-income first-time homeowners;
- project development funds will be provided to produce approximately 40 affordable for-sale housing using a self-help building method;
- approximately 30 affordable for-sale housing will be constructed;
- approximately 20 homebuyer education and counseling sessions will be conducted to improve the purchasing ability of potential first-time homebuyers;
- a housing study to measure progress and needs of the housing market will be completed; and
- effective program administration will be provided.

#### **Goals related to Fair Housing**

- annual fair housing training in Honolulu, Kauai, Maui, Hilo and Kona will be provided to landlords, tenants and the general public;
- annual fair housing training in Honolulu, Kauai, Maui, Hilo and Kona will be provided to non-English Speaking or Limited English speaking groups;
- annual training will be provided to HHFDC and HPHA staff, both new and current employees;
- a local fair housing video will be produced for training and educational purposes;
- an update of the analysis of impediments to fair housing will be completed; and
- fair housing meetings will be attended by the state and county representatives to coordinate and increase fair housing training.

#### **Goals related to Homelessness**

- 6,000 persons experiencing homelessness will have access to safe emergency shelter;
- 3,500 victims of domestic violence will have access to safe emergency shelter;
- 1,850 persons experiencing homelessness will be transitioned into permanent housing;
- 125 persons with HIV/AIDS experiencing homelessness or who are at risk of homelessness will receive financial assistance to pay a portion of the market rental unit costs;
- 1,850 persons with HIV/AIDS will receive housing information and rent/deposit assistance services to achieve housing stability; and
- effective program administration will be provided.

## **II. GENERAL INFORMATION**

The State of Hawaii Consolidated Plan provides a strategy and description of how federal funds will be used to meet the housing and related needs of low- and moderate-income families in the state. The document serves as a plan for the use of U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) funding for the HOME Investment Partnerships

(HOME), Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG), and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) programs. It covers the five-year period from July 1, 2010 through June 30, 2015.

**A. Lead Agency**

The Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation (HHFDC) is the lead agency for overseeing the development of the Consolidated Plan on behalf of the State of Hawaii.

**B. Institutional Structure**

The HHFDC, HPHA and county housing agencies will take the lead in implementing the State Consolidated Plan. As described below, the Consolidated Plan was developed in consultation with an extensive network of public and private organizations involved with the provision of affordable and special needs housing and supportive services. The HHFDC will rely on this network to carry out the strategies set forth in the plan.

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 strengths of the delivery system in the State are derived from the many different entities striving toward one common goal: to provide for more affordable and supportive housing in the State. State, federal, and county agencies, private non-profits, private social service providers, private lenders, and private for-profit developers are partnering to respond to the urgency of the housing situation in Hawaii. Each stakeholder in the delivery system contributes resources and expertise from its specific area of operation.

There are gaps in the delivery system.

- A handful of non-profits have the expertise to develop housing projects expeditiously, utilizing available resources. There is a need to increase the number of qualified non-profit developers, particularly because certain federal funds are set aside or accessible only to nonprofits. Government housing agencies could provide technical assistance to assist nonprofits in building capacity.
- Various government assistance programs have conflicting requirements that constrain the efficient delivery of affordable homes or support services.
- State, county, and nonprofit agencies are faced with staffing vacancies and cutbacks that are hindering timely reviews and approvals.

In overcoming the gaps in the delivery system, an integrated approach will be undertaken to achieve a common vision for housing. Commitment, coordination and collaboration among and within all levels of government, private sector, nonprofits and consumers are necessary.

### **C. Consultation/Coordination**

The HHFDC, HPHA 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 following studies to aid in the development of the Housing and Special Needs Housing and Homelessness sections of the Consolidated Plan:

- 2009 Homeless Point-In-Time Count Report: The Report determines the number and living conditions of the homeless population to provide a current assessment of needs and services; and
- 2006 Hawaii Housing Policy Study: The Study assesses major conditions and trends in the housing market to support housing planning and housing policy development;
- 2003 Analysis of Impediments Study: The Study identifies the existing barriers or impediments to fair housing to provide for the implementation of activities aimed at overcoming the impediments. The County of Hawaii and the City and County of Honolulu recently conducted updates to the 2003 AI to assess progress made and identify continued barriers to impediments to fair housing. The Counties of Kauai and Maui and the State of Hawaii are in the process of updating the Study as it pertains to their respective areas.

The State's HHFDC oversees the affordable housing finance and development in Hawaii, for sale or rent to qualified residents. The State's Hawaii Public Housing Authority oversees the management of federal and state-assisted public housing projects; it also currently administers federal and state programs which provide housing and services for the homeless and other persons with special housing needs. Together, the HHFDC and the HPHA 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, HPHA, and county housing agencies; state health, human services and public safety departments; and nonprofit entities involved with financing, developing and managing housing, and providing supportive services. The HPHA and 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 HPHA conducted a Homeless Point-in-Time Count Report which included a snapshot count of the homeless population and assessment of needs as of January 2009. The HPHA also worked with each of the County's Continuum of Care (CoC) groups to identify priorities for services to the homeless and the gaps in the housing and service delivery systems. The CoCs are an active collaboration of community based representatives of subsidized housing; providers of mental health care, medical care, public health, homeless outreach, substance abuse rehabilitation, and domestic abuse shelters; community policy agents; government housing; concerned citizens; and homeless persons.

The HPHA selected the Maui AIDS Foundation to take the lead in establishing a coordinated approach to serving persons with HIV/AIDS in their housing and service needs. The Maui AIDS Foundation has formed a consortium of providers from each rural county who utilize the HOPWA-provided housing assistance and case management to respond to client needs in all rural counties under a single contract. An additional valuable planning effort is the Hawaii AIDS Housing Coalition which is lead by co-chairs from metropolitan Honolulu and Maui AIDS Foundation. All of the rural AIDS housing organizations belong to the coalition which brings together the City and rural provider agencies and the State and County government representatives. The group meets quarterly.

## **D. Citizen Participation**

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-Bulletin (a newspaper of general circulation) on June 9, 2009. Copies of the public hearing notices, as well as a summary of the public meetings are included in Appendix A. The public hearings were held as follows:

- June 24, 2009, 10:00 a.m., County of Maui, 250 S. High Street, Department of Planning Conference Room, Wailuku, Maui;
- June 25, 2009, 2:00 p.m., State of Hawaii, Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation, 677 Queen Street, Suite 300, Honolulu, Oahu;
- June 29, 2009, 10:00 am, County of Hawaii, Kona International Airport at Keahole, Training Room MOD II, 73-200 Kupipi Street, Kailua-Kona, Hawaii;
- July 1, 2009, 10:00 am, County of Hawaii, Hilo International Airport, Training Room 216, 2450 Kekuanaoa Street, Hilo, Hawaii; and
- July 7, 2009, 10:00 am, Lihue Civic Center, Piikoi Building, 4444 Rice Street, Suite 330, Conference Room A, Lihue, Kauai.

In an effort to reach as many citizens as possible, each of the counties also held public hearings, first to gather input on the needs and priorities for the Plan, and subsequently to accept public comment on their respective draft Consolidated Plans:

May 4, 2009, Hana, County of Maui;  
May 7, 2009, Lanai City, Lanai, County of Maui;  
May 12, 2009, Kaunakakai, Molokai, County of Maui;  
May 14, 2009, Wailuku, County of Maui;  
July 7, 2009, Lihue, County of Kauai;  
September 3, 2009, Wailuku, Maui;  
September 8, 2009, Pahoa, County of Hawaii;  
September 8, 2009, Pahala, County of Hawaii;  
September 9, 2009, Hilo, County of Hawaii;  
September 10, 2009, Kona, County of Hawaii;  
September 10, 2009, Honokaa, County of Hawaii; and  
October 26, 2009, Lihue, County of Kauai.

On November 6, 2009, HHFDC published public notices to solicit written comments on the draft Consolidated Plan. The public notice and copies of the draft Plan were available for review at regional libraries throughout the state, the county housing offices, the offices of HPHA and HHFDC, and on the HHFDC's website at [www.hawaii.gov/dbedt/hhfdc](http://www.hawaii.gov/dbedt/hhfdc). A copy of the public notice is included in Appendix A. No comments were received during the 30-day public comment period.

**E. Period of Plan / Submission Date**

This Consolidated Plan is being submitted to HUD in January, 2010. It will be in effect starting July 1, 2010 for five program year periods, ending June 30, 2015.

**F. Geographic Area**

Information on General Geographic Area / Specific Target Areas: The State Consolidated Plan covers the State of Hawaii. However, since the City and County of Honolulu submits a separate Consolidated Plan, the State Consolidated Plan focuses on the Counties of Hawaii, Kauai, and Maui. The State Consolidated Plan does not target specific areas in the Counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui.

**G. Low-Income and Minority Concentration Areas**

Please refer to the Consolidated Plans of each county for this information. Appendix B of this Consolidated Plan contains maps of the Low- and Moderate-Income Areas of the Counties of Hawaii, Kauai, and Maui.

### III. HOUSING AND SPECIAL NEEDS HOUSING

#### A. Housing and Special Needs Housing Goals

##### 1. Housing and Special Needs Housing Goals – Logic Model

**CHART 1 – HOUSING AND SPECIAL NEEDS HOUSING GOALS (State of Hawaii)**

GOAL	PROBLEM/ NEED	INPUTS/ RESOURCES	OBJ #	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT YEAR	OUTPUT GOALS	OUTCOMES
Promote decent affordable housing	Shortage of affordable rental units for low-income families	HOME	HR-1	Construct affordable rental housing	2010	20 units	4,040 unit years of affordability in rental projects
					2011	72 units	
					2012	50 units	
					2013	10 units	
					2014	50 units	
					TOTAL	202 units	
	Shortage of affordable rental units for special needs populations	HOME	HR-2	Provide tenant-based rental assistance	2010	20 HH	100 low-income households pay more affordable rents
					2011	20 HH	
					2012	20 HH	
					2013	20 HH	
					2014	20 HH	
					TOTAL	100 HH	
	Shortage of affordable rental units for special needs populations	HOME	HR-3	Construct affordable rental housing for special needs populations	2010	0 units	2,880 unit years of affordability in rental projects
					2011	0 units	
					2012	60 units	
2013					54 units		
2014					30 units		
TOTAL	144 units						

**CHART 1 – HOUSING AND SPECIAL NEEDS HOUSING GOALS (State of Hawaii)**

GOAL	PROBLEM/ NEED	INPUTS/ RESOURCES	OBJ #	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT YEAR	OUTPUT GOALS	OUTCOMES
Strengthen communities	Shortage of rental units available to support homeless with transitional housing needs	HOME	H-1	Develop (new construction or rehab of existing bldgs.) new transitional housing units to assist victims of domestic violence or the working homeless.	2010	0 units	360 unit years of transitional housing
					2011	0 units	
					2012	4 units	
					2013	5 units	
					2014	9 units	
					TOTAL	18 units	
Increase Homeownership Opportunities	Shortage of affordable for-sale inventory	HOME	HO-1	Construct affordable for-sale housing	2010	7 HH	33 low-income households become homeowners
					2011	16 HH	
					2012	0 HH	
					2013	10 HH	
					2014	0 HH	
					TOTAL	33 HH	
	Shortage of affordable for-sale inventory	HOME	HO-2	Provide project development funds to carry out projects that produce affordable housing using a self-help building method	2010	0 HH	40 low-income first-time homeowners
2011					0 HH		
2012					20 HH		
2013					0 HH		
2014					20 HH		
TOTAL	40 HH						

**CHART 1 – HOUSING AND SPECIAL NEEDS HOUSING GOALS (State of Hawaii)**

GOAL	PROBLEM/ NEED	INPUTS/ RESOURCES	#	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT YEAR	OUTPUT GOALS	OUTCOMES		
Increase Homeownership Opportunities	Lack of affordable financing costs to purchase existing homes	HOME	HO-3	Provide downpayment/closing cost assistance and gap loans through various county home-buyer loan programs	2010	8 HH	30 low-income first-time homeowners		
					2011	7 HH			
					2012	5 HH			
					2013	5 HH			
					2014	5 HH			
					TOTAL	30 HH			
	Lack of education and counseling for potential homebuyers	HOME	HO-4	Provide homebuyer education and counseling sessions	2010	4 sessions	20 training sessions, from which 50% of participants become homeowners, 25% improve purchasing ability, 25% decline to purchase.		
					2011	4 sessions			
					2012	4 sessions			
					2013	4 sessions			
					2014	4 sessions			
TOTAL					20 sessions				
Carry out high standards of ethics, management and accountability	Appropriate, efficient, and effective use of funds	HOME	HA-1	Provide effective program administration	2010		Program timeliness in committing and expending funds		
					2011				
					2012				
					2013				
					2014				
					TOTAL	N/A			
					HA-2	Conduct housing study to measure progress and needs of the housing market	2010	1 study	Better service community through program enhancement made possible by current data from study
							2011	0 study	
							2012	0 study	
							2013	0 study	
							2014	0 study	
TOTAL	1 study								

2. Housing and Special Needs Housing Goals – Narrative

During the 2010-2015 planning period, HOME funds will be utilized to achieve the following goals:

- **Goal: Promote Decent and Affordable Housing.** HOME funds will be leveraged to construct approximately 202 affordable rental housing units and 144 affordable rental units for special needs populations. HOME funds will also be used to provide tenant-based rental assistance for approximately 100 low-income households to enable them to secure affordable housing in communities of their choice.
- **Goal: Strengthen Communities.** During the 5-year period covered by this Consolidated Plan, HOME funds will be leveraged to strengthen and stabilize neighborhoods and communities in areas of greatest need in all counties. HOME funds are expected to produce approximately 18 transitional housing units for victims of domestic violence or working families who are homeless, to transition them into permanent housing and help to reduce the number of homeless persons statewide.
- **Goal: Increase Homeownership Opportunities.** HOME funds will provide downpayment / closing cost assistance and gap loans for approximately 30 first-time homeowners. HOME funds will also be used to assist approximately 40 low-income homeowners under the self-help housing method and leveraged to construct approximately 33 for-sale housing units. In addition, 20 homebuyer education and counseling sessions will be provided to improve the purchasing ability of potential homebuyers.
- **Goal: Carry Out High Standards of Ethics, Management and Accountability.** Carry out high standards of ethics, management and accountability in the administration of HOME funds. The HHFDC will strive to effectively administer the HOME program as measured by the timely commitment and expenditure of funds. HOME funds will also be used to conduct a housing study in order to measure progress and obtain current data on housing needs and conditions.

The Counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui along with the HHFDC will ensure HOME Program compliance and effective Program administration through appropriate, efficient and effective use of its HOME funds.

The Counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui, along with the HHFDC and HPHA will continue its efforts to measure progress and needs of the

housing market by conducting one (1) housing study during each planning period to evaluate housing problems, needs and to develop goals.

**B. Housing and Special Needs Housing Priorities**

1. Housing Priority Chart

Table III-1 (HUD Table 2A): Priority Housing Needs

HOUSING TYPE (households)		PRIORITY NEED LEVEL High, Medium, Low		UNMET NEED
RENTER	Small Related (2 to 4)	0 – 30%	High	599
		31 – 50%	High	296
		51 – 80%	High	421
	Large Related (5 or more)	0 – 30%	High	191
		31 – 50%	High	119
		51 – 80%	High	143
	Elderly	0 – 30%	High	380
		31 – 50%	High	122
		51 – 80%	High/Medium	131
	All Other	0 – 30%	High	595
		31 – 50%	High	217
		51 – 80%	High	297
OWNER	Small Related	0 – 30%	High	285
		31 – 50%	High	179
		51 – 80%	High	516
	Large Related	0 – 30%	High/Medium	71
		31 – 50%	High/Medium	71
		51 – 80%	High	226
	Elderly	0 – 30%	High	425
		31 – 50%	High	302
		51 – 80%	High	421
	All Other	0 – 30%	High	262
		31 – 50%	High	82
		51 – 80%	High	172

2. Prioritization of Housing Needs

Drawing on CHAS data and information in the 2006 Hawaii Housing Policy Study, each county has prioritized their housing needs. The Priority Housing Needs table is shown above. All counties within the State of Hawaii experience a shortage of affordable housing, and as such, the Counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui have assigned high or medium priorities to housing for all types of households with incomes under the 80% of area median income. This includes rental and homeownership

housing for small related, large related, elderly, and other special needs households.

In summary, the need for housing for all households earning under 80% of the median is a critical need in the counties. Many low-income families are increasingly overburdened by escalating rental housing costs and are affected by inadequate housing inventory. High unemployment, rising costs, declining property values, escalating home foreclosures, and a weakened economy exert additional pressures on families to find and retain affordable housing. The gap between the cost of housing and the amount that families can afford to pay for shelter is increasing. Input during the consultation process emphasized the provision of quality, affordable housing with a mix of both homeownership and rental choices for low-income households. Community input also indicated that given the lack of affordable housing in general, affordable housing for special needs populations was increasingly difficult to obtain, and sorely needed. The Counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui and the State of Hawaii allocate the HOME, ESG and HOPWA funds according to criteria emphasizing high priority activities, consistency with the Consolidated Plan, and project readiness (i.e., site control and funding sources or commitments in place.).

3. Special Needs Housing Priority Chart

Table III-2 identifies the priority special needs housing needs for the State of Hawaii. It should be noted that the designation for the Priority Need Level column is related to the anticipated expenditure level of HUD funds by the State and not necessarily the overall need.

**TABLE III-2 (HUD Table 2A)  
Prioritization of Housing Needs Among Special Needs Subpopulations**

SPECIAL NEEDS SUBPOPULATIONS	PRIORITY NEED LEVEL High, Medium, Low
Elderly	High
Frail Elderly	High/Medium
Persons with Severe Mental Illness	High
Persons with Developmental Disabilities	Medium/Low
Persons with Physical Disabilities	High
Persons with Alcohol/Other Drug Addictions	High/Medium
Persons with HIV/AIDS	High/Medium
Youth, including Youth Exiting Foster Care	High/Medium
Probationers, Parolees, & Ex-offenders	High/Medium

4. Prioritization of Special Housing Needs

Special Needs subpopulations include the elderly; frail elderly; those with severe mental illness; persons with disabilities; persons with alcohol or other drug addictions; persons with HIV/AIDS; youth exiting the foster care system; victims of domestic violence; probationers, parolees and ex-offenders re-entering the general population; and others.

**C. Obstacles to Housing Priorities**

The Counties recognize the obstacles in trying to meet priority housing and special needs housing of lower-income households in a high cost market. One major obstacle is the lack of public funds that are typically needed to subsidize the development of affordable housing units. Very high land and construction costs have distanced the housing market further away from lower-income households. The lack of infrastructure and land suitable for housing construction also restrict opportunities to build additional affordable housing. Finally, community acceptance of affordable housing projects and the lengthy land use entitlement and permitting process are also obstacles.

**D. Housing and Special Needs Housing Needs**

1. Estimate of housing need for 2010-2015

Statewide, approximately 29,900 new units are needed to meet overall housing demand. This estimate of housing need includes the existing “pent up” demand for housing which is assumed to be satisfied over 20 years, as well as anticipated demand based on the formation of new households.

Table III-3 provides estimates of statewide housing need by income group. The estimates are based on a Housing Supply/Demand Model which was formulated as part of the Hawaii Housing Policy Study, 2006 Update.

Households with incomes at 80 percent of the HUD median income and below are estimated to be in need of rental housing and households with incomes between 80 percent and 140 percent of the HUD median income are estimated to be in need of affordable for-sale housing. By 2015, approximately 17,400 affordable rental housing units and nearly 6,800 affordable for-sale units are projected to be needed.

**Table III-3. Projected Housing Need by Income Group, 2015**

<b>% of HUD Median Income</b>	<b>Honolulu</b>	<b>Maui</b>	<b>Hawaii</b>	<b>Kauai</b>	<b>State</b>
<30 %	3,922	1,093	1,287	414	6,716
30-50%	1,573	696	514	174	2,957
50-80%	5,397	732	1,186	409	7,724
80-120%	3,842	724	603	350	5,519
120-140%	831	106	119	207	1,263
140-180%	1,986	485	410	60	2,941
>180%	1,629	305	695	175	2,804
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,180</b>	<b>4,141</b>	<b>4,814</b>	<b>1,789</b>	<b>29,924</b>

2. Housing Problems

The U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) consolidated housing data from the U.S. Census 2000 and produced data tables on housing problems, affordability and special housing needs for the state and for each county. The tables provide information on Renter and Owner households according to the following income categories: households with incomes under 30% of the median, households with incomes between 30% and 50% of median, households with incomes between 50% and 80% of the median, and households with incomes above 80% of median. These tables are provided in Appendix C – CHAS Data Tables. In brief, the following trends emerge:

- The lower the income, the greater the housing problem. More specifically, 43% of all households in Hawaii had housing problems: 55% of households with incomes between 50%-80% of median had problems; 67% of household between 30%-50% had problems; and 72% of households with incomes below 30% of median had problems.
- Large related households, both renters and homeowners, show the highest rates of housing problems. Among large related households with incomes below 30% of median, 94% of renters and 90% of homeowners experienced problems. Among all large related households in the State, 71% of renters and 59% of owners experienced problems.
- Housing affordability is a problem. Nearly one-third (32%) of Hawaii’s households were cost-burdened, with housing costs that exceed 30% of their income. 30% of all owners and 35% of all renters were cost-burdened.

Data from CHAS 2000 was analyzed to determine if racial or ethnic groups experienced a disproportionately greater need for any income category in comparison to the needs of that category as a whole. HUD considers disproportionately greater need to exist when the percentage of persons in a category of need who are members of a particular racial or ethnic group is at least ten percentage points higher than the percentage of persons in the category as a whole.

The tables in Appendix C demonstrate that there is no disproportionate need within the Hispanic; White, Non-Hispanic; Black, Non-Hispanic; and Asian, Non-Hispanic households in the State of Hawaii. In the Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic category, the data indicates a disproportionately greater need for owners with incomes at or below 30% of the median family income.

The extent of crowding (defined as 1.01 or more persons per room) decreased from 22 percent in 1992 to 8 percent in 2006 (see Table III-4). This downward trend is anticipated to continue as household sizes decrease, but may change with any prolonged economic downturn. The statewide percentage of households that were overcrowded or doubled up (defined as multiple families in one household) also decreased from 30 percent in 1992 to 15 percent in 2006.

**Table III-4.**  
**Household Composition and Crowding by County, 1992, 1997, 2003, 2006**

County	Year	Total Households	Crowding Indicators <sup>b</sup>	
			Percent overcrowded persons or more per room)	Percent of households that are overcrowded or doubled up <sup>c</sup>
<b>Honolulu</b>	1992	247,349	23%	32%
	1997	272,234	11%	27%
	2003	292,003	10%	23%
	2006	303,149	8%	15%
<b>Maui</b>	1992	34,266	27%	26%
	1887	39,252	10%	25%
	2003	43,687	11%	18%
	2006	49,484	8%	15%
<b>Hawaii</b>	1992	39,789	19%	26%
	1997	46,271	8%	24%
	2003	54,644	7%	18%
	2006	61,213	7%	16%
<b>Kauai</b>	1992 <sup>a</sup>	16,981	17%	26%
	1997	18,817	9%	25%
	2003	20,260	6%	21%
	2006	21,971	7%	16%
<b>Total</b>	1992	338,385	22%	30%
	1997	376,574	10%	27%
	2003	410,794	10%	22%
	2006	435,818	8%	15%
a. Pre-Hurricane Iniki b. Data weighed by household size after 2003. c. Based on 1.01 persons or more per room or multiple families in one household  Source: Hawaii Housing Policy Study, 2006 Update, Table A-6b, page 51				

3. Families on the Public Housing Waiting List

The number of families on the public housing waiting list is an indicator of the need for affordable rental housing opportunities. As of January 1, 2009, there were 8,834 households on the waiting list for federal low-rent public housing statewide. (Households on the public housing wait list may also be on the wait list for Section 8 tenant-based assistance.) Demographic information for households on the public housing waiting list is shown in Table III-5.

**Table III-5. Households on Public Housing Waiting List as of January 1, 2009**

<b>Wait List for Federal Low-Rent Public Housing</b>	<b># of Families</b>	<b>% of Total Families</b>
Waiting list total	8,834	
Extremely low income (<= 30% AMI)	7,457	84.41%
Very low income (>30% but <=50% AMI)	1,170	13.24%
Low income (>50% but <80% AMI)	177	2.00%
Families with children	4,504	50.98%
Elderly families	1,797	20.34%
Families with disabilities	1,774	20.08%
White	1,456	16.48%
Hispanic	589	6.67%
Black	203	2.30%
American Indian, etc.	105	1.19%
Asian/Pacific Islander/Other	7,070	80.03%
<b>Characteristics by Bedroom Size</b>		
1 BR	3,911	44.27%
2 BR	3,277	37.10%
3 BR	1,339	15.16%
4 BR	227	3.14%
5 BR	30	.34%
5+ BR	0	.00%

Source: Hawaii Public Housing Authority, Annual and Five-Year Plan, Fiscal Years 2010-2014

4. Families on Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Waiting List

The number of families on the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher waiting list is also an indicator of the need for affordable rental housing opportunities. The State and each of the four counties administer Section 8 tenant-based assistance programs and maintain waiting lists for the program. In 2009, approximately 17,020 families were on the waiting lists statewide. Demographic information for households on the waiting list by State and by counties is shown in Table III-6.

**Table III-6. Households on Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Waiting List, 2009**

<b>HPHA (Honolulu)</b> (as of January 2009)			<b>HAWAII</b> (as of August 2009)		<b>HONOLULU</b> (as of January 2009)		<b>KAUAI</b> (as of Sept 2009)		<b>MAUI</b> (as of July 2009)	
<b>Wait List</b>	<b># of Families</b>	<b>% of Total Families</b>	<b># of Families</b>	<b>% of Total Families</b>	<b># of Families</b>	<b>% of Total Families</b>	<b># of Families</b>	<b>% of Total Families</b>	<b># of Families</b>	<b>% of Total Families</b>
Waiting list	4,252		4,357		5,499		733		2,179	
Extremely low income (<= 30% AMI)	4,016	94.40%	2,668	61%	5,061	92%	499	59%	1,786	82%
Very low income (>30% but <=50% AMI)	205	4.80%	1,515	35%	331	6%	228	31%	387	18%
Low income (>50% but <80% AMI)	31	0.07%	174	4%	0	0%	6	0%	6	0%
Families with children	1,508	35.50%	2,366	54%	2,927	53%	399	54%	1,201	55%
Elderly families	261	6.10%	275	6%	616	11%	58	8%	195	9%
Families with disabilities	691	16.30%	446	10%	1,693	31%	167	23%	649	30%
White	786	18.60%	1,656	38%	880	16%	288	39%	852	39%
Hispanic	358	8.40%	530	12%					253	12%
Black	109	2.60%	88	2%	157	3%	19	3%	81	4%
American Indian/Alaska Native	51	1.20%	88	2%	42	1%	13	2%	77	4%
Asian/Pacific Islander/Other	3,306	77.80%	2,268	52%	4,420	80%	388	53%	1,259	53%
Wait List	Closed since 8/29/08		Open		Open		Open		Open	

5. Special Needs Housing

Special Needs subpopulations include the elderly; frail elderly; those with severe and persistent mental illness; persons with developmental disabilities; persons with physical disabilities; persons with alcohol or other drug addictions; persons with HIV/AIDS; youth exiting the foster care system; probationers, parolees, and ex-offenders re-entering the general population; and others.

**Table III-7. Supportive Housing Needs**

<b>Special Needs Group</b>	<b>Households in Need of Supportive Housing</b>
1. Elderly	2,081
2. Frail Elderly	219
3. Persons with Severe Mental Illness	11,100
4. Developmentally Disabled	14
5. Physically Disabled	Unknown
6. Persons with Alcohol or Other Drug Addiction	Unknown
7. Persons with HIV/AIDS	600 – 1,600
8. Youth	150+
9. Probationers, Parolees, and Ex-Offenders	870
10. Other	

Sources: State DBEDT, The Data Book 2007  
 State Executive Office on Aging, Hawaii State Plan on Aging, 2008-2011  
 SMS Research, 2006 Hawaii Housing Policy Study  
 State Council on Developmental Disabilities  
 State DOH Adult Mental Health Division, Community Housing Plan, November 2007  
 State DOH Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division, Treatment Needs Assessment, 2007  
 University of Hawaii's Hawaii AIDS Clinical Research Program, Statewide HIV/AIDS Medical Care Needs Assessment  
 State DHS, SSD, FY09 Annual Progress and Services Report, 2008  
 State Judiciary System

Elderly and Frail Elderly Households

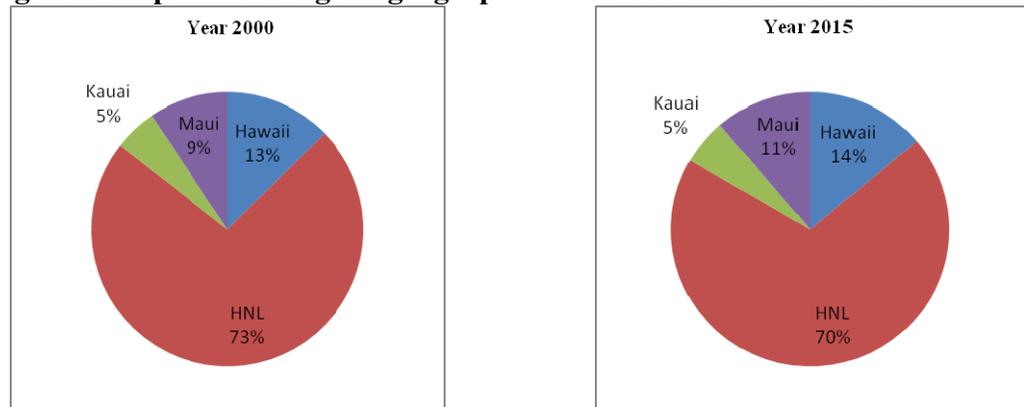
The 2007 estimated population of persons 65 years and over was 183,994, which accounted for 14.3 percent of the state's total population. There were an estimated 29,401 persons 85 years and over (2.2 percent of the total population). These percentages of elderly population are significantly higher than April 1, 2000, when the population 65 years and over accounted for 13.3 percent of the total, and the population 85 years and over accounted for 1.4 percent of the total population.<sup>1</sup>

Over the past two decades, the majority of older adults (defined as 60 years of age or older) resided in the City and County of Honolulu. In 2000, 73 percent of older adults resided in the City and County of Honolulu; 13 percent in Hawaii County; 9 percent in Maui County; and 5 percent in Kauai County. Projections indicate that the proportion of older

<sup>1</sup> Hawaii State Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism (DBEDT), The State of Hawaii Data Book 2007, Table 1.31

adults residing in the City and County of Honolulu will decrease to under 70 percent by the year 2015. Hawaii and Maui counties will see increases by the year 2015 to 14 percent and 11 percent, respectively. The proportion of older adults residing in Kauai is expected to remain about the same.<sup>2</sup>

**Figure 1. Expected change in geographic distribution of older adults**



According to U.S. Census 2000 data, the State has a total of 79,109 elderly one or two person households, comprising 20 percent of the total households. Of the total elderly households, renters comprise 30 percent or 23,428 and owners comprise 70 percent or 55,681 households. Forty-eight percent of the renter households reported housing problems, while 25 percent of the owner households reported housing problems.<sup>3</sup>

There is an estimated annual need for nearly 2,300 units for elderly households to the Year 2030. About 59 percent of that demand will be for purchased units and the rest will all be for rentals.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Executive Office on Aging, Hawaii State Department of Health, Hawaii State Plan on Aging: 2008-2011, June 2007

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Census 2000 Summary File 3, PCT2. Non-family Households by Sex of Householder Living Alone by Age of Householder

<sup>4</sup> SMS Research, Hawaii Housing Policy Study, 2006: Housing Issues for Senior Citizens, February 2007, pp. 15-17

**Table III-8. Demand for Elderly Households, Forecast for 2030 by County**

2030	County of Residence				State
	Honolulu	Hawaii	Kauai	Maui	
New Elderly Households*	97,524	18,521	6,979	18,714	141,738
New units with amenities needed by 2030**	38,799	8,398	2,644	4,480	54,816
For owners***	21,435	6,301	1,971	2,410	32,560
For renters	17,364	2,097	673	2,070	22,256
Additional need per year:****					
For owners	893	263	82	100	1,357
For renters	724	87	28	86	927

\* DBEDT Estimated elderly population in 2030 minus elderly population in 2006.

\*\* Percent units with amenities from Table 20, times 2030 estimate elderly households above.

\*\*\* Based on distribution in Table 20.

\*\*\*\* Estimates in lines above divided by 24 years between 2006 and 2030.

Source: SMS Research, Hawaii Housing Policy Study, 2006: Housing Issues for Senior Citizens, February 2007, Table 21, page 16

Some elderly residents may need services to assist them with daily life. Disabilities and health conditions may cause some of them to be unable to perform the basic tasks of daily living. The Hawaii Housing Policy Study, 2006 Demand Survey measured need for life management assistance, help with regular daily household chores and personal care. The type of assistance measured included:

- Activities of Daily Living (ADLs) which include assistance with eating, bathing, getting dressed, getting in or out of bed, or getting to the toilet
- Instrumental Activities for Daily Living (IADLs) which include preparing meals, taking medications, making phone calls or managing money
- Heavy chores like cleaning inside the oven, waxing the floor, or doing yard work
- Light chores like doing the laundry, housecleaning, changing linens, or emptying the trash
- Transportation including the need for an escort when going outside the house or the need for rides to doctors' appointments, shopping, etc.

Table III-9 shows the need for life management services across Hawaii's four counties. Honolulu had the highest need for transportation and heavy chore services. Those items seem to be more common among elderly with fewer needs -- people who are likely to remain in unassisted units with some chore services. The County of Kauai anchors the other end of the scale, with the State's highest need for assistance with IADLs and ADLs.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

**Table III-9. Life Management Needs for Elderly Households by County**

	County of Residence				State
	Honolulu	Hawaii	Kauai	Maui	
Pct that have life mgmt needs	9.4%	11.6%	8.8%	7.7%	9.5%
Of those that have need...					
transportation	66.6%	53.3%	50.5%	57.1%	63.4%
heavy chores	71.6%	62.8%	62.6%	66.8%	69.6%
light chores	56.7%	48.6%	52.4%	64.8%	55.9%
IADLs	50.3%	46.0%	58.9%	58.5%	50.6%
ADLs	30.9%	36.7%	38.6%	27.9%	31.9%

Note: Base for Table is all Hawaii households with persons 62 years of age or older and interested in moving.

Persons with Disabilities

The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 defines disability as a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities (i.e., caring for one’s self, performing manual tasks, walking, seeing, hearing, speaking, breathing, learning, and working). The three categories of individuals with disabilities are: 1) individuals who have a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities; 2) individuals who have a record of a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of the individual’s major life activities; and 3) individuals who are regarded as having such an impairment, whether they have the impairment or not. Impairments include physiological disorders or conditions, cosmetic disfigurement, anatomical loss, and mental or psychological disorders.

Data from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2007 American Community Survey estimates that 13.3 percent or 152,663 of Hawaii’s 1,147,845 population 5 years and over have one or more disabilities.

**Table III-10. Population Estimates by Type of Disabilities, State of Hawaii**

Type of disability	5 to 15 years		16 to 64 years		65+ years	
	# of ind.	% of pop.	# of ind.	% of pop.	# of ind.	% of pop.
Any disability	7,462	4.4%	78,697	9.8%	65,885	37.6%
Sensory disability	1,865	1.1%	18,470	2.3%	26,459	15.1%
Physical disability	1,357	0.8%	44,970	5.6%	47,836	27.3%
Mental disability	5,596	3.3%	27,303	3.4%	22,429	12.8%
Self-care disability	1,018	0.6%	11,242	1.4%	15,770	9.0%
Go-outside-home disability	---	---	20,076	2.5%	30,840	17.6%
Employment disability	---	---	42,561	5.3%	---	---

Source: 2005-2007 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S1801

HUD provides CHAS data on Housing Problems for Persons with Mobility and Self-Care Limitations for Hawaii and each county; please see Appendix C.

The Hawaii Olmstead Implementation Plan (October 1, 2004) notes that despite the increasing number of persons with disabilities, Hawaii's bed count in hospitals and nursing homes have remained stable. The Olmstead Task Force identified the need to support individuals with disabilities to live in the community as independently as possible. More information, more time, more funds, and improved coordination between government agencies and the private sector are necessary to address issues related to housing, transportation, support services, and work opportunities.

#### Persons with Developmental Disabilities (DD) or Mental Retardation (MR)

In 2008, there were a total of 2,426 adults with DD/MR who were living in various residential settings. Of that number, 2,230 lived with their family and 196 lived in settings other than with family. There were 14 individuals who wanted to live independently in their own home (with or without supports), but would require a rental subsidy to help pay for rent. These individuals lived with their family, relatives, in an Adult Residential Care Home (ARCH) or Adult Foster Home (AFH), or were homeless, but remained in their current living situation due to limited resources to assist them to live independently. Although the process may be in place to address the individual's choice of residential setting, there may be limited or no resources to support the individual in that particular residential setting. There are rental considerations regarding deposits and monthly rental payments. Limited resources in the areas of Section 8 vouchers, low cost rentals, and rental subsidies, and the high cost of living in Hawaii make it challenging for individuals with DD/MR to obtain housing to live independently.<sup>6</sup>

#### Persons with Severe Mental Illness

According to the State Department of Health, Adult Mental Health Division (AMHD), approximately 86 percent of eligible persons with severe and persistent mental illness in Hawaii have extremely low incomes (i.e., incomes at or below 30 percent of median income) and are, therefore, in need of housing assistance. As many as 11,100 persons with severe and persistent mental illness are in need of housing assistance, based on their income. AMHD developed this estimate using the following step by step methodology:

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<sup>6</sup> State of Hawaii Department of Health, State Council on Developmental Disabilities, "Final Report to the Twenty-Fifth Legislature, State of Hawaii 2009, Pursuant to Section 2 of Act 040, Session Laws of 2007 Entitled, "A Bill for an Act Relating to Developmental Disabilities" Requiring the State Council on Developmental Disabilities to Submit a Final Report on the Number of Individuals with Developmental Disabilities or Mental Retardation Who Choose to Live Independently, the Financial Impact on the State, and Findings and Recommendations as Provided by Act 303, Session Laws of Hawaii 2006 and the Financial Impact Act 303 Has Had on the State", December 2008

1. SSI and SSDI benefits serve as a proxy to identify extremely low-income consumers served by the public mental health system. People receiving SSI and/or SSDI benefits have below poverty level financial resources and thus have great difficulty obtaining affordable housing. In FY 2006, AMHD provided services to 11,217 adults including 9,600 persons who were receiving SSI and/or SSDI. It is estimated these 9,600 individuals will need subsidized housing/rental assistance.
2. AMHD estimates there are approximately 1,500 homeless persons with severe and persistent mental illness who are not accounted for in AMHD's database. Virtually all of these individuals are in need of housing assistance.
3. The sum of these two estimates, which are presumed unduplicated, is the conservative estimate of 11,100 persons with severe and persistent mental illness in need of housing assistance.<sup>7</sup>

#### Substance Abuse Population

In 2004, the statewide total number of persons estimated to be in need of alcohol and/or drug treatment is 85,468 representing an increase of approximately 10 percent from 1998 to 2004.<sup>8</sup>

According to providers, there is a need for more clean and sober housing during the recovery period. The greatest need is for clean and sober houses for women with children; the second greatest need is for clean and sober houses for women.

About 25.8 percent of the 2,514 unsheltered homeless persons identified in the 2009 point-in-time (PIT) count were determined to be chronically homeless. HUD defines the chronically homeless to be: An *unaccompanied individual* with a disabling condition, who has either been continuously homeless for at least one (1) year OR has had at least four (4) episodes of homelessness in the past three (3) years. A disabling condition is defined by HUD as a diagnosable substance use disorder, serious mental illness, developmental disability, or chronic physical illness or disability, including the co-occurrence of two or more of these conditions. In addition, a person must be sleeping in a place not meant for human habitation (e.g., living on the streets) or in an emergency shelter during the entire period(s) of homelessness.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> State Department of Health, Adult Mental Health Division, Community Housing Plan for Persons with Severe and Persistent Mental Illness, FY 2008-2012, pp. 17-18, November 2007.

