



State of Hawaii

CONSOLIDATED PLAN

FOR PROGRAM YEARS JULY 1, 2005 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2010

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The State Consolidated Plan provides a market analysis, housing needs discussion and five-year strategy 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 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.

1. GENERAL

The Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawaii (HCDCH) 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 the draft Plan, and the publication of notices in a newspaper of general circulation and on HCDCH's website to solicit public comments on the draft Plan.

2. HOUSING MARKET ANALYSIS

The state's population grew by 8% from 1990 to 2000, compared to a 15% increase between 1980 and 1990. Household sizes are smaller due to increases in single persons, married couples without children, and unrelated roommate households and to decreases in parents with children and multiple family households. The elderly are the fastest growing segment in the state's population.

Housing activity and prices have increased in recent years due to falling mortgage interest rates, housing construction rates that have not kept pace with short-term demand, and an increase in sales of new housing units to non-residents. The lack of adequate down payment continues to serve as a barrier to homeownership. The rental market has tightened significantly. There are fewer available units and rents have increased considerably.

3. HOUSING AND HOMELESS NEEDS ASSESSMENT

The largest categories of housing need are for units affordable to households earning below 50% and from 50-80% of the median income. These income groups exhibit the highest incidence of housing problems -- cost burden, substandard units and overcrowding. Of the 44,190 new units projected to be needed from 2005-2009, approximately 21,890 (50%) of the units are needed by households in the previously identified groups. The previous Consolidated Plan (July 1, 2000 through June 30, 2005) estimated that the need in 2004 would be 28,640 housing units, of which nearly 40% would be needed by households earning below 50% and between 50-80% of the median income.

Non-homeless special needs populations also need affordable housing. These include the elderly, frail elderly, persons with mental illness, persons with developmental or physical disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS, youth, and ex-offenders.

A 2003 count shows just over 6,000 homeless persons in Hawaii at any given time during the year. In 2003, there were 41,007 hidden homeless households, households doubled-up or sharing accommodations with others because they could not afford their own homes. The number of at-risk households, households who would lose their housing unit if the chief wage earner were without a job for three months, has declined to 50,122 households.

4. STRATEGIC PLAN

The statewide priorities for assisting very low, low and moderate income households between July 1, 2005, and June 30, 2010, are as follows:

Promote Decent Affordable Housing:

- Construct 230 affordable rental units.
- Construct 178 affordable rental housing units for special needs populations.
- Provide tenant-based rental assistance to 75 households.

Increase Homeownership Opportunities:

- Construct 62 affordable for-sale homes for purchase by low-income households.
- Provide project development funds to produce affordable homeownership for 42 families through the self-help building method.
- Provide downpayment/closing cost assistance and gap loans to 73 low-income, first-time homebuyers.

Strengthen Communities:

- Provide low-interest loans to 10 low-income households for rehabilitation that addresses health, safety, and energy efficiency.
- Rehabilitate existing buildings into 8 new transitional housing units to assist working homeless transition to permanent housing.

Strengthen Communities (ESG):

- Provide funding for operations and essential services to providers of emergency shelter and outreach so that 2,400 homeless persons have safe nights of sleep and 600 transition into permanent housing.
- Provide funding for operations and essential services to providers of emergency shelters for victims of domestic violence so that 3,000 women and children have a safe refuge and place to sleep and 1,000 move to permanent housing secure from harm.

- Provide operating funds to outreach providers to the unsheltered homeless such that 2,100 unsheltered homeless persons will receive counseling and services and 500 will be assisted into permanent housing.
- Provide operating funds for housing placement services so that 2,500 persons will transition into permanent housing.

Strengthen Communities (HOPWA):

- Provide a portion of the market rental costs for homeless and homeless-at-risk persons with HIV/AIDS, for a total of 140 unit years.
- Provide housing information and rent/deposit assistance services to persons with HIV/AIDS so that 500 persons secure permanent housing.

Ensure Equal Opportunity in Housing:

- Provide training to landlords, tenants, staff and the public to increase knowledge and awareness of federal and state fair housing laws.
- Produce a local fair housing video.
- Coordinate efforts of the State and Counties.
- Update the Analysis of Impediments to fair housing.

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 Partnership (HOME), Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG), and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) programs. It covers the five-year period from July 1, 2005 through June 30, 2010.

Lead Agency

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

Consultation/Coordination

The HCDCH and the county housing agencies formed a core working group to coordinate the development and implementation of the Consolidated Plan. The core group:

- Commissioned the 2003 Hawaii Housing Policy Study which assessed major conditions and trends in the housing market to support housing planning and policy development. The study included a statewide telephone survey of residents to measure housing needs, as well as the elderly need for supportive services such as personal care, transportation, meals, and chore services.
- Commissioned a 2003 Homeless Point-in-Time Count Report which included a snapshot count of the homeless population and assessment of needs.
- Designed a user-friendly format for the Consolidated Plan with the intent of improving citizens' access to information and understanding of the plan.

The Consolidated Plan development process solicited input from a broad range of stakeholders. The HCDCH is the State's public housing agency, housing finance agency, housing development agency, and spearheads the Homeless Policy Academy. As such, the HCDCH has established an extensive network of public and private organizations involved with the provision of housing or supportive services. Pursuant to 24 CFR §91.110, the HCDCH consulted with its network of organizations including federal, state and county housing agencies; state health, human service and public safety departments; and nonprofit entities involved with financing, developing and managing housing, and providing supportive services. The county housing agencies augmented the state's network by outreaching to stakeholders at the local level (e.g., nonprofit housing advocacy groups, shelter and service providers, local government agencies).

Each of the County's Continuum of Care (CoC) groups identified their 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 Hawaii Homeless Policy Academy (Policy Academy) has also taken an active role in the consolidated planning process. The Policy Academy was initiated in response to a federal initiative that sought intergovernmental partnering in providing mainstream services in a coordinated fashion to end chronic homelessness. Membership has expanded to include federal government representatives, all of the county governments and a broader base of private nonprofits and faith-based organizations. The Policy Academy meets quarterly.

The HCDCH 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.

Institutional Structure

The HCDCH and county housing agencies will take the lead in implementing the State Consolidated Plan. As described above, 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 HCDCH 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 HCDCH, 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. A working group of federal, state and county representatives that administer financing programs will review procedural and regulatory requirements and recommend amendments to make it easier to layer various financing programs. Governmental agencies are working to cut across functional “silos” for the provision of housing and supportive services are being undertaken. These pilot programs will continue.
- State and county agencies are faced with staffing vacancies 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, non-profits and consumers are necessary.

Citizen Participation

In developing the Consolidated Plan, a series of public hearings with the counties were held to solicit input on housing needs and priorities for the Plan. The public hearings were held as follows:

- April 21, 2004, 10:00 a.m., HCDCH Boardroom, Oahu
- June 7, 2004, 10:00 a.m., Pahala Community Center, Hawaii
- June 8, 2004, 2:00 p.m., Pahoia Neighborhood Center, Hawaii
- June 9, 2004, 10:00 a.m., Yano Memorial Hall, Hawaii
- June 9, 2004, 2:00 p.m., Honokaa Gym, Hawaii
- June 10, 2004, 10:00 a.m., Hawaii County Council Room, Hawaii
- June 21, 2004, 6:00 p.m., Helene Hall (Hana), Maui
- June 22, 2004, 6:30 p.m., Lanai School Cafeteria, Lanai
- June 24, 2004, 5:30 p.m., Lihue Civic Center, Moikeha Building, Room 2, Kauai
- June 29, 2004, 6:30 p.m., Hale Mahaolu, Home Pumehana Senior Center, Kauai
- June 30, 2004, 6:30 p.m., Wailuku Community Center, Maui

The counties published hearing notices in their regional newspapers. The HCDCH published a hearing notice in the Honolulu Star-Bulletin (a newspaper of general circulation) on May 31, 2004. A copy of this public hearing notice, as well as a summary of the public meetings is included in Appendix D.

On August 2, 2004, the HCDCH published public notices to solicit written comments on the draft Consolidated Plan. The public notice and copies of the draft Plan were made available at regional libraries throughout the state, the county housing offices, and on the HCDCH's website at www.hcdch.hawaii.gov. Copies of the public notice, as well as a summary of comments received on the draft Plan are included in Appendix D.

In an effort to broaden citizen participation, the HCDCH created a "Consolidated Plan" webpage on the HCDCH's website. The webpage enables citizens to obtain information on the plan and provides linkages to other related websites.

Geographic area

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.

Low Income and Minority Concentration Areas

Please refer to the Consolidated Plans of each county for this information.

Monitoring Plan

Monitoring the HOME Investment Partnership Program

Pursuant to 24 CFR, Part 92.201, the HCDCH 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 HCDCH requires the Counties to submit a HOME Program Description, or other information acceptable to the HCDCH, which generally describes their proposed HOME project/program activity. The HCDCH'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 HCDCH 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 HCDCH shall be conducting "HOME Program-Wide" and "Project/Program Specific" reviews as follows:

- "HOME Program-Wide" reviews shall be conducted by the HCDCH 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 HCDCH may conduct periodic "HOME Program-Wide" reviews if deemed appropriate and necessary by the HCDCH.
- "Project Specific" reviews shall be conducted by the HCDCH upon completion of each HOME assisted project and throughout the period of affordability. "Program Specific" reviews may be conducted by the HCDCH 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 HCDCH 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 HCDCH as part of the State monitoring of the County HOME Program.

Monitoring the Emergency Shelter Grant Program

The HCDCH 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.

HCDCH 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 HCDCH 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.

HCDCH 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.

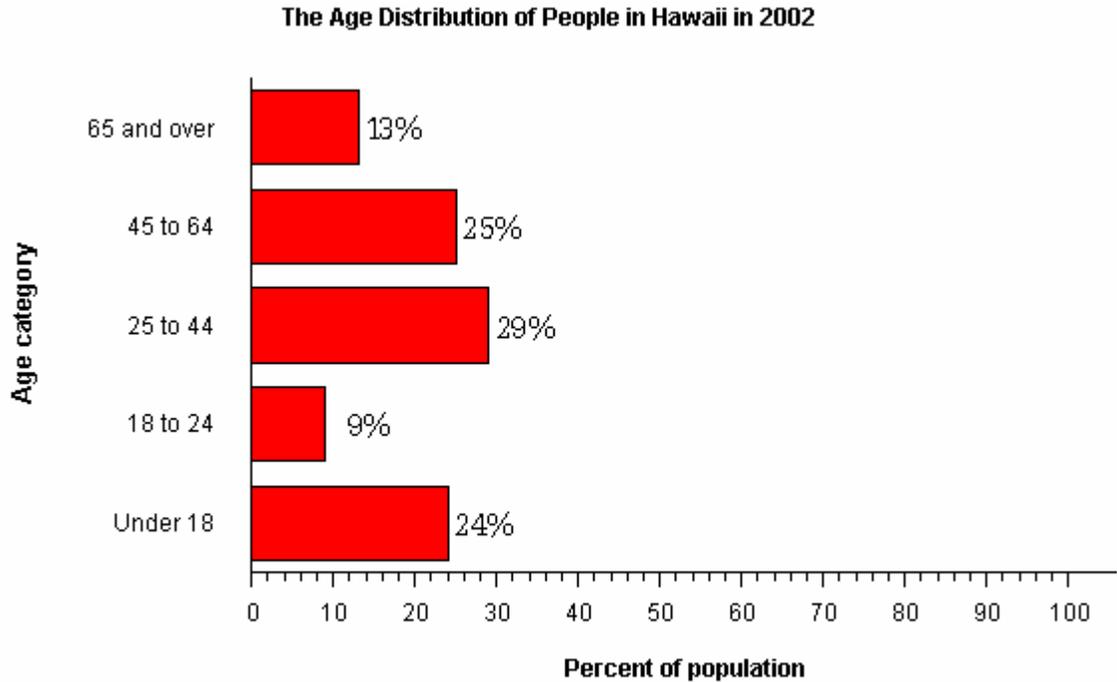
Follow-up site visits or other monitoring methods shall be utilized to ensure corrective action is implemented by project sponsors.

III. HOUSING MARKET ANALYSIS

Characteristics of the State's housing market

Housing Demand

In 2002, Hawaii had a household population of approximately 1.2 million. The median age was 37.4 years. Twenty four percent of the population were under 18 years of age and 13 percent were 65 years and older. (U.S. Census, 2002 American Community Survey Profile)



Source: American Community Survey, 2002

In 2002, there were 415,479 households in Hawaii, up from 386,824 households in 2000. The average household size in 2002 was 2.91 people, down from 2.92 in 2000. The average household sizes for each county in 2000 were as follows: Honolulu, 2.95 people; Maui, 2.91 people; Hawaii, 2.75 people; and Kauai, 2.86 people.

Families made up approximately 70 percent of the households in Hawaii. This figure includes both married couple families (48.2 percent) and multiple families (21.6 percent) according to the 2003 Hawaii Housing Policy Study. Table III-1 shows household composition by county in 1992, 1997 and 2003.

Table III-1. Household Composition and Crowding By County, 1992, 1997 and 2003

Characteristic	County of Residence														
	Honolulu			Maui			Hawaii			Kauai			Total		
	1992	1997	2003	1992	1997	2003	1992	1997	2003	1992*	1997	2003	1992	1997	2003
Total Households	247,349	272,234	292,003	34,266	39,252	43,687	39,789	46,271	54,644	16,981	18,817	20,460	338,385	376,574	410,794
Household type**															
Single member	11.9	14.1	22.0	12.6	14.1	21.9	9.6	14.8	22.3	12.7	13.2	20.9	11.7	14.2	22.0
Married, no children	24.4	25.6	28.9	24.4	25.0	29.6	27.2	27.0	30.6	26.1	27.1	26.9	24.9	25.8	29.1
Parent(s) & children	26.3	27.3	18.3	32.9	27.9	21.6	32.3	28.4	20.6	31.0	30.0	21.8	27.9	27.6	19.1
Unrelated roommates	1.7	4.2	6.1	1.6	5.4	7.0	0.6	3.5	7.1	0.5	1.7	8.3	1.5	4.1	6.5
Multiple families	32.0	27.2	22.9	25.9	24.8	17.6	26.0	24.3	18.1	26.3	25.4	20.5	30.3	26.5	21.6
Undetermined	3.7	1.6	1.8	2.3	2.7	2.3	4.3	2.1	1.4	3.5	2.5	1.7	3.6	1.9	1.8
Percent overcrowded (1.01 persons or more per room)	23.2	10.6	10.0	26.8	10.4	11.0	18.7	7.9	7.0	17.4	9.1	6.0	22.2	10.2	9.6
Percent of households that are overcrowded or doubled up***	45.7	32.7	19.0	38.8	29.5	17.5	37.6	28.5	15.0	36.2	29.6	20.2	43.6	31.7	18.4

Percentages may not sum to 100.0 due to rounding.

* Pre-Hurricane Iniki

** Household type was measured differently in 1992 and 1997.

*** Based on 1.01 persons or more per room or multiple families in one household.

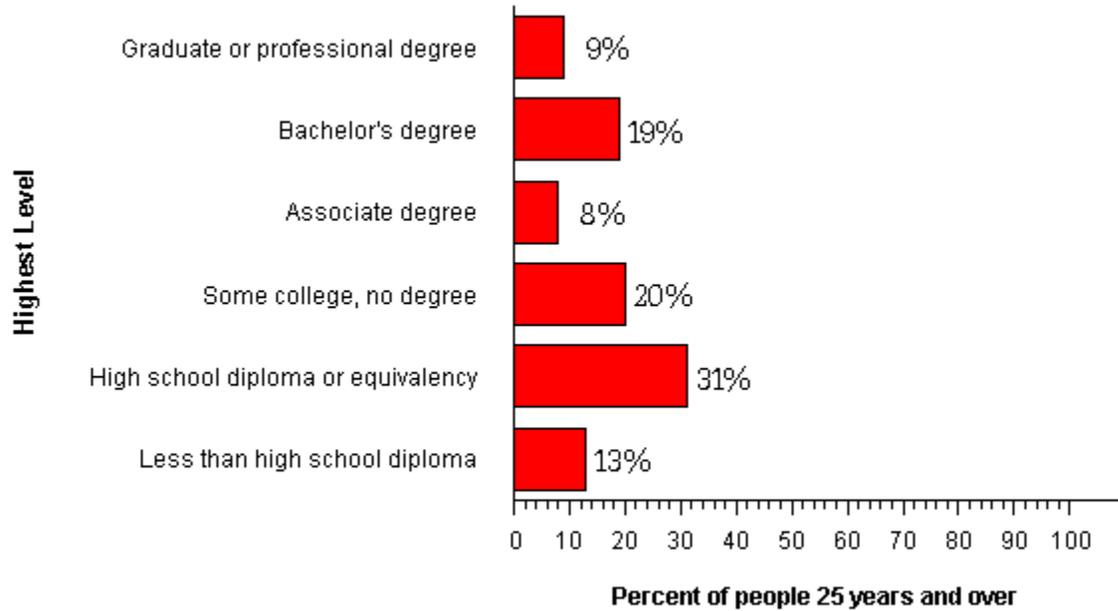
Comments:

Although the decrease was not as substantial as was found from 1992 to 1997, fewer households were found to be overcrowded or doubled-up in 2003 than in 1997.

Source: SMS, Inc., Hawaii Housing Policy Study, 2003, Table IV-A-6, August 23, 2003

In 2002, 87 percent of people 25 years and over had at least graduated from high school and 28 percent had a bachelor's degree or higher. Among people 16 to 19 years old, 8 percent were dropouts. (U.S. Census, 2002 American Community Survey Profile)

The Educational Attainment of People in Hawaii in 2002



Source: American Community Survey, 2002

The median household income in 2003 was approximately \$47,500 based on a survey conducted for the 2003 Hawaii Housing Policy Study. Households in the City and County of Honolulu had the highest median income (\$57,200), followed by Kauai (\$47,200), Maui (\$44,200), and Hawaii (\$42,900). (See Table III-2.)

Table III-2. Household Income Data By County, 1992, 1997 and 2003

Characteristic	County of Residence														
	Honolulu			Maui			Hawaii			Kauai			Total		
	1992	1997	2003	1992	1997	2003	1992	1997	2003	1992*	1997	2003	1992	1997	2003
Total Households	247,349	272,234	292,003	34,266	39,252	43,687	39,789	46,271	54,644	16,981	18,817	20,460	338,385	376,574	410,794
Household Income															
Less than \$15,000	N/A	8.6%	8.0%	N/A	10.3%	9.3%	N/A	14.2%	14.4%	N/A	10.8%	12.6%	N/A	9.6%	9.2%
\$15,000 to \$24,999**	24.4%	8.8%	10.3%	20.2%	8.4%	13.1%	23.9%	14.3%	12.0%	19.7%	13.0%	11.8%	23.7%	9.6%	10.9%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	12.9%	11.9%	14.0%	16.5%	15.5%	12.5%	18.5%	15.1%	16.6%	13.8%	14.6%	15.9%	14.0%	12.8%	14.3%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	16.1%	16.3%	22.0%	19.5%	17.9%	21.6%	20.0%	15.1%	22.3%	22.4%	15.5%	21.1%	17.3%	16.3%	21.8%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	12.3%	15.3%	17.5%	11.1%	15.1%	18.8%	10.5%	11.5%	17.3%	10.4%	15.3%	17.6%	11.9%	14.8%	17.7%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	5.8%	8.8%	11.3%	2.2%	6.5%	13.9%	3.4%	4.0%	8.6%	4.7%	4.5%	9.3%	5.1%	7.7%	11.1%
\$100,000 or more	7.3%	6.1%	16.9%	3.3%	5.9%	10.6%	4.2%	4.0%	8.9%	3.0%	3.0%	11.7%	6.3%	5.7%	15.0%
Refused	21.1%	24.3%	----	27.2%	20.3%	----	19.5%	21.8%	----	25.9%	23.4%	----	21.8%	23.5%	---
Median***	\$36,974	\$42,234	\$57,208	\$35,843	\$38,908	\$44,228	\$34,063	\$31,831	\$42,907	\$36,966	\$34,891	\$47,176	\$36,289	\$39,883	\$47,489
Percent of HUD Guidelines															
30% or less	N/A	7.6%	4.7%	N/A	6.9%	10.1%	N/A	3.1%	5.1%	N/A	9.2%	6.2%	N/A	7.0%	5.4%
Over 30% to 50%+	20.4%	14.9%	19.2%	19.8%	11.2%	17.1%	20.2%	19.0%	14.4%	21.2%	18.3%	22.5%	19.8%	15.2%	18.5%
Over 50% to 80%	19.3%	21.2%	21.8%	18.8%	26.7%	27.8%	18.2%	20.7%	28.1%	18.0%	27.0%	26.9%	19.0%	21.9%	23.5%
Over 80% to 120%	22.7%	29.7%	22.0%	23.6%	24.4%	17.5%	23.6%	23.3%	21.5%	21.4%	25.1%	20.0%	21.6%	28.2%	21.4%
Over 120% to 140%	10.4%	6.5%	7.2%	9.4%	10.0%	7.0%	9.5%	9.8%	6.0%	9.4%	8.9%	6.6%	11.1%	7.4%	7.0%
Over 140%	27.3%	20.2%	25.2%	28.4%	20.8%	20.5%	28.6%	24.0%	24.9%	30.0%	11.5%	17.8%	28.4%	20.3%	24.3%

Percentages may not sum to 100.0 due to rounding.

* Pre-Hurricane Iniki

** In 1992, the lowest household income category was "less than \$25,000." That category was expanded into two categories for 1997. *** Medians were derived from the categorical survey data, excluding refusals.

+ In 1992, the lowest category for HUD income comparisons was "50% or less." That category was expanded into two categories for 1997.

Source: SMS, Inc., Hawaii Housing Policy Study, 2003, Table IV-A-3, August 23, 2003

Housing Supply

In 2002, there were 453,697 housing units in the State of Hawaii, of which 311,466 or 68.7 percent were on Oahu. Maui County and the Big Island had similar housing inventories – 58,358 and 58,966 units, respectively. The County of Kauai had the smallest count with 24,907 units.

Of the total housing units, approximately 55 percent were single-family units, 27.5 percent were condominiums, 10.5 were apartments, and the remaining 7 percent were other structures (e.g., military, student housing, or cooperatives). Statewide, over 95 percent of single family and 77.5 percent of condominium units are fee simple. See Tables III-3 and III-4.

The supply of housing that is available for sale or rent has declined. Market research consultant Ricky Cassidy of Data@Work notes that the best indicator of housing supply is the number of units that are listed for sale. As of June 2003, listings for single family units have fallen for eight straight years on Oahu. The Honolulu Advertiser reported that in February 2004, there was an available inventory of 623 newly-constructed units for sale in the City and County of Honolulu compared to 1,117 new units in 2003 and 1,173 in 2002. (Andrew Gomes, “*New-home sales climb on Oahu,*” Honolulu Advertiser)

Table III-3. Housing Inventory by Type - 2002

Honolulu County							
Zone	Single Family	Condominium	Apartment	Military	Student Housing	Cooperative	Total
1	14,682	8,451	8,052	5,941	0	0	37,126
2	12,118	44,218	20,524	0	3,202	1,947	82,009
3	28,602	5,338	1,299	0	128	692	36,059
4	26,604	5,026	1,582	2,274	0	242	35,728
5	4,398	761	167	0	940	0	6,266
6	2,931	381	153	0	0	0	3,465
7	4,864	513	1,800	6,237	0	0	13,414
8	8,652	2,337	458	59	0	0	11,506
9	48,106	24,888	5,567	7,332	0	0	85,893
Total	150,957	91,913	39,602	21,843	4,270	2,881	311,466
Maui County							
Zone	Single Family	Condominium	Apartment	Military	Student Housing	Cooperative	Total
1	776	19	19	0	0	0	814
2	13,477	1,596	133	0	3	0	15,209
3	13,771	8,920	1,950	0	66	0	24,707
4	4,486	8,417	1,418	0	0	75	14,396
5	2,343	640	249	0	0	0	3,232
Total	34,853	19,592	3,769	0	69	75	58,358
Hawaii County							
Zone	Single Family	Condominium	Apartment	Military	Student Housing	Cooperative	Total
1	11,526	0	102	0	0	0	11,628
2	14,296	1,334	1,580	0	310	0	17,520
3	657	0	68	0	0	0	725
4	2,028	10	30	0	0	0	2,068
5	1,716	0	169	0	0	0	1,885
6	4,041	1,733	875	0	0	0	6,649
7	8,049	4,515	568	0	0	0	13,132
8	2,637	44	82	0	0	0	2,763
9	2,352	76	100	68	0	0	2,596
Total	47,302	7,712	3,574	68	310	0	58,966
Kauai County							
Zone	Single Family	Condominium	Apartment	Military	Student Housing	Cooperative	Total
1	2,556	11	243	87	0	0	2,897
2	4,326	1,720	121	0	0	0	6,167
3	3,068	1,601	389	0	0	0	5,058
4	5,962	933	113	0	0	0	7,008
5	2,389	1,388	0	0	0	0	3,777
Total	18,301	5,653	866	87	0	0	24,907
State							
County	Single Family	Condominium	Apartment	Military	Student Housing	Cooperative	Total
Honolulu	150,957	91,913	39,602	21,843	4,270	2,881	311,466
Maui	34,853	19,592	3,769	0	69	75	58,358
Hawaii	47,302	7,712	3,574	68	310	0	58,966
Kauai	18,301	5,653	866	87	0	0	24,907
Total	251,413	124,870	47,811	21,998	4,649	2,956	453,697

Source: SMS, Inc., Hawaii Housing Policy Study, 2003, Table II-1., August 28, 2003

Table III-4. Housing Inventory by Land Tenure - 2002

Honolulu County										
Zone	Single Family					Condominium				
	No Data	Fee	Lease	Other	Total	No Data	Fee	Lease	Other	Total
1	3	14,514	88	77	14,682		7,715	714	22	8,451
2	1	11,622	407	88	12,118	2	30,468	13,578	170	44,218
3	3	28,199	330	70	28,602		3,838	1,457	43	5,338
4	3	25,029	1,235	337	26,604		3,669	1,347	10	5,026
5	2	4,051	288	57	4,398		130	626	5	761
6		2,809	63	59	2,931		348	28	5	381
7	6	4,760	85	13	4,864		348	158	7	513
8		6,698	1,626	328	8,652	1	2,032	280	24	2,337
9	4	47,146	762	194	48,106	1	21,416	3,322	149	24,888
Total	22	144,828	4,884	1,223	150,957	4	69,964	21,510	435	91,913
Percent		95.94%	3.24%				76.12%	23.40%		

Maui County										
Zone	Single Family					Condominium				
	No Data	Fee	Lease	Other	Total	No Data	Fee	Lease	Other	Total
1		712	29	35	776		18		1	19
2	5	13,069	233	170	13,477		1,595		1	1,596
3	9	13,084	524	154	13,771		8,251	616	53	8,920
4		4,339	79	68	4,486	1	6,108	2,256	52	8,417
5		1,734	519	90	2,343		583	49	8	640
Total	14	32,938	1,384	517	34,853	1	16,555	2,921	115	19,592
Percent		94.51%	3.97%				84.50%	14.91%		

Hawaii County										
Zone	Single Family					Condominium				
	No Data	Fee	Lease	Other	Total	No Data	Fee	Lease	Other	Total
1		11,340	66	120	11,526					
2	4	13,422	605	265	14,296		992	331	11	1,334
3		645	2	10	657					
4	1	1,989	29	9	2,028		10			10
5	3	1,655	45	13	1,716					
6	5	3,771	209	56	4,041	1	1,655	76	1	1,733
7	7	7,527	295	220	8,049		3,578	896	41	4,515
8	2	2,171	445	19	2,637		44			44
9		2,282	42	28	2,352		76			76
Total	22	44,802	1,738	740	47,302	1	6,355	1,303	53	7,712
Percent		94.71%	3.67%				82.40%	16.90%		

Kauai County										
Zone	Single Family					Condominium				
	No Data	Fee	Lease	Other	Total	No Data	Fee	Lease	Other	Total
1	2	2,134	293	127	2,556		11			11
2	6	4,119	161	40	4,326		1,354	360	6	1,720
3	3	2,954	101	10	3,068		872	727	2	1,601
4	16	5,548	245	153	5,962		467	462	4	933
5	49	2,302	27	11	2,389		1,244	139	5	1,388
Total	76	17,057	827	341	18,301		3,948	1,688	17	5,653
Percent		93.20%	4.52%				69.84%	29.86%		

State										
County	Single Family					Condominium				
	No Data	Fee	Lease	Other	Total	No Data	Fee	Lease	Other	Total
Honolulu	22	144,828	4,884	1,223	150,957	4	69,964	21,510	435	91,913
Maui	14	32,938	1,384	517	34,853	1	16,555	2,921	115	19,592
Hawaii	22	44,802	1,738	740	47,302	1	6,355	1,303	53	7,712
Kauai	76	17,057	827	341	18,301		3,948	1,688	17	5,653
Total	134	239,625	8,833	2,821	251,413	6	96,822	27,422	620	124,870
Percent		95.31%	3.51%				77.54%	21.96%		

Source: SMS, Inc., Hawaii Housing Policy Study, 2003, Table II-2, August 23, 2003

The demand for housing in the State of Hawaii is at an all-time high as exhibited by the high volume of home sales and rising prices. Combined resales and new sales grew by 51 percent from 2001 to 2003.

