



Senate Committee on Ways and Means

HB 222, HD 2, SD 1 Relating to the Budget of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs

April 1, 2013

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The Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) greatly appreciates the effort of the House Committee on Finance to carefully balance the State's trust responsibility to OHA's Native Hawaiian beneficiaries and the economic realities facing the State in these difficult times. However, given the potential of the proposed cuts to diminish educational, chronic disease prevention, and prenatal services to thousands of Native Hawaiian citizens, OHA respectfully requests that its original general funds request be granted. Mahalo for the opportunity to provide testimony.

On March 8, 2013, your Senate Committee on Ways and Means requested a response from OHA regarding the House Committee on Finance's proposed budget cuts. Herein are our responses to that request (also submitted via separate letter directly to your Senate Committee on Ways and Means on March 18, 2013):

Question #1 – Identify all changes made to operating and capital appropriations and provisos as submitted to the legislature that affects your department.

OHA Response to Question #1: Summary of changes provided in Table 1 and Table 2 below:

Table 1: Fiscal Year 2014 Adjustments (General Funds ONLY):

Program ID	Original HB 222	Adjusted HB 222 HD 2	Adjustments	Ref.
OHA150 – Office of the Trustees	\$ 28,435	\$ 28,435	0	
Personnel	28,435	28,435	0	
Operating	0	0	0	
OHA160 – Administration	\$ 708,585	\$ 700,159	(8,426)	a.
Personnel	403,285	403,285	0	
Operating	305,300	296,874	(8,426)	a.
OHA175 – Beneficiary Advocacy	\$ 2,762,980	\$ 2,177,278	(585,702)	a./b.
Personnel	88,580	87,308	(1,272)	a.
Operating	2,674,400	2,089,970	(584,430)	b.
TOTAL:	\$ 3,500,000	\$ 2,905,872	(594,128)	

Table 2: Fiscal Year 2015 Adjustments (General Funds ONLY):

Program ID	Original HB 222	Adjusted HB 222 HD 2	Adjustments	Ref.
OHA150 – Office of the Trustees	\$ 28,435	\$ 28,435	0	
Personnel	28,435	28,435	0	
Operating	0	0	0	
OHA160 – Administration	\$ 708,585	\$ 700,159	(8,426)	a.
Personnel	403,285	403,285	0	
Operating	305,300	296,874	(8,426)	a.
OHA175 – Beneficiary Advocacy	\$ 2,762,980	\$ 1,627,278	(1,135,702)	a./b.
Personnel	88,580	87,308	(1,272)	a.
Operating	2,674,400	1,539,970	(1,134,430)	b.
TOTAL:	\$ 3,500,000	\$ 2,355,872	(1,144,128)	

Question #2 – Provide an impact statement for each adjustment, including a description of the type and level of services impacted.

OHA Response to Question #2: Responses a. and b. are referenced in Tables 1 and Table 2 above and described below:

- a. The decrease in general funding to Program OHA160 – Administration (**-\$8,426**) and to Program OHA175 – Beneficiary Advocacy (**-\$1,272**), as proposed by HB 222 HD 2, has a direct correlation to the continued economic downturn as well as efforts by the State of Hawai‘i to reduce its operating deficit. The economic downturn has resulted in challenging times, including a decrease in state revenues and an increase in demand for services and assistance. The resources are therefore limited and must be used efficiently over a growing number of agencies that rely on the State of Hawai‘i as a financial resource. The proposed decrease can only be supplemented with trust funds thereby decreasing the available resources to OHA programs specifically tasked with assisting OHA in advocating for and providing services to Native Hawaiians.
- b. Since OHA is not a direct service provider, but rather a support entity for critical funding for many statewide programmatic services, the loss to OHA is quite different compared to the loss that will be felt across the community because of the reduction of services provided statewide for Native Hawaiians. The decrease in general funding to Program OHA175 – Beneficiary Advocacy (**-\$584,430 in FY 2014 and -\$1,134,430 in FY 2015**), as proposed by HB 222 HD 2, is summarized in Table 3 below:

Table 3: Total FY 2014/FY 2015 Biennium General Funds Adjustments:

OHA175 – Beneficiary Advocacy (Operating Budget)	FY 2013-2014			FY 2014-2015			Total Biennium Adjustments
	Original HB 222	Adjusted HB 222 HD 2	Adjust.	Original HB 222	Adjusted HB 222 HD 2	Adjust.	
<i>Social services</i>	\$ 400,000	\$ 400,000	\$ 0	\$ 400,000	\$ 400,000	\$ 0	\$ 0
<i>Legal services and legal representation</i>	524,400	524,400	0	524,400	524,400	0	0
<i>Educational enrichment programs</i>	750,000	615,570	-134,430	750,000	615,570	-134,430	-268,860
<i>Health improvement programs</i>	750,000	400,000	-350,000	750,000	0	-750,000	-1,100,000
<i>Leverage opportunities</i>	250,000	150,000	-100,000	250,000	0	-250,000	-350,000
Total:	\$ 2,674,400	\$ 2,089,970	-\$584,430	\$ 2,674,400	\$ 1,539,970	\$ 1,134,430	\$ -1,718,860

For each biennium adjustment listed in Table 3 above, a brief description of its impact to our Native Hawaiian beneficiaries is provided in Table 4 below:

Table 4: Description of Native Hawaiians Affected by the Total FY 2014/FY 2015 Biennium General Funds Adjustments:

OHA175 – Beneficiary Advocacy (Operating Budget)	Total Biennium Adjustment	# Affected (estimated)	Description
<i>Social services</i>	\$ 0		
<i>Legal services and legal representation</i>	0		
<i>Educational enrichment programs</i>	-268,860	269 students	269 less students receiving educational services
<i>Health improvement programs</i>	-1,100,000	960 Native Hawaiians or 1,030 pregnant Native Hawaiians	960 less Native Hawaiians receiving Health obesity services 1,030 less pregnant Native Hawaiian women receiving prenatal services
<i>Leverage opportunities</i>	-350,000	Thousands of Native Hawaiians	In order to supplement funding cuts to OHA’s Education and Health programs, OHA would have to consider the elimination of funding to Leverage Opportunities. Although the impact to leverage opportunities is difficult to quantify (since FY 2014 would be the first official year of implementation within OHA), a minimal 1:1 match would result in an additional \$1,000,000 of supplemental programmatic funding which could service hundreds, if not thousands, of Native Hawaiians
Total:	\$ -1,718,860		

The Community Grants Program collectively consists of eight (8) core programs: 1) Housing; 2) Income; 3) Health (Chronic Diseases-Obesity); 4) Education; 5) Culture; 6) Land; 7) Health (Prenatal Care); and 8) “Ahahui-Events. In the best interest of the programs and the clientele served, larger budgetary cuts being proposed do not necessarily result in simple across-the board funding cuts, but rather, often times, result in cutting one program at the expense of another. The proposed budget cuts will require OHA to first fund its aforementioned core programs at the expense of leveraged projects as OHA has already competitively solicited these programs subject to the availability of funds. An example of the impact to OHA’s Leverage Opportunities funding is discussed below:

Leverage Opportunities Example: The Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) Network faced a similar critical situation in FY 2010. The economic crisis and growing unemployment created unprecedented demand for social services. But this anti-poverty network of over 1,000 State-managed local agencies (Hawaii has four agencies – Kauai Economic Opportunity, Inc; Honolulu Community Action Program; Maui Economic Opportunity and Hawaii county Economic Opportunity Council) managed to expand economic security for vulnerable populations and to create employment opportunities for low-wage workers. The coordinated services provided by CSBG went beyond short-term interventions and strengthened long-term economic security for individuals, communities,

and the nation. Every dollar invested in CSBG leveraged \$22.85 of other federal, state, local, and private funds. Other benefits included increased benefits and wages, increased tax revenue, and avoided costs to other federal safety-net services created by economic opportunities.

Question #3 – An alternative reduction for any reduction you oppose.

OHA Response to Question #3: Today's economic situation does not allow for an easy decision with regard to the funding of numerous State agencies, therefore, we are not opposing the proposed decreases at this time although we would highly encourage your committee to restore OHA's original general funds request based upon the above information and commentary.

****End of OHA response to Senate Committee on WAM of March 18, 2013****

On March 27, 2013, the Senate Committee on Tourism and Hawaiian Affairs requested a response from OHA regarding the House Committee on Finance’s proposed budget cuts. Herein are our responses to that request (also submitted via separate letter directly to the Senate Committee on Tourism and Hawaiian Affairs on March 27, 2013):

Question #1 – Please provide funding levels for each of OHA’s generally funded positions (sixty-two (62) positions total).

OHA Response to Question #1:

#	Title	Sources of Funding			Total
		General Funds	Match Funds	Trust Funds	
1	PRIVATE SECRETARY TO THE BOT CHAIR	\$ 7,892	\$ 55,852	\$ 2,591	\$ 66,336
2	TRUSTEE SECRETARY	\$ 4,887	\$ 34,584	\$ 1,605	\$ 41,076
3	TRUSTEE SECRETARY	\$ 4,887	\$ 34,584	\$ 1,605	\$ 41,076
4	TRUSTEE SECRETARY	\$ 5,882	\$ 41,627	\$ 1,931	\$ 49,440
5	TRUSTEE SECRETARY	\$ 4,887	\$ 34,584	\$ 1,605	\$ 41,076
6	CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER	\$ 22,089	\$ 102,541	\$ 15,375	\$ 140,004
7	SENIOR EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT	\$ 11,833	\$ 54,931	\$ 8,237	\$ 75,000
8	CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER	\$ 19,722	\$ 91,555	\$ 13,727	\$ 125,004
9	KNOWLEDGE BASE STRATEGY SPECIALIST	\$ 12,622	\$ 58,593	\$ 8,786	\$ 80,000
10	SENIOR LEGAL COUNSEL	\$ 17,829	\$ 82,766	\$ 12,410	\$ 113,004
11	LEGAL ASSISTANT	\$ 10,987	\$ 51,002	\$ 7,648	\$ 69,636
12	GENERAL COUNSEL	\$ 11,714	\$ 54,377	\$ 8,154	\$ 74,244
13	ASSIS. SENIOR LEGAL COUNSEL/RISK MGMT OFFICER	\$ 13,772	\$ 63,931	\$ 9,586	\$ 87,288
14	HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGER	\$ 12,622	\$ 58,596	\$ 8,786	\$ 80,004
15	HUMAN RESOURCES SPECIALIST	\$ 8,679	\$ 40,288	\$ 6,041	\$ 55,008
16	HUMAN RESOURCES SPECIALIST	\$ 8,283	\$ 38,451	\$ 5,766	\$ 52,500
17	CFO/RESOURCE MGMT. DIRECTOR	\$ 18,933	\$ 87,889	\$ 13,178	\$ 120,000
18	EXECUTIVE ASSIST TO CFO	\$ 7,573	\$ 35,157	\$ 5,270	\$ 48,000
19	CONTROLLER	\$ 14,199	\$ 65,919	\$ 9,882	\$ 90,000
20	PURCHASING/PROCUR SPECIALIST IV	\$ 8,262	\$ 38,355	\$ 5,750	\$ 52,368
21	PURCHASING TECHNICIAN	\$ 6,163	\$ 28,608	\$ 4,289	\$ 39,060
22	ACCOUNTING MANAGER	\$ 11,045	\$ 51,275	\$ 7,687	\$ 70,008
23	ACCOUNTANT V	\$ 9,440	\$ 43,821	\$ 6,571	\$ 59,832
24	ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT	\$ 6,912	\$ 32,088	\$ 4,812	\$ 43,812
25	ACCOUNTING ASSISTANT II	\$ 6,465	\$ 30,014	\$ 4,501	\$ 40,980
26	ACCOUNTING ASSISTANT II	\$ 6,465	\$ 30,014	\$ 4,501	\$ 40,980
27	ACCOUNTING ASSISTANT III	\$ 7,556	\$ 35,076	\$ 5,260	\$ 47,892
28	LAND & PROPERTY MANAGEMENT MGR	\$ 12,938	\$ 60,063	\$ 9,006	\$ 82,008
29	LAND MANAGEMENT OFFICER	\$ 10,256	\$ 47,609	\$ 7,139	\$ 65,004
30	LAND MANAGEMENT SPECIALIST	\$ 9,466	\$ 43,944	\$ 6,589	\$ 60,000
31	FACILITIES COORDINATOR	\$ 6,729	\$ 31,235	\$ 4,684	\$ 42,648
32	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ANALYST	\$ 8,679	\$ 40,288	\$ 6,041	\$ 55,008
33	INFORMATION SYSTEMS & RESOURCE MANAGER	\$ 12,798	\$ 59,413	\$ 8,909	\$ 81,120
34	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SPECIALIST	\$ 10,006	\$ 46,449	\$ 6,965	\$ 63,420
35	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SPECIALIST	\$ 8,641	\$ 40,112	\$ 6,015	\$ 54,768
36	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SPECIALIST I	\$ 5,996	\$ 27,834	\$ 4,174	\$ 38,004
37	COMMUNITY RELATIONS SPECIALIST V	\$ 10,126	\$ 47,316	\$ 7,562	\$ 65,004
38	COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT DIRECTOR	\$ 18,933	\$ 87,892	\$ 13,176	\$ 120,000
39	EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT II	\$ 7,573	\$ 35,157	\$ 5,270	\$ 48,000
40	COMMUNICATIONS MANAGER	\$ 12,622	\$ 58,598	\$ 8,784	\$ 80,004

