

TERM REPORT

The Road to Home: Homelessness

Office of the Governor
State of Hawai'i



The Road to Home: Homelessness

Governor's Mission

Transition individuals experiencing homelessness from sidewalks, beaches, and parks; provide them with the necessary services so they can attain more permanent housing.

Commitments

Established a Governor's Leadership Team on Homelessness to:

- Identify and assign parcels of land for the creation of temporary shelters in one or two communities;
- Implement measures to transfer homeless encampment residents to shelters;
- Work with service providers to establish protocols to assess shelter residents for financial, physical, mental health and other needs; and
- Determine and obtain funding needed to meet these objectives.

Governor David Ige

Remarks on establishing the Governor's Leadership Team on Homelessness July 2015

"Homelessness in Hawai'i presents a complex and difficult issue. On one hand, we need to ensure that our parks and sidewalks remain open and safe for all to use. But we will do this with compassion and respect, especially when families with young children are involved. We will be sure that shelters are available for them."

Governor David Ige, 2016 State of the State

Progress & Milestones

Between 2016 and 2022, statewide Point in Time (PIT) count data shows that overall homelessness decreased by 25% - from a record 7,921 individuals (2016) to 5,973 (2022). During this same period, there were even more significant decreases in family homelessness:

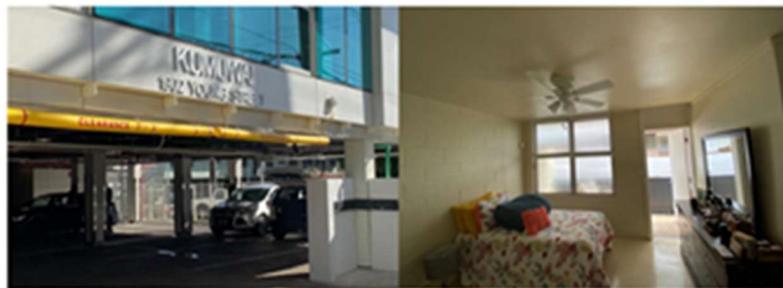
- Number of families with minor children experiencing homelessness decreased by 53% from 805 families (2016) to 376 families (2022) for all families experiencing homelessness.

- The number of unsheltered families with minor children decreased even more significantly by 61% from 236 unsheltered families (2016) to 91 (2022).

The Approach to Keeping the Promise

The administration’s approach to homelessness is based on a [broad State framework](#) that emphasizes Affordable Housing, Health and Human Services, and Public Safety. The framework recognizes that housing alone is not enough to end homelessness, but also requires supportive health and human services to address an individual’s needs and support housing retention, as well as a focus on public safety to address unauthorized encampments that pose a risk to health and safety.

Beyond the basic framework, a key element of the State’s overall approach to homelessness is partnership and the recognition that this issue must be addressed as a community and no one government agency or organization can effectively address homelessness alone. A good example of the administration’s collaborative approach is its implementation of the [‘Ohana Zones pilot program](#). Initially intended to only support six projects statewide, the administration partnered with the four counties and State agencies to implement 20 projects, including multiple projects in all four counties. Between 2018 and 2022, the ‘Ohana Zone program served over 5,500 individuals statewide, including nearly 1,400 placed into permanent housing. The photos here illustrate just a few of the ‘Ohana Zones projects implemented in partnership with the four counties.