Table III-5. Market Growth, 2001-2003					
All Sales	Oahu	Maui	Hawaii	Kauai	State
2001	9,073	2,824	2,288	852	15,037
2002	10,961	2,967	2,716	1,007	17,651
2003	13,990	4,105	3,385	1,199	22,679
	Oahu	Maui	Hawaii	Kauai	State
2001-2002	21%	5%	19%	18%	17%
2002-2003	28%	38%	25%	19%	28%
Combined	54%	45%	48%	41%	51%

Source: Ricky Cassiday, Data@Work, May 2004

This trend has continued into 2004 on Oahu as well as the Neighbor Islands. The Honolulu Board of Realtors reported that in April 2004, sales of condominiums on Oahu were up 24.1 percent over sales in April 2003. The sale of single family homes on Oahu increased by 12.8 percent during the same period. Resale prices for condominiums and single family homes on Oahu also climbed by 24.2 percent and 20.0 percent, respectfully, between April 2003 and April 2004.

Table III-6. Oahu Home Sales, April 2003-April 2004				
Single Family Home Resales				
	Number of Sales	Compared To:	Median Sales Price	Compared To:
April, 2004	361		\$435,000	
April, 2003	320	Up 12.8%	\$362,500	Up 20.0%
Condominium Resales				
April, 2004	685		\$205,000	
April, 2003	552	Up 24.1%	\$165,000	Up 24.2%

Source: Honolulu Board of Realtors, May 5, 2004

Home sales and prices on the Neighbor Islands have also grown by double-digits between April 2003 and April 2004.

Table III-7. Hawaii Home Sales, April 2003-April 2004				
Single Family Home Resales				
	Number of Sales	Compared To:	Median Sales Price	Compared To:
April, 2004	227		\$276,000	
April, 2003	182	Up 24.7%	\$214,500	Up 28.7%
Condominium Resales				
April, 2004	100		\$230,000	
April, 2003	76	Up 31.6%	\$199,000	Up 15.6%
Source: Honolulu Advertiser, "Neighbor Isles homes resales surge," Andrew Gomes, May 11, 2004				

The increase in housing activity and prices in recent years is primarily attributable to three factors. First, rapidly falling mortgage interest rates have spurred potential buyers to act quickly to enter or move up in the housing market. Second, housing construction rates have not kept pace with this short-term demand. Third, sales of new housing units to non-residents have increased. According to Ricky Cassiday of Data@Work, while total sales (combined resales and new sales) grew by 51 percent from 2001 to 2003, new home sales grew more by 73 percent, and new resort sales grew the most by 160 percent.

Table III-8. New Resort Sales, 2001-2003					
All Sales	Oahu	Maui	Hawaii	Kauai	State
2001-2002	21%	5%	19%	18%	17%
2002-2003	28%	38%	25%	19%	28%
Combined	54%	45%	48%	41%	51%
New Only	Oahu	Maui	Hawaii	Kauai	State
2001-2002	17%	-6%	-9%	-10%	7%
2002-2003	62%	63%	71%	35%	62%
Combined	89%	53%	55%	22%	73%
New Resort	Oahu	Maui	Hawaii	Kauai	State
2001-2002	610%	34%	108%	57%	98%
2002-2003	63%	-24%	79%	35%	31%
Combined	1055%	1%	273%	112%	160%
Source: Ricky Cassiday, Data@Work, May 2004					

The rapid increase in sales to non-residents may be a short-run aberration generated by economic growth on the Mainland and major market housing costs approaching parity with Hawaii. However, some observers believe that the critical mass of second homes and affordability of second homes in Hawaii will cause a long-range increase in the number of housing units not available to local residents.

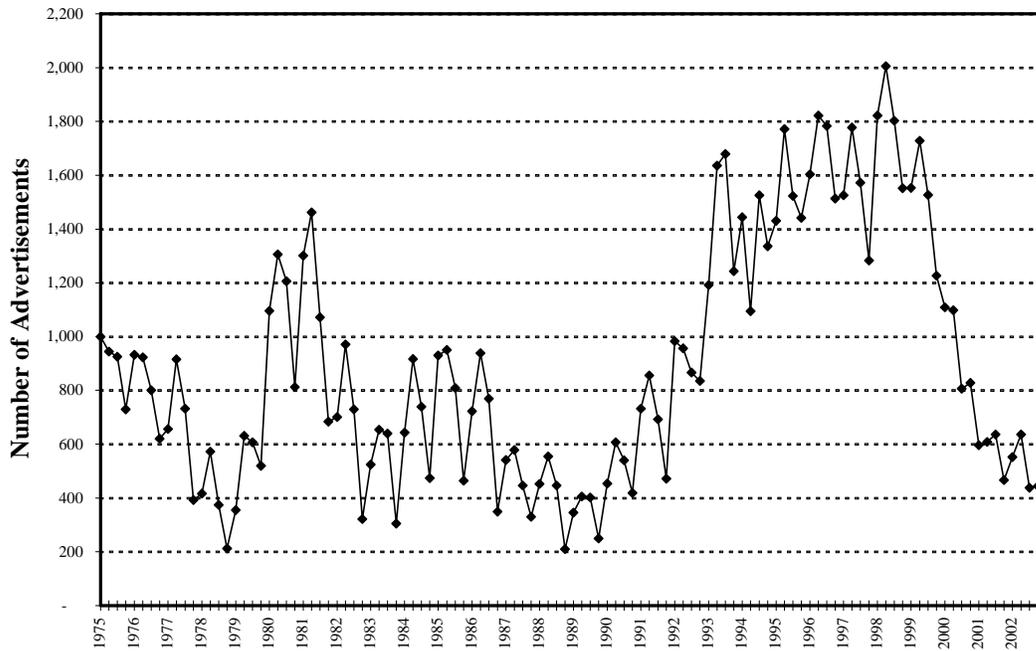
The rental housing market has also tightened significantly. As shown in the charts on the following pages, the supply of rental housing units as measured by the number of newspaper

advertisements has decreased, resulting in higher rents. With increasing numbers of visitor arrivals more units are being absorbed for visitor use. Single-family rentals have also entered the home-ownership market as owners sell to the burgeoning number of buyers wishing to take advantage of low interest rates. The same factors that caused higher activity in the home ownership market have contributed to re-sales of multifamily rental projects, often resulting in higher rents. As a result, rents have skyrocketed in all counties. In Hawaii, however, that has not translated into increased production. Very high land and construction costs make even relatively high-end multifamily rental projects unprofitable. Since 1990 only limited rental development has occurred in the state of Hawaii and that has been mostly subsidized housing for the elderly.

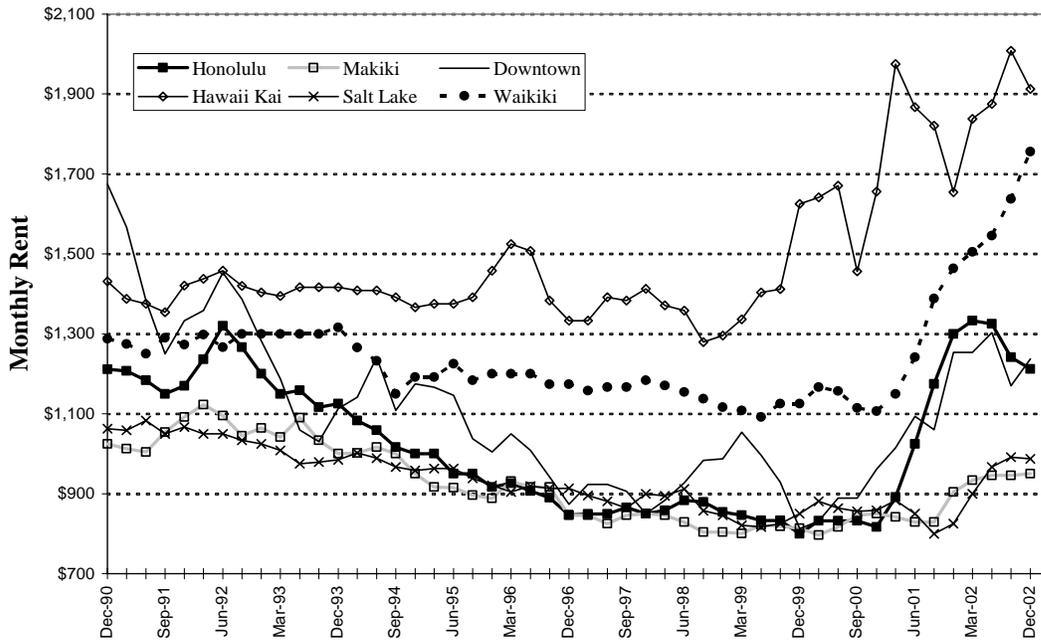
The effect on low-end renters will be severe. Rental housing units for households below fifty percent of median income are produced by government housing agencies for subsidized housing programs. Very slow growth in these units will force low and very low income households into the private market, where availability is low and prices are high. Increased production of permanent, affordable housing is needed to keep up with the rising demand. Failure to do so could contribute to an even greater increase in homelessness.

The following charts are from the Hawaii Housing Policy Study 2003.

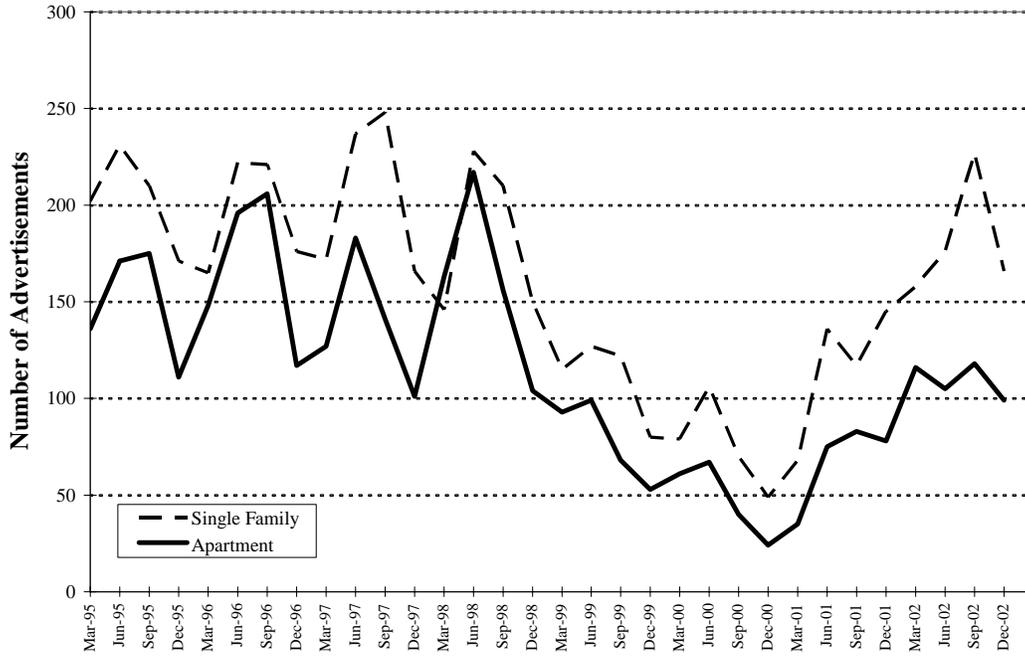
Oahu Number of Apartment Advertisements (Quarterly)



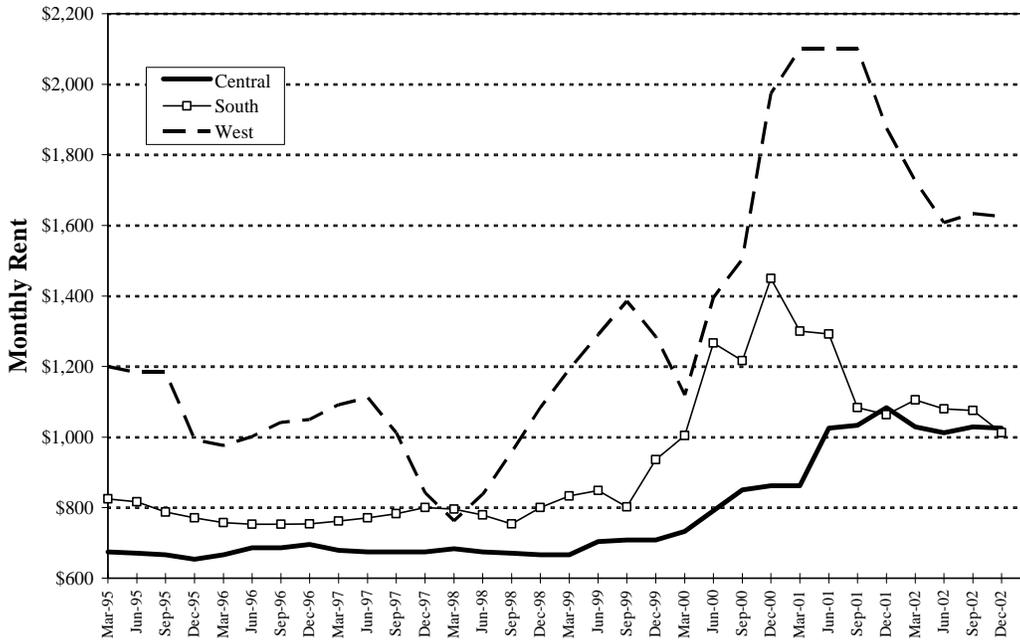
Honolulu 2 Bdrm Apartment Rent by Area (3-Quarter Rolling Average)



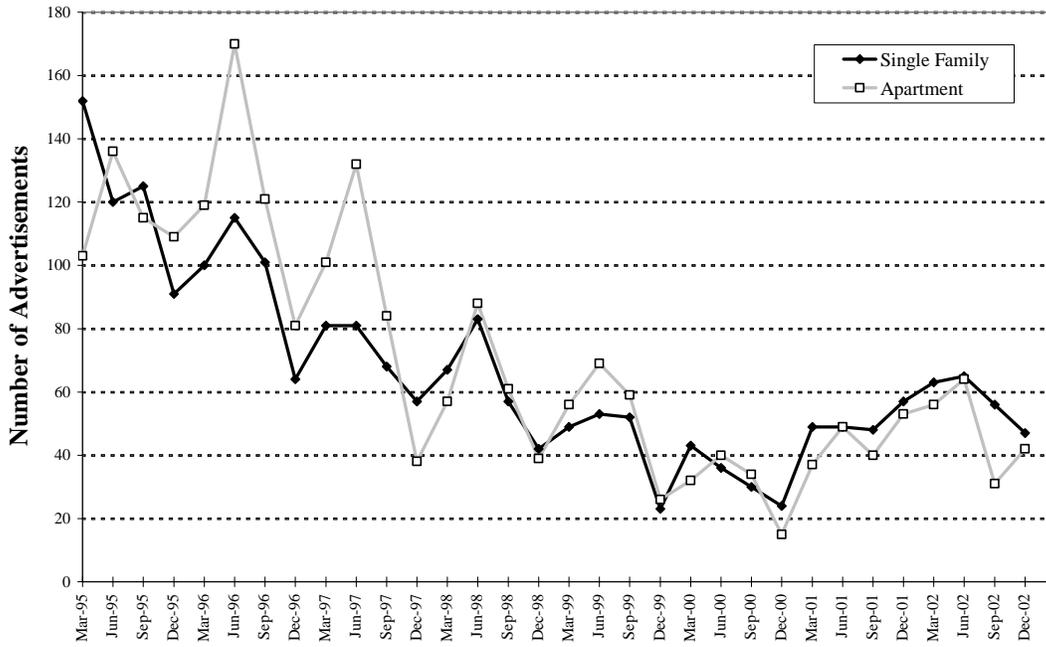
Maui Rental Advertisements



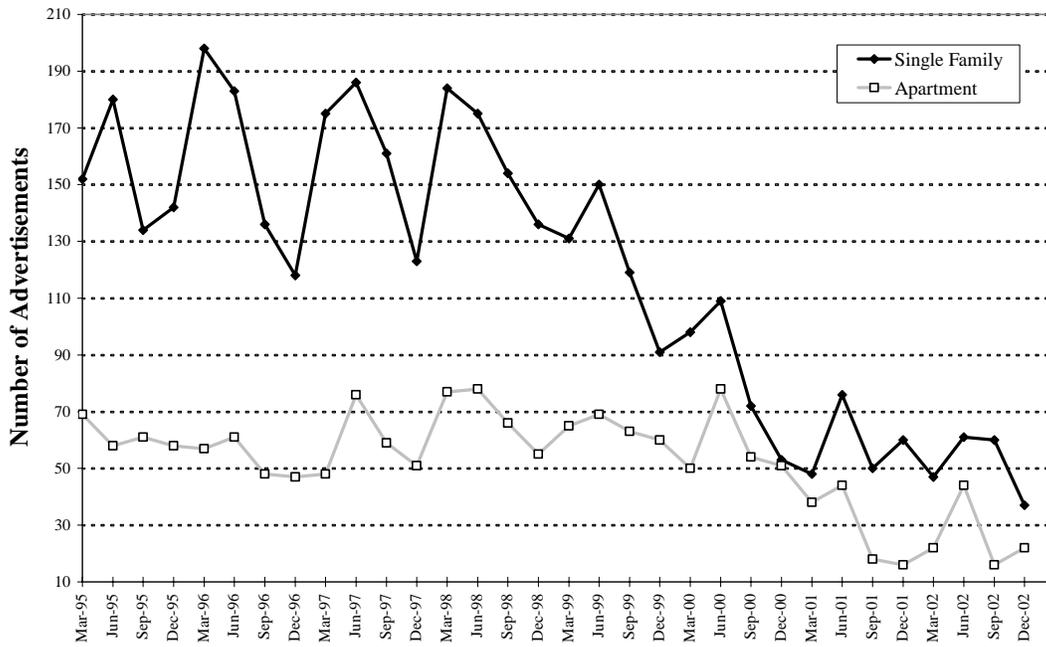
Maui 2 Bdrm Apartment Rent by Area (3-Qtr Rolling Average)



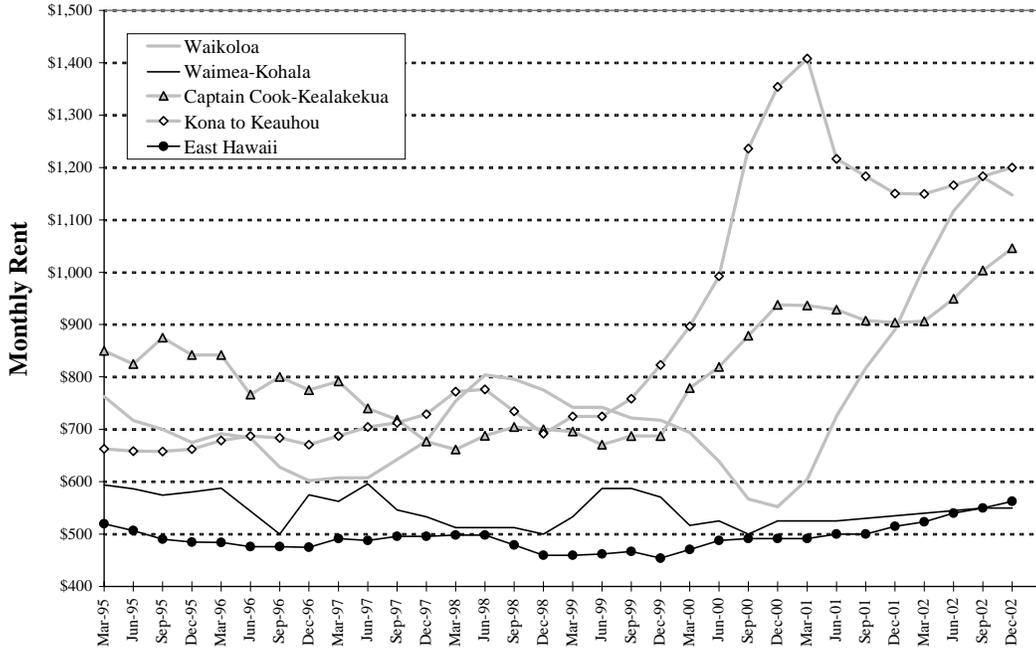
West Hawaii Rental Advertisements



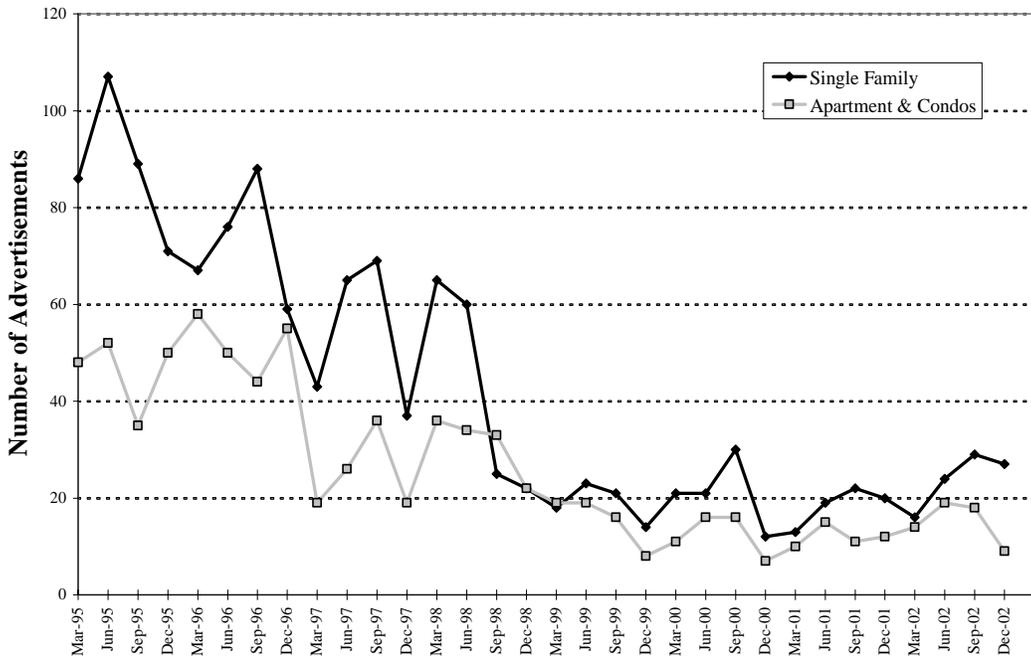
East Hawaii Rental Advertisements



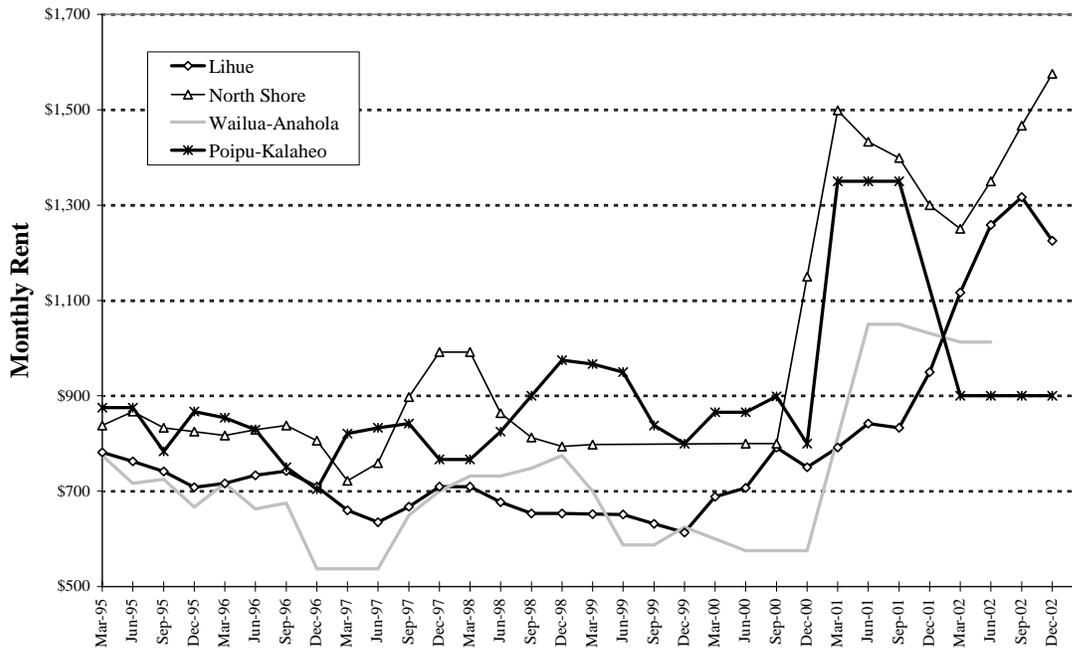
Big Island 2 Bdrm Apartment Rent by Area (3-Qtr Rolling Average)



Kauai Rental Advertisements



Kauai 2 Bdrm Apartment Rent by Area (3-Qtr Rolling Average)



Vacancy Rates

In 2000, the State of Hawaii rental vacancy rate was 8.2 percent and the homeowner vacancy rate was 1.6 percent. Vacancy rates for the City and County of Honolulu in 2000 were 8.6 percent for rental units and 1.6 percent for homeowner units. Vacancy rates for all counties in 2000 are shown in Table III-9.

Table III-9. 2000 Vacancy Rates						
Vacancy Rate	Honolulu		Maui	Hawaii	Kauai	State
Homeowner	1.6%		1.2%	1.9%	1.2%	1.6%
Rental	8.6%		7.2%	7.6%	6.1%	8.2%
Source: U.S. Census, American FactFinder, General Housing Characteristics: 2000						

In 2002, the U.S. Census reported that the statewide rental vacancy rate dropped to 4.2 percent while the homeowner vacancy rate grew to 2.4 percent. 2002 vacancy rates for the City and County of Honolulu exhibited a similar pattern with a rental vacancy rate of 4.2 percent and a homeowner vacancy rate of 2.4 percent.

