

# ATTACHMENT 1

**State of Hawaii**  
**Department of Transportation**  
**TITLE VI NOTICE**

The State of Hawaii, Department of Transportation (HDOT), hereby notifies all members of the public, pursuant to Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. 2000d, *et seq.*, as amended, 49 CFR Part 21, that no person shall be subjected to discrimination on the basis of race, color or national origin under any program or activity that receives federal financial assistance.

Any person who believes that he or she has been subjected to discrimination prohibited by Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, may file a written complaint, with or without assistance, with the Hawaii Department of Transportation Office of Civil Rights, or with the Federal Transit Administration, at the offices listed below. Such complaint must be filed no later than one-hundred eight (180) days after the last date of the discrimination.

**Office of Civil Rights**  
**Department of Transportation**  
**State of Hawaii**  
**200 Rodgers Boulevard**  
**Honolulu, Hawaii 96819**  
**Phone: 808 831-7921**  
**Facsimile: 808 831-7944**  
**[HDOT-TITLEVI@hawaii.gov](mailto:HDOT-TITLEVI@hawaii.gov)**

**Federal Transit Administration**  
**Office of Civil Rights**  
**Attention: Complaint Team**  
**East Building, 5<sup>th</sup> Floor - TCR**  
**1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE**  
**Washington, DC 20590 United States**  
**Phone: 888 446-4511**

If information is needed in another language, please contact the HDOT or county agency involved to request interpretive or translation services. If unsure where to begin requesting more information in another language, please begin by calling 808-831-7921 or email to **[HDOT-TITLEVI@hawaii.gov](mailto:HDOT-TITLEVI@hawaii.gov)** for more information.

# ATTACHMENT 2



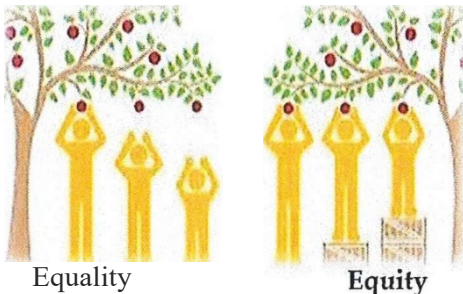
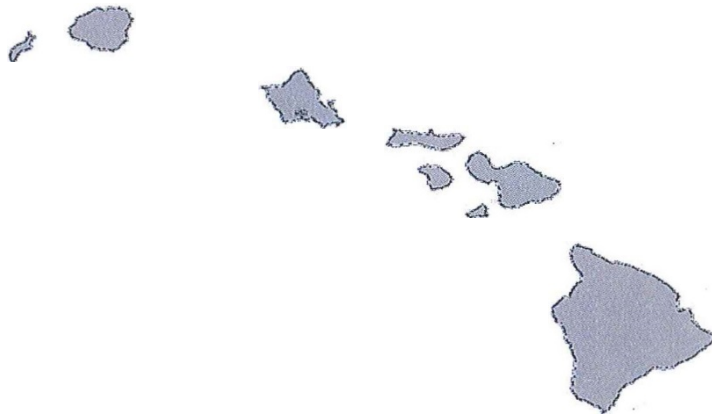
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# STATE OF HAWAII

## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

### LANGUAGE ACCESS PLAN

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Equality

Equity

Office of Civil Rights  
Title VI Program  
200 Rodgers Boulevard  
Honolulu, Hawai`i 96819

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STATE OF HAWAII  
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
OFFICE OF CIVIL RIGHTS

**MEMORANDUM**

OCR 1. \_\_\_\_

DATE: MARCH 2021

TO: DIR

FROM: OCR

THROUGH: OCR-T

SUBJECT: LANGUAGE ACCESS PLAN - 2021

Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Executive Order 13166 and H.R.S. Chapter 321C require that the Hawai'i Department of Transportation's (HDOT's) services are accessible to Limited English Proficient (LEP) persons.

HRS§ 321C-4 requires each state agency to file a Language Access Plan with the Office of Language Access (OLA).

Attached for your review and approval is HDOT's newly revised Language Access Plan. Revisions included updated LEP population statistics for the State of Hawai'i, clearer procedures for providing public notice, oral interpretation and written translation services to LEP persons, and an updated departmental volunteer bilingual staff directory for use in providing interpreter services.

For questions about the new Language Access Plan, please contact Randall T. Landry at [randall.t.landry@hawaii.gov](mailto:randall.t.landry@hawaii.gov) or at 808 831-7921.

APPROVED

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JADE T. BUTAY,  
DIRECTOR

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DATE

DAVID Y. IGE  
GOVERNOR



STATE OF HAWAII  
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
869 PUNCHBOWL STREET  
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813-5097

JADE T. BUTAY  
DIRECTOR

Deputy Directors  
LYNN A.S. ARAKI-REGAN  
DEREK J. CHOW  
ROSS M. HIGASHI  
EDWIN H. SNIFFEN

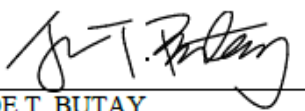
IN REPLY REFER TO:  
OCR-T 1.9080

## NON-DISCRIMINATION POLICY STATEMENT

It is the policy of the Hawaii Department of Transportation (HDOT) that no person in the United States shall, on the basis of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination or retaliation under any federally or non-federally funded program or activity administered by the Department or its sub-recipients.

To comply with this policy, civil rights and division staff with civil rights responsibilities must work closely to oversee their shared Title VI nondiscrimination responsibilities. All HDOT employees, including the Director, Deputy Directors, Division Administrators, Program Administrators, Engineering Program Managers, Section Heads of HDOT's major program areas (Planning, Construction and Maintenance, Design, Right-of-Way, and Materials Testing and Research Branch), as well as the Airports Division, Harbors Division, and the Department's sub-recipients will be responsible for making a good faith effort to ensure that this policy is carried out in their respective program areas.

The authority to develop, maintain, implement, and monitor this policy is delegated to the Civil Rights Coordinator.

  
JADE T. BUTAY  
Director of Transportation

Feb 5, 2021  
DATE

DAVID Y. IGE  
GOVERNOR



STATE OF HAWAII  
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
889 PUNCHBOWL STREET  
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813-5097

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IN REPLY REFER TO:  
OCR-T 1.9081

## LANGUAGE ACCESS POLICY

The scope of Hawaii's population cannot be described merely through the varied numbers of races, cultures, or languages spoken by individuals. However, taking into account the myriad number of languages spoken, Hawaii's Department of Transportation (HDOT) must ensure that Limited English Proficient (LEP) persons be provided with reasonable access to services and notice of such.

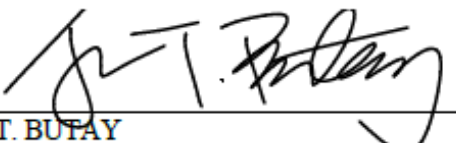
In compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Executive Order 13166 and Hawaii Revised Statutes chapter 321C, HDOT endeavors to provide meaningful access for LEP persons to information and services. LEP persons often find that there are barriers to accessing important services, understanding rights, and complying with required responsibilities.

What constitutes reasonable steps to ensure meaningful access is contingent upon the following factors:

1. The number or proportion of LEP persons in the eligible service area;
2. The frequency with which LEP persons come into contact with the program;
3. The importance of the service; and
4. The resources available to the Recipient.

In providing services to members of the public, HDOT employees must determine whether the individual seeking HDOT services are LEP. If so, HDOT employees should use the services of the telephone interpretive services available for solicitation via the State Procurement Office or the Bilingual Employee List as tools to provide language assistance. This will assure that HDOT's programs and activities are accessible to persons with limited English proficiency.

APPROVED:

  
JADE T. BUTAY  
Director of Transportation

Feb 5, 2021  
DATE

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## **LEGAL AUTHORITIES AND GUIDANCE**

### **TITLE VI OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964.**

Section 601 of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Title VI) provides that, "no person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance." 42 U.S.C. §§ 2000d- 2000d-7. Note: the 1987 Civil Rights Restoration Act broadened the coverage of Title VI protections to include all of the recipient's programs and activities, whether they are federally funded or not.

The national origin protected category under Title VI gives the statutory authority for nondiscrimination in the provision of services to individuals with LEP.

### **EXECUTIVE ORDER 13166.**

Presidential Executive Order (EO) 13166, *Improving Access to Services for Persons with Limited English Proficiency* directs recipients of federal funds to, "examine the services it provides and develop and implement a system by which LEP persons can meaningfully access those services consistent with, and without unduly burdening, the fundamental mission of the [recipient]." 65 Fed. Reg. 50121 (Aug. 16, 2000).

### **UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (DOJ) POSITION ON LANGUAGE ACCESS**

The role of the U.S. DOJ under EO 13166 includes providing LEP guidance to other federal agencies and to ensure consistence among agency specific guidance.

### **UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (USDOT) POSITION ON LANGUAGE ACCESS**

Guidance from the U.S. DOT places high priority on providing LEP persons with meaningful access and advocates a flexible approach in ensuring such access in order to fit the varying needs of its recipients. 67 Fed Reg. 41455 (June 18, 2002).

### **HAWAI'I REVISED STATUTES (HRS) Chapter 321C**

The purpose of H.R.S. Chapter 321C is to affirmatively address, on account of national origin, the language access needs of LEP persons in Hawai'i. In providing the delivery of language accessible services, it is the intent of the Hawai'i legislature that those services be guided by EO 13166 and succeeding provisions of federal law, regulation, or guidance. H.R.S. § 321C-3 (2012).

## LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENCY (LEP)

Limited English Proficiency (LEP) is a term used to describe people who do not speak English as their primary language and who identify themselves as having a limited ability to read, write, speak, or understand English.

The diversity of Hawai'i's LEP population continues to grow. Statewide, approximately 25 percent of individuals speak a language other than English at home. Of that 25 percent, 48.8 percent of those persons report speaking English "not well" or "not at all." The top languages spoken by Hawai'i's LEP population in descending order include Tagalog, Japanese, Ilocano, Chinese, Spanish, Hawaiian and Korean. (*American Community Survey 2010-2014; DBEDT's "Detailed Languages Spoken at Home," March 2016*). Subsequent data has reaffirmed the aforementioned data, with languages other than English spoken at home by 27.8% of the population of Hawaii, and from that, 42.6% speak English less than "very well."<sup>1</sup>

Language for individuals with LEP can be a barrier to accessing important benefits or services, understanding and exercising important rights, complying with applicable responsibilities, or understanding other information.

The Hawai'i Department of Transportation (HDOT) Language Access Plan reinforces HDOT's policy of providing meaningful access to its services, programs and activities for individuals with LEP. HDOT ensures the provision of competent and timely oral language services as well as written translations of vital documents based on the four factor analysis outlined below.

## IMPLEMENTING HDOT'S LANGUAGE ACCESS PLAN

Any HDOT branch or county agency that deals with members of the public must assess the need for provision of language services and take reasonable steps to ensure meaningful access to public services, programs and activities by LEP persons. The services may include:

- Providing oral language services in a timely and competent manner.
- Offering written translations of vital documents into the primary language of LEP persons who constitute 5% or 1,000 of the population eligible to be served or likely to be affected or encountered, or notice of the right to receive oral interpretation of vital documents if said population is less than 50.

### Meaningful Access

Guidance from the U.S. DOJ, the U.S. DOT, and Hawai'i State law directs recipients of federal and state funds to take reasonable steps to ensure meaningful access to its services, programs and activities by LEP persons. This flexible and fact dependent standard begins with an assessment

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<sup>1</sup> American Community Survey 2019. Accessible at: <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=Language%20Spoken%20at%20Home&g=0400000US15&tid=ACST1Y2019.S1601&hidePreview=true>. 2020 Census data detailing language spoken at home and related statistics is not available at this time.

that balances the following four factors:

1. The number or proportion of LEP persons served or encountered in the eligible service population;
2. The frequency with which limited English proficient persons come in contact with the services, programs, or activities;
3. The nature and importance of the services, programs, or activities; and
4. The resources available to the State or covered entity and costs. See 67 Fed Reg. 41455 (June 18, 2002), 70 Fed. Reg. 74087 (December 14, 2005).

The two main ways to provide language services are oral interpretation (either in person or via telephone interpretation service), and written translation. Oral interpretation can range from on-site interpreters to telephone interpretation services. Likewise, written translation can range from translation of an entire document to translation of a short description of the document.

The correct mix should be based on what is both necessary and reasonable in light of the four factor analysis. HDOT branches, and county agencies have substantial flexibility in determining the appropriate mix.

## **IDENTIFYING LEP INDIVIDUALS WHO NEED LANGUAGE ASSISTANCE**

The U.S. DOT provides some examples (not exhaustive) of populations likely to include LEP persons who are served or encountered by DOT recipients. These populations should be considered when planning language services:

- Public transportation passengers.
- Persons who apply for a driver's license at a state department of motor vehicles.
- Persons subject to the control of state or local transportation enforcement authorities, including, for example, commercial motor vehicle drivers. Persons served by emergency transportation response programs.
- Persons living in areas affected or potentially affected by transportation projects.
- Business owners who apply to participate in DOT's Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) program.

## **LANGUAGE SERVICES**

### **Oral Interpretation Services**

Providing LEP persons with oral language assistance at public service counters, when there is telephone contact or at public meetings is necessary. First, one determines the language in which the interpretive service is needed. Second, interpretation service may take the form of enlisting

the help of a bilingual staff member. Third, if that is not an option, the Bilingual Employee Directory (Attachment B) should be consulted to obtain interpretation through an HDOT employee on the list. Fourth, the HDOT branch or the county driver's license office involved should contact the contracted telephone interpreter service for assistance with the client. Fifth, "[t]o the extent that the State requires additional personnel to provide language services based on the determination set forth in this section, the State shall hire qualified personnel who are bilingual to fill existing, budgeted vacant public contact positions." See below for a more detailed outline of the process of providing interpretation services.

### **Multilingual Assistance**

*LEP persons have the right to free language assistance in their spoken language.* The Hawai'i Office of Language Access (OLA) developed a "If You Need an Interpreter..." poster listing twenty-two (22) languages that are likely to be the primary languages spoken by LEP persons in Hawai'i. The intent of the poster is for an LEP person to point to the poster indicating the language they understand. The languages included on the poster are: Burmese, Cambodian, Chamorro, Chuukese, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Japanese, Korean, Kosraen, Lao, Mandarin or Cantonese, Marshallese, Pohnpeian, Russian, Samoan, Spanish, Tagalog, Thai, Tongan, Vietnamese, Visayan (Cebuano), and Yapese.<sup>2</sup>

*HDOT offices that have contact with the public shall have the OLA's multilingual signage posters prominently placed where LEP persons may indicate which language they understand.* See Attachment A

### **Volunteer HDOT Bilingual Staff**

HDOT has created a Departmental directory of volunteer bilingual staff in the event language assistance is needed in person at the office location of the volunteer bilingual staff (See Attachment B for the HDOT Bilingual Staff Directory). HDOT strives to survey employees semi-annually for volunteers to ensure as complete a list for all branches and locations will be available, but conducts surveys for volunteers at a minimum biannually upon renewal of the language access plan. HDOT will also conduct a voluntary survey at the onset of an individual employee's employment to determine whether a given bilingual employee would be interested in being added to the bilingual staff directory. The HDOT Bilingual Staff Directory provided here is not an exhaustive list and subject to change given personnel shifts.

### **Telephone Interpreter Service**

If there is no bilingual employee available (either on premises or via bilingual employee list), HDOT branches or the county agency may hire an outside interpreter to provide meaningful language access. The following lists language interpretation and/or translation providers. List below is not exhaustive. No warranties of provider competency.

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<sup>2</sup> Accessible at: [https://health.hawaii.gov/ola/files/2016/10/Edit2\\_LA-Poster-7-22-11-8-5x11-Latestrevised3-LTR.pdf](https://health.hawaii.gov/ola/files/2016/10/Edit2_LA-Poster-7-22-11-8-5x11-Latestrevised3-LTR.pdf)



Name	Contact	Service
NASPO Valuepoint On-Demand Remote Interpreting (OPI and VRI) and Document Translation	808 587-3355 Lori Cervantes <a href="http://spo.hawaii.gov">http://spo.hawaii.gov</a> ; In link, go to Price & Vendor Lists Contracts <sup>3</sup>	Oral Interpretation Written Translation
Pacific Gateway Center	808 851-7010 <a href="http://www.pacificgatewaycenter.org/hawaii-language-bank.html">http://www.pacificgatewaycenter.org/hawaii-language-bank.html</a>	Oral Interpretation Written Translation
Hawaii State Judiciary	808 539-4860 <a href="http://www.courts.state.hi.us/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/interpreters.pdf">http://www.courts.state.hi.us/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/interpreters.pdf</a>	Oral Interpretation
Hawaii Interpreters and Translators Association	<a href="http://www.hawaiiinterpreters.com">www.hawaiiinterpreters.com</a>	Oral Interpretation Written Translation

When interpretation is provided, it should be competent and timely in order to be effective. While quality and accuracy of language services are critical, they are nonetheless part of the appropriate mix of LEP services required.

To clarify the above-mentioned “quality,” U.S. DOT guidance provides, at 70 Fed. Reg. 74087 (December 14, 2005), “(t)he quality and accuracy of language services as part of disaster relief programs, or in the provision of emergency supplies and services, for example, must be extraordinarily high, while the quality and accuracy of language services in a bicycle safety course need not meet the same exacting standards.”

Further, to be timely, language assistance should be provided at a time and place that avoids the effective denial of the service, benefit, or right at issue or the imposition of an undue burden on or delay in important rights, benefits, or services to the LEP person.

## MOST COMMON LANGUAGES

The top languages spoken by Hawai'i's LEP population in descending order include, Tagalog, Japanese, Ilocano, Chinese, Spanish, Hawaiian, Korean, Other Pacific Island Languages (Chuukese, Marshallese, Yapese), Samoan, and Vietnamese.<sup>4</sup> The Motor Vehicle Safety Office

<sup>3</sup> A copy of the current master contract can be found here: <https://spo.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/20-17.pdf>

<sup>4</sup> *Detailed Languages Spoken at Home*, State of Hawaii Department of Business, Economic Development and

(MVSO), part of HDOT, offers driver's license written exams in Chuukese, Marshallese, Korean, Hawaiian, Spanish, Simplified Chinese, Traditional Chinese, Ilocano, Samoan, Tongan, Japanese, Tagalog, and Vietnamese via the respective County DMVs or equivalent. The Hawaii State Driver's Manual will be offered in the languages noted above for the driver's license written examinations. Based on the exams offered for calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019, county offices report that the most commonly requested alternative language exams are those in Spanish, Japanese, Simplified Chinese, Traditional Chinese, Vietnamese, and Tagalog.<sup>5</sup>

## WRITTEN TRANSLATIONS OF VITAL DOCUMENTS

### Procedure for Providing Written Translation Services

OCR's Title VI Specialist is continuing to survey (using Survey Monkey, Microsoft Forms or by email) Highway Branch Offices, Harbors Branch Offices, Airports Branch offices and counties for the purpose of identification of documents that require written translation, based on the four factor analysis. Given the results of such survey, OCR will then develop a listing of vital documents for written translation. Results of surveys are due as soon as possible. This will enable HDOT to determine what funding is necessary to request in order to translate particular documents. However, this may take some time in light of the virtual ceasing of operations and the transition to an online format for many HDOT projects and services.

Vital documents are, "printed documents that provide important information necessary to access or participate in services, programs, and activities of a State agency or covered entity, including but not limited to applications, outreach materials, and written notices of rights, denials, losses, or decreases in benefits or services." H.R.S. § 321C-2 (2012).

When a request for a written translation is received, the HDOT Branch Office receiving the request shall notify and meet with the Title VI Specialist. A decision for translation will be based on 1) whether the document is vital based on the definition in the paragraph above; and 2) the assessment of the four factor analysis discussed above. The Branch Office shall select a competent translator in a timely manner.

## TRAINING

All HDOT and LPA managers and employees who have regular contact with members of the public and those who develop projects shall be trained, at least once a year by HDOT Title VI Specialist and/or by FHWA trainers, on meaningful access to services for LEP persons, identifying language needs, and provision of necessary interpreters or translation services.

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Tourism. Published March 2016. Accessible at:

[http://files.hawaii.gov/dbedt/census/acs/Report/Detailed\\_Language\\_March2016.pdf](http://files.hawaii.gov/dbedt/census/acs/Report/Detailed_Language_March2016.pdf)

<sup>5</sup> Per month to month reports from County DMVs for the 2017-2018: Spanish with 839 requests, Japanese with 767 requests, Traditional Chinese with 629 requests, Tagalog with 317 requests, Simplified Chinese with 266 requests, and Vietnamese with 192 requests. For 2019: Spanish – 286 requests, Traditional Chinese – 281 requests, Japanese – 263 requests, Simplified Chinese – 143 requests, Tagalog – 113 requests.

## **MONITORING AND UPDATING LANGUAGE ACCESS POLICIES**

Through regular Title VI compliance review, evidence from surveys, guidance via the Office of Language Access, as well as information gleaned through LEP community resources, OCR's Title VI Specialist shall monitor and update HDOT's Language Access Policy and procedures. In addition, the State of Hawai'i's Office of Language Access shall receive a new Language Access Plan from HDOT every two years. Furthermore, HDOT shall submit semi-annual Language Access Reports in addition to the aforementioned documents, in the event requests for language access are made of the agency.

# Attachment A

## Office of Language Access Multilingual Poster



**Please point here if you need an interpreter  
in this language (at no cost to you).**



<b><u>Hawaiʻian:</u></b>	E kuhikuhi mai 'oe i 'ane'i ke pono ka mahelē'ōlelo ('a'ōhe kāki).
<b><u>日本語 (Japanese):</u></b>	日本語の通訳が必要な方は、ここを指差してください (通訳費用はかかりません)。
<b><u>한국어 (Korean):</u></b>	통역을 필요로 하 시면 다음 약속일 전에 반듯이 통역이 필요하다고 말씀하셔야합니다. 비용은 부담않하셔도됩니다.
<b><u>普通话(华语/國語) (Mandarin):</u></b>	如果您需要讲普通话的免费翻译, 请指这里。(如果您需要講國語的免費翻譯, 請指這裡。)
<b><u>廣東話 (Cantonese):</u></b>	如果您需要講廣東話的免費翻譯, 請指這裡。
<b><u>Ilokano:</u></b>	No masapulmo ti paraipatarus iti Ilokano nga awan bayadna, pakitudom ditoy.
<b><u>Tagalog:</u></b>	Kung kailangan mo ng libreng tagasalin sa Tagalog, pakituro lamang dito.
<b><u>Cebuano (Visayan):</u></b>	Kung kinahanglan nimo ug libre nga tighubad sa Binisaya, itudlo lang diri.
<b><u>Tiếng Việt (Vietnamese):</u></b>	Xin chỉ vào đây nếu bạn cần thông dịch viên cho ngôn ngữ này (bạn sẽ được cung cấp thông dịch viên miễn phí).
<b><u>မြန်မာ (Myanmar):</u></b>	သင်များလည်းသဘောတူကုန်လျှင် ဘာသာပြန်အခမဲ့ရှိပါက ယခုနေရာသို့ညွှန်ပြပါ။ အထက်ပါစကား အတွက်များကံတခေါက်ဆက်သွယ်ရန်လိုအပ်ကောင်းလျှင်ပါမည်။
<b><u>ภาษาไทย (Thai):</u></b>	กรุณาชี้มาที่ข้อความนี้ ถ้าคุณต้องการล่ามภาษาไทย (โดยที่คุณไม่ต้องเสียค่าใช้จ่ายใดๆ)
<b><u>ភាសាខ្មែរ (Khmer):</u></b>	សូមបង្ហាញនៅត្រង់នេះមក បើសិនជាអ្នកត្រូវការអ្នកបកប្រែភាសាខ្មែរ (អ្នកមិនត្រូវការថ្លៃការងារអ្វីទាំងអស់)។
<b><u>ລາວ (Lao):</u></b>	ກະ, ນາລຸ້ນໃສ່ ບ່ອນນີ້ ຖ້າທ່ານຕ້ອງການລາວ (ໂດຍທ່ານບໍ່ຕ້ອງເສຍຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍໃດໆ)
<b><u>Marshallese:</u></b>	Jouj im jitōñe ijin elañe kwoj aikuij juōn am ri-ukok ilo kajin in (ejelok wōñāñ ñan yuk).
<b><u>Chuukese:</u></b>	Itini awenewenan ikeei ika pwūn kopwe néunéu emén chón chiakú nón fōōsun eei fénú (kosap wisenméeni noum eei chón chiakú).
<b><u>Chamorro:</u></b>	Matka pat apunta este yangen un nesisita intetpiti gi fino Chamorro (dibadi este na sitbesio).
<b><u>Pohnpeian:</u></b>	Menlau idih wasa ma ke anahne soun kawehwe (sohte isais).
<b><u>Kosraean:</u></b>	Nunak munas srismngingac acn se nge fwin kom enenu met in top nuke kahs lom an sifacna (kom ac tia moli).
<b><u>Yapese:</u></b>	Fa'anra bet'uf bae' ninge ayweg nem nge abweg e thin rom (ni dabmu pii'pulwon) meere mog aray.
<b><u>Yapese (Outer Island):</u></b>	Gobe sor gare go tipeli bwo semal yebe gematfa kepatal menel le yetwai yor paluwal ngalug.
<b><u>Samoan:</u></b>	Fa'amolemole tusi lou lima i'i pe 'ā 'e mana'omia se fa'amatala'upu i le gagana lea (e te lē tologiina se tupe).
<b><u>Tongan:</u></b>	Tuhu ki heni kapau 'e fiema'u ha taha ke fakatonulea 'oku ta'etotongi.
<b><u>Русский (Russian):</u></b>	Если вам нужен бесплатный переводчик русского языка, пожалуйста укажите пальцем на это предложение.
<b><u>Español (Spanish):</u></b>	Por favor señale aquí con el dedo si necesita un intérprete (sin ningún costo para usted).

### For more information, please contact:

Office of Language Access  
830 Punchbowl Street, Room 322  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

E-mail: Ola@doh.hawaii.gov  
Call: (808) 586-8730  
Neighbor Islands: 1 (866) 365-5955

## Attachment B

### HDOT Bilingual Staff Directory

Language	Name	Division	Email	Telephone
<b>OAHU</b>				
<b>AliiAIMoku Hale</b> 869 Punchbowl Street Honolulu, HI 96813				
German	Claudia Wagner	PPB	<a href="mailto:claudia.wagner@hawaii.gov">claudia.wagner@hawaii.gov</a>	587-2245
Chinese	Tong Vuong	BUS	<a href="mailto:tong.t.vuong@hawaii.gov">tong.t.vuong@hawaii.gov</a>	587-1987
Ilocano	Ferdinand Gervacio	BUS-0		587-2140
Ilocano	Vivian C. Rumbaoa	BUS	<a href="mailto:Vivian.c.rumbaoa@hawaii.gov">Vivian.c.rumbaoa@hawaii.gov</a>	255-1278
Italian	Vivian C. Rumbaoa	BUS	<a href="mailto:Vivian.c.rumbaoa@hawaii.gov">Vivian.c.rumbaoa@hawaii.gov</a>	255-1278
Korean	Hui Jin “Rachael” Park	BUS	<a href="mailto:HuiJin.Park@hawaii.gov">HuiJin.Park@hawaii.gov</a>	587-2166
Tagalog	David Rodriguez	DIR	<a href="mailto:David.j.rodriguez@hawaii.gov">David.j.rodriguez@hawaii.gov</a>	265-4823
Hindi	Pradip Pant	STP	<a href="mailto:Pradip.r.pant@hawaii.gov">Pradip.r.pant@hawaii.gov</a>	831-7968 <sup>6</sup>
Nepali	Pradip Pant	STP	<a href="mailto:Pradip.r.pant@hawaii.gov">Pradip.r.pant@hawaii.gov</a>	831-7968
Tagalog	Ferdinand Gervacio	BUS-0		587-2140
Tagalog	Vivian C. Rumbaoa	BUS	<a href="mailto:Vivian.c.rumbaoa@hawaii.gov">Vivian.c.rumbaoa@hawaii.gov</a>	255-1278
Vietnamese	Tong Vuong	BUS	<a href="mailto:tong.t.vuong@hawaii.gov">tong.t.vuong@hawaii.gov</a>	587-1987
Vietnamese	Duy Ninh	HWY-S	<a href="mailto:Duy.n.ninh@hawaii.gov">Duy.n.ninh@hawaii.gov</a>	679-6762
<b>Honolulu International Airport</b> Inter-Island Terminal Bldg 400 Rodgers Blvd, Honolulu, HI 96819				
Cantonese	Betty Hu	AIR-IC	<a href="mailto:Betty.hu@hawaii.gov">Betty.hu@hawaii.gov</a>	838-8677
Cebuano	Josephine Panem	AIR-AF	<a href="mailto:Josephine.a.panem@hawaii.gov">Josephine.a.panem@hawaii.gov</a>	838-8647
Ilocano	Edona Queja	AIR-PM	<a href="mailto:edona.queja@hawaii.gov">edona.queja@hawaii.gov</a>	838-8633
Ilocano	Pepito R. Gomez	AIR EC	<a href="mailto:pepito.gomez@hawaii.gov">pepito.gomez@hawaii.gov</a>	838-8814

<sup>6</sup> Volunteer currently located at 200 Rodgers Blvd, Honolulu, HI 96819

Language	Name	Division	Email	Telephone
Japanese	Keiko Mizuno	AIR-V	<a href="mailto:keikopuna@yahoo.com">keikopuna@yahoo.com</a>	836-6413
Mandarin	Sharon Won	AIR-V	<a href="mailto:Sharon.c.won@hawaii.gov">Sharon.c.won@hawaii.gov</a>	836-6458
Samoan	Herman Tuiolosega	AIR-EP	<a href="mailto:Herman.tuiolosega@hawaii.gov">Herman.tuiolosega@hawaii.gov</a>	838-8810, 445-6630
Samoan	Siotalima "Lima" L. Laupola	AIR-OCU	<a href="mailto:Siotalima.l.laupola@hawaii.gov">Siotalima.l.laupola@hawaii.gov</a>	492-2122
Tamil	Premnath Vijayakumar	AIR-V	<a href="mailto:Premnath.vijayakumar@hawaii.gov">Premnath.vijayakumar@hawaii.gov</a>	838-6458
Tagalog	Emmanuel Legaspi	AIR-EA	<a href="mailto:Emmanuel.b.legaspi@hawaii.gov">Emmanuel.b.legaspi@hawaii.gov</a>	838-8848
Tagalog	Irma Foronda-Caldetera	AIR-AP	<a href="mailto:irma.a.foronda-caldetera@hawaii.gov">irma.a.foronda-caldetera@hawaii.gov</a>	838-8612
Tagalog	Josephine Panem	AIR-AF	<a href="mailto:Josephine.a.panem@hawaii.gov">Josephine.a.panem@hawaii.gov</a>	838-8647
Taiwanese	Sharon Won	AIR-V	<a href="mailto:Sharon.c.won@hawaii.gov">Sharon.c.won@hawaii.gov</a>	836-6458
<b>Hale Awa Ku Moku</b> 79 S Nimitz Highway Honolulu, HI 96819				
Cantonese	Joe Cheng	HAR-E	<a href="mailto:joe.cheng@hawaii.gov">joe.cheng@hawaii.gov</a>	587-1869
Mandarin	Xiping Huang	HAR-E	<a href="mailto:Xiping.huang@hawaii.gov">Xiping.huang@hawaii.gov</a>	587-1884
Mandarin	Ying "Joy" Zhang	HAR-E	<a href="mailto:Ying.j.zhang@hawaii.gov">Ying.j.zhang@hawaii.gov</a>	587-1960
<b>Kakuhihewa</b> 601 Kamokila Blvd Kapolei, HI 96707				
Japanese	Angie Naito	HWY-R	<a href="mailto:Angie.Naito@hawaii.gov">Angie.Naito@hawaii.gov</a>	692-7336
Mandarin	Yishan Li	HWY-D	<a href="mailto:Yishan.li@hawaii.gov">Yishan.li@hawaii.gov</a>	692-8435
<b>Highways -- Oahu District</b> 727 Kakoi Street Honolulu, HI 96819				
Cantonese	Michael U Kuong Ung	HWY-O	<a href="mailto:u.kuong.ung@hawaii.gov">u.kuong.ung@hawaii.gov</a>	831-6707
Chinese	Albert Chung	HWY-O	<a href="mailto:Albert.Chung@hawaii.gov">Albert.Chung@hawaii.gov</a>	485-5211
Mandarin	Michael U Kuong Ung	HWY-O	<a href="mailto:u.kuong.ung@hawaii.gov">u.kuong.ung@hawaii.gov</a>	831-6707
Samoan	Ioane L. Fagasa	HWY-O	<a href="mailto:ioane.L.Fagasa@hawaii.gov">ioane.L.Fagasa@hawaii.gov</a>	256-4271

Language	Name	Division	Email	Telephone
<b>Harbors Division Honolulu Harbor</b> Honolulu, HI				
Iraqi, Syrian, ECA, Classical Arabic	Amgad "AJ" Youssef	HAR-OE	<a href="mailto:Amgad.h.youssef@hawaii.gov">Amgad.h.youssef@hawaii.gov</a>	551-4394

Language	Name	Division	Email	Telephone
<b>MAUI</b>				
<b>Highways - Maui District</b> 650 Palapala Drive Kahului, HI 96732				
Spanish	Kimberly Pinuelas	HWY-M	<a href="mailto:kimberly.a.pinuelas@hawaii.gov">kimberly.a.pinuelas@hawaii.gov</a>	808-873-3999
Ilocano	Arthur P. Daguiamol	HWY-M	<a href="mailto:arthur.daguiamol@hawaii.gov">arthur.daguiamol@hawaii.gov</a>	873-3535
Tagalog	Arthur P. Daguiamol	HWY-M	<a href="mailto:arthur.daguiamol@hawaii.gov">arthur.daguiamol@hawaii.gov</a>	873-3535
<b>Kahului Airport</b> Kahului Airport Road Kahului, HI 96732				
Ilocano	Wilfred Pacubas	AIR-M	<a href="mailto:Wilfred.P.Pacubas@hawaii.gov">Wilfred.P.Pacubas@hawaii.gov</a>	872-3880
Ilocano	Adelia Natividad	AIR-M		872-3862
Ilocano	Gloria Bayle	AIR-M		872-3862
Ilocano	Julio Lucas	AIR-M		872-3862
Ilocano	Leticia Evans	AIR-M		872-3862
Ilocano	Teresa Failano	AIR-M		872-3862
Ilocano	Marites Reveles	AIR-M		872-3862
Ilocano	Gilbert Domingo	AIR-M		872-3893
Japanese	Amanda Guillot	AIR-M	<a href="mailto:Amanda.o.guillot@hawaii.gov">Amanda.o.guillot@hawaii.gov</a>	872-3890
Korean	Amanda Guillot	AIR-M	<a href="mailto:Amanda.o.guillot@hawaii.gov">Amanda.o.guillot@hawaii.gov</a>	872-3890
Pangasinense	Gloria Bayle	AIR-M		872-3862
Tagalog	Wilfred Pacubas	AIR-M	<a href="mailto:Wilfred.P.Pacubas@hawaii.gov">Wilfred.P.Pacubas@hawaii.gov</a>	872-3880
Tagalog	Adelia Natividad	AIR-M		872-3862
Tagalog	Gloria Bayle	AIR-M		872-3862
Tagalog	Leticia Evans	AIR-M		872-3862
Tagalog	Meriam Sison	AIR-M		872-3862
Tagalog	Teresa Failano	AIR-M		872-3862
Tagalog	Marites Reveles	AIR-M		872-3862
Tagalog	Gilbert Domingo	AIR-M		872-3893



Language	Name	Division	Email	Telephone
Visayan	Meriam Sison	AIR-M		872-3862
<b>Harbors Division Maui</b>				
Kahului, HI 96732				
<b>MOLOKAI</b>				
<b>Molokai Airport</b>				
Kaunakakai, HI 96748				
<b>Harbors Division Molokai</b>				
Kaunakakai, HI 96748				
<b>Lanai</b>				
<b>Lanai Airport</b>				
<b>Harbors Division Lanai</b>				

Language	Name	Division	Email	Telephone
<b>HAWAII</b>				
<b>Highways - Hawaii District</b> 50 Makaala Street Hilo, HI 96720				
<b>Hilo International Airport</b> 2450 Kekuanaoa St Hilo, HI 96720				
Japanese	Emi Poppas	AIR-HL		961-9373
Japanese	Kanami Ervin	AIR-HL		961-9373
Japanese	Michiko Parente	AIR-HL	<a href="mailto:Michiko.w.parente@hawaii.gov">Michiko.w.parente@hawaii.gov</a>	961-9322
<b>Kona International Airport</b> 73-200 Kupipi Street Kailua-Kona, HI 96740-2645				
Hawaiian	Ray Carvalho	AIR-H		327-9503
Ilocano	Rudy Yadao	AIR-H		640-4885
Tagalog	Rudy Yadao	AIR-H		640-4885
<b>Harbors Division Kawaihae</b>  Kawaihae, HI				
<b>Harbors Division Hilo</b>  Hilo, HI				

Language	Name	Division	Email	Telephone
<b>KAUAI</b>				
<b>Highways -Kauai District</b> 1720 Haleukana Street Lihue, HI 96766				
<b>Lihue Airport</b> 3901 Mokulele Loop Lihue, HI 96766				
Ilocano	Wilbert Pigao	AIR-K		246-1431
Tagalog	Gigette R Pabustan	AIR-K	<a href="mailto:Gigette.ar.pabustan@hawaii.gov">Gigette.ar.pabustan@hawaii.gov</a>	274-3815
<b>Harbors Division Kauai</b>  Lihue, HI				
Cebuano (Visayan)	Annabelle Clark	HAR-K	<a href="mailto:Annabelle.clark@hawaii.gov">Annabelle.clark@hawaii.gov</a>	241-3752
Tagalog	Annabelle Clark	HAR-K	<a href="mailto:Annabelle.clark@hawaii.gov">Annabelle.clark@hawaii.gov</a>	241-3752

# ATTACHMENT 3

# Title VI Equity Analysis: COUNTY OF HAWAI‘I MASS TRANSIT AGENCY BASEYARD & MAINTENANCE FACILITY

## Contents

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 PURPOSE OF REPORT

The County of Hawaii Mass Transit Agency (MTA) is a direct recipient of federal funds administered by the Federal Transit Agency (FTA). MTA proposes to use FTA funding to construct a baseyard and maintenance facility that MTA has determined to fall under the provisions of Chapter III-13 of FTA Circular 4702.1B:

*DETERMINATION OF SITE OR LOCATION OF FACILITIES. Title 49 CFR Section 21.9(b)(3) states, "In determining the site or location of facilities, a recipient or applicant may not make selections with the purpose or effect of excluding persons from, denying them the benefits of, or subjecting them to discrimination under any program to which this regulation applies, on the grounds of race, color, or national origin; or with the purpose or effect of defeating or substantially impairing the accomplishment of the objectives of the Act or this part." Title 49 CFR part 21, Appendix C, Section (3)(iv) provides, "The location of projects requiring land acquisition and the displacement of persons from their residences and businesses may not be determined on the basis of race, color, or national origin." For purposes of this requirement, "facilities" does not include bus shelters, as these are transit amenities and are covered in Chapter IV, nor does it include transit stations, power substations, etc., as those are evaluated during project development and*

*the NEPA process. Facilities included in this provision include, but are not limited to, storage facilities, maintenance facilities, operations centers, etc. In order to comply with the regulations:*

- a. The recipient shall complete a Title VI equity analysis during the planning stage with regard to where a project is located or sited to ensure the location is selected without regard to race, color, or national origin. Recipients shall engage in outreach to persons potentially impacted by the siting of facilities. The Title VI equity analysis must compare the equity impacts of various siting alternatives, and the analysis must occur before the selection of the preferred site.*
- b. When evaluating locations of facilities, recipients should give attention to other facilities with similar impacts in the area to determine if any cumulative adverse impacts might result. Analysis should be done at the Census tract or block group where appropriate to ensure that proper perspective is given to localized impacts.*
- c. If the recipient determines that the location of the project will result in a disparate impact on the basis of race, color, or national origin, the recipient may only locate the project in that location if there is a substantial legitimate justification for locating the project there, and where there are no alternative locations that would have a less disparate impact on the basis of race, color, or national origin. The recipient must show how both tests are met; it is important to understand that in order to make this showing, the recipient must consider and analyze alternatives to determine whether those alternatives would have less of a disparate impact on the basis of race, color, or national origin, and then implement the least discriminatory alternative.*

In short, the purpose of a Title VI equity analysis is to ensure the location is selected without regard to race, color, or national origin. Per the guidance in the circular, this analysis must:

- Include outreach to persons potentially impacted by the siting of the facility;
- Compare impacts of various siting alternatives;
- Determine if cumulative adverse impacts might result due to the presence of other facilities with similar impacts in the area; and
- Occur before the selection of the preferred site.

If disparate impacts are identified, the least discriminatory alternative must be implemented.

## **1.2 PROJECT LOCATION (PREFERRED SITE)**

The Base Yard and Maintenance Facility ("Project") is proposed to be located in Waiākea Homesteads, Waiākea *ahupuaʻa*, South Hilo District, Island and County of Hawaiʻi (see Figure 1). The preferred site is identified as a five acre portion ("Site") in the northwest corner of the state-owned TMK (3) 2-1-013:148, which is 40 acres in total.

In 1964, the State of Hawaiʻi Board of Land and Natural Resources (BLNR) approved the issuance of Governor's Executive Order (EO) 1288 to set aside TMK (3) 2-1-013:148, consisting of 40 acres, for use as a County of Hawaiʻi quarry and borrow pit. In 2014, the County of Hawaiʻi requested withdrawal of a five-acre portion of TMK (3) 2-1-013:148 from EO 1288. The withdrawn area is to then be reset aside to



the County for this proposed Mass Transit Agency Base Yard and Maintenance Facility. On September 12, 2014, the BLNR approved in concept the reset aside of the Site subject to several requirements, including compliance with Chapter 343, Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) and subdivision. The BLNR will grant final approval to the reset aside of the executive order upon publication of the Final Environmental Assessment (EA), which will fulfill the Chapter 343, HRS compliance requirement, and final subdivision approval. The HRS 343 Final EA/FONSI was published on July 8, 2015. The subdivision is in process.

Access to the Site is over Ho'olaulima Road, a 50-foot wide road that the County of Hawai'i maintains. The owner and constructor of this road are unknown. In addition to providing access to the Site, the road is also used to access other County of Hawai'i properties and facilities, including a quarry, borrow pits, landfill, and sort station, in the area. The Site is not being used and has several four-wheel drive paths running through it.

