



**DRAFT**

**LEEWARD COAST INITIATIVE**

**INVENTORY REPORT:**

**OVERVIEW OF CONDITIONS**

**AND STATE**

**SERVICES AND PROGRAMS**

**AUGUST 31, 2007**

Hawaii Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism. Office of Planning. Leeward Coast Initiative Inventory Report: Overview of Conditions and State Services and Programs. Honolulu 2007

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**OFFICE OF PLANNING**

**DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & TOURISM**

**STATE OF HAWAII**

**AUGUST 2007**

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# **PREFACE**

## **The Leeward Coast Initiative**

A combination of State agencies which service rural communities are working together to develop a model State-community partnership. The purpose is to strengthen rural community human resources and improve the effectiveness of the State programs which serve them, to generate and support community-based economic development, and ability of rural residents to meaningfully participate in the regional economy.

The initiative has begun with a focus on the Leeward Coast of Oahu. The State Administration has worked successfully with the Leeward Coast community for the past several months to develop a new transitional housing project as the first step to ending chronic homelessness. While the community welcomed the transitional housing, everyone recognized that we needed to take the next step to build the community economic development opportunities necessary to truly end homelessness. While this initiative will focus efforts on the Leeward Coast, the ultimate goal is to develop a successful model partnership which may later be adapted to work in a variety of communities across the State.

## **Purpose of the Report**

The purpose of this report is to provide an overview of demographic, social, and economic conditions and state government services and programs in the Leeward Coast.

The Leeward Coast is known for its natural beauty, world class beaches, community recreational and cultural events, strong cultural heritage and strong community ties. This report could not capture all of the various aspects of this community. However, it provides an overview of available statistical information and government services and programs available to this area. The review of State government services and programs is not intended to be exhaustive but instead, describes significant services and programs directed to this region.



# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>PREFACE</b> .....	5
<b>DESCRIPTION OF THE REGION</b> .....	11
<b>DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE</b> .....	13
<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b> .....	17
<b>LABOR/WORKFORCE/EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	21
<b>HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES</b> .....	25
<b>HOUSING</b> .....	34
<b>HIGHWAY INFRASTRUCTURE</b> .....	45
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES</b> .....	47
<b>PUBLIC SAFETY</b> .....	50
<b>EDUCATION</b> .....	53

## APPENDIX

APPENDIX 1. Detailed Listing of Health and Human Service Programs FY06.....	62
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	71



## Table of Figures

Figure 1.	Study Area .....	11
Figure 2.	The Nine Ahupua'a of the Waianae Moku .....	12
Figure 3.	Age by Categories and Percent for State and Leeward Coast: 2000.....	14
Figure 4.	Per Capita Income For State and Leeward Coast: 1980, 1990, 2000.....	14
Figure 5.	Household Income Categories For State and Leeward Coast: 2000.....	15
Figure 6.	Percent of Individuals Below Poverty Level For State and Leeward Coast: 1980, 1990, 2000.....	15
Figure 7.	Average Wage For State and Leeward Coast Households: 1998 to 2004.....	16
Figure 8.	Travel to Work: 2000 .....	18
Figure 9.	Percent of Workers in Management and Professional Occupations For State and Leeward Coast: 1980, 1990, 2000.....	19
Figure 10.	Unemployment Rate For State and Leeward Coast: 1980, 1990, 2000 .....	21
Figure 11.	Percent with Diabetes .....	25
Figure 12.	Percent with Obesity.....	25
Figure 13.	Percent Adult Smokers.....	26
Figure 14.	Stroke Mortality Rate (per 100,000) .....	26
Figure 15.	CHD Mortality Rate (per 100,000) .....	26
Figure 16.	Infant Mortality Rate Per 1000.....	27
Figure 17.	Inadequate Prenatal Care.....	27
Figure 18.	Percent Low Birth Weight.....	27
Figure 19.	Percent Teen Births .....	27
Figure 20.	Percent Receiving Temporary Assistance to Needy (TANF) .....	30
Figure 21.	Percent Receiving Food Stamps.....	30
Figure 22.	Median Family Income For State and Leeward Coast: 2000.....	35
Figure 23.	Median Family Income For State and Leeward Coast: 2000.....	35
Figure 24.	Median Sales Prices for Single Family Homes in Leeward Coast and Oahu: 2000-2006 .....	36
Figure 25.	Median Sales Prices for Condominium Homes in Leeward Coast and Oahu: 2000-2006 .....	37
Figure 26.	Housing Projects.....	39
Figure 27.	Housing Projects: Maili-Lualualei .....	40
Figure 28.	Housing Projects: Nanakuli.....	40
Figure 29.	State Land Ownership .....	49
Figure 30.	Percent Proficient in Reading and Math at Waianae High School.....	54
Figure 31.	Percent Proficient in Reading and Math at Nanakuli Intermediate and High School.....	54
Figure 32.	Average Daily Absences .....	55
Figure 33.	Percent Graduated on Time .....	55
Figure 34.	Percent Proficient in Reading and Math at Kamaile Elementary.....	56
Figure 35.	Percent Proficient in Reading and Math at Leihoku Elementary .....	57
Figure 36.	Percent Proficient in Reading and Math at Maili Elementary.....	57
Figure 37.	Percent Proficient in Reading and Math at Makaha Elementary .....	58
Figure 38.	Percent Proficient in Reading and Math at Waianae Elementary .....	58

Figure 39. Percent Proficient in Reading and Math at Nanaikapono Elementary ..... 59  
 Figure 40. Percent Proficient in Reading and Math at Nanakuli Elementary..... 59

## Tables

Table 1. Population by Area: 2000 ..... 13  
 Table 2. Leeward Coast Business Establishments: 2000..... 18  
 Table 3. Employed Civilian Population by Industry: 2000 ..... 18  
 Table 4. Employed Civilian Population by Occupation: 2000 ..... 19  
 Table 5. Employment Status: 2000..... 21  
 Table 6. Health Services ..... 32  
 Table 7. DHS Child Care Services and Subsidies ..... 32  
 Table 8. Projected Housing Units ..... 34  
 Table 9. Leeward Coast State Housing Program Inventory ..... 37  
 Table 10. Leeward Coast Projects in Draft FY 2008 - 2011, OMPO Transportation  
 Improvement Program ..... 46  
 Table 11. Leeward Coast Projects in OMPO Oahu Regional Transportation Plan 2030 46  
 Table 12. Reported Offenses, in Leeward Coast District: 2004-2005 ..... 50  
 Table 13. Number of Police Beats in Honolulu Police Districts ..... 50  
 Table 14. Reported Offenses in Other Honolulu Districts: 2004 and 2005 ..... 51  
 Table 15. Hawaii State Assessment/Hawaii Content and Performance Standards 2006  
 Reading Results for LCI and State's Overall Schools ..... 61  
 Table 16. Hawaii State Assessment/Hawaii Content and Performance Standards 2006  
 Mathematics Results for LCI and State's Overall Schools ..... 61

## DESCRIPTION OF THE REGION

The Leeward Coast Initiative (LCI) covers the area situated between the western coast of Oahu and the peaks of the Waianae Mountain range and extending from Nanakuli to Kaena Point.

**Figure 1. Study Area**



The region consists of seven census tracts—Makua, Makaha Valley Mauka, Waianae Kai, Lualualei Homesteads, Maili, Niulii Reservoir and Nanakuli-Lualualei.

The area can also be described as covering the Waianae moku. Historically, the Waianae moku was known for its abundant ocean and coastal resources and as the “Poi Bowl” of the Leeward Coast for the amount of kalo produced as an agricultural staple. (Waianae Ecological Characterization)

The nine ahupua’a of the Waianae moku include Keawalua, Kahanaiki, Makua, Okiholo, Keaau, Makaha, Waianae, Lualualei and Nanakuli. (WEC) All are physically distinct valleys with associated ridges and mountain areas and are at the same time distinct and separate stream watersheds. In traditional Hawaiian culture, the ahupua’a—a division of land that usually stretched from the fishing and gathering waters of the sea to the top of the mountains—provided the principal physical and social structure for the society. The awareness and respect for the ahupua’a boundaries continues to be an important part of the Leeward Coast culture even today. Many local residents feel a strong identity with their ahupua’a. In 1994, the Waianae Coast Coalition with the support of Queen

Liliuokalani Children’s Center—Nanakuli Unit began to organize “Ahupua’a Councils” for the four major populated valleys. The Councils have developed a way of working together through the Waianae Coast Coalition. (Waianae Sustainable Communities Plan)

Mo’olelo about these ahupua’a speak to the place name of Nanakuli for its people who were referred to as “deaf mutes (kuli) who just look (nana) as a result of their shame over their lack of water and food to offer as hospitality to passing strangers. Instead of responding to the greetings of visitors, Nanakuli residents remained silent with distant stares. Makaha was known for its flowing stream and fertile valley for agricultural farming. Makua was known for its fine sand beaches which were excellent canoe landings and Lualualei or “flexible wreath” was named for an alii’s skilled war strategy that defeated invading armies from the Island of Hawaii and Maui. (Waianae Ecological Characterization)

**Figure 2. The Nine Ahupua'a of the Waianae Moku**



## DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

In 2000, the Leeward Coast population was 42,266 persons. According to projections by the City and County of Honolulu Department of Planning and Permitting, the Leeward Coast population will grow at a rate slower than the State as a whole for the next 30 years and will have approximately 50,000 persons by 2030.

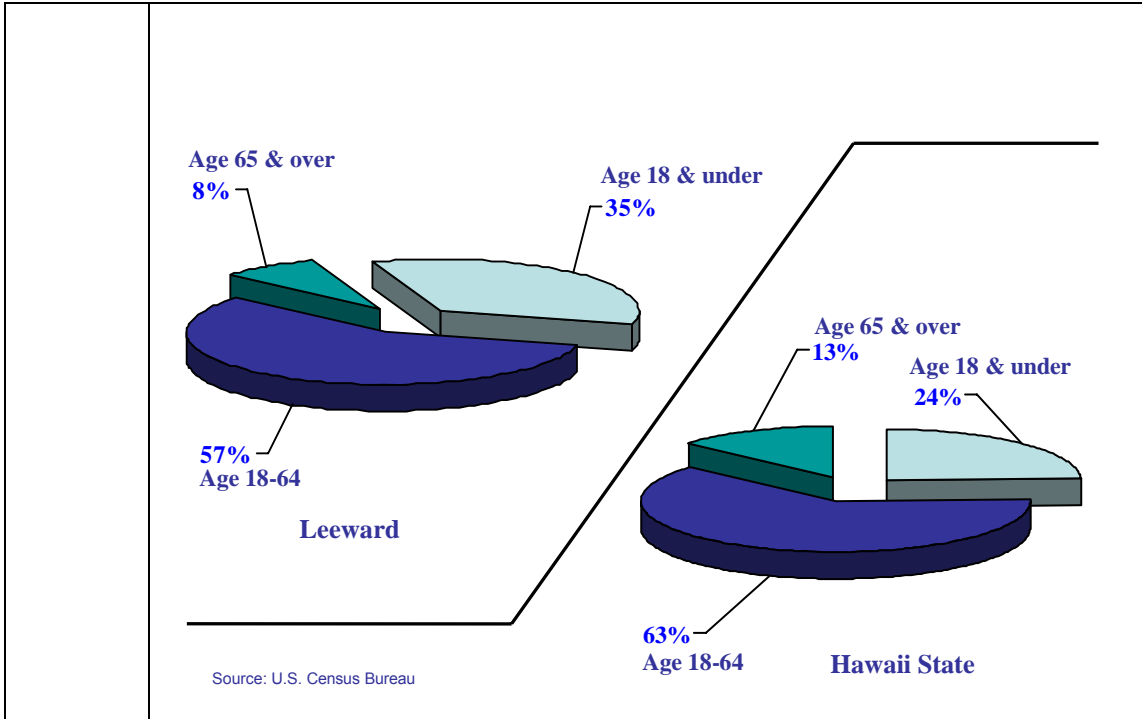
**Table 1. Population by Area: 2000**

Waianae	13,605	32%
Lualualei	7,946	19%
Nanakuli	6,854	16%
Makaha	5,843	14%
Maili	5,625	13%
Makaha and Makua Valleys	2,386	6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

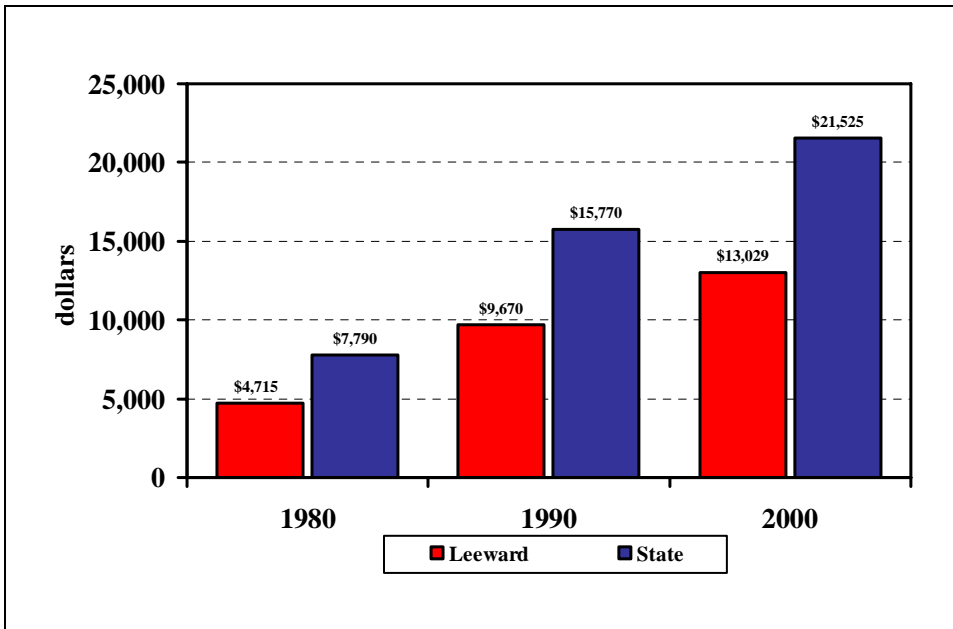
The Leeward Coast population is younger than the State as a whole. In 2000, the median age is 28.5 years as compared to 36.2 years for the State as a whole. The proportion of young people from birth to age 19 is one of the highest in the State while the concentration of residents over age 65 is among the lowest. A greater percentage of Leeward Coast residents are Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders than the State average: 62.2% Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders compared with 23.3% for the State. The average household size is larger: 3.97 persons per household compared with 2.92 for the State.

**Figure 3. Age by Categories and Percent for State and Leeward Coast: 2000**



The per capita income of Leeward Coast residents has been about 61% of the State average.

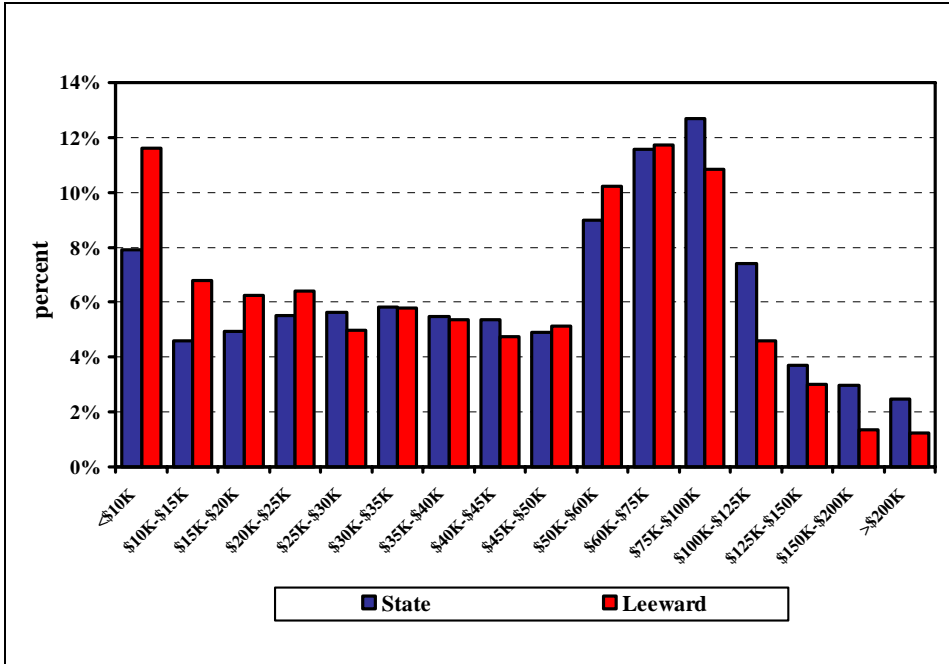
**Figure 4. Per Capita Income For State and Leeward Coast: 1980, 1990, 2000**



Source: READ/DBEDT

More Leeward households are in low income categories than the State average.

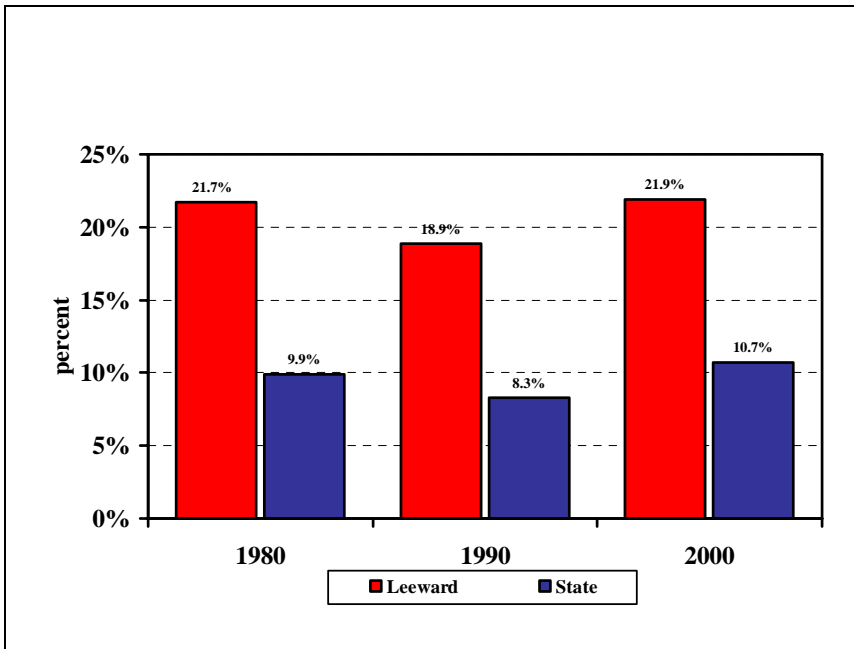
**Figure 5. Household Income Categories For State and Leeward Coast: 2000**



Source: READ/DBEDT

The percentage of individuals below the poverty level has been much higher than the State average.