According to the 2000 Census, Hawaii was one of the ten states with the highest percentage of housing stock classified as “vacant – for seasonal, recreational, and occasional use.” These units are often referred to as “vacation” homes. Based on the 2000 U.S. Census, about 5.6 percent of the State’s housing stock was classified vacant for seasonal use (Honolulu - 2.2%, Hawaii - 8.1%, Kauai - 15.2%, and Maui (including Kalawao) - 17.3%). (U.S. Census Bureau, Housing Characteristics: 2000, Census 2000 Brief, Issued October 2001)

Condition of housing units

The condition of housing units, as measured by the number of units that lack complete plumbing or complete kitchen facilities, has improved between 1990 and 2000 (Table IV-10). As shown in Table III-11, statewide, more households are satisfied with the condition of their housing units.

Table III-10. Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing/Kitchen Facilities: 1990 and 2000										
	State		Honolulu		Hawaii		Kauai		Maui 1/	
Percent:	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Lacking complete plumbing	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.6	3.6	2.7	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.0
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.2	3.4	3.0	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.1
1/ Includes Kalawao County										
Source: DBEDT, The State of Hawaii Data Books 2002 (Table 21.16) and 2000 (Table 21.17)										

Crowding

The extent of crowding (defined as 1.01 persons or more per room) has decreased from 22.2 percent in 1992 to 9.6 percent in 2003. The percentage of households that were crowded or doubled up (defined as multiple families in one household) also decreased from 43.6 percent in 1992 to 18.4 percent in 2003. This trend is anticipated to continue, at a declining rate, as

household sizes decrease.¹ As reported in Table III-1, there are increasing numbers of single member households and households comprised of persons who are married with no children. The table also shows the extent of crowded or doubling up by county.

Cost of Housing

In 2003, the average monthly mortgage payment for all types of units statewide was \$1,433, up from \$1,319 in 1997 and \$800 in 1992. The 2003 average monthly rent for all types of units statewide was \$992, up from \$897 in 1997 and \$793 in 1992. Table III-12 summarizes housing costs by tenure and county for 1992, 1997 and 2003.

Due to higher housing costs, the extent of cost burden (i.e., paying more than 30% of income for housing) has also grown particularly among renters. In 2003, approximately 28.3 percent of homeowners and 47.7 percent of renters were cost-burdened. Table III-13 provides shelter-to-income ratios by county for 1992, 1997 and 2003.

¹ From 1970 to 1980, the average household size decreased by approximately 12%, from 3.59 to 3.15 persons. From 1980 to 1990, the average household size decreased by approximately 4%, from 3.15 to 3.01 persons. From 1990 to 2000, the average household size decreased by approximately 3%, from 2.01 to 2.92 persons.

Table III-11. Housing Unit Condition by County, 1992, 1997 and 2003

Characteristic	County of Residence														
	Honolulu			Maui			Hawaii			Kauai			Total		
	1992	1997	2003	1992	1997	2003	1992	1997	2003	1992*	1997	2003	1992	1997	2003
Total Housing Units	285,487	309,473	292,003	48,850	54,639	43,687	45,408	54,643	54,644	20,643	24,112	20,460	400,388	442,867	410,795
Owner occupied															
Excellent condition	47.2%	31.3%	42.0%	51.7%	34.6%	44.9%	51.8%	41.7%	45.6%	49.1%	42.1%	48.1%	48.6%	33.5%	43.2%
Satisfactory condition	42.6%	46.7%	46.1%	37.8%	47.6%	42.0%	40.6%	41.7%	43.5%	42.1%	41.8%	41.8%	41.6%	45.9%	45.0%
Fair condition	8.6%	18.3%	10.8%	9.7%	14.5%	10.1%	6.2%	12.6%	8.7%	6.8%	13.2%	8.6%	8.3%	16.9%	10.3%
Poor condition	1.7%	3.7%	1.1%	0.8%	3.3%	3.0%	1.3%	4.1%	2.2%	2.0%	3.0%	1.5%	1.5%	3.6%	1.5%
Rented															
Excellent condition	22.5%	20.9%	22.4%	26.7%	24.9%	27.5%	28.5%	25.5%	26.5%	24.9%	26.6%	29.7%	23.5%	21.9%	23.7%
Satisfactory condition	51.7%	46.3%	52.4%	42.9%	48.3%	46.6%	46.1%	45.0%	46.1%	54.6%	44.3%	46.9%	50.6%	46.3%	50.8%
Fair condition	20.0%	26.7%	21.6%	24.4%	21.8%	20.0%	16.1%	19.9%	22.8%	15.2%	22.4%	18.3%	19.8%	25.6%	21.4%
Poor condition	5.7%	6.0%	3.6%	5.9%	5.0%	5.9%	9.3%	9.6%	4.6%	5.2%	6.7%	5.0%	6.0%	6.3%	4.0%

Percentages may not sum to 100.0 due to rounding. * Pre-Hurricane Iniki

Comments: The satisfaction with housing unit condition question was asked exactly the same way in 1992, 1997 and 2003. In general, the satisfaction ratings were somewhat higher in 2003.

Source: SMS, Inc., Hawaii Housing Policy Study -2003, Table IV-A-4.

Table III-12. Housing Cost By Tenure and County, 1992, 1997 and 2003

Characteristic	Honolulu			Maui			Hawaii			Kauai			Total		
	1992	1997	2003	1992	1997	2003	1992	1997	2003	1992*	1997	2003	1992	1997	2003
Total Households	247,349	272,234	292,003	34,266	39,252	43,687	39,789	46,271	54,644	16,981	18,817	20,460	338,385	376,574	410,794
Average monthly Mortgage															
(all types of units)	\$821	\$1,430	\$1,546	\$776	\$1,210	\$1,310	\$651	\$954	\$1,072	\$726	\$1,151	\$1,284	\$800	\$1,319	\$1,433
Average SFD Rent**		\$1,369	\$1,650		\$1,664	\$1,346		\$1,069	\$1,078		\$1,290	\$1,306			\$1,488
Average monthly rent															
(all types of units)	\$864	\$928	\$1,014	\$730	\$850	\$979	\$556	\$697	\$859	\$807	\$830	\$983	\$793	\$897	\$992
Average 2 Bedroom Rent**		\$923	\$1,072		\$1,138	\$1,072		\$644	\$843		\$860	\$885			\$1,037
Average mortgage payment:															
By years in current unit															
Less than 1 year	\$886	\$1,431	\$1,616	\$824	\$1,497	\$1,972	\$752	\$1,030	\$1,455	\$888	\$1,448	\$1,673	\$867	\$1,387	\$1,636
1 to 5 years	\$879	\$1,668	\$1,729	\$781	\$1,519	\$1,448	\$707	\$1,168	\$1,143	\$722	\$1,304	\$1,490	\$853	\$1,548	\$1,559
6 to 10 years	\$656	\$1,697	\$1,689	\$755	\$1,339	\$1,436	\$455	\$1,122	\$1,174	\$559	\$1,167	\$1,373	\$634	\$1,501	\$1,577
More than 10 years	\$564	\$1,241	\$1,414	\$609	\$986	\$1,091	\$314	\$730	\$953	\$552	\$968	\$1,089	\$553	\$1,135	\$1,299
By type of unit															
Single family	\$915	\$1,472	\$1,650	\$831	\$1,259	\$1,346	\$691	\$1,038	\$1,078	\$773	\$1,168	\$1,306	\$863	\$1,330	\$1,488
Multi-family	\$832	\$1,335	\$1,239	\$719	\$789	\$1,104	\$579	\$840	\$919	\$612	\$881	\$1,014	\$813	\$1,286	\$1,213

* Pre-Hurricane Iniki

** Average monthly rents taken from the Housing Inventory Study, 2003. See Section III.

Comments: Average monthly shelter payments are based on payment reports by demand survey respondents in 2003. Responses were recorded in categories and midpoints were used to generate these estimates. Figures reported exclude responses from households who occupied their units without payment of cash rent. Across all locations and unit types, shelter payments were notably higher in 2003 than in 1997. Most of the survey figures are comparable to but lower than those shown in the Housing Inventory Study, reflecting the impact of non-advertised rents, which are frequently lower than advertised rents.

Source: SMS, Inc., Hawaii Housing Policy Study, 2003, Table IV-A-5, August 23, 2003

Table III-13. Shelter-to-Income Ratios, 1992, 1997 and 2003

Characteristic	County of Residence														
	Honolulu			Maui			Hawaii			Kauai			Total		
	1992	1997	2003	1992	1997	2003	1992	1997	2003	1992*	1997	2003	1992	1997	2003
Total Households	247,349	272,234	292,003	34,266	39,252	43,687	39,789	46,271	54,644	16,981	18,817	20,460	338,385	376,574	410,794
Monthly shelter payment as percentage of income															
Under 30 percent	55.7	55.1	52.6	59.3	47.9	52.6	70.2	51.8	56.5	60.3	44.9	56.2	58.0	53.5	53.3
30 to 40 percent	14.1	18.9	17.1	18.1	16.0	17.1	12.4	18.1	15.4	17.7	18.7	14.0	14.5	18.5	16.7
Over 40 percent	20.2	18.4	15.3	15.8	19.8	16.6	11.5	20.4	15.5	13.7	24.7	16.9	18.4	19.1	15.5
Not enough information	10.0	7.5	15.0	6.7	16.4	13.6	5.9	9.7	13.5	8.1	11.7	12.9	9.1	8.9	14.4
Percent with shelter-to income ratio of 30% or more															
by years of occupancy															
Less than 1 year	61.1	40.8	42.5	47.3	41.4	52.2	51.5	49.6	42.4	46.3	61.2	43.2	57.8	42.2	43.6
1 to 5 years	43.7	43.2	49.6	49.8	50.0	38.3	35.8	52.5	41.7	31.1	56.5	43.2	43.3	45.6	46.2
6 to 10 years	34.9	46.9	37.6	30.6	47.3	26.5	18.5	42.6	31.2	18.5	41.4	31.4	31.1	46.0	35.3
More than 10	12.7	35.1	24.9	17.0	33.7	26.0	6.7	30.8	26.8	15.6	39.6	26.0	12.6	34.7	25.3
by tenancy															
Rented or no cash	44.6	41.4	48.9	43.8	38.6	40.5	37.8	52.0	49.0	36.9	53.4	44.4	43.7	42.4	47.7
Owner occupied	23.0	24.3	28.0	27.6	26.1	30.0	17.2	21.2	27.8	28.1	26.2	29.7	23.0	24.1	28.3

* Pre-Hurricane Iniki

Comments: The shelter-to-income ratio is the ratio of monthly payments for rent or mortgage to monthly household income. A ratio of .30 or less is considered by some financiers as a qualification for financing and housing purchase. Ratios higher than .30 indicate the household is paying more for shelter than the standard.

Source: SMS, Inc., Hawaii Housing Policy Study, 2003, Table IV-A-7, August 23, 2003

Inventory of Assisted Housing

Government Assisted Rental Housing

Government-assisted rental housing units are available to assist low and moderate income households throughout the state. An inventory of government-assisted housing is included in Appendix E.

The majority of the government-assisted rental housing units are expected to remain in the inventory.

Stock Available to Serve Persons with Disabilities

See Appendix E.

Stock Available to Serve Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families

See Appendix E.

IV. HOUSING AND SPECIAL NEEDS HOUSING NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Estimate of housing need for 2005-2009

Statewide, approximately 44,190 new units are projected to be needed from 2005-2009 to meet overall housing demand. This estimate of housing need include 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 IV-1 provides estimates of statewide housing need from 2005-2009. The estimates are based on a Housing Supply/Demand Model which was formulated as part of the Hawaii Housing Policy Study, 2003 Update.

Table IV-1. Projected Housing Need by Income Group, 2005-2009

% of HUD Median Income	Honolulu	Maui	Hawaii	Kauai	State
<30 %	2,160	560	410	160	3,290
30-50%	5,980	820	630	480	7,910
50-80%	7,450	1,320	1,240	680	10,690
80-100%	4,060	520	440	210	5,230
100-120%	4,970	650	530	250	6,400
120-140%	2,430	290	150	190	3,060
140-180%	2,490	320	430	190	3,430
>180%	3,040	380	530	230	4,180
Total	32,580	4,860	4,360	2,390	44,190

Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data

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 median, and households with incomes above 80% of median. These tables are provided in Appendix B. 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 the CHAS Databook 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 defines 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.

Table IV-4. demonstrates that there is no disproportionate need between Hispanic; White, Non-Hispanic; Black, Non-Hispanic; and "Other" households in the State of Hawaii.

Table IV-4. Housing Needs by Racial and Ethnic Groups

State of Hawaii

Households by Income Group	All		Hispanic		White, Non-Hispanic		Black, Non-Hispanic		Other Households*	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Households with incomes <+30% MFI Number with any housing problems	49,517	72%	3,983	76%	12,951	72%	1,692	63%	30,891	71%
	35,405		3,043		9,377		1,064		21,921	
Households with incomes >30% to <=50% MFI Number with any housing problems	43,480	67%	3,169	67%	13,056	68%	1,020	41%	26,235	68%
	29,262		2,123		8,878		415		17,846	
Households with incomes >50% to <=80% MFI Number with any housing problems	72,079	54%	4,431	55%	21,309	53%	1,929	43%	44,410	55%
	39,211		2,455		11,379		831		24,546	
All Households with incomes <80% Number with any housing problems	165,076	63%	11,583	66%	47,316	63%	4,641	50%	101,536	63%
	103,878		7,621		29,634		2,311		64,312	

Data Source: CHAS Data Book, Hawaii. <http://socds.huduser.org/scripts/odbc.exe/chas/index.htm>

* Extrapolation of "Other Households," which represent 62% of Low-Mod households, was calculated from data provided.

Families on the Public Housing Waiting List

As of June 30, 2003, there were 13,299 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 IV-2.

**Table IV-2. Households on Public Housing Waiting List
as of June 30, 2003**

Wait List for Federal Low-Rent Public Housing	# of Families	% of Total Families
Waiting list total	13,299	
Extremely low income ($\leq 30\%$ AMI)	10,907	82%
Very low income ($>30\%$ but $\leq 50\%$ AMI)	1,877	14%
Low income ($>50\%$ but $<80\%$ AMI)	515	4%
Families with children	7,772	58%
Elderly families	1,884	14%
Families with disabilities	2,222	17%
White	2,888	21%
Hispanic	753	5%
Black	288	2%
American Indian, etc.	140	1%
Asian/Pacific Islander/Other	9,983	71%
Characteristics by Bedroom Size		
1 BR	3,005	47%
2 BR	2,371	37%
3 BR	778	12%
4 BR	178	3%
5 BR	32	1%
5+ BR	N/A	N/A

Families on Section 8 Tenant-Based Waiting List – The State and each of the four counties administer Section 8 tenant-based assistance programs and maintain waiting lists for the program. Statewide, 15,221 families were on the waiting lists as of June 30, 2003. Demographic information for households on the waiting list by State and by counties is shown in Table IV-3.

Table IV-3. Households on Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Waiting List, as of June 30, 2003										
STATE OF HAWAII			HAWAII		HONOLULU		KAUAI		MAUI	
Wait List	# of Families	% of Total Families	# of Families	% of Total Families	# of Families	% of Total Families	# of Families	% of Total Families	# of Families	% of Total Families
Waiting list	1,433		1,919		8,988		836		2,045	
Extremely low income (<= 30% AMI)	1,068	75%	1,498	79%	6,930	77%	611	73%	1,485	73%
Very low income (>30% but <=50% AMI)	303	21%	364	19%	2,058	23%	225	27%	560	27%
Low income (>50% but <80% AMI)	59	4%	57	2%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Families with children	890	68%	1,146	59%	5,334	59%	536	64%	1,132	55%
Elderly families	261	20%	91	4%	832	9%	45	5%	117	6%
Families with disabilities	164	12%	269	14%	2,495	28%	147	18%	423	21%
White	259	17%	1,139	59%	2,009	22%	319	38%	743	36%
Hispanic	104	7%					100	12%		
Black	25	2%	5	1%	414	5%	13	2%	40	2%
American Indian/Alaska Native	8	1%	13	1%	189	2%	11	1%		
Asian/Pacific Islander/Other	1,138	74%	762	39%	6,376	71%	478	57%	1,262	62%
Wait List	Closed since 4/99		Open		Open		Open		Open	

Prioritization of Housing Needs

Drawing on CHAS data and information in the Hawaii Housing Policy Study 2003, each county has prioritized their housing needs. The Priority Housing Needs Tables are in Appendix C.

The Counties of Hawaii, Kauai, and Maui have assigned high priority to housing for all types of households under the 80% of median income. This includes rental and homeownership housing for small related, large related, elderly, other and 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. 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 repeatedly emphasized the provision of quality housing with a mix of both homeownership and rental choices for low-income households.

The counties recognize certain obstacles in trying to meet priority housing and special housing needs 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 may also be an obstacle.

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).

Prioritization of Special Housing Needs

Special Needs subpopulations include the elderly; frail elderly; those with severe mental illness; the developmentally disabled; the physically disabled; 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. The counties have assigned a high priority or “unknown” priority to these special needs populations. Please review Appendix B for specific county information.

Elderly and Frail Elderly Households

The State has a total of 79,109 elderly one or two person households, comprising 20% of the total households. Of the total elderly households, renters comprise 30% or 23,428 and owners comprise 70% or 55,681 households. 48% of the renter households reported housing problems, while 25% of the owner households reported housing problems. According to U.S. Census 2000 data, approximately 29,043 people 65 or older live alone,

or 18% of the population 65 and older (Census 2000 Summary File 3, PCT2. Non-family Households by Sex of Householder Living Alone by Age of Householder).

Specific numbers on the frail elderly have not been determined, and the frail elderly count is included in the general elderly population. HUD provides CHAS data on elderly households with at least one member 75 or older (See Appendix B). However, local area agencies on aging use the Older Americans Act, as amended in 1992, Sec. 102(28) to define frail elderly as unable to perform at least two activities of daily living without substantial human assistance.

Persons with Severe Mental Illness

The State Department of Health, Adult Mental Health Division, estimates that approximately 2,900-3,000 persons with severe and persistent mental illness in Hawaii have extremely low incomes and need housing assistance. AMHD developed this estimate as follows:

1. AMHD used SSI and Medicaid benefits as a proxy to identify extremely low-income consumers served by the public mental health system. People receiving SSI and/or Medicaid benefits have extremely low-incomes and have great difficulty in obtaining affordable housing. In FY 2002, AMHD assisted 1,983 persons receiving these benefits; all are assumed to need housing assistance.
2. AMHD estimates that there may be an additional 500 extremely low income individuals who need housing assistance but who, due to current limitations in AMHD's data base, are not yet identified as Medicaid recipients or who have very low incomes slightly above Medicaid eligibility limits.
3. Finally, AMHD estimates that approximately 1,500 homeless people with severe and persistent mental illness are not accounted for in AMHD's database. Virtually all of these individuals need housing assistance.

Aggregation of these 3 unduplicated estimates suggests that as many as 3,000 need housing assistance, based on their income. This is a fairly conservative estimate, and an unknown number of other consumers with slightly higher incomes may also need housing assistance in Hawaii's expensive housing market. (Community Housing Plan for Persons with Severe and Persistent Mental Illness, FY 2002-2006, State of Hawaii, Department of Health, Adult Mental Health Division)

Persons with Disabilities

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) 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 Census 2000 indicates that 191,100 of Hawaii's 1,211,537 residents, or 16%, have a disability. HUD provides CHAS data on Housing Problems for Persons with Mobility and Self-Care Limitations for Hawaii and each county; please see Appendix B. Local services providers have indicated that approximately 3,000 are in need of supportive housing statewide.

Substance Abuse Population

The Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division of the State Department of Health, estimates that approximately 19,062 adults will need publicly-funded treatment for substance abuse. Approximately 50% would enter treatment, if it were available. Public resources are available to provide treatment to approximately two-thirds of these. (Testimony to the Joint House-Senate Committee on Ice and Drug Abatement, Handout, from Elaine Wilson, Chief, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division, Hawaii Department of Health, August 27, 2003, p. 7.)

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.

Persons with HIV/AIDS and their families

According to the HOPWA planning group, comprised of statewide AIDS service organizations, approximately 900 to 1,500 persons with HIV/AIDS are in need of housing assistance. The number of persons with HIV requiring housing assistance was calculated at 30% of the 3,000 to 5,000 HIV population. Due to the high housing costs of Hawaii, these figures were considered to be realistic.

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

Child Welfare Services of the Department of Human Services generally has 100 to 125 youth exiting foster care each year when they graduate from high school or who turn 18. Most of these need assistance to attain or maintain permanent housing.

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 are general probationers. Each year, around 375 people who are released from prison on parole have special housing needs

(Hawaii Paroling Authority). Also, according to the 2003 Homeless Point-in-Time Study, approximately 5% (300) of the homeless population were released from prison.

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.

Table IV-4. Supportive Housing Needs

Special Needs Group	Households in Need of Supportive Housing
1. Elderly	6,049
2. Frail Elderly	Included in Elderly
3. Persons with Severe Mental Illness	3,000
4. Developmentally Disabled	Unknown
5. Physically Disabled	Unknown
6. Persons with Alcohol or Other Drug Addiction	Unknown
7. Persons with HIV/AIDS	900 to 1,500
8. Youth	100 to 125
9. Probationers, Parolees, and Ex-Offenders	1,170
10. Other	Unknown

Sources: 1. Hawaii Housing Policy Study, 2003
 3. Adult Mental Health Division, Department of Health, State of Hawaii
 7. HOPWA planning group
 8. Child Welfare Services, Department of Human Services
 9. State Judiciary, Hawaii Paroling Authority, 2003 Homeless Point-in-Time Study

See Appendix C for the counties’ Priority Needs Tables.

Special Needs Housing

See Appendix E for existing facilities and services that assist persons who are not homeless but require supportive housing.

V. HOUSING AND SPECIAL NEEDS GOALS AND STRATEGIES

During the 2005-2009 planning period, HOME funds will be utilized to achieve the following goals:

1. Promote decent and affordable housing. HOME funds will be leveraged to construct approximately 230 affordable rental housing units and 178 affordable rental units for special needs populations. HOME funds will also be used to provide tenant-based rental assistance for approximately 75 low-income households to enable them to secure affordable housing in communities of their choice.
2. Strengthen communities. HOME funds will be leveraged to provide eight transitional housing units for the working homeless on Kauai. HOME funds will also provide low-interest loans to assist approximately 10 low income households to rehabilitate their dwelling units to meet health, safety and energy efficiency standards.
3. Increase homeownership opportunities. HOME funds will provide downpayment/closing cost assistance and gap loans for approximately 73 first-time homeowners. HOME funds will also be used to assist approximately 42 low-income homeowners under the self-help housing method and leveraged to construct approximately 62 for-sale housing units.
4. Carry out high standards of ethics, management and accountability in the administration of HOME funds. The HCDCH 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.

Chart 1 describes the activities that will be pursued to achieve the above-stated goals, along with performance measures. Summaries of how HOME funds will be utilized by each county are also included.

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

GOAL	PROBLEM/ NEED	INPUTS/ RESOURCES	#	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	2005	0 units	4,600 unit years of affordability in rental projects
					2006	0 units	
					2007	100 units	
					2008	45 units	
					2009	85 units	
					TOTAL	230 units	
	Shortage of affordable rental units for special needs populations	HOME	HR-3	Construct affordable rental housing for special needs populations	2005	33 units	3,560 unit years of affordability in rental projects
					2006	31 units	
					2007	70 units	
					2008	24 units	
					2009	20 units	
					TOTAL	178 units	
				Provide tenant-based rental assistance	2005	15 HH	75 low-income households pay more affordable rents
					2006	15 HH	
					2007	15 HH	
					2008	15 HH	
					2009	15 HH	
					TOTAL	75 HH	

Goal: Promote Decent Affordable Housing

The County of Kauai plans to invest its HOME funds as development gap financing for the new construction of multifamily rental units in Koloa and Hanamaulu. The HOME funds will help to leverage other financial resources that are potentially available for rental housing development.

The County of Maui intends to utilize its HOME funds to construct rental housing units with appropriate supportive service systems for the following special needs populations: a) elderly, b) mental illness, c) developmentally disabled, d) physically disabled, e) persons with alcohol/other drug addictions, f) persons with HIV/AIDS, g) probationers, parolees or ex-felons, and h) others. In addition, the County plans to also construct rental housing units for small families (2-4 persons) whose household incomes are 80% or less of the annual median income for the County (particularly those with incomes below 50% and/or 60%).

The County of Hawaii plans to continue its efforts to create housing by constructing affordable rental units for low-income households as well as to improve the availability of affordable rental units for special needs populations such as the elderly. In addition, the County will continue to provide funding for its tenant-based rental assistance program providing support to low-income families to secure and continue rental tenancy.

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

GOAL	PROBLEM/ NEED	INPUTS/ RESOURCES	#	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT YEAR	OUTPUT GOALS	OUTCOMES
Strengthen communities	Shortage of rental units available to support homeless with transitional housing needs	HOME	H-2	Rehabilitate existing buildings into new transitional housing units to assist working homeless transition to permanent housing	2005	0 units	120 unit years of transitional housing
					2006	0 units	
					2007	8 units	
					2008	0 units	
					2009	0 units	
					TOTAL	8 units	
Strengthen communities	Low-income families lack funds for needed home rehab that threaten health and safety	HOME	HO-1	Provide low interest loans to low-income households that for rehab that addresses health and safety, and energy efficiency.	2005	2 HH	10 low-income households complete home rehabilitation
					2006	2 HH	
					2007	2 HH	
					2008	2 HH	
					2009	2 HH	
					TOTAL	10 HH	

Goal: Strengthen Communities

The County of Kauai intends to invest a portion of its HOME funds to assist families with residential rehabilitation which addresses health and safely repairs and energy efficiency. Affordable low-interest financing will be provided through its existing rehabilitation loan program. The County also intends to invest HOME funds to carry out the rehabilitation of four portable buildings donated by the County to produce rental units for transitional housing in Lihue. The availability of more rental units designated for transitional housing will help facilitate the movement of homeless individuals and families into permanent housing, and contribute to ending chronic homelessness.

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

GOAL	PROBLEM/ NEED	INPUTS/ RESOURCES	#	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT YEAR	OUTPUT GOALS	OUTCOMES
Increase home ownership opportunities	Lack of affordable financing costs to purchase existing homes	HOME ADDI	HO-2	Provide downpayment/closing cost assistance and gap loans through various County Home-Buyer Loan Programs	2005	19 HH	73 low-income first-time homeowners
					2006	15 HH	
					2007	15 HH	
					2008	12 HH	
					2009	12 HH	
					TOTAL	73 HH	
	Shortage of affordable for-sale inventory	HOME	HO-3	Provide project development funds to carry out projects that produce affordable housing using a self-help building method	2005	0 HH	42 low-income first-time homeowners
					2006	14 HH	
					2007	28 HH	
					2008	0 HH	
					2009	0 HH	
					TOTAL	42 HH	
HO-4			Construct affordable for sale housing	2005	16 HH	62 low-income households become homeowners (duplicate count for 12 homeowners who will also receive downpayment assistance).	
				2006	26 HH		
2007	0 HH						
2008	10 HH						
2009	10 HH						
TOTAL	62 HH						

Goal: Increase Homeownership Opportunities

Through its existing homebuyer's loan program, the County of Kauai proposes to utilize HOME and American Dream Downpayment Initiative (ADDI) funds to assist eligible families purchase homes through low-interest financing. Most of the families participating are expected to be between 60% and 80% of median income. Additionally, the County will invest HOME funds to finance the development of sites that are suitable for homeownership through the self-help building method.

The County of Maui expects to increase homeownership opportunities by utilizing ADDI and a portion of its HOME funds to provide downpayment/closing cost assistance to families or individuals whose incomes are 80% or less of the annual median income for the County. In addition, the County intends to construct affordable for sale housing units and assist agencies or organization that provide housing counseling.

The County of Hawaii proposes to construct affordable for-sale housing units which will allow homeownership opportunities to households that may otherwise not qualify. In addition, the County plans to provide low-income households with downpayment and closing costs assistance through its ADDI funding.