<sup>8</sup> State of Hawaii Department of Health, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division, "State of Hawaii 2004 Treatment Needs Assessment", 2007, page 9-33

<sup>9</sup> State of Hawaii, Hawaii Public Housing Authority, Homeless Programs Branch and City & County of Honolulu, Department of Community Services, Statewide Homeless Point-in-Time Count, May 2009

**Table III-11. Chronically Homeless Persons Statewide**

	<b>Unsheltered Homeless Persons</b>	<b>Chronic Homeless Persons</b>	<b>% Chronic Homeless</b>
Oahu	1,193	390	32.7%
Maui	581	142	24.4%
Kauai	125	39	31.2%
Hawaii	615	77	12.5%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>2,514</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>25.8%</b>

Source: Statewide Homeless Point-in-Time Count, May 2009, Table 3

Persons with HIV/AIDS and their families

Between 600 and 1,600 persons with HIV/AIDS are estimated to be in need of housing assistance.

- The 2008 Hawaii AIDS Clinical Research Program’s Statewide HIV/AIDS Medical Care Needs Assessment indicates that there are 2,700 confirmed people with HIV in Hawaii, of which approximately 37.6 percent or, 1,015 persons are estimated to face a housing cost burden. Approximately 400 households received HOPWA assistance in the 2007 program year, leaving an estimated gap of more than 600 households in need of housing assistance.
- A survey of 161 people with HIV in Hawaii indicated a rate of 74 percent in need of housing assistance (63 percent long term and 11 percent short term). Applying that proportion of need to the 2,700 confirmed number of people with HIV, results in a need for nearly 2,000 housing units. Approximately 400 households received HOPWA assistance in the 2007 program year, leaving an estimated gap of 1,600 households in need of housing assistance. (This is likely a high estimate since the survey was administered through service providers which likely missed people who are not in need of services.)

The HOPWA planning group identified the housing needs of this population which included permanent housing (rental subsidy), assisted living, transitional housing, emergency housing, long-term care facilities, care homes and hospice care. Within each of these categories, appropriate supportive services to assist persons with HIV/AIDS to obtain or retain housing were also identified as needs.

Youth

In Federal Fiscal Year 2007, there were 157 foster youth who aged out of Child Welfare Services foster care.<sup>10</sup> Most of these need assistance to attain or maintain permanent housing.

<sup>10</sup> State of Hawaii, Department of Human Services, Social Services Division, FY2009 Annual Progress and Services Report, June 2008, Updated October 2008, page 9

While connections to housing resources have improved, more could be done to support foster youth in planning for housing and, in particular, in finding affordable housing. A number of service providers emphasized the need to create affordable housing for former foster youth and/or improve access to Section 8 housing. The Department of Human Service is attempting to address the latter through its collaborative application with county governments to HUD for subsidy assistance targeting former foster youth. The need for more “youth-friendly” independent living programs and group homes that serve the particular needs of foster youth was also emphasized. Some residential programs were deemed restrictive and in need of flexibility to allow youth to work late hours or attend evening courses, for example.<sup>11</sup>

#### Probationers, Parolees, and Ex-Offenders

According to the State Judiciary System, each year there are about 495 probationers in the state who have special housing needs. Of these, 25% are drug court probationers, 10% are considered “high-risk,” and the remainder is general probationers. Each year, around 375 people who are released from prison on parole have special housing needs (Hawaii Paroling Authority).

This population needs additional “Clean and Sober” residences, community-based substance abuse programs, and the ability to immediately access social services related programs such as medical insurance and food stamps.

### **E. Housing and Market Analysis**

The Housing Market area is defined as the State of Hawaii with focus in the Counties of Hawaii, Kauai, and Maui.

#### 1. Housing Demand

- Population and Population Trends

Between 1990 and 2008, statewide population grew from 1,108,229 persons to an estimated 1,288,198 persons, representing an annual growth rate of 0.8 percent. In the first half of the 1990s, population grew at an annual rate of 1.5 percent, but fell to 0.2 percent during the second half of the 1990s. During the first half of the 2000s, population growth recovered to an annual rate of 0.9 percent, but has slowed to 0.6 percent annually between 2005 and 2008. Contributing to the slower growth of statewide population was the net outmigration from

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<sup>11</sup> Center on the Family, University of Hawaii at Manoa prepared for Hawaii Community Foundation and Victoria S. Bradley L. Geist Foundation, “Jim Casey Youth Opportunities Initiative,” May 2009

Hawaii to the U.S. mainland. Between 2006 and 2007, there were 11,849 more people who moved to the U.S. mainland than those who moved to Hawaii from the mainland. Military deployment accounted for more than half of outmigration to the U.S. mainland.

Neighbor Island counties are growing at a faster rate than Honolulu. Hawaii County led the growth in population from 2007 to 2008 with a growth rate of 1.9 percent. Kauai and Maui counties each gained 1.5 percent population and the City and County of Honolulu experienced a population growth rate of 0.5 percent during the same period. The growth of the Big Island population in recent years was partly due to in-migration from other islands in the state and from the U.S. mainland.

Due to slower growth in population, the City and County of Honolulu's share of the State population decreased 3.2 percentage points from 75.5 percent of the State total in 1990 to 72.3 percent in 2000. Hawaii County gained 1.4 percentage points, Maui County's population share increased 1.5 percentage points, and Kauai County increased only 0.2 percentage points.<sup>12</sup>

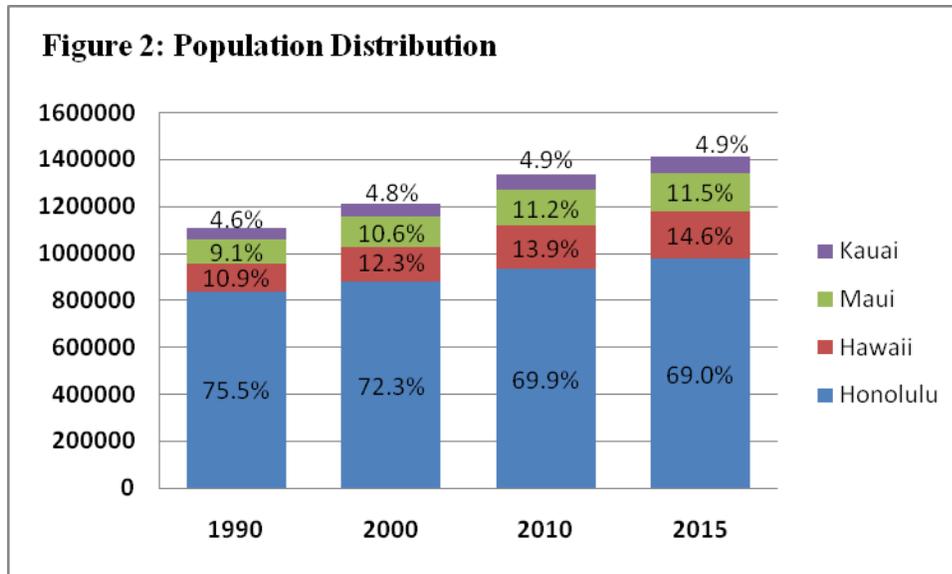
From 2010 to 2015, the resident population is projected to grow by 1.1 percent from 1,332,880 to 1,410,670.<sup>13</sup> Approximately 69.0 percent (973,710) of the 2015 population is projected to reside in the City and County of Honolulu, followed by Hawaii, 14.6 percent (205,820); Maui, 11.5 percent (161,710); and Kauai, 4.9 percent (69,430).<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>12</sup> DBEDT, The State of Hawaii Data Book 2007, Table 1.06.

<sup>13</sup> DBEDT, The State of Hawaii Data Book 2007, Table 1.28

<sup>14</sup> Ibid.



- Household Characteristics and Trends

In 2007, there were 439,685 households in Hawaii, up from 386,824 households in 2000. The average household size decreased from 3.04 people in 2000 to 2.84 people in 2007.<sup>15</sup> The number of households (and average household size) in each county in 2007 were as follows: Honolulu, 305,000 (2.9 people); Maui, 51,000 (2.8 people); Hawaii, 63,000 (2.75 people); and Kauai, 22,000 (2.8 people).<sup>16</sup>

As shown in Table III-12, families make up approximately 73 percent of households in the State of Hawaii, while nearly 23 percent of households are comprised of single members. From 2003 to 2006, the percentage of married with no children households decreased by 6 percent (from 29.1% to 22.8%), while the percentage of multiple families living together increased by 7 percent (from 21.6% to 28.8%).

<sup>15</sup> DBEDT, The State Data Book 2008, Table 1.53.

<sup>16</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Population and Housing Narrative Profile 2007

**Table III-12. Household Composition by County, 2003 and 2006**

			Household type*					
County	Year	Total Households	Single member	Married, no children	Parent(s) & children	Unrelated roommates	Multiple families	Undetermined
Honolulu	2003	292,003	22.0%	28.9%	21.2%	3.2%	22.9%	1.8%
	2006	303,149	24.1%	21.8%	20.9%	3.3%	29.3%	0.5%
Maui	2003	43,687	21.9%	29.6%	25.4%	3.2%	17.6%	2.3%
	2006	49,484	21.5%	24.8%	24.0%	3.6%	25.8%	0.3%
Hawaii	2003	54,644	22.3%	30.6%	24.4%	3.2%	18.1%	1.4%
	2006	61,213	19.5%	25.6%	22.6%	2.6%	28.7%	1.0%
Kauai	2003	20,460	20.9%	26.9%	26.8%	3.2%	20.5%	1.7%
	2006	21,971	19.8%	25.0%	23.3%	3.3%	28.2%	0.4%
State	2003	410,794	22.0%	29.1%	22.3%	3.2%	21.6%	1.8%
	2006	435,818	22.9%	22.8%	21.6%	3.2%	28.8%	0.6%

Percentages may not sum to 100.0 due to rounding.  
 \* Data weighted by household size, resulting in some difference for single member households.

Source: Hawaii Housing Policy Study, 2006, Table A-6a, page 50.

- Household Income**  
 The statewide median household income in 2006 was approximately \$53,571 based on the Hawaii Housing Policy Study, 2006 Housing Demand Survey. Households in the City and County of Honolulu had the highest median income (\$54,545), followed by Kauai (\$53,261), Maui (\$52,500), and Hawaii (\$48,125). The distribution of households by income group is shown in Table III-13, below.

**Table III-13. Households at HUD Income Guidelines by County: 2006**

HUD Household Income Guidelines 2006								
County	30% or less	Over 30% to 50%+	Over 50% to 80%	Total Under 80%	Over 80% to 120%	Over 120% to 140%	Over 140%	Median
Honolulu	14%	10%	20%	22%	9%	9%	15%	\$ 54,545
Maui	13%	11%	19%	21%	7%	13%	15%	\$ 52,500
Hawaii	14%	11%	18%	20%	5%	12%	19%	\$ 48,125
Kauai	12%	11%	18%	21%	10%	13%	15%	\$ 53,261
State	14%	11%	20%	22%	8%	10%	16%	\$ 53,571

Percentages may not sum to 100.0 due to rounding.  
 \*Household income was imputed for cases with missing data.

Source: Hawaii Housing Policy Study, 2006, Table A-3b, page 46

- Interest in Moving to a New Housing Unit**  
 The Housing Demand Survey conducted by SMS Research as part of the Hawaii Housing Policy Study, 2006 Update, measures housing demand as interest in moving to a new housing unit whether to buy or

rent. In 2006, nearly 40 percent of all Hawaii households expressed a desire to move to a new home in the near future. Interest is somewhat higher in the Counties of Maui and Hawaii. Price increases have been higher in those two counties and while more units have been added to the inventory than in other counties, the rate of out-of-state ownership has also been much higher. This suggests that pent-up demand may be higher in these two counties than in the City and County of Honolulu or the County of Kauai.<sup>17</sup>

**Table III-14. Interest in Moving to a New Home by County, 2006**

	State of Hawaii	County of Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Maui	County of Kauai
Want to move to a new	39.8	38.8	42.1	45.1	35.6
Will move out-of-state	19.7	22.5	12.7	13.2	20.6
Effective demand for	32.6	30.9	37.2	39.6	29.0
Estimated number of	142,362	93,528	22,796	19,577	6,362

“Will move out of state” measured as first choice out of state. Effective demand eliminates those moving out of state from the overall demand estimate. Percent is percent of all movers. “Estimated number of movers” is the number of households wishing to move to a new unit minus those who will move to units outside of Hawaii.  
Source: Hawaii Housing Policy Study, 2006, Table 9, page 24.

As shown in Table III-14, above, nearly 20 percent of those who wanted to move to a new housing unit, indicated that they wanted to move to a home outside of Hawaii. “Effective demand” is estimated by subtracting those households who want to move out-of-state from those who want to move. Across the state, effective demand is expected to be equal to about 33 percent of 2006 households, or 142,362 households.

Effective demand has changed notably since 1992, reflecting the changing condition of Hawaii’s housing market. Statewide effective demand has continuously fallen from 42 percent in 1992 to 33 percent in 2006. As shown in Table III-15, effective demand in the City and County of Honolulu dropped from 42 percent in 1992 to 31 percent in 2006. Effective demand in the County of Kauai also dropped from 38.4 percent in 1992 to 29 percent in 2006. In Hawaii and Maui Counties, effective demand dropped from 1992 through 2003, and increased in 2006.

<sup>17</sup> SMS Research, Hawaii Housing Policy Study, 2006, page 24.

**Table III-15. Effective Demand by County, 2006**

	State	Honolulu	Hawaii	Maui	Kauai
1992	41.6	42.5	39.7	39.1	38.4
1997	37.5	36.4	34.8	42.5	36.0
2003	35.1	35.1	35.3	35.8	33.0
2006	32.6	30.9	37.2	39.6	29.0

Source: Hawaii Housing Policy Study, 2006, Table 10, page 25

Housing prices have affected demand estimates. Nearly 30 percent of all those who expect to be moving out of Hawaii mentioned housing prices as their main reason for leaving. Two-thirds of those who said they would not be buying a home on their next move said that housing costs was one of the major reasons for that decision.

2. Housing Supply

In 2007, there were an estimated 506,737 housing units in the State of Hawaii, of which 334,792 or 66.1 percent were on Oahu. Hawaii County had an estimated 77,650 housing units, followed by Maui County with 65,102 units, and Kauai County, 29,193 units.<sup>18</sup> Between 2000 and 2007, the total supply of housing increased by 10 percent, with the largest increase in Hawaii County (23.9 percent) and the smallest increase in the City and County of Honolulu (6.0 percent). The 2000-2007 percent change in housing units in Kauai and Maui counties was 15.2 and 15.1 percent, respectively.<sup>19</sup>

Of the total housing units, approximately 57 percent were single-family units, 27.4 percent were condominiums, 10.8 percent were apartments, and the remaining 4.6 percent were other structures (e.g., military, student housing, or cooperatives).<sup>20</sup> Statewide, 95 percent of single family and 86 percent of condominium units are fee simple.<sup>21</sup>

- Assisted Rental Housing

An inventory of government-assisted rental housing by county and type of unit (e.g., elderly, family, public housing, special needs) is attached at Appendix D and may be viewed on the Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation’s website. Go to the following link: <http://hawaii.gov/dbedt/hhfdc/resources/AffordableInventory.pdf>

<sup>18</sup> DBEDT, The State of Hawaii Data Book 2008, Table 21.20 – Housing Unit Estimates by County: 2000 to 2007

<sup>19</sup> Ibid.

<sup>20</sup> SMS Research & Marketing Services, Inc., Hawaii Housing Policy Study, 2006, Data Tabulations, Table A-1. Characteristics of Housing Units by County, 1992, 1997, 2003 and 2006, February 2007.

<sup>21</sup> Ibid, Table G-2. Housing Inventory by Land Tenure, 2006.

- Vacancy Rates

In 2000, the State of Hawaii homeowner vacancy rate was 1.6 percent and the rental vacancy rate was 8.2 percent. In 2007, the homeowner and rental vacancy rates in the state decreased to 1.1 percent and 6.9 percent, respectively. Vacancy rates for the counties are shown in Table III-16.

**Table III-16. Vacancy Rates: 2000 and 2007**

<b>Homeowner</b>	Honolulu	Maui	Hawaii	Kauai	State
2000	1.6%	1.2%	1.9%	1.2%	1.6%
2007	0.9%	1.1%	1.4%	2.4%	1.1%
<b>Rental</b>	Honolulu	Maui	Hawaii	Kauai	State
2000	8.6%	7.2%	7.6%	6.1%	8.2%
2007	4.8%	17.0%	9.2%	5.9%	6.9%

Source: U.S. Census, American FactFinder, General Housing Characteristics: 2000 and 2005-2007 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Selected Housing Characteristics 2005-2007

- Sales Prices

The real estate market has experienced one of the biggest reversals in the state over the past couple of years. The number of single family resales has dropped significantly on Oahu and the Neighbor Islands. Median prices are down, though not nearly as much in many Mainland markets that were subject to accelerating increases earlier in this decade. Analysts project a continued decline in home prices for 2009, but again by relatively modest amounts.<sup>22</sup> As sales prices decline, housing affordability improves. However, first-time homebuyers with low- and moderate-incomes will continue to find homeownership a challenge. Table III-17 shows statewide median and average single family and condominium prices, as well as housing affordability, from 2003 to 2008. Residential resales and affordability data for each county are provided in Appendix E.

<sup>22</sup> First Hawaiian Bank, Economic Forecast, 2008-2009 Edition

**Table III-17. Residential Resales and Affordability, Statewide**

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>Single Family Homes Resales</b>						
Median Sale Price (\$Thou.)	357.3	438.8	556.7	598.4	596.7	560.0
% Change	16.6	22.8	26.9	7.5	-0.3	-6.2
Average Sales Price (\$Thou.)	447.2	555.3	696.6	749.7	770.2	726.9
% Change	14.2	24.2	25.5	7.6	2.7	-5.6
Resales (Units)	8,916.0	9,417.0	9,466.0	7,610.0	6,850.0	5,028.0
% Change	20.6	5.6	0.5	-19.6	-10.0	-26.6
<b>Condominium Resales</b>						
Median Sale Price (\$Thou.)	183.4	231.3	296.3	338.1	351.8	345.8
% Change	12.8	26.1	28.1	14.1	4.0	-1.7
Average Sales Price (\$Thou.)	240.6	297.7	381.3	451.6	480.8	476.3
% Change	9.9	23.7	28.1	18.4	6.5	-0.9
Resales (Units)	10,600.0	11,876.0	11,937.0	8,874.0	7,423.0	5,189.0
% Change	28.1	12.0	0.5	-25.7	-16.4	-30.1
<b>Housing Affordability</b>						
Afford Price Of Single-Fam Home (\$Thou.)	330.6	331.9	339.5	337.3	352.8	383.0
% Change	13.2	0.4	2.3	-0.6	4.6	8.5
Housing Affordability Index	92.5	75.6	61.0	56.4	59.1	68.4
% Change	-2.9	-18.3	-19.4	-7.6	4.9	15.7
<b>Source: UHERO Economic Information Service (<a href="http://www.uhero.hawaii.edu">http://www.uhero.hawaii.edu</a>). Table copyright UHERO, 2009.</b>						
Statewide average sales prices are UHERO estimates calculated as weighted averages of county figures. Affordable price is the price that a median-income family can afford under a conventional loan (see source note on graph page).						

- Rents  
According to “Out of Reach 2009,” Hawaii is the most expensive state in the nation in terms of the needed housing wage to afford the Fair Market Rent for a two-bedroom apartment. Honolulu is the third most expensive metropolitan area and the combined counties of Hawaii, Kauai, and Maui rank second most expensive nonmetropolitan area.<sup>23</sup>

The Fair Market Rent (FMR) in the State of Hawaii for a two-bedroom apartment is \$1,536. In order to afford this level of rent and utilities, without paying more than 30 percent of income on housing, a household must earn \$5,119 monthly or \$61,428 annually. Assuming a 40-hour work week, 52 weeks per year, this level of income translates into a Housing Wage of \$29.53.

In Hawaii, a **minimum** wage worker earns an hourly wage of \$7.25. In order to afford the FMR for a two-bedroom apartment at this wage, a renter must work 163 hours per week, 52 weeks per year. Or, working 40 hours per week year-round, a household must include 4.1 workers earning the minimum wage in order to make the two-bedroom FMR affordable.

In Hawaii, the estimated **average wage** for a renter is \$13.03. In order to afford the FMR for a two-bedroom apartment at this wage, a renter must work 91 hours per week, 52 weeks per year. Or, working 40 hours per week year-round, a household must include 2.3 workers earning the mean renter wage in order to make the two-bedroom FMR affordable.<sup>24</sup> Table III-18 presents rental affordability data for Fiscal Year 2009 for the Hawaii and the counties.

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<sup>23</sup> The National Low Income Housing Coalition, Out of Reach 2009, April 2009

<sup>24</sup> Ibid.

**TABLE III-18. Rental Affordability Data, fiscal Year 2009**

	FY2009 Housing Wage	Housing Costs			Area Median Income (AMI)		Renter Households		
	Hourly wage necessary to afford 2-BR FMR <sup>1</sup>	Two- bedroom FMR	Income needed to afford 2 BR FMR	Full-time jobs at minimum wage needed to afford 2 BR FMR	Annual AMI <sup>2</sup>	Rent affordable at AMI <sup>3</sup>	Estimated mean renter hourly wage (2009) <sup>4</sup>	Rent affordable at mean wage <sup>5</sup>	Full-time jobs at mean renter wage needed to afford 2-BR FMR
<b>Hawaii</b>	<b>\$29.53</b>	\$1,536	\$61,428	4.1	\$76,565	\$1,914	\$13.03	\$678	2.3
<b>Honolulu MSA</b>	<b>\$31.37</b>	\$1,631	\$65,240	4.3	\$79,300	\$1,983	\$13.37	\$695	2.3
<b>Combined Nonmetro Areas</b>	<b>\$24.26</b>	\$1,261	\$50,457	3.3	\$69,858	\$1,746	\$12.23	\$636	2.0
<b>Hawaii County</b>	<b>\$19.96</b>	\$1,038	\$41,520	2.8	\$65,100	\$1,628	\$11.21	\$583	1.8
<b>Kalawao County †</b>	<b>\$24.10</b>	\$1,253	\$50,120	3.3	\$35,000	\$875			
<b>Kauai County</b>	<b>\$25.35</b>	\$1,318	\$52,720	3.5	\$70,600	\$1,765	\$11.75	\$611	2.2
<b>Maui County</b>	<b>\$28.17</b>	\$1,465	\$58,600	3.9	\$75,400	\$1,885	\$13.31	\$692	2.1

1 FMR = Fiscal Year 2009 Fair Market Rent (HUD, 2008; final as of October 1).

2 AMI = Fiscal Year 2009 Area Median Income (HUD, 2009).

3 “Affordable” rents represent the generally accepted standard of spending not more than 30% of gross income on gross housing costs.

4 The federal standard for extremely low income households. Does not include HUD-specific adjustments.

5 “Affordable” rents represent the generally accepted standard of spending not more than 30% of gross income on gross housing costs.

†Wage data not available

Source: The National Low Income Housing Coalition, Out of Reach 2009, April 2009

**F. General Housing Concerns**

1. Fair Housing

a. Fair Housing Goals – Logic Model

**CHART 2 – FAIR HOUSING GOALS (State of Hawaii)**

GOAL	PROBLEM/ NEED	INPUTS/ RESOURCES	#	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT YEAR	OUTPUT GOALS	OUTCOMES
Ensure equal opportunity in housing	Lack of education and outreach	\$2,000	FH-1	Provide annual training in Honolulu, Kauai, Maui, Hilo and Kona to landlords, tenants and the general public on federal and state fair housing laws.	2010	5 sessions	Increase the trainees’ understanding of federal and state fair housing laws by 50%.
		\$2,000			2011	5 sessions	
		\$2,000			2012	5 sessions	
		\$2,000			2013	5 sessions	
		\$2,000			2014	5 sessions	
		\$10,000			TOTAL	25 sessions	
		\$2,500	FH-2	Provide annual training in Honolulu, Kauai, Maui, Hilo and Kona to non-English speaking or Limited English speaking groups (interpreter available).	2010	5 sessions	Increase the trainees’ understanding of federal and state fair housing laws by 50%.
		\$2,500			2011	5 sessions	
		\$2,500			2012	5 sessions	
		\$2,500			2013	5 sessions	
		\$2,500			2014	5 sessions	
		\$12,500			TOTAL	25 sessions	
		\$1,000	FH-3	Provide annual training to HHFDC and HPHA staff, both new and current employees.	2010	1 sessions	Increase the trainees’ understanding of federal and state fair housing laws by 50%.
		\$1,000			2011	1 sessions	
		\$1,000			2012	1 sessions	
		\$1,000			2013	1 sessions	
		\$1,000			2014	1 sessions	
		\$5,000			TOTAL	5 sessions	

GOAL	PROBLEM/ NEED	INPUTS/ RESOURCES	#	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT YEAR	OUTPUT GOALS	OUTCOMES
Ensure equal opportunity in housing	Lack of coordination between the State and counties.	\$5,000 \$5,000	FH-4	Produce a local fair housing video.	2010	1 FH video	1 fair housing video produced for use in fair housing trainings.
					2011		
					2012		
					2013		
					2014		
					TOTAL		
		\$25,000 \$25,000	FH-5	Update Analysis of Impediments to fair housing	2010		Identify and remove impediments to fair housing choice.
					2011	1 AI update	
					2012		
					2013		
					2014	1 AI update	
					TOTAL	2 AI updates	
			FH-6	Attend Fair Housing meetings with the State and all counties.	2010	Attend 4 times a year.	Increase availability of Fair Housing training from 5 to 15 sessions.
					2011		
					2012		
					2013		
					2014		
					TOTAL		

b. Fair Housing Goals – Narrative

Fair Housing Goals

The top three impediments identified in the State’s Fair Housing Analysis of Impediments (AI) are (1) the limited supply of reasonable units for target population; (2) applicants are unaware of rights and resources; and (3) the lack of a coordinated long range plan including objectives, for all Hawaii fair housing issues.

As noted in the AI, the Fair Housing Officers cannot address the limited supply issue alone. This is an issue that the state, counties and legislators have been trying to address. State and county strategies for the use of federal funds are provided in Section III.A. and III.B. of this Consolidated Plan. The role of the Fair Housing Officer is to continue to advocate for affordable units for the underserved, such as the disabled.

The second impediment deals with the lack of awareness of the fair housing laws by applicants, residents, landlords, advocacy groups who work with applicants and experts such as attorneys, realtors, etc. One of the barriers is language. As the AI points out, every county within the State has households that exist in “linguistic isolation”. This means English is not the households’ primary language and no adult is skilled in English. The first three goals under “lack of education and outreach” will address this impediment.

The third impediment identified as “lack of coordination between the State and the counties” will be addressed through the three goals listed under this category. The first goal in this category is to produce a fair housing video, scheduled for 2010. The State and the counties will work and coordinate trainings in all counties using videos that have already been produced. Participants will be asked for feedback on the training video. In the past, participants commented that they could not identify with a video that was produced somewhere else. The local HUD 1-800 number for individuals that want to file complaints will also be promoted.

The update of the AI is a requirement for the State and all counties. This will be a joint effort. Once completed, the final AI will be distributed to various social service agencies/advocacy groups to inform them of the barriers within our community that prohibit equal access to housing. This will provide a comparable understanding among the agencies, State and counties, and facilitate joint actions to address or remove the impediments to fair

housing choice. In the end, this will benefit the community, especially those who are underserved to ensure equal housing opportunity.

Chart 2 describes the activities that will be pursued to achieve the above-stated goals, along with performance measures.

## 2. Lead-Based Paint

The use of lead in residential paint was banned in 1978. Census 2000 Summary File 3, Table H34, shows that 300,470 of Hawaii's 460,542 housing units, or 65%, were built in 1979 or earlier. These units may contain lead-based paint hazards.

The State of Hawaii's Department of Health (DOH) provides surveillance, technical assistance and consultation in collaboration with the medical providers who screen and manage elevated blood lead levels for children. Medical case management includes nutritional and developmental assessment and lead prevention education and may include environmental assessment with lead hazard reduction education.

Since September 2008, the DOH's Environmental Health Administration collects and monitors the data received from the private laboratories and maintains reports of both children and adult blood lead results. For the period of 9/1/2007 to 8/31/08, Hawaii's incidence rate for elevated blood lead levels was less than one-half of one percent of the children screened. The incidence rate continued for the period of 9/1/2008 to 8/31/009.

## 3. Anti-Poverty Strategy

The mission of the Department of Human Services (DHS) is to direct resources toward protecting and helping those least able to care for themselves, and to provide services designed towards achieving self-sufficiency for clients as quickly as possible.

The state's goals are as follows:

- To provide social services that will strengthen families.
- To provide protective services for children and adults that are tailored to respond to each individual's and family's needs.
- To provide cash assistance, food stamps, and health insurance to eligible individuals and families accurately, appropriately and in a timely manner.
- To provide job training and placement services to help individuals become financially self-sufficient.

- To work in partnership with assisted families, local communities, other state and private agencies.
- To provide staff training and support that enables DHS employees to do their jobs effectively and efficiently.

Families and individuals with social and personal barriers encounter impediments which hamper their ability to reach self-sufficiency and economic independence on their own. Often an individual's problems may originate from events from their past, involve other persons in their lives, or may have erupted from unforeseen problems which suddenly occur.

To meet basic needs, DHS administers individual and family financial assistance programs. The financial assistance programs provide cash payments to help the individuals and families receive basic essentials. The financial assistance programs include Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), Temporary Assistance to Other Needy Families (TAONF), General Assistance (GA), Aid to the Aged, Blind, and Disabled (AABD), and the Food Stamps Program. Medical assistance is provided through the Hawaii QUEST and Medicaid fee-for-services programs. Vocational Rehabilitation Services are provided to persons with disabilities.

While employment will help most of these families become self-sufficient, many face a number of barriers to employment (e.g., lack of job skills and work experience, uncertainty of childcare resources, emotional issues due to physical or sexual abuse, drug or alcohol addiction). Help in removing such barriers will increase the family's chances of attaining and maintaining self-sufficiency.

In addition to financial assistance the DHS arranges for employment and training programs for individuals and families to help them earn enough income to meet their needs. These programs provide evaluation, counseling, training or education, and job placement services.

The production and preservation of affordable housing provides housing stability that assists families in their efforts to attain economic self-sufficiency. The HPHA and the counties will continue to consult with DHS to coordinate and maximize program benefits to poverty level families. The affordable housing strategy will assist to reduce the number of poverty level families.

#### 4. Barriers to Affordable Housing

Many factors contribute to the shortage of housing and consequently, the lack of affordability in housing 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 less than \$600,000 is levied on the transfer of owner-occupied real property, for which the purchaser is eligible for a county homeowner's exemption. The tax is 20 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 real property taxes are levied based upon the assessed valuation of the property.

**Mini Davis-Bacon requirements** -- Act 294, SLH 1990, requires that HHFDC and the counties 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 are the most common types of regulation that impact affordable housing. A summary of some of the regulatory barriers identified by the Governor's task force follows.

- A county requirement for an affordable housing developer to secure fifty percent of project funding in order to receive county approval.
- Non-discretionary, ministerial permit issuances for affordable housing projects are considerably delayed.
- There is a lack of synergy between State and County agencies with regard to housing application reviews. These departments, agencies, and offices act independently when reviewing project applications for permits. There is a lack of a macro perspective, interdependence, and interconnectivity within the existing regulatory framework system.
- Each county, the Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation, and the Land Use Commission all have different affordable housing applications and processes that are unique to their jurisdictions and independent of each other.
- Counties do not accept dedication of public infrastructure in all cases. In some cases, counties do not act to affirmatively accept or reject public infrastructure that has been developed as part of a housing project. When infrastructure dedication is delayed, project financing is jeopardized, particularly where a community facilities district has been established or tax increment financing is used.
- There are duplicative processes within the State Land Use Commission and county level regulatory systems which delay affordable housing production and increase the cost of the home.

Land use in the State is regulated by both the State and the counties. The State Land Use Law (Chapter 205, HRS), passed in 1961, was the nation's first attempt at statewide land use planning and remains an integral part of the State's growth management process. There are four State land use districts -- urban, rural, agricultural, and conservation. Counties have sole jurisdiction in the urban district; the State and counties jointly manage the rural and agricultural districts; and the State has principal jurisdiction over the conservation district. The State's unique land use control system has a highly significant influence on the housing market because it affects the timing, location and extent of urban land available for housing development.

The counties are granted authority to develop comprehensive plans under the County Organization Law (Chapter 46, HRS). Each County adopts zoning ordinances. Zoning ordinance changes require an application to the Planning Department. Altering the existing zoning of a parcel of land with urban designation requires review by county

agencies, the Planning Commission, and the County council. The lengthy review process in which to change existing zoning has been identified as a major barrier which impacts the cost of housing. However, the Counties point out that the amount of time an application spends in actual government review is substantially less than purported. Many delays are attributed to the applicant.

In June, 1994, the Office of State Planning, now Office of Planning (OP), issued its findings and recommendations on a "State Land Use Regulation and Management Study" which was authorized by a budget proviso in Act 300, SLH 1992. Study participants and national observers concurred that the existing land use system is not working well. However, there is broad consensus that some form of comprehensive land use management system is needed and desired for the state.

OP concluded that Hawaii's land use management system does not foster a common direction or coherent approach for land use planning among state and county agencies. Broad-based consensus on future growth and change is hindered by unclear and redundant state and county responsibilities, few coordinating links between state and county planning, sparse compliance measures, and limited public involvement in many aspects of the decision-making process.

- There is a shortage of staff at the State and county levels to process project and permit applications in a timely manner.
- Exactions, impact fees, and connection fees are a regulatory burden to affordable housing and greatly increase the cost of an affordable unit for the renter or buyer. In addition to the absence of known exemptions for affordable housing projects, developers often are required to comply with exactions and impact fees that counties and the State place on the project as a condition of approval. Often times the state or county agencies will require developers to provide parks, schools, traffic lights, roadway or sidewalk improvements, and other infrastructure improvements because of the "impact" the proposed project will have on existing infrastructure and public resources. There is an absence of standard applications and the use of a rational nexus when impact fees and exactions are imposed on affordable housing projects. Simultaneously, incentives to develop affordable housing are discretionary.

**Policies that Affect the Return in Residential Investment** -- Pursuant to Chapter 201H, HRS, the HHFDC and the Counties are authorized to impose restrictions on the sale of units developed or sold under this Chapter. For a period of 10 years after the purchase of the unit, HHFDC

(or the County) has the first option to purchase the unit at a specified formula should the purchaser wish to transfer title to the property. The "buy back" formula is equal to the original cost to the purchaser, the cost of any improvements added by the purchaser, and simple interest in the original cost capital improvements to the purchaser at the rate of one (1) percent a year. The purpose of the 10-year "buy back" provision is to prevent speculation.

Additionally, HHFDC (and the Counties) are authorized to implement a Shared Appreciation Equity (SAE) Program in conjunction with the 10-year "buy back" restriction. The SAE Program is effective during the 10-year option to purchase period if the State waives its option to repurchase the property, or after the 10-year option period, if the purchaser sells or transfers the property. Essentially, the State shares in the net appreciation in the value of the property. The purpose of the program is to preserve and recover a fair return on the State's resources upon resale, transfer, or rental of the property.

While the 10-year "buy back" and SAE Program affect the return on a purchaser's residential investment, these policies are warranted and have been approved by HUD.

**Lack of Infrastructure** - New residential development often occurs in areas that were formerly used for agricultural purposes. These areas lack major off-site infrastructure such as water, sewer, drainage, roadway, and utility systems. The outlay to develop such infrastructure may prevent or delay private developers' ability to build housing. There are no large federal, state or county funding sources to pay for major infrastructure improvements. Consequently, the cost of infrastructure is passed on by the private developer to the consumers in the form of higher prices.

**Lack of Resources to Develop Affordable Housing** – Without adequate resources, thousands of needed affordable housing units will not be built. Building homes that are affordable to extremely-low and low-income families is very expensive, particularly in the state.

The rental income from low-income housing is insufficient to cover the development costs. Gap financing is critical to develop new, affordable rental units. Generally, low income housing tax credits can cover 50% of the project costs, private financing covers 25% of the project costs, and gap financing is needed for the final 25% of the project costs. The state Rental Housing Trust Fund has been the primary source of gap equity financing. Unfortunately, funding is limited, and applications for funding from the trust fund far exceed the balance.

Additionally, there is a shortage of staff at the State and county levels to process project and permit applications in a timely manner. Lengthy processing delays jeopardize project feasibility particularly when projects are subject to increasing labor, materials and financing costs.

5. Low-Income Housing Tax Credits

The federal Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program (LIHTC), created by the Tax Reform Act of 1986, is intended to encourage the construction or rehabilitation of low-income rental units. This program provides Federal tax credits to qualified project owners who have agreed to maintain all or a portion of a project's units for low-income individuals or families. The State also created a LIHTC program which is equal to fifty percent (50%) of the federal tax credit allocated to a project.

In accordance with the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989, the Budget Reconciliation Bill of 1990, and the Omnibus Spending Bill of 2000, the HHFDC developed a "Qualified Allocation Plan" which sets forth (1) the criteria to evaluate and allocate tax credits to projects which best meet the housing needs of the State, and (2) the procedures to monitor for compliance with the provisions of the LIHTC program. The allocation plan utilizes a point system to rank projects based upon the evaluation criteria established. The ranking of projects will determine the priorities to be followed by the HHFDC in allocating tax credits to the projects under construction. Projects selected under this allocation plan are evaluated as to the minimum amount of tax credits required in order to make the project feasible.

Tax credits are available only for units rented to low-income occupants. This means that a project must have at least twenty percent (20%) of its units rented to households with incomes of 50% or less of the area median income; or at least forty percent (40%) of the units must be rented to households with incomes of 60% or less of the area median income.

The tax credit program encourages owners to buy and rehabilitate or construct housing for low-income persons by providing a federal tax credit of up to nine percent (9%) of the acquisition, construction or rehabilitation cost (does not include the cost of the land) of the project. This credit applies only to housing costs for low-income units and can be claimed each year for 10 years. In addition, the State offers a state tax credit equal to fifty percent (50%) of the federal credit.

The program offers tax benefits of approximately \$4,444,282 each year, in addition to unused carry over credits from the previous year, to owners of low-income housing in the State. Ten percent (10%) of this amount is reserved for non-profit organizations. The federal government currently

allots the greater of \$2.30 per capita of tax credits or \$2,665,000 to each state annually. For the State, this amounts to approximately \$2,962,855 in federal tax credits received each year. The State credit is fifty percent (50%) of the federal tax credit, or approximately \$1,481,427, for a total of \$4,444,282 each year. Based on past experience of the program, it is estimated that approximately 190 to 220 units can be assisted annually with the LIHTC program.

6. Other

**Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP).** On behalf of the State of Hawaii, the HHFDC received a grant under the Neighborhood Stabilization Program, authorized by the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008. NSP activities commenced in 2009 and are ongoing in all counties of the state. All NSP activities are scheduled for completion by the first quarter of 2013. NSP funds will be leveraged to produce rental housing units and increase homeownership opportunities for low-, moderate-or middle-income households in areas of greatest need.

**Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program (HPRP).** The State of Hawaii received a grant under the Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-housing Program, authorized by the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act of 2009. HPRP activities commenced in 2009 and are ongoing in the Counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui. All HPRP activities will be completed by March 2012 and are expected to assist more than 7,261 people who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless to achieve housing stabilization.

**G. Public Housing**

1. Public Housing Needs<sup>25</sup>

There is a shortage of affordable housing for all eligible populations. The HPHA owns and manages 5,331 federal public housing units statewide with a resident population of over 12,000. For a breakdown of units by jurisdiction, please see Appendix D, Inventory of Government-Assisted Rental Housing Units.

As evidenced in Tables III-3 and III-4, there is a shortage of affordable housing for all eligible populations. As of January 1, 2009, the HPHA maintained a waitlist of 8,834 families for public housing in the State of Hawaii, and a waitlist of 4,252 families for rental assistance under the Section 8 program in Honolulu. Families with incomes at or below 30% and 50% of the area median income represent the lion's share of those who need assistance. Families with children, elderly families, and families of persons with disabilities all need affordable housing.