Kumuwai
(Opened Jan. 2020)

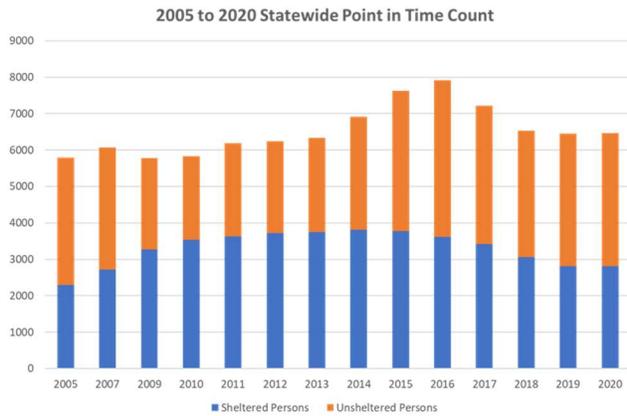
Hale Maluhia
(Opened April 2020)



Kealaula at Pua Loke
(Opened Nov. 2020)

Huliau
(Opening early 2021)

Accomplishments Throughout Process



Homelessness statewide decreases as exits to housing increases

2015

In July 2015, the governor established the Governor’s Leadership Team on Homelessness, including Governor Ige, Honolulu Mayor Kirk Caldwell, State Senator Jill Tokuda, State Representative Sylvia Luke, DHS Director Rachael Wong, Honolulu City Council Chair Ernie Martin, and U.S. Senators Brian Schatz and Mazie Hirono. The team announced an effort to conduct coordinated outreach to homeless individuals in the Kaka’ako area to assess individuals for financial, physical, mental health and other needs, and determine costs and obtain funding to provide shelter and other supports.

In August 2015, the governor appointed Scott Morishige as the new Governor’s Coordinator on Homelessness (GCH). In addition to appointing a new Coordinator, the governor worked with the Legislature to secure funding to expand staffing for GCH – increasing the total staff from two to five full-time positions.

In October 2015, the governor issued an Emergency Proclamation to address homelessness statewide. The initial proclamation enabled increased funding to expand the State Homeless Emergency Grant (SHEG) and Housing Placement Program (HPP) and develop a new emergency family shelter in Kakaako.

Between October and December 2015, the state and city worked collaboratively to address the homeless encampment in Kaka’ako. The efforts to reduce the encampment included transitioning individuals into shelter and permanent housing placement, as well as developing protocols within State government to address

property storage concerns and comply with due process issues when an enforcement occurs.

In November 2015, the governor's office partnered with the Hawai'i Association of Realtors to convene a first-ever landlord summit on O'ahu. The summit included participation from realtors, landlords, and property managers, as well as homeless service providers. In addition, the panel included sessions regarding effective landlord-tenant partnerships, and the benefits offered by programs such as Housing First.

The administration extended the Emergency Proclamation in December 2015 and expanded its scope to support specific efforts in partnership with the four counties. The State-County partnerships included expansion of emergency shelter space on Kaua'i, development of a micro-unit supportive housing project in West Hawai'i, and development of six housing projects for individuals transitioning from homelessness on O'ahu. The total number of shelter and housing units added statewide as a result of the emergency proclamation was 392.

2016

During his State of the State address, the governor announced plans to award \$5 million to Aloha United Way (AUW) to implement the Coordinated Statewide Homelessness Initiative (CSHI) to assist up to 1300 households either remain in housing or transition out of homelessness. The CSHI was estimated by landlord attorneys to have assisted in reducing eviction rates on O'ahu by as much as 25 percent due to its ability to provide funding quickly for past due rent arrears.

DHS and GCH advocated for increased funding for homelessness during the legislative session. The Legislature appropriated a lump sum amount of \$12 million and tasked the Coordinator with developing a plan for the use of these funds. Of the \$12 million, \$675,000 was targeted to data and infrastructure costs; \$1.925 million supported public safety efforts by the Sheriff Division and other State agencies to address encampments on State lands; \$9.4 million went to increase funding for homeless outreach, establish Housing First programs on the neighbor islands, and establish a statewide Rapid Rehousing program.

In 2016, the Hawai'i Public Housing Authority (HPHA) also increased the maximum rent amount for its rent supplement program to \$500 per month for eligible households. HPHA also adopted special emergency rules to establish a temporary Special Rent Supplement Program (SRSP) to target rent supplement assistance for

households experiencing homelessness. Between June 2016 and October 2016, over 92 households had been approved for housing through the SRSP and 35 households placed into rental units.