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

GOAL	PROBLEM/ NEED	INPUTS/ RESOURCES	#	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT YEAR	OUTPUT GOALS	OUTCOMES
Carry out high standards of ethics, management and accountability	Appropriate, efficient, and effective use of funds	HOME	HA-1	Provide effective program administration	2005		Program timeliness in committing and expending funds
					2006		
					2007		
					2008		
					2009		
					TOTAL	N/A	
			HA-2	Conduct housing study to measure progress and needs of the housing market	2005	0 study	Better service community through program enhancement made possible by current data from study
					2006	0 study	
					2007	1 study	
					2008	0 study	
					2009	0 study	
TOTAL	1 study						

Goal: Carry Out High Standards of Ethics, Management and Accountability

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

The County of Hawaii 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.

VI. GENERAL HOUSING CONCERNS

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 the preceding section. 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. This is scheduled for 2007. 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 foster a relationship among the agencies, State and counties that have similar goals. 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.

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.	2005	5 sessions	Increase the trainees' understanding of federal and state fair housing laws by 50%.	
		\$2,000			2006	5 sessions		
		\$2,000			2007	5 sessions		
		\$2,000			2008	5 sessions		
		\$2,000			2009	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 with an interpreter available on federal and state fair housing laws.	2005	10 sessions	Increase the trainees' understanding of federal and state fair housing laws by 50%.
			\$2,500			2006	10 sessions	
			\$2,500			2007	10 sessions	
			\$2,500			2008	10 sessions	
			\$2,500			2009	10 sessions	
			\$12,500			TOTAL	50 sessions	
Ensure equal opportunity in housing	Lack of education and outreach	\$1,000	FH-3	Provide biannual training to HCDCH staff, both new and current employees.	2005	2 sessions	Increase the trainees' understanding of federal and state fair housing laws by 50%.	
		\$1,000			2006	2 sessions		
		\$1,000			2007	2 sessions		
		\$1,000			2008	2 sessions		
		\$1,000			2009	2 sessions		
		\$5,000			TOTAL	10 sessions		
Ensure equal opportunity in housing	Lack of coordination between the State and counties.		FH-1	Produce a local fair housing video.	2005		1 fair housing video produced for use in fair housing trainings.	
					2006			
		\$5,000			2007	1 FH video		
					2008			
					2009			
		\$5,000			TOTAL			

GOAL	PROBLEM/ NEED	INPUTS/ RESOURCES	#	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT YEAR	OUTPUT GOALS	OUTCOMES
Ensure equal opportunity in housing	Lack of coordination between the State and counties.			Update Analysis of Impediments to fair housing.	2005		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	FH-2		2006	1 AI update	
					2007		
					2008		
		\$25,000	FH-3		2009	1 AI update	
					TOTAL	2 AI updates	
			FH-4	Attend Fair Housing meetings with the State and all counties.	2005	Attend 4 times a year.	Increase availability of Fair Housing training from 5 to 15 sessions.
					2006		
					2007		
					2008		
		2009					
		TOTAL		Increase availability of Fair Housing training from 25 to 75 sessions.			

Lead Based Paint

The State of Hawaii's Department of Health provides health and diagnostic screenings for about one-third of the children who are eligible for the state health insurance program. Less than 1% of the screened children have elevated blood lead levels. This is a low rate.

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

Anti-Poverty

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 HCDCH 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.

Barriers to Affordable Housing

There are many factors which have contributed 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 privately-sponsored housing production. The 4% general excise tax is levied on rental receipts, construction materials, and personal services, such as architectural and engineering fees. A conveyance tax of 10 cents per \$100 is levied on the transfer of real estate. County real property taxes are levied based upon the assessed valuation of the property.

Mini Davis-Bacon requirements -- Act 294, SLH 1990, requires that HCDCH 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 201G, HRS. This requirement may add substantially to the cost of a housing project, sometimes by as much as 20%.

Land Use Controls -- 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. The counties are granted authority to develop comprehensive plans under the County Organization Law (Chapter 46, HRS).

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.

In June, 1994, the Office of State Planning (OSP) 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.

OSP 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.

Zoning Ordinances -- Zoning is largely a county function in the State. Each local government adopts zoning ordinances. Recent zoning principles indicate that a compact community lessens the financial burden of providing services to the inhabitants. Currently, planning efforts have concentrated on creating "sustainable communities" which are not reinforced by the current zoning standards.

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.

Under Chapter 201G, HRS, affordable housing projects are exempted from all statutes, ordinances, charter provisions, and rules of any governmental agency relating to zoning and construction standards for subdivisions, development, and improvement of land and the construction, improvement, and sale of homes provided that the project is consistent with the purpose and intent of the chapter, and meets minimum requirements of health and safety. However, if a private developer wishes to process an affordable housing project independent of the State or County, no laws and procedures exist for an expeditious review process. This type of provision would allow the private developers who wish to provide affordable housing with tools necessary to expedite the development process and eliminate governmental restrictions placed on the units.

Building Codes -- Development code requirements can increase the cost of housing development in various ways. The 1984 housing regulation study noted that zoning, subdivision and building codes have increasingly included design standards which achieve desired community objectives, such as more attractive streetscapes and views, but are only remotely related to public health and safety concerns. Other problems

frequently cited are: (1) ambiguous code provisions; (2) redundant reviews; and (3) insufficient analysis of proposed code revisions.

Fees and Charges -- In the State, local government power is exercised by the counties (Chapters 61 and 62). The individual counties in the State derive their authority to regulate from two major sources: (1) the grant of "home rule" power under the State constitution; and (2) general state laws which grant the counties the power to regulate for specific purposes.² Each municipality has the authority to require exactions and impact fees as a condition of development. In the State, the counties have the power to regulate and require exactions and impact fees for many kinds of infrastructure. The lack of infrastructure requires the developer to pay for or install on-site infrastructure and contribute to the off-site improvements. While developers may absorb some of the added costs, the fees are passed on to the consumer -- homebuyers and renters -- in the form of higher housing costs.

Growth Limits -- The County General Plans set the broad policies for the long-range development of the counties. The policies address major areas of concern including population, economic activity, housing, physical development and urban design, government operations, and fiscal management. In terms of land use, the policies regarding "population" are the most significant. The General Plans distribute the projected population among geographic planning areas called development plan or community plan areas. If a proposed housing project uses the population guideline for the development/community plan area to be reached or exceeded, then amendments to the General Plan may be necessary. Such amendments could delay or hinder projects, thus serving as a barrier to affordable housing.

Policies that Affect the Return in Residential Investment -- Pursuant to Chapter 201G, HRS, the HCDCH 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, HCDCH (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, HCDCH (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

² Land Use Research Foundation of Hawaii, Paying for Growth in Hawaii: An Analysis of Impact Fees and Housing Exactions Programs, Dan Davidson and Ann Usagawa (ed.), 1988, pg. 116.

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. (Note: The 2001 State Legislature passed a bill which reduces the 10-year buy back to 3 years. This reduction in the buy back period is scheduled to sunset on December 31, 2004.)

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 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.

Strategy to Remove Barriers

In January 2004, the HCDCH convened a Housing Roundtable to identify feasible approaches to increase the supply of affordable housing in Hawaii. The Housing Roundtable identified barriers to the provision of affordable housing and made general recommendations to remove those barriers. This initial work will be used as a springboard for discussion by an Affordable Housing Task Force comprised of stakeholders representing federal, state and county of government; private industry; and nonprofit organizations. The purpose of the task force is to address near- and long-term solutions to the affordable housing shortage in the State. The task force will address the following issues:

1. Incentives for the development of affordable housing;
2. Acceleration of regulatory and permitting processes;
3. Infrastructure issues;
4. Implementation issues; and
5. Incentives for affordable housing financing.

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 thirty percent (30%) 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 HCDCH has 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 HCDCH 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 thirty percent (30%) of the federal credit.

The program offers tax benefits of approximately \$2.9 million 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 \$1.80 per capita of tax credits or \$2,075,000 to each state annually. For the State, this amounts to approximately \$2.26 million in federal tax credits received each year. The State credit is thirty percent (30%) of this amount, or approximately \$676,000, for a total of \$2.9 million each year. Based on past experience of the program, it is estimated that approximately 150 to 200 units can be assisted annually with the LIHTC program.

Public Housing

Needs: The HCDCH owns and manages 5,335 federal low-rent public housing units statewide with a resident population of over 12,000. The breakdown by jurisdiction is in Appendix E.

The current average age of the HCDCH's housing inventory is 34 years. Based on a 2003 Physical Needs Assessment conducted by the International Business Machine, Inc. of all federal housing projects in the state, HCDCH 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, HCDCH receives approximately \$10.5 million in annual operating subsidies and approximately \$11.5 million in Capital Fund Program (development, financing, modernization, and management improvements) monies. HCDCH'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 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. See Appendix F for a summary of the 5-Year Action Plan.

The following projects are priorities:

- Mayor Wright Homes is in urban Honolulu, Hawaii and consists of 364 one to five bedroom units. Scheduled repairs consist of bath and kitchen renovation. Termite control and hazardous materials abatement are also in the scope of work.
- Lanakila Homes II and III are in Hilo, Hawaii. Lanakila Homes II consists of 44 one to four bedroom units, and Lanakila III consists of 30 three and four bedroom units. Modernization of 20 units within 5 buildings will include abatement of hazardous materials where applicable, site grading and utilities, demolition of existing buildings and site elements, site appurtenances, parking, site improvements, landscaping, etc.
- Kalihi Valley Homes is located in Kalihi/Kapalama area in Honolulu. Its consists of 373 one to five bedroom units. Phase 3A is part of an overall Master Plan and consists of 6 structures scheduled for abatement of hazardous materials where applicable, site grading and utilities, selective demolition of existing buildings and site elements, renovation and alterations of existing buildings and site appurtenances, parking, site improvements, landscaping, etc.
- Kuhio Park Terrace is high-rise apartment complex is located in Kalihi/Kapalama area in Honolulu. Its consists of 614 one to four bedroom units. The scope of work intends to address health/safety issues including the fire alarm system, elevator repairs, trash chute, and telecommunication systems.

- Kalanihūia, an elderly housing project, is located in downtown Honolulu. It consists of 151 units, mostly of which are studio and one bedroom units. The scope of work includes complete structural concrete spall repairs, restoration of exterior building finishes, and selective site improvements.
- Puuwai Momi is located in Aiea, Hawaii. It consists of 260 one to four bedroom units. The scope of work includes the electrical distribution system's upgrade to HECO standards and the improvements to the electrical service into each of the resident units.
- Ka Hale Kahaluu is located in Kailua-Kona. It consists of 50 one to four bedrooms units. The scope of work consists of the modernization of all 50 units to include abatement of hazardous materials where applicable, site grading and utilities, selective demolition of existing buildings and site elements, renovation and alterations of existing buildings and site appurtenances, parking, site improvements, landscaping, etc.

As detailed in Tables IV-2 and IV-3, there are 13,299 families on the wait list for Federal Public Housing in the State of Hawaii as of June 30, 2003. At the same time, there were 15,221 on Section 8 waiting lists throughout the State.

HCDCH is committed to meeting all requirements of Section 504 as it relates to accessible units. This includes the requirement to make 5% of the total units or at least one unit, whichever is greater accessible and an additional 2% of the total units or at least one unit accessible for persons with hearing or vision impairments. The work will be prioritized on the overall needs of each project, and the actions will be based on the funding ability of HCDCH. To reaffirm this commitment, the HCDCH has developed a transition plan as required by Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (section 504). The purpose of the plan is to define structural barriers that may impede program access to facilities, which provide services to the public.

Strategy: HCDCH intends to increase the availability of decent, safe, and affordable housing by seeking additional rental vouchers, decreasing the number of vacant public housing units, and seeking other public funds to create additional housing. HCDCH also will continue to renovate or modernize existing public housing units and demolish or dispose of obsolete housing. HCDCH has set the goal to achieve a HUD "high performer" status in the Public Housing Assessment System and Section 8 Management Assessment Program.

To improve the living environment in the federal housing projects throughout the state, HCDCH is placing higher income residents into very low income housing projects and very low income residents into higher income project to achieve the deconcentration of poverty.

HCDCH will continue its efforts to establish a viable Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Homeownership program. HCDCH 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 HCDCH's federal public housing projects.

The following section describes the State's activities to encourage public housing residents to become more involved in management and participate in homeownership.

Resident Initiatives:

1. Resident Associations

The HCDCH has focused on the formation of duly-elected resident associations in its public housing projects. These resident associations play a key role in the management of public housing projects. For example, resident associations work with management to draft project rules, establish a pet committee and operate voluntary tenant patrols.

2. Resident Advisory Board

The HCDCH established a resident advisory board pursuant to section 511 of the federal quality housing and work responsibility act of 1998. The purpose of the Resident Advisory Board is to assist and make recommendations regarding the development of the HCDCH's five year and annual public housing agency (PHA) plans. The HCDCH meets with members of the resident advisory board to prepare the PHA plan. The Resident Advisory Board also provides a list of 5 nominees to the Governor for appointment to the HCDCH Board of Directors.

3. Homeownership

The HCDCH provides many opportunities for public housing residents to move up the economic ladder and work towards homeownership. The HCDCH's Family Self-Sufficiency Program assists Section 8 recipients and public housing residents to move towards self-sufficiency. The 5-year, voluntary program is designed to enhance a participant's employability for promotion or a better job and build a savings account that may be used towards the purchase of a home. The HCDCH also contracts with a number of public and private partners to provide self-sufficiency training and educational opportunities for public housing residents.

The HCDCH administers financing programs to assist first-time homebuyers. Included are the Hula Mae Single Family program which provides mortgage financing at below-market interest rates and the Mortgage Credit Certificate program which provides tax credits that help first-time homebuyers qualify for mortgage loans.

The HCDCH is also a member of the Hawai'i HomeOwnership Center, a nonprofit corporation whose mission is to provide education, information and support to create successful first-time homeowners in Hawaii. The HomeOwnership Center is a one-stop shop that assists first-time homebuyers in becoming successful homeowners by providing homebuyer education, financial literacy training, one-on-one counseling, referrals to professional services, linkages to affordable products, and post-purchase counseling. Referrals of public housing residents to the HomeOwnership Center could greatly enhance their ability to realize the American dream.

VII. HOMELESS

Homeless Needs

Nature and extent of homelessness

The latest point-in-time count for Hawaii shows that there are just over 6,000 homeless persons in Hawaii at any given time during the year. This figure represents the level of the problem at any moment, and eliminates duplication and churn in the homeless population. The Hawaii Homeless Point-in-Time Study 2003 also provided an annual estimate of the number of homeless at 14,596. All indications suggest that homelessness is higher in 2003 than it was in 1999, when the last study was done.

Table VII-1: Homeless Counts, State of Hawaii, 2003

County	Sheltered Homeless Persons				Unsheltered Homeless		Total Homeless Persons
	From HMIS Records		Not in HMIS Database		Counts	Survey Estimate	
	Transitional	Emergency	Transitional	Emergency			
Honolulu	824	420	-	-	572	1,481	3,297
Maui	253	93	-	54	270	483	1,153
Hawaii	139	110	-	-	272	722	1,243
Kauai	22	-	-	8	153	153	336
State	1,238	623	-	62	1,267	2,839	6,029

Source: Hawaii Homeless Point-in-Time Count Report, 2003

There are indications in Hawaii and elsewhere that homelessness is not counter cyclical with economic growth. Rather, an increase in disposable income resulting from economic growth puts pressure on the housing market. Those with fewer resources will be squeezed out of the market. Current projections for the Hawaii economy are good.

The unusual nature of Hawaii's current housing market will only make matters worse. The current market is characterized by high prices and low availability, especially in the rental sector. Very low interest rates have decreased for-sale unit stocks and have driven rents to record-high levels. Increasing sales of Hawaii homes to out-of-state buyers have further reduced stock available to local residents and shifted production toward the lucrative second-home segment. Over the next 12 to 24 months, sales to non-residents will cause an increase in pent-up demand similar to that which developed during the Japanese bubble economy.

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.

Demographic Characteristics of Homeless Persons

Statewide, well over half of the homeless persons were males (60.8%). Kauai County had the highest share of homeless females at 43 percent. Homeless people are primarily long-term residents of the State. More than half of them (53%) were lifetime residents or people who had been here for 20 years or more. That is slightly higher than the comparable percentage for the general population. Newcomers (those here less than a year) made up 8.4 percent of the group.

Unsheltered homeless people were younger than the population at large; only about three percent was over 65. They were considerably less educated than the rest of the population. More than two-thirds had no education beyond high school. 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.

Homelessness by Racial and Ethnic Groups

The table below presents the ethnic distribution of Homeless persons encountered in the 2003 study. Two groups made up the majority of the homeless -- Caucasian and Hawaiian or Part-Hawaiian persons.

Table VII-2. Ethnicity Among Homeless, State of Hawaii by County

Ethnic Background	County				
	Honolulu	Maui	Hawaii	Kauai	Total
African American	3.3	4.2	2.1	5.4	3.6
Caucasian	27.9	40.9	30.7	43.2	34.0
Chinese	3.0	1.2	0.7	2.7	2.0
Filipino	5.4	5.8	1.4	8.1	5.1
Hawaiian or Part-Hawaiian	42.0	29.7	56.4	21.6	38.7
Hispanic, Latino	1.5	3.1	0.0	4.1	2.0
Japanese	1.5	0.4	0.7	2.7	1.1
Korean	0.9	0.4	0.0	1.4	0.6
Mixed, not Hawaiian	1.2	2.7	0.7	4.1	1.9
Other	10.5	5.4	6.4	1.4	7.3
Don't know, refused	2.7	6.2	0.7	5.4	3.7

Data represent survey respondents. Some are individuals and some are members of families or groups of homeless persons.

The numbers above also very closely match those generated by the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) for Outreach services provided for the fiscal

year beginning July 1, 2003 through June 30, 2004. HMIS numbers show Hawaiian or Part-Hawaiian at 38.7%, while Caucasian is at 32.2%.

Hidden Homeless and At-Risk Homeless

Table VII-3. presents a comparable set of estimates for Hidden Homeless and At-Risk persons and households in Hawaii from 1992 to 2003. 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 Hawaii Housing Policy Study (HHPS) Demand Survey, 2003. 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 HHPS Demand Survey. 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 VII-3.: Hidden Homelessness and At-Risk of Homelessness, 1992 to 2003

	1992	1997	2003
Households	375,018	396,008	410,795
Hidden Homeless	17,618	26,929	41,007
At-risk	111,747	71,483	50,122
Adequately Housed	245,653	297,596	319,665
Persons	1,158,613	1,211,640	1,228,025
Hidden Homeless	90,506	144,022	228,449
At-risk	322,755	220,734	155,058
Adequately Housed	745,352	846,886	844,518
Persons per Household	3.09	3.06	2.99
Hidden Homeless	5.14	5.35	5.57
At-risk	2.89	3.10	3.09
Adequately Housed	3.03	2.87	2.64

Source: Hawaii Housing Policy Study, 2003.

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 HHPS, are 76,635 hidden homeless, and 206,924 at-risk of homelessness for the State of Hawaii.

Interestingly, the number of hidden homeless has more than doubled in the last decade, while the number of at-risk homeless has declined by more than half. The increase in hidden homeless can be explained by a very tight housing market. Housing is less affordable, and it drives those that can least afford it out of the market.

The decrease in the number of persons at risk of homelessness reflects the increasing economic welfare of Hawaii's households over the last several years. As the economy improves, households are more comfortable, disposable income and saving increase, and confidence in continued employment grows.

Existing Services and 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 HCDCH 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 HCDCH include the State Homeless Outreach Program, the State Homeless Shelter Stipend Program, and the State Homeless Emergency Loans and Grants Program. HCDCH contracts with 26 private providers to aid, shelter, and further the ability of the homeless to find housing, with nearly five million dollars in state financial resources annually. An inventory of existing facilities is found in Appendix E.

Homeless Strategy

Homeless Prevention Strategy. The State Homeless Grant Program is a major tool of 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 Homeless Policy Academy and its community partners have 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 provide 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 will also help holders of Welfare to Work Section-8 vouchers to find appropriate rental units.
- **Discharge Planning** – Several inroads to effective discharge planning include improved outreach to veterans, speedier access to benefits for veterans exiting prison and the new inclusion of housing in early discharge planning for prisoners. Additionally, discussions have begun to accelerate disability determination for exiting prisoners who may be eligible for Social Security Income.
- **Permanent Supportive Housing** – The State has placed permanent supportive housing to address the growing number of Hawaii's chronically homeless as a high priority. A strategy to prevent homelessness is the development of affordable rental units which will be matched with intensive case management.

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 or doctor 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.

Shelter Provision Strategy. The State Homeless Shelter Stipend Program funds emergency and transitional shelters with the intent to achieve geographic accessibility throughout the state. Homeless emergency shelter is available in all counties except Kauai County. Transitional housing is available in all counties, but almost every shelter is full and maintains a waiting list 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 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.

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 successfully transition more than 2000 individuals annually into permanent housing. The program requires that each shelter address the homeless individual's 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.

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 remarkable permanent

supportive housing program for their clients, augmented further by HUD's Mainstream Section-8 vouchers.

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. Additionally, the State will apply for any federal "collaboration" grant opportunities through the partnerships that exist within the Homeless Policy Academy.

Homeless Priorities

Table C, below, identifies the State's priorities for all categories of homelessness.

TABLE C	PRIORITY HOMELESS NEEDS TABLE C	Estimated Need	Current Inventory	Unmet Need/Gap	Relative Priority
Individuals					
Beds / Units	Emergency Shelter	967	238	729	H
	Transitional Housing	913	234	679	H
	Permanent Housing	3141	1323	1818	H
	Total	5021	1795	3226	
Estimated Supportive Services Slots	Job Training	1123	644	479	M
	Case Management	3077	1668	1409	M
	Substance Abuse Treatment	3698	281	3417	H
	Mental Health Care	3800	1720	2080	H
	Housing Placement	605	200	405	M
	Life Skills Training	1915	471	1444	H
	Other: Dental Care	300	100	200	M
Estimated Sub-populations	Chronic Substance Abusers	3452	306	3146	H
	Seriously Mentally Ill	2305	1000	1305	M
	Dually - Diagnosed	1567	254	1313	H
	Veterans	366	163	203	M
	Persons with HIV/AIDS	242	80	162	M
	Victims of Domestic Violence	417	183	234	H
	Youth	675	281	394	M
	Other:				
Persons in Families with Children					
Beds / Units	Emergency Shelter	1826	330	1496	H
	Transitional Housing	2084	497	1587	M
	Permanent Housing	7405	4246	3159	H
	Total	11315	5073	6242	
Estimated Supportive Services Slots	Job Training	1066	269	797	M
	Case Management	2100	861	1239	M
	Substance Abuse Treatment	6862	388	6474	H
	Mental Health Care	2600	440	2160	H
	Housing Placement	400	152	248	M
	Life Skills Training	1266	489	777	H
	Other: Childcare	2065	1251	814	M
Estimated Sub-populations	Chronic Substance Abusers	1609	210	1399	H
	Seriously Mentally Ill	1450	402	1048	M
	Dually - Diagnosed	1100	225	875	H
	Veterans	142	88	54	M
	Persons with HIV/AIDS	92	66	26	M
	Victims of Domestic Violence	780	398	382	H
	Youth	600	256	344	H
	Other: Immigrant	200	80	120	M

Rev. October 2005

HUD Table 1

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. 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.

Homeless people live on the edge of a dangerous existence – physically, emotionally and psychologically. This reality is an obstacle in the priority ranking of services; ranking any of the service needs or subpopulations as a “low” priority is difficult.

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 the ocean. Homeless services must be replicated in each county in order to make those services accessible to homeless clients.

Homeless Goals

During the 2005-2009 planning period, ESG and HOPWA funds will be utilized to achieve the following goals:

1. 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 5,400 safe nights of sleep, and assist 1,600 persons to transition to permanent housing. ESG funds will also provide operating funds to outreach providers who take services to the unsheltered homeless. 2,100 persons will receive counseling and assistance, and 500 will be assisted into permanent housing.
2. Promote decent affordable housing. ESG funds will provide housing placement services so that 2,500 persons will achieve housing stability in permanent housing.
3. Promote decent affordable housing. HOPWA funds will pay a portion of the market rental units’ costs for 140 unit years for homeless and homeless-at-risk persons with HIV/AIDS.
4. Strengthen communities. HOPWA funds will support the provision of housing information and rent/deposit assistance services to persons with HIV/AIDS so that 500 out of the 1,250 who receive services will attain permanent housing.

CHART 3 – HOMELESS GOALS

GOALS	PROBLEM/ NEED	INPUTS	#	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT YEAR	OUTPUT	OUTCOMES
Strengthen Communities	Unsheltered homeless need a safe place to sleep	ESG	HP-1	Provide operations and essential service funding to two providers of emergency shelter for the unsheltered. (Maui and Hawaii)	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 TOTAL	800 400 400 400 400 2400	Short term: 2400 homeless persons will have safe nights of sleep. Long term: 600 persons will transition into permanent housing.
Strengthen Communities	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, Maui)	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 TOTAL	600 600 600 600 600 3000	Short term: 3000 women and children will be protected from harm when provided a safe refuge and place to sleep. Long term: 1000 will move to permanent housing secure from harm.
Strengthen Communities	Unsheltered homeless need access to basic services	ESG	HP-3	Provide operating funds to outreach providers who take services to the unsheltered homeless (Hawaii)	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 TOTAL	420 420 420 420 420 2100	2100 unsheltered homeless persons will receive counseling and services, and 500 will be assisted into permanent housing.

GOALS	PROBLEM/ NEED	INPUTS	#	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT YEAR	OUTPUT	OUTCOMES
Promote Decent Affordable Housing	The homeless are not able to find affordable rentals	ESG	HP-5	Agencies funded by ESG will include transitioning homeless persons into permanent housing as an integral activity (Hawaii, Maui, Kauai)	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 TOTAL	500 500 500 500 500 2500	2500 persons will achieve housing stability with placement in permanent housing.
Promote Decent Affordable Housing	Persons with HIV/AIDS lack sufficient resources for market rentals	HOPWA	HP-6	Provide funds to pay a portion of the market rental unit costs for homeless and homeless-at-risk persons with HIV/AIDS (Hawaii, Maui, Kauai)	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 TOTAL	28 28 28 28 28 140	140 unit years of affordable housing are provided to persons with HIV/AIDS
Strengthen Communities	Persons with HIV/AIDS need services to achieve housing stability	HOPWA	HP-7	Provide housing information and rent/deposit assistance services to persons with HIV/AIDS (Hawaii, Maui, Kauai)	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 TOTAL	250 250 250 250 250 1250	500 persons with HIV/AIDS out of the 1250 who receive services will attain permanent housing

Appendix A

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 October, 2005

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

Approved by:

Stephanie Aveiro 10/11/05
Stephanie Aveiro Date
Executive Director
Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawaii

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 and Community Development Corporation of Hawaii (HCDCH) 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; and amended again in October, 2005. 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 HCDCH's website at www.hcdch.hawaii.gov, 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 HCDCH's website at www.hcdch.hawaii.gov; 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 HCDCH's website at www.hcdch.hawaii.gov, 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 HCDCH.

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 HCDCH's website at www.hcdch.hawaii.gov, 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 HCDCH's website at www.hcdch.hawaii.gov, 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 HCDCH.

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 HCDCH's website at www.hcdch.hawaii.gov, 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 HCDCH 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 HCDCH's website at www.hcdch.hawaii.gov 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 Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawaii (HCDCH), Department of Human Services, 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 HCDCH, 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 HCDCH, 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 HCDCH 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

HCDC does not discriminate against any person because of race, color, religion, sex, disability, familial status, ancestry, age, marital status, or HIV infection.

