

Hawaii Interagency Council on Homelessness (HICH)
Honolulu International Airport Conference Rooms 3 & 4
Monday, September 17, 2018
10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Council Attendees:

Mr. Scott Morishige	Chair
Ms. Lila King for	Director of the Department of Human Services (DHS)
Ms. Lynn Fallin for	Department of Health (DOH)
Mr. Leonard Hoshijo	Director of the Department of Labor & Industrial Relations (DLIR)
Ms. Toby Portner for	Department of Education (DOE)
Ms. Jodie Maesaka-Hirata for	Department of Public Safety (PSD)
Mr. Aedward Los Banos for	Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism (DBEDT)
Mr. Bruce Oliveira for	Department of Defense (DOD)
Ms. Melissa Lewis for	Attorney General
Ms. Sharon Graham for	Mayor of the County of Kauai
Mr. Marc Alexander for	Mayor of the City & County of Honolulu
Mr. David Nakama	Mayor of the County of Maui
Ms. Sarah Beamer	Hawaii Public Housing Authority (HPHA)
Ms. Brandee Menino	Continuum of Care for the County of Hawaii
Ms. Heather Lusk	Continuum of Care for the County of Honolulu
Ms. Crystal Caday-Bargayo	Continuum of Care for the County of Kauai
Ms. Maude Cumming	Continuum of Care for the County of Maui
Mr. Brian Johnson	U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD), Office of Community Planning & Development
Mr. Andy Dahlburg	U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA)
Mr. Dave Rolf	Business Community Representative
Mr. Daniel Kaneshiro	Faith-Based Representative

Absent: Administrator of the Homeless Programs Office of DHS;
Director of the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL); Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA); Mayor of the County of Hawaii; Hawaii House of Representatives;
Hawaii State Senate

Staff: Mr. Eric Lopez, Homelessness Assistant; Mr. Jason Kasamoto, Homelessness Special Assistant and Public Affairs; Ms. Emma Grochowsky, Homelessness Community Development Specialist; Ms. Andrea Suzuki, Deputy Attorney General

Presenters: Cpt. Mike Lambert, Honolulu Police Department; Sgt. Joseph O'Neal, Honolulu Police Department; Mr. Gavin Thornton, Hawaii Appleseed Center for Law & Economic Justice; Mr. Wookie Kim, American Civil Liberties Union

- I. **Call to Order. Taking of the Roll.** Roll taken and there was a quorum established with 19 out of 27 members. The meeting was called to order at 10:10 a.m. by the Chair.

Chair Morishige welcomed everyone and noted that all material was sent out electronically. Council members were asked to sign up at the registration desk if they did not receive handouts in advance of the meeting. Members of the public were also asked to request a copy of materials from staff, and were advised that a sign-up list was available to receive a copy of the meeting packet and handouts by e-mail.

The Chair provided a brief overview of the agenda for today's meeting, and thanked the council for their continued work and participation. The Chair also acknowledged the work of

Hawaii's two Continua of Care for their efforts to ensure continued federal funding for many homeless programs by responding to HUD's competitive Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) process.

- II. **Overview and Approval of Agenda.** The Chair presented the agenda for review, and asked for a motion to approve the agenda.

Motion to approve the agenda was made by Mr. Rolf and seconded by Ms. Maesaka-Hirata. The Chair opened the floor for discussion, and seeing none, the Chair called the question. The motion passed unanimously.

- III. **Approval of Minutes.** The Chair reminded members that the June 18, 2018, meeting minutes were included in the members' packets. The Chair provided time for members to review the minutes, and asked if there were any additions/corrections. Noting none, the Chair asked for a motion to approve the minutes of the June 18, 2018, Hawaii Interagency Council on Homelessness meeting.

Motion to approve the minutes was made by Mr. Rolf and seconded by Ms. Graham. The Chair called the question. The motion passed unanimously.

