STATE OF Hawai‘i

BEAD FIVE-YEAR ACTION PLAN

(uses NTIA provided template)

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1 Executive Summary

A high-speed Internet connection used to be a nice-to-have, but today, it is a necessity. An estimated 12,700 households in Hawai‘i cannot connect to the Internet at home or are relying on outdated technology to get it, while an estimated 100,000 residents are eligible for financial assistance with their home Internet bills. Hawai‘i will receive more than $400 million from the federal government to build broadband to unconnected communities. The coronavirus pandemic highlighted that the Internet is not just for entertainment; it is a crucial component of life no matter where you live. Without robust, reliable high-speed Internet, kids cannot complete their homework, residents cannot telework or train online for new careers, and people may have to drive for hours to access healthcare or government services.

Under the leadership of Governor Josh Green and Lt. Governor Sylvia Luke and building on the initiatives started under Governor David Ige, the University of Hawai‘i (UH) is tasked with coordinating all of Hawai‘i’s broadband projects and developing a plan for how the federal funds will be spent. UH is partnering with the four Hawai‘i counties, various state agencies, community organizations, the telecom industry, and others to understand each community's greatest needs as we all work toward a common goal of ensuring all residents are fully equipped to participate and thrive in a digitally connected world.

As the world's most geographically isolated population center, Hawai'i relies on a network of undersea and terrestrial cables to connect with the world. This historic federal funding allows Hawai'i to strategically invest in critical infrastructure — cables and wires — and critical support services to help people get online and navigate the Internet safely.

Among these programs is the Broadband Equity, Access, and Deployment (BEAD) Program, a $149.5 million award to Hawai'i, which prioritizes building high-speed Internet access to unconnected (i.e., unserved) residential locations, and to communities with underperforming Internet connections (i.e., underserved). Over the next four years, UH will competitively release these funds to build out new and improved Internet service for the thousands of homes that are unserved or underserved in our state.

Under the #InternetForAll initiative, BEAD is one of a few federally funded programs that will help us achieve:

1. High-speed Internet availability for all;
2. Affordable access for all; and
3. Digital literacy skills for all.

The State of Connectivity in Hawai'i - 2023

The state of Internet connectivity in Hawai'i can be measured by three factors: access, affordability, and adoption.

Access

Access means having the ability to connect to the Internet with a high-speed, reliable, wired connection. Most urban areas already have broadband access provided by private Internet service providers. Compared with other parts of the country, Hawai'i has a relatively low percentage of homes (about 3.8%) with no high-speed Internet available.

However, those living in rural and remote areas of the State have not been as fortunate and have been historically left behind for various reasons. Hawai'i's unique geography contributes to high building costs, making the cost of delivering service to sparsely populated regions with few customers financially difficult for private companies. Additionally, the State still has many pockets of residents with poor or no connection to the Internet for various reasons that remain unaddressed by mass market service providers.

Maps generated by the Federal Communications Commission indicate at least 11,600 unserved locations do not have access to reliable high-speed Internet.

Affordability

Affordability means being able to pay for Internet service on an ongoing basis for a household without causing undue financial hardship. It is no secret that Hawai'i's cost of living is one of the highest in the nation. In addition, an estimated 9.3%[1] of Hawai'i residents are below the federal

[1] https://data.census.gov/table?q=poverty+in+Hawai'i+in+2020&tid=ACSST5Y2020.S1701

poverty level, while an estimated 12.3%[2] of Hawai‘i’s population receives Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits. With the typical high-speed Internet service costing approximately $50-$70 per month[3], affording high-speed Internet isn’t always a given.

To date, more than 45,000 households have been enrolled in the Federal Communications Commission's Affordable Connectivity Program(ACP), which has provided $16.6 million in financial assistance to eligible households. As many as 100,000 residents are likely eligible for this financial assistance.

Adoption

Adoption is defined as the ability of Hawai‘i residents who have access to the Internet to utilize the Internet independently and safely. This involves lowering barriers that would interfere with one’s ability and empowering residents to navigate digital ecosystems confidently.

According to a 2021 survey[4] by the Hawai‘i Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Hawai‘i's less digitally ready population is nearly twice as large (40%) as a comparable national study in 2015 (19%). It follows that three-in-five Hawai‘i residents find it difficult to trust online information.

Narrowing the digital equity gap will look different for each community. Some residents will have to overcome their distrust of new technologies and learn how to navigate the Internet safely. Others willingly use new technology but cannot access high-speed Internet at home and rely on free public Wi-Fi or libraries to get online. Some families have a slow connection because it’s all they can afford, while others share a single mobile device or single computer among multiple family members. There are also cases where kupuna, parents, and their children must take turns using the Internet because there isn’t enough bandwidth for everyone to be online simultaneously, even for essential appointments such as schooling or telehealth appointments.

These obstacles to universal high-speed Internet access deserve attention because they directly impact Hawai‘i’s other strategic priorities – including diversifying Hawai‘i’s economy beyond the tourism and military sectors and reducing stress on our social safety networks.

About BEAD

The BEAD program is more than just a capital improvement fund to build new cables and wires to unconnected locations. A critical component involves creating training and other support programs around these new connections to set newly connected residents up for success.

A high-speed Internet connection can change lives. Residents can work from home or visit with their doctors online, eliminating commute times, saving money on gas and parking, and wear

[2] https://humanservices.Hawai‘i.gov/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/SFY-2022-SUMMARY.pdf
[3] As of July 2023 for a wired 100 Mbps download and 20 Mbps upload speed, excluding other fees according to https://www.Hawaiiantel.com/Residential/Internet-Overview and https://www.spectrum.com/Internet/plans
[4] https://labor.Hawai‘i.gov/wdc/files/2022/02/WDC-Div-State-DLIR-Digital-Readiness-Literacy-BOD-Presentation-021022.pdf

and tear on State and County highways. Residents could grow their household incomes by opening e-commerce businesses or taking online classes to train for higher-paying careers.

Children might be less likely to fall behind academically if they could catch up on missed lessons online; and families can stay more connected with family and friends far away with a stable video connection – one that isn't blurry all the time. There are many more ways high-speed Internet can dramatically improve daily quality of life.

Over the next four years, UH will look to "braid" BEAD funds with the additional millions provided to our state to ensure our communities are all connected and that each and every resident has the necessary digital skills to confidently and successfully navigate the Internet. This broadband deployment plan has two parts:

- **Infrastructure** — Build the cables and wires to homes and recognized community centers.
- **Education** — Offer a broad array of support services that help residents get online, navigate the Internet safely, realize new economic opportunities, and stay connected through financial assistance programs if eligible.

Advancing these strategic objectives through partnerships with local stakeholders and targeted community outreach inform the foundation of our Five-Year Plan, with concrete actions to be defined in Hawai'i's BEAD Initial Proposal, to be completed in December 2023.

Hawai'i's target to achieve universal service access to the Internet relies on the combination of BEAD funds through 2027, other federally funded (RDOF and CAF) commitments to be fulfilled by Hawaiian Telcom, and the ability to overlay effective and affordable alternatives, such as low Earth orbit (LEO) satellite service (Starlink, Project Kuiper, etc.) for very high-cost areas. Related key middle mile investments funded by other federally funded programs are expected to be completed by the end of 2026; these investments are expected to lower the cost of service delivery to incumbent and new market entrants. This will be key to increasing competition and availability and driving down the cost of high-speed Internet services throughout the State. Current funding supports continuous improvements to Internet connectivity in our State through 2030, with a look toward creating a sustainable Internet access market for years to come.

Hawai'i will take some actions to achieve its two main objectives of building infrastructure and providing digital literacy support services:

1. Seek the community's help to identify unserved and underserved locations and raise awareness about the availability and potential benefits of universal access to high-speed Internet.

2. Seek the community's help to identify potential Community Anchor Institutions that could be wired for broadband access and potentially serve as future digital hubs where

residents can gather for technical assistance, digital literacy training, and other support services.

3. Ensure coordination of all current and future State and Federal broadband spending projects and related service projects to promote synergy and avoid duplication.

4. Invest public funds to serve areas historically left behind and unserved by the private market. These investments are necessary to provide long-overdue digital equity to our State's rural, remote, and unserved communities. The investment will also encourage potential new players and/or innovators in the marketplace by lowering the cost of entering the market.

5. Where appropriate, leverage public funds with matching capital investment by private industry.

6. Increase the overall resiliency of Hawai‘i’s high-speed Internet connections to the world by replacing aging undersea cables and inter-island connections.

7. Build upon the digital equity plans and strategy being implemented by the Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism (DBEDT) Digital Equity Office. Robust digital literacy is just as critical as reliable hardware and connections. Broadband adoption statistics indicate there’s room for improvement in the digital literacy space.