Continued OHA Response to Question #1:

#	Title	Sources of Funding			
		General Funds	Match Funds	Trust Funds	Total
41	COMMUNICATIONS SPECIALIST II	\$ 7,620	\$ 35,377	\$ 5,303	\$ 48,300
42	COMMUNICATIONS SPECIALIST III	\$ 8,679	\$ 40,290	\$ 6,039	\$ 55,008
43	COMMUNICATIONS SPECIALIST IV	\$ 9,186	\$ 42,646	\$ 6,392	\$ 58,224
44	COMMUNITY OUTREACH COORD V	\$ 4,753	\$ 46,594	\$ 10,657	\$ 62,004
45	COMMUNITY OUTREACH COORD III	\$ 3,920	\$ 38,424	\$ 8,788	\$ 51,132
46	COMMUNITY OUTREACH COORD III	\$ 3,373	\$ 33,068	\$ 7,563	\$ 44,004
47	COMMUNITY OUTREACH COORD III	\$ 4,211	\$ 41,283	\$ 9,442	\$ 54,936
48	COMMUNITY OUTREACH COORD III	\$ 3,578	\$ 35,079	\$ 8,023	\$ 46,680
49	COMMUNITY OUTREACH COORD III	\$ 3,578	\$ 35,079	\$ 8,023	\$ 46,680
50	COMMUNITY OUTREACH COORD I	\$ 2,315	\$ 22,697	\$ 5,191	\$ 30,204
51	COMMUNITY OUTREACH COORD I	\$ 2,300	\$ 22,544	\$ 5,156	\$ 30,000
52	COMMUNITY OUTREACH COORD I	\$ 2,400	\$ 23,527	\$ 5,381	\$ 31,308
53	COMMUNITY OUTREACH COORD I	\$ 2,071	\$ 20,299	\$ 4,643	\$ 27,012
54	INTAKE AND REFERRAL SPEC.	\$ 2,530	\$ 24,799	\$ 5,672	\$ 33,000
55	INTAKE AND REFERRAL SPEC.	\$ 2,530	\$ 24,799	\$ 5,672	\$ 33,000
56	RESEARCH DIRECTOR	\$ 9,199	\$ 90,177	\$ 20,624	\$ 120,000
57	EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT II	\$ 3,680	\$ 36,071	\$ 8,250	\$ 48,000
58	CHIEF ADVOCATE	\$ 9,199	\$ 90,177	\$ 20,624	\$ 120,000
59	ADMIN ASSIST. TO COMPL. MNGR.	\$ 3,532	\$ 34,628	\$ 7,920	\$ 46,080
60	LEAD COMPLIANCE SPECIALIST	\$ 5,472	\$ 53,637	\$ 12,267	\$ 71,376
61	PUBLIC POLICY MANAGER	\$ 6,517	\$ 63,881	\$ 14,610	\$ 85,008
62	ADMIN ASSIST	\$ 3,297	\$ 32,319	\$ 7,392	\$ 43,008
		\$ 520,300	\$ 2,889,781	\$ 473,499	\$ 3,883,580
	Plus Fringe:	\$ -	\$ 1,069,219	\$ 175,195	\$ 1,436,925
	Total Salary and Fringe on 62 GF Positions:	\$ 520,300	\$ 3,959,000	\$ 648,694	\$ 5,320,505

Question #2 – What programs will be funded through OHA175 – Beneficiary Advocacy – EDUCATIONAL ENRICHMENT PROGRAMS?

OHA Response to Question #2:

Examples of programs that are currently being considered by OHA for funding include the following:

# Served	Project Summary
72	To support enrolled students in HODOE system by offering tutoring and remediation in math and reading after school hours. Program goal includes 2/3 of NH students who participate in the program will meet or exceed standard reading and math testing.
331	To help develop good study habits for students (ages 11-17) through the Power Hour homework assistance program. Program goal includes servicing 331 NH students who participate in the program will meet or exceed standard reading and math testing.

# Served	Project Summary
2,066	To optimize learning for NH students, develop a stronger interest in learning, connect learning and education to one's Hawaiian identity, and explore possible educational, career and academic goals the students may not have considered. Program goal includes providing NH keiki with hands-on, interactive, culturally based learning opportunities such as Project Kupulau hikes, Coll-Edge Bound events, and multi-generational activities for parents and families to participate alongside their keiki.

If the House-proposed adjustments to OHA's budget request are approved, the number of NH students will be affected as follows:

OHA175 – Beneficiary Advocacy (Operating Budget)	FY 2013-2014			FY 2014-2015			Total Biennium Adjust.	# Affected (estimated)*
	Original HB 222	Adjusted HB 222 HD 2	Adjust.	Original HB 222	Adjusted HB 222 HD 2	Adjust.		
<i>Educational enrichment programs</i>	750,000	615,570	-134,430	750,000	615,570	-134,430	-268,860	-269

*269 less students receiving educational services

Question #3 – What programs will be funded through OHA175 – Beneficiary Advocacy – HEALTH IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS?

OHA Response to Question #3:

Examples of programs that are currently being considered by OHA for funding include the following:

# Served	Project Summary
375	The project will provide evidence-based behavioral health interventions that are culturally minded and individually tailored to promote health behavior changes known to reduce body weight and body mass index, improve obesity-related health risks as well as increase health knowledge.
425	The project will provide an activity program in Hana that includes gardening, walking, lauhala weaving and fish netting that will decrease obesity, improve blood pressure, and improve physical functioning and psychological well-being.

# Served	Project Summary
290	The project will provide an afterschool physical education program for youth ages 7-17 that incorporates cultural activities and involves family members. The program will incorporate fitness promotion, substance abuse prevention, canoe paddling, gardening and healthy cooking demonstrations.
440	The project will serve the 'ohana's continuum of health needs across all stages of life from the first breath of life at conception to the last through fertility, pregnancy, birthing and post-partum workshops, food gathering and preparation and cultural knowledge sharing on traditional healing practices.
90	The project will provide obesity prevention and intervention to pregnant women and mothers undergoing substance abuse treatment through culturally appropriate health education and exercise combined with healthy meals and snacks that incorporate traditional foods.
400	To support enhanced prenatal services through its Patient-Centered Health Care Home (PCHCH) team based health care delivery.
220	To create a Prenatal Program focused on promoting prenatal care combining medical appointments, education, and group sessions.
160	To provide preconception care, prenatal care, labor/delivery services, and post-partum care.
250	To support the Malama Perinatal Program to encourage positive pregnancy outcomes and decrease health disparities in perinatal outcomes.

If the House-proposed adjustments to OHA's budget request are approved, the number of Native Hawaiians will be affected as follows:

OHA175 – Beneficiary Advocacy (Operating Budget)	FY 2013-2014			FY 2014-2015			Total Biennium Adjust.	# Affected (estimated)*
	Original HB 222	Adjusted HB 222 HD 2	Adjust.	Original HB 222	Adjusted HB 222 HD 2	Adjust.		
<i>Health improvement programs</i>	750,000	400,000	-350,000	750,000	0	-750,000	-1,100,000	-1,030

*960 less Native Hawaiians receiving Health obesity services or 1,030 less pregnant Native Hawaiian women receiving prenatal services

Question #4 – What programs will be funded through OHA175 – Beneficiary Advocacy – LEVERAGE OPPORTUNITIES?

OHA Response to Question #4:

Examples of OHA-funded (trust funded; not generally funded) opportunities include the following:

Leverage Ratio	Description
2:1	OHA contributed \$50,000 and leveraged \$80,000 plus the research team from the Consuelo Foundation to do an innovative Child Abuse program on Molokai that integrated community kūpuna into the rehabilitative process. Through November 30, 2012, 189 Native Hawaiians were trained on child sexual abuse.
5:1	HACBED recently was offered a \$100,000 grant provided that they came up with a 20% cash match. OHA provided the cash match at a 5:1 match. HACBED can be operational for another year, and this could not be done by OHA monies alone.

OHA has not yet identified specific funding opportunities using General Funds, however, examples of funding opportunities (outside of OHA) are provided as follows:

Leverage Ratio	Description
115:1	According to the National Committee for Responsive Philanthropy (NCRP), research in 2012 indicates that that every dollar grant makers and other donors invested in policy and civic engagement provided a return of \$115 in community benefit. The complete publication can be found at: http://www.ncrp.org/files/publications/LeveragingLimitedDollars.pdf

Leverage Ratio	Description
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Reasons given by five funding sources who give only when their funds are leveraged with commitments by others</i></p>	<p>The U.S. Department of Education Teacher Quality Enhancement (TQE) Grants: "By law all grantees under the TQE grants program must provide a minimum contribution to their projects with non federal funds. The purpose of this matching requirement is to enhance the level of project services and to have grantees and their partners take significant ownership of the project through investment of their own resources."</p>
	<p>The City of Eugene Planning and Development Department provides a neighborhood matching grant program. The purpose is to encourage city residents to collaboratively identify and actively participate in making improvements in their neighborhoods. Community involvement is a key component of the program and is encouraged by requiring a 50/50 match, coordination with the neighborhood association, and documentation of neighbor support.</p>
	<p>The stated goal of the New York State Foundation for Science, Technology and Innovation Matching Grants Leverage Program is "to assist New York State research institutions in attracting new federal and private foundation or industry research dollars to New York."</p>
	<p>The Indiana Brownfields program takes a different approach. It passes on federal grant dollars from federal agencies, principally the United States Environmental Protection Agency, to qualifying political subdivisions that further the statutory purposes of the Indiana Brownfields program. The program states, "Successful Brownfields redevelopment projects involve public and private partners that invest technical and financial resources to leverage additional resources from others." The goal of the matching grant is to increase the competitive standing and success rate of applicants from Indiana for federal assistance for Brownfields redevelopment.</p>
	<p>The Kresge Foundation's Challenge grant program is a well-known example of leveraging grants funds. The foundation awards facilities capital grants as challenge grants to help nonprofit organizations build their base of private financial support as they conduct capital campaigns to build or renovate their facilities.</p>

If the House-proposed adjustments to OHA’s budget request are approved, the number of Native Hawaiians will be affected as follows:

OHA175 – Beneficiary Advocacy (Operating Budget)	FY 2013-2014			FY 2014-2015			Total Biennium Adjust.	# Affected (estimated)*
	Original HB 222	Adjusted HB 222 HD 2	Adjust.	Original HB 222	Adjusted HB 222 HD 2	Adjust.		
<i>Leverage Opportunities</i>	250,000	150,000	-100,000	250,000	0	-250,000	-350,000	-????

*In order to supplement funding cuts to OHA’s Education and Health programs, OHA would have to consider the elimination of funding to Leverage Opportunities. Although the impact to leverage opportunities is difficult to quantify (since FY 2014 would be the first official year of implementation within OHA), a minimal 1:1 match would result in an additional \$1,000,000 of supplemental programmatic funding which could service hundreds, if not thousands, of Native Hawaiians.

****End of OHA response to Senate Committee on Tourism and Hawaiian Affairs of March 27, 2013****

OHA was requested at the Senate Committee on Ways and Means budget briefing held on January 3, 2013, to provide information relating to our budget request for fiscal years 2013-2014 and 2014-2015. A summary of that testimony follows (through page 34) along with OHA's responses of February 7, 2013 to additional questions posed by the House Committee on Finance on February 5, 2013 (beginning on page 35).

OVERVIEW

A. Office of Hawaiian Affairs' Mission

OHA's mission is to mālama (protect) Hawai'i's people and environmental resources and OHA's assets, toward ensuring the perpetuation of the culture, the enhancement of lifestyle and the protection of entitlements of Native Hawaiians, while enabling the building of a strong and healthy Hawaiian people and nation, recognized nationally and internationally.

According to Hawai'i Revised Statutes Chapter 10, OHA is the principal public agency in the State of Hawai'i responsible for:

- the betterment of conditions of Native Hawaiians
- the performance, development, and coordination of programs and activities relating to Native Hawaiians;
- assessing the policies and practices of other agencies impacting Native Hawaiians;
- conducting advocacy efforts for Native Hawaiians; and
- serving as a receptacle for reparations.

A New Direction

Our Hawaiian ancestors understood that the well-being of our community rested upon the inter-relationship of how we conduct ourselves, steward the islands we call home, and fulfill the responsibility of caring for our families, all within the physical and spiritual realms. They also understood that successfully maintaining lōkahi meant careful observation, knowledge gathering, and informed decision making to achieve pono.

We continue to embrace this time-tested wisdom through the execution of OHA's 2010-2018 Strategic Plan (details provided in Attachment #1).

