

State of Hawaii

Department of Transportation
Small HUB Primary Airports –
Ellison Onizuka Kona International
Airport At Keahole,
Hilo International Airport
And Lihue Airport
Disadvantaged Business Enterprise

FFY 2021 – 2023

Proposed Goal & Methodology

March 2020

Introduction

The Hawaii Department of Transportation hereby submits its proposed annual, overall Disadvantaged Business Enterprise goals for Ellison Onizuka Kona International Airport at Keahole (“Kona International Airport”), Hilo International Airport and Lihue Airport for federal fiscal years 2021 through 2023 to the Federal Aviation Administration pursuant to [49 CFR Part 26, section 26.45](#). HDOT uses FAA funds for contracts at Kona International Airport, Hilo International Airport and Lihue Airport; therefore, the overall DBE goal pertains to those activities. From Federal Fiscal Year 2018 through Federal Fiscal Year 2020, HDOT projected DBE goals of 22.00% for Kona International Airport, 21.00% for Hilo International Airport, and 29.00% for Lihue Airport.

Based on the results of a DBE Availability and Disparity Study prepared in 2019 by Keen Independent Research (Keen Independent), HDOT proposes a 12.66% DBE goal for Kona International Airport; a 15.64% DBE goal for Hilo International Airport; and an 8.84% DBE goal for Lihue Airport for FFYs 2021 through 2023 for FAA-funded contracts.

The 2019 Availability and Disparity Study report provided information to HDOT as it considered (1) its overall DBE goals for FFY 2021 through FFY 2023 for FAA-funded contracts and (2) its projection of the portion of its overall DBE goal to be achieved through neutral means. HDOT estimates all of the overall DBE goal for each airport can be achieved through race- and gender-neutral participation on HDOT FAA-assisted projects at small hub airports. HDOT proposes that it will create and promote a new SBE Program through which the Department will encourage small businesses to become certified and participate in HDOT contracting opportunities.

I. Determining a Base Figure — Pursuant to 49 CFR Section 26.45(c)

HDOT began the process of determining its overall DBE goal by establishing a base figure for DBE participation in HDOT’s FAA-funded transportation contracts.

In the 2019 Availability and Disparity Study report, availability analysis determined the percentage of HDOT FAA-funded contracts from July 2011 through June 2016 that might go to current or potential DBEs (defined on page 6) if they had the same chance of winning that work as any other available firm, after accounting for the type, size and location of those prime contracts and subcontracts. HDOT used a dollar-weighted approach to determine this overall availability estimate.

As presented in Chapter 4 of the Availability and Disparity Study, one might expect participation of current and potential DBEs to receive the following percentages for FAA-funded contracts:

- 12.66% for Kona International Airport;
- 15.64% for Hilo International Airport; and
- 8.84 for Lihue Airport.

The three figures above represent the “base figures” resulting from availability analysis of FAA-funded contracts from July 2011 through June 2016 at those airports. This section explains how the relative availability of current and potential DBEs was calculated.

Relevant Geographic Market Area and Types of Work. Keen Independent developed a database of available firms (DBEs and non-DBEs) to examine availability for FAA-funded prime contracts and subcontracts at each HDOT airport in Hawaii.

Based on analysis of FAA-funded contracts for July 2011 through June 2016, Keen Independent determined that Hawaii should be selected as the relevant geographic market area for FAA-funded contracts in the Availability and Disparity Study.

- About 90% of HDOT FAA-funded contract dollars at all airports from July 2011 through June 2016 went to firms with locations in Hawaii. Therefore, the availability analysis examined firms with locations in Hawaii.
- Keen Independent also examined the types of work involved in FAA-funded contracts. There were 31 types of work that accounted for 86% of FAA-funded contract dollars from July 2011 through July 2016. The availability analysis focused on firms performing those 31 types of work.

DBE Availability. As briefly set out below and explained in detail in Chapter 4 and Appendix D of the Availability and Disparity Study report, Keen Independent compiled a master availability database, calculated the relative availability of current and potential DBEs for each FAA-funded contract, and then dollar-weighted the results. This analysis produced availability figures of 12.66%, 15.64% and 8.84% for HDOT’s FAA-funded transportation contracts at Kona International Airport, Hilo International Airport and Lihue Airport, respectively.

Availability is expressed as the percentage of the associated contracting dollars that one might expect DBEs to receive based on various factors including the type of work involved, the location of the work and the size of the contract or subcontract, and then dollar-weighting results to prepare overall availability estimates.

In the base figure analysis, firms considered as DBEs were those businesses that were DBE-certified or appeared that they could be DBE-certified based on revenue criteria described in federal regulations including 49 CFR Section 26.65.

Master Availability Database. Keen Independent developed a master availability database (current and potential DBEs and non-DBEs) by contacting thousands of firms to collect information about availability for HDOT contracts. The firms contacted for the database came from sources including, but not limited to:

- Companies that had previously identified themselves to HDOT as interested in learning about future work by being prequalified for work or being on bidding lists; and
- Businesses that Dun & Bradstreet (D&B) identified in certain transportation contracting-related sub-industries in Hawaii (D&B’s Hoover’s business establishment database). (D&B’s Hoover’s database is accepted as the most comprehensive and complete source of business listings in the nation.)

The study team completed surveys with 1,101 Hawaii businesses. After consolidating duplicate responses and removing companies that are no longer in business, not-for-profit, unable to perform transportation-related work, or uninterested in discussing availability for HDOT work, the final database contains 304 businesses, of which 174 (about 57%) were minority- or women-owned (MBE or WBE). Figure 1 presents these results.

Head Count DBE Availability. The 57% figure represents a simple “head count” of MBE and WBE firms, and is only the first step in calculating the DBE availability base figure. The availability calculation is further refined by dollar-weighting and by removing any MBE or WBE firms that are ineligible to become DBE certified from the potential DBE count.

Figure 1. Availability “Head Count” of Transportation Construction and Engineering-Related Businesses Included in 2019 Availability and Disparity Study

| Race/ethnicity and gender | Number of firms | Percent of firms |
|---|-----------------|------------------|
| African American-owned | 5 | 1.6 % |
| Asian Pacific American, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander-owned | 126 | 41.4 |
| Hispanic American-owned | 18 | 5.9 |
| American Indian or Alaska Native-owned | 2 | 0.7 |
| Subcontinent Asian American-owned | 10 | 3.3 |
| Total MBE | 161 | 53.0 % |
| WBE (white women-owned) | 13 | 4.3 |
| Total MBE/WBE | 174 | 57.2 % |
| Total majority-owned firms | 130 | 42.8 |
| Total firms | 304 | 100.0 % |

Note: Numbers rounded to nearest tenth of 1%. Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.
 Source: Keen Independent 2019 Availability and Disparity Study (Chapter 4, page 9).

Dollar-Weighted Availability. For each of the availability analyses prepared for the Availability and Disparity Study, Keen Independent developed dollar-weighted availability benchmarks. This approach is consistent with USDOT’s “Tips for Goal-Setting in the Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) Program.”

To calculate dollar-weighted availability, Keen Independent determined the number of DBEs and the total number of firms available for each FAA-funded contract in the five-year study period (July 2011 through June 2016). For some contracts, DBE availability could be 0% and in other contracts DBE availability could be 75% or more.