8. Coordinate with related entities, including schools, universities, the labor community, and the local business community to align Hawai‘i’s future workforce training pipeline with the broadband-enabled job opportunities that will become available in the coming decade.

2 Overview of the Five-Year Action Plan

2.1 Vision

Hawai‘i will provide universal access to high-speed Internet for all residents by 2030. Our public sector — State and Counties — together with our community service providers and private employers, will work to maximize the benefits of this historic investment of public funds to achieve this vision. All residents will be connected via modern fiber optic or similar service to guarantee high-speed (100Mbps or better) access.

The University of Hawai‘i leads the State’s broadband effort while closely collaborating with the community of stakeholders, including the Hawai‘i Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism (DBEDT), the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL), the Hawai‘i Department of Transportation (DOT), the four Counties (Hawai‘i, Kaua‘i, Maui and Honolulu), incumbent and competitive telecommunications providers, and statewide grassroots community organizations, to ensure that our collective efforts deliver maximum benefit from the numerous federal funding programs. Work on the infrastructure elements will be closely accompanied by thoughtfully implemented digital equity programs to promote the necessary

digital skills development for residents, enhance our local workforce, and stimulate and diversify our State's economy.

BEAD represents the largest of the federal broadband funding programs and prioritizes last-mile support for our unserved and underserved communities. Taken together, the long list of federal programs will ensure we have reliable, affordable, and sustainable efforts addressing our first-, middle- and last-mile infrastructure needs, as well as robust community-based services aimed at achieving digital equity and literacy in order to support a digitally literate workforce of the future.

By 2030, Hawai'i envisions communities where every resident has meaningful access to reliable and affordable high-speed Internet, bolstered by a strong digital equity program. This will enable all of our residents to fully participate in a digitally enabled world where online services are ubiquitous and technology is woven throughout our society. Our goal is to embed resources within communities by training digital navigators local to the area, and offering technology literacy training and other digital equity services tailored to a community's particular needs. The State hopes to engage existing Community Anchor Institutions (e.g., schools, libraries, and other public facilities) across the islands as partners as we discuss ways to support them as we hope to potentially expand their offerings to include neighborhood-based community digital hubs where we can bring together residents in need with digital navigators and other resources to help them overcome the barriers to adoption of high-speed Internet services.

'Apakau ka lā (translation: 'spreading of the sun's rays') — this metaphoric expression captures the State's vision to build fast, reliable, and affordable broadband infrastructure to every community and guarantee accessibility for every resident. The investment in broadband begins at the first mile, where reliable Internet infrastructure must first reach our State through trans-Pacific connections; it is extended to our islands and neighborhoods via the middle mile and fills any gaps in the last mile, where the Internet reaches every resident, community anchor institution, and business on our islands.

2.2 Goals and Objectives

Hawai'i's goals and objectives are structured to achieve maximum leverage and benefit from this historic investment of federal funds. These goals and objectives collectively support the vision of providing meaningful access to high-speed Internet for all residents by 2030.

Goals	*Objectives*	*Measure*
Provide reliable and affordable access to high-speed Internet for all residents (universal service)	• Identify locations without access to high-speed Internet service through community outreach.	• Increase the accuracy of the FCC map data by adding previously unmarked locations. • Increase the number

	• Redefine Community Anchor Institutions (CAIs) to reach all communities.	of identified CAIs and create a funding priority list by collaborating with Counties and community organizations. • Build connections to locations without access and reach all CAIs.
Enable all Hawai‘i residents to fully participate in a digitally integrated society	• Expand digital equity programs • Integrate State Digital Equity (DE) plan with BEAD plan, leveraging State DE capacity grants with BEAD funds	• Increase the number of residents with digital literacy, workforce development, and online safety skills through training programs • Build a statewide program to train and support community digital navigators • Expand digital support network by fostering partnerships between community service providers and CAIs • Establish and maintain a catalog of digital equity service providers and offerings connected with CAIs
Maximize benefits to Hawai‘i through effective coordination of all State- and federally funded broadband projects	• Apply funding to strategic uses that best fit each funding program while connecting with the overall State strategy.	• Define State broadband strategy • Define clear roles and responsibilities for all stakeholders.

	• Use federal funds to leverage access to private funds to further invest in Hawai‘i’s infrastructure • Integrate existing IT workforce development initiatives with BEAD/DE	• Refine State broadband strategy as additional funds and programs become available • Monitor efforts to ensure consistent outcomes and results.
Protect public broadband infrastructure assets created from Federal and State broadband investment programs and ensure their financial sustainability.	• Ensure public oversight through Act 231 SLH 2022, establishing a broadband infrastructure working group.	• Develop recommendations to Hawai‘i Legislature to effectively manage broadband assets, including potentially establishing a public entity to represent the public good to manage the assets and ensure financial and operational sustainability.

To accomplish these goals, the federal government created several programs.

Federal Funding	*Program Purpose*
$149.5 million	**Broadband Equity, Access, and Deployment Program (BEAD)** Priorities are (1) connect those with no connection; (2) connect those with old, slow connections (3) connect community anchor hubs.
115.5 million	**Capital Projects Fund (CPF)** Funding for critical infrastructure. Hawai‘i projects are new undersea cables, landing stations, and connections and community centers in state-owned public housing.
$17.3 million	**Tribal Broadband Connectivity Program (TBC)** Reserved for Dept. of Hawaiian Homelands use. Priorities include connecting the unconnected, affordability, and digital literacy.
$37.3 million	**Enabling Middle Mile Program** Competitive grant award to Hawaiian Tel to build 'middle mile' infrastructure, expanding intra-island fiber networks.
$570,000	**Digital Equity Act (DEA)** Establishes DBEDT's Digital Equity office, which is developing a statewide plan to promote digital equity and inclusion.
$16.6 million	**Affordable Connectivity Program (ACP)** Helps eligible residents with their Internet bill, to date 45,500 households have enrolled and collectively received $16.6 million in subsidies.

Hawai‘i’s investment strategy first utilizes key public investments to reset the small/mid-market capital investment paradigm to remediate the most critical failings of the “fully competitive” US telecommunications market. Magnified by our isolated island geography, the aging and brittle threads that interconnect our islands with one another and the rest of the global Internet need direct public investment to ensure their continued use and longevity. The State’s investment in key inter-island and terrestrial middle mile infrastructure will lower the capital cost of Internet access for all providers — and as a result, for all residents — and increase the capacity and resilience of the critical middle mile infrastructure serving the state. Refreshed investment in Hawai‘i’s key middle mile routes also has the desirable benefit of eliminating the most significant hurdle to landing new trans-Pacific systems on our shores.

The broad injection of public capital and wrap-around support services will reinvigorate the competitive commercial telecommunications market by making it more attractive for commercial telecom providers to make other investments that grow their business while also benefiting Hawai‘i. Business and government operations throughout the state will benefit from lowering the cost of internal connections and access to an increasingly competitive telecommunications market. By taking the initiative and building new key broadband routes to previously unserved areas, the State will expand Hawai‘i’s direct-service market capacity and stimulate new economic prospects. A world-class high-speed Internet connection available to all Hawai‘i residents empowers the potential export of local products, services, and talent.

Opportunities include Hawai‘i-originated research and commercial entities and peer-level collaboration with existing and new entities from regional and global sources.

Building on the foundational middle mile investments funded by the CPF and MMG programs, and the legacy last mile investments funded by RDOF and CAF, Hawai‘i will utilize BEAD and TBC funds to fill the remaining gaps in our rural last mile infrastructure. Many of those areas that were previously uneconomical service locations for private carriers will be fully served by robust and affordable Internet access. While benefiting incumbent service providers, the comprehensive middle and last mile investments will also significantly lower the capital cost for new competitive service providers and other community-based networks to enter the market, which will also benefit consumers. Direct public investment in strategic middle mile routes is intended to lower the capital and operating costs incurred by telecommunications providers, encourage new competitive market entrants, and encourage new interest in commercial investments in Hawai‘i-beneficial assets, including critical needs such as the construction of new trans-Pacific first mile submarine cable landings.

All of this infrastructure investment will only be fully converted into tangible benefits for residents with the simultaneous statewide provisioning of digital equity and literacy services. These wrap-around support services are critical to overcoming the many hurdles to adoption most prevalent in our underrepresented communities. The wrap-around strategy centers around support for community digital hubs and community digital navigators that can provide in-person, on-site support for our communities with the greatest need.