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<sup>25</sup> Source: Hawaii Public Housing Authority Annual and 5-Year Plan, FY 2010-2014

Families of Asian/Pacific Islander/Other ethnicities were the largest ethnic group represented on both wait lists.

To address the shortage with the limited amount of funding available, the HPHA plans to maximize the number of affordable units within its current resources, facilitate an increase of the number of affordable housing units outside of its resources, and target available assistance to families at or below 30% and 50% of the area median income, elderly families, and families of persons with disabilities. The HPHA plans to conduct and promote fair housing activities to assist families of all races or ethnicities with housing needs.

2. Public Housing Strategy<sup>26</sup>

To address these affordable housing needs, the HPHA plans to implement several measures to maximize the number of units within its current inventory, such as employing effective maintenance and management policies to minimize the number of off-line housing units, and reducing the time it takes to repair and prepare vacant units for occupancy. It will also pursue redevelopment activities, using a mixed-use, mixed finance model, to increase and improve affordable housing. The HPHA is currently utilizing this model for the redevelopment of the Kuhio Park Terrace and Kuhio Homes public housing projects, which consist of 614 units and 134 units respectively. The proposed redevelopment will add an estimated 276 units, and feature a mix of public housing units, subsidized rental units for workforce families, a new senior citizen mid-rise apartment building, and market rate rental units. The project is expected to revitalize the housing and create a mixed-income community, with no net loss of public housing units. The HPHA may also pursue the redevelopment of additional public housing projects.

The current average age of the HPHA's housing inventory is 40 years. Based on a 2003 Physical Needs Assessment conducted by the International Business Machine, Inc., the HPHA will require approximately \$650 million over a twenty year period to sufficiently maintain all the units according to HUD public housing standards.

To maintain and improve the operations and living conditions for federal public housing residents, HPHA receives approximately \$13.3 million in annual operating subsidies and approximately \$12.6 million in Capital Fund Program (development, financing, modernization, and management improvements) monies. HPHA's capital fund needs far exceed HUD's average annual Capital Fund contributions.

Based upon funding availability, the Physical Needs Assessment, consultation with public housing resident associations, and the Resident

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<sup>26</sup> Ibid.

Advisory Board, a Capital Fund Program 5-Year Action Plan was developed and submitted to HUD as a part of the Public Housing Agency 5-Year and Annual Plans. The 5-Year Action Plan describes the physical and management improvements that are being planned for over the next five years.

The following projects have been designated for physical improvements in the current approved 5-Year PHA Plan:

- structural and spalling repairs for the Makua Alii project, located on Kalakaua Avenue in Honolulu, consisting of 210 one-bedroom units for seniors;
- ADA units and modernization of Pomaikai Homes, located in Hilo, consisting of 20 studio and one-bedroom units for seniors;
- ADA units and modernization of Pahala, on the island of Hawaii, consisting of 24 studio and one-bedroom units for seniors;
- unit renovations and re-roofing of Hale Aloha O Puna, a senior project in Keaau consisting of 30 studio and one-bedroom units;
- physical improvements, done in phases over several years, for Palolo Valley Homes, consisting of 118 one- to five-bedroom units for families, located in Honolulu;
- site and dwelling improvements to Kalihi Valley Homes, located in the Kalihi/Kapalama area in Honolulu, and consisting of 400 one- to five-bedroom units;
- ADA and physical improvements to Piilani Homes, a senior project with 42 studio and one-bedroom units located in Lahaina, Maui;
- building improvements to the Salt Lake project, consisting of 28 one-bedroom units in Honolulu; and
- construction of 20 replacement public housing units at Lanakila Homes III on the Big Island.

The HPHA will also undertake measures to improve the living environment in the housing projects throughout the state. To achieve a de-concentration of poverty, the HPHA will establish a waiting list preference for families with earned income, to balance the generally lower income homeless families who already have a waiting list preference. The redevelopment plan for Kuhio Park Terrace and Kuhio Homes will also achieve this objective, as it will provide a mix of public housing units, subsidized rental units for workforce families, a new senior citizen mid-rise apartment building, and market rate rental units. To improve the living environment for the elderly residents of public housing, the HPHA will designate three existing high-rise buildings as elderly-only public housing. The HPHA will also implement security improvements to provide for increased safety for public housing residents.

The HPHA will strive to achieve a HUD “high performer” status in the Public Housing Assessment System and Section 8 Management Assessment Program. HPHA intends to increase assisted housing choices by conducting outreach efforts to potential voucher landlords, providing Section 8 voucher mobility counseling, increasing voucher payment standards, and implementing other programs to meet this objective.

HPHA will continue its efforts to establish a viable Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Homeownership program. HPHA will continue to seek government and private funding to promote resident self-sufficiency and to provide supportive services to increase independence for the elderly or families with disabilities residing in HPHA’s federal public housing projects.

Additional information and details on the HPHA’s 5-Year Plan may be found by visiting their website at: <http://www.hcdch.hawaii.gov>.

#### IV. HOMELESS

##### A. Homeless Goals

###### 1. Homeless Goals – Logic Model

**CHART 3 – HOMELESS GOALS (State of Hawaii)**

Goals	Problem/ Need	Inputs/ Resources	Obj. #	Activities	Output Year	Output Goals	Outcomes
Strengthen Communities	Unsheltered homeless need a safe place to sleep	ESG	HP-1	Provide operations and essential services funding to four providers of emergency shelter for the unsheltered (Hawaii, Kauai and Maui)	2010	1200	Short term: 6,000 homeless persons will have safe nights of sleep. Long term: 650 persons will transition into permanent housing.
					2011	1200	
					2012	1200	
					2013	1200	
					2014	1200	
	Total:	6,000					
	Persons fleeing from domestic violence need a safe place to sleep	ESG	HP-2	Provide operations and essential services funding to four emergency shelters for victims of domestic violence (Hawaii, Kauai and Maui)	2010	700	Short term: 3,500 women and children will be protected from harm when provided a safe refuge and place to sleep. Long term: 1,200 will move to permanent housing secure from harm.
					2011	700	
					2012	700	
					2013	700	
					2014	700	
	Total:	3,500					
	Persons with HIV/AIDS need services to achieve housing stability	HOPWA	HP-3	Provide housing informa- tion and rent/ deposit assistance services and other supportive services to persons with HIV/AIDS (Hawaii, Kauai, Maui)	2010	350	1,850 persons with HIV/AIDS will receive supportive services, such as health care accessibility, either with or without housing activities.
					2011	350	
					2012	350	
2013					400		
2014					400		
Total:	1,850						

**CHART 3 – HOMELESS GOALS (State of Hawaii)**

Goals	Problem/Need	Inputs/ Resources	Obj. #	Activities	Output Year	Output Goals	Community Indicators
Promote Decent Affordable Housing	The homeless are not able to find affordable rentals	ESG	HP-4	Agencies funded by ESG will include transitioning homeless persons to permanent housing as an integral activity (Hawaii, Kauai, and Maui)	2010	350	1,850 persons will achieve housing stability with placement in permanent housing.
					2011	350	
					2012	350	
					2013	400	
					2014	400	
					Total:	1,850	
	Persons with HIV/AIDS lack sufficient resources for market rentals	HOPWA	HP-5	Provide funds to pay a portion of the market rental unit costs for homeless and homeless-at-risk persons with HIV/ AIDS (Hawaii, Kauai, Maui)	2010	25	125 households of persons with HIV/ AIDS will secure and maintain permanent affordable housing
					2011	25	
					2012	25	
					2013	25	
2014					25		
Total:					125		
Provide Effective Program Administration	Appropriate, efficient and effective use of funds	ESG and HOPWA	HP-6	Provide effective program administration	2010		Program timeliness in committing and expending funds.
					2011		
					2012		
					2013		
					2014		
					Total:		

2. Homeless Goals - Narrative

During the 2010-2014 planning period, ESG and HOPWA funds will be utilized to achieve the following goals:

- Strengthen communities. ESG funds will be used in conjunction with other funds to provide funding for operations and essential services to providers of emergency shelters and domestic violence shelters. These shelters will provide 9,500 safe nights of sleep, and assist 1,850 persons to transition to permanent housing. HOPWA funds will support the provision of housing information and rent/deposit assistance services and other supportive services not in conjunction with housing activities, such as accessibility to health care and referrals to other service providers to persons with HIV/AIDS. The intent of these supportive services is to provide the type of assistance necessary for the homeless population with HIV/AIDS, and the HIV/AIDS population at risk of homelessness, to achieve permanent housing.
- Promote decent affordable housing. ESG funded agencies will transition 1,850 homeless persons into permanent housing as an integral activity. HOPWA funds will pay a portion of the market rental unit costs for 125 homeless and homeless-at-risk households of persons with HIV/AIDS.

B. **Homeless Priorities**

1. Priority Homeless Needs - Table 1A, below, identifies the State’s priorities for all categories of homelessness.

**Table 1A**  
**Homeless and Special Needs Populations**

**HAWAII COUNTY Continuum of Care:  
Housing Gap Analysis Chart**

		<b>Current Inventory</b>	<b>Under Development</b>	<b>Unmet Need/ Gap</b>
<b>Individuals</b>	Emergency Shelter	11	29	H
	Transitional Housing	47	0	H
	Permanent Supportive Housing	53	4	H
	<b>Total</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>H</b>
<b>Persons in Families With Children</b>	Emergency Shelter	101	0	H
	Transitional Housing	171	85	H
	Permanent Supportive Housing	31	0	H
	<b>Total</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>H</b>

**HAWAII COUNTY Continuum of Care:  
Homeless Population and Subpopulations Chart**

Part 1: Homeless Population	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
Number of Families with Children (Family Households):	22	34	73	129
1. Number of Persons in Families with Children	74	139	295	508
2. Number of Single Individuals and Persons in Households without children	20	88	320	428
<b>(Add Lines Numbered 1 &amp; 2 Total Persons)</b>	94	227	615	936
Part 2: Homeless Subpopulations	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
a. Chronically Homeless	16		77	93
b. Seriously Mentally Ill	104			
c. Chronic Substance Abuse	4			
d. Veterans	11			
e. Persons with HIV/AIDS	10			
f. Victims of Domestic Violence	53			
g. Unaccompanied Youth (<18)	32			

**KAUAI COUNTY Continuum of Care:  
Housing Gap Analysis Chart**

		Current Inventory	Under Development	Unmet Need/ Gap
Individuals	Emergency Shelter	14	0	H
	Transitional Housing	9	0	H
	Permanent Supportive Housing	15	0	H
	Total	38	0	H
Persons in Families With Children	Emergency Shelter	24	0	H
	Transitional Housing	79	0	H
	Permanent Supportive Housing	0	0	H
	Total	103	0	H

**KAUAI COUNTY Continuum of Care:  
Homeless Population and Subpopulations Chart**

Part 1: Homeless Population	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
Number of Families with Children (Family Households):	2	18	8	28
1. Number of Persons in Families with Children	5	62	17	84
2. Number of Single Individuals and Persons in Households without children	4	9	108	121
<b>(Add Lines Numbered 1 &amp; 2)</b>	9	71	125	205
Part 2: Homeless Subpopulations	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
a. Chronically Homeless	2		39	41
b. Seriously Mentally Ill	1			
c. Chronic Substance Abuse	1			
d. Veterans	12			
e. Persons with HIV/AIDS	3			
f. Victims of Domestic Violence	14			
g. Unaccompanied Youth (< 18)	3			

**MAUI COUNTY Continuum of Care:  
Housing Gap Analysis Chart**

		<b>Current Inventory</b>	<b>Under Development</b>	<b>Unmet Need/ Gap</b>
<b>Individuals</b>	Emergency Shelter	121	18	H
	Transitional Housing	70	0	H
	Permanent Supportive Housing	40	6	H
	<b>Total</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>H</b>
<b>Persons in Families With Children</b>	Emergency Shelter	67	35	H
	Transitional Housing	224	0	H
	Permanent Supportive Housing	0	0	H
	<b>Total</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>H</b>

**MAUI COUNTY Continuum of Care:  
Homeless Population and Subpopulations Chart**

<b>Part 1: Homeless Population</b>	<b>Sheltered</b>		<b>Unsheltered</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>Emergency</b>	<b>Transitional</b>		
Number of Families with Children (Family Households):	38	60	42	140
1. Number of Persons in Families with Children	106	200	117	423
2. Number of Single Individuals and Persons in Households without children	49	67	464	580
<b>(Add Lines Numbered 1 &amp; 2 Total Persons)</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>1003</b>
<b>Part 2: Homeless Subpopulations</b>	<b>Sheltered</b>		<b>Unsheltered</b>	<b>Total</b>
a. Chronically Homeless	10		142	152
b. Seriously Mentally Ill	46			
c. Chronic Substance Abuse	1			
d. Veterans	16			
e. Persons with HIV/AIDS	17			
f. Victims of Domestic Violence	29			
g. Unaccompanied Youth (< 18)	13			

**BRIDGING THE GAP Continuum of Care:**

**Housing Gap Analysis Chart**

		<b>Current Inventory</b>	<b>Under Development</b>	<b>Unmet Need/ Gap</b>
<b>Individuals</b>	Emergency Shelter	146	47	H
	Transitional Housing	126	0	H
	Permanent Supportive Housing	108	10	H
	<b>Total</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>H</b>
<b>Persons in Families with Children</b>	Emergency Shelter	192	35	H
	Transitional Housing	474	85	H
	Permanent Supportive Housing	31	0	H
	<b>Total</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>H</b>

**BRIDGING THE GAP Continuum of Care:  
Homeless Population and Subpopulations**

Part 1: Homeless Population	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
Number of Families with Children (Family Households):	62	112	123	297
1. Number of Persons in Families with Children	185	401	429	1,015
2. Number of Single Individuals and Persons in Households without children	73	164	892	1,129
<b>(Add Lines Numbered 1 &amp; 2 Total Persons)</b>	258	565	1,321	2,144
Part 2: Homeless Subpopulations	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
Chronically Homeless	28		258	286
Seriously Mentally Ill	151			
Chronic Substance Abuse	6			
Veterans	39			
Persons with HIV/AIDS	30			
Victims of Dom. Violence	96			
Unaccompanied Youth (Under 18)	48			

All of the subpopulations enumerated in the preceding chart were derived from the January 23, 2009, point in time count, with the exception of the number of unaccompanied youth which was derived from an occupancy report generated by the Office of Youth Services.

2. Prioritization of Homeless Needs

The three Continuum of Care groups that make up the larger rural continuum of “Bridging the Gap” conducted needs/gap analysis surveys of their members, which include homeless providers and concerned businesses and community members. The survey became the basis for the priority rankings that were submitted by each of the rural counties to the larger continuum. The priorities assigned by each county community were then averaged to create a single priority chart representative of the Balance of State Continuum of Care.

Homeless people live on the edge of a dangerous existence – physically, emotionally and psychologically. This reality makes the ranking of any area of shelter need as a “low” priority difficult. All of the shelters maintain a wait list which demonstrates that the need for shelter consistently exceeds the availability of shelter units.

Generally, dollars are allocated according to the population base and geographic coverage required of service providers. The formula works very well, since Hawaii’s homeless numbers are greatest in the most populated counties and

smallest in the least populated county. The largest challenge is the noncontiguous nature of the islands, wherein each county is separated by ocean. Homeless services must be replicated in each county in order to make those services accessible to homeless clients.

## C. Homeless Strategy

### 1. Homeless Prevention Strategy.

The State Homeless Grant Program is a long-standing program for homeless prevention. Individuals needing emergency financial aid to avoid losing their housing are eligible for a grant to prevent homelessness. The grant fund is also used to help the homeless with their initial security deposit or rent for permanent housing.

The Hawaii Interagency Council on Homelessness and its community partners have also initiated actions to enhance mainstream services to prevent homelessness:

- Housing Placement – A memorandum of agreement between the State housing agency and the Dept. of Human Services provides TANF funds for housing placement for TANF eligible families in need of affordable rental housing. The service provides housing counseling, deposit/first month's rent assistance, landlord cultivation, rental unit damage insurance, and landlord-tenant intervention. The program also helps holders of Section-8 vouchers and homeless families transitioning out of a shelter to find appropriate rental units.
- Permanent Supportive Housing – The State has placed an extremely high priority on permanent supportive housing to address the growing number of Hawaii's chronically homeless. A strategy to prevent homelessness is the development of affordable rental units which will be matched with intensive case management. Several new developments are under way to provide supportive housing. The Governor of the State of Hawaii appointed the State Comptroller to spearhead the effort to facilitate moving the unsheltered homeless into shelter and housing as quickly as possible. As such, the Comptroller has worked very closely with the State Homeless Programs, the Hawaii Public Housing Authority, and the Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation. The latter is tasked with the development of workforce and affordable housing, including housing for special populations such as seniors and the lower income groups.

### 2. Homeless Access to Services and Homeless Needs Assessment Strategy.

The State Homeless Outreach Program provides comprehensive geographic coverage of the state's four counties taking basic services out

to the homeless on the beaches, in parks, and in the downtown streets where the homeless congregate. The program partially funds the "Care-a-Van" programs in partnership with the State Department of Health in the counties of Hawaii (two vans), Maui (one van), and Kauai (one van). Each of the vans is equipped with basic medical, food, and other emergency supplies and is staffed by a nurse and outreach case worker. The program seeks out the unsheltered homeless, provides them with basic intake, assessment, medical and social services; refers the clients to appropriate agencies; and otherwise assists the homeless in moving toward a more stable living environment.

3. Shelter Provisions Strategy.

The State Homeless Shelter Stipend Program funds emergency and transitional shelters with the intent to achieve geographic accessibility throughout the state. Homeless emergency and transitional shelters are available in all counties, but most of the shelters are full and maintain waiting lists for future vacancies. Additionally, transitional housing for the homeless with special needs is in short supply. Therefore, out of necessity, most of the state's emergency and transitional housing programs provide a broad spectrum of services to address the multiple needs of homeless clients, including substance abuse services, mental health services, life skills training, educational services, job training, and family support.

4. Strategy for Helping Homeless Persons Make the Transition to Permanent Housing and Independent Living.

Hawaii's emergency and transitional shelters provide a secure environment where individuals and families can stabilize their lives, address their needs and bolster their economic stability. The State's homeless programs provide funds to shelter providers wherein more than 2000 individuals annually successfully transition into permanent housing. The program requires that each shelter address the homeless individuals' or family's immediate basic needs, health and social needs, and successful transition to permanent housing. Toward this end, all shelters provide basic services, such as meals, shelter, and a clothing bank. Also, each shelter performs an intake and assessment on each client that identifies the areas that the client needs to address (e.g., health, education, substance abuse problems, employment skills, etc.). These areas of need are then incorporated into a social development case plan with goals, activities and a timeline for completion, in which the client agrees to participate. The shelters also provide referrals and on-site classes or other services to assist clients in the implementation of case plans.

The State public housing authority provides a preference for homeless persons on their wait list for public housing and Section-8. Additionally,

the County of Hawaii provides homeowners who rent out a room to maintain their homeowner tax exemption. The County of Hawaii has also adopted a preference for their tenant based rental assistance for homeless persons engaged in case management. Kauai County has established a preference at their Kalepa Village for homeless transitioning from transitional shelters.

5. Permanent Supportive Housing.

The State Department of Health, Adult Mental Health Division (AMHD) has risen from the stigma of being under a Court Ordered Consent Degree to a model for best practices in evolving more readily available and appropriate services for their clients with serious and persistent mental illness. The change is most evident in relation to the homeless mentally ill who comprise a significant portion of the State's chronically homeless population. AMHD has initiated a permanent supportive housing program for their clients, augmented further by HUD's Mainstream Section-8 vouchers. However, the State has had to respond to the severe economic downturn with cuts in State funding for programs that threaten the stability of many supportive housing programs. Programs are being examined for cost effectiveness and maximum achievement of outcome objectives.

The State will continue to apply for Continuum of Care competitive grants on behalf of the rural counties to enhance the production of permanent and supportive housing as well as to continue effective programs that help the homeless to attain economic self sufficiency. The federal Shelter Plus Care program and the State Department of Health's Bridge Subsidy have been key tools to providing permanent supportive housing for the homeless mentally ill. Additionally, the State will apply for any federal "collaboration" grant opportunities through the partnerships that exist within the Interagency Council on Homelessness.

**D. Homeless Needs**

The latest point-in-time data for the State of Hawaii was collected on January 23, 2009. The count for Hawaii shows that there are 5,782 homeless persons in Hawaii at any given time during the year. This figure represents the level of homelessness at any moment, and eliminates duplication and turnover in the homeless population. The Homeless Management Information System also provides an annual total of the number of homeless that received some sort of assistance through the service providers contracted by the State. The number of homeless persons served from February 2008 through January 2009 totals nearly 20,000 people. The two numbers demonstrate that for many, homelessness is a temporary situation. The numbers are also indicative of the economic fragility of many in Hawaii's population of 1,288,198. Source: U.S. Census Bureau as of July 1, 2008.

**Table IV-1: Homeless Counts, State of Hawaii, 2009**

County	Sheltered Homeless Persons				Unsheltered Homeless				Total Homeless Persons
	Households w/ Children	Persons in Families	Singles & Couples	Subtotal	Households w/ Children	Persons in Families	Singles & Couples	Subtotal	
Honolulu	447	1,673	772	2,445	37	153	1,040	1,193	<b>3,638</b>
Maui	98	306	116	422	42	117	464	581	<b>1,003</b>
Hawaii	56	213	108	321	73	295	320	615	<b>936</b>
Kauai	20	67	13	80	8	17	108	125	<b>205</b>
Statewide	621	2,259	1,009	3,268	160	582	1,932	2,514	<b>5,782</b>

Source: Hawaii Homeless Point-in-Time Count Report, 2009

The January 2009, point-in-time count was conducted using the State's Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) database as the primary reporting instrument. State-funded outreach agencies and volunteers interviewed every homeless person encountered to determine if they are unsheltered and to assess if they are chronically homeless. HMIS was used to cumulate and un-duplicate the interview subjects, most of whom were already in the database, to provide an accurate count.

**Table IV-2: Total Homeless and Comparison of 2007 & 2009 Statewide Counts**

	2007 PIT Count	2009 PIT Count	Numerical Change	% Change
Sheltered Homeless	2,703	3,268	+565	20.9%
Unsheltered Homeless	3,358	2,514	-844	-25.1%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>6,061</b>	<b>5,782</b>	<b>-279</b>	<b>-4.6%</b>

Indications in Hawaii and elsewhere suggest a relationship between homelessness and economic growth which is contrary to what would be normally assumed. An increase in disposable income resulting from economic growth puts pressure on the housing market. Those with fewest resources are squeezed out of the market and become homeless. Contrarily, when market prices are depressed, those with the least resources are able to more readily compete. Those who have the minimum paying jobs are likely to see an increase in their buying power as rents decrease to more affordable levels and homeowners are more likely to consider renting out spare rooms or part of their housing units to generate income.

Currently, Hawaii's economy, like the rest of the nation, is in a severe recession. Unemployment numbers are at record high levels, businesses are struggling to survive, and tourism is in a protracted decline. That being the case, a point-in-time count scheduled for January 2010, should be very revealing in terms of comparison with the January 2009 count when Hawaii was experiencing the continuing ebb of a very strong economy, the lowest unemployment rate in the nation, and record high property valuations.

Pent-up demand is experienced in the local economy as increasing household size, crowding, and doubling up. The exact impact on homelessness is hard to predict. Hawaii's cultural system allows for more generous extended family living and sharing space, so the relationship between decreasing housing availability and homelessness is very elastic. It is likely, however, that increasing economic growth, decreasing stock at the lower end of the market, and extraordinarily high rents will cause at least some increase in homelessness in the next few years as the economy rebounds from the depressed condition of 2009.

### **Demographic Characteristics of Homeless Persons**

Statewide, over half of the homeless persons were males (56 to 58%). Homeless people are primarily long-term residents of the State. More than half of them were lifetime residents or people who had been in Hawaii for 10 years or more. Newcomers (those here less than a year) made up 15 to 19 percent of the group.

Unsheltered homeless people were younger than the population at large; only about five percent was over 60.

The homeless were considerably less educated than the rest of the population. Nearly half of the homeless adults (46% sheltered and 52% unsheltered) had a high school diploma or GED. About a quarter (24% sheltered and 27% unsheltered) reported having some college education or completing a college degree. Another quarter of the homeless had not graduated from high school. In comparison, more than 70% of the general population had a high school diploma or GED, and 30% reported having a bachelor's degree or higher.

Unsheltered homeless persons included many single-never-married persons (58%) and divorced persons (19%). Only 14 percent of those we interviewed were currently married. Veterans were 12.5 percent of the homeless persons.

The majority of homeless adults (68% to 81%) were unemployed with the higher percentage attributable to the unsheltered. About a third of the sheltered homeless adults were employed full time or part time. A higher percentage of the sheltered adults were employed full time in Kauai (58%) and Maui (32%) Counties compared to their counterparts in the other two counties (Hawaii, 26% and Honolulu 18%).

Nearly three fourths (71% to 72%) of the households receiving homeless services consisted of single individuals or couples without dependent children. Over a quarter (28%) of the households consisted of dependent children or pregnant women in households with either a single-parent or couple.

Of the families entering shelters with dependent children, 39 percent had one child, 31 percent had two children and another 30 percent had three or more children. Statewide, 44 percent of the households had been living unsheltered

prior to shelter entry, 38 percent had been living in sheltered settings, and 18 percent had been at risk but had not yet become homeless. Nearly half (49%) of the households who received shelter services had been homeless for less than one month prior to shelter entry. Long term homelessness (over one year) was reported by 19 percent of the households.

Military veterans, most of whom received services in the City and County of Honolulu, comprised 14% of the sheltered adults and 11% of the unsheltered.

Sources: Homeless Service Utilization Report Hawaii 2008; National Center for Educational Statistics; U. S. Census Bureau.

### **Homelessness by Racial and Ethnic Groups**

Hawaiians/part Hawaiians were the largest ethnic group that accessed shelter services (29%), closely followed by Caucasians (28%) and Pacific Islanders (Samoans and other Pacific Islanders, 27%). Together they comprised 84% of the total individuals served. Slight inter-island variation was observed in Maui County where Caucasians were the largest ethnic group utilizing service (40%) and Hawaii County where there were more Pacific Islanders (40%) than Hawaiians/part Hawaiians (30%) among shelter users.

Statewide, the two largest ethnic groups receiving outreach services were Caucasians (39%) and Hawaiians/part Hawaiians (37%), which together represented three fourths of the population served. Pacific Islanders comprised eight percent of the population served, but accounted for higher percentages in Hawaii County (13%) and the City and County of Honolulu (11%).

The percentages above were derived from the intake numbers generated by the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). The University of Hawaii Center on the Family provided the data analysis in their Homeless Service Utilization Report Hawaii 2008.

### **Hidden Homeless and At-Risk Homeless**

Table IV-3 presents a comparable set of estimates for Hidden Homeless and At-Risk persons and households in Hawaii from 1992 to 2006. Estimates have been adjusted to include the official population and household counts for 1992 and 1997. Estimates of number of persons in households have been adjusted for 1997 to reflect actual household sizes.

The number of hidden homeless persons was developed from survey data collected as part of the Housing Policy Study, 2006. Hidden homeless persons are those who were doubled-up or sharing accommodations with others because they could not afford their own homes. Persons at-risk of homelessness were also counted in the study. Those at-risk included people who reported that they would lose their housing units if the chief wage earner were without a job for three months.

**Table IV-3.: Hidden Homelessness and At-Risk of Homelessness, 1992 to 2006**

	1992	1997	2003	2006
Households	375,018	396,008	410,795	435,818
Hidden Homeless	17,618	26,929	41,007	18,623
At-risk	111,747	71,483	50,122	85,267
Persons	1,158,613	1,211,640	1,228,025	1,280,291
Hidden Homeless	90,506	144,022	228,449	96,648
At-risk	322,755	220,734	155,058	262,021
Persons per Household	3.09	3.06	2.99	2.94
Hidden Homeless	5.14	5.35	5.57	5.19
At-risk	2.89	3.10	3.09	3.07

Source: Housing Policy Study, 2006.

Note: Estimates of hidden homeless and at-risk of homelessness were also done as part of the 1999 Homeless study. Those numbers, though not exactly comparable to those that come out of the Housing Policy Study, are 76,635 hidden homeless, and 206,924 at-risk of homelessness for the State of Hawaii.

## E. Nature and Extent of Homelessness

### 1. Chronic Homelessness

The January 2009, point-in-time count was conducted using the State’s Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) database as the primary reporting instrument. State-funded outreach agencies and volunteers interviewed every homeless person encountered to determine if they were unsheltered and to assess if they were chronically homeless. HMIS was used to cumulate and un-duplicate the interview subjects, most of whom were already in the database, to provide an accurate count. The table below indicates that of the homeless population, the percentage of chronically homeless individuals statewide has increased from 12.8% in 2007 to 13.4% in 2009.

**Table IV-4: Chronically Homeless Persons Statewide**

2007 PIT Count			2009 PIT Count		
Total Homeless Persons	Chronic Homeless Persons	% Chronic Homeless	Total Homeless Persons	Chronic Homeless Persons	% Chronic Homeless
6061	778	12.8%	5782	772	13.4%

### 2. Continuum of Care

Bridging the Gap is the union of all three rural county CoCs and has been designated as the primary planning and decision-making body. Group members often volunteer, however, members are also assigned or appointed in an effort to represent community and provider interests.

County Government representatives in the CoC are assigned by members of the County Government. The selection of group leaders is either voluntary, appointed or established through election. CoC Chairs are very knowledgeable regarding the service needs of their Continuum and are elected by their group members to facilitate meetings and lead in the decision-making process. Group leaders may volunteer for key positions within committees in their respective CoC.

The Kaua'i Community Alliance (KCA) is a membership organization of affordable housing and homeless service providers, other professionals, consumers and community representatives located on Kaua'i. Representatives of local and state government participate as non-voting members. KCA is the Kaua'i County coordinating body that develops recommendations for programs and services to fill gaps in the Homeless Continuum of Care on Kauai and provides direction and response to HUD's annual CoC competition for homeless assistance funds. KCA also assists in implementing new or expanded programs while preserving effective existing programs. As a member of Bridging the Gap, KCA works collaboratively with the other County CoCs to provide community based planning. KCA's mission is to end homelessness and create sustainable housing options through collaborative advocacy in the County of Kauai.

The Maui Homeless Alliance (MHA) is a membership organization of homeless service providers, other professionals, units of local and state government, service utilizers, and other community representatives located in Maui County. MHA is a coordinating body that develops recommendations for programs and services to fill gaps in the Continuum of Care in Maui County. MHA also provides direction in response to HUD's annual CoC competition for homeless assistance funds. MHA also assists in implementing new or expanded programs while preserving effective existing programs. Their mission is to bring together organizations and individuals dedicated to creating opportunities for compassionate community responses to homelessness through community based planning for Maui County.

MHA's goals are:

1. To create and maintain a Continuum of Care that responds to the complex needs of homeless individuals and families.
2. To ensure that homeless persons are treated with dignity and care.
3. To strengthen collaborative work and enable it to leverage increased funding and service delivery.
4. To strengthen collaborative work, while continuing to gain knowledge of the community resources that will serve homeless individuals and families.

Community Alliance Partners (CAP) is an organization embodied by representatives from various facets of the community that focuses on long term solutions to serve and house the homeless in Hawai'i County. CAP meets bi-monthly via video conferencing, linking participants from the east and west sides of Hawaii County. Sub-Committees of CAP, which may be permanent or developed temporarily, meet on a monthly basis to address specific community concerns. Although CAP works to establish and support programs and services at the local level, CAP also participates in Bridging the Gap to assist in long term planning and resource development in an effort to end homelessness statewide.

### 3. Most Needed Services

Services that are most needed for the homeless are education, job readiness and employment training. The Homeless Service Utilization Report is compiled by the University of Hawaii Center on the Family and analyzes the data contained in the State's Homeless Management Information System. The report which is an analysis of the information gathered on the homeless that utilize homeless services each year clearly demonstrates that lack of employment skills are a major indicator of the adults who are homeless.

Employment: 52% were unemployed  
10% were employed part time  
38% were employed full time

Education: 27% had less than a high school diploma  
46% had a high school diploma or GED  
21% had some college education  
6% had a college degree or more

Additionally, the most frequently cited causes for homelessness are financial problems (38%) followed by family conflict (12%), followed by substance abuse (7%) with some overlapping of these three leading causes. Lack of income and poor decisions on using limited resources further underline the need for employment skills and better budgeting of resources.

Health problems also complicate the coping skills of those who become homeless with more than 21% reporting mental illness, 21% reporting drug abuse, 16% reporting alcohol abuse and 10% reporting physical disability. Although many do not cite their health problems as the cause of their homelessness, these are conditions that are self reported at intake into a homeless program. Hence, mental health and substance abuse treatment are vital services that must be accessible in programs for the homeless to enable them to attain economic stability.

In summary, employment, education, and mental health and drug abuse treatment are the most needed services for those who have become homeless. They are also the most needed services for homeless prevention.

4. Discharge Coordination Policy

Discharge Planning – Several inroads to effective discharge planning include improved prison in-reach to veterans, speedier access to benefits for veterans exiting prison and the new inclusion of housing in early discharge planning for prisoners. Additionally, agreements between State departments have accelerated the process for disability determination for exiting prisoners who may be eligible for Social Security Income.

The State has also initiated several housing initiatives for exiting offenders who would otherwise be homeless upon leaving the prison or jail system. Limited term housing with required case management is being provided for community reintegration. Exiting offenders have the opportunity to mend relations with their families and communities, find employment, and get treatment for mental health and substance abuse issues. Programs have been initiated in Hawaii and Maui, replete with housing and services. The federal Access to Recovery program has also been an important component of the discharge planning coordination.

Additionally, the State Department of Health has an array of housing options for clients who are diagnosed as seriously and persistently mentally ill. The housing varies from 24-hour group homes to 16-hour group homes to 8 hour group homes, which provides clients with increasingly independent living options in their recovery. The intermediary step to completely independent living is a bridge subsidy which pays a shallow rent subsidy to enable clients to live in their own apartment even though they may have limited income such as Social Security Income or the State's General Assistance. The Bridge Subsidy enables independent living until the client can access units that have a long term subsidy.

**F. Existing Homeless Facilities**

Since 1991, the State of Hawaii has actively developed a continuum of services to assist homeless persons to progress from an unsheltered situation to shelter and then to permanent housing and independent living. The Hawaii Public Housing Authority (HPHA) administers statewide homeless programs and funds designed to provide opportunity and services to the homeless necessary to improve living conditions and to progress towards self-sufficiency. The state-funded homeless programs administered by the HPHA include the State Homeless Outreach

Program, the State Homeless Shelter Stipend Program, and the State Homeless Emergency Loans and Grants Program. HPHA contracts with 31 private providers to assist, shelter, and further the ability of the homeless to find housing, with \$14,111,698 in State appropriations annually, supplemented by \$4.5 million in TANF funds and \$1.5 million in Housing and Urban Development funds. Additionally, the State received federal American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funding of \$2,166,888 for homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing. An inventory of existing special needs facilities is found in Appendix F.

## **APPENDIX A**

### **Needs Consultation and Comments, Public Notices and Approvals**



**AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION**

STATE OF HAWAII, }  
County of Maui. } ss.

Rhonda M. Kurohara being duly sworn  
deposes and says, that she is in Advertising Sales of  
the Maui Publishing Co., Ltd., publishers of THE MAUI NEWS, a  
newspaper published in Wailuku, County of Maui, State of Hawaii;  
that the ordered publication as to \_\_\_\_\_

**NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING**

(for consultation on house needs)

of which the annexed is a true and correct printed notice, was  
published 1 times in THE MAUI NEWS, aforesaid, commencing  
on the 9th day of June, 2009, and ending  
on the 9th day of June, 2009, (both days  
inclusive), to-wit: on \_\_\_\_\_

June 9, 2009

and that affiant is not a party to or in any way interested in the above  
entitled matter.

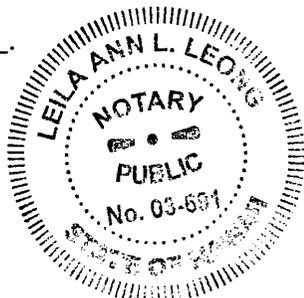
*h m/k*

This 1 page Notice of Public Hearing, dated  
June 9, 2009,

was subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of  
June, 2009, in the Second Circuit of the State of Hawaii,

by Rhonda M. Kurohara.

*[Signature]*  
Notary Public, Second Judicial  
Circuit, State of Hawaii  
**LEILA ANN L. LEONG**  
My commission expires 11-23-11



**NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING**

(for consultation on housing needs)

Pursuant to 24 CFR Part 91, notice is hereby given that the Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation (HHFDC), Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism, State of Hawaii, will hold public hearings on the housing needs to be considered in the State Consolidated Plan (CP) for program years July 1, 2010 through June 30, 2015 and the Annual Action Plan (AAP) for Program Year 2010-2011.

The CP and AAP describe the State's housing needs, funding plans, and certified program compliance with the CP, HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME), Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG), and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) programs. These HUD programs provide funding to expand the supply of affordable housing for low- and moderate-income families, restrict increases in homelessness, and provide preventative programs and activities for the homeless in the State.

The CP's and AAP's purpose is to ensure that jurisdictions receiving federal assistance plan for the housing and related needs of low- and moderate-income families in a way that improves the availability and affordability of decent, safe, and sanitary housing in suitable living environments. To receive funding under certain U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) programs, the State must have a housing strategy that has been approved by HUD. For Program Year 2010-2011, the State of Hawaii anticipates receiving approximately \$3,035,000 in HOME funds, \$232,000 in ESG funds, and \$168,000 in HOPWA funds.

Interested persons are invited to attend the hearing and state their views, orally or in writing, related to the housing needs to be considered in developing the State CP and AAP.

Please make five copies of written testimony available to the presiding officer at the hearing. Written comments may be submitted to HHFDC, 677 Queen Street, Suite 300, Honolulu, Hawaii, 96813 or faxed from the neighbor islands to (808) 587-0600 by 4:30 p.m. on the day before the public hearing. All comments and testimony received will be considered in preparing the State CP and AAP.

A public hearing will be held as follows:

Wednesday, June 24, 2009 at 10:00 am at  
250 South High Street, Department of Planning  
Conference Room, Wailuku, Maui

Persons with special needs (e.g., large print, taped materials, sign language interpreter, or translator) shall make all requests for access and communication assistance by contacting the HHFDC Personnel Office at 587-0501, by written request, or by email to [donna.m.dizon@hawaii.gov](mailto:donna.m.dizon@hawaii.gov) at least 10 business days before the public hearing. Prompt requests submitted help to ensure the availability of appropriate accommodations. Persons on the neighbor islands may call the following toll free numbers:

- From Kauai, 274-3141, ext. 70501
- From Hawaii, 974-4000, ext. 70501
- From Maui, 984-2400, ext. 70501
- From Molokai and Lanai, 1-800-468-4644, ext. 70501

The HHFDC does not discriminate against any person because of race, color, religion, sex, including gender identity or expression, sexual orientation, disability, familial status, ancestry, age, marital status, or HIV infection.

Karen Seddon  
Executive Director  
Hawaii Housing Finance  
and Development Corporation  
Department of Business,  
Economic Development and Tourism  
State of Hawaii  
(MN: June 9, 2009)



THE GARDEN ISLAND

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING  
(for consultation on housing needs)

MEDY ESMENA  
DBEDT/HHFDC PLANNING OFFICE  
677 QUEEN STREET SUITE 300  
HONOLULU HI 96813

REFERENCE: 118686  
713003 FOR CONSULTATION ON  
HOUSING NEEDS

Diean Kamaouha, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that she is an employee of "The Garden Island," a newspaper published in Lihue, County of Kauai, State of Hawaii; that the NOTICE in the above entitled matter of which the annexed is a true and correct copy, was published 1 time(s) in "The Garden Island" aforesaid and that this affiant is not a party to or in any way interested in the above entitled matter.

