

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S
OFFICE

'22 JUL -8 A11:33

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
STATE OF HAWAII
STATE CAPITOL
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813

Agenda

Hawaii Interagency Council on Homelessness (HICH)

Monday, July 18, 2022

10:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.

THIS MEETING WILL BE HOSTED VIRTUALLY ON MICROSOFT TEAMS WITH AN IN-PERSON LOCATION AT THE QUEEN LILIUOKALANI BUILDING, CONFERENCE ROOM 1 (1390 MILLER STREET, HONOLULU, HI 96813).

In Person Location: Queen Liliuokalani Building, Conference Room 1 (1390 Miller St. Honolulu, HI 96813)

Virtual Option: The public and members may participate in the HICH meeting as it happens via MS Teams at: [Click here to join the meeting](#) (Please click on this link). Alternatively, the public and members may also participate in the meeting by calling 1-808-829-4853 and when prompted enter the Conference ID: 663 540 766#. It is requested that participants who attend virtually change the display on their device to show their first and last name to expedite rollcall. Please keep in mind that many devices will display your cellphone number if not changed.

Individuals should submit written testimony no later than 12:00 noon on Friday, July 14, 2022, to have your written testimony included in the meeting packet that will be distributed to council members. You may submit written testimony via e-mail to gov.homelessness@hawaii.gov or by U.S. mail to 415 S. Beretania Street, Room 415 Honolulu, HI 96813.

Meeting packets are made available 48 hours prior to the meeting time at <https://homelessness.hawaii.gov/hich/agenda-and-minutes> or at 415 S. Beretania Street, Room 415 Honolulu, HI 96813.

- I. Call to Order, Taking of the Roll
- II. Overview and Approval of Agenda (Vote)
- III. Approval of Minutes (Vote)
 - a. Regular Meeting Minutes, May 16, 2022

IV. Public Testimony (One minute per testifier)

- a. Public testimony on any agenda item shall be taken at this time.

V. New Business

- a. Discussion regarding key principles for addressing unsheltered encampments, including encampments on public lands.

Discussion will include information from:

- i. A presentation by United States Interagency Council on Homelessness (USICH) Regional Coordinator, Katy Miller, on Seven Principles for Addressing Encampments.
- ii. Two written blogs produced by USICH, including:
 - Responding to the Growing Crisis of Unsheltered Homelessness and Encampments
 - What Other Cities Can Learn from Boston's Public Health Approach to Encampments
- iii. A presentation by Hawaii Department of Transportation (HDOT) Homeless Coordinator, Jun Yang, and Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) Homeless Coordinator, Pua Aiu, on coordinating services to address encampments on State lands.

Public testimony will also be taken regarding this item (one minute per testifier).

- b. Discussion regarding non-traditional housing projects, including the use of modular units, tiny homes, and targeted supportive housing.

Discussion will include information from:

- i. A presentation by Harvard University Joint Center for Housing Studies' Housing Fellow, Lindsay Apperson, on non-traditional housing projects for persons experiencing homelessness.
- ii. A presentation by Administrative Assistant, Cheryl Bellisario, on Supportive Housing Work Group efforts.

Public testimony will also be taken regarding this item (one minute per testifier).

VI. Continuing Business

- a. Discussion and possible action regarding revisions to the Hawaii State Framework to Address Homelessness and ten-year strategic plan to address homelessness, including specific strategies, tactics, and metrics and examining the intersection between local initiatives and federal initiatives to address homelessness.

Discussion will include information from:

i. A review of the following local level plans provided by the counties and the Continua of Care (CoC) island chapters:

- Kauai County Housing Agency (KCHA) Five Year Strategic Plan (2020-2024) and Fiscal Year 2022 Strategic Plan
- Community Alliance Partners (CAP) Strategic Plan: 2021-2024

Public testimony will also be taken regarding this item (one minute per testifier).

VII. Permitted Interaction Group

None.

VIII. General Announcements

A. Chairperson and Staff Reports: May / June 2022

- Accomplishments / Highlights
- Planned Activities

B. Written Reports from Council Members. The following written updates are provided for the Council's consideration and review (the full write-ups for each representative will be provided):

- *Department of Human Services (DHS) and Homeless Programs Office (HPO)*
- *Department of Health (DOH)*
- *Department of Labor & Industrial Relations (DLIR)*
- *Department of Public Safety (PSD)*
- *Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism (DBEDT)*
- *Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL)*
- *Department of Defense (DOD)*
- *Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA)*
- *Department of the Attorney General*
- *Department of Education*
- *Hawaii State House of Representatives*
- *Hawaii State Senate*
- *Hawaii Public Housing Authority*
- *County of Hawaii*
- *County of Kauai*
- *County of Maui*
- *City & County of Honolulu*
- *Continuum of Care for Oahu, Partners in Care*
- *Continuum of Care for Hawaii Island*
- *Continuum of Care for Maui*
- *Continuum of Care for Kauai*

- *U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development*
- *U.S. Department of Veteran Affairs*
- *Faith-based community*
- *Business community*

IX. Executive Session

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.

X. Topics for Upcoming Meetings

A. Open for Council Suggestion

XI. Meeting Schedule

The following Council meetings scheduled for the 2022 calendar year are:

- Monday, September 19, 2022, 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.
- Monday, December 19, 2022, 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.

XII. Adjourn (Vote)

A mailing list is maintained for interested persons and agencies to receive this board's agenda and minutes. Additions, corrections, and deletions to the mailing list may be directed to the Governor's Coordinator on Homelessness (GCH) at Hawaii State Capitol, 415 S. Beretania St., Room 415, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813; Telephone (808) 586-0193 Fax (808) 586-0019; or e-mail gov.homelessness@hawaii.gov. Agendas and minutes are also available on the internet at <https://homelessness.hawaii.gov/hich/agenda-and-minutes/>

If you require special assistance, auxiliary aid and/or service to participate in this event (i.e. sign language interpreter; interpreter for language other than English, or wheelchair accessibility), please contact the GCH at (808) 586-0193 or email your request to gov.homelessness@hawaii.gov at least three (3) business days prior to the meeting. We will try to obtain the auxiliary aid/service or accommodation, but we cannot guarantee that request will be filled.

Item III.a.
Regular Meeting Minutes
(May 16, 2022)

Hawaii Interagency Council on Homelessness (HICH)
Joint In-Person and MS Teams Virtual Meeting and Teleconference
1390 Miller St. Conference Room 1 Honolulu, HI 96813
Monday, May 16, 2022
10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Council Attendees:

Mr. Scott Morishige	Chair
Ms. Lila King for	Director of the Department of Human Services (DHS)
Mr. Harold Brackeen III	Administrator of the Homeless Programs Office of DHS
Ms. Allicyn Tasaka for	Director of the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations (DLIR)
Deputy Director Tommy Johnson for	Director of the Department of Public Safety (PSD)
Ms. Cynthia Rezentes for	Chair of the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL)
Brig. Gen. Bruce Oliveira for	Department of Defense (DOD)
Ms. Erin Yamashiro for	Department of the Attorney General (AG)
Director Lori Tshako for	Mayor of the County of Maui
Deputy Director Trish La Chica for	Mayor of the City & County of Honolulu
Ms. Ashton Varner for	Mayor of the County of Kauai
Ms. Sharon Hirota for	Mayor of the County of Hawaii
Mr. Mark Chandler	U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD)
	Office of Community Planning & Development
Mr. Arthur Minor	Department of Veterans Affairs (VA)
Rep. Adrian Tam	Hawaii State House of Representatives
Ms. Brandee Menino	Continuum of Care for the County of Hawaii
Ms. Laura Thielen	Continuum of Care for the County of Honolulu
Ms. Makana Kamibayashi	Continuum of Care for the County of Kauai
Ms. Maude Cumming	Continuum of Care for the County of Maui
Pastor Daniel Kaneshiro	Faith Based Community Representative

Absent:

Hawaii State Senate, Department of Health (DOH), Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism (DBEDT), Department of Education (DOE), Hawaii Public Housing Authority (HPHA), Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA), Business Community Representative

Staff:

Mr. Justin Limasa, Homelessness Assistant; Ms. Emma Grochowsky, Homelessness Community Development Specialist; Ms. Cheryl Bellisario, Homelessness Administrative Assistant; Ms. Erin Lau, Deputy Attorney General

Special Guests:

Ms. Heather Lusk (Oahu Continuum of Care); Ms. Heather Henderson (Focalize Change); MSgt. Brad Wilson (U.S. Department of Defense)

- I. **Call to Order, Taking of the Roll [0:00].** Roll was taken and there was a quorum established with 18 out of 27 members. The meeting was called to order at 10:01 a.m. by the Chair.

[6:45] Chair Morishige welcomed everyone and reviewed several general housekeeping items related to the joint in-person and virtual teleconference platform. Attendees were asked to keep their device on 'mute' unless speaking, and members were asked to notify staff when leaving the meeting. The Chair explained that voting will be conducted via a general voice vote unless otherwise specified, and members should vote verbally or using the chat feature. The Chair reminded attendees that the meeting will be recorded and will be available at <http://homelessness.hawaii.gov>.

The Chair reminded members that they will be required to have their camera 'on' for the

duration of the meeting.

- II. **Overview and Approval of Agenda [8:03]**. The Chair presented the agenda for review and requested a motion to approve the agenda.

[9:10] Ms. Lau reminded members that their cameras must be 'on' to be counted for quorum.

[9:30] The Chair requested members to double check that their cameras are 'on' to comply with the new virtual meeting requirements.

[10:07] Ms. Tshako moved and Ms. Hirota seconded to approve the agenda as presented. There was no discussion. The Chair called the question. The motion passed unanimously.

- III. **Approval of Minutes [10:51]**. The Chair reminded members that the December 20, 2021, meeting minutes were available electronically. The Chair provided time for members to review the minutes and asked if there were any additions or corrections.

[11:53] Ms. Menino moved and Ms. Tshako seconded to approve the minutes as presented. Seeing no additions or corrections at this time, the Chair called the question. The motion passed unanimously.

- IV. **Public Testimony [12:27]**. Chair Morishige opened the floor to public testimony. There was none.

- V. **New Business [13:07]**.

- a. **Discussion regarding the Year 3 evaluation of the Ohana Zones pilot program and Housing First system implementation in Hawaii. [13:07]**

Presentation by Ms. Heather Henderson (Focalize Change) [13:36].

The purpose of the Ohana Zones evaluation is to both understand the impact of Ohana Zones and Housing First in Hawaii, and to identify what is further required to improve access to permanent housing and end homelessness in Hawaii.

Focalize Change uses Implementation Science as a systems approach, which focuses on how all moving parts in a system impact a common goal. Without a grounded theoretical framework, the average time it takes to implement a public policy into high fidelity practice is 30 years.

[15:55] The Chair asked attendees if the slides were visible on the screen, noting that one attendee was unable to see the slides. Attendees confirmed that the slides were visible. The Chair requested staff to assist the attendee who was unable to see the slides.

[16:42] Ms. Henderson described some of the context of Hawaii, which is largely dominated by resource scarcity and limited lands, which are often controlled by those with the most financial influence. One example is the development of the Huliau affordable housing project on Maui, serving local residents, compared with a proposed luxury resort that will serve mostly non-residents.

Ms. Henderson demonstrated the implementation stages of both Housing First and Ohana Zones. Housing First started approximately 10 years ago and momentum has continued to build, though Housing First in practice can look different across programs. Ms. Henderson described Ohana Zones as an 'accelerator' to the Housing First practice, which allowed the State to reclaim a local agenda distinct from the national agenda. The original Ohana Zones legislation required a minimum of six locations, but a total of 20 programs were established. The spirit of innovation also allowed the State to open itself up to new approaches to evaluation.

Ms. Henderson described the tenets of Implementation Science and responses obtained from respondents during the evaluation process. 'Leadership' was described as a combination of adaptive and hierarchical. The top response for leadership qualities was 'collaboration.'

[22:59] The Chair noted that Ms. Varner's attendance was recorded at 10:24 a.m. Quorum was updated to reflect 19 out of 27 members present.

[23:14] 'Competencies' included coaching, training, and selection of providers. These skills ensure that providers know how to do a job with a high degree of fidelity. Experts surveyed indicated that 'compassion' was the most important component of competency. Compassion, a which is a value, allows people engaged in the work to understand those they are helping.

'Organizational drivers' include systems intervention, decisions, and data. Short-term frameworks on contracting, funding, and evaluation can undermine progress to building out sustained change.

Ms. Henderson described the relationship between government agencies and contracted providers, noting that contract monitoring often takes place after a crisis or problem. This leads to frustration for both government agencies and service providers. A proactive, unified, and standardized approach to monitoring is needed to manage issues before they become crises, such as the Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI) model. The Department of Human Services Homeless Programs Office is working on implementing the CQI model in the months to come.

Evaluation participants also stressed the importance of teamwork and communication to address conflict in a manner that maintains relationships and builds trust.

Ms. Henderson summarize three key recommendations:

- Establish a competency framework.
- Increase affordable housing stock.
- Increase and stabilize funding to end homelessness.

Ms. Henderson congratulated the community for continuing to make progress toward ending homelessness and invited attendees to read the full report available at <http://homelessness.hawaii.gov/ohana-zones-evaluation>.

[31:58] The Chair thanked Ms. Henderson and added that HB 2512, which was passed by the Legislature, would extend the Ohana Zones pilot program and add another \$15 million to either extend existing programs or fund new pilot programs. Ohana Zones have allowed the State to better partner with the counties to allow the counties to support projects in their communities, including Kealaula on Kauai, Kumuwai senior housing on Oahu, Huliau on Maui, Keolahou Emergency Shelter on Hawaii island, and HONU on Oahu. The Chair described how Ohana Zones have created additional pathways for people to exit homelessness, using a story of a woman who had been unsheltered for approximately 20 years and was able to receive services through the HONU and the Kumuwai senior housing project.

- b. 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 similar to Kamaoku Kauhale. [35:48]**

Presentation by MSgt. Brad Wilson (Department of Defense) [38:29].

MSgt. Wilson provided an overview of the Innovative Readiness Training (IRT) program, which provides training for U.S. military units while meeting community needs. The DOD believes that, with appropriate buy-in from key stakeholders, IRT can help Hawaii end homelessness.

MSgt. Wilson described how IRT meets HICH focus areas, including: strengthening system leadership and system alignment; building system capacity and strengthening core competencies; and sustaining and scaling housing-focused approaches. MSgt. Wilson noted that IRT cannot compete with the private sector and cannot be used for commercial development. Additional restrictions include inability to provide law enforcement or disaster response, and limits on warranty of projects.

MSgt. Wilson added that IRT participation offers many benefits to the U.S. military, including promoting mission readiness and improving personnel satisfaction. One project for the Girl Scouts of Hawaii offered participants the opportunity to work in an environment most servicemembers had not previously worked in, which prepares them for potential work in other geographic areas of the world. Size and scope of the project are determined by the availability of resources in both the military and community sectors. Ideal projects are several months. Once a mission is created, IRT will need to identify basic logistics of food and lodging, often in partnership with local stakeholders.

Examples of current projects include Camp Paumalu for the Girl Scouts of Hawaii and a project for the Cherokee Nation to help people experiencing homelessness. In FY21, three IRT projects saved communities an estimated \$7.5 million in labor costs, project planning, equipment, etc. IRT will be returning to Hawaii to assist the Special Olympics of Hawaii (SOHI) with building a storage facility for their equipment. There will be a Distinguished Visitor event on August 18th, 2022 to celebrate the SOHI project, and members are welcome to RSVP to attend.

MSgt. Wilson described a past project that constructed modular homes for the Navajo Nation beginning in 1997 and envisioned a similar effort to assist in homelessness housing efforts in Hawaii. The homes in the Navajo Nation project were built on a rail system to facilitate transit and were nearly completed in an off-site location, with multiple homes under construction at the same time. MSgt. Wilson predicted that up to 20-30 tiny homes, similar to those constructed at the Kamaoku Kauhale, could be constructed in a single mission. This would be enhanced if a separate facility, such as a warehouse or hangar, could be offered for the homes to be built off-site.

The mission planning process is lengthy and requires a pre-application from community partners or government agencies. The community application is similar to a grant application and support from the DOD is available. Marketing for the program is limited and is mostly through word-of-mouth from other partners.

[1:15:28] The Chair apologized for a technical difficulty resulting in one slide being omitted from the packet.

[1:15:37] MSgt. Wilson concluded by emphasizing the joint benefits of IRT for both military servicemembers and local communities. Questions can be directed to MSgt. Wilson at bradley.wilson.4@us.af.mil or (817) 781-0545.

[1:20:51] The Chair thanked MSgt. Wilson and invited questions from members.

Question and Answer

[1:21:42] Ms. Hirota inquired whether IRT is open to working on the neighbor islands.

- [1:22:04] MSgt. Wilson confirmed that IRT is open to working on the neighbor islands, and added that they will be assisting the Girl Scouts of Hawaii with an upcoming project on Hawaii island. The DOD has also supported medical projects, such as Tropic Care, on the neighbor islands.
- [1:23:28] Ms. Hirota recalled the Tropic Care project and thanked MSgt. Wilson for the response.

[1:23:28] The Chair noted that Representative Tam's attendance was recorded at 10:53 a.m. Quorum was updated to reflect 20 out of 27 members present.

[1:23:55] The Chair noted that Ms. Lusk submitted a question for Ms. Henderson after the conclusion of her presentation. Ms. Lusk asked how the group can help others understand the importance of 'Plan, Do, Study, Act' referenced in the Continuous Quality Improvement model.

- [1:24:56] Ms. Henderson stated that the implementation of the CQI model is not intended to be an expedient process, but it is something that the State is exploring to make the contracting process more collaborative and less stressful.
- [1:26:33] The Chair asked if Mr. Brackeen III would like to add any remarks to the implementation of the CQI model in contracting.
- [1:27:11] Mr. Brackeen III added that HPO is continually looking at ways to better serve providers, including improving the contract monitoring process in a non-punitive way. HPO is in the early stages of looking at these tools and designing tools that will allow providers to self-assess. He stated that contracted providers would be consulted prior to implementation of any new monitoring tools.
- [1:29:41] The Chair thanked Mr. Brackeen III and emphasized that system change requires a careful evaluation of pilot projects and implementing course correction measures if needed, as community needs change over time.
- [1:30:52] Ms. Lusk appreciated the focus being given to sustaining pilot projects and enabling these projects to have a chance to make an impact.

c. Discussion regarding the 2022 Homeless Point in Time (PIT) Count. [1:31:30]

Presentation by Ms. Maude Cumming (Bridging the Gap) [1:32:29].

Ms. Cumming provided a brief overview of the findings from the 2022 Neighbor Island Point in Time (PIT) Count, which asked people where they slept on the night of January 23rd, 2022. The Count was conducted at the end of January.

Ms. Cumming explained that overall homelessness experienced a slight increase of less than one percent (from 2,010 persons in 2020 to 2,022 persons in 2022). Family homelessness decreased by 18 percent, from 184 families in 2020 to 151 in 2022. Ms. Cumming noted that this is the lowest number of homeless families since 2018, marking a 30 percent reduction in family homelessness over the past five years. Veteran homelessness also decreased by 18 percent, from 132 veterans in 2020 to 108 in 2022. There was a 13 percent increase in people reporting mental health disabilities and 21 percent increase in those reporting substance abuse disabilities.

Ms. Cumming also noted that the neighbor island counties have distributed over \$93 million in financial assistance during the COVID-19 pandemic, which was used to help keep people housed

and accelerate transitions out of homelessness. Without this funding, overall homelessness would have been more significant.

Ms. Cumming highlighted five key recommendations from this year's PIT Count:

- Build, acquire, and maintain affordable housing, including landlord incentives.
- Increase permanent supportive housing and prevent loss of housing for those in these projects.

[1:36:18] The Chair apologized for a possible missing slide, but the items on the slides were misnumbered.

[1:36:22] Ms. Cumming continued to enumerate the remaining recommendations:

- Maintain Rapid Rehousing (RRH) and long-term rent subsidy programs.
- Expand homeless prevention and diversion strategies.
- Expand and enhance street outreach to include more street medicine partnerships with housing navigators.

Ms. Cumming encouraged attendees to view the full report and analyses on the Bridging the Gap website at <http://btghawaii.org>.

[1:38:18] The Chair thanked Ms. Cumming and the Chairs of both Hawaii Continua of Care who put in the effort to plan and conduct the Point in Time Count. The Chair opened the floor to questions. Hearing none, the Chair emphasized the progress made toward ending family homelessness.