- IV. **Public testimony.** Chair Morishige opened the floor to public testimony. The public was asked to keep testimony limited to no more than one minute.

a. **Ms. Karen Carlen**

Ms. Carlen presented her experiences living in proximity to unsheltered homeless individuals near her Iwilei residence. Ms. Carlen noted that she worked with the City & County of Honolulu in support of the sit/lie ordinance and stated it was an effective method of getting unsheltered homeless encampments across the street from her building to clear the sidewalk. She uses a wheelchair and was previously unable to travel on the sidewalk near her home because of obstructions caused by homeless people and their property. Ms. Carlen stated that while most of the encampments have been cleared, there is still an individual who camps in the grassy area across from the Salvation Army on Nimitz Highway and erects a structure nearly every day. Ms. Carlen acknowledged that he is told to break down his structure at least three times per week during enforcement actions, but that he usually returns to the area later to the day and sets up again. She stated the man is very skilled at building the structure and wants to see him get housing and an opportunity to use his skills for employment. Ms. Carlen asked the council about tenants' rights to not have unauthorized structures across from their property, and also wanted to know the costs of conducting enforcement actions.

Chair Morishige thanked Ms. Carlen for her testimony and stated that the State legislature appropriated \$5 million for statewide homeless enforcement efforts. This includes the cost of the enforcement activity, property storage, and other related costs such as proper signage and fencing. Chair Morishige hoped that some of the other presenters would be able to address Ms. Carlen's question about tenants' rights.

b. **Ms. Shannon Schanafelt**

Ms. Schanafelt thanked the councilmembers for their efforts, and expressed interest in sharing some additional strategies for engaging homeless individuals. Ms. Schanafelt stated that she has a lived experience of homelessness, and was living in Aala Park four years ago, cycling through shelters and treatment facilities. While she is grateful for programs such as Housing First, Ms. Schanafelt also stressed the importance of peer specialist support from other individuals with lived experiences and who can help people who are homeless reacclimate into regular society. Her own experiences with peer specialist Mike Peacock were invaluable in addressing substance use issues and

readjusting to life in her own apartment. Ms. Schanafelt also stressed the importance of expanding programs like LEAD and having staff who understand the experiences of homeless individuals.

Chair Morishige thanked Ms. Schanafelt for her comments, and remarked that the role of peer specialists in homeless outreach was discussed at a recent technical assistance training in Los Angeles. The Chair noted that many providers have staff with lived experiences of homelessness and value the connections they are able to make with people currently experiencing homelessness.

Mr. Alexander thanked Ms. Schanafelt for taking the time to share her story with the council, and noted that Mike Peacock has previously spoken at the Mayor's Challenge group on the role of peer specialists in homeless outreach. Mr. Alexander expressed interest in connecting regarding this issue at a later date.

The Chair acknowledged that two other public testifiers had made contact via e-mail prior to the meeting, but were presently delayed due to traffic. The Chair elected to move on to the next agenda item, with the opportunity to accept additional testimony later in the meeting.

V. **New Business**

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

The Chair introduced presenters from the Honolulu Police Department (HPD) and the City & County of Honolulu, Office of Housing to discuss effective outreach strategies for unsheltered homeless individuals through H.E.L.P. Honolulu.

Presentation by HPD, Community Outreach Division and City & County of Honolulu, Office of Housing.

Presenters Captain Mike Lambert and Sergeant Joseph O'Neal introduced themselves as part of the new Community Outreach Division within HPD. A summary sheet of HPD's H.E.L.P. Honolulu's Coordinated Night Outreach efforts was distributed to the Council and members of the public.

Cpt. Lambert explained that the Community Outreach Division began as a branch of HPD's Division 1, but was transitioned to its own division as of July 1st, 2018 because of its success. Sgt. O'Neal is the point of contact for day-to-day operations, while Cpt. Lambert is the primary contact person for higher level issues.

Sgt. O'Neal discussed some of the statistics from H.E.L.P. Honolulu's outreach efforts:

- 20 individuals were sheltered since July during daytime outreach efforts
- 107 individuals were sheltered from April through August during nighttime outreach efforts

H.E.L.P. Honolulu currently conducts two mini outreaches each week during the daytime, and one large monthly outreach during the evening. The program is planning a regional expansion in September 2018, and is requesting funding for two sergeants and eight officers in the 2020 budget.