Keen Independent then dollar-weighted the availability results for each prime contract and subcontract based on the dollars of that prime or subcontract relative to the total dollars of FAA-funded contracts in the study period. The method to determine the dollar-weights is described in detail in Chapter 4 — Section E, and Appendix D of the Availability and Disparity Study. Keen Independent separately conducted this analysis for each individual HDOT airport.

Dollar-weighted availability is much more precise than a simple “head count” of businesses because it considers the following factors regarding available firms: (1) qualifications and interest in performing prime contracts and/or subcontracts, (2) type of work performed, (3) location of contracting opportunity, and (4) size of the contract or subcontract. Figure 2 on the following page presents an example of an availability calculation.

Figure 2. Example of an Availability Calculation for a Kona International Airport Subcontract

One of the subcontracts examined was for pavement surface treatment (\$139,645) on an HDOT 2011 Federal Aviation Administration-funded contract for Kona International Airport. To determine the number of MBE/WBEs and majority-owned firms available for that subcontract, the study team identified businesses in the availability database that:

- a. Were in business in 2011;
- b. Indicated that they performed pavement surface treatment on transportation-related projects;
- c. Reported working or bidding on subcontracts in Hawaii in the past seven years;
- d. Reported bidding on work of similar or greater size in the past seven years;
- e. Reported ability to perform work on Hawaii Island; and
- f. Reported qualifications and interest in working as a subcontractor transportation projects.

There were 11 businesses in the availability database that met those criteria. Of those businesses, 6 were MBEs or WBEs. Therefore, MBE/WBE availability for the subcontract was 55% (i.e., 6/11 = 55%).

The weight applied to this contract was $\$139,645 \div \$25 \text{ million} = 0.56\%$ (equal to its share of total FAA-funded contract dollars for HDOT contracts).

Keen Independent repeated this process for each prime contract and subcontract.

Source: Keen Independent availability analysis.

Figure 3 presents the overall dollar-weighted MBE/WBE availability figures for HDOT FAA-funded contracts at Kona (28.92%), Hilo (46.68%) and Lihue (41.05%) Airports. The dollar-weighted results are lower than the headcount of available MBE/WBE firms (57%), because minority- and women-owned firms comprised a smaller portion of firms available for large prime contracts than for smaller specialty trade prime contracts and subcontracts.

Figure 3. Overall Dollar-Weighted Availability Estimates for MBE/WBE group for HDOT FAA-Funded Contracts at Kona, Hilo and Lihue Airports

| | Kona International Airport | Hilo International Airport | Lihue Airport |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| African American | 0.42 % | 2.86 % | 0.16 % |
| Asian Pacific American, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander | 21.08 | 24.76 | 12.39 |
| Hispanic American | 1.78 | 1.88 | 1.25 |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 0.84 | 2.26 | 0.76 |
| Subcontinent Asian American | 0.69 | 0.86 | 0.84 |
| Total MBE | <u>24.80 %</u> | <u>32.62 %</u> | <u>15.40 %</u> |
| WBE (white women-owned) | 4.12 | 14.06 | 25.65 |
| Total MBE/WBE | <u>28.92 %</u> | <u>46.68 %</u> | <u>41.05 %</u> |

Source: Keen Independent 2019 Availability and Disparity Study (Chapter 4, page 16).

Potential and Certified DBE Availability Adjustments. To determine the DBE base figures, Keen Independent refined the dollar-weighted availability results for each airport by not counting any MBE or WBE firms as potential DBEs that appear to be ineligible for certification. There were three groups of MBE/WBEs not counted as potential DBEs when calculating each base figure:

- MBE/WBEs that in recent years graduated from the DBE Program or had applied for DBE certification in Hawaii but were denied (based on information supplied by HDOT’s Office of External Civil Rights).
- MBE/WBEs that reported annual revenue in the availability surveys that exceeded the revenue limits for DBE certification for their subindustry over the most recent three years (at the time of the 2018 survey).
- MBE/WBEs that indicated in follow-up interviews that they were not eligible or not interested in DBE certification (interviews performed in the Availability and Disparity Study).

After subtracting the availability of these three categories of MBE/WBEs, the dollar-weighted availability for current and potential DBEs are as follows:

- Kona International Airport. 12.66%, or 16.26 percentage points lower than total MBE/WBE availability.
- Hilo International Airport. 15.64%, or 31.04 percentage points lower than MBE/WBE availability.
- Lihue Airport. 8.84%, or 32.21 percentage points lower than total MBE/WBE availability.

This information is shown in Figure 4 below.

Figure 4. Overall Dollar-Weighted Availability Estimates for MBE/WBEs for HDOT FAA-Funded Contracts at Kona International Airport, Hilo International Airport and Lihue Airport

| Calculation of base figure | Kona International Airport | Hilo International Airport | Lihue Airport |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| Total MBE/WBE | 28.92 % | 46.68 % | 41.05 % |
| Less firms that graduated from the DBE Program or denied DBE certification in recent years or exceed revenue thresholds | 16.26 | 31.04 | 32.21 |
| Subtotal | 12.66 % | 15.64 % | 8.84 % |
| Plus white male-owned DBEs | -- | -- | -- |
| Current and potential DBEs | 12.66 % | 15.64 % | 8.84 % |

Source: Keen Independent 2019 Availability and Disparity Study (Chapter 4, page 18).

Base Figures. The base figures representing potential and certified DBEs available for HDOT’s FAA-funded contracts at Kona International Airport, Hilo International Airport and Lihue Airport are 12.66%, 15.64% and 8.84%, respectively.

II. Consideration of Possible Step 2 Adjustments — 49 CFR Section 26.45(d)

In accordance with DBE Program regulations, after the base figure was calculated, HDOT considered available evidence to determine whether or not the figure should be adjusted higher or lower than the base figure (a “step 2 adjustment”). The regulations indicate an agency must consider the following:

- Current capacity of DBEs to perform work, as measured by the volume of work DBEs have performed in recent years;
- Information on employment, self-employment, education, training and unions;
- Any disparities in the ability of DBEs to get financing, bonding and insurance; and
- Other relevant factors.

Taking into account relevant information from the 2019 Availability and Disparity Study, HDOT considered each of these factors below in determining whether or not to adjust the base figure.

1. Current Capacity of DBEs to Perform Work, Measured by the Volume of Work DBEs Performed in Recent Years. USDOT’s “Tips for Goal-Setting” suggests that agencies should examine data on past DBE participation on their USDOT-funded contracts in recent years (i.e., the percentage of contract dollars going to DBEs).

DBE Participation Based on HDOT Uniform Reports to the FAA. Keen Independent studied HDOT’s Uniform Reports to assess current DBE capacity.

- For Kona International Airport, HDOT identified DBE participation in only one year of its Uniform Reports of DBE Awards or Commitments and Payments for FFY 2012 through FFY 2018 (3.67% in FFY 2012). In other years, HDOT reported no awards or payments to DBEs in its Uniform Reports. Therefore, median DBE participation for Kona International Airport based on these data was 0.00%.
- From FFY 2012 through FFY 2018 at Hilo International Airport, HDOT reported awards or payments to DBEs in only three fiscal years (0.57% in 2012, 0.82% in 2015 and 20.55% in 2017). HDOT reported no DBE participation during the remaining fiscal years studied (FFY 2013, FFY 2014, FFY 2016 and FFY 2018). Therefore, median DBE participation for Hilo International Airport based on these data was 0.00%.
- HDOT reported DBE participation in its Uniform Reports for Lihue Airport in only two fiscal years from FFY 2012 through FFY 2018 (50.43% in 2012 and 0.65% in 2016). As with Kona and Hilo airports, median DBE participation for Lihue Airport based on these data was 0.00%.