[1:39:19] Ms. Cumming agreed that this year's reports focus more on subpopulations, and that the reduced numbers of families and veterans experiencing homelessness reflect the effort that was put in by the entire Continuum.

[1:39:38] The Chair added that many of the recommendations described by BTG are being discussed at the joint advocacy group that has been meeting weekly during session and will likely meet monthly during the interim. The Chair also recognized the efforts of the Hawaii State Legislature to increase funding for affordable housing and recognized the State's efforts to support more collaboration between medical services and street outreach, such as the implementation of Community Integration Services (CIS) through the Medicaid program. The Chair transitioned to Ms. Thielen for updates from the Oahu Continuum of Care.

Presentation by Ms. Laura Thielen (Partners in Care) [1:41:52].

Ms. Thielen stated that Partners in Care will be releasing the full Point in Time Count numbers later this week but noted that some metrics have been trending downward. There is an estimated 11 percent decrease in homelessness since the 2020 PIT Count. PIC postponed the Count until March 10th, 2022, which reflects a slightly later date due to the high number of COVID-19 cases on Oahu in January. The full report will be shared by Partners in Care on their website at <http://partnersincareoahu.org>.

[1:43:06] Hearing no questions for Ms. Thielen, the Chair thanked Ms. Thielen and transitioned to the next agenda item.

VI. Continuing Business [1:43:10].

- a. **Discussion and possible action regarding revisions to the Hawaii State Framework to Address Homelessness and ten-year strategic plan to address homelessness, including specific strategies, tactics, and metrics and examining the intersection between local initiatives and federal initiatives to address homelessness. (Vote) [1:43:10]**

Presentation by Chair Scott Morishige (Governor's Coordinator on Homelessness) [1:43:22].

Chair Morishige highlighted the draft of the new Ten-Year Strategic Plan and Framework (2022-2032), focusing on a framework that will both end homelessness for those currently experiencing homelessness and stopping inflow into homelessness. The plan intends to use the Implementation Science framework and highlight the drivers of change to meet the State's goal of ending homelessness in Hawaii. The plan incorporates a number of population-specific goals and a range of performance metrics that acknowledge that homelessness may occur, but the goal is to ensure homelessness is rare, brief, and non-recurring. In addition, data used to evaluate progress toward ending homelessness must also be diverse in order to reflect the multidisciplinary collaboration needed to create a system that both prevents and ends homelessness.

Chair Morishige added that the intent is for the plan to be a living document that will be reviewed quarterly by the Council and opened the floor for questions.

[1:51:00] Hearing no questions, the Chair asked for a motion to approve the adopted version of the plan with revisions to remove references to the March 2022 Council meeting, which was canceled.

[1:51:38] Ms. Menino moved and [1:51:53] Ms. Tsuhako seconded. There was no discussion.

[1:52:11] Hearing no objections or abstentions, the motion passed unanimously.

VII. Permitted Interaction Group.

None.

VIII. General Announcements [1:52:50].

A. Chairperson and Staff Reports: January / February / March / April 2022 [1:52:58]

The Chair noted that a full report is available in the membership packet, and highlighted several key focus areas in the past quarter:

- **Development of Homelessness Prevention and Diversion series**
 - GCH staff are working with Partners in Care, the Legal Aid Society of Hawaii, the Mediation Center of the Pacific, and other stakeholders to produce a homelessness prevention and diversion training series. The series will launch on May 18th.
 - [1:54:04] The Chair asked if Ms. Thielen or Ms. Grochowsky would like to add additional information about this series.
 - [1:54:14] Ms. Thielen thanked the Chair for the overview and did not have any information to add.
- **[1:54:35] Development of policy briefs on housing assistance discrimination, application screening fees, and fiscal mapping**
<http://homelessness.hawaii.gov/advocacy>
 - GCH and partners continue to monitor eviction filings and potential impacts on the homeless service system.
 - A list of rental assistance and other resources are available on the GCH website.
- **Development of County Council Navigation Guides**
<https://homelessness.hawaii.gov/main/county-council-website-navigation-guide/>
 - GCH staff and practicum students worked together to create a series of video navigation guides for the various County Council websites to encourage advocacy at the local level.

The Chair summarized the four performance benchmarks used to evaluate the implementation of the Hawaii State Framework to Address Homelessness for the current quarter (as of March 2022):

- **Count:** 6,458 people (2020 PIT Count), 1,398 people (2021 PIT Count – Sheltered Only)
 - 2022 PIT Count changes will be reflected at the next meeting upon the release of the official numbers for Oahu.
- **Bed Capacity:** 4,984 beds (2022 HIC inventory)
 - A detailed breakdown of HIC trends is available in the membership packet.
 - The number of HIC beds on Oahu is 3,687 and 1,297 on the neighbor islands.
 - Since 2016, the number of transitional housing beds has gone down, but other forms of shelter and housing have increased.
 - Rapid Rehousing increased by over 2000% since 2016.
 - In some cases, transitional housing has been converted to emergency shelter.
 - Other Permanent Housing (OPH) projects targeting people experiencing homelessness may not be reflected in the HIC.
- **Housing Placements:** 29% statewide (as of November 2021)
 - Between January to March 2022, the neighbor island PH exit rate is 48%, compared to the Oahu PH exit rate of 24%.
 - Additional analysis may be required to look at the increase in resources that have prevented people from becoming homeless.
- **Length of Stay in Shelters**
 - As of March 2022, the average length of stay in emergency shelters was:
 - 134 days on Oahu
 - 204 days on Maui
 - 121 days on Kauai
 - 95 days on Hawaii island
 - As of March 2022, the average length of stay in transitional shelters:
 - 353 days on Oahu
 - N/A days on Maui
 - 186 days on Kauai
 - 772 days on Hawaii island
 - [2:01:16] Mr. Brackeen III confirmed that the DHS Homeless Programs Office does not impose a mandatory 90-day exit for emergency shelter stays, though the goal is to transition individuals out of homelessness as quickly as possible.
- **[2:01:44] Point in Time Count:** 2022 PIT Count data for Oahu is still pending.
 - Overall observations from the 2022 Neighbor Island PIT Count reflect a slight overall decrease and a decrease in family homelessness.

Mr. Chandler and Representative Adrian Tam left the meeting at 12:00 p.m. Quorum was updated to reflect 18 out of 27 members present.

B. Written Reports from Council Members [2:02:16].

The following written updates are provided for the Council's consideration and review (the full write-ups for each representative are included in the meeting packet and meeting slide deck):

- *Department of Human Services Homeless Programs Office*
- *Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism (DBEDT)*
- *Department of Public Safety*
- *City & County of Honolulu*
- *County of Kauai*
- *County of Maui*
- *County of Hawaii*

- *Continuum of Care for the Neighbor Islands (Bridging the Gap)*
- *Continuum of Care for Oahu (Partners in Care)*

IX. Topics for Upcoming Meetings [2:07:30]

The Chair asked members to contact his office with additional suggestions for upcoming meetings. The office can be reached at 586-0193 or by e-mail at gov.homelessness@hawaii.gov.

X. Executive Session [2:07:38]

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.

The Chair stated that an Executive Session is not necessary at this time.

XI. Meeting Schedule [2:07:45]

The following Council meetings are proposed for the 2022 calendar year:

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

[2:07:48] At the request of the Deputy Attorney General, the Chair asked members to verify their location and any others present in their respective locations for the purposes of public transparency. The Chair stated he is joining the meeting from his office with no one else present and called the representative from the Department of Human Services.

[2:08:40] Ms. King stated that she is joining the meeting from her office with no one else present.

[2:08:48] The Chair called the representative from the Department of Human Services Homeless Programs Office.

[2:08:56] Mr. Brackeen III stated that he is joining the meeting from his office with no one else present.

[2:09:02] The Chair called the representative from the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations.

[2:09:07] Ms. Tasaka stated that she is joining the meeting from her office with no one else present.

[2:09:11] The Chair called the representative from the Department of Public Safety.

[2:09:19] Mr. Johnson asked the Chair to repeat the question.

[2:09:21] The Chair asked Mr. Johnson to state his location and verify whether others are present.

[2:09:25] Mr. Johnson stated that he is joining the meeting from his office with no others present.

[2:09:33] The Chair called the representative from the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands.

[2:09:39] Ms. Rezendes stated that she is joining the meeting from Seattle, WA with no others present.

[2:09:42] The Chair called the representative from the Department of Defense.

[2:09:48] Brig. Gen. Oliveira stated that he is joining the meeting from his office with no others present.

[2:09:50] The Chair called the representative from the Department of the Attorney General.

[2:09:54] Ms. Yamashiro stated that she is joining the meeting from her office with no others present.

[2:09:56] The Chair recognized the absence of the representative from the Hawaii State House of Representatives.

[2:10:07] Ms. Bellisario confirmed that Rep. Tam left the meeting.

[2:10:11] The Chair called the representative from the City & County of Honolulu.

[2:10:25] Ms. Ailina Laborte, representing Ms. La Chica, stated that Ms. La Chica may be having audio problems but is joining the meeting from her office with no others present.

[2:10:33] The Chair called the representative from the County of Hawaii.

[2:10:40] Ms. Hirota stated that she is joining the meeting from her office with no others present.

[2:10:43] The Chair called the representative from the County of Kauai.

[2:10:49] Ms. Varner stated that she is joining the meeting from her home with no others present.

[2:10:51] The Chair called the representative from the County of Maui.

[2:10:54] Ms. Tsuhako stated that she is joining the meeting from her office with no others present.

[2:10:56] The Chair called the representative from the Continuum of Care for Oahu.

[2:11:01] Ms. Thielen stated that she is joining the meeting from her office with no others present.

[2:11:03] The Chair called the representative from the Continuum of Care for Hawaii island.

[2:11:07] Ms. Menino stated that she is joining the meeting from her office with no others present.

[2:11:09] The Chair called the representative from the Continuum of Care for Kauai.

[2:11:13] Ms. Kamibayashi stated that she is joining the meeting from her office with no others present.

[2:11:15] The Chair called the representative from the Continuum of Care for Maui.

[2:11:18] Ms. Cumming stated that she is joining the meeting from her office with no others present.

[2:11:20] The Chair called the representative from the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.

[2:11:31] Mr. Minor confirmed he was still present.

[2:11:33] The Chair repeated the question.

[2:11:35] Mr. Minor stated that he is joining the meeting from his office with no others present.

[2:11:46] The Chair noted the departure of the representative from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and called the representative from the faith based community.

[2:11:44] Pastor Kaneshiro stated that he is joining the meeting from his office with no others present.

[2:11:46] The Chair thanked the members of the Council.

XII. **Adjourn [2:11:46]**

Chair Morishige entertained a motion to adjourn.

[2:12:05] Motion was made by Ms. Tshako and [2:12:11] seconded by Ms. Cumming.

[2:12:13] The Chair called for the question. The motion passed unanimously. The meeting was adjourned at 12:12 p.m.

MINUTES CERTIFICATION

Minutes prepared by:

Emma Grochowsky
Homelessness Community Development Specialist

Date

Approved by the Hawaii Interagency Council on Homelessness at their Regular Meeting on June 20, 2022.

[] As Presented [] As Amended

Scott S. Morishige, MSW
Chair

Date

Item V.a.i.

Presentation by USICH Senior
Regional Coordinator Katy Miller on
'7 Principles for Addressing
Encampments' and 'Responding to
the Growing Crisis of Unsheltered
Homelessness and Encampments'



U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness

7 Principles for Addressing Encampments

Purpose

This document provides a set of principles to help communities as they develop and implement their response to encampments.

Background

Communities across the United States face a crisis of unsheltered homelessness and encampments. 2020 [marked](#) the first time that more individuals experiencing homelessness were unsheltered than sheltered. The COVID-19 public health crisis has only exacerbated this ongoing emergency, with unsheltered people confronted by a global pandemic on top of daily threats to health and safety. These daily threats [take the lives](#) of thousands of people experiencing homelessness each year.

Local decision-makers are caught between demands for swift action and the reality that permanent, sustainable solutions—housing with voluntary supportive services—take time and investment to bring to scale. With rising housing costs and limited resources, elected officials, nonprofit providers, businesses, the faith community, advocates, and people with lived experience often struggle to find common ground and effective solutions. Some communities turn to strategies that use aggressive law enforcement approaches that criminalize homelessness, or they close encampments without offering shelter or housing options. These approaches result in [adverse health outcomes](#), exacerbate racial disparities, and create traumatic stress, loss of identification and belongings, and disconnection from much-needed services. While these efforts may have the short-term effect of clearing an encampment from public view, without connection to adequate shelter, housing, and supportive services, they will not succeed. When people's housing and service needs are left unaddressed, encampments may appear again in another neighborhood or even in the same place they had previously been.

Homelessness is a complex social problem with roots in racial inequities. As communities continue to build political and public will and mobilize the resources necessary to provide housing and services to end homelessness, we must acknowledge that homelessness is a failure of systems, not individuals and that we all have a constructive role to play in addressing it. Addressing encampments and ending unsheltered homelessness will require a system-wide, coordinated effort to promote healthy and safe communities where all can live in dignity.

We know that each community is different, and no one-size-fits-all solution exists. We are, however, beginning to see effective practices emerge from communities that successfully address unsheltered homelessness and move people from encampments into housing and support. Based on these efforts, the principles outlined here are intended to help communities as they develop and implement their responses to encampments. As we come together to create comprehensive, community-wide solutions to encampments, our communities will become safer and more welcoming for all.

Principle 1: Establish a Cross-Agency, Multi-Sector Response to Encampments

Engaging people in encampments requires cross-departmental and community-wide collaboration and coordination. Effective coordination includes all relevant partners and may vary depending on the size of the community:

- City and County officials, including the Mayor, City/County Manager, and other public officials
- The homelessness response system including:
 - Continuum of Care
 - Coordinated Entry
 - Homeless Management Information System (HMIS)
 - Homeless outreach providers, including peer specialists
 - Emergency shelter providers
 - Transitional housing providers
 - Permanent housing providers
- Encampment residents
- Public housing authorities
- Behavioral health departments and community providers
- Public health departments
- Hospital systems
- Health Care for the Homeless projects, federally qualified health centers, and rural health centers
- Parks departments
- Departments of public works
- Departments of transportation
- Emergency management agencies
- School districts and McKinney-Vento liaisons
- Advocacy groups, especially those led by people with lived experience of homelessness
- Neighborhood volunteers and mutual aid groups
- Faith community
- Business community
- Landlords and housing developers

Such collaboration facilitates communication to account for the needs of encampment residents as well as the neighborhood. To this end, some communities have found it helpful to utilize a “command center” approach by establishing daily coordination meetings among all providers, volunteers, and city/county agencies involved with encampment planning and response. This command center approach involves daily updates and “huddles” to ensure continued communication and coordination.

While law enforcement may need to play a role in decommissioning an encampment, law enforcement should not drive the process, but instead, serve as one of many collaborative partners in designing and implementing effective strategies.

Resources:

- [Ending Homelessness for People Living in Encampments: Advancing the Dialogue](#) (USICH)
- [Effective Police-Mental Health Collaboration Responses to People Experiencing Homelessness](#) (Department of Justice’s Bureau of Justice Assistance)

- [Sharing the Solutions: Police Partnerships, Homelessness, and Public Health](#) (Department of Justice's Office of Community Oriented Policing Services and The Center for Court Innovation)

Principle 2: Engage Encampment Residents to Develop Solutions

Successful strategies rely on connecting early and often with encampment residents and centering their identified needs. Like with all aspects of an effective homelessness response, engaging with encampments should prominently and meaningfully include elevating the lived expertise of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness. To the extent possible, encampment residents should take part in discussions and decisions related to their living environments.

Encampment residents may choose to identify an encampment spokesperson or liaison to speak on behalf of the group. When an encampment is going to be closed, ample, visible public notice must be given. Encampment closures should occur only after outreach teams have had time to engage with residents to find alternative shelter, housing, and service options.

Resources:

- [Engaging Individuals With Lived Expertise](#) (HUD)

Principle 3: Conduct Comprehensive and Coordinated Outreach

The most effective outreach responses connect people directly to shelter and housing, mental health and treatment services, and health care. They are part of an overall coordinated homeless response system, linked by sharing data and information, using a coordinated map to identify coverage and or gaps in outreach across the city/county.

Ideally, outreach is not solely focused on encampment removals but occurs regularly and consistently well before an encampment closure. Multidisciplinary outreach teams can help meet many of the immediate needs of encampment residents while providing connections and resources to support successful transitions into housing. These efforts should coordinate with a broader network of programs, services, or staff who are likely to encounter individuals experiencing unsheltered homelessness. These teams might include peer outreach workers, law enforcement, and other first responders, hospitals, health and behavioral healthcare providers, child welfare agencies, homeless education liaisons, workforce systems, faith-based organizations, and other community-based providers. Approaches that center public health, including deploying alternate response teams, such as mobile crisis teams, Assertive Community Treatment (ACT) teams, or Homeless Outreach Teams (HOT teams), are proven outreach models that help build trust and save lives.

Resources such as street medicine and harm reduction strategies can help meet the health needs of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness, especially those with mental illness and/or substance abuse disorders. Outreach and services should be person-centered, trauma-informed, low-barrier, and voluntary.

Additionally, a coordinated neighborhood-by-neighborhood outreach approach in which teams have ample time to build trusting relationships in specific geographic areas can result in higher acceptance rates for housing, shelter, and services and stronger communication and support from neighbors and businesses.

Resources:

- [Core Elements of Effective Street Outreach to People Experiencing Homelessness](#) (USICH)

Principle 4: Address Basic Needs and Provide Storage

Thoughtful, effective strategies to address encampments can take time to implement. While people are still living in encampments, we encourage public restrooms, parks, and other community spaces to remain open and for cities to continue public services such as garbage collection, provision of sharps containers, facility maintenance, and regular cleaning. The COVID-19 pandemic reinforced the urgency of promoting public health for both sheltered and unsheltered individuals and ensuring that all residents have safe and sanitary places to wash their hands and use the restroom.

Providing access to storage for people experiencing unsheltered homelessness is also important. Communities should take special care to avoid destroying personal belongings when an encampment closes and provide storage for an adequate period to allow a person the opportunity to collect their belongings. Fear of losing belongings can be a determining factor in whether a person chooses to move into a shelter or not. When an encampment is closing, or a person chooses to go into a shelter or treatment program that cannot accommodate all of their belongings, providing secure, accessible storage options can ensure that they do not lose personal items, including clothing and identification.

Resources:

- [Interim Guidance on People Experiencing Unsheltered Homelessness](#) (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)
- [Protecting Health and Well-being of People in Encampments During an Infectious Disease Outbreak](#) (HUD)
- [Infectious Disease Toolkit for Continuums of Care: Preventing & Managing the Spread of Infectious Disease within Encampments](#) (HUD)

Principle 5: Ensure Access to Shelter or Housing Options

Encampments should not be closed unless there is access to low-barrier shelter or housing. Moving encampment residents around without a place to go to will only cause further instability and trauma. The urgency to end homelessness is often stymied by significant barriers to locate or construct permanent affordable housing. Emergency shelters are often full. Community responses to the COVID-19 pandemic tested new models of non-congregate shelter in hotels and motels with success when congregate shelters had to reduce capacity by half. However, in some cases, this was not enough. Communities had to turn to alternative sheltering options, such as “tiny houses,” safe parking lots, and sanctioned encampments or safe sleeping sites. When communities need to deploy these alternative shelter options, they should ensure that they account for personal choice, that they are voluntary, sanitary, safe, and connect people to services and housing. It is important to offer a range of shelter and housing options that meet the needs of an individual or family unit. Across each encampment engagement strategy, planning and budgeting should ultimately focus on the primary goal, which is how people can exit homelessness and move as quickly as possible into permanent housing.

Communities may need to deploy many of these interim solutions as they work to create more permanent affordable housing options. Interim shelter solutions should ensure voluntary, sanitary, and safe shelter with few programmatic requirements to serve all those in need. Interim solutions should include a range of person-centered options, with as

much individual choice as possible, including trauma-informed services and other models based on principles of harm reduction, which keep people alive and create pathways to mental health care, substance use treatment, and housing.

Providing interim solutions should not come at the expense of a community's commitment to developing permanent housing and service solutions but should instead be viewed as a necessary emergency response to the crisis of encampments.

