



# Hawaii Interagency Council on Homelessness

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MAY 16, 2022 REGULAR MEETING (RESCHEDULED)

10:00 A.M. – 12:00 P.M. HST

# General Housekeeping Items

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1. Please kindly mute the audio functions on your device when you are not speaking.
2. For purposes of minutes, any person speaking should identify themselves by first and last name and office before speaking.
3. Please mute your speaker if you are not speaking in order to cut out any ambient background noise. Also make sure to close doors and windows as appropriate to reduce background noise.
4. Participants should identify yourself by using the **raise hand** feature on MS Teams. If you are joining by computer, click on the Participants tab and then the “More” icon that looks like three dots (...). Click on the **raise hand** and control the function when appropriate.



# Housekeeping Items Cont.

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5. Council members needing to excuse yourselves, please raise your hand to let the Chair know or speak up if on the phone.
6. If you involuntarily disconnect, please call Justin Limasa at **(808) 342-1174** for assistance to reconnect.
7. If you voluntarily disconnect, please announce that you are leaving the meeting and staff will record the time for the meeting minutes.



## II. Overview and Approval of Agenda

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### ☐ New Business

1. Discussion regarding Year 3 evaluation of the Ohana Zones pilot program and Housing First system implementation in Hawaii.
2. Discussion regarding U.S. Department of Defense Innovative Readiness Training (IRT) program.
3. Discussion regarding 2022 Homeless Point in Time (PIT) count.

### ☐ Continuing Business

1. Discussion and possible action regarding revisions to the Hawaii State Framework to Address Homelessness and ten-year strategic plan.



# III. Approval of Minutes

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- ☐ Review and approve minutes for the December 20, 2021 regular meeting.
- ☐ Minutes can be found online at:  
<https://homelessness.hawaii.gov/hich/agenda-and-minutes/>



## IV. Public Testimony

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1. Members of the public wishing to testify should signal your intent to testify by **raising your hand** so staff can notate the names and order of testifiers.
2. Testimony will be provided **in the order that hands are raised**.
3. Please state your first and last name and organization for the record before starting your testimony.
4. Please try to mute your speaker before you are ready to speak to cut out any ambient background noise.
5. Testimony should be limited to **one minute**.



## V.a. New Business

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- i. Presentation by Collaborative Quality Consulting (dba Focalize Change) lead evaluator Heather Henderson







Kealaula in Lihue, Kauai

## Housing First and Ohana Zones Implementation Progress Report 2021

HICH May 16, 2022

\*

Heather Henderson, Evaluator





Huliau in Kahului, Maui

## Purpose of the Evaluation

1. To understand the impact of Housing First and Ohana Zones on improving access to permanent housing
2. To identify what is further required to improve access to permanent housing, and end homelessness in Hawaii



A photograph of a wooden staircase leading up to a multi-level wooden structure, possibly a house or a viewing platform, nestled in a dense, lush forest. The structure has a green roof and wooden railings. The surrounding area is filled with tall trees and dense foliage, creating a serene and natural setting.

# Active Implementation Frameworks

- Context
- Stages
- Drivers
- Improvement Cycles
- Teamwork and Communications



**NIRN**

NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION  
RESEARCH NETWORK

FRANK PORTER GRAHAM CHILD DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE



# Context



# Huliau - Maui

\$5 million

46 people

100% full time residents

# County of Maui



# Proposed Wailea Resort - Maui

\$315 million

545 people

90% part time residents

# Ledcor Group, Alexander & Baldwin

# Stages



Implementation Timeline													
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2024	2026
Housing First													
Ohana Zones													

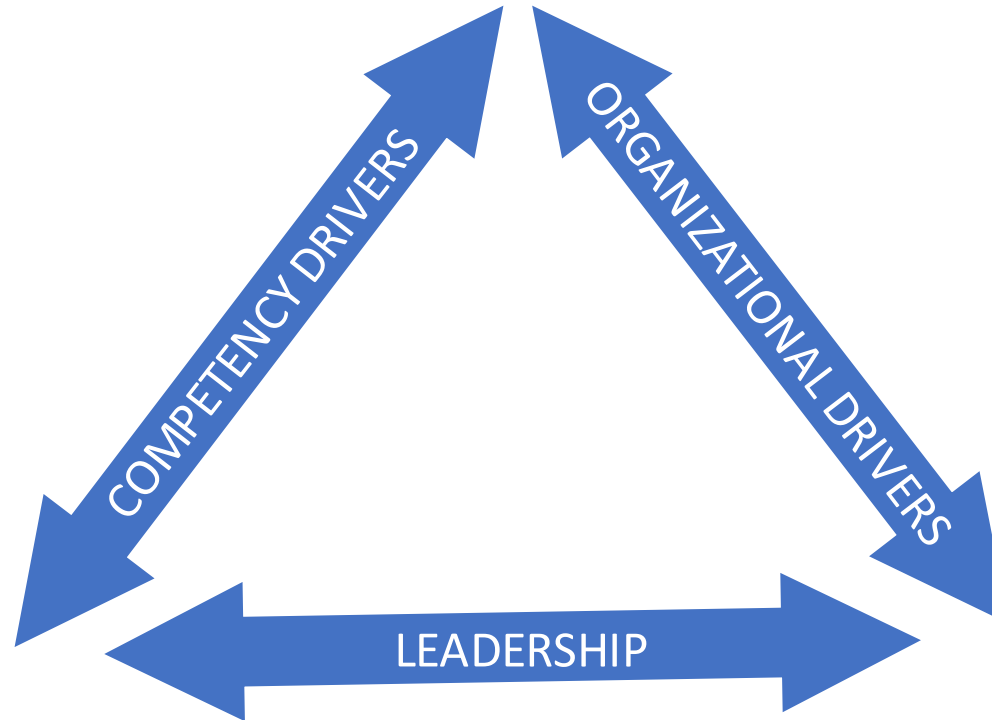


Jackie, 69, Kumuwai resident  
(pictured at HONU)

# Ohana Zones Achievements

- The Legislature's effort to 'try something new' sparked an innovation laboratory.
- Coordination by GCH empowered the state to reclaim priorities.
- Establishing 20 programs exceeded the standards of Act 209.
- 'Unrestricted' funding allowed for repurposing, when needed.
- Administration of funds across state offices generated new capacity.
- Direct funding to counties invigorated strategic planning and partnerships.
- Innovative context supported a new approach to evaluation.

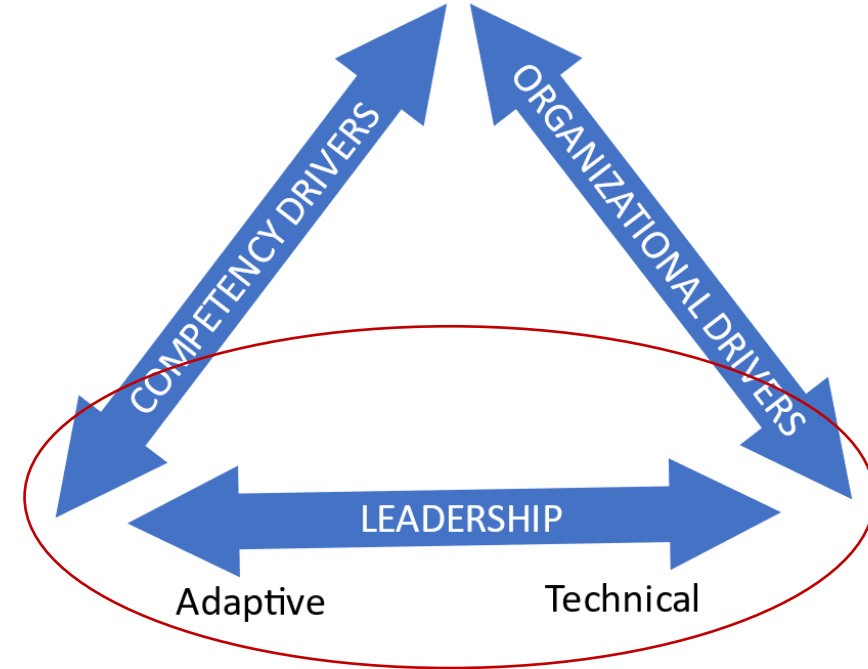
# Implementation Drivers



# LEADERSHIP

## EVIDENCE OF SUPERIOR COLLABORATION:

1. Sustaining the lowest rate COVID-19 in the nation
2. Rapid distribution of federal rental assistance by City and County of Honolulu and DHHL
3. Innovative use of CARES Act funds for Oahu Housing Now
4. Exceeding Ohana Zones Act 209 standards

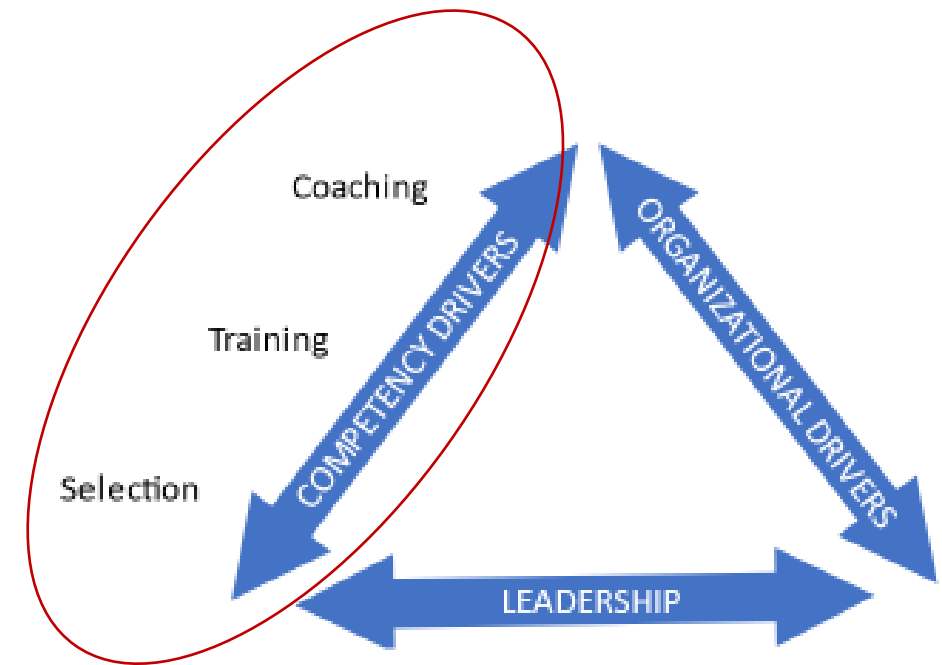




# Implementation Drivers

## COMPETENCIES SURVEY

- Assessment
- Data and Documentation
- ‘Compassionate’ Engagement
- Knowledge of system
- Knowledge of people and culture
- Prioritization
- Safety planning



# ORGANIZATIONAL DRIVERS



# Improvement Cycles

## Continuous Quality Improvement



# Teamwork and Communications

## Patrick Lencioni's Teamwork Model



# PRACTICE ASSESSMENT

- Capital Development
- Housing Vouchers
- Outreach
- Emergency Shelter
- Family Assessment Centers