DBE Participation Based on Keen Independent Utilization Analysis for FAA-Funded Contracts.

The Keen Independent study team collected FAA-funded contract information for Kona, Hilo and Lihue airports for the July 2011 through June 2016 study period.

- The study team identified one Kona International Airport contract going to a DBE totaling \$0.7 million (2.71% DBE participation).
- In addition, the study team identified four Hilo International Airport contracts going to DBEs totaling \$0.3 million, about 0.63% DBE participation.
- For Lihue Airport, the study team identified three contracts going to DBEs totaling \$0.4 million, or roughly 2.13% DBE participation.

HDOT chooses to use median DBE participation indicated in the Uniform Reports to consider step 2 adjustments for each airport.

2. Information Related to Employment, Self-employment, Education, Training and Unions.

Chapter 7 of the Availability and Disparity Study summarizes information about conditions in the Hawaii transportation contracting industry for minorities, women and MBE/WBEs. Detailed quantitative analyses of marketplace conditions in Hawaii are presented in Appendices E through H of the Availability and Disparity Study. Keen Independent’s analyses indicate that there are barriers that certain minority groups and women face related to entry and advancement and business ownership in the Hawaii construction and engineering industries. Such barriers may affect the availability of MBE/WBEs to obtain and perform HDOT transportation contracts.

It may not be possible to quantify the cumulative effect that barriers in employment, education and training may have had in depressing the availability of minority- and women-owned firms in the Hawaii transportation contracting industry. However, the effects of barriers in business ownership can be quantified, as explained below.

In the 2019 Availability and Disparity Study, Keen Independent used regression analyses to investigate whether race, ethnicity and gender affected rates of business ownership among workers in the Hawaii construction and engineering industries.

- The regression analyses allowed the study team to examine those effects while statistically controlling for various personal characteristics including education and age. (Appendix F of the Availability and Disparity Study provides detailed results of the business ownership regression analyses.)

Those analyses revealed that Asian Pacific/Native Hawaiian and other minority groups were less likely than nonminorities to own construction businesses and that white women were less likely than white men to owned construction firms, even after accounting for various race- and gender-neutral personal characteristics. Each of these disparities was statistically significant.¹

¹ The study team examined U.S. Census data on business ownership rates using methods similar to analyses examined in court cases involving state departments of transportation in California, Illinois and Minnesota.

- In addition, women working in the Hawaii architecture and engineering industry were less likely than men to own engineering companies (although, this difference was not statistically significant). A substantial disparity in firm ownership persisted for Asian Pacific Americans and Native Hawaiians working in the industry.

Keen Independent analyzed the impact that barriers in business ownership would have on the base figure for FAA-funded contracts if Asian Pacific Americans, Native Hawaiians and white women owned businesses at the same rate as similarly-situated nonminorities and white men, respectively, in those two industries. This type of inquiry is sometimes referred to as a “but for” analysis because it estimates the availability of MBE/WBEs *but for* the effects of race- and gender-based discrimination.

As the explanation of these calculations is somewhat complex, HDOT provides Figures 5, 6 and 7 to document how these upward adjustments were determined. A detailed explanation of each portion of the calculation follows these tables.

Results for Kona International Airport. Figure 5 on the following page calculates the impact of disparities in business ownership rates on current and potential DBE availability for Kona International Airport contracts, resulting in a possible upward adjustment of the base figure to 14.26%. The analysis included the same contracts that the study team analyzed to determine the base figure (i.e., FAA-funded construction and engineering prime contracts and subcontracts that HDOT awarded from July 2011 through June 2016). The calculations in Figure 5 indicate a possible upward step 2 adjustment of 15.31 percentage points for Kona International Airport contracts.

Figure 5. Kona International Airport — Potential Step 2 Adjustment Considering Disparities in the Rates of Business Ownership

| | a. | b. | c. | d. | e. |
|---|-----------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| Current and potential DBEs | Current availability | Disparity index for business ownership | Availability after initial adjustment* | Availability after scaling to 100% | Components of overall DBE availability** |
| Construction | | | | | |
| Asian Pacific American, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander | 8.37 | 30 | 27.89 | 23.19 | |
| Other minorities | 1.38 | 65 | 2.12 | 1.77 | |
| White women | <u>0.26</u> | 31 | <u>0.26</u> | <u>0.22</u> | |
| Minorities and women | 10.01 % | n/a | 30.28 % | 25.17 % | 21.80 % |
| All other businesses | <u>89.99</u> | n/a | <u>89.99</u> | <u>74.83</u> | |
| Total firms | 100.00 % | n/a | 120.27 % | 100.00 % | |
| Engineering and other subindustries | | | | | |
| Asian Pacific American, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander | 18.40 | 38 | 48.43 | 37.25 | |
| Other minorities | 10.26 | n/a | 10.26 | 7.89 | |
| White women | <u>1.15</u> | n/a | <u>1.15</u> | <u>0.88</u> | |
| Minorities and women | 29.81 % | n/a | 59.84 % | 46.02 % | 6.17 |
| All other businesses | <u>70.19</u> | n/a | <u>70.19</u> | <u>53.98</u> | |
| Total firms | 100.00 % | n/a | 130.03 % | 100.00 % | |
| Total for current and potential DBEs | 12.66 % | n/a | n/a | | 27.97 % |
| Difference from base figure | | | | | 15.31 % |

Note: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

* Initial adjustment is calculated as current availability divided by the disparity index.

** Components of goal calculated as value after adjustment and scaling to 100% multiplied by percentage of total FAA-funded contract dollars in that category (construction = 86.6%, engineering = 13.4%).

Source: Keen Independent 2019 Availability and Disparity Study (Chapter 11, page 5).

Results for Hilo International Airport. As demonstrated in Figure 6, the Keen Independent study team also calculated the impact of disparities in business ownership rates on overall availability of DBEs and potential DBEs for FAA-funded construction and engineering contracts at Hilo International Airport. The result is a possible upward adjustment of 16.42 percentage points.

Figure 6. Hilo International Airport — Potential Step 2 Adjustment Considering Disparities in the Rates of Business Ownership

| | a. | b. | c. | d. | e. |
|---|----------------------|--|--|------------------------------------|--|
| Current and potential DBEs | Current availability | Disparity index for business ownership | Availability after initial adjustment* | Availability after scaling to 100% | Components of overall DBE availability** |
| Construction | | | | | |
| Asian Pacific American, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander | 9.15 | 30 | 30.50 | 24.80 | |
| Other minorities | 3.07 | 65 | 4.72 | 3.84 | |
| White women | 0.11 | 31 | 0.11 | 0.09 | |
| Minorities and women | 12.33 % | n/a | 35.33 % | 28.73 % | 23.67 % |
| All other businesses | 87.67 | n/a | 87.67 | 71.27 | |
| Total firms | 100.00 % | n/a | 123.00 % | 100.00 % | |
| Engineering and other subindustries | | | | | |
| Asian Pacific American, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander | 19.38 | 38 | 51.01 | 38.75 | |
| Other minorities | 10.58 | n/a | 10.58 | 8.04 | |
| White women | 1.18 | n/a | 1.18 | 0.90 | |
| Minorities and women | 31.14 % | n/a | 62.77 % | 47.69 % | 8.39 |
| All other businesses | 68.86 | n/a | 68.86 | 52.31 | |
| Total firms | 100.00 % | n/a | 131.62 % | 100.00 % | |
| Total for current and potential DBEs | 15.64 % | n/a | n/a | | 32.06 % |
| Difference from base figure | | | | | 16.42 % |

Note: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

* Initial adjustment is calculated as current availability divided by the disparity index.