B. Current Economic Conditions & Notable Performance

Notable Performance Example

Since 2010, OHA Administration has continued to define its performance measures and outcomes relating to its six (6) Strategic Priorities and ten (10) Strategic Results. These refined measures and outcomes are reflected in our current grant solicitations. Highlights of the ***OHA 14-04: Improving Middle and High School Testing Scores of Native Hawaiians*** Grants Solicitation are summarized below:

Strategic Priority:

Ho‘ona‘auao (Education)

To maximize choices of life and work, Native Hawaiians will gain knowledge and excel in educational opportunities at all levels.

Service Activities: Include but not limited to:

- Develop/implement initiatives that help increase proficiency in reading and math
- Service planning
- Counseling, guidance, tutoring and mentoring
- Incorporate culture-based education
- Test preparation activities
- Measurement and evaluation

Outcomes:

Total # of:

- students who met or exceeded standards-based Reading testing
- Native Hawaiian students who met or exceeded standards-based Reading testing
- students who met or exceeded standards-based Math testing
- Native Hawaiian students who met or exceeded standards-based Math testing
- students who performed below proficiency in standards-based Reading testing
- Native Hawaiian students who performed below proficiency in standards-based Reading testing
- students who performed below proficiency in standards-based Math testing
- Native Hawaiian students who performed below proficiency in standards-based Math testing

Strategic Result:

Increase the percent of Native Hawaiian students who meet or exceed educational standards. By 2018 increase the number of Native Hawaiian students:

- Exceeding READING standards from 55% to 65%
- Exceeding MATH standards from 32% to 45%

Service Goals: To improve Native Hawaiian student proficiency in reading and math so that they can increase standardized test scores.

Target Population: Native Hawaiian middle and high school students attending Hawai‘i Department of Education (HIDOE) schools.

Outputs:

Total # of:

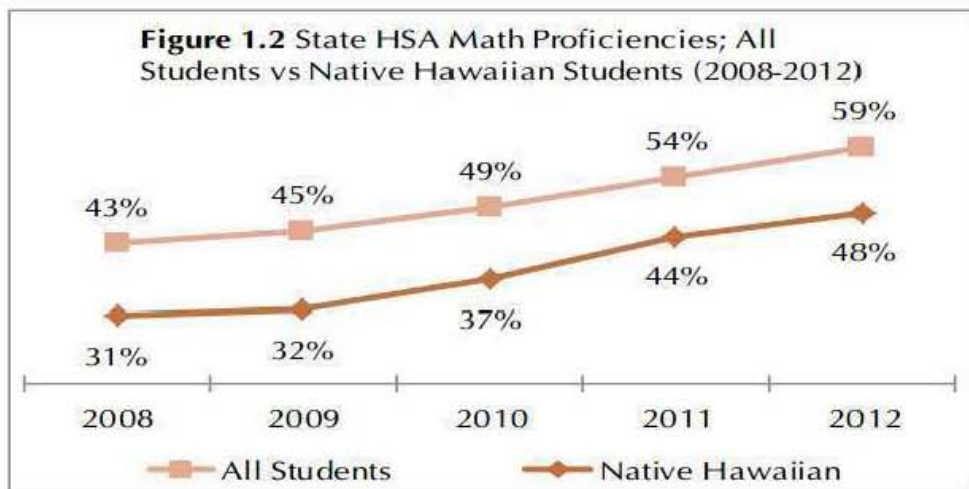
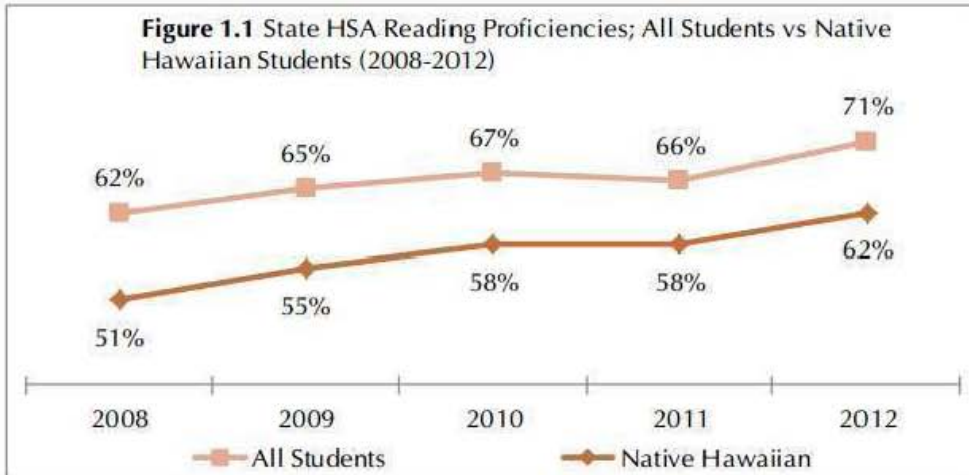
- students enrolled
- Native Hawaiian students enrolled
- standards-based testing readiness activities facilitated
- students who completed standards-based Reading testing
- Native Hawaiian students who completed standards-based Reading testing
- students who completed standards-based Math testing
- Native Hawaiian students who completed standards-based Math testing

Despite improvement in proficiency scores among all students across the years, there is still a distinct gap, reflected in Figure 1.1 & Figure 1.2 below, between Native Hawaiian students and their counterparts in Reading and Math proficiency scores which OHA will continue to address.

Strategic Priority: Ho‘ona‘auao (Education)

Strategic Result — Increase the percentage of Native Hawaiian students

- meeting and exceeding READING standards to 65%, and
- meeting and exceeding MATH standards to 45%.



Note: All Students data includes Native Hawaiian student data.

Current Economic Conditions

Budget cuts on the state and federal levels, combined with a volatile stock market, significantly impact OHA's operations and the needs of OHA's beneficiaries.

In general terms, the current economic and fiscal conditions affect OHA's operations in a number of ways including:

- Budget cuts have reduced services and programs that support low to moderate income individuals, including OHA beneficiaries. As a result, these beneficiaries, or the organizations that serve them, often turn to OHA to fill the gap. Since the start of the economic downturn, the number of inquiries from beneficiaries has increased by almost 50%.
- Trust funds available to OHA decreased due to under-performance of its investment portfolio as a result of the volatile stock market.
- Continued legal challenges that could seriously impact Native Hawaiians have and will continue to require financial resources that could otherwise be used to address the increased demand for Native Hawaiian services and assistance.

In general terms, the current economic and fiscal conditions have affected OHA beneficiaries in a number of ways including:

- Reduced State appropriations have negatively impacted a vast majority of programs and services in the highest need areas, including but not limited to: 1) homelessness, 2) medically uninsured/underinsured, 3) mental health, 4) substance abuse, 5) domestic violence, and 6) chronic disease.
- Reduced State appropriations have created a reduction in services and beneficiary assistance, including but not limited to: 1) reduction in funding to emergency financial assistance programs, 2) reduction of case management services which assist beneficiaries to access community resources, 3) reduction of clinicians providing mental health and substance abuse counseling and support, and 4) reduction of health monitoring/navigation programs that assist those with chronic disease to get needed medical care.
- The looming "fiscal cliff" threatens to increase taxes, decrease spending, and ultimately increase the demand for gap services provided through OHA funding to support a greater number of beneficiaries.

FEDERAL FUNDS

C. Impending Loss of Federal Funds for OHA Programs

OHA currently administers two separate federally-funded programs: (1) The Native Hawaiian Revolving Loan Fund (NHRLF), whose mission is to enhance access for all persons of Native Hawaiian ancestry to credit, capital, and financial services and skills so as to create jobs, wealth, and economic and social well-being for all the people of Hawai‘i; and (2) the Hālawā Luluku Interpretive Development (HLID) Project, whose three basic goals are compliance, mitigation and community support relating to the adverse impacts as a result of construction of Interstate Highway H-3.

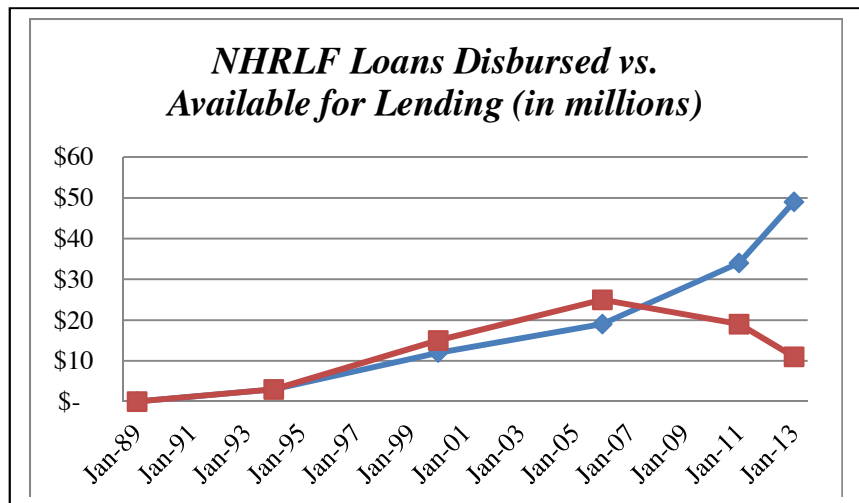
Native Hawaiian Revolving Loan Fund Program

OHA became the NHRLF Loan Administrator, as defined in 45 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1336.62 in 1998. A summary of FY 2012 activity is provided in Figure 2 and a summary of historical NHRLF loan disbursements as well as funds available for lending is provided in Figure 3 below:

Figure 2: FY 2012 Summary



Figure 3: Loans Disbursed vs. Available for Lending (Sep 1989 – Jun 2012)



The success of the NHRLF Program in recent years has caused available funding levels to drop to an all-time low. Although the remaining NHRLF funds are not considered to be subject to the Federal Budget Control Act sequester, OHA’s ability to seek out additional federal resources to allow the fund continued success is drastically diminishing.

The Hālawā Luluku Interpretive Development Project

The HLID Project (sub-recipient) is currently reimbursed pursuant to a Cooperative Agreement with the Hawai‘i State Department of Transportation (prime recipient). According to the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), HLID Project funds are NOT subject to the Federal Budget

Control Act sequester. The FHWA continues to ensure measures stipulated in the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) are carried out, in consultation with HDOT, SHPO, OHA and ACHP.

***Impending Loss of Federal Funds for OHA Beneficiaries and
Beneficiary Serving Organizations***

As explained above, the looming “fiscal cliff” is likely to decrease the amount of federal funding available to our individual beneficiaries and the organizations that serve them. This will cause an increased demand for supplemental funding from OHA to ensure that the health, education and other daily needs of our beneficiaries are met.

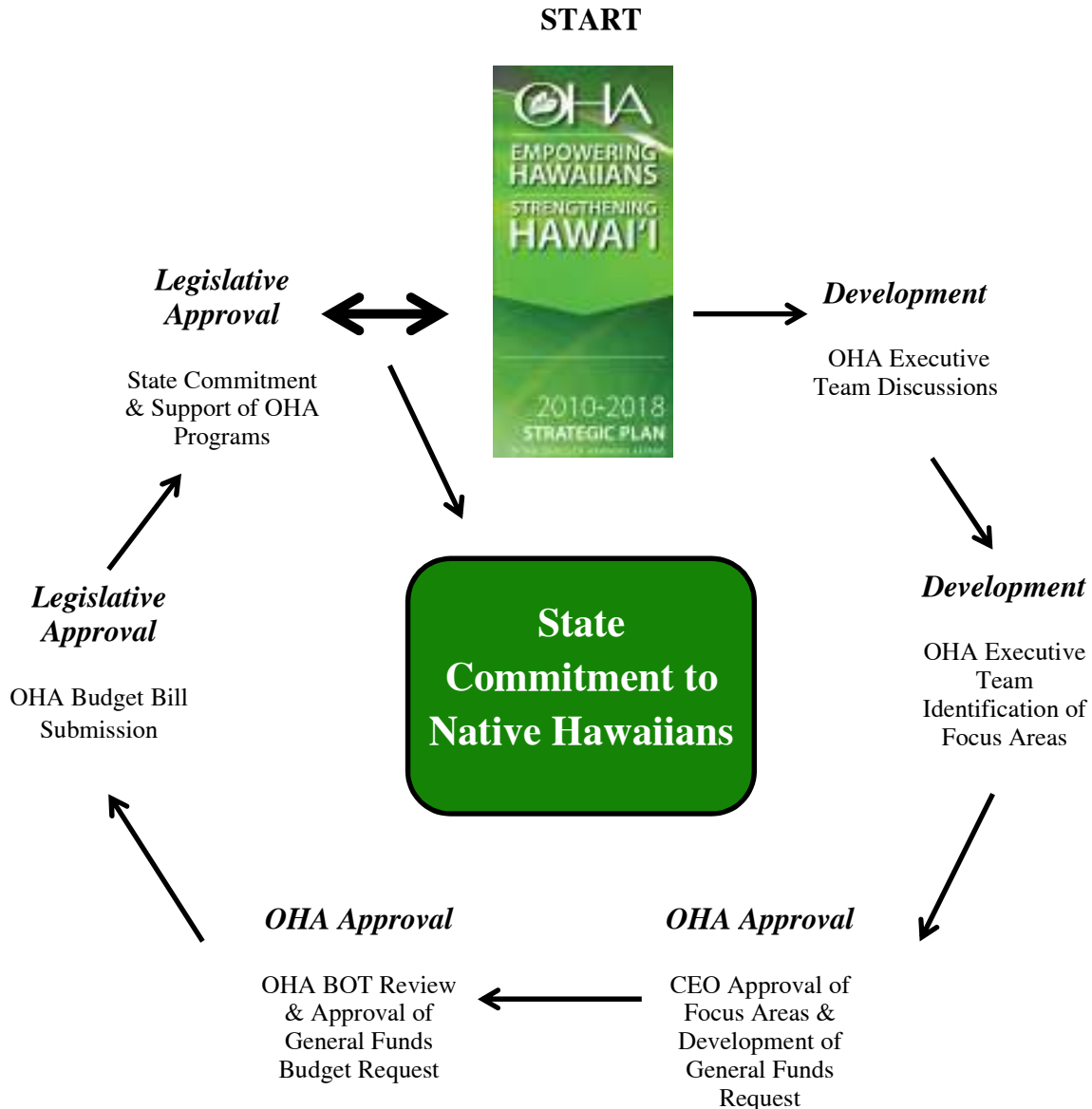
BUDGET REQUEST

D. Budget Development Process and Priority Requests

General Fund appropriations are determined by the State Legislature during each Biennium. As part of its annual budget, the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) receives general funds from the State of Hawai'i, which are appropriated through the State Legislature. OHA has received state general funds since 1981 for a portion of its personnel and operating cost and to provide services to beneficiaries in the three major areas of multi-services assistance, legal assistance, and educational enrichment.