In mid-2016, the Department of Land and Natural Resources approved the transfer of an underutilized parcel in Kalihi (near Keehi Lagoon) to the City & County of Honolulu for development of a housing project for individuals transitioning from homelessness. The City would later lease the land to the aio Foundation for the development of Kahauiki Village, with a focus on assisting homeless families with minor children.

The Hawai'i Interagency Council on Homelessness (HICH) adopted the State Framework to Address Homelessness in September 2016, and the new Family Assessment Center in Kaka'ako opened later that same month.

DHS also worked with GCH to develop performance metrics and outcome standards for its homeless service contracts statewide. In fall 2016, DHS began the process of procuring new contracts for homeless services, which would establish new minimum criteria for shelters and would tie a portion of a provider's funding to meeting specific outcomes.

The first round of emergency proclamations to address homelessness ended in October 2016. Here is an overview of projects impacted by the 2015-2016 emergency proclamation: <https://homelessness.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/Status-and-Overview-of-Emergency-Proclamation-and-Projects.pdf>. Additionally, impact of the 2015-2016 emergency proclamations was measured in [numbers receiving housing assistance](#) and [reduction in the number of persons camping in the Kakaako makai area](#).

A summary of efforts related to homelessness in 2016 are captured in this annual report to the Legislature: https://humanservices.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Homeless-Services-Report-to-the-Twenty-Eighth-Hawaii-State-Legislature_Updated-3-6-17-FINAL-1.pdf.

2017

The 2017 statewide Point in Time count decreased for the first time in eight years – an overall decrease of 9% between 2016 and 2017. In addition, the counties of Hawai'i, Kaua'i, and Maui all observed decreases in homelessness, with only the City & County of Honolulu experiencing a slight increase of less than 1% (+19 people).

Notably, between 2016 and 2017, family homelessness statewide decreased by 19%.

DHS implemented its new contracts for homeless services effective February 2017. The new contracts included performance metrics focusing on exits to permanent housing, increased housing retention, and reducing time spent in homeless shelter and other homeless programs.

In March 2017, the Hawai'i Interagency Council on Homelessness (HICH) established a Homeless Communications Hui, which worked with KHVH AM radio to host a weekly radio segment – 'The Road to Home'. The purpose of the Road to Home segment was to increase public awareness of issues relating to homelessness by featuring representatives from the State and City & County of Honolulu, as well as different homeless service providers and homeless advocates. Episodes from the 'Road to Home' are online at: <http://homelessness.hawaii.gov/road-to-home/>.

In summer 2017, staff from GCH partnered with Honolulu Police Department Lieutenant Mike Lambert to connect HPD with homeless service providers that could train new officers regarding how to refer individuals for homeless outreach and shelter. The connections and early discussions with Lt. Lambert contributed to HPD's development of the HELP Honolulu Project (partnering HPD officers with homeless outreach workers).

In fall 2017, the Hawai'i Department of Transportation (HDOT) and the GCH refined State protocols to address homelessness on State lands. As part of this refinement, a new HDOT Homeless Coordinator position was established, and a statewide contract was put in place to address property storage and trash/debris removal in all counties.

HDOT and GCH also worked together with the City & County of Honolulu to remove a large encampment of over-180 people and 200 animals under the Nimitz Viaduct. The removal of the viaduct encampment occurred between October 2017 and December 2017.

To better address the housing and healthcare needs of homeless individuals, DHS submitted a request to amend the State's 1115 Medicaid waiver to enable expanded case management services for chronically homeless individuals with a medical need. Additionally, the Hawai'i Department of Health (DOH) launched a

new Intensive Case Management (ICM) pilot program in partnership with the queen's Medical Center and the Honolulu Police Department to assist homeless individuals with serious mental illness that experienced a high rate of emergency room utilization.