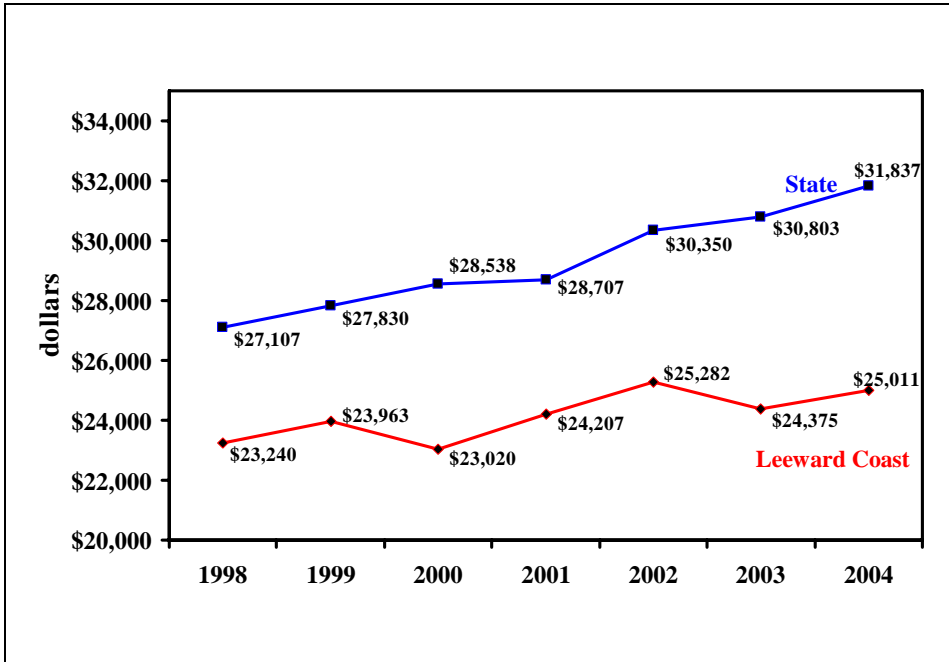
**Figure 6. Percent of Individuals Below Poverty Level For State and Leeward Coast: 1980, 1990, 2000**



Source: READ/DBEDT

The average wage gap has widened and by 2004 Leeward Coast wages were 20% less than the State average wage.

**Figure 7. Average Wage For State and Leeward Coast Households: 1998 to 2004**



Source: READ/DBEDT

Nonetheless, the area has many strengths. The neighborhoods are stable and more than half of the residents own their own homes. The extended family is common; fewer senior citizens live alone and many kupuna live with and provide care for their grandchildren. Parents report involvement with their children's schoolwork at a level almost as high as the State average. The percentage of high school seniors who graduate is comparable to the statewide average. (Waianae Area Community Profile)

# **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

## **History**

Prior to the discovery of the Hawaiian Islands, the native population of the moku was approximately 4,000 to 6,000 persons. Communities subsisted on the natural resources that the ocean and land provided within their respective ahupua'a. The aina (land) of the moku suited for wet and dry land agriculture and productive fisheries were key factors in this moku's early settlement. Once perennial streams poured life into the surrounding Pacific Ocean, creating estuarine and coastal ecosystems that provided the best fishing grounds anywhere on Oahu (Waianae Ecological Characterization).

In the 1870's, ranching activity was the moku's leading industry with ranches in the Waianae, Nanakuli and Lualualei ahupua'a. The Waianae Sugar Plantation provided a steady source of jobs during its operation from 1880 to 1946. During World War II, the military had dramatic impacts in the moku including the acquisition of Makua Valley. Throughout the 1950's and 1960's, economic growth continued as new investors, such as Chinn Ho, envisioned new economic opportunities for potential residential and commercial investments (Waianae Ecological Characterization). During the 1970's and 1980's, Makaha Resort provided as many as 300 jobs, many of them filled by local residents. Makaha Resort closed in 1996.

The Ko Olina Resort is not located in this moku. However, its development has impacted the economy of Oahu's west side. The resort's proximity has made it a source of construction and service jobs for Leeward residents.

## **Business and Industry**

Small businesses and light industrial operations are an important source of private sector jobs in the Leeward Coast. There are 266 business establishments in the region. The top four business categories are:

- retail (44)
- health care and social services (41)
- accommodation and food services (36)
- construction (22)

Approximately 57% percent of the businesses are in the service sector (U.S. Census Bureau, READ/DBEDT). Waianae Comprehensive Health Center is one of the largest single non-government employer located in the region.

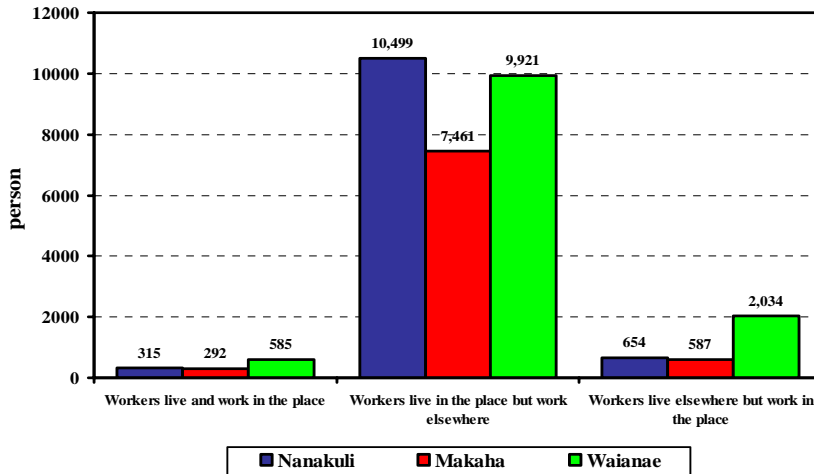
**Table 2. Leeward Coast Business Establishments: 2000**

<b>Business Establishments</b>	<b>2004</b>
Number of establishments	266
Number of employees	3,275
Annual payroll in \$1000	81,911

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Most of the workers in the region work elsewhere. Leeward workers spend 16 more minutes traveling to work than the State average. (U.S. Census Bureau, READ/DBEDT)

**Figure 8. Travel to Work: 2000**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, READ/DBEDT

**Table 3. Employed Civilian Population by Industry: 2000**

<b>Employed Civilian Population</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>16 years and older</b>	<b>14,580</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>INDUSTRY</b>		
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	404	2.8
Construction	1,250	8.6
Manufacturing	654	4.5
Wholesale Trade	633	4.3
Retail Trade	1,921	13.2
Transportation and Warehousing & Utility	1,293	8.9
Information	196	1.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	778	5.3
Professional, Scientific & Management	1,327	9.1
Educational, Health & Social Services	2,587	17.7
Art, Recreation, Accommodation & Food Services	1,797	12.3
Other Services	685	4.7
Public Administration	1,055	7.2

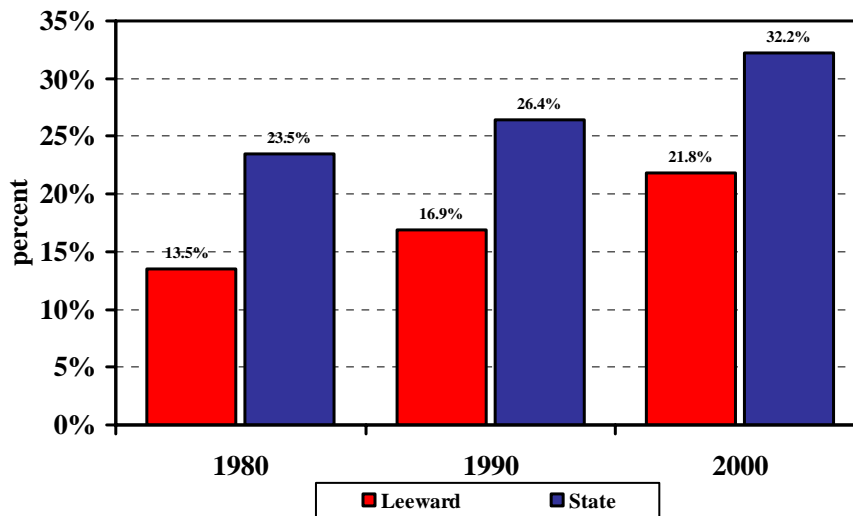
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 4. Employed Civilian Population by Occupation: 2000**

Employed Civilian Population 16 years and older	Number 14,580	Percent 100
OCCUPATION		
Management & Professional	3,183	21.8
Service	3,205	22.0
Sales & Office	3,898	26.7
Farming, Fishing & Forestry	221	1.5
Construction & Maintenance	1,893	13.0
Production & Transportation	2,180	15.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Figure 9. Percent of Workers in Management and Professional Occupations For State and Leeward Coast: 1980, 1990, 2000**



Source: READ/DBEDT

## Agriculture

The region has been a large and important center for livestock production in the State of Hawaii. However, in the past several years, several significant operations have gone out of business. In 2004, production in the region included three of the eight major dairies in the State that produced about half of the State's milk, 40 of the State's 230 piggery operations that accounted for 45% of the State's total hog inventory, poultry operations that produced the vast majority of the State's eggs, broiler/fryer chickens and pullets, and various cattle-grazing, sheep, and goat farms. (Waianae Ecological Characterization)

In 2007, only one dairy remains in this region and there are no broiler/fryer chicken operations. The area also has a number of small truck farms that produce fresh fruits, vegetables, and herbs which for the most part are sold to Honolulu markets. The

commercial farms provide full time jobs, part-time and farm-related jobs in the areas of farm supplies and farm equipment sales and maintenance. (Waianae Sustainable Communities Plan)

Part-time family farms—“subsistence agriculture” or “recreational farming” —are also an important part of the region’s landscape and lifestyle. In 2000, there were an estimated 200 one- to two-acre parcels where some farming was practiced. (Waianae Sustainable Communities Plan)

## **Economic Development Services**

### **Community Business and Economic Development (CBED) Program, DBEDT:**

Provides loans, grants, and technical assistance to non-profit, geographic, cultural, or economic-based community groups to promote economic development.

*CBED emphasizes increased community control over its own economic resources through the support of community institutions. The CBED program has a high rate of return for the amount of investment, an average ratio of 11:1. In 2005, CBED provided these grants for organizational development to Leeward Coast organizations for organizational development: Waianae Business Center-\$15,000 and Ho’omau Ke Ola-\$10,000*

**Enterprise Zone Program, DBEDT:** Assists certain types of businesses in specific geographic areas, included Waianae, by offering tax credits and other County benefits including real property tax rebates in order to create jobs where they are most needed.

**Capital Loan Program, DBEDT:** Provides loans for business development and expansion. No loan funds are currently available.

**U.S. Economic Development Administration:** Provides grants to government and non-profit organizations to support economic development in distressed areas. Approximately \$4 million to \$20 million is available for Hawaii and the entire Pacific Rim. Recent grants affecting this area include:

- Waianae Coast Comprehensive Training Center-\$1.75 million
- Goodwill Training Center in Campbell Industrial Park-\$1 million
- Pacific Business Center-\$500,000
- Kalaeloa Training Center-\$500,000

**Department of Community Services, City and County of Honolulu:** About \$2 million in capital improvement and public service projects available for Waianae.

**Office of Hawaiian Affairs:** In FY07, had \$610,000 available for economic development. Provides \$261,458 for community based economic development grants to the Leeward Coast.

## LABOR/WORKFORCE/EMPLOYMENT

Approximately 59% of Leeward Coast residents age 16 and over, or 17,353 persons, are in the civilian labor force. Less than 1% or 216 persons are in the Armed Forces and significantly, 41.1% or 12,091 persons are not in the labor force.

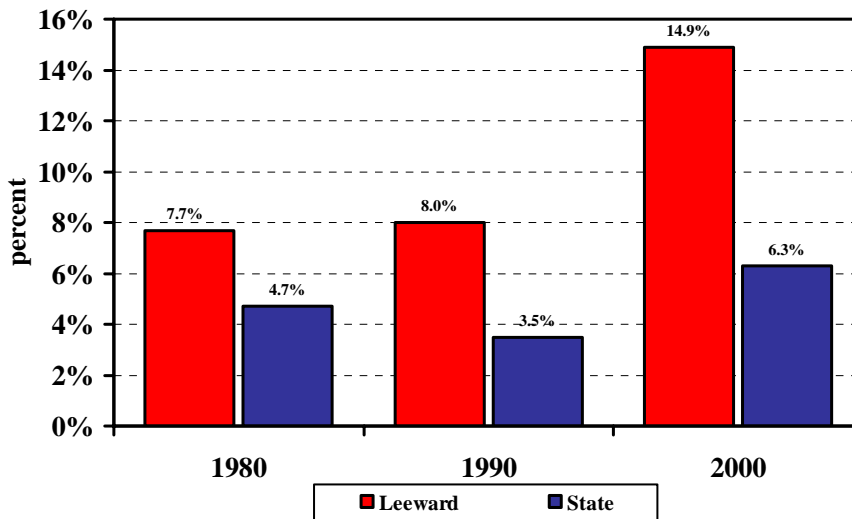
**Table 5. Employment Status: 2000**

Employment Status	Number	Percent
<b>Population 16 years and over</b>	<b>29,444</b>	<b>100.0</b>
In labor force	17,353	58.9
Civilian labor force	17,137	58.2
Employed	14,580	49.5
Unemployed	2,557	8.7
% of civilian labor force	14.9	-
Armed Forces	216	0.7
Not in labor force	12,091	41.1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

The unemployment rate in the Leeward Coast has been much higher than the State average. The gap has widened over the past twenty years.

**Figure 10. Unemployment Rate For State and Leeward Coast: 1980, 1990, 2000**



Source: READ/DBEDT

## Employment Services

The State of Hawaii Department of Labor and Industrial Relations (DLIR) through its Workforce Development Division provide a number of job matching, job training, and job counseling services. The Office of Community Services, DLIR, administers grants to various nonprofit organizations to provide employment and other services. DLIR also allocates Federal grant funds to the City and County of Honolulu Oahu Work Links program for job search, job placement, and job training programs.

### WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT DIVISION-DLIR

Program Name	Program Description	# Served in Leeward Coast FY05-06	Leeward Allocation
Wagner Peyser Act	Job matching between job seekers and employers	3,670	\$360,000 Federal
Workforce Investment Act (WIA)-Adult	Job training for low income adults	822	\$1,534,613 Federal
WIA-Dislocated Worker	Job training for laid off individuals	625	\$823,836 Federal
WIA-Youth	Job training for low income youth	837	\$1,648,980 Federal
Veterans Employment and Training	Job match and counseling for military veterans	862	\$180,000 Federal

### WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL-DLIR

Program Name	Program Description	# Served in Leeward Coast FY05-06	Leeward Allocation
GIA Waianae Maritime Academy	Merchant marine training, tutoring, counseling	60 annually	\$50,000

### OFFICE OF COMMUNITY SERVICES-DLIR

Program Name	Program Description	# Served in Leeward Coast FY05-06	Leeward Allocation
HCAP	Human service referrals, homeless outreach, renovations. Services for low income and homeless populations.	1,500 homeless 135 assessment 35 intervention 10 placement	\$2,400,000 Federal \$565,000 State
YMCA	Facility construction	Not Applicable	\$1,000,000 State
Aloha United Way	Self sufficiency for low income populations	25 families	\$100,000 State
Hoomau Ke Olu-Weed and Seed	Resource coordination, neighborhood development	Not Applicable	\$25,000
Child and Family Services	Employment core services to low income persons	53 intake assessment; 43 employment readiness	\$103,675

**CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU OAHU WORK LINKS**

<b>Program Name</b>	<b>Program Description</b>	<b># Served in Leeward Coast FY05-06</b>	<b>Leeward Allocation</b>
WIA-Adult	Job search for low income adults	156	Included in DLIR funds
WIA-Dislocated Worker	Job placement for laid off workers	48	Included in DLIR funds
WIA-Youth	Job training for low income youth	Not available	

**DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES**

<b>Program Name</b>	<b>Program Description</b>	<b># Served in Leeward Coast FY05-06</b>	<b>Leeward Allocation</b>
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (First-To-Work)	Pre-employment training, job prep and placement, voc. training, case mgmt.	For both TANF and Food stamps: 340 cases; 107 employed; 173 trainees; 982 child care resource and referrals	\$34,375,256 Federal \$2,509,866 State
Food Stamp, Employment and Training	Food stamps, employment and training	See above	\$4,274,266 Federal \$6,583,331 State

**Oahu Work Links:** A ONE STOP Center administered by DLIR which provides a full range of services for those looking for a job and businesses trying to recruit and hire new employees. Locations: Kapolei, Waianae, and Waipahu. .

**Career Kokua:** The Hawaii Career Information Delivery System of DLIR is a computerized system containing career and related educational information.

**Apprenticeship Programs:** DLIR administers an apprenticeship program which works with employers, labor unions, and schools to produce skilled workers through on-the-job training programs. In 2005-2006, Hawaii had an average monthly registration level of 6,000 apprenticeship learning in the following industries--shipyard, construction, healthcare, information technology, public utilities, childcare, agriculture, and meat cutting.

**Leeward Community College, Office of Continuing Education and Training/Workforce Development:** Provides general services and participates in the Pacific Center for Advanced Technology training (PCATT) which is a consortia of all the community colleges in the State and a clearinghouse for employers requesting training for their employees.

**Seafarers Training Center at Kalaeloa:** Provides a maritime training setting and schedule for regional seafarers, maritime employers and public entities such as the Hawaii Army National Guard and local fire departments. A \$2.5 million grant by the U.S. Department of Labor’s High Growth Job Training Initiative and the union’s training

trust fund support projects to prepare workers for new job opportunities in high growth sectors. A project supported training for cruise ship workers.