Resources:

- [Caution is Needed When Considering “Sanctioned Encampments” or “Safe Zones”](#) (USICH)
- [Model Transitions from Non-Congregate Shelter: Joint Recommendations for Assisting People Experiencing Homelessness](#) (FEMA and HUD)
- [Exploring Homelessness Among People Living in Encampments and Associated Cost: City Approaches to Encampments and What They Cost](#) (HUD and HHS)

Principle 6: Develop Pathways to Permanent Housing and Supports

To end homelessness for everyone, we must link people experiencing unsheltered homelessness with permanent housing opportunities with the right level of services to ensure that those housing opportunities are stable and successful. When adequate housing options and voluntary wraparound supports are readily available, Housing First strategies have been shown to be effective in ending homelessness for people with complex medical, mental health, and substance use issues. However, the challenge remains that many communities do not have access to enough units or supportive services to scale up this approach. Cities, counties, and states must coordinate their efforts to mobilize available resources—including significant funding from the American Rescue Plan—to move people as quickly as possible from homelessness into housing. Close coordination with their local CoC's Coordinated Entry System (CES) is also important to determine how people in encampments will be prioritized for housing and services.

Whether directly from unsheltered homelessness into permanent housing with supports or through the interim step of dignified shelter, our efforts to address encampments must be focused on providing access to both housing and services to help people stabilize and reconnect with friends and family, and the community.

Resources:

- [Case Studies: Ending Homelessness for People Living in Encampments](#) (USICH)
- [Planning a Housing Surge to Accelerate Rehousing Efforts in Response to COVID-19](#) (HUD)
- [Housing Surges—Special Considerations for Targeting People Experiencing Unsheltered Homelessness](#) (HUD)

Principle 7: Create a Plan for What Will Happen to Encampment Sites After Closure

Some encampments are in places that are not safe. Encampments located in medians near highways and in spaces that have been identified as hazardous waste sites are not safe, and communities should take measures to secure those locations to keep encampments from returning.

For encampments in public spaces like parks, communities should engage neighborhoods, the faith, business communities, and formerly homeless individuals to reimagine and invest in these public spaces so that all residents can

benefit from their use. Plans for former encampment sites should emphasize safety, accessibility, and inclusivity. Communities can invest in infrastructure improvements in former encampment sites. Examples include curb cuts to increase mobility access and enhanced lighting to encourage safety.

Additionally, communities can facilitate local coordination among public works, service providers, and volunteer organizations to establish coordinated strategies to serve people experiencing homelessness who may continue to use the public space after the encampment is gone.

Resources:

- [Crime Prevention through Environmental Design: It's More than Just Lighting](#) (2016 Choice Neighborhoods Conference)
- [The Curb-Cut Effect](#) (Stanford Social Innovation Review)
- [Coexistence in Public Space: Engagement tools for creating shared spaces in places with homelessness](#) (SPUR and Gehl)

For more guidance:

- Read "[Responding to the Growing Crisis of Unsheltered Homelessness and Encampments](#)," a blog by USICH Regional Coordinator Katy Miller.
- Read "[What Other Cities Can Learn From Boston's Public Health Approach to Encampments](#)," a blog by HUD Senior Advisor of Housing and Services Richard Cho.
- Subscribe to the [USICH newsletter](#) to receive future guidance and resources.
- Contact the [USICH regional coordinator](#) for your state.

USICH is in the process of creating a new Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness.

[Read more.](#)



by Katy Miller, USICH Regional Coordinator Based in Seattle 05/25/2022

Responding to the Growing Crisis of Unsheltered Homelessness and Encampments

Solving homelessness for people living unsheltered, in encampments, and in vehicles is one of the most challenging issues facing many communities. It was a public health crisis even before the pandemic, and it is growing right in front of our eyes.

Elected leaders are grappling over difficult choices with limited resources: Should they invest in lifesaving crisis response services and temporary shelter, or in long-term permanent housing and support services? Ultimately, we must do both at the same time and at the right scale to make a clear, measurable, sustainable impact that results in more people living in safe, affordable homes.

The out-in-the-open nature of unsheltered homelessness has created intense division among elected officials, neighbors, housing and social service providers, advocates, the business and faith communities, and people experiencing homelessness who often have nowhere else to go. Such a charged environment can lead to finger-pointing and blame. Elected leaders face demands for swift action, but real solutions take time and money. We

hear many communities say they are tired of reacting to the crisis with expensive, short-term responses driven by political pressure or litigation. Instead, they want to engage in intentional, strategic, regional conversations that lead to productive collaboration, mutual investment, and fewer people experiencing the trauma of homelessness.

While unsheltered homelessness is not new, the COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated it. The pandemic also magnified the vital ties between health care and housing. When shelters had to reduce capacity by half to mitigate the spread of the virus, and while rehousing efforts stalled almost overnight, encampments in many cities multiplied, filling sidewalks, and spilling into streets and parks. Staff of outreach teams, shelters, and drop-in centers were exhausted and spread thin. The quick response by public health to go into the field and provide needed supplies, education, and services highlighted the cross-systems partnerships needed to comprehensively address homelessness.

There is not a single community in the country that has implemented a perfect system to solve unsheltered homelessness. There are, however, emerging practices around collaboration, outreach, shelter, supportive services, and housing that are leading to success.

Strong cross-department, all-of-government, cross-sector, community-wide communication and coordination are key. Everyone needs to be looped in and on the same page—both in the planning and implementation phases. People experiencing homelessness need to be at the table, developing sustainable solutions to unsheltered homelessness. Neighbors and businesses need to see a transparent process and have opportunities to weigh in on what actions are taking place. Outreach teams need ample time to engage and build trust. Service providers and government agencies must talk to one another, share data, and coordinate coverage across geography. As outreach teams engage, they need streamlined access to shelter, housing, and health care, including mental health and substance use treatment. And efforts to address unsheltered homelessness must be part of the overall homelessness response system and connected to Coordinated Entry. This work can't be a set of standalone activities or resources brought to bear only when an encampment is going to be closed.

We also know that removing encampments without providing access to low-barrier shelter and a range of housing options does not work. There are many reasons a person without a home may stay outside rather than in a shelter: Local shelters may be full, or the individual may not meet requirements for sobriety and other mandates. They may not want to be separated from family members, partners, or pets. Or they may fear having their belongings lost or stolen. Creating safe, inclusive indoor spaces that address these concerns is crucial. Forcing people to move into a shelter or moving them from place to place without a clear pathway to housing only dissolves trust and leads to personal setbacks.

USICH will soon release a set of guiding principles and practices to help communities address unsheltered homelessness in general and encampments specifically. The principles and practices will be based on our ongoing work at the local level, and they will be refined as we continue to listen and learn from you. Through our community engagement and national peer-to-peer conversations, we will gather and share emerging practices. In the meantime, please reach out to your [USICH Regional Coordinator](#) for support and connection to other communities.

Want more news like this? [Join our mailing list.](#)

MORE NEWS AND TOOLS:

- [**Biden Announces New Actions, and Urges Congress, to Make Housing More Affordable**](#)
- [**USICH Visits Houston to Witness 62% Drop in Homelessness**](#)
- [**“Homelessness Is Not Just an Urban Issue”: USICH Visits Seattle to Meet With City and Suburban Mayors**](#)

posted in:

[**Setting a Path to End All Homelessness**](#)

Item V.a.iii.

Presentation by HDOT Homeless Coordinator and DLNR Homeless Coordinator on coordinating services to address encampments on State lands.

ADDRESSING HOMELESSNESS ON STATE LANDS IN HAWAII

We are all in this together!

Hawaii Department of Transportation
Hawaii Department of Land & Natural Resources

Hawaii Interagency Council on Homelessness Meeting (July 18, 2022)



Photo: DLNR staff and conservation officers assess the impact of an encampment on archaeological sites at Kapena Falls on Oahu

WHO WE ARE:



Guy Humphreys & Pua Aiu
DLNR Homeless
Coordinators

DLNR Mission Statement

“Enhance, protect, conserve and manage Hawaii’s unique and limited natural, cultural and historic resources held in public trust for current and future generations of the people of Hawaii nei, and its visitors, in partnership with others from the public and private sectors.”



Jun Yang,
DOT Homeless
Coordinator

DOT Mission Statement

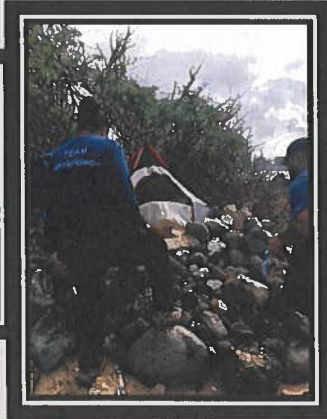
“To provide a safe, sustainable, accessible, and efficient inter-modal transportation system that ensures the mobility of people and goods, and enhances and/or preserves economic prosperity and the quality of life.”

STATE OF HAWAII: 3 LEVERS FOR CHANGE

AFFORDABLE HOUSING

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Public Safety



3

ADVERSE IMPACTS OF ENCAMPMENTS ON STATE LANDS

- **Impacts to Public Safety** – Both for the general public and people experiencing homelessness.
- **Impacts to the Environment** – Trash/debris from encampments fall into waterways, which result in runoff to the ocean, etc.
- **Impacts to Cultural Resources** – Adverse impacts to iwi and other cultural artifacts.



Many encampments are in unsafe areas, such as near major waterways that are high risk during major storms.



Abandoned campsite and debris near high water mark and falling into the ocean.

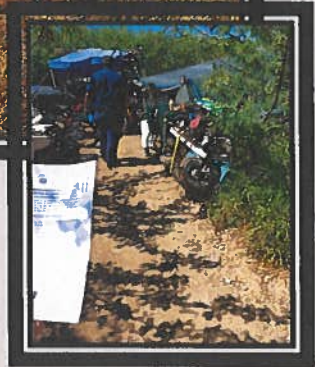


Archaeological site that homeless individuals were camping on.

4

PROCESS

- Mostly complaint driven, more regular in places where we get lots of complaints
- Post notices in person or prominently at campsite
- Offer services. DLNR often asks case managers to accompany them.
- Refer to outreach/case management/HONU
- Storage and Disposal via contractors



5

PARTNERSHIPS WITH CASE MANAGEMENT

AGENCIES WE WORK WITH

- City Team Work Hawaii – All Oahu
- IHS –Diamond Head, Ala wai, East Honolulu
- H3RC – Sand Island, Kapena Falls, Downtown and Upper Windward
- Kealahou West Oahu – Leeward Coast
- Achieve Zero – Haleiwa Small Boat Harbor, Central Oahu
- Mobile Medical Unit (H3RC) –Sand Island
- City CORE –Diamond Head
- K9 Kokua

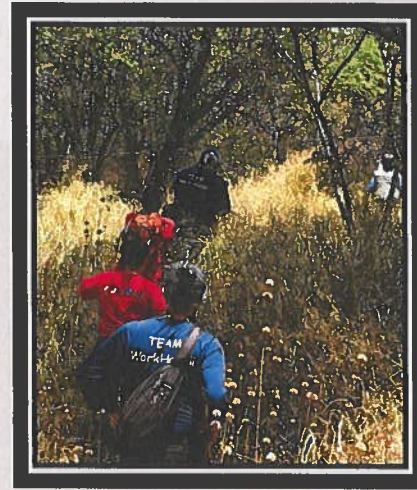
K-9 KOKUA MULTIPLE ANIMAL RESCUE



6

CASE STUDY #1
SINGLE MALE AT DIAMOND HEAD
PARTNERS: DLNR/I.H.S./DHHL

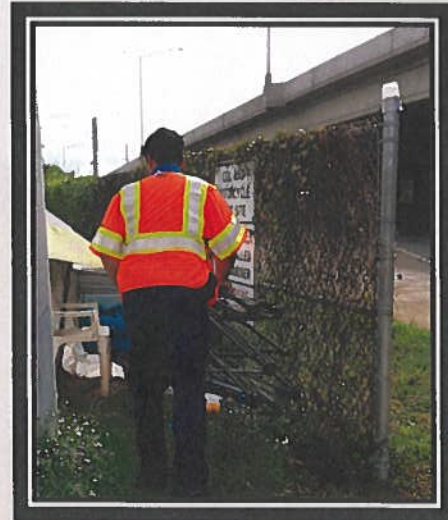
- Single homeless male has been living at Diamond Head for over 20 years, and refuses to leave the area. He identifies as native Hawaiian.
- DLNR staff asked if he qualifies for Hawaiian Home Lands, and he said "yes." His mother was the wait list but passed away and he was supposed to be her successor.
- He tells DLNR that he will move from Diamond Head if he is able to have his own home on Hawaiian Home Lands.
- DLNR followed up with DHHL, and worked together with I.H.S. outreach to obtain his birth certificate and other documents so he could formally be placed on the DHHL wait list.
- I.H.S. was able to obtain his documents, and DLNR recently scheduled an appointment for next month to finalize his placement on the wait list.
- DHHL has a homeless beneficiary program, who is aware of this client, so we are just waiting for all the pieces to fall into place and hopefully, we can get this person housed.



7

CASE STUDY #2
COUPLE NEAR THE NIMITZ VIADUCT
PARTNERS: H3RC/DOT/SHERIFFS

- A couple was encountered near the freeway viaduct, and was one of many couples in the area who were initially not interested in services.
- HDOT was able to connect with the couple and forwarded their name and basic information to the H3RC outreach team to follow up.
- In addition to HDOT, Deputy Sheriffs from the airport also frequently encountered this couple and separately referred them to H3RC for assistance in connecting to shelter and other support.
- H3RC was able to build a relationship with the couple and worked to transition them to the Keauhou Emergency Shelter in Moiliili.
- Once the initial couple was placed into shelter, another couple and other individuals in the area began asking for assistance and were connected to H3RC – the second couple was also recently placed into shelter.

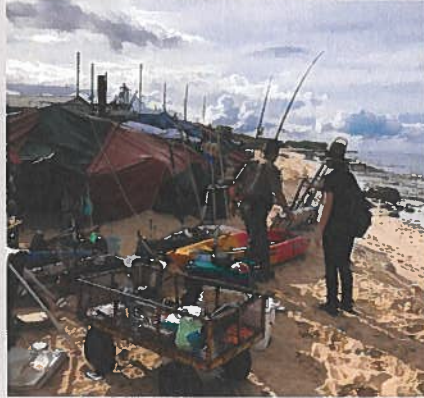


8

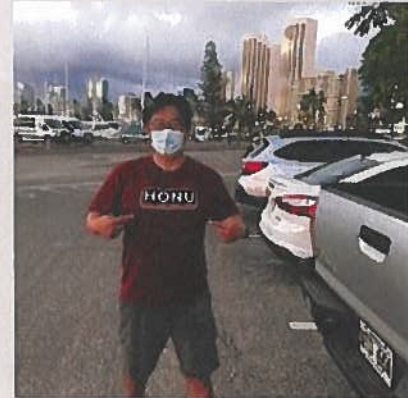
MORE EXAMPLES OF COLLABORATION IN THE FIELD ...



CORE addresses individuals needing wound care at Sand Island



GCH staff and outreach workers support DLNR in addressing encampments near the shore line



New programs like the HONU provide free transportation to low-barrier navigation centers and shelter

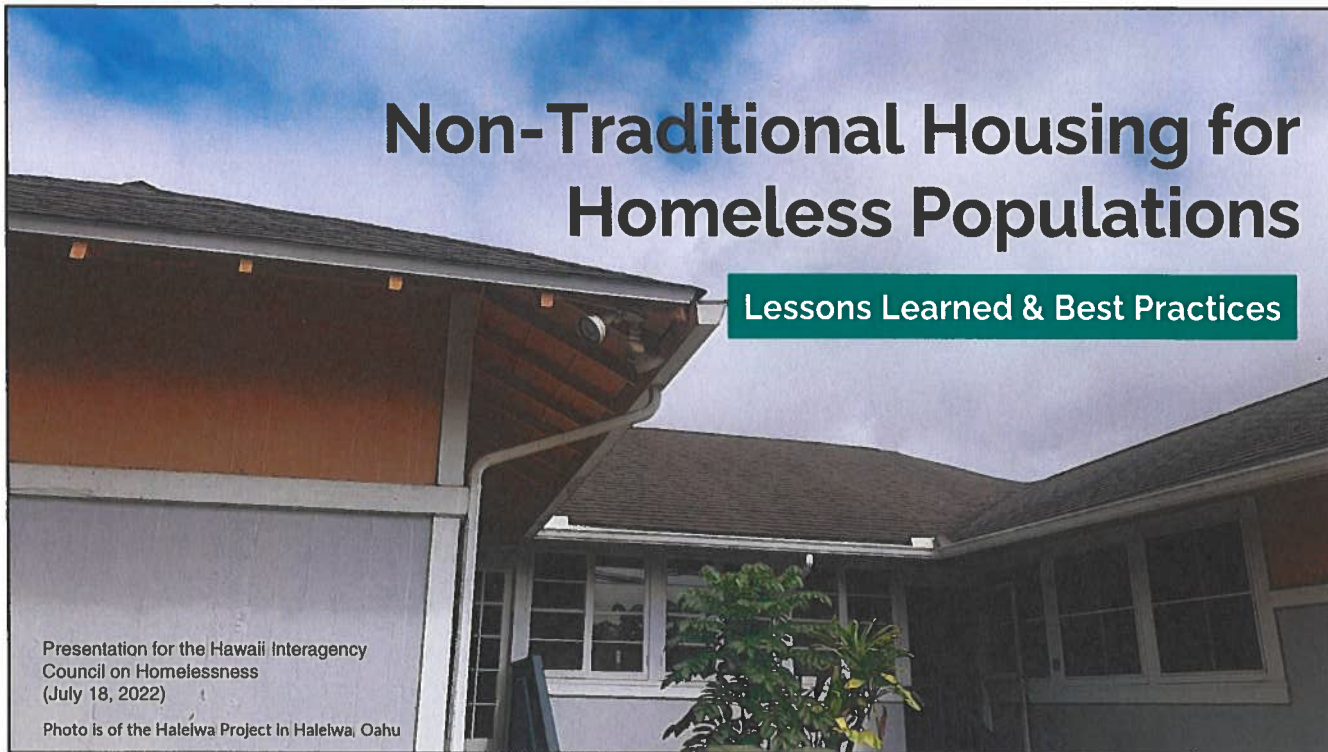
9

QUESTIONS?


10

Item V.b.i.

Presentation by Harvard Kennedy School, Joint Center for Housing Studies' Housing Fellow Lindsay Apperson on non-traditional housing projects for persons experiencing homelessness.



1



Lindsay Apperson

MPP Candidate, Harvard Kennedy School

Harvard Joint Center for Housing Studies
Housing and Community Development Fellow



2



Overview

- Non-traditional housing approaches have grown in popularity in recent years.
- Now, as many projects have been in multi-years of operation, this report reflects on lessons learned and best practices for future projects.



3



For the purposes of this report, “Non-Traditional Housing” refers to:

- Prefabricated builds
- Modular builds
- Tiny home builds
- Repurposed buildings
- Traditional builds converted for use as SROs

The report also only looks at projects for people exiting homelessness.

4

Property managers, service providers, and developers were consulted for the report.

5

11
projects
analyzed

Kauhale
Kamaile

Halona Road

Kealaula

Kumuwai

Kahauiki
Village

Hale Kulike

Hale Kikaha


Sacred Heart

Kama'okū
Kalaeloa

Haleiwa Project

Kewalo

6


**The report focuses
on three main issue
areas**

1 Development

2 Operations

3 Services

7

Development



Photo is of the Kauhale Kamaile project in Waianae, Oahu

8



Development: Central Questions

- 1 What was the vision for the project?
- 2 How was the parcel chosen and zoned for the project?
- 3 Did the project benefit from various waivers and exemptions under the emergency proclamation?
- 4 How did this project set up necessary infrastructure?
- 5 How was this project constructed?
- 6 How was capital funding pursued to complete the project?

9



Development: Preliminary Takeaways

- 1 Expedited building under the Governor's emergency proclamations helped finish projects faster, but also had its tradeoffs.
- 2 Efforts to keep upfront costs low can have unintended consequences down the road.
- 3 Including community perspective is essential for any project, especially from the project's target population, but can invite NIMBYism.
- 4 Some decisions in the development process disqualified projects from being eligible for federal rent assistance programs.