The Hawai'i Interagency Council on Homelessness also convened a special Act 212 (Session laws of Hawai'i 2017) Safe Zones Working Group, which received public testimony on the issue of sanctioned encampments and provided feedback and recommendations to the Legislature. The report of the working group is provided here: <https://humanservices.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/Act-212-2017-Report-on-Safe-Zones-HCR-148-SD-1-on-Squatting.pdf>.

Throughout 2017, the State also continued its partnership with the City & County of Honolulu, DHS, and DOH to place homeless individuals into supportive housing at various City-owned properties developed under the Governor's emergency proclamation. For example, in March 2017, 30 chronically homeless individuals identified by DHS outreach providers moved into City-owned properties at Winston Hale and at Pauahi Hale.

A summary of efforts related to homelessness in 2017 are captured in this annual report to the Legislature: <https://humanservices.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/Act-124-2016-Report-Re-Homeless-Services-2017.pdf>.

2018

Between 2017 and 2018, the number of homeless individuals statewide decreased again by 9.6% (690 people) – the second consecutive year of decline. The decrease was one of the largest numeric decreases in homeless population nationally, only exceeded by numeric decreases in California, Florida, and Michigan.

In 2018, the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) approved the DHS request to amend its 1115 Medicaid waiver to enable tenancy support services for chronically homeless individuals. DHS worked with the five QUEST Integration (QI) health plans – AlohaCare, United, HMSA, Ohana, and Kaiser – to establish Housing Coordinators within each plan to better address the needs of individuals experiencing homelessness with chronic health conditions.

In March 2018, Governor announced that the State would not move forward with planned enforcement by DLNR of State-owned land near the Waianae Boat Harbor. More specifically, the administration met with the leader of the Puuhonua O Waianae homeless encampment and pledged to support the encampment in its

efforts to purchase private land and transition their encampment to privately owned property in Waianae Valley.

In April 2018, Governor [announced the launch of the State's first pre-arrest diversion program – Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion \(LEAD\)](#). The Hawai'i Health & Harm Reduction Center (then known as the CHOW Project) implemented LEAD on O'ahu, with neighbor island pilots administered by Big Island Substance Abuse Coalition (Hawai'i Island), Mental Health Kokua (Maui), and Women in Need (Kaua'i).

In summer 2018, GCH was invited by the National Alliance to End Homelessness (NAEH) to present nationally at two conferences regarding the topic of 'sanctioned encampments.' The Coordinator shared the approach that Hawai'i used to evaluate the effectiveness (or lack thereof) of sanctioned camps as a strategy to address homelessness.

The Legislature provided a \$30 million appropriation through Act 209, SLH 2018 for the 'Ohana Zones pilot program. GCH was tasked with developing a strategy to implement 'Ohana Zones statewide, with the goal of establishing at least three zones on O'ahu and one each on Hawai'i Island, Maui, and Kaua'i. Throughout Fall 2018, the Coordinator's Office on Homelessness worked with DHS, DOH, and the four counties to establish a plan for allocation of funds, and the governor publicly announced plans for an initial allocation of \$17.3 million for 'Ohana Zone projects on O'ahu and Hawai'i island.

The initial round of 'Ohana Zones projects included funding to renovate existing State shelter facilities, to expand the RYSE youth shelter in Kaneohe, open at least 60 units of supportive housing on O'ahu, and to establish the Villages of Maili assessment center.

Act 209, SLH 2018 also appropriated funding to DHS to establish two separate pilot programs – the Emergency Department Homelessness Assessment pilot and a Medical Respite pilot. DHS selected The Queen's Medical Center as the contractor for both the Emergency Department Homelessness Assessment and the Medical Respite pilot programs.

2019

The 2019 statewide PIT count saw the third consecutive statewide decrease in homelessness. Declines continued for homeless families in all counties.

In his 2019 State of the State speech, Governor Ige announced that Lt. Governor Josh Green would assist in leveraging private sector partnerships to address issues related to chronic homelessness.