The OHA Biennium budget is prepared every two years, for the ensuing two years. OHA's general funds budget development process is documented in Figure 4 below:

Figure 4: OHA's General Funds Biennium Budget Development Process



Biennium Budget Focus Areas

The primary (#1) purpose of OHA’s general funds request to the State of Hawai‘i is to provide services and assistance to Native Hawaiians in the areas of:

- 
- ***Social services*** to OHA beneficiaries to include information and referral services, case management and counseling, establishment of individual development accounts, financial literacy, and financial assistance. Referral services include those relating to education assistance, employment and income security, individual and family care, health needs, housing, legal services, genealogy research, business assistance, and general information.
 - ***Legal services and legal representation*** to OHA beneficiaries for the assertion and defense of quiet title actions; assistance with ahupua‘a and kuleana tenant rights, including rights of access and rights to water, land title assistance, including review of title and genealogy, preservation of traditional and customary practices, protection of culturally significant places, and preservation of Native Hawaiian land trust entitlements.
 - ***Educational enrichment programs*** for Native Hawaiian children in grades K through 12 to optimize learning for Hawaiian students, develop a stronger interest in learning, connect learning and education to one’s Hawaiian identity, and explore possible educational, career and academic goals the students may not have considered.
 - ***Health improvement program services*** to OHA beneficiaries to include, but not necessarily limited to, information and referral services, case management and counseling, and establishment of prevention programs. Direct services and prevention programs include those designed to have the greatest statewide impact on the overall wellness of Native Hawaiians.
 - ***Leverage Opportunities*** on behalf of OHA beneficiaries to maximize the impact of OHA’s limited financial resources by partnering with other funders to increase available funding for projects in support of all OHA Strategic Priorities and Results.

The secondary (#2), but equally important, purpose of OHA’s general funds request to the State of Hawai‘i is to provide services and assistance to Native Hawaiians through its commitment to OHA through its funding of personnel and operating costs.

E. Significant Budget Adjustments and Related Outcomes

Significant Budget Adjustments

Beginning with this current FY 2014/FY 2015 Biennium Budget, OHA is requesting consideration and approval in two new areas of focus including (a) Health Improvement Program Services and (b) Leverage Opportunities. The budget request and comparative adjustments are summarized in Table 1 below:

Table 1 – Comparative Adjustments in Budget Requests to the Legislature

Purpose	2011/2012 and 2012/2013 Biennium (per year)		2013/2014 and 2014/2015 Biennium (per year)		Adjustments	
	General Funds Request	Trust Fund Match	General Funds Request	Trust Fund Match	General Funds Request	Trust Fund Match
<i>Social services</i>	\$ 415,000	\$ 415,000	\$ 400,000	\$ 400,000	-15,000	-15,000
<i>Legal services and legal representation</i>	524,400	524,400	524,400	524,400	0	0
<i>Educational enrichment programs</i>	615,570	615,570	750,000	750,000	134,430	134,430
<i>Health improvement programs</i>	0	0	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000
<i>Leverage opportunities</i>	0	0	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
<i>Personnel</i>	519,028	3,959,003	520,300	3,959,000	1,272	-3
<i>Operations</i>	296,874	296,874	305,300	305,300	8,426	8,426
Total:	\$2,370,872	\$ 5,810,847	\$ 3,500,000	\$ 6,938,700	\$1,129,128	\$1,127,853

OHA Support Provided to Other State Agencies and University of Hawai‘i

In pursuit of its mission, OHA partners with a number of state agencies and the University of Hawai‘i. During the fiscal years FY 2007 through FY 2012, OHA expended \$28,953,169, and projects to expend an additional \$5,517,470 in FY 2013, for a total of \$34,470,639 in Trust funds in support of State programs and services* as reflected in Table 2 below:

Table 2 – OHA Support of State Agencies and its University of Hawai‘i ~ FY 2007-FY 2013

Fiscal Year	University of Hawai‘i	Other State Agencies	Total
FY 2007	\$ 1,264,579	\$ 4,473,903	\$ 5,738,482
FY 2008	1,651,580	799,535	2,451,115
FY 2009	2,158,398	3,343,216	5,501,614
FY 2010	1,325,887	3,034,260	4,360,147
FY 2011	1,948,268	3,455,000	5,403,268
FY 2012	2,428,644	3,228,000	5,656,644
Sub-total:	\$ 10,777,356	\$ 18,333,914	\$ 29,111,270
Projected FY 2013	2,286,470	3,231,000	5,517,470
Total:	\$ 13,063,826	\$ 21,564,914	\$ 34,628,740

*A listing of current and past State programs funded can be found in Attachment #2.

Educational Enrichment Programs

Native Hawaiians account for nearly 28% of students in the Hawai‘i Department of Education (HIDOE). As previously discussed on pages 3 and 4 of this testimony document, despite improvement in proficiency scores among all students across the years, current data indicates a continued academic achievement gap between Native Hawaiian students and those of other ethnicities with regard to the State of Hawai‘i’s education standards in reading and mathematics.

Health Improvement Program Services for all Native Hawaiians – Chronic Diseases

Research indicates that there exists a contemporary Native Hawaiian public health crisis, particularly when considering chronic disease rates for cardiovascular disease, obesity, diabetes, asthma, and cancer. In particular, statistics show that Native Hawaiians are among the highest ranking ethnic groups with cardiovascular disease (4.6%), obesity (44%), and diabetes (13%).

Demographics show a need to support OHA’s Strategic Result to Decrease Chronic Disease Rates and Improve Family Lifestyle Choices by providing family centered and community-based services that 1) decrease the incidence and severity of obesity and other chronic diseases in Native Hawaiians so that they can sufficiently improve their physiological health and 2) increase Native Hawaiian families actively improving lifestyle choices by engaging in health programs and supportive family development practices.

Current data exhibits that contemporary care practices do not adequately address the health concerns of all populations, as indicated by rising chronic disease rates and poor health maintenance among Native Hawaiians. The current condition of Native Hawaiian wellness with respect to chronic disease prevalence suggests a need for greater availability of programs, as well as culturally appropriate program content regarding prevention and maintenance oriented program content.

Data supports traditional methods of health and wellness, particularly as related to the *kahuna* system and the various healing arts and orders. Traditional methods include *hāhā*, *ho‘oponopono*, *lā‘au lapa‘au*, *lomilomi*, and *lā‘au kāhea*. To enhance the health and well-being of Native Hawaiians, integrating health services that incorporate Western and traditional healing practices should be considered (OHA Research Personal Communication, 2011).

Minority health advocates have increasingly focused on chronic disease indicators as an important measure of overall health. The federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) define chronic diseases as those that are prolonged and do not resolve spontaneously, and for which a complete cure is rarely achieved (Huang, Li, & Parrish, 2008). Chronic disease is the leading cause of mortality, disability, and illness in the United States, as well as in the state of Hawai‘i. Chronic diseases, including cancer, cardiovascular disease, obesity, asthma, and diabetes, are among the major causes of disability and death for Native Hawaiians (OHA Research Personal Communication, 2011). Refined measures and outcomes are reflected in our current grant solicitations.

Highlights of the ***OHA 14-03: Obesity and Physical Health Improvements in Native Hawaiians*** Grants Solicitation are summarized below:

Strategic Priority:

Mauli Ola (Health)

To improve the quality and longevity of life, Native Hawaiians will enjoy healthy lifestyles and experience reduced onset of chronic diseases.

Strategic Result:

Native Hawaiians reduce the rate of obesity from 49.3% to 35% by 2018

Highlights ~ *Continued*:

Service Activities: Include but not limited to:

- Outreach, screening, intake and assessment
- Service planning
- Case management including the development of an Individual Service Plan and monitoring and follow-up
- Counseling and referral
- Providing educational nutrition and promotion of physical activity
- Measurement and evaluation
- Develop and disseminate literature and other materials addressing Native Hawaiian obesity
- Incorporate traditional Hawaiian practices and concepts supporting cultural strategies as related to health and wellness

Outputs:

Total # of:

- participants enrolled in program
- Native Hawaiians enrolled in program
- Native Hawaiians who completed an Individual Treatment Plan
- Native Hawaiians identified as overweight
- Native Hawaiians identified as obese

Participant:

- weight at intake
- BMI at intake
- body fat at intake
- blood pressure at intake
- physical activity status at intake
- dietary and nutrition status at intake

Service Goals: Reduce the rate of obesity among Native Hawaiians by implementing a culturally sensitive approach that focuses on:

- *Direct Services:* Clinical assessment, diagnosis, treatment, and specialist referrals
- *Prevention Services:* Prevention and advocacy, research, educational and administration services to the community.

Target Population: Persons of Native Hawaiian ancestry who are identified as overweight/obese and/or at-risk of obesity.

Outcomes:

Total # of Native Hawaiians who:

- achieved reduction in weight
- achieved reduction in BMI
- decreased body fat
- improved dietary/eating habits
- improved physical activity
- received patient education
- completed the program

Optional Total # of Native Hawaiians:

- screened for diabetes
- identified with diabetes
- identified with asthma
- who improved blood pressure control
- who improved self-management of diabetes
- who improved self-management of asthma
- who achieved reduced obesity-related medical complications

Health Improvement Program Services for all Native Hawaiians – Prenatal Care

Under OHA's Health Strategic Priority, strategic results target decreasing chronic disease rates and improving family lifestyle choices. The focus is on Hawaiian families becoming actively engaged in health programs and supportive family development practices. Childbirth brings together Hawaiian and modern medical practices for many ethnic minorities. The purpose of this solicitation is to support a culture of integrated treatment programs that promote prenatal care, primarily during a woman's first trimester of pregnancy. Studies show that prenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy significantly increases fetus survival rates and gestational and post-natal development. The current condition of Native Hawaiian women's wellness with respect to pregnancy suggests a need for greater availability of and access to prenatal programs, as well as culturally appropriate program content. Prenatal care in the first trimester allows

health care providers to identify and manage a woman's risk factors and health conditions, to provide education and referral to social and nutritional services which help promote positive birth outcomes, and to provide the expectant parents and extended family with supportive services. Highlights of the *OHA 14-07: Prenatal Services for Native Hawaiians* Grants Solicitation are summarized below:

Strategic Priority:

Mauli Ola (Health)

To improve the quality and longevity of life, Native Hawaiians will enjoy healthy lifestyles and experience reduced onset of chronic diseases.

Strategic Result:

Increasing the percent of Native Hawaiian families actively improving lifestyle choices by engaging in health programs and supportive family development practices by increasing the number of Native Hawaiian mothers receiving prenatal care in the first trimester from 81.4% to 83.6% by 2018

Service Activities: Including maternal and/or infant care programs that support one or more of the following:

- Provide regular prenatal check-ups to treat and prevent potential health problems through the course of the pregnancy
- Promote healthy lifestyle to benefit both mother and child
- Reduce maternal death rate, miscarriages, birth defects, low birth weights, and/or other preventable health problems
- Provide prenatal screenings to monitor prenatal development and test for diseases or conditions in fetus
- Address socio-economic factors that promote access to or availability of prenatal services
- Or other culturally appropriate prevention and intervention program services that may increase prenatal care services and the health of the mother and child such as nutrition, exercise, stress reduction,

Outcomes:

Total # of Hawaiian women who improved:

- level of care
- frequency of prenatal visits; and
- Increased family involvement before and after childbirth

Target Population: Women of Native Hawaiian ancestry who are pregnant.