*Diean Kamaouha*

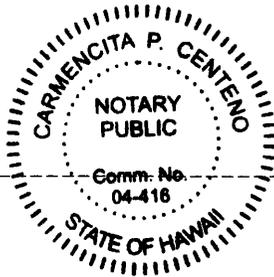
This 1 page affidavit of publication, undated at the time of notarization, was subscribed and sworn to me this 10th day of June, 2009.

*Carmencita P. Centeno*

CARMENCITA P. CENTENO  
Notary Public, Fifth Judicial Circuit  
State of Hawaii  
My Commission Expires: July 25, 2012

PUBLISHED ON: 06/09/2009

FILED ON: 06/09/09 *DL*



Pursuant to 24 CFR Part 91, notice is hereby given that the Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation (HHFDC), Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism, State of Hawaii, will hold public hearings on the housing needs to be considered in the State Consolidated Plan (CP) for program years July 1, 2010 through June 30, 2015 and the Annual Action Plan (AAP) for Program Year 2010-2011.

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A public hearing will be held as follows:

Tuesday, July 7, 2009 at 10:00 am at the Lihue Civic Center, Pi'ikoi Building, 4444 Rice Street, Suite 330, Conference Room 'A', Lihue, Kauai, Hawaii, 96766

Persons with special needs (e.g., large print, taped materials, sign language interpreter, or translator) shall make all requests for access and communication assistance by contacting the HHFDC Personnel Office at 587-0501, by written request, or by email to [donna.m.dizon@hawaii.gov](mailto:donna.m.dizon@hawaii.gov) at least 10 business days before the public hearing. Prompt requests submitted help to ensure the availability of appropriate accommodations. Persons on the neighbor islands may call the following toll free numbers:

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Karen Seddon  
Executive Director  
Hawaii Housing Finance and Development  
Corporation  
Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism  
State of Hawaii



(June 9, 2009)

IN THE MATTER OF

Public Notice

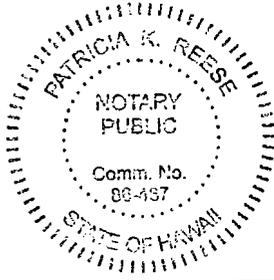
AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF HAWAII

} SS.

City and County of Honolulu

Doc. Date: JUN - 9 2009 # Pages: 1
Notary Name: Patricia K. Reese First Judicial Circuit
Doc. Description: Affidavit of Publication



Notary Signature: Patricia K. Reese Date: JUN - 9 2009

Rose Mae Rosales being duly sworn, deposes and says that she is a clerk, duly authorized to execute this affidavit of MidWeek Printing, Inc. publisher of MidWeek and the Honolulu Star-Bulletin...

Honolulu Star-Bulletin 1 times on: 06/09/2009

Midweek Wed. 0 times on:

Midweek Fri. 0 times on: times on:

And that affiant is not a party to or in any way interested in the above entitled matter.

Rose Mae Rosales (Signature)

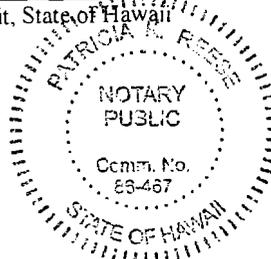
Subscribed to and sworn before me this 9th day

of June A.D. 20 09

Patricia K. Reese, Notary Public of the First Judicial Circuit, State of Hawaii

My commission expires: October 07, 2010

Ad # 0000128177



NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING (for consultation on housing needs)

Pursuant to 24 CFR Part 91, notice is hereby given that the Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation (HHFDC), Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism, State of Hawaii, will hold public hearings on the housing needs to be considered in the State Consolidated Plan (CP) for program years July 1, 2010 through June 30, 2015 and the Annual Action Plan (AAP) for Program Year 2010-2011.

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Public hearings will be held on the following dates:

- Wednesday, June 24, 2009 at 10:00 am at 250 South High Street, Department of Planning Conference Room, Wailuku, Maui
Thursday, June 25, 2009 at 2:00 pm at HHFDC, 677 Queen Street, Suite 300, Honolulu, Oahu
Monday, June 29, 2009 at 10:00 am at Kona International Airport at Keahole, 73-200 Kupipi Street, Airport Training Room MOD II, Kailua-Kona, Hawaii
Wednesday, July 1, 2009 at 10:00 am at Hilo International Airport, 2450 Kekuaanaa Street, Airport Training Room 216, Hilo, Hawaii
Tuesday, July 7, 2009 at 10:00 am at the Lihue Civic Center, Pi'ikoi Building, 4444 Rice Street, Suite 330, Conference Room 'A', Lihue, Kauai, Hawaii

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Karen Seddon Executive Director Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism State of Hawaii (SB128177 6/9/09)



**AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION**

State of Hawaii )  
 ) SS:  
County of Hawaii )

LEILANI K. R. HIGAKI, being first  
duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. That she is the BUSINESS MANAGER of  
HAWAII TRIBUNE-HERALD, a  
newspaper published in the City of HILO,  
State of Hawaii.

2. That the "NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING (for consultation on  
housing needs)...etc.,  
\_\_\_\_\_".

of which a clipping from the newspaper as published is attached hereto, was pub-  
lished in said newspaper on the following date(s) \_\_\_\_\_

June 9, 2009, (etc.).  
3087r1

*Leilani K. Higaki*

Subscribed and sworn to before me  
this 18th day of June, 2009.

*Sharon H. P. Ogata*  
SHARON H. P. OGATA  
**Notary Public, Third Circuit, State of Hawaii**  
My commission expires October 1, 2012

### NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

(for consultation on housing needs)

Pursuant to 24 CFR Part 91, notice is hereby given that the Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation (HHFDC), Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism, State of Hawaii, will hold public hearings on the housing needs to be considered in the State Consolidated Plan (CP) for program years July 1, 2010 through June 30, 2015 and the Annual Action Plan (AAP) for Program Year 2010-2011.

The CP and AAP describe the State's housing needs, funding plans, and certified program compliance with the CP, HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME), Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG), and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) programs. These HUD programs provide funding to expand the supply of affordable housing for low- and moderate-income families, restrict increases in homelessness, and provide preventative programs and activities for the homeless in the State.

The CP's and AAP's purpose is to ensure that jurisdictions receiving federal assistance plan for the housing and related needs of low- and moderate-income families in a way that improves the availability and affordability of decent, safe, and sanitary housing in suitable living environments. To receive funding under certain U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) programs, the State must have a housing strategy that has been approved by HUD. For Program Year 2010-2011, the State of Hawaii anticipates receiving approximately \$3,035,000 in HOME funds, \$232,000 in ESG funds, and \$168,000 in HOPWA funds.

Interested persons are invited to attend the hearing and state their views, orally or in writing, related to the housing needs to be considered in developing the State CP and AAP.

Please make five copies of written testimony available to the presiding officer at the hearing. Written comments may be submitted to HHFDC, 677 Queen Street, Suite 300, Honolulu, Hawaii, 96813 or faxed from the neighbor islands to (808) 587-0600 by 4:30 p.m. on the day before the public hearing. All comments and testimony received will be considered in preparing the State CP and AAP.

Public hearings will be held on the following dates:

Monday, June 29, 2009 at 10:00 am at Kona International Airport  
at Keahole, 73-200 Kupipi Street, Airport Training Room MOD II,  
Kailua-Kona, Hawaii

Wednesday, July 1, 2009 at 10:00 am at Hilo International Airport,  
2450 Kekuanaoa Street, Airport Training Room 216, Hilo, Hawaii

Persons with special needs (e.g., large print, taped materials, sign language interpreter, or translator) shall make all requests for access and communication assistance by contacting the HHFDC Personnel Office at 587-0501, by written request, or by email to [donna.m.dizon@hawaii.gov](mailto:donna.m.dizon@hawaii.gov) at least 10 business days before the public hearing. Prompt requests submitted help to ensure the availability of appropriate accommodations. Persons on the neighbor islands may call the following toll free numbers:

From Kauai, 274-3141, ext. 70501

From Hawaii, 974-4000, ext. 70501

From Maui, 984-2400, ext. 70501

From Molokai and Lanai, 1-800-468-4644, ext. 70501

The HHFDC does not discriminate against any person because of race, color, religion, sex, including gender identity or expression, sexual orientation, disability, familial status, ancestry, age, marital status, or HIV infection.

Karen Seddon

Executive Director

Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation  
Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism  
State of Hawaii

(3087r1 Hawaii Tribune-Herald, June 9, 2009)



AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

State of Hawaii )  
 ) SS:  
County of Hawaii )

Lorelei Logan, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

- 1. That she is the Advertising Administrative Assistant of WEST HAWAII TODAY, a newspaper published in the City of Kailua Kona, State of Hawaii.
- 2. That "NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING (for consultation on housing needs) Pursuant to" of which a clipping from the newspaper is attached hereto, was published in said newspaper on the following date(s) June 9, 2009 (etc.)

*Lorelei Logan*  
-----

Subscribed and sworn to before me  
This 9th day of June, 2009

*Lana L. Taira*  
-----

Notary Public, Third Circuit,  
State of Hawaii



My Commission Expires: August 4, 2009

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING  
(for consultation on housing needs)

Pursuant to 24 CFR Part 91, notice is hereby given that the Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation (HHFDC), Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism, State of Hawaii, will hold public hearings on the housing needs to be considered in the State Consolidated Plan (CP) for program years July 1, 2010 through June 30, 2015 and the Annual Action Plan (AAP) for Program Year 2010-2011.

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The CP's and AAP's purpose is to ensure that jurisdictions receiving federal assistance plan for the housing and related needs of low- and moderate-income families in a way that improves the availability and affordability of decent, safe, and sanitary housing in suitable living environments. To receive funding under certain U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) programs, the State must have a housing strategy that has been approved by HUD. For Program Year 2010-2011, the State of Hawaii anticipates receiving approximately \$3,035,000 in HOME funds, \$232,000 in ESG funds, and \$168,000 in HOPWA funds.

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From Molokai and Lanai, 1-800-468-4644, ext. 70501

The HHFDC does not discriminate against any person because of race, color, religion, sex, including gender identity or expression, sexual orientation, disability, familial status, ancestry, age, marital status, or HIV infection.

Karen Seddon  
Executive Director  
Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation  
Department of Business, Economic Development  
and Tourism  
State of Hawaii

(No. 1509-West Hawaii Today: June 9, 2009)





**State of Hawaii**  
**Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation**  
**Consolidated Plan for PY 2010 – 2015**  
**and**  
**Annual Action Plan for PY 2010 – 2011**

**PUBLIC HEARING - MAUI**  
**Wednesday, June 24, 2009, 10:00 am**  
**County of Maui, Department of Planning Conference Room**  
**MINUTES**

ATTENDEES:

Janice Takahashi, Chief Planner, Hawaii Housing Finance & Development Corporation  
Lisa Wond, Housing Planner, Hawaii Housing Finance & Development Corporation  
Jo-Ann Ridao, Deputy Director, Department of Housing & Human Concerns, County of Maui  
Wayde Oshiro, Housing Administrator, County of Maui  
Carol S. Gentz, CDBG Program Manager, County of Maui  
Vanessa Medeiros, Development Manager, Lokahi Pacific  
Mitch Skaggerberg, representing FACE President Stan Franco (Faith Action for Community Equity)  
Stan Bain, Co-organizer, FACE-Maui  
Stacey Moniz, Executive Director, Women Helping Women  
Keith Wolters, Executive Director, Maui AIDS Foundation

The public hearing was called to order at 10:05 a.m. by Chair Janice Takahashi, Chief Planner of the Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation.

After introductions of the attendees, Takahashi provided information on the State's 5-year Consolidated Plan, the Annual Action Plan, and a short summary on the HOME, ESG, and HOPWA programs. She stated that the State's federal funds are divided between the counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui. She opened discussion to the attendees to provide information on the housing and homeless needs on Maui and the State of Hawaii. Carol Gentz added that the County of Maui also receives federal funds under the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program, and that public comment would also be accepted for CDBG.

Medeiros expressed the need for more affordable rentals and affordable homeownership opportunities in the County of Maui. Possible solutions are the development of rental cottages on lots of +6,000 square feet. More funding is needed for nonprofit organizations that produce affordable housing. .

Skaggerberg agreed that affordable rentals are needed, and that FACE supports the development of affordable housing for working families, young couples and seniors. Skaggerberg said he personally supports the ohana units and townhouse developments such as the Spencer proposal in Maalaea to create affordable rental units,

Bain added that FACE would like to see affordable mixed rentals and owner-occupant housing, both multi-family and single family units, developed for working people.

Skaggerberg added that there is a lack of expertise in building affordable housing in Hawaii, and suggested that the expertise be imported to train local contractors how to build affordable housing or bring in the workers to do the work. Consider different types of housing to keep costs down.

Moniz commented that pre-fabricated homes appear to be a reasonable and inexpensive alternative. Medeiros added that self-help housing is another proven option that needs support.

Bain added that whenever construction or refurbishment of affordable housing occurs, FACE supports providing those jobs to local people, rather than bringing in people from elsewhere, and development in a way that avoids sprawl.

Ridao said that the cost of land is more than 50% of the cost of housing. One of the considerations facing the County is the use of affordable housing funds for the purchase of land and land banking properties for affordable housing development. Sites near infrastructure and services are ideal to keep the development costs low.

The group discussed the General Planning Advisory Committee recommendation to the Council of a 20-year plan for growth with open spaces and urban boundaries for development. In some cases, Maui's water requirements are adversely impacting the development of affordable housing.

Moniz said the need is great for housing for victims of domestic violence, with and without children. Moniz said that for victims of domestic violence, housing is everything. Affordable housing units represent stability, safety, and a start for rebuilding their lives. The number of older women seeking shelter from domestic violence is a growing need, and they have different issues such as limited or decreased income due to age. Women with children need a place in which to provide safety, stability and a sense of continuity for their children. Single room occupancy housing, shared living spaces are an option to reduce costs but are scarce. The lack of permanent housing and housing stability are the biggest factors why women return to abusive partners. Need more subsidies to address this situation. Additionally, job losses are increasing, so HUD vouchers are sorely needed to help pay the rent. Moniz added that she has seen a rise in the number of persons with mental health issues who need housing.

Skaggerberg suggested asking landlords if they are willing to rent their homes to families with HUD subsidies. The monthly rent would be limited to HUD rent limits, but landlords know that rent will be paid by HUD, and HUD rent limits are sometimes higher than comparable rentals in the area. More HUD subsidy is needed.

Wolters spoke on behalf of the Neighbor Island Housing Program (NIHP), which is comprised of Malama Pono (Kauai), the Hawaii Island HIV/AIDS Foundation (HIHF) and the Maui AIDS Foundation. The NIHP focuses on housing stabilization, helping those who are at risk of homelessness, and helping with access to health care. NIHP does not endorse constructing homes or housing for persons with HIV/AIDS, to avoid the stigma and labeling of an "AIDS HOUSE" where people go to die. The preferred route is to rent units or rooms in existing buildings diffused throughout the community. Housing for persons suffering from substance abuse, mental health issues, domestic violence, HIV/AIDS are sorely needed.

Medeiros noted that the only special needs housing that has been developed is elderly housing. Housing for persons suffering from substance abuse, or with mental illness or HIV/AIDS might be a higher priority because of the lack of these types of housing.

Wolters said that a facility or project designed for persons with HIV/AIDS could be “marked” as an ‘AIDS House.’ An example of this was when the Kula Hospital operated a facility for persons with HIV/AIDS, but it was stigmatized as an ‘AIDS House’ so when funding ended, further funding was not pursued.

Medeiros said that both special needs units and rental assistance are needed to address the need.

Wolters stressed that units within an affordable project, or “diffused designated” units, are the most desirable for persons with HIV/AIDS. Agreements for the rental of the units are between the owner and program managers, and other renters don’t have to know about it.

Moniz and Ridaio said that housing on Lanai is a big challenge. Much of the housing needs used to be provided by The Lanai Company, but that is no longer the case. The hotels are empty and no jobs are available. There are vacant single family rentals and empty multi-family units, mostly because workers are leaving Lanai to find work elsewhere, and those who were born and raised in Lanai cannot afford the cost of housing and are moving back in with family members. If rental assistance can be secured, there are rentals available in Lanai.

The island of Molokai has felt the effects of the closing of Molokai Ranch. There are vacancies in the public housing projects, but Molokai is pretty much self-sustaining.



**State of Hawaii**  
**Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation**  
**Consolidated Plan for PY 2010 – 2015**  
**and**  
**Annual Action Plan for PY 2010 – 2011**

**PUBLIC HEARING - HONOLULU**  
**Thursday, June 25, 2009, 2:00 pm**  
**Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation**  
**Boardroom**  
**MINUTES**

ATTENDEES:

Janice Takahashi, Chief Planner, Hawaii Housing Finance & Development Corporation  
Lisa Wond, Housing Planner, Hawaii Housing Finance & Development Corporation  
Judy Ishida, Homeless Programs Specialist, Hawaii Public Housing Authority  
Mark Romoser, Policy and Program Analyst, Hawaii Centers for Independent Living  
Daintry Bartolders, State Department of Health, Developmental Disabilities Division  
Dana Barnum, Financial Development Director, The Salvation Army of Hawaii

SUMMARY:

The public hearing was called to order at 2:00 p.m. by Chair Lisa Wond, Housing Planner of the Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation.

After introductions of the attendees, Wond provided information on the State's 5-year Consolidated Plan, the Annual Action Plan, and a short summary on the HOME, ESG, and HOPWA programs. She stated that the State's federal funds are divided between the counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui. Discussion was then opened to the attendees to provide information on the state's housing and homeless needs.

Romoser stated that there is an overlap between homelessness and persons with disabilities, evidenced by the many wheelchairs and walkers on the streets. Persons with disabilities recently lost their "preference" status on the public housing waitlist and moved down the waitlist when the Hawaii Public Housing Authority gave preference only to persons in homeless or transitional facilities. He added that half of the people with disabilities derive all of their income from government programs like Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and Supplemental Security Disability Income (SSDI), so they have very low incomes; more affordable housing for persons with disabilities is very much needed.

Bartolders said that people with developmental disabilities who receive income under the Medicaid Waiver Program receive 10-12 hours of support with personal assistance. She would like to launch a program that allows clients with developmental disabilities combine their resources to purchase shelter and services. Clients could save a lot of money by combining their resources for the same services. For example, three clients could combine their resources to hire an aid to provide services to all three, furthering their self-advocacy and enabling them to have a right to individualized choice. This is an alternative to forcing people to stay in licensed facilities or foster care because of a lack of funds, or funding being used for other needs & services. If funds are available, this would be an opportunity to

develop the first one on Oahu and Kauai. Maui will follow. HUD vouchers are needed, and coordination with DDD and the Department of Human Services is imperative for the program to work.

Barnum testified on behalf of the Salvation Army's corporate officers in Kahului, where a pilot BEDS program providing emergency shelter for homeless men was started. It is a safe haven program where homeless men can get meals, use the phone, shower, sleep on cots, receive counseling services from case workers, and receive training for employment. Homeless persons have a hard time holding down jobs because of poor attendance, due to a lack of sleep, no facilities for bathing, etc. More people need their assistance and due to the bad economy, some donors are becoming clients. They are getting some county assistance, but more funds are needed for emergency shelters for the homeless.

Ishida suggested that the Salvation Army participate in the Maui Continuum of Care to get ESG funds for operational costs.

Barnum added that the Big Island Salvation Army is expanding its family intervention services due to the number of vulnerable or at-risk young people running away from parents on drugs and abusive parents, or coming out of foster care. They work with the Hawaii County police department to steer these people into permanent housing and stability. The Big Island's facility is very run down and needs funding for repairs.

Takahashi asked for statistics on how many need services and the estimated increase in caseload to include in the Consolidated Plan. Ishida said that although ESG funds may be used for the construction or repair of the facility, the State of Hawaii receives a very limited amount, and as such, the operations of homeless facilities, not construction, has been designated the priority use for funding.

Wond suggested that the Salvation Army explore applying for funds from the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program, since emergency shelters are considered a public facility and their construction and repair is an eligible use of CDBG funds.

Barnum added that the Salvation Army's family services program is seeing an increase in the newly unemployed seeking assistance from their Emergency Food and Shelter Program. More assistance is needed to help families pay their rent and buy food.

There being no further comments, the hearing was concluded at 2:45 pm.



*A non-profit organization run by and for persons with disabilities*

Hawaii Centers for Independent Living  
414 Kuwili Street, Suite 102  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96817

Phone: (808) 522-5400

Fax: (808) 522-5427

TTY/TDD: (808) 536-3739

Website: <http://www.hcil.org>

Hawaii Centers for Independent Living is a non-profit organization operated by and for people with disabilities to ensure their rights to live independently and fully integrated in the community of their choice, outside of institutional care settings. As a non-profit, statewide resource, HCIL serves people of any age with any type of disability. HCIL was founded on the historical constitutional beliefs of civil rights and the empowerment of people with disabilities to have equal access, opportunities, and choices in life, no matter how severe their disability.

Approximately 80 percent of HCIL's consumers, in our Honolulu office at least, have goals relating to housing. Due to the acute shortage of affordable, accessible housing in Hawai'i, and particularly on O'ahu, our independent living specialists are unable to close their cases in order to concentrate on new ones. The result is a crushing backlog of cases that leave our staff unable to give people with disabilities the kind of services to which they are entitled.

It appears to us that people with disabilities are simply not being included in the overall plan for affordable housing. For instance, disability was recently dropped as a preference category for public housing. A number of our consumers found themselves pushed to the back of the waiting list after several years. Hawai'i needs to take advantage of programs such as HUD's new Housing Choice Vouchers targeted to people with disabilities, as well as to include the housing needs of the disability community in documents such as the Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Mark F. Romoser".

Mark F. Romoser  
Policy and Program Analyst



**State of Hawaii  
Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation  
Consolidated Plan for PY 2010 – 2015  
and  
Annual Action Plan for PY 2010 – 2011**

**PUBLIC HEARING - KONA  
Monday, June 29, 2009, 10:00 am  
Kona International Airport at Keahole, 73-200 Kupipi Street,  
Airport Training Room MOD II, Kailua-Kona, Hawaii  
MINUTES**

**ATTENDEES:**

Janice Takahashi, Chief Planner, Hawaii Housing Finance & Development Corporation  
Lisa Wond, Housing Planner, Hawaii Housing Finance & Development Corporation

The public hearing was called to order at 10:00 a.m. by Chair Lisa Wond.

There being no attendees, the public hearing was adjourned at 10:15 a.m.



**State of Hawaii**  
**Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation**  
**Consolidated Plan for PY 2010 – 2015**  
**and**  
**Annual Action Plan for PY 2010 – 2011**

**PUBLIC HEARING - HILO**  
**Wednesday, July 1, 10:00 am**  
**Hilo International Airport, 2450 Kekuanaoa Street**  
**Airport Training Room 216, Hilo, Hawaii**  
**MINUTES**

ATTENDEES:

Janice Takahashi, Chief Planner, Hawaii Housing Finance & Development Corporation (HHFDC)  
Lisa Wond, Housing Planner, HHFDC  
Sharon Hirota, County of Hawaii, Existing Housing  
Susan Akiyama, County of Hawaii, Office of Housing and Community Development (OHCD)

The public hearing was called to order at 10:00 a.m. by Chair Wond.

After introductions of the attendees, Wond provided information on the State's 5-year Consolidated Plan, the Annual Action Plan, and a short summary on the HOME, ESG, and HOPWA programs. She stated that the State's federal funds are divided between the counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui. Discussion was then opened to the attendees to provide information on the state's housing and homeless needs.

On behalf of the OHCD's Existing Housing Division, Hirota recommended the following as high priorities for the 5-year period of July 1, 2010 through June 30, 2015 and the program year July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2011:

- 1) Promote decent, affordable rental housing by providing funding for tenant-based rental assistance for low- and moderate-income families, and funding to construct new affordable rental units for families, the elderly, and persons with special needs; and
- 2) Increase homeownership opportunities by providing funding for homebuyer educational workshops and counseling sessions to improve "purchase-ability" in the for-sale housing market.

Hirota stated that the Existing Housing Division launched its tenant-based rental assistance (TBRA) program with funding from the HOME program, to assist families by subsidizing their rent payments, similar to the Section 8 voucher program. There is no other source of funding for the TBRA program. The TBRA program is a critical piece of the housing strategy to assist low- and moderate-income families which provides them access to safe, decent, and sanitary affordable housing. This need is evidenced by the Existing Housing's waitlist for rental assistance of nearly 4,500 families.

There being no further testimony, the hearing was adjourned at 10:30 a.m.

## **PUBLIC HEARING**

Wednesday, July 1, 2009

Testimony relating to the housing needs to be considered in developing the State Consolidate Plan for program years 2010-2015 and Annual Action Plan for Program Year 2010-2011.

The County of Hawai`i, Office of Housing and Community Development, Existing Housing Division, would like to highly recommend that the following be included as high priorities in both the State Consolidate Plan for program years 2010-2015 and the Annual Action Plan for program year 2010-2011:

- **Promote decent, affordable housing**
  - Provide funding for tenant-based rental assistance to low and moderate income families; and
  - Provide funding to construct for new affordable rental units for the families, the elderly and persons with special needs;
- **Increase homeownership opportunities**
  - Provide funding for homebuyer education workshops and counseling sessions to improve the purchase ability in the for-sale housing market; and
  - Provide funding for down-payment and closing cost assistance to low- and moderate-income households.

In 1996, the OHCD - EH Division with funding from the HOME Program implemented the Tenant Based Rental Assistance for the County of Hawai`i. The TBRA program assists families within the County of Hawai`i by subsidizing their rent payments, similar to the Section 8 voucher program. There is no other source of funding for the TBRA program.

The TBRA program is a critical piece in order for the EHD to continue to meet the current housing strategy in providing low and moderate income families access to decent, safe, sanitary and affordable housing. The need for rental assistance is evident by the EHD's long waiting period for families on the Section 8 program wait list. There are currently about 4,500 applicants on the Section 8 program wait list.

Thank you.

Kauai County Housing Agency  
Program Year 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan  
Public Hearing Minutes  
July 7, 2009  
Piikoi Conference Room A ~ 10am

- I. Public Hearing called to order 10:10 a.m.  
Introduction of everyone in attendance: Gary Mackler (KCHA); Jo Shimamoto (KCHA); Sharon Kelekoma (KCHA); Janice Takahashi (HHFDC); Dennis Esaki; DQ Jackson (Malama Pono)
  
- II. CONSOLIDATED PLAN (2010-2015)
  - A. PURPOSE:  
G. Mackler provided an overview of the Consolidated Plan, describing the purpose and programs that it covers. Reviewed the timetable for the Consolidated Plan, and the role of the County and the State
  
  - B. GRANTS COVERED:  
G. Mackler gave an overview of the grants that are covered under the Consolidated Plan for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program and HOME Investment Partnership Program. J. Takahashi gave an overview of the Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG) program and Housing Opportunity for Persons With Aids (HOPWA).
  
  - C. ROLE OF COUNTY & STATE  
The Consolidated Plan is updated every 5-years and establishes new priorities for the County.
  
  - D. CONSOLIDATED PLAN TIMETABLE (Handout)  
COUNTY:  
Needs Survey (Handout) is posted on the kauai.gov website; deadline has been extended until July17.  
July 2009- Complete Needs Survey  
August 2009- Public Notice & 30-day comment period – Distributed to libraries & copies available at the Housing Agency  
September 2009- Submit Final Consolidated Plan to HUD  
November 2009- Approved by HUD & ready for the next application cycle  
  
STATE:  
Counties complete their Consolidated Plans first & will incorporate the needs of the priorities identified by the other Counties  
September 2009- Draft available  
November 2009- Submit to HUD for approval  
January 2010- Anticipate final approval
  
- III. CITIZENS COMMENTS & DISCUSSION  
DQ Jackson: Have noticed an increase in clients served due to the change in the economy, people are coming from the mainland to receive services, California funds has been cut and suspects possibly some of the other states, Hawaii's funding for these services has not been cut mostly due to the state views infectious disease as a priority and he does not anticipate funding being cut. Malama Pono expects more people to move to Hawaii (Kauai) because funding has not been cut.  
Also, persons with HIV/AIDS who are homeless has a unique problem. They are living longer so there is a long-term need for housing. Ideally Malama Pono would like to rent a house, like a small group home, where people could come and go, this would be suited for their clientele that are more responsible. Funds would come from the state.

Kauai County Housing Agency  
Program Year 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan  
Public Hearing Minutes  
July 7, 2009  
Piikoi Conference Room A ~ 10am

Consolidated Plan ~ Public Hearing Minutes  
Page 2

Dennis Esaki: Expressed concerns about the State budget and the impact on housing due to the cutback in funding. Janice indicated that in the past, the State Legislature transferred State housing funds in the General funds to help balance the budget.

Gary Mackler: Most programs target lower income population (80 % below MFI), this is the main focus of grants.

Jo Shimamoto: In the past years funding for CDBG has been decreasing, this year however, we received a small increase in funds.

IV. Public Hearing adjourned at 10:45 am

**AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION**

STATE OF HAWAII, }  
County of Maui. } ss.

Rhonda M. Kurohara being duly sworn  
deposes and says, that she is in Advertising Sales of  
the Maui Publishing Co., Ltd., publishers of THE MAUI NEWS, a  
newspaper published in Wailuku, County of Maui, State of Hawaii;  
that the ordered publication as to \_\_\_\_\_

**NOTICE OF PUBLIC COMMENT**

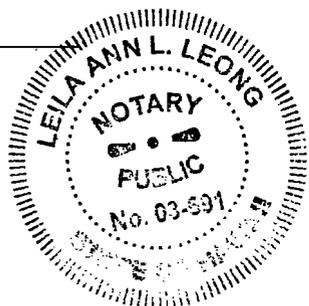
\_\_\_\_\_ of which the annexed is a true and correct printed notice, was  
published 1 times in THE MAUI NEWS, aforesaid, commencing  
on the 6th day of November, 2009, and ending  
on the 6th day of November, 2009, (both days  
inclusive), to-wit: on \_\_\_\_\_  
November 6, 2009

and that affiant is not a party to or in any way interested in the above  
entitled matter.

*[Handwritten Signature]*

This 1 page Notice of Public Comment, dated  
November 6, 2009,  
was subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of  
November, 2009, in the Second Circuit of the State of Hawaii,  
by Rhonda M. Kurohara

*[Handwritten Signature]*  
Notary Public, Second Judicial  
Circuit, State of Hawaii



LEILA ANN L. LEONG  
My commission expires 11-23-11

**NOTICE OF PUBLIC COMMENT**

Pursuant to 24 CFR Part 91, notice is given that a draft Consolidated Plan (CP) for program years 2010 – 2014, covering the periods from July 1, 2010 through June 30, 2015, which includes a draft Annual Action Plan (AAP) for program year July 1, 2010 – June 30, 2011, has been prepared by the Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation (HHFDC), Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism, State of Hawaii. The HHFDC is making copies of the proposed CP and AAP available for review and comment.

Copies of the proposed CP and AAP are available for public viewing at regional libraries and on the HHFDC's website at <http://hawaii.gov/dbedt/hhfdc>. To be mailed a copy, Maui County residents may call Lisa Wond at 587-3182, or toll free from Maui to 984-2400, ext. 73182, and from Molokai and Lanai to 1-800-468-4644, ext. 73182 between the hours of 7:45 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Copies may also be picked up at Department of Housing & Human Concerns, 35 Lunalilo Street, Suite 102, Wailuku, between the hours of 7:45 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Interested persons are invited to state their views on the proposed CP and AAP in writing no later than December 6, 2009, to HHFDC at 677 Queen St., Suite 300, Honolulu, HI 96813. Written comments may be submitted via fax to (808) 587-0600 or via email to [hhfdc.consolidatedplan@hawaii.gov](mailto:hhfdc.consolidatedplan@hawaii.gov) by 4:30 p.m. on December 6, 2009. All comments received by the deadline will be considered in preparing the final State CP and AAP.

Maui County residents with special needs (i.e., needing proposed amendments to the 2010-2014 CP or 2010 Annual Action Plan in large print or taped) shall make all requests for access and communication assistance by contacting the HHFDC Personnel Office at 587-0610, or toll free from Maui to 984-2400, ext. 70610, and from Molokai and Lanai to 1-800-468-4644, ext. 70610 between the hours of 7:45 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., by written request, or by email to [natalie.a.alexich@hawaii.gov](mailto:natalie.a.alexich@hawaii.gov) at least 10 business days before the end of the comment period. Prompt requests submitted help to ensure the availability of appropriate accommodations.

HHFDC does not discriminate against any person because of race, color, religion, sex, including gender identity or expression, sexual orientation, disability, familial status, ancestry, age, marital status, or HIV infection.

KAREN SEDDON  
Executive Director  
Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation  
Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism  
State of Hawaii  
(MN: Nov. 6, 2009)



STATE OF HAWAII  
COUNTY OF KAUAI  
AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

THE GARDEN ISLAND

MEDY ESMENA  
DBEDT/HHFDC PLANNING OFFICE  
677 QUEEN STREET SUITE 300  
HONOLULU HI 96813

NOTICE OF PUBLIC COMMENT

REFERENCE: 118686  
716378 PROPOSED CP  
AND AAP

Pursuant to 24 CFR Part 91, notice is given that a draft Consolidated Plan (CP) for program years 2010 – 2014, covering the periods from July 1, 2010 through June 30, 2015, which includes a draft Annual Action Plan (AAP) for program year July 1, 2010 – June 30, 2011, has been prepared by the Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation (HHFDC), Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism, State of Hawaii. The HHFDC is making copies of the proposed CP and AAP available for review and comment.

Diean Kamaouha, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that she is an employee of "The Garden Island," a newspaper published in Lihue, County of Kauai, State of Hawaii; that the NOTICE in the above entitled matter of which the annexed is a true and correct copy, was published 1 time(s) in "The Garden Island" aforesaid and that this affiant is not a party to or in any way interested in the above entitled matter.

Copies of the proposed CP and AAP are available for public viewing at regional libraries and on the HHFDC's website at <http://hawaii.gov/dbedt/hhfdc>. To be mailed a copy, Kauai residents may call Lisa Wond at 587-3182, or toll free to 274-3141, ext. 73182 between the hours of 7:45 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Copies may also be picked up at the Kauai County Housing Agency, 4444 Rice Street, Suite 330, Lihue, between the hours of 7:45 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Diean Kamaouha

Interested persons are invited to state their views on the proposed CP and AAP in writing no later than December 6, 2009, to HHFDC at 677 Queen Street, Suite 300, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813. Written comments may be submitted via fax to (808) 587-0600 or via email to [hhfdc.consolidatedplan@hawaii.gov](mailto:hhfdc.consolidatedplan@hawaii.gov) by 4:30 p.m. on December 6, 2009. All comments received by the deadline will be considered in preparing the final State CP and AAP.

Subscribed and sworn to me this 10th day of Nov., 2009.

Kauai residents with special needs (i.e., needing proposed amendments to the 2010-2014 CP or 2010 Annual Action Plan in large print or taped) shall make all requests for access and communication assistance by contacting the HHFDC Personnel Office at 587-0610, or toll free to 274-3141, ext. 70610 between the hours of 7:45 am to 4:30 pm, by written request, or by email to [natalie.a.alexich@hawaii.gov](mailto:natalie.a.alexich@hawaii.gov) at least 10 business days before the end of the comment period. Prompt requests submitted help to ensure the availability of appropriate accommodations.

Carmencita P. Centeno

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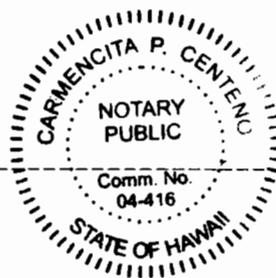
CARMENCITA P. CENTENO  
Notary Public, Fifth Judicial Circuit  
State of Hawaii  
My Commission Expires: July 25, 2012

Karen Seddon  
Executive Director  
Hawaii Housing Finance and  
Development Corporation  
Department of Business, Economic  
Development and Tourism  
State of Hawaii

Document Description: Affidavit of Publication  
No. of pages: 1 Document Date: 11/10/09

PUBLISHED ON: 11/06/2009

FILED ON: 11/06/09 DK



November 6, 2009

IN THE MATTER OF

Public Notice

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF HAWAII

}
} SS.
}

City and County of Honolulu

NOTICE OF PUBLIC COMMENT

Pursuant to 24 CFR Part 91, notice is given that a draft Consolidated Plan (CP) for program years 2010 - 2014, covering the periods from July 1, 2010 through June 30, 2016, which includes a draft Annual Action Plan (AAP) for program year July 1, 2010 - June 30, 2011, has been prepared by the Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation (HHFDC), Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism, State of Hawaii. The HHFDC is making copies of the proposed CP and AAP available for review and comment.

Copies of the proposed CP and AAP are available for public viewing at regional libraries and on the HHFDC's website at http://hawaii.gov/dbedt/hhfdc. Interested persons may call Lisa Wong at 587-3182; Neighbor Island residents may call toll free at the numbers listed below to be mailed copies:

Kauai 274-3141, ext. 73182 Hawaii 974-4000, ext. 73182
Maui 984-2400, ext. 73182 Molokai and Lanai 1-800-468-4644, ext. 73182

Copies may also be picked up at the agencies listed below between the hours of 7:45 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

AGENCIES:

Kauai County Housing Agency Office of Housing & Community Development
4444 Rice Street, Suite 330, Lihue Kauai 50 Waiuku Drive, Hilo, Hawaii

Hawaii Public Housing Authority
1002 North School Street, Bldg. H
Honolulu, Oahu

Department of Housing & Neighbor Islands
35 Lunafila Street, Suite 102, Wailuku, Maui

Hawaii Housing Finance & Development Corporation
Planning and Evaluation Office
677 Queen Street, Suite 300, Honolulu, Oahu

Interested persons are invited to state their views on the proposed CP and AAP in writing no later than December 6, 2009, to HHFDC at the address mentioned above. Written comments may be submitted via fax to (806) 587-0000 or via email to hhfdc.consolidatedplan@hawaii.gov by 4:30 p.m. on December 6, 2009. All comments received by the deadline will be considered in preparing the final State CP and AAP.

Persons with special needs (i.e., needing proposed amendments to the 2010-2014 CP or 2010 Annual Action Plan in large print or taped) shall make all requests for access and communication assistance by contacting the HHFDC Program Office at 587-0610, by written request, or by email to natalie.a.slack@hawaii.gov at least 10 business days before the end of the comment period. Prompt requests submitted help to ensure the availability of appropriate accommodations. Persons on the Neighbor Islands may call the following toll free numbers:

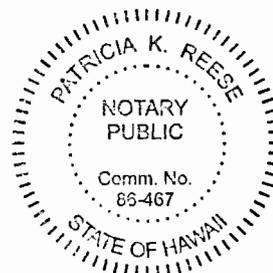
From Hawaii, 974-4000, ext. 70610. From Kauai, 274-3141, ext. 70610.
From Maui, 984-2400, ext. 70610. From Molokai and Lanai, 1-800-468-4644, ext. 70610.

HHFDC does not discriminate against any person because of race, color, religion, sex, including gender identity or expression, sexual orientation, disability, familial status, ancestry, age, marital status, or HIV infection.

Karen Seddon
Executive Director
Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation
Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism
State of Hawaii



November 6, 2009
(SB156443 11/6/09)



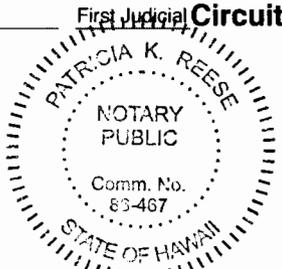
LN: \_\_\_\_\_

Doc. Date: NOV - 6 2009 # Pages: 1

Notary Name: Patricia K. Reese

First Judicial Circuit

Doc. Description: Affidavit of Publication



Notary Signature: Patricia K. Reese Date: NOV - 6 2009

Rose Mae Rosales being duly sworn, deposes and says that she is a clerk, duly authorized to execute this affidavit of MidWeek Printing, Inc. publisher of MidWeek and the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, that said newspapers are newspapers of general circulation in the State of Hawaii, and that the attached notice is true notice as was published in the aforementioned newspapers as follows:

Honolulu Star-Bulletin 1 times on: 11/06/2009

Midweek Wed. 0 times on:

Midweek Fri. 0 times on:

\_\_\_\_\_ times on:

And that affiant is not a party to or in any way interested in the above entitled matter.