Sgt. O'Neal also discussed the Joint Outreach Center medical partnership between the Hawaii Homeless Healthcare Hui (H4), the Institute for Human Services, Kalihi-Palama Health Center, and the H.O.M.E. Project in Chinatown. The facility has had over 300 visits since April, and is estimated to save approximately \$100,000 per week in emergency room costs. HPD is

currently exploring a medical clearance pilot that will allow arrestees to be medically cleared at the JOC instead of at the ER.

Mr. Alexander added that the H.E.L.P. Honolulu outreach efforts have been so successful for several reasons:

- Interagency collaboration among service providers, organized by HPD
- Transportation provided by TheBus and City & County of Honolulu vans, which both allow individuals to bring their property and pets
- Shelter space is verified ahead of time
- Using a provider's building space (e.g. Mental Health Kokua in Chinatown) as a staging area for hot meals, showers, paperwork, etc.

Mr. Alexander also remarked that the law enforcement collaboration has received praise from notable homeless policy consultant Iain De Jong of OrgCode Consulting. Mr. Alexander acknowledged that while there are challenges, the outreach efforts will continue to make improvements.

Chair Morishige recognized the contributions of the Department of Health, added that a small number of substance abuse treatment and detox beds are also made available for the nighttime outreach efforts. Chair Morishige also noted that several individuals who have been placed into shelter are in the process of securing long-term housing, but may have previously fallen through the cracks in the system. During the most recent nighttime outreach, an individual was placed into shelter who had already been approved for a permanent supportive housing voucher, but service providers had been unable to locate her. She is still at the shelter, and during a recent encounter, she thanked staff for their help and stated she is looking at rental units this week.

Mr. Dahlburg arrived at 10:41 a.m. Quorum was revised to reflect 20 out of 27 members present.

Discussion and Questions.

Ms. Maesaka-Hirata appreciated the consistency in numbers, but wondered how many individuals cycled through shelters and ended up back on the streets.

- Cpt. Lambert and Chair Morishige stated that recidivism is something that the group has only recently begun to track and will continue to do so. Chair Morishige stated that approximately one-third of the individuals placed on the August 8th outreach event had exited the shelters within two weeks, and approximately one-half had exited within one month. Many of these exits were attributed to compliance issues with shelter rules, especially around issues related to substance abuse. Chair Morishige highlighted that the group will continue to explore pathways to treatment and a variety of options for people who are not yet ready for treatment or shelter.

Ms. Maesaka-Hirata asked if H.E.L.P. Honolulu accepts referrals, and if there are any criteria for referrals, as Public Safety often works with individuals transitioning out of custody and would potentially be returning to homelessness.

- Cpt. Lambert stated that H.E.L.P. Honolulu does accept referrals, and HPD works with a variety of service providers that can potentially engage clients with a variety of barriers.

A member of the public, testifier Ms. Borge, asked what happens when homeless sweeps occur and agencies are not present to offer services.

- Cpt. Lambert explained that services are offered prior to a planned homeless sweep, and an encampment is given at least two opportunities to accept services before the planned date. Cpt. Lambert stated that service providers are sometimes not comfortable being present during a sweep, but HPD will offer to connect anyone who is interested in services during a sweep to an outreach provider.

Ms. Fallin asked if HPD is targeting specific districts for this program.

- Cpt. Lambert stated that Districts 1, 5, 6, and 7 have been targeted for this program already, and the remaining Districts 2, 3, 4, 8 will be rolling out gradually. Cpt. Lambert explained that there are differences between regular patrol officers and the Community Outreach Division officers, and while not all patrol officers are trained in outreach yet, HPD is working on providing that experience.

A member of the public, testifier Ms. Schanafelt, stated that she understands people in encampments are notified before a planned sweep because they are often preparing to relocate beforehand. However, some individuals do not want to leave or accept services. She also wondered about the jurisdiction outside of District 1 and which providers are able to offer services there.