Service Goals: Increase the number of Native Hawaiian women receiving prenatal care in the first trimester by providing services that support development and expansion of:

- culturally appropriate prevention and intervention programs that address such indicators as substance use, nutrition, vitamin use, exercise, managing healthy behaviors, stress reduction, emotional wellness, and breastfeeding
- programs and services geared towards family inclusive care and structural well-being. This may include female-centered and/or male-centered programs that provide educational and health support to become contributing members of the family.

Outputs:

Total # of:

- Hawaiian women enrolled in the program
- prenatal visits per client (including month/trimester of first prenatal visit)
- screened for pregnancy-related health conditions to include gestational diabetes, hypertension, and preconception obesity

Assessment of:

- risk factors (health conditions, family history, substance abuse, age, etc.)
- barriers to care (insurance coverage, availability of service providers, transportation issues, child care needs, etc.)
- preconception obesity, to include pregnancy weight gain and education on diet and exercise

Leverage Opportunities for OHA and for all State Agencies

To “leverage” means the ability to influence a system, or an environment, in a way that multiplies the outcomes of one’s efforts without a corresponding increase in the consumption of resources. In other words, leverage is the advantageous condition of having a relatively small amount of cost yield a relatively high level of returns.

Leveraging consists of mutually beneficial partnerships, agreements or any similar collaborative arrangements entered into by OHA and/or public/private agencies in advancing OHA’s mission. Collaborative leveraging ventures provide a means to maximize intellect, time, money and resources.

Leveraging Sources include:

1. ***Private Sector Capital*** – Developer contributions, venture capitalists, philanthropic foundations and non-profit donations
2. ***Tax Credits*** – Developers can receive historic, low-income and other tax credits to help make projects more affordable in the long run
3. ***State Programs***
4. ***Other Federal Programs***

No one agency, not even OHA, possesses all the resources necessary to fulfill its mission and its Strategic Plan. Leveraged grant funds can provide maximum impact with limited resources. Leveraging opportunities provide one means by which OHA can meet its obligation of serving the Hawaiian people. Additionally, leveraging opportunities forge partnerships that deliver greater outcomes more economically that contribute to making Hawai‘i a better place for all. To that end, OHA’s Administration has begun to explore external opportunities to use its limited resources as levers and to catalyze much larger streams of funding from alternative sources. Through leveraging, OHA is able to enter into partnerships that will allow it to obtain a significant match to its own contribution of funds. In this regard, OHA is seeking consideration by the State Legislature for matching general funds of OHA’s commitment to Leverage Opportunities beginning with the upcoming FY 2014/FY 2015 Biennium.

Outcomes Relating to Biennium Budget Request

The development of OHA’s 2010-2018 Strategic Plan recognized the need to change from serving on an individual level to applying our resources to programs and activities that would lead to systemic change and would maximize the impact to all Hawaiians. The development of a more proactive strategy to advocate on behalf of Hawaiians by turning OHA into a more streamlined, performance-based organization, has allowed up to focus on a few key areas, rather than dispersing our strength, so that we can maximize the impact we have for all Hawaiians.

OHA’s current FY 2014/FY 2015 Biennium Budget request seeks support from the State of Hawai‘i in pursuit of all ten (10) Strategic Results as listed in Attachment #1.

Complete details of OHA's 2010-2018 Strategic Plan are also provided in Attachment #1.

Prioritized List of Functions

Statutory Reference: HRS10-3(3) Purpose of the office includes: Serving as the principal public agency in this State responsible for the performance, development and coordination of programs and activities relating to Native Hawaiians and Hawaiians.

Priority #1: To provide services for the betterment of conditions for Native Hawaiians in support of OHA's 2010-2018 Strategic Plan (see Attachment #1 for complete details). This will be achieved through the following proposed programs and services:

Social services (OHA175) to OHA beneficiaries: to include information and referral services, case management and counseling, establishment of individual development accounts, financial literacy, and financial assistance. Referral services include those relating to education assistance, employment and income security, individual and family care, health needs, housing, legal services, genealogy research, business assistance, and general information.

Legal services and legal representation (OHA175) to OHA beneficiaries for the assertion and defense of quiet title actions; assistance with ahupua'a and kuleana tenant rights, including rights of access and rights to water, land title assistance, including review of title and genealogy, preservation of traditional and customary practices, protection of culturally significant places, and preservation of Native Hawaiian land trust entitlements.

Educational enrichment programs (OHA175) for Native Hawaiian children in grades K through 12 to optimize learning for Hawaiian students, develop a stronger interest in learning, connect learning and education to one's Hawaiian identity, and explore possible educational, career and academic goals the students may not have considered.

Health improvement programs (OHA 175) to OHA beneficiaries to include, but not necessarily limited to, information and referral services, case management and counseling, and establishment of prevention programs. Direct services and prevention programs include those designed to have the greatest statewide impact on the overall wellness of Native Hawaiians.

Leverage Opportunities (OHA 175) on behalf of OHA beneficiaries to maximize the impact of OHA's limited financial resources by partnering with other funders to increase available funding for projects in support of all OHA Strategic Priorities and Results.

The following is a brief update on the status of the three programs currently being implemented:

Social services – Summary of Program Deliverables for the period from July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012:

Service	Impact
Information and Referral	8,940 total client contacts 2,661 unduplicated contacts
Case management	497 unduplicated clients
Individual Development Accounts	63 beneficiaries receiving matching funds \$59,942 matching funds disbursed
Financial Literacy Education	761 total participant attendance 211 unduplicated participant attendance
Emergency Financial Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 beneficiaries received emergency financial assistance • \$111,947 disbursed <p>Emergency Fund</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 85 (Beneficiaries Assisted) ➤ \$95,645 (Total Assistance Disbursed) <p>Disability Emergency Fund</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 15 (Beneficiaries Assisted) ○ \$16,302 (Total Assistance Disbursed)

Legal services and legal representation – During FY 2012, NHLC's active caseload totaled 225 clients in 85 cases. During the same time period, NHLC completed its representation of 112 clients in 47 cases. Another 570 individuals were provided some level of service short of full representation.

Educational enrichment programs – During FY 2012, the Nā Pua No‘eau program provided a total of 103 events at various sites statewide. A total of 4,004 students attended events and 3,087 (77%) had Hawaiian ancestry. Hawaiian students (less the duplicates) totaled 2,066.

The following summarizes our request relating to *social services, legal services and legal representation, educational enrichment and health improvement programs and leverage opportunities.*

OHA175 – Beneficiary Advocacy (Operating Budget)	FY 2013-2014			FY 2014-2015			Total Biennium Request
	General Funds	Matching Funds	Total	General Funds	Matching Funds	Total	
<i>Social services</i>	\$ 400,000	\$ 400,000	\$ 800,000	\$ 400,000	\$ 400,000	\$ 800,000	\$ 1,600,000
<i>Legal services and legal representation</i>	524,400	524,400	1,048,800	524,400	524,400	1,048,800	2,097,600
<i>Educational enrichment programs</i>	750,000	750,000	1,500,000	750,000	750,000	1,500,000	3,000,000
<i>Health improvement programs</i>	750,000	750,000	1,500,000	750,000	750,000	1,500,000	3,000,000
<i>Leverage opportunities</i>	250,000	250,000	500,000	250,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000
Total:	\$ 2,674,400	\$ 2,674,400	\$ 5,348,800	\$ 2,674,400	\$ 2,674,400	\$ 5,348,800	\$ 10,697,600

Priority #2: To support OHA personnel and administrative costs to implement the five beneficiary services programs and a number of other services and programs that allow OHA to advocate for and provide services to Hawaiians:

Program ID & Program Title	FY 2013-2014			FY 2014-2015			Total Biennium Request
	General Funds	Matching Funds	Total	General Funds	Matching Funds	Total	
OHA150 – Office of the Trustees	\$ 28,435	\$ 275,687	\$ 304,122	\$ 28,435	\$ 275,687	\$ 304,122	\$ 608,244
Personnel Budget	28,435	275,687	304,122	28,435	275,687	304,122	608,244
Operating Budget	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OHA160 – Support Services	708,585	2,870,150	3,578,735	708,585	2,870,150	3,578,735	7,157,470
Personnel Budget	403,285	2,564,850	2,968,135	403,285	2,564,850	2,968,135	5,936,270
Operating Budget	305,300	305,300	610,600	305,300	305,300	610,600	1,221,200
OHA175 – Beneficiary Advocacy	2,762,980	3,792,863	6,555,843	2,762,980	3,792,863	6,555,843	13,111,686
Personnel Budget	88,580	1,118,463	1,207,043	88,580	1,118,463	1,207,043	2,414,086
Operating Budget	2,674,400	2,674,400	5,348,800	2,674,400	2,674,400	5,348,800	10,697,600
Total All Programs:	\$ 3,500,000	\$ 6,938,700	\$ 10,438,700	\$ 3,500,000	\$ 6,938,700	\$ 10,438,700	\$ 20,877,400

OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS

STRATEGIC PLAN 2010-2018

VISION STATEMENT

"Ho'oulu Lāhui Aloha" - To Raise a Beloved Nation. OHA's vision statement blends the thoughts and leadership of both King Kalākaua, and his sister, Queen Lili'uokalani. Both faced tumultuous times as we do today, and met their challenges head on. "Ho'oulu Lāhui" was King Kalākaua's motto. "Aloha" expresses the high values of Queen Lili'uokalani.

MISSION STATEMENT

To mālama Hawai'i's people and environmental resources and OHA's assets, toward ensuring the perpetuation of the culture, the enhancement of lifestyle and the protection of entitlements of Native Hawaiians, while enabling the building of a strong and healthy Hawaiian people and nation, recognized nationally and internationally.

CORE VALUES & GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Kākou: E alu like mai kākou i ka ho'okō 'ana i ko kākou mikiona.
We work together, unified to accomplish our mission.

Aloha Kekahi i Kekahi: 'Olu'olu a maika'i kākou i nā kānaka a pau.
We are kind and compassionate to all whose lives we touch.

Pono Pau'ole: E hana kūpono kākou i me ka 'oia'i'o.
We act with integrity and truthfulness.

Mālama Kekahi i Kehahi: E hō 'ihi a mālama kākou i nā po'e a pau a me nā mea 'ē a'e a pau.
We respect and care for others and all that surrounds us.

Kuleana: E ho'okō kākou i ko kākou kuleana hana.
We carry out our individual and collective responsibilities.

Kūlia: E ho'okumu kākou i ka hana e pili ana i nā kuleana Hawai'i me ka ho'ohulu.
We take initiative and are resilient in advocating for Hawaiian rights.

Po'okela: E hana kākou me ka 'oi a e ho'omaika'i iā kākou iho.
We do our absolute best and continuously seek improvement.

Ho'omau: E ho'omau kākou i ke ea o ka 'āina, na mea e ho'opuni ana, ka mo'omeheu a me ka po'e Hawai'i.
Together, steadfast we preserve and perpetuate our culture, people, land and environment.

OHA ROLES

In order to achieve our Priorities and Strategic Results, we are focused on the roles of advocate, researcher, and asset manager to improve conditions for all Native Hawaiians through systemic change.

Advocacy means making changes to laws, policies, and practices which broadly impact the Priorities the BOT has approved in the OHA Strategic Plan. This includes community outreach to mobilize the community, monitoring activities to identify harmful policies and laws, and advocacy initiatives to change laws, policies and practices in ways that improve conditions for Native Hawaiians as outlined in the Priorities.

Research means to compile and gather data to identify gaps and important issues, inform our advocacy efforts and ensure our actions and initiatives are based on the best information available.

Asset manager means to fulfill our sacred trust by analyzing opportunities, making critical decisions, and maximizing the value of our portfolio and other investments.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

HO‘OKAHUA WAIWAI

Economic Self-Sufficiency

To have choices and a sustainable future, Native Hawaiians will progress towards greater economic self-sufficiency.

‘ĀINA

Land & Water

To maintain the connection to the past and a viable land base, Native Hawaiians will participate in and benefit from responsible stewardship of Ka Pae ‘Āina O Hawai‘i.

MO‘OMEHEU

Culture

To strengthen identity, Native Hawaiians will preserve, practice and perpetuate their culture.

MAULI OLA

Health

To improve the quality and longevity of life, Native Hawaiians will enjoy healthy lifestyles and experience reduced onset of chronic diseases.

KE EA

Governance

To restore pono and ea, Native Hawaiians will achieve self-governance; after which, the assets of OHA will be transferred to the new governing entity.

HO‘ONA‘AUAO

Education

To maximize choices of life and work, Native Hawaiians will gain knowledge and excel in educational opportunities at all levels.