The Legislature passed Act 81, SLH 2019, which formally established the GCH in statute and clarifies that the position is appointed by the Governor. In addition, the Legislature also passed Act 182, SLH 2019, which provided an additional \$2 million for the Ohana Zones pilot program.

The GCH also worked together with the DHS Homeless Programs Office and the State Procurement Office to develop and provide a statewide series of procurement trainings for homeless service providers, pursuant to Act 162, SLH 2019. The trainings were part of a broader effort by the Coordinator and State to build the capacity of homeless service provider organizations.

In Summer 2019, the Kaneohe Joint Outreach Center (KJOC) was announced as a walk-in medical clinic to offer “one-stop” services for unsheltered individuals needing medical care. The Hawai‘i Department of Human Services contracted the Hawai‘i Homeless Healthcare Hui (H4) to administer the KJOC and worked with the Department of Accounting and General Services (DAGS) to provide space for the program at the State-owned Kaneohe Civic Center.

In October 2019, Hawai‘i County opened its first ‘Ohana Zone pilot project – the Keolahou Assessment Center, which is an emergency shelter for single men located at the old Hilo Hospital site (near Rainbow Falls).

In December 2019, GCH reached out to a number of federal, State, and County agencies and established a homeless funders group, which began meeting on a regular monthly basis. The funder’s group includes participation from DHS, DOH, the four counties, the U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development, the Department of Veteran Affairs, and the two Continua of Care (CoCs).

The opening of the City’s ‘Ohana Zone pilot project HONU (Homeless Outreach and Navigation for Unsheltered) was announced in December 2019, with the first HONU site located at Waipahu Cultural Gardens.

2020

In 2020, the statewide PIT count increased slightly by ten people – a 0.15% increase. News coverage also reported that, mainly due to decreases in the 2019 PIT count,

Hawai'i no longer had the highest per capita rate of homelessness nationally and had fallen to number 2 (behind New York state).

In January 2020, the City & County's Kumuwai 'Ohana Zone pilot opened. Kumuwai is a senior housing facility for individuals age 55 and over, with 20 supportive housing units set aside for homeless seniors.

GCH partnered together with DOH and DHS to launch the Behavioral Health and Homelessness Statewide Unified Response Group (BHHSURG) in late March 2020 to streamline communication for homelessness and behavioral health providers and government partners statewide. The BHHSURG included weekly webinars that continued until the end of 2020 and provided regular updates on isolation and quarantine strategies, availability of testing, and availability of vaccines.

In mid-to-late March 2020, GCH also worked together with DLNR to reopen public restroom facilities at State harbors, which had previously been closed in response to the pandemic. The reopening of the facilities provided increased access to hygiene for individuals experiencing homelessness.

In April 2020, the City & County's Hale Maluhia 'Ohana Zone pilot – a supportive housing project for domestic violence survivors – opened and accepted its first tenants. The Hale Maluhia program is operated by the Domestic Violence Action Center. During the same month, the City also converted its HONU program to the Provisional Outdoor Screening and Triage (POST) model at Keehi Lagoon park to accommodate a larger number of homeless participants and allow more space for social distancing.

Also in April 2020, DOH launched the Temporary Quarantine and Isolation Center (TQIC) in partnership with the City & County of Honolulu. The TQIC provided short-term isolation and quarantine for people experiencing homelessness who tested positive for COVID-19 or were identified as a close contact of people experiencing COVID. DOH later expanded its isolation and quarantine services to include a broader population of individuals (not just limited to those who are homeless) at multiple sites in urban Honolulu.

The GCH also worked with Hawai'i County to utilize its 'Ohana Zones pilot funding to purchase tiny homes to provide expanded shelter capacity in both East and West Hawai'i. The tiny home sites were named Hale Hanakahi (Hilo) and Ka Lamaku (Kona). Hawai'i County also utilized a portion of its Ohana Zone funding to renovate the upper floor of the old Hilo Hospital site for use as permanent supportive housing through the new Hale Kikaha project.