## KEY RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Establish a competency framework
2. Increase affordable housing stock
3. Increase and stabilize funding to end homelessness



More at: <https://homelessness.hawaii.gov/ohana-zones-evaluation/>

*Mahalo*

Heather Henderson  
732.887.8554  
[heather@focalizechange.com](mailto:heather@focalizechange.com)

## V.b. New Business (cont.)

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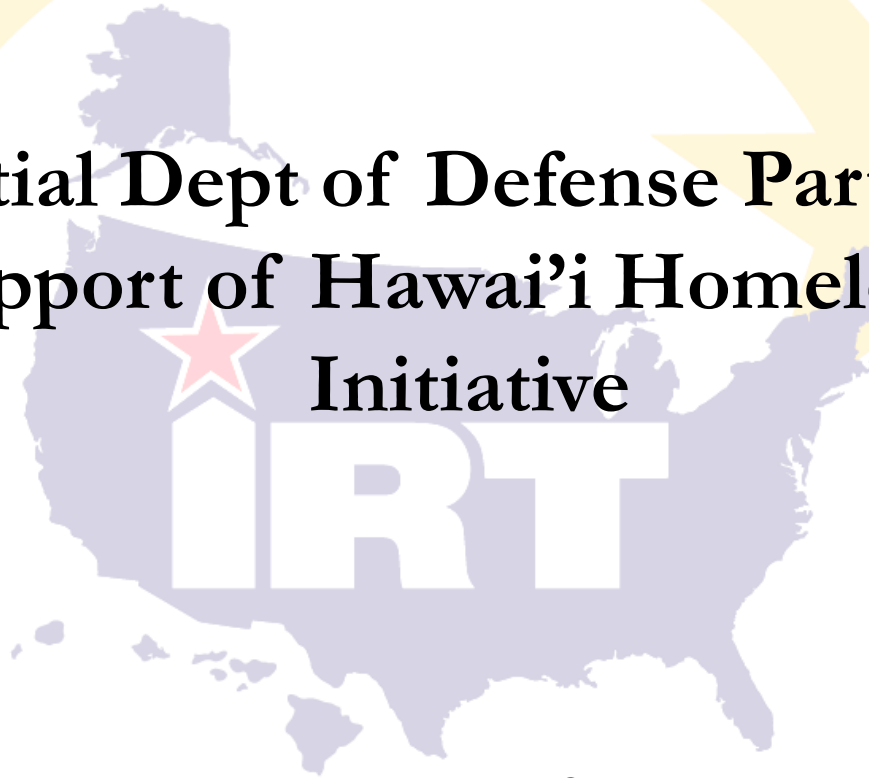
Discussion regarding the U.S. Department of Defense Innovative Readiness Training (IRT) program and how it may support efforts to expand housing inventory statewide, including through construction of tiny home and modular communities.







# Potential Dept of Defense Partnership in Support of Hawai'i Homelessness Initiative



MSgt Brad Wilson  
ANG IRT Deputy Program Manager  
Civil Engineering



# Overview



- Introduction and BLUF
- IRT 101
- Planning Assumptions
- Case Study: Southwest Indian Foundation (SWIF)
- Partnership Requirements
- Next Steps
- Conclusion





# Air National Guard Team



- MSgt Brad Wilson
  - ANG IRT Deputy Program Manager, Civil Engineering, MD
  - Emergency Management Flight Supt. 171<sup>st</sup> CES, Pittsburgh, PA
- MSgt Mitch Sisco
  - ANG IRT Operations Manager Joint Forces HQ, OK
- Lt Col Andrew Adamich
  - ANG IRT Program Manager Joint Base Andrews, MD





# Bottom Line Up Front (BLUF)



With deliberate planning, resources, and support from senior leaders and key stakeholders, the IRT program could be a critical partner in the effort to end chronic homelessness throughout the State of Hawai'i in a manner that continues to recognize the humanity and dignity of the homeless community while providing critical skills training to military units.



# Planning Assumptions



- The ongoing pandemic will continue to exacerbate problems facing the homeless community
- The solution to homelessness is housing
  - Access to a physical address and roof can solve a majority of the issues a homeless person is facing
- USC permits non-DOD training events to utilize existing appropriations from Congress
- Multi-year construction projects with existing partners is beneficial to continuity for military planners





# Innovative Readiness Training: Origin



**What if the Best  
Military Training  
Led to Ready  
Forces and  
Thriving American  
Communities?**

Department  
of Defense  
Response  
to 1992  
"Rebuild  
America"  
Initiative



**"The American people have made an enormous investment in developing the skills, capabilities, and resources of the Armed Forces. These resources, if properly matched to local needs and coordinated with civilian efforts, can be a useful contribution to addressing the serious domestic needs of the United States." - 1993 Senate Armed Services Committee Report**

- Authorized Under Title 10 U.S. Code §2012
- IRT is led by the Director, Civil-Military Engagement Policy, in the Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Integration.
- IRT includes opportunities for Active, Guard, and Reserve Service Members, (and multi-national partners) to integrate as a joint and whole-of-society team to train and serve American communities



# Governing Authorities



- **10 U.S. Code § 2012** *“Support and Services for Eligible Organizations and Activities Outside the DoD”*
- **Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 1100.24** *“Support and Services for Eligible Organizations and Activities Outside the DoD (Innovative Readiness Training)”*
- **Military Service instructions & policies**
- **32 U.S. Code § 508 (Natl. Guard Only)**  
*“Assistance for Certain Youth and Charitable Organizations”*







# IRT Meets HIGH

## Focus Areas



HIGH Focus Areas	IRT Strategic Outcomes
Strengthening System Leadership and Stakeholder Alignment	Optimized Mission Execution: IRT is a collaborative program that leverages military contributions and community resources to multiply value and cost savings for participants
Building System Capacity & Strengthening Core Competencies	Joining Forces & Building Unity: IRT strengthens and builds partnerships, while providing key services for American communities utilizing joint training operations
Sustaining and Scaling Housing-Focused Approaches	Restoring Readiness: IRT provides hands-on, real-world training to improve readiness and survivability in complex contingency environments



# Restrictions



- Must take place within the United States/US territories
- Must accomplish mission-essential **military training**
- Must **not compete** with the private sector, non-competition clause
- Must not include commercial development (CE Only)
- Military members will ONLY do tasks within their military occupational specialty
- Military members **cannot provide law enforcement** during IRT projects
- IRT authorities cannot be used to respond to natural or manmade disasters (though an IRT project may assist with mitigation, preparedness, and long-term recovery)
- IRT cannot legally guarantee any specific outcomes on projects



# Benefits to Military Orgs



- Hands-on training promotes mission readiness
- Refine mission-essential skills in complex environments
- REAL vs. simulated tasks in exercises and training events
- Enhanced skills used in all phases of military effort
- Junior officer/enlisted leadership opportunities in a joint environment
- Military personnel double their public service satisfaction
- Job satisfaction
- Esprit de corps