STRATEGIC RESULTS

1. Native Hawaiian median family income will equal 100% or greater than the Statewide median family income:
 - 92% or greater than the Statewide median family income by 2018
2. Increase the percent of Native Hawaiian Students who meet or exceed educational standards and who graduate from post-secondary institutions. By 2018 increase the number of Native Hawaiian students:
 - exceeding READING standards from 55% to 65%
 - exceeding MATH standards from 32% to 45%
 - who earn post-secondary degrees or certificates in the UH-system by 12%
3. Increasing the percent of Native Hawaiian families actively improving lifestyle choices by engaging in health programs and supportive family development practices by:
 - Decreasing the number of Native Hawaiians in State DOH substance abuse treatment from 45.9% to 39% by 2018
 - Increasing the number of Native Hawaiian mothers receiving prenatal care in the first trimester from 81.4% to 83.6% by 2018
4. 70% of all Hawai'i residents understand and agree that a viable land base is necessary for the new Native Hawaiian governing entity.
5. Increasing the percent of Ka Pae 'Āina O Hawaii managed to create economic value, preserve cultural and natural resources and historic properties, and/or provide cultural and social opportunities for Native Hawaiians in a sustainable and balanced manner:
 - By 2018, increasing from 12% to 15% the percent of ahupua'a that are managed sustainably
6. Adoption by the Board of Trustees of a Transition Plan that includes the legal transfer of assets and other resources to the new Native Hawaiian governing entity.
7. 85% of Hawai'i residents appreciate and value Native Hawaiian history and culture.
8. 51% of Native Hawaiians living in the State of Hawai'i participating in cultural activities, including language, and who interact with the 'āina for cultural, spiritual, religious and subsistence.
9. Native Hawaiians reduce the rate of obesity from 49.3% to 35% by 2018.
10. Increase the percent of Native Hawaiians who improve their capacity to own or rent a home by focusing on:
 - By 2018, decreasing from 55% to 50% the percent of Native Hawaiian renters who are paying more than the HUD standard housing cost (no more than 30% of household income)
 - By 2018, increasing Native Hawaiian owner-occupied housing from 56.62% to 58%

State Agencies

- DAGS for emergency & transitional housing for homeless
- DHHL for debt service on bonds
- DHHL for Infrastructure support for Nānakuli Village and Maku‘u Farmers Association
- DHHL for home ownership assistance to lessees and first time buyers
- DHS for Maui Adult Protection and Community Services – ‘Aha Kupuna
- DLNR for planning and management of Wao kele O Puna
- Hawaiian-focused public Charter schools funding
- DOE for various grants & programs, including Hawaiian Language School Immersion program
- DOE for various grants and programs
- DOH for Moloka‘i General Hospital construction
- DOH grant for the Caregiver Training & Apprenticeship program
- DOH for Kūkala Aloha Holistic Mental Illness Treatment program
- HTA grant to support Museum of Hawaiian Dance & Music
- HTA grant to support the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) meetings

University of Hawai‘i System

- University of Hawai‘i:
 - Achieving the Dream legislative proviso (budgeted trust fund portion)
 - Ho‘okulāiwi: ‘Aha Ho‘ona‘auao ‘Ōiwi: Center for Hawaiian and Indigenous Education
 - Department of Native Hawaiian Health
 - Department of Political Science
 - Department of Public Policy
 - Foundation
 - Hawaii Innocence Project
 - Hawai‘inuiākea School of Hawaiian Knowledge
 - Kamakākūokalani Center of Hawaiian Studies program student sponsorship to the United Nations
 - Kua‘ana Native Hawaiian student development services to train UHM students to be tutors and mentors
 - Liko A‘e Native Hawaiian Scholarship Program
 - Native Hawaiian Student Services – Aka Lehulehu
 - Native Hawaiian Student Services – Pa‘ahao Awareness and Advocacy
 - ‘Ōiwi Ake Akamai Fellowship Program
 - School of Social Work Master’s program
 - Support for UH School of Social Work master’s candidates
 - Study on the criminal justice system & Native Hawaiians, Richardson School of Law
 - TEDx Manoa
 - William S. Richardson School of Law Center for Excellence in Native Hawaiian Law
 - JABSOM, School of Medicine, PILI 'Ohana Project: A CommunityAcademic Partnership to Eliminate Obesity in Native Hawaiians (Dr. Keawe Kaholokula)

Attachment #2 (continued)

- University of Hawai'i at Hilo:
 - Geomorphological study of Papohaku dune preservation plan
 - Hawaiian language and literature master's and bachelor's degree program
 - Ho'omau 'Aha 'Ōpio Alaka'i design program
 - 'Imiloa Astronomy Center Pocket Theatre
 - Ka Haka 'Ula O Ke'elikōlani Hawaiian Language College
 - Kū Kilakila writing anthology
 - Nā Pua No'eau (budgeted trust fund portion)
 - 'Ohana strengthening education programs and other programs
 - Running Start program
 - Youth leadership program

- Honolulu Community College:
 - Build and establish a Native Hawaiian Māla and Lo'i

- Kaua'i Community College:
 - Tuition for students from Ni'ihau
 - Youth and family educational support program
 - Wai'ale'ale First Year Experience Program

- Leeward Community College:
 - Hālau 'Ike o Pu'uloa first Birthday Pā'ina and Blessing

- Windward Community College:
 - Economic Summit: \$87,940
 - Employment Training Center certified nurse aid program
 - Technical assistance for Native Hawaiian Revolving Loan program

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a. What is the total amount that OHA budgets for this program?

OHA has budgeted \$708,585 in General Funds (A) and \$2,870,150 in Matching Trust Funds (T) for a total of \$3,578,735 budgeted for OHA160 as follows:

Program ID & Program Title	FY 2013-2014			FY 2014-2015		
	General Funds	Matching Funds	Total	General Funds	Matching Funds	Total
OHA160 – Support Services	708,585	2,870,150	3,578,735	708,585	2,870,150	3,578,735
Personnel Budget	403,285	2,564,850	2,968,135	403,285	2,564,850	2,968,135
Operating Budget	305,300	305,300	610,600	305,300	305,300	610,600

b. How much of the program's budget is currently used for administrative expenses?

OHA has budgeted \$305,300 in General Funds (A) and \$305,300 in Matching Trust Funds (T) for a total of \$610,600 budgeted for OHA160 administrative expenses (see table to answer 1)a. above).

c. What does "administrative expenses" mean?

As applicable to OHA160, administrative expenses are specific to office rent expense (including Common Area Maintenance (CAM)). The General Funds (A) request of \$305,300 equals approximately 27% of OHA's total annual office rent expense.

d. What would the requested 8,426 be used for that is not already covered by the current administrative positions?

The \$8,426 is not for administrative positions but rather for administrative costs.

As OHA strives to fulfill its 2010-2018 Strategic Plan using its limited financial resources, it seeks to identify areas in which State Funding Sources could supplement our efforts in providing greater granting opportunities towards programs and services to support our beneficiaries. If General Funds are awarded to assist OHA in its implementation of Health Improvement Services and Leverage Opportunities, OHA in turn has committed Matching Trust Funds thereby seeking a 2.84% increase in General Funds for OHA160 administrative expenses.

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e. How was the number 8,426 calculated?

It was desirable for OHA to limit its request for additional administrative expenses. Therefore, this increase balances the overall increase of non-proviso funding totaling \$9,698 (\$1,272 in personnel and \$8,426 in office rent expense) and represents a 0.4% increase which is intended to assist OHA in its implementation of Health Improvement Services and Leverage Opportunities.

f. What new land acquisition does this request refer to? When did this acquisition happen?

Kakaako Makai was not acquired but rather a State settlement of past-due Ceded Land Revenue claims by OHA on behalf of its beneficiaries on April 11, 2012 via Senate Bill 2783.

g. In the interim of funding between FY 13 and FY 14 who is responsible for these administrative services and how are these expenses being funded?

Current office rent expense is partly funded via General Funds and Matching Trust Funds with the remaining expense funded through additional Trust Funds.

h. What population/area do these administrative expenses support?

Current office rent expense supports facilities on all of the major Hawaiian islands as well as our WDC Bureau Office. These offices provide outreach to all Native Hawaiian beneficiaries.

i. If this funding request is not approved, how would the department fund these costs and cover these responsibilities?

OHA would have to reallocate Trust Funds currently going toward programmatic needs to cover these responsibilities.

j. If this funding request is not approved, what are the consequences for the State? Are there legal and/or financial consequences? Who will be impacted and how?

Indirect consequences to the State would include the proper support and supplemental work that will be required of these employees as their work load increases without respect to those demands on personnel costs. There would be no financial consequences to the State for the non-funding of this request. The financial consequence would be the further depletion of OHA's trust fund corpus. In addition, the Native Hawaiian community would be negatively impacted as funds are reallocated from programmatic needs to cover these expenses.

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h. are there other methods of funding that could be used to fund these expenses?

No; Office rent expense is funded solely through General Funds and Trust Funds.

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2/5/13

OHA budget request questions

OHA responses provided 2/7/13 in blue below.

1) OHA 175

a. In regards to the (15,000) reduction in A and T funds:

Could you provide a short explanation (a few sentences) about what administrative costs have been reduced?

It is OHA's expectation that any future service provider for this proviso could reduce their administrative burden with standard cost saving measures currently taken by most organizations during these down economic times. For example, creating policies and procedures relating to the personal use of business equipment to cut down on overhead expenses.

How did OHA made this decision (figured out how much and where they could make reductions)?

To clarify, the administrative cost reduction is being placed on the future service provider of social services and not on OHA.

b. In regards to 1,272 addition to A funds:

How much is currently budgeted to these positions?

\$88,580 in OHA175 Personnel Budget

What positions are you referring to?

POSITION

COMMUNITY OUTREACH COORD V.
COMMUNITY OUTREACH COORD III
COMMUNITY OUTREACH COORD III
COMMUNITY OUTREACH COORD III
COMMUNITY OUTREACH COORD III
COMMUNITY OUTREACH COORD III
COMMUNITY OUTREACH COORD I
COMMUNITY OUTREACH COORD I
COMMUNITY OUTREACH COORD I
COMMUNITY OUTREACH COORD I
INTAKE AND REFERRAL SPEC.

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POSITION

INTAKE AND REFERRAL SPEC.
RESEARCH DIRECTOR
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT II
CHIEF ADVOCATE
ADMIN ASSISTANT TO COMPLIANCE MGR
LEAD COMPLIANCE SPECIALIST
PUBLIC POLICY MANAGER
ADMIN ASSISTANT

Why is OHA requesting 1,272 in additional general funds now?

As OHA strives to fulfill its 2010-2018 Strategic Plan using its limited financial resources, it seeks to identify areas in which State Funding Sources could supplement our efforts in providing greater granting opportunities towards programs and services to support our beneficiaries. If General Funds are awarded to assist OHA in its implementation of Health Improvement Services and Leverage Opportunities, OHA in turn has committed Matching Trust Funds thereby seeking a slight increase in General Funds for OHA175 staff to assist with these initiatives.

How did OHA arrive at 1,272 as the amount needed?

It was desirable for OHA to limit its request for additional personnel costs. Therefore, this increase balances the overall increase of non-proviso funding totaling \$9,698 (\$1,272 in personnel and \$8,426 in office rent expense) and represents a 0.4% increase which is intended to assist OHA in its implementation of Health Improvement Services and Leverage Opportunities.

What work load increase will it cover (e.g. what services, responsibilities)?

This minimal increase will cover work load within the Community Engagement, Research and Advocacy Lines of Businesses.

If this request is not approved, are there consequences for the State? Are there legal and/or financial consequences? Who will be impacted and how?

Indirect consequences to the State would include the proper support and supplemental work that will be required of these employees as their work load increases without respect to those demands on personnel costs. There would be no financial consequences to the State for the non-funding of this request. The financial consequence would be the further

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depletion of OHA's trust fund corpus. In addition, the Native Hawaiian community would be negatively impacted as funds are reallocated from programmatic needs to cover these expenses.

If this request is not approved, how will OHA find funds to pay for the increased workload or how will they cover these additional responsibilities without funds?

OHA would have to reallocate Trust Funds currently going toward programmatic needs to cover these responsibilities.

Are there other funding resources that could be used to fund this request?

No; Personnel costs are funded solely through General Funds and Trust Funds.

c. In regards to the 134,430 (EDUCATION) addition in A funds and T funds:

I looked at the budget testimony and I understand the need to provide educational enrichment programs, but I want more information about what has been done, what is currently being done, and concrete details on how this addition in funds will build upon these initiatives and effectively use funding.

If you could provide some concrete details and background information on where this money is going and how it is going to be used, that would go a long way to justifying your funding request.

Do you have any current reports or status updates on current initiatives toward this goal and their related outcomes?

OHA has focused its educational grants funding per its Strategic Plan based on actual data. Refined measures ensure that programs deliver desired program outcomes. All grant funds undergo a fair and competitive selection process. New solicitations increased individual program funding i.e. up to \$250,000 per award with OHA committing to a two-year award that aligns to the State fiscal biennium. All contracts now contain line item budgets to minimize fiscal waste. The addition in matched funds will allow OHA to continue funding programs that contribute positive outcomes that supplement State Department of Education programs at a fraction of the cost.

OHA is currently implementing two strategies that focus on Native Hawaiians exceling at educational opportunities at all levels: the OHA Grants Program and the OHA Education Advocacy Initiative.

OHA Grants Program. The OHA Strategic Result to increase the percent of Native Hawaiian students who meet or exceed reading and math standards on the Hawai'i State

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Assessment is based on data that show Native Hawaiian students are less proficient than non-Native Hawaiian students in the public school system.