Rose Mae Rosales

Subscribed to and sworn before me this 6th day

of Patricia K. Reese, Notary Public of the First Judicial Circuit, State of Hawaii

My commission expires: October 07, 2010

Ad # 0000156443

**AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION**

State of Hawaii )  
 ) SS:  
County of Hawaii )

LEILANI K. R. HIGAKI, being first

duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. That she is the BUSINESS MANAGER of  
HAWAII TRIBUNE-HERALD, a  
newspaper published in the City of HILO,  
State of Hawaii.

2. That the "NOTICE OF PUBLIC COMMENT...Interested persons are  
invited to state their views on proposed CP and AAP...etc.,  
"  
of which a clipping from the newspaper as published is attached hereto, was pub-  
lished in said newspaper on the following date(s) November 6, 2009, (etc.).

957611

*Leilani K. Higaki*

Subscribed and sworn to before me  
this 16th day of November, 2009.

Sharon H.P. Ogata  
SHARON H. P. OGATA  
Notary Public, Third Circuit, State of Hawaii  
My commission expires October 1, 2012

**NOTICE OF PUBLIC COMMENT**

Pursuant to 24 CFR Part 91, notice is given that a draft Consolidated Plan (CP) for program years 2010-2014, covering the periods from July 1, 2010 through June 30, 2015, which includes a draft Annual Action Plan (AAP) for program year July 1, 2010-June 30, 2011, has been prepared by the Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation (HHFDC), Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism, State of Hawaii. The HHFDC is seeking copies of the proposed CP and AAP available for review and comment.

Copies of the proposed CP and AAP are available for public viewing at HHFDC's website at <http://hawaii.gov/dbedt/> and at the Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation, Room 300, Suite 300, 974-4000, ext. 73182 between the hours of 7:45 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Copies may also be picked up at the Office of Housing and Community Development, 50 Walluku Drive, Hilo, between the hours of 7:45 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Interested persons are invited to state their views on the proposed CP and AAP in writing no later than December 6, 2009, to HHFDC at 677 Queen Street, Suite 300, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813. Written comments may be submitted via fax to (808) 587-0600 or via email to [hhfdc.consultations@hawaii.gov](mailto:hhfdc.consultations@hawaii.gov) by December 6, 2009. All comments received by the deadline will be considered in preparing the final State CP and AAP.

Hawaii County residents with special needs (i.e., needing proposed amendments to the 2010-2014 CP or 2010 Annual Action Plan in large print or Braille) are invited to contact the HHFDC Personal Office at (808) 587-0610 or toll free to (808) 974-4000, ext. 70610, by written request, or by email to [natalie.alexich@hawaii.gov](mailto:natalie.alexich@hawaii.gov) at least 10 business days before the end of the comment period. Prompt requests submitted help to ensure the availability of appropriate accommodations.

HHFDC does not discriminate against any person because of race, color, religion, sex, including gender identity or expression, sexual orientation, disability, familial status, ancestry, age, marital status, or HIV infection.

Karen Seddon  
Executive Director  
Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation  
Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism  
State of Hawaii  
(857611 Hawaii Tribune-Herald; November 6, 2009)



AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

State of Hawaii )
) SS:
County of Hawaii )

Lorelei Logan, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. That she is the Major Accounts Manager of WEST HAWAII TODAY, a newspaper published in the City of Kailua Kona, State of Hawaii.

2. That "NOTICE OF PUBLIC COMMENT Pursuant to 24 CFR Part 91, notice is given that a draft Consolidated Plan (CP) for program years" of which a clipping from the newspaper is attached hereto, was published in said newspaper on the following date(s) November 6, 2009 (etc.)

Handwritten signature of Lorelei Logan over a dashed line.

Subscribed and sworn to before me
This 6th day of November, 2009

Handwritten signature of Lana L. Taira over a dashed line.

Notary Public, Third Circuit,
State of Hawaii

Is
Lana L. Taira

My Commission expires: August 4, 2013
# Page(s): 1

NOTICE OF PUBLIC COMMENT
Pursuant to 24 CFR Part 91, notice is given that a draft Consolidated Plan (CP) for program years 2010 - 2014, covering the periods from July 1, 2010 through June 30, 2015, which includes a draft Annual Action Plan (AAP) for program year July 1, 2010 - June 30, 2011, has been prepared by the Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation (HHFDC), Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism, State of Hawaii. The HHFDC is making copies of the proposed CP and AAP available for review and comment.
Copies of the proposed CP and AAP are available for public viewing at regional libraries and on the HHFDC's website at http://hawaii.gov/dbedt/hhfdc. To be mailed a copy, Hawaii County residents may call Lisa Wond at 587-3182, or toll free to 974-4000, ext. 73182 between the hours of 7:45 am to 4:30 pm. Copies may also be picked up at the Office of Housing and Community Development, 50 Wai-luku Drive, Hilo, between the hours of 7:45 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
Interested persons are invited to state their views on the proposed CP and AAP in writing no later than December 6, 2009, to HHFDC at 677 Queen Street, Suite 300, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813. Written comments may be submitted via fax to (808) 587-0600 or via email to hhfdc.consolidatedplan@hawaii.gov by 4:30 p.m. on December 6, 2009. All comments received by the deadline will be considered in preparing the final State CP and AAP.
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HHFDC does not discriminate against any person because of race, color, religion, sex, including gender identity or expression, sexual orientation, disability, familial status, ancestry, age, marital status, or HIV infection.
Karen Seddon
Executive Director
Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation
Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism
State of Hawaii
(EQUAL HOUSING OPPORTUNITY)
(No. 1877-West Hawaii Today: November 6, 2009)



## FOR ACTION

### I. REQUEST

Approve the State of Hawaii's Five-Year Consolidated Plan for Program Years 2010 through 2014 (July 1, 2010 through June 30, 2015) and Annual Action Plan for Program Year 2010 (July 1, 2010 through June 30, 2011)

### II. FACTS

- A. The Consolidated Plan (CP) and Annual Action Plan (AAP) are planning documents that ensure that jurisdictions receiving federal assistance plan for the housing and related needs of low-income and moderate-income families to improve the availability and affordability of decent, safe, and sanitary housing in a suitable living environment. The Annual Action Plan is also an application for funds under the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) formula grant programs: HOME Investment Partnership (HOME), Emergency Shelter Grants (ESG), and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA). The HOME program is administered by the HHFDC and the ESG and HOPWA programs are administered by the Hawaii Public Housing Authority (HPHA).
- B. The CP consists of a housing and homeless needs assessment, a housing market analysis, a 5-year strategic plan that identifies general housing goals and objectives, and an action plan for how federal funds will be distributed and invested during the program year to attain the state's housing goals. The City and County of Honolulu is an entitlement jurisdiction and is required to prepare its own CP. The State's CP and AAP focus on the non-entitlement counties of Hawaii, Kauai, and Maui.
- C. In June and July, 2009, the HHFDC conducted public hearings in Honolulu, Hilo, Kona, Maui and Kauai to identify and prioritize the State's housing needs to be considered in the State's 5-year CP for Program Years 2010-2014 (July 1, 2010 through June 30, 2015) and the AAP for Program Year 2010 (July 1, 2010 – June 30, 2011). HHFDC also consulted with HUD, the City and County of Honolulu, and the Counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui, which also held public meetings in their respective counties. The draft 5-year CP and draft AAP were based on those hearings and developed in consultation with public and private service providers, as well as other government agencies.
- D. The draft 5-year CP and AAP were available for review at regional libraries, the HPHA, the housing offices of the Counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui, at HHFDC, and on the HHFDC's website at [www.hawaii.gov/dbedt/hhfdc](http://www.hawaii.gov/dbedt/hhfdc). Public comments were accepted through December 6, 2009; no comments were received.
- E. The final CP and AAP will be submitted to HUD upon approval.

- F. For Program Year 2010, the HHFDC is eligible to receive approximately \$3,000,000 in HOME funds, and the Hawaii Public Housing Authority (HPHA) will be eligible to receive approximately \$230,000 in ESG and \$168,000 in HOPWA funds.

### III. DISCUSSION

#### A. HOME Program

Over the 5-year CP period, the Counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui plan to leverage HOME funds to address the following state objectives:

- Promote decent and affordable housing by financing the development of approximately 200 rental units for families and 100 rental units for the elderly, and providing tenant based rental assistance to approximately 100 households.
- Strengthen communities by financing the development of an estimated 10 transitional housing units.
- Increase homeownership opportunities by financing the development of approximately 75 affordable for-sale units, 40 of which will be developed using a self-help building method, and by providing closing costs / downpayment assistance to an estimated 30 first-time homeowner families.

#### B. ESG Program

The State is eligible to receive approximately \$232,000 in Emergency Shelter Grant funds for Program Year 2010. The HPHA will allocate ESG funds to assist in funding the operational costs of emergency shelters in the Counties of Hawaii, Kauai, and Maui. The proposed allocation of ESG funds is expected to provide emergency shelter to an estimated 6,000 homeless persons and 3,500 victims of domestic violence over the CP's 5-year period, and assist 1,850 of those persons to achieve housing stability with placement into permanent housing.

#### C. HOPWA Program

The State is eligible to receive approximately \$168,000 in HOPWA funds for Program Year 2010 to provide funds and services for homeless persons with HIV/AIDS and persons with HIV/AIDS at-risk of homelessness. The HPHA anticipates the Maui AIDS Foundation will serve as a centralized administrative agency to provide rental assistance for approximately 25 households annually over the CP's 5-year period, and housing information and assistance services to approximately 1,850 persons with HIV/AIDS who are homeless or at risk of homelessness to achieve housing stability through permanent housing placement.

#### D. Fair Housing

The top three impediments identified in the State's Fair Housing Analysis of Impediments (AI) are 1) the limited supply of reasonable units for target population; 2) applicants are unaware of rights and resources; and 3) the lack of a coordinated long-range plan including objectives, for all Hawaii fair housing issues. The limited supply of reasonable units for target populations are being addressed by a coordinated effort between legislators, government entities at the federal, state and county levels, and organizations from the private sector who are partnering to create affordable rental housing statewide. Fair Housing officers

are working to provide fair housing training sessions to educate the public on fair housing laws and resources, and conduct ongoing long-range planning objectives to address Hawaii's fair housing issues. Additionally, the counties, HHFDC and HPHA have updated or are in the process of updating the respective AIs.

E. Consolidated Plan Goals for Program Years 2010 - 2014

The consolidated planning goals for Program Years 2010 – 2014 are shown in Charts 1, 2 and 3 in Exhibit "A". The charts describe the community needs, activities to address those needs, and projected outputs and outcomes. The majority of the HOME activities/projects are multi-year funded. As such, the outputs and outcomes the State hopes to achieve during Program Year 2010 are predominantly based on the commitment and expenditure of prior HOME fund allocations for existing projects/activities. Progress and challenges in meeting these goals are reported annually in the Consolidated Action Plan Evaluation Report (CAPER), which is submitted to HUD in September.

**IV. RECOMMENDATION**

That the HHFDC Board of Directors:

- A. Approve the State of Hawaii's Five-Year Consolidated Plan for Program Years 2010 through 2014 (July 1, 2010 through June 30, 2015) and the Annual Action Plan for Program Year 2010 (July 1, 2010 through June 30, 2011); and
- B. Authorize the Executive Director to undertake all tasks necessary to submit and implement the Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan.

Attachment: Exhibit "A" – Consolidated Plan Goals for Program Years 2010 - 2014

Prepared by: <sup>for</sup> Lisa Wond, Planner 

Reviewed by: Janice Takahashi, Chief Planner 

Approved by The Board of Directors at its meeting  
on DEC 10 2009

**PLANNING AND EVALUATION OFFICE**

Please take necessary action.

  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



**CHART 1 – HOUSING AND SPECIAL NEEDS HOUSING GOALS (State of Hawaii)**

GOAL	PROBLEM/ NEED	INPUTS/ RESOURCES	OBJ #	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT YEAR	OUTPUT GOALS	OUTCOMES	
Promote decent affordable housing	Shortage of affordable rental units for low-income families	HOME	HR-1	Construct affordable rental housing	2010	20 units	4,040 unit years of affordability in rental projects	
					2011	72 units		
					2012	50 units		
					2013	10 units		
					2014	50 units		
					TOTAL	202 units		
		HOME	HR-2	Provide tenant-based rental assistance	2010	20 HH		100 low-income households pay more affordable rents
					2011	20 HH		
					2012	20 HH		
					2013	20 HH		
	2014				20 HH			
	TOTAL	100 HH						
	Shortage of affordable rental units for special needs populations	HOME	HR-3	Construct affordable rental housing for special needs populations	2010	0 units	2,880 unit years of affordability in rental projects	
					2011	0 units		
					2012	60 units		
2013					54 units			
2014					30 units			
TOTAL					144 units			
Strengthen communities	Shortage of rental units available to support homeless with transitional housing needs	HOME	H-1	Develop (new construction or rehab of existing bldgs.) new transitional housing units to assist victims of domestic violence or the working homeless.	2010	0 units	360 unit years of transitional housing	
					2011	0 units		
					2012	4 units		
					2013	5 units		
					2014	9 units		
					TOTAL	18 units		

**CHART 1 – HOUSING AND SPECIAL NEEDS HOUSING GOALS (State of Hawaii)**

<b>GOAL</b>	<b>PROBLEM/ NEED</b>	<b>INPUTS/ RESOURCES</b>	<b>OBJ #</b>	<b>ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>OUTPUT YEAR</b>	<b>OUTPUT GOALS</b>	<b>OUTCOMES</b>
Increase Homeownership Opportunities	Shortage of affordable for-sale inventory	HOME	HO-1	Construct affordable for-sale housing	2010	7 HH	33 low-income households become homeowners
					2011	16 HH	
					2012	0 HH	
					2013	10 HH	
					2014	0 HH	
					TOTAL	33 HH	
	Shortage of affordable for-sale inventory	HOME	HO-2	Provide project development funds to carry out projects that produce affordable housing using a self-help building method	2010	0 HH	40 low-income first-time homeowners
					2011	0 HH	
					2012	20 HH	
					2013	0 HH	
					2014	20 HH	
					TOTAL	40 HH	
	Lack of affordable financing costs to purchase existing homes	HOME	HO-3	Provide down payment / closing cost assistance and gap loans through various county home-buyer loan programs	2010	8 HH	30 low-income first-time homeowners
					2011	7 HH	
					2012	5 HH	
					2013	5 HH	
					2014	5 HH	
					TOTAL	30 HH	
	Lack of education and counseling for potential homebuyers	HOME	HO-4	Provide homebuyer education and counseling sessions	2010	4 sessions	20 training sessions, from which 50% of participants become homeowners, 25% improve purchasing ability, 25% decline to purchase.
2011					4 sessions		
2012					4 sessions		
2013					4 sessions		
2014					4 sessions		
TOTAL					20 sessions		

**CHART 1 – HOUSING AND SPECIAL NEEDS HOUSING GOALS (State of Hawaii)**

<b>GOAL</b>	<b>PROBLEM/ NEED</b>	<b>INPUTS/ RESOURCES</b>	<b>OBJ #</b>	<b>ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>OUTPUT YEAR</b>	<b>OUTPUT GOALS</b>	<b>OUTCOMES</b>
Carry out high standards of ethics, management and accountability	Appropriate, efficient, and effective use of funds	HOME	HA-1	Provide effective program administration	2010		Program timeliness in committing and expending funds
					2011		
					2012		
					2013		
					2014		
					TOTAL	N/A	
			HA-2	Conduct housing study to measure progress and needs of the housing market	2010	1 study	Better service community through program enhancement made possible by current data from study
					2011	0 study	
					2012	0 study	
					2013	0 study	
					2014	0 study	
TOTAL	1 study						

**CHART 2 – FAIR HOUSING GOALS (State of Hawaii)**

GOAL	PROBLEM/ NEED	INPUTS/ RESOURCES	OBJ #	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT YEAR	OUTPUT GOALS	OUTCOMES
Ensure equal opportunity in housing Ensure equal opportunity in housing	Lack of education and outreach	\$2,000	FH-1	Provide annual training in Honolulu, Kauai, Maui, Hilo and Kona to landlords, tenants and the general public on federal and state fair housing laws.	2010	5 sessions	Increase the trainees' understanding of federal and state fair housing laws by 50%.
		\$2,000			2011	5 sessions	
		\$2,000			2012	5 sessions	
		\$2,000			2013	5 sessions	
		\$2,000			2014	5 sessions	
		\$10,000			TOTAL	25 sessions	
		\$2,500	FH-2	Provide biannual training in Honolulu, Kauai, Maui, Hilo and Kona to non-English speaking or Limited English speaking groups (interpreter available).	2010	10 sessions	Increase the trainees' understanding of federal and state fair housing laws by 50%.
		\$2,500			2011	10 sessions	
		\$2,500			2012	10 sessions	
		\$2,500			2013	10 sessions	
		\$2,500			2014	10 sessions	
		\$12,500			TOTAL	50 sessions	
		\$1,000	FH-3	Provide biannual training to HHFDC and HPHA staff, both new and current employees.	2010	2 sessions	Increase the trainees' understanding of federal and state fair housing laws by 50%.
		\$1,000			2011	2 sessions	
		\$1,000			2012	2 sessions	
		\$1,000			2013	2 sessions	
		\$1,000			2014	2 sessions	
		\$5,000			TOTAL	10 sessions	
Ensure equal opportunity in housing	Lack of coordination between the State and counties.	\$5,000 \$5,000	FH-4	Produce a local fair housing video.	2010		1 fair housing video produced for use in fair housing trainings.
					2011		
					2012	1 FH video	
					2013		
					2014		
					TOTAL		

**CHART 2 – FAIR HOUSING GOALS (State of Hawaii)**

<b>GOAL</b>	<b>PROBLEM/ NEED</b>	<b>INPUTS/ RESOURCES</b>	<b>OBJ #</b>	<b>ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>OUTPUT YEAR</b>	<b>OUTPUT GOALS</b>	<b>OUTCOMES</b>		
Ensure equal opportunity in housing	Lack of coordination between the State and counties.		FH-5	Update Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing	2010		Provide 20 copies to various social service agencies / advocacy groups to inform them of barriers within the community that affect equal housing opportunity.		
		\$25,000			2011	1 AI update			
					2012				
					2013				
		\$25,000			2014	1 AI update			
			TOTAL	2 AI updates					
			FH-6		Attend Fair Housing meetings with the State and all counties	2010		Attend 4 meetings annually	Increase availability of Fair Housing training from 25 to 75 sessions.
						2011			
						2012			
						2013			
	2014								
	TOTAL	20 meetings							

**CHART 3 - HOMELESS GOALS (State of Hawaii)**

<b>GOALS</b>	<b>PROBLEM/ NEED</b>	<b>INPUTS/ RESOURCES</b>	<b>Obj. #</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Output Year</b>	<b>Output Goals</b>	<b>Outcomes</b>
Strengthen Communities	Unsheltered homeless need a safe place to sleep	ESG	HP-1	Provide operations and essential services funding to four providers of emergency shelter for the unsheltered (Hawaii, Kauai and Maui)	2010	1200	Short term: 6,000 homeless persons will have safe nights of sleep. Long term: 650 persons will transition into permanent housing.
					2011	1200	
					2012	1200	
					2013	1200	
					2014	1200	
	Total:	6,000					
	Persons fleeing from domestic violence need a safe place to sleep	ESG	HP-2	Provide operations and essential services funding to four emergency shelters for victims of domestic violence (Hawaii, Kauai and Maui)	2010	700	Short term: 3,500 women & children will be protected from harm when provided a safe refuge and place to sleep. Long term: 1,200 will move to perm- anent safe housing.
					2011	700	
					2012	700	
					2013	700	
					2014	700	
	Total:	3,500					
	Persons with HIV/AIDS need services to achieve housing stability	HOPWA	HP-3	Provide housing information and rent/deposit assistance services and other supportive services to persons with HIV/AIDS (Hawaii, Kauai, Maui)	2010	350	1,850 persons with HIV/AIDS will receive supportive services, such as health care accessibility, either with or without housing activities.
					2011	350	
					2012	350	
2013					400		
2014					400		
Total:	1,850						

**CHART 3 - HOMELESS GOALS (State of Hawaii)**

Goals	Problem/Need	Inputs/ Resources	Obj. #	Activities	Output Year	Output Goals	Community Indicators
Promote Decent Affordable Housing	The homeless are not able to find affordable rentals	ESG	HP-4	Agencies funded by ESG will include transitioning homeless persons to permanent housing as an integral activity (Hawaii, Kauai, and Maui)	2010	350	1,850 persons will achieve housing stability with placement in permanent housing.
					2011	350	
					2012	350	
					2013	400	
					2014	400	
	Total:	1,850					
	Persons with HIV/AIDS lack sufficient resources for market rentals	HOPWA	HP-5	Provide funds to pay a portion of the market rental unit costs for homeless and homeless-at-risk persons with HIV/ AIDS (Hawaii, Kauai, Maui)	2010	25	125 unit years of affordable housing are provided to persons with HIV/ AIDS
					2011	25	
					2012	25	
					2013	25	
2014					25		
Total:	125						
Provide Effective Program Administration	Appropriate, efficient and effective use of funds	ESG and HOPWA	HP-6	Provide effective program administration	2010		Program timeliness in committing and expending funds.
					2011		
					2012	N/A	
					2013		
					2014		
Total:							

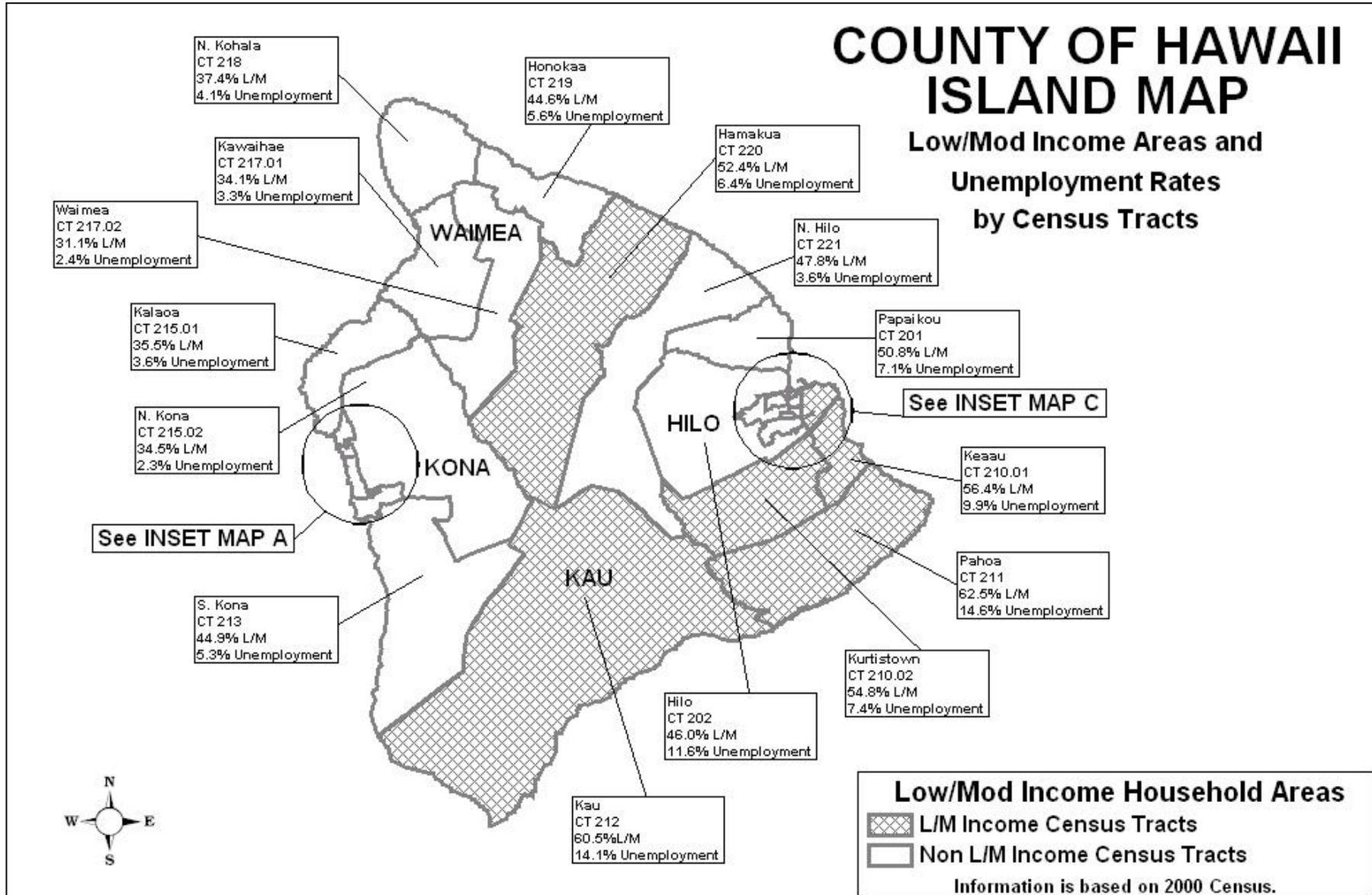


## **APPENDIX B**

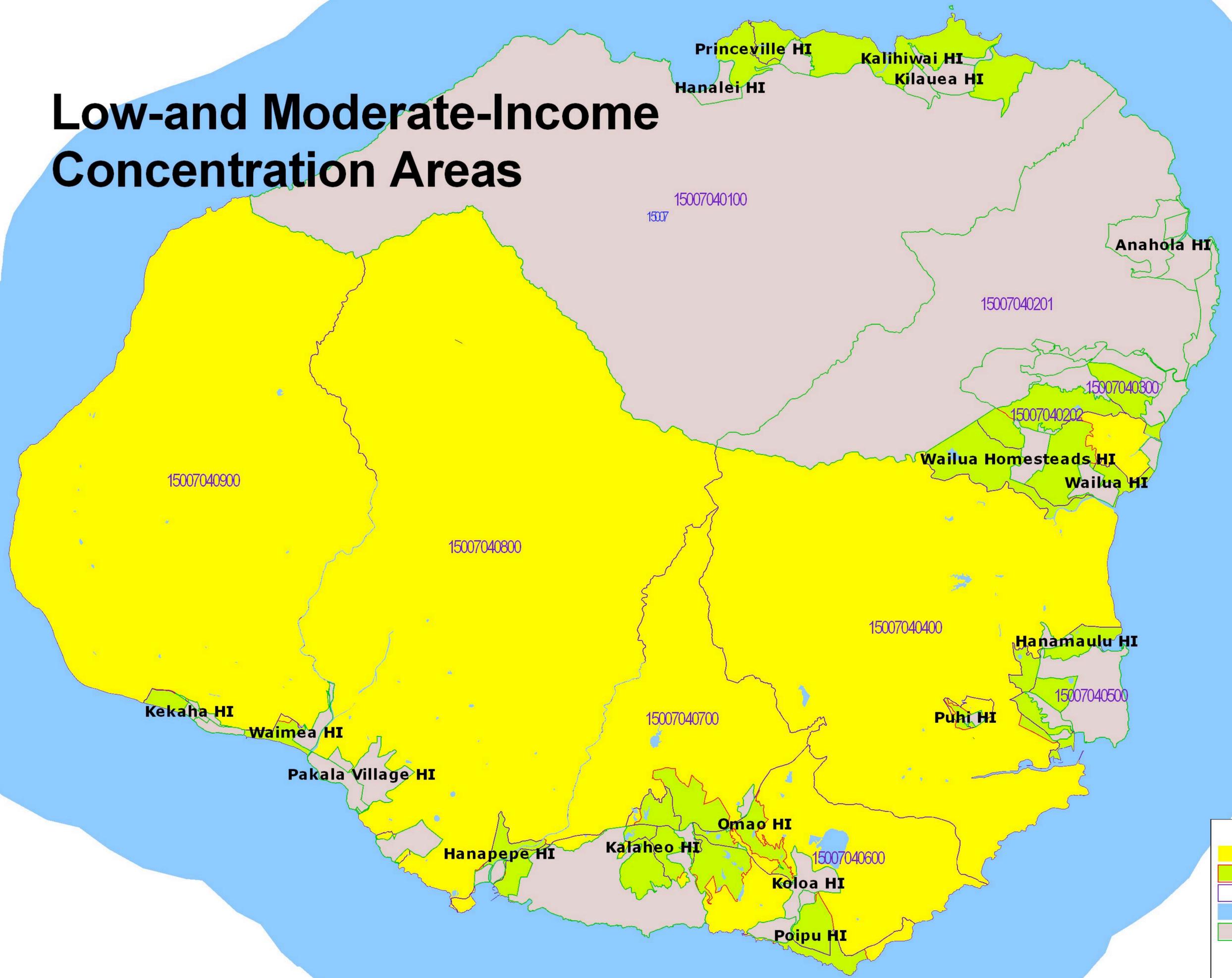
### **Low- and Moderate-Income Area Maps and Map of Homeless and Domestic Violence Shelters**



MAP 1: LOW- AND MODERATE-INCOME AREAS BY CENSUS TRACTS



# Low-and Moderate-Income Concentration Areas

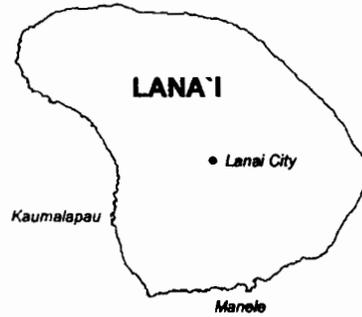
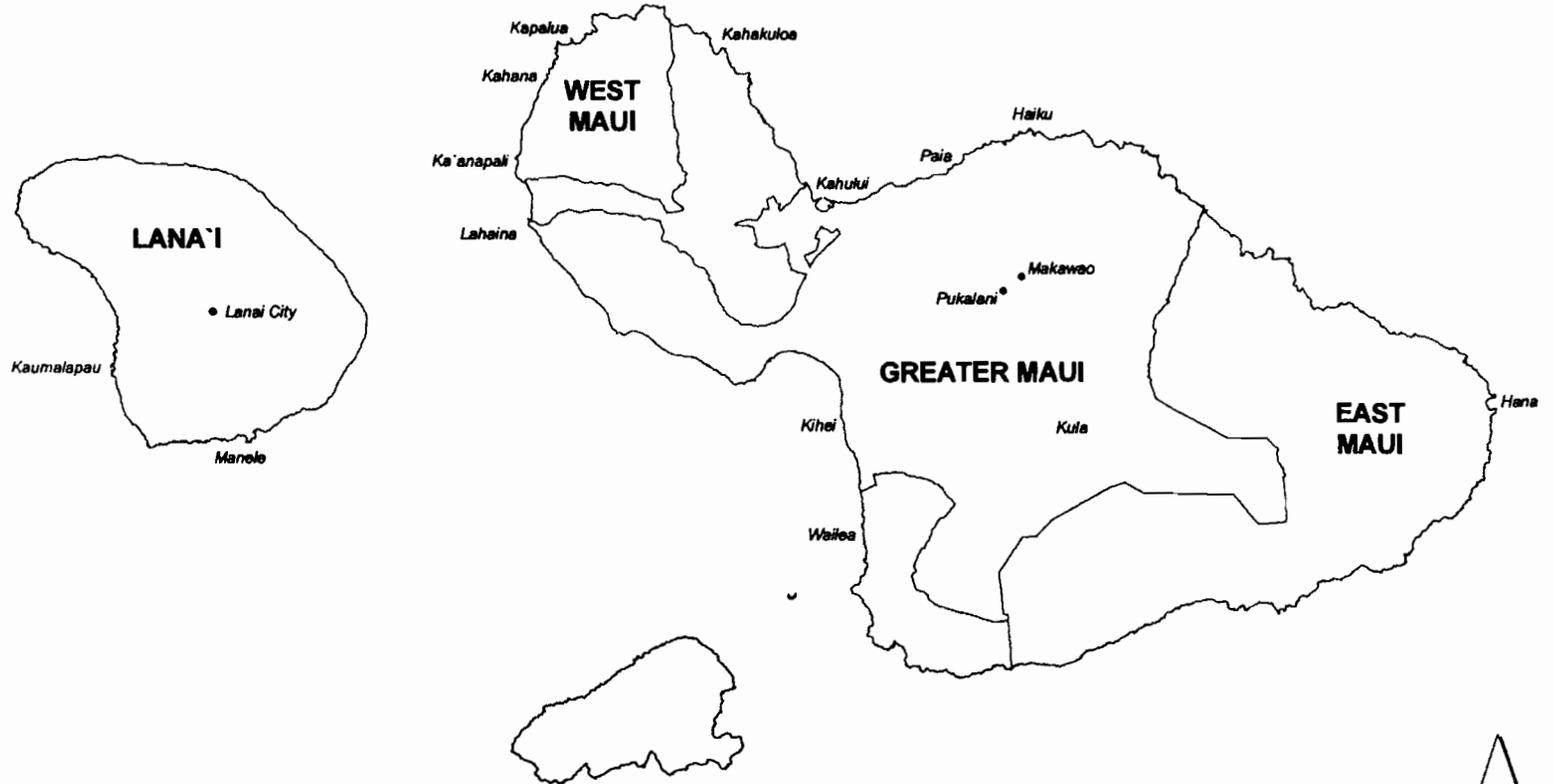
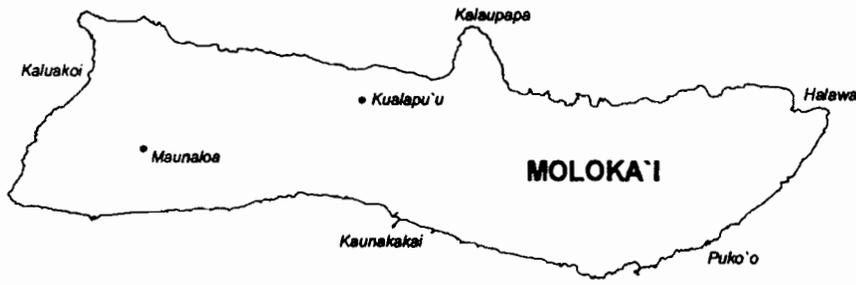


**Map Layers**

- Census Block
- Census Place (2000)
- Block Group
- Water Area
- Low&Moderate Inc.

0 1 2 3  
Miles

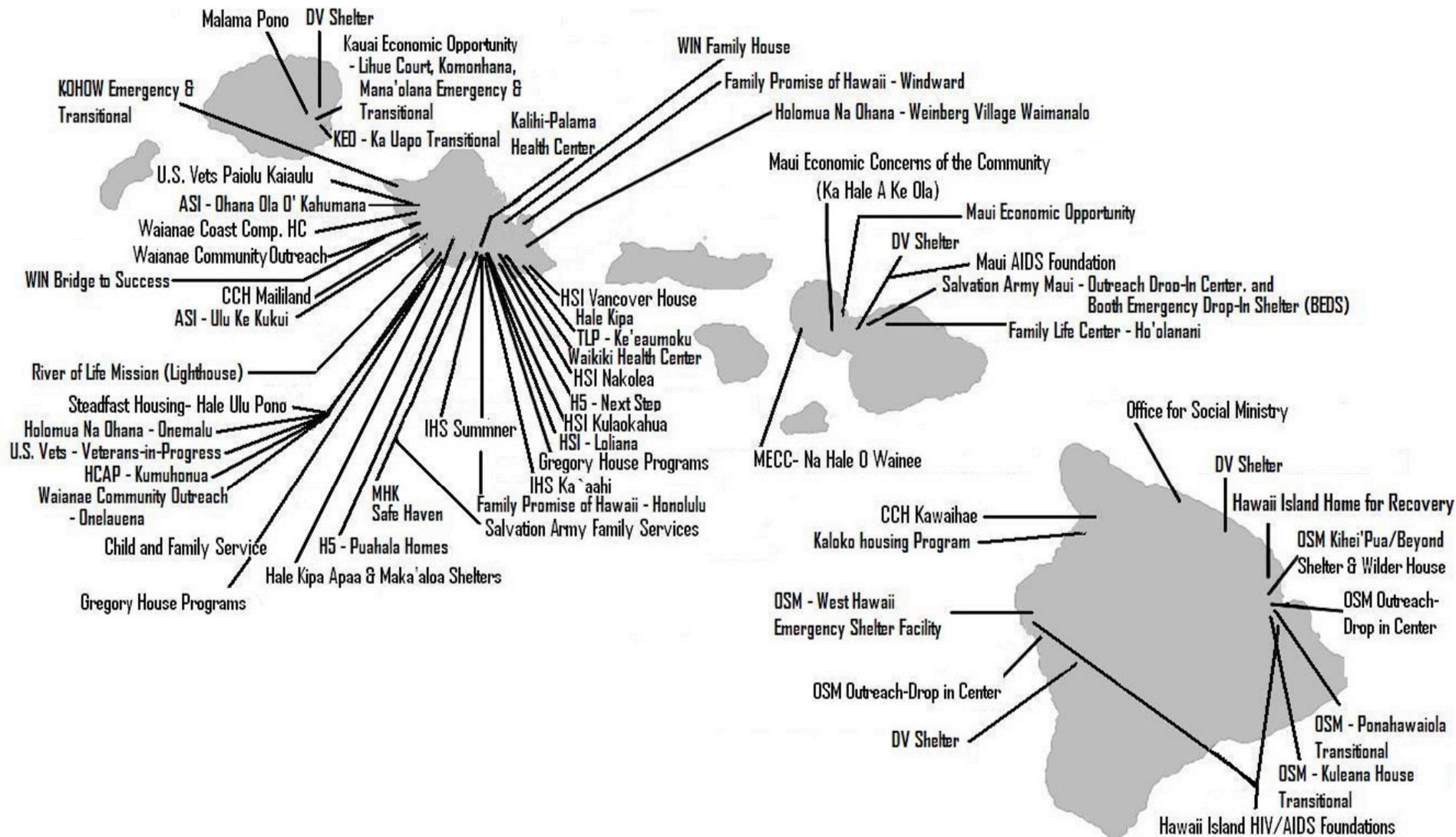
# County of Maui Enterprise Zone



 Existing Enterprise Zone



**Homeless Programs Branch: Map of Statewide Homeless Services Agencies & Shelters**



## **APPENDIX C**

### **Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data Tables**



### **Definitions for CHAS Data Tables:**

**Any housing problems:** cost burden greater than 30% of income and/or overcrowding and/or without complete kitchen or plumbing facilities.

**Other housing problems:** overcrowding (1.01 or more persons per room) and/or without complete kitchen or plumbing facilities.

**Elderly households:** 1 or 2 person household, either person 62 years old or older.

**Renter:** Data do not include renters living on boats, RVs or vans. This excludes approximately 25,000 households nationwide.

**Cost Burden:** Cost burden is the fraction of a household's total gross income spent on housing costs. For renters, housing costs include rent paid by the tenant plus utilities. For owners, housing costs include mortgage payment, taxes, insurance and utilities.

### **Definitions for Mobility and Self-Care Tables:**

**Extra Elderly:** 1 or 2 member households, either person 75 years or older.

**Elderly:** 1 or 2 member households, either person 62 to 74 years.

**Mobility or Self-Care Limitation:** This includes all households where one or more persons has 1) a long-lasting condition that substantially limits one or more basic physical activity, such as walking, climbing stairs, reaching lifting, or carrying and/or 2) a physical, mental or emotional condition lasting more than 6 months that creates difficulty dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.



