

Community Services Block Grant (CSBG)

Disaster Relief Supplemental Funds

State Use of Funds

Detailed Needs Assessment: *Provide a detailed description (2500 words or less) of the needs assessment regarding the Presidentially-declared disaster(s). Describe the impact on each affected community (e.g. which counties were affected). Provide a listing of the CSBG eligible entities that serve these communities, and provide a brief summary (e.g. 2-3 paragraphs) of disaster related needs for each eligible entity service area. Note: OCS will accept attachments or tables for this question.*

During calendar years 2018 and 2019, there were three Presidentially declared disasters in Hawaii. [1] In April 2018, all four of Hawaii's counties – the City and County of Honolulu, Hawaii, Kauai, and Maui – suffered serious physical and economic damages from severe storms, flooding, landslides, and mudslides. Then, [2] in August 2018, Hurricane Lane struck the state. And [3], from May to September 2018, the County of Hawaii suffered damage to lands and air pollution as a result of eruptions of the Kilauea Volcano.

In April 2018, severe storms, flooding, landslides and mudslides forced many residents and tourists to leave flooded properties. Ranches and farmlands on Kauai were severely damaged by the flooding and rise in water level which damaged farm service roads, structures, and fencing. Due to the damages, farms and ranches experienced a loss in crops and animals, from small to huge – chickens to bison.¹ About 120 homes were destroyed or damaged, and several roads on Kauai were impassable for many months, which made it difficult for people to access their homes, get to work, and run errands. Due to impassable roads, many people were not able to drive to work, or even to their home, which resulted in many people losing their jobs. In response to this Presidentially declared disaster, FEMA and the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) provided disaster relief assistance to residents and local businesses. FEMA provided grants to help pay for temporary housing; essential home repairs; replacement of some destroyed homes; uninsured and underinsured personal property losses; medical, dental and funeral expenses caused by the disaster; and other serious disaster-related needs not covered by insurance. FEMA approved over \$7 million in disaster assistance to support recovery. Of this amount, \$1.2 million was approved for housing assistance to help with home repairs or replacement, rental assistance for people finding a temporary home while repairs were being made to their homes, and more than \$260,000 to pay for other uninsured or underinsured expenses. The SBA approved more than \$5.6 million in low-interest disaster loans to homeowners, renters, businesses, and private non-profits to cover losses not fully covered by insurance or other sources.²

In August 2018, Hurricane Lane caused flooding and landslides in Hawaii, Maui, and Kauai counties. Residents and visitors were evacuated from homes in Hawaii County due to the heavy

¹ See: <https://www.hawaiimagazine.com/content/farmers-kauai-recuperate-april-2018-flooding>

² See: <https://www.fema.gov/news-release/2018/09/07/4365/april-storm-recovery-update-stay-touch-fema>

rainfall that caused flash flooding in several areas. According to a Hawaii County official, damages to county facilities from Hurricane Lane totaled about \$20 million. Although no homes were destroyed, about 152 homes were damaged with 29 sustaining major damage.³ Some areas in Hawaii County were drenched with seventy inches of rain which closed many roads due to debris and flooding.⁴ On Kauai, homes and roadways that had been previously damaged or destroyed by the severe storms, flooding, landslides, and mudslides in April were later damaged and flooded again by Hurricane Lane in August. Some areas on Kauai received so much rain that homes were flooded by up to five feet of water.⁵ Several one-way roads were closed due to ponding and flooding caused by the intense rain from Hurricane Lane.⁶ FEMA obligated approximately \$6.6 million for Public Assistance. Of this amount, \$2.9 million was obligated for emergency work to reduce or eliminate immediate threats to life, to protect public health and safety, to protect improved property threatened by Hurricane Lane, and \$3.5 million was obligated for permanent work to restore or repair damaged facilities.⁷

The eruption of Kilauea Volcano damaged communities on Hawaii Island from May through September 2018. Hawaii County officials estimated that costs of recovery for communities impacted by the Kilauea Volcano eruption was over \$800 million⁸, and about 2,000 residents were initially displaced during the eruption. The eruption also caused an estimated \$236.5 million in damages to roads, waterlines, and facilities. The eruption and lava flow caused Hawaii County's tourism revenue to decrease due to the four-month closure of Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, and also resulted in a \$27.9 million decrease in agriculture and floriculture production on the Island.⁹

Since the eruption of Kilauea Volcano, Federal funds were received for public assistance to replace damaged or destroyed infrastructure, for mitigation projects to reduce threats to lives and properties, highway restoration, and to help communities recover. State funds were also approved to protect the health, safety and welfare of displaced area residents, and to provide relief, recovery, mitigation, and remediation for disaster damage, losses, and suffering caused by the Kilauea eruption. FEMA Individual Assistance provided rental assistance, home repair and destroyed home replacement assistance, personal property assistance, and other need assistance for the eruption of Kilauea Volcano. Rental assistance helped survivors temporarily rent housing for their entire households. Destroyed home replacement and home repair assistance, which provided essential repairs to ensure the homes are safe, sanitary, and functional, had a maximum amount of \$34,000 per home. The amount provided for personal property assistance to repair or