- Cpt. Lambert responded that HPD tries to be respectful of service providers' contracts as much as possible, and will try to work with the contracted provider for the area. If the contracted provider is not available, HPD will ask other providers if they can assist.

Mr. Alexander asked Cpt. Lambert to speak about HPD's crisis intervention training as it relates to outreach.

- Cpt. Lambert stated that HPD is one of four police departments to receive a Department of Justice grant for crisis intervention training, which emphasizes diversion from jail if shelter or treatment are better options. This would apply not only to homeless individuals, but to anyone who might be a good fit. The crisis intervention training would be included under the Community Outreach Division.

Ms. Lusk asked how the Hawaii Interagency Council on Homelessness can support these efforts, and how the Oahu and neighbor island Continua of Care can provide support.

- Cpt. Lambert stated that information sharing and providing feedback about the process are some of the best ways to support HPD's efforts.

Chair Morishige added that the information can be shared on the Hawaii Interagency Council on Homelessness website, as well as forwarded to the membership email list. Chair Morishige suggested that Partners in Care include this information on their website and distribute to their members. Chair Morishige also stated that officers from the Maui Police Department came to Oahu to participate in the two recent nighttime outreach events to shadow HPD.

Ms. Lusk asked Cpt. Lambert to share information about the training available to new HPD recruits.

- Cpt. Lambert stated that HPD partners with four agencies to provide training on different aspects of homeless and other social services to new recruits. ALEA Bridge provides training on how to successfully transition between law enforcement duties and community outreach. The Institute for Human Services offers training on serious mental illnesses and services available to people with mental health diagnoses. Hawaii Health and Harm Reduction Center provides training on substance abuse and related services. Kalihi-Palama Health Center provides training on general healthcare services.

Ms. Portner asked Cpt. Lambert to clarify the intent of the training sessions.

- Cpt. Lambert stated that the trainings are for new HPD officers to learn about the resources that are available in the community.

Seeing no further questions, Chair Morishige elected to briefly return to Public Testimony.

Public testimony (continued).

c. Mr. James Pakele

Mr. Pakele provided a brief summary of the Puuhonua O Waianae's goals to create a communal living situation that will reduce costs and preserve the bonds of the community that exists. Mr. Pakele stated that the Puuhonua is working with the Department of Land & Natural Resources, the Governor's Coordinator on Homelessness, and the Governor's office to create a feasible plan. The Puuhonua's long-term goal is to purchase a piece of property to set up the communal living framework, which will include centralized kitchens and bathrooms with tiny homes in the surrounding area. Cost estimates for the tiny homes are around \$4,600 without plumbing or electrical connections, and the goal is to keep costs per household around \$100 to \$120 per month. In addition, the Puuhonua is interested in implementing large scale farming to support self-sufficiency and micro-enterprise opportunities for residents. Mr. Pakele remarked on the importance of engaging the homeless community to help them help themselves.

Mr. Pakele noted that the Puuhonua O Waianae's plan is accessible online at <https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1SKS7eGAAA2VpxzvqSPLT7w5e6aRNpzSbK D4VgyWvzf0/edit>.

Chair Morishige thanked Mr. Pakele for his testimony and stated that the Office is interested in exploring the role of communal and self-help housing models to reduce costs.

d. Ms. Twinkle Borge

Ms. Borge discussed some of the mentorship opportunities for children and adults in the Puuhonua O Waianae. Ms. Borge discussed that her role is to assist people with getting back into housing and employment, and to regain what they might have lost while experiencing homelessness or other trauma. Ms. Borge also emphasized the importance of building confidence in people.

The Chair thanked the presenters and testifiers, and provided a brief overview of the framework for the presentation on permanent supportive housing. Chair Morishige stated that the Corporation for Supportive Housing published a summary of permanent supportive housing needs in each state, and the Hawaii Appleseed Center for Law & Economic Justice is seeking to scale some of the costs and cost savings of providing enough permanent supportive housing for all people experiencing chronic homelessness.

Presentation by Hawaii Appleseed Center for Law & Economic Justice.

