# **KĒŌKEA** ECOVILLAGE **TRANSITIONAL HOUSING SUSTAINABLE FARMING** WETLAND REGENERATION MĀLAMA 'ĀINA

**GENESIS YOUNG & GEORGE RIXEY PROVIDING INFORMATION** 



# 86 LOTS PLANNED



#### 



# RESPECT THE 'ĀINA & HAWAIIAN CULTURE

# Mālama 'Āina

# Mālama 'Āina : A Conversation about Maui's Farming Future

# FOOD SUSTAINABILITY

# We import 80-90% of Hawaii's food



# WETLAND REGENERATION



# FLOOD PROTECTION

110 CL

# - And 303 7



# SLOW AND SPREAD THE FLOOD WATERS UPHILL

### PREVENT REEF-KILLIN G SEDIMENT

# WETLAND REGENERATION

- Water purification.
- Shoreline stabilization.
- Wetlands store our water
- Wetlands recharge ground water
  - Wetlands provide homes for animals and plants



# **\$ COST EFFECTIVE – WIN-WIN**

CURRENTLY NO HOUSELESS SHELTER IN SOUTH MAUI



### HOUSELESS STATS

80% of people experiencing homelessness are temporarily homeless due to sudden changes in their lives.

\*

50% of homeless women and children are fleeing domestic violence

45% of adults experiencing homelessness have worked in the last 30 days

Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders have the highest rate of homelessness (109 out of every 10,000 people).<sup>III</sup> Groups such as Native Americans (45 out of every 10,000) and Black or African Americans (52 out of every 10,000) also experience elevated rates. Importantly, these rates are much higher than the nation's overall rate of homelessness (18 out of every



In Hawaii, the disproportionate representation is even starker. Approximately 5.7 percent (77,082) persons) of all residents of Hawaii self-identify as Native Hawaiian, and 9.6 percent self identify as Native Hawaijan or Other Pacific Islander (Census Bureau, 2012). In Fiscal Year 2011, 14,200 homeless individuals were served through Hawaii's shelter and outreach programs. Of these, 28 percent (3,975) were Native Hawaiian or part Hawaiian (Center on the Family, 2011).



According to the National Alliance to End Homelessness, a person experiencing chronic homelessness costs the taxpayer an average of \$35,000 a year (2016). In another study of 5,000 people experiencing Severe Mental Illness (SMI) and homelessness in New York City, the average annual cost of service use was calculated to be around \$40,500 per person.

## ORANGE COUNTY STATS

Homelessness costs cities and public service \$121 million in healthcare, \$106 million in all housing types, and \$23 million in police, jail and legal fees. In Orange County USA COSTS & SAVINGS

A chronically homeless person costs the taxpayer an average of \$35,578 per year. This study shows how costs on average are reduced by 49.5% when they are placed in supportive housing. Supportive housing costs on average **\$12,800,** making the net savings roughly \$4,800

# LTGOV JOSH GREEN REPORT

- The High Price of Homelessness in Hawaii:
- Chronically homeless individuals are most of the highest Medicaid utilizers in the state
- 3.61% of Medicaid users consume 61% of the 2 billion dollar annual budget
- 13,000 people spend 1.2 billion in Medicaid each year
  There is almost total overlap with these high utilizers and the chronically homeless population
- •The highest utilizers spend an average of \$82,000 per year

Providing permanent housing to a homeless person can reduce the cost

to the state by 43-73%, saving as much as <mark>\$60,000 in Medicaid per</mark> person per year

# LTGOV JOSH GREEN REPORT

### Housing is Healthcare:

Housing a homeless individual drops their Medicaid costs by at least 43% and as much as 73%

•Housing Hawaii's chronically homeless would result in at least \$300,000,000 per year in Medicaid savings

People's overall health outcomes drastically improve when they're

# COSTS OF STATUS QUO

- Drainage, sediment flood damage
- Police costs
- Cleanup costs
- Legal costs
- Tourism loss with reef damage
- Tourism loss with houseless aesthetics
- Medical costs



# POLICE COSTS

- A <u>report</u> showing that more than half the \$100 million the city of Los Angeles spends each year on homelessness goes to police
- It costs taxpayers \$31,065 a year to criminalize a single person suffering from homelessness

#### **COUNTY OF MAUI**



#### COST OF GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

#### REPORT ON HOMELESSNESS IN MAUI COUNTY

April 2022

559 PAGES RECOMMENDS= NEED A PLAN

### Commission on Healing Solutions for Homelessness Responsibilities

The commission is established to protect and promote public health, safety, and welfare of residents and maintain the commitment of aloha 'aina. As an advisory group, the commission will provide recommendations to the council and the administration on funding and policies to help combat and eliminate homelessness and poverty in Maui county.