³ See: <https://www.staradvertiser.com/2018/09/15/breaking-news/hurricane-lane-damage-to-hawaii-county-infrastructure-totals-about-20m/>

⁴ See: <https://www.hawaiitribune-herald.com/2018/09/28/hawaii-news/east-hawaii-rain-gauges-overflowed-in-august-as-hurricane-lane-shattered-records-2/>

⁵ See: <https://www.thegardenisland.com/2018/08/30/hawaii-news/floodwaters-wash-away-foundations-in-hanalei-again/>

⁶ See: <https://hidot.hawaii.gov/hurricane-lane/>

⁷ See: <https://www.fema.gov/disaster/4395>

⁸ See: <https://www.staradvertiser.com/2018/09/01/hawaii-news/recovery-from-kilauea-eruption-might-cost-800m/>

⁹ See: <https://recovery.hawaiicounty.gov/connect/faqs>

replace items was based on the damage caused by the disaster and the estimated costs of repairs or replacement. Other needs assistance included medical, dental, childcare, funeral, essential needs expenses, group flood insurance policies, personal property, transportation, and moving and storage. According to the Hawaii County Kilauea Eruption Recovery website, FEMA disaster assistance and other federal and state funds helped support farms and ranches, small businesses, public infrastructure repairs, housing needs, and case management.¹⁰

The Office of Community Services (Hawaii OCS), in the Hawaii State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations (DLIR), discussed CSBG DSRF program requirements with the four CSBG-eligible entities in Hawaii – Honolulu Community Action Program, Inc. (HCAP), Maui Economic Opportunity, Inc. (MEO), Kauai Economic Opportunity, Inc. (KEO), and Hawaii County Economic Opportunity Council (HCEOC). Only two of them expressed an ability to expend and an interest in receiving disaster relief supplemental funding.

HCEOC will provide disaster-relief services in Hawaii County, and KEO will provide disaster-relief services in Kauai County. HCEOC and KEO will work with Hawaii's Emergency Management Agency to ascertain what services were previously provided through FEMA during calendar years 2018 and 2019 to avoid duplicating them. From there, HCEOC and KEO will develop separate Disaster Community Action Plans that will guide what services they will provide to address gaps that they find in services to low-income people affected by the Presidentially declared disasters.

State Allocation Criteria/Formula: *Describe the criteria and formula for allocation of CSBG Disaster Supplemental funds to eligible entities. Please include the data sources and calculations used to derive the allocation amounts for each eligible entity.*

CSBG Disaster Supplemental funds for stage 2 will be allocated to HCEOC and KEO based on the same allocation formula Hawaii OCS used for the stage 1 funding amount. The total amount of funding allocated to Hawaii for stage 2 is \$81,477. Ninety-five percent of this amount (95% of \$81,477 = \$77,403) will be allocated to HCEOC and KEO based on the impact of Presidentially declared disasters that affected Kauai and Hawaii counties. HCEOC will receive sixty percent of the \$77,403 subtotal (60% of \$77,403 = \$46,441), subject to adjustments, to help provide services to people impacted by the Kilauea eruption and Hurricane Lane. KEO will receive forty percent of the \$77,403 subtotal (40% of \$77,403 = \$30,962), subject to adjustments. The remaining \$4,074 (5% of \$81,477 = \$4,074) will be allocated to Hawaii OCS for state administrative costs.

¹⁰ See: <https://recovery.hawaiicounty.gov/planning/recovery-funding>

Public Communications Process: *Describe the state’s approach to ensure its needs assessment and allocation formula are publicly available for review and comment prior to the distribution of funds (e.g. publication on the State CSBG website). Include dates and a description of activities already completed prior to the submission of the Stage 2 application and any additional activities that are planned.*

To ensure the assessment and allocation formula are publicly available for review and comment prior to the distribution of funds, Hawaii State Office of Community Services (OCS) will publish the state needs assessment and allocation formula on the Hawaii OCS website at www.labor.hawaii.gov/ocs/service-programs-index/csbg by March 11, 2020. Immediately after the application is published on the Hawaii OCS website, the Hawaii OCS CSBG program staff will inform the CSBG eligible entities of publication on the website. Comments must be sent to Hawaii OCS at 830 Punchbowl Street, Room 420, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813 or emailed to courtney.n.ho@hawaii.gov by Wednesday, March 18, 2020 at 4:00 p.m. This deadline will be noted on the website.