10

Operations

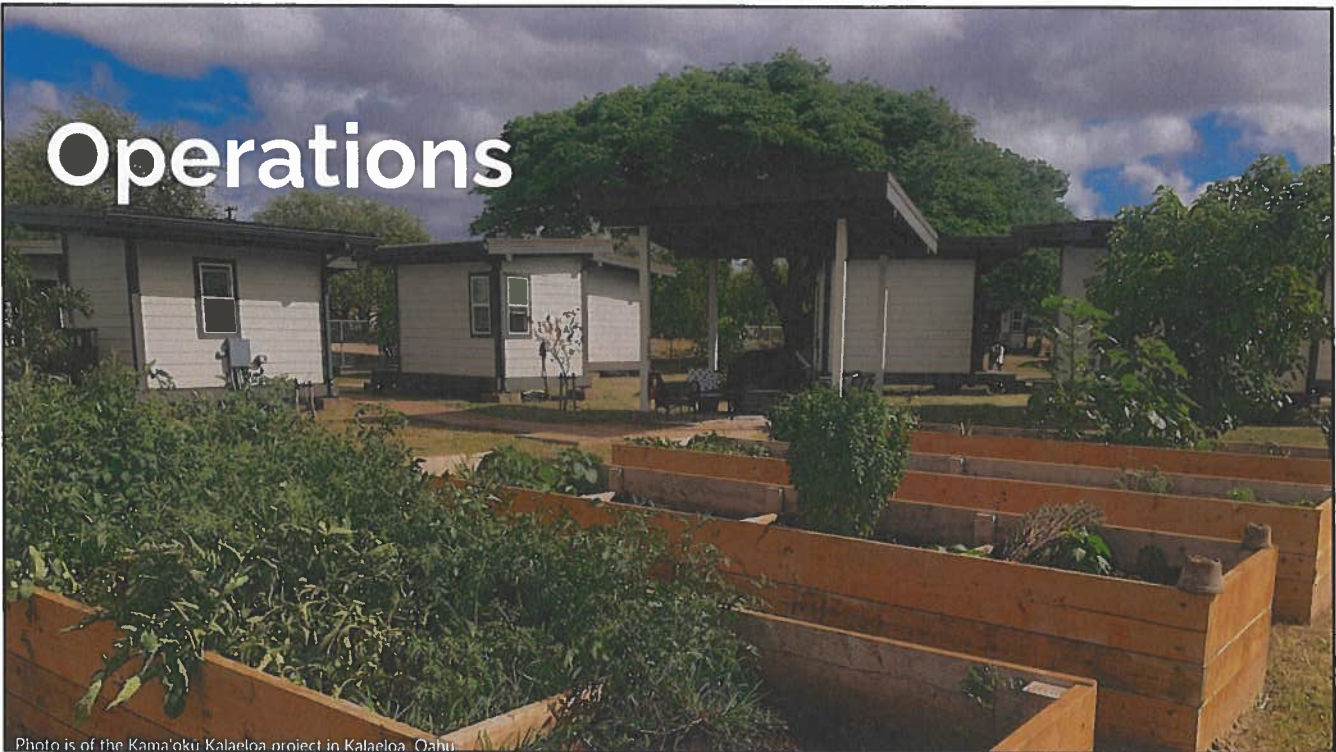


Photo is of the Kama'oku Kalaeloa project in Kalaeloa, Oahu

11

Operations: Central Questions

- 1 What are the eligibility requirements for prospective tenants?
- 2 How much do tenants pay for rent and utilities, and is their rent subsidized?
- 3 Can tenants use rent assistance program vouchers, like Section 8?
- 4 How are applications received for this project, and is there a waitlist?
- 5 Have there been any major maintenance issues or unforeseen costs?
- 6 Is there a temporary or ongoing source of funding that supports operational costs?

12

Operations: Preliminary Takeaways

- 1 Many property managers relying solely on rental income to cover operational costs have trouble keeping the project financially viable while maintaining affordable rent.
- 2 Working solely through the CES By Name List to find applicants has proved challenging, and some prefer working through provider or individual referrals.
- 3 Having homelessness service providers serve as property managers can be beneficial, given their unique expertise with the target population.
- 4 Many projects are relying on time-limited funding to maintain operations for many projects, some of which will need to find new funding once it expires.

13



Photo is of the Kahauiki Village project in Honolulu, Oahu

14



Service Provision: Central Questions

- 1 What services are provided to residents of this project?
- 2 Are costs for services covered through rental income, or is there another source of funding?
- 3 How long on average do residents stay at this project?
- 4 When people move out, where are they typically moving to?

15



Services: Preliminary Takeaways

- 1 Case management services are essential in keeping vulnerable populations successfully housed.
- 2 Case managers have been successful in transitioning residents onto federal rent assistance vouchers and into more permanent housing when appropriate.
- 3 When available, onsite child care and medical services significantly ease burdens on vulnerable residents.
- 4 Many projects rely on time-limited funding to fund services, and will need to find other funding to maintain their supportive services when it runs out.

16



Next Steps

- Report to be finalized in August



Item V.b.ii.

Presentation by Office on
Homelessness & Housing Solutions
Administrative Assistant Cheryl
Bellisario on Supportive Housing
Work Group efforts.

Supportive Housing Working Group: Background Information & Overview



Cheryl Bellisario,
Administrative Assistant

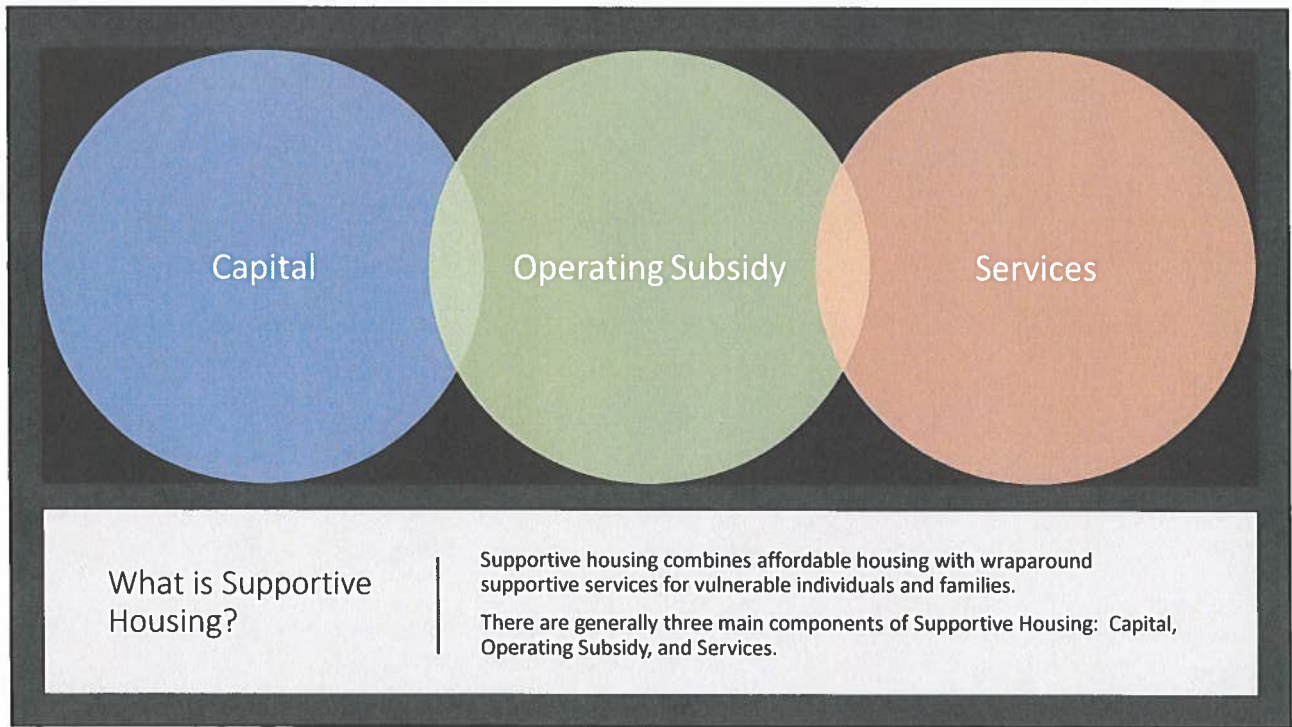
Office of Homelessness
and Housing Solutions

July 18, 2022



Photos (Clockwise from Upper Left): Interior unit of Kamaoku Kauhale; Exterior of Kealaula at Pua Loke; Interior unit at Kumuwai; Interior unit at Hale Maluhia

1



2

Impact of Supportive Housing



Improved housing retention



Improved health outcomes



Improved quality of life



Reduced utilization of Crisis Systems (e.g., Law enforcement, hospital emergency department, etc.)

3

Is Supportive Housing only for the chronically homeless?

No. Supportive Housing is not just a program for homeless individuals. Supportive Housing can serve different populations of vulnerable individuals and/or families.

Seniors (over age 55)	Child Welfare Involved Families	Transition Age Youth (TAY)
Individuals with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities	Justice-Involved Individuals	Homeless Families with Children
Individuals exiting residential treatment facilities	Non-chronically homeless individuals with acute needs	Individuals with severe mental illness, including those stepping down from institutional-level care

4

Key Challenges to Developing Supportive Housing Locally

- Not in my back yard (NIMBY) mindset.**
- Limited availability of funding.**
- Lack of partnership between developers and service providers.**
- Local focus on 'scattered site' housing vs. project-based.**

5

Our Goal: Making a Case to Overcome Challenges

```
graph TD; A[Identify Key Partners] --> B[Map Out Funding]; B --> C[Communicate the Value]; C --> D[Articulate the Need];
```

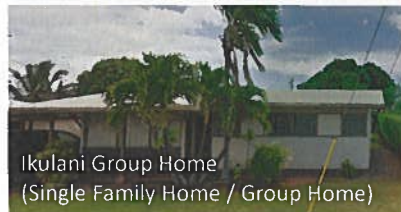
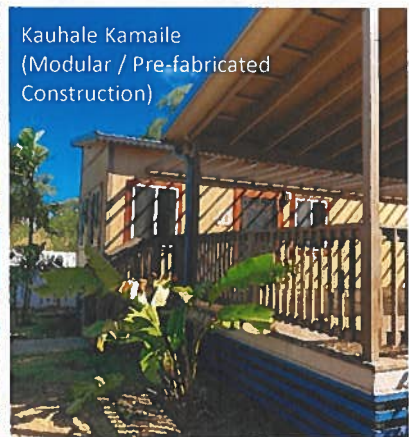
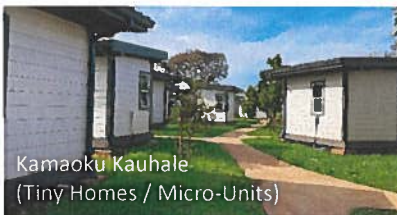
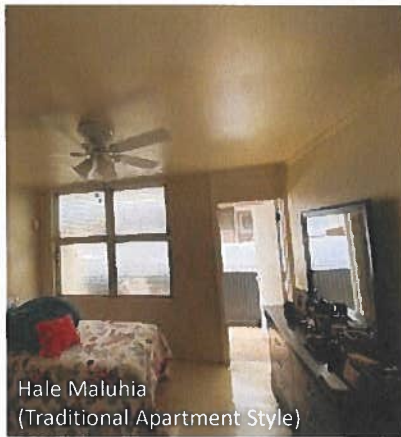
- Identify Key Partners** Identify a broad coalition of cross-sector / multi-system partners.
- Map Out Funding** Identify sources of funding for the three buckets: Capital, Operating, and Services.
- Communicate the Value** Articulate the value of Supportive Housing, such as cost impact, long-term impacts on homelessness, public health, etc.
- Articulate the Need** Articulate the need, including the number of units needed by sub-population and by county/region.

6

What has been done so far to build a local case for Supportive Housing?

- Early 'financial modeling' and needs estimates by CSH
- Implementation of Medicaid Community Integration Services (CIS)
- Development and revision of Fiscal Map for homeless services
- Early supportive housing pilots using Ohana Zone funds

7



Do we have Supportive Housing in Hawaii? What does it look like? Who does it?

There are many different 'models' of Supportive Housing. In Hawaii, Supportive Housing takes a number of different forms.

8

What is the need? How do we know this is the need?

CSH Supportive Housing Needs Assessment - Hawaii, Source: [Corporation for Supportive Housing \(CSH\)](#)

Population	No. of Units Needed for Supportive Housing	Percentage of Total Need Housing
Aging	577	15%
Child Welfare Families	170	4%
Child Welfare Transition Age Youth	18	0%
Chronic Homeless	1,433	37%
Developmental Disabilities - Intermediate Care Facility (ICF)	146	4%
Developmental Disabilities - Residential	51	1%
Homeless Families with Children	99	3%
Justice Involved Transition Aged Youth	12	0%
Mental Health - Institutional	73	2%
Mental Health - Residential	63	2%
Non Chronic Homeless	283	7%
Prison	528	14%
Substance Use	240	6%
Unaccompanied Transition Age Youth	148	4%

9

Next Steps?



Continue to solicit new stakeholders for participation in the group.



Connect with those with specialized expertise (e.g., CSH, etc.).



Review and understand current estimates of Supportive Housing need, including ground-truthing data estimates and providing expertise on specific sub populations.



Map out funding streams for the three buckets (Capital, Operating, and Services)

10

Item VI.a.i. – First Bullet
Kauai County Housing Agency Five
Year Strategic Plan and Fiscal Year
2022 Strategic Plan

Kaua'i County Housing Agency 5 Year Strategic Plan 2020-2024



MISSION: To provide greater opportunities for affordable housing and support community development for the residents of the County of Kaua'i.

Expand the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program to 100% Lease Up	Develop and Preserve Affordable housing and Support Community Development	Develop and Expand County Homeless Services	Increase Financial Capacity to Support the Strategic Plan
<p>Goal #1: Expend 100% of the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Program's annual budget.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Achieve a monthly average of 1,000 active vouchers. b. Achieve an annual lease up success rate of 60%. <p>Goal #2: Issue 100 new vouchers yearly.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Contract 50% of maximum Project Based Voucher (PBV) issuance. b. Transition 50 Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) Program families to the HCV Program. c. Process 500 new Waitlist applicants. <p>Goal #3: The Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) Program will support HCV Program households to increase their earned income and to reduce their dependency on public assistance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Maintain a cumulative yearly enrollment of 125 households. b. Graduate 50 households who meet self-sufficiency standards. c. Assist 75 households with gaining employment. 	<p>Goal #1: Support the development of 2,000 new housing units.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The County will develop 125 units per year. b. Execute Development Agreements via public-private partnerships (P3). c. Bring one Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) project to Kaua'i annually d. Complete predevelopment work. e. Leverage HUD funds to develop. f. Support CIP infrastructure projects. <p>Goal # 2: Preserve the long-term affordability and existing stock of affordable housing inventory.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Expand Homebuyer Program to build portfolio of affordable single-family homes. b. Continue and expand Limited Appreciation Leasehold program. <p>Goal #3: Generate \$25 million in economic investment for the County Annually.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Timely expend federal funds. b. Prioritize housing and community development projects that minimally leverages \$5 of funds for every \$1 of Housing Agency funds. c. Infuse County's rental market with \$8.5 million in rental assistance annually. d. Commence construction on one affordable housing project per year. 	<p>Goal #1: Build a Second Supportive Housing Project on the Kealaula Model.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Identify a site and complete second project in west Kaua'i. b. Learn from existing Kealaula model to implement sustainable supportive services program. <p>Goal #2: Support Homeless Solutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Provide support services for permanent housing. b. Build a cooperative relationship with traditional state based homeless programs. c. Expand membership in the Kaua'i Continuum of Care. d. Implement the Coordinated Entry System and Housing First model. <p>Goal #3: Expand Tenant Based Rental Assistance Program for Homeless Families.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Achieve a monthly average of 50 active vouchers. b. Expand cooperative relationship with Kaua'i Continuum of Care caseworker partners. 	<p>Goal #1: Increase public awareness of the Housing Agency and its services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Represent the Housing Agency on public advisory boards and task forces. b. Conduct public outreach workshops focused on housing programs. c. Assist families to obtain home ownership. <p>Goal #2: Support legislative policies that promote the development of affordable housing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Build stable funding stream for County Housing Development Fund. b. Implement revenue bond program to expand financing options for "gap group" housing. c. Provide administrative support and applicable exemptions to qualified projects. d. Enforce workforce housing requirements of the County Housing Policy <p>Goal #3: Support the professional growth of Housing Agency staff.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Conduct annual staff performance evaluations and provide adequate training for professional development. b. Compose operational manuals for each Division. c. Create an electronic central library of Housing resources.

Kaua'i County Housing Agency FY 2022 Strategic Plan



MISSION: Create opportunities for long-term affordable housing and support community development for the residents of the County of Kaua'i.

Divisions			
Housing Choice Voucher Program	Housing and Community Development	Homeless Program	Administration
<p>Goal #1: Expend 100% of the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Program's annual budget.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Achieve a monthly average of 900 active vouchers. b. Achieve an annual lease up success rate of 60%. <p>Goal #2: Issue 100 new vouchers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Issue 40 new Project Based Vouchers (PBV). b. Transition 10 Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) Program families to the HCV Program. c. Process 100 new Waitlist applicants. <p>Goal #3: The Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) Program will support HCV Program households to increase their earned income and to reduce their dependency on public assistance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Maintain a cumulative yearly enrollment of 125 households. b. Graduate 10 households who meet self-sufficiency standards. c. Assist 15 households with gaining employment. <p>Goal #4: Modernize HCV Application Process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Shift applications and updates to cloud based digital system. b. Install self-service application kiosk. 	<p>Goal #1: Construct 125 new units.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Execute 2 Development Agreement via public-private partnerships (P3). b. Support bringing 2 Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) projects to Kauai. c. Complete predevelopment work for 1 parcel. d. Support CIP infrastructure projects. <p>Goal #2: Preserve existing affordable housing inventory.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Conduct review of Homebuyer Program to ensure compliance with affordability requirements. b. Continue and expand Limited Appreciation Leasehold program. c. Support mortgage relief during Covid-19. <p>Goal #3: Generate \$40 million in economic investment for the County.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Administer \$22 million in federal Coronavirus Rental & Utility Assistance. b. Timely expend all federal grant funds. c. Prioritize housing and community development projects that minimally leverages \$5 of funds for every \$1 of Housing Agency funds. d. Infuse County's rental market with \$8.5 million in rental assistance payments. e. Commence \$9.5 million CDBG-DR housing project. 	<p>Goal #1: Expand Local Homeless Services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Actively engage KCA to coordinate outreach and housing services to the homeless community. b. Build a connection between current outreach and mental health services. <p>Goal #2: Build on the Kealaula Supportive Housing Model.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Closely monitor and observe the successes and failures at Kealaula. b. Begin planning work to implement the Kealaula model in West Kaua'i. c. Build cooperation with state Coordinated Entry System and Housing First model. <p>Goal #3: Expand Direct County Assistance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Pursue opportunities for direct funding of local homeless services. b. Continue and expand the TBRA Rental Assistance Program. <p>Goal #4: Assist Parks Dept. in Transition Away from Long-term Shelter in Place Program at Beach Parks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Coordinate outreach services at designated parks. b. Focus TBRA program on relocation of park occupants. 	<p>Goal #1: Increase public awareness of the Housing Agency and its services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Represent the Housing Agency on public advisory boards and task forces. b. Update and modernize Housing Agency website. <p>Goal #2: Support legislative policies that promote the development of affordable housing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Monitor effect of 2020 Amendments to the County Housing Policy. b. Establish stable funding stream for County Housing Development Fund. c. Provide administrative support and applicable exemptions to qualified projects. d. Promote Affordable ARU Program. <p>Goal #3: Build Long-Term Administrative Efficiency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Create standardized digital file system for Agency records. b. Develop succession plan for critical staff positions. <p>Goal #4: Support the professional growth of Housing Agency staff.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Conduct annual staff performance evaluations and provide adequate training for professional development. b. Compose operational manuals for each Division.

**Item VI.a.i. – Second Bullet
Community Alliance Partners (CAP)
Strategic Plan: 2021-2024**



COMMUNITY ALLIANCE PARTNERS (CAP)

A coalition of Hawaii Island's homeless service providers, government representatives and community stakeholders working together in partnership to end homelessness.

Strategic Plan: 2021 - 2024

Aloha Friends,

The Community Alliance Partners (CAP) Strategic Plan for 2021 through the end of 2024, establishes a framework for building a community that has the moral vision combined with sufficient affordable housing, supportive services, funding, and staff to ensure that incidences of homelessness are rare, brief and non-recurring.

Housing is the solution to homelessness. It is that simple. We can end homelessness if community and government leaders are willing to address the lack of affordable housing by taking momentous steps to dramatically increase housing that is attainable at all income levels.

Policing won't end homelessness. Street feedings, clothing drives, hygiene kits, etc. won't end homelessness. Addiction treatment programs won't end homelessness. Work programs won't end homelessness. The only way to end homelessness is through housing.