### Housing Problems Output for -All Households

Name of Jurisdiction: <b>Hawaii</b>		Source of Data: CHAS Data Book				Data Current as of: 2000					
Household by Type, Income, & Housing Problem	Renters					Owners					Total Households
	Elderly 1 & 2 member households	Small Related (2 to 4)	Large Related (5 or more)	All Other Households	Total Renters	Elderly 1 & 2 member households	Small Related (2 to 4)	Large Related (5 or more)	All Other Households	Total Owners	
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	
<b>1. Household Income &lt;=50% MFI</b>	13,513	24,455	8,650	18,900	65,518	13,308	7,539	2,909	4,905	28,661	94,179
<b>2. Household Income &lt;=30% MFI</b>	8,954	12,060	3,965	11,895	36,874	5,874	3,435	905	2,995	13,209	50,083
3. % with any housing problems	59.5	79.5	93.8	67.5	72.3	60.4	76.7	90.1	72.5	69.4	71.5
4. % Cost Burden >30%	56.8	72.6	75.9	62.3	65.8	59	70.9	71.3	66.6	64.7	65.5
5. % Cost Burden >50%	39.8	61.6	57.5	55.9	54	39.8	59.4	57.5	52.9	49.1	52.7
<b>6. Household Income &gt;30% to &lt;=50% MFI</b>	4,559	12,395	4,685	7,005	28,644	7,434	4,104	2,004	1,910	15,452	44,096
7. % with any housing problems	65.2	67.7	79.8	83.2	73.1	36.8	71.6	86.5	70.9	56.7	67.4
8. % Cost Burden >30%	59.9	57	52.7	78.2	61.9	35.8	64.1	64.3	65.7	50.7	58
9. % Cost Burden >50%	21.7	22.2	12.7	32	23	21.5	48.1	39.9	47.9	34.2	26.9
<b>10. Household Income &gt;50 to &lt;=80% MFI</b>	4,698	17,804	6,075	11,445	40,022	11,285	11,880	5,665	4,244	33,074	73,096
11. % with any housing problems	47.9	49.2	71.4	56	54.4	29	63.9	81.4	63.1	54.9	54.6
12. % Cost Burden >30%	40.2	30.4	22.4	48	35.4	27.6	56.3	56.1	61.6	47.2	40.7
13. % Cost Burden >50%	6.9	4.1	1.6	6.7	4.8	14	26.6	20.7	33.1	22.1	12.6
<b>14. Household Income &gt;80% MFI</b>	5,674	34,285	8,819	21,044	69,822	31,732	85,418	30,575	18,355	166,080	235,902
15. % with any housing problems	18.3	21.7	56.9	17.3	24.6	14.1	29	51.9	36.1	31.1	29.2
16. % Cost Burden >30%	10.4	6.2	4.4	9	7.2	13.3	23	17.9	33.6	21.4	17.2
17. % Cost Burden >50%	1.7	0.2	0	0.8	0.5	3.5	3.3	2.2	6.4	3.5	2.6
<b>18. Total Households</b>	23,885	76,544	23,544	51,389	175,362	56,325	104,837	39,149	27,504	227,815	403,177
19. % with any housing problems	48.5	44.7	71.4	46.5	49.3	24.9	36.2	58.8	46.6	38.5	43.2
20. % Cost Burden >30	43.1	30.5	30.7	39.5	34.9	23.9	30	27	43.8	29.6	31.9
21. % Cost Burden >50	20.8	14.3	12.7	19.1	16.4	11.8	9.6	8.1	18.5	10.9	13.3

### Housing Problems Output for -All Households

Name of Jurisdiction: <b>Honolulu County, Hawaii</b>		Source of Data: CHAS Data Book				Data Current as of: 2000					
Household by Type, Income, & Housing Problem	Renters					Owners					Total Households
	Elderly 1 & 2 member households	Small Related (2 to 4)	Large Related (5 or more)	All Other Households	Total Renters	Elderly 1 & 2 member households	Small Related (2 to 4)	Large Related (5 or more)	All Other Households	Total Owners	
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(L)
<b>1. Household Income &lt;=50% MFI</b>	9,887	17,930	6,260	13,140	47,217	7,611	3,993	1,720	2,478	15,802	63,019
<b>2. Household Income &lt;=30% MFI</b>	6,592	8,500	2,815	8,290	26,197	3,377	1,759	470	1,454	7,060	33,257
3. % with any housing problems	60.7	78.1	92.7	66.5	71.6	65.1	77.5	90.4	72.8	71.5	71.6
4. % Cost Burden >30%	58	70.8	73.7	63.3	65.5	64.1	71.3	71.3	71.9	68	66
5. % Cost Burden >50%	41.6	59.9	56	57.4	54.1	45.4	60.8	57.4	59.5	53	53.9
<b>6. Household Income &gt;30% to &lt;=50% MFI</b>	3,295	9,430	3,445	4,850	21,020	4,234	2,234	1,250	1,024	8,742	29,762
7. % with any housing problems	70.3	64.4	76.9	85.3	72.2	38.4	75.4	87.6	74.1	59	68.3
8. % Cost Burden >30%	64.2	53.8	50.1	80.4	61	37.5	67.3	68.4	73.1	53.7	58.8
9. % Cost Burden >50%	23.4	21.8	13.1	32.1	23	23.4	55.5	42.8	53.2	37.8	27.4
<b>10. Household Income &gt;50 to &lt;=80% MFI</b>	3,454	13,629	4,625	8,310	30,018	7,359	6,855	3,435	2,518	20,167	50,185
11. % with any housing problems	53	49	71.2	59.1	55.7	30	67.7	85.3	61.1	56.1	55.9
12. % Cost Burden >30%	45.6	30.7	25.1	51.6	37.3	28.7	61	61.9	60.9	49.3	42.1
13. % Cost Burden >50%	7.8	3.8	2.1	7.8	5.1	15.9	31.4	22.7	31.8	24.3	12.8
<b>14. Household Income &gt;80% MFI</b>	4,423	26,335	6,859	15,335	52,952	22,638	61,754	22,585	13,259	120,236	173,188
15. % with any housing problems	19.9	22.6	56.5	18.7	25.6	14.3	30.3	51.2	39.8	32.3	30.2
16. % Cost Burden >30%	11.1	6.6	4.6	10.3	7.8	13.7	24.4	19.2	37.4	22.8	18.2
17. % Cost Burden >50%	2	0.2	0.1	1	0.6	3.8	3.4	2.7	7	3.8	2.8
<b>18. Total Households</b>	17,764	57,894	17,744	36,785	130,187	37,608	72,602	27,740	18,255	156,205	286,392
19. % with any housing problems	50.8	43.8	70	47.4	49.3	24.7	36.4	57.7	47.3	38.6	43.5
20. % Cost Burden >30	45.1	29.4	29.7	40.8	34.8	23.8	30.3	27.6	45.4	30	32.2
21. % Cost Burden >50	21.8	13.3	12	19.4	16	12.1	9.1	7.9	17.2	10.6	13

### Housing Problems Output for -All Households

Name of Jurisdiction: <b>Hawaii County, Hawaii</b>		Source of Data: CHAS Data Book				Data Current as of: 2000						
		Renters				Owners						
Household by Type, Income, & Housing Problem		Elderly 1 & 2 member households	Small Related (2 to 4)	Large Related (5 or more)	All Other Households	Total Renters	Elderly 1 & 2 member households	Small Related (2 to 4)	Large Related (5 or more)	All Other Households	Total Owners	Total Households
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(L)
<b>1. Household Income &lt;=50% MFI</b>		1,419	2,785	1,129	2,675	8,008	2,574	1,715	511	1,443	6,243	14,251
<b>2. Household Income &lt;=30% MFI</b>		918	1,560	565	1,915	4,958	1,081	828	196	925	3,030	7,988
3. % with any housing problems		63.6	80.1	97.3	67.4	74.1	50.1	77.1	85.2	68.6	65.4	70.8
4. % Cost Burden >30%		60.3	74	82.3	53.8	64.6	47.4	68.1	69.9	53.5	56.4	61.5
5. % Cost Burden >50%		38.6	66	67.3	46.5	53.5	26.1	51.9	58.2	42.2	40.1	48.4
<b>6. Household Income &gt;30% to &lt;=50% MFI</b>		501	1,225	564	760	3,050	1,493	887	315	518	3,213	6,263
7. % with any housing problems		65.3	77.1	90.2	70.4	75.9	35.7	66.7	88.9	68.3	54.7	65.1
8. % Cost Burden >30%		59.3	64.9	72.5	65.1	65.4	34	57.3	63.5	52.9	46.4	55.7
9. % Cost Burden >50%		19.8	20.8	13.1	30.3	21.6	17.3	35.4	33.3	32.6	26.4	24
<b>10. Household Income &gt;50 to &lt;=80% MFI</b>		528	1,585	611	968	3,692	2,003	2,169	880	658	5,710	9,402
11. % with any housing problems		34.7	49.2	69.1	45.8	49.5	26.9	54.8	76.7	62	49.2	49.3
12. % Cost Burden >30%		26.3	30	21.6	33.4	29	24.6	47	43.8	54.6	39.5	35.4
13. % Cost Burden >50%		5.5	4.7	0.7	3.4	3.8	11.2	19.8	15.9	32.7	17.7	12.2
<b>14. Household Income &gt;80% MFI</b>		613	3,405	860	2,203	7,081	4,899	11,514	3,280	2,539	22,232	29,313
15. % with any housing problems		11.1	19.2	54.1	14.7	21.3	12.5	22	49.5	28.3	24.7	23.9
16. % Cost Burden >30%		6.5	5.4	2.9	6.5	5.6	10.6	16.5	12	23.4	15.3	13
17. % Cost Burden >50%		0	0.7	0	0.2	0.4	1.5	2.7	0.6	4.3	2.3	1.9
<b>18. Total Households</b>		2,560	7,775	2,600	5,846	18,781	9,476	15,398	4,671	4,640	34,185	52,966
19. % with any housing problems		45.4	46.7	74.8	44.3	49.7	23.5	32.1	58.8	45.6	35.2	40.3
20. % Cost Burden >30		40.2	33.6	39.7	34.1	35.5	21.4	25.9	23.9	37.1	25.9	29.3
21. % Cost Burden >50		18.8	17.8	17.6	19.8	18.5	8.9	9.7	8.1	19.1	10.5	13.4

### Housing Problems Output for -All Households

Name of Jurisdiction: <b>Kauai County, Hawaii</b>	Source of Data: CHAS Data Book					Data Current as of: 2000					
	Renters					Owners					
Household by Type, Income, & Housing Problem	Elderly 1 & 2 member households	Small Related (2 to 4)	Large Related (5 or more)	All Other Households	Total Renters	Elderly 1 & 2 member households	Small Related (2 to 4)	Large Related (5 or more)	All Other Households	Total Owners	Total Households
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(L)
<b>1. Household Income &lt;=50% MFI</b>	735	1,163	408	986	3,292	1,110	614	259	314	2,297	5,589
<b>2. Household Income &lt;=30% MFI</b>	449	664	160	582	1,855	436	287	84	182	989	2,844
3. % with any housing problems	48.8	81.2	95	71.6	71.5	51.8	77.4	90.5	75.3	66.8	69.9
4. % Cost Burden >30%	46.5	75.9	70	64.9	64.9	50.9	76	73.8	73.1	64.2	64.6
5. % Cost Burden >50%	28.7	63.3	58.8	55.8	52.2	31.7	59.2	64.3	46.7	45.2	49.8
<b>6. Household Income &gt;30% to &lt;=50% MFI</b>	286	499	248	404	1,437	674	327	175	132	1,308	2,745
7. % with any housing problems	46.2	70.9	85.9	82.7	71.9	30.3	63.3	74.3	50.8	46.5	59.8
8. % Cost Burden >30%	43.4	66.1	53.6	77.7	62.7	29.7	59	42.9	47.7	40.6	52.2
9. % Cost Burden >50%	15.7	33.1	3.2	30.9	23.9	17.1	45.6	25.7	41.7	27.8	25.8
<b>10. Household Income &gt;50 to &lt;=80% MFI</b>	210	794	250	488	1,742	729	909	470	268	2,376	4,118
11. % with any housing problems	29	44	78	46.7	47.8	23.2	58.2	75.5	64.6	51.6	50
12. % Cost Burden >30%	22.4	27	18	36.7	27.8	22.6	51.6	46.8	63.1	43.1	36.6
13. % Cost Burden >50%	5.7	5	0	4.1	4.1	7.5	17.1	24.5	35.4	17.7	11.9
<b>14. Household Income &gt;80% MFI</b>	179	1,425	304	863	2,771	1,476	4,099	1,404	758	7,737	10,508
15. % with any housing problems	7.8	11.6	52.3	11.9	15.9	15.7	24.7	49.8	25.5	27.6	24.5
16. % Cost Burden >30%	7.8	4.6	6.3	8	6	15.4	17.7	12	24.4	16.9	14
17. % Cost Burden >50%	0	0	0	0.5	0.1	5	2.8	0.3	7.9	3.3	2.4
<b>18. Total Households</b>	1,124	3,382	962	2,337	7,805	3,315	5,622	2,133	1,340	12,410	20,215
19. % with any housing problems	37.9	41.6	74.7	46.3	46.6	25	35.1	59.1	42.5	37.3	40.9
20. % Cost Burden >30	35.1	32.9	32.1	40.2	35.3	24.6	28.5	24.7	41	28.2	30.9
21. % Cost Burden >50	16.5	18.5	10.6	20.3	17.8	11.5	10.5	10.2	22	12	14.2

### Housing Problems Output for -All Households

Name of Jurisdiction: <b>Maui County, Hawaii</b>		Source of Data: CHAS Data Book				Data Current as of: 2000						
		Renters				Owners						
Household by Type, Income, & Housing Problem		Elderly 1 & 2 member households	Small Related (2 to 4)	Large Related (5 or more)	All Other Households	Total Renters	Elderly 1 & 2 member households	Small Related (2 to 4)	Large Related (5 or more)	All Other Households	Total Owners	Total Households
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(L)
<b>1. Household Income &lt;=50% MFI</b>		1,404	2,580	840	2,090	6,914	2,030	1,209	413	681	4,333	11,247
<b>2. Household Income &lt;=30% MFI</b>		926	1,330	410	1,100	3,766	987	551	144	448	2,130	5,896
3. % with any housing problems		54.1	86.5	96.3	73.6	75.8	59.5	73.7	94.4	79	69.6	73.6
4. % Cost Burden >30%		52.1	80.8	85.4	69.1	70.8	57.5	70.2	70.1	75.7	65.5	68.9
5. % Cost Burden >50%		34.4	66.2	54.9	61.8	55.9	39	65.2	59	56.7	50.8	54.1
<b>6. Household Income &gt;30% to &lt;=50% MFI</b>		478	1,250	430	990	3,148	1,043	658	269	233	2,203	5,351
7. % with any housing problems		43.5	83.2	86	82.8	77.4	36.2	69.6	87	72.5	56.2	68.7
8. % Cost Burden >30%		40.6	70	46.5	78.3	64.9	34.9	64.3	61	70.8	50.7	59.1
9. % Cost Burden >50%		15.5	22.8	14	34.8	24.3	21.5	41.8	42.8	62.2	34.5	28.5
<b>10. Household Income &gt;50 to &lt;=80% MFI</b>		499	1,795	594	1,650	4,538	1,194	1,930	875	803	4,802	9,340
11. % with any housing problems		35.9	53.2	72.4	48.8	52.2	29.6	63.5	73.7	70.7	58.1	55.3
12. % Cost Burden >30%		24.8	30.1	4.2	41.8	30.4	28.4	52.6	51.4	70.2	49.3	40.1
13. % Cost Burden >50%		2.8	5.3	0	3.6	3.7	11.2	21.5	16.6	37.4	20.7	12.5
<b>14. Household Income &gt;80% MFI</b>		453	3,110	805	2,635	7,003	2,747	8,044	3,289	1,803	15,883	22,886
15. % with any housing problems		15	21.9	65.2	13.3	23.2	15.2	30.9	59.3	24.8	33.4	30.2
16. % Cost Burden >30%		6.2	4.2	3.7	4.4	4.3	14	24.5	16.5	24.1	21	15.9
17. % Cost Burden >50%		0.9	0	0	0	0.1	4.1	3.7	0.9	4.7	3.3	2.3
<b>18. Total Households</b>		2,356	7,485	2,239	6,375	18,455	5,971	11,183	4,577	3,287	25,018	43,473
19. % with any housing problems		40.6	51.1	76.8	43.7	50.3	29.1	40.9	64.8	46.8	43.2	46.2
20. % Cost Burden >30		35.1	35	27	36.7	34.6	27.7	33.9	27.5	45.7	32.8	33.6
21. % Cost Burden >50		17.4	16.8	12.7	17	16.5	14.4	12	8.2	23.8	13.4	14.7



## SOCDS CHAS Data: Housing Problems Output for White Non-Hispanic Households

Name of Jurisdiction: Hawaii		Source of Data: CHAS Data Book			Data Current as of: 2000				
Household by Type, Income, & Housing Problem	Renters				Owners				Total
	Elderly 1 & 2 Member Households	Family Households	All Other Households	Total Renters	Elderly 1 & 2 Member Households	Family Households	All Other Households	Total Owners	Total Households
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)
1. Household Income <=50% MFI	3,585	7,505	7,270	18,360	3,270	2,410	2,055	7,735	26,095
2. Household Income <=30% MFI	2,200	2,835	4,315	9,350	1,250	1,150	1,260	3,660	13,010
% with any housing problems	63.4	74.6	74.4	71.9	66	80	77.8	74.5	72.6
3. Household Income >30 to <=50% MFI	1,385	4,670	2,955	9,010	2,020	1,260	795	4,075	13,085
% with any housing problems	74.7	57.1	89	70.3	51	75.8	77.4	63.8	68.2
4. Household Income >50 to <=80% MFI	1,535	7,190	4,865	13,590	2,965	3,635	1,310	7,910	21,500
% with any housing problems	60.6	43.9	60.3	51.7	35.9	69.1	67.9	56.4	53.4
5. Household Income >80% MFI	2,255	16,375	10,870	29,500	11,375	25,845	6,860	44,080	73,580
% with any housing problems	22.8	17.3	18.2	18.1	14.7	29.2	31.1	25.7	22.7
6. Total Households	7,375	31,070	23,005	61,450	17,610	31,890	10,225	59,725	121,175
% with any housing problems	52.5	34.7	46.7	41.3	26.1	37.4	45.2	35.4	38.4

# SOCDS CHAS Data: Housing Problems Output for Black Non-Hispanic Households

Name of Jurisdiction: Hawaii		Source of Data: CHAS Data Book			Data Current as of: 2000				
Household by Type, Income, & Housing Problem	Renters				Owners				Total Households
	Elderly 1 & 2 Member Households	Family Households	All Other Households	Total Renters	Elderly 1 & 2 Member Households	Family Households	All Other Households	Total Owners	
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	
1. Household Income <=50% MFI	89	1,145	425	1,659	4	64	30	98	1,757
2. Household Income <=30% MFI	39	330	250	619	4	24	30	58	677
% with any housing problems	89.7	48.5	78	63	100	83.3	50	67.2	63.4
3. Household Income >30 to <=50% MFI	50	815	175	1,040	0	40	0	40	1,080
% with any housing problems	80	28.2	88.6	40.9	N/A	100	N/A	100	43.1
4. Household Income >50 to <=80% MFI	70	1,295	420	1,785	45	105	25	175	1,960
% with any housing problems	78.6	34.7	59.5	42.3	44.4	66.7	60	60	43.9
5. Household Income >80% MFI	75	1,820	600	2,495	145	670	125	940	3,435
% with any housing problems	40	14.6	13.3	15	48.3	41	56	44.1	23
6. Total Households	234	4,260	1,445	5,939	194	839	180	1,213	7,152
% with any housing problems	68.4	25.9	47.1	32.7	48.5	48.3	55.6	49.4	35.6

## SOCDS CHAS Data: Housing Problems Output for Hispanic Households

Name of Jurisdiction: Hawaii		Source of Data: CHAS Data Book			Data Current as of: 2000				
Household by Type, Income, & Housing Problem	Renters				Owners				Total Households
	Elderly 1 & 2 Member Households	Family Households	All Other Households	Total Renters	Elderly 1 & 2 Member Households	Family Households	All Other Households	Total Owners	Total Households
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)
1. Household Income <=50% MFI	560	4,170	1,305	6,035	340	685	220	1,245	7,280
2. Household Income <=30% MFI	380	2,240	825	3,445	175	310	135	620	4,065
% with any housing problems	48.7	81	78.8	76.9	57.1	85.5	66.7	73.4	76.4
3. Household Income >30 to <=50% MFI	180	1,930	480	2,590	165	375	85	625	3,215
% with any housing problems	77.8	66.6	71.9	68.3	36.4	77.3	70.6	65.6	67.8
4. Household Income >50 to <=80% MFI	170	2,205	855	3,230	225	925	150	1,300	4,530
% with any housing problems	47.1	54	52.6	53.3	44.4	65.9	66.7	62.3	55.8
5. Household Income >80% MFI	195	2,910	1,050	4,155	355	4,105	565	5,025	9,180
% with any housing problems	25.6	30.1	25.2	28.6	22.5	43.6	43.4	42.1	36
6. Total Households	925	9,285	3,210	13,420	920	5,715	935	7,570	20,990
% with any housing problems	49.2	55.6	53.3	54.6	37	51.7	52.9	50.1	53

## SOCDS CHAS Data: Housing Problems Output for Native American Non-Hispanic Households

Name of Jurisdiction: Hawaii		Source of Data: CHAS Data Book			Data Current as of: 2000				
Household by Type, Income, & Housing Problem	Renters				Owners				Total Households
	Elderly 1 & 2 Member Households	Family Households	All Other Households	Total Renters	Elderly 1 & 2 Member Households	Family Households	All Other Households	Total Owners	
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	
1. Household Income <=50% MFI	N/A	N/A	N/A	215	N/A	N/A	N/A	39	254
2. Household Income <=30% MFI	N/A	N/A	N/A	110	N/A	N/A	N/A	10	120
% with any housing problems	N/A	N/A	N/A	77.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	100	79.2
3. Household Income >30 to <=50% MFI	N/A	N/A	N/A	105	N/A	N/A	N/A	29	134
% with any housing problems	N/A	N/A	N/A	52.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	86.2	59.7
4. Household Income >50 to <=80% MFI	N/A	N/A	N/A	95	N/A	N/A	N/A	30	125
% with any housing problems	N/A	N/A	N/A	63.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	50	60
5. Household Income >80% MFI	N/A	N/A	N/A	265	N/A	N/A	N/A	200	465
% with any housing problems	N/A	N/A	N/A	18.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	25	21.5
6. Total Households	N/A	N/A	N/A	575	N/A	N/A	N/A	269	844
% with any housing problems	N/A	N/A	N/A	43.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	37.2	41.5

## SOCDS CHAS Data: Housing Problems Output for Asian Non-Hispanic Households

Name of Jurisdiction: Hawaii		Source of Data: CHAS Data Book			Data Current as of: 2000				
Household by Type, Income, & Housing Problem	Renters				Owners				Total Households
	Elderly 1 & 2 Member Households	Family Households	All Other Households	Total Renters	Elderly 1 & 2 Member Households	Family Households	All Other Households	Total Owners	
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	
1. Household Income <=50% MFI	N/A	N/A	N/A	20,810	N/A	N/A	N/A	13,665	34,475
2. Household Income <=30% MFI	N/A	N/A	N/A	12,530	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,870	18,400
% with any housing problems	N/A	N/A	N/A	64.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	62.5	64
3. Household Income >30 to <=50% MFI	N/A	N/A	N/A	8,280	N/A	N/A	N/A	7,795	16,075
% with any housing problems	N/A	N/A	N/A	76.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	49.1	63.4
4. Household Income >50 to <=80% MFI	N/A	N/A	N/A	11,570	N/A	N/A	N/A	17,105	28,675
% with any housing problems	N/A	N/A	N/A	55.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	51.6	53.1
5. Household Income >80% MFI	N/A	N/A	N/A	19,705	N/A	N/A	N/A	87,545	107,250
% with any housing problems	N/A	N/A	N/A	30.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	31.1	31
6. Total Households	N/A	N/A	N/A	52,085	N/A	N/A	N/A	118,315	170,400
% with any housing problems	N/A	N/A	N/A	51.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	36.8	41.3

## SOCDS CHAS Data: Housing Problems Output for Pacific Islander Non-Hispanic Households

Name of Jurisdiction: Hawaii	Source of Data: CHAS Data Book	Data Current as of: 2000							
Household by Type, Income, & Housing Problem	Renters				Owners				Total Households
	Elderly 1 & 2 Member Households	Family Households	All Other Households	Total Renters	Elderly 1 & 2 Member Households	Family Households	All Other Households	Total Owners	
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	
1. Household Income <=50% MFI	N/A	N/A	N/A	7,355	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,060	9,415
2. Household Income <=30% MFI	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,460	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,000	5,460
% with any housing problems	N/A	N/A	N/A	83	N/A	N/A	N/A	76.5	81.8
3. Household Income >30 to <=50% MFI	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,895	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,060	3,955
% with any housing problems	N/A	N/A	N/A	80	N/A	N/A	N/A	65.6	76.1
4. Household Income >50 to <=80% MFI	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,450	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,240	5,690
% with any housing problems	N/A	N/A	N/A	62.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	54.9	59.4
5. Household Income >80% MFI	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,470	N/A	N/A	N/A	9,025	13,495
% with any housing problems	N/A	N/A	N/A	34.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	39.3	37.8
6. Total Households	N/A	N/A	N/A	15,275	N/A	N/A	N/A	13,325	28,600
% with any housing problems	N/A	N/A	N/A	63.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	46.8	55.8

## SOCDS CHAS Data: Housing Problems Output for Mobility & Self Care Limitation

Name of Jurisdiction: Hawaii		Source of Data: CHAS Data Book			Data Current as of: 2000				
		Renters			Owners				
Household by Type, Income, & Housing Problem	Extra Elderly 1 & 2 Member Households	Elderly 1 & 2 Member Households	All Other Households	Total Renters	Extra Elderly 1 & 2 Member Households	Elderly 1 & 2 Member Households	All Other Households	Total Owners	Total Households
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)
1. Household Income <=50% MFI	2,920	2,330	8,335	13,585	2,920	1,294	3,230	7,444	21,029
2. Household Income <=30% MFI	1,980	1,640	5,220	8,840	1,350	584	1,560	3,494	12,334
% with any housing problems	51.3	63.4	80.8	71	54.4	81.3	75.6	68.4	70.3
3. Household Income >30 to <=50% MFI	940	690	3,115	4,745	1,570	710	1,670	3,950	8,695
% with any housing problems	68.6	70.3	80.7	76.8	27.7	49.3	74.3	51.3	65.2
4. Household Income >50 to <=80% MFI	750	580	3,600	4,930	1,960	1,125	3,975	7,060	11,990
% with any housing problems	46	50	65.7	60.9	23.5	41.8	61	47.5	53
5. Household Income >80% MFI	865	760	5,815	7,440	4,285	3,160	19,870	27,315	34,755
% with any housing problems	28.9	15.1	36	33.1	10.2	18.8	39.3	32.4	32.5
6. Total Households	4,535	3,670	17,750	25,955	9,165	5,579	27,075	41,819	67,774
% with any housing problems	49.7	52.6	63.1	59.3	22.5	33.9	46.8	39.7	47.2

## SOCDS CHAS Data: Housing Problems Output for Mobility & Self Care Limitation

Name of Jurisdiction: Honolulu County, Hawaii		Source of Data: CHAS Data Book			Data Current as of: 2000				
Household by Type, Income, & Housing Problem	Renters				Owners				Total Households
	Extra Elderly 1 & 2 Member Households	Elderly 1 & 2 Member Households	All Other Households	Total Renters	Extra Elderly 1 & 2 Member Households	Elderly 1 & 2 Member Households	All Other Households	Total Owners	
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	
1. Household Income <=50% MFI	2,135	1,685	5,800	9,620	1,715	660	1,835	4,210	13,830
2. Household Income <=30% MFI	1,435	1,220	3,585	6,240	780	315	805	1,900	8,140
% with any housing problems	53	62.7	83.3	72.3	66	79.4	77.6	73.2	72.5
3. Household Income >30 to <=50% MFI	700	465	2,215	3,380	935	345	1,030	2,310	5,690
% with any housing problems	69.3	72	79.2	76.2	31	50.7	77.2	54.5	67.4
4. Household Income >50 to <=80% MFI	545	425	2,625	3,595	1,150	675	2,470	4,295	7,890
% with any housing problems	56	54.1	67.2	64	24.3	45.9	63.8	50.4	56.6
5. Household Income >80% MFI	700	565	4,400	5,665	3,135	2,060	14,475	19,670	25,335
% with any housing problems	31.4	17.7	38.3	35.4	10.2	18.7	40.9	33.7	34
6. Total Households	3,380	2,675	12,825	18,880	6,000	3,395	18,780	28,175	47,055
% with any housing problems	52.4	53.5	63.9	60.3	23.4	33	47.4	40.6	48.5

## SOCDS CHAS Data: Housing Problems Output for Mobility & Self Care Limitation

Name of Jurisdiction: Hawaii County, Hawaii		Source of Data: CHAS Data Book			Data Current as of: 2000				
Household by Type, Income, & Housing Problem	Renters				Owners				Total
	Extra Elderly 1 & 2 Member Households	Elderly 1 & 2 Member Households	All Other Households	Total Renters	Extra Elderly 1 & 2 Member Households	Elderly 1 & 2 Member Households	All Other Households	Total Owners	Total Households
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)
1. Household Income <=50% MFI	310	310	1,360	1,980	540	277	845	1,662	3,642
2. Household Income <=30% MFI	230	195	925	1,350	245	94	480	819	2,169
% with any housing problems	52.2	69.2	73.5	69.3	28.6	74.5	76	61.7	66.4
3. Household Income >30 to <=50% MFI	80	115	435	630	295	183	365	843	1,473
% with any housing problems	81.3	82.6	80.5	81	22	37.7	65.8	44.4	60
4. Household Income >50 to <=80% MFI	80	50	410	540	390	280	690	1,360	1,900
% with any housing problems	12.5	40	64.6	54.6	21.8	30.4	55.1	40.4	44.5
5. Household Income >80% MFI	68	108	645	821	649	605	2,559	3,813	4,634
% with any housing problems	5.9	3.7	38	30.8	5.2	16.5	28.7	22.8	24.2
6. Total Households	458	468	2,415	3,341	1,579	1,162	4,094	6,835	10,176
% with any housing problems	43.4	54.3	63.8	59.7	16.1	27.9	42	33.6	42.2

# SOCDS CHAS Data: Housing Problems Output for Mobility & Self Care Limitation

Name of Jurisdiction: Kauai County, Hawaii		Source of Data: CHAS Data Book			Data Current as of: 2000				
Household by Type, Income, & Housing Problem	Renters				Owners				Total Households
	Extra Elderly 1 & 2 Member Households	Elderly 1 & 2 Member Households	All Other Households	Total Renters	Extra Elderly 1 & 2 Member Households	Elderly 1 & 2 Member Households	All Other Households	Total Owners	
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	
1. Household Income <=50% MFI	125	80	310	515	254	158	169	581	1,096
2. Household Income <=30% MFI	85	55	175	315	94	64	70	228	543
% with any housing problems	35.3	45.5	71.4	57.1	36.2	70.3	71.4	56.6	56.9
3. Household Income >30 to <=50% MFI	40	25	135	200	160	94	99	353	553
% with any housing problems	62.5	60	85.2	77.5	28.1	52.1	70.7	46.5	57.7
4. Household Income >50 to <=80% MFI	40	40	140	220	170	60	225	455	675
% with any housing problems	0	37.5	64.3	47.7	26.5	33.3	57.8	42.9	44.4
5. Household Income >80% MFI	15	30	235	280	174	145	870	1,189	1,469
% with any housing problems	0	0	19.1	16.1	13.8	24.1	33.3	29.4	26.8
6. Total Households	180	150	685	1,015	598	363	1,264	2,225	3,240
% with any housing problems	30.6	36.7	54.7	47.8	24.7	41	42.7	37.6	40.8

## SOCDS CHAS Data: Housing Problems Output for Mobility & Self Care Limitation

Name of Jurisdiction: Maui County, Hawaii		Source of Data: CHAS Data Book			Data Current as of: 2000				
Household by Type, Income, & Housing Problem	Renters				Owners				Total Households
	Extra Elderly 1 & 2 Member Households	Elderly 1 & 2 Member Households	All Other Households	Total Renters	Extra Elderly 1 & 2 Member Households	Elderly 1 & 2 Member Households	All Other Households	Total Owners	
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	
1. Household Income <=50% MFI	350	235	845	1,430	394	199	384	977	2,407
2. Household Income <=30% MFI	230	145	530	905	220	115	209	544	1,449
% with any housing problems	45.7	72.4	81.1	70.7	50	91.3	67	65.3	68.7
3. Household Income >30 to <=50% MFI	120	90	315	525	174	84	175	433	958
% with any housing problems	58.3	50	88.9	75.2	16.7	59.5	74.3	48.3	63
4. Household Income >50 to <=80% MFI	90	55	425	570	255	114	590	959	1,529
% with any housing problems	38.9	45.5	57.6	53.5	21.6	52.6	57.6	47.4	49.7
5. Household Income >80% MFI	75	60	529	664	339	345	1,969	2,653	3,317
% with any housing problems	33.3	25	21.6	23.2	18.9	20.3	44.6	38.2	35.2
6. Total Households	515	350	1,799	2,664	988	658	2,943	4,589	7,253
% with any housing problems	45.6	54.3	59.4	56.1	26.1	43.3	50.6	44.3	48.6



## **APPENDIX D**

### **Inventory of Government-Assisted Housing**



**STATE OF HAWAII**  
Affordable Housing Inventory

This list represents an inventory of the State of Hawaii's affordable housing projects. The list includes affordable housing projects owned by private, non-profit or governmental entities, developed with funding or support from federal, state or county resources.

For information on homeless services agencies and homeless shelters, please visit the Hawaii Public Housing Authority's website at [www.hcdch.hawaii.gov](http://www.hcdch.hawaii.gov).  
For information on community housing facilities serving persons with disabilities, please call the State Dept of Health's **Adult Mental Health Division at 453-6926**.

Type	Target Income (% of AMI)	Project Name	Street Address	City	County	Total Units	Mgmt	Contact No. (808)
<b>COUNTY OF HAWAII</b>								
E	30/60	Ainakea Elderly Hsg Proj	53-3996 Ainakea Drive	Kapaau	Hawaii	21	Bob Tanaka, Inc	949-4111
E	50	Capt Cook Elderly Hsg Proj	82-1040 Kiloa Road	Captain Cook	Hawaii	21	Hawaii Affordable Properties	322-3422
E	30	Haili Elderly	227 Haili Street	Hilo	Hawaii	36	Cambridge Management Inc.	961-3273
E(PH)	50	Hale Aloha O Puna	Keaau District	Keaau	Hawaii	30	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
E(PH)	50	Hale Hauoli	45-540 Kaniaka Place	Honokaa	Hawaii	40	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
E(PH)	50	Hale Hookipa	81-1038 Nani Kupuna Place	Kealakekua	Hawaii	32	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
E(PH)	50	Hale Olaloa	144 Kamana Street	Hilo	Hawaii	50	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
E	50	Harry & Jeanette Weinberg Kea'au Elderly	16-184 Pili Mua Street	Keaau	Hawaii	20	Big Island Housing Foundation	969-3327
E	60	Hualalai Elderly	75-256 Hualalai Road	Kailua-Kona	Hawaii	30	Hawaii Affordable Properties	331-2221
E	50	Hualalai Elderly Ph 2	75-258 Hualalai Road	Kailua-Kona	Hawaii	36	Hawaii Affordable Properties	331-2221
E	50	Hualalai Elderly Ph 3	75-260 Hualalai Road	Kailua-Kona	Hawaii	30	Hawaii Affordable Properties	331-2221
E	80	Kamana Elderly	145 Kamana Street	Hilo	Hawaii	62	Big Island Housing Foundation	969-3327
E	40/50	Kamuela Senior Housing	64-270 Keaka Kea Place	Kamuela	Hawaii	31	Hawaii Affordable Properties	887-0243
E	50	Kinoole Senior Residences	2020 Kinoole Street	Hilo	Hawaii	30	Hawaii Affordable Properties	322-3422
E	50	Kulaimano Elderly Hsg Proj	28-2947 Kumula Street	Pepeekeo	Hawaii	50	County of Hawaii	959-4642
E(PH)	50	Nani Olu	81-1011 Nani Kupuna Place	Kealakekua	Hawaii	32	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
E(PH)	50	Pahala	96-1169 Kou Street	Pahala	Hawaii	24	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
E	50	Pahala Elderly	96-1183 Holei Street	Pahala	Hawaii	8	Bob Tanaka, Inc.	949-4111
E(PH)	50	Pomaikai Homes	929 Ululani Street	Hilo	Hawaii	20	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
E	50	Waimea Elderly Hsg Proj	67-5165 Kamamalu St	Kamuela	Hawaii	40	Hawaii Affordable Properties	322-3422
F	30/50/60	E Komo Mai	816 Kinoole Street	Hilo	Hawaii	45	Big Island Housing Foundation	969-3327
F	60	Hale Hoaloha	119 W. Lanikaula Street	Hilo	Hawaii	81	Cambridge Management, Inc.	935-9101
F	30/50	Hale Ulu Hoi III (Laukapu Apts.)	485 Laukapu Street	Hilo	Hawaii	18	Day-Lum Rentals	935-4152
F	60	Hilo Maile Terrace	40 Maile Street	Hilo	Hawaii	24	RSM, Inc.	961-5255

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Type	Target Income (% of AMI)	Project Name	Street Address	City	County	Total Units	Mgmt	Contact No. (808)
F	50	Hilo Val Hala Apartments	120 Puueo Street	Hilo	Hawaii	103	Marcus Realty	961-3545
F		Jack Hall Kona	74-895 Kealakehe Street	Kailua-Kona	Hawaii	48	Bob Tanaka, Inc.	949-4111
F(PH)	50	Ka Hale Kahaluu	78-6725 Makolea Street	Kailua-Kona	Hawaii	50	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
F(PH)	50	Kaimalino	74-5060 Kealakea Street	Kailua-Kona	Hawaii	40	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
F	80	Kamaaina Hale	78-5837 Kuakini Highway	Kailua-Kona	Hawaii	126	Hawaii Affordable Properties, Inc.	322-3422
F(PH)	50	Kauhale O'Hanakahi	19 Pamala Street	Hilo	Hawaii	20	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
F	60	Kauhale Olu I, II, and III	28-2926 Kumula Street	Pepeekeo	Hawaii	124	The CBM Group	964-5015
F	60	Ke Kumu Ekahi (Ke Kumu at Waikoloa)	68-3520 Ke Kumu Place	Waikoloa	Hawaii	48	Hawaii Affordable Properties	322-3422
F(PH)	50	Ke Kumu Ekolu	68-3385 Ke Kumu Place	Waikoloa	Hawaii	20	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
F(PH)	50	Ke Kumu Elua	68-3367 Ke Kumu Place	Waikoloa	Hawaii	26	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
F(PH)	50	Kealakehe	74-991 Manawale'a Street	Kailua-Kona	Hawaii	48	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
F	80	Lailani	74-984 Manawale'a Street	Kailua-Kona	Hawaii	200	Hawaii Affordable Properties, Inc.	327-4997
F	50	Lanakila Homes I	600 Wailoa Street	Hilo	Hawaii	78	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	933-0474
F	50	Lanakila Homes II	600 Wailoa Street	Hilo	Hawaii	44	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	933-0474
F	50	Lanakila Homes III	600 Wailoa Street	Hilo	Hawaii	20	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	933-0474
F	50	Lanakila Homes IV	600 Wailoa Street	Hilo	Hawaii	48	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	933-0474
F	60	Lincoln Courtside	400 Kinooole Street	Hilo	Hawaii	36	Seawind Realty	935-5031
F(PH)	50	Lokahi	Lokahi Circle	Hilo	Hawaii	30	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
F(PH)	50	Noelani I	65-1191 Opelo Road	Kamuela	Hawaii	19	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
F(PH)	50	Noelani II	65-1191 Opelo Road	Kamuela	Hawaii	24	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
F	60	Ouli Ekahi	62-2600 Ouli Ekahi Pl	Kamuela	Hawaii	33	Hawaii Affordable Properties	322-3422
F(PH)	50	Punahale Homes	Lokahi Place	Hilo	Hawaii	30	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
F	50	Riverside Apartments	333 Ohai Street	Hilo	Hawaii	74	Day-Lum Rentals and Mgt Inc.	935-4152
F		Waikoloa Gardens	68-1820 Puu Melia Street	Waikoloa	Hawaii	24	Bob Tanaka Realty	949-4111
LH(AG)	50-80-100	Nani O Puna	15-2914 Kauhale Street	Pahoa	Hawaii	32	Hawaii Affordable Properties	322-3422
SN		Hale Ulu Hoi		Hilo	Hawaii	18	Day-Lum Rentals and Mgt Inc.	935-4152