**DLIR Employment and Training Fund:** Provides upgrade training of incumbent workers.

**Workforce Investment Act, Dislocated Worker Funds, Rapid Response and National Emergency Grant Funds** are administered by DLIR to provide early intervention for those workers anticipating job losses and providing retraining and reemployment assistance for workers who have permanently lost their jobs.

**Trade Adjustment Assistance:** Provides individuals with job search allowance, relocation allowance, training assistance, and weekly income support benefits when employment benefits have been exhausted.

**Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and Temporary Aid for Other Needy Families (TAONF):** These programs require recipients to work and provide incentives to employers and TANF recipients for employment success.

The Supporting Employment Empowerment Program (SEE) arranges to have TANF clients hired for a predetermined training period and reimburses the employer \$6.75/hour for up to 40 hours per week. It also provides an additional 14% of subsidized wages toward unemployment insurance, workers compensation, FICA, etc. TANF clients who stay employed receive additional monetary incentives. The SEE program also provides other supports to the business and employee to ensure continued success on the job.

TANF funds can also support post-employment activities, such as skills upgrading for low-income workers and work supports that help low-income workers take advantage of training opportunities.

**Food Stamps Employment and Training Program:** Targets able-bodied adults without dependents who are qualified to receive food stamps only if they also fulfill a “20 hour per week” work requirement. These participants may or may not have been working. If they were their wages were not enough. The purpose of the program is to get these adults employed and on the road to self-sufficiency. The program provides work experience, education, or vocational training, and participant reimbursement to cover work-related expenses and child care.

**Vocational Rehabilitation Services Program:** Provides vocational rehabilitation services to enable eligible individuals with disabilities to achieve gainful employment and economic self-sufficiency.

*The Waianae Maritime Academy is supported by a \$50,000 State grant from the Workforce Development Council, DLIR, to provide training classes in various merchant marine occupations. Qualifying graduates obtain licenses as masters, mates, chief engineers, and assistant engineers or become head stewards.*

# HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

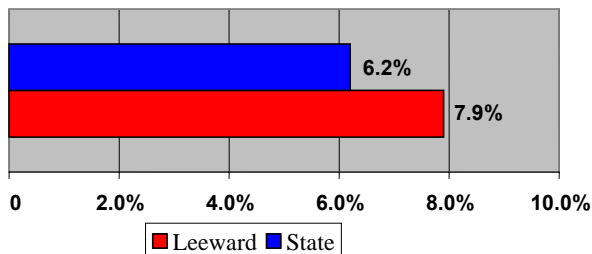
## Introduction

Good health is critical to the well-being of individuals and families. The Department of Health has assessed health needs and developed health indicators for the general population. The following indexes compare the Leeward Coast with the population of the State as a whole.

## Chronic Disease Risk Index

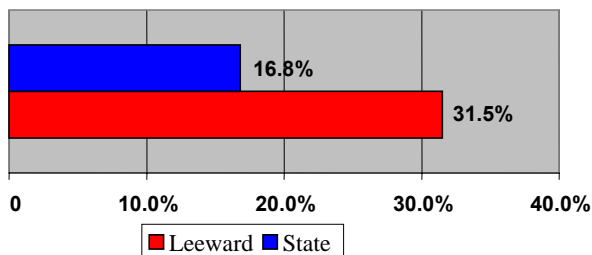
Leeward Coast communities have the highest risk score for chronic diseases in the State. When compared with other communities statewide, the Leeward Coast exhibits the highest proportion of adult smokers; highest proportion of persons who have diabetes or who are obese; highest coronary heart disease mortality; and a higher overall mortality rate.

**Figure 11. Percent with Diabetes**



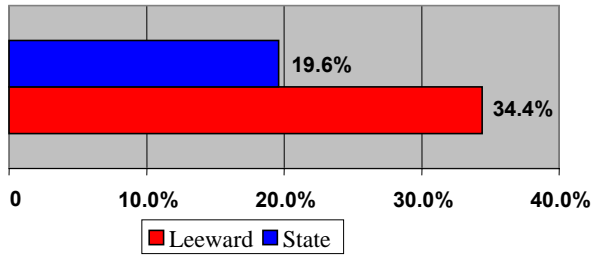
Source: Department of Health

**Figure 12. Percent with Obesity**

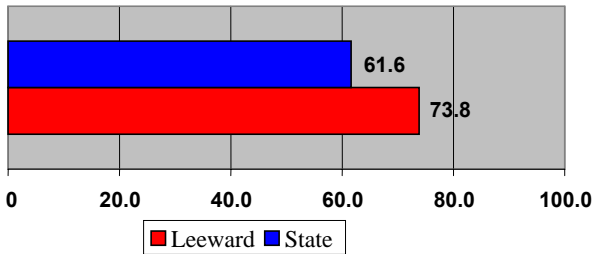


Source: Department of Health

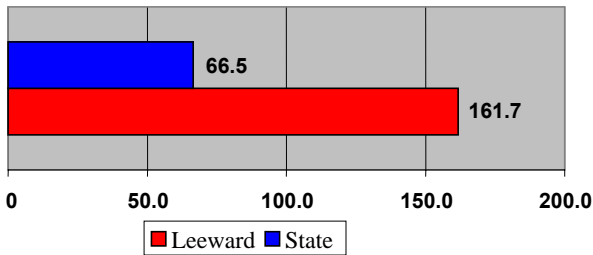
**Figure 13. Percent Adult Smokers**



**Figure 14. Stroke Mortality Rate (per 100,000)**



**Figure 15. CHD Mortality Rate (per 100,000)**

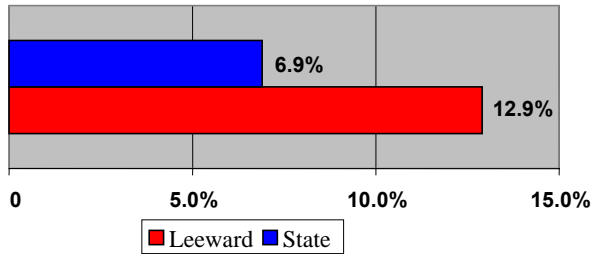


Source: Hawaii Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System and Vital Statistics, Department of Health

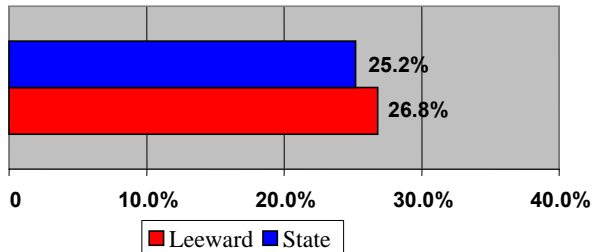
### **Infant and Maternal Health Risk**

Infant and maternal health is often considered a weather vane for the health of a community. The Leeward Coast is ranked highest in the City and County of Honolulu for Maternal and Infant Health Risk and ranks fourth in the State in this index. (Kau, Hawaii County; Hana, Maui County; and the Island of Lanai are at greater risk for poor maternal and infant health status.

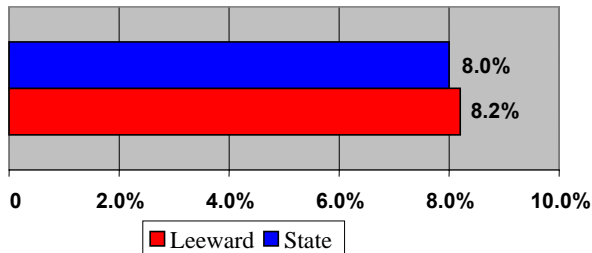
**Figure 16. Infant Mortality Rate Per 1000**



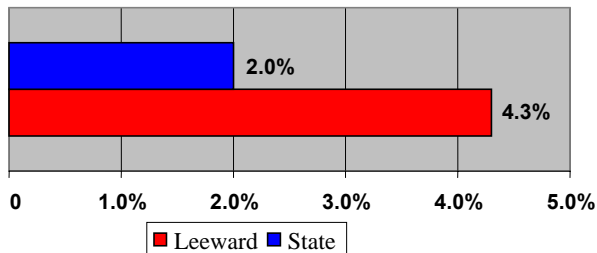
**Figure 17. Inadequate Prenatal Care**



**Figure 18. Percent Low Birth Weight**



**Figure 19. Percent Teen Births**



Source: Primary Care Data Book 2005, Department of Health

### **Overall Health Risk**

Poor health status risk scores and poor socio-economic risk indicators place a community at greater risk for poor health outcomes. When six socio-economic risk indicators are reviewed (poverty level, population, unemployment, adults without high school diploma,

percentage on Temporary Assistance to Needy Families and percentage on food stamps) and viewed in combination with poor health status risk scores, the Leeward Coast has the highest score for the City and County of Honolulu and the State.

## **Dental Health**

The Leeward Coast ranks the highest for the City and County of Honolulu and fourth in the State for overall poor oral health risk.

## **Health Services**

**Maternal and Child Health:** The Maternal and Child Health Branch of DOH assures the optimal health of individuals and their families by providing quality preventive and interventional health services through community partnerships and collaboration. Services addressing primary care, family planning, perinatal, optimal child health and family support are provided. Surveillance activities monitor pregnancy and birth outcomes.

The Maternal and Child Health program coordinates with the DOE on programs such as BabySAFE to improve the health of students and secondarily their families.

**Family Planning Program:** The DOH seeks to make affordable birth control and reproductive health services available to uninsured, low-income individuals and others who have a difficult time obtaining services.

**General Population:** Services provided by the Department of Health covering the general population include comprehensive primary health care services for uninsured individuals and public health nursing services. DOH contracts with providers for emergency room services, Chlamydia screening and HIV counseling and testing.

**Public Health Nursing:** Provides generalized clinical nursing intervention services as responders to disasters and public health outbreaks; communicable disease source and contact investigations; immunization services; care coordination services for targeted at-risk populations and families having difficulties accessing the health care system; and school-based health services in the public schools.

**Adult Mental Health:** The Adult Mental Health Division, DOH, administers a comprehensive system of care for individuals 18 years of age and older who have serious and persistent mental illnesses. DOH contracts with a number of organizations in the Leeward Coast region for service provision.

**Child and Adolescent Mental Health:** The Child and Adolescent Mental Health Division, DOH, provides timely and effective mental health prevention, assessment and treatment services to children and youth with emotional and behavioral challenges and their families. The Leeward Family Guidance Center provides intensive case management for children and youth with serious emotional and/or behavioral health challenges and their families and provides psychological and psychiatry services.

**Alcohol and Drug Abuse:** The Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division, DOH, plans and develops substance abuse prevention, intervention and treatment services. The program manages services purchased through contracts with private provider including community-based treatment, intensive outpatient services, and outpatient substance abuse treatment services in the Leeward Coast region. Adolescent treatment services are provided on school campuses for adolescents with substance abuse problems.

**Developmental Disabilities:** Developmental Disabilities Division's (DDD), DOH, Case Management Unit 2 provides services and supports to individuals on the Leeward coast of Oahu. In FY 2006, DDD served a total of 332 individuals with developmental disabilities/mental retardation. Many of these individuals were able to access services and supports funded under the Home and Community Based Services – DD/MR (HCBS-DD/MR) Medicaid Waiver program as personal assistance/habilitation, skilled nursing, adult day health, respite, consumer-directed personal assistance/habilitation, and crisis services. Expenditures for HCBS-DD/MR services for recipients in the Leeward coast area totaled over \$7 Million.

DDD also facilitates a monthly family support group for family members of individuals with developmental disabilities/mental retardation. This group invites various community resources to share information, discusses various issues concerning their family members, and provides support for group members.

The availability of DDD to participate in community forums and to serve as informational resources: this availability is related to the Family Support 360° project grant. The grant, in partnership with the University of Hawaii's Center for Disability Studies (UH-CDS) and the DDD, provides funding for the establishment of a virtual "one-stop shop" family support design which promotes a "no wrong door" concept allowing access to family care. This idea was developed to create a seamless system for parents of children and adults with disabilities, by ensuring that all provider and support organizations in the community demonstrate an understanding of the service system while adhering to a basic set of competencies. This innovative approach to family support recently included the Leeward coast as a target region for services. Currently, the project has served 597 individuals.

To increase the effectiveness of family supports on the Leeward coast, the Division plans to identify funds to hire a "Family/Community Support Liaison" to work at Case Management Unit 2 in Kapolei which covers the Ewa Beach to Waianae area. This position would help to coordinate weekly Family Support group meetings with existing Family Support groups as well as supporting the expansion and development of new Family Support groups all along the Leeward Coast to improve community access in this region. These groups would focus on developing "peer-to-peer" supports and community outreach. In addition, this new initiative would be responsible for connecting and coordinating with other initiatives in the Leeward Coast community to provide information about Developmental Disabilities services, including initiatives and outreach to families that are currently without housing.

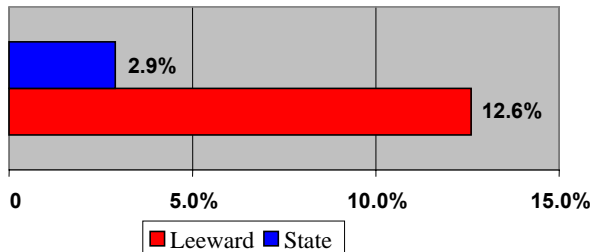
The Chief of the DDD met with families from the Leeward Coast about three times in the last three years for talk story and community feedback. DDD was a collaborative partner for two grant projects that focus on the Leeward Coast: The Leeward coast was one of three sites selected statewide (with Molokai and Hilo) in the recently completed Community Integrated Personal Assistance and Supports (CPASS) grant from the Centers on Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS). This three-year project establishes community committees to learn and promote self-determination and consumer controlled personal assistance. The other grant is the Family Support 360° grant mentioned above.

One of the ways to address the systemic roots of homelessness is to support families with children with disabilities. The challenge to the family unit is overwhelming for parents that do not have the resources to provide intensive care for their children with special health needs. By using a Department of Human Services' Medicaid intake worker coupled with a Department of Health case manager at a community center or in the schools the process to obtaining services can be streamlined.

## Social Services

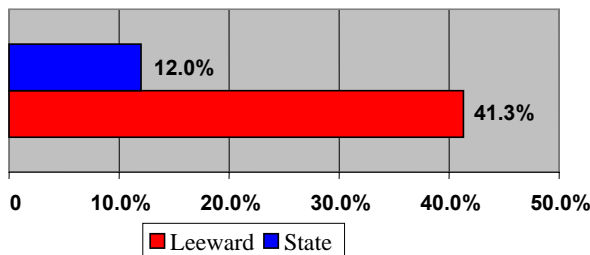
According to the Department of Human Services, 12.6% of persons in the Leeward Coast received Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) in 1999 as compared to the State figure of 2.9 percent. Forty-one percent (41%) of Waianae Area families received food stamps in 1999 as compared to the State figure of 12%.

**Figure 20. Percent Receiving Temporary Assistance to Needy (TANF)**



Source: Department of Human Services

**Figure 21. Percent Receiving Food Stamps**



Source: Department of Human Services

**Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) and Temporary Assistance to Other Needy Families (TAONF):** TANF and TAONF are the time-limited welfare reform programs for adults with children. These programs are designed to protect those who cannot work and to require those who are able to work to do so. Unlike the old welfare program, which fostered dependence and low self-esteem, the TANF and TAONF programs require work and promote self-reliance, responsibility, and family stability. Both TANF and TAONF offer a package of strong incentives and penalties, child care support for working parents, and restructured welfare benefits so that it “pays to work.” Households which include an adult who is not exempt, are allowed to receive TANF or TAONF cash benefits for a maximum of five years in their lifetime.

**Food Stamp Program:** Provides low-income households with electronic benefits they can use like cash at most grocery stores, to ensure that they have access to a healthy diet. The Food Stamp program provides crucial support to Hawaii’s needy households and to those making the transition from welfare to work.

**Supporting Employment Empowerment (SEE):** This is a new employment service program to help businesses meet their growing labor demands and provide additional work opportunities for individuals on government assistance. The program provides pre-screened candidates to companies for employment. Employers will have the opportunity to train individuals to meet their business needs with candidates who either have had previous job experience or possess basic employment skills. The employer sets the wage and the State reimburses \$6.25 per hour plus 14 percent of the wages. In addition, the State covers health insurance and childcare.

**Upfront Universal Engagement/Grant Diversion:** This program is designed to support employment and eliminate the need for people to enter into the welfare system. A lump sum benefit is issued in exchange for a period of ineligibility. This program diverts families from financial assistance for four months. During the initial four months of assistance, families receive “non-assistance” benefits. These benefits do not impact the lifetime eligibility of sixty months. Participants are immediately referred to a work program and the focus is getting these individuals employed within the grant diversion period to prevent loss of their lifetime eligibility and to support self-sufficiency efforts by the household.

**Teen Pregnancy Prevention; Positive Youth Development and Family Strengthening:** DHS began implementing and continues to implement dependency diversion and prevention programs and services with the goal of preventing people from needing welfare or keeping people off welfare. These programs are offered in a variety of different venues including the Department of Education, the DHS’ Office of Youth Services through contracts at 12 youth centers statewide, and through contracts with private agencies. TANF/TAONF statistics show that 73% of the TANF/TAONF households are one-parent families which are why it is important to provide teen pregnancy prevention programs, positive youth development programs and family strengthening services.

The following is a summary of allocation of funding of health and human services programs to the Leeward Coast. Leeward communities comprise 3.5% of the State's population and receive 11.6% of State-funded health resources. Leeward communities also receive an estimated 21% of Department of Human Services Child Care Services and subsidies.