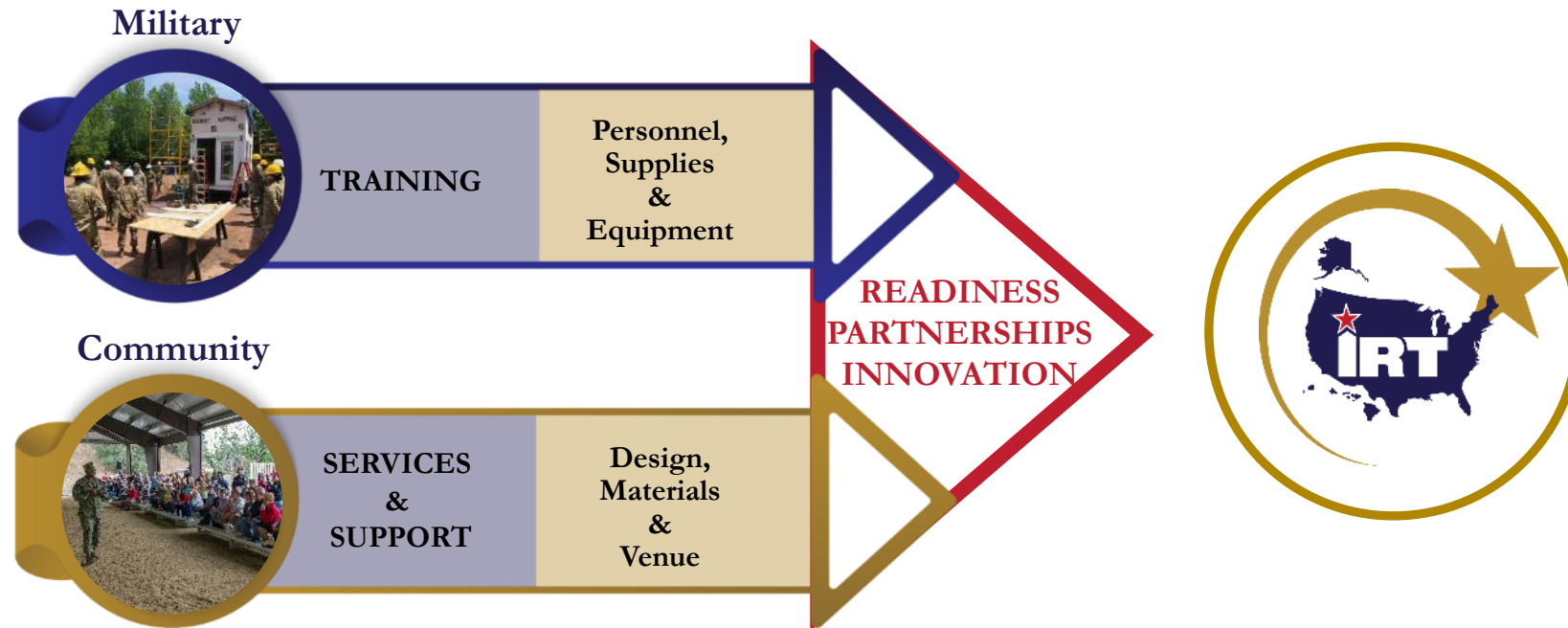
# Civil-Military Collaboration



## REQUIREMENTS

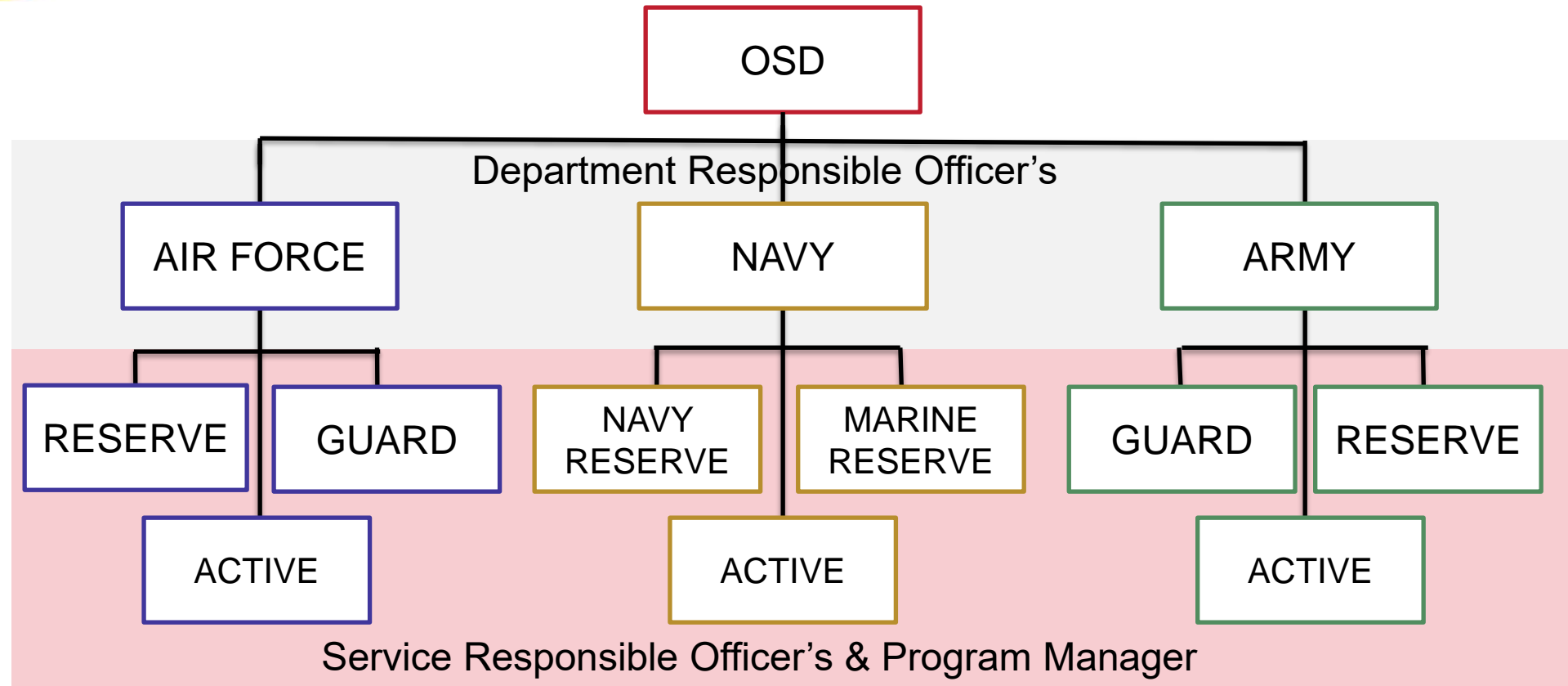
## RESOURCES

## RESULTS





# Program Organization





# Project Organization



- Project Management Team
  - IRT Staff
  - Mission OIC / Project Manager
  - Mission NCOIC / Site Superintendent
  - Food Services and Beddown NCOIC
  - Subject Matter Experts / Trainers (AKA Sub-Contractors)







# Project Organization (*Typical Team Composition*)



- 30-50 Personnel Every Two Weeks w/4 to 6 each of:
  - Electricians
  - Carpenters
  - Heavy Equipment Operators
  - Engineering Assistants & Construction Managers
  - Plumbers
  - HVAC Technicians
  - EMTs





# FY21 Projects Summary





# FY21 Projects Summary







# FY21 Projects Summary



Location	ANG Airmen Trained	Joint Prsnl Trained	Upgrade Tasks Trained**	Community Cost Savings*
Cherokee Nation, OK (Lead)	183	607	>18,000	\$3.4 million
Camp Paumalu, HI (Lead)	164	287	>2,500	\$2.2 million
Camp Kamassa, MS (Support)	142	1052	>4,000	\$1.6 million
Totals	489 (6%***)	1,946	~24,500	\$7.5 million

\*Include work hours, project planning, equipment, transportation, etc.

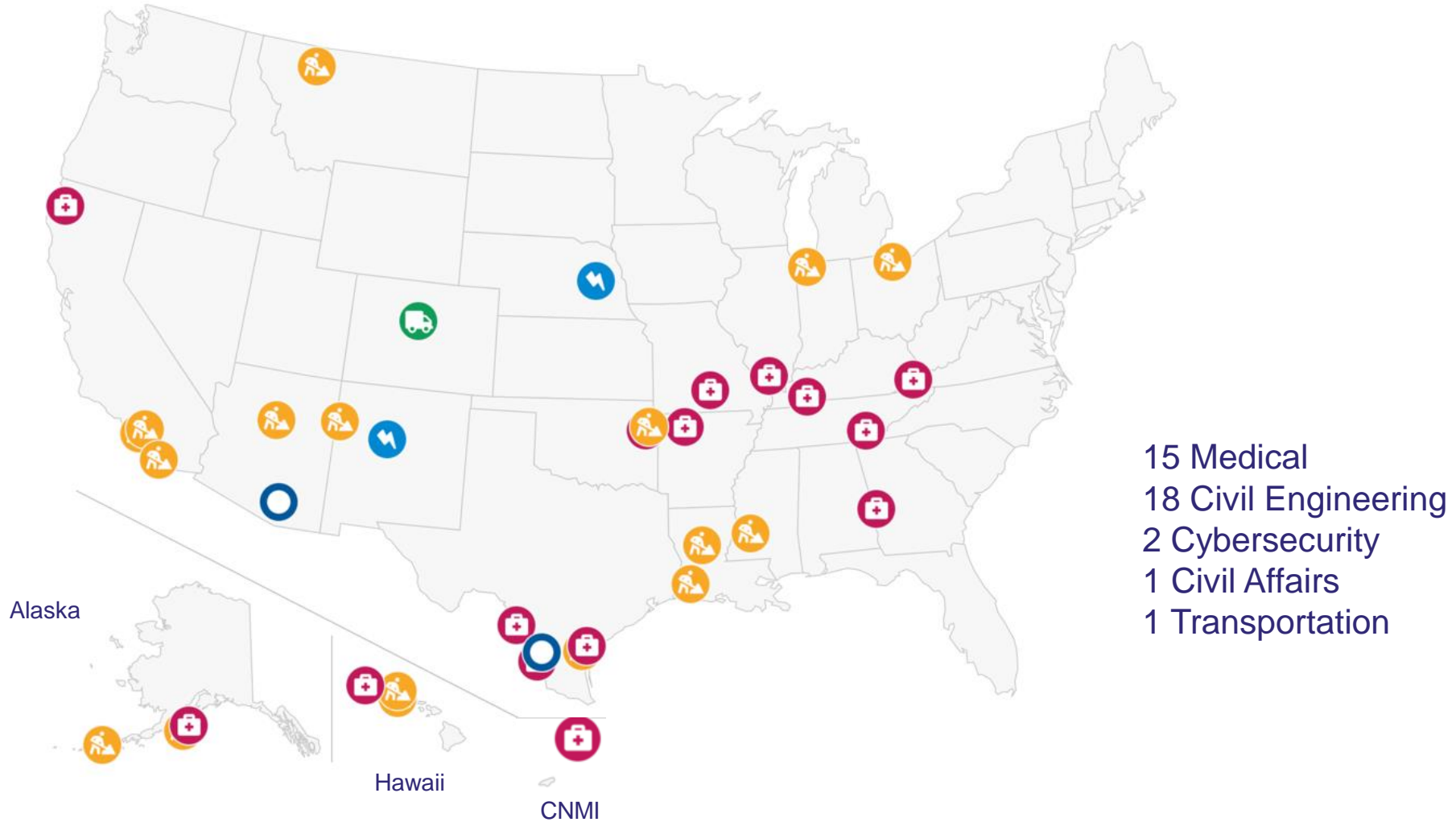
\*\*Total estimate # of tasks trained for all personnel across DOD

\*\*\*This indicates total impact to ANG Civil Engineer Enterprise



# 2022 IRT Snapshot

37 DRO Approved Missions  
34 OSD funded + 3 non-OSD funded  
19 States & Territories  
18 Joint + 19 Non-Joint Missions



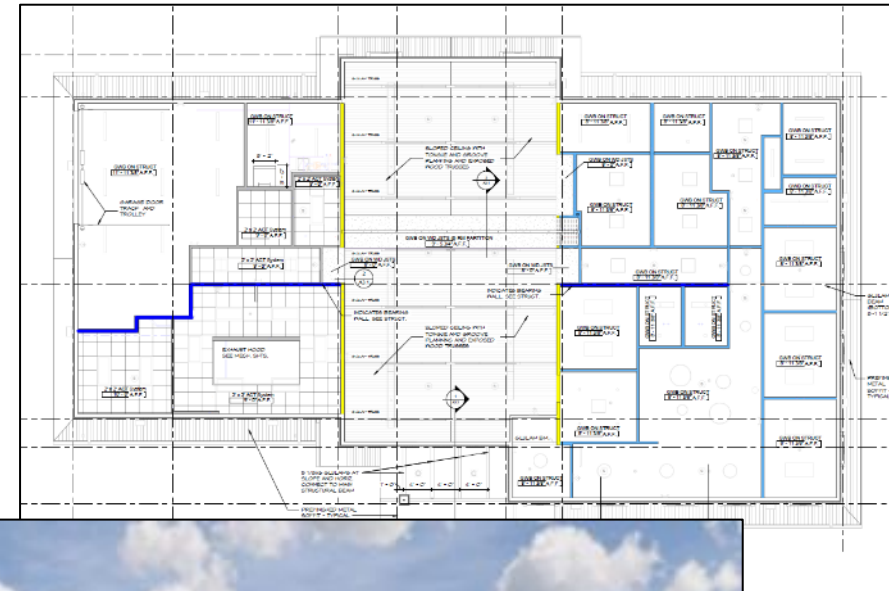




# Blackfeet Nation Heart Butte Senior Center



ANG Airmen Trained	Joint Personnel Trained
260	520
Project Dates	DV Day
15 Apr – 27 Aug	03 Aug 2022



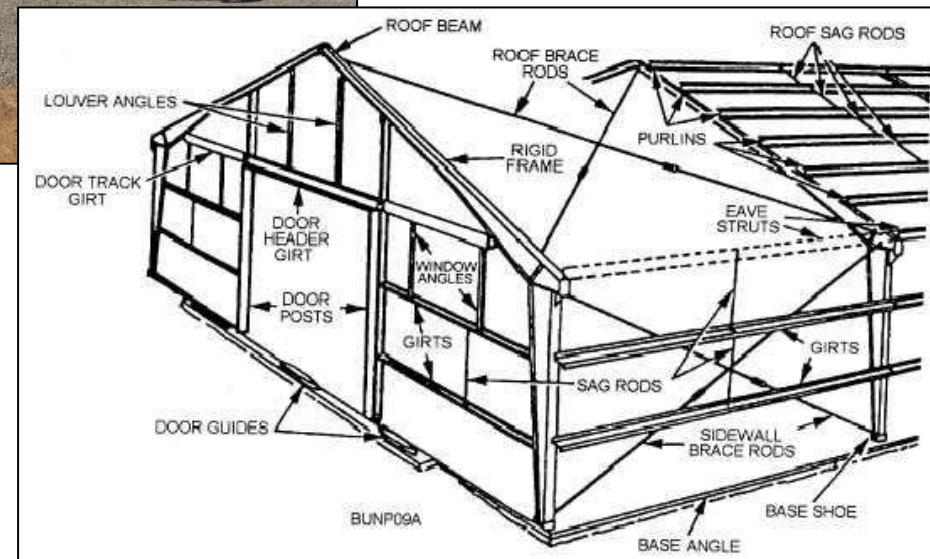




# Special Olympics of Hawai'i (SOHI)



ANG Airmen Trained	Joint Personnel Trained
104	320
Project Dates	DV Day
15 May – 23 July	14 July 2022