The best — most effective — practices in the field of homelessness and homeless mitigation are data driven. Community Alliance Partner service provider members use a Housing First¹ approach. This model employs a shared assessment tool to assess the level of risk/need/vulnerability of an individual or family in order to match them with the appropriate level of intervention. Some will just need a little help getting rehoused while others will need ongoing long term assistance and supportive services.

Community Alliance Partners service provider members use a database to collect data and information that enables a coordinated response to homelessness. The database called HMIS (Homeless Management Information System) enables shared data to be collected and analyzed. The data is then used to evaluate the effectiveness of various programs in moving individuals/families from homelessness into housing. It also allows us to track whether or not the recently housed remain housed over time.

Ultimately, ending family homelessness, youth homelessness, veteran homelessness, individual homelessness, chronic homelessness, will involve a significant increase in truly affordable housing combined with an increase in supportive services. To help us achieve the twin goals of increased affordable housing and expanded supportive services, the Community Alliance Partners will focus on three areas during the next four years: 1. Building Affordable Housing. 2

¹ There is a large and growing evidence base demonstrating that Housing First is an effective solution to homelessness. Consumers in a Housing First model access housing faster and are more likely to remain stably housed. This is true for both PSH and rapid re-housing programs.

— Gulcur, L., Stefancic, A., Shinn, M., Tsemberis, S., & Fishcer, S. Housing, Hospitalization, and Cost Outcomes for Homeless Individuals

with Psychiatric Disabilities Participating in Continuum of Care and Housing First programs. 2003.

— Tsemberis, S. & Eisenberg, R. Pathways to Housing: Supported Housing for Street-Dwelling Homeless Individuals with Psychiatric Disabilities. 2000.



COMMUNITY ALLIANCE PARTNERS (CAP)

A coalition of Hawaii Island's homeless service providers, government representatives and community stakeholders working together in partnership to end homelessness.

Building Community Agency through Advocacy 3. Building Hope through Advocacy to Increase Supportive Services.

Through shared vision and collaborative action we can end homelessness.

Area 1: Building Affordable Housing

"There are sufficient resources in the world for the needs of everybody, but not enough for the greed of even a significant minority."

— Millard Fuller and Mahatma Gandhi

Hawaii County currently has a shortage of affordable housing. According to the 2019 Hawaii Housing Plan Study, Hawaii County (pp 36-40)² will need an additional 13,303 housing units by 2025 to meet housing demand. That is 2,660.60 new units each year. Of those total units, 59% (7,489) will need to be affordable by households at or below 80% of Area Median Income (AMI). 36% (4,831) will need to be affordable by households at or below 50% AMI.

Top Priorities in Area 1:

• Building & Acquiring Priorities:

- Support Habitat for Humanity Hawaii Island in building 10 units — 40 total — over the next 4 years
- Support HOPE Services and Hawaii Island Community Development Corporation in building 12 units in their Puna on the land adjacent to Sacred Heart Church
- Support Catholic Charities Hawaii plans to build Kumulani Gardens, a 284 multi-family unit community in the Kaumana neighborhood of Hilo.
- Partner with and Support the Community Land Trust in acquiring units for affordable leasing.
- Support non-profits or others in acquiring existing units to be converted into affordable housing units.

• No or Low Cost Priorities:

- Advocate for an increase in Housing Choice Vouchers
- Advocate for an increase Special Population Vouchers
- Advocate for County to develop a plan to address the projected affordable housing need (13,303 by 2025 or 2,660 per year)

² https://dbedt.hawaii.gov/hhfdc/files/2020/01/FINAL-State_Hawaii-Housing-Planning-Study.pdf



COMMUNITY ALLIANCE PARTNERS (CAP)

A coalition of Hawaii Island's homeless service providers, government representatives and community stakeholders working together in partnership to end homelessness.

- Research the County's capacity to handle increased permitting volume.
(Anecdotal information indicates that the permitting capacity at this time is 1000 permits per year.)
- Advocate for County to commit government land for affordable housing development, i.e. land at Keolahou or other State, County, Private Land
- Advocate for a change in the County code to allow for the forgiveness of property tax debt if land is donated to a non-profit — especially if that non-profit will use the land to increase affordable housing or provide other services to the homeless or insecurely housed.
- Advocate for change to the County code to allow for the forgiveness of property tax debt if land is donated to a non-profit.
- Advocate for the County to incentive Developers to actually build affordable housing and disincentive them from buying out of the requirement to build affordable housing.

• Structural Change Priorities:

- Advocate for the County to implement a 4% Affordable Housing Fund similar to the one in place in Maui County. If the County is serious about addressing homelessness, housing insecurity, and housing affordability it must invest local dollars to address the problem based on data and best practices. We cannot continue to rely solely on State and Federal funding subsidized by foundations and financial sacrifices of our local non-profits.
- Advocate for change to a progressive tax code to create a more just tax code that does not disproportionately burden low and median income households.
- Advocate for rent control or other housing protections for local residents.
- Advocate for rent and housing costs based on average wages of existing residents.

Second Level Priorities for Area 1:

- **No or Low Cost Priorities:**
 - Advocate for County Zoning Changes to Multi-family in some agriculture zoned subdivisions.
 - Advocate for County Zoning Changes to allow for Ohana Units.

Additional Areas of Focus for Area 1:

- Advocate for resources to help renters become homeowners.



COMMUNITY ALLIANCE PARTNERS (CAP)

A coalition of Hawaii Island's homeless service providers, government representatives and community stakeholders working together in partnership to end homelessness.

- Work with Developers in setting aside units for households whose income is at or below 50% of Area Median Income

Area 2: Building Community Agency through Advocacy

"Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere. We are caught in an inescapable network of mutuality, tied in a single garment of destiny. Whatever affects one directly, affects all indirectly."

— Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Because the issues that are of primary concern to the Community Alliance Partners — homelessness, housing insecurity, and poverty — pit the powerless, marginalized, and often despised members of society against individuals, institutions, and structures of entrenched power and wealth, it is essential that CAP clearly articulate its goals/positions and work collectively to shape public opinion as well as influence political decision makers, laws, economic policy, business, and a wide variety of social institutions.

Area 2: Areas of Focus:

- Awareness Campaign: Develop a consistent ongoing Awareness Campaign through both social and traditional media.
 - Share data about homelessness, housing insecurity, and poverty
 - Raise awareness about homelessness, housing unaffordability, and the underlying structural issues that perpetuate poverty and homelessness
 - Share information about Community Alliance Partners (CAP)
 - Share information about various CAP partner programs to address homelessness and support individuals/families at risk of homelessness
 - Bring awareness about legislation, rule changes, laws, and government action that impact the homeless, those at risk of homeless, and the poor.
 - Send out Legislative Alerts concerning important and relevant legislation — at all levels of government.
 - Raise awareness about current best practices related to ending homelessness, homelessness prevention/diversion, and mitigation of homelessness recidivism.
 - Raise awareness about barriers to reducing/ending homelessness
 - Dispel myths, fact-check misrepresentation, and generally challenge misconceptions about homelessness, poverty, and the people we serve.



COMMUNITY ALLIANCE PARTNERS (CAP)

A coalition of Hawaii Island's homeless service providers, government representatives and community stakeholders working together in partnership to end homelessness.

- Organize appropriate direct action to raise awareness and heighten focus
- Community Education: Work directly with community groups both secular and religious, businesses, influences, politicians, and others to:
 - Educate them about homelessness, housing, and poverty
 - Educate them about Community Alliance Partners (CAP)
 - Educate them about Housing First and related best practices such as Trauma Informed Care, Low Barrier approaches, Assertive Engagement, Client Choice, Harm Mitigation (vs abstinence), etc.
 - YIMBY (Yes in My BackYard) - Educate the community so that they are more willing to be supportive of projects in their neighborhoods.
- Focus on preserving/increasing social services especially in the area of homelessness. We cannot end homelessness without the housing/homeless programs and the staff to do the hard work of transitioning homeless individuals and families into housing.

Area 3: Building Hope through Advocacy to Increase Supportive Services

“The moral test of government is how that government treats those who are in the dawn of life, the children; those who are in the twilight of life, the elderly; those who are in the shadows of life, the sick, the needy and the handicapped.”

— Vice President Hubert Humphrey

While housing is the only way to end homelessness, many of those who experience homelessness need additional supports to remain healthy and housed. To that end it is essential that we work to expand funding for supportive services.

- Increase Mental / Behavioral Health - Addiction Services, Stabilization beds through advocacy, partnership, and supporting new initiatives/programs.
- Increase case management services to ensure that households have the supports they need to find housing and remain housed.
- Street Medicine: Continue to support and partner to expand consistent ongoing street medicine and outreach services to the homeless population.
- Medical Providers: Develop partnerships with diverse medical providers to increase services and accessibility to medical services.
- Increase Financial Navigation/ Financial Empowerment Services through support and partnership to expand reach and sustainability.



COMMUNITY ALLIANCE PARTNERS (CAP)

A coalition of Hawaii Island's homeless service providers, government representatives and community stakeholders working together in partnership to end homelessness.

- Increase Employment /Job Training through partnerships with Job Center, Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA), and others
- Increase Domestic Violence Services and Rental Assistance through advocacy and partnerships
- Advocate for and support Increased Transportation services

Conclusion:

Hawaii County is fortunate. Homelessness is not yet out of control. Ending homelessness is attainable. We can live in a community in which no child has to call the street or a car home. But we are at a tipping point. There is not enough affordable housing, which means an inevitable increase in homeless.

To turn the tide, we must significantly increase affordable housing through a variety of means. We need to expand services for the homeless. We also have to increase the services that focus on helping individuals and families remain housed.

It is the Community Alliance Partners' hope that this strategic plan will help all us create a community in which incidences of homelessness are rare, brief and non-recurring.

Community Alliance Partners
January 5, 2021

Item VIII.a.

Chairperson and Staff Reports

(May to June 2022)

Highlights of Hawaii Interagency Council on Homelessness Staff Activities

Report for May 2022 to July 2022

This report summarizes highlights of Hawaii Interagency Council on Homelessness (HICH) staff activities and publications for the months of **May 2022 to July 2022**. Please feel free to share any of this information with your agency leadership and colleagues. For more information, please contact Scott Morishige, Coordinator on Homelessness, at 808-586-0193 or by e-mail at scott.s.morishige@hawaii.gov.

Key Updates Regarding COVID-19 Response and Homelessness.

The following are key updates from the past quarter relating to the pandemic response:

- **Development of Homelessness Prevention and Diversion Series.**
HICH staff worked together 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 launched on May 18, 2022 and consisted of five sessions, concluding on June 15, 2022. Recordings of the series are online at: <https://www.partnersincareoahu.org/homeless-prevention-diversion-series>. The series included the following topics:
 - Session 1: Homeless Prevention and Diversion Overview
 - Session 2: Subsidized Housing & Rental Assistance – Keeping Vulnerable People Housed
 - Session 3: A Guide to Finding the Best Rental Unit for You
 - Session 4: Expertise from Employment Programs
 - Session 5: Budgeting and Tenancy Skills
- **Upcoming Webinar on Landlord-Tenant issues and updates relating to the sunset of Act 57 (SLH 2021), as well as updates to eviction prevention resources.**
The July 2022 monthly webinar on July 25th will focus on presentations from the Legal Aid Society of Hawaii and Mediation Center of the Pacific, as well as updates from the HICH staff on recent legislative changes impacting housing resources. HICH staff has also updated the <https://homelessness.hawaii.gov/eviction-moratorium-resources> site to include updated resources for homelessness prevention resources statewide. In addition, the staff produced a new infographic regarding the sunset of Act 57 (2021) on August 6, 2022. A copy of the infographic is provided as an attachment to this report.
- **Establishment of Supportive Housing Work Group.**
Staff are facilitating a monthly supportive housing work group meeting to build a case statement for the scaling of supportive housing statewide for different sub-populations, including but not limited only to people experiencing homelessness. The group meets monthly on the 3rd Tuesday of each month from 10-11 a.m. The next meeting is on Tuesday, July 19th. For more information or to attend future meetings, please contact Administrative Assistant Cheryl Bellisario at Cheryl.a.bellisario@hawaii.gov.
- **Ongoing Participation in Hawaii Emergency Management Agency (HI-EMA) Emergency Support Function 6 (ESF-6) for Mass Care (Shelter and Feeding).**
HICH staff actively participate in weekly ESF-6 calls and provides updates on efforts in the homelessness system. The ESF-6 calls have served as a valuable resource to ensure a coordinated response in

regard to planning for the end of the eviction moratorium, responding to changes in procedure for isolation and quarantine resources, and responding to requests for food and animal assistance during the pandemic.

Reports and Plans

HICH developed the following resources, which are publicly available on on the State homelessness initiative website:

- **Policy Brief: Medicaid Community Integration Services (May 25, 2022).**
This brief provides an overview of the Department of Human Services, Med-QUEST Division’s implementation of Community Integration Services (CIS) for pre-tenancy and tenancy related supports. The brief is available at: <http://homelessness.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/Policy-Brief-Medicaid-CIS-FINAL-052522.pdf>.
- **Policy Brief: Landlord Supports and Incentives for Participation in Rental Assistance Programs (June 16, 2022).**
This brief provides an overview of existing supports and incentives for landlords relating to rental assistance programs in Hawaii. Additionally, the brief provides recommendations for future policy related to landlord incentive programs. The brief is available at: <http://homelessness.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/Policy-Brief-Landlord-Incentives-and-Supports-FINAL-2.pdf>.
- **2022 End of Session Legislative Advocacy Report (Uploaded May 2022).**
The report provides a summary of State legislative advocacy efforts for the 2022 session, and is broken down into the following categories: Affordable Housing Stock, Addressing Upfront Barriers to Accessing Existing Rental Housing, and Assisting Transitions for Key Homeless Sub-Populations. The end of session report is available at: <http://homelessness.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/2022-End-of-Session-Advocacy-Report.pdf>.
- **Infographics to Educate on New Laws Related to Homelessness and Housing (July 2022).**
HICH staff developed new infographics specifically to educate the public regarding the recent passage of Act 287 (HB1752) relating to landlord incentives for the Hawaii Public Housing Authority Section 8 program, and Act 310 (SB206) relating to source of income discrimination protections for participants in Section 8 and permanent supportive housing programs. Copies of the infographics are provided as attachments to this report.
- **Landlord Engagement Videos.**
HICH are continuing to film and edit a series of videos to outreach to potential landlords to encourage participation in housing assistance programs. The landlord engagement interviews and videos are compiled online at: <https://homelessness.hawaii.gov/landlord-engagement>. The newest addition to the collection of video resources is listed below:
 - Interview with advocates from the Hawaii State Council on Developmental Disabilities: <https://vimeo.com/715865069>
- **Overview of County-level special funds for housing and homelessness.**
HICH staff developed a presentation summarizing county-level dedicated funds for housing and homelessness. The intent of this summary is to support efforts to scale supportive housing and sustain effective homeless programs. The summary is available online at: <http://homelessness.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/County-Funds-slides-June-2022.pdf>.

HICH Performance Metrics

In 2018, the HICH voted to adopt regular performance benchmarks to review performance in the homelessness system. There are four primary metrics – (1) Count, (2) Capacity, (3) Housing Placement, and (4) Length of Stay. The performance metrics for this past quarter are attached to this report, and reflects data as of May 2022 (the last full month for which complete data is available).

Staffing Update

The office of the Governor’s Coordinator on Homelessness recently transitioned to be the Office on Homelessness and Housing Solutions, pursuant to Act 252 (2022).

Emma Grochowsky recently transitioned into the Special Assisant in the Office of Homelessness and Housing Solutions effective July 1, 2022. The Community Development Specialist position is currently vacant.

Travel Reports

There was no travel that took place during this reporting period.

Ongoing Activities

The HICH Chair and staff continue to support efforts to address homelessness through a variety of activities as follows:

- **Program development and monitoring of Ohana Zone funded programs.**
The Chair and staff assisted in supporting efforts related to the program development, monitoring, and implementation of various Ohana Zone funded programs. With the recent passage of Act 235, which appropriated an additional \$15M for the program, the Chair and staff are now engaging in conversations with the four counties regarding the allocation and contracting of Ohana Zone funds. The proposed allocation is \$9M for the City & County of Honolulu, and \$2M each for the counties of Maui, Hawaii and Kauai.
- **Facilitation of Monthly Homelessness Funders Group.**
The Chair and staff facilitate regular monthly meetings of a Homelessness Funders group that convnes on the third Friday of each month. The funders group includes representatives from the four counties, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, U.S. Department of Veteran Affairs, Oahu CoC, Bridging the Gap (CoC for Balance of State), the Hawaii Department of Health, Hawaii Department of Human Services, and the Office of Youth Services.
- **Facilitation of State and County Homelessness Coordinator Meetings.**
The Chair and staff facilitate monthly meetings of State and County homelessness coordinators on the second Friday of each month. The meeting includes coordinators for the four counties, as well as State coordinators for the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, DHHL, DOE, DLNR, and DOT respectively.
- **Facilitation of Bi-Weekly Outreach Provider Meetings and Monthly Emergency Shelter Meetings.**
The Chair and staff facilitate bi-weekly meetings of Oahu outreach providers on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month, which also includes a joint meeting with emergency shelters on a monthly basis. Meetings include participation from frontline outreach providers, as well as participation from the VA, DHS, DOH, Oahu CoC, City & County of Honolulu Department of Community Services and Office of Housing, OYS, Hawaii CARES line, HPD, Department of Transportation, and Department of Land & Nautral Resources. It is important to note that the group includes participation from both government funded and community-based outreach (e.g. Hui Aloha and Puuhonua O Waianae). Meeting notes and

resources for meetings conducted in 2021 and 2022 are now available online at:
<https://homelessness.hawaii.gov/outreach-provider-meetings/>

- **Facilitation of Bi-Weekly Meetings with Advocacy Committees of the Oahu CoC and Bridging the Gap (CoC for Balance of State).**
The weekly advocacy meetings convened during the legislative session transitioned to monthly meetings in May 2022. The focus during the legislative interim is to explore County-level advocacy related to housing and homeless issues.
- **Development and Facilitation of GCH Monthly Webinar Series.**
HICH staff have developed a monthly GCH webinar series, building off the framework of the BHHSURG weekly webinars. The webinars highlight information and new programs from Oahu, as well as the neighbor islands. For more information regarding the monthly webinar series, visit:
<https://homelessness.hawaii.gov/monthly-webinars/>.
- **Regular participation and membership in CoC chapter meetings in all four counties.**
The office of the Governor's Coordinator on Homelessness is a member of the CoC chapters on Oahu, Kauai, and Hawaii island, and in the process of seeking membership for the chapter on Maui. The HICH Chair and staff have begun to regular attend monthly chapter meetings to better understand homelessness occurring in all four counties, and to increase understanding of on the ground efforts.
- **Coordination of homeless outreach and land management/public safety actions.**
The Chair and staff continue work in collaboration with State agencies, county staff and legislators to respond to concerns about unauthorized encampments on public lands. This coordination includes consideration of longer-term strategies, including increasing efficiencies within various State departments. During the past quarter, DLNR refined its approach to encampments by designating a dedicated conservation officer to work in partnership with the DLNR homelessness coordinator to respond to homelessness concerns on DLNR lands. Both DLNR and HDOT are continuing the process of identifying potential lands that may be suitable to support additional shelter or programs for individuals experiencing homelessness to support the longer-term strategic efforts of the council.

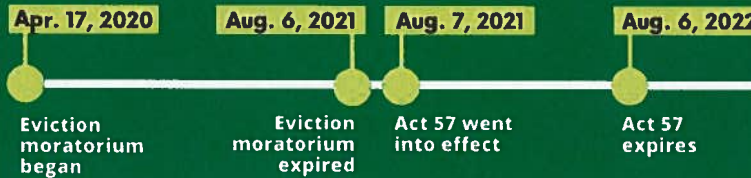
The Coordinator also regularly receives and responds to correspondence from members of the general public via telephone, e-mail, and letters. During the reporting period, HICH staff noted a continued increase in correspondence from constituents in all four counties (Honolulu, Maui, Hawaii, and Kauai).

For more information, please contact the Governor's Coordinator on Homelessness and HICH staff at **(808) 586-0193** or by e-mail at gov.homelessness@hawaii.gov.

ACT 57 ENDS AUG. 6



The eviction moratorium ended on August 6th, 2021, triggering Act 57 to protect tenants who have fallen behind on rent. This included an increased notice period from landlords on their intention to evict and access to free mediation services.