## Summary of Allocation of Resources

**Table 6. Health Services**

<b>Type of Services</b>	<b>Funds Available Statewide</b>	<b>Leeward Allocation</b>	<b>Percent of State</b>
<b>Health Women &amp; Children</b>	<b>\$34,635,515</b>	<b>\$2,917,984</b>	<b>8.4% (4.5-29%)</b>
<b>Teen Pregnancy Prevention</b>	<b>\$4,943,999</b>	<b>\$756,736</b>	<b>15%</b>
<b>Health General Population</b>	<b>\$10,666,096</b>	<b>\$1,992,117</b>	<b>18.7% (8-25%)</b>
<b>Adult Mental Health</b>	<b>\$57,267,784</b>	<b>\$5,366,206</b>	<b>9%</b>
<b>Child Adolescent Mental</b>	<b>\$64,000,000</b>	<b>\$10,400,000</b>	<b>16.3%</b>
<b>Alcohol &amp; Drug Abuse</b>	<b>\$29,451,307</b>	<b>1,921,648</b>	<b>7% (3-33%)</b>
<b>Total (State &amp; Federal)</b>	<b>\$200,964,701</b>	<b>\$23,354,291</b>	<b>11.6%</b>

**Table 7. DHS Child Care Services and Subsidies**

<b>DHS Child Care Services &amp; Subsidies</b>	<b>Funds Available Statewide</b>	<b>Leeward Allocation</b>	<b>Percent of State</b>
<b>DHS Child Care Programs</b>			
<b>School Age (A Plus)</b>	<b>\$6,383,360</b>	<b>\$1,382,700</b>	<b>22%</b>
<b>Child Care Services</b>	<b>\$3,179,463</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>
<b>Child Care Subsidies 1/</b>	<b>\$25,236,948</b>	<b>\$5,223,409</b>	<b>21%</b>
<b>Total 2/</b>	<b>\$34,799,771</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>21%</b>

1/ Leeward allocation is without full inclusion.

2/ Percent of State is an estimate.

## **Facilities Available on the Leeward Coast**

### **State Facilities**

- Waianae Parent-Child Development Center
- Public Health Nursing at Waianae Satellite City Hall
- Department of Education Schools
- Leeward Family Guidance Center

### **Purchase of Service Facilities**

- Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center
- Child and Family Services
- Boys and Girls Club

*The Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center provides complete and comprehensive health and related human services to Leeward Coast residents. The State Department of Health has purchase of service contracts with WCCHC to provide primary care, perinatal support, BabySAFE, WIC services, emergency room services, Chlamydia screening, adult mental health services, homeless outreach and interim case management.*

*The Department of Health also supports the Ka'ala Farms Learning Center through funding for a school-based substance abuse prevention program based on Hawaiian cultural practices/values and integrates environmentally sound and culturally appropriate agricultural activities into Makaha Elementary School's education program.*

**A detailed listing of health and human service programs servicing the Leeward Coast is provided in Appendix 1.**

## HOUSING

In the Leeward Coast of Oahu, there is a lack of housing supply across the spectrum of: emergency shelter, transitional shelter, public housing, low- through moderate- income rental housing, and affordable for sale housing.

Available housing stock is a critical component of economic viability and economic development. More than one-third of the residents in Hawaii spend more than 30% of their household income on housing costs. More money being spent on housing costs means less money is spent in other sectors of our economy.

Estimates for future housing needs for the Leeward Coast use forecast projections from the City and County of Honolulu’s Department of Planning and Permitting (DPP) general growth plan, and extrapolate from the overall County growth projections provided by SMS Research Housing Policy Study data. According to DPP, the projected numbers of housing units for the Leeward Coast (total housing units, existing and new) are:

**Table 8. Projected Housing Units**

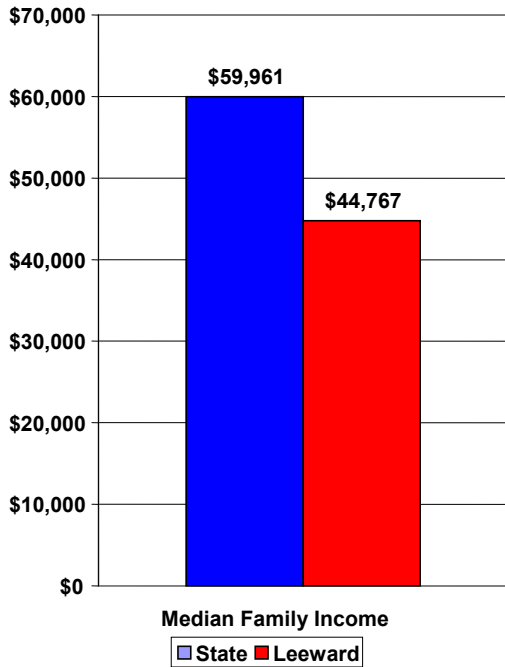
<b>Year</b>	2000	2005	2010	2020	2030
<b>Housing Units</b>	12,356	12,948	13,524	14,892	15,933
<b>Increase/year</b>		592	576	1,368	1,041
<b>Cumulative</b>		592	1,168	2,536	3,577

Source: Department of Planning and Permitting, City and County of Honolulu

According to the DPP data, the increase in housing units for the Leeward Coast during the 2005 and 2010 years is cumulatively 1,168 units. This number is approximately 3.6% of the overall SMS projected housing need for Honolulu.

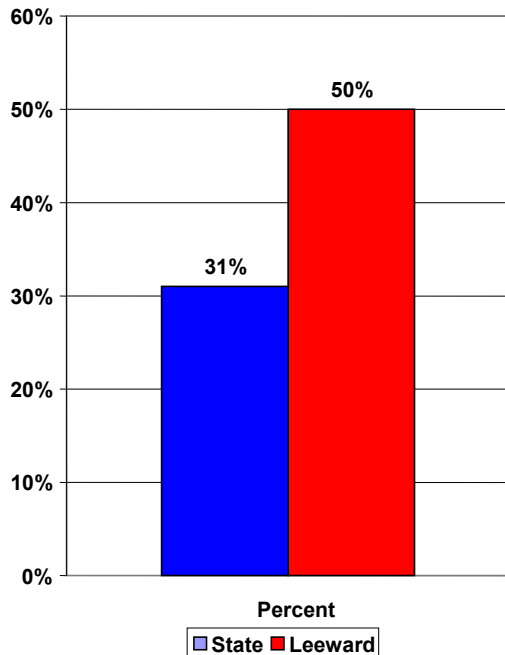
According to the U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000* data, Hawaii’s State median family income (MFI) is \$56,961 and for the Leeward Coast, the MFI is \$44,767. This means that the median family income in the Leeward Coast area is only about 79% of the State MFI. The census also found that the average family size in Hawaii is 3.42, while the average family size in the Leeward Coast is 4.47. The “housing” issue in this area is compounded in part by larger family sizes, lower wages, and families paying more of their household income towards housing costs than the State average.

**Figure 22. Median Family Income For State and Leeward Coast: 2000**



Source: Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation

**Figure 23. Median Family Income For State and Leeward Coast: 2000**



Source: Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation

In 2000, 36.4 percent of the households in the State paid more than 30 percent of their gross income toward housing costs. In the Leeward Coast area, 50 percent of the households paid more than 30 of their gross income toward housing costs.

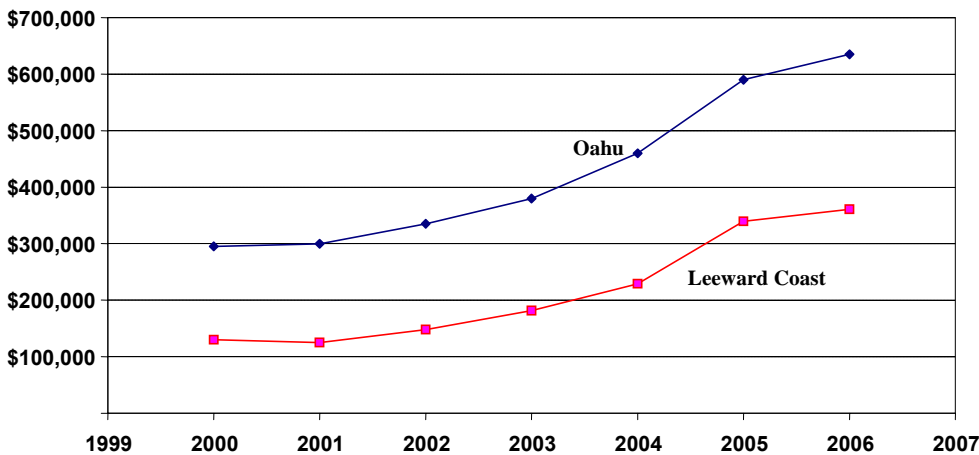
What is considered “affordable” for someone living in the Leeward Coast? By government standards, if you are paying more than 30% of your household income towards rent or mortgage, then you are considered to be cost-burdened by housing costs. Therefore, for the purposes of publicly funded projects, a maximum tenant contribution is calculated. Using the Census 2000 data, the following maximum tenant contribution limits would apply to the average family of four in the Leeward Coast, earning the median family income (\*Note: according to U.S. HUD, the Honolulu area median income is \$71,300; therefore, the median family income in the Leeward Coast is 60% of the HUD area median income for Honolulu) living in a publicly funded housing unit:

Studio	1 Bdrm	2 Bdrm	3 Bdrm	4 Bdrm
\$748	\$801	\$963	\$1,112	\$1,240

Housing prices have been escalating on the Leeward Coast which further exacerbates the housing problem there.

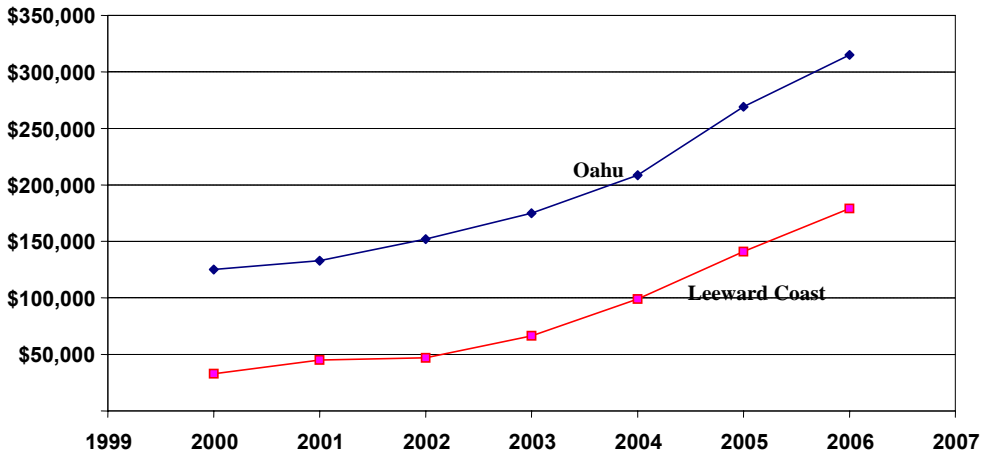
From 2000 to 2006, single family home prices on Oahu increased by 115%. During the same time period, single family home prices increased by 178% on the Leeward Coast. Condominium prices increased by 152% for Oahu and 446% for the Leeward Coast area during this period.

**Figure 24. Median Sales Prices for Single Family Homes in Leeward Coast and Oahu: 2000-2006**



Source: Housing Finance and Development Corporation

**Figure 25. Median Sales Prices for Condominium Homes in Leeward Coast and Oahu: 2000-2006**



Source: Housing Finance and Development Corporation

## HOUSING PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS

**Table 9. Leeward Coast State Housing Program Inventory**

	DHHL	H.E.A.R.T.	HPHA	HHFDC
<b>Existing:</b>	1,900 units		420 units	148 units
<b>Planned:</b>	21 units	80 units 132 'spaces'	34 units	327 units

## HOUSING PROJECTS

### Department of Hawaiian Homelands Inventory

- 1,900 existing Hawaiian homesteads in Nanakuli, Lualualei, and Wai'anae; for every two homestead leases awarded, one rental housing unit is made available to the general public; currently there are 8,344 applicants on the Hawaiian homelands O'ahu residential waiting list, including 260 on the Nanakuli and Wai'anae area waiting lists.
- Kaupuni Village – 21-unit affordable housing project scheduled to begin construction in 2007, project completion scheduled for 2009; estimated costs: \$2.1 million in federal funds.
- Ka Waihona Hawaiian Charter School – operates on land leased from DHHL.

- Boys and Girls Club – operates on land leased from the DHHL and received a \$1 million grant-in-aid from the Legislature in 2005.

### **H.E.A.R.T. Leeward Homeless Initiatives**

(DHHL, HPHA, HHFDC, DAGS, DOH, AG, and BUF)

- Onelau'ena (Building 50) – a 65-unit transitional shelter opened at Kalaeloa in November 2006, serving approximately 230 individuals, of which 110 are children; estimated cost: \$2.8 million; annual operating costs of \$750,000.
- Waianae Civic Center – a temporary emergency shelter with 132 living area spaces, similar to Next Step Kakaako, to open next to the Waianae Satellite City Hall to serve an estimated 300 individuals, project completion scheduled for late January 2007; estimated cost: \$7.2 million; annual operating costs of \$2 million.
- Maili Homeless Transitional Housing Project – Initial 80 unit transitional housing facility to serve 300 individuals on 5 acres of an 89-acre parcel in Maili; a future affordable rental project is planned on an additional 25-30 acres of the 89 acre parcel; the first phase (80 transitional units) is scheduled to be completed in late 2007; estimated costs: \$7-\$10 million.
- Building 36 – located in Kalaeloa; planned homeless transitional facility to serve 210 individuals; building owned by the University of Hawaii, in process of transferring building to HPHA; project scheduled for completion in 2007 pending transfer of building; estimated costs: \$2 million.

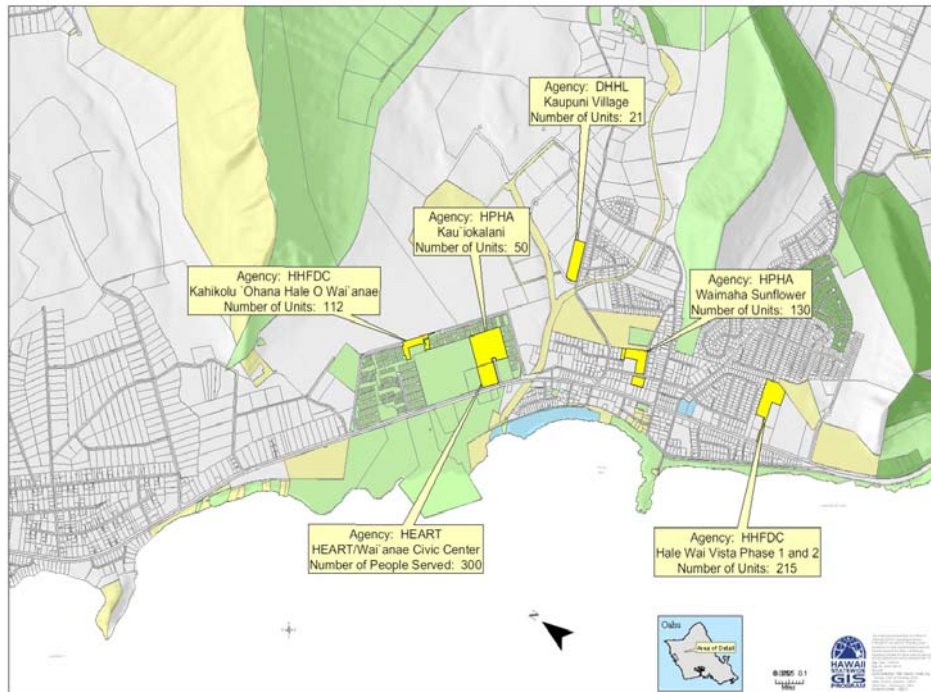
### **Hawaii Public Housing Authority Inventory**

- Waimaha Sunflower – 130-unit Federal public housing project.
- Kau'iokalani – 50-unit Federal public housing project.
- Maili I – 20-unit Federal public housing project.
- Maili II – 24-unit Federal public housing project.
- Nanakuli Homes – 36-unit Federal public housing.
- \*\* All public housing units above are managed by a property management company contracted by the HPHA; contract total for FY 06-07 is \$520,740.
- Onemalu – 32-unit transitional shelter; estimated cost: \$332,000.
- Hale Ulu Pono – 70-unit transitional shelter for mentally ill homeless population; estimated cost: \$75,000 additional funding also provided by the Department of Health.
- Maililand – 44-unit transitional shelter serving 134 individuals; estimated cost: \$300,000.
- Ohana Ola O Kahumana – 14-unit transitional shelter serving 52 individuals, in process of completing 34 additional units in 2007; estimated cost: \$248,850.

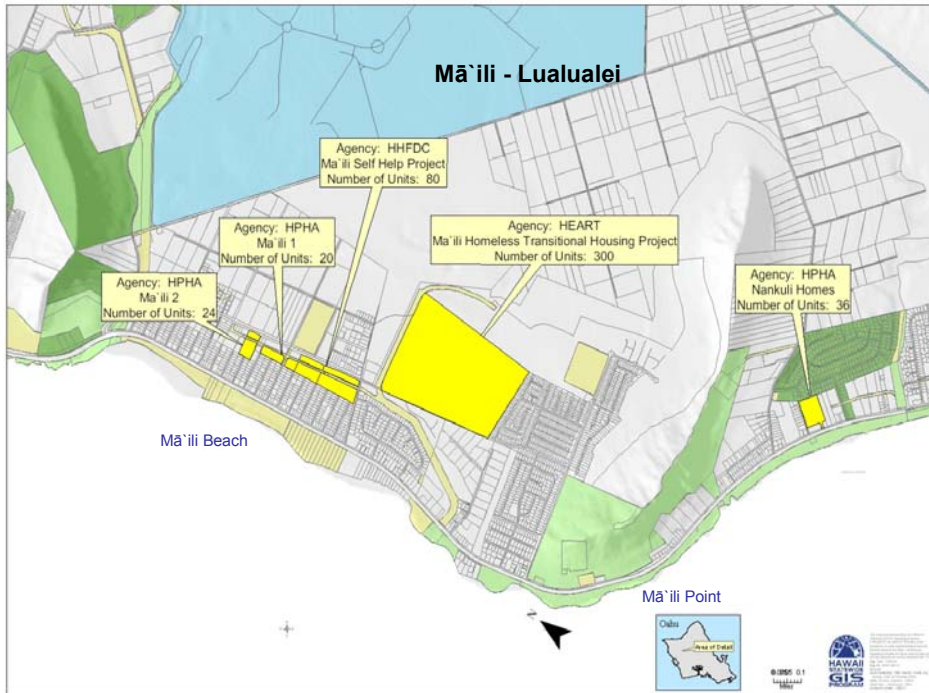
## Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation Inventory

- Palehua Terrace Phase 1 – Privately owned 84-unit affordable rental housing; completed in 1998; estimated costs: \$9 million in tax credits, rental housing trust funds, and rental assistance revolving fund.
- Palehua Terrace Phase 2 – Privately owned 64-unit affordable rental housing; completed in 2005; estimated costs: \$9 million in tax credits, rental housing trust fund, and rental assistance revolving fund.
- Hale Wai Vista Phase 1 – Privately owned 83-unit affordable rental housing; scheduled for completion in 2008; estimated costs: \$6.4 million in tax credits and rental housing trust funds.
- Hale Wai Vista Phase 2 – Privately owned 132-unit affordable rental housing; scheduled for completion in 2009; estimated costs: \$18.6 million in tax credits and rental housing trust funds, plus \$30 million in Hula Mae Multi-Family Tax Exempt bonds.
- Kahikolu Ohana Hale O Waianae – Privately owned 112 transitional and affordable rental housing units; scheduled for completion in 2008; estimated costs: \$6 million in DURF and other state funds.
- Maili Self Help Project – Self help single-family homes.