3 Current State of Broadband and Digital Inclusion

3.1 Existing Programs

Table 1: Current Activities that the Broadband Program/Office Conducts

Activity Name	Description	Intended Outcome(s)
Community Convenings, Conversations and Outreach	The long-running Broadband Hui series of conversations bring together a diverse group of interested participants, engaging in a range of discussions ranging from infrastructure to competition to digital equity and literacy.	Increase the public's understanding of broadband and support for engagement and input regarding broadband and DE programs in their local communities.

Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs (DCCA), Broadband Assistance Advisory Council	Statutorily created advisory council under DCCA for the discussion of broadband issues and looking to resolve potential regulatory issues for statewide industry and government representatives.	Recommendation of process improvements or changes in practices to streamline support for statewide broadband activities.
Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs (DCCA), Cable TV Division, INET oversight and coordination	Regulatory oversight of statewide cable TV franchise agreements to oversee and manage the implementation of franchisee institutional network (INET) implementation. The INET is a franchisee obligation to provide private telecommunications transport for State entities (including DOE/K12 and UH). Of note, the capacity may not be used for commercial purposes.	DCCA works to maximize the benefits to the State/DOE/UH organizations from the INET provisions of the cable TV franchise agreements.
State Broadband Staff Coordination	Comprised of B&F staff, University of Hawai‘i grant program staff, and the NTIA BEAD Federal Program Officer (FPO), who meet monthly to coordinate ongoing and planned broadband initiatives.	Enable a coordinated and streamlined effort to advance broadband and digital equity conversation and action.
Act 231 Broadband Working Group	Statutorily established working group to recommend structure and makeup of public entity to hold State broadband assets constructed or acquired as a result of federal program investments; in support of the working	Provide recommendations to the legislature before the start of the 2024 legislative session.

	group, convene an industry advisory group of industry and enterprise representatives to provide recommendations to the working group.	
Statewide Coordination of Broadband Investments	Under the delegated authority of the Governor and together with the executive leadership of the Lt. Governor, work to orchestrate applications and implementation of public broadband investments by and on behalf of the State.	Maximize the benefits to the State resulting from public broadband investments. Support the overall objective of sustainable, high-value investment activities with the goal of reliable and affordable Internet access for all residents. Coordination of efforts to apply for available formula and competitive grant programs to support end-to-end sustainable broadband infrastructure in support of the State's vision of reliable and affordable Internet for all.
Oversight, monitoring, and management of the execution of grant-funded efforts	For grant awards/sub-awards under CPF and BEAD, directly execute any planning and execution of the projects under these awards/sub-awards, including periodic reporting and compliance activities.	**CPF**: Execution of the two approved program plans; BEAD: Execution of the five-year activities funded under the BEAD Planning Funds award, including completion of the required planning phase efforts (Five-Year Action Plan, Initial Proposal, State Challenge, Final Proposal), and oversight, monitoring, and management of the implementation projects approved under the Final Proposal.

		DE: Collaboration with DBEDT to support statewide DE work and integrate efforts with BEAD planning and execution. **TBC**: Collaboration with DHHL to support work in support of the Native Hawaiian community on DHHL lands, including integration with statewide BEAD, CPF, and DE efforts.

Table 2: Current and Planned Full-Time and Part-Time Employees

Current/ Planned	Full-Time (FT)/Part -time (PT)	Position	Description of Role	BEAD Funded
Current	FT	Broadband Infrastructure Architect	Technical infrastructure advisor serving as an architect to design and oversee infrastructure projects to ensure suitability for commercially viable high-speed Internet service. Provides a technical interface for carriers and ISPs when coordinating work for the State.	No (CPF)
Current	FT	Broadband Research Analyst	Provides program management support for the UH broadband and critical infrastructure working group. Functions as a research analyst covering all State, Federal, and privately funded critical infrastructure projects supporting statewide broadband services in Hawai‘i.	No (CPF)
Current	FT	Broadband Grant Program Coordinator	Responsible for managing all fiscal, human resource, travel, and recording keeping of the project	No (CPF)

			transactions. Responsible for all facets of program management and administrative support for the Principal Investigator (PI), staff, faculty, and researchers associated with the project and other related grant initiatives. Contributes to the overall broadband project coordination and communication through work on project planning, creation of project reports and presentations, and maintaining social media and web presence.	
Planned	PT	Compliance and Contract Manager	Oversees compliance and contracting activities in support of federal broadband grants.	Yes
Planned	FT	Community Outreach and Engagement Specialist	Increases and broadens community engagement to help support planning, deployment, and adoption statewide.	Yes
Current	FT	Communications Specialist	Media and social platform communications specialist; also will engage in community outreach activities and work to translate the highly technical broadband materials to plain language.	Yes
Current	FT	Data Specialist	Responsible for developing and maintaining technology solutions to support the broadband project including, but not limited to, data management, data visualization, analytics, GIS mapping, technical documentation, and process automation.	Yes
Planned	FT (2)	Technical Project Manager	Responsible for oversight, monitoring, and management of	Yes

			project execution, including directing, monitoring, and management of contractors performing BEAD (or other related) funded projects	
Current	PT (multiple)	State Broadband Leadership	UH program management support (grant management and program design) and State broadband strategy. Includes participation by VP for Information Technology & CIO, Director of Cyberinfrastructure and Director of Network Services.	No (UH)
Current	PT (multiple)	UH/RCUH Support	UH/RCUH administrative and compliance support (administrative support, fiscal and procurement, personnel/HR, financial management, compliance reporting).	No (UH)

Table 3: Current and Planned Contractor Support

In general, all of the deployment and related support efforts funded by BEAD will be executed by organizations contracted under the BEAD award funds (together with State matching funds). Additional matching funds will be provided by organizations as part of their contract commitment to execute the agreed-upon scope of work. This approach is generally true for all of the federally funded broadband grant programs.

Contracted support is included in the BEAD Planning Funds award, to provide a range of services at the grassroots level on a statewide basis. These contracted services include training, outreach, communications, and data collection and analysis roles. One set of contracts, to each of the four (4) county governments, will directly support outreach and engagement, leveraging the long-standing relationships of the respective counties with their constituents. In particular, knowledge of the communities throughout their jurisdictions and the known set of service providers already engaged with community members will substantially support the State's overall outreach and engagement efforts. Support for the counties includes engagement support, outreach, subscriptions related to community engagement, and incremental staffing support directly in support of the outreach and engagement activities.

Current/ Planned	Full-Time (FT)/Part-time (PT)	Position	Description of Role
Current	FT	Community Engagement and Outreach Coordinator, Temporary Term	Increases and broadens community engagement to help support planning, deployment, and adoption statewide.
Planned	FT	Public Relations Firm	Fulfill communications and outreach for State communications; create and establish broad-reaching public communications campaigns for use across all Federal, State, and County broadband activities (providing a common baseline for consistent communications and outreach).
Planned	FT	County Assistance	Additional staffing to assist County governments with outreach, community communications, engagement, and mapping activities; contracts with the County governments also support meeting costs, supplies, and related outreach and subscription costs to support their community efforts.

Table 4: Broadband Funding

Source	Purpose	Amounts
Broadband Equity, Access, and Deployment Program	Funds will be broadly used to provide last mile connectivity to unserved and underserved homes throughout the State,	$149,484,493.57 (plus State match of $33,000,000

	to be followed by connecting community anchor institutions, and will supplement digital equity, workforce development and build other related connection gaps and needs. Funds will also cover Department of Hawaiian Home Lands locations (to the extent not already covered by Tribal Broadband Connectivity program funds or other federally funded programs).	together with additional public and private sector match)
Coronavirus Capital Projects Fund (States)	The State CPF allocation will be used for two primary activities. The first major investment is projected to attract and leverage private investment in new subsea construction, with State allocations planned to support the design, permitting, and construction of a new inter-island submarine fiber optic cable system, together with associated terrestrial assets to provide interconnection with terrestrial telecommunications network backbones. The second major investment will be the creation of community hubs at HPHA public housing facilities, coupled with free and reduced access to broadband for public housing residents for a limited term through ACP enablement.	$115,475,318
Coronavirus Capital Projects Fund (DHHL)	DHHL proposes to utilize CPF funds for the pre-construction engineering and design to support the deployment of infrastructure delivering service under multiple 2.5GHz licenses allocated under the FCC 2.5GHz Rural Tribal Window program, together with the potential for unlicensed CBRS 3.5GHz use. The engineering and design outcomes will be utilized to support the construction of the wireless ISP deployment as an integral part of the DHHL effort to deploy comprehensive last mile services consisting of hybrid fiber and wireless infrastructure;	$167,504

	the buildout will primarily be funded by the $90m allocated to DHHL under the Tribal Broadband Connectivity (TBC) program ($30m under CAA2021, and $60m under IIJA statutory allocations to DHHL for the benefit of the Native Hawaiian communities). The robust combination of the hybrid fiber and wireless infrastructure deployments under TBC, together with braided support from the State of Hawai‘i’s BEAD, CPF, and ARPA funds, will ensure that all of our Native Hawaiian communities are fully connected to robust, resilient, and affordable broadband infrastructure.	
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds	State inter-island submarine cable system desktop design and cable landing station site surveys and pre-permitting work.	$1,500,000 COMPLETED
Enabling Middle Mile Infrastructure Grant Program	On September 29, 2022, the University of Hawai‘i submitted its competitive application in collaboration with Hawaiian Electric Co. (HECO), UH and HECO proposed to build terrestrial fiber along the public right-of-ways and offer open-access at a reasonable cost to the dark fiber infrastructure. The resulting terrestrial fiber assets would combine with the subsea build to create new, robust, and geographically diverse routes to stabilize and enhance Hawai‘i’s critical middle mile broadband infrastructure. All broadband uses, including access by incumbents and new competitive entrants, would benefit from the significant increases in capacity and reliability, and the significantly lower capital cost resulting from the public middle mile investments.	$43,941,543 NOT AWARDED