** Components of goal calculated as value after adjustment and scaling to 100% multiplied by percentage of total FAA-funded contract dollars in that category (construction = 82.4%, engineering = 17.6%).

Source: Keen Independent 2019 Availability and Disparity Study (Chapter 11, page 6).

Results for Lihue Airport. Figure 7 presents the impact of depressed ownership rates for people of color and women on overall availability of DBEs and potential DBEs for FAA-funded construction and engineering contracts at Lihue Airport. The result is a possible upward adjustment of 7.76 percentage points.

Figure 7. Lihue Airport — Potential Step 2 Adjustment Considering Disparities in the Rates of Business Ownership

| Current and potential DBEs | a. Current availability | b. Disparity index for business ownership | c. Availability after initial adjustment* | d. Availability after scaling to 100% | e. Components of overall DBE availability** |
|---|----------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Construction | | | | | |
| Asian Pacific American, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander | 2.75 | 30 | 9.17 | 8.58 | |
| Other minorities | 0.99 | 65 | 1.52 | 1.42 | |
| White women | <u>1.11</u> | 31 | <u>1.11</u> | <u>1.04</u> | |
| Minorities and women | 4.85 % | n/a | 11.81 % | 11.04 % | 9.25 % |
| All other businesses | <u>95.15</u> | n/a | <u>95.15</u> | <u>88.96</u> | |
| Total firms | 100.00 % | n/a | 106.95 % | 100.00 % | |
| Engineering and other subindustries | | | | | |
| Asian Pacific American, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander | 17.80 | 38 | 46.84 | 36.30 | |
| Other minorities | 10.00 | n/a | 10.00 | 7.75 | |
| White women | <u>1.65</u> | n/a | <u>1.65</u> | <u>1.28</u> | |
| Minorities and women | 29.45 % | n/a | 58.49 % | 45.33 % | 7.35 |
| All other businesses | <u>70.55</u> | n/a | <u>70.55</u> | <u>54.67</u> | |
| Total firms | 100.00 % | n/a | 129.04 % | 100.00 % | |
| Total for current and potential DBEs | 8.84 % | n/a | n/a | | 16.60 % |
| Difference from base figure | | | | | 7.76 % |

Note: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

* Initial adjustment is calculated as current availability divided by the disparity index.

** Components of goal calculated as value after adjustment and scaling to 100% multiplied by percentage of total FAA-funded contract dollars in that category (construction = 83.8%, engineering = 16.2%).

Source: Keen Independent 2019 Availability and Disparity Study (Chapter 11, page 7).

The following pages describe the process for making these calculations, using the Kona International Airport analyses in Figure 5 as an example.

The study team completed these “but for” analyses separately for construction and engineering contracts and then weighted the results based on the proportion of FAA-funded contract dollars that HDOT awarded for construction and engineering for July 2011 through June 2016. The study team used an 86.6% weight for construction and 13.4% weight for engineering for Kona International Airport, an 82.4% weight for construction and 17.6% weight for engineering for Hilo International Airport and an 83.8% weight for construction and 16.2% weight for engineering for Lihue Airport. The rows and columns of Figure 5 present the following information from Keen Independent’s “but for” analyses for Kona International Airport contracts:

- a. Current Availability. Column (a) presents the current availability of current and potential DBEs by group for construction and for engineering and other subindustries. Each row presents the percentage availability for current and potential DBEs. The current combined availability of current and potential DBEs for HDOT FAA-funded transportation contracts for July 2011 through June 2016 is 12.66%, as shown in bottom row of column (a).
- b. Disparity Indices for Business Ownership. As presented in Appendix F of the Availability and Disparity Study, Asian Pacific Americans, Native Hawaiians and white women were significantly less likely to own construction firms than similarly situated nonminorities and white men, respectively.

Keen Independent calculated simulated business ownership rates if those groups owned businesses at the same rate as nonminorities and white males who share similar personal characteristics. The study team then calculated a business ownership disparity index for each group by dividing the observed business ownership rate by the benchmark business ownership rate and then multiplying the result by 100.

Column (b) of Figure 5 presents disparity indices related to business ownership for the different racial/ethnic and gender groups. For example, as shown in column (b), Asian Pacific Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders own construction businesses at 30% of the rate that would be expected based on the simulated business ownership rates of white males who share similar personal characteristics. Appendix F explains how the study team calculated the disparity indices.

- c. Availability After Initial Adjustment. Column (c) presents availability estimates for MBEs and WBEs by industry after initially adjusting for statistically significant disparities in business ownership rates. The study team calculated those estimates by dividing the current availability in column (a) by the disparity index for business ownership in column (b) and then multiplying by 100.
- d. Availability After Scaling to 100%. Column (d) shows adjusted availability estimates that were re-scaled so that the sum of the availability estimates equals 100% for each industry. The study team re-scaled the adjusted availability estimates by taking each group's adjusted availability estimate in column (c) and dividing it by the sum of availability estimates shown under "Total firms" in column (c) — and multiplying by 100. For example, the re-scaled availability estimate for Asian Pacific American, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islanders shown for construction was calculated in the following way: $(27.89\% \div 120.27\%) \times 100 = 23.19\%$.

- e. Components of Overall DBE Goal with Upward Adjustment. Column (e) of Figure 5 shows the component of the total base figure attributed to the adjusted MBE and WBE availability for construction versus engineering and other subindustries. The study team calculated each component by taking the total availability estimate shown in column (d) for construction and for engineering/other — and multiplying it by the proportion of total FAA-funded contract dollars in each industry (i.e., 86.6% for construction and 13.4% for engineering for Kona International Airport). For example, the study team used the 25.17% shown for MBE/WBE availability for construction firms in column (d) and multiplied it by 86.6% for a result of 21.80%. A similar weighting of MBE/WBE availability for engineering/other produced a value of 6.17%.

The values in column (e) were then summed to equal the overall base figure adjusted for barriers in business ownership, which is 27.97% as shown in the bottom of column (e).

Finally, Keen Independent calculated the difference between the “but for” MBE/WBE availability (27.97%) and the current availability (12.66%) to calculate the potential upward adjustment. This difference, and potential upward adjustment, is 15.31 percentage points (27.97% - 12.66% = 15.31%).

3. Any Disparities in the Ability of DBEs to Get Financing, Bonding and Insurance. Analysis of access to financing and bonding revealed quantitative and qualitative evidence of disadvantages for minorities, women and MBE/WBEs.

- Any barriers to obtaining financing and bonding might affect opportunities for minorities and women to successfully form and operate construction and engineering businesses in the Hawaii marketplace.
- If there are barriers that MBE/WBEs face in obtaining financing and bonding, those firms would also be at a disadvantage in obtaining and performing HDOT construction and engineering prime contracts and subcontracts.

There is also evidence that some firms cannot bid on certain public sector projects because they cannot afford the levels of insurance required by the agency. This barrier appears to affect small businesses, which might disproportionately impact minority- and women-owned firms. The information about financing, bonding and insurance supports an upward step 2 adjustment in HDOT’s overall annual goals for DBE participation in FAA-funded contracts.