# FY22 Projected Numbers



Location	ANG Airmen Trained*	Joint Members Trained*	Upgrade Tasks Trained*	Community Cost Savings*
Cherokee Nation (Lead)	312	660	>13,000	\$3.4 million
Blackfeet Nation (Lead)	260	520	>8,000	\$1.6 million
Special Olympics of HI (Support)	116	320	>8,000	\$900K
Camp Kamassa (Support)	56	450	>4,000	\$1.6 million
Totals	1022 (12%**)	2,270	~39,000	\$8.7 million

\*These are estimates based on previous year projects of similar size and scope

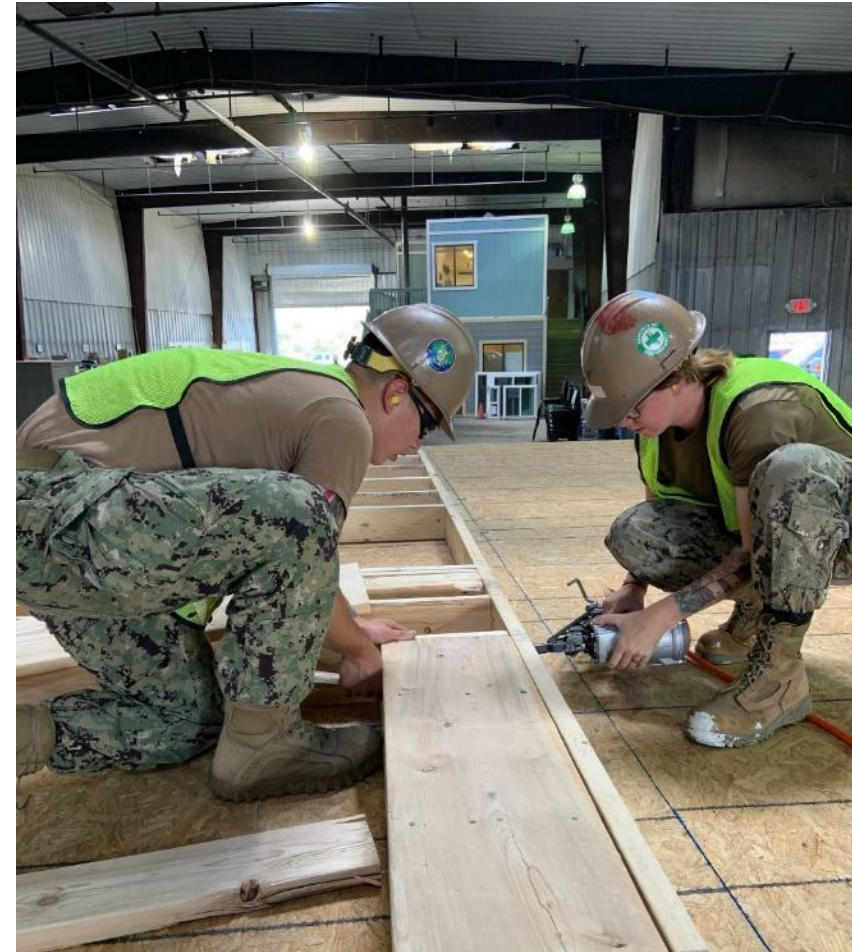
\*\*This indicates total impact to ANG Civil Engineer Enterprise



# Case Study: Southwest Indian Foundation (SWIF)



- Established in 1997 in response to housing crisis in Navajo Nation
- Military members construct two to three 1,200 sq ft manufactured homes each year, ~60 homes to date
- Production effort in a warehouse
- Public, Private, Non-Profit, and Govt Partnership





# Concept of Operations



- Mission selected by IRT
- Joint teams assigned by Force Providers
- Duration Project Mgmt Team selected and assigned
- Teams of 20-35 personnel deployed en masse every 2 weeks to Gallup, NM from April – August
- Beddown at local hotel below per diem



# Construction Process



- Approved designs submitted
- Three preconstruction planning meetings held prior to kick off
- Multiple homes under construction at any given time
- Built on a rail system to facilitate movement later by tractor trailer
- 75-80% complete prior to shipment to home sites
- Home Materials Cost: \$35K each



# Economy of Scale



Exponential increase from SFH to Tiny Homes with multiple Lines of Effort (LOE)

SFH: 4-6 per mission

Tiny Homes: 20-30 per mission



LOE 1: Production line in a warehouse or aircraft hangar, increasing total number of homes in inventory to distribute



LOE 2: Site prep, utilities, line haul homes to site, and installation of built homes



# Validating Projects



## Scope of Training

- Clear list of services requested with a clear overall training objective
- Supports 5 or more crafts/trades



## Versatility of Training

- Adaptability to the list of requested services to meet the training needs of a given unit



## Community Impact

- Large percentage of population reached
- Long term impact on community
- Provision of needed services that haven't been rendered in a substantial amount of time



## Community Support

- Ability to provide adequate design, funding and materials
- Community has facilities available for bed down, shower, feeding, etc.



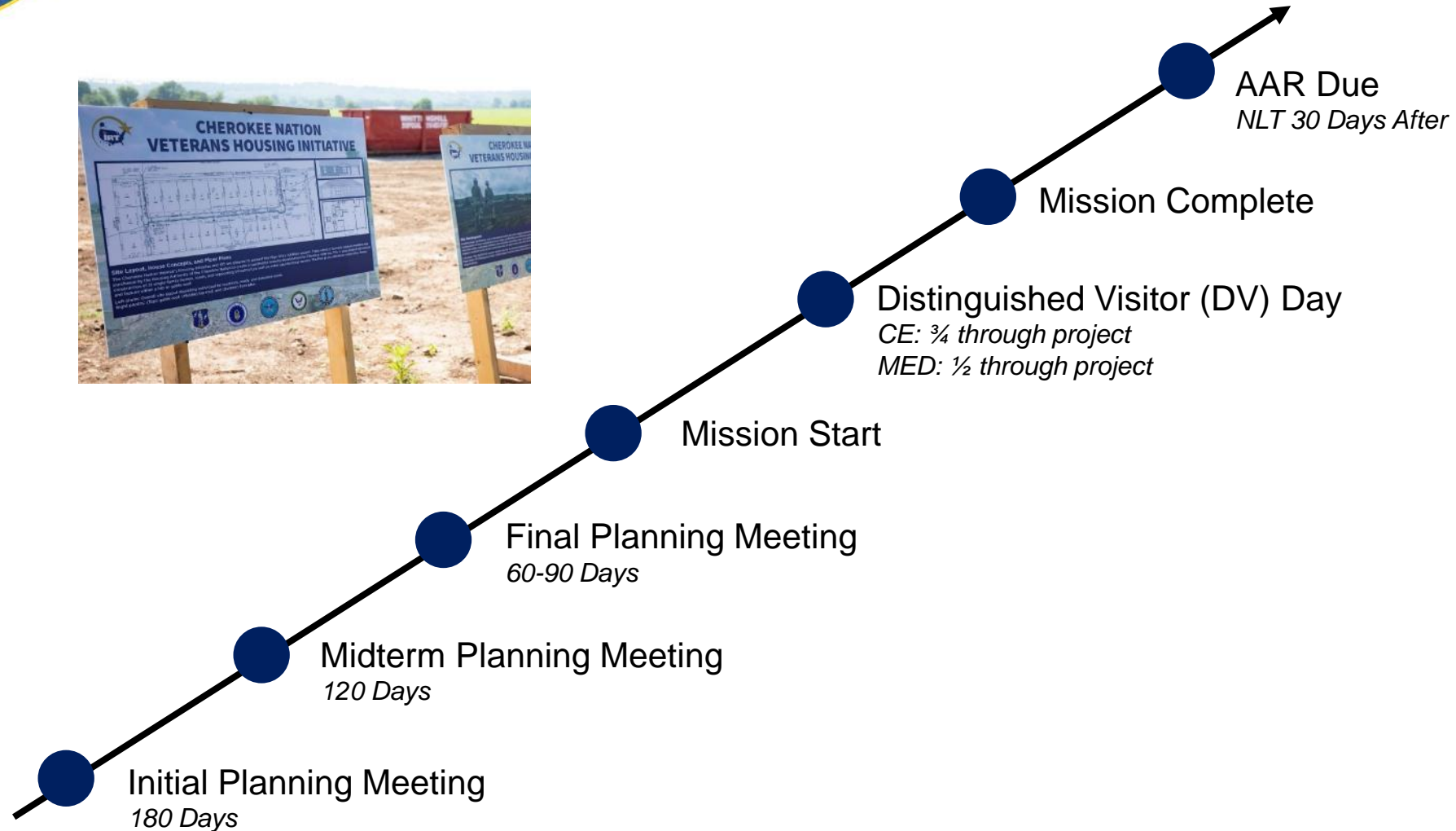
# Application & Selection Timeline







# Mission Planning Timeline





# Community Responsibilities



- ✓ Written request for support (Application)
  - ❑ Clearly written proposed scope of work, including 1-Y list of projects if submitting a broad package
- ✓ Non-Competition with private sector
- ✓ Liability release, hold-harmless agreement
- ✓ Designs, Construction Schedules, Environmental Assessments, Access agreements
- ✓ If 501(c) org: by-laws, charters, tax letters, etc.
- ✓ Secure work locations, assist in mass bed down location
- ✓ Additional partners, donors & volunteers



# Military Responsibilities



- ☒ Review/Approve Community Request
- ☒ Verify required training meets request
- ☒ Organization Eligibility Determination Assistance
- ☒ Verify non-competition requirements
- ☒ Establish budget & request funding
- ☐ Communicate with Community Partner (Use Chain of Command)
- ☐ Set & Communicate Expectations
- ☐ Maintain integrity of Joint Military Environment
- ☐ Manage Perceptions throughout planning & execution
- ☐ Daily and/or Weekly SITREPs including training tracking



# Conclusion



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Codified in US Codes and Military Dept. Regulations

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26+ years providing training opportunities for 140,000 service members

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Leverages existing resources to boost wartime readiness while supporting American communities

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\$800K-\$3.6M community cost savings per project

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Cross cultural and life changing experiences for teams



# INNOVATIVE READINESS TRAINING

MSgt Brad Wilson

[bradley.wilson.4@us.af.mil](mailto:bradley.wilson.4@us.af.mil) and (817) 781-0545

Website: [IRT.defense.gov](http://IRT.defense.gov)

Facebook, Instagram, LinkedIn & Twitter: @IRTsWin Hashtag: #IRTsWin



## V.c. New Business (cont.)

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Discussion regarding the 2022 Homeless Point in Time (PIT) count, including a presentation by Bridging the Gap regarding the 2022 PIT count data and findings for Hawaii Island, Kauai, and Maui.