Kaua'i County opened its Ohana Zone project – Kealaula at Pua Loke – in fall 2020, in the midst of the pandemic. Kealaula provides 28 units of housing for families with minor children transitioning out of homelessness. The facility is administered by Women in Need and is located on State land transferred to the County by DLNR.

Specific to mental health, DOH piloted its Palekana programs on Hawai'i island and O'ahu to expand long-term stabilization services for homeless individuals with co-occurring substance use disorders (SUD) and severe mental illness (SMI). Palekana and Palekana Elua both provide residential support with wrap-around services that include medical and mental health monitoring, art and music therapy, mindfulness therapy, horticultural therapy, employment support, and housing navigation.

In July 2020, DHS executed another round of new contracts for emergency shelters statewide. The new DHS emergency shelter contracts eliminated requirements that homeless individuals without income must complete mandatory chores or community service in place of a fee. The new contracts also cap program fees for emergency shelter at no more than 30% of a household's income, up to a maximum fee of \$250 per month. The Coordinator's Office on Homelessness partnered with DHS staff to convene a monthly meeting for emergency shelter staff to provide guidance regarding the new shelter contracts and to provide support for shelters responding to the pandemic.

Additionally, GCH and DHS implemented a daily emergency shelter vacancy list, which includes both DHS funded and non-DHS funded shelters statewide. Shelter vacancies are e-mailed to frontline providers and government partners and also shared online. The distribution of daily vacancies increases transparency and access to emergency shelter – not only for homeless individuals, but also for providers, law enforcement, healthcare workers, educators, faith-based partners, and businesses.

2021

There was no statewide PIT count conducted in 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

GCH took over facilitation of weekly webinars from DOH and BHHSURG and shifted the webinars to a monthly schedule. The Coordinator and staff worked with the two Continua of Care to select guest presenters every month to share information. Webinars are recorded and posted online, as well as featured on 'Ōlelo public access television.

The GCH also began development in 2021 of a fiscal map of federal, state, and local funding streams to address homelessness. The initial goal of the fiscal map was to better align funding efforts, identify gaps in funding, and identify potential funding opportunities. The fiscal map and other data related to homelessness is updated and posted online at: <http://homelessness.hawaii.gov/data/>.

Additionally, GCH convened weekly meetings with homeless and housing advocates during the 2021 session and during the legislative interim. Through these meetings, the Coordinator and staff worked together with DHS and homeless youth service providers to advocate and suggest language for Act 23, SLH 2021, which expanded emergency shelter options for homeless minors under age 18. The advocacy meetings also identified housing voucher discrimination and the lack of regulation for application screening fees as key barriers that prevented homeless individuals from transitioning into rental housing. To support increased awareness of source of income discrimination and other issues related to housing access, staff compiled video interviews of landlords, current tenants, and homeless individuals searching for housing at: <http://homelessness.hawaii.gov/landlord-engagement/>.

In April 2021, Maui County launched its 'Ohana Zone pilot project, which is Huliau – a 12-unit supportive housing project for families with minor children, located at the site of the former Maui college dorms in Kahului. The project is operated by Family Life Center, which provides on-site case management services for the residents.

In May 2021, the City's HONU project expanded to include two concurrent sites – one in urban Honolulu, and one in a rural area. The first rural site was at Whitmore Village in Wahiawa, followed by sites in Ewa Beach (Oneula Beach Park) and in Leeward O'ahu (Keeau Beach Park).

In November 2021, the final 'Ohana Zone pilot project, Kamaoku, opened in Kalaeloa. Kamaoku is part of the state's contract with the City & County of Honolulu and is a 36-unit tiny home village for homeless adults. Kamaoku was developed in partnership with the Office of the Lt. Governor, the Hawai'i Public Housing Authority (HPHA), and HomeAid Hawai'i. The program is operated by U.S. Vets, and Ohana Zone funds support rental subsidy and supportive services for the program.