Stephanie Aveiro
Executive Director
Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawaii
Department of Human Services
State of Hawaii



(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 Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawaii (HCDCH), Department of Human Services, 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 HCDCH's website at www.hcdch.hawaii.gov. 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

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

Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawaii
1002 North School Street, Honolulu, Oahu

Interested persons are invited to state their views on the proposed CP in writing prior to (date) to HCDCH 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 HCDCH 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.

HCDCH does not discriminate against any person because of race, color, religion, sex, disability, familial status, ancestry, age, marital status, or HIV infection.

Stephanie Aveiro
Executive Director
Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawaii
Department of Human Services
State of Hawaii



(Newspaper Name: Date of Publication)

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

Pursuant to 24 CFR Part 91, notice is hereby given that the Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawaii (HCDCH), Department of Human Services, 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 HCDCH, 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 HCDCH, 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 HCDCH 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

HCDCH does not discriminate against any person because of race, color, religion, sex, disability, familial status, ancestry, age, marital status, or HIV infection.

Stephanie Aveiro
Executive Director
Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawaii
Department of Human Services
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 Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawaii (HCDCH), Department of Human Services, 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 HCDCH's website at www.hcdch.hawaii.gov. 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

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

Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawaii
1002 North School Street, Honolulu, Oahu

Interested persons are invited to state their views on the proposed AAP in writing prior to *(date)* to HCDCH 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 HCDCH 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.

HCDCH does not discriminate against any person because of race, color, religion, sex, disability, familial status, ancestry, age, marital status, or HIV infection.

Stephanie Aveiro
Executive Director
Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawaii
Department of Human Services
State of Hawaii



(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 Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawaii (HCDCH), Department of Human Services, 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 HCDCH's website at www.hcdch.hawaii.gov. 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:

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4444 Rice Street, Suite 330, Lihue, Kauai

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

Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawaii
1002 North School Street, Honolulu, Oahu

Interested persons are invited to state their views on the draft CAPER in writing prior to (date) to HCDCH 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 HCDCH 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.

HCDCH does not discriminate against any person because of race, color, religion, sex, disability, familial status, ancestry, age, marital status, or HIV infection.

Stephanie Aveiro
Executive Director
Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawaii
Department of Human Services
State of Hawaii



(Newspaper Name: Date of Publication)

Appendix B

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 Limitations: 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: 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	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)	
1. Household Income <=50% MFI	13,513	24,455	8,650	18,900	65,518	13,308	7,539	2,909	4,905	28,661	94,179
2. Household Income <=30% MFI	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
6. Household Income >30% to <=50% MFI	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
10. Household Income >50 to <=80% MFI	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
14. Household Income >80% MFI	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
18. Total Households	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: Hawaii County, 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	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)	
1. Household Income <=50% MFI	1,419	2,785	1,129	2,675	8,008	2,574	1,715	511	1,443	6,243	14,251
2. Household Income <=30% MFI	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
6. Household Income >30% to <=50% MFI	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
10. Household Income >50 to <=80% MFI	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
14. Household Income >80% MFI	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
18. Total Households	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: Honolulu County, 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	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)
1. Household Income <=50% MFI	9,887	17,930	6,260	13,140	47,217	7,611	3,993	1,720	2,478	15,802	63,019
2. Household Income <=30% MFI	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
6. Household Income >30% to <=50% MFI	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
10. Household Income >50 to <=80% MFI	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
14. Household Income >80% MFI	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
18. Total Households	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: Kauai County, 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	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)	
1. Household Income <=50% MFI	735	1,163	408	986	3,292	1,110	614	259	314	2,297	5,589
2. Household Income <=30% MFI	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
6. Household Income >30% to <=50% MFI	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
10. Household Income >50 to <=80% MFI	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
14. Household Income >80% MFI	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
18. Total Households	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: Maui County, 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	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)	
1. Household Income <=50% MFI	1,404	2,580	840	2,090	6,914	2,030	1,209	413	681	4,333	11,247
2. Household Income <=30% MFI	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
6. Household Income >30% to <=50% MFI	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
10. Household Income >50 to <=80% MFI	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
14. Household Income >80% MFI	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
18. Total Households	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 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: 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: 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	2,920	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: Hawaii 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	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: 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 C

Priority Housing Needs

Priority Special Housing Needs

COUNTY OF HAWAII: PRIORITY HOUSING NEEDS CHART 2 (Households)*				Unmet Need 2005-2009	Goals
Renter	Small Related (2-4 persons)	0-30%	High	215	See Chart 1
		31-50%	High	139	
		51-80%	High	92	
	Large Related (5 or more persons)	0-30%	High	57	
		31-50%	High	16	
		51-80%	High	81	
	Elderly (1 to 2 persons)	0-30%	High	0	
		31-50%	High	36	
		51-80%	High	21	
	All Other	0-30%	High	38	
		31-50%	High	86	
		51-80%	High	64	
Owner		0-30%	High	103	
		31-50%	High	115	
		51-80%	High	122	
Special Needs		0-80%	High	157	
Total Goals				1342	
Total Renter Goals				845	
Total Owner Goals				340	

*Unmet need data is based on a demand model drawn from 2003 Hawaii Housing Policy Study.

COUNTY OF KAUAI: PRIORITY HOUSING NEEDS (households)*		Priority Need Level High, Medium, Low		Estimated Unmet Need	goals
Renter	Small Related Families	0-30%	High	68	20
		31-50%	High	46	25
		51-80%	High	60	25
	Large Related Families	0-30%	High	31	15
		31-50%	High	16	10
		51-80%	High	13	10
	Elderly	0-30%	High	18	0
		31-50%	High	8	0
		51-80%	High	7	0
	All Other**	0-30%	High	8	5
		31-50%	High	58	20
		51-80%	High	16	10
Owner	0-30%	High	37	0	
	31-50%	High	34	14	
	51-80%	High	53	53	
Special Needs Groups		0-80%	High	58	8
Total				531	215

* Unmet need data is based on a demand model drawn from 2003 Hawaii Housing Policy Study.

**Includes single-person households and households made up of unrelated individuals.

COUNTY OF MAUI: PRIORITY HOUSING NEEDS TABLE A (households)*			Priority Need Level High, Medium, Low	Unmet Need	Goals
Renter	Small Related	0-30%	High	1150	See Chart 1.
		31-50%	High	1040	
		51-80%	High	955	
	Large Related	0-30%	High	395	
		31-50%	High	370	
		51-80%	High	430	
	Elderly	0-30%	High	501	
		31-50%	High	208	
		51-80%	High	179	
	All Other	0-30%	High	810	
		31-50%	High	820	
		51-80%	High	805	
Owner	0-30%	High	1483		
	31-50%	High	1239		
	51-80%	High	2792		
Special Needs	0-80%	High	888		
Total Goals					

*Unmet need data is drawn from CHAS Data Table.

County of Hawaii: Priority Special Needs Housing	Priority Need Level High, Medium, Low, No Such Need	Unmet Need (in units)	Dollars to Address Unmet Need (in millions)	Goals
Elderly	High	129	19,350	See Chart 1
Frail Elderly	High	747	112,050	
Severe Mental Illness	High	550	82,500	
Developmentally Disabled	High	15	2,250	
Physically Disabled	High	Unknown	Unknown	
Persons w/ Alcohol/Other Drug Addictions	High	25	3,750	
Persons w/HIV/AIDS	High	116	17,400	
Other	N/A	N/A	N/A	
TOTAL	N/A	1,582	237,300	

HUD CHART 2B

The data for the Unmet Need column was obtained from the following:

Elderly and Frail Elderly: Hawai`i Housing Policy Study (conducted by SMS Research & Marketing, Inc. in 2003)

Severe Mental Illness: State Dept of Health, Adult Mental Health Division

Developmentally Disabled: Hilo ARC, Kona ARC, State Dept of Health, and the Development Disabilities Council.

Persons w/ Alcohol/other drug addition: Big Island Substance Abuse Counsel

Persons W/HIV/AIDS: Big Island Aids Project and the State Dept of Health (30% of the 386 reported AIDS cases in Hawai`i County)

The Dollars to Address Unmet need was calculated by multiplying number of units by \$150,000.

COUNTY OF KAUAI: SPECIAL NEEDS SUBPOPULATIONS	Priority Need Level High, Medium, Low, No Such Need	Unmet Need	Dollars to Address Unmet Need	Goals
Elderly	High	2,131		
Frail Elderly	High	291		
Severe Mental Illness	Unknown			
Developmentally Disabled	Unknown			
Physically Disabled	Unknown			
Persons w/ Alcohol/Other Drug Addictions	Unknown			
Persons w/HIV/AIDS	High	38		
Other				
TOTAL				

The data for the Unmet Need column was obtained from the following:

Elderly and Frail Elderly: Hawai`i Housing Policy Study (conducted by SMS Research & Marketing, Inc. in 2003)

Persons W/HIV/AIDS: State Dept of Health (10% of the 386 reported HIV/AIDS cases statewide are in Kauai County)

COUNTY OF MAUI Priority Special Needs Housing	Priority Need Level	Unmet Need	Dollars to Address Unmet Need	Goals
Elderly	High	702	136,000,000	
Frail Elderly	High	186	40,000,000	
Severe Mental Illness	Unknown	Unknown		
Developmentally Disabled	High	20	3,500,000	
Physically Disabled	Unknown	Unknown		
Persons w/ Alcohol/Other Drug Addictions	High	120	4,000,000	
Persons w/HIV/AIDS	High	48	57,600	
Other – Youth	Unknown	Unknown		
Other – Ex Felons	High	194	6,400,000	
TOTAL		1270		

HUD Table 1B

The data for the Unmet Need column was obtained from the following:

Elderly and Frail Elderly: CHAS Data Book

Developmentally Disabled: State Department of Health

Persons w/Alcohol/Other Drug Addictions: Aloha House, Inc.

Persons w/HIV/AIDS: Maui Aids Foundation

Ex-Felon: Maui Economic Opportunity, Inc.

Appendix D

Public Notices and Comments

2006-2010 Consolidated Plan Public Workshop

Wednesday, April 21, 2004, 10:00 a.m.

Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawaii Board Room, Honolulu, Hawaii

Attendance: Lynn Maunakea (Institute for Human Services); Gail Kaito, Paul Kobata (City Dept. of Community Services); Bill Hanrahan (Mental Health Kokua); Jerry Ford (Gregory House Programs); Joe Shacter (DD Council); Camille Chun Hoon (DOH, Exec. Office on Aging); Paul Strauss (Waikiki Health Center); Debbie Jackson (DCAB); Stephen Kawahara (Steadfast Housing); Jean Tanji, Holly Kawano, Eric Stoetzer (City Dept. of Budget and Fiscal Services); Laura Thielen (KPHC – Health Care for the Homeless); Keith Nishioka (Army's RCI); Bob Stanfield (City Dept. of Planning and Permitting); Dan Dinell (HCDA); Helga Wilhelm (Angel Network); Rene Berthiaume (Network Enterprises/Trans Pac Housing Corp.); Betty Lou Larson (Catholic Charities Hawaii); Jeanne Hamilton, Janice Takahashi (HCDCH)

The meeting was called to order at 10:05 a.m.

Following introductions, workshop participants were briefed on the purpose, components, and timetable for the development of the 2006-2010 Consolidated Plan. An overview of the CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA programs was also provided.

Public comments:

1. Housing market

- Military housing will affect the housing market on Oahu. The army currently houses 65% of personnel on base, but would like to increase this number as well as renovate existing housing units. The cost of developing and rehabilitating military homes will increase non-military housing construction costs on the whole island, as the scope of the military projects are very large.
- In order to facilitate permanent affordable housing, the concept of a community land trust should be established. A large parcel would be acquired and held in trust, and this parcel would be developed in phases to different components. By keeping the land in trust, speculation would be eliminated and housing could be kept affordable. Fort Shafter may be a candidate, since it may be considered for base closure.

2. Housing needs

- There is a need for housing counseling services for homeless and persons of lower-income to get and keep housing.
- There is a need for housing for veterans. Currently, veterans make up approximately 30% of the homeless population.

3. Special needs housing

- Developmentally disabled and individuals with mental health needs will require housing assistance pursuant to the Supreme Court's decision in the Olmstead case, which requires that where possible, such individuals be placed in the community. This would require an increase in ADA compliant housing units. A study will be

presented to Governor Lingle in September, and then the State will have to describe how the objectives will be met. A current study is trying to gather data about the number of persons that are disabled and how many of these could live in the community with the appropriate supports.

- Case management is needed not only for the homeless, but also for elderly and disabled persons. Case management and supportive services should be included in planning these types of facilities prior to development, such that this service is in place as the facility opens.
- Additional housing is needed for the elderly. By 2011, one in four persons will be over 60 years of age. Many will stay at home; others will need facilities more suited to their needs. Support of the Olmstead case would be beneficial to these needs. There should also be some type of government incentives, such as tax credits, to keep elderly persons at home.
- Persons with HIV/AIDS have similar needs to the elderly, where the "Aging in Place" model fits well. This population needs more permanent supportive housing.
- Persons with disabilities need the same options as the rest of the community. Housing should be in proximity to facilities.

4. Priorities

- There was a question about the recently changed priorities for CDBG funding by City Council. It was explained that Council Resolution 03-343 passed in December 2003 rearranged the priorities, making Services Facilities and Operations first priority. One participant said that advocates have been on record for a long time saying that permanent housing should be the top priority. There was a discussion about public services, and how, per federal regulations, the City is limited to spending up to 15% of its CDBG allocation for this activity.
- The Housing Policy Academy supplemented written testimony by reiterating their request that a high priority be given to the provision of permanent supportive housing units for the homeless and funding of affordable rental units. The recent Housing Policy study states that there is a deficit of over 20,000 resident housing units in the City and County of Honolulu.
- The Action Plan to End Homelessness, produced December 2003 by Hawaii Continuums of Care, should be incorporated into the Consolidated Plan. The priorities of this plan are consistent with comments given at past consultation meetings.
- There is still a great need for the basic human needs: food, shelter and clothing. In addition, job-training services are needed.

Jean Tanji added that written comments could be submitted until May 31, 2004.

The meeting adjourned at 11:22 a.m.

April 16, 2004

Ms. Stephanie Aveiro, Executive Director
Housing & Community Development
Corporation of Hawaii
677 Queen Street, Suite 300
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Ms. Agnes Hayashi, CDBG Coordinator
Office of the Mayor
County of Maui
200 S. High Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Mr. Ivan Lui-Kwan, Director
Department of Budget & Fiscal Services
City & County of Honolulu
Honolulu Hale
530 South King Street
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Ms. Alice Lee, Director
Department of Housing & Human Concerns
County of Maui
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Mr. Edwin Taira, Housing Administrator
County of Hawaii
Office of Housing and Community Development
50 Wailuku Drive
Hilo, Hawaii 96820-8379

Mr. Ken Rainforth, Executive on Housing
County of Kauai
4193 Hardy Street
Lihue, Hawaii 96766

Ladies and Gentlemen:

SUBJECT: Consolidated Plan
Public Meeting Testimony

This testimony is presented on behalf of the Hawaii Homeless Policy Academy, comprised of government officials and nonprofit agency representatives, whose goal is to end chronic homelessness by improving the access of persons who are chronically homeless to mainstream programs. Our testimony presented at the HCDCH/City public meeting in November 2003 is attached for your information. We understand that new Consolidated Plans are being prepared under revised requirements of the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). We reaffirm our earlier request in November 2003 that your new plans:

1. Establish as a high priority the provision of permanent supportive housing units for the homeless, and
2. Establish as a high priority the funding of affordable rental units.

Since the November 2003, meeting, we have received the Hawaii Housing Policy Study 2003 prepared by SMS Research and Marketing Services, Inc. for HCDCH and the county housing agencies. The report estimates a statewide deficit in 2003 of 30,849 resident housing units and a deficit of 21,887 resident housing units in the City and County of Honolulu. As might be expected, the rental unit deficit is much larger for households below 50 percent of median income because of the very slow growth of units in this market. While an earlier report

Ms. Stephanie Aveiro, Mr. Alan Lui-Kwan, Mr. Edwin Taira, Ms. Ayes Hayashi, Ms. Alice Lee, Mr. Ken Rainforth
April 16, 2004
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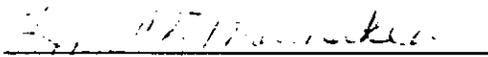
showed there were 46,116 apartment units in 1991, this number was 47,811 in 2002, showing no or slow growth. Inventory grew significantly over the same period for single family and condominium units.

While Honolulu's Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program has a lease up rate of 98% as of March 31, 2004, the lease up rate is not reflective of the difficulty in finding a unit, which meets program requirements, including rent. There is turnover each month and Honolulu's program generally issues at least two vouchers for each unit leased. The Oahu average advertised rent for a one-bedroom apartment in 2002 was \$930; for a two-bedroom apartment, the average was \$1,363. We are happy to note that Honolulu's Section 8 program has proposed administrative rules to assist in implementing two items in the Policy Academy's strategic plan: (1) authorization to issue "project-based" vouchers to developers of existing, new or renovated rental units; and (2) a preference for clients with rent subsidies from HUD homeless programs who have been stable in a (Section 8 eligible) housing unit for a year and who will continue to receive supportive services while in the unit. We believe that project-based vouchers will provide an incentive for new rental development and that the preference will benefit both the PHA and homeless persons.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide these comments.

Sincerely,

On behalf of the Hawaii Homeless Policy Academy team:


Lynn Maunakea, Executive Director
IHS, the Institute for Human Services


Laura Thielen, Project Coordinator
Kalihi Palama Health Center
Healthcare for the Homeless Project


Gail Kaito, Assistant Administrator
Community Based Development Division
Department of Community Services
City & County of Honolulu

Attachment

November 10, 2003

Mr. Robert Hall, Acting Executive Director
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State of Hawaii
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✓ Mr. Ken Rainforth, Executive on Housing
County of Kauai
4193 Hardy Street
Lihue, Hawaii 96766

Ladies and Gentlemen:

**SUBJECT: Consolidated Plan/Action Plan
Public Meeting Testimony**

This testimony is presented on behalf of the Hawaii Homeless Policy Academy, comprised of government officials, and nonprofit agency representatives, whose goal is to end chronic homelessness. The list of Policy Academy members is attached for your information. A

Mr. Robert Hall, Mr. Ivan Lui-Kwan, Mr. Edwin Taira, Ms. Agnes Hayashi, Ms. Alice Lee, Mr. Ken Rainforth

November 10, 2003

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draft of this testimony was circulated among the members and others were willing to sign this letter.

The Policy Academy team is aware of conclusive national evidence documenting that ten percent of the homeless consumes 50 percent of the precious resources available to homeless programs. There exists a chronically homeless population in all four counties of the state. This chronically homeless population is comprised of persons who have fallen through the cracks in our social welfare system and who are the most difficult and expensive to serve. These individuals exhibit serious mental illness and/or substance abuse disorders and may also have disabling health conditions. While many persons or families who become homeless can exit homelessness quickly if they find a job or receive temporary support, the chronically homeless are repeat visitors/users of shelters, hospital emergency rooms, and the criminal justice system. If this chronic homeless group can be housed in permanent housing with supportive services, there will be concrete results in reducing repeat visits to homeless shelters statewide; costs to the state's homeless programs; visits to hospital emergency rooms, which affects the health care costs of all Hawaii's citizens; and intervention by the criminal justice system whose costs are also borne by Hawaii taxpayers. Most importantly, permanent housing will significantly improve the quality of life for these vulnerable citizens.

The Hawaii Homeless Policy Academy has developed a strategic plan to accomplish the ambitious goal of ending chronic homelessness. One of the actions in the strategic plan is to make the chronic homeless a priority in the Consolidated Plans of each county and the State. **Specifically, we urge you to fund the provision of permanent supportive housing units in partnership with your local homeless Continuum of Care group. We respectfully request that you establish this as a high priority in your Consolidated Plan, if it is not one already.**

In addition to the need for permanent supportive housing for the chronically homeless, the Hawaii Homeless Policy Academy has become aware of the more general need for affordable housing. With the demise of federal housing programs, the affordable housing inventory both nationally and in Hawaii have suffered severe losses, with little new construction or substantial rehabilitation to offset the losses. As you are well aware, in Hawaii's current real estate market, many former rental units have been sold or are used as transient vacation rentals, further exacerbating the supply problem. While the state and county housing agencies have ceased direct development of housing for several years, the need to provide affordable rental units, especially for those with low incomes, has never been more critical. **We urge you to establish a priority (or increase in relative importance to other priorities) to fund affordable rental development with available Community Development Block Grant and HOME funds.** Projects which are funded should allocate a certain percentage of units to the very low income population, rather than only serving those at 80% of median income. If land owned by your jurisdiction is available for such development, we urge you to make that available as well.

The bipartisan Millennial Housing Commission's 2002 report to Congress found that the most serious housing problem in America is the mismatch between the number of extremely low-income renter households and the number of units available to them with acceptable quality and affordable rents. Indeed, the Commission recommended a 100% capital subsidy for

Mr. Robert Hall, Mr. Ivan Lui-Kwan, Mr. Edwin Taira, Ms. Agnes Oyashi, Ms. Alice Lee, Mr. Ken Rainforth

November 10, 2003

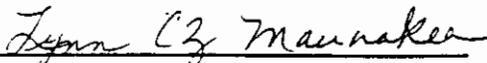
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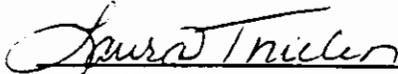
construction, rehabilitation, or acquisition of units earmarked for extremely low-income households.¹ Another recent report found that in order to afford rent for a typical 2-bedroom apartment in 60 major metropolitan areas, a worker must earn \$13.87 per hour, which far exceeds the median hourly wage for many occupations.² Yet another report, Priced Out in 2002, found that, on a national average, disabled individuals, whose primary source of income is supplemental security income (SSI), would have to pay 105.5 percent of their SSI payment to rent a one-bedroom unit priced at the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD's) fair market rent.³ Hawaii is cited among the highest-cost areas in the nation. Recipients need to pay 133.8% of his/her SSI payment to afford a one-bedroom unit at HUD's fair market rent, if such a unit could be found. In Maui and Kauai counties, the amounts are 169.8 and 161.7%, respectively.⁴

We have presented the Hawaii Homeless Policy Academy strategic plan to the county housing administrators of Kauai, Maui and Hawaii, as well as to the Housing & Community Development Corporation of Hawaii. Through the housing administrators, we have also presented the plan to the Mayors of those counties. The Homeless Policy Academy's strategic plan contains many action items and members are pursuing those actions not only with the Section 8 administrators and housing agencies, but also with the mainstream agencies such as the state's Departments of Human Services and Health. Housing, however, will remain the key to ending homelessness. We respectfully ask for your consideration of our requests and would be happy to meet with you to discuss this further. Thank you for the opportunity to present this testimony.

Sincerely,

On behalf of the Policy Academy team:


Lynn Maunakea, Executive Director
IHS, the Institute for Human Services


Laura Thielen, Project Coordinator
Kalihi Palama Health Care for the Homeless


Gail Kaito, Assistant Administrator
Department of Community Services
City & County of Honolulu

Attachments

¹ Millennial Housing Commission, Meeting Our Nation's Housing Challenges, May 30, 2002

² Center for Housing Policy, Paycheck to Paycheck: Wages and the Cost of Housing in America, 2003

³ Technical Assistance Collaborative, Inc., Priced Out in 2002, Boston, May 2003, page 8.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 10.

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<p>Strategy 1.3 Identify risk factors associated with chronic homelessness and use the findings to develop prevention and intervention protocols.</p>	<p>Action 1.2.2 Expand the HMIS program to encompass federal, city and county programs.</p> <p>Action 1.2.3 Solicit private homeless provider agencies that do not receive public funds to participate in the HMIS system</p> <p>Action 1.2.4 Use HMIS to generate and publish placement outcomes and homeless success data.</p> <p>Action 1.3.1 State agencies determine what segment of their clients are at high risk of homelessness.</p> <p>Action 1.3.2 Academy aids state agencies in identifying opportunities for collaboration and integration of prevention and intervention protocols.</p>	<p>HCDCH</p> <p>HCDCH</p> <p>HCDCH</p> <p>State Policy Academy</p> <p>State Policy Academy</p>	<p>Hybrid International</p> <p>Counties and other provider agencies</p> <p>Hybrid International</p> <p>Office of the Governor</p> <p>HCDCH</p>	<p>An integrated database will facilitate a more effective response to homeless needs; and provide data on homeless trends, demographics, service utilization and program effectiveness.</p> <p>An integrated database will facilitate a more effective response to homeless needs; and provide data on homeless trends, demographics, service utilization and program effectiveness.</p> <p>Higher community profile of homeless services and the effectiveness of the services.</p> <p>Less persons become homeless</p> <p>Less persons become homeless</p>	<p>All service providers will master inputting intake and progress data into the web-based system. They will also be capable of creating reports from their data.</p> <p>All homeless providers will master inputting intake and progress data into the web-based system. They will also be capable of creating reports from their data.</p> <p>Strong media attention initially. Improved community understanding and support.</p> <p>Agencies respond to findings with preemptive measures.</p> <p>Academy prepares a curriculum for workshops. Workshops held.</p>	<p>12/31/03</p> <p>03/31/04</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>7/1/04</p> <p>7/01/04</p>
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	<p>Action 1.3.3 Each affected state agency needs to modify the reporting requirements of substance abuse providers to include the number of participants who are homeless as part of client demographics. (Include drug count)</p> <p>Action 1.3.4 Review/adopt model programs or best practices in addressing the needs of the chronically homeless.</p>	ADAD	Elaine Wilson	<p>Expect to find a large component of substance abusers are chronically homeless.</p> <p>Improved services with evidence-based practices and proven success models.</p>	<p>Amend contract requirements to include homeless demographic. Include in reporting requirements from provider agencies.</p> <p>Research practices. Review and adapt for Hawaii. Implement and track.</p>	7/01/04
<p>Strategy 1.4 improve access by removing barriers to mainstream services</p>	<p>Action 1.4.1 Identify and document the barriers to accessing services</p> <p>Action 1.4.2 Address confidentiality concerns</p> <p>Action 1.4.3 Develop and execute MOA for interdepartmental partnerships (get samples from various agencies)</p> <p>Action 1.4.4 Identify processes and mechanisms to share information with staff, providers and clients on service to the homeless – no wrong door with coordinated services.</p>	<p>Policy Academy</p> <p>Policy Academy</p> <p>State and Counties</p> <p>Policy Academy</p>	<p>Policy Academy and State Agencies</p> <p>State and County agencies</p> <p>State and Counties</p> <p>HCDCH</p>	<p>Barriers will be removed or modified to improve service access.</p> <p>A service network which is in compliance with privacy laws.</p> <p>More effective service delivery, resource sharing and coordination.</p> <p>More effective service delivery, resource sharing and coordination.</p>	<p>Barriers researched. Collaboration on how to solve the access problem. Adoption of new procedure to accommodate better access.</p> <p>Research privacy laws. Adopt procedures to comply with privacy requirements.</p> <p>Identify areas where MOA would solidify roles in intercept. partnerships. Develop MOAs.</p> <p>Develop a series of communication devices. Utilize each to determine which are most effective.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>12/31/03</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p>