Enabling Middle Mile Infrastructure Grant Program	Project URGENT by Hawaiian Telcom awarded under the program on June 16, 2023. Builds a combination of subsea and terrestrial middle mile segments.	$37,356,955 Total project: $87,466,529
FCC, ACP Outreach Grant Program	Facilitate promotion, awareness, and participation in the Affordable Connectivity Program (ACP). Two awards were issued, one to DBEDT and the other to Elepaio Social Services.	$740,000 (DBEDT) $350,000 (Elepaio Social Services)
Rural Digital Opportunity Fund (Hawaiian Telcom)	In February 2021, $24 million in RDOF funding was awarded to Hawaiian Telcom to deploy fiber broadband service to over 8,000 unserved and underserved locations in rural areas of Hawai‘i. By 2027, all identified locations will be serviced with speeds of 1Gbps/500Mbps.	$24,000,000
State Digital Equity Planning Program (State)	The Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism’s Broadband and Digital Equity Office, will lead the charge in the Digital Equity Program. The Digital Equity Plannings funds will be used to hire a contractor to assist in developing the plan, with other labor contracted out as necessary to deploy data collection initiatives to develop the plan accordingly.	$570,883.08
State Digital Equity Planning Program (DHHL)	In July 2022, DHHL submitted a Letter of Intent to receive funding under the tribal allocation of the Digital Equity Planning Grant. These funds will be used to develop a unique digital equity plan for the Hawaiian Home Lands.	~$50,000
Digital Equity Capacity Grant Program	Following the completed State Digital Equity Plan, states will be allocated formula funding to support Digital Equity capacity building.	~$14,000,000

State Digital Equity Capacity Program (DHHL)	TBD - subject to State funding availability	TBD
Tribal Broadband Connectivity Program	Use and adoption plus mapping. Infrastructure assessment and last mile deployment awarded following the initial NOFO. Award amount $17.2m (deployment will be in the follow-up award subject to the tranche 2 NOFO).	$90,000,000

3.2 Partnerships

Table 5: Partners

Partners	Description of Current or Planned Role in Broadband Deployment and Adoption
Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism (DBEDT)	Lead applicant in the State Digital Equity Programs. Collaborator on DE requisites specified under BEAD (direct coordination required)
Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL)	TBCP recipient. Native Hawaiian State office and collaborator for outreach and engagement to address infrastructure, access, and DE programs on Hawaiian homelands
Sandwich Isles Communications	ILEC, ISP, Last mile connectivity
Hawaiian Telcom	ILEC, ISP, Last mile connectivity
Charter Communications	CLEC, ISP, Last mile connectivity
Lumen Technologies	CLEC, Last mile connectivity
ServPac	CLEC, Last mile connectivity
Ocean Networks	First mile connectivity - design and site surveys
Kauaʻi Island Utility Cooperative	Middle mile connectivity (dark fiber only), community partner, workforce development
Hawaiian Electric Company	Middle mile connectivity (dark fiber only), community partner, workforce development

Chamber of Commerce of Hawai‘i	IT Sector Partnership (workforce development), community outreach and engagement
Island and regional chambers of commerce	Community outreach and engagement
County of Kaua‘i	Community outreach and engagement, coordination of county participation in projects
City & County of Honolulu	Community outreach and engagement, coordination of county participation in projects
County of Maui	Community outreach and engagement, coordination of county participation in projects
County of Hawai‘i	Community outreach and engagement, coordination of county participation in projects
County Economic Development Boards	Community outreach and engagement
Regional Chambers of Commerce	Community outreach and engagement
CIO Council of Hawai‘i	Workforce development, industry partnerships
Non-Profit Service Providers	Community engagement, service delivery providers, community partners
Philanthropic Organizations	Funding partners, community engagement
Educational Institutions and Organizations	Workforce development, community outreach, service providers, CAIs

3.3 Asset Inventory

The current state of broadband infrastructure investments in Hawai‘i places the vast majority of assets in the hands of commercial carriers. The largest portion of broadband infrastructure capital assets sits with Hawaiian Telcom (ILEC) and Charter Communications (CLEC), with relatively small assets held by other CLECs (mostly Lumen, Servpac). Most statewide utility poles and distribution/transmission towers are owned by the two electric utilities, with a limited number of poles owned by a mix of other owners. Access to poles, together with construction, maintenance, and management of the pole assets, is the responsibility of the pole owners and generally operates consistent with legacy joint-pole operations.

A limited amount of private telecommunications network assets are owned by large enterprises, telecommunications carriers, electric utilities, and government, including

government contractors. Radio tower assets are owned by commercial tower asset managers, mostly working with the major cellular service providers. A handful of satellite ground station operators also are present throughout the State, including those owned and operated by the federal government. The State owns and operates some key middle mile assets in statewide licensed microwave radio networks, including some of the supporting tower infrastructure.

The majority of inter-island submarine cable system assets are owned by Hawaiian Telcom (including the Paniolo submarine cable system recently purchased by Hawaiian Telcom in bankruptcy auction proceedings). Trans-Pacific cable landing station sites are currently all owned by the system's consortium ownership and, in most cases, managed and operated by one of the consortium members. Terrestrial backhaul from all trans-Pacific cable landing station sites is generally limited in supply and access and historically has been priced at a significant premium compared to comparable terrestrial backhaul capacity in California and Oregon. Colocation space in the cable landing stations has also been available only in limited situations, under the control of the fiber system consortium owner (or, in some cases, the landing party owner), and generally at a premium cost with restricted availability. In recent years, there have been improvements in access and costs, although still at a level significantly higher than our continental United States (CONUS) counterparts.

The statewide Institutional Network (INET) availability supports significant fiber-based connectivity between and among nearly all major public facilities and includes inter-island connectivity. The INET is a provision of service for the public good as an integral part of the statewide cable television franchise operation, with oversight by the Hawai‘i Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs. Since the INET is delivered as connectivity provisioned off the statewide Charter Communications infrastructure, it is **not** considered an asset owned by the State, and its use is restricted to public uses and not available for resale. Note that Hawaiian Telcom also operates a "cable television" operation under a franchise agreement; its service franchise area is currently limited to O‘ahu and has opted to provide limited network resources as a portion of its franchisee commitment.

The State received American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) and Broadband Technology Opportunities Program (BTOP) funds to complete connections to a handful of rural schools and libraries. Those funds were invested as incremental cost extensions under the statewide INET program; the resulting assets were extensions of the Charter Communications infrastructure but held for the benefit of the State INET operation.

Current digital equity and literacy efforts are supported mainly through existing programs within the Hawai‘i State Public Library System and the Department of Business Economic Development and Tourism, with additional projects funded by other federal grants (mostly telehealth outreach programs run by a combination of non-profit organizations and units of the University of Hawai‘i).

As a part of its current operational network infrastructure, the University of Hawai‘i owns IRUs on the Asia-America Gateway System (AAG) (2x10Gb O‘ahu to CONUS) and the Southeast Asia-United States System (SEA-US) (100Gb O‘ahu to CONUS, O‘ahu to Guam). It also has long-term agreements for colocation space at the Guam GNC/Piti CLS, the Hawaiki Kapolei CLS, and the right of entry to the Southern Cross Kahe CLS. In partnership with the

Australia Academic Research Network (AARNet), the University of Hawai‘i has access to capacity on the Southern Cross Cable Network (SCCN) (2x100Gb, Australia to O‘ahu to CONUS + Australia to Hawai‘i Island to CONUS; note: used for research and education (R&E) traffic only). In partnership with the Research Education Advanced Network New Zealand (REANNZ), the University of Hawai‘i peers with REANNZ at the Hawaiki Kapolei CLS. The University of Hawai‘i also maintains multiple racks at DRFortress for backup facilities, operation of the Hawai‘i Internet Exchange (HIX), and network interconnection with carriers and the DRFortress commercial Internet exchange (IX). Commercial telecommunications operators also own similar assets and capacities to support their operations.