## 2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND NEED

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The Project site plan includes a 26,500 square foot building with 19,500 square feet of warehouse space for transit vehicle maintenance, washing, and repair. The building will also include office space for administrative staff who oversee daily transit operations as well as storage space. The roll up doors which access the warehouse/maintenance portion of the building are configured in the East/West direction. Two driveways will provide access from Ho'olaulima Road (Figure 2).

The majority of the Site will be paved to provide for bus staging and parking. Fifty-six bus stalls and 11 passenger vehicle stalls will be provided. This will be sufficient to accommodate MTA's fleet and the base yard employees' personal vehicles. The buses will be repaired, serviced, and washed inside the building. The exterior portion of the site is just intended for parking/staging.

The purpose of the Project is to better support MTA's operations. The MTA provides island-wide public transportation for the County of Hawai'i, administrative support to the Hawai'i County Transportation Commission, and oversees taxicab operators.

The Project is necessary because the MTA has grown significantly over the years and is in need of its own facility to improve efficiency and the work environment. Currently, its maintenance facility and baseyard is located on Railroad Avenue in the Schultz Siding facility where it shares limited space with the Department of Public Works.

## 3 ALTERNATIVE LOCATIONS CONSIDERED

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Two alternate sites in Hilo for the Base Yard and Maintenance Facility were considered: one on Kino'ole Street and another on Kapiolani Street (refer to Figure 1).

- Alternative Site #1. The Kino'ole Street location is 3.70 acres and is the former site of the Hilo Lanes Bowling Alley (TMK 3<sup>rd</sup>/2-2-010:009). The site is privately owned, recently closed, and would need to be acquired. The width of the roads and traffic in the area were not conducive to

bus maneuvering. There is an affordable elderly rental housing across the street and retail businesses that would have been affected by the noise generated by the Project.

- Alternative Site #2. The Kapiolani Street site (TMK 3<sup>rd</sup>/2-4-001:183) is tight to accommodate the needed facilities (2.559 acres). It is a vacant State-owned parcel, so acquisition costs are minimal. The immediate neighbors are noise-sensitive—a hospice and a church.

## 4 ALTERNATIVES EQUITY ANALYSIS

Table 1 below compares the demographic impacts of the preferred Site against the alternative sites using the following criteria:

- Minority population of the census tract where the site was located;
- Who would be impacted (surrounding land use);
- Whether the Project would cause a displacement;
- Similar facilities nearby.

Table 1. Equity Impact Comparison of Alternative Sites

Equity Impact Criteria	Preferred Site	Alternative Site #1: Kinoole Street	Alternative Site #2: Kapiolani Street
Census Tract (FIPS Code) (see Figure 3)	15001020600	15001020400	15001020500
Minority Population of Census Tract within 1 mile radius (see Exhibit A)	Minority %: 87% Population density: 92 persons/sq. mi. Pacific Islander (including native Hawaiians): 27%	Minority %: 81% Population density: 2,831 persons/sq. mi. Pacific Islander (including native Hawaiians): 16%	Minority %: 85% Population density: 3,510 persons/sq. mi. Pacific Islander (including native Hawaiians): 17%
Who would be impacted by selecting this Site? (see Exhibit A, Figure 4, Figure 5)	Households: 21 Housing Units: 24 Surrounding Zoning: Agricultural (A-20a, A-10a, A-5a), Industrial (MG-1a, ML-20) Noise sensitive uses: DHHL large-lot ag-residential	Households: 968 Housing Units: 1,125 Surrounding Zoning: Commercial (CG-7.5), Higher-Density Residential (RD-3.75, RM-1) Noise-sensitive uses: elderly housing, residential, school, medical office, restaurants	Households: 1,005 Housing Units: 1,117 Surrounding Zoning: Commercial (CG-7.5, CG-20, CN-20), Residential (RS-10, RD-3.75, RM-1) Noise-sensitive uses: hospice, schools, churches, medical office, residential
Will selecting this site require displacement of residents or businesses?	No—State-owned vacant site	No—privately owned, recently closed business	No—State-owned vacant site
Other similar facilities nearby (e.g., maintenance,	Landfill, transfer station, green waste	Recycling center, automotive repair	None



storage, operations)? (see Figure 6)	processing, quarry, drag strip		
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Sources:

Minority population within 1 mile: NEPAassist based on Census 2010 Summary File 1 (see Exhibit A) (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, accessed July 2015)

County of Hawaii GIS zoning layer; Number of households and housing units from NEPA Assist

Aerial photograph of surrounding uses: Google Earth

The State Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL) owns land in the vicinity of the preferred site and leases exclusively to qualified native Hawaiians. DHHL has designated lands across from the Site for future agricultural homestead leases (see Figure 5). The extent of DHHL land in the vicinity of the Site is likely the primary factor for the preferred Site having the highest minority percentage.

Although within 0.5 mile of the preferred site the census tract minority population is the highest of the three sites, the following considerations outweigh the minority population criterion to recommend the preferred Site:

- The surrounding uses and associated ambient noise is mostly industrial for the preferred Site;
- The number of residences and noise-sensitive uses surrounding the preferred Site are the fewest;
- A noise study determined that the potential noise from the Project would not exceed HUD standards (less than 65 DNL) for the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands future agricultural homestead lots in the vicinity of the Site (see Exhibit B. Noise Study).

There should not be any cumulative adverse impacts due to the presence of other facilities with similar impacts in the area. The Project is a stand-alone project which does not involve a commitment for larger actions. Past use of the Site has been very minimal, and the proposed Base Yard and Maintenance Facility is a less intensive use than the quarry and borrow pit use for which the Site is currently slated. In addition, construction of the Base Yard and Maintenance Facility will provide better site control, halting the illegal dumping that is currently occurring.

The Base Yard and Maintenance Facility will serve the existing residents of Hilo and its visitors. It will not induce any increases or shifts in population, but it may allow the MTA to better respond to such increases or shifts.

Thus, the preferred location was selected without regard to race, color, or national origin. The preferred site had the least impacts in terms of impact to the surrounding uses. The Final EA includes mitigation measures to minimize potential impacts associated with the preferred Site.

## 5 PUBLIC OUTREACH

The following consultation was conducted as part of the State environmental process, as documented in the Final EA for the Project (PBR HAWAII & Associates, Inc., accessed July 2015).

### 8.2 PUBLIC REVIEW

The Draft EA was published in the April 23, 2015 issue of OEQC's Environmental Notice, initiating a Public Review period ending May 25, 2015. The following agencies,

organizations and individuals were sent copies of the Draft EA. Those that provided written comments (either by hardcopy or email) are highlighted in italics. Copies of the written comments and responses are reproduced in Appendix G.

#### 8.2.1.1 State of Hawai'i

- Department of Agriculture
- *Department of Accounting and General Services*
- Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism (DBEDT)
- DBEDT – Energy Division
- DBEDT – Hawai'i Housing Finance and Development Corporation
- *DBEDT – Office of Planning*
- Department of Defense
- Department of Education
- *Department of Hawaiian Homelands*
- *Department of Health - Environmental Planning Office*
- *Department of Human Services*
- Department of Labor and Industrial Relations
- *Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR)*
- DLNR - State Historic Preservation Division
- *Department of Transportation*
- Office of Environmental Quality Control
- Office of Hawaiian Affairs
- University of Hawai'i Water Resources Research Center
- State Representative R. Onishi
- State Senator Kauhale

#### 8.2.1.2 Federal

- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers – Regulatory Branch
- U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- U.S. Geological Survey – Hawaiian Volcano Observatory
- U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

#### 8.2.1.3 County of Hawai'i

- Department of Environmental Management
- Department of Parks & Recreation
- Department of Research & Development
- *Department of Water Supply*
- *Fire Department*
- Office of Housing and Community Development
- Planning Department
- *Police Department*
- County Councilmember D. Onishi

#### Private Organizations & Individuals

- *Hawaiian Electric Light Co.*
- Hawaiian Telecom
- Oceanic Time Warner Cable

## 6 REFERENCES

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- PBR HAWAII & Associates, Inc. (accessed July 2015). *Final Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact: County of Hawai'i Mass Transit Agency Baseyard & Maintenance Facility*. Retrieved from OEQC Website:  
[http://oeqc.doh.hawaii.gov/Shared%20Documents/EA\\_and\\_EIS\\_Online\\_Library/Hawaii/2010s/2015-07-08-HA-5B-FEA-Hawaii-County-Mass-Transit-Agency-Base-Yard-and-Maintenance-Facility.pdf](http://oeqc.doh.hawaii.gov/Shared%20Documents/EA_and_EIS_Online_Library/Hawaii/2010s/2015-07-08-HA-5B-FEA-Hawaii-County-Mass-Transit-Agency-Base-Yard-and-Maintenance-Facility.pdf)
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (accessed July 2015). *NEPAssist Mapping*. Retrieved from  
<http://nepassisttool.epa.gov/nepassist/entry.aspx>

### Figures

*Figure 1. Location Map—Preferred & Alternative Sites*

*Figure 2. Site Plan*

*Figure 3. Census Tracts 2010 with 0.5-Mile Buffer around Preferred & Alternative Sites*

*Figure 4. Land Use Zoning Map*

*Figure 5. Department of Hawaiian Home Lands Island Plan Map*

*Figure 6. Aerial Photo of Surrounding Uses*

### Exhibits

*Exhibit A. NEPAssist Reports*

*Exhibit B. Noise Study*



DATE: 7/13/2015

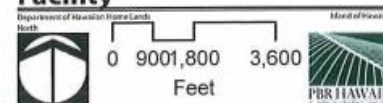
**LEGEND**

- ◆ MTA Preferred Site
- ◆ MTA Alternative Sites



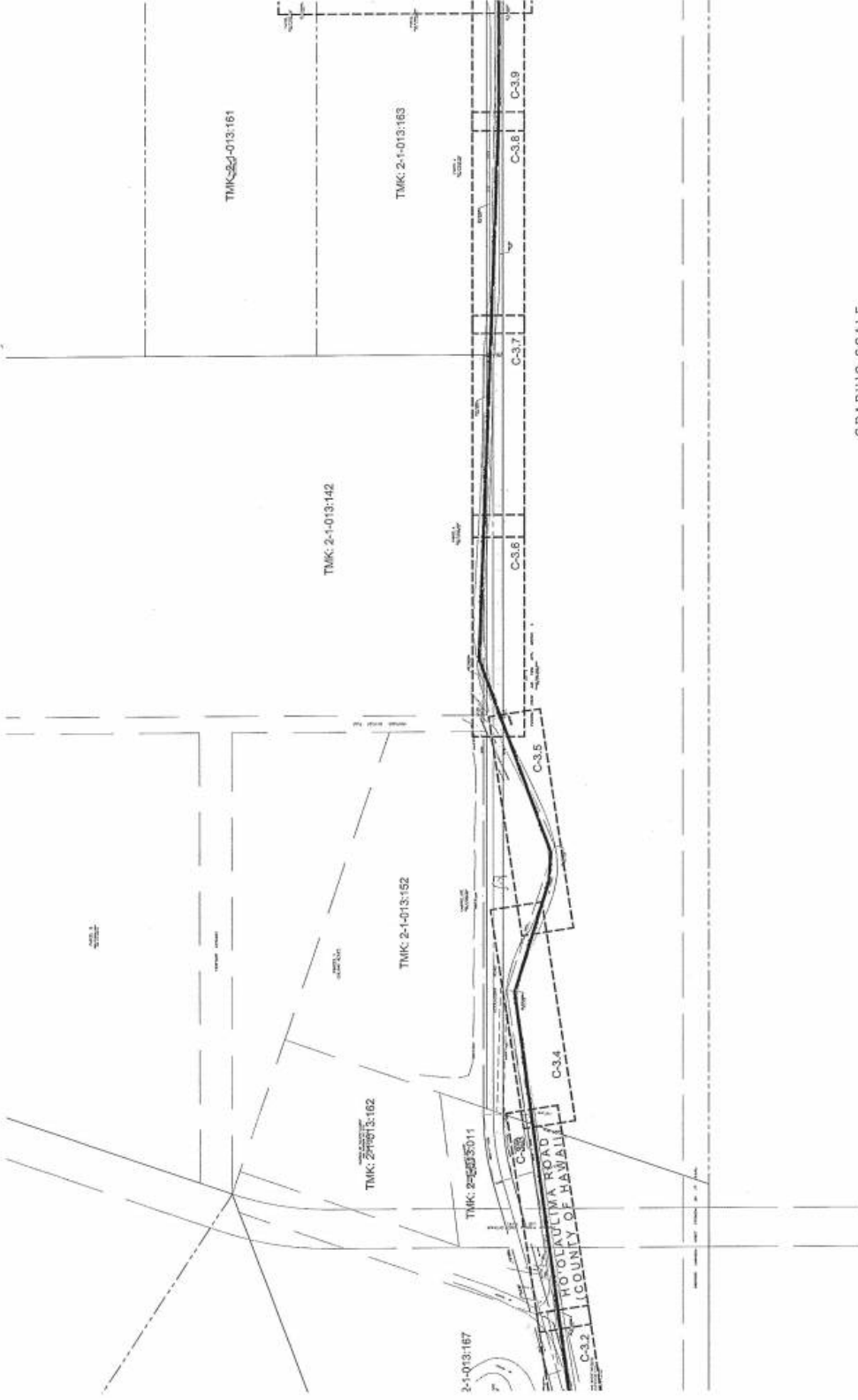
**Figure 1. Location Map-- Preferred and Alternative Sites**

**MTA Baseyard & Maintenance Facility**



Source: ESRI Online Basemaps.

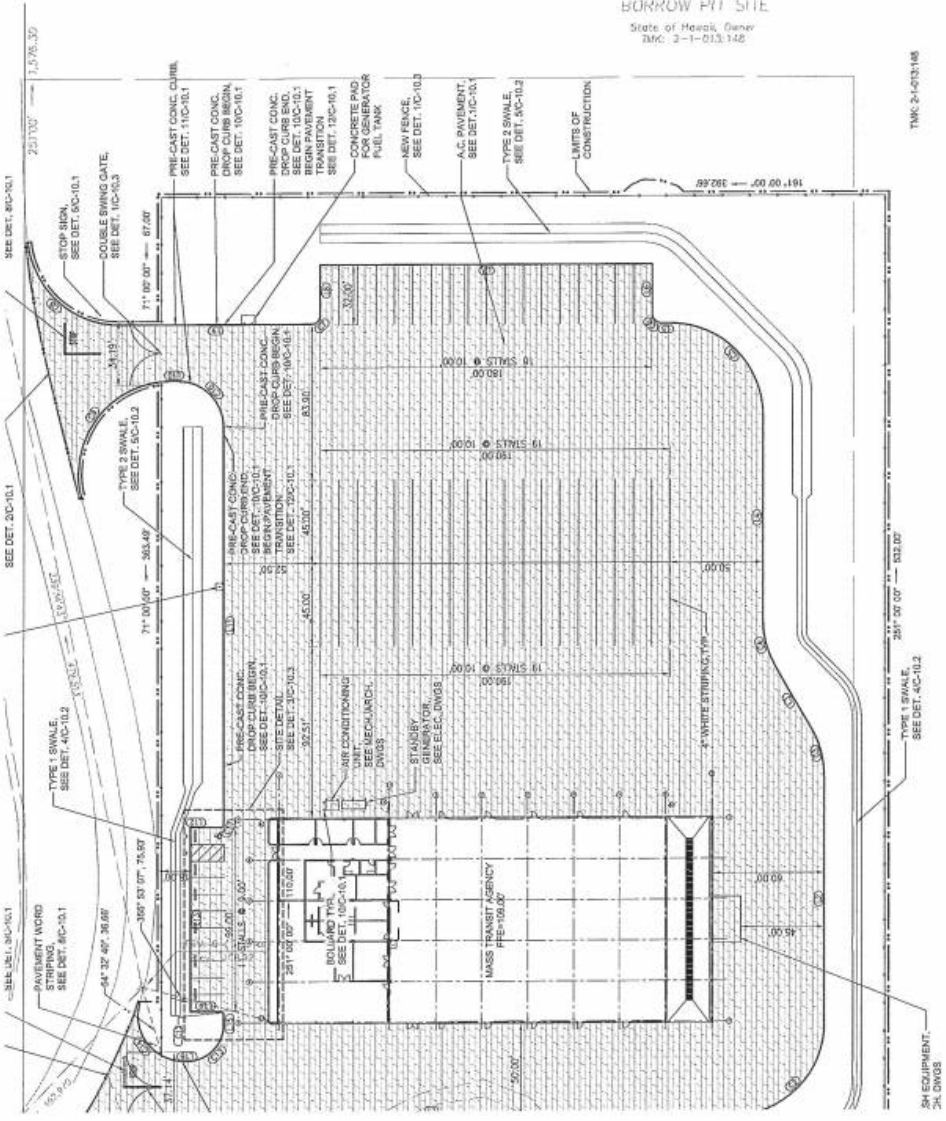
Disclaimer: This graphic has been prepared for general planning purposes only and should not be used for boundary interpretations or other spatial analysis.



# OVERALL SITE PLAN

- IT
- CONC. WALKWAY / PAVEMENT
- A.C. PAVEMENT





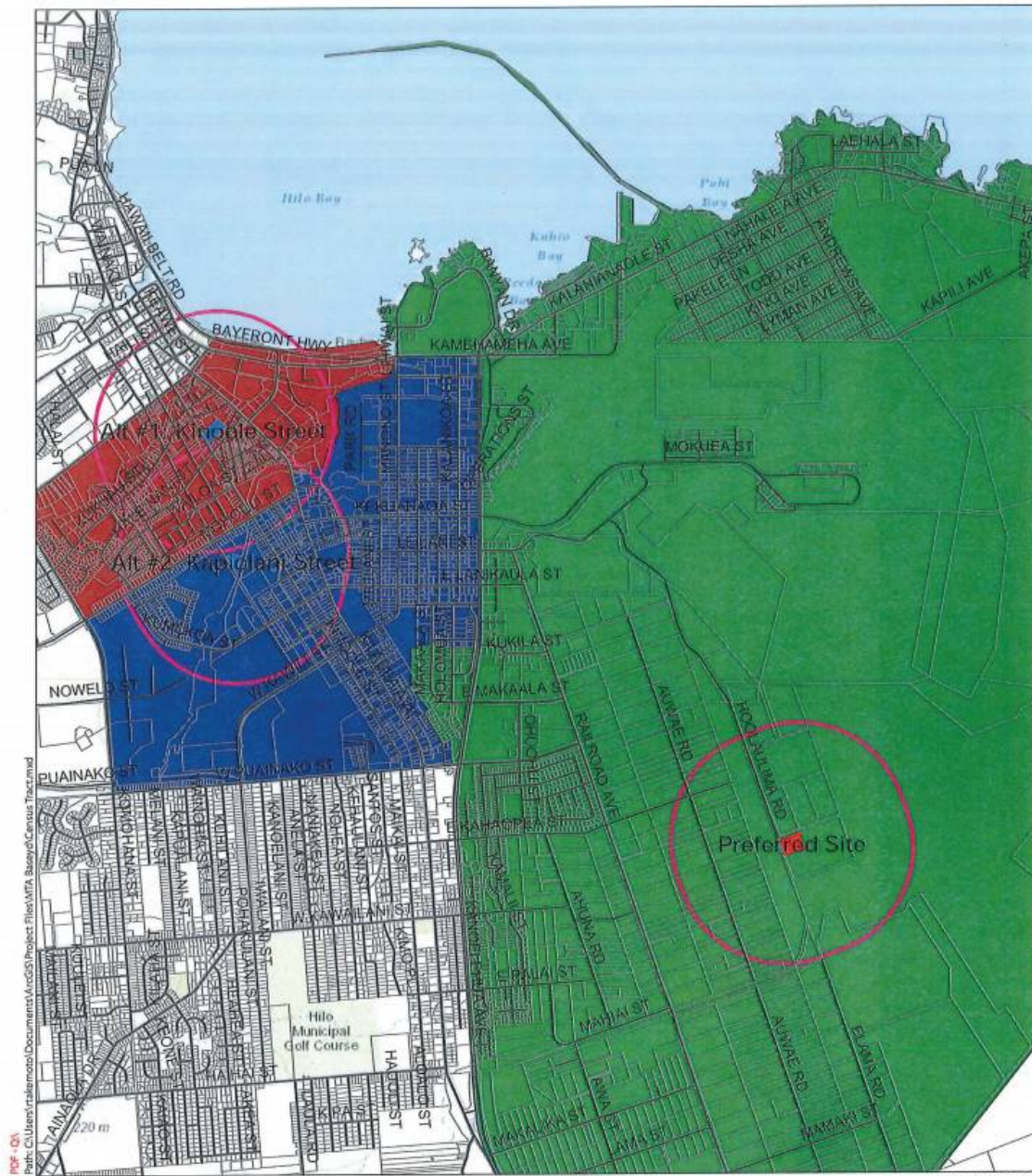
BORROW PIT SITE  
State of Hawaii, Denver  
TMC 2-1-013.148

GRAPHIC SCALE  
30' 0' 30'

PARTIAL SITE PLAN 1

CONC. WALKWAY/PAVEMENT  
A.C. PAVEMENT

Line Table: Alignments			CL	
Line #	Length	Direction	Curve #	d
L1	325.69	341° 00' 00"	C1	50'38"44
L2	133.04	250° 59' 45"	C2	90'00"15
L3	39.78	221° 00' 00"	C3	29'59"45
L4	110.51	251° 00' 00"	C4	30'00"00
L5	5.00	161° 00' 00"	C5	30'00"00
L6	27.00	251° 00' 00"	C6	90'00"00
L7	180.00	161° 00' 00"	C7	90'00"00
L8	27.00	71° 00' 00"	C8	84'22"37
L9	104.14	161° 00' 00"	C9	105'53"21
L10	4.07	341° 00' 00"	C10	90'00"00
L11	214.78	71° 00' 00"	C11	90'00"00
L12	16.00	161° 00' 00"	C12	94'58"16
L13	99.00	71° 00' 00"	C13	90'00"00
L14	15.81	341° 00' 00"	C14	107'39"11
L15	5.12	71° 00' 00"		
L16	1.77	161° 00' 00"		



DATE: 7/13/2015

#### LEGEND

- MTA Preferred Site
- MTA Alternative Sites
- 0.5-mile radius

#### TRACT

- 020400
- 020500
- 020600

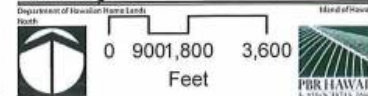
Source: ESRI Online Base Maps

Disclaimer: This graphic has been prepared for general planning purposes only and should not be used for boundary interpretations or other spatial analysis.

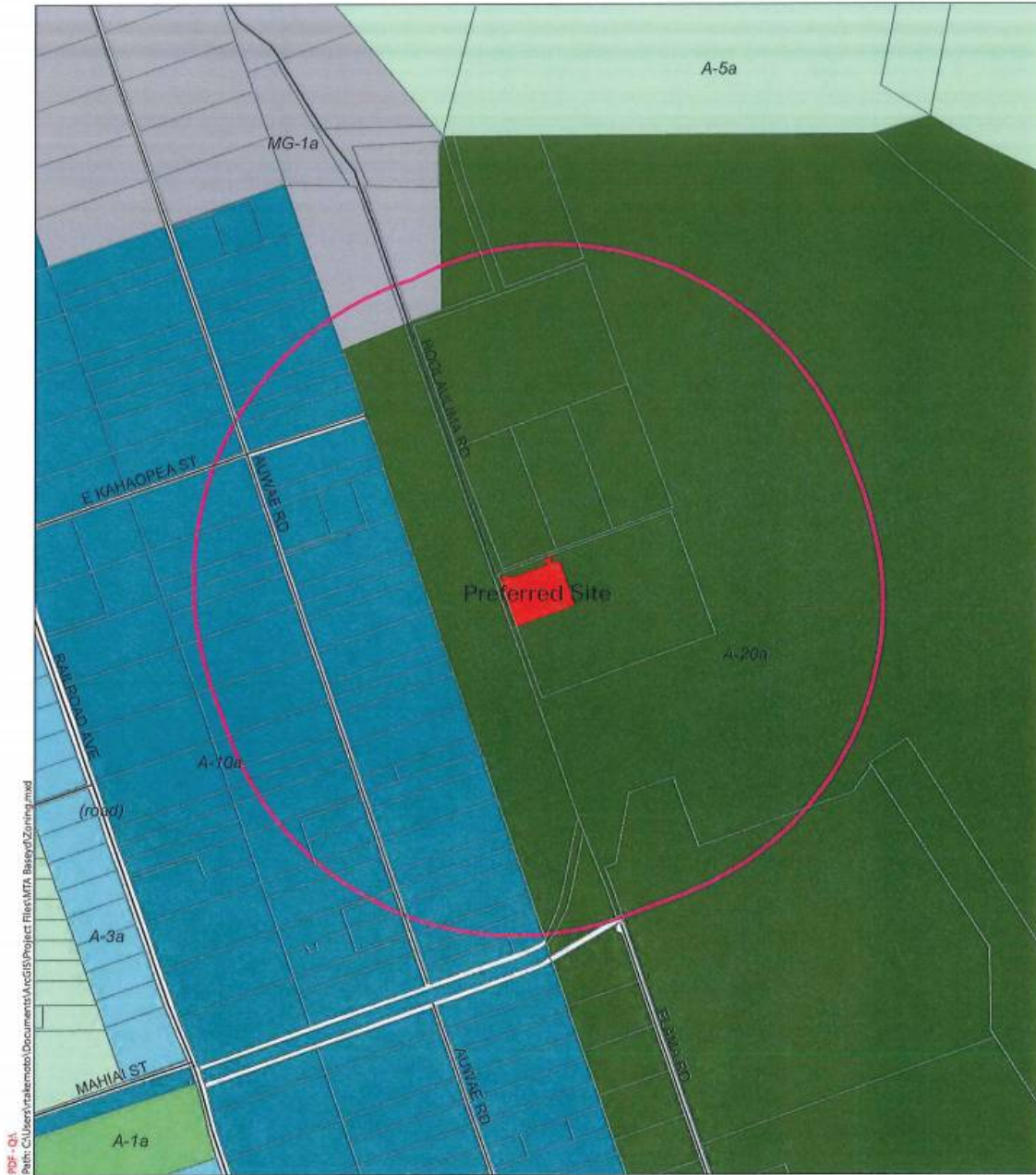


**Figure 3. Census Tracts with 0.5-Mile Buffer around Preferred & Alternative Sites**

### MTA Baseyard & Maintenance Facility







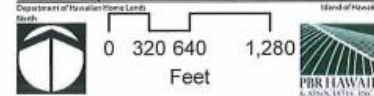
**LEGEND**

- MTA Preferred Site
- MTA Alternative Sites
- 0.5-mile radius



**Figure 4. Land Use Zoning Map**

**MTA Baseyard & Maintenance Facility**



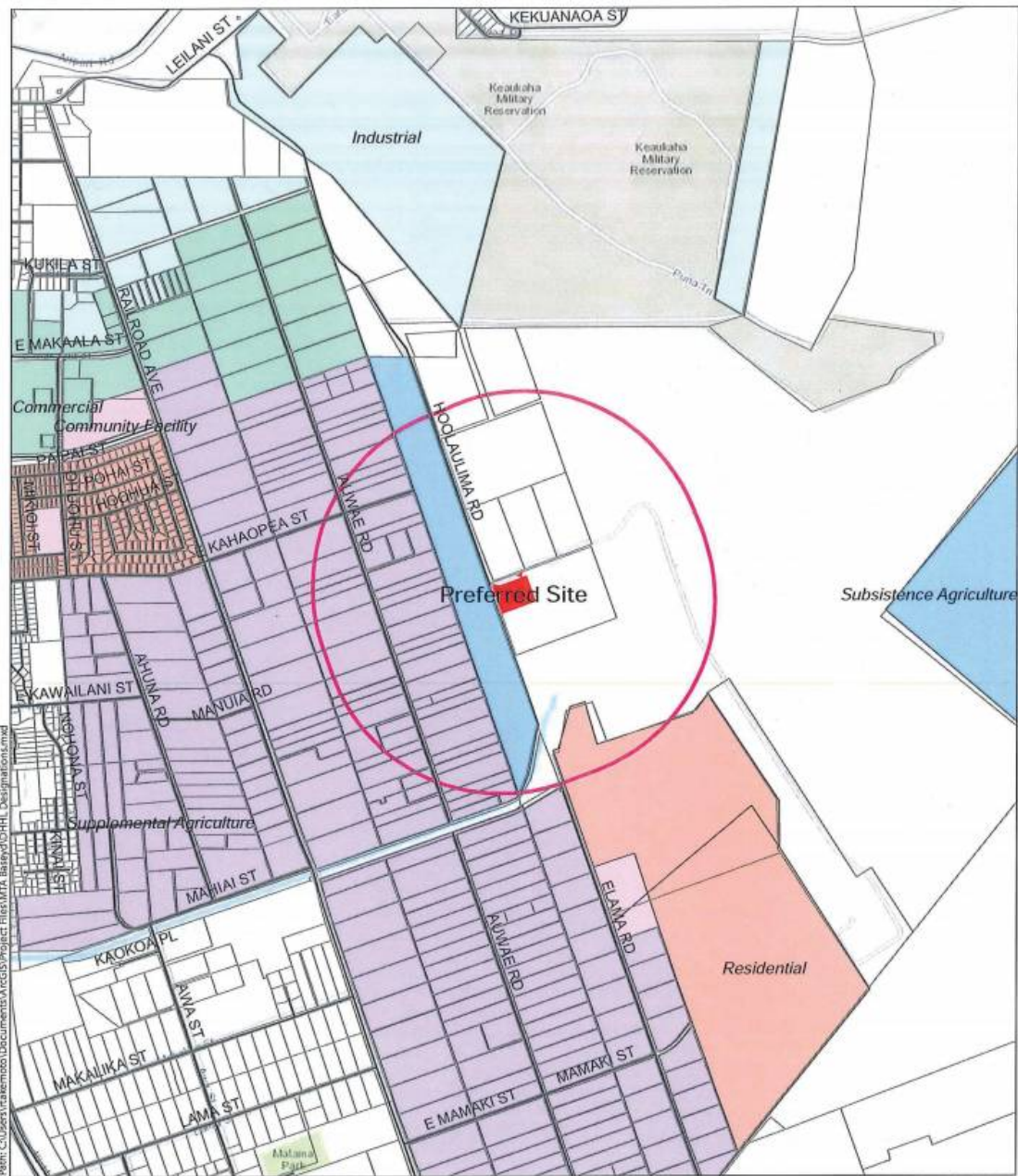
Source: ESRI Online Basemaps.

Disclaimer: This graphic has been prepared for general planning purposes only and should not be used for boundary interpretations or other spatial analysis.









#### LEGEND

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <span style="color: red;">■</span> MTA Preferred Site  | <span style="background-color: #f0f0f0; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px;"></span> Community Facility  |
| <span style="color: blue;">■</span> MTA Alternative Sites  | <span style="background-color: #d9ead3; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px;"></span> Commercial          |
| <span style="border: 2px solid red; border-radius: 50%; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></span> 0.5-mile radius                   | <span style="background-color: #cfe2f3; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px;"></span> Industrial          |
| <span style="background-color: #f4cccc; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px;"></span> DHHL Designations        | <span style="background-color: #a6c9ec; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px;"></span> General Agriculture |
| <span style="background-color: #f4cccc; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px;"></span> Residential              | <span style="background-color: #f4cccc; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px;"></span> Special District    |
| <span style="background-color: #a6c9ec; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px;"></span> Subsistence Agriculture  | <span style="background-color: #a6c9ec; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px;"></span> Conservation        |
| <span style="background-color: #d9ead3; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px;"></span> Supplemental Agriculture | <span style="background-color: #d9ead3; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px;"></span> Undesignated        |
| <span style="background-color: #fff2cc; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px;"></span> Pastoral                 |   |

Source: ESRI Online Basemaps.

Disclaimer: This graphic has been prepared for general planning purposes only and should not be used for boundary interpretations or other spatial analysis.



Figure 5. DHHL Island Plan Designations

### MTA Baseyard & Maintenance Facility

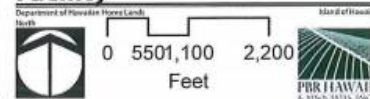
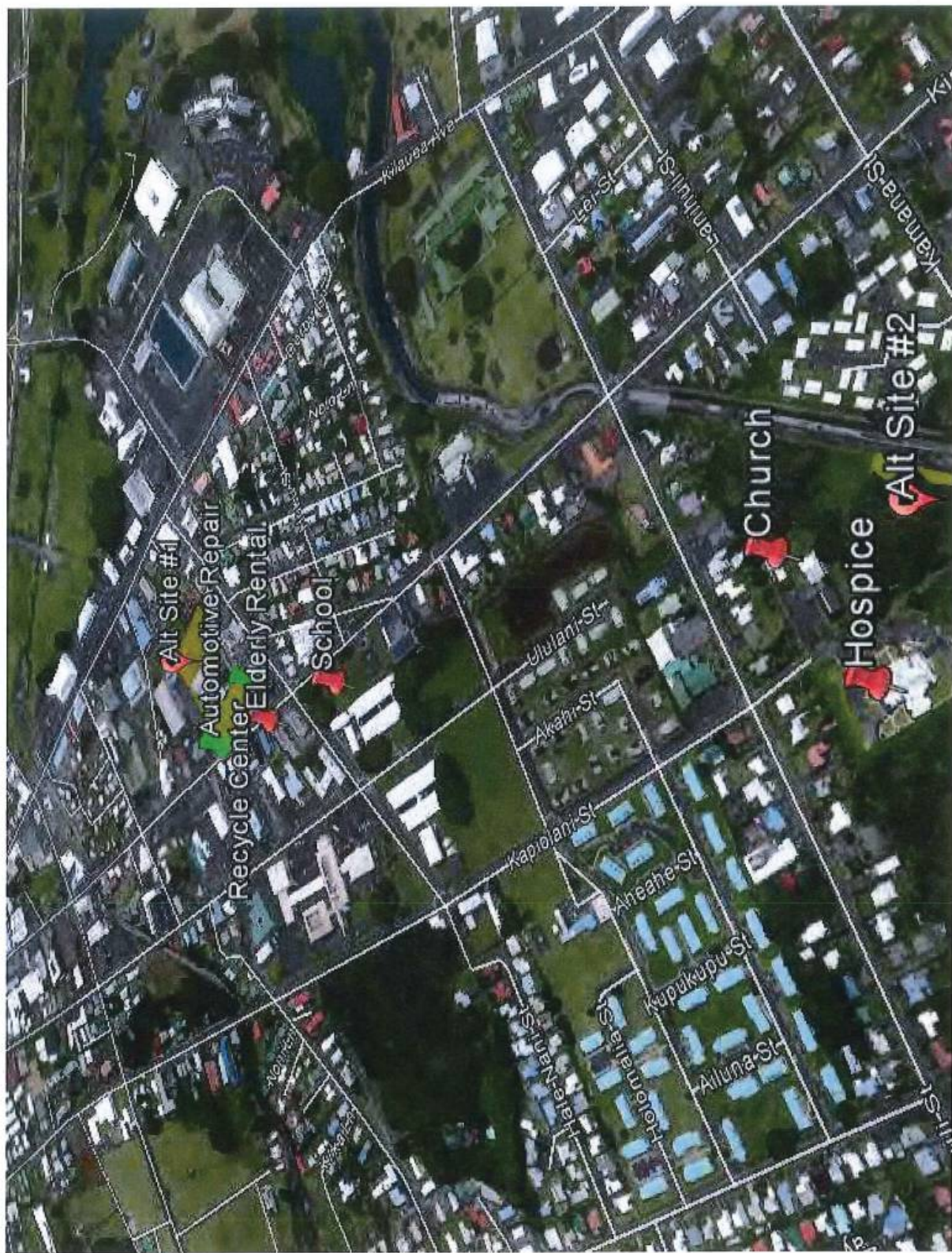




Figure 6A.





## Exhibit A

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Project Location	19.689,-155.041947
Within 0.5 miles of an Ozone 8 - hr Non-Attainment Area?	no
Within 0.5 miles of a PM2.5 Non-Attainment Area?	no
Within 0.5 miles of a Lead Non-Attainment Area?	no
Within 0.5 miles of a Federal Land?	no
Within 0.5 miles of an impaired stream?	no
Within 0.5 miles of an impaired waterbody?	no
Within 0.5 miles of a waterbody?	yes
Within 0.5 miles of a stream?	no
Within 0.5 miles of an NVI wetland?	Available Online
Within 0.5 miles of a Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) site?	no
Within 0.5 miles of a RADInfo site?	no
Within 0.5 miles of a Brownfields site?	no
Within 0.5 miles of a Superfund site?	no
Within 0.5 miles of a Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) site?	no
Within 0.5 miles of a water discharger (NPDES)?	yes
Within 0.5 miles of an air emission facility?	no
Within 0.5 miles of a hazardous waste (RCRA) facility?	no
Within 0.5 miles of a school?	no
Within 0.5 miles of an airport?	no
Within 0.5 miles of a hospital?	no

Within 0.5 miles of a designated sole source aquifer?	no
Within 0.5 miles of a historic property on the National Register of Historic Places?	no

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## EJView Census 2010 Summary Report



Location: -155.041947,19.689000

Study Area: 0.5 miles around the point location

Summary	Census 2010
Population	84
Population Density (per sq. mile)	86
Minority Population	79
% Minority	94%
Households	21
Housing Units	23
Land Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	2,516,731
% Land Area	100%
Water Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	7,425
% Water Area	0%

Population by Race	Number	Percent
Total	84	-----
Population Reporting One Race	49	58%
White	6	7%
Black	0	0%
American Indian	0	0%
Asian	13	15%
Pacific Islander	29	35%
Some Other Race	0	0%
Population Reporting Two or More Races	35	42%
Total Hispanic Population	9	11%
Total Non-Hispanic Population	75	89%
White Alone	5	6%
Black Alone	0	0%
American Indian Alone	0	0%
Non-Hispanic Asian Alone	12	15%
Pacific Islander Alone	27	32%
Other Race Alone	0	0%
Two or More Races Alone	30	36%

Population by Sex	Number	Percent
Male	41	49%
Female	43	51%

Population by Age	Number	Percent
Age 0-4	5	6%
Age 0-17	23	27%
Age 18+	61	73%
Age 65+	12	14%

Households by Tenure	Number	Percent
Total	21	
Owner Occupied	17	80%
Renter Occupied	4	20%

Data Note: Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding. Hispanic population can be of any race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1.

# NEPAssist Report

## MTA Baseyd Alt Site #1



Project Location	19.716846, -155.083695
Within 0.5 miles of an Ozone 8 - hr Non-Attainment Area?	no
Within 0.5 miles of a PM2.5 Non-Attainment Area?	no
Within 0.5 miles of a Lead Non-Attainment Area?	no
Within 0.5 miles of a Federal Land?	no
Within 0.5 miles of an impaired stream?	yes
Within 0.5 miles of an impaired waterbody?	no
Within 0.5 miles of a waterbody?	yes
Within 0.5 miles of a stream?	no
Within 0.5 miles of an NWI wetland?	Available Online
Within 0.5 miles of a Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) site?	no
Within 0.5 miles of a RADInfo site?	no
Within 0.5 miles of a Brownfields site?	no
Within 0.5 miles of a Superfund site?	no
Within 0.5 miles of a Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) site?	no
Within 0.5 miles of a water discharger (NPDES)?	yes
Within 0.5 miles of an air emission facility?	yes
Within 0.5 miles of a hazardous waste (RCRA) facility?	yes
Within 0.5 miles of a school?	yes
Within 0.5 miles of an airport?	no
Within 0.5 miles of a hospital?	yes

Within 0.5 miles of a designated sole source aquifer?	no
Within 0.5 miles of a historic property on the National Register of Historic Places?	no

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## EJView Census 2010 Summary Report



Location: -155.041947,19.689000

Study Area: 0.5 miles around the point location

Summary	Census 2010
Population	84
Population Density (per sq. mile)	86
Minority Population	79
% Minority	94%
Households	21
Housing Units	23
Land Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	2,516,731
% Land Area	100%
Water Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	7,425
% Water Area	0%

Population by Race	Number	Percent
Total	84	-----
Population Reporting One Race	49	58%
White	6	7%
Black	0	0%
American Indian	0	0%
Asian	13	15%
Pacific Islander	29	35%
Some Other Race	0	0%
Population Reporting Two or More Races	35	42%
Total Hispanic Population	9	11%
Total Non-Hispanic Population	75	89%
White Alone	5	6%
Black Alone	0	0%
American Indian Alone	0	0%
Non-Hispanic Asian Alone	12	15%
Pacific Islander Alone	27	32%
Other Race Alone	0	0%
Two or More Races Alone	30	36%

Population by Sex	Number	Percent
Male	41	49%
Female	43	51%

Population by Age	Number	Percent
Age 0-4	5	6%
Age 0-17	23	27%
Age 18+	61	73%
Age 65+	12	14%

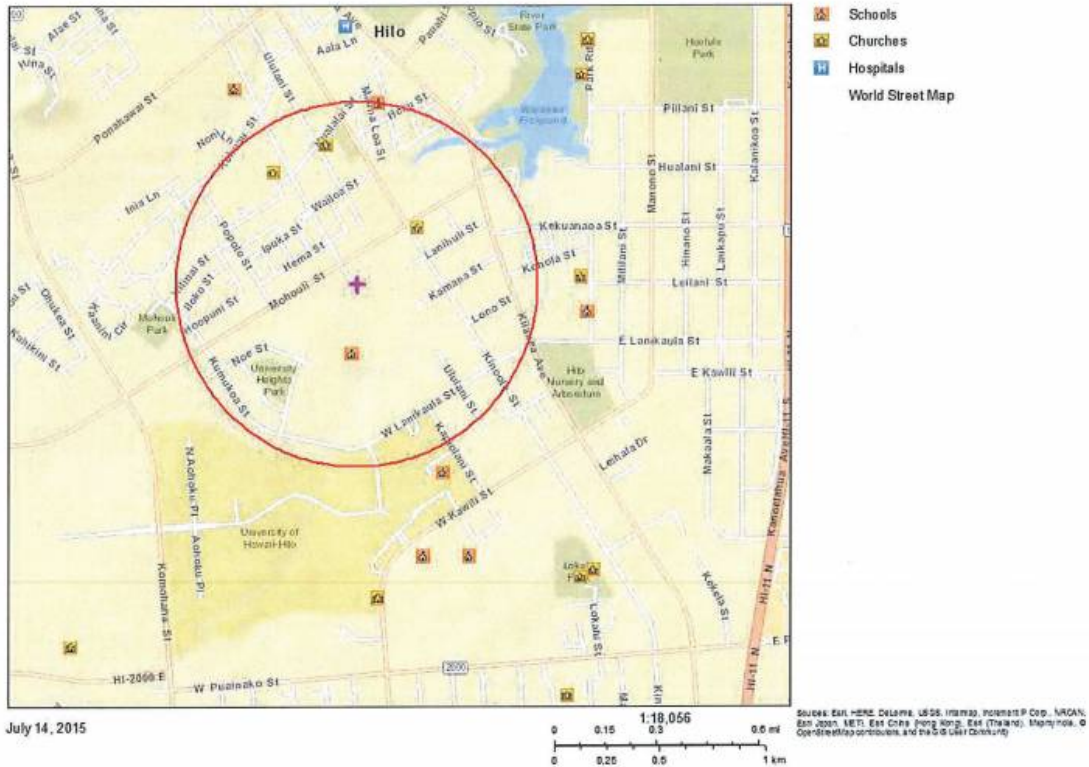
Households by Tenure	Number	Percent
Total	21	
Owner Occupied	17	80%
Renter Occupied	4	20%

Data Note: Detail may not sum to totals dues to rounding. Hispanic population can be of any race.  
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1.