# 2022 POINT IN TIME COUNT

*Maude Cumming ~ Chair, BTG*

*May 17, 2022*



# THE STATE OF HAWAII

# DATA CAPTURE



“Where did you sleep on the night of...”

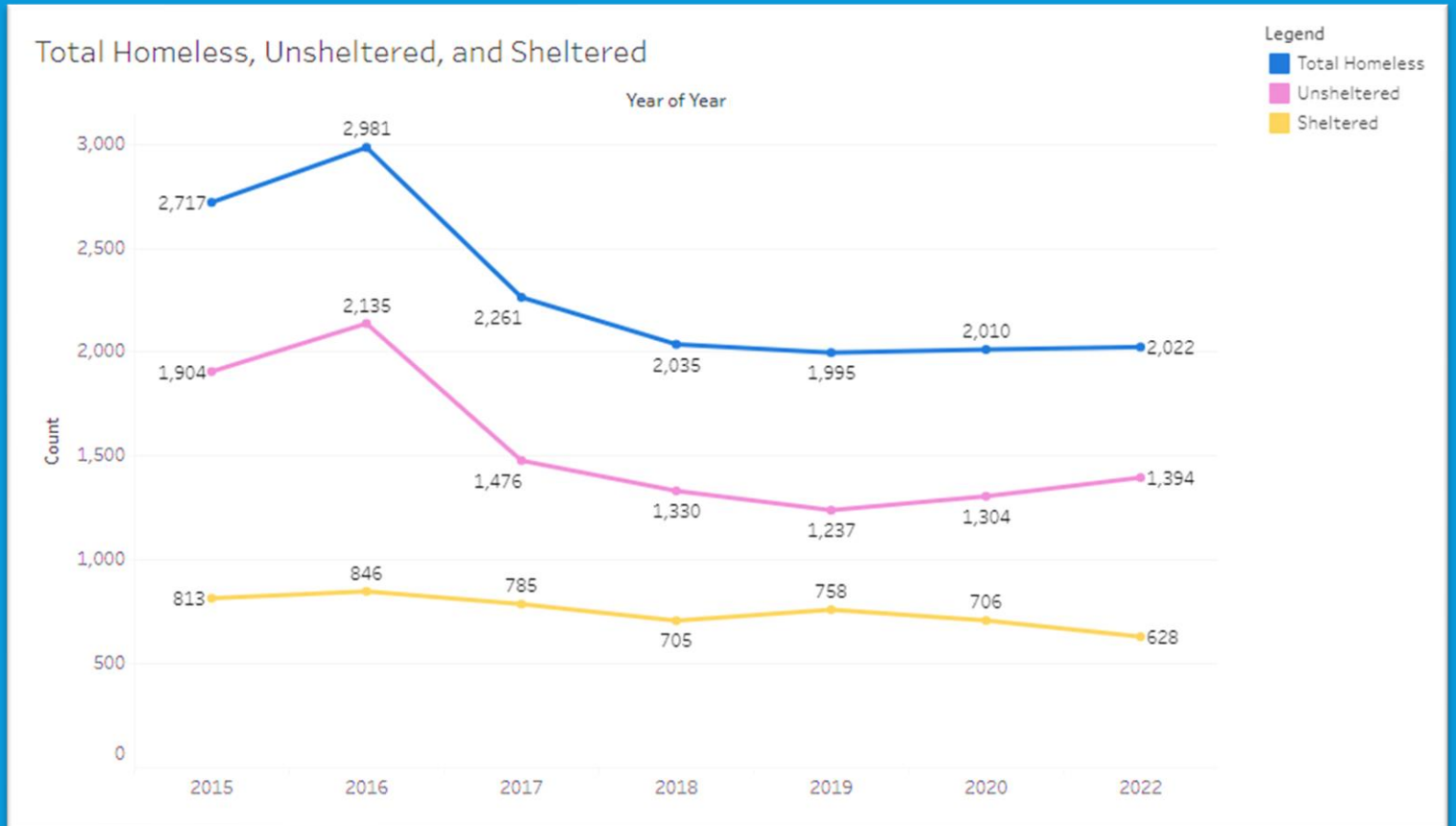
▪ January 23, 2022





# 2022 PIT TOPLINE REPORT

**Overall homelessness experienced a slight increase of less than 1%, from 2,010 persons in 2020 to 2,022 persons in 2022.**



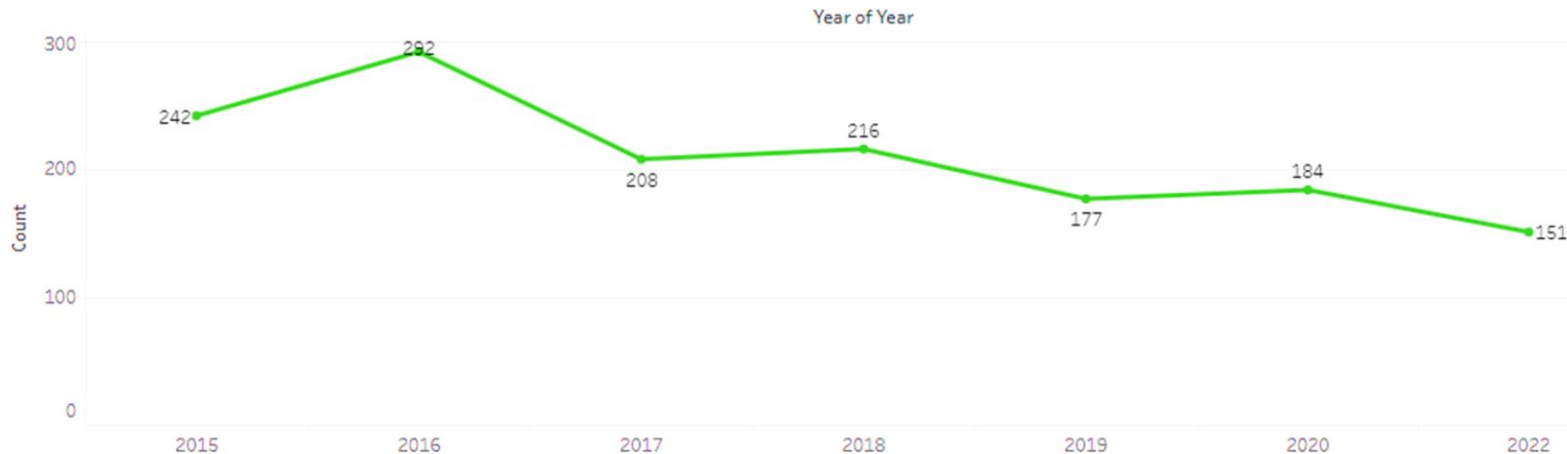


# 2022 PIT TOPLINE REPORT



**Family homelessness decreased by 18%,  
from 184 families in 2020 to 151 in 2022.**

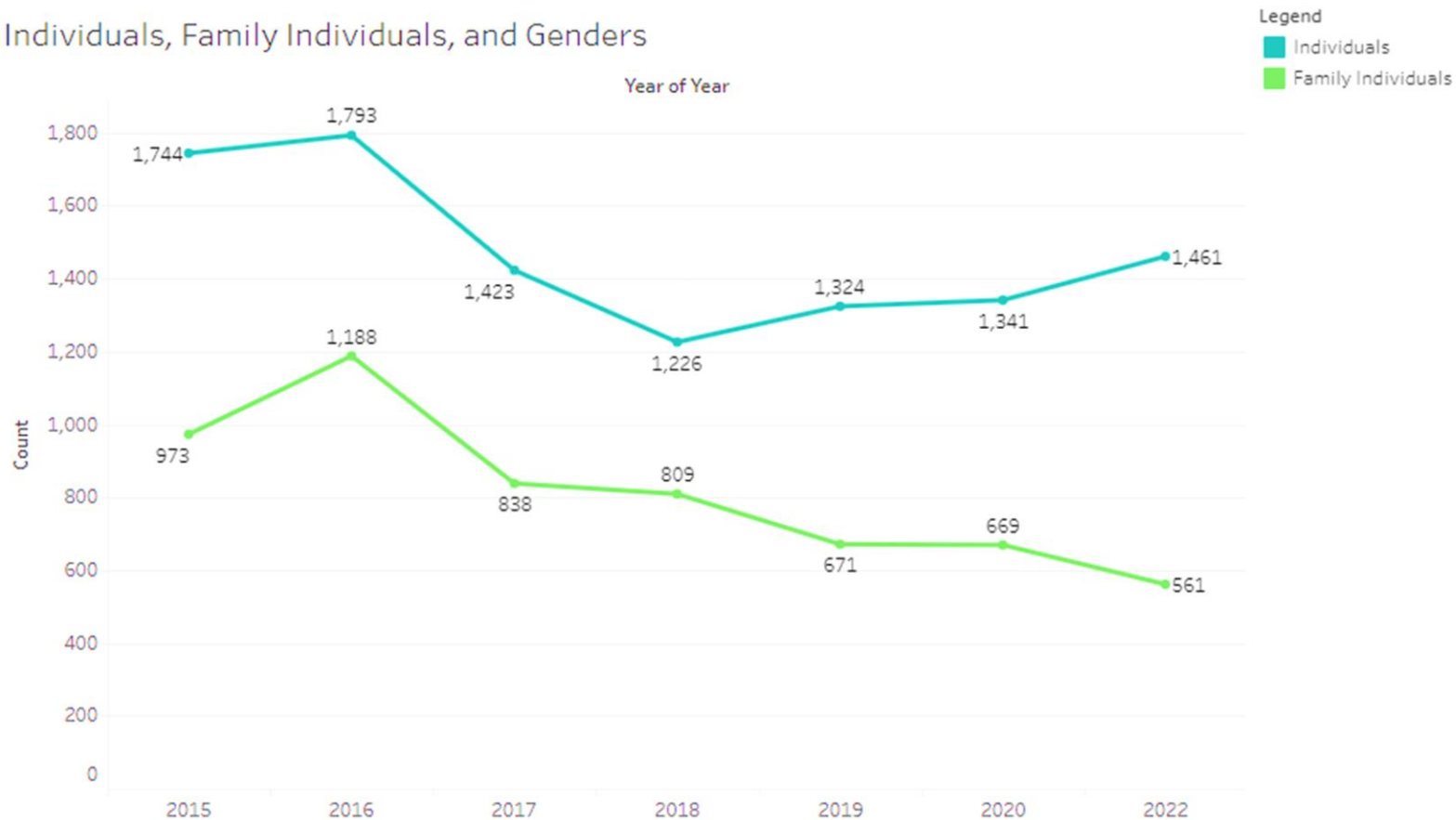
Household Configuration Trends



# 2022 PIT TOPLINE REPORT



Individuals, Family Individuals, and Genders



This is the lowest Family homelessness has been since 2018 marking a major milestone accomplishment of 30% reduction in family homelessness over a five-year period.