The OHA Grants Program has refined the measures for program outcomes to be consistent with the information needed to ensure OHA can appropriately track the progress of Native Hawaiian students in relation to its strategic goals. All grant funds undergo a fair and competitive selection process. For FY12, a total of \$5.12 million was disbursed to nineteen (19) organizations to provide education-related services ranging from K-12 enrichment programs to postsecondary scholarships. For FY13, more than \$2.7 million was awarded to ten (10) organizations.

For FY14/FY15, grant solicitations increased individual program funding i.e. up to \$250,000 per award with OHA committing to a two-year award that aligns to the State fiscal biennium. All contracts now contain line item budgets to minimize fiscal waste. The addition in matched funds will allow OHA to continue funding programs that contribute positive outcomes that supplement State Department of Education programs at a fraction of the cost.

These represent current major educational partners and programs such as: Na Pua Noeau – UH Hilo (Gifted and Talented Children), Kanu o ka ‘Āina Learning ‘Ohana (KALO) (Charter schools statewide), Aha Punana Leo, Inc. (Increase instructional staff certification), Hawaii Community Foundation and Liko ‘Ae – UH (Scholarships), University of Hawaii System (Increase college students and graduates statewide), Kao Ike (Cultural Learning Center), Aka’ula School (Tutoring Molokai students), Learning Disabilities Association of Hawaii (Waianae preschool), After School All Stars, Goodwill Industries of Hawaii (Improving Middle and High School Testing Scores) and Partners In Development Foundation (Homeless family literacy program).

OHA Education Advocacy Initiative (EAI). Through OHA’s EAI, partnerships with entities such as the University of Hawai‘i and the Native Hawaiian Education Association (NHEA) have helped leverage resources to make a broader and systemic impact within the Native Hawaiian communities. OHA helped sponsor a series of Scholarship ‘Aha, scholarship fairs held statewide to help increase financial aid access amongst the Native Hawaiian community. Last year, nearly 2,200 parents and students attended the sessions to learn more about financial aid and to meet with scholarship vendors. The results of the Scholarship ‘Aha made college more affordable for many Native Hawaiians.

In addition, OHA participates in both the Native Hawaiian Education Council and the Hawai‘i State Department of Education (HIDOE) Native Hawaiian Education Outcomes Council to improve the educational attainment of Native Hawaiians.

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Question: Why is the target population focused on middle and high school students? What is being done about younger than middle schools students?

Although there is no available grade specific data for Native Hawaiians with regard to proficiency status, state data reveal that secondary students are less proficient than elementary students. Whereas the percent of elementary students that are well-below proficient range from 9% - 13%, the range for middle and high school students who are well-below proficient is 12% - 30%. Sixteen to 37 % of elementary students exceed proficiency range compared to 13% – 28% of secondary students. These data in combination with the data presented previously for Native Hawaiian reading and math proficiencies helped inform OHA to strategically use its limited resources on middle and high school students.

How did OHA decide that this was the amount of money necessary?

Budget requests are based on prior years' outcomes. Each year, the demand for Ho'ona'auao, education, grants increases. For FY12, a total of \$5.12 million was disbursed to nineteen (19) organizations to provide education-related services ranging from K-12 enrichment programs to postsecondary scholarships. For FY13, more than \$2.7 million was awarded to ten (10) organizations.

For FY14/FY15 funding, subject to availability, OHA has received eleven (11) applications requesting over \$3 million in services that seek to improve middle and high school testing scores in Native Hawaiians – significantly more if you consider indirect educational and knowledge benefits in the other solicitation areas such as employment and culture. This definitely shows the need to maintain and expand programs.

The current OHA budget request seeks \$1.5 million for OHA to continue our support for educational enrichment programs. Rationale for this biennium budget request of \$1.5 million towards educational enrichment programs demonstrates our commitment to continue to provide quality community-based support while remaining fiscally responsible to the other FY14/15 biennium budget focus areas for general funds and internal accountability to the other OHA strategic priorities relying on our trust fund match.

If this funding request is not filled, will the State face consequences? Does OHA foresee any legal, financial, or constituent consequences?

To the extent that the Hawai'i State Department of Education (HIDOE) has relied on Native Hawaiian organizations to supplement services to Native Hawaiian students in the schools, these services will be reduced or terminated. The HIDOE has a fiduciary duty to

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ensure the educational needs of Native Hawaiian students are met. To the extent that it cannot fulfill this role, there may be legal and financial consequences.

If this funding request is not filled, how will OHA find funds to provide these programs or try to run these programs without funds?

Since OHA is not the direct service provider, but rather, a support entity to additional funding for these programmatic services, the loss to OHA is quite different compared to the loss that will be felt across the community because of the reduction of services provided statewide for Native Hawaiian education. It will be most difficult for OHA to find alternative funding in our operation budget should this current budget request not be fulfilled.

Ultimately, is this request for an expansion of services and programs or maintenance/sustainability of existing programs?

As stated previously, the demand for general grant funding across the State is increasing however the amount of available funding is decreasing due to the looming loss of federal funding for Native Hawaiian programs. As long as the need is there, it is OHA's responsibility to assist in ensuring that Native Hawaiian programs continue to meet the needs of our beneficiaries whether that be expanding and/or maintain existing programs.

Educational enrichment programs have existed in its current documented form through OHAs Grants Program since before FY07. Ultimately, OHAs commitment to educational enrichment programs and support of successful education programs is seeking to maintain its biennium reach as demonstrated in the data presented from our current FY12/13 activities and partners.

Lastly, in the budget testimony it says that a strategic result is to exceed reading and math standards by 2018, but the target population only notes Native Hawaiian middle and high school students. Why is that the target population? What is being done about younger than middle school students?

OHA participates with the Native Hawaiian Education Council and Hawai'i State Department of Education (HIDOE) Native Hawaiian Education Outcomes Council and based on OHA's own research and partnerships decided it was best to focus on this gap group target population with our limited resources. Unfortunately, OHA just doesn't have enough funds to serve all.

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d. In regards to the addition of 750,000 (HEALTH) in A funds and T funds:

I reviewed the budget testimony and I understand the need to provide targeted Health programs, but I want more information about what has been done, what is currently being done, and concrete details on how this addition in funds will build upon these initiatives and effectively use funding.

If you could provide some concrete details and background information on where this money is going and how it is going to be used, that would go a long way to justifying your funding request.

Do you have any current reports or status updates on current initiatives toward this goal and their related outcomes?

OHA is currently implementing two strategies that focus on our goals to improve Native Hawaiian health and quality of life: the OHA Health Advocacy Initiative and the Nā Limahana o Lonopūhā, Native Hawaiian Health Consortium.

The OHA Health Advocacy Initiative is a cross-sectional internal working group committed to OHAs Strategic Plan and health priority for the benefits of our beneficiaries. Over the past two years to produce a multi-tiered strategy focused on increasing knowledge and awareness about Native Hawaiian health

- **Research:** The initiative works directly with OHAs Demography section to secure data gathering and investigation, such as population statistics, and gap, trend, and comparative analyses. They also provide evaluation support. The foundation of this group relies on such research and data to remain information-based and results oriented.
- **Grants:** The initiative works directly with OHAs Grants Program to improve the effectiveness of the Maui Ola grants OHA distributes. This includes the specific focus on direct and prevention services with concrete measures from our grantees.
- **Advocacy & Public Policy:** The initiative works directly with OHAs Public Policy section on specific legislative strategies to support Native Hawaiian health at the Hawai'i State Legislature. We also work to support OHAs federal strategies at the federal Health & Human Services (HHS) level to support tertiary funding to Hawai'i.
- **Media Relations & Messaging:** “*Mana is our legacy, Maui ola is our destiny*” resonates as the overall mantra; where mana is highlighted as the tool to rebuild the health and wellness of our lāhui. It is congruent with the organizational goals to support the systemic needs of the community while rooted in our Hawaiian culture.
- **Community Partnerships:** We collaborate with *Nā Limahana o Lonopūhā, Native Hawaiian Health Consortium* to maximize our impact with a goal for systemic change for Native Hawaiians.

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- **Internal Support:** The initiative is collaborating with researchers to pilot a worksite wellness group to support improved health for OHA employees.

Nā Limahana o Lonopūhā, the Native Hawaiian Health Consortium, is an integrated network of leading senior executives and health care providers committed to addressing the status of Native Hawaiian health throughout the State of Hawai‘i. This consortium proposes progressive models of culture and research-based methods of implementing prevention and treatment programs focused on systemic outcomes among the various levels of Native Hawaiian health and wellness. The consortium comprises private, non-profit, state, academic, health centers and community-based entities with direct and indirect services throughout Native Hawaiian communities. Such collaboration is critical to a multi-level approach to addressing health care in the 21st century among indigenous peoples. 14 organizations, including OHA as the administrative arm, have committed to continue to work collaboratively with a unified goal of leveraging resources as an integrated system of care so to improve the physical, emotional, and spiritual health status, well-being and life expectancy of Native Hawaiians throughout the state of Hawai‘i through 2018.

The consortium member organizations are listed as follows:

- Office of Hawaiian Affairs
- The State of Hawaii Department of Health
- The University of Hawaii John A. Burns School of Medicine Department of Native Hawaiian Health
- The Queen’s Health Systems
- Hawaii Medical Service Association
- Papa Ola Lōkahi
- ‘Imi Hale Native Hawaiian Cancer Network
- The Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center
- I Ola Lāhui Rural Hawaii Behavioral Health
- Kōkua Kalihi Valley Comprehensive Family Services
- Waimanalo Health Center
- The University of Hawaii Myron B. Thompson School of Social Work

We have had requests to expand the consortium in the next biennium to include the following entities:

- North Hawai‘i Community Hospital
- Kaiser Permanente Moanalua Medical Center
- Hawai‘i Pacific Health
 - Kapi`olani Medical Center for Women & Children
 - Pali Momi Medcial Center

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- Straub Clinic & Hospital
- Wilcox Hospital

The outcomes for these related initiatives have resulted in numerous invitations to present our models across the country at academic and professional conferences and conventions, for example, this year our work was invited to: the Association of American Indian Physicians 41st Annual Meeting in Alaska, the Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander Health Disparity & Health Equity Conference in California, the Pacific Global Health Conference 2012, the 11th Native Hawaiian Conference in Honolulu, Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs 53rd Annual Convention in Washington DC, Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander Health, Well-Being, and Empowerment Summit in Washington DC, the Science of Eliminating Health Disparities Summit in Maryland, the World Indigenous Housing Conference in Vancouver, British Columbia, and the American Psychological Association Convention. This exposure has led to our current partnership with Health and Human Services (HHS), Office of Minority Health (OMH) and the development of an emerging partnership with the Department of the Interior and the Office of the First Lady.

How did OHA decide that this was the amount of money necessary?

We based this \$1.5 million budget request on the previous OHA biennium and data gleaned from those two years.

In FY12, OHA dispersed \$1.43 million in health grants to support 20 organizations in Hawai'i and their implementation of 20 unique programs across the state. These programs reached over 16,729 participants on every island except Lāna'i and Ni'ihau. In FY13, OHA provided \$1.45 million grant funding support to 12 organizations and their implementation of 14 programs currently demonstrating success across the state. These FY13 programs are estimated to reach over 43,475 participants on every single island in the state by the end of this year.

For the first time, OHA increased its trust fund aid towards these core health services while simultaneously tracking our progress. This information shows that we were able to plan a robust reach in the FY12/13 biennium by better defining OHAs scope of service to the community for Maui Ola, health. Specifically, one strategy looked at supporting statewide programs that performed activities across counties, neighbor islands, and in rural communities with proven track records in community building and engagement strategies. Our grantees have a proven track record to reach patients more frequently with quality services while implementing cost-effective services (both clinical and prevention).

Rationale for this biennium budget request of \$1.5 million towards health improvement services demonstrates our commitment to continue to provide quality community-based

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support while remaining fiscally responsible to the other FY14/15 biennium budget focus areas for general funds and internal accountability to the other OHA strategic priorities relying on our trust fund match. We dispersed nearly \$3 million in health grants utilizing the OHA trust fund monies in the previous biennium; we believe a 50/50 general fund and trust fund match to continue OHAs reach for health improvement services for Native Hawaiians is appropriate at 50%, or \$1.5 million, for the FY14/15 biennium based on the accomplishments in FY12/13.

If this funding request is not filled, will the State face consequences? Does OHA foresee any legal, financial, or constituent consequences?

The 24 organizations OHA has provided health grants to in the FY12/13 biennium are a mixture of community service providers including: the University of Hawai'i, Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHC), Native Hawaiian Health Care Systems (NHHCSs), private hospitals, grass roots organizations, various local and national non-profit 501(c)(3) entities, and other state agencies (ex: Department of Human Services/Maui Adult Protection and Community Service). These organizations seek funding support for their programs where funding is otherwise not available to their implementation needs. Consequences include the economic impact (many of OHAs grants substitute for staff salaries and benefits not covered otherwise by their organization outside of grant funding); cultural impact and the relationship of programs that are related to the host culture and people of the state of Hawai'i; and social impact for the loss of programs that fill gap needs that are not otherwise covered by other state agency budgets and their reductions. Social impact is especially related to the services OHA supports on the neighbor islands, especially our work in rural and under-served communities where health disparities are high and where gaps have widened over time.