# NEPassist Report

## MTA Baseyd Alt #2



Project Location	19.709453, -155.082579
Within 0.5 miles of an Ozone 8 - hr Non-Attainment Area?	no
Within 0.5 miles of a PM2.5 Non-Attainment Area?	no
Within 0.5 miles of a Lead Non-Attainment Area?	no
Within 0.5 miles of a Federal Land?	no
Within 0.5 miles of an impaired stream?	yes
Within 0.5 miles of an impaired waterbody?	no
Within 0.5 miles of a waterbody?	no
Within 0.5 miles of a stream?	no
Within 0.5 miles of an NWI wetland?	Available Online
Within 0.5 miles of a Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) site?	no
Within 0.5 miles of a RADInfo site?	no
Within 0.5 miles of a Brownfields site?	no
Within 0.5 miles of a Superfund site?	no
Within 0.5 miles of a Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) site?	no
Within 0.5 miles of a water discharger (NPDES)?	yes
Within 0.5 miles of an air emission facility?	no
Within 0.5 miles of a hazardous waste (RCRA) facility?	yes
Within 0.5 miles of a school?	yes
Within 0.5 miles of an airport?	no
Within 0.5 miles of a hospital?	no

Within 0.5 miles of a designated sole source aquifer?	no
Within 0.5 miles of a historic property on the National Register of Historic Places?	no

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## EJView Census 2010 Summary Report



Location: -155.041947,19.689000

Study Area: 0.5 miles around the point location

Summary	Census 2010
Population	84
Population Density (per sq. mile)	86
Minority Population	79
% Minority	94%
Households	21
Housing Units	23
Land Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	2,516,731
% Land Area	100%
Water Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	7,425
% Water Area	0%

Population by Race	Number	Percent
Total	84	-----
Population Reporting One Race	49	58%
White	6	7%
Black	0	0%
American Indian	0	0%
Asian	13	15%
Pacific Islander	29	35%
Some Other Race	0	0%
Population Reporting Two or More Races	35	42%
Total Hispanic Population	9	11%
Total Non-Hispanic Population	75	89%
White Alone	5	6%
Black Alone	0	0%
American Indian Alone	0	0%
Non-Hispanic Asian Alone	12	15%
Pacific Islander Alone	27	32%
Other Race Alone	0	0%
Two or More Races Alone	30	36%

Population by Sex	Number	Percent
Male	41	49%
Female	43	51%

Population by Age	Number	Percent
Age 0-4	5	6%
Age 0-17	23	27%
Age 18+	61	73%
Age 65+	12	14%

Households by Tenure	Number	Percent
Total	21	
Owner Occupied	17	80%
Renter Occupied	4	20%

Data Note: Detail may not sum to totals dues to rounding. Hispanic population can be of any race.  
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1.

## Exhibit B

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June 18, 2015

**Technical Memorandum**

TO: Mitsunaga & Associates, Inc.  
Attn: Mr. Chad McDonald, P.E., LEED AP  
747 Amana St #216  
Honolulu, HI 96814

FROM: Sam Silverman, Senior Associate  
Dr. Seyedehsan Hosseini, Ph.D., Environmental Scientist  
Terry A. Hayes Associates Inc.

DATE: June 18, 2015

**Re: County of Hawai'i Mass Transit Agency Base Yard and Maintenance Facility Noise Study**

Terry A. Hayes Associates Inc. (TAHA) completed a Noise Study for the County of Hawai'i Mass Transit Agency (MTA) Base Yard and Maintenance Facility. The State of Hawai'i Department of Hawaiian Homelands (DHHL) submitted a comment letter related to the Environmental Assessment (EA) prepared for the proposed facility. The DHHL asserts that the EA does not adequately assess noise levels at existing homestead lots in Pana'ewa, and future noise levels could compromise the ability to use U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) funds at adjacent undeveloped homesteads. This Noise Study discusses the fundamentals of noise, defines existing conditions, and identifies future noise levels associated with the proposed facility.

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

The Base Yard and Maintenance Facility is proposed to be located in Waiākea Homesteads, Waiākea ahupua'a, South Hilo District, Island and County of Hawai'i (**Figure 1**). The project site is identified as a five-acre area in the northwestern corner of the State-owned 40-acre lot.

The proposed facility includes construction of a 26,500-square-foot building with 19,500 square feet of warehouse space for transit vehicle maintenance, washing, and repair. The building would also include office space for administrative staff who oversee daily transit operations, as well as storage space. The building would be built to meet the Silver accreditation level of the U.S. Green Building Council Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design standards. The buildings would be oriented toward the Pana'ewa Drag Strip Road. Two driveways of the proposed facility would provide access to the Pana'ewa Drag Strip Road.

The majority of the project site would be paved to provide for bus staging and parking. Fifty-six bus stalls and 11 passenger vehicle stalls would be provided. This would be sufficient to accommodate MTA's fleet and the base yard employees' personal vehicles.



Terry A. Hayes Associates Inc.  
8522 National Boulevard Suite 102  
Culver City CA 90232-2400  
310.839.4200 fax 310.839.4201  
webtaha.com

## FUNDAMENTALS OF NOISE<sup>1</sup>

Noise is generally considered to be unwanted sound. Sound is what we hear when our ears are exposed to small pressure fluctuations in the air. There are many ways in which pressure fluctuations are generated, but typically they are caused by vibrating movement of a solid object. Noise can be described in terms of three variables: amplitude (loud or soft); frequency (pitch); and time pattern (variability).

Sound is a fluctuation of air pressure. The number of times the fluctuation occurs in one second is called frequency. Our human hearing system does not respond equally to all frequencies of sound. Acoustical scientists measured and developed frequency response functions that characterize the way people respond to different frequencies. These are the so-called A-, B-, and C-weighted curves, representing the way people respond to sounds of normal, very loud, and extremely loud sounds, respectively. Environmental noise generally falls into the "normal" category so that the A-weighted sound level is considered best to represent the human response.

The A-weighted sound level in decibels (dBA) describes noise at any moment in time. The noise analysis discusses sound levels in terms of the Day-Night Average Sound Level ( $L_{dn}$ ), which describes a cumulative noise exposure from all events over a full 24 hours, with events between 10:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. increased by 10 decibels to account for greater nighttime sensitivity to noise.

Noise levels decrease as the distance from the noise source to the receiver increases. Noise generated by a stationary noise source, or "point source," decreases by approximately 6 dBA over hard surfaces (e.g., reflective surfaces, such as parking lots or smooth bodies of water) and 7.5 dBA over soft surfaces (e.g., absorptive surfaces, such as soft dirt, grass, or scattered bushes and trees) for each doubling of the distance. For example, if a noise source produces a noise level of 89 dBA at a reference distance of 50 feet, then the noise level is 83 dBA at a distance of 100 feet from the noise source, 77 dBA at a distance of 200 feet, and so on. Noise generated by a mobile source decreases by approximately 3 dBA over hard surfaces and 4.8 dBA over soft surfaces for each doubling of the distance. Generally, noise is most audible when the source is in a direct line-of-sight of the receiver. Barriers, such as walls, berms, or buildings, that break the line-of-sight between the source and the receiver greatly reduce noise levels from the source since sound can only reach the receiver by bending over the top of the barrier.

Studies have shown that the smallest perceptible change in sound level for a person with normal hearing sensitivity is approximately 3 dBA. A change of at least 5 dBA would be noticeable and may evoke a community reaction. A 10-dBA increase is subjectively heard as a doubling in loudness and would likely cause a community response.

## EXISTING CONDITIONS

**Existing Sound Levels.** The primary sources of noise in the project vicinity include South Hilo Sanitary Landfill operations, quarry activity, vehicles associated with the Hilo Drag Strip, and aircraft associated with Hilo International Airport. Existing conditions were characterized over a 24-hour period using a SoundPro DL Sound Level Meter between 4:00 p.m. on Tuesday, June 9, 2015, and 4:00 p.m. on Wednesday, June 10, 2015. The noise monitoring location is shown in **Figure 2**. The  $L_{dn}$  in the project area was 54 dBA.

---

<sup>1</sup>Federal Transit Administration, *Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment*, May 2006.

**Surrounding Land Uses.** A quarry run by the County of Hawai'i is directly north of the road that runs along the boundary of the project site. Beyond the quarry to the north is the County's South Hilo Sanitary Landfill. The Hilo International Airport is less than two miles due north of the project site. The National Guard's Keaukaha Military Reservation is less than one mile northeast of the project site.

Immediately to the east and south of the project site is a State-owned property that is leased to the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration (FAA).

West of the project site is a large linear piece of undeveloped land owned by DHHL and designated in their island plan for future Subsistence Agricultural homestead leases. Beyond this parcel to the west is DHHL's Keaukaha-Pana'ewa Community, which is an existing agricultural subdivision.

Further south beyond the FAA property is another DHHL-owned property, which is identified as being part of the agency's Waiākea Community. However, there is currently no development on this property. To the southwest is the Hilo Drag Strip, which is a drag racing facility.

The Federal Transit Administration (FTA) defines sensitive receptors as land uses where the noise level is quiet because it is an essential element in their intended purpose, such as residences and buildings where people sleep, and institutional land uses with primarily daytime and evening uses. Residences, schools, hospitals, guest lodging, libraries, and some passive recreation areas are noise-sensitive receptors and may warrant unique measures for protection from intruding noise. Existing homesteads and undeveloped DHHL land are shown in **Figure 1**. These are the closest noise-sensitive land uses to the project site and have the most potential to be impacted by the proposed project.

## **REGULATORY FRAMEWORK**

**Federal Regulations.** The following summarizes relevant regulations established by the FTA and HUD.

**FTA.** All transit projects receiving federal transit funding must use the FTA's Noise Impact and Vibration Assessment to predict and assess potential noise impacts. The guidance includes impact criteria to identify potential adverse effects. As ambient levels increase, smaller and smaller increments of noise are recommended to limit community annoyance. This is because, in areas with high ambient noise, it takes a smaller increase in noise to attain the same percentage increase in human annoyance levels as a larger increase in noise in areas with low ambient noise. The impact criteria are shown in **Figure 3**.

The noise impact criteria are defined by two curves, which allow increasing project noise levels as existing noise increases up to a point, beyond which impact is determined based on project noise alone. Below the lower curve, a proposed project is considered to have no noise impact since, on the average, the introduction of the project would result in an insignificant increase in the number of people highly annoyed by the new noise. Project noise above the upper curve is considered to cause Severe Impact since a significant percentage of people would be highly annoyed by the new noise. Between the two curves, the proposed project is judged to have Moderate Impact. The change in the cumulative noise level is noticeable to most people but may not be sufficient to cause strong, adverse reactions from the community. In this transitional area, other project-specific factors must be considered to determine the magnitude of the impact and the need for mitigation, such as the existing level, predicted level of increase over existing noise levels and the types and numbers of noise-sensitive land uses affected. Refer to the *FTA Noise Impact and Vibration Assessment (2006)* for a detailed discussion of the impact criteria.

**HUD.** HUD regulations include exterior noise standards for new housing construction assisted or supported by the department.<sup>2</sup> HUD states that an acceptable noise level is 65 dBA  $L_{dn}$  or less, a normally unacceptable noise level exceeds 65 dBA  $L_{dn}$  but does not exceed 75 dBA  $L_{dn}$  (appropriate sound attenuation measures must be provided to achieve an acceptable status), and an unacceptable noise level exceeds 75 dBA  $L_{dn}$ . HUD regulations do not contain standards for interior noise levels. The noise environment inside a building is considered acceptable if the noise environment external to the building is acceptable and the building is constructed in a manner common to the area.

**State and Local Regulations.** The State of Hawaii established Community Noise Control rules in the Hawaii Administrative Rules in 1996.<sup>3</sup> The purpose of Title 11, Chapter 46 of the Hawaii Administrative Rules is to define the maximum permissible sound levels, and to provide for the prevention, control, and abatement of noise pollution. The State Department of Health published a Noise Reference Manual for the Big Island.<sup>4</sup> The manual describes various kinds of noise, their sources, and how complaints can be resolved. Neither the Community Noise Control rules nor the Noise Reference Manual contain operational standards relevant to the proposed project.

#### PROJECT-RELATED NOISE

Project-related noise was assessed in accordance with FTA and HUD guidance. Neither agency provides methodology for assessing potential impacts to undeveloped, future land uses. FTA provides impact criteria for existing land uses based on the incremental change in existing noise levels caused by a project. HUD provides land use compatibility guidelines for projects actively requesting HUD funds.

The Keaukaha-Pana'ewa Community contains the closest existing residences to the project site. These residences were assessed using the FTA methodology. Directly to the west, a large linear piece of undeveloped land owned by DHHL is designated future Subsistence Agricultural homesteads although the homesteads are not being designed or developed at this time. HUD land use compatibility criteria do not directly apply to these unplanned homesteads although the analysis below presents the project-related noise levels at this undeveloped land.

Noise levels were estimated using the FTA Noise Impact Assessment Spreadsheet. The FTA spreadsheet methodology accounts for activity at the Base Yard and Maintenance Facility and buses on the Pana'ewa Drag Strip Road. Passenger vehicles are not included in the FTA methodology as the bus facility and associated bus activity would be the dominant noise sources. The following FTA Noise Impact Assessment Spreadsheet variables were used based on input provided by the project team:

- FTA Land Use Category - 2 (Residential)
- Stationary Source - Bus Operating Facility
  - Average number of buses during daytime hours - 2.0
  - Average number of buses serviced during daytime hours - 1.4
  - Average number of buses during nighttime hours - 2.7
  - Average number of buses serviced during nighttime hours - 0.6

---

<sup>2</sup>U.S. Code of Federal Regulations, Title 24, Part 51, Section 103.

<sup>3</sup>State of Hawaii, Hawaii Administrative Rules, Title 11, Chapter 46, Community Noise Control, September 23, 1996.

<sup>4</sup>Hawaii Department of Health, *Noise Reference Manual - Big Island Edition*, 2008.

- Highway/Transit Source - Buses (Diesel-Powered)
  - Speed - 25 miles per hour
  - Average number of events during daytime hours - 2.0
  - Average number of events during nighttime hours - 1.4

Regarding existing DHHL homesteads, the closest property to the Base Yard and Maintenance Facility is located at 889 Auwae Road, approximately 630 feet to the west. The homestead at 501 Auwae Road was used to represent the closest property to bus activity on Pana'ewa Drag Strip Road. Based on FTA impact criteria and the existing 54 dBA  $L_{dn}$ , a Moderate Impact would occur if the project-related noise exceeds 55 dBA  $L_{dn}$  and a Severe Impact would occur if project-related noise levels exceed 61 dBA  $L_{dn}$ . As shown in Table 1, the project would not result in Moderate or Severe Impacts. Refer to the appendix for detailed calculations.

TABLE 1: FTA NOISE ASSESSMENT FOR EXISTING LAND USES				
Location	Estimated dBA, $L_{dn}$			
	Existing Conditions	Total Project Noise Level	Total Noise Exposure	Impact?
889 Auwae Road	54	41	54	No
501 Auwae Road	54	34	54	No

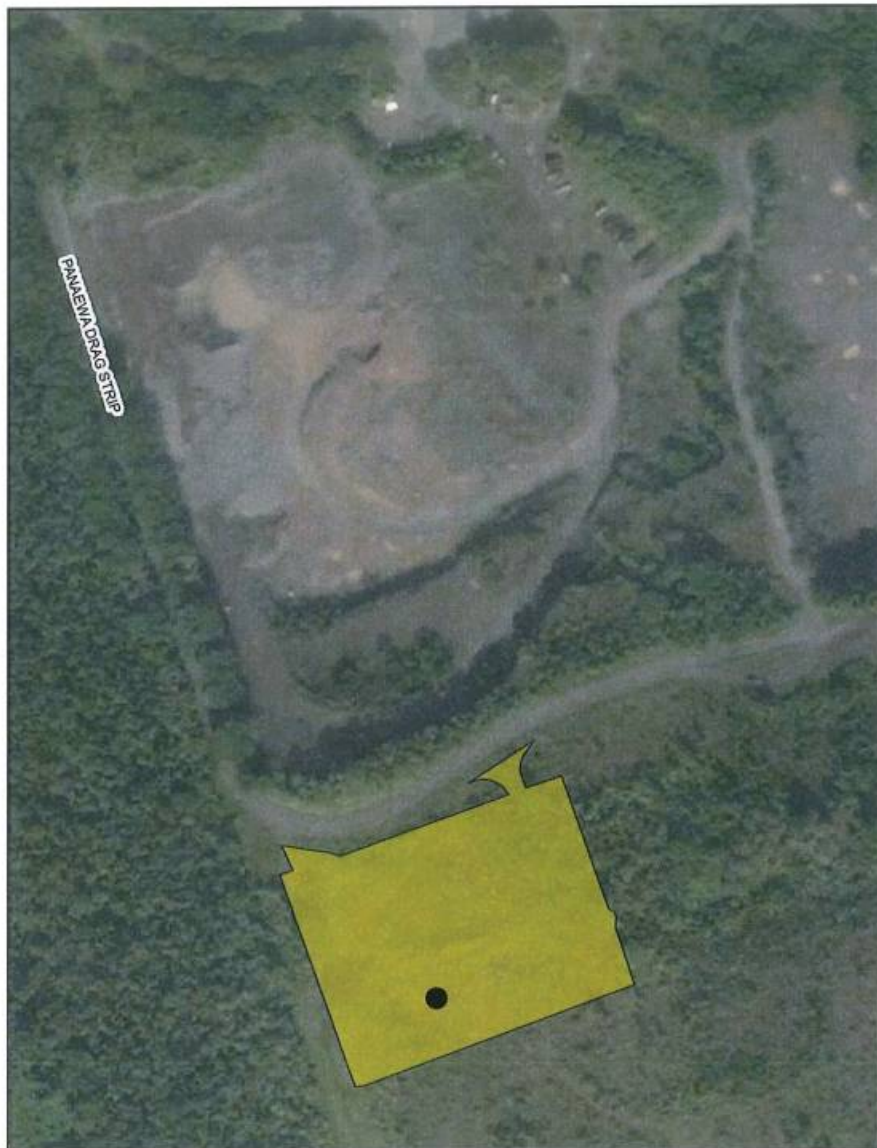
SOURCE: TAHA, 2015.

Regarding future DHHL homesteads, the project-related noise levels at the undeveloped strip of DHHL property would be 56  $L_{dn}$ , and the combined project and existing noise level would be 58 dBA  $L_{dn}$ . This would be less than the HUD standard for an acceptable noise environment of 65 dBA  $L_{dn}$ , and, if DHHL were seeking HUD funds at this time, the proposed project would not interfere with procurement of those funds.

## SUMMARY

The Noise Study examined and evaluated future possible noise impacts at the existing and future DHHL homesteads due to operations of the proposed Base Yard and Maintenance Facility. The results of the analysis indicate that project-related noise would not impact existing land uses in accordance with FTA guidance. In addition, project-related noise would comply with HUD compatibility standards at future DHHL homesteads.





LEGEND:

- Noise Monitoring Location
- Project Site

SOURCE: TAHA, 2015.

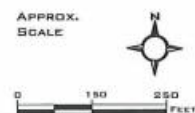


FIGURE 1

NOISE MONITORING LOCATION



LEGEND:

Project Site
  Existing Homesteads
  Undeveloped Lands

SOURCE: TAHA, 2015.

APPROX.  
SCALE



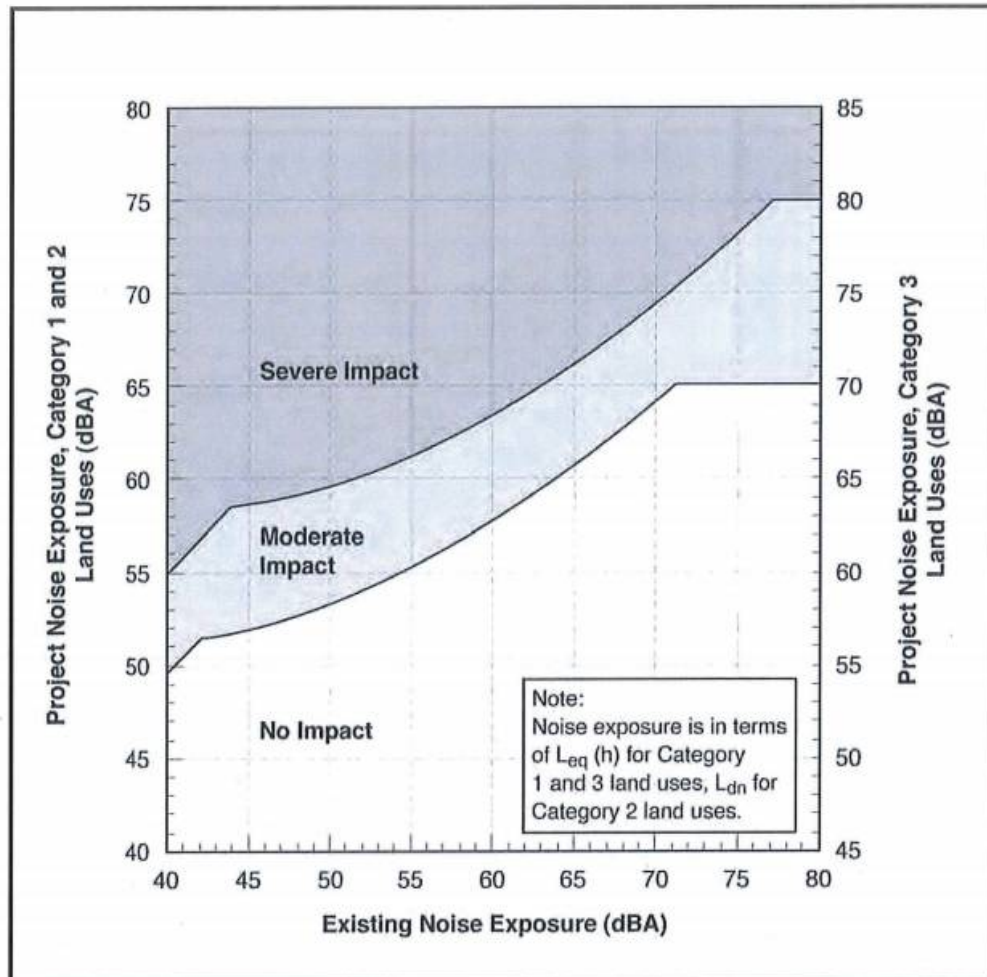
0 150 300 FEET

**taha** Base Yard and Maintenance Facility  
 Noise Study  
 COUNTY OF HAWAII MASS TRANSIT AGENCY

FIGURE 2

EXISTING HOMESTEADS AND  
UNDEVELOPED DHHL





SOURCE: FTA, 2006.

FIGURE 3

NOISE IMPACT CRITERIA

# Appendix

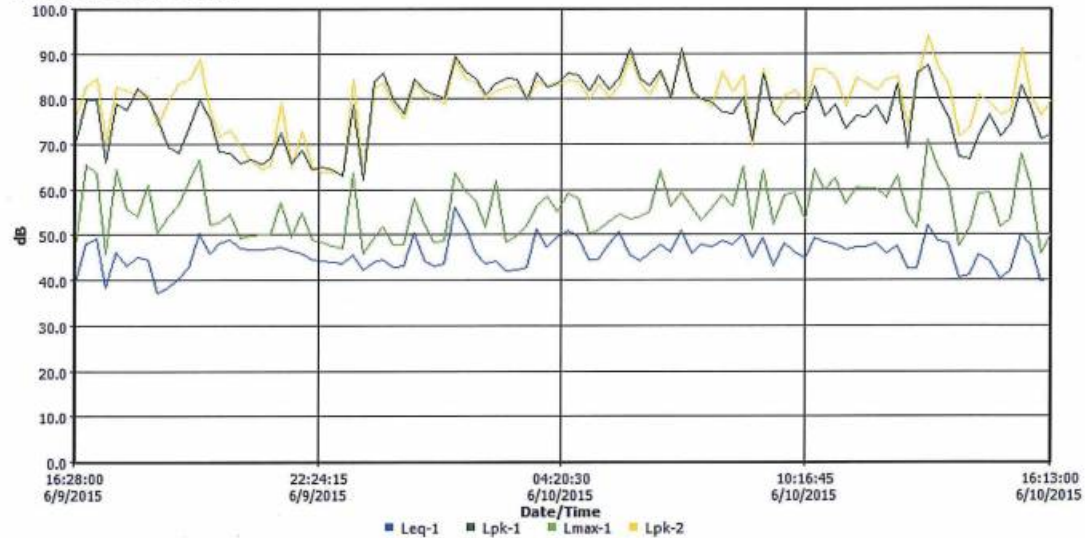
# Study Report

6/18/2015

## General Data Panel

Description	Meter/Sensor	Value	Description	Meter/Sensor	Value
Lmin	1	31 dB	Lmax	1	71.1 dB
Leq	1	47.3 dB	CNEL	1	54.3 dB
SEL	1	96.6 dB	LDN	1	54 dB

## Logged Data Chart



Leq-1	Timestamp
39.6	6/9/2015 4:28:00 PM
48.2	6/9/2015 4:43:00 PM
49.3	6/9/2015 4:58:00 PM
38.4	6/9/2015 5:13:00 PM
46.4	6/9/2015 5:28:00 PM
43.2	6/9/2015 5:43:00 PM
45.1	6/9/2015 5:58:00 PM
44.6	6/9/2015 6:13:00 PM
37.3	6/9/2015 6:28:00 PM
38.6	6/9/2015 6:43:00 PM
40.4	6/9/2015 6:58:00 PM
43.0	6/9/2015 7:13:00 PM
50.7	6/9/2015 7:28:00 PM
46.0	6/9/2015 7:43:00 PM
48.2	6/9/2015 7:58:00 PM
49.2	6/9/2015 8:13:00 PM
47.2	6/9/2015 8:28:00 PM
47.0	6/9/2015 8:43:00 PM
46.9	6/9/2015 8:58:00 PM
47.1	6/9/2015 9:13:00 PM
47.6	6/9/2015 9:28:00 PM
46.5	6/9/2015 9:43:00 PM
46.0	6/9/2015 9:58:00 PM
44.8	6/9/2015 10:13:00 PM
44.5	6/9/2015 10:28:00 PM
44.0	6/9/2015 10:43:00 PM
43.8	6/9/2015 10:58:00 PM
45.9	6/9/2015 11:13:00 PM
42.4	6/9/2015 11:28:00 PM
44.0	6/9/2015 11:43:00 PM
44.6	6/9/2015 11:58:00 PM
43.1	6/10/2015 12:13:00 AM
43.2	6/10/2015 12:28:00 AM

Leg-1	Timestamp
50.7	6/10/2015 12:43:00 AM
44.3	6/10/2015 12:58:00 AM
43.2	6/10/2015 1:13:00 AM
43.7	6/10/2015 1:28:00 AM
56.3	6/10/2015 1:43:00 AM
52.0	6/10/2015 1:58:00 AM
46.2	6/10/2015 2:13:00 AM
43.9	6/10/2015 2:28:00 AM
44.4	6/10/2015 2:43:00 AM
42.2	6/10/2015 2:58:00 AM
42.5	6/10/2015 3:13:00 AM
43.0	6/10/2015 3:28:00 AM
51.4	6/10/2015 3:43:00 AM
47.5	6/10/2015 3:58:00 AM
49.7	6/10/2015 4:13:00 AM
51.1	6/10/2015 4:28:00 AM
49.7	6/10/2015 4:43:00 AM
44.6	6/10/2015 4:58:00 AM
44.7	6/10/2015 5:13:00 AM
47.9	6/10/2015 5:28:00 AM
50.8	6/10/2015 5:43:00 AM
45.8	6/10/2015 5:58:00 AM
44.3	6/10/2015 6:13:00 AM
46.1	6/10/2015 6:28:00 AM
47.9	6/10/2015 6:43:00 AM
46.4	6/10/2015 6:58:00 AM
51.1	6/10/2015 7:13:00 AM
46.1	6/10/2015 7:28:00 AM
47.9	6/10/2015 7:43:00 AM
47.5	6/10/2015 7:58:00 AM
49.0	6/10/2015 8:13:00 AM
48.1	6/10/2015 8:28:00 AM
50.4	6/10/2015 8:43:00 AM
45.3	6/10/2015 8:58:00 AM
49.5	6/10/2015 9:13:00 AM
43.2	6/10/2015 9:28:00 AM
48.4	6/10/2015 9:43:00 AM
46.4	6/10/2015 9:58:00 AM
45.0	6/10/2015 10:13:00 AM
49.4	6/10/2015 10:28:00 AM
48.6	6/10/2015 10:43:00 AM
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46.8	6/10/2015 11:13:00 AM
47.5	6/10/2015 11:28:00 AM
47.5	6/10/2015 11:43:00 AM
48.2	6/10/2015 11:58:00 AM
46.1	6/10/2015 12:13:00 PM
47.7	6/10/2015 12:28:00 PM
42.8	6/10/2015 12:43:00 PM
42.7	6/10/2015 12:58:00 PM
52.2	6/10/2015 1:13:00 PM
48.8	6/10/2015 1:28:00 PM
48.4	6/10/2015 1:43:00 PM
40.7	6/10/2015 1:58:00 PM
41.4	6/10/2015 2:13:00 PM
45.8	6/10/2015 2:28:00 PM
44.5	6/10/2015 2:43:00 PM
40.6	6/10/2015 2:58:00 PM
42.2	6/10/2015 3:13:00 PM
50.3	6/10/2015 3:28:00 PM
48.0	6/10/2015 3:43:00 PM
39.8	6/10/2015 3:58:00 PM
40.6	6/10/2015 4:13:00 PM

Bus Departure and Arrival Frequencies	# per hour			
	Time	Departing	Incoming	Total
Departing:	0			
3:00 a.m. - 5:30 a.m. - 10 buses departing base	1			
6:30 a.m. - 1	2			
7:00 - 2	3	4		4
8:45 - 1	4	4		4
9:30 - 1	5	4		4
11:30 - 4	6	1		1
12:00 p.m. - 1	7	2		2
1:00 p.m. - 1	8	1	1	2
2:00 p.m. - 1	9	1	2	3
Incoming:	10		3	3
6:00 a.m. - 1	11	4		4
9:00 - 10:00 a.m. - 2	12	1		1
10:00 - 11:00 a.m. - 3	13	1	2	3
1:00 - 2:00 p.m. - 2	14	1		1
4:30 p.m. - 6:45 p.m. - 10 buses	15			
7:15 p.m. - 2	16		5	5
10:00 - 11:00 p.m. - 2	17			
	18			
	19		2	2
	20			
	21			
	22		2	2
	23			
Day Time		0.8	1.2	2.0
Night Time		1.2	0.2	1.4

From 5 a.m. - 5 p.m. the average number of buses serviced is 15, while from 5 p.m. - 10 p.m. the average is 4 buses. Please keep in mind that not all services, repairs, and maintenance require electrical tools that will have a significant impact on the noise level. Use of an air gun will be the "loudest" tool to contribute to the noise level. The air gun is most often used to replace tires and broken wheel studs. The average amount of time we would use the air gun is once a day. Other tools include grinders, blow guns, & hammers. We have a compressor that will be enclosed in a storage and a generator will be used in the event electricity shuts down. In addition, I believe we were insulating the building to absorb some of the noise(?).

Time	Number of Buses Repaired
0	0.0
1	0.0
2	0.0
3	0.0
4	0.0
5	3
6	3
7	3
8	3
9	3
10	3
11	3
12	3
13	3
14	3
15	3
16	3
17	3
18	1
19	1
20	1
21	0.0
22	0.0
23	0.0
Ave Day Time	2.7
Ave Night Time	0.6

Project:	Hawaii Mass Transit Agency Base Yard and Maintenance Facility
----------	---

Receiver Parameters	
Receiver:	889 Auwae Road
Land Use Category:	2. Residential
Existing Noise (Measured or Generic Value):	54 dBA

Noise Source Parameters	
Number of Noise Sources:	2

Noise Source Parameters	Source 1
Source Type:	Stationary Source
Specific Source:	Bus Operating Facility
Avg. Number of Buses/hr	2
Avg. Number of Buses Serviced/hr	2.7
Daytime hrs	
Nighttime hrs	
	Avg. Number of Buses/hr
	1.4



	Avg. Number of Buses Serviced/hr	0.6
Distance	Distance from Source to Receiver (ft)	670
Adjustments	Number of Intervening Rows of Buildings	0
	Noise Barrier?	No

Noise Source Parameters		Source 2
Daytime hrs	Source Type:	Highway/Transit
	Specific Source:	Buses (diesel-powered)
	Speed (mph)	25
	Avg. Number of Events/hr	2
Nighttime hrs		
	Speed (mph)	25
	Avg. Number of Events/hr	1.4
Distance	Distance from Source to Receiver (ft)	630
Adjustments	Number of Intervening Rows of Buildings	0
	Noise Barrier?	No

Project Results Summary

Existing Ldn: 54 dBA
Total Project Ldn: 41 dBA
Total Noise Exposure: 54 dBA
Increase: 0 dB
Impact?: None

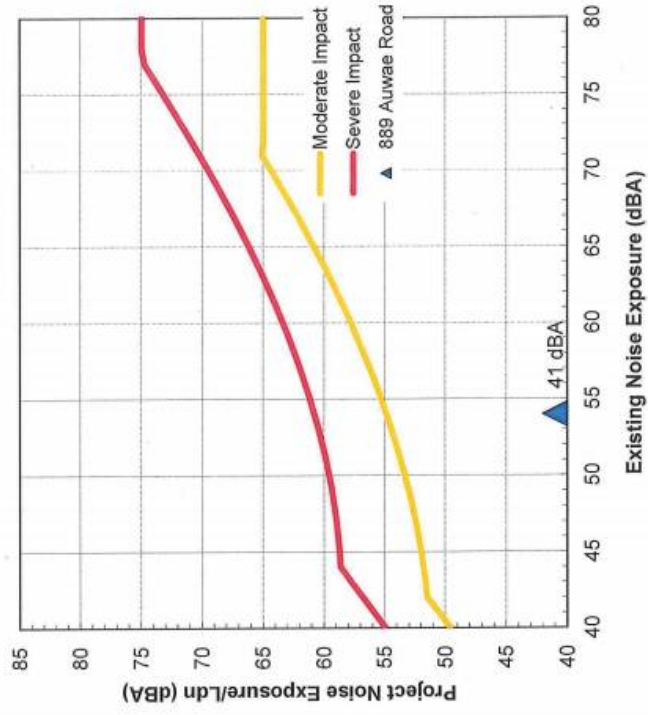
Distance to Impact Contours

Dist to Mod. Impact Contour (Sources 1+2): --
Dist to Sev. Impact Contour (Sources 1+2): --

Source 1 Results

Leq(day): 37.6 dBA
Leq(night): 32.5 dBA
Ldn: 40.1 dBA

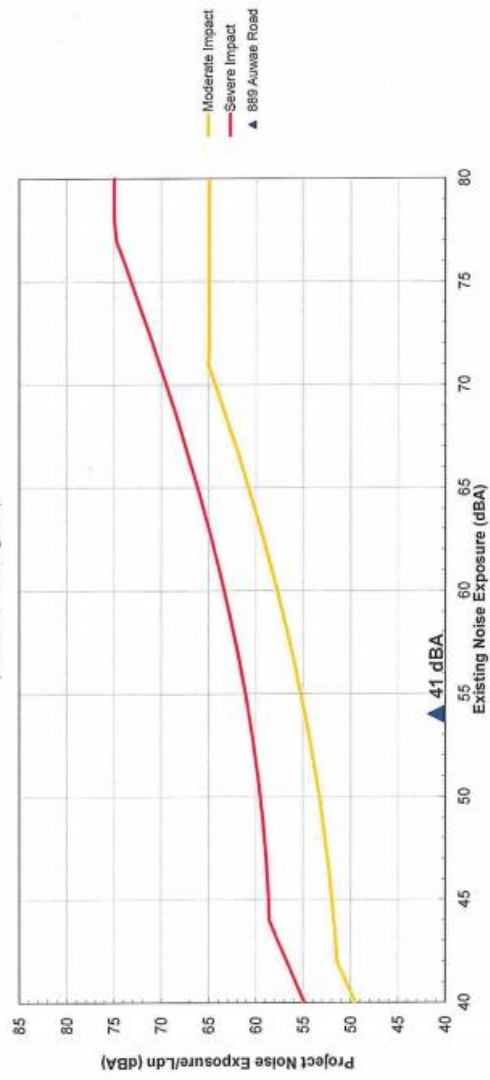
Noise Impact Criteria  
(FTA Manual, Fig 3-1)



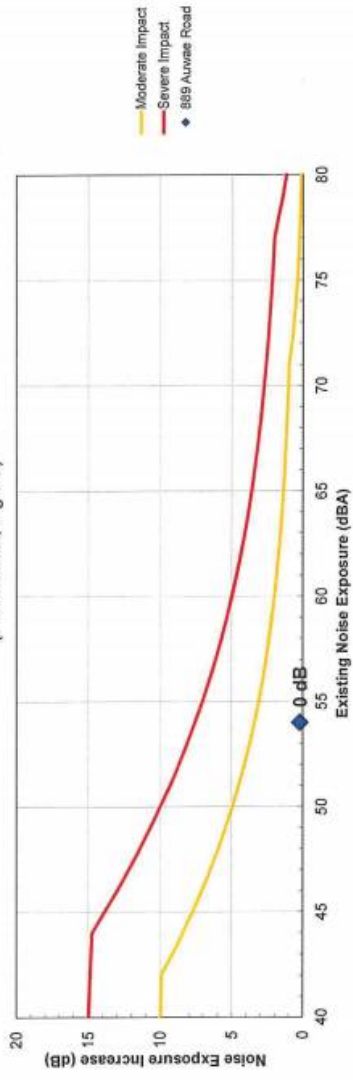
**Project:** Hawaii Mass Transit Agency Base Yard and Maintenance Facility  
**Receiver:** 889 Auwae Road

Source	Distance	Project Ldn	Existing Ldn	Noise Criteria			Impact?
				Mod. Impact	Sev. Impact		
1 Bus Operating Facility	670 ft	40.1 dBA	54 dBA	55 dBA	61 dBA		None
2 Buses (diesel-powered)	630 ft	33.5 dBA	54 dBA	55 dBA	61 dBA		None
3 --	ft		54 dBA	55 dBA	61 dBA		
4 --	ft		54 dBA	55 dBA	61 dBA		
5 --	ft		54 dBA	55 dBA	61 dBA		
6 --	ft		54 dBA	55 dBA	61 dBA		
Combined Sources		41 dBA	54 dBA	55 dBA	61 dBA		None

**Noise Impact Criteria**  
(FTA Manual, Fig 3-1)



**Increase in Cumulative Noise Levels Allowed**  
(FTA Manual, Fig 3-2)



Project: Hawaii Mass Transit Agency Base Yard and Maintenance Facility
--

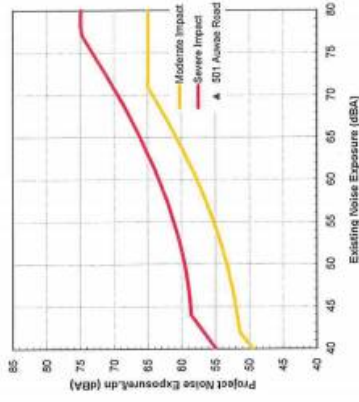
Receiver Parameters	Receiver: 501 Aunale Road
Land Use Category: 2, Residential	
Existing Noise (Measured or Generic Value): 54 dBA	

Noise Source Parameters	Number of Noise Sources: 2
-------------------------	----------------------------

Noise Source Parameters	Source 1
Daytime hrs	Source Type: Stationary Source
	Specific Source: Bus Operating Facility
	Avg. Number of Buses/hr: 2
	Avg. Number of Buses Served/hr: 2.7
Nighttime hrs	
	Avg. Number of Buses/hr: 1.4
	Avg. Number of Buses Served/hr: 0.6
Distance	Distance from Source to Receiver (ft): 2041
Adjustments	Number of Intervening Rows of Buildings: 0
	Noise Barrier? No

Noise Source Parameters	Source 2
Daytime hrs	Source Type: Highway Transit
	Specific Source: Buses (diesel-powered)
	Speed (mph): 25
	Avg. Number of Events/hr: 2
Nighttime hrs	
	Speed (mph): 25
	Avg. Number of Events/hr: 1.4
Distance	Distance from Source to Receiver (ft): 850
Adjustments	Number of Intervening Rows of Buildings: 0
	Noise Barrier? No

Noise Impact Criteria  
(FTA Manual, Fig 3-1)

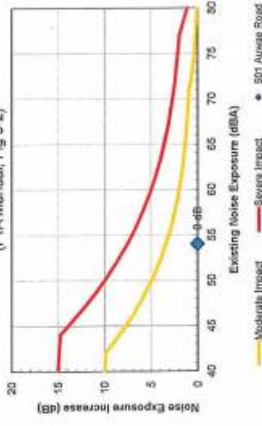


Project Results Summary
Existing Ldn: 54 dBA
Total Project Ldn: 54 dBA
Total Noise Exposure: 54 dBA
Increase: 0 dB
Impact?: None

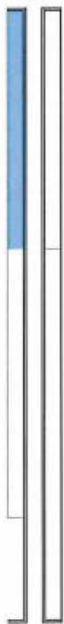
Distance to Impact Contours
Dist to Allod. Impact Contour (Sources 1-2): --
Dist to Sev. Impact Contour (Sources 1-2): --

Source 1 Results
Leq(day): 25.5 dBA
Leq(night): 20.4 dBA
Ldn: 28.0 dBA

Increase in Cumulative Noise Levels Allowed  
(FTA Manual, Fig 3-2)



Source 2 Results
Leq(day): 28.2 dBA
Leq(night): 26.6 dBA
Ldn: 33.3 dBA
Incremental Ldn (Src 1-2): 34.4 dBA