Presenter Mr. Gavin Thornton stated that approximately 1,700 chronically homeless individuals were counted during the 2018 statewide Point in Time Count. Chronically homeless individuals have a disabling condition and have either been continuously homeless for more than one year, or have had four or more episodes of homelessness over the past three years. It is estimated that the medical costs of these individuals over a ten-year period are \$3.36 billion, a figure that would be greatly reduced if the same individuals had access to permanent supportive housing. The current report is still in the feedback stage, but seeks to compare the cost of creating permanent supportive housing now with the eventual cost savings in the future.

Mr. Thornton stated that a \$766 million permanent supportive housing investment is needed over the next ten years to create enough housing for people experiencing chronic homelessness. This results in a projected \$2.16 billion cost savings to the public, primarily in the cost of medical care. The model makes several assumptions about the ratio of new construction vs. leasing, increases in rental and medical costs, and fluctuations in the chronically homeless population.

Mr. Thornton stated that the goal is to build upon this report to inform advocacy work during the upcoming legislative session, and requested feedback from the council.

Discussion and questions.

A member of the public, testifier Mr. Pakele, asked if the cost estimate of \$380,000 used in the model was for a single house/unit.

- Mr. Thornton confirmed that the \$380,000 cost estimate was for the construction of a single unit in a multifamily dwelling, such as a high rise apartment.

Chair Morishige asked Mr. Thornton if he would be available to give an update to the council at the meeting scheduled for December 17, 2018. Chair Morishige also asked if it was possible to gather any information about other communal housing options to reduce costs.

- Mr. Thornton stated that the potential to include more information is dependent upon resources, and also noted that many communal living models do not have clear cost estimates that can be scaled. Mr. Thornton also agreed to provide an update at the December 17, 2018 meeting of the council.

Mr. Rolf appreciates the intent of the report, and compared the potential escalating costs of building over a ten-year period to the rising cost estimates for the Honolulu Authority for Rapid Transit project. Mr. Rolf stated that there are other related sectors making large requests to the legislature, and it may be a good idea to consider proposing this as part of a package solution. Mr. Rolf referred to an earlier cost projection study of a variety of social issues, including affordable housing.

- Mr. Thornton stated that he is interested in integration, although available resources limit what the Hawaii Appleseed Center for Law & Economic Justice can consider. The report focuses on the costs of permanent supportive housing because of the cost savings projections.

Chair Morishige proposed that Mr. Rolf work with the business community to get this information circulated so feedback can be received before the December meeting.

Seeing no further questions, Chair Morishige introduced presenters from the American Civil Liberties Union to discuss some of the legal issues surrounding the government's responses to addressing homelessness.

Presentation by American Civil Liberties Union.

Presenter Wookie Kim began by establishing the intended framework for the presentation. Mr. Kim clarified that the role of the ACLU is to ensure any government response to homelessness complies with the Constitution, and that the ACLU wants to be seen as a partner in addressing homelessness. Mr. Kim also disclosed that the information in the presentation is not legal advice and should be used for informational purposes only.

Mr. Kim discussed the following legal terms and concepts that commonly apply when the courts consider the constitutionality of laws related to homelessness:

Eighth Amendment - Cruel and Unusual Punishment

- Establishes substantive limits on what can be criminalized. [*Ingraham v. Wright (1977)*]
- Also establishes the act/status distinction. The Supreme Court has ruled that an individual must have committed an act to be considered criminal.
 - One example of an unconstitutional law that criminalized a person's status is the California law that criminalized the status of being addicted to illegal drugs. [*Robinson v. California (1962)*]

Volitional conduct

- The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled in 2006 in the *Jones v. City of Los Angeles* case that there are certain acts that are so inseparable from the status of being

homeless that they cannot be criminalized.