3.4 Needs and Gaps Assessment

Since March 2020, Hawai‘i has had many individual efforts to collect data on the broadband and digital equity landscape due to a societal push to remote work, education, and telehealth during the global health crisis. A few reports have been published since then, focusing on digital literacy and workforce. As examples, Hawai‘i recently released the following studies:

Digital Workforce Hui – 2022 State of Hawai‘i 5-Year Strategic Plan for a Digitally Ready Workforce[5] – published October 2022

In November 2021, the National Governors Association awarded the State of Hawai‘i and five other states $100,000 to develop a strategic State plan for increasing access to digital skills necessary to perform education, training, and work. The Digital Workforce Hui, comprised of various State leaders from State offices and nonprofit sectors, published a final report in October 2022. This final report featured input from communities statewide to create a 5-year strategic plan to close digital skills gaps in the State’s workforce.

State of Hawai‘i – Hawai‘i Digital Literacy & Readiness Study[6] – published September 2021

Published in September 2021 by the State of Hawai‘i’s Department of Labor & Industrial Relations’ Workforce Development Council, this study aimed to establish an initial benchmark on Hawai‘i’s digital literacy and digital readiness following federal and national level studies that some two-thirds of Americans had poor to no computer skills. This study measured the digital literacy and reading of Hawai‘i’s working-age population, considering various demographic markers, such as education, occupation, industry, and geography.

5 https://static1.squarespace.com/static/622006dacc4d885cc34eb673/t/630f652f6bf2e05c1b98bc9e/1661953349951/Digital+State+Plan+2022

6 https://labor.Hawai‘i.gov/wdc/files/2021/11/Final-Statewide-Digital-Literacy-Survey-Report-from-Omnitrak-11.15.2021.pdf

Vibrant Hawai'i – Digital Literacy Project[7] – published September 2021

Vibrant Hawai'i, a nonprofit based in Hawai'i County, published this report focusing on increasing equitable opportunities. This project covers Hawai'i County only and occurred from January 2021 through March 2022, in which digital literacy workshops convened across the island with two core focus demographics: the unprepared and the Old Guard (mostly Native Hawaiians and those with business/trade school educations). As secondary outcomes, Vibrant Hawai'i identified programmatic feedback to gage project scalability and sustainability, program effectiveness, incubating on island job creation alongside refurbishment of computers, increasing enrollment in EBB and ACP, and increasing equity for Hawai'i County residents in telehealth, online education, and online benefit and employment applications.

Collectively, these larger-scale studies have demonstrated lower literacy rates among distinct communities and the benefit of digital literacy programs to advance individual confidence in digital skills for leisure and professional tasks. All three reports can be found online. In addition, DBEDT's work on the State Digital Equity Plan also features an assessment of digital equity measures. This data will inform BEAD, and the completion of the assessment is expected in Summer 2023.

Further data collection for BEAD purposes addressing the needs and gaps will be a joint venture of UH, DBEDT, and the counties, with funding provided to counties for use towards data collection efforts, among other pre-approved activities detailed in this plan. In addition, contracted aid is also planned to assist counties and the State in the data collection process, with data visualization of all data components to be fulfilled by the UH team and presented collectively on behalf of the State. County efforts to collect data will be largely guided and supported by UH to ensure that the same data types are collected across all counties for the most concise scope of the State's broadband and digital equity landscape.

The State has already begun work on data collection, with DBEDT currently working on the State's Digital Equity Plan, conducting focus groups to gather information on Internet use habits, challenges and barriers to use and adoption, and digital equity solutions to ensure that the digital equity programs created focus on meeting the needs of the represented communities. In addition, DBEDT is creating a historical log of digital equity-related events that have been conducted and future events.

A number of efforts at the State and County levels have been completed or are currently underway to collect and update pertinent location data for the State's broadband investment efforts. These accumulated data layers can be found on the City and County Open Spatial ArcGIS Data Portal (C&C Honolulu) and the State Office of Planning and Sustainable Development GIS Portal. In addition, U.S. census data, the FCC broadband map, the NTIA Indicators of

[7] https://6b9617c5-46b6-4011-b92a-1a749a57361f.usrfiles.com/ugd/fb5ef8_59b5a5c1e9eb44fcab626a219098194c.pdf

Broadband Need map, the USAC ACP tracker, and others will determine what other information the State has and is lacking (i.e., data AND community needs).

The State will continue to refine location data to support its upcoming Initial Proposal to be submitted at the end of December. As advised by NTIA, the State will document the processes to apply corrections and updates to the FCC FABRIC data map to refine the locations submitted with the Initial Proposal (directly loaded from NBAM). Information gathered during the location updates will also inform the range of services required for statewide wrap-around services, including plans and partners that may deliver the services to statewide communities. The State anticipates partnering with a range of non-profit organizations positioned to deliver services to their network of communities effectively. It is also expected that increasing demand for services will arise during the various projects to build access into unserved and underserved locations. Subject to available funds and in partnership with other philanthropic funding sources, the State expects to be able to provide device and potentially service subsidy support for communities and individuals with need.

Throughout the execution of projects funded by BEAD and other federal broadband sources, the State and Counties will consider thoughtful means to sustain the delivery of services and support to communities with need. Private support will also be encouraged to help ensure that services do not expire once available public funds are exhausted.

3.4.1 Broadband Deployment

BEAD program guidelines clearly identify eligible locations for building infrastructure to achieve the State's goals and objectives. As advised by NTIA, the State will submit its defined process to refine the FCC map data submitted with its Initial Proposal due in December 2023. We expect to specify a methodology to provide fact-based corrections to remove non-residential locations, amend likely service locations that are served but marked as unserved, and are hopeful of inserting any locations missing from the FCC map data at the point of submission. The State also desires to set aside a small contingency fund to be able to handle additional locations identified post-Initial Proposal submission (throughout the construction and implementation phase). The State also expects to expand on the definition of CAIs with the assistance of the Counties and their community partners. This expanded list will be submitted with the State's Initial Proposal.

In order to help manage and monitor location data throughout the process, the State will layer its additional data together with FCC data (from CQA and NBAM), in particular, to help visualize progress during the implementation projects post-Final Proposal. The consolidated map will also reflect progress on other funded efforts, including RDOF, CAF, and CPF projects. Based on the current intentions of several public sector organizations, we also expect the availability of public Wi-Fi to increase in particular as DE and related outreach activities are underway.

3.4.2 Broadband Adoption

Digital adoption continues to be a challenge, especially among NTIA-identified covered populations in Hawai‘i, each experiencing significant barriers to access, oftentimes facing a tapestry of overlapping challenges to navigate even for basic connectivity. A 2021 study found 40% of Hawai‘i residents to be less digitally ready compared to the 2015 national average of 19%. A network of planning efforts in Hawai‘i seeks to embrace opportunities for cross-sector collaboration and could benefit from increased funding support to bring the programs to scale, including, but not limited to: workforce development planning in 2021 that would partner with the public and private sector employers to integrate training and adoption, ongoing efforts by the Hawai‘i State Public Library System to provide telehealth support to communities across the State, and existing community programs ready to scale and integrate digital adoption into existing curricula.

Hawai‘i’s unserved and underserved location counts are lower than many other states considering our relative population and household counts. While the highest priority for BEAD funds will connect the unconnected locations, we must account for the range of additional barriers to adoption that contribute to the higher percentage of lack of use (versus lack of access). These barriers include affordability, particularly when considering Hawai‘i’s very high cost of living, including food, healthcare, and other basic essentials. Other factors include a lack of access to useful devices and the need for training or support to properly utilize devices and access online services.

The NTIA Internet Use Survey reported in November 2021 that as many as 100,000 survey respondents reported no home Internet use by anyone in their household, meaning that there are likely tens of thousands of households that may have access to Internet service but have not yet adopted it. In addition, the survey reported the top three reasons for non-use of the Internet at home in Hawai‘i as: (1) don’t need or not interested; (2) too expensive; (3) and privacy or security concerns. While we recognize that there are residents who will choose not to adopt broadband, we will work within our communities to continue to educate on the need for broadband adoption by building a positive rapport on the uses of the Internet for everyday means (e.g., work, education, healthcare, banking, social networking, etc.) and the basic cybersecurity precautions that can be taken to protect one’s identity and data online.