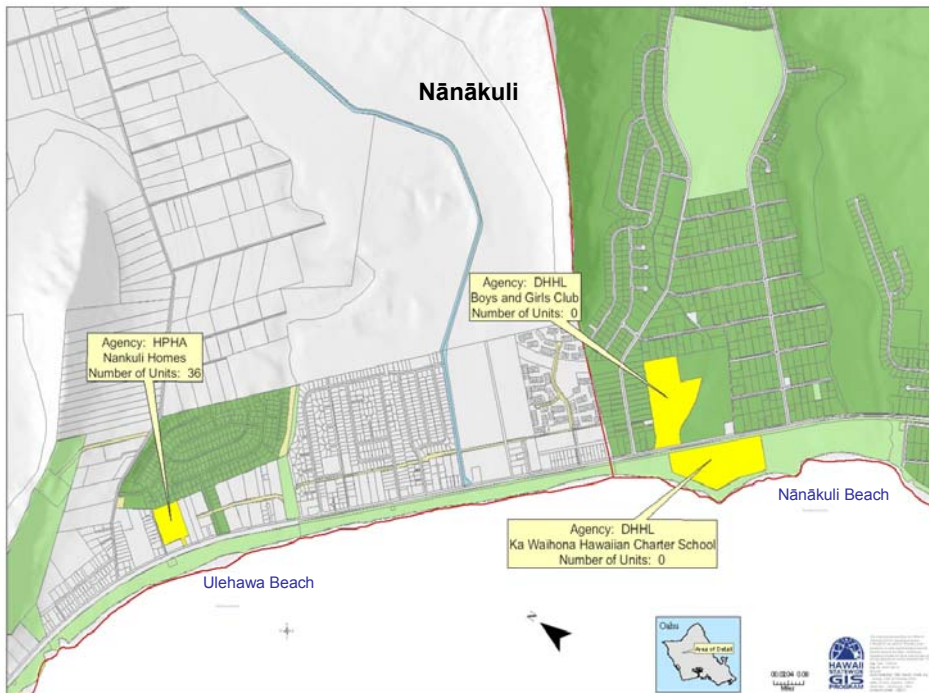
**Figure 26. Housing Projects**



**Figure 27. Housing Projects: Maili-Lualualei**



**Figure 28. Housing Projects: Nanakuli**



# HOUSING PROGRAMS

## Hawaii Public Housing Authority Programs

**State Homeless Shelter Stipend Program:** This program funds emergency and transitional shelters statewide via contracts with homeless facility operators.

**State Homeless Outreach Program:** This program provides assistance to unsheltered homeless families and individuals by making available intake and referral services and other needed services; services are provided statewide in parks, beaches, and other areas where a homeless person is reported to be lingering or where they congregate.

**State Homeless Emergency Loans and Grants Program:** This is an emergency financial assistance program which provides eligible homeless families and individuals, and at-risk homeless with program assistance to prevent, avoid, or remedy homelessness. Eligible costs include payment of a rental deposit or rent, utility costs, food preparation equipment or supplies, medical care or medicine, transportation and job-hunting expenses, and child care costs. The limit on assistance is \$1,300 once every six-month period and is paid to the third party to whom the debt is owed.

**Partnership with Adult Mental Health Division of the Department of Health:** HPHA worked to expand eligibility and services from the State's Adult Mental Health Division to the chronically homeless who suffer from both mental illness and substance abuse problems.

**Homeless Preference:** Established a preference for homeless families and individuals to receive priority consideration for State public housing and City and County of Honolulu Section 8 program; currently evaluating modification of this preference to take into consideration current living conditions (shelter vs. car vs. beach, etc.).

**Emergency Shelter Grants Program (ESG):** ESG funds may be used to renovate, rehabilitate, or convert buildings to be used as emergency shelters; provide for essential services (employment, health, drug abuse, or education); and provide maintenance, operation, insurance, utilities, and furnishings for emergency shelters. State ESG funds are allocated to the Neighbor Islands; the City of Honolulu receives a separate allocation directly from the Federal government.

**Supportive Housing Program:** This program promotes the development of supportive housing and accompanying services; it is based on the premise "provide shelter first" and then help the homeless with their related problems.

**Homeless Information Management System:** This system allows the State to track the size and demographics of the homeless population and to identify the types or scope of Federal, State, and County programs available to assist them. According to this database, the State has 5,935 chronically homeless individuals.

**Mental Health Court:** Established a mental health court with treatment services on Maui and Hawaii.

**State Rent Supplement Program:** This program provides a monthly rent subsidy to help low income households rent units in the private marketplace.

**Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA):** The HOPWA program is designed to provide States with resources to meet the housing needs of persons with AIDS or related diseases and their families; services include housing information, counseling, rent subsidies, and other emergency needs. The State HOPWA money is allocated to the Neighbor Islands; the City of Honolulu receives a separate allocation from the Federal government.

**Shelter Plus Care Program:** This program provides rental housing assistance to homeless persons with disabilities, such as persons with serious mental illness, chronic problems with alcohol, drugs, or both, or AIDS and related diseases.

**Temporary Assistance to Needy Families and Temporary Assistance to Other Needy Families:** Approximately \$4.2 million in federal funds have been utilized for housing placement services, a damage guarantee for landlords who rent to section eight homeless or Shelter plus Care clients, rent /security deposit support to TANF-eligible persons enrolled in the Reward Work program and disabled individuals and non-working poor families using State TAONF funds.

**Inmate Reintegration Program:** This program trains those who work with inmates to facilitate their return to the community as productive members by addressing housing and employment needs.

### **Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation Programs**

**Hula Mae Single Family Program:** This program offers eligible first-time homebuyers with mortgage financing at below-market interest rates. Since 1979, the program issued over \$1.771 billion of Single Family Mortgage Purchase Revenue Bonds. Borrowers apply directly with participating lending institutions and must meet Federal eligibility requirements including income and purchase price limitations, as well as the three-year no prior ownership interest in a principal residence requirement.

**Mortgage Credit Certificate (MCC) Program:** The MCC program provides eligible first-time homebuyers with a direct tax credit against their Federal income tax liability to make more income available to qualify for a mortgage loan and make monthly payments. The amount of credit is equivalent to 20% of the annual interest paid on a mortgage loan. MCCs are offered through participating lenders.

**Downpayment Loan Program:** HHFDC may make second mortgage loans to help first-time homebuyers. Under the Downpayment Loan Program, the maximum loan amount is

30% of the purchase price or \$15,000, whichever is less. Loans are available at an interest rate of 3% for 15 years. Funds are currently not available in this program.

**Low Income Housing Tax Credit Program (LIHTC):** The LIHTC program is a major financing tool for non-profit and for-profit developers to construct or rehabilitate affordable rental housing. Under the program, HHFDC awards Federal and State tax credits that may be used to obtain a dollar-for-dollar offset (tax credit) in income tax liability for 10 years or may be syndicated to generate substantial project equity. There are two types of Federal tax credits: (1) 9% competitive tax credits, which are applied against the State of Hawaii's annual LIHTC allocation and (2) 4% non-competitive, which are awarded with tax-exempt bond financing. Approximately \$2.4 million in Federal and \$1.2 million in State tax credits may be awarded each year.

**Rental Housing Trust Fund (RHTF):** The RHTF provides equity gap low-interest loans or grants to qualified owners and developers for the development, pre-development, construction, acquisition or preservation of affordable rental housing. Preference is given to projects that meet certain statutory criteria. Included is a preference for projects that provide at least 5% of the total number of units for persons and families with incomes at or below 30% of the median family income. Another preference is projects that provide the maximum number of units for persons or families with incomes at or below 80% of the median family income. In addition, the RHTF program offers capacity building grants and pre-development loans to eligible non-profit organizations.

**Rental Assistance Revolving Fund (RARF):** The RARF Interim Construction Loan Program provides below market interest rate interim construction loans for affordable rental housing projects (currently 4-5%), as well as a limited amount of project-based rental assistance subsidies to qualified owners of rental projects. As of June 30, 2007, all RARF funds are committed.

**Hawaii Rental Housing System Revenue Bond (HRHSR):** This program was developed to alleviate the shortage of available rental housing opportunities through the development and acquisition of affordable rental housing projects throughout the State. The HRHSR provides tax-exempt bond financing for HHFDC-owned affordable rental projects that provide at least 60% of the rental units for tenants earning 80% and below the median family income (40% of the units may be rented at market rents.)

**Hula Mae Multi-Family Revenue Bond Program (HMMF):** The HMMF program provides low interest rate financing through the issuance of tax-exempt revenue bonds for the construction and/or acquisition and rehabilitation of rental housing projects. Developers are able to secure 4% low income housing tax credits in conjunction with the HMMF financing. HHFDC is authorized to issue up to \$300 million in revenue bonds; remaining bond authority is currently \$219,122,000.

**Dwelling Unit Revolving Fund (DURF):** The DURF was established pursuant to Act 105, SLH 1970. Act 105, together with Act 195, SLH 1975, and Act 225, SLH 1976 authorized the State to issue \$125,000,000 in general obligation bonds for the acquisition

of real property; development and construction of residential, commercial, and industrial properties; interim and permanent loans to developers; and any and all things necessary to carry out the purposed of the housing development program.

**201H Expedited Processing:** Pursuant to Chapter 201H, Hawaii Revised Statutes, the HHFDC may develop, on behalf of the State or with an eligible developer, or may assist under a government assistance program in the development of, housing projects which are exempt from all statutes, ordinances, charter provisions, and rules of any governmental agency relating to planning, zoning, construction standards for subdivisions, development and improvement of land, and the construction of units if certain criteria are met and subject to approval of the relevant county legislative body or the Land Use Commission, as appropriate.

**Exemptions from General Excise Taxes (GET):** The HHFDC may approve and certify for exemption from GET any qualified person or firm involved with a newly constructed or moderately or substantially rehabilitated project: (1) developed under Chapter 201H; (2) developed under a government assistance program approved by the HHFDC; (3) developed under the sponsorship of a private nonprofit corporation providing home rehabilitation or new homes for qualified families in need of decent, low-cost housing; or (4) developed by a qualified person or firm to provide affordable rental housing where at least 50% of the available units are for households with incomes at or below 80% of the area median income, as determined by HUD, of which at least 20% of the units are for households with incomes at or below 60% of the area median income. Projects must meet specific income criteria, except for projects under #4.

## HIGHWAY INFRASTRUCTURE

Farrington Highway is the major roadway for the Leeward Coast. It has four travel lanes to Makaha Valley Road and two lanes to its terminus at Keawaula. It serves as both the local coast road for trips within the district as well as the only commuter highway for trips outside of the region. During peak traffic, Farrington Highway is heavily congested. (Source: Waianae Sustainable Communities Plan)

The State Department of Transportation has plans for three Farrington Highway intersection improvement projects.

**Project Title:** Farrington Highway, Intersection Improvements at Haleakala Avenue  
**Description:** Install auxiliary left turn lanes from Farrington Highway into Haleakala Avenue, install sidewalks, relocate utilities and traffic signals  
**Schedule and Cost:** ROW 2007-2008 (\$150,000) Construction 2008 (\$3 million)

**Project Title:** Farrington Highway, Intersection Improvements at Lualualei Homestead Road  
**Description:** Install left turn lane from Farrington Highway; widen roadway; reconstruct sidewalks; relocate bus stop; walls; traffic signals and utilities  
**Schedule and Cost:** Project scoping activities and design consultant procurement activities have been initiated. Schedule currently being developed. Land (\$500,000) Construction (\$4 million)

**Project Title:** Farrington Highway, Intersection Improvements at Nanakuli Avenue  
**Description:** Install auxiliary left turn lands from Farrington Highway into Nanakuli Avenue, install sidewalks, relocate utilities and traffic signals  
**Schedule and Cost:** ROW 2007-2008 (\$150,000) Construction 2008 (\$3 million)

The draft FY 2008-2011 Transportation Improvement Plan, Oahu Metropolitan Planning Organization (OMPO) shows the following projects for the Leeward Coast.

**Table 10. Leeward Coast Projects in Draft FY 2008 - 2011, OMPO Transportation Improvement Program**

Project Number	Project Name * (Farrington Highway)	FY 2008 (x\$1000)	FY 2009 (x\$1000)	FY 2010 (x\$1000)	FY 2011 (x\$1000)	FY 2012 (x\$1000)	FY 2013 (x\$1000)	Estimated Total Project Cost (x\$1000)
SO3	Kaupuni Stream Bridge	0	0	1,500	0	510	9,700	11,710
SO4	Maipalaoa Bridge	0	0	350	0	12,500	0	12,850
SO5	Makaha Bridges (#3 & #3A)	100	0	900	12,500	0	0	13,500
SO6	Haleakala Ave. Intersection	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	3,000
SO7	Lualualei Rd. Intersection	0	500	0	4,000	0	0	4,500
SO8	Nanakuli Ave. Intersection	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	3,110

\* State sponsored projects for Farrington Highway

The following are projects in the OMPO Oahu Regional Transportation Plan 2030:

**Table 11. Leeward Coast Projects in OMPO Oahu Regional Transportation Plan 2030**

<b>2016 to 2030</b>	
<b>Safety &amp; Operational Improvement Projects</b>	
Farrington Highway, Safety Improvements, Makua Valley Road to Aliinui Drive - construct safety improvements on Farrington Highway along the Waianae Coast from Makua Valley Road (Kaena Point) to Alinui Drive (Kahe Point). This project includes realignment around Makaha Beach Park, between Makau Street and Water Street.	\$69.70 Million
<b>Congestion Relief Projects</b>	
Farrington Highway Widening, Hakimo Road to Kalaeloa Boulevard - widen Farrington Highway from 4 to 6 lanes , from Hakimo Road to Kalaeloa Boulevard, including intersection of Lualualei Naval Road.	\$108.40 Million
<b>Second Access Projects</b>	
Waianae, Second Access, Farrington Highway to Kunia Road - construct a new 2-lane second access road to Waianae from Farrington Highway in the vicinity of Maili, over the Waianae Mountain Range, to Kunia Road.	\$423.0 Million

Separate and distinct from the concept of a mauka access road, there has been discussion regarding a “Waianae Coast Mauka Emergency Access Route” to accommodate Farrington Highway traffic whenever it is rendered impassable due to major traffic accidents, storms, or any other incidents. Such facility may incorporate private/military lands and roads to complete apparent gaps along the alignment. (Source: Waianae Sustainable Communities Plan)

An enhanced public transportation system would also help in alleviating traffic congestion in the area. Suggestions have included increasing express bus service; the establishment of a public or privately owned local mini-bus shuttle serve and development of a bikeway on the old railroad right of way.

## NATURAL RESOURCES

One of the most prominent features of Leeward Oahu is the Waianae Mountain range, which contains four Forest Reserves, three Natural Area Reserves, a State park, multiple hunting area, military lands, private conservation lands, cultural and archeological sites, as well as important habitat for native plants, birds, and animals.

The four forest reserves in the Waianae range provide important recreational resources for residents, providing opportunities for hunting, hiking, and camping. In addition, forest reserves play an important role in the health of the State's watersheds and in turn help protect streams and near shore waters.

The Natural Area Reserves System, or NARS, was created to preserve and protect representative samples of Hawaiian biological ecosystems and geological formations. These three NARS combine for a broad range of habitat including the highest point on O'ahu, Mt. Ka'ala, complex valley systems, lowland native and dry forests and coastal dune ecosystems. This variety of habitat contributes to a diversity of natural communities that contain at least 168 native plants, 58 rare and endangered plants, endangered Hawaiian tree snails, and native forest and sea birds.

Kaena Point State Park serves as a landmark for the end of the Leeward coast. Wrapping around Kaena Point the 778-acre park's development was spurred in part by public concern over a planned road around Kaena Point in 1971. The park is popular with residents for fishing and beach activities and is home to critical habitat for native plants, sea birds and monk seals. A Hawaii Tourism Authority survey conducted in 2004 estimated 81,630 visitors to the park annually with 76% being residents and 24% being out-of-State visitors.

Another prominent feature of the Waianae Mountain Range is the Makua Military Reservation, which is situated within Makua and Kahanahaiki valleys. Makua Military Reservation roughly comprises 4,200 acres, of which 3,200 acres are ceded lands and 800 acres are leased lands from the State.

Beginning in January 1929, the U.S. military began acquiring Makua Valley and evicted all civilian residents in preparation for military operations in the area. Following the bombing of Pearl Harbor, the Army took control over the area and has maintained control of the area ever since.

Prior to the voluntary suspension of live-fire training, Makua supported a minimum of 28 live-fire exercises annually. Wildfires, unexploded ordinance, and natural and cultural degradation have been of continued concern since the military took control of the area, which is home to more than 30 endangered plants and animals as well as multiple cultural sites.

The ocean plays an important role in both the community and commerce of the Leeward Coast, which is home to two State harbors and two private marinas.

The Waianae Small Boat Harbor is a public 38-acre boat harbor with 146 berths located on the northwest side of Kaneilio Point.

Kalaeloa Barbers Point Harbor is one of 10 commercial harbors in the State. Bulk cargo shipments are directed toward Kalaeloa to alleviate some of the strain placed on Honolulu Harbor by its growing cargo activities. The increased use and importance of Kalaeloa as Honolulu Harbor's supplement, coupled with the growth of Leeward Oahu, necessitates the expansion of the harbor, which is ongoing.

Private marinas provide the majority of slips to both commercial and recreational boaters. The privately owned Ko Olina Marina, located within the Ko Olina Resort, consists of 330 full-service slips, and its commercial based boat activities include sport fishing, pleasure cruises, marine life observation, and boat rentals.

The Hoakalei Resort at Haseko's Ocean Pointe development in Ewa Beach is currently nearing the halfway point in development and will eventually include a 120-acre private marina which will accommodate 1,400 boats.