- This includes sitting, lying, or sleeping on the streets if the City is not providing enough shelter.
- The court opinion in this was withdrawn when the case was settled out of court.
- In the recent ruling in *Martin v. Boise*, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals reaffirmed the 2006 decision and clarified that the availability of shelter must be considered from a practical standpoint.
 - The mere number of vacant shelter beds within a city is not sufficient. Available beds must be realistically available to an individual, including shelter rules, distance, time limits on length of stay, etc.
- Mr. Kim remarked that the ACLU does not support any laws or ordinances that criminalize basic acts, including the City & County of Honolulu's proposed Bill 51 and Bill 52.
- Mr. Kim noted that shelter was available for approximately fifty percent of homeless individuals in Boise at the time of the lawsuit, and that Oahu's shelter availabilities are roughly the same at this time.

Equal protection

- People in similar situations should be treated equally. [*Plyler v. Doe* (1982)]
- Prohibits selected enforcement targeted at protected classes, and can apply to any type of government action.
- Government must ensure that laws are not being applied selectively.

Substantive rights

- The Constitution prohibits the limitation of substantive rights, such as the right to travel/freedom of movement, which includes the right to loiter for innocent purposes.
- Laws restricting substantive rights must be necessary to achieve a compelling government interest.

Procedural due process

- Government must give prior notice and permit the affected parties an opportunity to be heard prior to any action.
- Usually applies to enforcement actions involving property removal.
- Courts have ruled that the government must be transparent about property seizures.

Vagueness

- Government must give fair notice of what is criminal, and provide identifiable standards so as to guard against arbitrary enforcement. [*Papachristou v. Jacksonville* (1972)]
- Examples of laws and ordinances that have been challenged for vagueness include the prohibition of vagrancy, loitering, gang membership, and obstructing or temporarily occupying a sidewalk.

Overbreadth

- Laws must not criminalize so broadly that they include legitimate legal activities.

Mr. Kim also addressed some of the misconceptions surrounding the ACLU, including that staff are not connected to "on the ground" issues, that people who are homeless should be immune from any criminal prosecution, and that staff encourage people to live on the streets. Mr. Kim stated that staff do spend time talking with community members, including people experiencing homelessness, and that the ACLU supports the rights of all people. While people experiencing homelessness are not immune from criminal prosecution, the ACLU will speak out against laws that target vulnerable people. In addition, the ACLU believes that no one would choose to live on the streets, and that the right questions should be asked as to why hundreds of people are sleeping outside instead of accessing available shelter.

Discussion and questions.

A member of the public, testifier Ms. Carlen, stated that the homeless people she has spoken to prefer to live outside because they do not have to follow any rules. She also wondered if the vagueness doctrine would permit anyone who is not homeless to lie down on the sidewalk and obstruct the public walkway. She restated her earlier comment that her neighbors want to know their rights as paying renters in relation to unsheltered homelessness.

- Mr. Kim stated that every constitutional right requires striking a balance, and that the ACLU focuses on government actions that are not allowed. Mr. Kim acknowledged that some people choose to live outside, but that the community should understand why, citing the repeated failures of the system over the years and the collective burdens of being unsheltered. Overall, the Constitution provides the outer boundaries within which the government must operate when addressing homelessness.

Mr. Rolf asked if sit/lie ordinances would be considered constitutional by the ACLU if Oahu had 4,400 emergency shelter beds available, citing estimates from the recent Point in Time Count.

- Mr. Kim answered that the Ninth Circuit made it clear that the shelter beds need to be functionally available, and that involuntary acts related to homelessness must not be made criminal.

Mr. Rolf asked for further clarification on the impact of 4,400 shelter beds on the ability to enforce a sit/lie ordinance.

- Mr. Kim restated the significance of functionality, giving an example that 4,400 shelter beds for males only would not be functionally available to non-male homeless individuals or families. According to the Ninth Circuit, the raw number of beds does not meet the threshold for functional availability.

A member of the public, Mr. Alani Apio, asked if the requirement for functional availability of shelter applied during the instances of warning(s) before a sweep, or at the time of the sweep itself.

- Mr. Kim stated that he would need to revisit the Ninth Circuit opinion to be sure, as the rules established are usually very vague and left to the trial courts to interpret. However, the Ninth Circuit opinion does seem to indicate that shelter space would need to be functionally available at the time of a sweep.