Under Act 57, landlords could only evict tenants for non-payment of rent at certain thresholds based on how far behind they were on rent:

- Aug. 7, 2021: four or more months behind
- Sept. 6, 2021: three or more months behind
- Nov. 6, 2021: two or more months behind
- Jan. 6, 2022: one or more months behind
- Aug. 6, 2022: Act 57 expires

With the expiration of these protections, there will likely be an **uptick in evictions** and more people at risk of homelessness.

What can you do?

1

If you are a landlord, consider renting to households with rent assistance when units open up. You could be eligible for various cash incentives and other supports.

2

If you are a service provider, work with your clients to utilize any emergency rental relief programs that may still be available in your county.

3

If you have received an eviction notice, you can contact the Legal Aid Society for legal advice at 808-536-4302 (Oahu) or 1-800-499-4302 (Neighbor Islands).

ACT 287

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW



Act 287 aims to provide landlords with incentives to participate in the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program.



What does Act 287 do?

H.B. 1752 requires the Hawaii Public Housing Authority (HPHA) to establish a landlord incentive program to ease burdens that may prevent landlords from participating in the Section 8 HCV program. It also requires HPHA to establish a reasonable timeframe of 15 days for an inspection to occur once an inspection request to lease up a unit has been submitted. Funding for additional staff capacity is included.



What program are the incentives offered through?

The Section 8 HCV program administered by HPHA.



When does it go into effect?

HPHA is required to adopt or amend its administrative rules for the Act's implementation, with a deadline of July 1, 2023 set for certain portions of the measure.

What incentives will be offered?

- Reimbursement of up to one month of rent when the rental unit sits vacant during initial lease up or between Section 8 tenants;
- A signing bonus of up to one month of rent;
- Reimbursement for tenant-caused damage costs that exceed the security deposit.

For more info, visit: <https://homelessness.hawaii.gov/landlord-engagement/>

ACT 310

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW



Hawaii passed Act 310 into law in 2022 with the aim of decreasing source of income discrimination against people who use rental assistance.

X What is source of income discrimination?

Source of income discrimination refers to the exclusion or different treatment of a prospective or current tenant because of that person's lawful form of income, including their participation in a rent assistance voucher program.

? What will Act 310 do?

SB 208 will prohibit certain landlords from discriminating against prospective and current tenants based on participation in Permanent Supportive Housing programs or any Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program.

🕒 When will the law go into effect?

The law takes effect on May 1, 2023 to allow time for community education.

👥 Who does it apply to?

This will apply mainly to landlords who own more than four rental properties, with further exemptions allowed in certain situations.

💰 Is there a penalty for violation?

Initial violations of the law will result in a fine up to \$2,000, and a \$2,500 fine for each subsequent violation.

"Discrimination" prohibited under this law refers to:

- Advertising a rental property as not accepting vouchers.
- Refusing to engage in a rental transaction with someone based on their participation in a housing assistance program.
- Requiring rental conditions that are different from those required for a person not participating in a housing assistance program.

For more info, visit: <https://homelessness.hawaii.gov/landlord-engagement/>

Item VIII.a. cont.

Systems Performance Metrics

HICH Performance Metrics (As of May 31, 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.

34% Exits to PH
(January 2022 – May 2022)

OAHU: 30% Exits to PH
NI: 45% Exits to PH

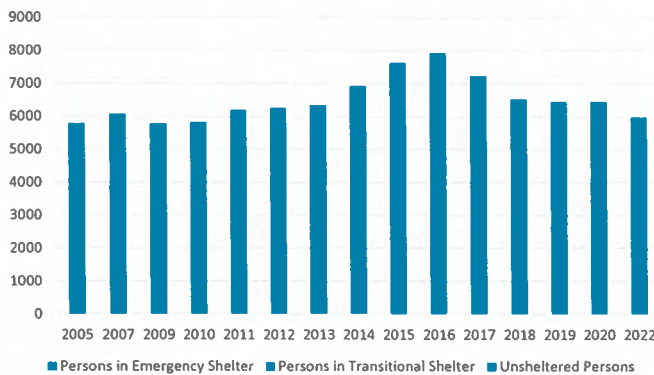


LENGTH OF STAY
The average number of days a person is enrolled in a homeless program, such as shelter.

81 days in ES (Oahu)
114 days in ES (Hawaii)
247 days in ES (Kauai)
149 days in ES (Maui)
(May 2022)

HICH Performance Metrics: PIT Count

2005 – 2022 Point in Time Count

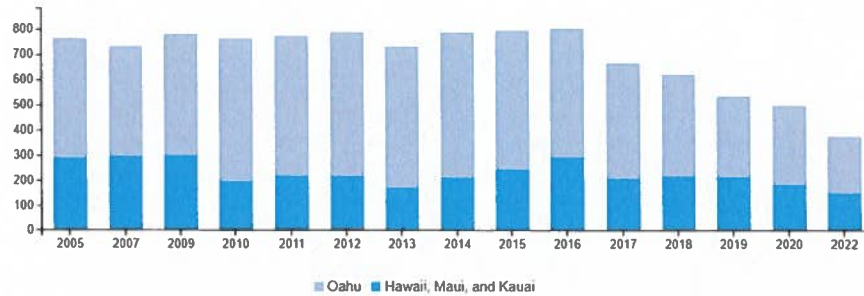


- The 2022 statewide PIT Count was **5,973 individuals** – the lowest statewide count since 2010. This reflected an overall **7.5% decrease** statewide between 2020 and 2022. During the same time period the following changes occurred on the four main islands:
 - **OAHU** overall count decreased 11.2% (-497)
 - **HAWAII** overall count increased 5% (+40)
 - **KAUAI** overall count increased 4.7% (+20)
 - **MAUI** overall count decreased 6.5% (-48)
- Decreases were primarily driven by decreases in family homelessness, and in sheltered homelessness.
- Increases were driven by increases in unsheltered homelessness, particularly among adult-only households.
- The PIT count has multiple limitations, including changes in methodology over time, differences in methodology between jurisdictions, time and weather limitations, and reliance on volunteers and observational counts.

PIT Count: Decreases in Family Homelessness Over Time

Family Households with Minor Children (2005 to 2022), Source: Partners in Care and Bridging the Gap.

Between 2016 and 2022, the number of homeless families with minor children declined 53% statewide, reflecting 429 fewer homeless families - During this same period, Oahu saw a 56% decrease in family homelessness (288 fewer families), and the neighbor islands saw a 48% decrease in family homelessness (141 fewer families).

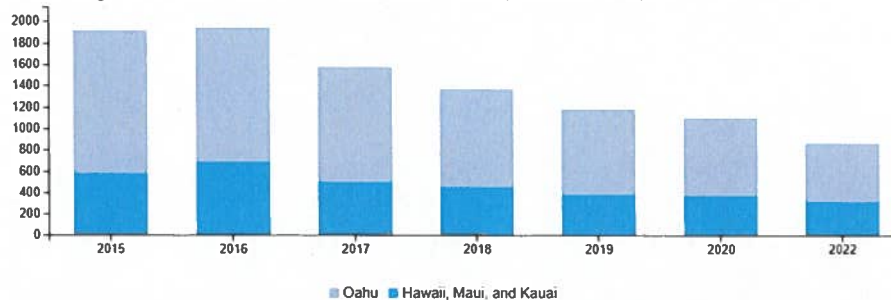


3

PIT Count: Decreases in Child Homelessness Over Time

Children Experiencing Homelessness (2015 to 2022), Source: Partners in Care and Bridging the Gap.

Between 2016 and 2022, the number of children experiencing homelessness declined 55% statewide, reflecting 1,073 fewer children experiencing homelessness - During this same period, Oahu saw a 56% decrease in child homelessness (707 fewer families), and the neighbor islands saw a 53% decrease in child homelessness (366 fewer families).



4

HICH Performance Metrics: 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.

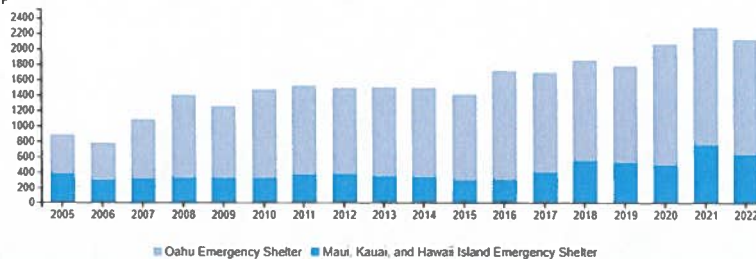
5

Housing Inventory Count: Changes in Emergency Shelter Beds Over Time

EMERGENCY SHELTER INVENTORY

The two Continua of Care track the number of emergency shelter beds and report this data annually to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development as part of the Housing Inventory Count (HIC). Below is a chart that illustrates the number of emergency shelter beds reported each year from 2005 to 2022, and includes a breakdown of beds on Oahu and beds for the neighbor islands (Maui, Kauai, and Hawaii Island).

Statewide Housing Inventory Count - Emergency Shelter Beds (2005 to 2022), Source: Partners in Care and Bridging the Gap.



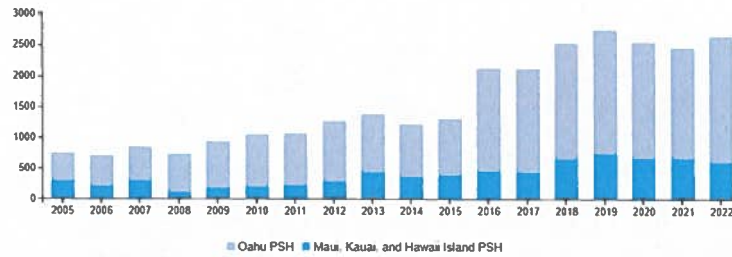
6

Housing Inventory Count: Changes in PSH Beds Over Time

PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING INVENTORY

The two Continua of Care track the number of Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) beds and report this data annually to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development as part of the Housing Inventory Count (HIC). Below is a chart that illustrates the number of PSH beds reported each year from 2005 to 2022, and includes a breakdown of beds on Oahu and beds for the neighbor islands (Maui, Kauai, and Hawaii Island).

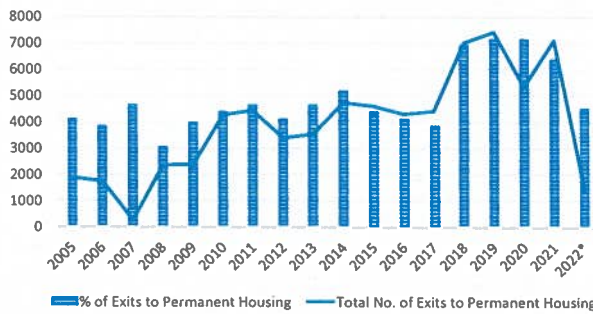
Statewide Housing Inventory Count - Permanent Supportive Housing Beds (2005 to 2022). Source: Partners In Care and Bridging the Gap.



7

HICH Performance Metrics: Permanent Housing Placements

2005-2022 Exits to Permanent Housing



*2022 numbers are as of 05/31/2022

- Percentage of exits to PH overall declined since 2020.
- As of May 2022, the % of exits to PH differ significantly between the CoCs:
 - OAHU: 30% exit to PH
 - NI: 45% 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 2022.

8

Exits to Permanent Housing (PH) by Program-Type and County (Jan 2022 – May 2022)

	Street Outreach	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Shelter/Housing
Oahu	6.5% (78 exits to PH out of 1197 total exits)	21% (367 exits to PH out of 1,774 total exits)	50% (137 exits to PH out of 273 total exits)
Hawaii	34% (40 exits to PH out of 118 total exits)	28% (27 exits to PH out of 96 total exits)	67% (8 exit to PH out of 12 total exits)
Kauai	29% (22 exits to PH out of 76 total exits)	21% (3 exits to PH out of 14 total exits)	60% (3 exit to PH out of 5 total exits)
Maui	21% (50 exits to PH out of 240 total exits)	49% (82 exits to PH out of 166 total exits)	N/A (No exits in calendar year 2022)

9

HICH Performance Metrics: Emergency Shelter LOS

Average Length of Stay in Emergency Shelter

	Oahu	Maui	Kauai	Hawaii Island
2017	103 days	55 days	85 days	72 days
2018	103 days	110 days	103 days	78 days
2019	108 days	96 days	94 days	81 days
2020	118 days	94 days	73 days	100 days
2021	123 days	159 days	103 days	85 days
2022 (as of 3/31/22)	120 days	181 days	177 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.

10

HICH Performance Metrics: Transitional Shelter LOS

Average Length of Stay in Transitional Shelter

	Oahu	Maui	Kauai	Hawaii Island
2017	288 days	110 days	150 days	363 days
2018	290 days	187 days	226 days	305 days
2019	299 days	116 days	322 days	322 days
2020	356 days	182 days	190 days	346 days
2021	345 days	N/A	166 days	395 days
2022 <small>(as of 3/31/22)</small>	410 days	N/A	171 days	681 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.

Item VIII.b.
Written Reports
from Council Members

Written Updates to the Hawaii Interagency Council on Homelessness
July 18, 2022— 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.
(Reports consolidated by the Office of the Governor's Coordinator on Homelessness)

City & County of Honolulu

Crisis Outreach Response and Engagement (CORE)

- Continues to provide services in Chinatown from Mondays through Friday, 7:45 AM – 4:30 PM
- Expanded services to Waikiki on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays in collaboration with Waikiki Business Improvement District Association Ambassadors, IHS, and HPD Community Policing Teams
- EMT team is currently operating 7 days a week from 7:45 AM – 4:30 PM – plan to add more staff and extended hours in the upcoming months.

Rental and Utility Relief Program Wind-Down

- After helping more than 12,000 local families stay safely housed during the pandemic, the Rental and Utility Relief Program (RURP) portal closed on Thursday, June 30 at 4:30 p.m.
- New applications will be reviewed on a first-come, first-served basis and paid out based on the remaining funds available.
- While the application portal will close at the end of the month, Catholic Charities Hawaii (CCH) and the Council for Native Hawaiian Advancement (CHNA) will continue to process submitted applications and fund approved applications, based on available funds.
- Later this summer, the City and County of Honolulu, CCH, and CNHA will begin offering housing stabilization services to households in the RURP. These services will include money management classes to create household budgets, case management and eviction diversion, housing counseling, and connections to jobs, job training, and other social services.

Homeless Outreach and Navigation for Unsheltered Persons (HONU)

- Current location: Old Stadium Park (through July)
- HONU is now housed under DCŞ, who is working to secure the next location. HPD will be assuming a logistical role.

Oahu Homeless Strategic Action Plan

- Working with Partners in Care and other Oahu stakeholders to develop a 3-5 year plan.

Update to the City's Homeless plan

- Reso 22-2: HOU is working with the Department of Community Services (DCS) focusing on the housing and healthcare needs of individuals and families experiencing homelessness on Oahu.

County of Kauai

Housing Vouchers: HCV, TBRA, EHV, PBV, Hilina'i

HCV pulled another round in February. TBRA applicants are being processed, 6 households are leased up.

Emergency Housing Vouchers (EHV, capacity: 28): We have leased up 8 households and have 21 households voucher searching.

Ohana Zone Projects

Kauai's Ohana Zone project is Kealaula on Pua Loke managed by Women In Need (WIN). To date, 48 households have moved in, consisting of 60 adults and 56 children. Since November 2020, 19 households have moved out and into permanent housing, 21 adults and 28 children.

Point-In-Time Count

The 2022 Point-in-Time (PIT) count occurred this year from Monday, 1/24-Saturday, 1/29. The Kauai County Housing Agency had 3 members participate in this year's efforts across four of the island's five zones.

Lunch & Learns:

Through ARP funds, KCHA homeless coordinator hosted several Lunch & Learns and trainings for service providers and

Written Updates to the HICH

July 18, 2022

Page 2 of 4

community members. Since December's HICH meeting, presenters have included the Social Security Administration, virtual Narcan training and a training from GCH on navigating the State legislative website.

Coronavirus Rental and Utility Assistance (CRUA):

CRUA assistance has reopened with a new source of federal funding. New applications may be submitted at www.KauaiRentHelp.com/home/.

Recipients do not have to have a rental agreement yet. If they qualify, they can receive a promissory note from KGEFCU to present to potential landlords. This program can also assist with rental deposits, turning on utilities and rent up to the first 3 months. Assistance can be applied to back rent as well as future rent.

CRUA now has a public dashboard which can be viewed by clicking "Program Statistics" – it takes a minute to load. "Complete" means the applications were approved and checks have gone out. "Approved" means the application was approved and the checks will go out shortly and "Pending Approval" means they are being processed. As of June 30, 2022, the Emergency Rental Assistance program had distributed \$23.5 million to over 1825 Kaua'i households.

Upcoming Developments:

- 1) Port Allen: 45 units, breaking ground late 2022
- 2) Lima Ola:
 - a) 45-unit workforce rental apartment project (ground breaking in October 2022);
 - b) 40-unit Senior housing rental project (ground breaking in October 2022)
 - c) 24-unit Supportive Housing Project modeled after Kealaula (ground breaking December 2022)
 - d) 38 single-family homes (ground breaking first quarter of 2023)

County of Maui

- Emergency Housing Vouchers (EHV): Of the 76 vouchers allocated to Maui County, -- vouchers have been issued with -- of those being leased up. Providers are working with the holders of the non-leased up vouchers, seeking units. As the 2 month expiration date is upon many of the non-leased up voucher recipients, the providers have been working with them to apply for extensions.
- The Maui County Council is proposing to contract a private entity to produce the Maui County's plan to end homelessness. This is under the advisement of the Cost of Government Commission, who determined that such a plan is necessary.
- The Wahi Hoomalu o Wailuku emergency shelter, which consist of 24, 8x8 pallet shelters is scheduled to shut down at the end of September. There is discussion to relocate the project, however, to date, no appropriate property has been identified. As the project was developed under the Governor's emergency proclamation, which has since expired, there are barriers to building such a facility at this time. Family Life Center, who is operating the project, has plans for each of the participants when the project finally ceases.
- A County Council member is proposing a bill (No. 108), that will allow sleeping in a motor vehicle overnight on County property. Currently, it is illegal to habitate a motor vehicle on public property. This action may serve as the catalyst for an overnight, safe parking project.
- The Huliau Ohana Zone project continues to be a success with ___ current household members occupying the 12 2 bedroom units. The long awaited and needed landscaping will become a reality with the extension of the OZ funding from the Legislature.
- Maui County, along with it's partnering agencies, are seeking to eliminate discharges of patients from health facilities, mainly the Maui Memorial Medical Center, to homelessness. Kudos to Family Life Center outreach as they have been going well beyond their scope of services in addressing this issue.

Written Updates to the HICH

July 18, 2022

Page 3 of 4

- Iain DeJong from OrgCode conducted a Homelessness 101 type of training on July 14th that was open to the public.

County of Hawaii

Funding to support homeless and housing programs

On March 23, 2022, Mayor Mitch Roth approved Ordinance 22-26 which amends Chapter 9, Article 11, Section 19-90 of the Hawai'i County Code, relating to Real Property Tax. The ordinance sets aside 75% of the revenue collected annually pursuant this section for County-sponsored programs designed to address housing and homelessness. The funds become available on July 1, 2022. The Office of Housing and Community Development is charged with administration and distribution of the funds and is working with a Contractor to help with developing a Strategic Roadmap that will provide guidance on funding priorities.

Keolahou Emergency Shelter and Assessment Center

Under the management of HOPE Services Hawaii, the Keolahou Emergency Shelter and Assessment Center continue its operations – offering opportunities for single men to seek shelter and case management services. The Center is open 24/7, 7 days a week. The County continues to work with its partners in expanding capacity and the delivery of services.

Kukuioia Assessment Center and Emergency Shelter

The County anticipates that work on the site will begin in late summer 2022. The project is funded through various sources including County CIP funding, State's Ohana Zone, State's Dwelling Unit Revolving Fund and federal funds appropriated in the 2022 FY budget. With the award of federal funds to support the vertical construction, the County is working with a Contractor to update the approved Environmental Assessment to ensure compliance with federal regulations.

Assessment Center at Ulu Wini

The work at the Assessment Center continues, offering the much-needed navigation of resources for families in West Hawai'i. In mid-August, the scope of work performed by the staff FAC was incorporated into a multi-year Property Management contract awarded to Hawaii Affordable Properties, Inc. This incorporation will ensure a longer-term sustainability of the work. With recently changes in personnel, the County continues to work with its partner to build capacity and the delivery of services.