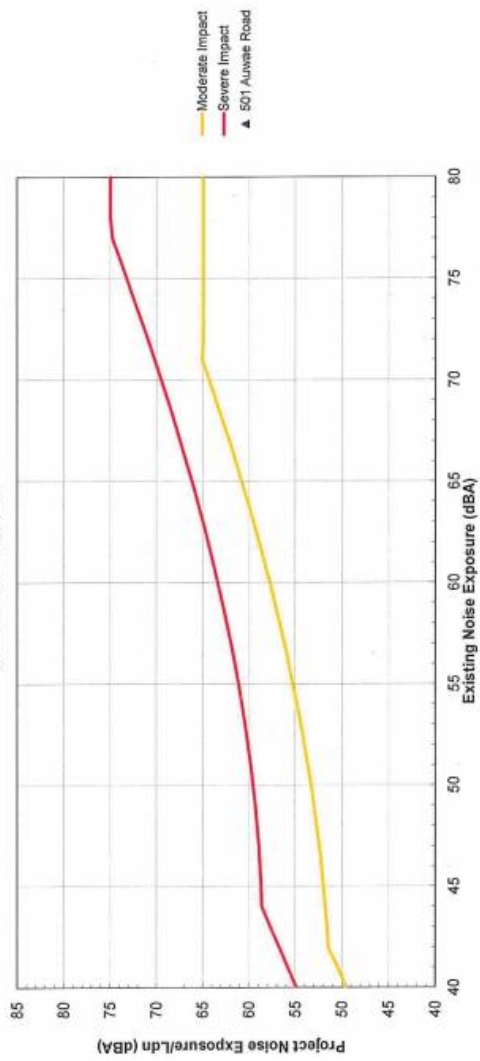




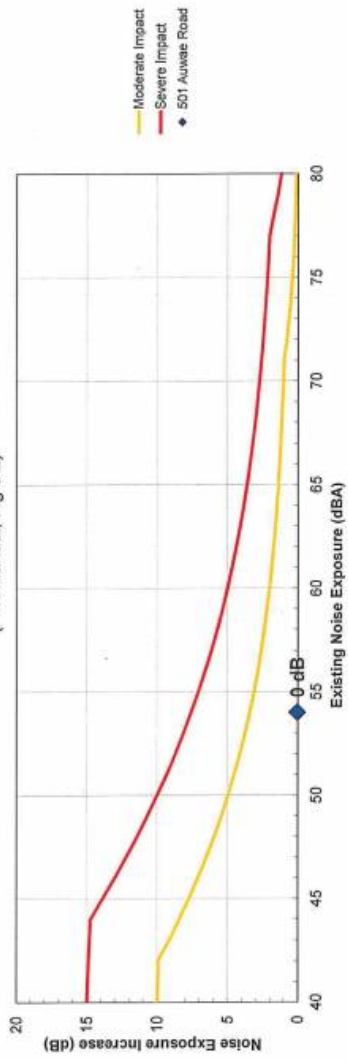
**Project:** Hawaii Mass Transit Agency Base Yard and Maintenance Facility  
**Receiver:** 501 Auwae Road

Source	Distance	Project Ldn	Existing Ldn	Noise Criteria		
				Mod. Impact	Sev. Impact	Impact?
1 Bus Operating Facility	2041 ft	28.0 dBA	54 dBA	55 dBA	61 dBA	None
2 Buses (diesel-powered)	650 ft	33.3 dBA	54 dBA	55 dBA	61 dBA	None
3 --	ft		54 dBA	55 dBA	61 dBA	
4 --	ft		54 dBA	55 dBA	61 dBA	
5 --	ft		54 dBA	55 dBA	61 dBA	
6 --	ft		54 dBA	55 dBA	61 dBA	
<b>Combined Sources</b>		<b>34 dBA</b>	<b>54 dBA</b>	<b>55 dBA</b>	<b>61 dBA</b>	<b>None</b>

Noise Impact Criteria  
(FTA Manual, Fig 3-1)



Increase in Cumulative Noise Levels Allowed  
(FTA Manual, Fig 3-2)



Project: Hawaii Mass Transit Agency Base Yard and Maintenance Facility
--

Receiver Parameters
Receiver: Undeveloped DHHL land
Land Use Category: 2. Residential
Existing Noise (Measured or Generic Value): 54 dBA

Noise Source Parameters
Number of Noise Sources: 2

Noise Source Parameters	Source 1
Source Type: Stationary Source	
Specific Source: Bus Operating Facility	
Avg. Number of Buses/hr	2
Avg. Number of Buses Serviced/hr	2.7
Avg. Number of Buses/hr	1.4
Avg. Number of Buses Serviced/hr	0.6
Distance	Distance from Source to Receiver (ft) 280
Adjustments	Number of Intervening Rows of Buildings 0
	Noise Barrier? No

Noise Source Parameters	Source 2
Source Type: Highway/Transit	
Specific Source: Buses (diesel-powered)	
Daytime hrs	Speed (mph) 25
	Avg. Number of Events/hr 2

Project Results Summary
Existing Ldn: 54 dBA
Total Project Ldn: 56 dBA
Total Noise Exposure: 58 dB
Increase: 4 dBA

Distance to Impact Contours
Dist to Mod. Impact Contour (Sources 1+2): --
Dist to Sev. Impact Contour (Sources 1+2): --

Source 1 Results
Leq(day): 47.1 dBA
Leq(night): 42.0 dBA
Ldn: 49.6 dBA

Source 2 Results
Leq(day): 49.4 dBA
Leq(night): 47.9 dBA
Ldn: 54.5 dBA



# ATTACHMENT 4



# American Community Survey

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## 2015–2019 ACS 5-Year Narrative Profile Hawaii County, Hawaii

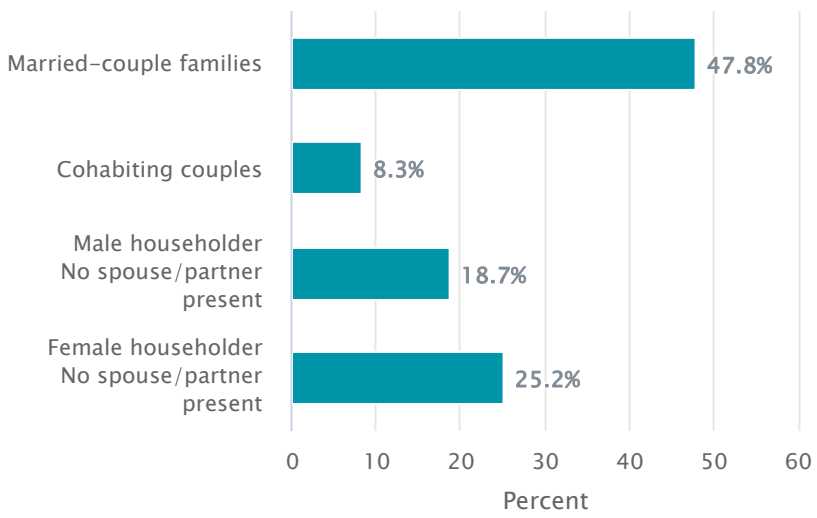
### Households and Families

In 2015-2019, there were 69,453 households in Hawaii County, Hawaii. The average household size was 2.82 people.

Married-couple households made up 47.8 percent of the households in Hawaii County, Hawaii while cohabiting couple households made up 8.3 percent of households. Female householder families with no spouse or partner present and own children under 18 years were 3.9 percent of all households, while 1.0 percent of households were male householder families with no spouse or partner present and own children under 18 years. Of people living alone, 13.3 percent were male householders, and 13.4 percent were female householders, for a total of 26.7 percent of all households.

In Hawaii County, Hawaii, 27.9 percent of all households have one or more people under the age of 18; 40.3 percent of all households have one or more people 65 years and over.

### Types of Households in Hawaii County, Hawaii in 2015-2019



**Marital status**

Among persons 15 and older, 48.9 percent of males and 47.8 percent of females are currently married.

Population 15 years and over	Males	Females
Never married	36.4	29.0
Now married, except separated	48.9	47.8
Separated	1.7	1.7
Widowed	3.0	9.6
Divorced	9.9	11.9

**Grandparents and grandchildren**

In Hawaii County, Hawaii, 6,816 grandparents lived with their grandchildren under 18 years old. Of those grandparents, 35.3 percent were responsible for the basic needs of their grandchildren.

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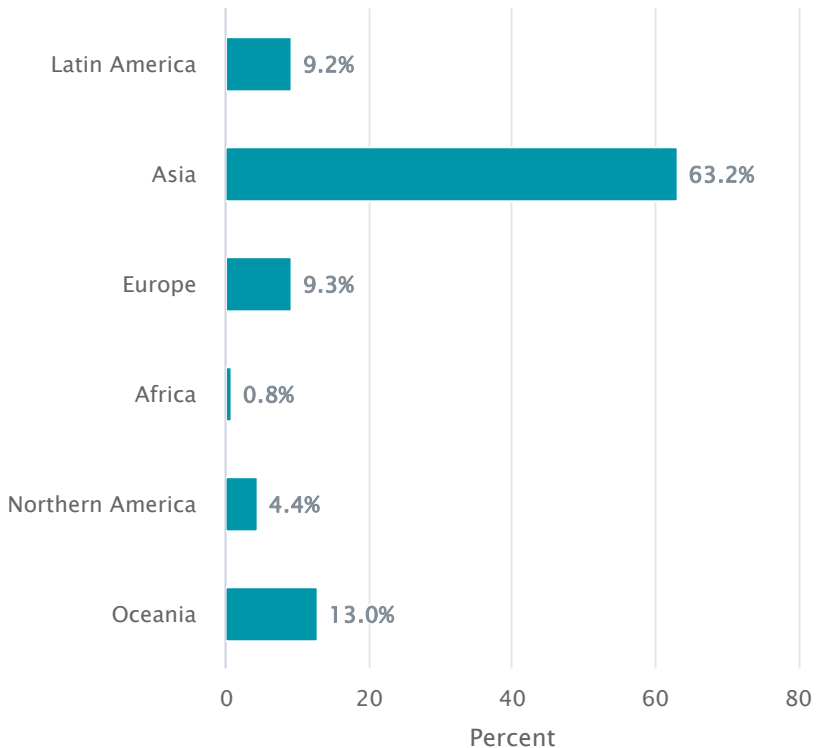
## Nativity and Foreign Born

In 2015-2019, an estimated 87.3 percent of the people living in Hawaii County, Hawaii were U.S. natives. 55.4 percent of the Hawaii County, Hawaii population were living in the state where they were born.

Approximately 12.7 percent of Hawaii County, Hawaii residents in 2015-2019 were foreign-born. 48.5 percent of foreign born were naturalized U.S. citizens and an estimated 77.6 percent entered the country before the year 2010.

Foreign-born residents of Hawaii County, Hawaii come from different parts of the world. The bar graph below displays the percentage of foreign born from each world region of birth in 2015-2019 for Hawaii County, Hawaii.

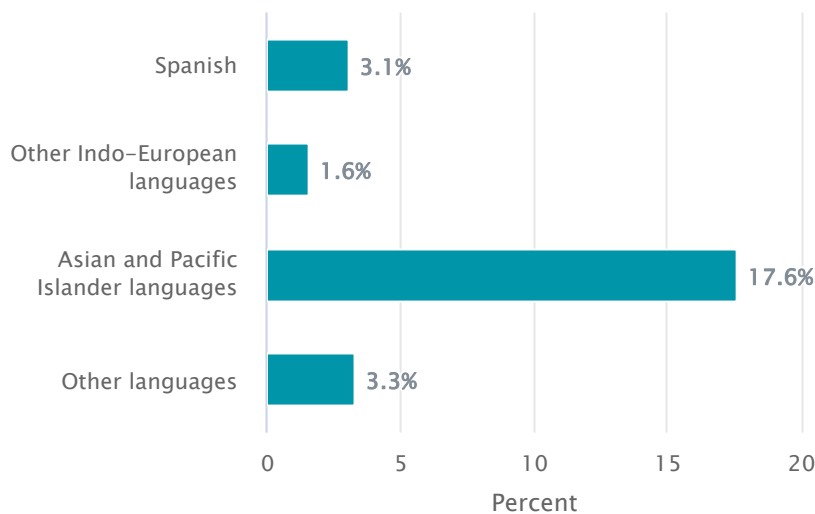
### Region of Birth for the Foreign-Born Population in Hawaii County, Hawaii in 2015-2019



## Language

Among people at least five years old living in Hawaii County, Hawaii in 2015-2019, 25.5 percent spoke a language other than English at home. Spanish was spoken by 3.1 percent of people at least five years old; 7.7 percent reported that they did not speak English "very well."

### Percent of the Population 5 years and over who Speak a Language other than English in Hawaii County, Hawaii in 2015-2019

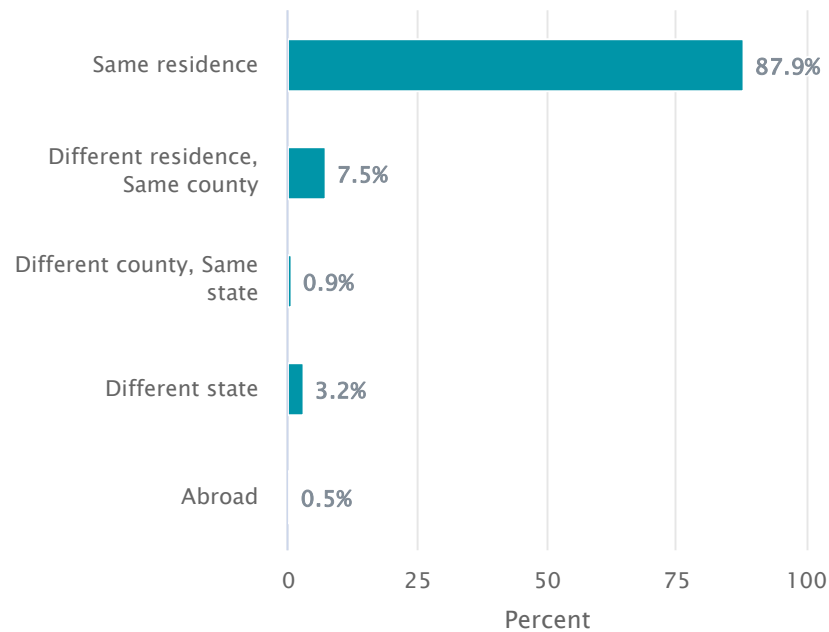




## Geographic Mobility

In 2015-2019, 87.9 percent of the people at least one year old living in Hawaii County, Hawaii were living in the same residence one year earlier.

### Geographic Mobility of Residents of Hawaii County, Hawaii in 2015-2019

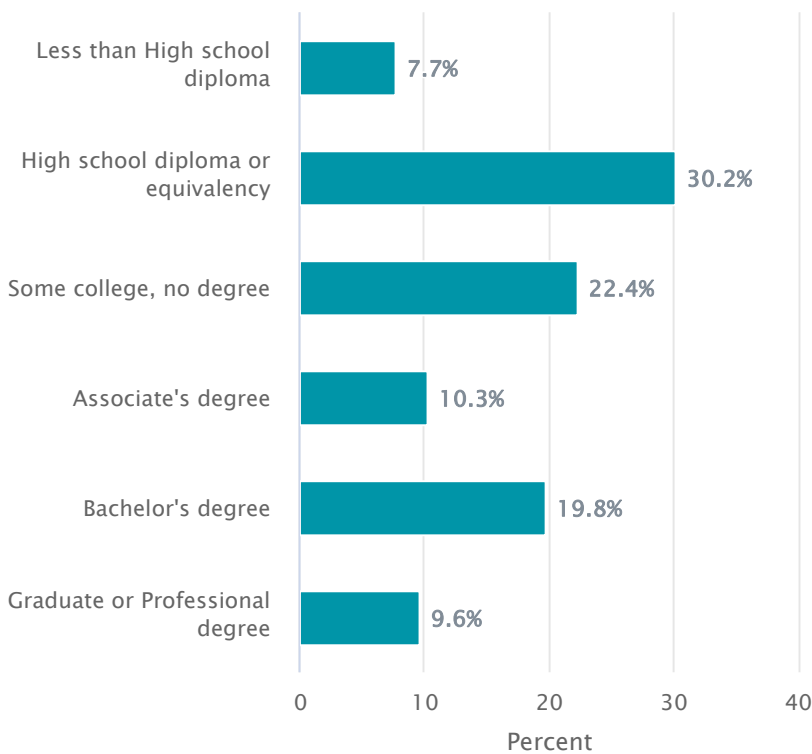


## Education

In 2015-2019, 92.3 percent of people 25 years and over had at least graduated from high school and 29.4 percent had a bachelor's degree or higher. An estimated 7.7 percent did not complete high school.

The total school enrollment in Hawaii County, Hawaii was 42,786 in 2015-2019. Nursery school enrollment was 2,875 and kindergarten through 12th grade enrollment was 30,447. College or graduate school enrollment was 9,464.

### Educational Attainment of People in Hawaii County, Hawaii in 2015-2019



## Disability

In Hawaii County, Hawaii, among the civilian noninstitutionalized population in 2015-2019, 14.6 percent reported a disability. The likelihood of having a disability varied by age - from 4.1 percent of people under 18 years old, to 10.7 percent of people 18 to 64 years old, and to 37.3 percent of those 65 and over.

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# Employment Status and Type of Employer

In Hawaii County, Hawaii, 54.7 percent of the population 16 and over were employed; 41.6 percent were not currently in the labor force.

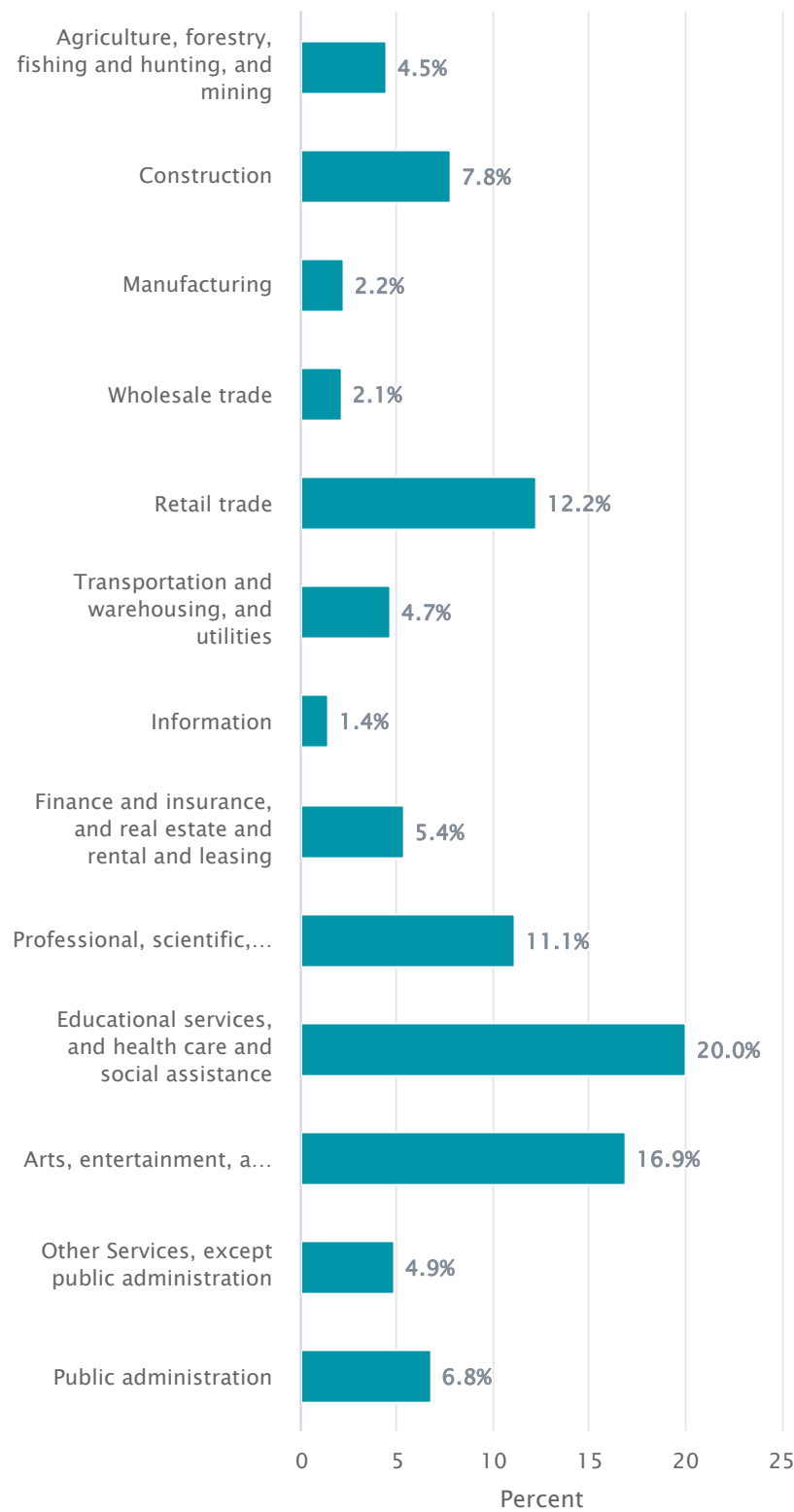
An estimated 71.0 percent of the people employed were private wage and salary workers; 18.1 percent were federal, state, or local government workers; and 10.7 percent were self-employed in their own (not incorporated) business.

Class of worker	Number	Percent
Private wage and salary workers	62,564	71.0
Federal, state, or local government workers	15,912	18.1
Self-employed workers in own not incorporated business	9,422	10.7

# Industries

In 2015-2019, the civilian employed population 16 years and older in Hawaii County, Hawaii worked in the following industries:

Percent by Industry in Hawaii County, Hawaii in 2015-2019







# Occupations

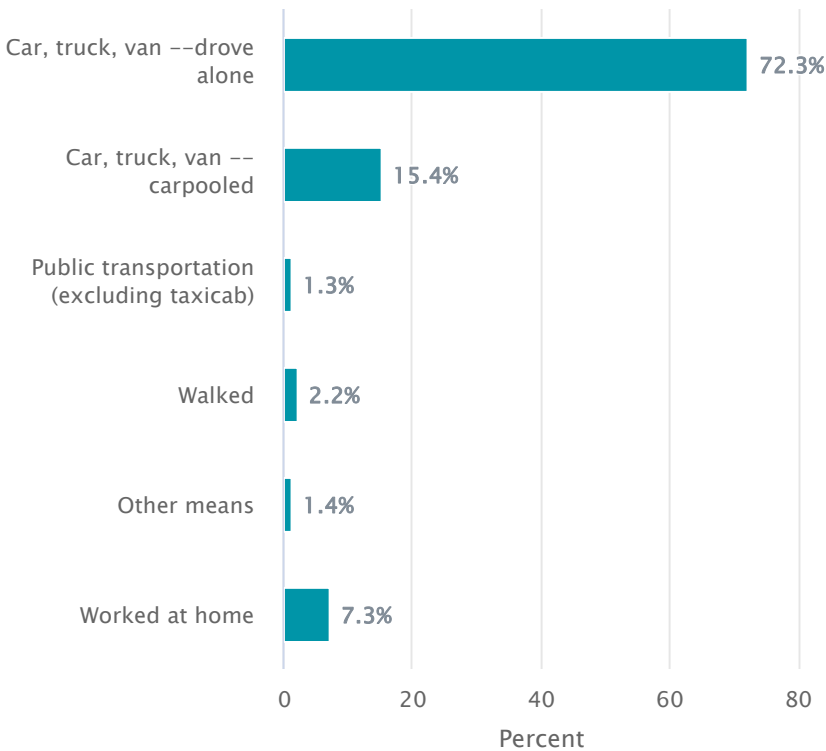
## Occupations for the Civilian Employed Population 16 Years and over in Hawaii County, Hawaii in 2015-2019

Civilian employed population 16 years and over	Number	Percent
Management, business, sciences, and arts occupations	28,518	32.4
Service occupations	21,744	24.7
Sales and office occupations	19,281	21.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	10,358	11.8
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	8,197	9.3

## Commuting to Work

An estimated 72.3 percent of Hawaii County, Hawaii workers drove to work alone in 2015-2019, and 15.4 percent carpooled. Among those who commuted to work, it took them on average 26.1 minutes to get to work.

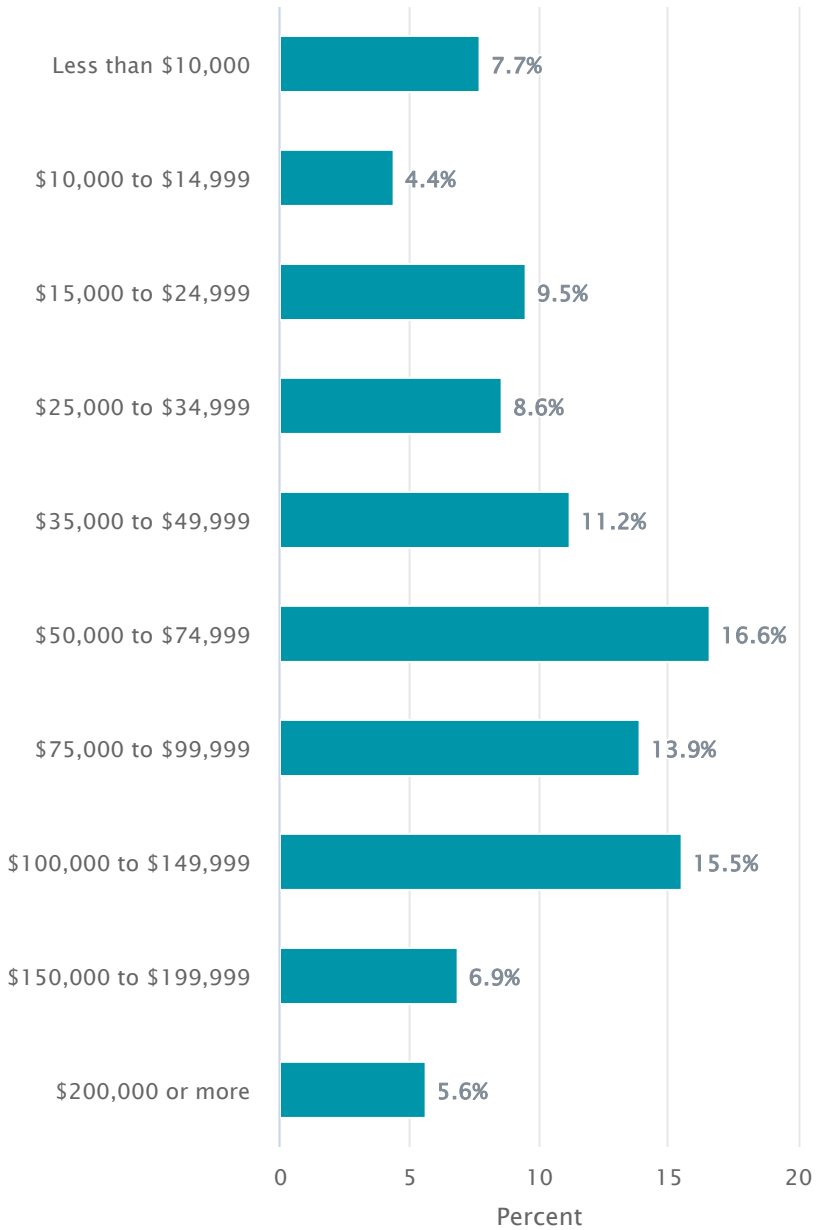
### Percent of Workers 16 and over Commuting by Mode in Hawaii County, Hawaii in 2015-2019



# Income

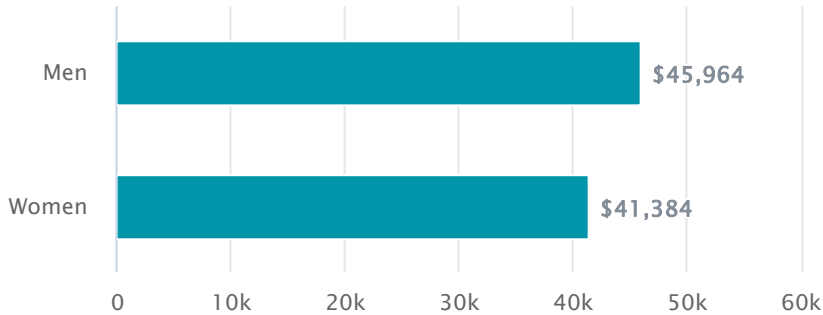
The median income of households in Hawaii County, Hawaii was \$62,409. An estimated 7.7 percent of households had income below \$10,000 a year and 5.6 percent had income over \$200,000 or more.

## Household Income in Hawaii County, Hawaii in 2015-2019



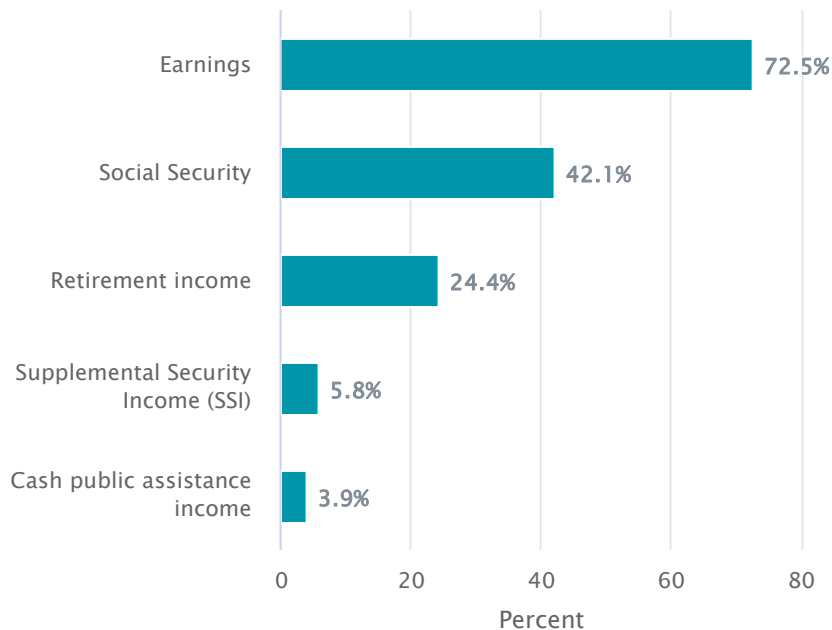
Median earnings for full-time year-round workers was \$43,716. Male full-time year-round workers had median earnings of \$45,964. Female full-time year-round workers had median earnings of \$41,384.

### Median Earnings for Full-Time Year-Round Workers by Sex in Hawaii County, Hawaii in 2015-2019



An estimated 72.5 percent of households received earnings. An estimated 42.1 percent of households received Social Security and an estimated 24.4 percent of households received retirement income other than Social Security. The average income from Social Security was \$19,704. These income sources are not mutually exclusive; that is, some households received income from more than one source.

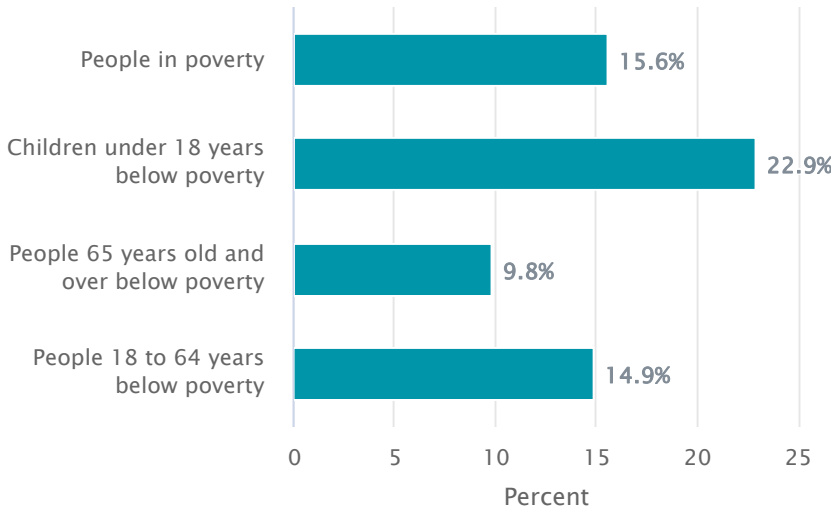
### Proportion of Households with Various Income Sources in Hawaii County, Hawaii in 2015-2019



# Poverty and Participation in Government Programs

In 2015-2019, 15.6 percent of people were in poverty. An estimated 22.9 percent of children under 18 were below the poverty level, compared with 9.8 percent of people 65 years old and over. An estimated 14.9 percent of people 18 to 64 years were below the poverty level.

## Poverty Rates in Hawaii County, Hawaii in 2015-2019



In 2015-2019, 19.7 percent of households received SNAP (the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program). An estimated 47.2 percent of households that received SNAP had children under 18, and 43.6 percent of households that received SNAP had one or more people 60 years and over. An estimated 32.8 percent of all households receiving SNAP were families with a female householder and no husband present. An estimated 31.7 percent of households receiving SNAP had two or more workers in the past 12 months.



## Health Insurance

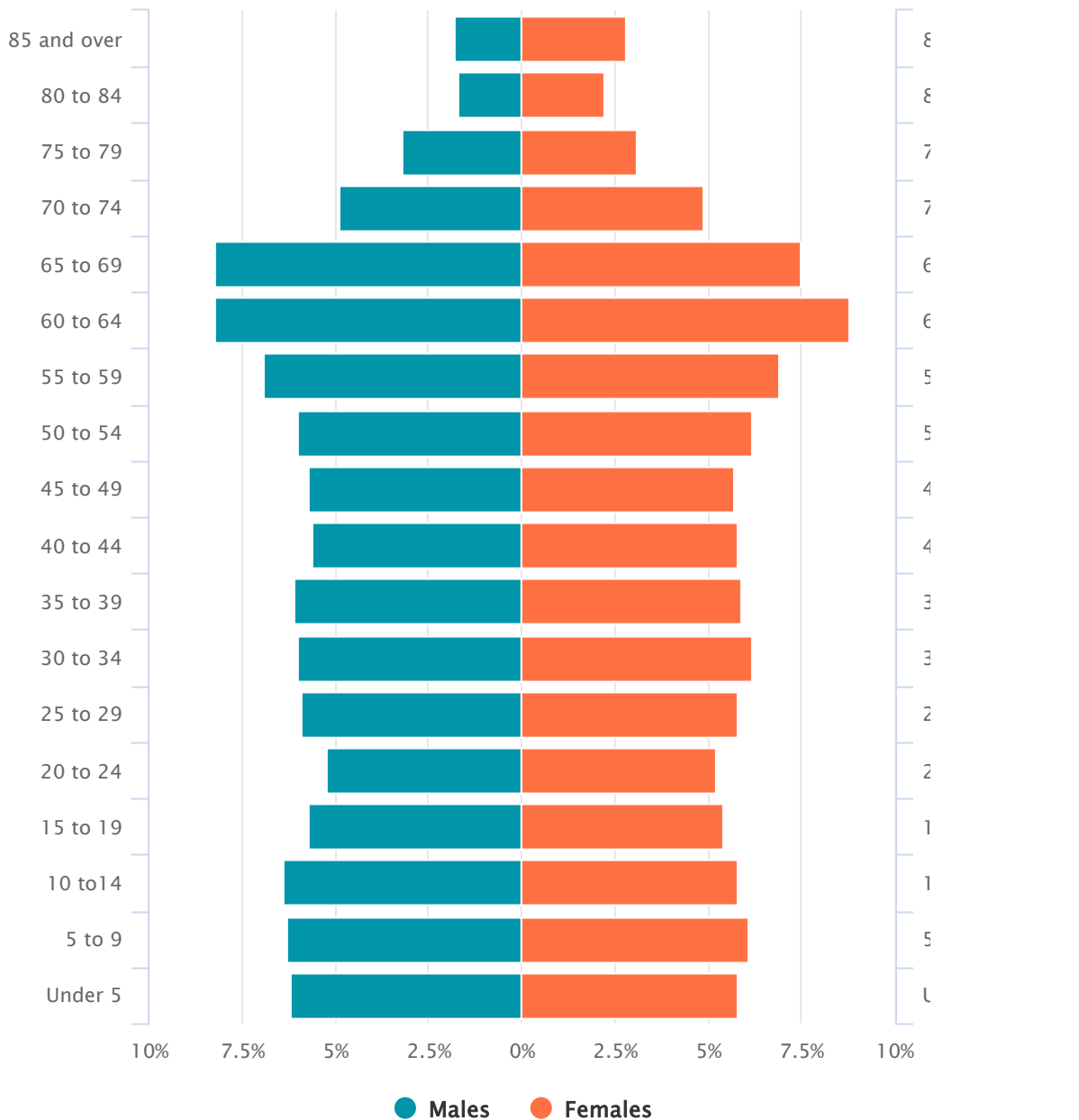
Among the civilian noninstitutionalized population in Hawaii County, Hawaii in 2015-2019, 95.1 percent had health insurance coverage and 4.9 percent did not have health insurance coverage. Private coverage was 64.4 percent and government coverage was 46.7 percent, respectively. The percentage of children under the age of 19 with no health insurance coverage was 2.6 percent.

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# Population

In 2015-2019, Hawaii County, Hawaii had a total population of 199,459 – 100,457 (50.4 percent) females and 99,002 (49.6 percent) males. The median age was 42.7 years. An estimated 21.7 percent of the population was under 18 years, 31.0 percent was 18 to 44 years, 27.2 percent was 45 to 64 years, and 20.2 percent was 65 years and older.

## Population by Age and Sex for Hawaii County, Hawaii in 2015-2019



## Race and Hispanic origin

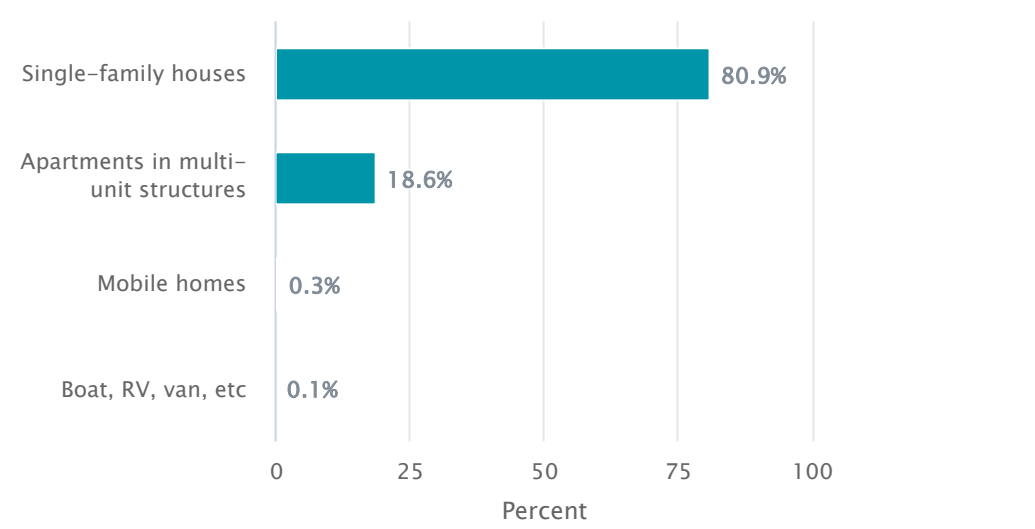
For people reporting one race alone, 33.3 percent were White; 0.6 percent were Black or African American; 0.5 percent were American Indian and Alaska Native; 22.5 percent were Asian; 12.2 percent were Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, and 1.9 percent were some other race. An estimated 28.9 percent reported two or more races. An estimated 12.7 percent of the people in Hawaii County, Hawaii were Hispanic. An estimated 30.3 percent of the people in Hawaii County, Hawaii were White non-Hispanic. People of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

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## Housing Inventory Characteristics

In 2015-2019, Hawaii County, Hawaii had a total of 87,824 housing units. Of these housing units, 80.9 percent were single-family houses either not attached to any other structure or attached to one or more structures (commonly referred to as “townhouses” or “row houses”). 18.6 percent of the housing units were located in multi-unit structures, or those buildings that contained two or more apartments. 0.3 percent were mobile homes, while any remaining housing units were classified as “other,” which included boats, recreational vehicles, vans, etc.

Types of Housing Units in Hawaii County, Hawaii in 2015-2019



3.9 percent of the housing inventory was comprised of houses built since 2010, while 3.6 percent of the houses were first built in 1939 or earlier. The median number of rooms in all housing units in Hawaii County, Hawaii was 4.9 rooms, and of these housing units 61.4 percent had three or more bedrooms.

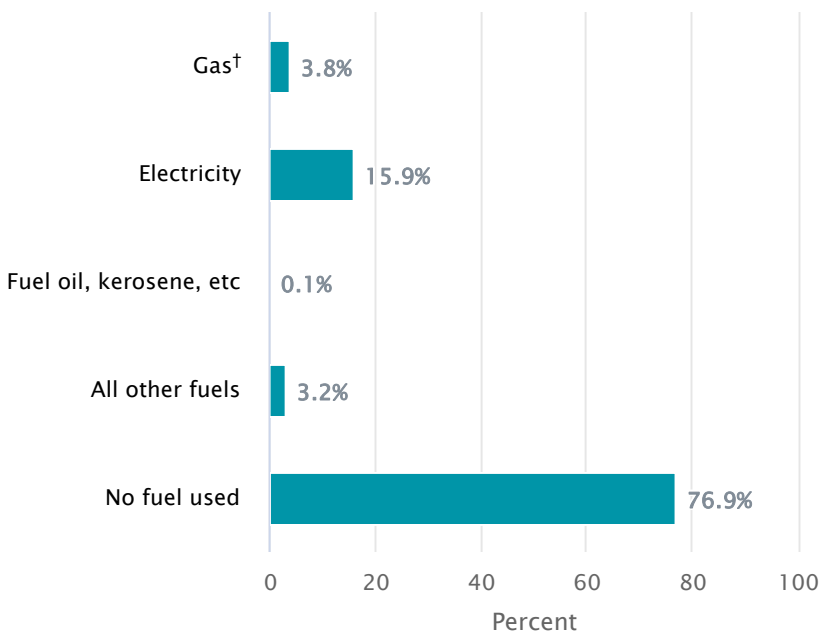
## Occupied Housing Characteristics

In 2015-2019, Hawaii County, Hawaii had 69,453 housing units that were occupied or had people living in them, while the remaining 18,371 were vacant. Of the occupied housing units, the percentage of these houses occupied by owners (also known as the homeownership rate) was 67.7 percent while renters occupied 32.3 percent. The average household size of owner-occupied houses was 2.76 and in renter-occupied houses it was 2.95.