Mr. Johnson asked about the ACLU's support for people with disabilities who need access to public spaces, citing the potential for a lawsuit against the City if a person with a disability was injured because they could not traverse the sidewalk due to temporary occupancy by homeless individuals.

- Mr. Kim reaffirmed that the interpretation of laws requires striking a tough balance between the rights of all people, including considering the balance of constitutional harm being done to people experiencing homelessness.

Chair Morishige thanked Mr. Kim and the council for the robust discussion.

Ms. Portner left at 11:41 a.m. Quorum was revised to reflect 19 out of 27 members present.

Review of key achievements related to the Hawaii State Framework to Address Homelessness and ten-year strategic plan to address homelessness in Hawaii.

Staff distributed a summary sheet compiled by the Office of the Governor's Coordinator on Homelessness addressing four key benchmarks:

- Number of people currently experiencing homelessness

- Permanent supportive housing capacity
- Exits to permanent supportive housing
- Length of stay in homeless programs

Chair Morishige noted that there have been decreases in the number of households living in both transitional housing and in places not meant for human habitation. At the same time, there has been a 244 percent increase in permanent supportive housing inventory statewide since 2014, which reflects an overall systems reallocation toward the creation of permanent housing. The number of transitional housing beds decreased, and while the number of emergency shelter beds increased slightly, both rapid rehousing and permanent supportive housing programs saw a significant increase in inventory.

Chair Morishige stated that overall, housing placement rates are trending up. Additional data elements that are not currently available are recidivism rates and the number of newly homeless individuals entering the homeless system. Chair Morishige asked for the assistance of both Continua of Care to work with the respective HMIS contractors to obtain this data.

Ms. Fallin asked if the Chair could focus specifically on the data for chronically homeless households.

- Chair Morishige answered that addressing chronically homeless data separately would be possible.

Chair Morishige stated that staff would continue to prepare this summary sheet to update the council and the public on the progress made by homeless providers and government agencies.

Mr. Alexander left at 11:50 a.m., and Mr. Dahlburg left at 11:55 a.m. Quorum was revised to reflect 17 out of 27 members present.

VI. Permitted Interaction Group

- a. **Report and discussion of the permitted interaction group established pursuant to Hawaii Revised Statutes (H.R.S.) §92-2.5 to review and recommend potential revisions to the ten-year strategic plan to end homelessness, and the Hawaii State Framework to Address Homelessness.**

The Chair updated the council that the discussions of this permitted interaction group are still ongoing, and there are no further updates at this time.

VII. **General Announcements**

A. Chairperson and Staff Reports: July/August/September 2018

The Chair shared the staff report for the period from July through September 2018 and noted that a copy of the report will be provided.

B. Written Reports from Council Members.

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

- *Department of Human Services (DHS)*
- *Department of Health (DOH)*
- *Department of Public Safety (PSD)*

- *Department of Health (DOH)*
- *Department of Defense (DOD)*
- *City & County of Honolulu*
- *Partners in Care, Oahu's Continuum of Care*

VIII. **Executive session**

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

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

IX. **Topics for upcoming meetings.**

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

X. **Meeting schedule.**

The following Council meetings are proposed for the 2018 calendar year:

- December 17, 2018, 10 a.m. to noon

XI. **Adjourn.**

Chair Morishige entertained a motion to adjourn. Motion was made by Ms. Menino and seconded by Mr. Johnson. The Chair called the question. The motion passed unanimously. The meeting was adjourned at 12:10 p.m.

MINUTES CERTIFICATION

Minutes prepared by:

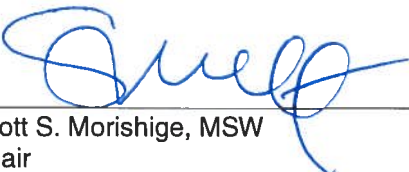


Jason Kasamoto
Homelessness Special Assistant and Public Affairs

12-17-18
Date

Approved by the Hawaii Interagency Council on Homelessness at their Regular Meeting on September 17, 2018:

As Presented As Amended



Scott S. Morishige, MSW
Chair

12-17-18
Date