	<p>Action 1.4.5 Expand eligibility criteria from SMI to also include individuals who are chronically homeless due to co-occurring disorders</p> <p>Action 1.4.6 Implement model for co-occurring treatment.</p> <p>Action 1.4.7 Expand services to those with co-occurring disorders.</p> <p>Action 1.4.8 Increase accessibility to VA services.</p> <p>Action 1.4.9 Provide for intensive interventions such as acute medical care or psychiatric hospitalizations when needed.</p>	<p>Adult Mental Health Division</p> <p>Adult Mental Health Division</p> <p>Adult Mental Health Division</p> <p>Rick Velasquez</p> <p>Policy Academy</p> <p>HCDC</p> <p>Policy Academy</p>	<p>Adult Mental Health Division</p> <p>Adult Mental Health Division and ADAD</p> <p>Adult Mental Health Division and ADAD</p> <p>VA</p> <p>Hospital system and AMIID</p> <p>HCDC</p> <p>State and Counties</p>	<p>More services available to the chronically homeless, especially those who straddle jurisdictional lines.</p> <p>The most effective practices will be utilized to maximize benefit.</p> <p>Integrated services produce positive outcomes for clients.</p> <p>More veterans will receive mainstream services.</p> <p>Timely and appropriate treatment available to preempt emergency situations for the homeless.</p> <p>Most discharge policies do not address housing.</p> <p>All facilities will have discharge plans that include housing upon discharge.</p>	<p>Policy change by AMIID</p> <p>Research models. Select the best practices from each and try out the model.</p> <p>Agreements on service pieces and integrated treatments.</p> <p>Systems change in VA procedure</p>	<p>12/31/03</p> <p>03/30/04</p> <p>01/01/04</p> <p>6/30/04</p> <p>6/30/04</p> <p>10/30/03</p> <p>6/30/04</p>
<p>Strategy 1.5 Discharge Planning</p>	<p>Action 1.5.1 Collect and analyze discharge plans and assess consistency with discharge actions.</p> <p>Action 1.5.2 Work with discharge entities to effectuate appropriate discharge planning, if necessary.</p>	<p>HCDC</p> <p>Policy Academy</p>	<p>HCDC</p> <p>State and Counties</p>	<p>Survey to assess discharge policies of all residential facilities. Analysis of whether facilities' actions are consistent with their policy.</p> <p>Identify potential solutions to the discharge dilemma when the client has nowhere to go but homelessness.</p>	<p>Survey to assess discharge policies of all residential facilities. Analysis of whether facilities' actions are consistent with their policy.</p> <p>Identify potential solutions to the discharge dilemma when the client has nowhere to go but homelessness.</p>	<p>10/30/03</p> <p>6/30/04</p>

TARGETED SERVICES

PRIORITY TWO:

Strategy(-ies)	Action(s)	Manager ¹	Implementer ²	Expected Outcomes	Benchmarks	Completion Date (Estimated)
Strategy 2.1 Strengthen statewide homeless outreach.	Action 2.1.1 Increase homeless outreach staff so as to increase contact with the homeless and increase penetration into under served areas.	HCDCH	PIC to lead lobby for more funds; HCDCH to contract for more outreach staff.	More outreach teams for greater coverage; Less time spent homeless.	Funding approved and released by State. Additional outreach staff hired by contracted agencies.	July 2004
	Action 2.1.2 Investigate adding advance practice nurses to health outreach teams.	DOH AMHD - Bernie Miranda	Case Management Services Director Pam Haina and Bernie Miranda	Prompt mental health assessment, immediate appropriate treatment, and less time homeless	Funding approved and released. Nurses hired to support outreach teams.	July 2005
	Action 2.1.3 Convene quarterly meetings of Honolulu outreach workers to implement collaboration.	Darlene Hein of Affordable Housing and Homeless Alliance	Darlene Hein	Information sharing; improved communication; better targeted services.	Quarterly meetings convened	Done
	Action 2.1.4 Convene quarterly meetings of outreach workers in the rural counties to implement collaboration.	Adult Mental Health Division	Office of Social Ministry (Hawaii), Mental Health Kokua (Maui, Kauai)	Information sharing; improved communication; better targeted services.	Quarterly meetings convened	September 2003
Strategy 2.2 Establish a Mental Health Court with treatment services		Dept. of Public Safety Wendell Murakawa	Judiciary Branch, District/Circuit Court Judge	Connect the mentally ill offender with the appropriate treatment services.	Grant for funds approved and pending.	June 2004

<p>Strategy 2.3 Achieve minimal clinician competency among line staff to achieve early intervention</p>		<p>DOH AMHD - Eva Kishimoto</p>	<p>DOH AMHD - Eva Kishimoto</p>	<p>Early screening and assessment aids in appropriate referrals and early intervention.</p>	<p>Training established for line staff in all disciplines. Line workers use their new skills for early intervention.</p>	<p>June 2004</p>
<p>Strategy 2.4 Normalize veteran parolees benefit awareness</p>	<p>Action 2.4.1 Establish outreach for intake of incarcerated Vets.</p> <p>Action 2.4.2 Provide information materials to incarcerated veterans on benefits and services prior to parole or probation.</p>	<p>U.S. Vets Inc. - Dwight Radcliffe</p> <p>Rick Velasquez, VA Homeless Program</p>	<p>Outreach Coordinator of US Vets, Inc. and Public Safety</p> <p>Allan Kellogg</p>	<p>Vets will be linked with services and housing upon release</p> <p>VA services will be available to help parolees and probationers reintegrate into the community.</p>	<p>MOU executed between US Vets and Dept. of Public Safety</p> <p>Regular informational outreach visits scheduled at the correctional facilities.</p>	<p>January 2004</p> <p>January 2004</p>
<p>Strategy 2.5 Establish community aide centers in rural counties.</p>	<p>Action 2.5.1 Collaborate with agencies and private sector to gain support for a site which will most serve the chronic homeless.</p>	<p>Office of the Mayor of each county.</p>	<p>Office of the Mayor of each county.</p>	<p>Additional resource available for providers and community agencies. Place where the homeless may just BE in a low demand setting and assessed for needs.</p>	<p>Release of funding by the Mayor for development of a center.</p>	<p>July 2005</p>
<p>Strategy 2.6 Develop and improve inter-agency communication and agreements that influence and enhance release plans inmates being released by Department of Public Safety</p>	<p>Action 2.6.1 Develop a discharge plan for exiting prisoners upon entry or well in advance of release date.</p>	<p>Dept. of Public Safety</p>	<p>Dept. of Public Safety</p>	<p>Discharge prisoners will have a smoother transition into the community and are less likely to become homeless and reenter prison.</p>	<p>An individualized plan is developed for each prisoner which outlines benefits to which he is eligible, support services he may access, housing accommodation on release, and job goals.</p>	<p>July 2004</p>

	<p>Action 2.6.2 Coordinate with a variety of agencies, state and federal, to ensure eligible inmates receive available services and/or benefits. (SSI, Med-Quest, drivers licenses, veteran's benefits, employment training, financial management, mental health services, and others)</p>	Dept. of Public Safety	Dept. of Public Safety	Follow State Hospital model; Specialized intake process developed for incarcerated	Establishment of specialized DHHS procedure; MOU between DHS and DHS, DOH and VA.	January 2005
	<p>Action 2.6.3 Collaborate to enhance inmate stability upon release including housing intervention and equipping inmates with a transition plan to receive a continuum of community care upon parole.</p>	DOH Adult Mental Health Forensics Director, Dr. R. Kennedy	Adult Mental Health Division, Dept. of Public Safety	Incarcerated will be linked to a community service provider in the continuum of care.	Development of community plan for triage and referral to appropriate agency.	July 2004
<p>Strategy 2.7 Incorporate the Comprehensive, Continuous, Integrated System of Care Model by Dr. Kenneth Minkoff into the approach to serve the chronically homeless.</p>		Hawaii Policy Academy	AMHD, State Dept. of Health	Improved service to the chronically homeless will help them achieve a high level of long term success.	Workshops will be held to explain and implement the eight research-derived principles contained in the integrated system of care model.	July 2004

**HOUSING
PRIORITY FOUR**

Strategy(-ies)

Strategy(-ies)	Action(s)	Manager ¹	Implementer ²	Expected Outcomes	Benchmarks	Completion Date (Estimated)
	<p>Action 3.1.2 Explore establishment of preference for disabled or homeless in County-owned rental units and/or Section 8 programs Note: State owned projects already have a preference for homeless</p>	HCDCH and City	County governments (Maui has no inventory)	Increased availability of affordable rental units 10 per year		1 year
	<p>Action 3.1.3 Aggressively pursue funding for additional rent subsidies including but not limited to project based Section 8, assigned Section 8, Section 8 mainstream vouchers, Shelter Plus Care, HOME.</p>	HCDCH and City	Nonprofit agencies Public housing authorities to extent possible	Increased availability of affordable rental units		Application each year
	<p>Action 3.1.4 Amend county Consolidated Plans to make homeless a funding priority.</p>	HCDCH	Counties			2004 Consolidated Plans
	<p>Action 3.1.5 Identify existing clean and sober housing and explore the establishment of additional clean and sober housing for clients</p>	ADAD	Nonprofit agencies		Determine need	1 year
	<p>Action 3.1.6 Determine need for group homes for dual diagnosis clients and explore establishing more to fill the need.</p>	Bernie Miranda	DOH AMHD and ADAD		Determine need	1 year
	<p>Action 3.1.7 Investigate alternative financing sources for development of housing, including medical healing house, clean and sober housing, and group homes.</p>		Nonprofit agencies HCDCH Counties			Initially 1 year but ongoing

	<p>Action 3.1.8 Work with other advocates to reduce timeframes for HUD 811 program approvals and release of funds</p> <p>Action 3.1.9 Explore the need for an Oahu medical healing house.</p>	Bernie Miranda	Nonprofit agencies AMHD			
<p>Strategy 3.2 Reduce barriers to securing and maintaining permanent affordable housing</p>	<p>Action 3.2.1 Provide training to Section 8 staff (including inspectors) and property managers on dealing with the chronically homeless.</p> <p>Action 3.2.2 Explore establishment of affordable housing placement service linked with case management, providing assistance to tenants and maintaining list of potential landlords</p> <p>Action 3.2.3 Institute damage guarantee or other mechanism for Section 8 program to encourage program participation Note: AMHD has program in place already</p>	<p>Millie Tanabe/Leah Uehara</p> <p>Bernie Miranda</p> <p>HCDCH</p>	<p>Kalihi Palama Health Center/ Queens Hospital</p> <p>AMHD</p> <p>HCDCH</p> <p>HCDCH Counties</p>	<p>Better accommodation of clients with special needs</p> <p>Tenants who are ready to rent</p> <p>Landlords willing to rent to Section 8 clients</p>	<p>18 months</p> <p>2 years</p> <p>1 year</p>	

**HOUSING
PRIORITY FOUR**

Strategy(-ies)	Action(s)	Manager ¹	Implementer ²	Expected Outcomes	Benchmarks	Completion Date (Estimated)
<p>Strategy 4.1 Develop and implement a collaborative model to secure permanent housing and supportive services for chronically homeless individuals.</p>	<p>Action 4.1.1 Develop new supportive housing projects, first in one county, ultimately in each county Note: Project hoped to serve as demonstration to other counties and community. Phased development will reduce competition for limited funds</p>	<p>Department of Health Adult Mental Health Division</p>	<p>Department of Health Adult Mental Health Division and Outreach agencies on the Waianae Coast</p>	<p>Twenty three chronically homeless persons will retain permanent housing for eight to twelve months.</p>	<p>MOUs executed. Care Coordination teams committee formed. Private provider agencies contracted. Housing placement begins. Client intervention and case management continues as needed by each individual placed in housing. Outcomes measured.</p>	<p>December 2004</p>

LINDA LINGLE
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IN REPLY REFER TO:
04:PEO/180

September 17, 2004

Ms. Lynn Maunakea
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Dear Ms. Maunakea:

SUBJECT: Consolidated Plan, Public Meeting Testimony

Thank you for your testimony on behalf of the Hawaii Homeless Policy Academy team at the Consolidated Plan public hearing on April 16, 2004. The State of Hawaii's Consolidated Plan for 2005-2009 places a high priority the financing of affordable rental units, some of which will be for special needs populations, including the homeless.

Thank you for your testimony and for your efforts to house the homeless.

Sincerely,


Stephanie Aveiro
Executive Director

IN THE MATTER OF)
PUBLIC NOTICE FOR 2005-2009)

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION)

STATE OF HAWAII)
) SS.
City and County of Honolulu)

Carmie Ann Asuncion _____ 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:

MidWeek _____ times on _____

Honolulu Star-Bulletin _____ 1 _____ times on _____
05/31/2004

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

C. Asuncion

Subscribed to and sworn before me this 2ND day
of June A.D. 2004

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

My commission expires October 07, 2006

Ad# 05513664

PUBLIC NOTICES

**PUBLIC NOTICE FOR
2005-2009 CONSOLIDATED PLANS FOR THE
STATE OF HAWAII AND COUNTIES OF HAWAII, KAUAI AND MAUI**

The State of Hawaii, Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawaii (HCDCH) and Counties are currently planning for the 2005-2009 Consolidated Plan (CP) Program Year with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

The purpose of the CP is to ensure that jurisdictions receiving federal HUD 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 a suitable living environment.

The CP describes the needs, priorities, and funding plans. The CP covers a five (5) year period and is required to be submitted to HUD in order for the State to receive annual HOME investment Partnerships (HOME), Emergency Shelter Grant, and Housing for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) grants and the Counties to receive annual CDBG grants.

The State HCDCH, the County of Hawaii's Office of Housing & Community Development (OHCD), County of Kauai's Office of Community Assistance and County of Maui's Department of Housing and Human Concerns will hold joint public hearings to hear housing and community development needs of the community at the following locations:

County of Hawaii

Date: June 7, 2004 Date: June 9, 2004
Time: 10:00 a.m. Time/Place: 10:00 a.m. at Yano Memorial Hall
Place: Pahala Community Center Time/Place: 2:00 p.m. at Henoka'a Gym

Date: June 8, 2004 Date: June 10, 2004
Time: 2:00 p.m. Time: 10:00 a.m.
Place: Pahoa Neighborhood Center Place: Hawaii County Council Room

County of Kauai

Date: June 24, 2004
Time: 5:30 p.m.
Place: Lihue Civic Center, Moikeha Building, Meeting Room 2
4444 Rice Street, Lihue, Kauai

County of Maui

Date: June 21, 2004 Date: June 29, 2004
Time: 6:00 p.m. Time: 6:30 p.m.
Place: Helene Hall, Hana Place: Hale Mahaolu, Home Pumehana
Senior Center

Date: June 22, 2004 Date: June 30, 2004
Time: 6:30 p.m. Time: 6:30 p.m.
Place: Lanai School Cafeteria Place: Wailuku Community Center

The State and Counties encourage its citizens, especially persons of low and moderate income, minorities and non-English speaking persons, as well as persons with disabilities, to attend the public hearings and share their views and comments. Written testimony will be accepted if you are not able to attend the above meetings. Testimonies for hearings in the County of Hawaii may be mailed to the Office of Housing and Community Development, 50 Wailuku Drive, Hilo, Hawaii, 96720, Attn: Jeremy McComber and/or the HCDCH, 677 Queen Street, Suite #300, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813, Attn: Janice Takahashi. Testimonies for the hearing in the County of Kauai may be mailed to the Office of Community Assistance, Housing Agency, 4193 Hardy Street, Lihue, Hawaii 96766, Attn: Gary Mackler and/or the HCDCH at the address shown above. Testimonies for hearings in the County of Maui may be mailed to the Department of Housing and Human Concerns (DHHC), 86 Kamehameha Ave., Kahului, Hawaii 96732, Attn: Wayde Oshiro and/or the HCDCH at the address shown above.

Persons requiring special needs (i.e., sign language or bilingual interpreters) may call the following so arrangements may be made to accommodate them:

County of Hawaii - OHCD at V/TT 961-8379 at least five (5) days prior to the hearings.
County of Kauai - Office of Community Assistance at 241-6444 or V/TT 241-6808 at least ten (10) days prior to the hearing.
County of Maui - DHHC at 270-7351 at least ten (10) days prior to the hearings.

HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF HAWAII

By: Stephanie Aveiro
Executive Director



Public and Private Agencies Consultation Meetings

The County invited 81 public and private service providers to participate in a consultation meeting to provide input on the County's draft priorities and goals established as a result of community input at the public hearings. Consultation meetings were held in Hilo (on August 3, 2004) and Kona (on August 5, 2004). Overall, there were 24 participants in attendance (15 in Hilo, 9 in Kona); representing not-for-profit service providers, housing service providers, developers, and/or county or state agencies. Following an overview of the draft goals and priorities, a discussion ensued on housing, homeless, special needs and community development needs goals and priorities. The group reviewed the 2005-2009 priorities and goals and expressed that the following:

- Housing for families with special needs should be a high priority;
- Housing for elderly with children should be a high priority;
- Existing problems with the current housing inventory should be evaluated before constructing new housing;
- All infrastructure should be a high priority;
- Environmental management should be considered an aspect of public health and safety;
- Acquisition of land/rehab should be considered an aspect of the low-income housing priority
- Environmental management services should be considered a community development goal.

KAUAI COUNTY HOUSING AGENCY
FY 2005-2010 CONSOLIDATED PLAN

Public Hearing, June 24, 2004, 5:30 p.m.
Lihue Civic Center, Mo'ikeha Building
4444 Rice Street, Meeting Room 2
Lihue, Kauai, Hawaii

MINUTES OF THE MEETING

The meeting was called to order at 5:40 p.m. by Gary Mackler. There were 4 attendees, including KCHA staff. The Consolidated Planning Process was discussed. Mr. Mackler advised that needs tables were sent out to past and present subrecipients, applicants and others in the community who have an interest in the Consolidated Plan.

The following comments were received at the Public Hearing:

1. Emergency homeless shelter is needed on Kauai for the general homeless population. The process has begun with the County assisting with site selection and the provision of several buildings. It is very important that the emergency shelter be brought to fruition to meet the needs of our homeless population.
2. The Homeless Continuum of Care Committee needs to be supported. The work of the COCC is important and a paid staff is required to continue the activities required to meet the needs of the homeless. All the members are volunteers and people are being worn out.
3. Kauai needs more health care facilities including care homes. There is a shortage of places for people who have health care needs. There is no room now and people end up being homeless.

There being no further discussion. The meeting was adjourned at 6:30 p.m.

Recorded by: Jo Shimamoto, CDBG Coordinator

SUMMARY MINUTES OF
2005-2009 CONSOLIDATED PLAN PUBLIC HEARING (HANA)
6/21/04 - HELENE HALL
6:00 P.M.

The public hearing was called to order by CDBG Coordinator Agnes Hayashi at approximately 6:30 P.M., although the public hearing was scheduled to start at 6:00 P.M., because of the large number of people (approximately 150) who were coming to the joint Consolidated Plan public hearing and Mayor's community meeting.

Ms. Hayashi welcomed the people in attendance and explained that the first part of the evening's activities would be the public hearing for the County's 2005-2009 Consolidated Plan and the second part of the evening's activities would be the Mayor's community meeting.

Ms. Hayashi introduced Mayor Alan M. Arakawa to the attendees and the Mayor welcomed the attendees and explained what would be occurring during the community meeting portion of the evening's activities.

Ms. Hayashi introduced Councilmember Robert Carroll who was in attendance.

Ms. Hayashi introduced Maui County's First Lady (Mrs. Ann Arakawa).

Ms. Hayashi introduced the County officials who were in attendance from the various County agencies.

Ms. Hayashi explained the purpose of the public hearing and provided general information about the CDBG Program (see Section F of attached Exhibit "A").

Ms. Hayashi then introduced County Housing Administrator Edwin Okubo who provided general information about the Home Investment Partnerships Program (see attached Exhibit "B").

Ms. Hayashi explained the process that would be followed for offering testimony on the 2005-2009 Consolidated Plan.

Mr. Sam Kalalau was the only person who wanted to offer testimony during the public hearing. Mr. Kalalau stated that he had assisted in the preparation of the CDBG application for the Hana fire truck. Mr. Kalalau also asked Mr. Okubo if HOME Program funds could be used for the Hana self-help housing project. Mr. Okubo replied that it could, but that it was his understanding that the Self-Help Housing Corporation of Hawaii (SHHCH) had

secured federal funds from PEPP Microbusiness & Housing Development Corporation of Tucson, Arizona, and that SHHCH would not be requesting HOME Program funds for the project.

Ms. Hayashi thanked everyone for coming to the public hearing and informed the audience that similar public hearings will be held on Lanai, Molokai and in Wailuku.

Ms. Hayashi also informed the audience that they could submit written comments on the Consolidated Plan to the CDBG office up to 4:00 P.M. on Friday, July 2, 2004. Ms. Hayashi also informed the audience that if they had any questions about the CDBG program that they could call the CDBG office at 270-7213 and that if they had any questions on the HOME Program that they could call the Housing Division at 270-7351.

Ms. Hayashi adjourned the public hearing at approximately
_____ P.M.

SUMMARY MINUTES OF
2005-2009 CONSOLIDATED PLAN PUBLIC HEARING (LANAI)
6/22/04 - LANAI SCHOOL CAFETERIA
6:30 P.M.

The public hearing was called to order by CDBG Coordinator Agnes Hayashi at approximately 6:30 P.M.

Ms. Hayashi welcomed the six people who were in attendance and explained that the first part of the evening's activities would be the public hearing for the County's 2005-2009 Consolidated Plan and the second part of the evening's activities would be the Mayor's community meeting.

Ms. Hayashi introduced Mayor Alan M. Arakawa to the attendees and the Mayor welcomed the attendees and explained what would be occurring during the community meeting portion of the evening's activities.

Ms. Hayashi introduced Maui County's First Lady (Mrs. Ann Arakawa).

Ms. Hayashi introduced the County officials who were in attendance from the various County agencies.

Ms. Hayashi explained the purpose of the public hearing and provided general information about the CDBG Program (see Section F of attached Exhibit "A").

Ms. Hayashi then introduced County Housing Administrator Edwin Okubo who provided general information about the Home Investment Partnerships Program (see attached Exhibit "B").

Ms. Hayashi explained the process that would be followed for offering testimony on the 2005-2009 Consolidated Plan.

Testimony was offered by the following individuals:

1. Diane Irons - Ms. Irons of the Lanai Youth Center stated that she would like to have the Lanai Youth Center included as part of the plan so the youth center can be expanded and youth services continued.
2. Winnifred Basquez - Ms. Basquez is with the Huikakoa Aina Hoopulapula organization. In her testimony, she expressed her concern for the following:
 - a. Elderly persons' housing needs, transportation needs and need for care-givers.

- b. Transportation to and from Lanai.
 - c. Roads needing repair.
3. Lorna Sanches - Ms. Sanches indicated that there is a need for housing as only "company employees" are able to secure housing. She also indicated that there is a need for affordable apartment units on Lanai.
 4. Pastor Bob Alpers - Pastor Alpers is the Pastor of Lanai Union Church. He indicated that he was looking for ways in which the church can become involved in providing for the needs of the community.

After everyone who wanted to offer testimony was given the opportunity to do so, Ms. Hayashi thanked everyone for coming to the public hearing and informed the audience that a similar public hearing was held in Hana and that similar public hearings will be held on Molokai and in Wailuku.

Ms. Hayashi also informed the audience that they could submit written comments on the Consolidated Plan to the CDBG office up to 4:00 P.M. on Friday, July 2, 2004. Ms. Hayashi also informed the audience that if they had any questions about the CDBG program that they could call the CDBG office at 270-7213 and that if they had any questions on the HOME Program that they could call the Housing Division at 270-7351.

Ms. Hayashi adjourned the public hearing at approximately
_____ P.M.

SUMMARY MINUTES OF
2005-2009 CONSOLIDATED PLAN PUBLIC HEARING (MOLOKAI)
6/29/04 - PUMEHANA SENIOR CENTER
6:30 P.M.

The public hearing was called to order by CDBG Coordinator Agnes Hayashi at approximately 6:30 P.M.

Ms. Hayashi welcomed the approximately twelve people who were in attendance and explained that the first part of the evening's activities would be the public hearing for the County's 2005-2009 Consolidated Plan and the second part of the evening's activities would be the Mayor's community meeting.

Ms. Hayashi introduced Mayor Alan M. Arakawa to the attendees and the Mayor welcomed the attendees and explained what would be occurring during the community meeting portion of the evening's activities.

Ms. Hayashi introduced Councilmember Danny Mateo who was in attendance.

Ms. Hayashi introduced Maui County's First Lady (Mrs. Ann Arakawa).

Ms. Hayashi introduced the County officials who were in attendance from the various County agencies.

Ms. Hayashi explained the purpose of the public hearing and provided general information about the CDBG Program (see Section F of attached Exhibit "A").

Ms. Hayashi then introduced County Housing Administrator Edwin Okubo who provided general information about the Home Investment Partnerships Program (see attached Exhibit "B").

Ms. Hayashi explained the process that would be followed for offering testimony on the 2005-2009 Consolidated Plan.

Testimony was offered by the following individuals:

1. Debra Spencer - Ms. Spencer is the Molokai Branch Director of Maui Economic Opportunity, Inc. (MEO). She offered testimony on the following:
 - a. The importance of the County providing more funding to prevent homelessness.

- b. Low-income housing should be provided with the goal of achieving homeownership.
 - c. Reported that there are more than 300 persons on their waiting list for the County-funded Emergency Housing Assistance Program.
 - d. Would like to see more homeownership opportunities for low-income families.
2. Shari Lynn - Ms. Lynn is the Branch Manager of the Ka Hale Pomaikai organization. She stressed the need for transitional housing for persons recovering from alcohol and drug addictions.
3. Claud Sutcliff - Mr. Sutcliff is the Executive Director of Mediation Service and is also a board member of Habitat For Humanity. Indicated that he is pleased that Molokai Ranch and the community are working together in addressing the needs of Molokai's residents.
4. DeGray Vanderbilt - Mr. Vanderbilt requested that more advance notice be given for these types of public hearings. He also stated that the process of Molokai Ranch and the community working together could result in good things for the community. He indicated that the revitalization of Kaunakakai should be considered for a neighborhood revitalization project. He indicated that the Molokai Media Center should be considered for CDBG funds, and that a new gymnasium and swimming pool are needed.
5. April Kealoha - Ms. Kealoha is a member of the Ka Hale Pomaikai Board of Directors. She testified in support of transitional housing for recovering alcoholics and drug addicts, as drug abuse is one of the main causes of homelessness, divorces, loan foreclosures and thefts on the island.
6. Julian Kaupo - Ms. Kaupo spoke in support of Ka Hale Pomaikai and Habitat For Humanity.

After everyone who wanted to offer testimony was given the opportunity to do so, Ms. Hayashi thanked everyone for coming to the public hearing and informed the audience that similar public hearings were held in Hana and Lanai and that a similar public hearing will be held in Wailuku.

Ms. Hayashi also informed the audience that they could submit written comments on the Consolidated Plan to the CDBG office up to 4:00 P.M. on Friday, July 2, 2004. Ms. Hayashi also informed the audience that if they had any questions about the CDBG program that they could call the CDBG office at 270-7213 and that if they had any questions on the HOME Program that they could call the Housing Division at 270-7351.

Ms. Hayashi adjourned the public hearing at approximately
_____ P.M.

SUMMARY MINUTES OF
2005-2009 CONSOLIDATED PLAN PUBLIC HEARING (WAILUKU)
6/30/04 - WAILUKU COMMUNITY CENTER
6:30 P.M.

The public hearing was called to order by CDBG Coordinator Agnes Hayashi at approximately 6:30 P.M.

Ms. Hayashi welcomed the approximately 50 people who were in attendance and explained that the first part of the evening's activities would be the public hearing for the County's 2005-2009 Consolidated Plan and the second part of the evening's activities would be the Mayor's community meeting.

Ms. Hayashi introduced Mayor Alan M. Arakawa to the attendees and the Mayor welcomed the attendees and explained what would be occurring during the community meeting portion of the evening's activities.

Ms. Hayashi introduced Councilmember Joseph Pontanilla who was in attendance.

Ms. Hayashi introduced Maui County's First Lady (Mrs. Ann Arakawa).

Ms. Hayashi introduced the County officials who were in attendance from the various County agencies.

Ms. Hayashi explained the purpose of the public hearing and provided general information about the CDBG Program (see Section F of attached Exhibit "A").