Community Engagement/Supported Programs

In partnership with non-profit providers, implemented the following temporary emergency shelter units for identified unsheltered community members:

- Emergency Rental Assistance Program: Launched on April 12, 2021, the County is on contract with Hawaii Community Lending in the delivery of rental and utility assistance to eligible household. HCL is on contract with 6 on-island community-based organizations who are responsible for the processing of received application. As of June 30, 2022, the program has distributed over \$17.9M to over 2,200 unique households. HCL is working with on-island non-profit organization to deliver housing stability services that include housing navigator, legal services, mediation services, community outreach services and a call center.
- Landlord Mediation Program – As required by Act 57, which was signed into law by Governor Ige in late July 2021, the County implemented the program to provide free mediation program to households who are served eviction notices.
- Homeowner Assistance Program – The County launched its program on November 16, 2021. The County's contractor, Hawaii Community Lending continues to work with service providers to ensure assistance is readily available to eligible households
- Coordination Center – Funded by County through the US Treasury ERA1 grant fund – the Coordination Center offers free service to help residents navigate critical financial, housing and health-related issues. The Center is designed to help residents with free one-on-one coaching and connectivity to community-based and government supported services. The Center's objective is to ensure lack of knowledge about available

Written Updates to the HICH

July 18, 2022

Page 4 of 4

resources doesn't stand between residents and the help they need.

Financial Empowerment Center

The County of Hawai'i Financial Empowerment Centers were opened in mid-October 2021. The FEC model provides free, professional, one-on-one financial counseling and coaching to residents. With financial support from the Cities for Financial Empowerment Fund, the Hawai'i Community Foundation, and the County. Each FEC will bring together the most effective non-profit and government partners to help participants grow income, build assets, manage debt, and improve credit. The County's FEC counseling partner is Hawaiian Community Assets and Hawaii First Federal Credit Union.

Continuum of Care for Oahu, Partners in Care

Please see attached report from Partners in Care

PARTNERS IN CARE

Oahu's Continuum of Care

Our mission is to eliminate homelessness through open and inclusive participation and the coordination of integrated responses.

Partners In Care – Oahu Continuum of Care

Executive Director Report to HICH

July 18th, 2022

Aloha HICH Members. This report summarizes some of the activities for the Oahu CoC over the last several months and what is coming up in the next several months. Thank you all for the work that you are doing in our community. Laura

HUD Notice of Funding Opportunity –

With only 2 weeks to spare before the ending of the first contract under HUD for the Oahu CoC, we finally received our award letter and there is a lot to be happy about. The Oahu CoC requested a total of \$13,582,915 in our application split between tier 1 and tier 2. We usually do not receive the grants listed in tier 2, but this year, we received all funding in tier 1 and tier 2 and many grants received more than they applied for in the amount of \$14,018,071. This level of funding is appreciated and will add to our overall Permanent Supportive Housing programs, Rapid Rehousing programs, Transitional Programs and more.

We were a little surprised and shocked to see the new nofo dedicated to those who are unsheltered homeless come out just two weeks ago. Elliot and our team has been working very hard to become knowledgeable about the notice of funds opportunity and we are putting together currently request for proposals from Co C members and we will be pulling that together into one application that partners in care will send to HUD by October 20th. The total amount for this three year funding opportunity is just over \$7.5 million. If we go for the full amount of funding that would mean approximately \$2.5 million per year for three years. We will be looking for evaluators and we are starting the process of developing a plan for this funding opportunity since we have more time than we usually get to complete this application.

Our annual NOFO for the Oahu Continuum is expected to be announced sometime this summer. The applications for the regular NOFO and the Special NOFO may overlap, but we are prepared to apply for the full amount of funding that is possible for our community. As the Collaborative Applicant for Oahu, Partners In Care will be submitting the grant application for all providers and grantees on Oahu.

Finland Delegation

In Mid June, a delegation of providers, Affordable Housing Advocates, Fellows traveled to Finland to attend a conference on affordable housing. Special thanks goes to Weinberg Foundation and Applesed for funding and organizing this trip. We met many wonderful and inspiring people at the International Social Housing Festival and we are hoping to bring some of that inspiration to our islands. We are currently working on having a delegation from Finland come to our Islands to share their stories and successes so that our entire community can hear some of the amazing things that are going on in Europe regarding affordable housing and homelessness prevention. This will hopefully coincide with the Homeless Awareness Conference in November. Tentatively we are looking at them starting on the neighbor islands to visit some programs and meet with folks and then head to Oahu to do some sessions at the conference. We are also researching funding to bring more neighbor island folks to the conference.

PARTNERS IN CARE, OAHU'S CONTINUUM OF CARE

200 North Vineyard Boulevard • Suite 210 • Honolulu, Hawaii 96817 www.PartnersinCareOahu.org

Mayor's Challenge to End Veteran Homelessness

We continue to work diligently working on ending Veteran Homelessness on Oahu. We have been working closely with Community Solutions and Kaiser Permanente to get the tools needed to be successful.

Point In Time Count

The PITC for 2022 was originally scheduled for January 26th this year, but due to the high number of covid cases in our community, we felt an obligation to request a postponement from HUD. We postponed until March 10th. We had our Point In Time Count and it was a wonderful success because of all the providers and volunteers. We conducted a debriefing with region leads and other partners to get feedback from the count and suggestions regarding the community report. We submitted our Housing Inventory Count (HIC) report to HUD in April. We have completed our community report on the Point In Time Count and it is available along with the raw data on our website at <https://www.partnersincareoahu.org/pit-reports>. We have published two additional subreports on Sexual and Gender Minority and a Veterans Subreport. We will be working on additional subreports including one that focuses on Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders next. Special thanks to our community partners who donated so many things to this year's count and a very special Mahalo to all the region leads who worked so hard to get volunteers, train them and organize before and on the day of the count. The many volunteers helped make this year's count a success.

Landlord Engagement Program

We continue to reach out to landlords throughout the island to find units for all clients within the continuum. This resource has become so important in our system, but capacity has been reached. We have been asked to seek landlords and units for prevention as well as referrals that go through the CES system. We will continue to work on increasing capacity, but there is also limited units available at this point. Please work with us to make as many connections as possible.

PIC-CoC Strategic Planning

We have completed the strategic planning process for the Oahu CoC. Recommendations from this process will be brought to the full membership in July for approval. Some of the highlights of the Strategic Planning sessions included ways to increase membership focused on those who have lived experience and an update to our charter that reflects new committees. We are also looking forward with the voting for new Committee Chairs over the next month or so.

2022 Annual Statewide Homeless Awareness Conference

The 2022 Homeless Awareness Conference will be held in person this year with the possibility of also including virtual portions so that as many people as possible can benefit from the information shared at this event. We will also be doing other Hunger and Homeless Awareness related activities throughout the month of November this year to bring more awareness and collaboration to the issue of homelessness and hunger in the islands. We invite all members of HICH to attend this conference – Welcome Home; Working together for our Community. We are currently looking for Sponsorship for the conference and registration will begin on August 1st. You can get more information on our website at <https://www.partnersincareoahu.org/2022-conf>. Stay tuned to hear about conference sessions over the next several weeks. As stated earlier, we are hoping to include some delegates from Finland to be presenters at the conference.

Emergency Housing Vouchers

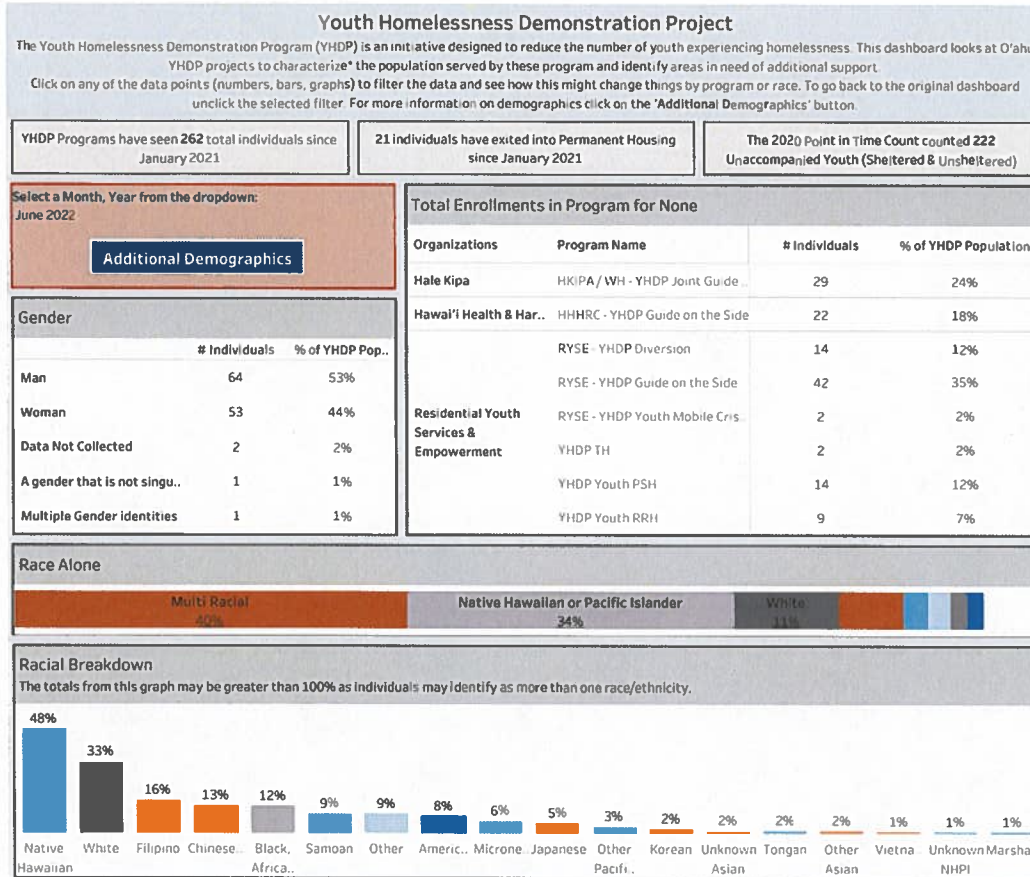
State Vouchers: We are working hard to get these vouchers to individuals and families. We have had more than 200 individuals referred to this program. Many could not complete the process due to missing documents or suitable housing was not found in the allotted time frame. We also have many people who are already leased up but the landlord will not accept a voucher or their unit will not pass inspection. Our team met with Hakim at HPHA and his staff a couple of weeks ago and an extension has been verbally approved to get us to the goal of dispersing all 182 Emergency Housing Vouchers. We are hopeful that more vouchers will be coming to our community soon.

City Vouchers: We started the City EHV program officially on May 1st although we conducted several trainings and collected documents during the month of April. While we have aligned the programs to be very similar, there are some key differences between the State and City program including the prioritization and some of the process. Please do not hesitate to contact our [EHV Team](#) if you have questions. We already have more applicants than vouchers which is good at

this point, since some may not end up being eligible or they may find a different pathway into housing. Although it has definitely gotten harder finding landlords with units willing to rent to our folks, we are still finding units which is wonderful.

Youth Homelessness Demonstration Project –

All of the original programs for the YHDP funding were reapplied for in the 2021 NOFO. One agency decided not to be the lead anymore and another agency has taken over that program. We are entering the 2nd year of our original 2 year grant and look forward to more success' over the next year.



Youth Homelessness Demonstration Project

The Youth Homelessness Demonstration Program (YHDP) is an initiative designed to reduce the number of youth experiencing homelessness. This dashboard looks at O'ahu YHDP projects to characterize the population served by these program and identify areas in need of additional support. Click on any of the data points (numbers, bars, graphs) to filter the data and see how this might change things by program or race. To go back to the original dashboard unclick the selected filter. For more information on demographics click on the 'Additional Demographics' button.



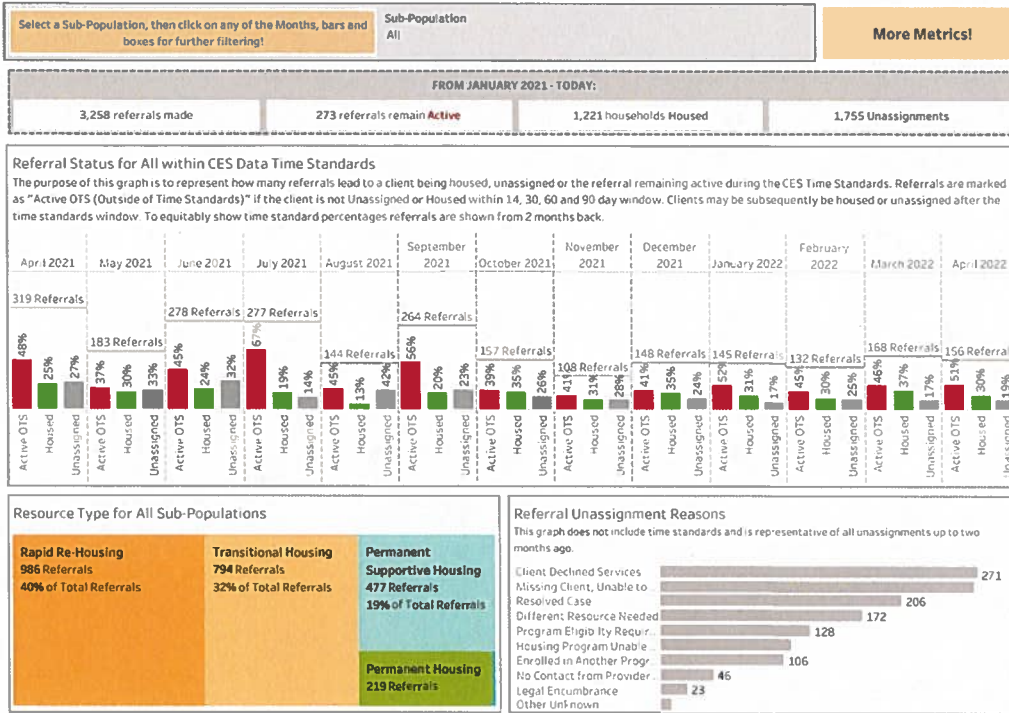
CES:

We have new CES dashboards and reports that we can make available to providers and funders. Please visit the [website](#) for more information. The CES team has been actively involved in all of the Emergency Housing Voucher programs as well as regular State, Federal and City funded programs. While they are often behind the scenes of getting folks into appropriate housing, their role is vital in our system.

CES Oversight Dashboard

These dashboards are meant to provide transparent data to homeless service providers and community stakeholders in an effort to inform and improve CES operations and outcomes

CES Time Standards
 Intake: 14 Days | Unassignment: 14 Days | To House with Bridge Housing & Transitional Housing: 30 Days | To House with Rapid Re-Housing & Permanent Supportive Housing: 60 Days | To House Veterans with Rapid Re-Housing & Permanent Supportive Housing: 90 Days



HMIS Data Reports/Dashboards

Program Exit Information:

<https://www.partnersincareoahu.org/about-hmis>

We are very excited to share the new Inflow/Outflow Dashboard. This data dashboard shows those who enter the system and exit it during each month and gives us the ability to see where people are coming from and where they are exiting to. There is so much information on this dashboard so please review and bring any questions to our HMIS team. Our team will be going back to get this information for the last year and we are also working on a report that will give us information that reflects pre covid information, during covid information and current information. This will hopefully help us see how our system worked throughout this very difficult time. You can review this new dashboard on our website. Click [here](#) to review.

Annual report for all providers to review their data for 2021. All of these dashboards are available on our website

<https://www.partnersincareoahu.org/about-hmis>

O'ahu HMIS Inflow - Outflow Dashboard

This dashboard looks at overall trends within the HMIS system. Not all individuals in HMIS are currently experiencing homelessness, some are in housed but in housing programs. You can find term definitions when hovering over the metrics on the dashboard.

Select Mon.. May 2022

6,021 clients were enrolled in a program during May 2022
(4,396 Adults & 1,620 Children)

Demographics

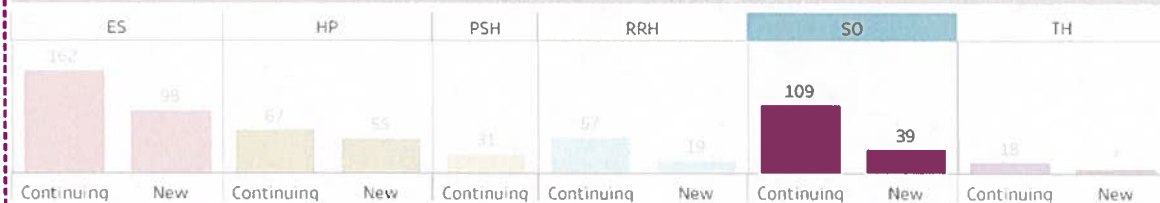
Grand Totals at Start and End of month reflect the total number of individuals currently enrolled in an HMIS program at the first and last day of the month. A client may exit a program but not necessarily exit homelessness. Due to this there will be a difference between program totals and Net Change in HMIS System.

Program Totals at May 01, 2022. A client may be enrolled in multiple programs. Grand totals reflect a unduplicated count of clients.

	ES	HP	PSH	RRH	SO	TH	Grand Total
Currently Experiencing Homelessness	967	0	86	229	771	588	2,480
Currently Housed	0	875	1,176	1,069	0	0	3,110
Grand Total	967	875	1,258	1,297	771	588	5,576

Total Intakes Broken Down by Program

384 clients started a program enrollment during May 2022

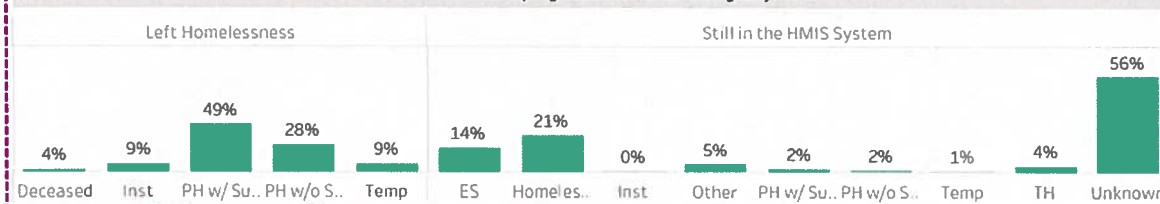


▲ +195 New Clients Entered the HMIS System

▲ +0 Clients Returned to Homelessness

Program Exit Destinations

764 clients exited a program enrollment during May 2022



▼ -280 Clients Left Homelessness

▼ -85 Clients Net Change in HMIS System

Program Totals at End of May 31, 2022. A client may be enrolled in multiple programs. Grand totals reflect a unduplicated count of clients.

	ES	HP	PSH	RRH	SO	TH	Grand Total
Currently Experiencing Homelessness	929	0	106	268	635	569	2,359
Currently Housed	0	928	1,168	1,047	0	0	3,114
Grand Total	929	928	1,270	1,314	635	569	5,453

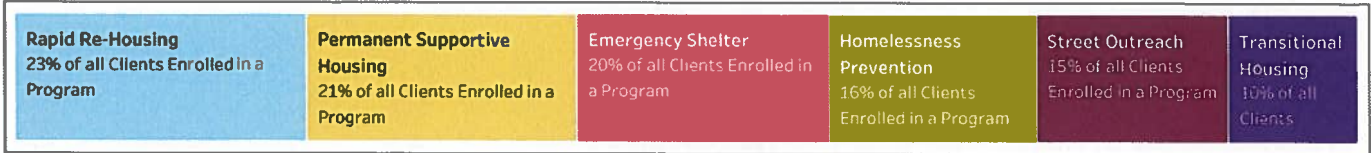
O'ahu HMIS Inflow - Outflow Demographics

This dashboard looks at overall trends within the HMIS system. Not all individuals in HMIS are currently experiencing homelessness, some are in housed but in housing programs. You can find term definitions when hovering over the metrics on the dashboard.

Select Month:
May 2022

6,021 clients were enrolled in a program during May 2022
(4,396 Adults & 1,620 Children)

Inflow/Outflow



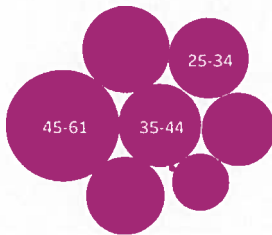
Years Spent in Hawai'i

The Hawai'i Specific Assessment is only completed by the Head of Household, therefore not all individuals have completed this assessment. These numbers are for individuals who completed an assessment within the past 12 months. Individuals may be shown for multiple months as their enrollments progress.