22.3 percent of householders of these occupied houses had moved into their house since 2015, while 15.7 percent moved into their house in 1989 or earlier. Households without a vehicle available for personal use comprised 5.0 percent and another 24.2 percent had three or more vehicles available for use.

The following chart provides the primary fuel used to heat houses in Hawaii County, Hawaii:

### House Heating Fuel Used in Hawaii County, Hawaii in 2015-2019



†This category includes utility, bottled, tank, or LP gas.

## Financial Characteristics and Housing Costs

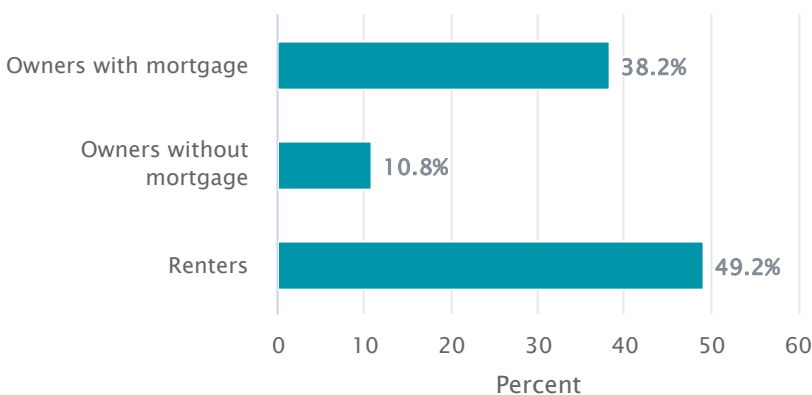
In 2015-2019, the median property value for owner-occupied houses in Hawaii County, Hawaii was \$350,000.

Of the owner-occupied households, 57.8 percent had a mortgage. 42.2 percent owned their houses “free and clear,” that is without a mortgage or loan on the house. The median monthly housing costs for owners with a mortgage was \$1,689 and for owners without a mortgage it was \$328.

For renter-occupied houses, the median gross rent for Hawaii County, Hawaii was \$1,180. Gross rent includes the monthly contract rent and any monthly payments made for electricity, gas, water and sewer, and any other fuels to heat the house.

Households that pay thirty percent or more of their income on housing costs are considered cost-burdened. In 2015-2019, cost-burdened households in Hawaii County, Hawaii accounted for 38.2 percent of owners with a mortgage, 10.8 percent of owners without a mortgage, and 49.2 percent of renters.

### Households with a Housing Cost Burden in Hawaii County, Hawaii in 2015-2019



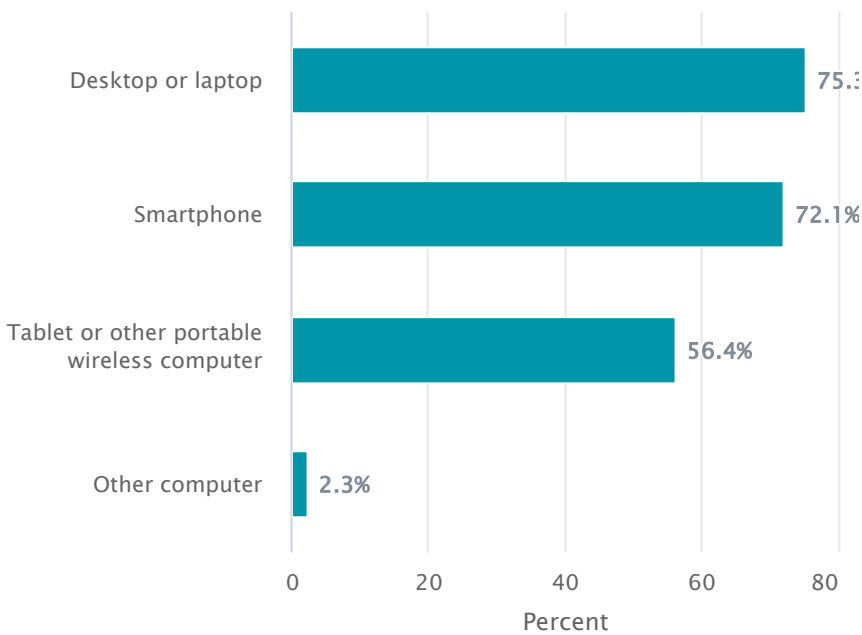


## Computer and Internet Use

In 2015-2019, 87.5 percent of households in Hawaii County, Hawaii had a computer, and 77.5 percent had a broadband internet subscription.

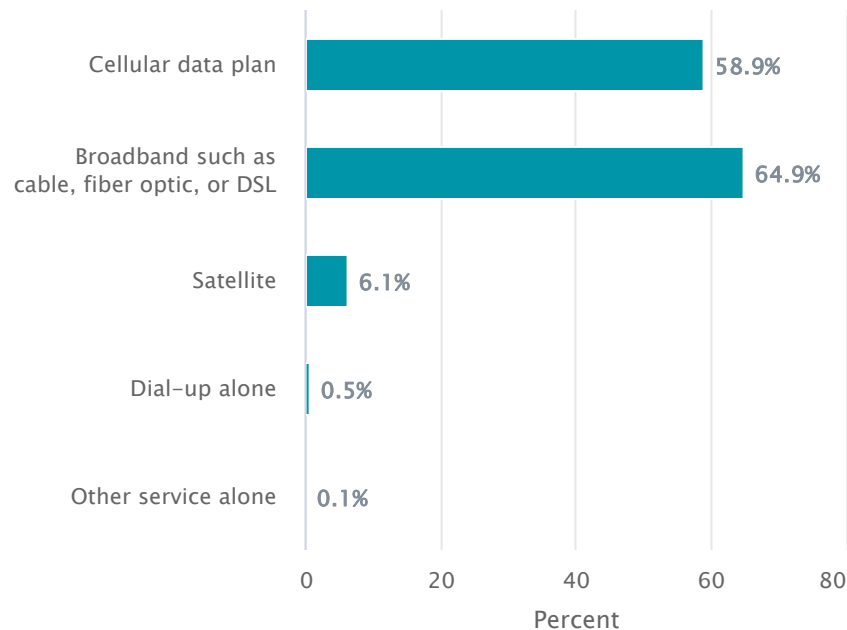
An estimated 75.3 percent of households had a desktop or laptop, 72.1 percent had a smartphone, 56.4 percent had a tablet or other portable wireless computer, and 2.3 percent had some other computer.

### Types of Computers in Hawaii County, Hawaii in 2015-2019



Among all households, 58.9 percent had a cellular data plan; 64.9 percent had a broadband subscription such as cable, fiber optic, or DSL; 6.1 percent had a satellite internet subscription; 0.5 percent had dial-up alone; and 0.1 percent had some other service alone.

### Types of Internet Subscriptions in Hawaii County, Hawaii in 2015-2019



# ATTACHMENT 5

# American Community Survey

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## 2015–2019 ACS 5-Year Narrative Profile Kauai County, Hawaii

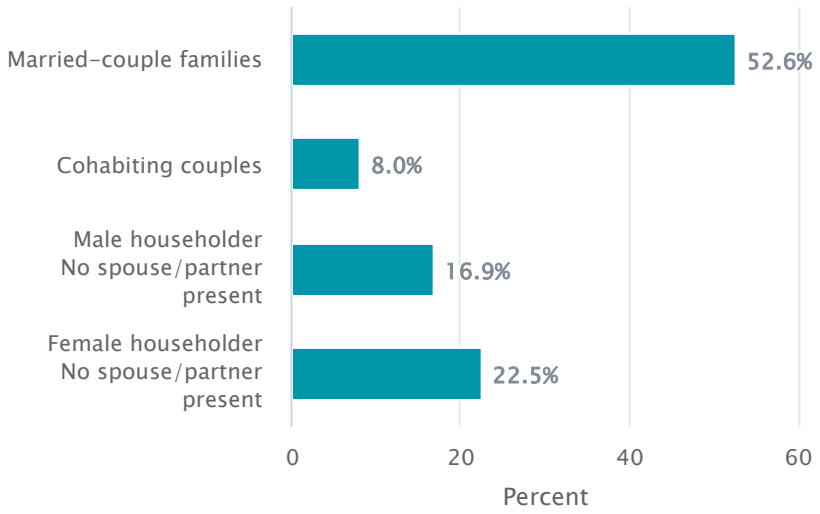
### Households and Families

In 2015-2019, there were 22,658 households in Kauai County, Hawaii. The average household size was 3.13 people.

Married-couple households made up 52.6 percent of the households in Kauai County, Hawaii while cohabiting couple households made up 8.0 percent of households. Female householder families with no spouse or partner present and own children under 18 years were 2.5 percent of all households, while 1.3 percent of households were male householder families with no spouse or partner present and own children under 18 years. Of people living alone, 10.5 percent were male householders, and 12.4 percent were female householders, for a total of 22.9 percent of all households.

In Kauai County, Hawaii, 30.1 percent of all households have one or more people under the age of 18; 40.2 percent of all households have one or more people 65 years and over.

### Types of Households in Kauai County, Hawaii in 2015-2019



## Marital status

Among persons 15 and older, 50.5 percent of males and 48.2 percent of females are currently married.

Population 15 years and over	Males	Females
Never married	35.6	29.4
Now married, except separated	50.5	48.2
Separated	0.8	1.4
Widowed	3.8	9.4
Divorced	9.3	11.7

## Grandparents and grandchildren

In Kauai County, Hawaii, 2,745 grandparents lived with their grandchildren under 18 years old. Of those grandparents, 12.5 percent were responsible for the basic needs of their grandchildren.

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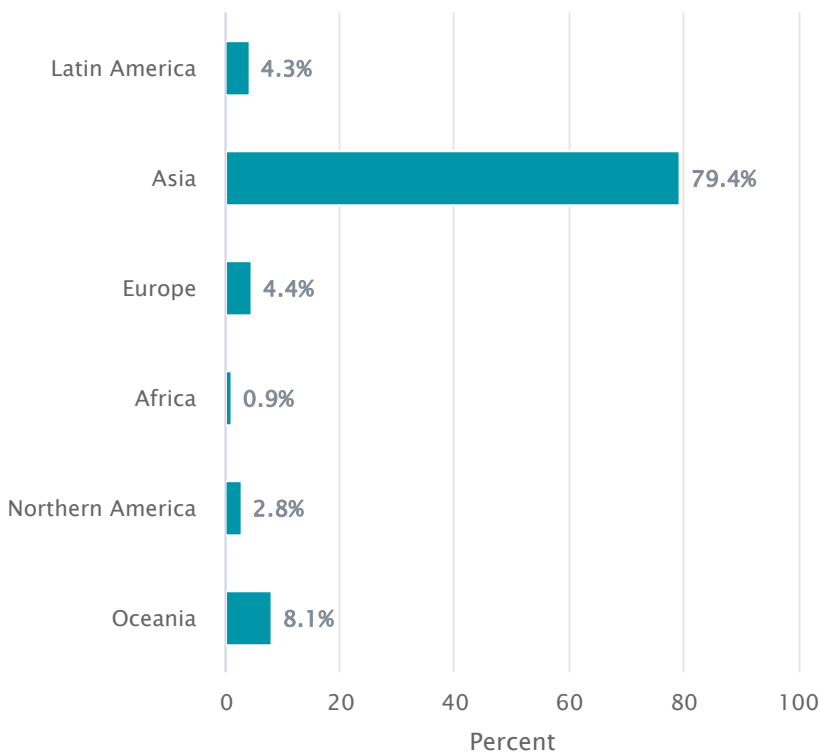
## Nativity and Foreign Born

In 2015-2019, an estimated 83.2 percent of the people living in Kauai County, Hawaii were U.S. natives. 54.1 percent of the Kauai County, Hawaii population were living in the state where they were born.

Approximately 16.8 percent of Kauai County, Hawaii residents in 2015-2019 were foreign-born. 54.5 percent of foreign born were naturalized U.S. citizens and an estimated 75.8 percent entered the country before the year 2010.

Foreign-born residents of Kauai County, Hawaii come from different parts of the world. The bar graph below displays the percentage of foreign born from each world region of birth in 2015-2019 for Kauai County, Hawaii.

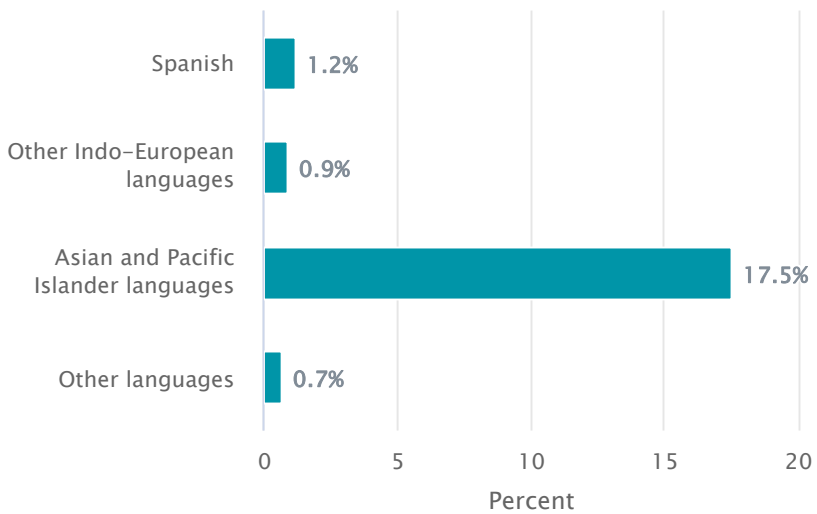
### Region of Birth for the Foreign-Born Population in Kauai County, Hawaii in 2015-2019



## Language

Among people at least five years old living in Kauai County, Hawaii in 2015-2019, 20.3 percent spoke a language other than English at home. Spanish was spoken by 1.2 percent of people at least five years old; 8.7 percent reported that they did not speak English "very well."

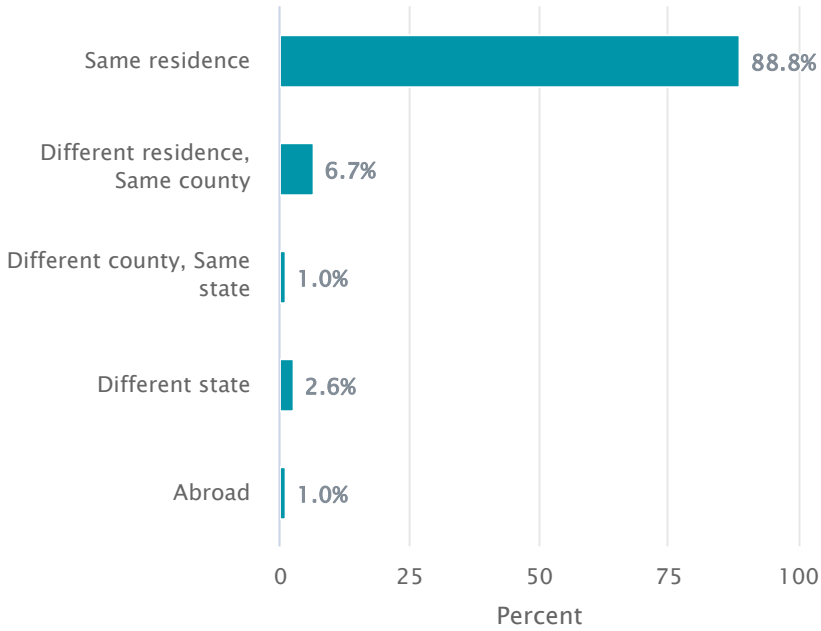
### Percent of the Population 5 years and over who Speak a Language other than English in Kauai County, Hawaii in 2015-2019



## Geographic Mobility

In 2015-2019, 88.8 percent of the people at least one year old living in Kauai County, Hawaii were living in the same residence one year earlier.

### Geographic Mobility of Residents of Kauai County, Hawaii in 2015-2019

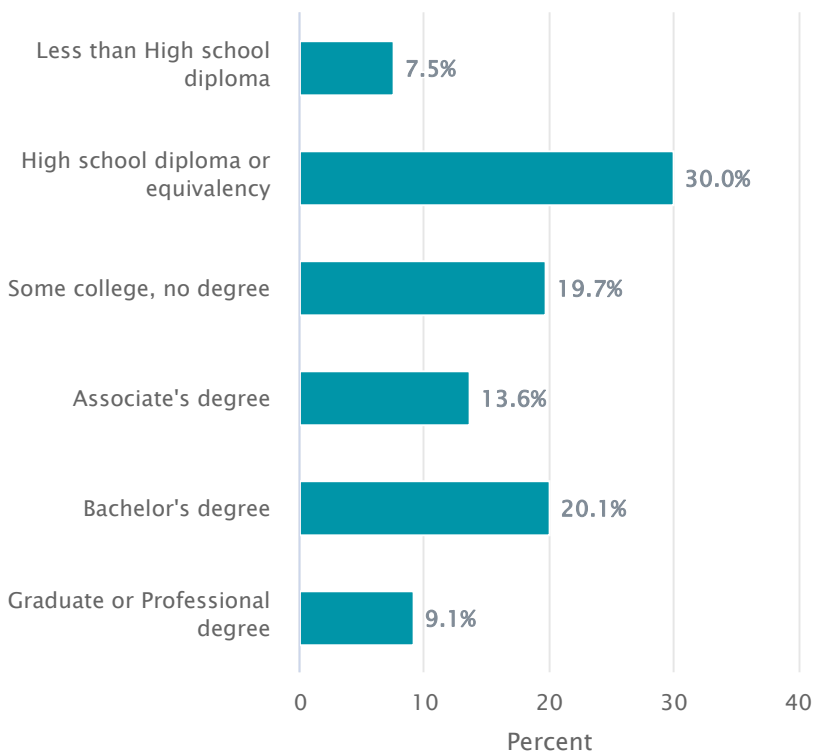


## Education

In 2015-2019, 92.5 percent of people 25 years and over had at least graduated from high school and 29.2 percent had a bachelor's degree or higher. An estimated 7.5 percent did not complete high school.

The total school enrollment in Kauai County, Hawaii was 14,008 in 2015-2019. Nursery school enrollment was 1,045 and kindergarten through 12th grade enrollment was 10,606. College or graduate school enrollment was 2,357.

### Educational Attainment of People in Kauai County, Hawaii in 2015-2019



## Disability

In Kauai County, Hawaii, among the civilian noninstitutionalized population in 2015-2019, 9.7 percent reported a disability. The likelihood of having a disability varied by age - from 1.4 percent of people under 18 years old, to 6.2 percent of people 18 to 64 years old, and to 30.0 percent of those 65 and over.

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# Employment Status and Type of Employer

In Kauai County, Hawaii, 63.3 percent of the population 16 and over were employed; 34.0 percent were not currently in the labor force.

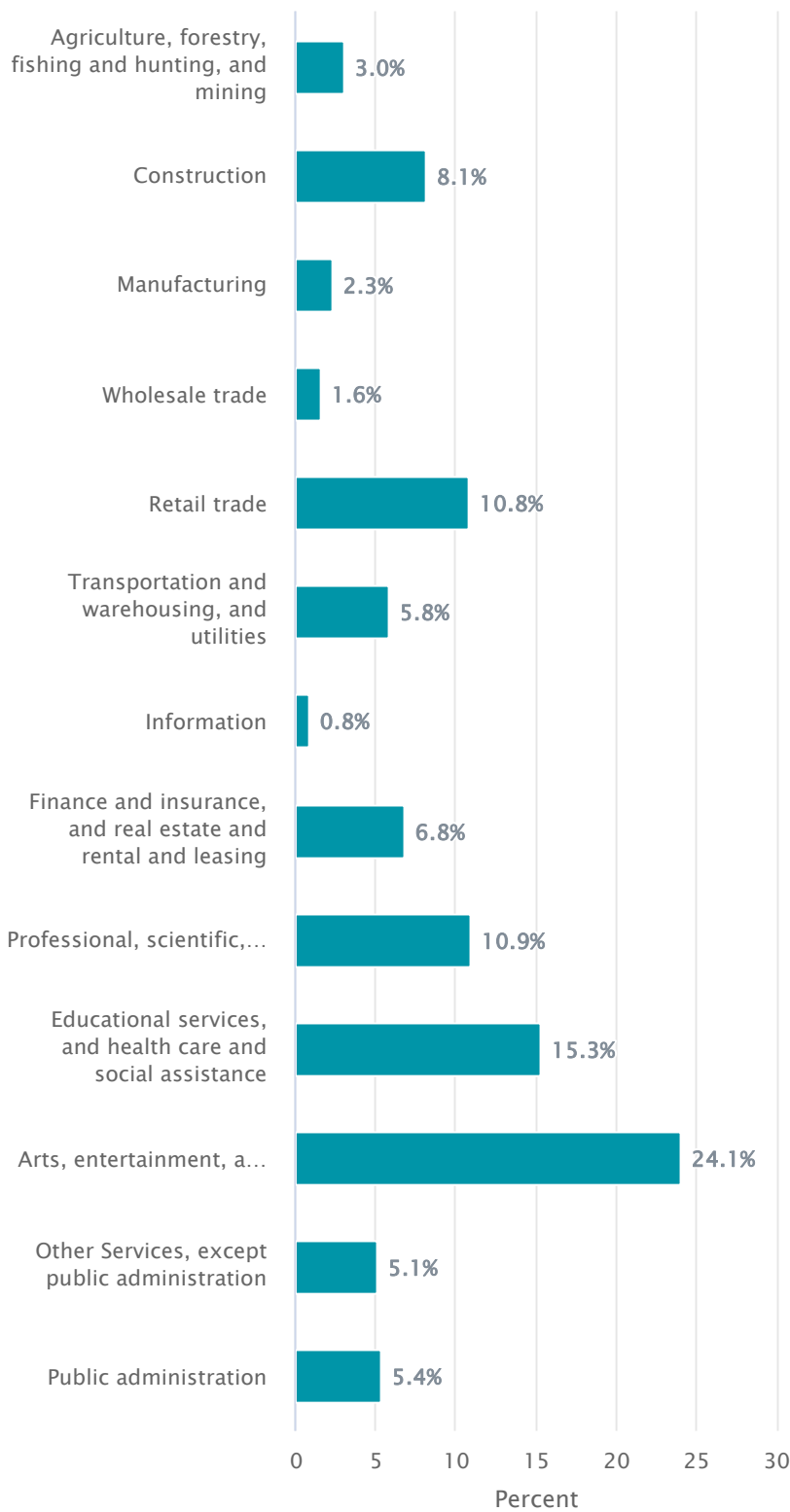
An estimated 74.7 percent of the people employed were private wage and salary workers; 14.1 percent were federal, state, or local government workers; and 11.0 percent were self-employed in their own (not incorporated) business.

Class of worker	Number	Percent
Private wage and salary workers	27,250	74.7
Federal, state, or local government workers	5,130	14.1
Self-employed workers in own not incorporated business	4,004	11.0

# Industries

In 2015-2019, the civilian employed population 16 years and older in Kauai County, Hawaii worked in the following industries:

Percent by Industry in Kauai County, Hawaii in 2015-2019







# Occupations

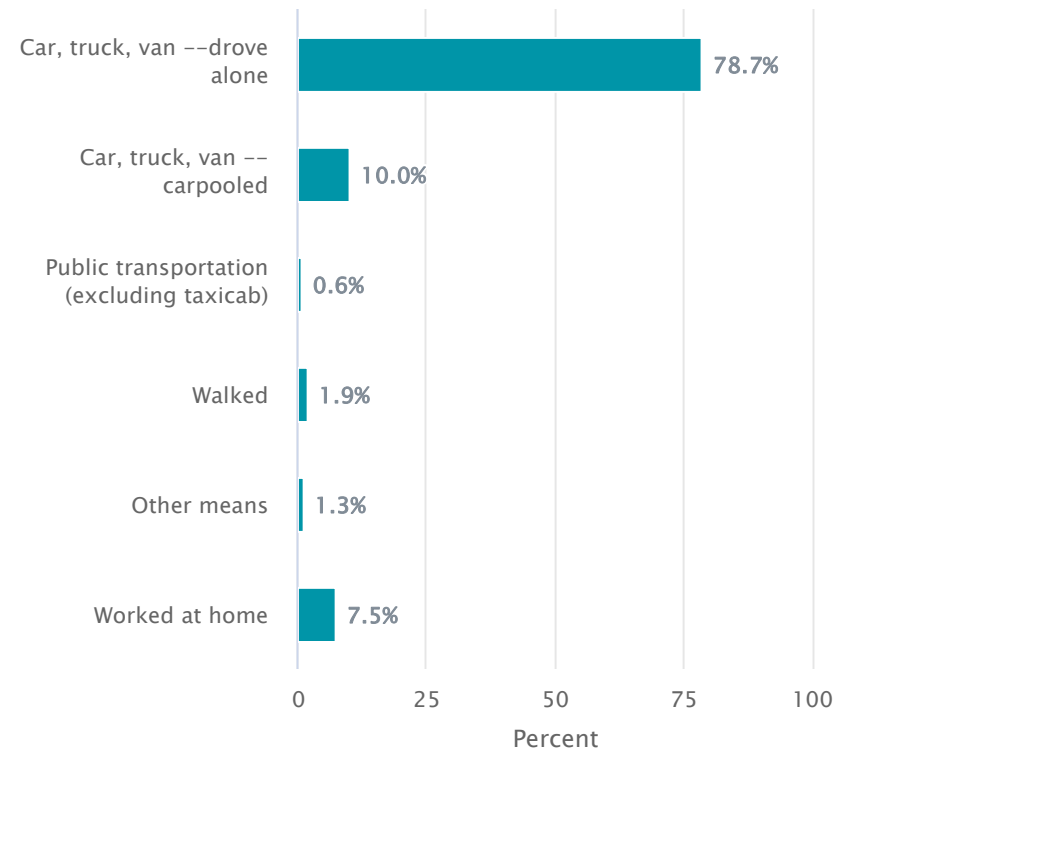
## Occupations for the Civilian Employed Population 16 Years and over in Kauai County, Hawaii in 2015-2019

Civilian employed population 16 years and over	Number	Percent
Management, business, sciences, and arts occupations	10,119	27.8
Service occupations	11,150	30.6
Sales and office occupations	7,793	21.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	3,816	10.5
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	3,582	9.8

# Commuting to Work

An estimated 78.7 percent of Kauai County, Hawaii workers drove to work alone in 2015-2019, and 10.0 percent carpooled. Among those who commuted to work, it took them on average 22.1 minutes to get to work.

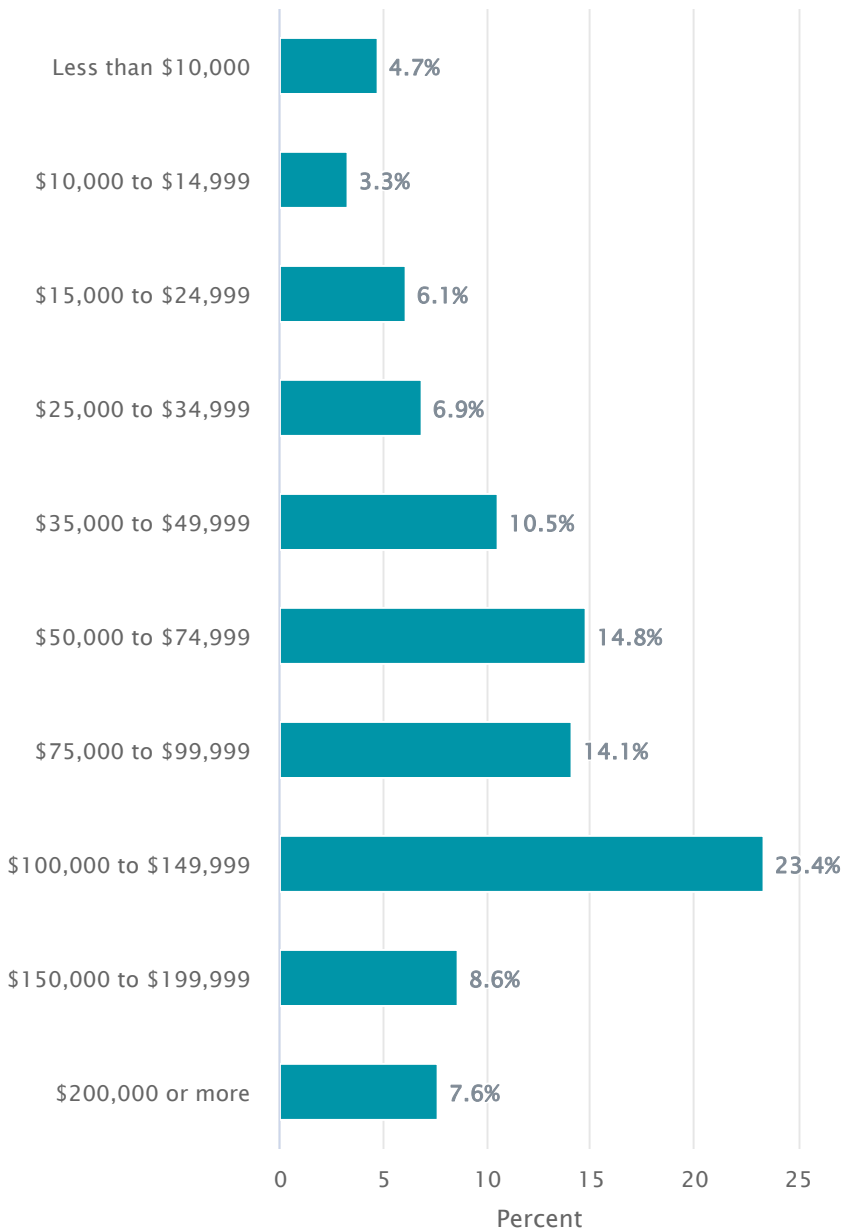
**Percent of Workers 16 and over Commuting by Mode in Kauai County, Hawaii in 2015-2019**



# Income

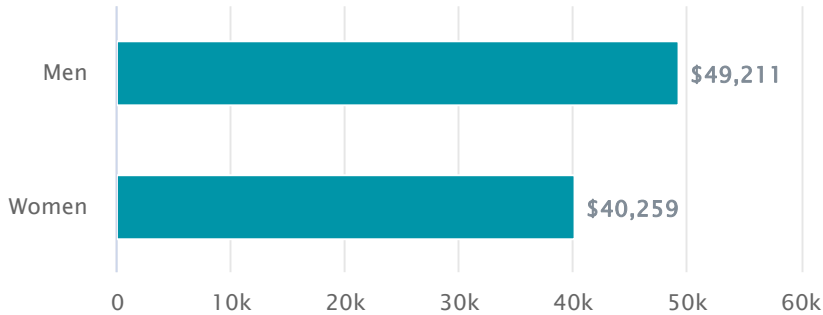
The median income of households in Kauai County, Hawaii was \$83,554. An estimated 4.7 percent of households had income below \$10,000 a year and 7.6 percent had income over \$200,000 or more.

## Household Income in Kauai County, Hawaii in 2015-2019



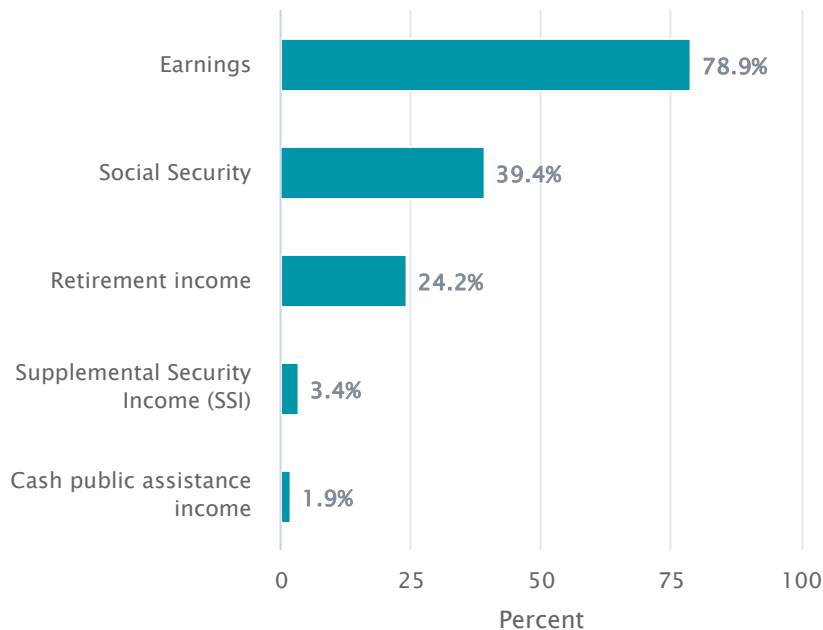
Median earnings for full-time year-round workers was \$43,734. Male full-time year-round workers had median earnings of \$49,211. Female full-time year-round workers had median earnings of \$40,259.

### Median Earnings for Full-Time Year-Round Workers by Sex in Kauai County, Hawaii in 2015-2019



An estimated 78.9 percent of households received earnings. An estimated 39.4 percent of households received Social Security and an estimated 24.2 percent of households received retirement income other than Social Security. The average income from Social Security was \$20,338. These income sources are not mutually exclusive; that is, some households received income from more than one source.

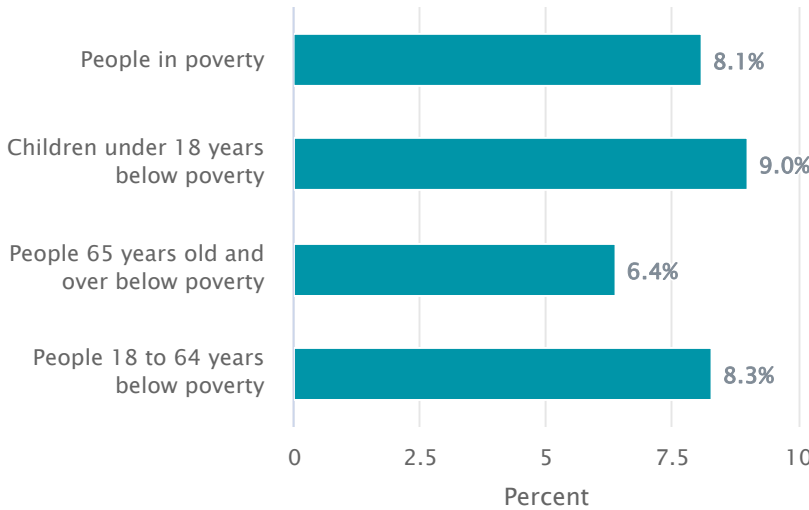
### Proportion of Households with Various Income Sources in Kauai County, Hawaii in 2015-2019



# Poverty and Participation in Government Programs

In 2015-2019, 8.1 percent of people were in poverty. An estimated 9.0 percent of children under 18 were below the poverty level, compared with 6.4 percent of people 65 years old and over. An estimated 8.3 percent of people 18 to 64 years were below the poverty level.

## Poverty Rates in Kauai County, Hawaii in 2015-2019



In 2015-2019, 9.1 percent of households received SNAP (the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program). An estimated 57.2 percent of households that received SNAP had children under 18, and 44.0 percent of households that received SNAP had one or more people 60 years and over. An estimated 21.2 percent of all households receiving SNAP were families with a female householder and no husband present. An estimated 44.3 percent of households receiving SNAP had two or more workers in the past 12 months.

## Health Insurance

Among the civilian noninstitutionalized population in Kauai County, Hawaii in 2015-2019, 95.0 percent had health insurance coverage and 5.0 percent did not have health insurance coverage. Private coverage was 71.8 percent and government coverage was 37.4 percent, respectively. The percentage of children under the age of 19 with no health insurance coverage was 3.0 percent.

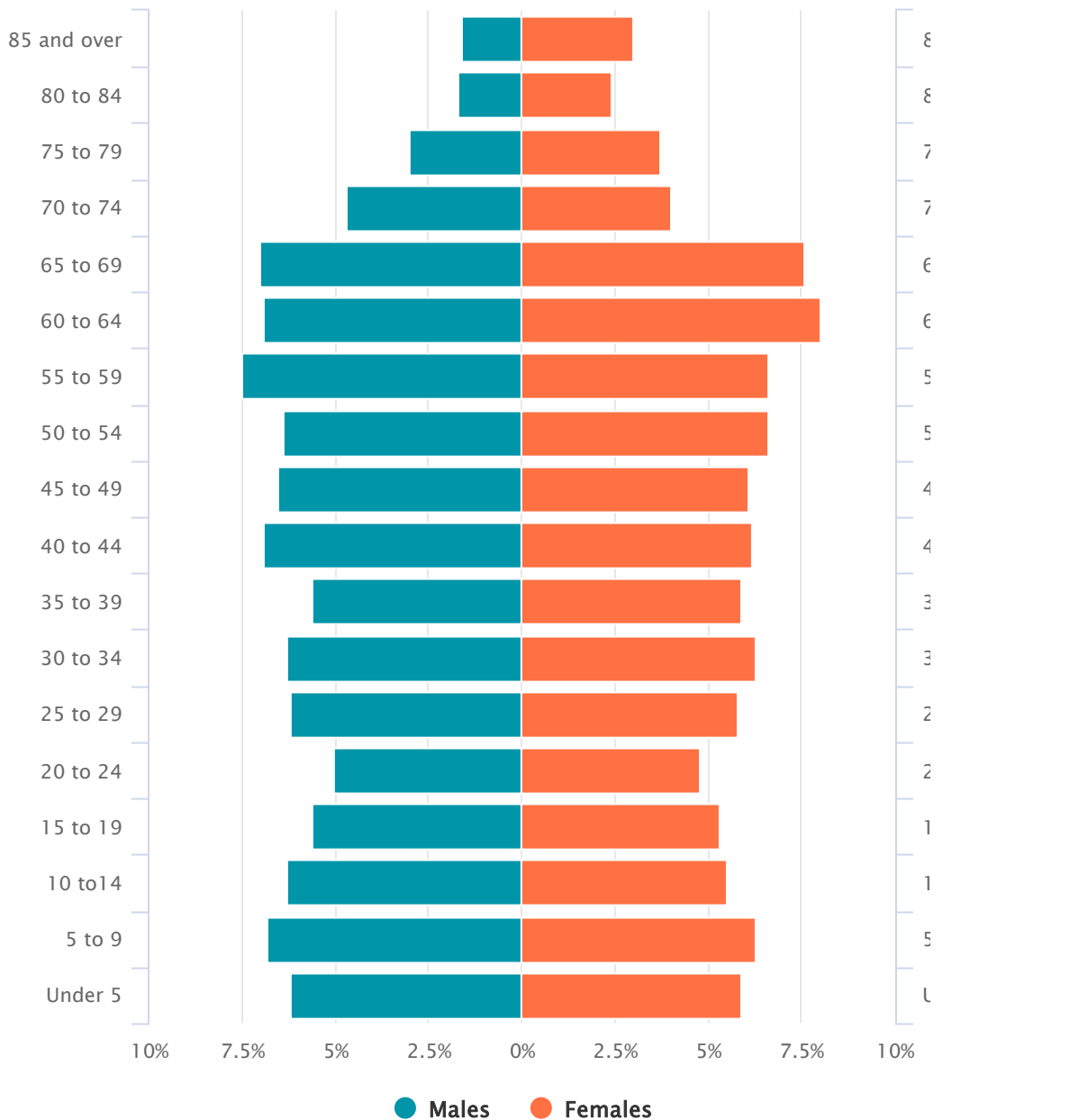
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# Population

In 2015-2019, Kauai County, Hawaii had a total population of 71,769 – 36,240 (50.5 percent) females and 35,529 (49.5 percent) males. The median age was 42.6 years. An estimated 22.0 percent of the population was under 18 years, 31.4 percent was 18 to 44 years, 27.3 percent was 45 to 64 years, and 19.3 percent was 65 years and older.

## Population by Age and Sex for Kauai County, Hawaii in 2015-2019



## Race and Hispanic origin

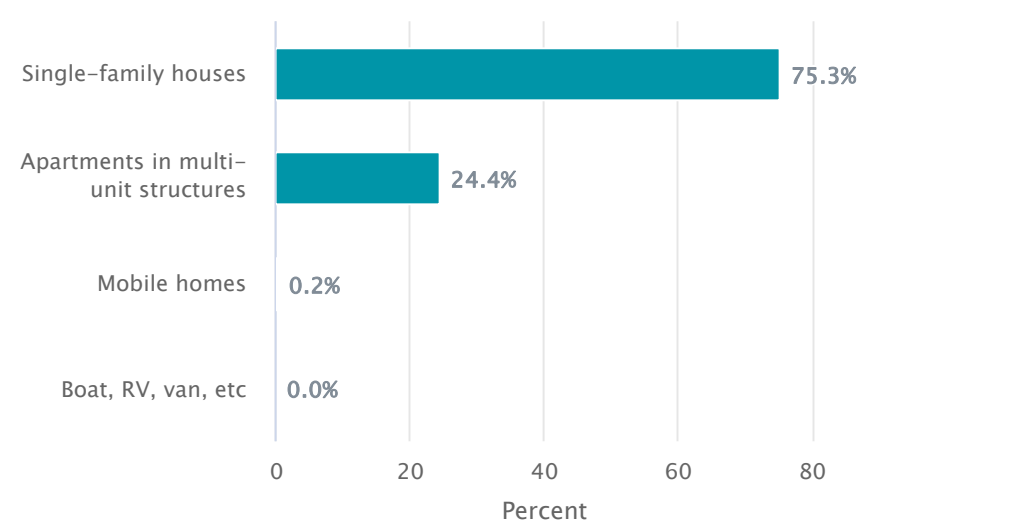
For people reporting one race alone, 32.4 percent were White; 0.4 percent were Black or African American; 0.6 percent were American Indian and Alaska Native; 33.0 percent were Asian; 9.2 percent were Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, and 0.6 percent were some other race. An estimated 23.9 percent reported two or more races. An estimated 11.1 percent of the people in Kauai County, Hawaii were Hispanic. An estimated 29.5 percent of the people in Kauai County, Hawaii were White non-Hispanic. People of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

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# Housing Inventory Characteristics

In 2015-2019, Kauai County, Hawaii had a total of 31,016 housing units. Of these housing units, 75.3 percent were single-family houses either not attached to any other structure or attached to one or more structures (commonly referred to as “townhouses” or “row houses”). 24.4 percent of the housing units were located in multi-unit structures, or those buildings that contained two or more apartments. 0.2 percent were mobile homes, while any remaining housing units were classified as “other,” which included boats, recreational vehicles, vans, etc.

## Types of Housing Units in Kauai County, Hawaii in 2015-2019



3.3 percent of the housing inventory was comprised of houses built since 2010, while 3.6 percent of the houses were first built in 1939 or earlier. The median number of rooms in all housing units in Kauai County, Hawaii was 4.7 rooms, and of these housing units 59.4 percent had three or more bedrooms.