GCH also worked together with HPHA and DHS to partner with O'ahu's CoC Partners in Care to develop a process for Emergency Housing Vouchers (EHVs). HPHA was awarded 182 EHVs from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

2022

In 2022, the neighbor island CoC – Bridging the Gap – released data from its PIT count, which showed a slight overall increase in homelessness, and continued decreases in family homelessness. The PIT count for O‘ahu was conducted in March 2022 and data is expected to be released in mid-May 2022.

The Hawai‘i Interagency Council on Homelessness (HICH) adopted three broad policy priority areas for advocacy during the 2022 legislative session:

- Promote affordable rental housing for people experiencing homelessness.
- Support policies and programs that address upfront barriers to accessing existing rental housing inventory.
- Support policies and programs that assist key homeless sub-populations.

To support the advancement of its policy initiatives, the HICH and the Coordinator’s staff produced five policy briefs in early 2022:

- [Policy Brief on Regulation of Rental Application Screening Fees for Potential Tenants \(March 8, 2022\)](#)
- [Policy Brief on Rental Housing Assistance Discrimination \(February 4, 2022\)](#)
- [Policy Brief on Fiscal Mapping of Government-Funded Homeless Services \(February 17, 2022\)](#)
- [Policy Brief on Medicaid Community Integration Services \(May 25, 2022\)](#)
- [Policy Brief on Landlord Supports and Incentives for Participation in Rental Assistance Programs \(June 16, 2022\)](#).

The 2022 Legislature voted to pass HB2512 (Relating to ‘Ohana Zones), and the bill was signed into law by Governor Ige as Act 235. The Act extends the ‘Ohana Zones pilot project until June 2026 and adds \$15 million in new funding for the program.

Additionally, the Legislature passed Act 252, which establishes the Governor’s Coordinator on Homelessness and staff as the new Office on Homelessness and Housing Solutions (OHHS) within DHS. The establishment of the Coordinator and staff into a permanent office reflects acknowledgement of the staff’s contributions, and the need for a permanent structure to support State efforts to reduce and end homelessness.

Looking Ahead

Despite the challenges related to the recent pandemic, the work to end homelessness in Hawai'i has not stopped. The administration continued to make progress in reducing the number of homeless individuals statewide – in particular, homeless families with minor children.

A review of historical data from the prior 2009 economic recession indicates that homelessness is likely to increase over the next few years. In addition, the recent Economic Roundtable projection of an over 43% increase in chronic homelessness nationally is cause for concern and action.

On a more hopeful note, the statewide reductions of the number of homeless individuals between 2016 and 2022 – including a 53% decline in family homelessness – demonstrates it is possible to mitigate and reverse future increases in homelessness. As the administration looks forward, a steady continued focus on permanent housing and a collaborative systems approach is necessary.

A particular challenge related to State funding to continue homeless efforts is that State homeless funding for several years has primarily been year-to-year and not included in the base budget as a recurring and stable item. To address this challenge, the administration may want to consider ways to establish a dedicated funding stream for homeless services. For example, the Hawai'i County Council recently passed Bill 111, which places a tax on second luxury homes and utilizes a portion of that tax to generate funding for homeless services – Bill 111 is estimated to generate between \$7M-\$9M per year in dedicated funding for homelessness for the next five years. The exploration of a similar source of funding for homeless services may result in more steady and predictable funding.

Additionally, another opportunity is to look at ways to increase development of new housing programs specifically dedicated to individuals coming out of homelessness. The Legislature's recent support for HB2512 to provide \$15M in new funding for 'Ohana Zones provides additional funding for potential projects, but identification of available public land and infrastructure still present significant barriers for future development.

Finally, the administration may want to continue advocacy efforts regarding barriers that prevent low-income families from accessing available rental housing. For example, housing voucher discrimination (also known as source of income discrimination) still presents a barrier for families with a Section 8 Voucher who encounter numerous ads saying, "No Vouchers" or "No Section 8 accepted."