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SN		Hale Ulu Hoi II		Hilo	Hawaii	18	Day-Lum Rentals and Mgt Inc.	935-4152
SN		Hilo Hale		Hilo	Hawaii	9	Mental Health Kokua	933-1212
SN		Kealahou		Kailua-Kona	Hawaii	6	Mental Health Kokua	331-1764
SN		Kona Kokua		Kailua-Kona	Hawaii	4	Mental Health Kokua	331-1764
SN		Kona Krafts Group Home		Captain Cook	Hawaii	6	Kona Assn for Retarded Citizens	323-2626
SN		SHDC No. 2		Hilo	Hawaii	6	Steadfast Housing Dev Corp	599-6230
SN		SHDC No. 5		South Kona	Hawaii	6	Steadfast Housing Dev Corp	599-6230
SN		SHDC No. 7		Honokaa	Hawaii	5	Steadfast Housing Dev Corp	599-6230
SN		SHDC No. 8		Honokaa	Hawaii	6	Steadfast Housing Dev Corp	599-6230
SN		Weinberg Hale Kupaa		Naalehu	Hawaii	5	Steadfast Housing Dev Corp	929-7172
<b>CITY &amp; COUNTY OF HONOLULU</b>								
E	50	220 California	220 California Avenue	Wahiawa	Honolulu	42	Prudential Locations	738-3100
E	30/50	Ainahau Vista (fka Tusitala Vista)	2428 Tusitala Street	Honolulu	Honolulu	107	Prudential Locations	738-3100
E	30/50	Artesian Vista	1828 Young Street	Honolulu	Honolulu	54	Prudential Locations	949-5936
E	50	D. E. Thompson Village	91-1295 Renton Road	Ewa Beach	Honolulu	84	Bob Tanaka Realty	949-4111
E	60	Hale Mohalu	800 Third Street	Pearl City	Honolulu	210	CBM Hawaii, Inc.	456-0368
E	60	Hale O'Hauoli	950 Luehu Street	Pearl City	Honolulu	100	Cambridge Management, Inc.	455-4744
E(PH)	50	Hale Po'ai	1001 N. School Street	Honolulu	Honolulu	206	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
E	30	Haleiwa Senior Citizens	66-477 Paalaa Road	Haleiwa	Honolulu	60	Hawaiian Properties, Ltd.	539-9743
E(PH)	50	Halia Hale	851 N. School Street	Honolulu	Honolulu	41	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
E	50	Harry & Jeanette Weinberg Philip St Elderly Hsg	1515 Philip Street	Honolulu	Honolulu	34	Foundation Property Mgt Inc	524-5844
E	50	Harry & Jeanette Weinberg Senior Residence @ Maluhia	1111 Hala Drive	Honolulu	Honolulu	40	Hawaiian Properties, Ltd.	539-9777
E	50	Harry & Jeanette Weinberg Silvercrest	520 Pine Avenue	Wahiawa	Honolulu	80	Hawaii Affordable Properties, Inc.	622-2785
E	50	Hausten Gardens	808 Hausten Street	Honolulu	Honolulu	50	RPS Management Co., Inc.	947-3423

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Type	Target Income (% of AMI)	Project Name	Street Address	City	County	Total Units	Mgmt	Contact No. (808)
E	60	Honuakaha	545 Queen Street	Honolulu	Honolulu	150	Management Specialists Co.	522-7919
E(PH)	50	Ho'olulu	94-943 Kau'olu Place	Waipahu	Honolulu	112	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
E	30	Kahuku Elderly Hsg Project	56-154 Pu'uluana Street	Kahuku	Honolulu	64	Hawaiian Properties, Ltd.	539-9777
E	60	Kalakaua Vista	1620 & 1628 Kalakaua Ave	Honolulu	Honolulu	81	Prudential Locations	949-5936
E(PH)	50	Kalanihuia	1220 Aala Street	Honolulu	Honolulu	151	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
E	30/50	Kaluanui Senior Apartments	6950 Hawaii Kai Drive	Honolulu	Honolulu	31	Hawaii Affordable Properties	589-1845
E(PH)	50	Kamalu	94-941 Kau'olu Place	Waipahu	Honolulu	109	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
E	60	Kaneohe Elderly	45-457 Meli Place	Kaneohe	Honolulu	44	Cambridge Management, Inc.	235-4399
E	60	Kapuna I Apartments	1015 N. School Street	Honolulu	Honolulu	162	Cambridge Management, Inc.	845-2130
E	50	Keola Hoomalu Elderly	85-259 Plantation Road	Waianae	Honolulu	35	Urban Management Corp.	524-2731
E	80	Keola Hoonanea	1465 Aala Street	Honolulu	Honolulu	175	Hawaiiana Management Co., Ltd.	593-9100
E	30/60	Kinau Vista	1150 Kinau Street	Honolulu	Honolulu	63	Prudential Locations	521-7111
E	60	Kulana Hale	1551 S. Beretania Street	Honolulu	Honolulu	176	Found'n for Social Resources, Inc.	983-1551
E	60	Kulanakauhale Maluhia O Na Kupuna	41-209 Ilauihole Street	Waimanalo	Honolulu	86	Prudential Locations	426-1400
E(PH)	50	Kupuna Home O'Waialua	67-088 Goodale Avenue	Waialua	Honolulu	40	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
E(PH)	50	La'iola	1 & 15 Ihoiho Place	Wahiawa	Honolulu	108	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
E	60	Lani Huli (Kailua Elderly)	25 Aulike Street	Kailua	Honolulu	82	Bob Tanaka, Inc.	949-4111
E(PH)	50	Makamae	21 S. Kuakini Street	Honolulu	Honolulu	124	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
E(PH)	50	Makua Alii	1541 Kalakaua Avenue	Honolulu	Honolulu	211	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
E	80	Malulani Hale	114 N. Kuakini Street	Honolulu	Honolulu	150	Urban Management Corp.	524-2731
E	80	Manoa Gardens	2790 Kahaloa Drive	Honolulu	Honolulu	80	Prudential Locations	738-3100
E	60	Na Lei Hulu Kupuna	610 Cooke Street	Honolulu	Honolulu	76	Management Specialists Co.	593-1009

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Type	Target Income (% of AMI)	Project Name	Street Address	City	County	Total Units	Mgmt	Contact No. (808)
E-PH	50	Paoakalani	1583 Kalakaua Avenue	Honolulu	Honolulu	151	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
E	50	Pauahi Elderly	167 N. Pauahi Street	Honolulu	Honolulu	48	Foundation Property Mgmt, Inc.	524-5844
E	50	Piikoi Vista	1326 Piikoi Street	Honolulu	Honolulu	47	Prudential Locations	738-3100
E	80	Pohulani Elderly	626 Coral Street	Honolulu	Honolulu	262	Hawaii Affordable Properties	586-5338
E(PH)	50	Pumehana	1212 Kinau Street	Honolulu	Honolulu	139	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
E(PH)	50	Punchbowl Homes	730 Captain Cooke Avenue	Honolulu	Honolulu	156	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
E	60	Royal Kinau, The	728 Kinau Street	Honolulu	Honolulu	84	Prudential Locations	738-3104
E	50	Senior Residence at Kaneohe	45-705 Kamehameha Hwy	Kaneohe	Honolulu	44	Prudential Locations	235-2898
E	30/50	Senior Residence at Kapolei	91-1034 Namahoe Street	Kapolei	Honolulu	60	Management Specialists Co.	593-1009
E	60	Waipahu Hall	94-1060 Waipahu Street	Waipahu	Honolulu	72	Cambridge Management, Inc.	671-3801
E	60	West Loch Gardens	91-1450 Renton Road	Ewa	Honolulu	150	EAH, Inc.	532-0033
E	60	Whitmore Circle Apartments	111 Circle Makai Street	Wahiawa	Honolulu	44	Mark Development, Inc.	735-9099
E	60	Wilikina Park Elderly	298 Wilikina Drive	Wahiawa	Honolulu	64	NHPMN Management Ltd Ptrship	622-6125
E	50	Wisteria Vista	1239 S. King Street	Honolulu	Honolulu	91	Prudential Locations	597-8963
F	80	Academy Gardens	1302 Victoria Street	Honolulu	Honolulu	40	Hawaiian Properties, Ltd.	539-9777
F	80	Bachelor's Quarters	91-1216 Renton Road	Honolulu	Honolulu	10	Hawaiian Properties, Ltd.	539-9777
F	60	Banyan Street Manor	1122 Banyan Street	Honolulu	Honolulu	55	Urban Management Corp	832-5875
F	60	Beretania North-Kukui Tower	35 N. Kukui Street	Honolulu	Honolulu	380	Ecumenical Assoc. for Housing	537-4935
F	60	Birch Street Apartments	916-920 Birch / 919 Alder	Honolulu	Honolulu	53	Prudential Locations	596-9390
F	80	Chinatown Gateway Plaza	1031 Nuuanu Avenue	Honolulu	Honolulu	200	Hawaiian Properties, Ltd.	539-9777
F	80	Chinatown Manor	175 North Hotel Street	Honolulu	Honolulu	90	EAH, Inc.	532-0033
F	60	Courtyards at Mililani Mauka, The	95-1015 Koolani Drive	Mililani	Honolulu	48	Management Specialists, Co.	949-7611

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F	50	Halawa View Apartments	99-009 Kalaloa Street	Aiea	Honolulu	121	Pacific Realty Group	488-3613
F(PH)	50	Hale Laulima	1184 Waimano Home Rd	Pearl City	Honolulu	36	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
F	80	Hale Pauahi	155 N. Beretania Street	Honolulu	Honolulu	396	Hawaiian Properties, Ltd.	532-3533
F	80	Harbor Village	901 River Street	Honolulu	Honolulu	90	Hawaiian Properties, Ltd.	539-9777
F(PH)	50	Hauiki Homes	Meyers Street	Honolulu	Honolulu	46	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
F(PH)	50	Hookipa Kahaluu	47-330 Ahuimanu Road	Kaneohe	Honolulu	56	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
F	50	Jack Hall Waipahu	94-817 Kuhaulua Street	Waipahu	Honolulu	144	Bob Tanaka, Inc.	671-2244
F(PH)	50	Kaahumanu Homes	Alokele & Kaiwiula Street	Honolulu	Honolulu	152	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
F	30/50	Kahikolu Ohana Hale O Waianae	85-296 Ala Hema Street	Waianae	Honolulu	72	HI Coalition of Christian Churches	697-7300
F(PH)	50	Kalakaua Homes	1545 Kalakaua Avenue	Honolulu	Honolulu	221	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
F	80	Kalani Garden Apartments	95-081 Kipapa Drive	Mililani	Honolulu	119	Ecumenical Assoc. for Housing	623-9811
F(PH)	50	Kalihi Valley Homes	2250 Kalena Drive	Honolulu	Honolulu	373	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
F	80	Kamakee Vista	1065 Kawaiahao Street	Honolulu	Honolulu	225	Hawaii Affordable Properties	594-0121
F(PH)	50	Kamehameha Homes	1541 Haka Drive	Honolulu	Honolulu	221	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
F(PH)	50	Kaneohe Apartments	45-507 & 45-513 Pahia Road	Kaneohe	Honolulu	24	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
F	80	Kanoa Apartments	846 Kanoa Street	Honolulu	Honolulu	14	Hawaiian Properties, Ltd.	539-9777
F	60	Kapolei Ho'olimalima	91-1117 Kaonimakani St	Kapolei	Honolulu	71	Mark Development, Inc.	735-9099
F	80	Kauhale Kakaako	860 Halekauwila Street	Honolulu	Honolulu	267	Hawaii Affordable Properties	594-0192
F(PH)	50	Kauhale Nani	310 North Cane Street	Wahiawa	Honolulu	50	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
F(PH)	50	Kauhale O'hana	41-1260 Kalaniana'ole Hwy	Waimanalo	Honolulu	25	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
F(PH)	50	Kau'ioakalani	85-658 Farrington Highway	Waianae	Honolulu	50	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
F	80	Kauluwela #1	1450 Aala Street	Honolulu	Honolulu	126	Hawaiiana Management Co., Ltd.	537-1434

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F	80	Kauluwela #2	400 N. Vineyard Blvd	Honolulu	Honolulu	84	Hawaiiana Mgt Co., Ltd.	521-7563
F	80	Kekaulike Courtyards	1016 Maunakea Street	Honolulu	Honolulu	75	Mutual Hsg Assoc of Hawaii	550-0804
F	50	Kekuilani Courts	91-1083 Kekuilani Loop	Kapolei	Honolulu	79	Hawaii Affordable Properties	692-7292
F	50	Kekuilani Gardens	91-1045 Kekuilani Loop	Kapolei	Honolulu	55	Realty Laua, LLC	693-7022
F	50	Kewalo Apartments	1407 Kewalo Street	Honolulu	Honolulu	32	Pacific Realty Group	531-3233
F	95	Kilohana Apartments	45-265 William Henry Rd	Kaneohe	Honolulu	148	Qualpac Mgt Corporation	235-1844
F(PH)	50	Koolau Village	45-1027 Kamau Place	Kaneohe	Honolulu	80	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
F(PH)	50	Kuhio Homes	Ahonui Street	Honolulu	Honolulu	134	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
F(PH)	50	Kuhio Park Terrace	1475 Linapuni Street	Honolulu	Honolulu	615	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
F	60	Kukui Gardens Makai	1305 Liliha Street	Honolulu	Honolulu	389	EAH	532-0033
F	95	Kukui Gardens Mauka	1307 Liliha Street	Honolulu	Honolulu	468	Hawaiian Properties, Ltd.	550-0440
F	80	Kulana Nani	46-229 Kahuhipa Street	Kaneohe	Honolulu	160	Ecumenical Assoc. for Housing	247-0602
F	80	Lanakila Gardens	833 School Street	Honolulu	Honolulu	28	Bob Tanaka, Inc.	949-4111
F(PH)	50	Maili I	Maliona Street	Maili	Honolulu	20	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
F(PH)	50	Maili II	Keliikipi Street	Maili	Honolulu	24	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
F	80	Makalapa Manor Apartments	99-120 Kohomua St	Aiea	Honolulu	124	Hawaiian Properties, Ltd.	539-9777
F	60	Makana Hale	95-141 Kipapa Drive	Mililani	Honolulu	126	Qualpac Management Corp	623-3920
F	60	Manana Gardens	949 Luehu Street	Pearl City	Honolulu	72	Prudential Locations	455-4225
F	80	Marin Tower	60 North Nimitz Hwy	Honolulu	Honolulu	236	Hawaiian Properties, Ltd.	539-9777
F	60	Maunakea Tower	1245 Maunakea Street	Honolulu	Honolulu	380	NHPMN Management, LLC	537-9905
F(PH)	50	Mayor Wright Homes	521 N. Kukui Street	Honolulu	Honolulu	364	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
F(PH)	50	Nanakuli Homes	Lualei Pl & Farrington Hwy	Nanakuli	Honolulu	36	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960

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Type	Target Income (% of AMI)	Project Name	Street Address	City	County	Total Units	Mgmt	Contact No. (808)
F	80	Oasis at Waipahu (Nova Sunset Villas)	94-207 Waipahu Street	Waipahu	Honolulu	406	Cirrus Asset Management, Inc.	671-2800
F	50	Old Vineyard Street	265 S. Vineyard Street	Honolulu	Honolulu	32	Urban Management Corp	524-2731
F	60	Palehua Terrace	92-1074 Palahia Street	Kapolei	Honolulu	84	Management Specialists Co.	949-7611
F	30/60	Palehua Terrace Phase 2	Palahia Street	Kapolei	Honolulu	64	Management Specialists Co.	949-7611
F	30/50/60	Palolo Homes	2170 Ahe Street	Honolulu	Honolulu	306	Palolo Valley Homes, LP	733-8650
F(PH)	50	Palolo Valley Homes	2107 Ahe Street	Honolulu	Honolulu	118	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
F	80	Pauahi Hale	126 North Pauahi Street	Honolulu	Honolulu	77	Hawaiian Properties, Ltd.	539-9777
F(PH)	50	Puahala Homes I	Ahihi Place & Hala Drive	Honolulu	Honolulu	28	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
F(PH)	50	Puahala Homes II	Ahihi Place	Honolulu	Honolulu	20	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
F(PH)	50	Puahala Homes III	Ahihi Place	Honolulu	Honolulu	40	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
F(PH)	50	Puahala Homes IV	School St & Lanakila Ave	Honolulu	Honolulu	40	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
F	30	Pualani Manor	1216 Pua Lane	Honolulu	Honolulu	63	Hawaiian Properties, Ltd.	539-9777
F(PH)	50	Puuwai Momi	99-132 Kohomua Street	Aiea	Honolulu	260	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
F	50	River Pauahi Apartments	1155 River Street	Honolulu	Honolulu	49	Urban Management Corporation	524-2731
F(PH)	50	Salt Lake	2907 Ala Ilima Street	Honolulu	Honolulu	28	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
F	50	Smith-Beretania Apartments	1170 Nuuanu Avenue	Honolulu	Honolulu	164	Showe Builders, Inc.	521-6486
F(PH)	50	Spencer House	1035 Spencer Street	Honolulu	Honolulu	17	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
F	50/60	Villas at Aeloa	91-1118 Namahoe Street	Kapolei	Honolulu	48	Management Specialists Co.	949-7611
F(PH)	50	Wahiawa Terrace	300 Palm Street	Wahiawa	Honolulu	60	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
F	100	Waiaka	827 Waiaka Road	Honolulu	Honolulu	8	HHFDC	587-0502
F(PH)	50	Waimaha-Sunflower	85-186 McArthur Street	Waianae	Honolulu	130	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
F	60	Waimanalo Apartments	41-545 Hihimanu Street	Waimanalo	Honolulu	79	Cambridge Management, Inc.	259-5649
F(PH)	50	Waimanalo Homes	Humuniki St & Humuna Pl	Waimanalo	Honolulu	19	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960

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F(PH)	50	Waimanalo Homes II	Humuniki St & Humuna Pl	Waimanalo	Honolulu	22	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
F(PH)	50	Waipahu I	94-111 Pupuole Street	Waipahu	Honolulu	19	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
F(PH)	50	Waipahu II	94-132 Pupupuhi Street	Waipahu	Honolulu	20	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
F	50	Waipahu Tower	94-337 Pupumomi St	Waipahu	Honolulu	63	Hawaiian Properties, Ltd.	539-9777
F	80	Weinberg Hale	2734 S. King Street	Honolulu	Honolulu	59	Housing Solutions, Inc.	946-6953
F	50	Westlake Apartments	3139 Ala Ilima Street	Honolulu	Honolulu	96	Hawaiian Properties, Ltd.	539-9777
F	30/50	Wilder Vista	1566 Wilder Avenue	Honolulu	Honolulu	55	Prudential Locations	947-4846
F	80	Wilikina Apartments	730 Wilikina Drive	Wahiawa	Honolulu	119	Urban Management Corporation	622-6408
F	80	Winston Hale	1055 River Street	Honolulu	Honolulu	93	Hawaiian Properties, Ltd.	539-9777
SN		ARC of Hawaii Hsg Proj No. 11		Honolulu	Honolulu	23	The ARC in Hawaii	737-7995
SN		ARC of Hawaii Hsg Proj No. 8		Waipahu	Honolulu	10	The ARC in Hawaii	737-7995
SN		ARC of Hawaii Proj No 10		Honolulu	Honolulu	10	The ARC in Hawaii	737-7995
SN		ARC of Hawaii Proj No 12		Ewa Beach	Honolulu	18	The ARC in Hawaii	689-0754
SN		ARC of Hawaii Proj No 7		Honolulu	Honolulu	8	The ARC in Hawaii	737-7995
SN		Hale 'Alohi		Honolulu	Honolulu	13	Mental Health Kokua	735-6687
SN		Hale Koho		Honolulu	Honolulu	6	Mental Health Kokua	523-5852
SN		Hale Malie		Kaneohe	Honolulu	8	Mental Health Kokua	247-7370
SN		Hale Noho		Kaneohe	Honolulu	7	Mental Health Kokua	235-3718
SN		Helemano Plantation Village		Wahiawa	Honolulu	15	Opportunities for the Retarded, Inc.	622-3929
SN		Ko Kakou Hale		Kaneohe	Honolulu	8	Mental Health Kokua	236-1216
SN		Res Svcs Proj IV		Honolulu	Honolulu	10	The ARC in Hawaii	737-7995
SN		Res Svcs Proj of HARC II		Aiea	Honolulu	12	The ARC in Hawaii	737-7995
SN		Res Svcs Proj of HARC III		Kailua	Honolulu	18	The ARC in Hawaii	737-7995
SN		SHDC No. 1		Kailua	Honolulu	10	Steadfast Hsg Dev Corp	599-6230

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Type	Target Income (% of AMI)	Project Name	Street Address	City	County	Total Units	Mgmt	Contact No. (808)
SN		SHDC No. 6		Kaneohe	Honolulu	6	Steadfast Hsg Dev Corp	239-2898
SN		The Duplex		Pearl City	Honolulu	10	Mental Health Kokua	737-2523
SN		Weinberg Hale Haiku		Kaneohe	Honolulu	5	Steadfast Hsg Dev Corp	235-4463
SN		Weinberg Hale Kuha'o		Waipahu	Honolulu	24	Hawaiian Properties, Ltd.	678-0892
SN		Weinberg Hale Lolii		Kaneohe	Honolulu	5	Steadfast Hsg Dev Corp	239-7499

#### COUNTY OF KAUAI

E(PH)	50	Hale Hoolulu	4264 Ala Muku Place	Kilauea	Kauai	12	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
E(PH)	50	Hale Hoonanea	4401 Waialo Road	Eleele	Kauai	40	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
E	50	Hale Kupuna	2363 Puu Road	Kalaheo	Kauai	28	Kauai Housing Development Corp	332-5110
E(PH)	50	Hale Nana Kai O Kea	4850 Kawaihau Road	Kapaa	Kauai	38	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
E(PH)	50	Home Nani	Moana & Laau Road	Waimea	Kauai	14	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
E	60	Kekaha Plantation Elderly Hsg	8215 1 Elepaio Road	Kekaha	Kauai	36	Ecumenical Assoc. for Hsg	337-9900
E	30/60	Lihue Gardens Elderly	3120 Jerves Street	Lihue	Kauai	58	Mark Development, Inc.	245-7110
E	50	Lihue Theater	3-3194 Kuhio Highway	Lihue	Kauai	20	Kauai Housing Development Corp	245-6699
F(PH)	50	Eleele Homes	Ahe Street	Eleele	Kauai	24	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
F	30/60	Hale Ohana	3985 Ohuohu Road	Koloa	Kauai	30	The CBM Group, Inc.	456-7303
F	60	Hale Ohana II	3985 Ohuohu Road	Koloa	Kauai	18	The CBM Group, Inc.	456-7303
F(PH)	50	Hui O Hanamaulu	Laukona Street	Hanamaulu	Kauai	46	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
F(PH)	50	Kalaheo	Puu Road	Kalaheo	Kauai	8	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
F	60	Kalepa Village, Phase 1	4535 Kalepa Circle	Hanamaulu	Kauai	60	Hawaii Affordable Properties, Inc.	246-4481
F	30/50	Kalepa Village, Phase 2 B	4535 Kalepa Circle	Hanamaulu	Kauai	40	Hawaii Affordable Properties, Inc.	246-4481
F	50/60	Kalepa Village, Phase 3	4535 Kalepa Circle	Hanamaulu	Kauai	40	Hawaii Affordable Properties, Inc.	246-4481
F	50	Kalepa Village, Phase 4	4535 Kalepa Circle	Hanamaulu	Kauai	40	Hawaii Affordable Properties, Inc.	246-4481
F(PH)	50	Kapaa	4726 Malu Road	Kapaa	Kauai	36	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960

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Type	Target Income (% of AMI)	Project Name	Street Address	City	County	Total Units	Mgmt	Contact No. (808)
F(PH)	50	Kawaiehuela-Federal	5230 Paanau Road	Koloa	Kauai	25	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
F(PH)	50	Kawaiehuela-State	5220 Paanau Road	Koloa	Kauai	26	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
F(PH)	50	Kekaha Ha'aheo	8238 Iwipolena Road	Kekaha	Kauai	78	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
F	80	Lihue Court	4160 Hoala Street	Lihue	Kauai	173	Lihue Court Townhomes Corp.	245-5045
F	80	Paanau Village	5200 Paanau Road	Koloa	Kauai	60	Hawaii Affordable Properties, Inc.	742-8655
F		Shinagawa Apartments	3320 Puni Road	Koloa	Kauai	8	The CBM Group, Inc.	456-7303
SN		Ho'okahua		Wailua	Kauai	18	Mental Health Kokua	737-2523
SN		Kauai Economic Opportunity, Inc.		Kapaa	Kauai	5	Kauai Economic Opportunity, Inc.	245-4077
SN		KEO Transitional Housing		Lihue	Kauai	8	Kauai Economic Opportunity, Inc.	245-4077
SN		SHDC No. 7		Lihue	Kauai	6	Steadfast Hsg Dev Corp	599-6230

#### COUNTY OF MAUI

E	50	Hale Kupuna O Lanai	1144 Ilima Avenue	Lanai City, Lanai	Maui	24	Hale Mahaolu, Inc.	877-4150
E	50	Hale Mahaolu Akahi	300-P W. Wakea Ave	Kahului	Maui	111	Hale Mahaolu	872-4100
E	50	Hale Mahaolu Eha	1057 Makawao Avenue	Makawao	Maui	40	Hale Mahaolu	573-1647
E	30/60	Hale Mahaolu Ehiku	64 Ehiku Loop	Kihei	Maui	34	Hale Mahaolu	872-4100
E	50	Hale Mahaolu Ekolu	717 B Makaala Drive	Wailuku	Maui	42	Hale Mahaolu	242-4377
E	50	Hale Mahaolu Elima	11 Mahaolu Street	Kahului	Maui	60	Hale Mahaolu	893-0002
E	50	Hale Mahaolu Eono	810 Kelawea Street	Lahaina	Maui	30	Hale Mahaolu	877-4114
E	50	Hale Mahaolu Eono 5	810 Kelawea Street	Lahaina	Maui	5	Hale Mahaolu	872-4100
E	60	Hale Mahaolu-Elua	200-A Hina Avenue	Kahului	Maui	180	Hale Mahaolu	872-4180
E	50/60	Home Pumehana	290 Kolapa Place	Kaunakakai, Molokai	Maui	85	Hale Mahaolu	872-4100
E	50	Lokenani Hale	1889 Loke Street	Wailuku	Maui	62	Hale Mahaolu	243-9242
E(PH)	50	Piilani Homes	1028 Waanee Street	Lahaina	Maui	42	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
F	60	Courts, The	Lanai Avenue	Lanai City, Lanai	Maui	48	Castle & Cooke Resorts, LLC	565-3226
F(PH)	50	David Malo Circle	Mill Street	Lahaina	Maui	18	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960

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Type	Target Income (% of AMI)	Project Name	Street Address	City	County	Total Units	Mgmt	Contact No. (808)
F	60	Front Street Apartments	2001 Kenui Street	Lahaina	Maui	142	Marcus and Associates	661-5032
F	60	Hale Makana O'Waiale	670 Waiale Road	Wailuku	Maui	200	MECC	249-0700
F	80	Honokowai Kauhale	3500 Lwr Honoapiilani Hwy	Lahaina	Maui	184	Realty Laua, LLC	665-6103
F	30/60	Honokowai Villa	3535 Lwr Honoapiilani Hwy	Lahaina	Maui	56	Lau & Lau Properties, Inc.	955-6888
F	50	Iwiole Hale	181 Lanai Avenue	Lanai City, Lanai	Maui	39	Lanai Company	565-3975
F(PH)	50	Kahale Mua-Federal	P.O. Box 30	Maunaloa, Molokai	Maui	25	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
F(PH)	50	Kahale Mua-State	Maunaloa, Molokai	Maunaloa, Molokai	Maui	32	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
F(PH)	50	Kahekili Terrace	2015 Holowai Place	Wailuku	Maui	82	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
F	50	Kahekili Terrace (A & B)	2015 Holowai Place	Wailuku	Maui	82	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	243-5001
F	30/60	Kahului Town Terrace	170 Ho'ohana Street	Kahului	Maui	72	EAH, Inc.	523-8826
F	60	Komohana Apartments	120 Leoleo Street	Lahaina	Maui	20	Hale Mahaolu	661-3771
F	60	Lahaina Surf	1037C Wainee Street	Lahaina	Maui	112	Hale Mahaolu	872-4100
F	60	Luana Gardens II	615 A W. Papa Avenue	Kahului	Maui	60	Hale Mahaolu	877-4114
F	60	Luana Gardens III	711 S. Kam Avenue	Kahului	Maui	62	Hale Mahaolu	877-4114
F(PH)	50	Makani Kai Hale	35 Koapaka Lane	Waiehu	Maui	25	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
F(PH)	50	Makani Kai Hale II	35 Koapaka Lane	Waiehu	Maui	4	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	832-5960
F	60	Maunaloa Vistas	62 Hoalua Lane	Maunaloa, Molokai	Maui	12	Prudential Locations	552-2248
F	50	Na Hale O Wainee	15 Ipu'Aumakua Lane	Lahaina	Maui	30	Maui Economic Concerns of the Community	662-0076
F	60	Nani Maunaloa	62 Hoalua Lane	Maunaloa, Molokai	Maui	61	Prudential Locations	552-2248
F	60	Uwapo Road Apartments (aka Brook Hollow)	141 Uwapo Road	Kihei	Maui	18	Marcus & Associates, Inc.	839-7446
F	50	Wailuku Small Business Cntr	62 North Market Street	Wailuku	Maui	4	Lokahi Pacific	242-5761, x23
F	60	Weinberg Court (aka Lahaina Affordables)	615 Lwr Honoapiilani Hwy	Lahaina	Maui	62	Certified Management	661-5866
SN		Hale Kanaloa		Kahului	Maui	5	Hale Kanaloa Inc.	242-5781
SN		Hale Kihei		Kihei	Maui	6	Hale Kihei Housing, Inc.	879-6784
SN		Hale Lahaina		Lahaina	Maui	6	Hale Lahaina Handicapped Proj Inc	242-5781

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SN		Hale Lokahi Akahi		Wailuku	Maui	21	Hale Lokahi Akahi	242-5761
SN		Hale o Mana'o Lana Hou		Wailuku	Maui	16	Lokahi Pacific	242-5761
SN		Hale O Mana'o Lana Hou PH II		Wailuku	Maui	10	Lokahi Pacific	242-5761
SN		Kaho'okamamalu		Wailuku	Maui	20	Lokahi Pacific	242-5761
SN		Mana Ola Na Keanuenu		Kahului	Maui	5	The ARC of Maui	242-5781
SN		Maui Kokuu Housing		Kahului	Maui	6	Mental Health Kokuu	737-2523

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## **APPENDIX E**

### **Residential Resales and Affordability Data by County**



<b>RESIDENTIAL REALES AND AFFORDABILITY, Honolulu County</b>						
	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>Single Family Homes Resales</b>						
Median Sale Price (\$Thou.)	379.8	461.6	588.0	632.3	642.3	622.8
% Change	13.9	21.6	27.4	7.5	1.6	-3.0
Average Sales Price (\$Thou.)	477.5	596.6	738.8	782.2	791.9	786.2
% Change	14.7	25.0	23.8	5.9	1.2	-0.7
Resales (Units)	4,508.0	4,765.0	4,679.0	3,941.0	3,568.0	2,693.0
% Change	15.7	5.7	-1.8	-15.8	-9.5	-24.5
<b>Condominium Resales</b>						
Median Sale Price (\$Thou.)	173.0	206.3	267.5	311.0	326.6	323.8
% Change	14.8	19.3	29.7	16.3	5.0	-0.9
Average Sales Price (\$Thou.)	202.9	248.3	315.6	365.4	382.0	380.6
% Change	11.7	22.4	27.1	15.8	4.6	-0.4
Resales (Units)	7,133.0	8,267.0	8,043.0	6,195.0	5,430.0	3,862.0
% Change	31.9	15.9	-2.7	-23.0	-12.4	-28.9
<b>Housing Affordability</b>						
Afford Price Of Single-Fam Home (\$Thous)	346.5	348.3	358.3	355.8	369.4	401.1
% Change	12.4	0.5	2.9	-0.7	3.8	8.6
Housing Affordability Index	91.3	75.5	60.9	56.3	57.5	64.4
% Change	-1.3	-17.3	-19.3	-7.6	2.2	12.0
<b>Source: UHERO Economic Information Service (<a href="http://www.uhero.hawaii.edu">http://www.uhero.hawaii.edu</a>).</b>						
<b>Table copyright UHERO, 2009.</b>						
Statewide average sales prices are UHERO estimates calculated as weighted averages of county figures. Affordable price is the price that a median-income family can afford under a conventional loan (see source note on graph page).						

<b>RESIDENTIAL REALES AND AFFORDABILITY, Hawaii County</b>						
	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>Single Family Homes Resales</b>						
Median Sale Price (\$Thou.)	236.0	288.8	383.8	416.1	396.4	342.4
% Change	21.6	22.4	32.9	8.4	-4.8	-13.6
Average Sales Price (\$Thou.)	287.7	370.8	481.3	542.9	567.4	465.3
% Change	12.0	28.9	29.8	12.8	4.5	-18.0
Resales (Units)	2,322.0	2,694.0	2,757.0	2,083.0	1,685.0	1,147.0
% Change	20.1	16.0	2.3	-24.5	-19.1	-31.9
<b>Condominium Resales</b>						
Median Sale Price (\$Thou.)	182.0	272.2	370.6	428.2	379.1	373.6
% Change	11.0	49.6	36.2	15.5	-11.5	-1.5
Average Sales Price (\$Thou.)	236.7	355.0	462.6	578.1	588.0	520.7
% Change	2.1	50.0	30.3	25.0	1.7	-11.5
Resales (Units)	959.0	1,097.0	1,166.0	750.0	517.0	371.0
% Change	35.6	14.4	6.3	-35.7	-31.1	-28.2
<b>Housing Affordability</b>						
Afford Price Of Single-Fam Home (\$Thous)	267.9	270.4	277.6	276.0	292.5	329.0
% Change	18.8	0.9	2.7	-0.6	6.0	12.5
Housing Affordability Index	113.5	93.6	72.3	66.3	73.8	96.1
% Change	-2.3	-17.5	-22.7	-8.3	11.3	30.2
<b>Source: UHERO Economic Information Service (<a href="http://www.uhero.hawaii.edu">http://www.uhero.hawaii.edu</a>).</b>						
<b>Table copyright UHERO, 2009.</b>						
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<b>RESIDENTIAL REALES AND AFFORDABILITY, Maui County</b>						
	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>Single Family Homes Resales</b>						
Median Sale Price (\$Thou.)	438.2	559.3	670.1	706.6	638.9	575.6
% Change	16.3	27.6	19.8	5.5	-9.6	-9.9
Average Sales Price (\$Thou.)	591.6	746.5	923.4	960.3	920.4	826.1
% Change	16.5	26.2	23.7	4.0	-4.2	-10.3
Resales (Units)	1,406.0	1,259.0	1,359.0	1,110.0	1,187.0	905.0
% Change	37.2	-10.5	7.9	-18.3	6.9	-23.8
<b>Condominium Resales</b>						
Median Sale Price (\$Thou.)	241.0	318.0	389.9	515.1	548.4	529.1
% Change	14.2	31.9	22.6	32.1	6.5	-3.5
Average Sales Price (\$Thou.)	357.2	439.9	555.8	780.7	825.1	900.2
% Change	10.5	23.1	26.4	40.5	5.7	9.1
Resales (Units)	1,972.0	1,984.0	2,055.0	1,232.0	1,181.0	788.0
% Change	16.6	0.6	3.6	-40.1	-4.1	-33.3
<b>Housing Affordability</b>						
Afford Price Of Single-Fam Home (\$Thous)	322.6	321.8	329.7	327.9	351.3	377.8
% Change	12.4	-0.2	2.5	-0.6	7.2	7.5
Housing Affordability Index	73.6	57.5	49.2	46.4	55.0	65.6
% Change	-3.3	-21.8	-14.5	-5.7	18.5	19.3
<b>Source: UHERO Economic Information Service (<a href="http://www.uhero.hawaii.edu">http://www.uhero.hawaii.edu</a>).</b>						
<b>Table copyright UHERO, 2009.</b>						
Statewide average sales prices are UHERO estimates calculated as weighted averages of county figures. Affordable price is the price that a median-income family can afford under a conventional loan (see source note on graph page).						

<b>RESIDENTIAL REALES AND AFFORDABILITY, Kauai County</b>						
	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>Single Family Homes Resales</b>						
Median Sale Price (\$Thou.)	368.8	495.0	626.9	678.0	644.0	596.6
% Change	13.9	34.2	26.6	8.2	-5.0	-7.4
Average Sales Price (\$Thou.)	500.6	644.8	835.7	926.5	958.6	881.8
% Change	4.7	28.8	29.6	10.9	3.5	-8.0
Resales (Units)	680.0	699.0	671.0	476.0	410.0	283.0
% Change	26.4	2.8	-4.0	-29.1	-13.9	-31.0
<b>Condominium Resales</b>						
Median Sale Price (\$Thou.)	290.6	380.4	437.3	446.9	574.5	542.8
% Change	37.1	30.9	15.0	2.2	28.6	-5.5
Average Sales Price (\$Thou.)	320.7	411.2	493.6	526.0	715.1	603.7
% Change	24.5	28.2	20.1	6.6	35.9	-15.6
Resales (Units)	536.0	528.0	673.0	697.0	295.0	168.0
% Change	13.6	-1.5	27.5	3.6	-57.7	-43.1
<b>Housing Affordability</b>						
Afford Price Of Single-Fam Home (\$Thous)	298.2	298.5	306.2	303.9	318.2	346.6
% Change	7.5	0.1	2.6	-0.7	4.7	9.0
Housing Affordability Index	80.9	60.3	48.8	44.8	49.4	58.1
% Change	-5.6	-25.4	-19.0	-8.2	10.2	17.6
<b>Source: UHERO Economic Information Service (<a href="http://www.uhero.hawaii.edu">http://www.uhero.hawaii.edu</a>).</b>						
<b>Table copyright UHERO, 2009.</b>						
Statewide average sales prices are UHERO estimates calculated as weighted averages of county figures. Affordable price is the price that a median-income family can afford under a conventional loan (see source note on graph page).						