3.4.3 Broadband Affordability

Affordability continues to be a principal barrier for many populations; although individuals may obtain devices at little or no cost, it is an ongoing challenge to afford the monthly payments for Internet connectivity. Free broadband is recognized by various communities as a way to boost adoption in low-adoption areas, to provide support for industries that could be catalysts for adoption with great broadband access and even a lifeline for those communities where job and health resources are low and rely heavily on digital connectivity for everyday life. The challenge for the State and Counties is that Internet access is not free, and substantial availability of free access directly impacts the business viability of carriers and ISPs - some entity will have to bear the recurring costs of the “free” service.

If we are to achieve meaningful success, the State's work to achieve universal access to the Internet must include affordability as a critical success factor. For the purpose of establishing a measurable baseline, the State will set its affordability floor at $30/month for a minimal service level of 100Mbps/20Mbps service (100Mbps downstream, 20Mbps upstream), based on the federal ACP basic subsidy rate and the generally agreed upon "threshold" to high-speed Internet service. The State expects to be able to raise this threshold for service over time as technology and use cases drive higher performance requirements.

Even at the $30/month level, the State expects a material number of residents to struggle to pay for basic Internet service. For now, ACP will provide "net free" access to the Internet for qualifying residents. Hawai'i is tracking enrollment in ACP, currently just over 40,000 households. DBEDT has received an award of over $700,000 from the FCC to continue ACP promotion and sign up activity, together with a second award to Elepaio Social Services of $350,000. Given the expansion of promotional activity, we expect to see a continued rise in ACP enrollment.

Programs such as the ACP will be a requirement to ensure that those with the greatest financial needs remain connected to online information and services. While the current ACP program funding is expected to be exhausted in 2024, the State is hopeful that additional funding will be available to continue the program, at least through the point at which the FCC is successful in rethinking the federal universal service fund structure and supports. Legacy programs such as (telephone/voice) Lifeline support should be expanded to ensure that all Americans have *affordable* access to the Internet. The State may also consider a supplemental program of its own, subject to the availability of a sustainable source of funds.

In addition to subsidies and similar buy-down programs to support residents with need, the State's investment in broadband infrastructure is also intended to lower the cost of competitive entry to the Hawai'i market, and to spur increased competition in the ISP space. If successful, such an increase in competition should help consumers through reduced service costs and/or increased capabilities without increases in subscription costs.

3.4.4 Broadband Access

For our rural census areas (eight that are classified as urban), many of whom see lower numbers in Internet access and adoption, it is imperative that these communities have alternative means to access broadband. Currently, these communities rely largely on being able to access the Internet at home or at public libraries. These communities require at least a few other alternative locations (e.g., CAIs) where they can access the Internet at any time of the day with access extending beyond the confines of a structure (i.e., to the parking lot). Rural communities may also benefit from increased cellular connectivity to reduce the dead spots that may exist within their communities.

The opportunity for greater public access points through community hubs and public spaces where residents already gather is tremendous. Existing communication channels and trust networks can be built up to connect unserved and underserved populations through libraries, community health centers, community centers, vocational programs, churches, and

even personal relationships. Rural communities especially highlight the need for increased public access points, where experiences paint the picture, such as residents driving to a highways pullout for connectivity for a virtual job interview, seniors asking neighbors for help with virtual telehealth appointments or video calls with their grandchildren living across the country; or those needing language support asking friends with computers to translate simple websites that do not support their language or allow them to perform simple functions on their mobile phone.

The State will need to engage medical clinics, federally qualified health centers (FQHCs), hospitals, and health insurance companies to identify households that do not have access to telehealth services because they have: (1) unreliable Internet service; (2) no devices with Internet connectivity capacity; (3) or do not know how to use a computer, tablet, or other mobile device with Internet connectivity. Likewise, the State will need to engage the library system to determine the total number of patrons who visit the library because they cannot or do not have access to reliable Internet service at home. Additional work with the Hawai‘i Department of Education and within the UH System and alongside private colleges and universities will hope to provide a clearer understanding of the limitations of technology and Internet access to participate in online schooling.

Special consideration is needed in the State's overall strategy to support residents that may live in locations with suitable access to high-speed Internet but may not have suitable space or arrangements in their residence to support meaningful use of that access. There are also residents that are homeless or houseless, without access to a traditional residence, who would potentially utilize CAIs or other public wifi locations as their preferred (or only) means to access high-speed Internet service.

Both public and private organizations already offer free access to Wi-Fi based service at a growing number of locations throughout the State. The growth of capacity at CAIs, together with an increasing desire to utilize free Wi-Fi access as a means to attract customers, will help to accelerate that growth. The State may consider the addition of such free Wi-Fi access locations as a useful layer to its comprehensive public outreach efforts. While typical Wi-Fi offerings have limited range and performance, and would otherwise be considered unserved by the strictest NTIA definition, the mesh of public Wi-Fi services would add to the convenience of access for the general public.

3.4.5 Digital Equity

Hawai‘i's Digital Equity Plan (DEP) is being developed under the State of Hawai‘i Broadband and Digital Equity Office (HBDEO) leadership and is anticipated for public comment in September 2023. This section provides a Digital Equity Plan framework, including initial findings around needs and gaps, as well as, recommendations to inform the administration of capacity grants. The DEP will be included in the BEAD Five-Year Action Plan by reference, and integrated materials throughout the plan.

Hawai‘i's Vision for a Digitally Equitable Future

In 1824, King Kamehameha III declared "He aupuni palapala koʻu - mine is a Kingdom of literacy," ushering in an era where Hawaiʻi birthed over 100 newspapers in various languages and experienced one of the highest literacy rates in the world. Once again in 2023, Hawaiʻi has the opportunity to lead as we embark upon an era of Digital Literacy.

Hawaiʻi's vision for Digital Equity is informed by its rich history, while looking forward to the next seven generations of a thriving people. It recognizes that digital equity goes beyond acute needs experienced each day and has the power to impact fundamental quality of life. A digitally equitable future will be one in which all residents of Hawaiʻi have the confidence, freedom from constraints, and meaningful access to the Internet, tools, and skills to be digital learners.

Understanding Digital Equity in Hawaiʻi

Digital inequity in Hawaiʻi is a significant issue that affects various individuals and communities across the State. With the reliance on digital technologies becoming increasingly pervasive, those who lack access to reliable and affordable Internet service, devices, and digital literacy skills are severely disadvantaged in today's interconnected world. The COVID-19 pandemic highlighted and exacerbated these existing inequities.

As remote work, online learning, telehealth services, and virtual interactions became essential, individuals and communities faced immense obstacles in getting digitally connected. These challenges will continue without high quality Internet access, adequate tools, and the necessary digital literacy skills. The impact of digital inequity extends across various sectors and geographic regions in Hawaiʻi—economy, workforce, education, healthcare, essential services, and civic and social engagement. Access to affordable, high-speed Internet, connected devices, digital literacy training, and support programs for communities will empower Hawaiʻi's residents and create a more equitable and prosperous future.

The State's role in achieving digital equity has been a DBEDT priority dating back to the 2012 Hawaiʻi Broadband Strategic Plan, and leading to the establishment of the Hawaiʻi Broadband and Digital Equity Office in 2021. The Hawaiʻi Broadband Hui, coordinated by DBEDT, led the State's 2020 adoption of the Digital Equity Declaration, which reaffirmed that all residents in Hawaiʻi will have access to the digital skills and connectivity needed to participate fully in our society and economy. In 2021, the State led a study to understand the digital readiness of its residents, and in 2022, the State adopted a 5-year plan for workforce digital readiness that centered digital equity in igniting its vision to make Hawaiʻi, "a State where people learn."

2023 Digital Equity Plan Preliminary Key Findings

The 2023 DEP planning process has focussed on the input and experiences of populations particularly impacted by digital inequities and identified as "covered populations" by NTIA:

- Aging individuals
- Formerly incarcerated individuals

- Veterans
- Individuals with disabilities
- Individuals with language barriers
- Ethnic minorities
- Native Hawaiians
- Rural residents
- Individuals living in low-income households

Through ongoing community engagement, the DEP planning team has thus far conducted 38 focus groups with covered populations and 21 interviews with key stakeholders including CAIs, workforce development entities, and organizations that serve covered populations. Across all populations, the barriers faced are plentiful. Many face a tapestry of overlapping challenges that exacerbate the digital divide. Despite the obstacles, these residents persist in pursuing solutions.

Fear, Shame, and Confidence are initial barriers that impact all groups, although most pronounced among seniors and those with limited English proficiency, even holding individuals back from accessing existing programs. Concerns about privacy and security exacerbate these feelings, especially for many victimized by scams. As one provider shared, "they have this technology in their hands now but are being scammed because they don't know how to use it." Incarcerated individuals, those experiencing homelessness, immigrants, and minorities additionally face trust-related issues, historical trauma, and discrimination that create barriers.