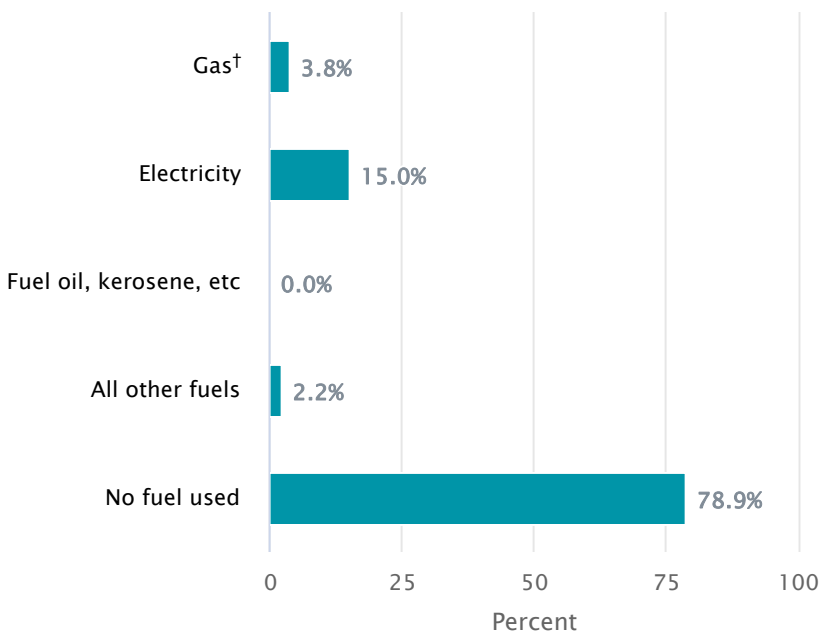
## Occupied Housing Characteristics

In 2015-2019, Kauai County, Hawaii had 22,658 housing units that were occupied or had people living in them, while the remaining 8,358 were vacant. Of the occupied housing units, the percentage of these houses occupied by owners (also known as the homeownership rate) was 63.2 percent while renters occupied 36.8 percent. The average household size of owner-occupied houses was 3.12 and in renter-occupied houses it was 3.15.

18.5 percent of householders of these occupied houses had moved into their house since 2015, while 21.4 percent moved into their house in 1989 or earlier. Households without a vehicle available for personal use comprised 4.0 percent and another 32.5 percent had three or more vehicles available for use.

The following chart provides the primary fuel used to heat houses in Kauai County, Hawaii:

### House Heating Fuel Used in Kauai County, Hawaii in 2015-2019



†This category includes utility, bottled, tank, or LP gas.

# Financial Characteristics and Housing Costs

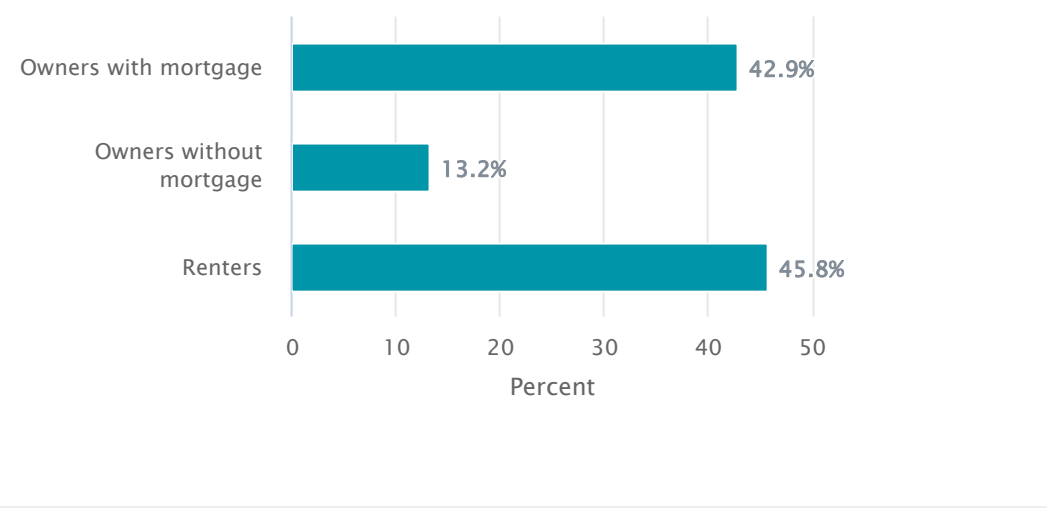
In 2015-2019, the median property value for owner-occupied houses in Kauai County, Hawaii was \$570,700.

Of the owner-occupied households, 58.8 percent had a mortgage. 41.2 percent owned their houses “free and clear,” that is without a mortgage or loan on the house. The median monthly housing costs for owners with a mortgage was \$2,267 and for owners without a mortgage it was \$497.

For renter-occupied houses, the median gross rent for Kauai County, Hawaii was \$1,375. Gross rent includes the monthly contract rent and any monthly payments made for electricity, gas, water and sewer, and any other fuels to heat the house.

Households that pay thirty percent or more of their income on housing costs are considered cost-burdened. In 2015-2019, cost-burdened households in Kauai County, Hawaii accounted for 42.9 percent of owners with a mortgage, 13.2 percent of owners without a mortgage, and 45.8 percent of renters.

## Households with a Housing Cost Burden in Kauai County, Hawaii in 2015-2019

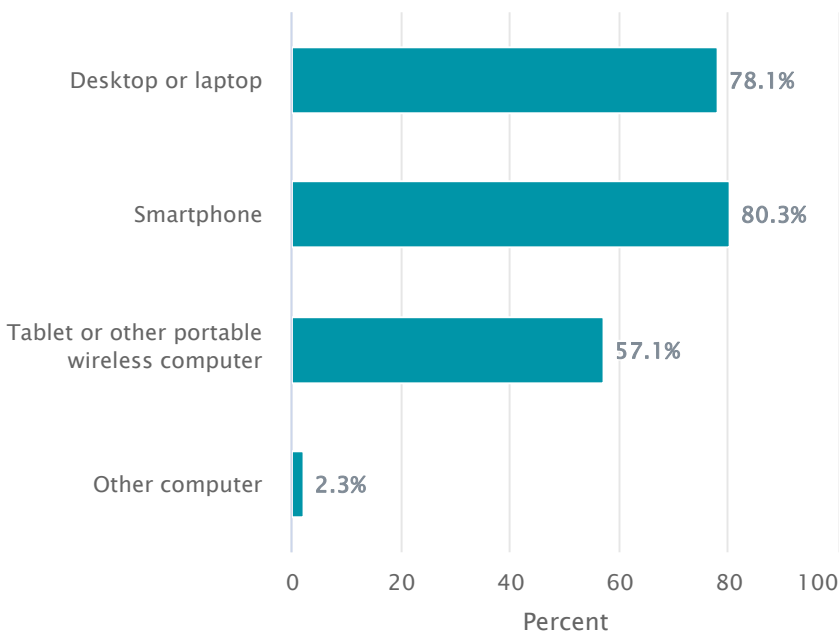


## Computer and Internet Use

In 2015-2019, 90.2 percent of households in Kauai County, Hawaii had a computer, and 84.6 percent had a broadband internet subscription.

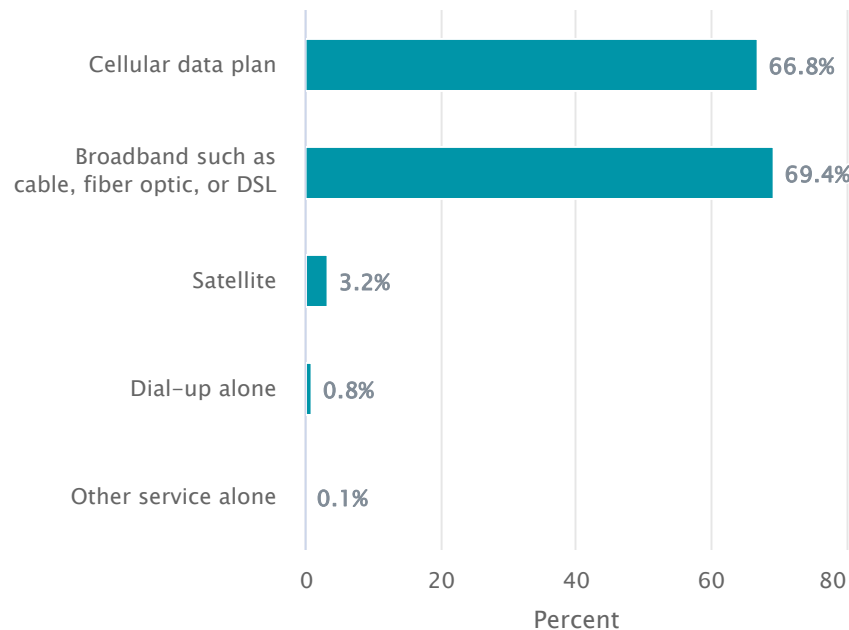
An estimated 78.1 percent of households had a desktop or laptop, 80.3 percent had a smartphone, 57.1 percent had a tablet or other portable wireless computer, and 2.3 percent had some other computer.

### Types of Computers in Kauai County, Hawaii in 2015-2019



Among all households, 66.8 percent had a cellular data plan; 69.4 percent had a broadband subscription such as cable, fiber optic, or DSL; 3.2 percent had a satellite internet subscription; 0.8 percent had dial-up alone; and 0.1 percent had some other service alone.

### Types of Internet Subscriptions in Kauai County, Hawaii in 2015-2019



# ATTACHMENT 6



# American Community Survey

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## 2015–2019 ACS 5-Year Narrative Profile Maui County, Hawaii

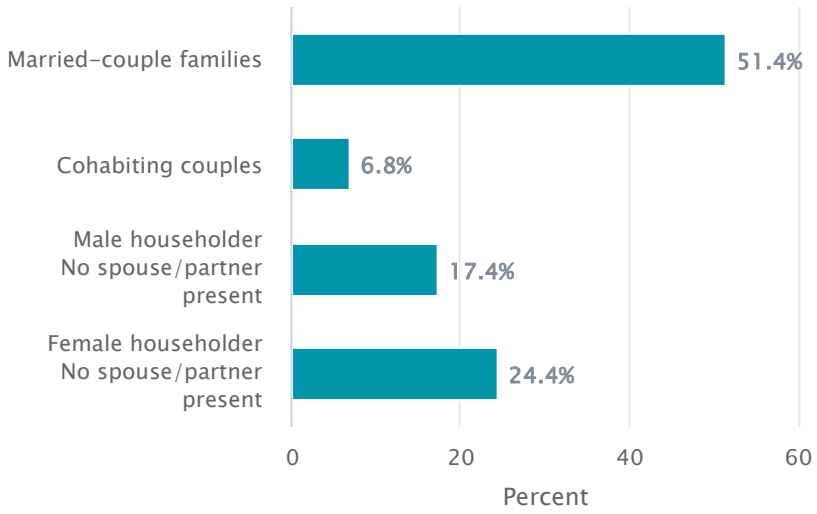
### Households and Families

In 2015-2019, there were 54,479 households in Maui County, Hawaii. The average household size was 3.00 people.

Married-couple households made up 51.4 percent of the households in Maui County, Hawaii while cohabiting couple households made up 6.8 percent of households. Female householder families with no spouse or partner present and own children under 18 years were 3.6 percent of all households, while 1.4 percent of households were male householder families with no spouse or partner present and own children under 18 years. Of people living alone, 10.8 percent were male householders, and 11.9 percent were female householders, for a total of 22.7 percent of all households.

In Maui County, Hawaii, 32.0 percent of all households have one or more people under the age of 18; 37.3 percent of all households have one or more people 65 years and over.

### Types of Households in Maui County, Hawaii in 2015-2019



## Marital status

Among persons 15 and older, 51.1 percent of males and 48.9 percent of females are currently married.

Population 15 years and over	Males	Females
Never married	35.8	28.5
Now married, except separated	51.1	48.9
Separated	1.2	1.8
Widowed	2.2	9.2
Divorced	9.7	11.7

## Grandparents and grandchildren

In Maui County, Hawaii, 6,833 grandparents lived with their grandchildren under 18 years old. Of those grandparents, 19.4 percent were responsible for the basic needs of their grandchildren.

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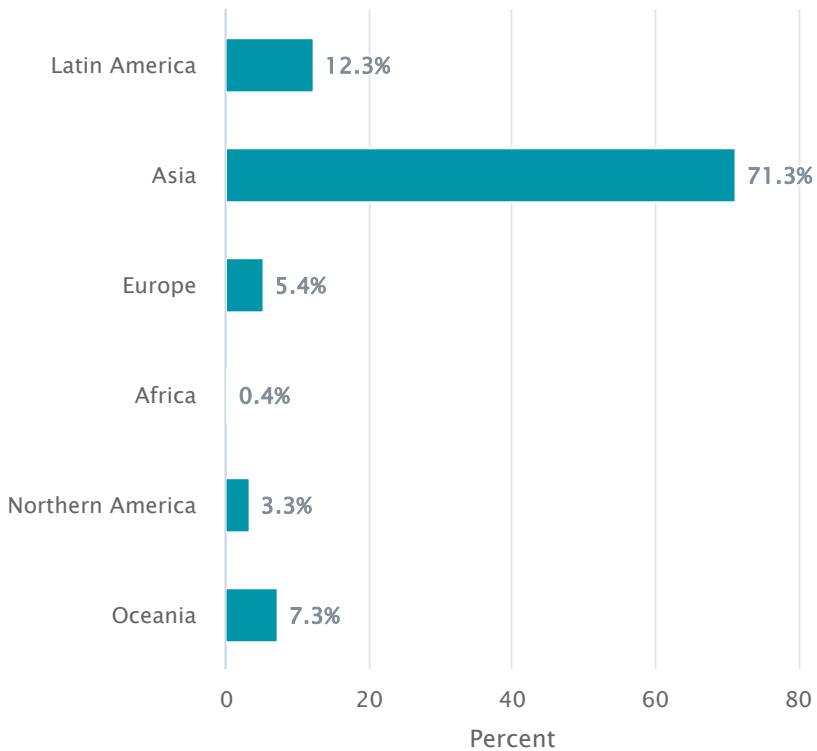
## Nativity and Foreign Born

In 2015-2019, an estimated 81.3 percent of the people living in Maui County, Hawaii were U.S. natives. 50.3 percent of the Maui County, Hawaii population were living in the state where they were born.

Approximately 18.7 percent of Maui County, Hawaii residents in 2015-2019 were foreign-born. 54.8 percent of foreign born were naturalized U.S. citizens and an estimated 79.5 percent entered the country before the year 2010.

Foreign-born residents of Maui County, Hawaii come from different parts of the world. The bar graph below displays the percentage of foreign born from each world region of birth in 2015-2019 for Maui County, Hawaii.

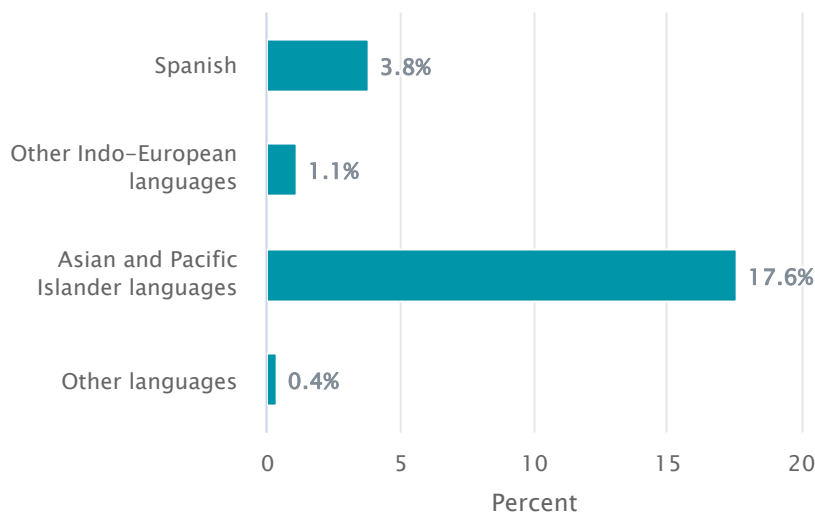
### Region of Birth for the Foreign-Born Population in Maui County, Hawaii in 2015-2019



## Language

Among people at least five years old living in Maui County, Hawaii in 2015-2019, 22.8 percent spoke a language other than English at home. Spanish was spoken by 3.8 percent of people at least five years old; 10.6 percent reported that they did not speak English "very well."

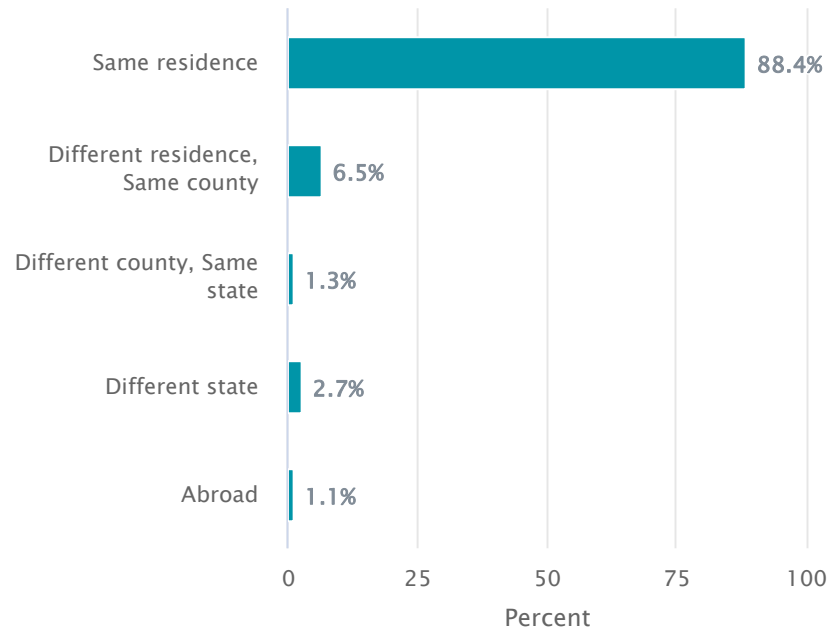
### Percent of the Population 5 years and over who Speak a Language other than English in Maui County, Hawaii in 2015-2019



## Geographic Mobility

In 2015-2019, 88.4 percent of the people at least one year old living in Maui County, Hawaii were living in the same residence one year earlier.

### Geographic Mobility of Residents of Maui County, Hawaii in 2015-2019

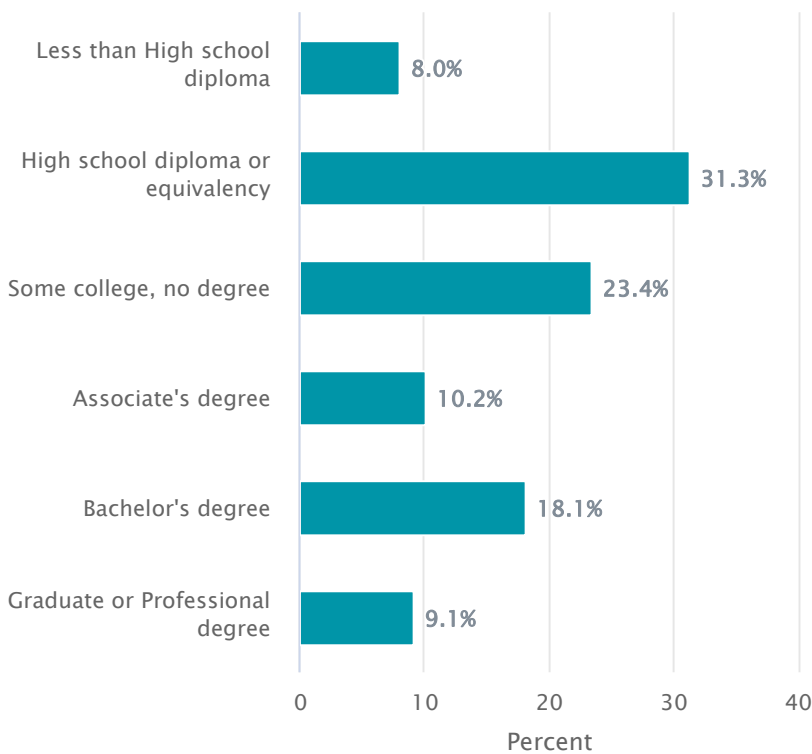


## Education

In 2015-2019, 92.0 percent of people 25 years and over had at least graduated from high school and 27.2 percent had a bachelor's degree or higher. An estimated 8.0 percent did not complete high school.

The total school enrollment in Maui County, Hawaii was 34,154 in 2015-2019. Nursery school enrollment was 2,644 and kindergarten through 12th grade enrollment was 24,960. College or graduate school enrollment was 6,550.

### Educational Attainment of People in Maui County, Hawaii in 2015-2019



## Disability

In Maui County, Hawaii, among the civilian noninstitutionalized population in 2015-2019, 9.6 percent reported a disability. The likelihood of having a disability varied by age - from 2.8 percent of people under 18 years old, to 6.7 percent of people 18 to 64 years old, and to 28.3 percent of those 65 and over.

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# Employment Status and Type of Employer

In Maui County, Hawaii, 63.8 percent of the population 16 and over were employed; 33.2 percent were not currently in the labor force.

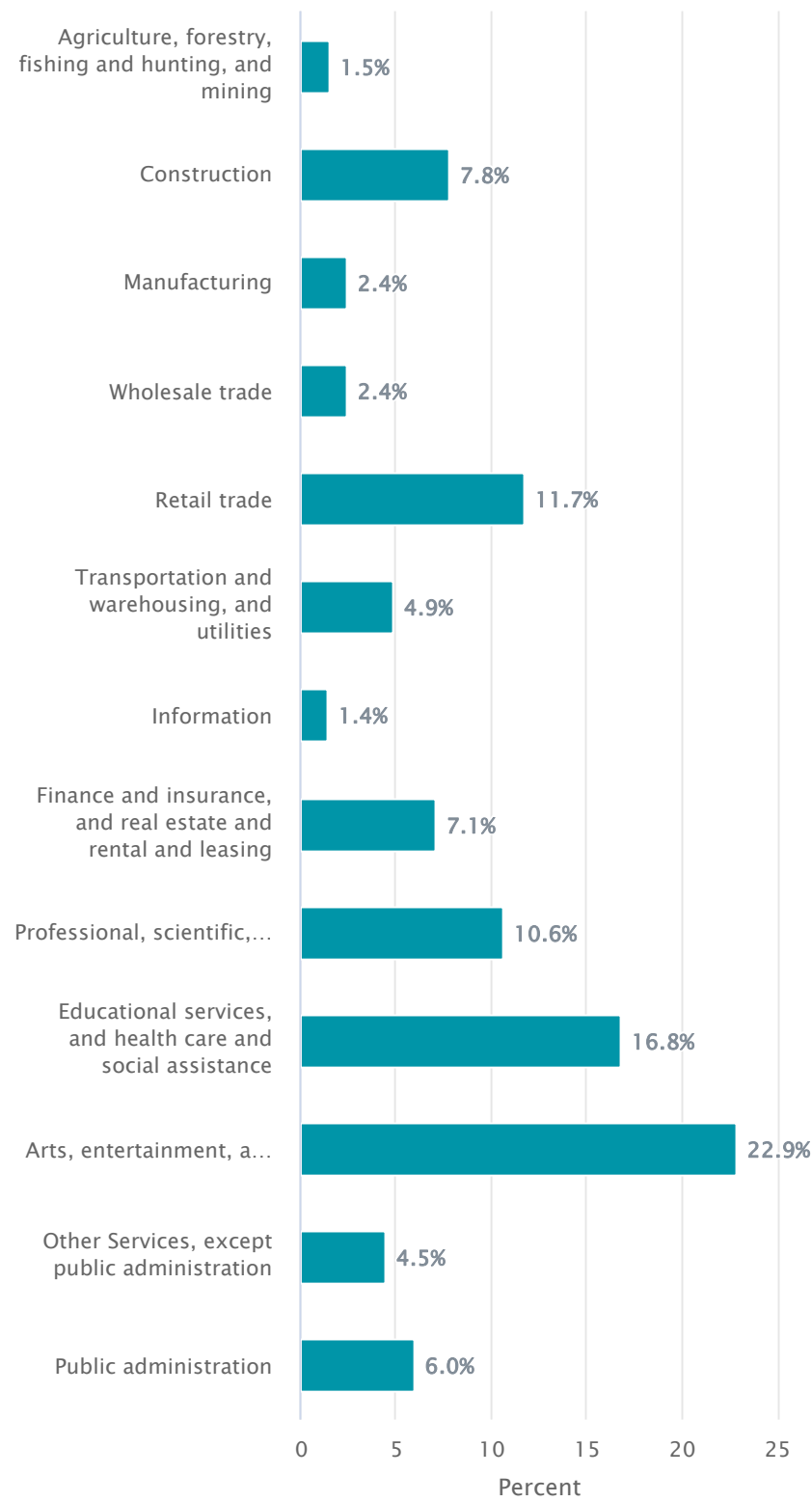
An estimated 77.3 percent of the people employed were private wage and salary workers; 14.1 percent were federal, state, or local government workers; and 8.4 percent were self-employed in their own (not incorporated) business.

Class of worker	Number	Percent
Private wage and salary workers	65,608	77.3
Federal, state, or local government workers	11,969	14.1
Self-employed workers in own not incorporated business	7,102	8.4

# Industries

In 2015-2019, the civilian employed population 16 years and older in Maui County, Hawaii worked in the following industries:

Percent by Industry in Maui County, Hawaii in 2015-2019





# Occupations

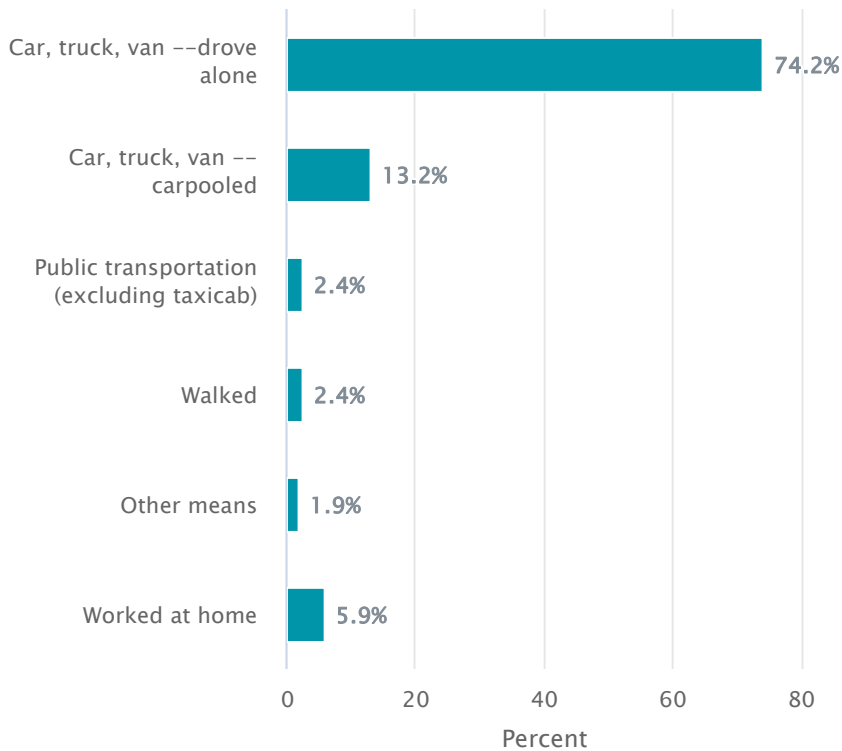
## Occupations for the Civilian Employed Population 16 Years and over in Maui County, Hawaii in 2015-2019

Civilian employed population 16 years and over	Number	Percent
Management, business, sciences, and arts occupations	25,679	30.2
Service occupations	24,202	28.5
Sales and office occupations	18,587	21.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	8,190	9.6
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	8,241	9.7

## Commuting to Work

An estimated 74.2 percent of Maui County, Hawaii workers drove to work alone in 2015-2019, and 13.2 percent carpooled. Among those who commuted to work, it took them on average 21.3 minutes to get to work.

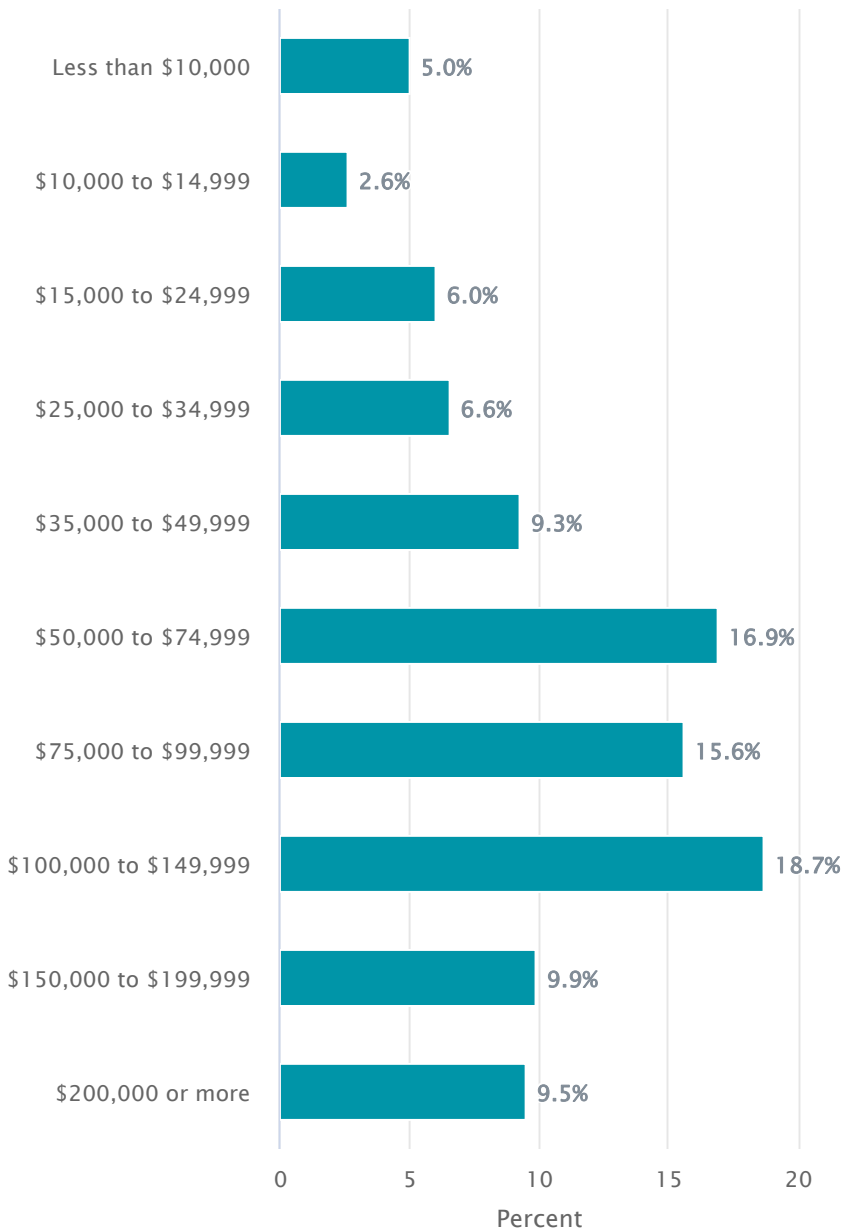
### Percent of Workers 16 and over Commuting by Mode in Maui County, Hawaii in 2015-2019



# Income

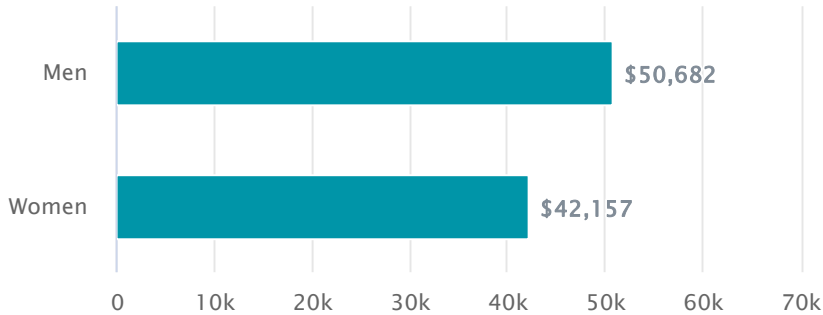
The median income of households in Maui County, Hawaii was \$80,948. An estimated 5.0 percent of households had income below \$10,000 a year and 9.5 percent had income over \$200,000 or more.

## Household Income in Maui County, Hawaii in 2015-2019



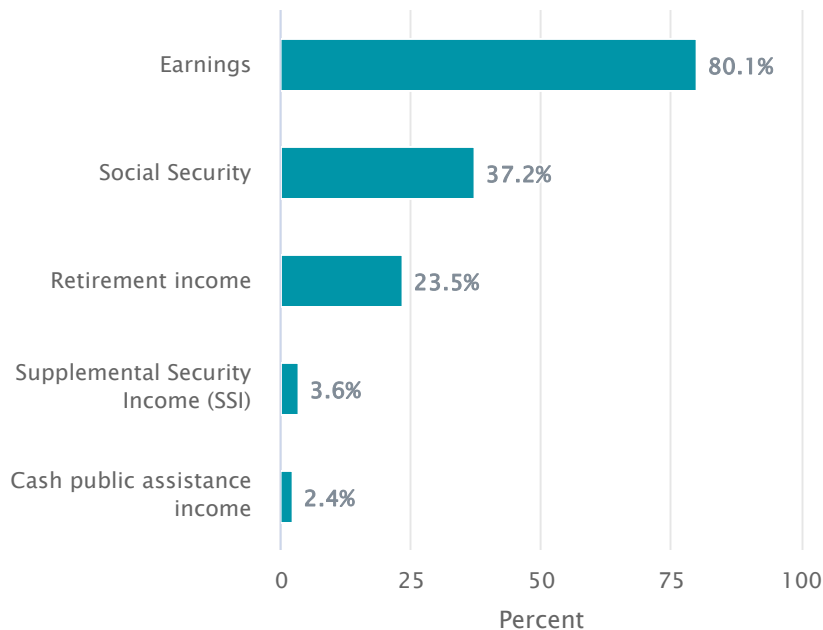
Median earnings for full-time year-round workers was \$45,946. Male full-time year-round workers had median earnings of \$50,682. Female full-time year-round workers had median earnings of \$42,157.

### Median Earnings for Full-Time Year-Round Workers by Sex in Maui County, Hawaii in 2015-2019



An estimated 80.1 percent of households received earnings. An estimated 37.2 percent of households received Social Security and an estimated 23.5 percent of households received retirement income other than Social Security. The average income from Social Security was \$20,624. These income sources are not mutually exclusive; that is, some households received income from more than one source.

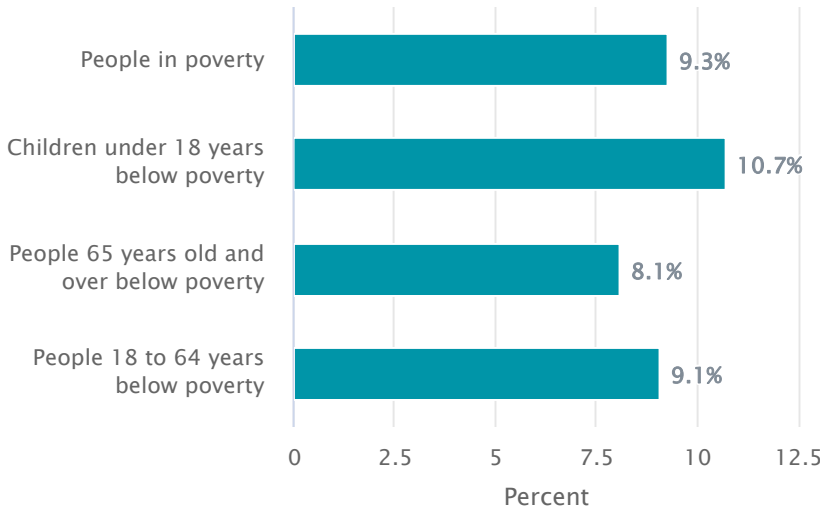
### Proportion of Households with Various Income Sources in Maui County, Hawaii in 2015-2019



# Poverty and Participation in Government Programs

In 2015-2019, 9.3 percent of people were in poverty. An estimated 10.7 percent of children under 18 were below the poverty level, compared with 8.1 percent of people 65 years old and over. An estimated 9.1 percent of people 18 to 64 years were below the poverty level.

## Poverty Rates in Maui County, Hawaii in 2015-2019



In 2015-2019, 9.3 percent of households received SNAP (the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program). An estimated 50.9 percent of households that received SNAP had children under 18, and 48.5 percent of households that received SNAP had one or more people 60 years and over. An estimated 27.5 percent of all households receiving SNAP were families with a female householder and no husband present. An estimated 40.2 percent of households receiving SNAP had two or more workers in the past 12 months.



## Health Insurance

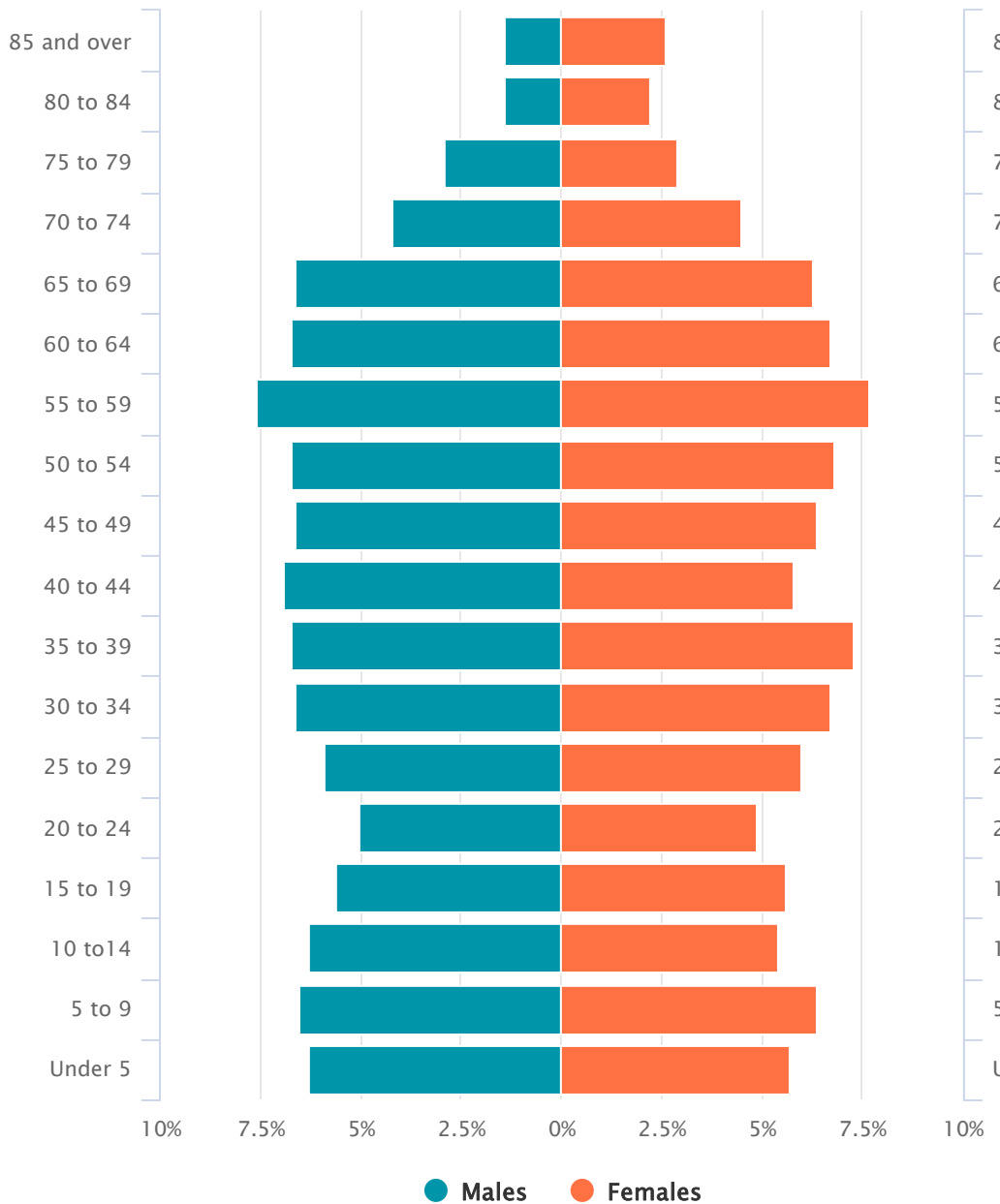
Among the civilian noninstitutionalized population in Maui County, Hawaii in 2015-2019, 95.0 percent had health insurance coverage and 5.0 percent did not have health insurance coverage. Private coverage was 73.9 percent and government coverage was 34.0 percent, respectively. The percentage of children under the age of 19 with no health insurance coverage was 3.3 percent.

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# Population

In 2015-2019, Maui County, Hawaii had a total population of 165,979 – 83,346 (50.2 percent) females and 82,633 (49.8 percent) males. The median age was 41.2 years. An estimated 21.9 percent of the population was under 18 years, 32.8 percent was 18 to 44 years, 27.6 percent was 45 to 64 years, and 17.5 percent was 65 years and older.

## Population by Age and Sex for Maui County, Hawaii in 2015-2019



## Race and Hispanic origin

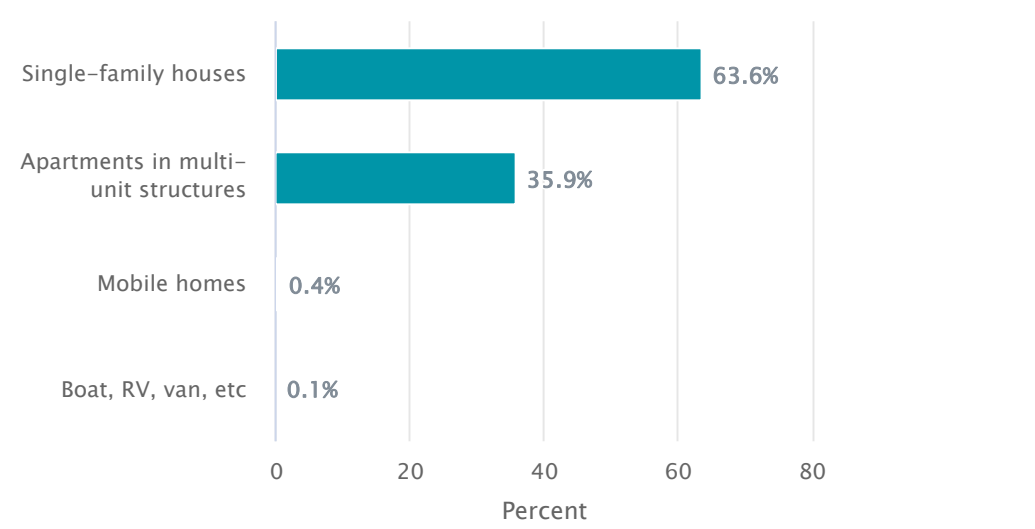
For people reporting one race alone, 35.5 percent were White; 0.5 percent were Black or African American; 0.3 percent were American Indian and Alaska Native; 29.3 percent were Asian; 10.9 percent were Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, and 1.7 percent were some other race. An estimated 21.9 percent reported two or more races. An estimated 11.3 percent of the people in Maui County, Hawaii were Hispanic. An estimated 30.2 percent of the people in Maui County, Hawaii were White non-Hispanic. People of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

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## Housing Inventory Characteristics

In 2015-2019, Maui County, Hawaii had a total of 73,169 housing units. Of these housing units, 63.6 percent were single-family houses either not attached to any other structure or attached to one or more structures (commonly referred to as “townhouses” or “row houses”). 35.9 percent of the housing units were located in multi-unit structures, or those buildings that contained two or more apartments. 0.4 percent were mobile homes, while any remaining housing units were classified as “other,” which included boats, recreational vehicles, vans, etc.