# 2022 PIT TOPLINE REPORT



**Veteran homelessness  
decreased by 18%, from  
132 veterans in 2020 to 108  
in 2020.**





# 2022 PIT TOPLINE REPORT

- **13% increase in Mental Health Disabilities from 621 in 2020 to 710 in 2022.**
- **21% increase in Substance Abuse Disability from 460 in 2020 to 576 in 2022**





# COMMUNITY SUPPORT

Since the beginning of the pandemic, more than *\$93 million dollars in financial assistance* was distributed by a network of non-profit organizations in partnership with the respective Counties for rent, utilities, and mortgage assistance. Without this funding, overall homelessness would have been more significant.







# RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

1

# BUILD, ACQUIRE AND MAINTAIN AFFORDABLE HOUSING



Hawai'i must continue to dedicate itself to increasing the supply of housing and creating new housing opportunities. BTG will continue to advocate for the prioritization of funding to support an increase in permanent housing. Without increasing affordable housing opportunities, the flow becomes stagnant and creates a longer stay at shelters.

Strengthen landlord incentives to increase participation by property owners in subsidized housing programs, which includes but is not limited to sign-up bonus for first-time program participants, financial protections for repair costs of tenant-caused property damage when the repair costs exceed the tenant's security deposit.



# INCREASE PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING PROGRAMS

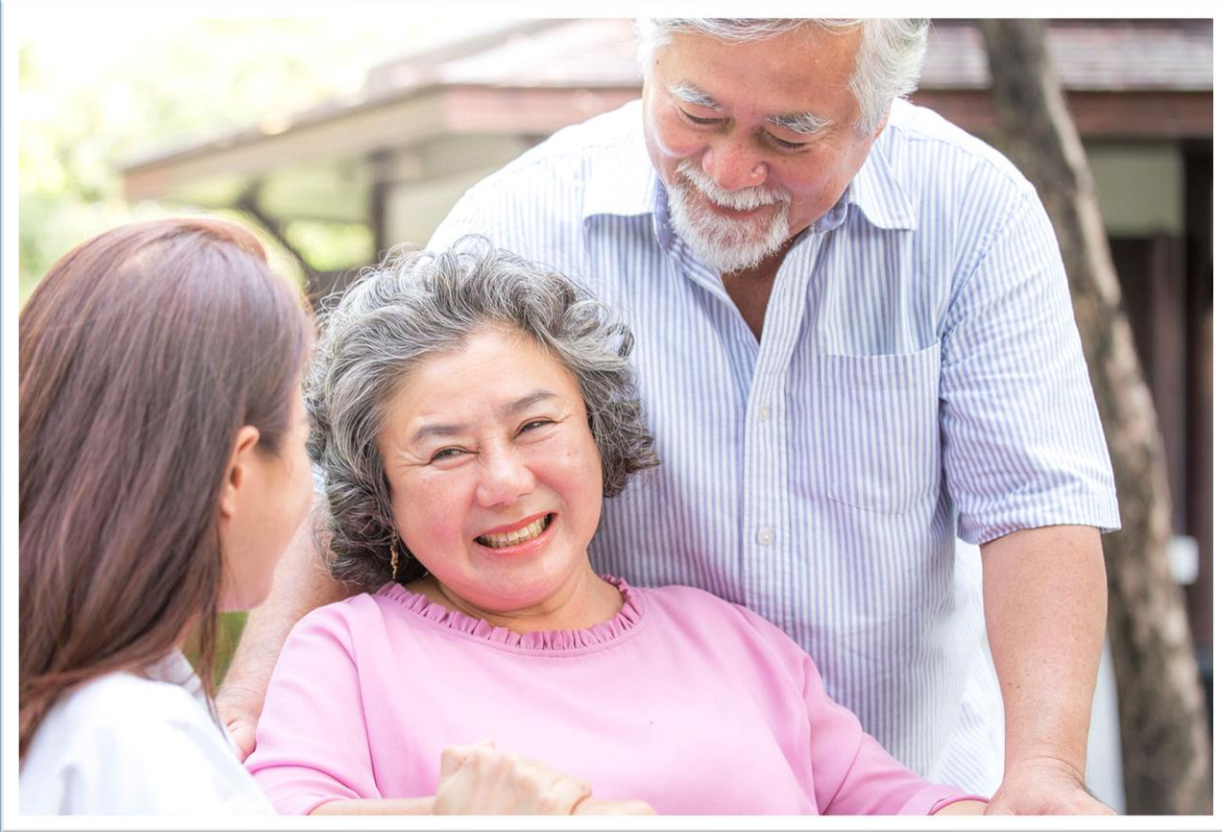
2

It is critical to prevent the loss of housing among people who are living in permanent supportive housing. For chronically homeless individuals (those with a disability and long history of homelessness), stable housing and supportive services are the foundation for stability. Permanent supportive housing programs are project-based, clustered, or scattered site permanent housing linked with supportive services that help residents sustain housing. This housing program is the right intervention for persons with the deepest needs where they may remain in this program indefinitely with temporary or long-term rental assistance and/or supportive services.





## MAINTAIN RAPID RE-HOUSING (RRH) & LONG-TERM RENT SUBSIDY PROGRAMS



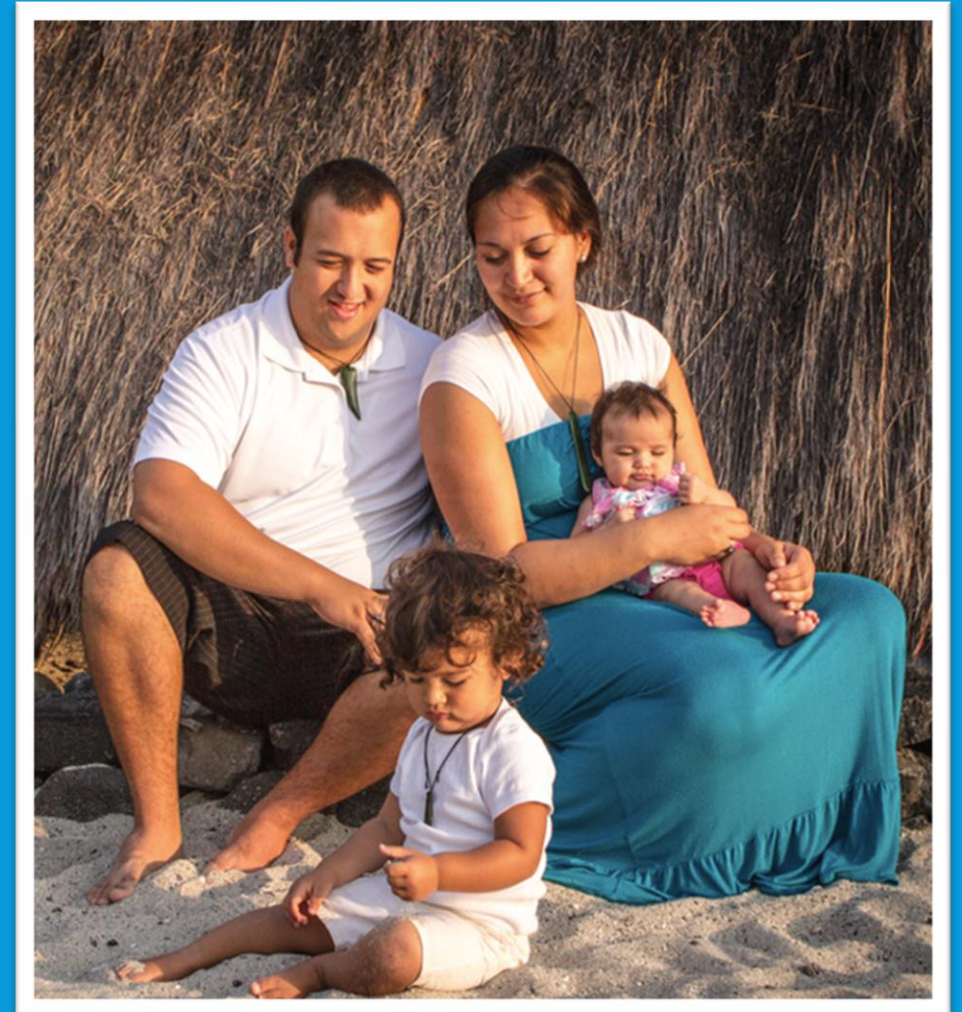
Rapid re-housing is an intervention designed to help individuals and families exit homelessness quickly and return to permanent housing by providing three core program activities including housing identification, time-limited financial assistance, and housing-based case management services.

In 2021, the U.S Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD) released two hundred fourteen (214) new Emergency Housing Vouchers (EHV) on the neighbor islands. It is critical for these types of long-term rent subsidies to continue along with an increase in affordable rental housing units.



# EXPAND HOMELESS PREVENTION & DIVERSION STRATEGIES

We must strengthen practices and increase system capacity to divert families from entering homelessness. Homeless prevention resources are critical to assist households who may need assistance. With an unknown time period of economic recovery, many households will continue to need access to rent, mortgage, and utility assistance including arrears, and short-term and medium-term rent assistance.



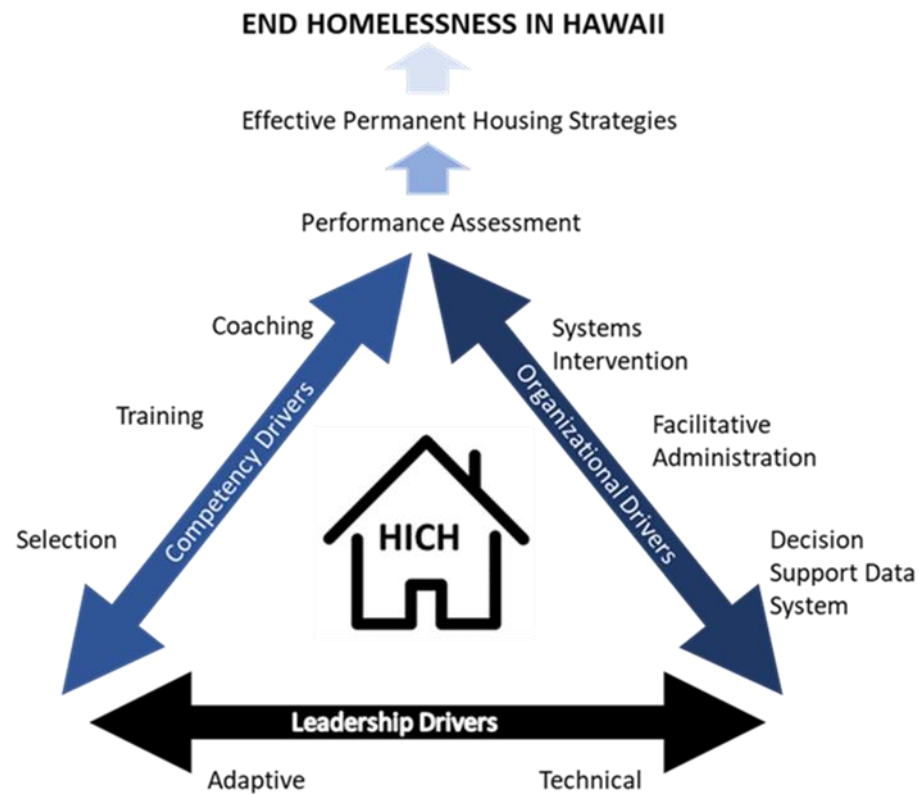


# EXPAND AND ENHANCE STREET OUTREACH



Individuals experiencing homelessness are at greater risk of exposure to a variety of infectious diseases including influenza and COVID-19. Street Outreach staff are often the only connection to high-risk persons living in encampments or places not meant for human habitation across the island. Health care professionals in partnership with Housing Navigators must be deployed as “Street Medicine Teams” to encampments to assess, treat and educate patients in need of medical assistance, and provide follow-up evaluation and care as needed, delivering care directly to them in their own environment. It is the first essential step in achieving higher levels of medical, mental health, and social care and towards a pathway to securing housing and residential stability.