The development of new private harbors combined with the increased population of the Leeward coast has led to an increase in ocean activity. Waters from the Honolulu Airport to Kaena Point are without an Ocean Recreation Management Area (ORMA). Across the State, ORMA manage ocean water uses and reduce conflicts by creating "zones" and specific rules for users. An ORMA designation is critical for management of recreational and commercial ocean uses.

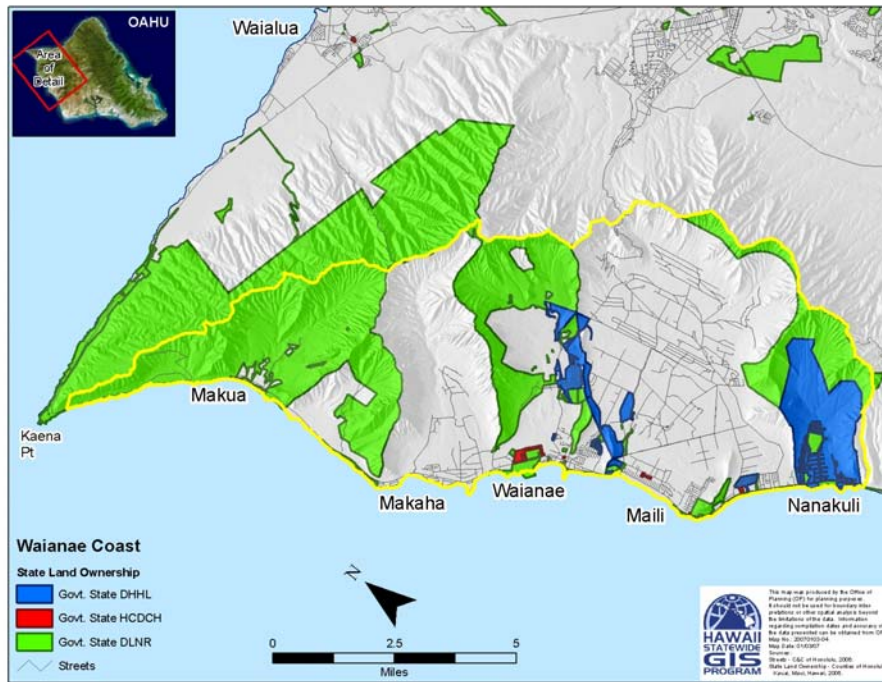
In July of 2005, the State Legislature passed Act 6 relating to the Waianae Coast. The Act reaffirmed that west Oahu ocean waters should be designated as an ORMA. However, the Act also mandated that DLNR prepare a baseline environmental study of the Waianae Coast before an ORMA and its accompanying administrative rules are established.

There are six Community Parks, four recreation/civic centers, and twelve County Beach Parks in the region. Recent beach water quality monitoring and testing conducted by the Department of Health has found no increase in bacterial formations in near shore waters along the coast due to increased beach camping, and water levels remain safe for human recreational use.

The Waianae Wastewater Treatment Plant is run by the City and County of Honolulu, with the treated wastewater discharged into the ocean. The Waianae plant services the entire Waianae Coast up through Nanakuli.

The map below shows State lands within the subject area. Most of the State land is under DLNR's jurisdiction; however, it is easy to see that almost all of this land is in forest reserves, NAR's, harbors, or parkland, which is all undevelopable. DHHL also has a sizable inventory of land in the area.

**Figure 29. State Land Ownership**



## PUBLIC SAFETY

In 2005, crime in Leeward Coast as measured by number of reported offenses increased as it did in all of the City & County of Honolulu. There were 2,636 reported offenses in the area compared to 2,307 in 2004, an increase of 14.3 percent. Larceny-theft was the largest category of offenses followed by burglary and motor vehicle theft. There were no murders in 2004 but one was reported in 2005.

There are nine police beats in the Waianae portion of District 8 (Kapolei – Waianae). District 8 includes a total of nineteen police beats. There is usually one police officer assigned to each beat. Therefore, there are nine police officers assigned to the Leeward Coast area. However, it must be noted that some officers may be on some kind of leave on a given day.

**Table 12. Reported Offenses, in the Leeward Coast Police District: 2004-2005**

Offense	2004	2005	Percent Change
Total	2,307	2,636	14.3%
Murder	0	1	-
Forcible rape	16	17	6.3%
Robbery	35	33	-5.7%
Aggravated assault	117	119	1.7%
Burglary	350	349	-0.3%
Larceny-theft	1,504	1,830	21.7%
Motor vehicle theft	285	287	0.7%

Source: City and County of Honolulu Police Department records.

**Table 13. Number of Police Beats in Honolulu Police Districts**

Police Districts	Central Honolulu	Wahia-wa	Pearl City	Kailua-Kaneohe-Kahuku	Kalihi	Waikiki	East Honolulu	Kapolei-Waianae
Police Beats	24	13	17	22	22	13	26	19

Below are the reported offenses in other districts for 2004 and 2005.

**Table 14. Reported Offenses in Other Honolulu Police Districts: 2004 and 2005**

Offense	Central Honolulu	Wahia-wa	Pearl City	Kailua-Kaneohe-Kahuku	Kalihi	Waikiki	East Honolulu	Kapolei-Waianae
2005								
Total	7,787	3,841	7,121	4,893	5,670	4,133	5,613	5,924
Murder	3	4	4	1	2	1	1	1
Forcible rape	27	21	25	26	29	35	30	37
Robbery	176	66	154	45	117	103	82	92
Aggravated assault	185	96	109	111	168	90	78	170
Burglary	689	692	978	720	818	491	1,028	843
Larceny-theft	5,850	2,339	4,332	3,349	3,572	3,171	3,718	3,789
Motor vehicle theft	857	623	1,519	641	964	242	676	992
2004								
Total	8,063	4,106	7,865	4,669	5,684	4,808	5,886	5,095
Murder	5	3	3	4	5	1	2	3
Forcible rape	25	21	25	23	25	28	31	30
Robbery	169	44	142	61	133	109	81	77
Aggravated assault	135	86	134	104	164	99	66	158
Burglary	773	744	1,061	850	730	625	1,538	899
Larceny-theft	6,032	2,555	4,571	3,121	3,555	3,675	3,470	3,076
Motor vehicle theft	924	653	1,929	506	1,072	271	698	852

Source: City and County of Honolulu, Honolulu Police Department, records.

## Crime Prevention

Crime prevention is primarily a county function carried out by their police departments. However, the State Attorney General's office has crime prevention functions: The Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division of the Attorney Office (CPJAD) serves as the central agency to provide the Attorney General, the chief law enforcement officer of Hawaii, with the information and resources needed to address crime and crime prevention. CPJAD accomplishes this by:

- Researching crime issues and reporting comprehensive crime statistics;
- Utilizing federal and state funds and non-financial resources to address crime problems and criminal justice system issues;
- Planning, developing, and implementing education and crime prevention programs to promote community involvement in crime prevention efforts;

- Developing and maintaining a computerized juvenile offender information system.

This enables the Attorney General to facilitate and coordinate efforts to improve the criminal justice system and to encourage community partnerships in addressing crime. Their mission is to assist the criminal justice system agencies to improve service delivery and to promote the involvement of communities in the prevention of crime.

## **Drug Control**

Since many crimes in the Leeward Coast and other parts of the State are directly or indirectly related to illicit drugs, the State has moved forward with a coordinated and comprehensive approach to address illicit drug use and underage drinking. The Hawaii Drug Control Plan, unveiled in January 2005 by the Office of the Lieutenant Governor, identifies strategies and overarching themes utilizing a three-prong approach that focuses on prevention, treatment, and law enforcement.

The three strategies of the Hawaii Drug Control Plan are:

1. To prevent illicit drug use and underage drinking before it starts.
2. To provide a continuum of treatment options for illicit drug and underage alcohol users.
3. To disrupt the distribution of illicit drugs by expanding law enforcement abilities and to enhance interagency and community cooperation and collaboration.

In summary, the Hawaii Drug Control Plan will be the driving force to provide clear direction and common ground for future endeavors addressing illicit drug use and underage drinking in Leeward Coast and the entire State of Hawaii.

A State Coordinating Council will be established. The Council will utilize one voice to reduce the negative impact of illicit drug use and underage drinking. The focus will be to eliminate duplication and the fragmentation of services and to encourage more responsible use of State's limited resources.

A centralized data center and a website to disseminate substance abuse information to the public are critical elements in the Plan. Additional Federal resources will be aggressively pursued for law enforcement, community development, and prevention and treatment programs. Leeward Coast and other communities will be empowered to stand up, take control of their community and fight the problem of drug use and underage drinking.

## EDUCATION

Leeward Coast public schools are listed below. The Leeward Coast also has two private schools and a public charter school.

Complex Area	School	Students
Waianae	Kamaile Elementary	649
	Leihoku Elementary	737
	Mali Elementary	807
	Makaha Elementary	597
	Waianae Elementary	591
	Waianae High	2068
Nanakuli	Nanaikapono Elementary	964
	Nanakuli Elementary	511
	Nanakuli High and Intermediate	1303
Elementary Schools	4856	
High and Intermediate Schools	<u>3371</u>	
Total Students	8227	

### High School Profile

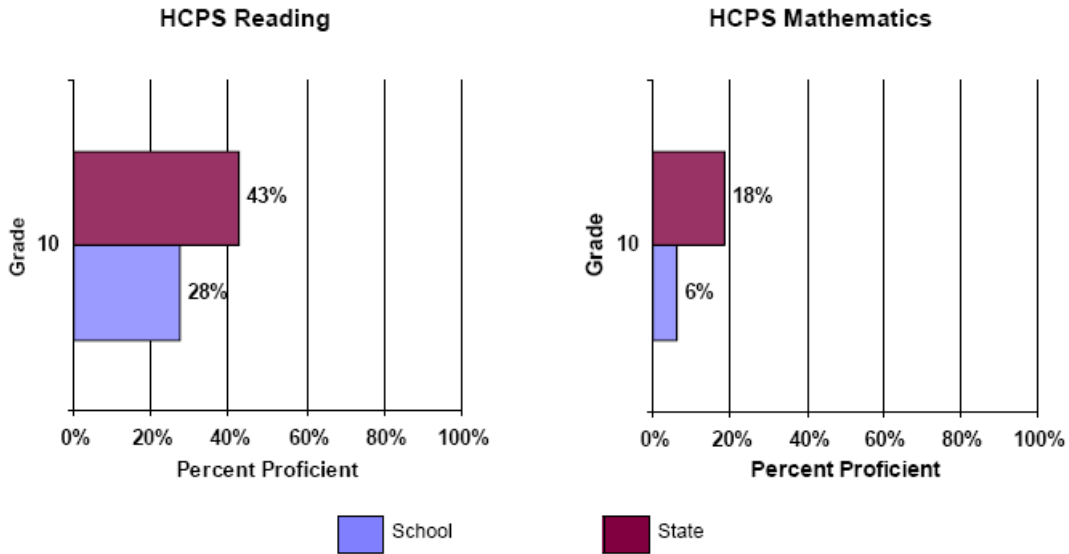
Students at both Waianae High School and Nanakuli High and Intermediate School perform below the state average in Hawaii Content and Performance Standards (HCPS) reading and mathematics proficiency tests. See comparison figures 30 and 31. This information is from individual school Status and Improvement Reports, 2005-2006, Department of Education.

Average daily absences are much higher than the state averages in both schools. The percent of students who graduate on time (freshmen who began high school in school year 2002-03 and graduated in 2005-06) was only 60.9% at Waianae High as compared to 79.2% for the State. At Nanakuli High, this number was 74.8%. See figure 32.

# Waianae High School

Figure 30. Percent Proficient in Reading and Math at Waianae High School

## Statewide Testing

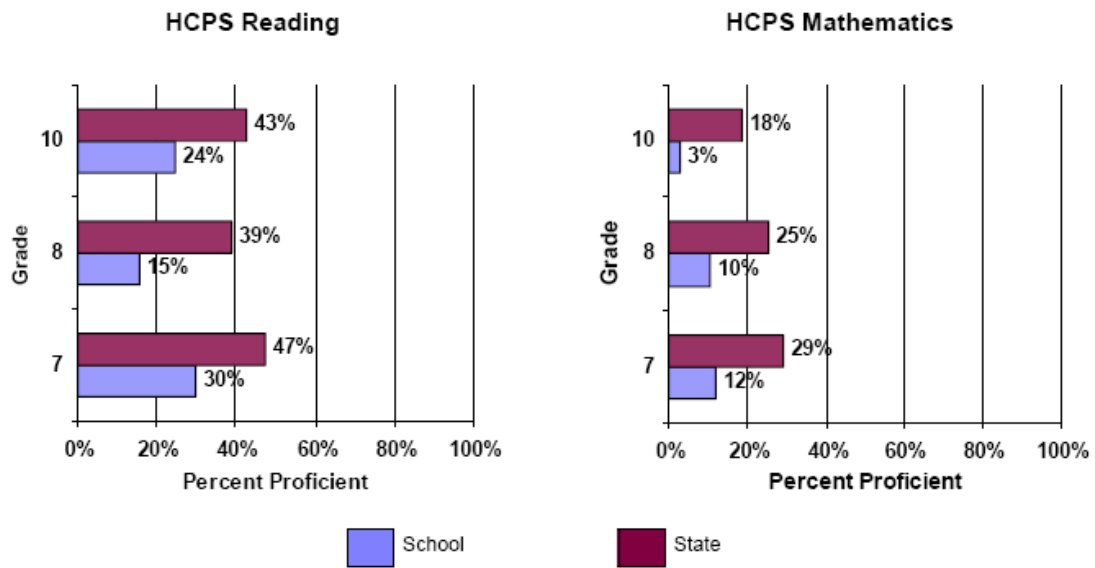


A bar may not be shown to maintain student confidentiality (see FERPA).

# Nanakuli Intermediate and High School

Figure 31. Percent Proficient in Reading and Math at Nanakuli Intermediate and High School

## Statewide Testing



A bar may not be shown to maintain student confidentiality (see FERPA).

Figure 32. Average Daily Absences (In Days)

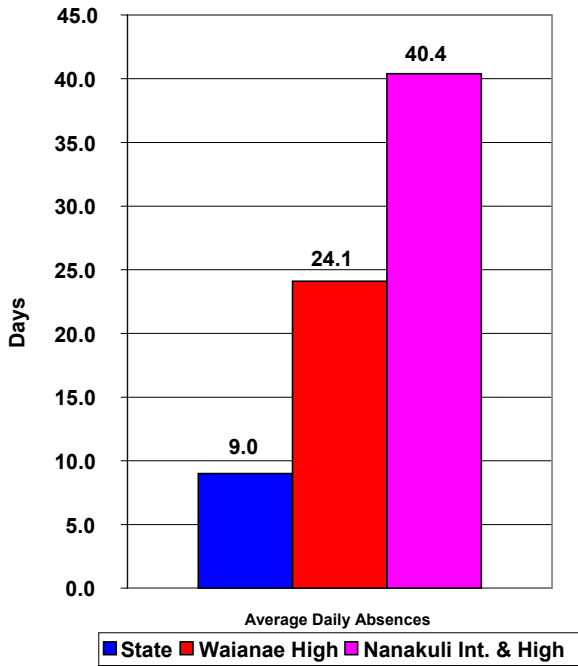
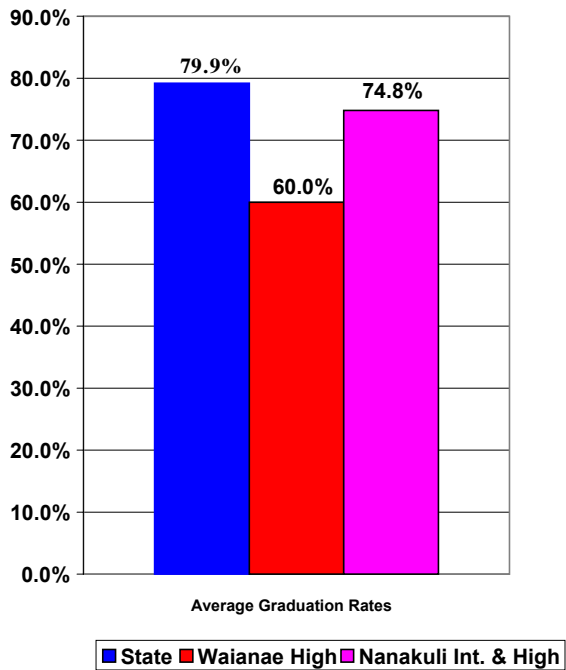


Figure 33. Percent Graduated on Time



(Freshmen who began high school in school year 2002-03 and graduated in 2005-06)

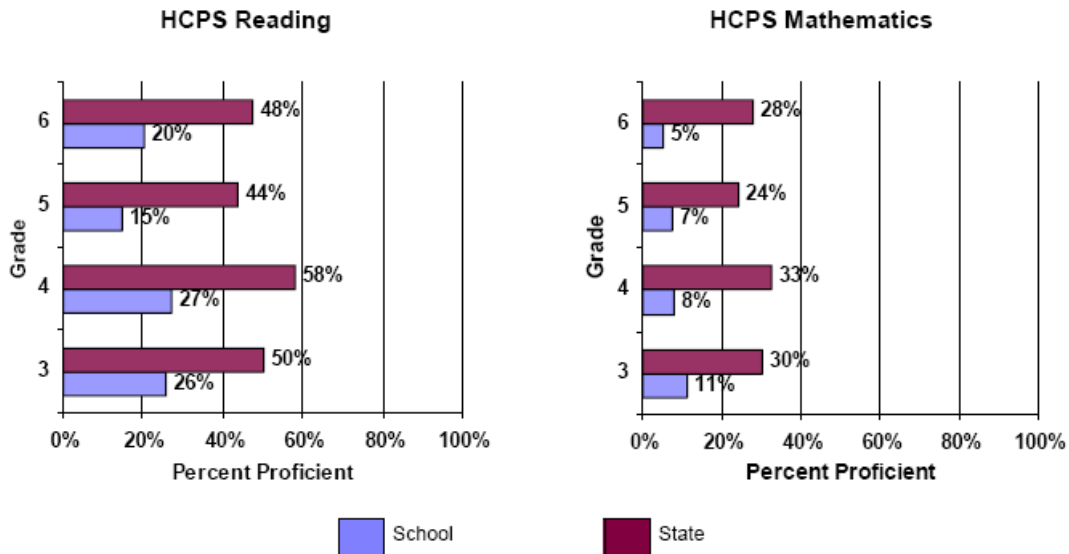
## Elementary School Profile

Students at Leeward public elementary schools except for Leihoku Elementary and Grade 3 at Makaha Elementary score below the state average in HCPS reading and mathematics proficiency tests. Students at Leihoku Elementary exceed the State average in Grade 4 reading and mathematics and in Grade 3 mathematics. Interestingly, Makaha Elementary school Grade 3 students score well above the state average in mathematics (Makaha: 46% and State: 30%) and slightly above the State level in Grade 3 reading (Makaha 52% and State 50%). However, the scores decline to below the state average in higher grades.