Ms. Hayashi then introduced County Housing Administrator Edwin Okubo who provided general information about the Home Investment Partnerships Program (see attached Exhibit "B").

Ms. Hayashi explained the process that would be followed for offering testimony on the 2005-2009 Consolidated Plan.

Testimony was offered by the following individuals:

1. Nona Hough - Ms. Hough is Maui Economic Opportunity, Inc.'s (MEO's) Housing Director of the BEST Program. The BEST Program is a program that helps ex-offenders (persons who were incarcerated) to secure access to affordable public housing. She requested that MEO's BEST Program be included in the County's Consolidated Plan.

2. Stan Franco - Mr. Franco spoke about the general housing need in the County of Maui. He also spoke about the need for homeless shelters for those who are drug addicts, alcoholics, etc., and the need for supportive services for homeless persons.
3. Charles Ridings - Mr. Ridings is the Executive Director of Maui Economic Concerns of the Community, Inc. He spoke of the importance of developing affordable housing with restrictive covenants. He pointed out how 90% of the housing units at Piilani Villages II are being used as rental units. He also stated that the income of those families at or below 50% of median are not increasing fast enough to keep pace with the increase in rents.
4. Stacey Moniz - Ms. Moniz is the Executive Director of Women Helping Women. She reported that their shelter has been full since October 2003. She also reported that some of their clients have 2 or 3 jobs and still cannot attain self-sufficiency. She stated that homeless women living in cars are not safe. She also stated that the island of Lanai needs a shelter for victims of domestic violence.
5. Giovanni Rosati - Mr. Rosati is with the Maui Nui Housing Task Force. He spoke about the need for affordable housing and that affordable housing needs to be kept affordable in perpetuity. He did not think that a 10-year restriction was long enough. He stated that he is working with Hawaiians and low-income families and is also working with "Project Maui". He indicated that the people he is working with want to die on Maui. He also stated that we need to acquire land for affordable housing.

After everyone who wanted to offer testimony was given the opportunity to do so, Ms. Hayashi thanked everyone for coming to the public hearing and informed the audience that similar public hearings were held in Hana, Lanai and Molokai.

Ms. Hayashi also informed the audience that they could submit written comments on the Consolidated Plan to the CDBG office up to 4:00 P.M. on Friday, July 2, 2004. Ms. Hayashi also informed the audience that if they had any questions about the CDBG program that they could call the CDBG office at 270-7213 and that if they had any questions on the HOME Program that they could call the Housing Division at 270-7351.

Ms. Hayashi adjourned the public hearing at approximately 7:50 P.M.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

Pursuant to 24 CFR Part 91, notice is given that a draft Consolidated Plan (CP) for the Five-Year period from July 1, 2005 through June 30, 2009 has been prepared by the Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawaii (HCDCH), Department of Human Services, State of Hawaii. In addition to making copies of the proposed CP available for review and comment, the State will hold a public hearing to solicit public comments.

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.

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 State anticipates receiving approximately \$3.5 million in HUD funding through the HOME, ESG, and HOPWA programs in each of the program years from 2005 to 2009. 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.

This draft CP consists of 1) the State's housing and homeless needs assessment and housing market analysis and 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.

Copies of the proposed CP are available for public viewing at regional libraries and on the HCDCH's website at <http://www.hcdch.hawaii.gov>. 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 587-0634. Neighbor Island residents may call toll free at the numbers listed below to be mailed copies:

Kauai 774-3141, ext. 70634 Hawaii 974-4000, ext. 70634
Maui 984-2400, ext. 70634 Molokai & 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
4193 Hardy Street, Lihue, Kauai

Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawaii
677 Queen Street, Suite 300, ATTN: PEO
Honolulu, Hawaii, Oahu 96813

Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawaii
1002 North School Street, Building H, Honolulu, Oahu 96817

Interested persons are invited to state their views on the proposed CP in writing prior to September 2, 2004 to Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawaii, 677 Queen Street, Suite 300, ATTN: PEO, Honolulu, Hawaii, Oahu 96813. Written comments may also be submitted via fax to (808) 587-0600 by 4:30 p.m. on September 2, 2004. Interested persons are also invited to attend the public hearing and provide comments on the proposed CP either orally or in writing. Please make five copies of written testimony available to the presiding officer at the hearing. All comments received will be considered in preparing the final State CP.

The public hearing will be held on Thursday, September 2, 2004 from 9:00 to 10:00 a.m. at the HCDCH, 677 Queen Street, Suite 300, Conference Room #2, Honolulu, Oahu 96813.

Persons with special needs (i.e., large print, taped materials, sign language interpreter) shall make all requests to HCDCH either in writing or by calling the numbers listed above for access and communication assistance before August 26, 2004.

HCDCH does not discriminate against any person because of race, color, religion, sex, disability, familial status, ancestry, age, marital status, or HIV infection.



Stephanie Aveiro
Executive Director
Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawaii
Department of Human Services
State of Hawaii

(212198 Hawaii Tribune-Herald: August 2, 2004)

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Stephanie Aveiro
Executive Director
Housing and Community
Development Corporation of Hawaii
Department of Human Services
State of Hawaii



(August 2, 2004)

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Stephanie Aveiro
Executive Director
Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawaii
Department of Human Services
State of Hawaii
(808) 587-0600: 8/2/04



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Pursuant to 24 CFR Part 91, notice is given that a draft Consolidated Plan (CP) for the Five-Year period from July 1, 2005 through June 30, 2009 has been prepared by the Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawaii (HCDCH), Department of Human Services, State of Hawaii. In addition to making copies of the proposed CP available for review and comment, the State will hold a public hearing to solicit public comments.

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.

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 State anticipates receiving approximately \$3.5 million in HUD funding through the HOME, ESG, and HOPWA programs in each of the program years from 2005 to 2009. 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.

This draft CP consists of 1) the State's housing and homeless needs assessment and housing market analysis and 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.

Copies of the proposed CP are available for public viewing at regional libraries and on the HCDCH's website at <http://www.hcdch.hawaii.gov>. 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 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
4193 Hardy Street, Lihue, Kauai

Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawaii
677 Queen Street, Suite 300, ATTN: PEO
Honolulu, Hawaii, Oahu 96813

Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawaii
1002 North School Street, Building H, Honolulu, Oahu 96817

Interested persons are invited to state their views on the proposed CP in writing prior to September 2, 2004 to Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawaii, 677 Queen Street, Suite 300, ATTN: PEO, Honolulu, Hawaii, Oahu 96813. Written comments may also be submitted via fax to (808) 587-0600 by 4:30 p.m. on September 2, 2004. Interested persons are also invited to attend the public hearing and provide comments on the proposed CP either orally or in writing. Please make five copies of written testimony available to the presiding officer at the hearing. All comments received will be considered in preparing the final State CP.

The public hearing will be held on Thursday, September 2, 2004 from 9:00 to 10:00 a.m. at - the HCDCH, 677 Queen Street, Suite 300, Conference Room #2, Honolulu, Oahu 96813.

Persons with special needs (i.e., large print, taped materials, sign language interpreter) shall make all requests to HCDCH either in writing or by calling the numbers listed above for access and communication assistance before August 26, 2004.

HCDCH does not discriminate against any person because of race, color, religion, sex, disability, familial status, ancestry, age, marital status, or HIV infection.

Stephanie Aveiro
Executive Director
Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawaii
Department of Human Services
State of Hawaii

(No. 4875--West Hawaii Today: August 2, 2004)

Harry Kim
Mayor



Edwin S. Taira
Housing Administrator

County of Hawaii
OFFICE OF HOUSING AND
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

50 Waiuku Drive • Hilo, Hawai'i 96720-2456
V/TT (808) 961-8379 • FAX (808) 961-8685

August 18, 2004

Darren Ueki
Finance Branch Manager
Housing and Community Development Corporation
of Hawai'i
677 Queen Street, Suite 300
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813

Attn: Linda Shintani

**SUBJECT: Draft Consolidated Plan for the County of Hawai'i for
the Five-Year Period from July 1, 2005 through June 30,
2009**

Enclosed for your review and comment is a draft of the County of Hawai'i's Consolidated Plan for the five-year period from July 1, 2005 through June 30, 2009. The proposed Consolidated Plan will be available for public comment from August 16, 2004 through September 14, 2004. The Office of Housing and Community Development (OHCD) has revised our logic model for the Housing and Special Needs Housing Goals for the County of Hawai'i. Under the goal to promote decent affordable housing, the OHCD has reduced the number of affordable rental housing for elderly from 122 units to 92 units. This reduction is reflected by deleting the 30 units projected in 2009. This change is shown on page 27 of the County of Hawai'i's Consolidated Plan.

The OHCD is requesting the following change be made in the Draft Consolidated Plan for the State of Hawai'i:

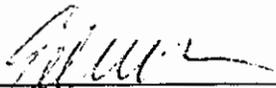
1. Page 9: Chart 1 - Under Shortage of affordable rental units for special needs populations, reduce the number of units in 2009 from 50 units to 20 units. The total output goals will be reduced to 178 and in the outcomes column it would show 3,560 unit years of affordability in rental projects.



Darren Ueki
Page 2
August 18, 2004

As deemed necessary, please make any additional changes to the State of Hawai`i's Consolidated Plan as it relates to the County of Hawai`i's Consolidated Plan.

If you should need further information or assistance, please contact Noel Fujimoto at 808/961-8379. Thank you.



Edwin S. Taira
Housing Administrator

Enclosure

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



STEPHANIE AVEIRO
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

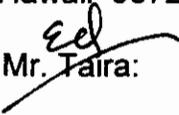
PAMELA Y. DODSON
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF HAWAII
677 QUEEN STREET, SUITE 300
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
FAX: (808) 587-0600

IN REPLY REFER TO:
04:PEO/179

September 17, 2004

Mr. Edwin S. Taira
Housing Administrator
County of Hawaii
Office of Housing and Community Development
50 Wailuku Drive
Hilo, Hawaii 96720-2456


Dear Mr. Taira:

SUBJECT: Draft Consolidated Plan for the State of Hawaii

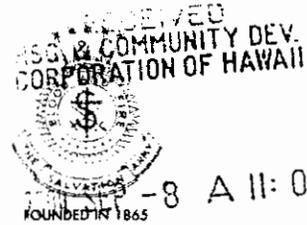
Thank you for your letter dated August 18, 2004, regarding the Draft Consolidated Plans for the County of Hawaii and the State of Hawaii. In response to your letter, the State of Hawaii has modified its Draft Consolidated Plan to reflect the 178 units as the output goal for affordable rental units for special needs populations and the outcome as 3,560 unit years of affordability.

Please contact Jeanne Hamilton at (808) 587-3182 if you have additional questions.

Sincerely,

Stephanie Aveiro
Executive Director

THE SALVATION ARMY
FAMILY TREATMENT SERVICES
845 22ND AVENUE / HONOLULU, HAWAII 96816
PHONE (808) 732-2802 / FAX (808) 734-7470



8 A 11:01

September 2, 2004

Ms. Stephanie Aveiro
Executive Director, HCDCH
677 Queen Street Suite 300
Honolulu, HI 96813

Dear Ms. Aveiro:

Aloha. The Salvation Army Family Treatment Services would like to share with you our experiences re: housing issues and needs for those we serve.

SAFTS provides an array of specialized services for women, children and families. Our services are based on Oahu at this time, and include outreach, education, crisis intervention and treatment in the Koolauloa moku, as well as psychiatric day treatment for children ages 3-9 from all over Oahu, substance abuse residential and outpatient treatment and clean and sober housing for pregnant and parenting women and their children.

Without a doubt, the lack of clean, sober, safe and affordable housing is the primary barrier to successful transition for our families back into the community. As chair of the Hawaii Substance Abuse Coalition, and a member of Partners In Care, I can assure you that the special needs of families in crisis, families in early recovery, individuals with severe mental illness, domestic violence or re entry from the criminal justice system, the need is "Housing, Housing Housing."

There is need not only for short-term crisis and transitional housing, but also for long-term permanent housing as well as permanent supportive housing. We can provide all the services we want to for families and individuals in need, but if we cannot support them as they transition back into the community, we are wasting our time.

Thank you for this opportunity to share our housing concerns with you.
If I might be of any further assistance in the future, please feel free to contact me directly.

Sincerely,

Claire W. Woods M.Ed
Executive Director

PARTICIPATING
AGENCY



Aloha
United Way



LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



STEPHANIE AVEIRO
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

PAMELA Y. DODSON
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF HAWAII
677 QUEEN STREET, SUITE 300
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
FAX: (808) 587-0600

IN REPLY REFER TO:
04:PEO/181

September 17, 2004

Ms. Claire W. Woods, M.Ed.
Executive Director
The Salvation Army
Family Treatment Services
845 22nd Avenue
Honolulu, Hawaii 96816

Dear Ms. Woods:

SUBJECT: Consolidated Plan

Thank you for your letter detailing the needs for short-term crisis housing, transitional housing, long-term housing, and permanent supportive housing. We appreciate the need for clean, sober, safe, and affordable housing for transitioning your clients back into the community. The State of Hawaii's Consolidated Plan for 2005-2009 specifically points to the need for clean and sober affordable housing within the community.

Thank you for your interest and for your efforts to help Hawaii's vulnerable populations.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Stephanie Aveiro".

Stephanie Aveiro
Executive Director

Appendix E

Inventory of Government-Assisted Housing and Special Needs Housing

INVENTORY OF GOVERNMENT-ASSISTED RENTAL HOUSING UNITS

Name	Type	Income Target	City	Island	No. Units	Assisted Units	Type of Government Assistance
Captain Cook Elderly	E, SN		Captain Cook	Hawaii	21	20	202
Hale Ulu Hoi	SN		Hilo	Hawaii	18	17	202
Hale Ulu Hoi II	SN		Hilo	Hawaii	18	18	202
Ka Home Pulama	SN		Hilo	Hawaii	6	5	202
Kona Krafts Group Home	SN		Captain Cook	Hawaii	6	5	202
Pahala Elderly	E, SN		Pahala	Hawaii	8	8	202
Waimea Elderly	E		Kamuela	Hawaii	40	39	202
E Komo Mai	F		Hilo	Hawaii	45	9	236
Riverside Apartments	F		Hilo	Hawaii	74	69	236
Hilo Hale Ohana	SN		Hilo	Hawaii	9	8	811
Kealahou	SN		Kailua-Kona	Hawaii	6	6	811
Haili Elderly	E, SN		Hilo	Hawaii	36	35	223(a)(7)/221(d)(3)
Kamaaina Hale	F	80%	Kailua-Kona	Hawaii	128	128	DURF
Ouli Ekahi	F	60%	Waikoloa	Hawaii	33		Federa/State LIHTC, RHTF, RARF
Hale Hoaloha	F	60%	Hilo	Hawaii	81	80	Federal LIHTC, HMMF
Hale Aloha O Puna	E	50%	Keeau	Hawaii	30	30	Federal public housing
Hale Hauoli	E	50%	Honokaa	Hawaii	40	40	Federal public housing
Hale Hookipa	E	50%	Kealakekua	Hawaii	32	32	Federal public housing
Hale Olaloa	E	50%	Hilo	Hawaii	50	50	Federal public housing
Ka Hale Kahaluu	F	50%	Kailua-Kona	Hawaii	50	50	Federal public housing
Kaimalino	F	50%	Kailua-Kona	Hawaii	40	40	Federal public housing
Kauhale O'Hanakahi	F	50%	Hilo	Hawaii	20	20	Federal public housing
Ke Kumu Ekolu	F	50%	Waikoloa	Hawaii	20	20	Federal public housing
Kealakehe	F	50%	Kailua-Kona	Hawaii	48	48	Federal public housing
Lanakila Homes I	F	50%	Hilo	Hawaii	150	150	Federal public housing
Lanakila Homes II	F	50%	Hilo	Hawaii	50	50	Federal public housing
Lanakila Homes III	F	50%	Hilo	Hawaii	30	30	Federal public housing
Nani Olu	E	50%	Kealakekua	Hawaii	32	32	Federal public housing
Noelani I	F	50%	Kamuela	Hawaii	19	19	Federal public housing
Noelani II	F	50%	Kamuela	Hawaii	24	24	Federal public housing
Pahala	E	50%	Pahala	Hawaii	24	24	Federal public housing
Pomaikai Homes	E	50%	Hilo	Hawaii	20	20	Federal public housing
Punahale Homes	F	50%	Hilo	Hawaii	30	30	Federal public housing
Hilo Hale Ohana	F	60%	Hilo	Hawaii	96	96	Federal/State LIHTC, RAP
Hilo Maile Terrace	F	60%	Hilo	Hawaii	24	24	Federal/State LIHTC, RAP
Ke Kumu at Waikoloa	F	60%	Waikoloa	Hawaii	48	48	Federal/State LIHTC, RAP
Lincoln Courtside	F	60%		Hawaii	36	36	Federal/State LIHTC, RAP

INVENTORY OF GOVERNMENT-ASSISTED RENTAL HOUSING UNITS

Name	Type	Income Target	City	Island	No. Units	Assisted Units	Type of Government Assistance
Kamuela Senior Housing	E	60%		Hawaii	31	31	Federal/State LIHTC, RARF
Hualalai Elderly Housing Ph 2	E	60%		Hawaii	36	36	Federal/State LIHTC, RARF, HOME
Hualalai Elderly Housing	E	60%		Hawaii	30	30	Federal/State LIHTC, RHTF, HOME
Laukapu	F			Hawaii	18	18	RHTF
Lailani	F	80%	Kailua-Kona	Hawaii	200	200	SHARP/RHS, RAP
Halaula	Teachers	Teachers	Kapaau	Hawaii	9	9	State CIP
Honoka'a Teachers Housing	Teachers	Teachers	Honokaa	Hawaii	3	3	State CIP
Ka'u Teachers Housing	Teachers	Teachers	Pahala	Hawaii	4	4	State CIP
Pahala Teachers Housing	Teachers	Teachers	Pahala	Hawaii	2	2	State CIP
Waimea Teachers Housing	Teachers	Teachers	Kamuela	Hawaii	10	10	State CIP, 811
SHDC No. 2	SN		Hilo	Hawaii	6	5	State CIP, 811, RHTF
SHDC No. 5	SN		South Kona	Hawaii	6	5	State CIP, 811, RHTF
SHDC No. 8	SN		Honokaa	Hawaii	6	5	State CIP, 811, RHTF
Ke Kumu Elua	F	50%	Waikoloa	Hawaii	26	26	State public housing
Lokahi	F	50%	Hilo	Hawaii	30	30	State public housing
Jack Hall Kona	F		Kailua-Kona	Hawaii	48	47	
Kamana Elderly	E, SN		Hilo	Hawaii	62	61	
Ke Kumu Ekahi	F		Waikoloa	Hawaii	48	48	
Kulaimano Elderly	E, SN		Pepeekeo	Hawaii	50	50	
Nani O Puna	F		Pahoa	Hawaii	31	31	
Ainakea Elderly	E, SN		Kapaau	Kauai	21	20	202
Keola Hoonanea	SN		Kapaa	Kauai	5	4	202
ARC of Hawaii No. 9	SN		Kapaa	Kauai	6	6	811
ARC of Kauai No. 1	SN		Kapaa	Kauai	18	15	811
Eleele Homes	F	50%	Eleele	Kauai	24	24	Federal public housing
Hale Hoolulu	E	50%	Kilauea	Kauai	12	12	Federal public housing
Hale Hoonanea (Port Allen)	E	50%	Eleele	Kauai	40	40	Federal public housing
Hale Nana Kai O Kea	E	50%	Kapaa	Kauai	38	38	Federal public housing
Home Nani	E	50%	Waimea	Kauai	14	14	Federal public housing
Hui O Hanamaulu	F	50%	Hanamaulu	Kauai	46	46	Federal public housing
Kalaheo	F	50%	Kalaheo	Kauai	8	8	Federal public housing
Kapaa	F	50%	Kapaa	Kauai	36	36	Federal public housing
Kawailehua	F	50%	Koloa	Kauai	25	25	Federal public housing
Kekaha Ha'aheo	F	50%	Kekaha	Kauai	78	78	Federal public housing
Hale Ohana II	F	60%		Kauai	18	18	Federal/State LIHTC
Kalepa Village Phase 2	F	30%/50%	Hanamaulu	Kauai	40	40	Federal/State LIHTC
Paanau Village	F	80%	Koloa	Kauai	60	60	RAP, HOME

INVENTORY OF GOVERNMENT-ASSISTED RENTAL HOUSING UNITS

Name	Type	Income Target	City	Island	No. Units	Assisted Units	Type of Government Assistance
Lihue Theater	E	80%	Lihue	Kauai	21	20	RHTF
Weinberg Hale Kupuna	E	80%	Kalaheo	Kauai	28	28	RHTF
Lihue Court	F	80%	Lihue	Kauai	173	172	RHTF, HOME
SHDC No. 7	SN		Lihue	Kauai	6	6	State CIP, 811, RHTF
Kawailehua	F	50%	Koloa	Kauai	26	26	State public housing
Kekaha Plantation Elderly	E, SN		Kekaha	Kauai	36	36	
Lihue Gardens Elderly	E, SN		Lihue	Kauai	58	58	
Iwiolo Hale	F	60%		Lanai	39	39	Federal/State LIHTC
Lalakoia	Teachers	Teachers	Lanai City	Lanai	2	2	State CIP
Lanai Teachers Housing	Teachers	Teachers	Lanai City	Lanai	9	9	State CIP
Hale Kanaloa	SN		Kahului	Maui	5	4	202
Hale Kihei	SN		Kihei	Maui	6	5	202
Hale Lahaina	SN		Lahaina	Maui	6	5	202
Hale Lokahi Akahi	SN		Wailuku	Maui	21	20	202
Hale Mahaolu Akahi	E		Kahului	Maui	111	111	202
Hale Mahaolu Eha	E		Makawao	Maui	40	39	202
Hale Mahaolu Ekolu	E		Wailuku	Maui	42	41	202
Hale Mahaolu Elima	E		Kahului	Maui	60	59	202
Hale O Mana'o Lana Hou	SN		Wailuku	Maui	11	10	202
Mana Ola Na Keanuenu	SN		Kahului	Maui	5	5	202
Lahaina Surf	F		Lahaina	Maui	112	22	236
Kaho'okamamalu	SN		Wailuku	Maui	10	10	811
David Malo Circle	F	50%	Lahaina	Maui	18	18	Federal public housing
Kahekili Terrace [a & b]	F	50%	Wailuku	Maui	82	82	Federal public housing
Makani Kai Hale	F	50%	Waiehu	Maui	25	25	Federal public housing
Makani Kai Hale II	F	50%	Waiehu	Maui	4	4	Federal public housing
Piilani Homes	E	50%	Lahaina	Maui	42	42	Federal public housing
Front Street Apartments	F	60%		Maui	142	142	Federal/State LIHTC
Honokowai Villa	F	60%	Honokowai	Maui	56	56	Federal/State LIHTC
Weinberg Court (aka Lahaina Affordables)	F	60%	Lahaina	Maui	62	62	Federal/State LIHTC
Kahului Town Terrace	F	60%	Kahului	Maui	72	72	Federal/State LIHTC, RAP
Uwapo Road Apts. (aka Brook Hollow)	F	60%		Maui	18	18	Federal/State LIHTC, RAP
Hale Makana o' Waiale	F, SN	60%		Maui	200	200	Federal/State LIHTC, RHTF, HOME
Honokowai Kauhale	F	80%	Lahaina	Maui	184	184	RHS/SHARP, RAP
West Maui Homeless Resource	SN			Maui	26	26	RHTF, HOME
Hana "B" Teachers Housing	Teachers	Teachers	Hana	Maui	1	1	State CIP
Wakiu "A-E" Teachers Housing	Teachers	Teachers	Hana	Maui	5	5	State CIP

INVENTORY OF GOVERNMENT-ASSISTED RENTAL HOUSING UNITS

Name	Type	Income Target	City	Island	No. Units	Assisted Units	Type of Government Assistance
Wakiu "F" Teachers Housing	Teachers	Teachers	Hana	Maui	1	1	State CIP
Hale Mahaolu Elua	E, SN		Kahului	Maui	180	179	
Luana Gardens II	F		Kahului	Maui	60	53	
Luana Gardens III	F		Kahului	Maui	62	62	
Home Pumehana	E		Kaunakakai	Molokai	85	84	202
Kahale Mua - Federal	F	50%	Maunaloa	Molokai	25	25	Federal public housing
Maunaloa Vistas	F	60%		Molokai	12	12	Federal/State LIHTC
Nani Maunaloa	F	60%		Molokai	56	56	Federal/State LIHTC, HMMF
Kaunakakai Teachers Housing	Teachers	Teachers	Kaunakakai	Molokai	8	8	State CIP
Kahale Mua - State	F	50%	Maunaloa	Molokai	32	32	State public housing
ARC of Hawaii No. 10	SN		Honolulu	Oahu	10	8	202
ARC of Hawaii No. 11	SN		Honolulu	Oahu	23	20	202
ARC of Hawaii No. 7	SN		Honolulu	Oahu	19	16	202
ARC of Hawaii No. 8	SN		Waipahu	Oahu	10	8	202
Helemano Plantation Village	SN		Wahiawa	Oahu	15	12	202
Pauahi Elderly	E, SN		Honolulu	Oahu	48	47	202
Philip Street Elderly	E		Honolulu	Oahu	34	34	202
Residential Services Project IV	SN		Honolulu	Oahu	10	8	202
Residential Svcs Proj of HARC "A"	SN		Honolulu	Oahu	6		202
Residential Svcs Proj of HARC "B"	SN		Waianae	Oahu	5	4	202
Residential Svcs Proj of HARC "C"	SN		Waianae	Oahu	5	4	202
Residential Svcs Proj of HARC III	SN		Kailua	Oahu	18	17	202
Residential Svcs Project of HARC	SN		Aiea	Oahu	12	9	202
Sr. Residence at Kaneohe	E		Kaneohe	Oahu	44	44	202
The Duplex	SN		Pearl City	Oahu	10	10	202
Beretania North - Kukui Tower	F		Honolulu	Oahu	380	76	236
Kalani Garden Apartments	F		Mililani	Oahu	119	24	236
Kauluwela II	F		Honolulu	Oahu	126	126	236
Kauluwela II	F		Honolulu	Oahu	84	84	236
Keola Hoonanea	E		Honolulu	Oahu	175	70	236
Kulana Nani	F		Kaneohe	Oahu	160	32	236
Makalapa Manor Apartments	F, SN		Aiea	Oahu	124	24	236
Makana Hale	F		Mililani	Oahu	126	126	236
Malulani Hale	E		Honolulu	Oahu	150	60	236
Royal Sunset Apartments	F		Waipahu	Oahu	20	20	236
ARC of Hawaii	SN		Ewa Beach	Oahu	18	15	811
Hale Alohi	SN		Honolulu	Oahu	13	12	811