Affordability of both high-speed Internet and devices is a principal obstacle for all covered populations. For example, members of large households must split time on a single computer: students for school, parents for work, grandparents for telehealth, and everyone for social connections. Some weigh monthly payments for Wi-Fi service against other basic needs like food, rent, and electricity. Internet access is sparse in rural communities, but connections are also unreliable in some urban areas. Parents in covered households described driving their kids to a McDonald's parking lot to attend school virtually during COVID. Previously incarcerated persons shared the catch-22 of needing a phone to apply for a job, but a job to afford a phone.

Access - Other barriers to be explored in-depth by the DEP include: transportation, time, basic literacy, family responsibilities, disconnection from value, functionality of websites and applications, adaptations for persons with disabilities, mobile interface for those with only a phone, and HIPAA compliance. The DEP will share unique challenges faced by specific populations and the gaps in services that currently seek to address them.

2023 Digital Equity Plan Key Strategies

The DEP will offer a robust set of strategies developed through the 2023 planning process and informed by important work being done throughout Hawai‘i by key stakeholders and community partners. The following strategies and principles are recommended to guide future investments:

- **Develop Digital Pilina**: Pilina is a Hawaiian word that refers to relationships. Embedded within it is the concept of building trust and familiarity. To break through barriers faced by

covered populations, programs must center the lived experiences of the people they serve, compassionately meet people where they are physically and emotionally, and develop deliberate relationships between people and programs, systems, and the digital world.

- **Invest in a Digital Navigator Network**: Motivated individuals and community organizations can be empowered and equipped to be digital navigators who meet people where they are, access ACP and other resources, and foster digital pilina and upskilling through the digital economy.
- **Provide Meaningful Access**: Access to the Internet, devices, and skills must go beyond simple availability to also ensure affordability and be designed to minimize a range of barriers faced by covered populations. Public facilities including parks, libraries, and housing should seek opportunities to provide safe, free, and continuous access.
- **Leverage Existing Resources**: Community Anchor Institutions are locations where residents already gather and should be empowered to leverage additional access to a wide range of services and programs that integrate digital literacy. Programs and hubs that have achieved success in providing access, education, and training should be a priority for investment and scaling. Community organizations serving covered populations should be engaged as key partners in implementation.

4 Obstacles or Barriers

4.1 Understanding Broadband and the "Why"

Broadband is a complex concept with many invisible pieces required that most people are unaware of. Similar to electricity, most people know in general what it is but do not understand the inner workings of electricity or the behind-the-scenes activities it takes to be able to just flip a switch for light. However, unlike electricity, broadband is something consumers need a certain level of technical understanding (digital literacy) to utilize effectively. For example, having a router and modem to get Wi-Fi, ethernet cables, fiber versus cable, available Internet service providers for their area, Internet speeds, etc. This knowledge is not easily obtained and readily available to many residents. Similar to how someone who has never experienced 4K resolutions may not understand how much better picture quality is possible with a 4K resolution television, many do not understand "why high-speed Internet" and how much better their Internet experience can improve and opportunities can arise with high-speed Internet. It will be a challenge to educate the people of Hawai'i about broadband, why the State is investing in high-speed Internet infrastructure, and how the public can benefit while also asking for their participation in our BEAD and Digital Equity efforts.

4.2 High-Cost Geographic and Topographic Barriers

Serving geographically remote rural areas, including extended residential setbacks, will be amongst the greatest and highest cost barriers to achieving ubiquitous Internet-for-All. Of note, in August 2022, the FCC disqualified Starlink's RDOF bid set to cover all locations on the island of Niihau–a privately owned island that supports a small population. BEAD is expected to provide service to those sites instead under the high-cost and extreme high-cost area designations. The generally high cost of last mile infrastructure for Hawai'i's unconnected locations, anticipated to be well above the national average for high-cost areas, will likely impact our ability to fully serve all residents without requiring significant non-federal matching funds. Recognized remote regions such as east Maui and the northern and southern ends of Hawai'i island will present similar cost challenges, including factors such as lava-impacted regions. Niihau island offers a unique case cost challenge to support approximately 20 households separated by any current broadband middle-mile infrastructure by dozens of miles of ocean.

Finally, to reiterate the impact of ample residential setbacks, those unserved or underserved locations with extended setbacks will likely end up in the extremely high-cost group given the additional distance requirements (potentially over a mile in some cases) that also have substandard or no existing pathway supports.

4.3 Service to Locations Lacking Reliable Power

Some of the most remote locations may also lack a source of reliable power. Regardless of how Internet service is delivered to the location (fiber, coax, wireless, satellite), connection to the Internet and any device(s) to be used will require reliable access to power. While some locations may be able to operate independently, a reliable and stable power source is necessary

to ensure access to reliable Internet service. Off-grid sites will also likely be without any accessible pole line or conduit pathway, making it extremely difficult and very expensive to build service into such locations.

Highly remote or off-grid locations may be a better use case for LEOsat service (e.g., Starlink). While generally not at the "affordable" cost level, LEOsat could provide a useful service offering that runs on an as-needed basis given the need and power source(s).

4.4 Service to Location-less Residents

Historic fractures between public agencies and certain populations add to the challenges of connecting with these communities. Those experiencing homelessness, for example, have unique challenges in connecting to broadband without stable residences or addresses. Pacific Islanders, who have been historically cut off from healthcare access, who struggle with language and cultural barriers, and who experience discrimination in housing opportunities, face trust-related barriers that go beyond physical or financial implications. The State's 2021 Workforce Readiness Plan featured the challenges of trust, shame, lack of comfort, and confidence that other NTIA-covered populations might face to even access the digital equity programs that are available to them. The current Digital Equity Plan outreach has shown that each covered population highlights the importance of connecting to their communities directly and working through trusted organizations with longstanding trust-based working relationships.

4.5 Resistance to Adoption and Change

The State anticipates that one of the most difficult barriers to overcome will be negative perceptions of Internet technologies and fears related to Internet use. The primary approaches to overcoming these barriers are based on educating and informing individuals about the value of Internet access and the benefits associated with meaningful Internet use. The ideal delivery mechanism requires effective, person-to-person interaction, favoring individuals with pre-existing relationships with the individual being trained, or at least with that individual's community.

Our approach to overcoming resistance to adoption begins with close collaboration with each county to help forge broad community partnerships to identify the needs of communities across the State and help identify organizations that can and are willing to support community-based digital literacy and related training programs. Ideally, the organizations would work to recruit, train, and support efforts by community members to support their relatives and neighbors. This approach leverages the existing trust fabric of each community to help overcome historically unsuccessful educational efforts by "imported" trainers. Additional incentives that may be available include access to devices for those in need and discounted or subsidized service offerings (e.g., ACP).

4.6 Cooperative Collaboration Among a Range of Diverse Stakeholders

The State is mainly served by two ISPs who provide residential service (Charter and Hawaiian Telcom). The State's competitive landscape is significantly smaller than other states and territories, and there will be a heavy reliance on these providers to collaborate with the State to ensure service to residents with no last mile connectivity or underserved status across all islands, regardless of cost for deployment and topographical barriers. A handful of small and potentially new startup ISPs may be able to help fill gaps subject to sufficient capacity and capability to deliver services.

4.7 Access to Sufficient Human, Technical, and Contract Resources for Deployment of Community Wrap-Around Services

The anticipated spike in construction activity to build telecommunications infrastructure will stress local capacity within the ISP enterprises and in the supply chain of subcontractors commonly used by the industry. Large utility operations, including telecommunications and electric utilities, will feel the impacts of the spike in activity funded by the large federal infrastructure investments. While many of the construction workforce needs may be transient in nature, we do expect to see an overall increase in the steady State demand for engineers and technicians that will be responsible for operating and managing expanded broadband networks, as well as the staff of repair and maintenance, customer service, and other related staff to support the increased demand for services.

Some of these classes of employment should see gains in demand over the immediate term as ISPs ramp up in preparation for the increased work. Short-term training and workforce development efforts are already in place in Hawai‘i, pre-dating the federal broadband investment, courtesy of other funding sources, and in comprehensive recognition of the already chronic IT sector workforce shortage. Employers can (and are) already take advantage of these training and certification opportunities to pre-position skilled labor in anticipation of the spike in projects.

Besides the expected increased demand for utility construction and technical skills required to build, maintain and operate the expanded telecommunications infrastructure, the State anticipates the need to support broad additional classes of skilled workers to support the State's goal of meaningful universal access to the Internet. Widely available digital literacy, training, and support services are critical to that success. These wrap-around services must be readily available statewide to ensure that residents will be fully capable of utilizing access to high-speed Internet service.