Note that financing and bonding are closely linked, as discussed in Chapter 7 and Appendix J.

4. Other Factors. The Federal DBE Program suggests that federal aid recipients also examine “other factors” when determining whether to make any step 2 adjustments to their base figure.²

Among the “other factors” examined in this study was the success of MBE/WBEs relative to majority-owned businesses in the Hawaii marketplace. There is quantitative evidence that certain groups of MBE/WBEs are less successful than majority-owned firms, and face greater barriers in the marketplace, even after considering neutral factors. In the 2019 Availability and Disparity Study, Chapter 7 summarizes that evidence and Appendix H presents supporting quantitative analyses.

There is also qualitative evidence of barriers to the success of minority- and women-owned businesses, as summarized in Chapter 7 of the Availability and Disparity Study. Some of this qualitative information suggests that discrimination on the basis of race, ethnicity and gender affects minority- and women-owned firms in the Hawaii transportation contracting industry.

There is not a straightforward way to project the number of current and potential DBEs available for HDOT work but for the effects of these other factors.

Summary of Approaches for Making Step 2 Adjustments. Quantification of potential downward or upward step 2 adjustments is summarized below.

1. Current Capacity of DBEs to Perform Work, as Measured by the Volume of Work DBEs Have Performed in Recent Years. DBE capacity analysis might indicate a downward step 2 adjustment if HDOT based this determination on past DBE participation — for the last six fiscal years (FFY 2013 through FFY 2018) the median reported DBE participation on FAA-funded contracts was 0.00% for Kona International Airport, Hilo International Airport and Lihue Airport.

USDOT “Tips for Goal-Setting” suggests taking one-half of the difference between the base figure and evidence of current capacity as one approach to calculate the step 2 adjustment for that factor.

- For Kona International Airport, the difference between the 12.66% base figure and 0.00% DBE participation is 12.66 percentage points. One-half of this difference is a downward adjustment of 6.33 percentage points ($12.66\% \div 2 = 6.33\%$). The goal would then be calculated as follows: $12.66\% - 6.33\% = 6.33\%$ (see the top portion of Figure 8).
- For Hilo International Airport, the difference between the 15.64% base figure and 0.00% DBE participation is 15.64 percentage points. One-half of this difference is a downward adjustment of 7.82 percentage points ($15.64\% \div 2 = 7.82\%$). The goal would then be calculated as follows: $15.64\% - 7.82\% = 7.82\%$. (These calculations are presented in the top portion of Figure 9.)
- For Lihue Airport, the difference between the 8.84% base figure and 0.00% DBE participation is 8.84 percentage points. One-half of this difference is a downward adjustment of 4.42 percentage points ($8.84\% \div 2 = 4.42\%$). The goal would then be calculated as follows: $8.84\% - 4.42\% = 4.42\%$ (see the top portion of Figure 10).

² 49 CFR Section 26.45.

2. Information Related to Employment, Self-employment, Education, Training and Unions. The study team was not able to quantify all of the information regarding barriers to entry for MBE/WBEs. Quantification of the business ownership factor indicates an upward step 2 adjustment of 15.31 percentage points for Kona International Airport (as presented in Figure 5 and summarized in the bottom portion of Figure 8), 16.42 percentage points for Hilo International Airport (as demonstrated in Figure 6 and summarized in the bottom portion of Figure 9) and 7.76 percentage points for Lihue Airport (as presented in Figure 7 and summarized in the bottom portion of Figure 10) to reflect the “but-for” analyses of business ownership rates. If HDOT made this upward adjustment, the overall DBE goal for FAA-funded contracts would be 27.97% for Kona International Airport, 32.06% for Hilo International Airport and 16.60% for Lihue Airport.

- Kona International Airport. 12.66% + 15.31% = 27.97%.
- Hilo International Airport. 15.64% + 16.42% = 32.06%.
- Lihue Airport. 8.84% + 7.76% = 16.60%.

3. Any disparities in the ability of DBEs to get financing, bonding and insurance. Analysis of financing, bonding and insurance indicates that an upward adjustment is appropriate. However, impact of these factors on availability could not be quantified.

4. Other factors. Impact of the many barriers to success of MBE/WBEs in Hawaii could not be specifically quantified. However, the evidence supports an upward adjustment.

Figure 8. Kona International Airport — Potential Step 2 Adjustments for HDOT’s Overall DBE Goal for FAA-Funded Contracts, FFY 2021–FFY 2023

| Step 2 adjustment component | Value | Explanation |
|--|----------------|--|
| Lower range of overall DBE goal | | |
| Base figure | 12.66 % | From base figure analysis |
| Evidence of current capacity | - 0.00 | Past DBE participation (Uniform DBE Reports) |
| Difference | 12.66 % | |
| | ÷ 2 | Reduce by one-half |
| Adjustment | 6.33 % | Downward adjustment for current capacity |
| Base figure | 12.66 % | From base figure analysis |
| Adjustment for current capacity | - 6.33 | Downward step 2 adjustment |
| Overall DBE goal | 6.33 % | Lower range of DBE goal |
| Upper range of overall DBE goal | | |
| Base figure | 12.66 % | From base figure analysis |
| Adjustment for "but for" factors | + 15.31 | "But for" step 2 adjustment for business ownership |
| Overall DBE goal | 27.97 % | Upper range of DBE goal |

Source: Keen Independent 2019 Availability and Disparity Study (Chapter 11, page 10).

Figure 9. Hilo International Airport — Potential Step 2 Adjustments for HDOT’s Overall DBE Goal for FAA-Funded Contracts, FFY 2021–FFY 2023

| Step 2 adjustment component | Value | Explanation |
|--|----------------|--|
| Lower range of overall DBE goal | | |
| Base figure | 15.64 % | From base figure analysis |
| Evidence of current capacity | - 0.00 | Past DBE participation (Uniform DBE Reports) |
| Difference | 15.64 % | |
| | ÷ 2 | Reduce by one-half |
| Adjustment | 7.82 % | Downward adjustment for current capacity |
| Base figure | 15.64 % | From base figure analysis |
| Adjustment for current capacity | - 7.82 | Downward step 2 adjustment |
| Overall DBE goal | 7.82 % | Lower range of DBE goal |
| Upper range of overall DBE goal | | |
| Base figure | 15.64 % | From base figure analysis |
| Adjustment for "but for" factors | + 16.42 | "But for" step 2 adjustment for business ownership |
| Overall DBE goal | 32.06 % | Upper range of DBE goal |

Source: Keen Independent 2019 Availability and Disparity Study (Chapter 11, page 11).

Figure 10. Lihue Airport — Potential Step 2 Adjustments for HDOT’s Overall DBE Goal for FAA-Funded Contracts, FFY 2021–FFY 2023

| Step 2 adjustment component | Value | Explanation |
|--|----------------|--|
| Lower range of overall DBE goal | | |
| Base figure | 8.84 % | From base figure analysis |
| Evidence of current capacity | - 0.00 | Past DBE participation (DBE Uniform Reports) |
| Difference | 8.84 % | |
| | ÷ 2 | Reduce by one-half |
| Adjustment | 4.42 % | Downward adjustment for current capacity |
| Base figure | 8.84 % | From base figure analysis |
| Adjustment for current capacity | - 4.42 | Downward step 2 adjustment |
| Overall DBE goal | 4.42 % | Lower range of DBE goal |
| Upper range of overall DBE goal | | |
| Base figure | 8.84 % | From base figure analysis |
| Adjustment for "but for" factors | + 7.76 | "But for" step 2 adjustment for business ownership |
| Overall DBE goal | 16.60 % | Upper range of DBE goal |

Source: Keen Independent 2019 Availability and Disparity Study (Chapter 11, page 12).