The information provided below is from individual Status and Improvement Reports, 2005-2006, Department of Education.

### Kamaile Elementary

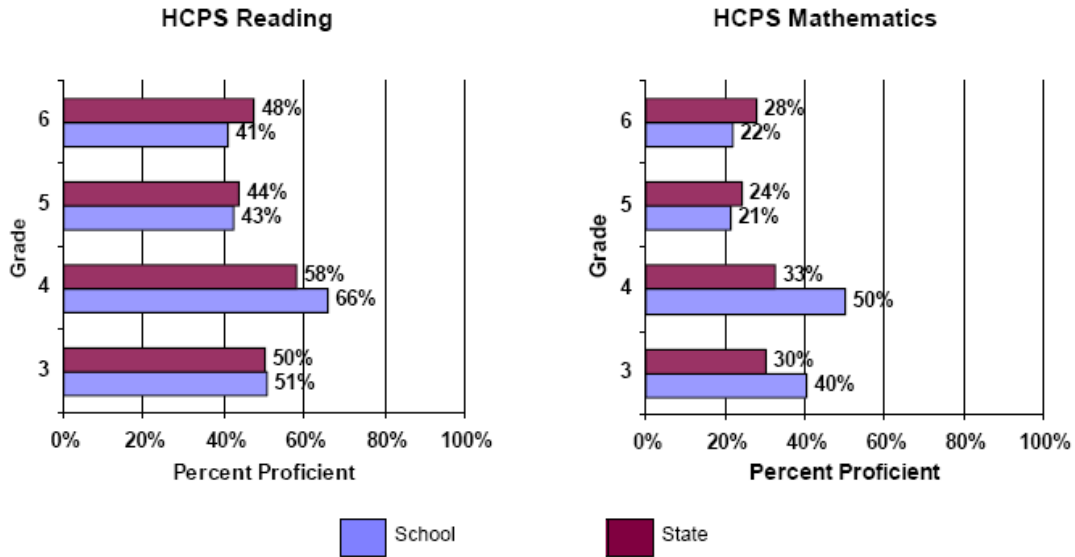
Figure 34. Percent Proficient in Reading and Math at Kamaile Elementary



A bar may not be shown to maintain student confidentiality (see FERPA).

## Leihoku Elementary

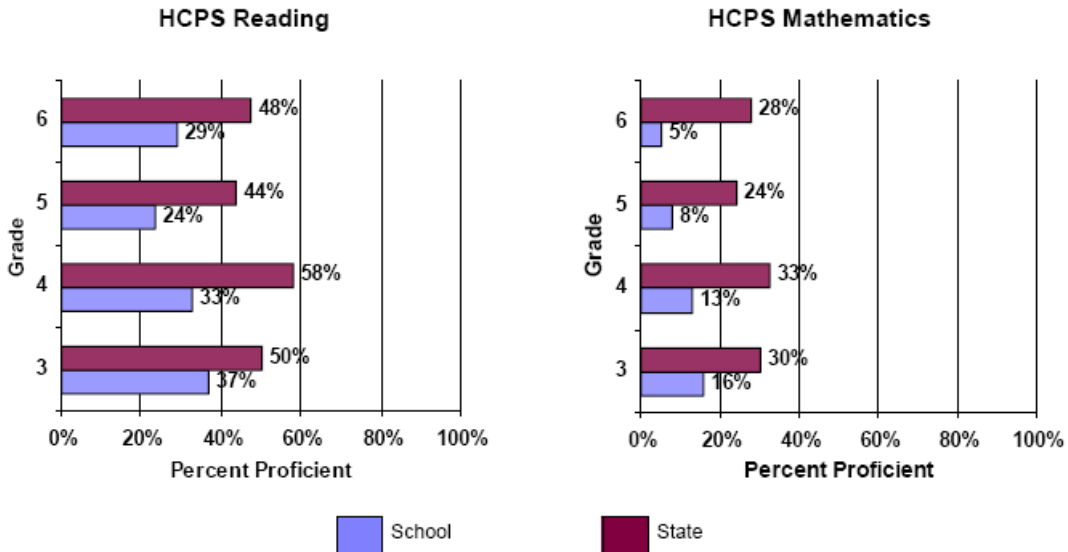
Figure 35. Percent Proficient in Reading and Math at Leihoku Elementary



A bar may not be shown to maintain student confidentiality (see FERPA).

## Maili Elementary

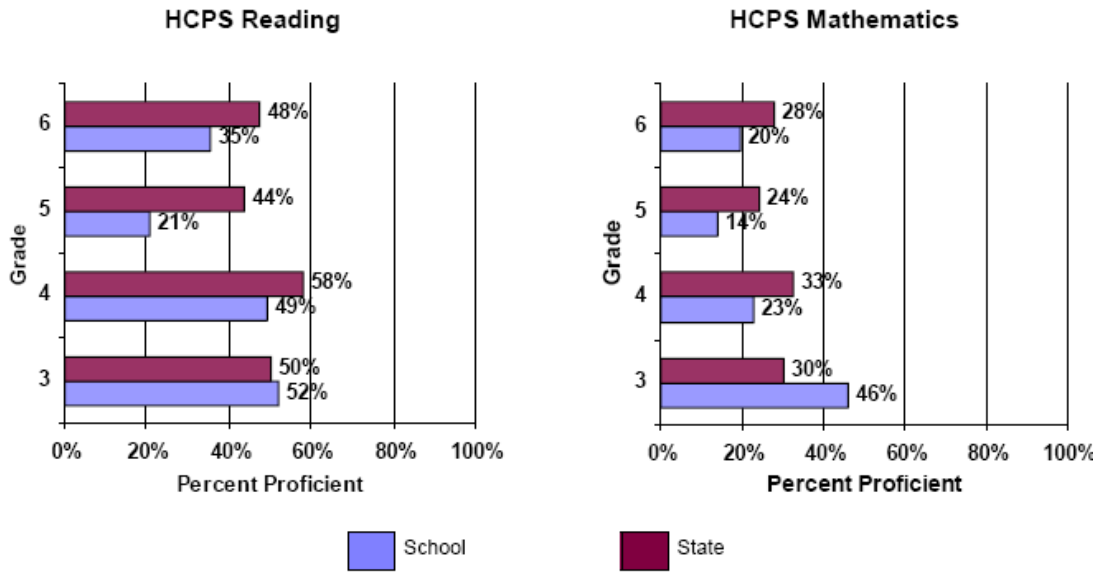
Figure 36. Percent Proficient in Reading and Math at Maili Elementary



A bar may not be shown to maintain student confidentiality (see FERPA).

## Makaha Elementary

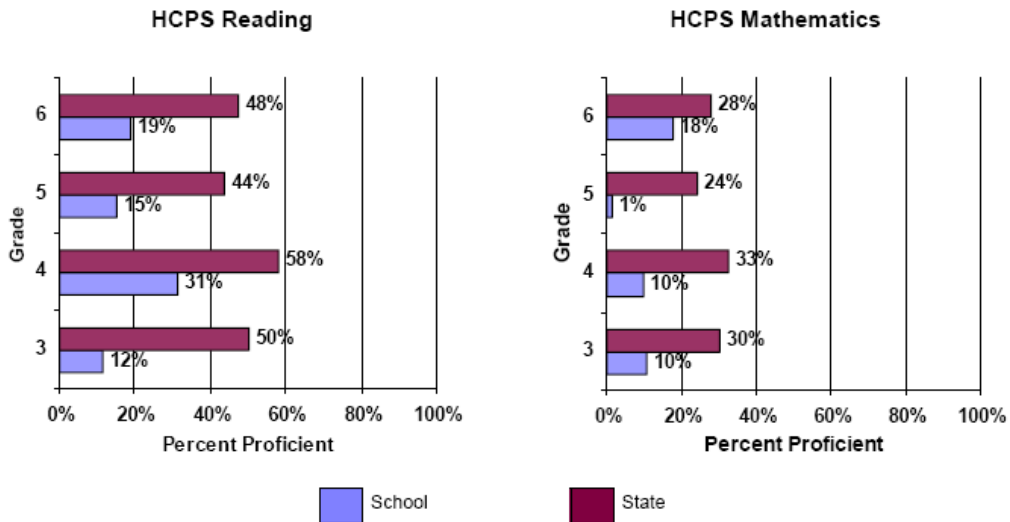
Figure 37. Percent Proficient in Reading and Math at Makaha Elementary



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## Waianae Elementary

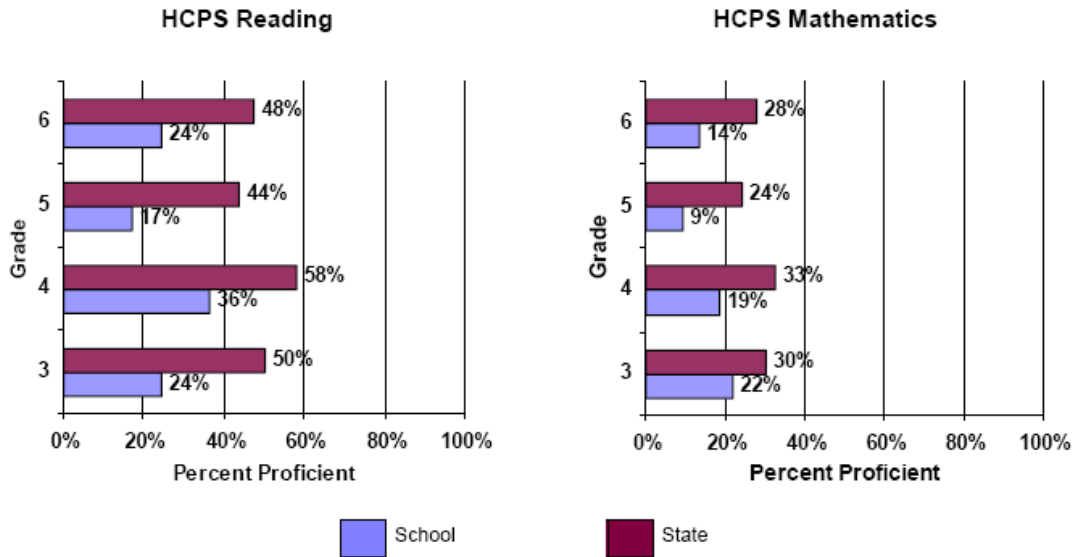
Figure 38. Percent Proficient in Reading and Math at Waianae Elementary



A bar may not be shown to maintain student confidentiality (see FERPA).

## Nanaikapono Elementary

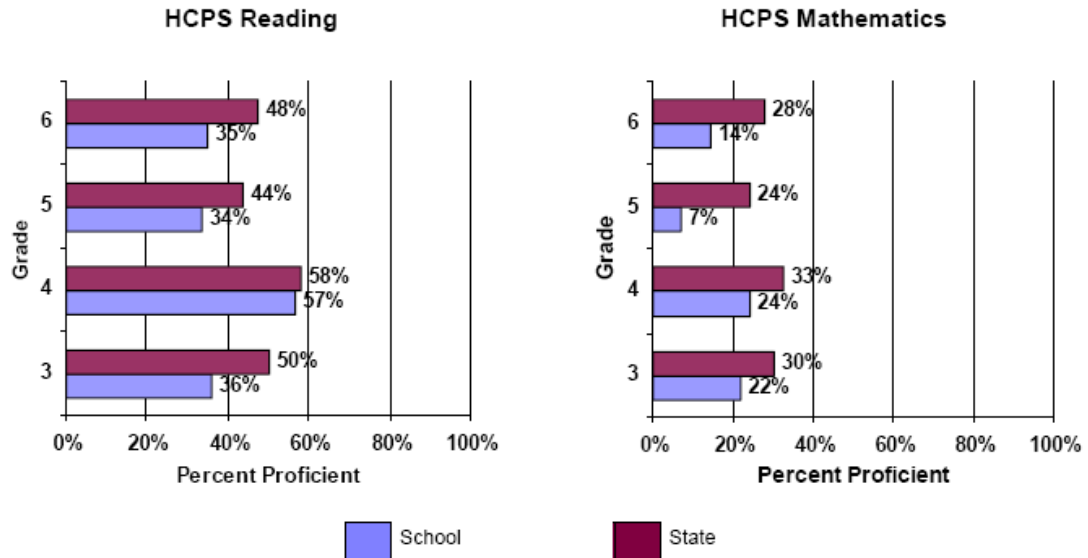
Figure 39. Percent Proficient in Reading and Math at Nanaikapono Elementary



A bar may not be shown to maintain student confidentiality (see FERPA).

## Nanakuli Elementary

Figure 40. Percent Proficient in Reading and Math at Nanakuli Elementary



A bar may not be shown to maintain student confidentiality (see FERPA).

The Table 12 and 13 Summaries compare Leeward Coast Schools average Reading and Math scores with the state averages and show that these schools do not compare favorably with the state averages.

### **Higher Education**

Leeward Community College has a satellite facility in Waianae that offers Associate Degrees and vocational programs such as nursing.

**Table 15. Hawaii State Assessment/Hawaii Content and Performance Standards 2006 Reading Results for LCI and State's Overall Schools**

School	Grade	LCI Schools Well Below	State Schools Well Below	LCI Schools Approaches	State Schools Approaches	LCI Schools Meets	State Schools Meets	LCI Schools Exceeds	State Schools Exceeds	LCI Schools Not Proficient	State Schools Not Proficient	LCI Schools Proficient	State Schools Proficient
Elementary	03	16.5%	9.2%	50.6%	40.5%	31.8%	47.9%	1.1%	2.4%	67.1%	49.8%	32.9%	50.2%
	04	11.8%	7.0%	45.9%	34.9%	41.0%	54.4%	1.3%	3.8%	57.7%	41.9%	42.3%	58.1%
	05	29.4%	14.6%	46.8%	41.9%	23.1%	41.8%	0.7%	1.7%	76.2%	56.5%	23.8%	43.5%
	06	21.0%	10.5%	50.2%	41.9%	28.3%	46.1%	0.6%	1.4%	71.2%	52.5%	28.8%	47.5%
Intermediate	07	18.9%	10.1%	53.4%	42.6%	27.4%	45.0%	0.4%	2.2%	72.2%	52.7%	27.8%	47.3%
	08	25.2%	10.9%	55.5%	50.4%	18.1%	36.5%	1.1%	2.2%	80.8%	61.4%	19.2%	38.6%
High School	10	22.6%	13.3%	50.6%	43.8%	26.5%	41.9%	0.3%	1.3%	73.2%	57.2%	26.8%	42.8%

Source: Hawaii State Assessment Results, 2006 Results by Grade.

**Table 16. Hawaii State Assessment/Hawaii Content and Performance Standards 2006 Mathematics Results for LCI and State's Overall Schools**

School	Grade	LCI Schools Well Below	State Schools Well Below	LCI Schools Approaches	State Schools Approaches	LCI Schools Meets	State Schools Meets	LCI Schools Exceeds	State Schools Exceeds	LCI Schools Not Proficient	State Schools Not Proficient	LCI Schools Proficient	State Schools Proficient
Elementary	03	26.2%	15.7%	50.9%	54.3%	18.3%	26.5%	4.5%	3.6%	77.1%	70.0%	22.9%	30.0%
	04	34.5%	18.3%	44.1%	49.1%	18.7%	29.0%	2.7%	3.5%	78.6%	67.5%	21.4%	32.5%
	05	39.4%	21.3%	50.5%	54.7%	10.0%	22.2%	0.1%	1.9%	89.9%	76.0%	10.1%	24.0%
	06	31.9%	18.6%	54.4%	53.8%	13.2%	25.5%	0.6%	2.1%	86.2%	72.4%	13.8%	27.6%
Intermediate	07	36.7%	21.6%	51.1%	49.3%	11.3%	26.9%	0.8%	2.2%	87.8%	70.9%	12.2%	29.1%
	08	49.8%	24.9%	40.6%	50.0%	8.8%	22.0%	0.7%	3.1%	90.4%	74.9%	9.6%	25.1%
High School	10	33.4%	19.7%	61.2%	61.9%	5.4%	16.8%	0.0%	1.7%	94.6%	81.6%	5.4%	18.4%

Source: Hawaii State Assessment Results, 2006 Results by Grade.