Types of Housing Units in Maui County, Hawaii in 2015-2019



4.2 percent of the housing inventory was comprised of houses built since 2010, while 3.8 percent of the houses were first built in 1939 or earlier. The median number of rooms in all housing units in Maui County, Hawaii was 4.2 rooms, and of these housing units 50.5 percent had three or more bedrooms.

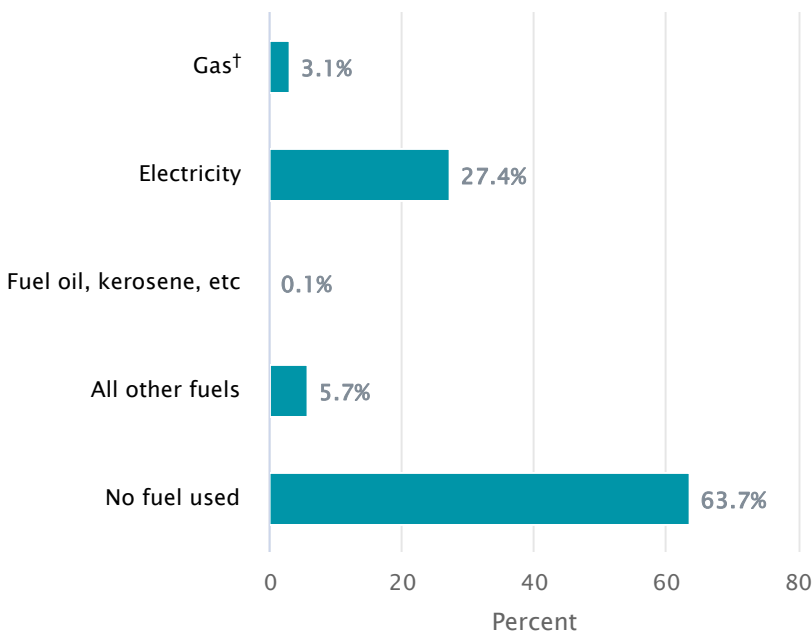
## Occupied Housing Characteristics

In 2015-2019, Maui County, Hawaii had 54,479 housing units that were occupied or had people living in them, while the remaining 18,690 were vacant. Of the occupied housing units, the percentage of these houses occupied by owners (also known as the homeownership rate) was 61.0 percent while renters occupied 39.0 percent. The average household size of owner-occupied houses was 3.14 and in renter-occupied houses it was 2.78.

22.1 percent of householders of these occupied houses had moved into their house since 2015, while 16.0 percent moved into their house in 1989 or earlier. Households without a vehicle available for personal use comprised 4.7 percent and another 26.6 percent had three or more vehicles available for use.

The following chart provides the primary fuel used to heat houses in Maui County, Hawaii:

### House Heating Fuel Used in Maui County, Hawaii in 2015-2019



†This category includes utility, bottled, tank, or LP gas.

## Financial Characteristics and Housing Costs

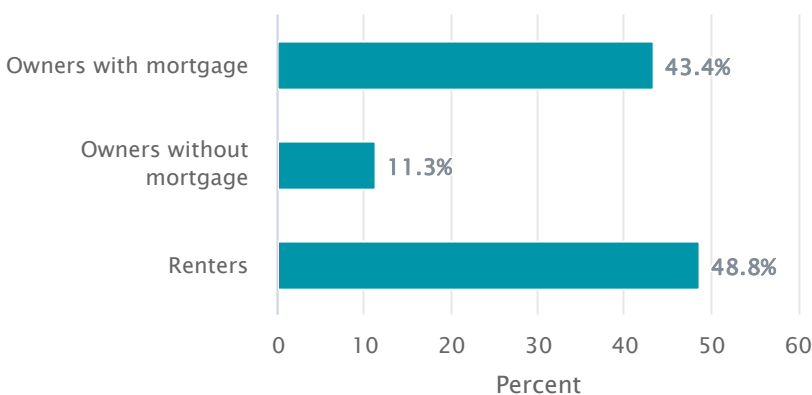
In 2015-2019, the median property value for owner-occupied houses in Maui County, Hawaii was \$633,500.

Of the owner-occupied households, 67.4 percent had a mortgage. 32.6 percent owned their houses “free and clear,” that is without a mortgage or loan on the house. The median monthly housing costs for owners with a mortgage was \$2,432 and for owners without a mortgage it was \$456.

For renter-occupied houses, the median gross rent for Maui County, Hawaii was \$1,510. Gross rent includes the monthly contract rent and any monthly payments made for electricity, gas, water and sewer, and any other fuels to heat the house.

Households that pay thirty percent or more of their income on housing costs are considered cost-burdened. In 2015-2019, cost-burdened households in Maui County, Hawaii accounted for 43.4 percent of owners with a mortgage, 11.3 percent of owners without a mortgage, and 48.8 percent of renters.

### Households with a Housing Cost Burden in Maui County, Hawaii in 2015-2019

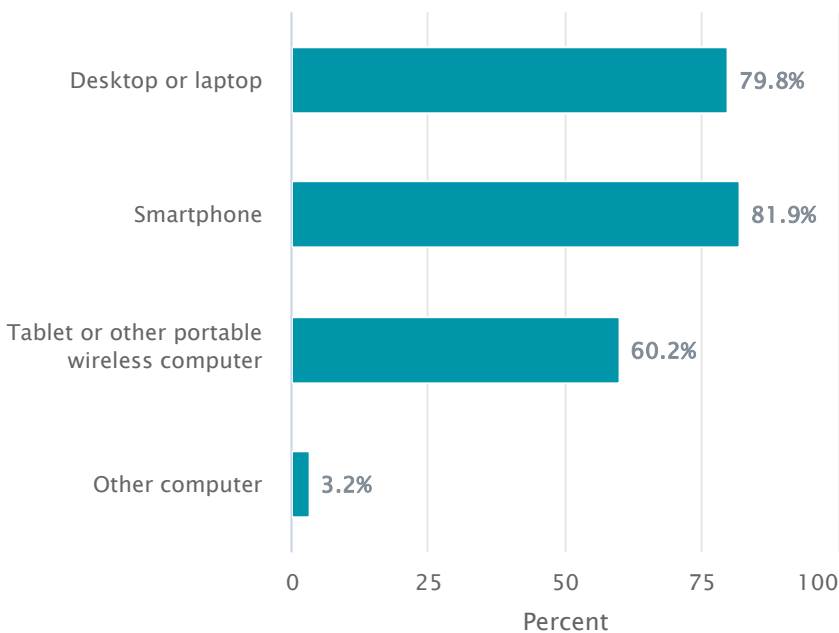


## Computer and Internet Use

In 2015-2019, 91.4 percent of households in Maui County, Hawaii had a computer, and 84.0 percent had a broadband internet subscription.

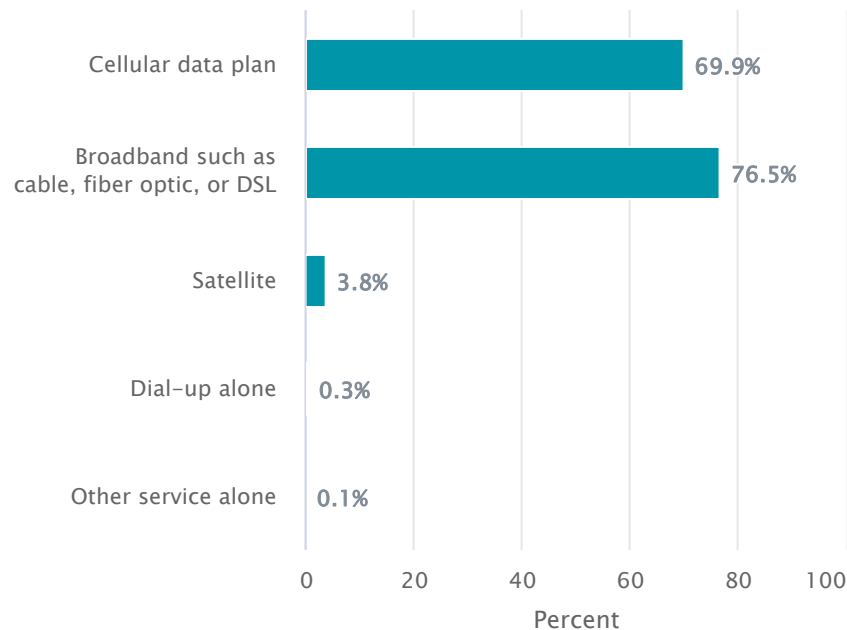
An estimated 79.8 percent of households had a desktop or laptop, 81.9 percent had a smartphone, 60.2 percent had a tablet or other portable wireless computer, and 3.2 percent had some other computer.

### Types of Computers in Maui County, Hawaii in 2015-2019



Among all households, 69.9 percent had a cellular data plan; 76.5 percent had a broadband subscription such as cable, fiber optic, or DSL; 3.8 percent had a satellite internet subscription; 0.3 percent had dial-up alone; and 0.1 percent had some other service alone.

### Types of Internet Subscriptions in Maui County, Hawaii in 2015-2019





# ATTACHMENT 7



Statistical Report

DETAILED LANGUAGES SPOKEN AT HOME  
IN THE STATE OF HAWAII

March 2016

Hawaii State Data Center

Research and Economic Analysis Division

Department of Business, Economic Development

and Tourism

STATE of HAWAII



This publication is produced by the Research and Economic Analysis Division (READ) of the Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism (DBEDT), State of Hawaii which is responsible for its content and presentation.

**Source of data**

U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates  
U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census  
U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census

The DBEDT website with Census Bureau data for Hawaii may be found at [census.hawaii.gov](http://census.hawaii.gov). Data is also available on the U.S. Census Bureau website at [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov).

**Acknowledgement**

*We would like to express our appreciation to the Education and Social Stratification Branch, U.S. Census Bureau for their valuable input for this report.*

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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- For the nation as a whole, the number of people ages 5 years and older speaking a language other than English grew by almost 90% between 1990 and the 2009-2013<sup>1</sup> time period. The number of speakers increased from 31.8 million to 60.4 million people. Hawaii's growth was only about a third of the U.S., increasing from 254,724 speakers in 1990 to 326,893 speakers in the 5-years between 2009-2013.
- Data for the three counties (Honolulu, Hawaii, and Maui) with available data revealed that Honolulu County had the highest number and percentage of people speaking a language other than English at home with 250,517 people and 27.8% of its population. The lowest number of people speaking another language at home was in Maui County with 30,340 people, while the lowest percentage was found in Hawaii County with 18.7%. For those who spoke a language other than English at home, Honolulu County had the highest percentage of population speaking English less than very well at 52% while Hawaii County had the lowest percentage at 31.1%.
- There were 326,893 people comprising 25.4% of Hawaii's population who spoke a language other than English at home. At least 130 languages were spoken in this state. Tagalog with 58,345 speakers, Ilocano with 54,005 speakers and Japanese with 45,633 speakers were the top languages. In the State of Hawaii, 48.8% of those who spoke another language at home spoke the English language less than "very well".
- There were 250,517 people comprising 27.8% of Honolulu County's population who spoke a language other than English at home. At least 120 languages were spoken in this county. Tagalog with 45,163 speakers, Japanese with 38,561 speakers and Ilocano with 36,275 speakers were the languages with the largest number of speakers living in Honolulu County. Of all the speakers who spoke a language other than English at home, a majority of 52% spoke English less than "very well."
- There were 32,732 people comprising 18.7% of Hawaii County's population who spoke a language other than English at home. A total of at least 60 languages were spoken in this county. Hawaiian with 5,920 speakers, Ilocano with 4,555 speakers, Spanish with 4,440 speakers, Tagalog with 4,395 speakers, and Japanese with 4,094 speakers were the languages with the largest number of speakers living in Hawaii County. In total, Hawaii County had 31.1% of these people who used another language at home speaking English less than "very well."
- There are 30,340 people comprising 20.7% of Maui County's population who spoke a language other than English at home. At least 63 languages were spoken in this county. Ilocano with 8,665 speakers and Tagalog with 6,119 speakers were the languages with the largest numbers of speakers residing in Maui County. Overall, 45.9% of these people spoke English less than "very well" in Maui County.

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<sup>1</sup> The average of the 5 year period between 2009 and 2013

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### **Introduction**

In Hawaii, we encounter a variety of languages with people conversing in another language, on a daily basis, in many public places. Organizations need to work with new clients who arrive from foreign areas and speak almost no English. This diversity of languages spoken here even created a need in historical times for a new “language” so that people could communicate with each other, and this language became known as Pidgin.

This report addresses the need to know which detailed languages are used, the size of their group, level of assistance needed, and location of populations speaking a language other than English at home in Hawaii.

Learning about languages spoken at home may be more meaningful to people in Hawaii than in many of the other states. One factor may be that Hawaii ranked among the top 10 states in several areas, which related to the languages spoken in an area. We were the most diverse state in the nation, with more than three-quarters of our population belonging to a minority group. Our percentage of Asian alone and in combination population and our percentage of Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone and in combination population ranked #1 in the nation. Our state also ranked 6<sup>th</sup> in the United States for percentage of foreign born population. In the category for percentage of people speaking another language at home, Hawaii ranked #9 in the nation.

There are many important uses both in the public as well as the private sectors for data on the number of people speaking languages other than English, and how well these people speak English. Election offices need the information to identify voter language needs as required under the Federal Voting Rights Act. State agencies must comply with Hawaii’s language access laws. Schools obtain federal funding based on their student’s English proficiency needs. Businesses, non-profit organizations and many others also use language data.

### **Data Overview**

A special tabulation of detailed languages spoken at home other than English by persons 5 years and older was released from the U.S. Census Bureau in November 2015. It is the most comprehensive listing to date from the American Community Survey (ACS), a survey which is conducted annually by the Bureau.

The data contained in this report are from the 2009-2013 ACS 5-year dataset. Figures displayed are the average values over the 5-year period of 2009 to 2013. It is based on a sample of 8.5% of Hawaii’s population over that period of time. These data are estimates and are therefore subject to sampling variability.

The census tabulation covers the nation, all states as well as any county, metropolitan (MSA) or micropolitan area with total populations of at least 100,000 and for which there were at least 25,000 speakers of a language other than English and Spanish. The Hawaii sub-state areas that qualified are the counties of Honolulu, Hawaii and Maui (not including Kalawao County); Urban Honolulu MSA; Kahului-Wailuku Lahaina MSA; and Hilo Micropolitan area. Unfortunately, data for Kauai County and Kalawao County did not meet the criteria. This report focuses on the state and the available county data.

The languages referred to in the following sections are the detailed languages other than English spoken at home. Some language categories have no counts displayed due to disclosure concerns. The listing of the language category, however, allows us to see that people who speak these languages do reside in the area.

The next planned release by the U.S. Census Bureau for a comprehensive language listing such as this one will be in another five years.

### **Language Overview**

The ACS survey contains the question, “Does this person speak a language other than English at home?” (Yes or No). If yes, the respondent proceeds to the question “What is this language?” (write-in answer). Also, the survey further asks “How well does this person speak English?”

The ACS survey asks respondents to write in their language spoken at home. This may result in different language answers than a survey that displays preset choices from which the respondent would select from. One example is the more general language category of “Chinese (including Cantonese, Mandarin, Other Chinese languages).” Beneath this general category the detailed language categories of Chinese, Cantonese, Mandarin, Fuchow, Formosan and Wu are listed. This is one of the outcome of writing in answers, where some respondents may write in the more general language of “Chinese” itself while other respondents may write in a more specific language choice such as Cantonese or Mandarin.

In this special language tabulation, the Census Bureau displays data for 350 different languages and language groups found in the entire nation. People surveyed in Hawaii spoke 130 of the detailed languages. It should be noted that there may be more languages than those currently counted because the languages listed for the U.S. and Hawaii only include those chosen by people who were selected for the ACS survey sample and who participated in it during this 5-year period. The language categories also reflected the answers given by the person who responded for that household. In addition to that, there may currently be no Census Bureau code for some languages. An example is the Other Pacific Island language group. The Census



Bureau currently does have codes for the many Micronesian languages (which includes Kusaiean, Mokilese, Ponapean, Trukese, Ulithian, Yapese) and lots of other Pacific Island languages. The Bureau is in the process of adding more detailed codes for these Micronesian and Pacific Island languages.

Each year, preset tables in the annual ACS dataset are released which contain data on 29 detailed languages. Unfortunately for Hawaii, about half of our top 25 languages are not in this listing. Some of the missing languages are Ilocano, Hawaiian, Samoan, Cantonese and Marshallese.

Data presented in the tables in this report are a mixture of unrounded and rounded figures. The languages which appear each year in preset ACS tables are shown as unrounded figures in the Census Bureau special tabulation while all other languages are rounded to the nearest five. This may result in figures for the detailed categories not summing to the subtotals.

Information on the ability to speak English less than “very well” is shown along with the total language counts. It provides some indication of how proficient the speaker is using English. This ability is based on the respondents’ self-reporting of their own ability as well as their reporting of the ability of people in their household. The added information on English ability gives data users a better idea of how much assistance different language groups may need.

### **Historical Trend**

This special tabulation data may be used with the decennial census data to provide a look at historical trends. For the nation as a whole, the number of people ages 5 years and older speaking a language other than English grew by almost 90% between 1990 and the 2009-2013 time period. The number of speakers increased from 31.8 million to 60.4 million people. Hawaii’s growth was only about a third of the U.S., increasing from 254,724 speakers in 1990 to 326,893 speakers in 2009-2013.

A look at the proportions revealed that the U.S. population consisting of those speaking a language other than English at home was about 13.8% in 1990 and is now 20.7% of the population. In contrast, Hawaii’s proportion has consistently been around one-fourth, from 24.8% in 1990 to 25.4 % in the 2009-2013 time period.

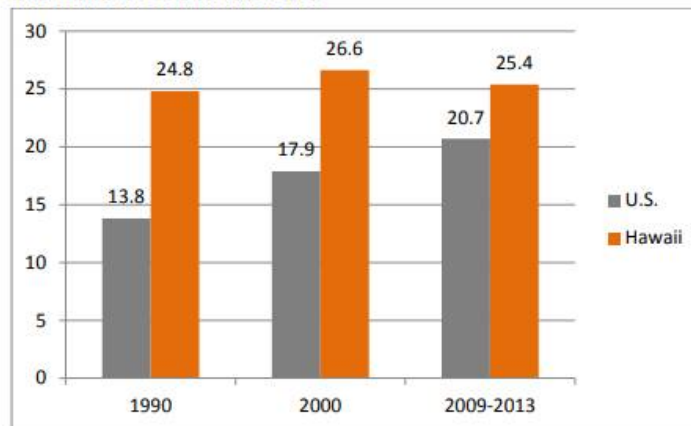


**Table 1. Language Spoken at Home for the U.S. and Hawaii: 1990 to 2009-2013**

Area and Characteristic	1990	2000	2009-2013	Percent change
<b>United States</b>				
Total 5 years and over	230,445,777	262,375,152	291,484,482	26.5
Speak only English	198,600,798	215,423,557	231,122,908	16.4
Percent	86.2	82.1	79.3	(X)
Speak language other than English at home	31,844,979	46,951,595	60,361,574	89.5
Percent	13.8	17.9	20.7	(X)
<b>State of Hawaii</b>				
Total 5 years and over	1,026,209	1,134,351	1,287,075	25.4
Speak only English	771,485	832,226	960,182	24.5
Percent	75.2	73.4	74.6	(X)
Speak language other than English at home	254,724	302,125	326,893	28.3
Percent	24.8	26.6	25.4	(X)

X Not applicable.

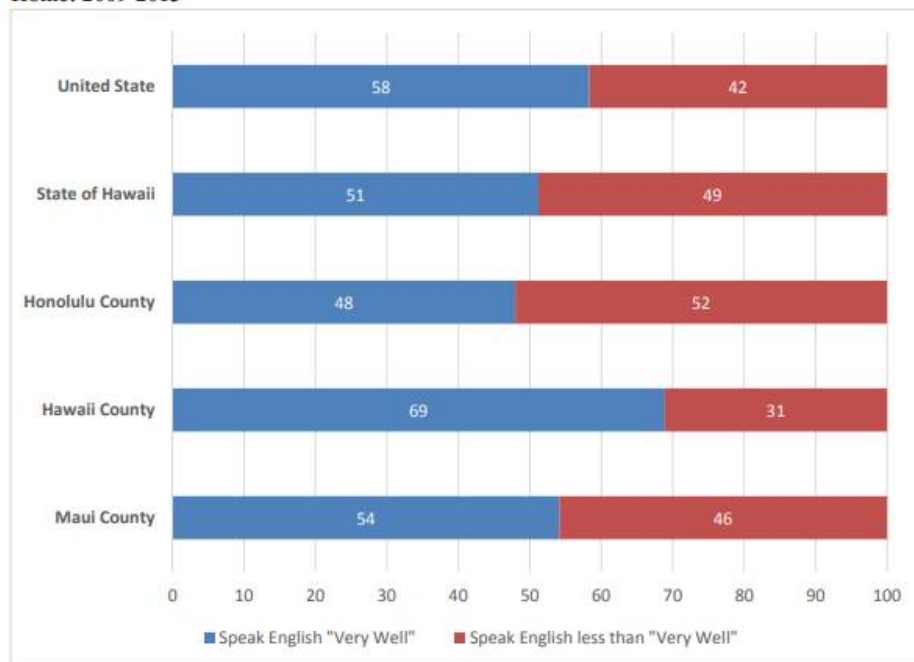
For the 2009-2013 period, about one in every five of the nation's population spoke a language other than English at home with 41.7% of that population speaking English less than "very well". During this same time period, Hawaii had higher percentages with 25.4% of its population speaking a language other than English at home, of which about 48.8% spoke English less than very well.

**Figure 1. Percent of Population Who Speak a Language Other Than English at Home for the U.S. and Hawaii: 1990 to 2009-2013**

### **County Overview**

Data for the three counties (Honolulu, Hawaii and Maui) with available data revealed that Honolulu County had the highest number and percentage of people speaking a language other than English at home with 250,517 people and 27.8% of its population. The lowest number of people speaking another language at home was in Maui County with 30,340 people, while the lowest percentage was found in Hawaii County with 18.7%. For those who speak a language other than English at home, Honolulu County had the highest percentage of population speaking English less than “very well” at 52% while Hawaii County had the lowest percentage at 31.1%.

**Figure 2. Ability to Speak English for Persons Who Speak a Language Other Than English at Home: 2009-2013**



**Table 2: Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English: 2009-2013**  
**(Persons 5 years and over)**

Area and Characteristic	Number of speakers	Percent of total	Speak English less than "Very Well"	Percent of total
United State total	291,484,482	100.0	25,148,900	8.6
Spoke only English at home	231,122,908	79.3	(X)	(X)
Spoke a language other than English at home	60,361,574	20.7	25,148,900	41.7
State of Hawaii total	1,287,075	100.0	159,497	12.4
Spoke only English at home	960,182	74.6	(X)	(X)
Spoke a language other than English at home	326,893	25.4	159,497	48.8
Honolulu County total	901,756	100.0	130,365	14.5
Spoke only English at home	651,239	72.2	(X)	(X)
Spoke a language other than English at home	250,517	27.8	130,365	52.0
Hawaii County total	175,188	100.0	10,184	5.8
Spoke only English at home	142,456	81.3	(X)	(X)
Spoke a language other than English at home	32,732	18.7	10,184	31.1
Maui County total	146,586	100.0	13,917	9.5
Spoke only English at home	116,246	79.3	(X)	(X)
Spoke a language other than English at home	30,340	20.7	13,917	45.9

X Not applicable.

### ***State and County Highlights***

This section presents data tables to show (1) number of speakers in that specific language group (2) the speakers in that specific language group as a percent of all people who speak a language other than English (3) the number of speakers in that specific language group who speak English less than “very well” and (4) the percent of speakers who speak that language less than “very well” as a percent of all speakers in that specific language. There are also tables with the top 25 languages spoken at home for the state and the three counties which have data from this special tabulation.

Ranking data in the following tables are based on a sample. Therefore, because of sampling variability, some of the estimates may not be statistically different from estimates for other languages in the table and the rankings do not imply a statistical difference.

### **State of Hawaii**

#### **Top languages - *Tagalog... Ilocano...Japanese***

There were 326,893 people comprising 25.4% of Hawaii’s population who spoke a language other than English at home. At least 130 languages were spoken in this state. The largest language group was Tagalog with 58,345 speakers. One of the smallest language groups was Mon-Khmer, Cambodian with 274 speakers. Counts in 34 of the 130 language categories were not displayed due to disclosure concerns.

The top 25 languages, which are found in Table 3, represented 96% of all persons in Hawaii who spoke a language other than English at home. Tagalog with 58,345 speakers, Ilocano with 54,005 speakers and Japanese with 45,633 speakers had large number of speakers in the State of Hawaii.

In Hawaii, 48.8% of all these people spoke English less than “very well.”



**Table 3. Top 25 Languages Other Than English Spoken at Home for the State of Hawaii**

Rank	Language	Number of speakers	% of total speakers	Speak English less than "Very Well"	% speak English less than "Very Well"
1	Tagalog	58,345	17.8	30,147	51.7
2	Ilocano	54,005	16.5	33,085	61.3
3	Japanese	45,633	14.0	21,262	46.6
4	Spanish	25,490	7.8	7,010	27.5
5	Hawaiian	18,610	5.7	3,010	16.2
6	Chinese	17,360	5.3	10,450	60.2
7	Korean	17,276	5.3	11,713	67.8
8	Samoan	12,795	3.9	4,400	34.4
9	Vietnamese	9,418	2.9	6,686	71.0
10	Cantonese	7,890	2.4	5,375	68.1
11	Marshallese	6,930	2.1	3,840	55.4
12	Mandarin	5,650	1.7	3,705	65.6
13	German	4,615	1.4	825	17.9
14	Trukese	4,475	1.4	3,410	76.2
15	French	4,405	1.3	715	16.2
16	Micronesian	3,965	1.2	2,210	55.7
17	Tongan	3,860	1.2	1,515	39.2
18	Bisayan	3,005	0.9	1,640	54.6
19	Laotian	2,279	0.7	1,462	64.2
20	Thai	1,920	0.6	1,045	54.4
21	Portuguese	1,915	0.6	320	16.7
22	Pidgin	1,275	0.4	185	14.5
23	Russian	1,169	0.4	347	29.7
24	Indonesian	880	0.3	570	64.8
25	Chamorro	820	0.3	235	28.7

## Honolulu County

### Top languages - *Tagalog...Japanese...Ilocano*

There were 250,517 people comprising 27.8% of Honolulu County's population who spoke a language other than English at home. At least 120 languages were spoken here. The top number of speakers were from the Tagalog group with more than 45,163 people. People who spoke the Polish language were part of one of the smallest groups, with 281 people. Counts in 29 of the 120 language categories were not displayed due to disclosure concerns.

The top 25 languages listed in Table 4 represented 96% of all persons in Hawaii County who spoke a language other than English at home. Tagalog with 45,163 speakers, Japanese with 38,561 speakers and Ilocano with 36,275 speakers formed a cluster of languages with large number of speakers living in Honolulu County.

This county had 52% of all people using another language at home speaking English less than "very well."

**Table 4. Top 25 Languages Other Than English Spoken at Home for Honolulu County**

Rank	Language	Number of speakers	% of total speakers	Speak English less than "Very Well"	% speak English less than "Very Well"
1	Tagalog	45,163	18.0	23,282	51.6
2	Japanese	38,561	15.4	18,937	49.1
3	Ilocano	36,275	14.5	23,675	65.3
4	Spanish	16,980	6.8	4,605	27.1
5	Chinese	16,790	6.7	10,160	60.5
6	Korean	16,018	6.4	10,877	67.9
7	Samoan	12,030	4.8	4,215	35.0
8	Hawaiian	9,475	3.8	1,965	20.7
9	Vietnamese	8,867	3.5	6,359	71.7
10	Cantonese	7,805	3.1	5,350	68.5
11	Mandarin	4,700	1.9	3,150	67.0
12	Trukese	4,140	1.7	3,215	77.7
13	Marshallese	3,825	1.5	2,385	62.4
14	Micronesian	3,170	1.3	1,795	56.6
15	German	3,065	1.2	690	22.5
16	French	2,730	1.1	450	16.5
17	Laotian	2,247	0.9	1,453	64.7
18	Bisayan	2,095	0.8	1,370	65.4
19	Tongan	1,975	0.8	915	46.3
20	Thai	1,503	0.6	854	56.8
21	Portuguese	1,260	0.5	190	15.1
22	Pidgin	690	0.3	100	14.5
23	Russian	644	0.3	202	31.4
24	Formosan	620	0.2	480	77.4
25	Chamorro	610	0.2	165	27.0

## Hawaii County

### Top languages – *Hawaiian...Ilocano...Spanish...Tagalog...Japanese*

There were 32,732 people comprising 18.7% of Hawaii County's population who spoke a language other than English at home. A total of at least 60 languages were spoken here. The largest group was the 5,920 people who spoke Hawaiian. One of the smallest language groups was the Dutch group with 215 people. Counts in 16 of the 60 language categories were not displayed due to disclosure concerns.

The top 25 languages found in Table 5 represented 97% of all persons in Hawaii County who spoke a language other than English at home in this county. Hawaiian with 5,920 speakers, Ilocano with 4,555 speakers, Spanish with 4,440 speakers, Tagalog with 4,395 speakers, and Japanese with 4,094 speakers formed a cluster of languages with large number of speakers living in this county.

Only 31.1% of people speaking another language at home spoke English less than "very well" in Hawaii County.



**Table 5. Top 25 Languages Other Than English Spoken at Home for Hawaii County**

Rank	Language	Number of speakers	% of total speakers	Speak English less than "Very Well"	% speak English less than "Very Well"
1	Hawaiian	5,920	18.1	630	10.6
2	Ilocano	4,555	13.9	2,135	46.9
3	Spanish	4,440	13.6	1,080	24.3
4	Tagalog	4,395	13.4	2,287	52.0
5	Japanese	4,094	12.5	1,204	29.4
6	Marshallese	1,775	5.4	760	42.8
7	German	720	2.2	60	8.3
8	French	625	1.9	50	8.0
9	Korean	614	1.9	368	59.9
10	Micronesian	480	1.5	210	43.8
11	Bisayan	425	1.3	145	34.1
12	Samoan	405	1.2	105	25.9
12	Tongan	405	1.2	65	16.0
14	Russian	377	1.2	115	30.5
15	Pidgin	300	0.9	70	23.3
16	Kusaican	255	0.8	125	49.0
17	Portuguese	250	0.8	65	26.0
17	Chinese	250	0.8	155	62.0
19	Dutch	215	0.7	10	4.7
20	Chamorro	205	0.6	75	36.6
21	Vietnamese	196	0.6	90	45.9
22	Thai	192	0.6	59	30.7
23	Indonesian	185	0.6	20	10.8
24	Trukese	170	0.5	130	76.5
25	Polish	159	0.5	14	8.8

## Maui County

### Top languages – *Ilocano... Tagalog*

There were 30,340 people comprising 20.7% of Maui County's population who spoke a language other than English at home. At least 63 languages were spoken in this county. The 8,665 people who spoke Ilocano were the largest language group. The 363 people who spoke Korean at home was one of the smallest language groups. Counts in 20 of the 63 language categories were not displayed due to disclosure concerns.

The top 25 languages found in Table 6 represented 96% of all persons in Maui County who spoke a language other than English at home in this county. Ilocano with 8,665 speakers and Tagalog with 6,119 speakers had large numbers of speakers residing in Maui County. The number of people who speak a language other than English at home in this county were not very large so the Korean language group was also a part of the top 25 languages listed.

There were 45.9% of the people speaking another language at home who spoke English less than "very well" in this county.

Data displayed for Maui County does not include Kalawao County.

**Table 6. Top 25 Languages Other Than English Spoken at Home for Maui County**

Rank	Language	Number of speakers	% of total speakers	Speak English less than "Very Well"	% speak English less than "Very Well"
1	Ilocano	8,665	28.6	5,000	57.7
2	Tagalog	6,119	20.2	3,343	54.6
3	Spanish	2,750	9.1	1,105	40.2
4	Hawaiian	2,050	6.8	240	11.7
5	Japanese	2,006	6.6	820	40.9
6	Tongan	1,450	4.8	525	36.2
7	Marshallese	1,220	4.0	670	54.9
8	French	740	2.4	205	27.7
9	Mandarin	605	2.0	360	59.5
10	German	490	1.6	70	14.3
11	Portuguese	380	1.3	65	17.1
12	Bisayan	365	1.2	75	20.5
13	Korean	363	1.2	273	75.2
14	Micronesian	315	1.0	210	66.7
15	Vietnamese	298	1.0	206	69.1
16	Samoan	280	0.9	65	23.2
17	Chinese	210	0.7	85	40.5
18	Ponapean	190	0.6	125	65.8
19	Thai	129	0.4	85	65.9
20	Trukese	120	0.4	(D)	(X)
21	Norwegian	105	0.3	(D)	(X)
21	Pidgin	105	0.3	15	14.3
23	Swedish	100	0.3	(B)	(X)
24	Italian	90	0.3	4	4.4
25	Indonesian	85	0.3	(D)	(X)

D Data withheld to avoid disclosure.

X Not applicable or not available.

B Either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate.

**Additional Data**

Data for all detailed languages and language groups available from the 2009-2013 ACS 5-year special tabulation may be found in Appendix A. These figures were the basis for the above highlights and ranking tables. Information for the state and three of its counties are shown in those tables.

In addition to that, a supplemental language file is available, which provides two other sets of tables. The first set of tables contain the language categories displayed each year (2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, and 2013) in preset tables from the ACS. These supplemental tables will allow users to determine if the specific language they are interested in appears in the ACS annual tables. The second set of tables are similar to the detailed language listings found in Appendix A. These tables, however, contain additional statistical information such as margins of errors as well as coefficient of variation. Data users may want to study the amount of variance a particular language estimate has or how stable the estimate is.

**APPENDIX A**  
**Table A1. Detailed Languages Spoken at Home and Ability to**  
**Speak English for the State of Hawaii: 2009-2013**

[Persons 5 years old and over. Detailed language figures are rounded to multiple of 5 unless otherwise specified. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability]

	Number of speakers	% of total speakers 1/	Speak English less than "Very Well"	% speak English less than "Very Well" 1/
<b>Population 5 years and over</b>	<b>1,287,075</b>	<b>(X)</b>	<b>159,497</b>	<b>12.4</b>
Speak only English at home	960,182	(X)	(X)	(X)
<b>Total who speak a language other than English at home</b>	<b>326,893</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>159,497</b>	<b>48.8</b>
<b>Spanish and Spanish Creole 2/</b>	<b>25,491</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>7,011</b>	<b>27.5</b>
Spanish	25,490	7.8	7,010	27.5
<b>Other Indo-European Languages 2/</b>	<b>19,537</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>3,855</b>	<b>19.7</b>
French (incl. Patois, Cajun) 2/	4,450	1.4	751	16.9
French	4,405	1.3	715	16.2
Patois	(D)	(X)	(D)	(X)
French Creole 2/	348	0.1	256	73.6
Italian 2/	655	0.2	106	16.2
Portuguese (incl. Portuguese Creole) 2/	1,915	0.6	322	16.8
Portuguese	1,915	0.6	320	16.7
German (incl. Luxembourgian) 2/	4,615	1.4	823	17.8
German	4,615	1.4	825	17.9
Yiddish 2/	39	0.0	(B)	(X)
Other West Germanic languages 2/	550	0.2	24	4.4
Pennsylvania Dutch	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)
Dutch	445	0.1	25	5.6
Afrikaans	50	0.0	(B)	(X)
Scandinavian languages 2/	813	0.2	160	19.7
Swedish	375	0.1	35	9.3
Danish	210	0.1	95	45.2
Norwegian	205	0.1	35	17.1
Icelandic	25	0.0	(B)	(X)
Greek 2/	192	0.1	101	52.6
Russian 2/	1,169	0.4	347	29.7
Polish 2/	513	0.2	164	32.0
Serbo-Croatian languages 2/	187	0.1	31	16.6
Croatian	35	0.0	(D)	(X)
Serbian	155	0.0	(D)	(X)
Other Slavic languages 2/	623	0.2	85	13.6
Ukrainian	85	0.0	(D)	(X)
Czech	360	0.1	65	18.1
Slovak	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)
Bulgarian	105	0.0	(D)	(X)
Slovene	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)

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**Table A1. Detailed Languages Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English for the State of Hawaii: 2009-2013 - Con.**

	Number of speakers	% of total speakers 1/	Speak English less than "Very Well"	% speak English less than "Very Well" 1/
<b>Other Indo-European Languages (con.)</b>				
Armenian 2/	82	0.0	16	19.5
Persian 2/	476	0.1	99	20.8
Hindi 2/	410	0.1	171	41.7
Gujarati 2/	57	0.0	12	21.1
Urdu 2/	45	0.0	12	26.7
Other Indic languages 2/	430	0.1	139	32.3
India n.e.c. 3/	65	0.0	(D)	(X)
Bengali	95	0.0	45	47.4
Punjabi	(D)	(X)	(D)	(X)
Marathi	75	0.0	30	40.0
Kashmiri	(D)	(X)	(D)	(X)
Nepali	100	0.0	30	30.0
Sinhalese	30	0.0	(B)	(X)
Other Indo-European languages 2/	1,968	0.6	236	12.0
Jamaican Creole	40	0.0	(B)	(X)
Hawaiian Pidgin	335	0.1	(D)	(X)
Pidgin	1,275	0.4	185	14.5
Catalonian	(D)	(X)	(D)	(X)
Romanian	145	0.0	(D)	(X)
Irish Gaelic	25	0.0	(B)	(X)
Albanian	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)
Lithuanian	45	0.0	(D)	(X)
Latvian	50	0.0	(D)	(X)
Pashto	15	0.0	(D)	(X)
<b>Asian and Pacific Island Languages 2/</b>	<b>279,961</b>	<b>85.6</b>	<b>148,136</b>	<b>52.9</b>
Chinese (incl. Cantonese, Mandarin, other Chinese languages) 2/ 4/	31,537	9.6	20,010	63.4
Chinese 5/	17,360	5.3	10,450	60.2
Cantonese	7,890	2.4	5,375	68.1
Mandarin	5,650	1.7	3,705	65.6
Fuchow	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)
Formosan	620	0.2	480	77.4
Wu	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)
Japanese 2/	45,633	14.0	21,262	46.6
Korean 2/	17,276	5.3	11,713	67.8
Mon-Khmer, Cambodian 2/	274	0.1	48	17.5
Hmong 2/	23	0.0	7	30.4
Thai 2/	1,920	0.6	1,045	54.4
Laotian 2/	2,279	0.7	1,462	64.2
Vietnamese 2/	9,418	2.9	6,686	71.0

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**Table A1. Detailed Languages Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English for the State of Hawaii: 2009-2013 - Con.**

	Number of speakers	% of total speakers 1/	Speak English less than "Very Well"	% speak English less than "Very Well" 1/
<b>Asian and Pacific Island Languages (con.)</b>				
Other Asian languages 2/	769	0.2	338	44.0
Kazakh	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)
Turkish	40	0.0	(B)	(X)
Mongolian	55	0.0	(D)	(X)
Telugu	185	0.1	(D)	(X)
Kannada	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)
Malayalam	30	0.0	(D)	(X)
Tamil	30	0.0	(B)	(X)
Tibetan	(D)	(X)	(D)	(X)
Burmese	170	0.1	80	47.1
Paleo-siberian	230	0.1	230	100.0
Tagalog 2/	58,345	17.8	30,147	51.7
Other Pacific Island languages 2/	112,487	34.4	55,418	49.3
Indonesian	880	0.3	570	64.8
Balinese	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)
Javanese	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)
Malagasy	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)
Malay	60	0.0	(B)	(X)
Bisayan	3,005	0.9	1,640	54.6
Sebuano	260	0.1	125	48.1
Pangasinan	170	0.1	50	29.4
Ilocano	54,005	16.5	33,085	61.3
Bikol	(D)	(X)	(D)	(X)
Pampangan	70	0.0	55	78.6
Micronesian	3,965	1.2	2,210	55.7
Carolinian	145	0.0	130	89.7
Chamorro	820	0.3	235	28.7
Gilbertese	(D)	(X)	(D)	(X)
Kusaiean	515	0.2	270	52.4
Marshallese	6,930	2.1	3,840	55.4
Mokilese	(D)	(X)	(D)	(X)
Palau	580	0.2	195	33.6
Ponapean	715	0.2	445	62.2
Trukese	4,475	1.4	3,410	76.2
Ulithean	40	0.0	(D)	(X)
Yapese	155	0.0	110	71.0
Melanesian	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)
Samoan	12,795	3.9	4,400	34.4
Tongan	3,860	1.2	1,515	39.2
Niuean	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)
Tokelauan	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)

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**Table A1. Detailed Languages Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English for the State of Hawaii: 2009-2013 - Con.**

	Number of speakers	% of total speakers 1/	Speak English less than "Very Well"	% speak English less than "Very Well" 1/
<b>Asian and Pacific Island Languages (con.)</b>				
Fijian	65	0.0	25	38.5
Marquesan	65	0.0	(B)	(X)
Rarotongan	35	0.0	(B)	(X)
Maori	70	0.0	(D)	(X)
Hawaiian	18,610	5.7	3,010	16.2
<b>All Other Languages 2/</b>	<b>1,904</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>26.0</b>
Navajo 2/	13	0.0	(B)	(X)
Other Native North American languages 2/	220	0.1	110	50.0
Inupik	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)
Yupik	(D)	(X)	(D)	(X)
Blackfoot	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)
Ottawa	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)
Athapaskan	(D)	(X)	(D)	(X)
Foothill North Yokuts	55	0.0	55	100.0
Upper Chinook	35	0.0	35	100.0
Crow	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)
Dakota	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)
Muskogee	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)
Keres	(D)	(X)	(D)	(X)
Zuni	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)
American Indian	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)
Hungarian 2/	139	0.0	27	19.4
Arabic 2/	446	0.1	81	18.2
Hebrew 2/	290	0.1	44	15.2
African languages 2/	594	0.2	223	37.5
Amharic	50	0.0	25	50.0
Cushite	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)
Swahili	40	0.0	40	100.0
Bantu	190	0.1	95	50.0
Mande	50	0.0	(D)	(X)
Fulani	45	0.0	(B)	(X)
Kru, Ibo, Yoruba	220	0.1	45	20.5
Other and unspecified languages 2/	202	0.1	10	5.0
Finnish	90	0.0	(D)	(X)
Estonian	45	0.0	(B)	(X)
Uncodable	65	0.0	(B)	(X)

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**Table A1. Detailed Languages Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English for the State of Hawaii: 2009-2013 - Con.**

X Not applicable or not available.