## **APPENDIX F**

### **Inventory of Special Needs Housing (Homeless Shelters, etc.)**



## EMERGENCY SHELTERS, TRANSITIONAL HOUSING AND PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

Serving the Counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui

**Target Population Key:**

M = Mixed population  
 SM = Single Males only  
 FC = Families with Childrer  
 SMF = Single Males & Single Females only

For Information on emergency and trantisional shelters on the Island of Oahu, please see the webside of the Hawaii Public Housing Authority at [www.](http://www.hphwa.org) or call the Homeless Programs Branch at

### EMERGENCY SHELTER FACILITIES

Facility	County	Target Population	No. of Beds	Provider
Ho'olalani	Maui	M	15	Family Life Center
Ka Hale A Ke Ola	Maui	M	76	Maui Economic Concerns of the Community
Na Hale O Wainee	Maui	M	56	Maui Economic Concerns of the Community
Hale Lokomaikai (domestic violence shelter)	Maui	M	23	Women Helping Women
Beds Project	Maui	SM	18	Salvation Army Maui
Mana`olana Emergency	Kauai	M	20	Kauai Economic Opportunity
Family Violence Shelter (domestic violence shelter)	Kauai	FC	18	YWCA of Kauai
West Hawaii Domestic Abuse Shelter	Hawaii	M	21	Child and Family Services
Hale Ohana (domestic violence shelter)	Hawaii	M	19	Child and Family Services
Kiheipua (domestic violence shelter)	Hawaii	FC	72	Office for Social Ministry
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>338</b>	

### TRANSITIONAL HOUSING FACILITIES

Facility	County	Target Population	No. of Beds	Provider
Ka Hale A Ke Ola	Maui	M	195	Maui Economic Concerns of the Community
Na Hale O Wainee	Maui	M	99	Maui Economic Concerns of the Community
Mana`olana Transitional	Kauai	M	13	Kauai Economic Opportunity
Ka Uapo	Kauai	FC	45	Kauai Economic Opportunity
Komohana Group Home	Kauai	SMF	6	Kauai Economic Opportunity
Lihue Court	Kauai	FC	24	Kauai Economic Opportunity
Hale Kahua Pa`a (for victims of domestic violence)	Hawaii	FC	16	Child and Family Services
Kawaihae	Hawaii	FC	80	Catholic Charities
Faith Against Drugs Transitional	Hawaii	SMF	19	Faith Against Drugs

## EMERGENCY SHELTERS, TRANSITIONAL HOUSING AND PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

Serving the Counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui

(Transitional Housing Facilities - continued from previous page)

Facility	County	Target Population	No. of Beds	Provider
Beyond Shelter	Hawaii	FC	55	Office for Social Ministry
Ponahawai Ola	Hawaii	SMF	28	Office for Social Ministry
Wilder House	Hawaii	FC	10	Office for Social Ministry
Kuleana House	Hawaii	FC	10	Office for Social Ministry
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>600</b>	

### PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

Facility	County	Target Population	No. of Beds	Provider
Kaulana Supportive Housing Program	Maui	SMF	5	Steadfast Housing Development Corporation
Kulalani Supportive Housing Program	Maui	SMF	6	Steadfast Housing Development Corporation
Eha S+C	Maui	SMF	29	Steadfast Housing Development Corporation
Kauai Economic Opportunity S+C	Kauai	SMF	6	Kauai Economic Opportunity
Kaahahele Supportive Housing Program	Kauai	SMF	5	Steadfast Housing Development Corporation
Ehiku S+C	Kauai	SMF	4	Steadfast Housing Development Corporation
Kukui S+C	Hawaii	SMF	71	Office for Social Ministry
Puamelia Supportive Housing Program	Hawaii	SMF	5	Steadfast Housing Development Corporation
Eono S+C	Hawaii	SMF	8	Steadfast Housing Development Corporation
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>139</b>	

### UNDER DEVELOPMENT:

Facility	County	Target Population	No. of Beds	Provider
Ho'olalani Expansion (emergency shelter)	Maui	M	35	Family Life Center
Lahaina Beds Project (emergency shelter)	Maui	SM	18	Salvation Army Maui
Friendly Place (emergency shelter)	Hawaii	SMF	29	Office for Social Ministry
Kaloko (transitional housing)	Hawaii	FC	85	To be determined
FLC S+C (permanent supportive housing)	Maui	SMF	6	Family Life Center
Kukui II S+C (permanent supportive housing)	Hawaii	SM	4	Office for Social Ministry
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>177</b>	

**EMERGENCY SHELTERS, SAFE HAVENS, TRANSITIONAL HOUSING AND PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING**

Serving the City and County of Honolulu

**EMERGENCY SHELTER FACILITIES**

<b>Facility</b>	<b>No. of Beds</b>	<b>Provider</b>
Honolulu Shelter	24	Child and Family Services
Leeward Shelter	18	Child and Family Services
Family Promise of Hawaii	28	Family Promise of Hawaii
Boys' Emergency Shelter	6	Hale Kipa, Inc.
Girls' Emergency Shelter	8	Hale Kipa, Inc.
Kaaahi Women & Families Shelter	190	Institute for Human Services
Sumner Men's Shelter	200	Institute for Human Services
Next Step	240	Hawaii Helping the Hungry Have Hope
Ohia Shelter	16	Parents and Children Together
Lighthouse Shelter	99	River of Life Mission
Hope for a New Beginning	230	Waianae Community Outreach
Hale Ola	18	Windward Spouse Abuse Shelter
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,077</b>	

**SAFE HAVENS**

<b>Facility</b>	<b>No. of Beds</b>	<b>Provider</b>
Safe Haven	25	Mental Health Kokua
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>	

**TRANSITIONAL SHELTERS**

<b>Facility</b>	<b>No. of Beds</b>	<b>Provider</b>
Ma'ili Land	154	Catholic Charities Hawaii
Transitional Apartments	20	Child and Family Services
Community Residential Program	13	Gregory House Programs
Gregory House	11	Gregory House Programs
TLP - Keeaumoku Men's	4	Hale Kipa, Inc.
TLP - Makaaloa Men's	4	Hale Kipa, Inc.
TLP - Apaa Women's	6	Hale Kipa, Inc.
Onemalu	185	Holomua Na 'Ohana
Weinberg Village Waimanalo	155	Holomua Na 'Ohana
Building 36 at Kalaeloa	140	Honolulu Community Action Program
Lahilahi	8	Ho'omau Ke Ola
Kulaokahua	29	Housing Solutions, Inc.
Loliana	153	Housing Solutions, Inc.
Na Kolea	64	Housing Solutions, Inc.
Vancouver House	114	Housing Solutions, Inc.
Kahikolu Ohana Hale O Waianae (KOHOW)	256	KOHOW Transitional Shelter

**EMERGENCY SHELTERS, SAFE HAVENS, TRANSITIONAL HOUSING AND PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING**

Serving the City and County of Honolulu

**TRANSITIONAL SHELTERS (continued)**

<b>Facility</b>	<b>No. of Beds</b>	<b>Provider</b>
Villages of Ma'ili	320	Ohana Ola O Kahumana
Waokanaka	8	The Salvation Army ATS
Ahukini	5	Steadfast Housing Development Corporation
Veterans in Progress	118	U. S. Veterans Initiative
Pai'olu Kai'aulo	300	U. S. Veterans Initiative
Bridge to Success - Kaneohe	15	Women in Need
Bridge to Success - Waianae	8	Women in Need
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,090</b>	

**PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING**

<b>Facility</b>	<b>No. of Beds</b>	<b>Provider</b>
HOPWA - City & County of Honolulu	38	Gregory House Programs
HOPWA - SPNS, TBRA	36	Gregory House Programs
S+C, TBRA	35	Gregory House Programs
S+C - HOMES	30	Institute for Human Services
S+C - Home at Last	37	Institute for Human Services
S+C - My Home, My Hope for the Future	11	Institute for Human Services
S+C - New Beginnings	165	Kalihi-Palama Health Center
Kahikolu Ohana Hale O Waianae Permanent Housing	92	Kahikolu Ohana Hale O Waianae
Shelter Plus Care 1	31	Steadfast Housing Development Corporation
Shelter Plus Care 2	25	Steadfast Housing Development Corporation
Shelter Plus Care 3	12	Steadfast Housing Development Corporation
Shelter Plus Care 5	10	Steadfast Housing Development Corporation
Headway House / Hale Ulu Pono	68	Steadfast Housing Development Corporation
Kaukamama	5	Steadfast Housing Development Corporation
Komo Mai	5	Steadfast Housing Development Corporation
Veterans Permanent Supportive Housing	12	U. S. Veterans Initiative
	<b>612</b>	

**SPECIAL NEEDS HOUSING**  
Serving the City and County of Honolulu

<b>PROJECT NAME</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>No. of Beds</b>	<b>PROVIDER</b>
ARC Housing Project #11	Honolulu	23	The ARC in Hawaii
ARC Housing Project #8	Waipahu	10	The ARC in Hawaii
ARC Housing Project #10	Honolulu	10	The ARC in Hawaii
ARC Housing Project #12	Ewa Beach	18	The ARC in Hawaii
ARC Housing Project #7	Honolulu	8	The ARC in Hawaii
ARC Kamehame	Honolulu	5	The ARC in Hawaii
ARC Pearl City Center	Pearl City	10	The ARC in Hawaii
ARC Wahiawa Center	Wahiawa	10	The ARC in Hawaii
Ewa Group Home	Ewa	8	Hale Kipa, Inc.
Gregory House	Honolulu	11	Gregory House Programs
Hale 'Alohi	Honolulu	13	Mental Health Kokua
Hale Koho	Honolulu	6	Mental Health Kokua
Hale Maile	Kaneohe	8	Mental Health Kokua
Hale Noho	Kaneohe	7	Mental Health Kokua
Hale Ola	Windward		Windward Spouse Abuse Shelter
Haleiwa Shelter	Haleiwa	16	Central Oahu Youth Services Assn
Haloa Group Home	Honolulu	4	Hale Kipa, Inc.
Helemano Plantation Village	Wahiawa	15	Opportunities for the Retarded, Inc.
Honolulu Shelter	Honolulu		Child & Family Service
Ko Kakou Hale	Kaneohe	8	Mental Health Kokua
Kunawai Group Home			
Lahilahi Group Home	Waianae	16	Hoomau Ke Ola
Lowell Place Group Homes	Honolulu	10	Catholic Charities Hawaii
Maili Court Group Home	Waianae	8	Hale Naau Pono
Maili Sands Group Home	Waianae	5	Steadfast Housing Development Corp
Makuahine Group Home	Honolulu	8	Hale Kipa, Inc.
Maluna Group Home	Honolulu	5	Catholic Charities Hawaii
Ohia Shelter	Windward		Parents & Children Together
Residential Services IV	Honolulu	10	The ARC in Hawaii
Residential Services HARC II	Aiea/Wahiawa	12	The ARC in Hawaii
Residential Services HARC III	Kailua	18	The ARC in Hawaii
SHDC No. 1	Kailua	10	Steadfast Housing Development Corp
SHDC No. 6	Kaneohe	6	Steadfast Housing Development Corp
Sierra Housing	Honolulu	14	Mental Health Kokua
Steadfast 2nd	Kaimuki	6	Steadfast Housing Development Corporation
Steadfast Ewa Beach	Ewa	6	Steadfast Housing Development Corporation
Steadfast Kailua	Kailua	5	Steadfast Housing Development Corporation

**SPECIAL NEEDS HOUSING**  
Serving the City and County of Honolulu

<b>PROJECT NAME</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>No. of Beds</b>	<b>PROVIDER</b>
Steadfast Kaimuki	Kaimuki	4	Steadfast Housing Development Corporation
Steadfast Kalihi	Honolulu	2	Steadfast Housing Development Corporation
Steadfast Kaneohe	Kaneohe	6	Steadfast Housing Development Corporation
Steadfast Lower Makiki	Honolulu	1	Steadfast Housing Development Corporation
Steadfast Makakilo	Makakilo	6	Steadfast Housing Development Corporation
Steadfast Makiki	Honolulu	2	Steadfast Housing Development Corporation
Steadfast Mililani	Mililani	5	Steadfast Housing Development Corporation
Steadfast Pearl City	Pearl City	2	Steadfast Housing Development Corporation
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>357</b>	

Data Source: City and County of Honolulu; 2011-2015 Consolidated Plan

**APPENDIX G**

**Monitoring Plan**



# STATE OF HAWAII 2010-2015 CONSOLIDATED PLAN

## Monitoring Plan

### Monitoring the HOME Investment Partnership Program

Pursuant to 24 CFR, Part 92.201, the HHFDC shall conduct monitoring reviews and audits of the State Recipients under the State's HOME Program as may be necessary or appropriate to determine whether the State Recipients have complied with HOME regulations and the requirements contained in the State Recipient Agreement.

Prior to making HOME funds available to the Counties, the HHFDC requires the Counties to submit a HOME Program Description, or other information acceptable to the HHFDC, which generally describes their proposed HOME project/program activity. The HHFDC's approval of the Counties' HOME Program Description is subject to their HOME activity being in compliance with HOME regulations as well as their ability to complete their HOME activity pursuant to an established HOME Program timeline. The HHFDC continually monitors the progress of the Counties' HOME activities to ensure the timely commitment and expenditure of HOME funds, and works closely with the Counties to resolve any issues that affect their ability to comply with the established HOME Program timeline.

The HHFDC shall be conducting "HOME Program-Wide" and "Project/Program Specific" reviews as follows:

- "HOME Program-Wide" reviews shall be conducted by the HHFDC upon completion of the County's first HOME assisted project/program. This review may include, but not be limited to, an evaluation of the County's HOME Program policies and procedures, layering review criteria and affirmative marketing plan. From the initial monitoring review, the HHFDC may conduct periodic "HOME Program-Wide" reviews if deemed appropriate and necessary by the HHFDC.
- "Project Specific" reviews shall be conducted by the HHFDC upon completion of each HOME assisted project and throughout the period of affordability. "Program Specific" reviews may be conducted by the HHFDC prior to HOME funds being made available to the ultimate program beneficiaries and throughout the time period in which funds continue to be invested. The "Project/Program Specific" monitoring reviews may include, but not be limited to, an evaluation of the written agreements between the County and other entities, cash management records, match obligations and credits and affordability requirements.

The HHFDC will conduct site visits of the County's HOME Program to ensure compliance with 24 CFR, Part 92.504(d). The visits may include, but not be limited to, a physical inspection of each HOME Program assisted project, interviews with property managers to determine

compliance with HOME Program property standards, tenant income requirements, and affirmative marketing requirements.

Pursuant to the State Recipient Agreement, the Counties shall be responsible for monitoring their respective County HOME Program assisted projects during project development and implementation, as well as during the appropriate period of affordability. The Counties shall maintain documentation of its project monitoring for review by the HHFDC as part of the State monitoring of the County HOME Program.

#### Monitoring the Emergency Shelter Grant Program

The HPHA shall monitor sub-recipients to ensure compliance with the ESG requirements of 24 CFR Part 576, utilizing the HUD Handbook 7300.00 entitled "Monitoring Guidance for HUD Field Offices and Grantees Under the Emergency Shelter Grants Program." A tracking system will monitor submission of required reports and other documents, including an interim report which projects how the allocated funds will be used.

Desk monitoring by the Program Specialist assigned to the ESG program will ensure that the ESG sub-recipients are in compliance with regulations in the submission of invoices and reports as these documents are received. Such reviews will verify eligibility of reimbursement requests and consistency of invoices with the contractor's Interim Performance Report. Reports will be checked for accuracy, completeness, and adherence to ESG regulations. Additionally, telephone interviews will supplement or clarify information obtained through desk monitoring reviews.

On-site monitoring will be conducted annually in conjunction with the monitoring reviews of the State Homeless Shelter Stipend Program. Site visits will be conducted to ensure that services are being performed and that the service sites are clean, safe and compliant with program requirements.

HPHA shall issue monitoring reports to the project sponsors summarizing the results of site visits. These reports shall identify all areas of noncompliance with the ESG Program requirements and the corrective action required. If applicable, all agencies receiving ESG funds shall have an audit conducted in compliance with OMB circular A-133.

#### Monitoring the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS Program

The HPHA shall monitor project sponsors to ensure compliance with the HOPWA requirements of 24 CFR Part 574. A tracking system will monitor submission of required reports and other documents, including an interim report which projects how the allocated funds will be used.

Desk monitoring by the Program Specialist assigned to the HOPWA program will ensure that the HOPWA sub-recipients are in compliance with regulations in the submission of invoices and reports as these documents are received. Reviews will verify eligibility of reimbursement requests and consistency of invoices with the contractor's Interim Performance Report. Reports will be checked for accuracy, completeness, and adherence to HOPWA regulations. Additionally, telephone interviews will supplement or clarify information obtained through desk monitoring reviews.

On-site monitoring will be conducted annually in conjunction with the monitoring reviews of the State Homeless Shelter Stipend Program. Site visits will be conducted to ensure that services are being performed and that the service sites are clean, safe and compliant with program requirements.

HPHA shall issue monitoring reports to the project sponsors summarizing the results of site visits. These reports shall identify all areas of noncompliance with HOPWA Program requirements and the corrective action required. If applicable, all agencies receiving HOPWA funds shall have an audit conducted in compliance with OMB circular A-133.

Follow-up site visits or other monitoring methods shall be utilized to ensure corrective action is implemented by project sponsors.

### Monitoring the NSP Program

Initially, to ensure that the NSP statutory requirements (obligate all of NSP funds within 18 months of the date of the grant agreement with HUD, and expend all of NSP funds within 4 years of the date of the grant agreement with HUD) are met, and to ensure the appropriate use of NSP funds, the HHFDC is requiring its subrecipients and developers to submit periodic reports that demonstrate its progress.

After the projects have been completed, the HHFDC will conduct monitoring reviews to ensure compliance with the NSP program.

### Monitoring the Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program

In order to meet the statutory requirements to expend at least 60% of HPRP grant amounts within 2 years of the date of the grant agreement, 100% within 3 years, and to ensure the appropriate use of HPRP funds on eligible activities, the HPHA plans to implement a monitoring strategy which combines the following components:

#### **1. Site Visits:**

HPHA will conduct on-site visits to provider agencies which will be administering the HPRP grant. Half of the agencies will be visited during the first year of the program, and the other half during the second year. (Schedule to be determined.) Third year site visits will be “as needed” to those agencies which are having difficulty with the timely and effective use of the HPRP grant. The site visits will include an inspection of randomly selected client files, interviews with the HPRP lead manager, and a review of agency’s program guide to ascertain compliance with HPRP rules, health and safety regulations, ADA requirements, Fair Housing laws, and other regulations as required by HUD. After the site visit, the HPHA monitor will complete a Program Compliance Review (PCR), which will detail any deficiencies revealed during the site visit. The PCR will be sent to the provider agency, which will then be required to develop a Corrective Action Plan (CAP) to address the concerns. Included in the CAP will be the specific actions to resolve the problems; the timeline to implement the resolution; the person responsible for the implementation; and the method in which the agency staff will be informed of the plans.

The HPHA monitor will review the CAP, and if acceptable, will notify the agency of HPHA's approval.

**2. Remote Monitoring:**

HPHA will provide continuous oversight of subgrantees through remote monitoring by requiring them to submit quarterly activity reports (details to follow HUD's requirements pursuant to direction by the Office of Management and Budget) and entering data in the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). HPHA staff will report accomplishments and draw down payment requests in the Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS). HPHA staff will run PR 20 reports regularly through IDIS to keep updated on the percentage spent by each agency. HPHA staff will be available to agency representatives through email, fax, mail and phone contacts. County government representatives and CoC chairpersons will be kept apprised of the progress of each respective agency through quarterly draw down reports.

**3. HPHA Administrative funds:**

HPHA anticipates using its HPRP Admin funds for HPRP/HUD Technical Assistance seminars; travel and associated costs of attending these seminars; audit costs for each of the three years of the contract; pre-award activities; and data collection. HPHA will monitor its spend down percentage through IDIS.

**APPENDIX H**

**Citizen Participation Plan**



# CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PLAN

A Plan for Citizen Input and Involvement in the Administration of Certain Programs  
for the  
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

Revised September, 2006

Prepared by: State of Hawaii  
Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation  
677 Queen Street, Suite 300  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Approved by:

 9/28/06

Orlando "Dan" Davidson

Date

Executive Director

Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation



STATE OF HAWAII  
CITIZENS PARTICIPATION PLAN

In 1995, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) consolidated into a single submission the planning and application aspects of the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME), Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG), and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) formula grant programs with the requirements of the Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS). The consolidated submission replaced the CHAS and formula grant programs application process.

The consolidated planning process requires the State to follow a Citizen Participation Plan which describes the State's policies and procedures for citizen participation in the administration of the HOME, ESG, and HOPWA Programs or other HUD formula grant programs. The following presents the State's Citizen Participation Plan and incorporates existing citizen participation requirements as well as the new requirements.

The State of Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation of Hawaii (HHFDC) assumed the lead role in developing the Consolidated Plan (CP).

A. Applicability and Adoption of the Citizen Participation Plan

1. Adoption of the Citizen Participation Plan

The State adopted a citizen participation plan on May 11, 2000; amended in August, 2004; amended in October, 2005; and amended in September, 2006. The citizen participation plan sets forth the State's policies and procedures for citizen participation.

2. Encouragement of Citizen Participation

Citizens are encouraged to participate in the development of the CP and any substantial amendments to the CP, and the Performance Report. The involvement of citizens who may be affected by HOME, ESG, HOPWA, or other HUD formula grant program funded activities is encouraged, particularly low- and moderate-income persons and persons living in slum and blighted areas and neighborhoods that are predominantly comprised of low- and moderate-income households.

3. Citizen and Local Government Comment on the Citizen Participation Plan and Amendments

The State will provide citizens and units of local government a reasonable opportunity to comment on the original and on any substantial amendments to the Citizen Participation Plan. A public notice will be published in a newspaper(s) of general circulation, posted on the HHFDC's website at [www.hawaii.gov/dbedt/hhfdc](http://www.hawaii.gov/dbedt/hhfdc), and disseminated to regional libraries and the county housing agencies in order to solicit input on substantial amendments to the Citizen Participation Plan. Persons

with disabilities will be provided reasonable accommodations to review the Citizen Participation Plan.

## B. Development of the Five Year Consolidated Plan

1. During the development of the CP, the State will consult with other public and private agencies that provide assisted housing, health services, social services, and local governments during the preparation of the CP. The State, in collaboration with the counties, will conduct at least one public hearing in each county to obtain the views of citizens on housing and homeless needs in their counties to be considered in the development of the CP.

At least fourteen (14) days prior to the public hearing(s), a public notice will be published in a newspaper(s) of general circulation; posted on the HHFDC's website at [www.hawaii.gov/dbedt/hhfdc](http://www.hawaii.gov/dbedt/hhfdc); and disseminated along with informational packets to the regional libraries and county housing agencies (Exhibit A). The public notice will inform the public of the following:

- a. The location, date and time of the public hearing(s);
- b. The purpose of the CP;
- c. The purpose of the public hearing(s);
- d. Where HOME, ESG and HOPWA program descriptions are available for public viewing or may be obtained;
- e. How persons with special needs may request reasonable accommodations to participate in the hearing(s) (e.g., large print, taped materials, sign language interpreter, or translator for non-English speaking participants) at least five (5) days prior to the public hearing(s); and
- f. Phone numbers for interested citizens to call if they have questions.

The public hearing(s) will be held at a location that is accessible to persons with disabilities and at a time and location convenient to potential and actual beneficiaries. The public hearing(s) may be conducted via videoconferencing.

2. Prior to the adoption of the CP, the State will notify the public and units of general local government of the availability of a thirty (30) day comment period for the draft CP. A public notice will be published in a newspaper(s) of general circulation, posted on the HHFDC's website at [www.hawaii.gov/dbedt/hhfdc](http://www.hawaii.gov/dbedt/hhfdc), and disseminated along with the draft CP to the regional libraries and county housing agencies (Exhibit B). The public notice will provide the following information:
  - a. Where copies of the draft CP are available for public viewing or may be obtained;
  - b. The deadline for submitting public comments;
  - c. How persons with special needs may request reasonable accommodations to participate in the hearing(s) (e.g., large print, taped materials, sign language interpreter, or translator for non-English speaking participants) at least five (5) days prior to the end of the public comment period; and
  - d. Phone numbers for interested citizens to call if they have questions.

A reasonable number of free copies will be made available upon request by contacting the HHFDC.

3. The State will consider any comments or views of Hawaii residents, non-profit entities, and public and private entities in preparing the final CP. A summary of these comments or views, and a summary of any comments or views not accepted and the reasons therefor, shall be attached to the final CP.

C. Development of the Annual Action Plan

1. The State will consult with local governments and other interested parties in the development of the Annual Action Plan (AAP). The State, in collaboration with the counties, will conduct at least one public hearing in each county to obtain the views of citizens on housing and homeless needs in their counties to be considered in the development of the AAP.

At least fourteen (14) days prior to the public hearing(s), a public notice will be published in a newspaper(s) of general circulation, posted on the HHFDC's website at [www.hawaii.gov/dbedt/hhfdc](http://www.hawaii.gov/dbedt/hhfdc), and disseminated along with informational packets to the regional libraries and county housing agencies (Exhibit C). The public notice will inform the public of the following:

- g. The location, date and time of the public hearing(s);
- h. The purpose of the AAP;
- i. The purpose of the public hearing(s);
- j. The approximate amount of HOME, ESG and HOPWA formula grant funds that are anticipated to be available during the upcoming program year;
- k. Where HOME, ESG and HOPWA program descriptions are available for public viewing or may be obtained;
- l. How persons with special needs may request reasonable accommodations to participate in the hearing(s) (e.g., large print, taped materials, sign language interpreter, or translator for non-English speaking participants) at least five (5) days prior to the public hearing(s); and
- m. Phone numbers for interested citizens to call if they have questions.

The public hearing(s) will be held at a location that is accessible to persons with disabilities and at a time and location convenient to potential and actual beneficiaries. The public hearing(s) may be conducted via videoconferencing.

2. Prior to the annual submittal of the State's Annual Action Plan to HUD, the State will notify the public and units of general local government of the availability of a thirty (30) day comment period for the draft AAP. A public notice will be published in a newspaper(s) of general circulation, posted on the HHFDC's website at [www.hawaii.gov/dbedt/hhfdc](http://www.hawaii.gov/dbedt/hhfdc), and disseminated along with the draft AAP to the regional libraries and county housing agencies (Exhibit D). The public notice will provide the following information:
  - a. Where copies of the draft AAP are available for public viewing or may be obtained;
  - b. The deadline for submitting public comments;
  - c. How persons with special needs may request reasonable accommodations to participate in the hearing(s) (e.g., large print, taped materials, sign language interpreter, or translator for non-English speaking participants) at least five (5) days prior to the end of the comment period; and

- d. Phone numbers for interested citizens to call if they have questions.

A reasonable number of free copies will be made available upon request by contacting the HHFDC.

3. The State will consider any comments or views of Hawaii residents, non-profit entities, and public and private entities in preparing the final AAP. A summary of these comments or views, and a summary of any comments or views not accepted and the reasons therefore, shall be attached to the final AAP.

D. Development of the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER)

1. Prior to the annual submittal of the State's Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER), the State will notify the public and units of general local government of the availability of a fifteen (15) day comment period for the draft CAPER. A public notice will be published in a newspaper(s) of general circulation, posted on the HHFDC's website at [www.hawaii.gov/dbedt/hhfdc](http://www.hawaii.gov/dbedt/hhfdc), and disseminated along with the draft CAPER to the regional libraries and county housing agencies (Exhibit E). The public notice will provide the following information:
  - a. Where copies of the draft CAPER are available for public viewing or may be obtained;
  - b. The deadline for submitting public comments;
  - c. How persons with special needs may request reasonable accommodations to participate in the hearing(s) (e.g., large print, taped materials, sign language interpreter, or translator for non-English speaking participants) at least five (5) days prior to the public hearing(s); and
  - d. Phone numbers for interested citizens to call if they have questions.

A reasonable number of free copies will be made available upon request by contacting the HCDCH.

2. The State will consider any comments or views of citizens received in writing during the comment period in preparing the final CAPER. A summary of these comments or views, and a summary of any comments or views not accepted and the reasons therefore, shall be attached to the final CAPER.

E. Amendments to the Consolidated Plan

1. Criteria for Amendment to the CP

Changes or amendments to the CP will occur if the State determines any change to be substantial. A substantial change includes a change in the method of distributing HOME, ESG or HOPWA funds; changes in allocation priorities from a "high" or "medium" priority need level to a "low" priority need level or vice versa; or new general goals or activities not previously described in the approved CP.

2. Public Notice

The State will publish a public notice in a newspaper(s) of general circulation requesting comments on the proposed changes or amendments to the CP which

are determined by the State to be substantial in nature. Comments will be accepted by the HHFDC for a thirty-day period.

3. Public Comments

The State will consider any comments or views of Hawaii residents, non-profit entities, and public and private entities in preparing the amended CP. A summary of these comments or views, and a summary of any comments or views not accepted and the reasons therefor, shall be attached to the amended CP.

4. Disasters

An amendment(s) to the CP in response to a disaster will not be considered to be a substantial amendment. Due to the immediate urgency of a disaster situation, the State will publish a notice at a later date to inform its citizens of a reallocation of funds.

F. Availability of the Consolidated Plan to the Public

The State will make available to Hawaii residents, non-profit entities, and public and private entities the Consolidated Plan as adopted, substantial amendments, the Annual Action Plan, and the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report. The materials will be available in a form accessible to persons with disabilities upon request. The materials will be posted on the HHFDC's website at [www.hawaii.gov/dbedt/hhfdc](http://www.hawaii.gov/dbedt/hhfdc) and disseminated to regional libraries and county housing agencies.

G. Access to Records

The State will provide Hawaii residents, non-profit entities, and public and private entities with reasonable and timely access to information and records relating to the State CP and the State's use of assistance under the programs covered by this part during the preceding five years.

H. Complaints

The State will provide a timely, substantive written response to every written complaint, within 15 working days, where practical. Interim written responses will be provided within this time frame where the nature of the complaint would not permit a response in a timely fashion.

I. Use of the Citizen Participation Plan

The State will follow its Citizen Participation Plan.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING  
(for consultation on housing needs)

Pursuant to 24 CFR Part 91, notice is hereby given that the Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation (HHFDC), Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism, State of Hawaii, will hold public hearings on the housing needs to be considered in the State Consolidated Plan (CP) for program years (years).

The CP describes the State's housing needs, funding plans, and certified program compliance with the CP, HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME), Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG), and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) programs. These HUD programs provide funding to expand the supply of affordable housing for low- and moderate-income families, restrict increases in homelessness, and provide preventative programs and activities for the homeless in the State.

The CP's purpose is to ensure that jurisdictions receiving federal assistance plan for the housing and related needs of low- and moderate-income families in a way that improves the availability and affordability of decent, safe, and sanitary housing in suitable living environments. To receive funding under certain U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) programs, the State must have a housing strategy that has been approved by HUD.

Interested persons are invited to attend the hearing and state their views, orally or in writing, related to the housing needs to be considered in developing the State CP.

Please make five copies of written testimony available to the presiding officer at the hearing. Written comments may be submitted to HHFDC, 677 Queen Street, Suite 300, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813 or faxed from the neighbor islands to (808) 587-0600 by 4:30 p.m. on (date). All comments and testimony received will be considered in preparing the State CP.

Public hearings will be held on the following dates:

(Day, Date) at (Time) at (Location)

(Day, Date) at (Time) at (Location)

(Day, Date) at (Time) at (Location)

(Day, Date) at (Time) at HHFDC, 677 Queen Street, Suite 300, Honolulu, Oahu

Persons with special needs (e.g., large print, taped materials, sign language interpreter, or translator) shall make all requests to HHFDC by calling 587-0634 and from the neighbor islands toll free at the numbers listed below for access and communication assistance or by written request at least five (5) days before the public hearing.

Kauai	274-3141, ext. 70634	Hawaii	974-4000, ext. 70634
Maui	984-2400, ext. 70634	Molokai and Lanai	1-800-468-4644, ext. 70634

The HHFDC does not discriminate against any person because of race, color, religion, sex, including gender identity or expression, sexual orientation, disability, familial status, ancestry, age, marital status, or HIV infection.

Orlando "Dan" Davidson  
Executive Director  
Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation  
Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism  
State of Hawaii



EQUAL HOUSING  
OPPORTUNITY

*(Newspaper Name:                      Date of Publication)*

## NOTICE OF PUBLIC COMMENT

Pursuant to 24 CFR Part 91, notice is given that a draft Consolidated Plan (CP) for program years (*years*) has been prepared by the Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation of Hawaii (HHFDC), Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism, State of Hawaii. The State is making copies of the proposed CP available for review and comment.

The CP's purpose is to ensure that jurisdictions receiving federal assistance plan for the housing and related needs of low- and moderate-income families in a way that improves the availability and affordability of decent, safe, and sanitary housing in suitable living environments. To receive funding under certain U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) programs, the State must have a housing strategy that has been approved by HUD.

The proposed CP consists of 1) the State's housing and homeless needs assessment and housing market analysis; 2) a strategic plan to address the provision of affordable housing, prevention of homelessness, responding to the special needs of Hawaii residents, and resources available to meet the needs; and 3) an action plan including the resources (federal, private, and public funds) available, description of the State's method for distributing funds to local governments and non-profit organizations to carry out activities to address the priority of needs.

Copies of the proposed CP are available for public viewing at regional libraries and on the HHFDC's website at [www.hawaii.gov/dbedt/hhfdc](http://www.hawaii.gov/dbedt/hhfdc). Copies may also be picked up at the agencies listed below between the hours of 7:45 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Interested persons may call (*name*) at 587-0634; Neighbor Island residents may call toll free at the numbers listed below to be mailed copies:

Kauai	274-3141, ext. 70634	Hawaii	974-4000, ext. 70634
Maui	984-2400, ext. 70634	Molokai and Lanai	1-800-468-4644, ext. 70634

### AGENCIES:

Office of Housing and Community Development  
50 Wailuku Drive, Hilo, Hawaii

Department of Housing and Human Concerns  
86 Kamehameha Avenue, Kahului, Maui

Kauai County Housing Agency  
4444 Rice Street, Suite 330, Lihue, Kauai

Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation  
677 Queen Street, Suite 300  
Honolulu, Oahu

Hawaii Public Housing Authority  
1002 North School Street, Honolulu, Oahu

Interested persons are invited to state their views on the proposed CP in writing prior to (date) to HHFDC at the aforementioned address. Written comments may be submitted via fax to (808) 587-0600 by 4:30 p.m. on (date). All comments received will be considered in preparing the final State CP.

Persons with special needs (e.g., large print, taped materials, sign language interpreter, or translator) shall make all requests to HHFDC by calling 587-0634 and from the neighbor islands toll free at the numbers listed above for access and communication assistance or by written request at least five (5) days before the end of the comment period.

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Orlando "Dan" Davidson  
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Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation  
Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism  
State of Hawaii



EQUAL HOUSING  
OPPORTUNITY

(Newspaper Name:                      Date of Publication)

## NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

Pursuant to 24 CFR Part 91, notice is hereby given that the Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation (HHFDC), Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism, State of Hawaii, will prepare an Annual Action Plan (AAP), as part of the Consolidated Plan (CP) process. In preparation of this AAP, the State will consult with local governments and residents.

The CP's purpose is to ensure that jurisdictions receiving federal assistance plan for the housing and related needs of low- and moderate-income families in a way that improves the availability and affordability of decent, safe, and sanitary housing in suitable living environments. To receive funding under certain U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) programs, the State must have a housing strategy that has been approved by HUD.

The AAP describes the State's funding plans for the coming program year and certified program compliance with the CP, HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME), Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG), and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) programs.

The State anticipates receiving \$ (amount) in HUD funding through the HOME, ESG and HOPWA programs in (year). These HUD programs provide funding to expand the supply of affordable housing for low- and moderate-income families, restrict increases in homelessness, and provide preventative programs and activities for the homeless in the State.

Interested persons are invited to attend the hearing and state their views, orally or in writing, related to the housing needs to be considered in developing the State CP.

Please make five copies of written testimony available to the presiding officer at the hearing. Written comments may be submitted to HHFDC, 677 Queen Street, Suite 300, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813 or faxed from the neighbor islands to (808) 587-0600 by 4:30 p.m. on (date). All comments and testimony received will be considered in preparing the final State AAP.

The public hearings will be held on the following dates:

(Day, Date) at (Time) at (Location)

(Day, Date) at (Time) at (Location)

(Day, Date) at (Time) at (Location)

(Day, Date) at (Time) at HHFDC, 677 Queen Street, Suite 300, Honolulu, Oahu

Persons with special needs (e.g., large print, taped materials, sign language interpreter, or translator) shall make all requests to HHFDC by calling 587-0634 and from the neighbor islands toll free at the numbers listed below for access and communication assistance or by written request at least five (5) days before the public hearing.

Kauai 274-3141, ext. 70634 Hawaii 974-4000, ext. 70634  
Maui 984-2400, ext. 70634 Molokai and Lanai 1-800-468-4644, ext. 70634

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Orlando "Dan" Davidson  
Executive Director  
Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation  
Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism  
State of Hawaii



*(Newspaper Name:                      Date of Publication)*

## NOTICE OF PUBLIC COMMENT

Pursuant to 24 CFR Part 91, notice is given that a draft Annual Action Plan (AAP) for program year (*year*) has been prepared by the Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation of Hawaii (HHFDC), Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism,, State of Hawaii. The State is making copies of the proposed AAP available for review and comment.

The purpose of the Consolidated Plan and the AAP is to ensure that jurisdictions receiving federal assistance plan for the housing and related needs of low- and moderate-income families in a way that improves the availability and affordability of decent, safe, and sanitary housing in suitable living environments. To receive funding under certain U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) programs, the State must have a housing strategy that has been approved by HUD.

The proposed AAP consists of 1) a strategic plan to address the provision of affordable housing, prevention of homelessness, responding to the special needs of Hawaii residents, and resources available to meet the needs; and 2) an action plan including the resources (federal, private, and public funds) available, description of the State's method for distributing funds to local governments and non-profit organizations to carry out activities to address the priority of needs.

Copies of the proposed AAP are available for public viewing at regional libraries and on the HHFDC's website at [www.hawaii.gov/dbedt/hhfdc](http://www.hawaii.gov/dbedt/hhfdc). Copies may also be picked up at the agencies listed below between the hours of 7:45 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Interested persons may call (*name*) at 587-0634; Neighbor Island residents may call toll free at the numbers listed below to be mailed copies:

Kauai	274-3141, ext. 70634	Hawaii	974-4000, ext. 70634
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50 Wailuku Drive, Hilo, Hawaii

Department of Housing and Human Concerns  
86 Kamehameha Avenue, Kahului, Maui

Kauai County Housing Agency  
4444 Rice Street, Suite 330, Lihue, Kauai

Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation  
677 Queen Street, Suite 300  
Honolulu, Oahu

Hawaii Public Housing Authority  
1002 North School Street, Honolulu, Oahu

Appendix A - Citizen participation plan, final, rev Sept 06.doc

EXHIBIT D

Interested persons are invited to state their views on the proposed AAP in writing prior to (date) to HHFDC at the aforementioned address. Written comments may be submitted via fax to (808) 587-0600 by 4:30 p.m. on (date). All comments received will be considered in preparing the final State AAP.

Persons with special needs (e.g., large print, taped materials, sign language interpreter, or translator) shall make all requests to HHFDC by calling 587-0634 and from the neighbor islands toll free at the numbers listed above for access and communication assistance or by written request at least five (5) days before the end of the comment period.

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Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism  
State of Hawaii



EQUAL HOUSING  
OPPORTUNITY

*(Newspaper Name:                      Date of Publication)*

## NOTICE OF PUBLIC COMMENT

Pursuant to 24 CFR Part 91, notice is given that a draft Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) for program year *(year)* has been prepared by the Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation of Hawaii (HHFDC), Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism, State of Hawaii. The State is making copies of the proposed CAPER available for review and comment.

The CAPER is an annual review of the progress made in carrying out the Strategic and Action Plan components of the State's Consolidated Plan. The State's Consolidated Plan concentrates on the Counties of Hawaii, Kauai, and Maui. It includes an assessment of the State's performance in meeting its affordable and supportive housing objectives under the HOME Investment Partnerships, Emergency Shelter Grant, and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS programs

Copies of the draft CAPER are available for public viewing at regional libraries and on the HHFDC's website at [www.hawaii.gov/dbedt/hhfdc](http://www.hawaii.gov/dbedt/hhfdc). Copies may also be picked up at the agencies listed below between the hours of 7:45 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Interested persons may call *(name)* at 587-0634; Neighbor Island residents may call toll free at the numbers listed below to be mailed copies:

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Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation  
677 Queen Street, Suite 300  
Honolulu, Oahu

Hawaii Public Housing Authority  
1002 North School Street, Honolulu, Oahu

Interested persons are invited to state their views on the draft CAPER in writing prior to *(date)* to HHFDC at the aforementioned address. Written comments may be submitted via fax to (808) 587-0600 by 4:30 p.m. on *(date)*. All comments received will be considered in preparing the final State CAPER.

Persons with special needs (e.g., large print, taped materials, sign language interpreter, or translator) shall make all requests to HHFDC by calling 587-0634 and from the neighbor islands toll free at the numbers listed above for access and communication assistance or by written request at least five (5) days before the end of the comment period.

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## **APPENDIX I**

### **PY 2010-2011 Action Plan**

**(Please see separate  
Action Plan for PY 2010 – 2011)**