## APPENDIX 1. Detailed Listing of Health and Human Service Programs FY06

### Women and Children

Program Name	Program Description	Numbers Served	Leeward Allocation % / State	Funding Statewide
Family Planning Education (N)	Family Planning and reproductive health education for hard to reach population; includes services for uninsured, homeless, males, disabled and substance using. (1/11 POS)	4,804	\$24,500 10%	\$246,000
Family Planning Clinical Services (N)	Physical exams, screening, related education, provision of contraceptives. Students attending Leeward Community College (1/24)	213	\$40,353 4%	\$968,479
WIC (N)	Supplemental foods, nutrition education & referrals for low income pregnant and post-partum women; children 0-5 years of age. 24 homeless served in 2006 (1/9)	3,150 per month	\$444,150 22%	\$2,008,545
Perinatal Support Services (S)	Outreach, screening, education, case management for high risk pregnant women. (1/12 POS)	191	\$95,500 12%	\$773,931
BabyS.A.F.E.	Outreach, screening, care coordination for pregnant substance using women. (1/3 statewide)	92	\$184,296 29%	\$639,505
Healthy Start (S)	Home visitation services for families with children at risk for child abuse and neglect and developmental delays. Child development education and screening services. (1/6)	245 per month	\$1,024,198 9%	\$11,109,753
Waianae Parent-Child Development Center (S & N)	Early Intervention services for children 0-3 who are developmentally delayed or biologically at risk. Screening, assessment, education and remedial services are provided.	144 per month	\$474,987 4.5%	\$11,189,302
Public Health Nursing Services (S)	Care Coordination and health education for medically fragile, zero to three population and children 0-18 with special health needs. Immunization services for 0-18.	586	9 PHN's \$630,000 8.2%	110 PHN's \$7,700,000
School Health Services (S)	School Health services at leeward public schools: first aide, administration of medication, consultation on students with medical conditions; skilled nursing to special needs children.	11 Elementary 1 Middle 2 High		
Abstinence Education (N)	Adolescent wellness services, abstinence based education to prevent teen pregnancy, target population: youth 10-17 years of age. (1/1)	120	\$132,199	\$132,199

<b>Department of Human Service</b>				
<b>Program Name</b>	<b>Program Description</b>	<b>Numbers Served</b>	<b>Leeward Allocation %/State</b>	<b>Funding Statewide</b>
Teen Pregnancy Prevention (N)	School based - 21 Peer Education coordinators provide instruction to middle and high school students. Wai'anae	70 middle 30 high	\$88,390	
Youth Services Center Boys & Girls Club (N)	Teen pregnancy prevention & family strengthening. Information and referral for a continuum of services (TANF)	150	\$54,967	
Baby Hui – Teen Parenting (N)	Parenting serviced for pregnant/parenting teen and support 100 statewide	72	Est 10%	\$24,800
About Face (N)	Department of Defense program for at-risk youth, ages 13 to 18 years old, to focus on functional life skills, work readiness skills, prevention and reduction of out-of-wedlock pregnancies, and drug awareness issues.	1,100	Est 10%	\$2,500,000
Healthy Lifestyles in Our Community (N)	Provide Healthy Lifestyles in our Community Program curriculum and activities during after school hours to at risk youth, ages 5-18 years old and their families. Program includes alcohol and drug prevention, teen pregnancy prevention and family strengthening.	1,000	Est 10%	\$2,200,000
Infant Toddler Care for Teens Parents- Waianae	An infant/toddler center to provide child care for teen parents enrolled in/attending Waianae High School and participating in the DOE GRADS program to continue their schooling.	11 children 10 families	\$108,062	\$618,013
Full Inclusion for Infant/Toddlers (N)	A statewide project for infants and toddlers with developmental delays, providing assistance to families to identify appropriate inclusion placements specific to family's desires and needs, parent education and support, arranging for special supportive or therapeutic services needed by children, and working with families and agencies to assure a smooth transition of the child from early special needs intervention into preschool system services, and other assistance.	37	2%	\$215,000
A+ After School Program (S)	DHS pays cost-share portion for low income children, who qualify for free or reduced lunch, enrolled in A+ After School programs on DOE and charter school campuses statewide.	1,817	\$1,382,700 22%	\$6,383,360

**General Population:**

<b>Program Name</b>	<b>Program Description</b>	<b>Numbers Served</b>	<b>Leeward Allocation %/State</b>	<b>Funding Statewide</b>
Comprehensive Primary Care (S)	Comprehensive primary health care services (medical, dental, behavioral health) for uninsured individuals up to 250% of federal poverty level. (1/15 contracts statewide)	2,032	\$457,175 12%	\$3,775,379
Emergency room services (S)	Emergency room and urgent care services midnight to 8:00am for Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center (1/4 contracts statewide).	15,000	\$1,000,000 25%	\$4,000,000
Public Health Ministries (S)	Staff and volunteers conduct health assessments for primarily the homeless and low income at Waianae Beach, (Maile to Kaena Point). Services are also provided to a few frail elderly.	480	\$11,000 11%	\$100,000
Public Health Nursing	Care Coordination of elderly and adults with complex medical needs. Conducts screening, assessment and referral linkage. Tuberculosis screening and follow-up; immunization for the elderly, Hansen's Disease outreach and epidemic assistance.	47 TB & Hansen's Dx 111 Chronic Dx		\$3,431,682 (S/N)
Chlamydia Screening	Screening and follow-up for mostly women, also a few men at Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center-WCCHC.	2,753	\$33,036 8%	\$395,900
HIV Counseling/Testing	Counseling and testing thru WCCHC CHOW outreach and syringes exchanges. Life Foundation outreach services at park and beaches in the community; provides counseling, education, referral information re HIV, STD & viral hepatitis.	35 206 160-200 per month	\$350 .01% \$135,000 10%	\$402,700 \$1,345,224
	<b>Department of Human Services</b>	<b>Numbers Served</b>	<b>Leeward Allocation % of State</b>	<b>Funding Statewide</b>
Dental Health Services (N)	Oral health services to adult individuals eligible for TANF or TANF benefits by Hawaii Primary Care Assoc. through Federally Qualified Health Centers, et all.			\$875,000
Family Strengthening Programs via DHS (N)	Office of Community Services- Legal Aid Society Waianae Neighborhood Place TANF	46 75	\$150,000 22%	\$690,000
Domestic Violence Advocacy Services (N)	Provides assessment, counseling, intervention, case management & referral to legal & supportive services to TANF clients faced with domestic violence issues TANF	48 victims 27 offenders 29 children		\$604,999

<b>Program Name</b>	<b>Program Description</b>	<b>Numbers Served</b>	<b>Leeward Allocation % State</b>	<b>Funding Statewide</b>
Domestic Violence Shelter Service (N)	Reimbursement of Domestic Violence Shelter Services & Family Strengthening Services for TANF Recipients			\$1,000,000
Hawaii Public Housing Authority: TANF	Waianae Community Outreach – housing placement for TANF eligible households.	93 youths 15 families		\$2,763,324
DHS: Assistance	Food Stamps	3166 fam. 2948 youths		
DHS: Assistance	Financial and Food Stamps Assistance (AF)  General Assistance ABD	1166 fam. 2396 youths 458 65		
DHS: TANF	Food Stamps Employment Training Program First to Work Programs	88 150/340 779	\$500 \$2,108 \$137,543	
	Total #'s			

### **Adult Mental Health Services:**

<b>Program Name</b>	<b>Program Description</b>	<b>Numbers Served</b>	<b>Leeward Allocation % State</b>	<b>Funding Statewide</b>
Alternative Structures International	POS adult mental health services: 24 hour group homes and specialized residential services. (Program not continued in 2007.)	49	\$1,423,291	\$57,267,784 All POS (s/n)
Steadfast Housing Development Corporation	POS adult mental health services: 8-16 hour group home	9	\$48,714	
Steps for Independence	POS adult mental health services: 8-16 hour and 24 hour group homes.	61	\$241,604	
Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	POS adult mental health services: 24 hour group home, assertive community treatment, intensive case management, outpatient treatment, targeted case management.	294	\$3,513,217	
Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	POS adult mental health services. Homeless outreach and interim case management services.	169	\$139,380	
	Total		9%	

## Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services

Program Name	Program Description	Numbers Served	Leeward Allocation % State	Funding Statewide
Intensive Case Management	Leeward Family Guidance Center maintains 10.5 full time employees providing support to access mental health services for children and youth with serious emotional and/or behavioral health challenges, and their families.	137 as of 10/06	\$10.4 M for agencies listed below <b>16.3%</b>	\$64 M for all services listed below
Psychological Services	Leeward Family Guidance Center maintains a full time psychologist to provide assessment and treatment services to youth with serious emotional and/or behavioral health challenges, and their families.			
Child Psychiatry Services	Leeward Family Guidance Center maintains a full time child psychiatrist to serve the Leeward Coast. The psychiatrist provides direct assessment and treatment services, as well as consultation to other providers.			
<b>POS Agencies</b>				
Alaka`i Na Keiki Hawaii Behavioral Health The Institute for Family Enrichment	Comprehensive and focused mental health assessment; psychiatric evaluation; individual, family and group therapy; medication management.			
Child and Family Services	Multisystemic Therapy			
Intensive In Home Intervention	POS intensive mental health services. Agencies: Alaka`i Na Keiki; Hale Kipa, Hawaii Behavioral Health, The Institute for Family Enrichment.			
The Institute for Family Enrichment	Intensive outpatient services; independent living skills.			
Therapeutic Foster Homes	POS foster care services; agencies: Catholic Charities, Child and Family Service; Hale Kipa, Hawaii Behavioral Health, Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center.			
Hale Kipa, Inc.	Multidimensional treatment foster care & Community Mental Health Shelter			
Kahi Mohala Hospital	Partial hospitalization services & Hospital Based Residential			
Waianae Coast CMHC (Hale Na`au Pono)	Independent Living Program for 16-18 years of age. Independent Living Program for 18-21 years of age.			

### Alcohol and Drug Abuse Adult Treatment Services FY 2006:

Program Name	Program Description	Numbers Served	Leeward Allocation % Funds	Funding Statewide (S/N)
Ho'omau Ke Ola (Res, Day, IOP & OP)	Provides community-based treatment, intensive outpatient services, and outpatient substance abuse treatment services located in the <b>Waianae</b> area.	87	\$498,554.00 26.46%	\$1,884,307.00 (Adult/Oahu)
Ho'omau Ke Ola (TLP)	Provides structured community-based structured residential living to individuals who are without appropriate living alternatives and who are currently receiving, are in transition to, or who have clinically discharged from a substance abuse treatment program, located in the <b>Waianae</b> area.	0 Started 11/06	\$135,000.00 3.37%	\$4,000,000.00 (Adult/State)
<b>Department of Human Services</b>				
Hina Mauka	Provides adult substance abuse case management and treatment services for TANF recipients			\$1,032,000

### Alcohol and Drug Abuse Adolescent Treatment Services FY 2006 (School-Based):

Program Name	Program Description	Numbers Served	Leeward Allocation % Funds	*Funding Statewide (S/N)
Campbell High School- <b>Campbell Complex</b>	Provides non-residential comprehensive specialized services on a scheduled basis on school campus for adolescents with substance abuse problems.	37	\$85,952.00 5%	\$1,719,036.00
Ilima Intermediate School – <b>Campbell Complex</b>	Provides non-residential comprehensive specialized services on a scheduled basis on school campus for adolescents with substance abuse problems.	1 Started 6/06	\$81,667.00 18.25%	\$447,501.00
Kapolei High School- <b>Kapolei Complex</b>	Provides non-residential comprehensive specialized services on a scheduled basis on school campus for adolescents with substance abuse problems.	34	\$90,000.00 33.33%	\$270,000.00
Kapolei Middle School- <b>Kapolei Complex</b>	Provides non-residential comprehensive specialized services on a scheduled basis on school campus for adolescents with substance abuse problems.	0 Starting 12/06	\$90,000.00 5.55%	\$1,620,000.00
Waianae High School- <b>Waianae Complex</b>	Provides non-residential comprehensive specialized services on a scheduled basis on school campus for adolescents with substance abuse problems.	36	\$85,952.00 5%	\$1,719,036.00
Nanakuli High and Intermediate School- <b>Nanakuli Complex</b> (High School Site)	Provides non-residential comprehensive specialized services on a scheduled basis on school campus for adolescents with substance abuse problems.	33	\$85,952.00 5%	\$1,719,036.00
Nanakuli High and Intermediate School- <b>Nanakuli Complex</b> (Intermediate Site)	Provides non-residential comprehensive specialized services on a scheduled basis on school campus for adolescents with substance abuse problems.	0 Starting 12/06	\$45,000.00 2.77%	\$1,620,000.00

<b>Program Name</b>	<b>Program Description</b>	<b>Numbers Served</b>	<b>Leeward Allocation % Funds</b>	<b>*Funding Statewide (S/N)</b>
Pearl City High School- <b><u>Pearl City Complex</u></b>	Provides non-residential comprehensive specialized services on a scheduled basis on school campus for adolescents with substance abuse problems.	69	\$85,952.00 5%	\$1,719,036.00
Highlands Intermediate School- <b><u>Pearl City Complex</u></b>	Provides non-residential comprehensive specialized services on a scheduled basis on school campus for adolescents with substance abuse problems.	45	\$81,667.00 18.25%	\$447,501.00
Waipahu High School- <b><u>Waipahu Complex</u></b>	Provides non-residential comprehensive specialized services on a scheduled basis on school campus for adolescents with substance abuse problems.	30	\$85,952.00 5%	\$1,719,036.00
Waipahu Intermediate School- <b><u>Waipahu Complex</u></b>	Provides non-residential comprehensive specialized services on a scheduled basis on school campus for adolescents with substance abuse problems.	0 Starting 12/06	\$90,000.00 5.55%	\$1,620,000.00

\*Please note that "Funds Available" amounts are different due to the separate procurement efforts across different time periods. Amounts are for resources made available for Oahu School-Based Services.

### Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention FY 2006 Services:

<b>Program Name</b>	<b>Program Description</b>	<b>Numbers Served</b>	<b>Leeward Allocation % Funds</b>	<b>Funding Statewide (S/N)</b>
Ke Ala Ho'olokahi Project- Alu Like	Provides culturally appropriate substance abuse prevention services in the <b><u>Nanakuli</u></b> community.	800	\$100,000.00 5%	\$2,000,000.00 (Statewide)
Boys and Girls-Club- Hale Pono Project	Implements a Comprehensive Strategic Prevention Framework-Community Action Planning initiative in the <b><u>Campbell Complex</u></b> to reduce drug and alcohol use in their community.	58	\$70,000.00 3.55%	\$1,971,606.00 (Statewide)
Coalition for A Drug Free Hawaii- Lei Ilima Project	Provides substance abuse prevention services to high-risk adolescent girls, their parents, and other family members in the <b><u>Ewa Beach</u></b> area.	1378	\$130,000.00 6.59%	\$1,971,606.00 (Statewide)
Ka'ala Farms, Inc.	Provides a school-based substance abuse prevention program based on Hawaiian cultural practices/values and integrates environmentally-sound and culturally appropriate agricultural activities into the <b><u>Makaha</u></b> Elementary School's educational programs.	605	\$80,000.00 4.06%	\$1,971,606.00

## Child Care Services – via DHS

<b>Program Name</b>	<b>Program Description</b>	<b>Numbers Served</b>	<b>Leeward Allocation % of State</b>	<b>Funding Statewide (N)</b>
Learning to Grow	Education of parents who receive child care subsidies from DHS and the license-exempt providers caring for children to improve the quality of care, to educate these parents about choosing quality care, and to establish family resource network centers that provide resource information to families about supportive services available so that their children are safe, healthy, and ready to learn.	5,620	10%	\$588,156
Infant Toddler Training	Train infant and toddler trainers through California-based WestEd program, to in turn provide training and workshops statewide to child care providers who work with infants and toddlers.	1,689	10%	\$180,000
Keiki Care Project	Contract funds the Project Coordinator position for this DOH service. This statewide program assists in the development of an integrated service system of care for children with special needs ages 3-5 years. This requires working closely with Health, Education, and Social Service Programs serving preschool children and other community service providers.	50 children 30 early childhood programs	2%	\$72,634
Healthy Child Care Hawaii	Contract funds the DOH's Healthy Child Care Hawaii Project which provides training to pediatricians in becoming a health resource for licensed child care providers as well as to provide technical assistance to licensing staff and child care providers on national safety and health standards.			\$106,875
Child Care Provider Registry	The Registry provides for evaluation of educational documents of staff at licensed child care facilities statewide. This information is kept on a database set-up for the DHS's use, and also, provides professional development counseling to individuals in the early childhood field, with the goal of increasing the number of qualified staff.	Est. 1,500 early childhood professionals	10%	\$275,000
Resource and Referral	PATCH provides statewide childcare resource and referral services to the public: training opportunities for childcare providers, available funding/subsidies for childcare, etc.	6,330	10%	\$240,000
Training & Scholarship Services	PATCH provides training to all licensed childcare providers statewide and those interested in becoming licensed. The goal of all trainings is to improve the quality of the child care settings.	4,800	10%	\$558,000
Oahu Child Care Background Check	Services include conducting criminal history and child abuse background check on licensed-exempt child care providers who seek DHS child care subsidies, A+ staff, and child care providers in the DOH Inclusion Program.	13,906	15%	\$112,000

<b>Program Name</b>	<b>Program Description</b>	<b>Numbers Served</b>	<b>Leeward Allocation %/State</b>	<b>Funding Statewide</b>
Child Care Advocacy & Statewide Facilitation Services	To assist and support the State in coordinating the early childhood system by providing a sustainable, collaborative, and integrated early childhood system that insures children ages 0-5 are safe, healthy, and ready to learn when entering school. Outcomes include developing a plan for each community that addresses their specific and unique needs, and linking families to services that support children's health, protection, and development.			\$300,000
Quality Care Project	This supports the quality incentive program in the area of evaluation of whether providers meet Hawaii Preschool Content Standards or the Developmental Guidelines in order to receive incentive payments from DHS.	150	5%	\$646,798
Nutrition Consultation & Menu Review	The University of Hawaii will conduct menu reviews for licensed child care facilities that are required to have one completed, and provide nutrition consultation and training for any licensed provider seeking that information.	100 licensed facilities	1%	\$100,000
Pre-Plus for Ewa Elementary School	A public-private partnership that provides a private preschool provider the use of a portable preschool facility at Ewa Elementary School, rent free, for the purpose of operating a quality early childhood education program for low income children, and preparing them for a successful transition into the public school Kindergarten.	16	0	0
Pre-Plus Service for Kapolei Elementary School	A public-private partnership providing a private preschool provider the use of a portable preschool facility at Kapolei Elementary School, rent free, for the purpose of operating a quality early childhood education program for low income children, and preparing them for a successful transition into the public school Kindergarten.	29	0	0
	<b>DHS Child Care Subsidies</b>			
Child Care Payments	DHS issues and evaluates child care applications, determines eligibility for DHS child care subsidies, authorizes monthly payments to qualified families to enable them to work, attend school, or participate in job training while their children are cared for in substitute care.	1,160	\$3,563,520 18%	\$20,183,779
Preschool Open Doors	Service provides case management and issues child care subsidies for eligible preschool-aged children Statewide, for the children to experience a year of preschool prior to entering kindergarten.*(Program operations statewide cost)	517	\$1,602,889 33%	\$4,824,169  *\$293,750
First to Work On-site Child Care: Waianae, Wahiawa, Waipahu	Service enables TANF clients in the First-To-Work (FTW) program to participate in required program activities by providing on-site drop-in child care services to clients unable to arrange care for their children during program activity sessions.	78 children 58 families	\$57,000 33%	\$229,000

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