HDOT considered the above information when determining whether to make a downward, upward or no step 2 adjustment when establishing its overall DBE goal.

Adjustments Summary. For FAA-funded contracts at Kona International Airport, Hilo International Airport and Lihue Airport, HDOT proposes to use the base figure for each airport for FFY 2021 through FFY 2023. Information on business ownership, disparities in the ability of DBEs to get financing and certain other factors support an upward adjustment for each airport. However, past median DBE participation suggests that upward-adjusted goals might not be achievable for the goal period. The base figure for each airport is considerably higher than the respective past median DBE participation for each airport.

Kona International Airport. For FAA-funded contracts at Kona International Airport, HDOT proposes an overall DBE goal using the base figure of 12.66%.

Hilo International Airport. HDOT proposes an overall DBE goal using the base figure of 15.64% for FAA-funded contracts at Hilo International Airport.

Lihue Airport. For FAA-funded contracts at Lihue Airport, HDOT proposes to use the base figure of 8.84% as is overall DBE goal.

III. Race-Neutral / Race-Conscious Projections — 49 CFR Section 26.51(d)

To comply with the Federal DBE Program, HDOT must meet the maximum feasible portion of its overall DBE goal using race- and gender-neutral measures. Race- and gender-neutral measures are initiatives that encourage the participation of all businesses, or all small businesses, and are not specifically limited to MBE/WBEs or DBEs. HDOT has considered whether it can meet its overall DBE goals solely through neutral means or whether race- and gender-conscious measures — such as DBE contract goals — are also needed. As part of doing so, HDOT has projected the portion of its overall DBE goals that it expects to meet (a) through race- and gender-neutral means, and (b) through race- and gender-conscious programs (if any).

USDOT offers guidance concerning how transportation agencies should project the portions of their overall DBE goals that will be met through race- and gender-neutral, and race- and gender-conscious measures, including the following:

- USDOT Questions and Answers about 49 CFR Part 26 addresses factors for federal aid recipients to consider when projecting the portion of their overall DBE goals that they will meet through race- and gender-neutral means.³
- USDOT “Tips for Goal-Setting” also suggests factors for federal aid recipients to consider when making such projections.⁴

³ See <http://www.dotcr.ost.dot.gov/Documents/Dbe/49CFRPART26.doc>

⁴ 49 CFR Section 26.51.

Based on 49 CFR Part 26 and the resources above, HDOT considered the following questions:

1. Is there evidence of discrimination within the local transportation contracting marketplace for any racial, ethnic or gender groups?
2. What has been the agency's past experience in meeting its overall DBE goal?
3. What has DBE participation been when HDOT has not applied DBE contract goals (or other race-conscious remedies)?⁵
4. What is the extent and effectiveness of race- and gender-neutral measures that the agency could have in place for the next fiscal year?

The balance of this section is organized around each of those general areas of questions.

1. Is There Evidence of Discrimination within the Local Transportation Contracting Marketplace for any Racial, Ethnic or Gender Groups? The 2019 Availability and Disparity Study considered conditions in the local marketplace to address this question. Quantitative and qualitative information is summarized below.

Marketplace Conditions. As discussed in Chapter 5, Keen Independent examined conditions in the Hawaii marketplace, including:

- Entry and advancement;
- Business ownership;
- Access to capital, bonding and insurance; and
- Success of businesses.

There was quantitative evidence of disparities in outcomes for minority- and women-owned firms in general and for certain MBE/WBE groups concerning the above issues. Qualitative information indicated some evidence that discrimination may have been a factor in these outcomes, as presented in Appendix J of the Availability and Disparity Study.

⁵ USDOT guidance suggests evaluating (a) certain DBE participation as prime contractors if the DBE contract goals did not affect utilization, (b) DBE participation as prime contractors and subcontractors for agency contracts without DBE goals, and (c) overall utilization for other state, local or private contracting where contract goals are not used.

Results of the Disparity Analysis for FAA-Funded Contracts. Chapter 6 of the Availability and Disparity Study report examines FAA-funded contracts with and without DBE contract goals. This analysis pertains to FAA-funded contracts across all HDOT airports.

- The share of FAA-funded contract dollars going to minority- and women-owned firms was relatively high with goals (59.4%) and without goals (65.7%). It does not appear that participation of minority- and women-owned firms on HDOT contracts was higher when HDOT set a DBE contract goal and when HDOT did not.
- Most of the minority- and women-owned firms receiving work on FAA-funded contracts were not certified as DBEs (of the 72 MBE/WBE firms that received a contract or subcontract, only 20 were DBE-certified).
- For both goals and non-goals contracts, utilization of firms owned by Asian Pacific Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders exceeded what might be expected from the availability analysis. There is no evidence of disparities for this group from analysis of HDOT FAA-funded contracts with and without DBE contract goals.

There were substantial disparities for African American-, Hispanic American-, American Indian or Alaska Native-, Subcontinent Asian American- and white women-owned firms.

- MBE/WBEs received 67.9% of FAA-funded contract dollars going to primes.

Summary. HDOT reviewed the information about utilization and availability of minority- and women-owned firms in its contracts in Chapters 5 and 6 and analysis of marketplace conditions presented in Chapter 7 and Appendices E through J, as well as other information, when considering the extent to which it can meet its overall DBE goal through neutral measures.

2. What has been the Agency’s Past Experience in Meeting its Overall DBE Goal? As discussed previously, HDOT’s reported DBE participation based on DBE commitments/awards on FAA-funded contracts for Kona, Hilo and Lihue airports was considerably lower than the overall DBE goals for these airports for FFY 2012 through FFY 2018.

- For Kona and Hilo airports, HDOT’s reported DBE participation in FFY 2012 through FFY 2018 did not meet its overall DBE goals in any of those years based on its Uniform Reports.
- With respect to Lihue Airport, HDOT only met its goal of 29.00% DBE participation in one of the past seven fiscal years (DBE participation in FFY 2012 was reported to be 50.43%).

Keen Independent also examined overall participation of minority- and women-owned firms as part of each of these three analyses. The discussion below examines these results. Analysis indicates very high utilization of minority- and women-owned firms that are not DBE-certified. It appears that many of those firms could be certified as DBEs but have not done so.

3. What has DBE Participation been when HDOT has not Applied DBE Contract Goals (or Other Race-Conscious Remedies)? The 2019 Availability and Disparity Study examined three sources of information to assess race-neutral DBE participation:

- HDOT-reported race-neutral DBE participation on FAA-funded contracts for the most recent years for Kona International Airport, Hilo International Airport and Lihue Airport;
- Keen Independent estimates of DBE participation on FAA-funded contracts for which no DBE contract goals applied for Kona International Airport, Hilo International Airport and Lihue Airport; and
- Information concerning DBE participation as prime contractors on FAA-funded contracts for Kona International Airport, Hilo International Airport and Lihue Airport.

The discussion on the following pages examines these three sets of participation figures.