D Data withheld to avoid disclosure.

B Either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate.

1/ Denominator total for the "% of total speakers" is the overall total who speak a language other than English at home in the table which was 326,893. Denominator total for "% speak English less than "Very Well"" is the number of speakers for that specific language category. For example, for "French (incl. Patois, Cajun)", the denominator total is 4,450. Calculated by DBEDT.

2/ Figures for the number of speakers in these language categories are unrounded. Since some figures are rounded while others are not in this table, the estimates may not sum to the totals.

3/ N.E.C. stands for not elsewhere classified. These are languages where respondents indicated they spoke either Indian or Pakistan. For Indian, it cannot be determined if the respondent spoke a native American language or spoke a language from India. For Pakistan, respondents wrote in Pakistan but it cannot be determined which one of the languages spoken in Pakistan is actually being spoken. To distinguish these languages, n.e.c. is used to indicated they are not classified in any other language code.

4/ This category includes literal write-ins of Chinese as well as Hakka, Kan, Hsiang, Cantonese, Mandarin, Fuchow, Formosan, and Wu.

5/ This separate "Chinese" category displayed below the overall category of "Chinese (incl. Cantonese, Mandarin, other Chinese languages)" includes only respondents who literally write-in just "Chinese" for the language they speak at home.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, "Detailed Languages Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English for the Population 5 Years and Over: 2009-2013" (October 2015) <<https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2013/demo/2009-2013-lang-tables.html>> and calculations by the Hawaii State Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism.

**Table A2. Detailed Languages Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English for Honolulu County: 2009-2013**

[Persons 5 years old and over. Detailed language figures are rounded to multiple of 5 unless otherwise specified. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability]

	Number of speakers	% of total speakers 1/	Speak English less than "Very Well"	% speak English less than "Very Well" 1/
<b>Population 5 years and over</b>	<b>901,756</b>	<b>(X)</b>	<b>130,365</b>	<b>14.5</b>
Speak only English at home	651,239	(X)	(X)	(X)
<b>Total who speak a language other than English at home</b>	<b>250,517</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>130,365</b>	<b>52.0</b>
<b>Spanish and Spanish Creole 2/</b>	<b>16,981</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>4,607</b>	<b>27.1</b>
Spanish	16,980	6.8	4,605	27.1
<b>Other Indo-European Languages 2/</b>	<b>12,448</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>2,790</b>	<b>22.4</b>
French (incl. Patois, Cajun) 2/	2,778	1.1	487	17.5
French	2,730	1.1	450	16.5
Patois	(D)	(X)	(D)	(X)
French Creole 2/	296	0.1	256	86.5
Italian 2/	419	0.2	96	22.9
Portuguese (incl. Portuguese Creole) 2/	1,260	0.5	192	15.2
Portuguese	1,260	0.5	190	15.1
German (incl. Luxembourgian) 2/	3,065	1.2	692	22.6
German	3,065	1.2	690	22.5
Yiddish 2/	3	0.0	(B)	(X)
Other West Germanic languages 2/	270	0.1	15	5.6
Pennsylvania Dutch	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)
Dutch	185	0.1	(D)	(X)
Afrikaans	30	0.0	(B)	(X)
Scandinavian languages 2/	452	0.2	119	26.3
Swedish	215	0.1	35	16.3
Danish	135	0.1	75	55.6
Norwegian	80	0.0	(D)	(X)
Icelandic	25	0.0	(B)	(X)
Greek 2/	118	0.0	85	72.0
Russian 2/	644	0.3	202	31.4
Polish 2/	281	0.1	102	36.3
Serbo-Croatian languages 2/	156	0.1	31	19.9
Croatian	(D)	(X)	(D)	(X)
Serbian	135	0.1	(D)	(X)
Other Slavic languages 2/	379	0.2	60	15.8
Ukrainian	75	0.0	(D)	(X)
Czech	250	0.1	(D)	(X)
Slovak	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)
Bulgarian	45	0.0	(D)	(X)
Armenian 2/	26	0.0	5	19.2

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**Table A2. Detailed Languages Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English for Honolulu County: 2009-2013 - Con.**

	Number of speakers	% of total speakers 1/	Speak English less than "Very Well"	% speak English less than "Very Well" 1/
<b>Other Indo-European Languages (cont.)</b>				
Persian 2/	347	0.1	49	14.1
Hindi 2/	329	0.1	112	34.0
Gujarati 2/	12	<b>0.0</b>	12	100.0
Urdu 2/	41	0.0	12	29.3
Other Indic languages 2/	361	0.1	112	31.0
India n.e.c. 3/	65	0.0	(B)	(X)
Bengali	90	0.0	45	50.0
Panjabi	(D)	(X)	(D)	(X)
Marathi	(D)	(X)	(D)	(X)
Kashmiri	(D)	(X)	(D)	(X)
Nepali	100	0.0	30	30.0
Sinhalese	30	0.0	(B)	(X)
Other Indo-European languages 2/	1,211	0.5	151	12.5
Jamaican Creole	40	0.0	(B)	(X)
Hawaiian Pidgin	220	0.1	(D)	(X)
Pidgin	690	0.3	100	14.5
Catalonian	(D)	(X)	(D)	(X)
Romanian	130	0.1	(D)	(X)
Irish Gaelic	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)
Albanian	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)
Lithuanian	45	0.0	(D)	(X)
Latvian	25	0.0	(D)	(X)
Pashto	15	0.0	(D)	(X)
<b>Asian and Pacific Island Languages 2/</b>	<b>219,609</b>	<b>87.7</b>	<b>122,530</b>	<b>55.8</b>
Chinese (incl. Cantonese, Mandarin, other Chinese languages) 2/ 4/	29,933	11.9	19,142	63.9
Chinese 5/	16,790	6.7	10,160	60.5
Cantonese	7,805	3.1	5,350	68.5
Mandarin	4,700	1.9	3,150	67.0
Fuchow	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)
Formosan	620	0.2	480	77.4
Wu	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)
Japanese 2/	38,561	15.4	18,937	49.1
Korean 2/	16,018	6.4	10,877	67.9
Mon-Khmer, Cambodian 2/	163	0.1	37	22.7
Hmong 2/	23	0.0	7	30.4
Thai 2/	1,503	0.6	854	56.8
Laotian 2/	2,247	0.9	1,453	64.7
Vietnamese 2/	8,867	3.5	6,359	71.7

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**Table A2. Detailed Languages Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English for Honolulu County: 2009-2013 - Con.**

	Number of speakers	% of total speakers 1/	Speak English less than "Very Well"	% speak English less than "Very Well" 1/
<b>Asian and Pacific Island Languages (con.)</b>				
Other Asian languages 2/	740	0.3	338	45.7
Kazakh	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)
Turkish	40	0.0	(B)	(X)
Mongolian	55	0.0	(D)	(X)
Telugu	180	0.1	(D)	(X)
Kannada	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)
Malayalam	30	0.0	(D)	(X)
Tamil	30	0.0	(B)	(X)
Tibetan	(D)	(X)	(D)	(X)
Burmese	150	0.1	80	53.3
Paleo-siberian	230	0.1	230	100.0
Tagalog 2/	45,163	18.0	23,282	51.6
Other Pacific Island languages 2/	76,391	30.5	41,244	54.0
Indonesian	585	0.2	470	80.3
Javanese	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)
Malagasy	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)
Malay	60	0.0	(B)	(X)
Bisayan	2,095	0.8	1,370	65.4
Sebuano	215	0.1	90	41.9
Pangasinan	140	0.1	45	32.1
Ilocano	36,275	14.5	23,675	65.3
Bikol	(D)	(X)	(D)	(X)
Pampangan	70	0.0	55	78.6
Micronesian	3,170	1.3	1,795	56.6
Carolinian	130	0.1	130	100.0
Chamorro	610	0.2	165	27.0
Kusaiean	155	0.1	100	64.5
Marshallese	3,825	1.5	2,385	62.4
Mokilese	(D)	(X)	(D)	(X)
Palau	490	0.2	185	37.8
Ponapean	455	0.2	280	61.5
Trukese	4,140	1.7	3,215	77.7
Ulithean	40	0.0	(D)	(X)
Yapese	135	0.1	100	74.1
Melanesian	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)
Samoan	12,030	4.8	4,215	35.0
Tongan	1,975	0.8	915	46.3
Niuean	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)
Tokelauan	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)
Fijian	55	0.0	25	45.5
Marquesan	45	0.0	(B)	(X)

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**Table A2. Detailed Languages Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English for Honolulu County: 2009-2013 - Con.**

	Number of speakers	% of total speakers 1/	Speak English less than "Very Well"	% speak English less than "Very Well" 1/
<b>Asian and Pacific Island Languages (con.)</b>				
Rarotongan	35	0.0	(B)	(X)
Maori	65	0.0	(D)	(X)
Hawaiian	9,475	3.8	1,965	20.7
<b>All Other Languages 2/</b>	<b>1,479</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>29.6</b>
Navajo 2/	13	0.0	(B)	(X)
Other Native North American languages 2/	161	0.1	92	57.1
Inupik	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)
Ottawa	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)
Foothill North Yokuts	55	0.0	55	100.0
Upper Chinook	35	0.0	35	100.0
Muskogee	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)
Zuni	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)
American Indian	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)
Hungarian 2/	68	0.0	(B)	(X)
Arabic 2/	364	0.1	73	20.1
Hebrew 2/	235	0.1	44	18.7
African languages 2/	544	0.2	219	40.3
Amharic	50	0.0	25	50.0
Swahili	40	0.0	40	100.0
Bantu	180	0.1	90	50.0
Mande	40	0.0	(D)	(X)
Fulani	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)
Kru, Ibo, Yoruba	190	0.1	45	23.7
Other and unspecified languages 2/	94	0.0	10	10.6
Finnish	60	0.0	(D)	(X)
Estonian	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)
Uncodable	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)

X Not applicable or not available.

D Data withheld to avoid disclosure.

B Either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate.

1/ Denominator total for the "% of total speakers" is the overall total who speak a language other than English at home in the table which was 250,517. Denominator total for "% speak English less than "Very Well" is the number of speakers for that specific language category. For example, for "French (incl. Patois, Cajun)", the denominator total is 2,778. Calculated by DBEDT.

2/ Figures for the number of speakers in these language categories are unrounded. Since some figures are rounded while others are not in this table, the estimates may not sum to the totals.

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**Table A2. Detailed Languages Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English for Honolulu County: 2009-2013 - Con.**

3/ N.E.C. stands for not elsewhere classified. These are languages where respondents indicated they spoke either Indian or Pakistan. For Indian, it cannot be determined if the respondent spoke a native American language or spoke a language from India. For Pakistan, respondents wrote in Pakistan but it cannot be determined which one of the languages spoken in Pakistan is actually being spoken. To distinguish these languages, n.e.c. is used to indicate they are not classified in any other language code.

4/ This category includes literal write-ins of Chinese as well as Hakka, Kan, Hsiang, Cantonese, Mandarin, Fuchow, Formosan, and Wu.

5/ This separate "Chinese" category displayed below the overall category of "Chinese (incl. Cantonese, Mandarin, other Chinese languages)" includes only respondents who literally write-in just "Chinese" for the language they speak at home.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, "Detailed Languages Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English for the Population 5 Years and Over: 2009-2013" (October 2015) <<https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2013/demo/2009-2013-lang-tables.html>> and calculations by the Hawaii State Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism.

**Table A3. Detailed Languages Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English for Hawaii County: 2009-2013**

[Persons 5 years old and over. Detailed language figures are rounded to multiple of 5 unless otherwise specified. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability]

	Number of speakers	% of total speakers 1/	Speak English less than "Very Well"	% speak English less than "Very Well" 1/
<b>Population 5 years and over</b>	<b>175,188</b>	<b>(X)</b>	<b>10,184</b>	<b>5.8</b>
Speak only English at home	142,456	(X)	(X)	(X)
<b>Total who speak a language other than English at home</b>	<b>32,732</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10,184</b>	<b>31.1</b>
<b>Spanish and Spanish Creole 2/</b>	<b>4,441</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>1,079</b>	<b>24.3</b>
Spanish	4,440	13.6	1,080	24.3
<b>Other Indo-European Languages 2/</b>	<b>3,154</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>14.6</b>
French (incl. Patois, Cajun) 2/	625	1.9	49	7.8
French	625	1.9	50	8.0
Italian 2/	15	0.0	(B)	(X)
Portuguese (incl. Portuguese Creole) 2/	250	0.8	65	26.0
Portuguese	250	0.8	65	26.0
German (incl. Luxembourgian) 2/	720	2.2	60	8.3
German	720	2.2	60	8.3
Yiddish 2/	34	0.1	(B)	(X)
Other West Germanic languages 2/	236	0.7	9	3.8
Dutch	215	0.7	10	4.7
Afrikaans	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)
Scandinavian languages 2/	101	0.3	9	8.9
Swedish	50	0.2	(B)	(X)
Danish	30	0.1	(B)	(X)
Norwegian	20	0.1	(D)	(X)
Greek 2/	15	0.0	3	20.0
Russian 2/	377	1.2	115	30.5
Polish 2/	159	0.5	14	8.8
Serbo-Croatian languages 2/	13	0.0	(B)	(X)
Croatian	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)
Other Slavic languages 2/	93	0.3	6	6.5
Czech	35	0.1	(D)	(X)
Bulgarian	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)
Slovene	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)
Armenian 2/	56	0.2	11	19.6
Persian 2/	50	0.2	50	100.0
Gujarati 2/	45	0.1	(B)	(X)
Urdu 2/	4	0.0	(B)	(X)
Other Indo-European languages 2/	361	1.1	69	19.1
Hawaiian Pidgin	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)
Pidgin	300	0.9	70	23.3
Latvian	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)

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**Table A3. Detailed Languages Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English for Hawaii County: 2009-2013 - Con.**

	Number of speakers	% of total speakers 1/	Speak English less than "Very Well"	% speak English less than "Very Well" 1/
<b>Asian and Pacific Island Languages 2/</b>	<b>24,999</b>	<b>76.4</b>	<b>8,625</b>	<b>34.5</b>
Chinese (incl. Cantonese, Mandarin, other Chinese languages) 2/ 3/	463	1.4	182	39.3
Chinese 4/	250	0.8	155	62.0
Cantonese	70	0.2	25	35.7
Mandarin	140	0.4	(D)	(X)
Japanese 2/	4,094	12.5	1,204	29.4
Korean 2/	614	1.9	368	59.9
Mon-Khmer, Cambodian 2/	74	0.2	(B)	(X)
Thai 2/	192	0.6	59	30.7
Vietnamese 2/	196	0.6	90	45.9
Other Asian languages 2/	25	0.1	(B)	(X)
Telugu	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)
Burmese	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)
Tagalog 2/	4,395	13.4	2,287	52.0
Other Pacific Island languages 2/	14,946	45.7	4,435	29.7
Indonesian	185	0.6	20	10.8
Bisayan	425	1.3	145	34.1
Sebuano	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)
Ilocano	4,555	13.9	2,135	46.9
Micronesian	480	1.5	210	43.8
Carolinian	15	0.0	(B)	(X)
Chamorro	205	0.6	75	36.6
Kusaiean	255	0.8	125	49.0
Marshallese	1,775	5.4	760	42.8
Palau	60	0.2	(B)	(X)
Ponapean	70	0.2	35	50.0
Trukese	170	0.5	130	76.5
Yapese	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)
Samoan	405	1.2	105	25.9
Tongan	405	1.2	65	16.0
Marquesan	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)
Hawaiian	5,920	18.1	630	10.6
<b>All Other Languages 2/</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>14.5</b>
Other Native North American languages 2/	42	0.1	16	38.1
Yupik	(D)	(X)	(D)	(X)
Athapascan	(D)	(X)	(D)	(X)
Hungarian 2/	29	0.1	(B)	(X)
Hebrew 2/	32	0.1	(B)	(X)
African languages 2/	8	0.0	4	50.0
Bantu	(D)	(X)	(D)	(X)
Fulani	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)

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**Table A3. Detailed Languages Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English for Hawaii County: 2009-2013 - Con.**

	Number of speakers	% of total speakers 1/	Speak English less than "Very Well"	% speak English less than "Very Well" 1/
<b>All Other Languages (cont.)</b>				
Other and unspecified languages 2/	27	0.1	(B)	(X)
Finnish	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)
Uncodable	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)

X Not applicable or not available.

D Data withheld to avoid disclosure.

B Either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate.

1/ Denominator total for the "% of total speakers" is the overall total who speak a language other than English at home in the table which was 32,732. Denominator total for "% speak English less than "Very Well"" is the number of speakers for that specific language category. For example, for "French (incl. Patois, Cajun)", the denominator total is 625. Calculated by DBEDT.

2/ Figures for the number of speakers in these language categories are unrounded. Since some figures are rounded while others are not in this table, the estimates may not sum to the totals.

3/ This category includes literal write-ins of Chinese as well as Hakka, Kan, Hsiang, Cantonese, Mandarin, Fuchow, Formosan, and Wu.

4/ This separate "Chinese" category displayed below the overall category of "Chinese (incl. Cantonese, Mandarin, other Chinese languages)" includes only respondents who literally write-in just "Chinese" for the language they speak at home.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, "Detailed Languages Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English for the Population 5 Years and Over: 2009-2013" (October 2015) <<https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2013/demo/2009-2013-lang-tables.html>> and calculations by the Hawaii State Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism.

**Table A4. Detailed Languages Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English for Maui County: 2009-2013**

[Persons 5 years old and over. Detailed language figures are rounded to multiple of 5 unless otherwise specified. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability. Does not include Kalawao County]

	Number of speakers	% of total speakers 1/	Speak English less than "Very Well"	% speak English less than "Very Well" 1/
<b>Population 5 years and over</b>	<b>146,586</b>	<b>(X)</b>	<b>13,917</b>	<b>9.5</b>
Speak only English at home	116,246	(X)	(X)	(X)
<b>Total who speak a language other than English at home</b>	<b>30,340</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13,917</b>	<b>45.9</b>
<b>Spanish and Spanish Creole 2/</b>	<b>2,748</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>1,103</b>	<b>40.1</b>
Spanish	2,750	9.1	1,105	40.2
<b>Other Indo-European Languages 2/</b>	<b>2,570</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>17.4</b>
French (incl. Patois, Cajun) 2/	740	2.4	207	28.0
French	740	2.4	205	27.7
Italian 2/	90	0.3	4	4.4
Portuguese (incl. Portuguese Creole) 2/	379	1.2	65	17.2
Portuguese	380	1.3	65	17.1
German (incl. Luxembourgian) 2/	491	1.6	71	14.5
German	490	1.6	70	14.3
Other West Germanic languages 2/	39	0.1	(B)	(X)
Dutch	40	0.1	(B)	(X)
Scandinavian languages 2/	247	0.8	32	13.0
Swedish	100	0.3	(B)	(X)
Danish	40	0.1	(D)	(X)
Norwegian	105	0.3	(D)	(X)
Greek 2/	45	0.1	13	28.9
Russian 2/	83	0.3	(B)	(X)
Polish 2/	8	0.0	(B)	(X)
Other Slavic languages 2/	77	0.3	(B)	(X)
Ukrainian	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)
Czech	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)
Slovak	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)
Bulgarian	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)
Persian 2/	66	0.2	(B)	(X)
Hindi 2/	38	0.1	16	42.1
Other Indic languages 2/	66	0.2	24	36.4
Bengali	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)
Marathi	60	0.2	25	41.7
Other Indo-European languages 2/	201	0.7	16	8.0
Hawaiian Pidgin	75	0.2	(B)	(X)
Pidgin	105	0.3	15	14.3
Romanian	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)

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**Table A4. Detailed Languages Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English for Maui County: 2009-2013 - Con.**

	Number of speakers	% of total speakers 1/	Speak English less than "Very Well"	% speak English less than "Very Well" 1/
<b>Asian and Pacific Island Languages 2/</b>	<b>24,785</b>	<b>81.7</b>	<b>12,364</b>	<b>49.9</b>
Chinese (incl. Cantonese, Mandarin, other Chinese languages) 2/ 3/	827	2.7	448	54.2
Chinese 4/	210	0.7	85	40.5
Cantonese	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)
Mandarin	605	2.0	360	59.5
Japanese 2/	2,006	6.6	820	40.9
Korean 2/	363	1.2	273	75.2
Mon-Khmer, Cambodian 2/	37	0.1	11	29.7
Thai 2/	129	0.4	85	65.9
Laotian 2/	32	0.1	9	28.1
Vietnamese 2/	298	1.0	206	69.1
Other Asian languages 2/	4	0.0	(B)	(X)
Mongolian	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)
Tagalog 2/	6,119	20.2	3,343	54.6
Other Pacific Island languages 2/	14,970	49.3	7,169	47.9
Indonesian	85	0.3	(D)	(X)
Bisayan	365	1.2	75	20.5
Sebuano	40	0.1	35	87.5
Pangasinan	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)
Ilocano	8,665	28.6	5,000	57.7
Micronesian	315	1.0	210	66.7
Carolinian	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)
Gilbertese	(D)	(X)	(D)	(X)
Kusaiean	75	0.2	40	53.3
Marshallese	1,220	4.0	670	54.9
Palau	30	0.1	(D)	(X)
Ponapean	190	0.6	125	65.8
Trukese	120	0.4	(D)	(X)
Yapese	(D)	(X)	(D)	(X)
Samoan	280	0.9	65	23.2
Tongan	1,450	4.8	525	36.2
Fijian	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)
Marquesan	20	0.1	(B)	(X)
Hawaiian	2,050	6.8	240	11.7
<b>All Other Languages 2/</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Other Native North American languages 2/	8	0.0	2	25.0
Crow	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)
Dakota	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)
Keres	(D)	(X)	(D)	(X)
Hungarian 2/	13	0.0	(B)	(X)
Arabic 2/	74	0.2	(B)	(X)

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**Table A4. Detailed Languages Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English for Maui County: 2009-2013 - Con.**

	Number of speakers	% of total speakers 1/	Speak English less than "Very Well"	% speak English less than "Very Well" 1/
<b>All Other Languages (con.)</b>				
Hebrew 2/	23	0.1	(B)	(X)
African languages 2/	38	0.1	(B)	(X)
Mande	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)
Kru, Ibo, Yoruba	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)
Other and unspecified languages 2/	81	0.3	(B)	(X)
Finnish	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)
Estonian	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)
Uncodable	(D)	(X)	(B)	(X)

X Not applicable or not available.

D Data withheld to avoid disclosure.

B Either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate.

1/ Denominator total for the "% of total speakers" is the overall total who speak a language other than English at home in the table which was 30,340. Denominator total for "% speak English less than "Very Well"" is the number of speakers for that specific language category. For example, for "French (incl. Patois, Cajun)", the denominator total is 740. Calculated by DBEDT.

2/ Figures for the number of speakers in these language categories are unrounded. Since some figures are rounded while others are not in this table, the estimates may not sum to the totals.

3/ This category includes literal write-ins of Chinese as well as Hakka, Kan, Hsiang, Cantonese, Mandarin, Fuchow, Formosan, and Wu.

4/ This separate "Chinese" category displayed below the overall category of "Chinese (incl. Cantonese, Mandarin, other Chinese languages)" includes only respondents who literally write-in just "Chinese" for the language they speak at home.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, "Detailed Languages Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English for the Population 5 Years and Over: 2009-2013" (October 2015) <<https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2013/demo/2009-2013-lang-tables.html>> and calculations by the Hawaii State Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism.

# ATTACHMENT 8





# **PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT POLICY**

APRIL 2012

State of Hawaii  
Department of Transportation  
Aliiimoku Hale  
869 Punchbowl Street  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

## DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE



Aloha,

The public's involvement in the State Department of Transportation's airport, harbor and highway programs and infrastructure development projects provide valuable insights to the everyday concerns of the community.

The Department is traveling in a new direction - on a path that includes the affected public as partners in the development of the programs and projects that are meant to serve the public.

The DOT must be in the business of partnering with the public to build communities, rather than intruding upon them. Our facilities are just one aspect of our way of life, though a very important one, but we must provide our services in the manner that the public can appreciate and coexist. The way to achieve this goal is to ask, listen, and take the necessary actions.

It is important to incorporate effective public involvement strategies when dealing with every project at every phase, from planning to project implementation. This extra effort will result in the development of meaningful effective transportation facilities because the projects will be shaped and supported by Hawaii's communities.

Mahalo,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Glenn M. Okimoto". The signature is fluid and cursive.

GLENN M. OKIMOTO, Ph.D  
Director of Transportation

## PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT POLICY

*The State of Hawaii Department of Transportation (HDOT) recognizes the value of public involvement as a programmatic measure that strengthens and solidifies its transportation programs. HDOT thus encourages the integration of public involvement activities within its projects, beginning with the development of project plans and continuing throughout the life of the projects.*

*The HDOT Public Involvement Policy supports and encourages broad-based public involvement in the conception, development and enhancement of transportation plans, programs and projects. The policy is directed at the implementation of activities that solicit the involvement of the appropriate target communities. These citizen involvement activities should be open, honest and non-threatening, providing timely public notice, full public access, comprehensive project information, as well as the requisite schedule for early, continuous and active involvement.*

*This policy encourages partnerships between HDOT and the communities affected by its projects. The partnerships formed by properly implemented public involvement activities produce comprehensive community concerns, thus enabling project managers' informed decision-making. Citizens benefit by the timely dissemination of program requirements, restrictions, budgets, alternatives and the consequences of each alternative. Traditionally underserved and silent populations are provided the opportunity to voice their vital concerns. The partnerships are envisioned as enhancing the public's sense of project ownership and the establishment of vocal, community-based project proponents (i.e., support for the projects).*

*This public involvement policy is in effect for all programs operating under the auspices of the department.*

*HDOT project and program managers will encourage and maximize public involvement through awareness and implementation of the following (as appropriate):*

- *Devise public involvement strategies*
  - *Identify target audiences*
    - *General public*
    - *Specific communities*



- *Public agency representatives*
  - *Private transportation service providers*
  - *Freight shippers*
  - *Transit riders*
  - *Traditionally underserved populations*
  - *Title VI/Environmental Justice populations (low-income, minority, individuals with disabilities, individuals with limited English proficiency, elderly, children)*
  - *Other interested parties*
- *Select notification methods and media*
    - *Telephone surveys*
    - *Mailed surveys*
    - *House-to-house personal interviews*
    - *Stakeholder interviews*
    - *Special events booth*
    - *Focus groups*
    - *Neighborhood board meetings*
    - *Community association meetings*
    - *Meetings with influential community leaders (business leaders, clergy, legislators, kupuna, etc.)*
    - *Meetings with special interest groups*
    - *Meetings with public officials*
    - *Use of the STP Planning Process*
    - *Posters*
    - *Fliers*
    - *Radio announcements*
    - *Television announcements*
    - *Newspaper announcements*
    - *Public meetings*
    - *Websites*
    - *Blogsites*
    - *Social networking (informational technology) forums*
    - *Other activities to encourage public involvement*
  - *Consider various meeting formats*
    - *Teleconferences*
    - *Videoconferences*
    - *Agency Meetings*
    - *Focus Group Meetings*

- *Task forces/Working groups*
- *Public Meetings*
- *Public Hearings*
- *Utilize various visualization techniques*
  - *Project specific maps*
  - *Digital photography*
  - *High resolution graphic displays*
  - *GIS map overlays*
  - *PowerPoint presentations*
  - *Aerial photographs*
  - *Photo simulations*
  - *Technical drawings*
  - *Charts and graphs*
  - *Newsletters*
  - *Display ads*
  - *Large print documents*
- *List requisite resources*
  - *Meeting locations and facilities*
  - *Access and accommodations for individuals with disabilities*
  - *Foreign language interpreters*
  - *Sign-language specialists*
  - *Facilitators*
  - *Hearings officers*
  - *Court reporters*
  - *Advocates (sympathetic community leaders, technical experts, legislators, etc.)*
  - *Equipment*
- ***Provide timely notification throughout the transportation planning and programming processes***
  - *Early notification, preferably at the official announcement of the start of the project*
  - *Regular, periodic meetings, as applicable*
  - *Formal public involvement opportunities at appropriate phases of the project, including key decision points and the culmination of the project*

- *Explain the importance of public input, opportunities for submittal of comments, and methodologies for consideration/incorporation of public comments*
- *Provide status updates of submitted comments, as well as explanations for acceptance or dismissal of comments*
- ***Enable reasonable public access to technical and policy information via the offering of auxiliary aids and services and use of informational technologies***
- ***Document public involvement efforts and proceedings***
  - *Participants*
  - *Dates*
  - *Events*
  - *Opportunities for involvement*
  - *Comments received*
  - *Effectiveness of public involvement activities and strategies*
  - *Recommendations for improvement*
- ***Review and update public involvement strategies to adjust to evolving trends***
  - *Modify the process via the use of different strategies*
  - *Modify the process via the use of new technologies*
  - *Modify the process to involve new target audiences*
  - *Continue to provide full and open access*

*The following attachments are being provided as public involvement activity resources for project and program managers:*

*Attachment 1 – General Information on Public Involvement*

*Attachment 2 – Public Involvement Scoping Form (Sample)*



# **General Information on Public Involvement**

## **I. BACKGROUND**

Public involvement in transportation decision-making is not a new concept. Societal changes over recent decades have increased demand for more openness in government and transparency in decision-making.

Recognizing that transportation investments have far reaching effects on the public, metropolitan planning and state transportation agencies, consider a wider assortment of impacts including land use and the overall social, economic, energy, and environmental effects of their transportation decisions. Incorporating these often hard to quantify facets in their various programs has increased the importance of having a dialogue with the community about what the community actually values.

Transportation officials and professionals face a continuing critical challenge of how to accommodate the increasing demand for public involvement in policy making, planning, and project implementation. This demand for an expanded and more meaningful role in public participation is based on both philosophical and pragmatic considerations.

Philosophically, these include the general expectation in a democratic society that individuals have the right to be informed and consulted, and to express themselves on matters relating to and affecting themselves and their communities. Pragmatically, involvement by the public can lead to public support in developing ideas, promoting plans, and implementing these actions and subsequent projects.

The public expects that they will have a role in transportation decision-making. The difficulty for transportation planning agencies arises in determining how best to address public involvement in actual practice.

In the past, transport planning agency outreach entailed the agency presenting their decisions in a “hearing” or other single-direction presentation format to the public, expecting minimal to no feedback from the public. This led to citizens citing a common frustration that they felt the decisions had already been made by the agency and the purpose of the public involvement program was simply to get the public to “rubber stamp” the decision. These outreach efforts were invariably identified as insincere, producing negative public relations and causing frustration and public ire toward the agency.

Current practice in public involvement is to seek out and provide for proactive, broad based, early and continuing public participation in decision-making for Hawaii’s transportation programs, plans, and projects. A public involvement process establishes consistent minimum procedures to accomplish this. However, procedures beyond this basic level are encouraged as warranted. This citizen outreach process provides for complete information relating to decision-making criteria, timely public notice, and opportunities for continuous public participation/involvement.

Additionally, special emphasis must be placed on including traditionally underserved members of the community. This includes groups such as minorities, persons with disabilities, and low-income households which may face unique challenges meeting basic needs and obtaining services (employment, health and educational facilities, shopping opportunities) due to lack of or inadequate transportation alternatives.

## **II. PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT**

### **What is Public Involvement?**

Public involvement can mean different things to different people and organizations. For the purposes of this public involvement guide, the following general definition is used to describe public involvement:

*Public involvement includes all activities used by public transportation agencies to inform and educate the public about the agencies' transportation activities, and/or to gather information from the public to include public input in making transportation decisions. It's the active, deliberate engagement of a specific set of audiences in a proposed program, plan, development, idea, concept, or project.*

For public involvement to be successful there needs to be a focus on 'why' and 'how' to develop public involvement programs and plans. Engagement as used in the context above means that, unlike a public relations, marketing, or public information program, public involvement is deliberately focused on obtaining feedback, ideas, comments, criticisms and values from these audiences. To achieve this, it is important to provide genuine opportunities for public involvement early enough in the process to ensure that there is time to adequately listen and respond to citizen concerns.

### **Why Do It?**

The purpose for public involvement is:

- To build knowledge about the transportation process including its programs, plans and projects;
- To identify public concerns and values;
- To gather information, develop consensus, resolve conflict, and produce better decisions;
- To gain fresh perspectives from the public which can lead to innovative approaches never thought possible;
- To enhance the accountability of government decisions through increased opportunities for citizen participation;
- To reduce later delays and costs from not having involved the public; and
- To build credibility and trust.

As part of the effort to undertake a public involvement program, it is also important to understand the beliefs and attitudes that must be embodied by the transportation agency staff towards public involvement. Involving the public is an attitude as much as it is a



process. It is important for the agency as a whole, from top management down, to do an internal evaluation of the attitudes and beliefs concerning public involvement. These attitudes and beliefs often determine the extent to which an agency will make efforts to cultivate public consensus and support.

### **III. ROLES IN PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT**

Transportation activities, from planning to project implementation, are most effective in communities where active citizen involvement is part of these efforts. Successful public involvement exists where officials, citizens and agency staff work together, with each group understanding and playing its specific role in these activities.

#### **Role of elected officials and agency administrators:**

- Assuring that citizens will receive adequate opportunities to be involved.
- Assuring that information presented to citizens is clear, complete and timely, using visual imagery wherever relevant. Listening attentively and with respect to citizen's views.
- Being responsive to the concerns, comments and recommendations of citizens and staff.
- Working towards consensus and making final decisions.

#### **Role of citizens:**

- Taking the time and effort to be involved.
- Learning about the transportation planning and project implementation process and the needs of all sectors in the community.
- Contributing from their special knowledge of the community.
- Identifying problems and concerns and sharing their ideas and values.
- Working toward consensus.

#### **Role of agency staff:**

- Accessibility.
- Visibility.
- Keeping informed.
- Presenting information in a clear, complete, and timely manner, using visual imagery wherever relevant.
- Giving full consideration and response to citizens' concerns, comments, and recommendations.
- Responding to public requests for information in a timely and courteous manner.
- Alerting elected officials and agency administrators to issues.
- Working toward consensus.

#### **IV. GOAL AND OBJECTIVES OF PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT**

The Goal is to use public involvement to make the best possible transportation decisions to promote and enhance the quality of life in Hawaii and to engender greater public trust in the actions and activities of the department.

The Objectives in this public involvement effort are:

- To proactively seek early and continuing public input and involvement so that HDOT and its sub-recipient agencies: Pursue appropriate plans, programs, and projects that meet the transportation needs and concerns of the stakeholders and public.
- Be responsive and accountable to stakeholders and the public.
- To enhance transparency in the transportation decision-making process through improved communication and dialog with stakeholders and the public.
- To enhance understanding and awareness of the transportation process to build consensus amongst stakeholders and the public on the type and priority of plans, programs, and projects pursued by HDOT and its sub-recipient agencies.
- To use stakeholder and public input to positively influence funding decisions.





## Public Involvement Scoping Form

*(Note: This **sample form** is intended for use in developing public involvement efforts and can be modified as necessary.)*

Project/Study Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Project/Study Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Type of Project/Study (Planning/Regional/Corridor/Environmental/Design/Etc.): \_\_\_\_\_

Project/Study Location (Statewide/Island/Region/Facility/Etc.): \_\_\_\_\_

Project/Study Contact: \_\_\_\_\_ Agency/Division/Branch: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone #: \_\_\_\_\_ Fax #: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_

*(The following section should be explained/documentated via the scoping process.)*

1. Project/Study Scope
2. Intent and Need for Project/Study
  - A. Justification (Need/Priority/Urgency/Etc.)
  - B. Complexity
  - C. Phasing and Costs
  - D. Utility (How will it be used?)
  - E. Anticipated Benefits (Improvements/Remedies/Etc.)
  - F. Consequences of No Action
3. Anticipated Impacts/Issues/Concerns
4. Identify and List Potential Stakeholders and Participants that Need to Be Involved for Public Outreach Efforts for this Project/Study.
5. Title VI & Environmental Justice (EJ): Identify any minority, Native Hawaiian, low-income, limited English proficient (LEP), or other under-represented population with special needs affected or impacted by this Project/Study?
6. Briefly Describe Public Involvement Effort for the Project/Study.

- A. General Description/Scope of Public Involvement Outreach Effort
    - 1. What are the goals and objectives of the public involvement for this activity?
    - 2. What results do you expect from this outreach effort?
    - 3. How is input to be utilized?
    - 4. What techniques will be utilized?
    - 5. How will outreach effort be evaluated?
  - B. Schedules (Major Milestones/Key Decision Points) and Costs (if available) of this Public Involvement Effort
  - C. Checklist of Internal Review of the Public Involvement Effort
    - 1. Branch Head
    - 2. Division Head
    - 3. Administrator/Deputy
    - 4. HDOT Director
7. Related Project(s)/Study(ies) and Status (Completed/Underway/Anticipated)

# ATTACHMENT 9



EXECUTIVE CHAMBERS  
HONOLULU

NEIL ABERCROMBIE  
GOVERNOR

**GOV. MSG. NO. 1391**

July 8, 2013

The Honorable Donna Mercado Kim,  
President and Members  
of the Senate  
Twenty-Seventh State Legislature  
State Capitol, Room 409  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

The Honorable Joseph M. Souki,  
Speaker and Members of  
the House of Representatives  
Twenty-Seventh State Legislature  
State Capitol, Room 431  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear President Kim, Speaker Souki, and Members of the Legislature:

Re: Senate Bill No. 1214, S.D. 1, H.D. 2, C.D. 1

Senate Bill No. 1214, S.D. 1, H.D. 2, C.D. 1, entitled "A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO TRANSPORTATION" will become law without my signature, pursuant to Section 16 of Article III of the State Constitution.

The purpose of this bill is to repeal the Commission on Transportation and to prohibit any entity from applying a wheel boot to a motor vehicle on any public or private property.

Although wheel boots may be a viable alternative to towing, especially on private property, further exploration is necessary. This is a new way of doing business that affects people's personal property and such businesses should be regulated, similar to regulation of the towing industry. I urge the Legislature to consider such regulation in the future.

For the foregoing reasons, Senate Bill No. 1214, S.D. 1, H.D. 2, C.D. 1 will become law as Act 285, Session Laws of Hawaii 2013, effective July 9, 2013, without my signature.

*Sincerely,*  
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Neil Abercrombie". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style. Above the signature, the word "Sincerely," is written in a smaller, less legible script.

NEIL ABERCROMBIE  
Governor, State of Hawaii

Permitted to become law without the  
Governor's signature JUL 9 2013  
THE SENATE  
TWENTY-SEVENTH LEGISLATURE, 2013  
STATE OF HAWAII

ACT 285  
S.B. NO. 1214  
S.D. 1  
H.D. 2  
C.D. 1

## A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO TRANSPORTATION.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII:

1 PART I

2 SECTION 1. Section 26-19, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is  
3 amended to read as follows:

4 "§26-19 Department of transportation. The department of  
5 transportation shall be headed by a single executive to be known  
6 as the director of transportation. The department shall  
7 establish, maintain, and operate transportation facilities of  
8 the State, including highways, airports, harbors, and such other  
9 transportation facilities and activities as may be authorized by  
10 law.

11 The department shall plan, develop, promote, and coordinate  
12 various transportation systems management programs that shall  
13 include, but not be limited to, alternate work and school hours  
14 programs, bicycling programs, and ridesharing programs.

15 The department shall develop and promote ridesharing  
16 programs which shall include but not be limited to, carpool and  
17 vanpool programs, and may assist organizations interested in  
18 promoting similar programs, arrange for contracts with private

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1 organizations to manage and operate these programs, and assist  
2 in the formulation of ridesharing arrangements. Ridesharing  
3 programs include informal arrangements in which two or more  
4 persons ride together in a motor vehicle.

5 The functions and authority heretofore exercised by the  
6 department of public works with respect to highways are  
7 transferred to the department of transportation established by  
8 this chapter.

9 On July 1, 1961, the Hawaii aeronautics commission, the  
10 board of harbor commissioners and the highway commission shall  
11 be abolished and their remaining functions, duties, and powers  
12 shall be transferred to the department of transportation.

13 ~~[Upon the abolishment of the Hawaii aeronautics commission,~~  
14 ~~the board of harbor commissioners, and the highway commission,~~  
15 ~~there shall be established within the department of~~  
16 ~~transportation a commission to be known as the commission on~~  
17 ~~transportation which shall sit in an advisory capacity to the~~  
18 ~~director of transportation on matters within the jurisdiction of~~  
19 ~~the department of transportation. The commission on~~  
20 ~~transportation shall consist of not more than eleven members,~~  
21 ~~with the number of members from each county insofar as~~  
22 ~~practicable being approximately proportional to the population~~





1 ~~of the respective counties to the population of the State,~~  
2 ~~provided that each of the four counties shall be represented by~~  
3 ~~at least one member.] "~~

4 PART II

5 SECTION 2. Chapter 291C, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is  
6 amended by adding a new section to part XI to be appropriately  
7 designated and to read as follows:

8 "§291C- Wheel boots prohibited. (a) It shall be  
9 unlawful for a person or entity, including any county police  
10 department, to apply or cause to be applied, a wheel boot to a  
11 motor vehicle located on any public or private street, roadway,  
12 or highway, as applicable, or on any public or private property,  
13 as applicable.

14 (b) For purposes of this section, "wheel boot" includes a  
15 tire lock, denver boot, wheel clamp, or wheel immobilizer.

16 (c) Any person, entity, or police department violating  
17 this section shall be fined \$100 for each application of a wheel  
18 boot."

19 PART III

20 SECTION 3. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed  
21 and stricken. New statutory material is underscored.

22



S.B. NO. 1214  
S.D. 1  
H.D. 2  
C.D. 1

1 SECTION 4. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

APPROVED this                      day of                      , 2013

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF HAWAII