INVENTORY OF GOVERNMENT-ASSISTED RENTAL HOUSING UNITS

Name	Type	Income Target	City	Island	No. Units	Assisted Units	Type of Government Assistance
Hale Malie	SN		Kaneohe	Oahu	8	7	811
Hale Noho	SN		Kaneohe	Oahu	14	7	811
Ko Kakou Hale	SN		Kaneohe	Oahu	8	7	811
SHDC No. 1	SN		Kailua	Oahu	10	10	811
SHDC No. 6	SN		Kaneohe	Oahu	6	5	811
Weinberg Hale Haiku	SN		Kaneohe	Oahu	6	5	811
Weinberg Hale Kuha'o	SN		Waipahu	Oahu	23	23	811
Weinberg Hale Lolii	SN		Kaneohe	Oahu	6	5	811
Weinberg Silvercrest	E		Wahiawa	Oahu	80	78	202/162
Banyan Street Manor	F		Honolulu	Oahu	55	55	221(d)(3)
Hale Pauahi	F		Honolulu	Oahu	396	396	221(d)(3)
Hausten Gardens	E, SN		Honolulu	Oahu	50	49	221(d)(3)
Kahuku Elderly	E, SN		Kahuku	Oahu	64	64	221(d)(3)
Kilohana Apartments	F		Kaneohe	Oahu	149	149	221(d)(3)
Kukui Gardens	F		Honolulu	Oahu	822	822	221(d)(3)
Old Vineyard Street	F		Honolulu	Oahu	32	22	221(d)(3)
Smith-Beretania Apartments	F		Honolulu	Oahu	164	163	221(d)(3)
Westlake Apartments	F		Honolulu	Oahu	96	95	221(d)(3)
Kewalo Apartments	F		Honolulu	Oahu	38	32	241/236
Waipahu Tower	F		Waipahu	Oahu	63	63	241/236
Uluwehi Apartments	F		Waianae	Oahu	60	60	DURF
Waiaka	F		Honolulu	Oahu	8	8	DURF
Kalakaua Vista	E	60%	Honolulu	Oahu	81	81	Federa/State LIHTC, RHTF
Hale O' Hauoli	E, SN	60%	Pearl City	Oahu	100	99	Federal LIHTC
Kaneohe Elderly	E	60%	Kaneohe	Oahu	44	43	Federal LIHTC
Kapuna I	E	60%	Kalihi	Oahu	162	161	Federal LIHTC
Maunakea Towers	F	60%	Honolulu	Oahu	380	379	Federal LIHTC
Waimanalo Apartments	F	60%	Waimanalo	Oahu	80	80	Federal LIHTC
Waipahu Hall Elderly	E	60%	Waipahu	Oahu	72	71	Federal LIHTC
Hale Laulima	F	50%	Pearl City	Oahu	36	36	Federal public housing
Hookipa Kahaluu	F	50%	Kaneohe	Oahu	56	56	Federal public housing
Kaahumanu Homes	F	50%	Honolulu	Oahu	152	152	Federal public housing
Kalakaua Homes	F	50%	Honolulu	Oahu	221	221	Federal public housing
Kalanihuia	E	50%	Honolulu	Oahu	151	151	Federal public housing
Kalihi Valley Homes	F	50%	Honolulu	Oahu	371	371	Federal public housing
Kamehameha Homes	F	50%	Honolulu	Oahu	221	221	Federal public housing
Kaneohe Apartments	F	50%	Kaneohe	Oahu	24	24	Federal public housing

INVENTORY OF GOVERNMENT-ASSISTED RENTAL HOUSING UNITS

Name	Type	Income Target	City	Island	No. Units	Assisted Units	Type of Government Assistance
Kauhale Nani	F	50%	Wahiawa	Oahu	50	50	Federal public housing
Kauhale O'hana	F	50%	Waimanalo	Oahu	25	25	Federal public housing
Kau'iokalani	F	50%	Waianae	Oahu	50	50	Federal public housing
Koolau Village	F	50%	Kaneohe	Oahu	80	80	Federal public housing
Kuhio Homes	F	50%	Honolulu	Oahu	134	134	Federal public housing
Kuhio Park Terrace	F	50%	Honolulu	Oahu	614	614	Federal public housing
Kupuna Home O'Waialua	E	50%	Waialua	Oahu	40	40	Federal public housing
Maili I	F	50%	Maili	Oahu	20	20	Federal public housing
Maili II	F	50%	Maili	Oahu	24	24	Federal public housing
Makamae	E	50%	Honolulu	Oahu	124	124	Federal public housing
Makua Alii	E	50%	Honolulu	Oahu	211	211	Federal public housing
Mayor Wright Homes	F	50%	Honolulu	Oahu	364	364	Federal public housing
Nanakuli Homes	F	50%	Nanakuli	Oahu	36	36	Federal public housing
Palolo Valley Homes	F	50%	Honolulu	Oahu	118	118	Federal public housing
Paoakalani	E	50%	Honolulu	Oahu	151	151	Federal public housing
Pumehana	E	50%	Honolulu	Oahu	139	139	Federal public housing
Punchbowl Homes	E	50%	Honolulu	Oahu	156	156	Federal public housing
Puuwai Momi	F	50%	Aiea	Oahu	260	260	Federal public housing
Salt Lake	F	50%	Honolulu	Oahu	28	28	Federal public housing
Spencer House	F	50%	Honolulu	Oahu	17	17	Federal public housing
Wahiawa Terrace	F	50%	Wahiawa	Oahu	60	60	Federal public housing
Waimaha-Sunflower	F	50%	Waianae	Oahu	130	130	Federal public housing
Waimanalo Homes [a & b]	F	50%	Waimanalo	Oahu	41	41	Federal public housing
Waipahu I	F	50%	Waipahu	Oahu	19	19	Federal public housing
Waipahu II	F	50%	Waipahu	Oahu	20	20	Federal public housing
Honuakaha	E	60%		Oahu	150	150	Federal/State LIHTC
Kapolei Ho'olimalima	F	60%	Kapolei	Oahu	70	70	Federal/State LIHTC
Kulana Hale II	E	60%	Honolulu	Oahu	162	162	Federal/State LIHTC
Punahou Vista	F		Honolulu	Oahu	55	55	Federal/State LIHTC
Whitmore Circle Apts.	E	60%	Wahiawa	Oahu	44	44	Federal/State LIHTC
Manana Gardens	F	60%	Pearl City	Oahu	72	72	Federal/State LIHTC, HMMF,RAP
Na Lei Hulu Kupuna	E	60%	Kakaako	Oahu	76	76	Federal/State LIHTC, RAP
Wilikina Park	E	60%	Wahiawa	Oahu	64	64	Federal/State LIHTC, RAP
Artesian Vista	E	60%	Honolulu	Oahu	54	54	Federal/State LIHTC, RHTF
Birch Street Apartments	F	60%	Honolulu	Oahu	53	53	Federal/State LIHTC, RHTF
Kaluanui Senior Apts	E	60%	Hawaii Kai	Oahu	31	31	Federal/State LIHTC, RHTF
Kinau Vista	E	60%	Honolulu	Oahu	62	62	Federal/State LIHTC, RHTF

INVENTORY OF GOVERNMENT-ASSISTED RENTAL HOUSING UNITS

Name	Type	Income Target	City	Island	No. Units	Assisted Units	Type of Government Assistance
King Street Apartments	E	60%	Honolulu	Oahu	91	91	Federal/State LIHTC, RHTF
Kulana Hale	E	60%	Honolulu	Oahu	176	176	Federal/State LIHTC, RHTF
Palehua Terrace	E	60%	Makakilo	Oahu	84	84	Federal/State LIHTC, RHTF
The Royal Kinau	E	60%	Honolulu	Oahu	84	84	Federal/State LIHTC, RHTF
Waimanalo Kupuna	E	60%	Waimanalo	Oahu	83	83	Federal/State LIHTC, RHTF
Wilder Vista	F	60%	Honolulu	Oahu	55	55	Federal/State LIHTC, RHTF
Hale Mohalu	E	60%	Pearl City	Oahu	210	210	Federal/State LIHTC, RHTF, RARF
Kaneohe Elderly	E	60%	Kaneohe	Oahu	75	75	Federal/State LIHTC, RHTF, RARF
Palehua Terrace Phase 2	F	60%	Makakilo	Oahu	64	64	Federal/State LIHTC, RHTF, RARF
Palolo Homes I and II	F	60%	Palolo	Oahu	306	306	Federal/State LIHTC, RHTF, RARF
Nova Sunset Villas (fka Tropicana West)	F		Waipahu	Oahu	406	406	HMMF
Kulaokahua	E, SN		Honolulu	Oahu	30	30	RAP
Nakolea	SN		Honolulu	Oahu	100	100	RAP
Ohana Ola O Kahumana	SN		Waianae	Oahu	34	34	RHTF
Weinberg Hale	F			Oahu	59	59	RHTF
Maluhia	E		Honolulu	Oahu	40	39	RHTF, 202
Kekuilani Gardens			Kapolei	Oahu	56	56	RHTF, HOME
Halawa View Apartments	F, SN		Aiea	Oahu	121	24	Section 236
UH***	Faculty	Faculty	Manoa	Oahu	143	143	SHARP/RHS
Kamaakee Vista	F	80%	Kakaako	Oahu	225	225	SHARP/RHS, RAP
Kauhale Kaka'ako	F	80%	Kakaako	Oahu	268	268	SHARP/RHS, RAP
Pohulani Elderly	E	80%	Kakaako	Oahu	262	262	SHARP/RHS, RAP
Kekuilani Courts	F	60%	Kapolei	Oahu	80	80	SHARP/RHS, RHTF
Onemalu (Barbers Pt.) Homeless	F, SN		Kalealoa	Oahu	48	48	State CIP
Hale Po'ai	E	50%	Honolulu	Oahu	206	206	State public housing
Halia Hale	E	50%	Honolulu	Oahu	41	41	State public housing
Hauiki Homes	F	50%	Honolulu	Oahu	46	46	State public housing
Ho'olulu	E	50%	Waipahu	Oahu	112	112	State public housing
Kamalu	E	50%	Waipahu	Oahu	109	109	State public housing
La'iola	E	50%	Wahiawa	Oahu	108	108	State public housing
Puahala Homes I	F	50%	Honolulu	Oahu	28	28	State public housing
Puahala Homes II	F	50%	Honolulu	Oahu	20	20	State public housing
Puahala Homes III	F	50%	Honolulu	Oahu	40	40	State public housing
Puahala Homes IV	F	50%	Honolulu	Oahu	40	40	State public housing
Jack Hall Waipahu	F		Waipahu	Oahu	144	143	
Keola Hoomalu Elderly	E, SN		Waianae	Oahu	35	35	
McCully Circle Apartments	F		Honolulu	Oahu	99	98	

INVENTORY OF GOVERNMENT-ASSISTED RENTAL HOUSING UNITS

Name	Type	Income Target	City	Island	No. Units	Assisted Units	Type of Government Assistance
Pualani Manor	F		Honolulu	Oahu	63	62	
Research Center of Hawaii	SN		Honolulu	Oahu	10	8	
River Pauahi Apartments	F		Honolulu	Oahu	49	48	
Weinberg Village-Waimanalo	F, SN		Waimanalo	Oahu	30	30	
Wilikina Apartments	F		Wahiawa	Oahu	119	117	
					19148	13125	

AMHD'S COMMUNITY HOUSING PROGRAM
Statewide Housing Inventory (Rev 7/13/04)

Vendor	Service	Project	No. Beds	Island	Area
Aloha House	24-Hr. Spec. Res. & Sub. Abuse Tx.	Paia	4	Maui	Makawao
CARE Hawaii	24-Hr. Grp Hme	Ocean View	5	Hawaii	Ocean View
CARE Hawaii	24-Hr. Grp Hme	Waipahu	8	Oahu	Waipahu
CARE Hawaii	24-Hr. Spec. Res.	Pearl City (STF Licensed)	8	Oahu	Pearl City
CARE Hawaii	24-Hr. Spec. Res.	Cottage N	6	Oahu	HSH grds.
CARE Hawaii	24-Hr. Spec. Res.	Cottage O	6	Oahu	HSH grds.
CARE Hawaii	24-Hr. Spec. Res.	Cottage P	4	Oahu	HSH grds.
HI Alcoh Fdn	24-Hr. Spec. Res. & Sub. Abuse Tx.	Sand Island	53	Oahu	Sand Island
Kahumana	24-Hr Spec. Res.	Kahumana (Hse # 1, 2, & 3)	15	Oahu	Waianae
Kahumana	24-Hr. Grp Hme	Puuhulu Hale, House #1	3	Oahu	Waianae
Kahumana	24-Hr. Grp Hme	Puuhulu Hale, House #2	4	Oahu	Waianae
Kahumana	24-Hr. Grp Hme	Nanakai Hale	6	Oahu	Kapolei
Mental Health Kokua	24-Hr. Grp Hme	Hale Alanoe	6	Hawaii	Kona
Mental Health Kokua	24-Hr. Grp Hme	Kihawahine Place (Hale Kupono)	6	Hawaii	Kona
Mental Health Kokua	24-Hr. Grp Hme	Patch Place, Hse. # 1	6	Hawaii	Hilo
Mental Health Kokua	24-Hr. Grp Hme	Patch Place, Hse. # 4	6	Hawaii	Hilo
Mental Health Kokua	24-Hr. Grp Hme	Akahi Street	6*	Kauai	Lihue
Mental Health Kokua	24-Hr. Grp Hme	Akahi Street, House A	6*	Kauai	Lihue
Mental Health Kokua	24-Hr. Grp Hme	Iao Valley	8	Maui	Wailuku
Mental Health Kokua	24-Hr. Grp Hme-Safe Haven Hybrid	Market Street	12*	Maui	Wailuku
Mental Health Kokua	24-Hr. Grp Hme	Dominis St.	6	Oahu	Makiki
Mental Health Kokua	24-Hr. Grp Hme	Ahuimanu	6	Oahu	Ahuimanu
Mental Health Kokua	24-Hr. Grp Hme	Sierra House		Oahu	Kaimuki
Mental Health Kokua	24-Hr. Unit	Safe Haven	25	Oahu	Honolulu
Mental Health Kokua	8-16-Hr. Grp Hme	Kealahou	6	Hawaii	Kona

**AMHD'S COMMUNITY HOUSING PROGRAM
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Vendor	Service	Project	No. Beds	Island	Area
Mental Health Kokua	8-16-Hr. Grp Hme	Hilo Hale	8	Hawaii	Hilo
Mental Health Kokua	8-16-Hr. Grp Hme	New HUD Project Wailua	6*	Kauai	Wailua
Mental Health Kokua	8-16-Hr. Grp Hme	Lanai Hale	6	Maui	Kahului
Mental Health Kokua	8-16-Hr. Grp Hme	Punawai (Hale Mailie)	7	Oahu	Kaneohe
Mental Health Kokua	8-16-Hr. Grp Hme	Duncan (Ko Kakou Hale)	7	Oahu	Kaneohe
Mental Health Kokua	8-16-Hr. Grp Hme	Awapapa (Hale Noho & office)	7	Oahu	Kaneohe
Mental Health Kokua	8-16-Hr. Grp Hme	Pahoa (Hale Alohi)	12	Oahu	Kaimuki
Mental Health Kokua	8-16-Hr. Grp Hme	Duplex II	5	Oahu	Pearl City
Mental Health Kokua	8-16-Hr. Grp Hme	Duplex I	5	Oahu	Pearl City
Mental Health Kokua	Interim Housing	Patch Place Hse #2	4	Hawaii	Hilo
Mental Health Kokua	Interim Housing	Patch Place Hse #3	4	Hawaii	Hilo
Mental Health Kokua	Interim Housing	Sierra House (two houses)	14	Oahu	Kaimuki
Poailani	24-Hr. Apt.	Apt. # 216D	4	Oahu	Kailua
Poailani	24-Hr. Apt.	Apt. # 115D	4	Oahu	Kailua
Poailani	24-Hr. Apt.	Apt. # 116D	4	Oahu	Kailua
Poailani	24-Hr. Apt.	Apt. # 215D	4	Oahu	Kailua
Poailani	24-Hr. Apt.	Apt. # 217D	4	Oahu	Kailua
Poailani	24-Hr. Apt.	Apt. # 218D	2	Oahu	Kailua
Poailani	24-Hr. House	Halekou A (Men only)	8	Oahu	Kaneohe
Poailani	24-Hr. House	Halekou B (Men only)	6	Oahu	Kaneohe
Poailani	24-Hr. Spec. Res. & Sub. Abuse Tx.	Kawainui (Hse + Office)	16	Oahu	Kailua
Poailani	8-16-Hr. Apt.	Apt. # 119A	4	Oahu	Kailua
Poailani	8-16-Hr. Apt.	Apt. # 220A	4	Oahu	Kailua
Poailani	8-16-Hr. Apt.	Apt. # 222A	4	Oahu	Kailua
Poailani	8-16-Hr. Apt.	Apt. # 101B	4	Oahu	Kailua

**AMHD'S COMMUNITY HOUSING PROGRAM
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Vendor	Service	Project	No. Beds	Island	Area
Poailani	8-16-Hr. Apt.	Apt. # 201B	4	Oahu	Kailua
Poailani	8-16-Hr. Apt.	Apt. # 214D	4	Oahu	Kailua
Poailani	8-16-Hr. Apt.	Apt. # 219A	4	Oahu	Kailua
Poailani	8-16-Hr. Apt.	Apt. # 117D	4	Oahu	Kailua
Poailani	8-16-Hr. Apt.	Apt. # 107B	4	Oahu	Kailua
Poailani	8-16-Hr. Apt.	Apt. # 204B	4	Oahu	Kailua
Steadfast	24-Hr. Grp Hme	Apuakea	6	Oahu	Kaneohe
Steadfast	24-Hr. Grp Hme	Ikulani	6	Oahu	Ewa Beach
Steadfast	24-Hr. Grp Hme	Wainohia	6	Oahu	Makakilo
Steadfast	24-Hr. Grp Hme	Uluwehi	6	Oahu	Wahiawa
Steadfast	8-16-Hr. Grp Hme	Apelila	4	Kauai	Kapaa
Steadfast	8-16-Hr. Grp Hme	Keolu	5	Oahu	Kailua
Steadfast	8-16-Hr. Grp Hme	2nd Ave.	6	Oahu	Kaimuki
Steadfast	8-16-Hr. Grp Hme	8th Ave.	4	Oahu	Kaimuki
Steadfast	Semi-Independent	Kaeo (Kona)	5	Hawaii	Kona
Steadfast	Semi-Independent	Kealapua	5	Hawaii	Kona
Steadfast	Semi-Independent	Haiku (Hawaii)	5*	Hawaii	Kona
Steadfast	Semi-Independent	Honokaa (Ohia St.)	5	Hawaii	Honokaa
Steadfast	Semi-Independent	Mohouli	5	Hawaii	Hilo
Steadfast	Semi-Independent	Puamelia (Hmls preference)	5	Hawaii	Hilo
Steadfast	Semi-Independent	Kaahale (Hmls preference)	5	Kauai	Kapaa
Steadfast	Semi-Independent	Aukoi	4	Kauai	Lihue
Steadfast	Semi-Independent	Mokoi	5	Kauai	Lihue
Steadfast	Semi-Independent	Keao (Maui)	5	Maui	Lahaina
Steadfast	Semi-Independent	Kaulana (Hmls preference)	5	Maui	Kahului
Steadfast	Semi-Independent	Wailupe	5	Maui	Kahului
Steadfast	Semi-Independent	Kulalani (Hmls preference)	6	Maui	Kula
Steadfast	Semi-Independent	Hale Ulu Pono (Barber's Point)	70	Oahu	Kalaehoa
Steadfast	Semi-Independent	Kaukama (Hmls preference)	5	Oahu	Waianae
Steadfast	Semi-Independent	Olomana	6	Oahu	Kailua
Steadfast	Semi-Independent	Komo Mai (Hmls preference)	5	Oahu	Pearl City
Steadfast	Semi-Independent	Hui Alala	5	Oahu	Ahuimanu
Steadfast	Semi-Independent	Haiku (Oahu)	5	Oahu	Kaneohe

**AMHD'S COMMUNITY HOUSING PROGRAM
Statewide Housing Inventory (Rev 7/13/04)**

Vendor	Service	Project	No. Beds	Island	Area
Steadfast	Semi-Independent	Lolii	5	Oahu	Kaneohe
Steadfast	Semi-Independent	Ahukini (Hmls preference)	5	Oahu	Hawaii Kai
Steadfast	Semi-Independent	Kahue Place	4	Oahu	Waipahu
Steadfast	Semi-Independent	Makaloa (Kapiolani Manor)	1	Oahu	Honolulu
Steadfast	Semi-Independent	Wilder	2	Oahu	Honolulu
Steadfast	Semi-Independent	Likini West	1	Oahu	Salt Lake
Steadfast	Semi-Independent	Pearlridge Terrace	2	Oahu	Aiea
Steadfast	Semi-Independent	Waimalu	2	Oahu	Pearl City
Steadfast	Semi-Independent	Richard Lane	2	Oahu	Kalihi
Steadfast	Semi-Independent	Maealani Pl.	5	Oahu	Mililani
Steadfast		Naalehu	5*	Hawaii	Naalehu
Waianae Coast Community Mental Health Center	24-Hr. Grp Hme	Hanalei St.	28	Oahu	Makaha
Waianae Coast Community Mental Health Center	8-16-Hr. Grp Hme	Orange Street	8	Oahu	Waianae
Waianae Coast Community Mental Health Center	8-16-Hr. Grp Hme	Lahaina St. Duplex	8	Oahu	Makaha
<i>CARE Hawaii</i>	<i>Crisis Res.</i>	<i>Apoke St.</i>	5	<i>Hawaii</i>	<i>Hilo</i>
<i>CARE Hawaii</i>	<i>Crisis Res.</i>	<i>Aiea home</i>	8	<i>Oahu</i>	<i>Aiea</i>
<i>CARE Hawaii</i>	<i>Crisis Res.</i>	<i>Cottage M</i>	4	<i>Oahu</i>	<i>HSH grds.</i>
<i>Mental Health Kokua</i>	<i>Crisis Res.</i>	<i>SURF House</i>	6	<i>Hawaii</i>	<i>Kona</i>
<i>Mental Health Kokua</i>	<i>Crisis Res.</i>	<i>Hale Kapili (Central Ave.)</i>	8	<i>Maui</i>	<i>Wailuku</i>
		Statewide Housing Inventory (Line A)	711		
		Supported Housing Bridge Subsidy Program (Private rentals, Line B)	332		
		Shelter Plus Care Units (Private rentals, Line C)	60		
		AMHD Statewide Total (Lines A+B+C)	1,103		

* Project projected to open soon with indicated number of beds.

INVENTORY OF HOUSING FOR THE HOMELESS

Name	Type	Income Target	City	Island	No. Beds	Assisted Units	Type of Government Assistance
CCS - Kawaihae Transitional Shelter	Trans	30% ↓	Kawaihae	Hawaii	104		
Child & Family Services - Hale Ohana	Emerg	30% ↓	Hilo	Hawaii	42		
East Hawaii Coalition for the Hmls	Emerg	30% ↓	Hilo	Hawaii	48		
East Hawaii Coalition for the Hmls	Trans	30% ↓	Hilo	Hawaii	139		
Faith Against Drugs	Emerg	30% ↓	Hilo	Hawaii	18		
Maui AIDS Foundation	PermSuppHsg	30% ↓		Hawaii	39		
Office for Social Ministry	PermSuppHsg	30% ↓	Hilo	Hawaii	16		
Turning Point for Families - West HI	Emerg	30% ↓	West HI	Hawaii	24		
Kauai Economic Opportunity-Komohana	Trans	30% ↓	Lihue	Kauai	5		
KEO - Lihue Court	Trans	30% ↓	Lihue	Kauai	54		
Maui AIDS Foundation	PermSuppHsg	30% ↓		Kauai	11		
YWCA of Kauai - Family Violence	Emerg	30% ↓		Kauai	24		
Aloha House	PermSuppHsg	30% ↓	Paia	Maui	4		
Maui AIDS Foundation	PermSuppHsg	30% ↓		Maui	31		
MECC - Ka Hale A Ke Ola	Emerg	30% ↓	Wailuku	Maui	88		
MECC - Ka Hale A Ke Ola	Trans	30% ↓	Wailuku	Maui	162		
MECC - Na Hale of Wainee	Emerg	30% ↓		Maui	64		
MECC - Na Hale of Wainee	Trans	30% ↓		Maui	156		
Women Helping Women - Lokomaikai	Emerg	30% ↓	Wailuku	Maui	36		
Alternative Structures Int'l - Ohana Ola	Trans	30% ↓	Waianae	Oahu	60		
Bridge House	Emerg	30% ↓		Oahu	18		
CCS - Maililand Transitional Shelter	Trans	30% ↓	Mali	Oahu	150		
CFS - Domestic Violence Transitional	Trans	30% ↓		Oahu	20		
CFS - Honolulu Domestic Violence Shltr	Emerg		Honolulu	Oahu	34		
CFS - Leeward Domestic Violence Shltr	Emerg		Leeward	Oahu	22		
Gregory House Programs	Trans	30% ↓	Honolulu	Oahu	11		
Gregory House Programs	PermSuppHsg	30% ↓	Honolulu	Oahu	43		
Gregory House Programs - HOPWA	PermSuppHsg	30% ↓		Oahu	33		
Gregory House Programs - HOPWA SPNS	PermSuppHsg	30% ↓		Oahu	34		
Hake Kipa - Hapai Home	Trans	30% ↓	Honolulu	Oahu	4		
Hale Kipa	Emerg	30% ↓	Honolulu	Oahu	8		
Hale Kipa - Youth Shelters	Trans	30% ↓	Honolulu	Oahu	9		
Hawaii Alcoholism Foundation - Sand Is.	Trans		Sand Island	Oahu	53		

Appendix F

Summary of 5-Year Public Housing Agency Plan

Capital Fund Program Five-Year Action Plan

PHA Name: Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawaii		Original 5-Year Plan Revision No: 12/31/03				
Development Number / Name HA-Wide	Year 1 FFY2004 PHA FY: 2004	Work Statement for Year 2 FFY Grant: 2005 PHA FY: 2005	Work Statement for Year 3 FFY Grant: 2006 PHA FY: 2006	Work Statement for Year 4 FFY Grant: 2007 PHA FY: 2007	Work Statement for Year 5 FFY Grant: 2008 PHA FY: 2008	
HA 1-03 Mayor Wright Homes	\$2,381,650.99	\$0.00	\$2,100,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
HA 1-04 Lanakila Homes II, III & IV	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$749,717.00	\$250,283.00	\$1,983,021.45	
HA 1-05 Kalihi Valley Homes	\$1,616,238.00	\$3,675,628.08	\$2,063,091.38	\$6,846,112.27	\$8,769,366.55	
HA 1-10 Kuhio Park Terrace	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,300,000.00	\$30,000.00	
HA 1-24 Kalanihulia	\$2,000,000.00	\$1,127,241.92	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
HA 1-26 Puuwai Momi	\$0.00	\$4,037,520.00	\$2,562,480.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
HA 1-46 Makamae	\$390,805.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
HA 1-47 Pumehana	\$1,049,472.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$341,333.00	\$0.00	
HA 1-57 Waimaha - Sunflower	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$183,313.35	\$0.00	
HA 1-61 Ka Hale Kahaluu	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,138,653.62	\$1,861,346.38	\$0.00	
Extraordinary Maintenance	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,200,000.00	\$500,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Operations	\$700,000.00	\$3,161,895.00	\$3,161,895.00	\$3,161,895.00	\$3,161,895.00	
Management Improvements	\$483,483.00	\$835,416.00	\$624,251.00	\$296,827.00	\$296,827.00	
Administration	\$353,000.00	\$748,689.00	\$771,439.00	\$742,067.00	\$742,067.00	
Audit	\$3,183.00	\$3,278.00	\$3,376.00	\$3,300.00	\$3,300.00	
Liquidated Damages	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Fees & Costs	\$977,854.01	\$982,309.00	\$1,062,574.00	\$798,000.00	\$798,000.00	
Site Acquisition	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Site Improvement	\$1,750,000.00	\$4,337,520.00	\$3,062,480.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Dwelling Structures	\$7,174,165.99	\$5,702,870.00	\$6,301,745.00	\$10,532,105.00	\$8,799,366.55	
Dwelling Equipment	\$14,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Relocation Costs	\$66,800.00	\$37,500.00	\$72,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00	
Development Activities	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$749,717.00	\$250,283.00	\$1,983,021.45	
Total CFP Funds (Estimated)	\$11,522,486.00	\$15,809,477.00	\$15,809,477.00	\$15,809,477.00	\$15,809,477.00	