Race-Neutral DBE Participation in Recent HDOT Uniform Reports. Per USDOT instructions, HDOT counts “neutral” participation as any prime contracts going to DBEs as well as subcontracts to DBEs beyond what was needed to meet DBE contract goals set for a project or that were otherwise awarded in a race-neutral manner. As shown in Figure 11, HDOT’s Uniform Reports of DBE Awards/Commitments and Payments submitted to FAA for Kona International Airport for the last seven federal fiscal years indicate a median race-neutral participation of 0.00%. The only participation was on a race-neutral basis.

Figure 11. Kona International Airport — HDOT-Reported Race-Neutral and Race-Conscious DBE Participation on FAA-Funded Contracts for FFY 2012–FFY 2018

| Federal fiscal year | DBE commitments/awards | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| | Total | Race-neutral | Race-conscious |
| 2012 | 3.67 % | 3.67 % | 0.00 % |
| 2013 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2014 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2015 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2016 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2017 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2018 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

Source: HDOT Uniform Reports of DBE Awards/Commitments and Payments.

Of the three federal fiscal years in which HDOT identified DBE participation at Hilo International Airport, that participation was race-neutral for two years and race-conscious for one year. These results are presented in Figure 12.

Figure 12. Hilo International Airport — HDOT-Reported Race-Neutral and Race-Conscious DBE Participation on FAA-Funded Contracts for FFY 2012–FFY 2018

| Federal fiscal year | DBE commitments/awards | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| | Total | Race-neutral | Race-conscious |
| 2012 | 0.57 % | 0.57 % | 0.00 % |
| 2013 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2014 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2015 | 0.82 | 0.82 | 0.00 |
| 2016 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2017 | 20.55 | 0.00 | 20.55 |
| 2018 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

Source: HDOT Uniform Reports of DBE Awards/Commitments and Payments.

Figure 13 on the following page presents race-neutral DBE participation reported in HDOT’s Uniform Reports of DBE Awards/Commitments and Payments submitted to FAA for Lihue Airport. There was one year in which HDOT reported race-neutral participation and one year where there was race-conscious participation. There was no DBE participation reported for the other years.

Figure 13. Lihue Airport — HDOT-Reported Race-Neutral and Race-Conscious DBE Participation on FAA-Funded Contracts for FFY 2012–FFY 2018

| Federal fiscal year | DBE commitments/awards | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| | Total | Race-neutral | Race-conscious |
| 2012 | 50.43 % | 50.43 % | 0.00 % |
| 2013 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2014 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2015 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2016 | 0.65 | 0.00 | 0.65 |
| 2017 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2018 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

Source: HDOT Uniform Reports of DBE Awards/Commitments and Payments.

DBE Participation on Contracts Without DBE Contract Goals. Keen Independent also analyzed DBE participation on HDOT's FAA-funded contracts without DBE contract goals. HDOT achieved 2.71% DBE participation on these contracts from July 2011 through June 2016 for Kona International Airport, 0.63% DBE participation for Hilo International Airport and 2.13% DBE participation for Lihue Airport.

DBE Participation as Prime Contractors. Keen Independent analyzed DBE participation as prime contractors during the July 2011 through June 2016 study period. DBEs obtained no FAA-funded prime contracts for Kona, Hilo or Lihue airports based on Keen Independent's analysis.

4. What is the Extent and Effectiveness of Race- and Gender-Neutral Measures that the Agency Could Have in Place for the Next Fiscal Year? When determining the extent to which it could meet its overall DBE goal through the use of neutral measures, HDOT reviewed the race- and gender-neutral measures that it and other organizations have in place, and those it has planned or might consider for future implementation.

HDOT has extensive efforts to assist DBEs and other small businesses through technical assistance and other means. There are many programs outside HDOT that also assist these businesses. Appendix H of the 2019 Availability and Disparity Study report includes examples of these programs. HDOT and other agency business assistance will continue in the future.

In addition, HDOT proposes that it will implement a small business enterprise (SBE) contract goals program. HDOT would certify firms as SBEs in the same way it certifies companies as DBEs, except they would not need to be owned and controlled by minorities or women. It would set SBE goals in the same way as DBE goals. Monitoring of SBE participation would be the same as DBE participation.

Federal regulations in 49 CFR Part 26.39(b)(1) allow the use of set-asides for SBE prime contractors for USDOT-funded contracts, which would provide HDOT another tool it could use to boost participation of small businesses. Hawaii state law allows HDOT to restrict competition on small contracts to SBE bidders.

HDOT proposes implementing an SBE program for the following reasons:

- About 94% of the businesses available for HDOT USDOT-funded contracts are within the federal small business size limit based on the revenue they reported in the availability survey for this study. Of those small businesses, 59% are minority- or women-owned.
- All of the current DBEs in Hawaii would automatically qualify as SBEs.

- White men comprise about 12% of the workforce in Hawaii. The concept of “social disadvantage” for people who are not white differs in a state that has a workforce that is almost 90% people of color and women. The 2019 Availability and Disparity Study found evidence of social disadvantages for women and minorities compared with men and nonminorities, but those disadvantages may occur in different ways than on the Mainland. An SBE Program might tailor operation of the Federal DBE Program to better achieve success in removing barriers for socially and economically disadvantaged businesses in this demographically unique state.
- In the in-depth interviews in the Availability and Disparity Study report, a number of firms commented on the preponderance of business owners of color and women business owners in the Hawaii transportation contracting market. Some minority and female business owners reported that DBE contract goals are not needed. Many current firms eligible to be certified as DBEs have not done so, and there may be some stigma concerning certification as a “disadvantaged business” that might not arise for small business certification. For example, the Filipino American female owner of a professional services firm stated, “[DBE certification] was not necessary after a while. If you look at the rules ... everyone is pretty much a minority here.”
- Minority and female business owners in Hawaii frequently reported disadvantages because they were a small business competing against large businesses. In Hawaii, some of those large businesses are owned by minorities or women. Large minority-owned firms win a large portion of HDOT’s FAA-funded contracts.
- An SBE contract goals program for USDOT-funded contracts might be especially effective in encouraging minority- and women-owned business participation with wide promotion coupled with further unbundling of HDOT contracts, continued technical assistance for DBEs, restricting bidding on small contracts to SBEs, and parallel efforts to include small businesses in HDOT’s non-federally-funded contracts.
- In addition, the 2019 Availability and Disparity Study determined that HDOT could achieve 11 percentage points greater DBE participation on its FAA-funded contracts at its airports if minority- and women-owned firms that appear to be eligible for DBE certification became certified. An SBE Program might be the most effective way to encourage these firms to be certified (as an SBE and DBE).

IV. Summary

1. Overall DBE Goals for FAA-Funded Contracts. HDOT considered upward and downward adjustments to the base figure to set its overall DBE goals for FAA-funded contracts at Kona International Airport, Hilo International Airport and Lihue Airport.

Kona International Airport Summary. Based on the results of the 2019 Availability and Disparity Study summarized in this document, HDOT proposes a 12.66% DBE goal on FAA-funded contracts for FFYs 2021 through 2023.

Hilo International Airport Summary. Results of the 2019 Availability and Disparity Study suggest a 15.64% overall DBE goal on FAA-funded contracts for FFYs 2021 through 2023. HDOT selects this base figure for its overall DBE goal for Hilo International Airport.