# HOW MANY HOMELESS IN MAULCOUNTY?

- Among the 741 homeless folks on Maui, there are 305 living in shelters, which is an ongoing decline from the 346 and 375 reported during the pandemic years of 2021 and 2020, respectively. There were 420 counted in 2019 and 399 reported in 2018
- 741 -305= 436 unsheltered x Savings from J.GREENE\$60,000/year/person max x 436= \$26,160,000/year saved

## POLICE COSTS MAUI

#### Jan. 2021 - Sgt. Krau's response the question "How much does the county spend when arresting homeless individuals?"

In regards to the question of how much it costs to hold an arrested homeless person at the Maui Police Department. We currently do not maintain this type of statistics, that I am aware of. I did research some numbers to provide a general response. In 2018, we had a total of 4682 adults arrested and MPD reported \$56,782.00 for prisoner expenses. This works out to approximately \$12.13 expended per arrest. It is estimated approximately 600 homeless adults are arrested a year. Using these numbers I would estimate MPD expends approximately \$7,278.00 a year on homeless arrests. This would not include personnel hours to "guard", transport or otherwise interact with arrestees. This amount does include meals, blankets and other general supply cost on an average. Meals are approximately \$2-\$3 each meal. Every arrestee is fed 3 x's a 24 hour period. Each arrestee is provided a clean blanket, which costs approximately \$5. The Maui Police Department normally does not provide personal items such as tooth brush, tooth paste, deodorant or soap to arrestees.

We are a temporary holding facility and normally transfer all arrestees to MCCC, if held over a few days. Officer Jan Pontinilla shared the following: MPD has a CORE program with General Orders that they are mandated to follow in arrest of homeless individuals. This serves as a SOP with safety and humane guidelines for both the individual and officers.

### PRISON COSTS MAUI

MCCC REPONSE Jan. 2021 - Inquiry to Warden Deborah Taylor regarding cost for inmates incarcerated on homeless related issues. Via Liane Endo MCCC Administrator The average is \$153 per day. When you add programs, food service and healthcare the total is \$219 per day. Source: George King ASO-P&R via 587-1211







# TINY HOME/SHELTERS HALE LI'ILI'ILI

2 - Bed Rm. 484 sq.ft. 22 units
1- Bed Rm. 242 sq.ft. 18 units
Studio 121 sq.ft. 30 units
Total 70+- units

• Note - The mix of type above is an example.

# PARK CAMP GROUND HO'OMOANA

•Tent-platforms 484 sq.ft. 32 spaces

# OVERNIGHT PARKING KA'A KA'A I KA PO

Parking Stalls 19 - 38 spaces

# OCCUPANCY ESTIMATE

- Max: 38 persons in cars,64 persons in tents,110 persons in tiny homes
- Total: 212 people



# \$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ COST ESTIMATE \$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$

- 2 Bed Rm. 484 sq.ft. 60,000.00 x 22 = \$ 1,320,000.00
- 1- Bed Rm. 242 sq.ft. 40,000.00 x 18 = \$ 720,000.00
- Studio 121 sq.ft. 28,000.00 x 30 = \$ 810,000.00
- \$ 2,850,000.00
- Tent Platforms Camp 484 sq.ft. 5,600.00 x 32 =
- \$179,000.00
- Parking Stalls 19 38 spaces = TBD

- Open Pavilion 72'x40' = \$ 360,000.00 30'x22' = \$ 100,000.00 40'x40' = \$ 240,000.00
- Cooking Hale / Hale Kuke 32'x32' = \$ 153,600.00
- Bathrooms / Hale 'Au'au 26'x16'x 3 = \$ 187,200.00
- Garden / Hale Kihapai 34'x20' = \$ 102,000.00 20x20' =
- \$60,000.00
- Nursery / Hale Hanai Mala 30'x20' = \$ 90,000.00
- \$1,292,800.00
- SUBTOTAL=\$ 4,321,800.00
- Existing Renovated 3 Not Estimated
- Infrastructure = TBD

# \$\$\$ COST ESTIMATE INFRASTUCTURE

### Total \$ 1,019,056.00

- Clear & Grubbing
- Approx 22.3 Acres x \$2,300.00/AC = \$51,290
- II. Grading- Exc & Emb
- Approx 26,000 cy. X \$8/cy =\$206,000
- III. Finegrade Bldg Sites Only
- Approx 38,500 sf. X \$0.5/sf =\$19,250
- IV. Gravity Sewer System Approx \$266,166
- V. Water Improvements Approx \$108,500A.
- VI 60-inch Culvert A. 60" Culvert =\$4,800 B. Headwalls =\$14,000
- VII. Parking & Roadways & Paving =\$359,056

- Electric system TBD
- Parking Stalls 19 38 spaces = TBD
- Existing Renovated 3 Not Estimated

# MAHALO







HOW HOUSING REDUCES COSTS

#### PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING: A COST-SAVING SOLUTION



Annual cost savings by housing & providing services to all OC's chronic homeless:



#### WHY IT'S URGENT

Chronic health conditions increase over time:

Homeless 33% reporting 3+ 23% chronic health 15%

0 0

0-12 months 1-2 3+ Time on the street (years)

#### Counts and Rates by Race / Ethnicity, 2020





#### Overall Sheltered Trends, 2007 - 2021

# Here are some facts you should know about family and child homelessness: •29% of homeless families are headed by a working adult, usually the mother •More than half of homeless mothers do not have a high school diploma •Approximately 63% of homeless women have been victims of domestic violence •Homeless children are more likely to suffer from hunger, poor physical and emotional health

- They are less likely to attend school, and more likely to fall behind in class
  While the number of homeless children in America is estimated at 1.6 million, many estimates suggest the number could be far higher, as homeless statistics are often under-reported at the city, county and state levels
- •Homeless children experience four times as many respiratory infections, twice as many ear infections and are four times more likely go have asthma