According to the State of Hawaii Department of Health, obesity-related medical expenses in Hawai'i are estimated at \$329 million annually. The department estimates that around 45,000 Native Hawaiians are currently obese; where 72.5% (or another 81,000) Native Hawaiians adults currently are *at risk* for becoming overweight or obese (Hawaii BRFSSS, 2011). Such risk factors could compound an enormous economic and social burden to the state of Hawai'i as a consequence to decreased support to any health improvement providers, including OHAs capacity to support such work.

If this funding request is not filled, how will OHA find funds to provide these programs or try to run these programs without funds?

Since OHA is not the direct service provider, but rather, a support entity to additional funding for these programmatic services, the loss to OHA is quite different compared to

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the loss that will be felt across the community because of the reduction of services provided statewide for Native Hawaiian health. It will be most difficult for OHA to find alternative funding in our operation budget should this current budget request not be fulfilled.

Ultimately, is this request for an expansion of services and programs or maintenance/sustainability of existing programs?

Health improvement services have existed in its current documented form through OHAs Grants Program since FY07. Ultimately, OHAs commitment to health improvement services and support of successful health programs is seeking to maintain its biennium reach as demonstrated in the data presented from our FY12/13 accomplishments.

We are expanding our service focus to explicitly solicit for prenatal care services, though OHA has awarded a few grants since FY07 to the University of Hawai'i and Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHC) to conduct research and implement pilot projects for prenatal care to include increasing breastfeeding and family support activities. Rationale includes the current outpouring of national research and federal health service movement focused on the importance of quality prenatal care in minority populations and its link to chronic diseases and developmental impairments later in life. OHA aligns it's strategies with the federal Health and Human Services (HHS) goals and Healthy People 2020 as tracking markers to evidence-based and empirically-supported services here in the state of Hawai'i.

Competition increases for limited OHA grants especially with impending loss of federal funds to Native Hawaiian health programs. OHA needs to increase grants funding to bring about systemic change. In FY13, the OHA Grants Program received 15 applications requesting \$2,515,706 for health improvement programs. For FY14/FY15 funding, subject to availability, OHA has received 31 applications requesting \$9.3 million for health improvement services– significantly more if you consider indirect health and wellness benefits in the other solicitation areas such as land and culture. This definitely shows the need to maintain and expand programs.

e. In regards to the addition of 250,000 (LEVERAGE OPPORTUNITIES) in A funds and T funds:

In my opinion this request is the most dubious because I am really unclear about what "leverage opportunities" entail. Again, I reviewed the budget testimony and it provide a definition of the word leverage, but overall I do not have a concrete idea of what this amount in funds would be used for.

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but I want more information about what has been done, what is currently being done, and concrete details on how this addition in funds will build upon these initiatives and effectively use funding.

If you could provide some concrete details and background information on where this money is going and how it is going to be used, that would go a long way to justifying your funding request.

Do you have any current reports or status updates on current initiatives toward this goal and their related outcomes?

Leverage funds will be used by partnering public/private agencies to support Native Hawaiian beneficiaries by providing programs that align with OHA's strategic plan. This results in each partner agency contributing its own limited funds and resources, combining them with other agencies such as OHA, and applying them in unison to maximize impact more economically. Often funders do not want the burden of fully funding an awardee's project or being the sole source and require a cash match.

Basically, leveraging and partnering is being expanded by OHA. Leveraging in itself is not something new; however OHA is piloting the creation of a specific leveraging program. Outlined here are a few examples of how we are currently making this program work:

- HACBED recently was offered a \$100,000 grant provided that they came up with a 20% cash match. OHA provided the cash match at a 5:1 match. HACBED can be operational for another year, and this could not be done by OHA monies alone.
- OHA contributed \$50,000 and leveraged \$80,000 plus the research team from the Consuelo Foundation to do an innovative Child Abuse program on Molokai that integrated community kūpuna into the rehabilitative process. Neither agency could have done this program alone.
- The addition of \$250,000 per year will allow OHA to leverage a minimum of \$250,000 with another agency to do a prisoner reintegration program scheduled to start in FY14. At an approximate cost of \$5,000/client, this will allow OHA to serve approximately 50 additional clients.
- The University of Hawai'i's PILI 'Ohana Project through the Department of Native Hawaiian Health implements statewide services to address obesity and related disparities in medically underserved Native Hawaiian communities. The partnership has grown to comprise seven community, academic, and state organizations serving Native Hawaiians and Pacific Peoples (NHs/PPs):
 - 1) Hawai'i Maoli of the Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs,
 - 2) Kula no nā Po'e Hawai'i of the Papakōlea, Kewalo, and Kalāwahine Hawaiian Homestead communities,

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- 3) Ke Ola Mamo, the Native Hawaiian Health Care System for the island of ‘Oahu,
- 4) Kōkua Kalihi Valley Comprehensive Family Services,
- 5) the Pacific Chronic Disease Coalition (PCDC),
- 6) the Department of Native Hawaiian Health (DNHH) at the University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa (UHM), and
- 7) the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

OHAs contribution included \$457,000 for the statewide implementation of these services, and another \$65,000 cash match needed to fulfill the terms of their award by the National Center of Minority Health and Health Disparities of the National Institutes of Health Grant. To date, this program has trained dozens of community and health care workers in community-based participatory research (CBPR) while directly serving thousands of participants.

If these new leveraging opportunities are successful in delivering more with less, this may evolve into a standard program here at OHA.

How did OHA decide that this was the amount of money necessary?

Leveraging limited dollars is an ongoing conversation in the philanthropic community. How grant makers achieve tangible results by funding community-based work challenges us as grant makers to strengthen partnerships while being accountable to our trust funds and stakeholders. According to the National Committee for Responsive Philanthropy (NCRP), research in 2012 indicates that that every dollar grant makers and other donors invested in policy and civic engagement provided a return of \$115 in community benefit. The Regional Association of Washington Grantmakers assert that sound funding support procedures include mixing skills and capacities to use a variety of tactics (grassroots mobilization, lobbying, research, communications, legal action, etc.). Coalitions that include cross-sector alliances can leverage additional resources and clout beyond what nonprofits bring to the table, alone. Using this measure, the current budget request by OHA for Leveraging Opportunities could result in \$57.5 million in community benefit from general funds and another \$57.5 million in community benefit from OHAs trust funds. Combined, a \$1 million leveraging budget could yield as much as \$115 million in return for the state of Hawai‘i, the partner organizations, and the beneficiaries from the programs that are successfully completed.

Narrowly, a typical service program generally requires a minimum of three staff to properly operate. A typical service program with three full time staff including fringe benefits and a conservative program budget costs about \$250,000. If programs were to be minimally offered statewide, then OHA would need to sponsor about 10 – 12 programs. 10 – 12 programs @ \$250,000 will cost \$2.5 million - \$3 million. Having seven different Community Grants Program would require about \$21 million annually. So the amounts

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being suggested for funding are way below what is required to meet beneficiaries need. In FY13, OHA initiated the Community Grants Program starting with Health, Income, Education, and Housing. In FY14/FY15, Land and culture are being featured and Health being expanded to include prenatal care.

If this funding request is not filled, will the State face consequences? Does OHA foresee any legal, financial, or constituent consequences?

Reduced state appropriations will negatively impact high need services by low to moderate income Hawaiian beneficiaries such as homelessness, medical care, domestic violence and prisoner reintegration. If this funding request is not filled, the state will end up funding these services via other state funded programs or these persons may end up with no service at all.

If the funding request is fulfilled, OHA has the opportunity to benefit the state of Hawai'i within the next 2 years by supporting programs who demonstrate their successful return on investment. National philanthropic standards show this could be upwards of \$115 million to our state.

If this funding request is not filled, how will OHA find funds to provide these programs or try to run these programs without funds?

It will be most difficult for OHA to find alternative funding should this request not be fulfilled.

Ultimately, is this request for an expansion of services and programs or maintenance/sustainability of existing programs?

Competition increases for limited OHA grants especially with impending loss of federal funds to Native Hawaiian programs. OHA needs to increase grants funding to bring about systemic change. In FY13, the Community Grants Program received 74 applications requesting \$8,766,911. OHA awarded \$2,389,734 to 22 projects (30% of applicants). For FY14/FY15 funding, subject to availability, OHA has received 148 applications requesting more than \$36 million; confirming a definite need to maintain and expand programs.

Leveraging OHAs funds has happened over time; both by chance and by design. However, moving forward, this request is to expand our services to include this opportunity of matched funding for program providers. Although OHA has not historically standardized this practice, our documentation shows positive impact.

f. After reviewing the budget testimony, how did OHA decide to focus on Health, Education, and Leverage opportunities, and not on Legal services and Social Services?

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Based on research OHA has performed in-house and with experts we have contracted over the past 3 years, data indicates immediate areas we can address with community partners in the next biennium. The data we use shows the reach we can continue to make across the state in a two year time period to create short term results with the opportunity for long-term gains for Native Hawaiians. OHA creates strategies that remain results driven for Native Hawaiians, where gaps in Health and Education statistics are countered by programs demonstrating success, in the next 2 years we believe these gains will add to successes we have already validated. Our ability to Leverage opportunities across the community is a 2 year target commitment we stand behind to align how these pieces are interrelated.

OHA has prioritized its request to include areas specific to its 2010-2018 Strategic Plan (i.e. Health, Education and Leverage Opportunities) while remaining committed to its historical provisos (i.e. Social Services, Legal services and representation, and Educational enrichment programs). The funding for Legal services and representation has remained unchanged from FY12/FY13. Social services and educational enrichment programs are established so they are able to find other sources of funding. OHA does not want to be seen as the sole source for these providers as OHA can then focus on other areas of the strategic plan, such as Health Improvement and leveraged opportunities. All parts of the strategic plan are important to the improving the lives of all Native Hawaiians.

I noticed the reduction from social services in the budget as well, and was wondering if you could provide a short explanation of what was cut and why it was decided that those funds were no longer necessary?

Social service is a broad term that encompasses many activities and could include a wide array of programmatic activities. For example, the umbrella of this field typically includes child abuse, homelessness, drug rehabilitation, food pantries, after-school tutoring, work place violence, etc. Some of the areas that are included in the broad term of social services are not priorities of OHA; others are linked more concretely to OHA priorities that are more targeted for systemic change. For example, social services that relate to education are included in our Ho‘ona‘auao Strategic Priority, where focus is assessment and post-secondary graduation rates. Drug rehabilitation is included in our Improve Family Lifestyle Choices Strategic Result for substance abuse. These are two examples for how OHA is trying to make direct strides to the priority issues affecting Native Hawaiians through specific strategies. It remains OHAs belief that funding to social service programs tailored to Native Hawaiians are entirely necessary, previously established by its inclusion in the current budget request.

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It is also OHA's expectation that any future service provider for this proviso could reduce their administrative burden with standard cost saving measures currently taken by most organizations during these down economic times. For example, creating policies and procedures relating to the personal use of business equipment to cut down on overhead expenses.

g. Could you provide more information about the budget testimony section on the NHRLF loan?

Just wondering, what is bill consolidation?

Bill consolidation is the process of transferring outstanding debts and loans into a single loan; thereby reducing the number of payments made towards debt each month. Bill consolidation may assist the borrower in paying off debt at a faster rate.

Do you mention the lack of federal resources because the department foresees having to request general funds in the future?

No, OHA does not foresee having to request general funds for the NHRLF program in the future.

h. Could you also provide more information about the status of the MOA related to the HLID project?

Is the MOA in the budget testimony you sent us? If not, could you send a copy of the MOA the budget testimony references?

On February 6, 2013, the Federal Highway Administration confirmed that HLID's project funds are NOT subject to Federal Budgeted Control Act sequester. This statement supersedes the previous statement provided in our 01/07/13 testimony. The MOA will not be forwarded with this response unless otherwise directed.

Do you have a status update on how sequestration will affect these federal funds?

On February 6, 2013, the Federal Highway Administration confirmed that HLID's project funds are NOT subject to Federal Budgeted Control Act sequester. This statement supersedes the previous statement provided in our 01/07/13 testimony.

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
To: [WAM Testimony](#)
Cc: tabraham08@gmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB222 on Apr 1, 2013 10:00AM
Date: Wednesday, March 27, 2013 5:38:08 PM

HB222

Submitted on: 3/27/2013

Testimony for WAM on Apr 1, 2013 10:00AM in Conference Room 211

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Troy Abraham	Individual	Support	No

Comments: I support passage of this bill to expand funds to the office of hawaiian affairs to allow grants to fund higher education schooling and programs to educate all people of hawaiian culture and language for generations to come

Please note that testimony submitted less than 24 hours prior to the hearing, improperly identified, or directed to the incorrect office, may not be posted online or distributed to the committee prior to the convening of the public hearing.

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