Lihue Airport Summary. HDOT proposes a DBE goal of 8.84% on FAA-funded contracts at Lihue Airport for FFYs 2021 through 2023 Based on the results of the 2019 Availability and Disparity Study summarized in this document.

2. Could HDOT Project that it Can Meet All of its Overall DBE Goal through Neutral Means? If Not, How Much of the Overall DBE Goal Can HDOT Project to be Met through Neutral Means? HDOT has considered whether it can achieve its overall DBE goal through neutral means alone or whether race-conscious programs are needed. With HDOT's proposed overall DBE goals for FAA-funded contracts of 12.66% (Kona International Airport), 15.64% (Hilo International Airport) and 8.84% (Lihue Airport), HDOT believes it is appropriate to design and promote a new SBE Program to achieve its overall DBE goals through solely neutral means for those airports.

- As discussed previously in this document and in the Availability and Disparity Study report, most potential SBEs in Hawaii are minority- or women-owned based on Keen Independent's analysis of small businesses available for HDOT work. And, minority- and women-owned firms are disproportionately small businesses.
- HDOT would set SBE contract goals in the same way as it currently sets DBE contract goals. The same firms currently eligible to count toward the goals would still be available to count toward the goals as SBEs.
- Federal regulations and Hawaii state law allow HDOT to limit bidding on small contracts to SBE prime contractors and consultants, giving HDOT a new tool to increase SBE and DBE participation.
- HDOT would continue technical assistance and other assistance to DBEs.
- With outreach and additional reasons to become certified, such as small contracts reserved for bidding by SBEs, a new SBE Program could encourage more firms to become certified as DBEs. The minority- and women-owned firms attracted to a new SBE certification would also be certified as DBEs.
- Keen Independent determined that HDOT could achieve 11 percentage points greater DBE participation in its FAA-funded contracts, overall, if minority- and women-owned firms that appear to be eligible for DBE certification became certified.

HDOT has considered all of the information in the 2019 Availability and Disparity Study report and other sources when reaching its decision on any use of race- and gender-conscious programs (such as DBE contract goals). The balance of this section summarizes proposed DBE goals for FFYs 2021–2023 and race-neutral and -conscious projections for each airport, paired with the same figures for the previous three fiscal years.

Kona International Airport. The first column of Figure 14 presents projections of a neutral and race-conscious split when HDOT prepared its overall DBE goal for Kona International Airport for FFY 2017 through FFY 2019.

The second column of numbers in Figure 14 illustrates projections using the proposed overall DBE goal of 12.66%, with all of the overall DBE goal to be achieved through an SBE Program (including SBE contract goals) and other neutral means.

Figure 14. Kona International Airport — Current HDOT Overall DBE Goal and Race-Neutral Projections for FAA-Funded Contracts, FFY 2021 through FFY 2023

| Component of overall DBE goal | FFY 2018- FFY 2020 | FFY 2021- FFY 2023 |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Overall goal | 22.00 % | 12.66 % |
| Neutral projection | - <u>11.00</u> | - <u>12.66</u> |
| Race-conscious projection | 11.00 % | 0.00 % |

Source: Keen Independent 2019 Availability and Disparity Study (Chapter 11, page 18).

Hilo International Airport. As shown below, the first column of Figure 15 presents HDOT’s projections for a neutral and race-conscious split when HDOT prepared its overall DBE goal for FFY 2017 through FFY 2019.

HDOT proposes an overall DBE goal for Hilo International Airport for FFY 2021 through FFY 2023 of 15.64 %, using the base figure. HDOT proposes that it will attempt to meet all of this goal through neutral means, including the creation of an SBE contract goals program. The second column of Figure 15 shows this neutral projection.

Figure 15. Hilo International Airport — Current HDOT Overall DBE Goal and Race-Neutral Projections for FAA-Funded Contracts, FFY 2021 through FFY 2023

| Component of overall DBE goal | FFY 2018- FFY 2020 | FFY 2021- FFY 2023 |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Overall goal | 21.00 % | 15.64 % |
| Neutral projection | - <u>10.00</u> | - <u>15.64</u> |
| Race-conscious projection | 11.00 % | 0.00 % |

Source: Keen Independent 2019 Availability and Disparity Study (Chapter 11, page 18).

Lihue Airport. As shown on the following page, the first column of Figure 16 presents HDOT’s projections for a neutral and race-conscious split when HDOT prepared its overall DBE goal for FFY 2017 through FFY 2019.

HDOT proposes an overall DBE goal for Lihue Airport for FFY 2021 through FFY 2023 of 8.84%, using the base figure as the overall DBE goal. HDOT proposes that it will attempt to meet all of this goal through neutral means, including the creation of an SBE contract goals program. The second column of Figure 16 shows this neutral projection.

Figure 16. Lihue Airport — Current HDOT Overall DBE Goal and Race-Neutral Projections for FAA-Funded Contracts, FFY 2021 through FFY 2023

| Component of overall DBE goal | FFY 2018-FFY 2020 | FFY 2021-FFY 2023 |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Overall goal | 29.00 % | 8.84 % |
| Neutral projection | - <u>14.00</u> | - <u>8.84</u> |
| Race-conscious projection | 15.00 % | 0.00 % |

Source: Keen Independent 2019 Availability and Disparity Study (Chapter 11, page 19).

V. Public Participation — 49 CFR Section 26.45(g) and 26.15(b)(1)

HDOT and Keen Independent implemented an extensive public participation process as part of the 2019 Availability and Disparity Study.

Opportunity to Comment. During the Availability and Disparity Study, HDOT and the study team provided substantial opportunities for the public to provide information that might contribute to the Study’s findings. These activities include:

- An External Stakeholder Group that met with HDOT and the study team at key junctures of the study process.
- A study website that posted information from the beginning of the study.
- A telephone hotline and dedicated email address for anyone wishing to comment.
- Opportunities for company owners and managers to provide information about their businesses and any perceived barriers in the marketplace. Keen Independent reached thousands of businesses through surveys conducted in 2018.
- In-depth personal interviews and focus groups with business owners, trade associations and others throughout the state.

Through these methods, Keen Independent reviewed input from more than 190 businesses and other groups across Hawaii, which is summarized in the 2019 Availability and Disparity Study.

Public Comment Process for the Draft 2019 Availability and Disparity Study Report and Proposed HDOT DBE Goals. Before finalizing the Availability and Disparity Study report, Keen Independent published a draft report for public comment. The study team distributed the draft report and HDOT published its overall DBE goal in early February 2020. The public was able to provide input through the following means:

- a. In person or via video at a February 24, 2020 public meeting;
- b. Online at www.keenindependent.com/hdotdisparitystudy2019;
- c. Via email at HDOTdisparitystudy2019@keenindependent.com; or
- d. Through regular mail to HDOT Office of Civil Rights, 200 Rodgers Boulevard, Honolulu, HI 96819.

The February 24, 2020 public meeting concerning the study and HDOT's proposed methods for meeting that goal was held in person in Honolulu and via remote viewing at district offices on Maui, Kauai and Hawaii Island.

Feedback received at the public meeting and through communications through mid-March was incorporated into the final Availability and Disparity Study report. HDOT also reviewed this additional information before formally submitting its overall DBE goal calculation to FAA.

Notice of Proposed Goal. HDOT will publish a notice of its proposed overall goal on its [DBE Program](#) web page and [DBE Disparity Study](#) website. The agency will also implement additional methods of publishing its proposed overall goal.