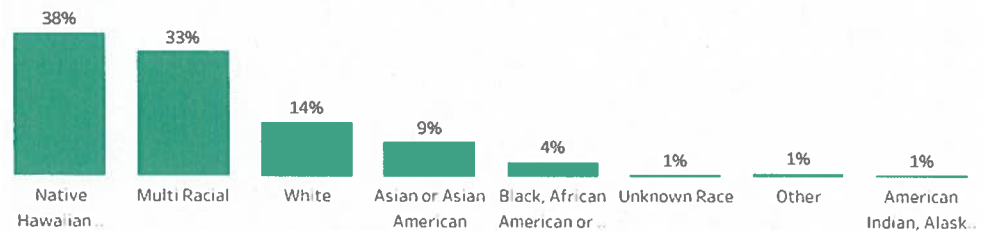
Years Spent in Ha..	ES	HP	PSH	RRH	SO	TH	Grand Total
Less Than 1 Year	42	12	1	16	10	10	89
1-5 Years	57	27	39	91	22	27	259
6-10 Years	59	36	61	51	27	21	249
11+ Years	479	328	876	491	540	226	2,867
Grand Total	636	403	977	649	598	284	3,451

83% of Clients have lived in Hawai'i for 10 years or longer

Age Range of Clients

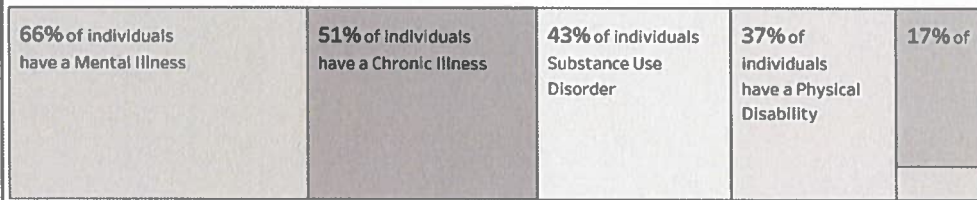


Race of Clients



Percent of Clients with a Disability

All answers are self-reported at the start of a program enrollment and only includes adults above the age of 18.



Household Type

Single Adult	42%
Adult(s) with Minor Child(ren)	44%
Adult Only Household	9%
Unaccompanied Youth	3%
Parenting Youth Family	3%
Single Person of Unknown Age	0%
Unaccompanied Minor	0%
Household with a Person of Un..	0%

HMIS Monitoring

We continue to work with providers to improve their data input so that our whole system is better. Programs who need assistance are provided with extra training and meetings that help to encourage input into the system without making the burden more severe on our providers. Our HMIS policies and procedures have been updated and approved by the CoC.

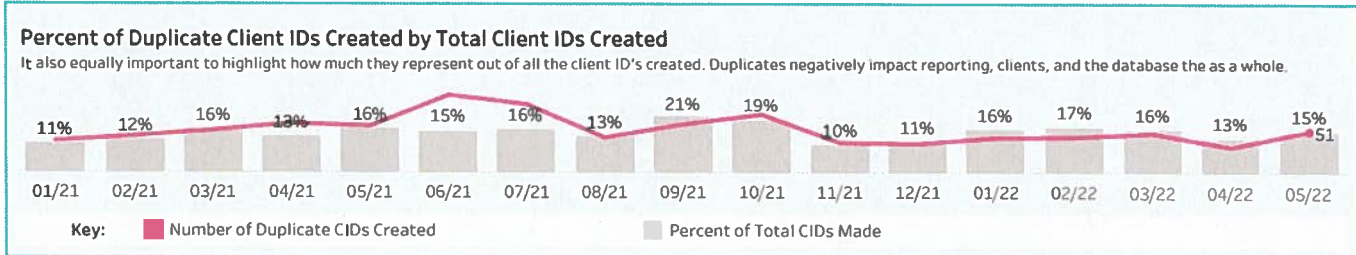
2022 HMIS Data Monitoring Dashboard

This dashboard serves to highlight data timeliness and data quality by organization. This dashboard is not and should not be used as a measure of the quality of care and services provided to clients. This dashboard simply highlights data metrics as they are entered into HMIS. To view more metrics click on the "More Metrics" button.

Month, Year of Month.
May 2022

7,265 Individuals (6,612 Enrollments) were enrolled in a HMIS Program or VI-SPDAT during May 2022

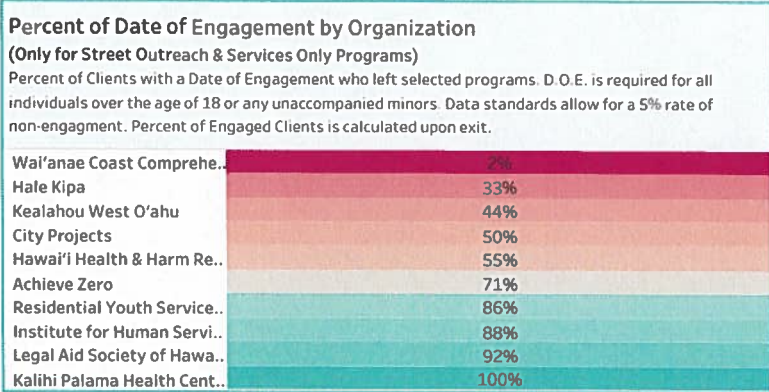
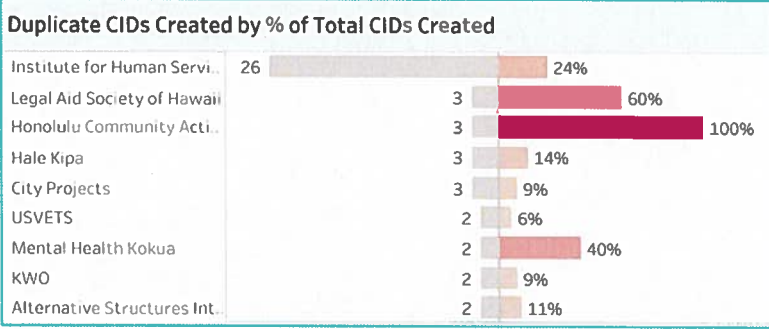
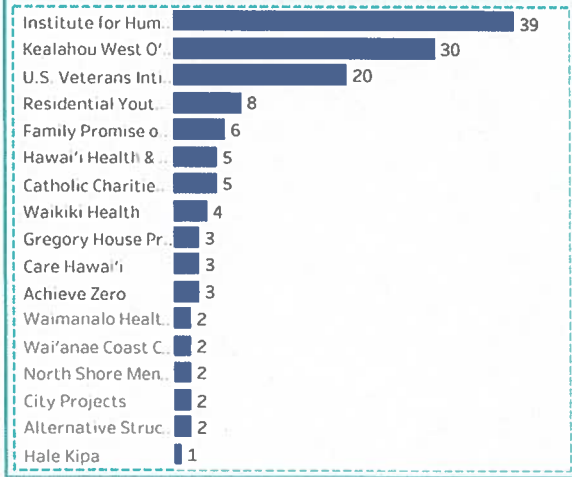
Timeliness Metrics



Open VI-SPDATs Needing to be Exited

These enrollments represent VI-SPDATs that are Open yet, the client has been housed or their case has been resolved. All VI-SPDATs should be exited when the client has found housing and/or their case has been resolved. Graph will only show programs with 3 or more Open VIs that need to be exited.

142 VI-SPDATs from 35 organizations need to be exited



2022 HMIS Data Monitoring Dashboard

This dashboard serves to highlight data timeliness and data quality by organization. This dashboard is not and should not be used as a measure of the quality of care and services provided to clients. This dashboard simply highlights data metrics as they are entered into HMIS. To view more metrics click on the "More Metrics" button.

Month, Year
(click the drop down to select a month)
April 2022

More Metrics!

CoC Overall Data Entry Timeliness

Average number of days it takes providers to enter enrollments into HMIS during the month of None. Data standards require organizations to enter data within 72hrs.
* Timeliness will be analysed 2 months back from the current month as this allows for the most accurate analysis of timeliness records.

4 days

CoC Overall Data Exit Timeliness

Average number of days it takes providers to exit enrollments from HMIS during the month of None. Data standards require organizations to enter data within 72hrs.
* Timeliness will be analysed 2 months back from the current month as this allows for the most accurate analysis of timeliness records.

2 days

Data Entry Timeliness by Organization

Achieve Zero	1 days
Alternative Structures International	1 days
Catholic Charities Hawai'i	1 days
City Projects	1 days
Family Promise Hawai'i	8 days
Gregory House Programs	0 days
Hale Kipa	23 days
Hawai'i Health & Harm Reduction Center	1 days
Hawai'i Homeless Healthcare Hui (H4)	0 days
Honolulu Community Action Program	4 days
Institute for Human Services, Inc.	1 days
Kalihi Palama Health Center	9 days
Kealahou West O'ahu	1 days
Legal Aid Society of Hawai'i	1 days
Mental Health Kokua	0 days
O'ahu Housing Now	0 days
Residential Youth Services & Empower..	9 days
Shelter of Wisdom	2 days
Steadfast Housing Development Corpor..	0 days
The Shelter	7 days
U.S. Veterans Initiative	2 days
VI-SPDAT (whole CoC)	1 days
Waikiki Health	8 days
Work Hawai'i	6 days

Data Exit Timeliness by Organization

Achieve Zero	21 days
Alternative Structures International	0 days
Catholic Charities Hawai'i	0 days
City Projects	1 days
Family Promise Hawai'i	4 days
Hale Kipa	9 days
Hawai'i Health & Harm Reduction Center	1 days
Hawai'i Homeless Healthcare Hui (H4)	0 days
Honolulu Community Action Program	2 days
Housing Solutions, Inc.	0 days
Institute for Human Services, Inc.	1 days
Kalihi Palama Health Center	0 days
Kealahou West O'ahu	3 days
Kinal 'Eha	20 days
Legal Aid Society of Hawai'i	0 days
Mental Health Kokua	0 days
O'ahu Housing Now	1 days
Residential Youth Services & Empower..	0 days
Shelter of Wisdom	0 days
Steadfast Housing Development Corpor..	0 days
The Shelter	12 days
U.S. Veterans Initiative	3 days
VI-SPDAT (whole CoC)	0 days
Waikiki Health	14 days

2021 HMIS Data Monitoring Dashboard

This dashboard serves to highlight data timeliness, completeness and performance by organization. This dashboard is not and should not be used as a measure of the quality of care and services provided to clients. This dashboard simply highlights data metrics as they are entered into HMIS. To view more metrics click on the "More Metrics" button.

Click on the arrows to select the Month:
December

3,480 Individuals (3,923 Enrollments) enrolled in a HMIS Program or VI-SPDAT during December

More Metrics!

CoC Overall Data Completeness

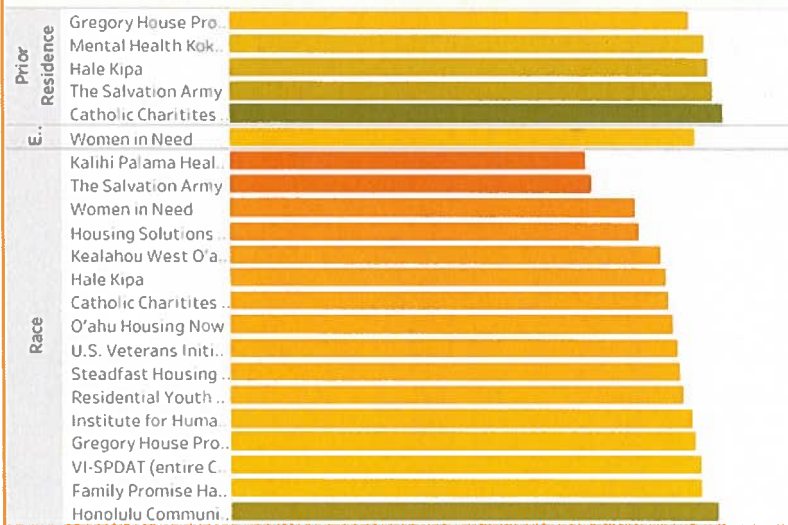
Data standards allow for a 5% rate of Unknown, Refused, or Data Not Collected responses. Data is considered incomplete when responses to selected questions are Not Collected, Refused, Unknown, or Not Entered into HMIS. Race is also considered incomplete when Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander or Asian Racial Detail is left blank (i.e. NHPI - Native Hawaiian, Asian - Korean).

Prior Residence	98%
Ethnicity	98%
Race	87%

Data Completeness by Organization

Many programs have a Completeness rate of 95% or higher and therefore are not on this list.

Clients in Street Outreach & Services Only Programs will not appear on the list if they do not have a Date of Engagement (starting in August).



Date of Engagement by Organization

(Only for Street Outreach & Services Only Programs)

Percent of Clients with a Date of Engagement who left selected programs. D.O.E. is required for all individuals over the age of 18 or any unaccompanied minors. Data standards allow for a 5% rate of non-engagement. Percent of Engaged Clients is calculated upon total exits from Street Outreach & Services Only programs for the month. Data is only available from August 2021.

Hale Kipa	7%
Achieve Zero	40%
Kealahou West O'ahu	47%
Hawai'i Health & Harm Reducti..	50%
Institute for Human Services	56%
Legal Aid Society of Hawai'i	79%

28 total duplicate client records created by 11 Organizations in December

Number of Duplicate Clients Created Monthly by Org (5 organizations with the highest number)

This graph shows how many duplicate client records are created by organizations each month. Duplicates negatively impact reporting, clients, and the database as a whole. HMIS offers training and assistance to fix and prevent duplicates.

Institute for Human Services	13 duplicates created
Residential Youth Services & E..	3 duplicates created
Hawai'i Health & Harm Reducti..	3 duplicates created
U.S. Veterans Initiative	2 duplicates created
Women In Need	1 duplicates created

2021 HMIS Data Monitoring Dashboard

This dashboard serves to highlight data timeliness, completeness and performance by organization. This dashboard is not and should not be used as a measure of the quality of care and services provided to clients. This dashboard simply highlights data metrics as they are entered into HMIS. To view more metrics click on the "More Metrics" button.

Click on the arrows to select the Month:
December

More Metrics!

CoC Overall Data Entry Timeliness
Average number of days it takes providers to enter enrollments into HMIS during the month of December. Data standards require organizations to enter data within 72hrs.
* Timeliness will be analysed 2 months back from the current month as this allows for the most accurate analysis of timeliness records.

2 days

CoC Overall Data Exit Timeliness
Average number of days it takes providers to exit enrollments from HMIS during the month of December. Data standards require organizations to enter data within 72hrs.
* Timeliness will be analysed 2 months back from the current month as this allows for the most accurate analysis of timeliness records.

4 days

Data Entry Timeliness by Organization

Achieve Zero	1 days
Alternative Structures International	1 days
Catholic Charities Hawai'i	1 days
City Projects	1 days
Family Promise Hawai'i	3 days
Gregory House Programs	0 days
Hale Kipa	2 days
Hawai'i Health & Harm Reduction Center	1 days
Hawai'i Homeless Healthcare Hui (H4)	0 days
Honolulu Community Action Program	1 days
Housing Solutions, Inc.	1 days
Institute for Human Services, Inc.	1 days
Kalihi Palama Health Center	0 days
Kealahou West O'ahu	1 days
Legal Aid Society of Hawai'i	0 days
Mental Health Kokua	0 days
O'ahu Housing Now	0 days
Residential Youth Services & Empower..	1 days
Shelter of Wisdom	1 days
Steadfast Housing Development Corpor..	0 days
The Salvation Army	0 days
U.S. Veterans Initiative	1 days
VI-SPDAT (whole CoC)	1 days
Waikiki Health	1 days
Women In Need	14 days

Data Exit Timeliness by Organization

Achieve Zero	0 days
Alternative Structures International	1 days
Catholic Charities Hawai'i	3 days
City Projects	1 days
Family Promise Hawai'i	3 days
Hale Kipa	0 days
Hawai'i Health & Harm Reduction Center	1 days
Honolulu Community Action Program	0 days
Housing Solutions, Inc.	0 days
Institute for Human Services, Inc.	0 days
Kealahou West O'ahu	1 days
Legal Aid Society of Hawai'i	0 days
Mental Health Kokua	0 days
O'ahu Housing Now	2 days
Residential Youth Services & Empower..	3 days
Shelter of Wisdom	2 days
Steadfast Housing Development Corpor..	0 days
U.S. Veterans Initiative	2 days
VI-SPDAT (whole CoC)	0 days
Waikiki Health	0 days
Women In Need	0 days

OAHU HOUSING NOW:

We are excited to report that we have reached our goal of 300 households in the Oahu Housing Now Program. We are currently working on a possible extension of this program. This has been a great program for our community, and it has also begun the hard work of improving our interactions with the city and the invoice reimbursement process. We are looking to work with the city to improve this process for all providers based on the lessons learned during the OHN Program. OHN will officialh end in September and Partners In Care will continue to work on a program report which will hopefully help our communitih learn the successes and avoid the difficulties of the program. We have met our goal of keeping people safe in our community during covid, and we hope that every family is able to maintain their housing beyond OHN.

O'ahu Housing Now

Housing is Healthcare! The CARES ACT funded program, O'ahu Housing Now (OHN), plans to rehouse 300-350 households currently experiencing homelessness, and provide these households with housing rental assistance for 12 full months. OHN will accomplish this through a novel Rapid Rehousing (RRH) approach integrating a vast network of providers, funder and community stakeholders. During this time, OHN has two main objectives: slow the spread of COVID-19 in the community and i.

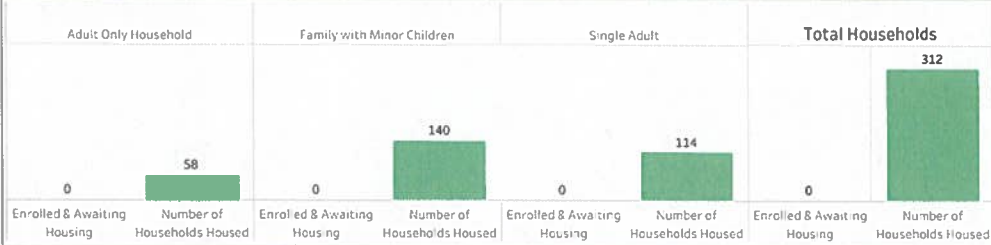
Housing Goals..

Number of Households Housed



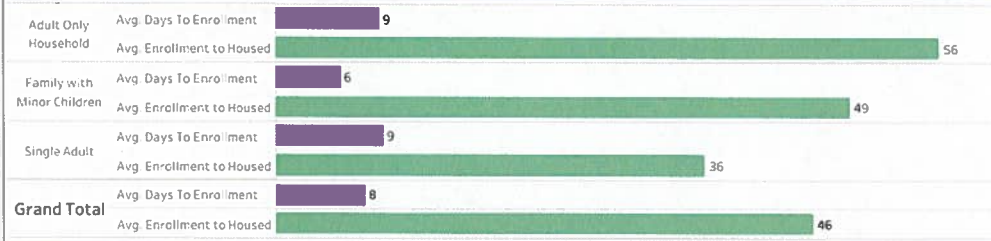
Number of Households Housed or with Active Enrollments

Enrolled Awaiting Housing (purple) indicates those households who are currently enrolled in the OHN program and are on their way to being housed. Currently Housed (green) indicates those in the OHN program who have been housed.



Timing Goals

All OHN clients are referred through the Coordinated Entry System (CES). After referral clients are enrolled into the OHN progr..



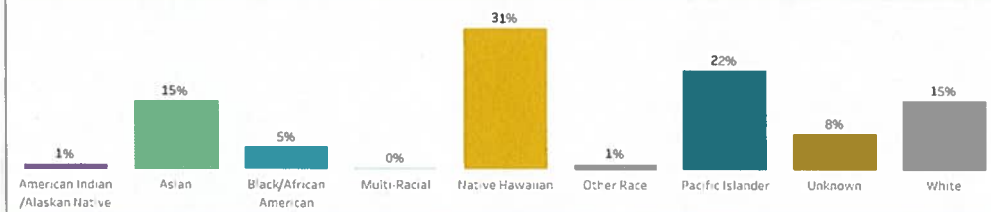
Household Demographics

Understanding the demographics of the clients we serve play in an integral role in ensuring racial equity and that the OHN program accurately reflects the population that we are serving. Native Hawaiian is separated from Pacific Islander (Samoan, Tongan, Marshallese, Micronesian, etc) to ensure equitable rehousing efforts considering the disproportionate impact of homelessness among Native Hawaiians on O'ahu.



Race of Enrolled OHN Population

This is ONLY the race of the Head of Household Enrolled clients indicates those who are currently enrolled and awaiting housing and those who have been housed.



Race of Housed OHN Population

This is ONLY the race of the Head of Household This graph looks at the racial breakdown of those individuals who have been successfully housed through the OHN program.