# VI.a. Draft Framework for Ten-Year Strategic Plan to End Homelessness (2022-2032)



Draft Plan and Framework  
Available Online at:

<http://homelessness.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/HICH-Ten-Year-Plan-Draft-Document-For-PIG-Review-Rev-03-04-22.pdf>



# VIII.a. Chairperson and Staff Report

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- **Development of Homelessness Prevention and Diversion Series.**

HICH staff continue to work with Partners in Care, the Legal Aid Society of Hawaii, Mediation Center of the Pacific, and State and City offices to plan a homelessness prevention and diversion series to assist households who were negatively impacted due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The series will launch on May 18<sup>th</sup> with a series of five sessions. A handout for the training series is attached to this update.

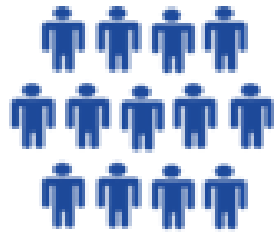
- **Development of Policy Briefs on Housing Assistance Discrimination, Application Screening Fees and Fiscal Mapping.** Available at: <https://homelessness.hawaii.gov/advocacy>.

- **Development of County Council Navigation Guides.** Available at <https://homelessness.hawaii.gov/mina/county-council-website-navigation-guide/>.



# HICH Performance Metrics (Quarter 4 – January to March 2022)

The following four performance benchmarks are used to evaluate the implementation of the Hawaii State Framework to Address Homelessness and ten-year strategic plan to end homelessness:



## COUNT

Number of people experiencing homelessness according to the statewide Point in Time Count.

**6,458 people**

(2020 PIT Count)

**1398 people**

(2021 PIT Count – Sheltered Only)



## CAPACITY

Number of permanent housing beds for people experiencing homelessness in Hawaii.

**4984 PH Beds**

(2022 HIC Inventory)

**OAHU: 3687 Beds**

**NI: 1297 Beds**



## HOUSING PLACEMENTS

The percentage of people exiting a homeless program that are placed into permanent housing.

**29% Exits to PH**

(January 2022 – March 2022)

**OAHU: 24% Exits to PH**

**NI: 48% Exits to PH**



## LENGTH OF STAY

The average number of days a person is enrolled in a homeless program, such as shelter.

**108 days in ES (Oahu)**

**116 days in ES (Hawaii)**

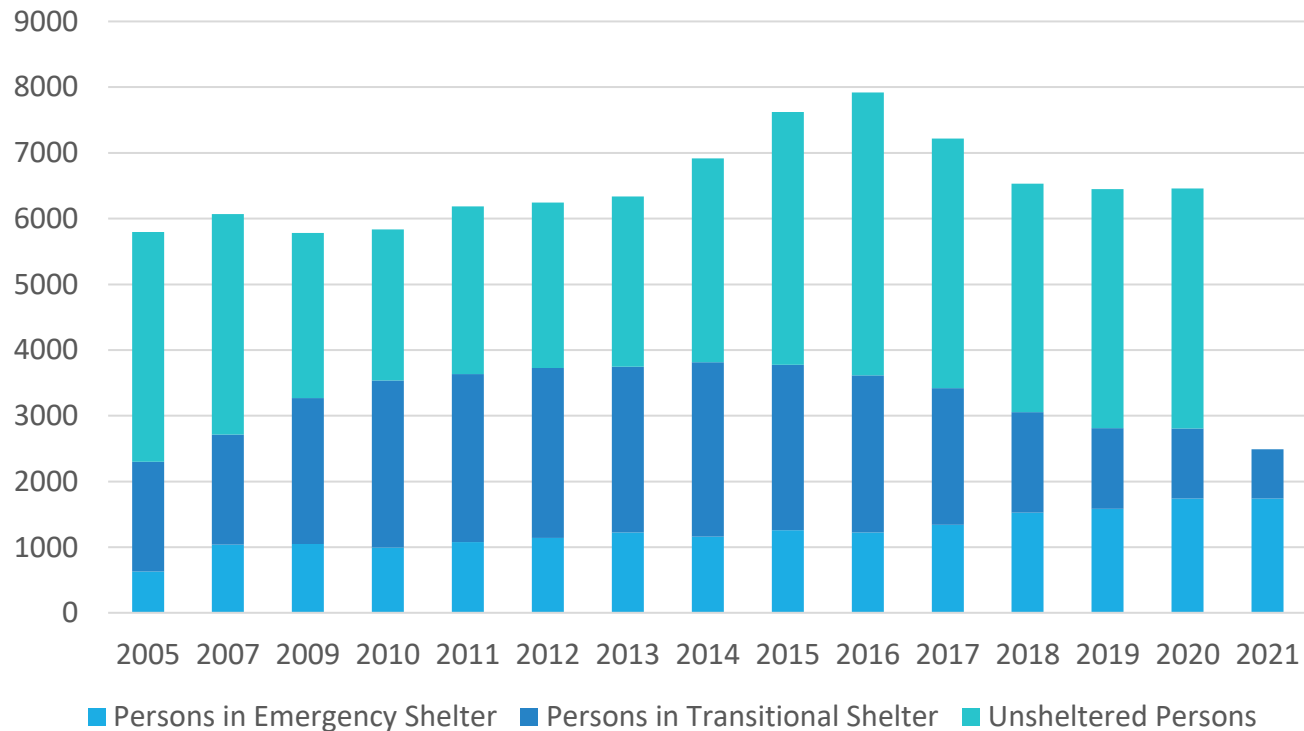
**46 days in ES (Kauai)**

**277.5 days in ES (Maui)**

(March 2022)

# HICH Performance Metrics: PIT Count

2005 – 2021 Point in Time Count

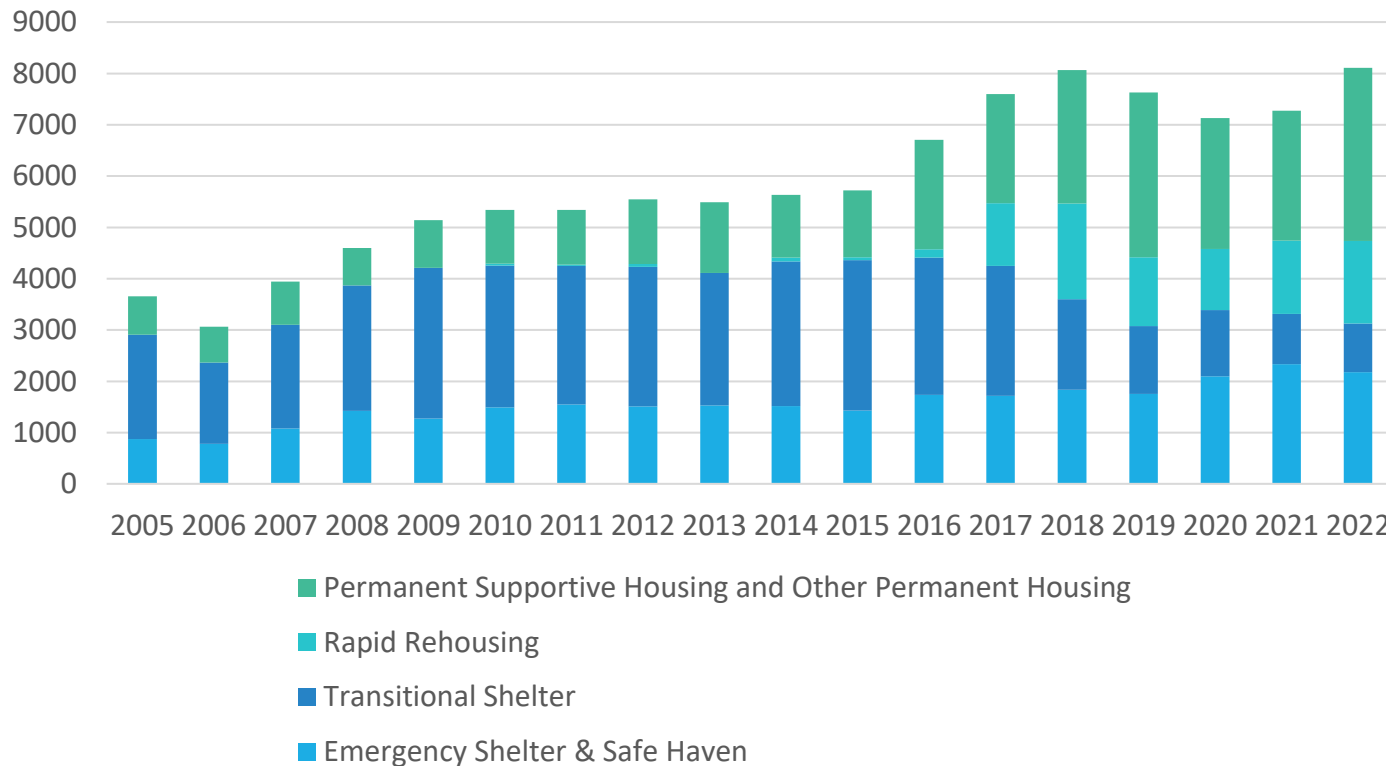


- The 2022 PIT Count data for Oahu is still pending.
- Overall observations from 2022 Neighbor Island PIT Count data for BTG:
  - Slight overall increase of less than 1% (+12 people since 2020).
  - Family homelessness decreased by 18% (-33 households since 2020), including a 22% decrease in unsheltered families (-15 households).
  - Unsheltered homelessness increased by nearly 7% (+90 persons since 2020), driven by increases in single adult and adult-only households.
- In 2021, no unsheltered count was conducted due to the COVID-19 pandemic.



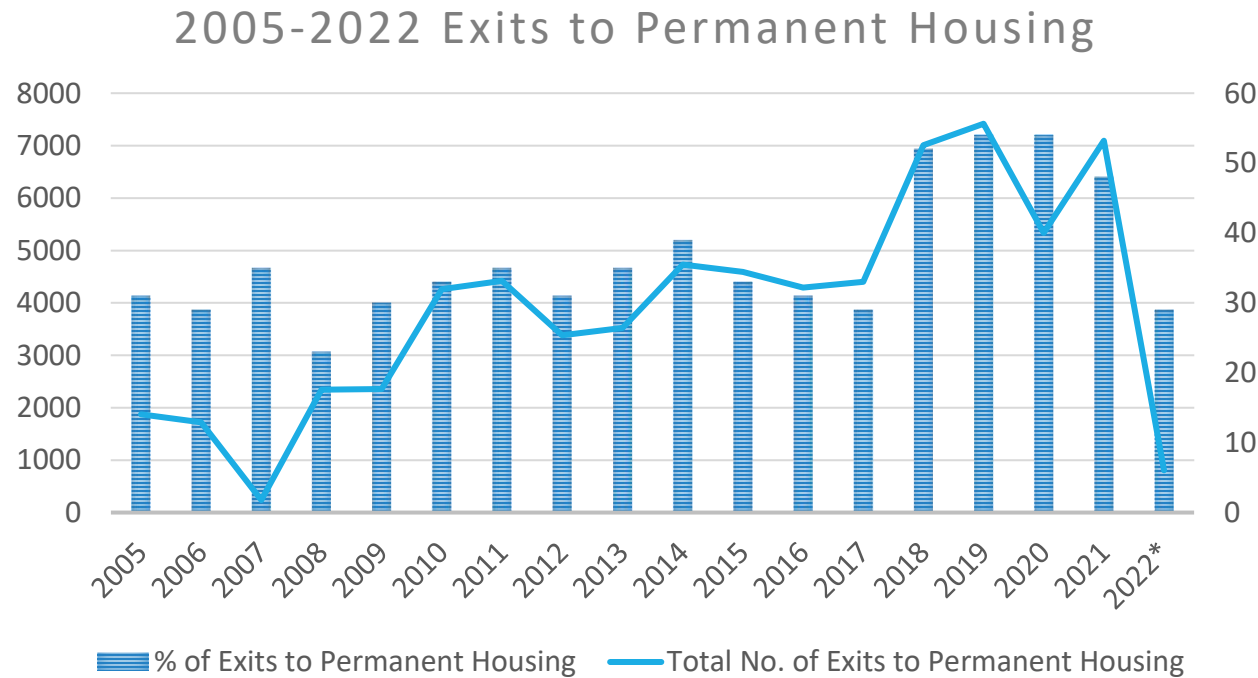
# HICH Performance Metrics: Housing Inventory Count

2005-2022 Housing Inventory Count



- Since 2015, the composition of beds in the HIC has changed significantly:
  - ES bed inventory increased 52% (+749 beds)
  - TS/TH bed inventory decreased 68% (-1987 beds)
  - RRH inventory increased over 2000% (+1, 558)
  - PSH/OPH inventory increased 158% (+2,067)
- 2022 OPH includes Emergency Housing Vouchers (EHVs) for HPHA, and all counties except Honolulu.
- Trends reflect change in federal, state and local funding and policy.
- TS/TH has in some cases been converted to ES beds.
- Not all OPH inventory is captured in the HIC – there may be additional projects prioritizing homeless individuals not included in this count.

# HICH Performance Metrics: Permanent Housing Placements



\*2022 numbers are as of 03/31/2022

- Percentage of exits to PH overall declined since 2020.
- In 2022, the % of exits to PH differ significantly between the CoCs:
  - OAHU: 24% exit to PH
  - NI: 48% exit to PH
- In 2022, the % of exits to PH also differ among program-type and by county (see next slide)
- Limited capacity for PSH subsidies and overall rental unit inventory may be contributing to lower PH exit rates in 2021.

# PH Placements by Program-Type and County (Jan 2022 – March 2022)

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	Street Outreach	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Shelter/Housing
Oahu	8.9% (31/349)	23% (193/832)	39.2% (58/148)
Hawaii	34.5% (20/58)	25% (13/51)	20% (1/5)
Kauai	27.5% (11/40)	17% (1/6)	N/A (No exits to PH during this period)
Maui	26.7% (35/131)	56% (48/86)	N/A (No exits to PH during this period)

# HICH Performance Metrics: Emergency Shelter LOS

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## Average Length of Stay in Emergency Shelter

	Oahu	Maui	Kauai	Hawaii Island
<b>2017</b>	103 days	55 days	85 days	72 days
<b>2018</b>	103 days	110 days	103 days	78 days
<b>2019</b>	108 days	96 days	94 days	81 days
<b>2020</b>	118 days	94 days	73 days	100 days
<b>2021</b>	123 days	159 days	103 days	85 days
<b>2022</b> (as of 3/31/22)	134 days	204 days	121 days	95 days

- Goal is 90 days to exit from emergency shelter stay.
- Length of stay may be impacted by limited housing inventory and housing resources.
- Kauai data based on a limited number of exits.

# HICH Performance Metrics: Transitional Shelter LOS

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## Average Length of Stay in Transitional Shelter

	Oahu	Maui	Kauai	Hawaii Island
<b>2017</b>	288 days	110 days	150 days	363 days
<b>2018</b>	290 days	187 days	226 days	305 days
<b>2019</b>	299 days	116 days	322 days	322 days
<b>2020</b>	356 days	182 days	190 days	346 days
<b>2021</b>	345 days	N/A	166 days	395 days
<b>2022</b> (as of 3/31/22)	353 days	N/A	186 days	772 days

- Goal is 120 days to exit from transitional shelter stay.
- Length of stay fluctuates by island, but tends to be longer on Oahu and Hawaii island.
- Maui data for 2021/2022 is N/A due to no exits from TS/TH during this period.
- Length of stay may be impacted by limited housing inventory and housing resources.



## VIII.b. HICH Written Updates

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### ❑ **Homeless Programs Office (HPO):**

- HPO executed supplemental contracts to continue homeless services from June/July 2022 to June 2022. Services include: Civil Legal Services, Emergency and Transitional Shelters, Family Assessment Centers, Rapid Rehousing, State Homeless Emergency Grants, Housing Placement Program, and the State Housing First Program.
- State Legislation provided \$10.8M in federal funding through ARPA for State FY 2021-2022 and 2022-2023.
- HPO is monitoring all contracts remotely on a quarterly basis.
- HPO is currently working on a series of meetings to take place with HPO providers, anticipated to start in summer 2022.



## VIII.b. HICH Written Updates

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### ☐ **Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism (DBEDT)**

- On February 28, 2022 HHFDC initiated a 15-day Public Comment period for the proposed Plan for spending HOME-ARP funds. This is a one-time source of funding. The State received \$6,413,733 in HOME-ARP funds and plans to allocate these funds to the neighbor island counties of Hawaii, Maui, and Kauai.

### ☐ **City & County of Honolulu**

- Implementation of the CORE program continues.
- CORE continues to expand to other areas of the island including Waikiki, Windward Oahu (Kailua) and the Leeward Coast.



## VIII.b. HICH Written Updates

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### ❑ **Department of Public Safety.**

- As of March 2022, PSD was planning for the safe restarting of non-contact inmate visitations in their facilities and reopening of Work Furlough programs at OCCC, HCCC, KCCC, and MCCC.
- Inmate ID card mobile unit is currently undergoing connectivity testing. PSD expects the mobile unit to be fully up and operational within the next 45-60 days, at which time they will begin assisting inmates with processing applications of official State ID cards.



## VIII.b. HICH Written Updates

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- ❑ **City & County of Honolulu – CORE (Crisis Outreach, Response & Engagement)**
  - City did a ‘soft launch’ of CORE starting October 15, 2021.
  - The basic premise for CORE as initially envisioned is still intact. A key refinement was added service to 911, as the program is not designed to replace 911 HPD response.
  - The planning for CORE included State, City, homeless providers, and persons with lived experience of homelessness.
  - To clarify, CORE was not developed to replace sanitation activities – it was developed to make a difference for struggling homeless individuals, including those repeatedly encountered in public due to mental health or substance issues.
  - CORE is just one piece of the City’s larger strategy to address homelessness.
  - Recently, the City launched a new public number for CORE – 808-768-2673 (CORE).



## VIII.b. HICH Written Updates

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### ❑ **County of Maui:**

- County continued to process 76 EHV's – as of 03/15/22, 35 vouchers have been issued, including twelve (12) leased up, with the remainder searching for units.
  - It has been challenging to locate clients, which is prolonging the approval process for vouchers.
- Since opening in spring 2021, the Ohana Zone Huliau project has housed 12 families (46 individuals). To date there have been no evictions. Discussions continue regarding possible expansion of the program.
- The County is currently working with elected officials, various government agencies and private sector stakeholders to craft a template to address encampments in a legal, humane, and compassionate fashion. The primary goal is to get individuals off of the street and eventually into permanent housing and to address the general public's desire and right to a safe and healthy community.





## VIII.b. HICH Written Updates

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### ❑ **County of Hawaii:**

- On March 9, 2022, the Hawaii County Council passed Bill 111, which will allocate 75% of real property tax revenue collected annually from residential tier two properties valuded at or above \$2M to County-sponsored programs addressing housing and homelessness. The funds become available July 1, 2022.
- Keolahou Shelter continues its operations, serving offering shelter and services for single men experiencing homelessness.
- Kukuiola Assessment Center work is ongoing and includes various funding sources, such as County CIP, Ohana Zone, and DURF.
- Ulu Wini Assessment Center will be incorporated into the County's multi-year property management contract awarded to Hawaii Affordable Properties to ensure long-term sustainability of this model.



## VIII.b. HICH Written Updates

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### ☐ **County of Hawaii (cont.)**

- The County continues its response to COVID-19, including implementation of the Emergency Rental Assistance Program (ERAP), Landlord-Mediation Program, Homeowner Assistance Program, and a ERA-funded Coordination Center that provides residents with free one-on-one coaching and connectivity to community-based and government supported services.
- The County also continues implementation of its Financial Empowerment Centers opened in mid-October 2021.

### ☐ **County of Kauai**

- The Ohana Zone project (Kealaula) has served 39 households (97 individuals, including 48 keiki). Thirteen (13) households have graduated into longer-term housing.
- On March 9, 2022, KCHA published an RFP seeking a developer to build a second 26-unit project modeled after Kealula in Eleele.
- KCHA continues to implement Lunch & Learn sessions, as well as provide support for a number of housing voucher programs.
- Regarding EHVs, a total of five (5) households have been leased up, and 19 households are actively searching for housing.



## VIII.b. HICH Written Updates

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- ❑ **Partners in Care (Oahu Continuum of Care):**
  - Please refer to detailed report included in the members' packets.
  - New dashboards are available at <https://partnersincareoahu.org>.



## X. Topics for Upcoming Meetings

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Please contact Homelessness Assistant Justin Limasa at **(808) 586-0193** or [\*\*gov.homelessness@hawaii.gov\*\*](mailto:gov.homelessness@hawaii.gov) with any suggestions for upcoming meeting topics.



# X. Executive Session

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Pursuant to H.R.S. §92-7(a), the Council may, when deemed necessary, hold an Executive Session on any agenda item without the written public notice if the Executive Session was not anticipated in advance. Any such Executive Session shall be held pursuant to H.R.S. §92-4 and shall be limited to those items described in H.R.S. §92-5(a). Discussions held in Executive Session are closed to the public.





# XI. Meeting Schedule

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- Monday, June 20, 2022, 10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.
- Monday, September 19, 202, 10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.
- Monday, December 19, 2022, 10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.



# XI. Adjourn

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- Thank you for your participation.
- A recording of this meeting will be posted online at:  
<https://homelessness.hawaii.gov>.
- If you have any questions, please contact **(808) 586-0193**  
or e-mail [gov.homelessness@hawaii.gov](mailto:gov.homelessness@hawaii.gov).