4.8 Supply Chain Delays and Inflation Impacts

Supply chain issues are anticipated with the overwhelming influx of interest in broadband deployment, with multiple federally funded programs underway at once for all states. Backlog is largely expected across all fronts, including fiber and device purchases, with evidence already from approved Capital Projects Funds and other programs of significant delays in the global supply chain, particularly for products including fiber optic cables, fiber transceivers, and network equipment. The delays impacting the IT supply chain have remained the same since the beginning of the pandemic; with the climbing demand, such delays are expected to further

degrade over the next few years. Build America, Buy America (BABA) requirements may exacerbate supply chain issues, in particular when all states and territories work to build infrastructure in the same timeframe. Any material delays in project execution, whatever the reason, will increase the impacts of inflation on project costs.

4.9 Inconsistent or Competing Funding Priorities

Every county is working towards identifying the most prevalent gaps in broadband and digital equity for their respective communities. Each county's population experiences the lack of broadband differently, with communities varying demographics, cost of service, and geographic challenges differing across the islands and their respective county. The State recognizes that this will vary from county to county and that funding priorities may not necessarily be consistent across the four counties, nor will the funding awarded be proportionate to the size of the county (i.e., there will not be a state-level formula for proportionate allotment across counties eligible for award) but available competitively to the State as a whole. Counties will be provided support from the University of Hawai'i and additional contractor support to ensure their funding priorities are identified, and any concerns are accounted for in the implementation work.

4.10 Federal Grant Compliance, Monitoring, and Need for Patience in Arrival of Implementation Funding

It is important to note that funding will not be as readily available as may be publicly perceived. Parties interested in funds or considering applying for funding at a later date are encouraged to remain patient as the largest portions of BEAD funds to be used to construct new connections to residences and CAIs will not be under contract until at least the second half of 2024, and potentially 2025. Once contracted, further delays may occur due to supply chain and permitting process requirements before new connections materialize. Digital equity and potentially other wrap-around services may be available sooner (i.e., mid-2024), provided the State can properly navigate and receive required approvals for its Initial Proposal and State Challenge process.

4.11 Permitting Delays and Impacts on Construction

Any delays or bottlenecks in the required permitting processes could impact the anticipated amount of construction activity resulting from the collective investments. The simple impact of a large number of construction efforts happening during a short period of time will stress the capacity of permitting agencies statewide. The State and Counties may jointly consider some manner of relief for broadband construction efforts to mitigate the timing impacts, provided safety and prudent business practices are not ignored (some of this is available under existing Act 151, ref. cca.Hawai'i.edu/broadband/act-151/).

5 Implementation Plan

5.1 Stakeholder Engagement Process

Hawai‘i has initiated outreach via known public and organizational networks, requesting assistance in identifying bonafide community grassroots organizations that can directly assist with outreach and engagement at the affected community level. Together with existing grassroots outreach under the Hawai‘i Broadband Hui (over three years running), we expect to bring broad inputs and feedback to the planning and implementation efforts. We will overlay a public service announcement outreach effort and provide briefing information to legislators to connect with their constituents and connect with statewide stakeholders and special interest groups. All outreach efforts will be fully coordinated with the State Digital Equity Plan effort (already underway), and the DHHL outreach efforts under the TBC program.

Initial efforts will be structured around public sector engagement and outreach, together with strategic networks based on organized non-profit and service providers that have reach into grassroots, neighborhood organizations. Public sector engagement will be driven through the State executive department and County designees to help identify known connectivity, equity, and literacy gaps; and connect us with their community organizations already engaged for outreach and general community engagement activities. Since many of these organized entities already hold regular member or public meetings, we will utilize those existing events to help us push information broadly throughout the State. We expect also to leverage elected officials, including legislators and county councilmembers, to help us broadly reach out to neighborhoods around the State.

The non-profit sector outreach begins with organized statewide and countywide entities, such as the Chambers of Commerce, Economic Development Boards, State and County businesses, and community organizations. The group will be extended to start with large philanthropic service providers, such as Aloha United Way, Catholic Charities, and the Institute for Human Services. Specific regional or neighborhood non-profits that have previously participated in our broadband outreach activities will also be connected, including Vibrant Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i Literacy, and Lanakila Pacific. In parallel with these efforts, we will continue to leverage the work of the Broadband Hui to keep connected with statewide grassroots participants.

While some of the informational and discussion sessions will be held online (via Zoom), we expect many discussions will be held in smaller, neighborhood-centric in-person convenings. Likely locations will include public (e.g., public libraries, schools, or university locations) or community centers. We will utilize a “local host” organization whenever possible to keep the focus at the grassroots level. Some larger informational-type meetings will also occur; the smaller meetings will help to encourage a greater degree of participation by attendees.

Once the team completes a suitable public communications campaign, we will hold a statewide in-person public listening tour to reinforce the statewide education and outreach process. The goals of the statewide listening tour will be to share information regarding work

funded by the multiple federal programs, including what work and support will be covered by public funds. The public listening tour will include stops on all islands (one or more sessions per island), to be held in the Fall after the start of Fall semester classes and before the start of the winter holiday season. The public listening tour will be in conjunction with a traditional media outreach campaign, including legacy print and media channels. The public media campaign will be developed over the Summer months by UH broadband office staff with the assistance of contractors and public sector external communications offices.

5.1.1 Partnership with Counties

All four counties are actively partnering with the University of Hawai‘i’s broadband team to provide local outreach, engagement, and support for the Five-Year Action Plan along with the subsequent detailed planning and implementation efforts. The efforts include engagement with the State’s digital equity efforts, informational and outreach briefing activities, and active engagement of local stakeholders and community groups to provide broad and comprehensive reach for the State’s broadband efforts.

In order to help maximize the effectiveness of the collaborative efforts with the Counties, the state broadband office will provide financial support in the form of four sub-awards to the counties, to enable funding of supplemental staffing and direct support for local non-profit and community groups - that funding support was in the approved BEAD Planning Funds proposal, and will be distributed as sub-awards to the Counties for each to use to help maximize local engagement activities. In addition to the sub-award funding, the state broadband office will provide financial support for technical assistance and training in support of both statewide and county efforts (also as provided for in the BEAD Planning Funds award).

In addition to the direct funding to the Counties, the state broadband office will provide financial support for technical assistance and training in support of both statewide and county efforts (as provided for in the BEAD Planning Funds award). The State recognizes that the initial funding commitment of $100,000 per County will likely need to be supplemented within 12 to 18 months subject to spend-down by County. This initial sum is intended to allow counties to fund the initial activities and or aid they identify they require to fulfill project demands. In addition, theHawai‘i state broadband office will provide ongoing support to counties in data collection and visualization when needed, additional support for outreach and engagement activities, and identifying the measures required to meet Hawai‘i BEAD’s programmatic goals and individual county priorities. The BEAD Planning Funds include consideration to fund contractor support to aid with activities such as data collection, coordination, outreach, and local project management to assist the limited County staff.

Over the course of the Five-Year Action Plan, the Initial Proposal and State Challenge process, and the Final Proposal, the State will work closely with the counties to gain context of community infrastructure and digital equity needs to ensure those county-level priorities are met. Throughout the next few months, our partnership with county leadership will provide the groundwork for informational briefings across the State, where the public will have an opportunity to learn more about the funding going into the broadband space to ensure that all residents have the opportunity to be connected and have the necessary skills to make the most of

the Internet. Each county has unique issues challenging their communities, and as such will inform the planning and implementation efforts necessary to see broadband flourish in those communities they serve. Counties will assist in identifying the gaps in broadband coverage and reconcile unserved and underserved communities, as well as identify and support community digital hubs, service providers, and partners for wrap-around support services. Collaboration is integral to ensuring ongoing support for access and wrap-around support services in local communities.

Finally, partnership with the counties is expected to streamline the required construction and implementation activities in their respective localities for new and improved telecommunications infrastructure.

5.1.2 Coordination with DHHL TBC Efforts

Historically, residents on Hawaiian Home Lands have experienced poor access to robust, reliable broadband that was unfortunately exacerbated by their contracted LEC, who effectively failed to install and provision sufficient last mile service assets on Hawaiian Home Lands. The University of Hawai‘i is working closely with DHHL to ensure that the programmatic objectives of TBC are met, and that work in that space is fully coordinated and braided with BEAD and other sources of public investment to ensure that all of the unmet needs of Hawaiian Home Land residents are fulfilled within the program’s period of performance window. UH and DHHL entered into an MOA in the Fall of 2022 to formalize an existing effort by the UH broadband team to lend technical and programmatic support to DHHL. The overall coordination effort will also ensure that duplication of effort is avoided in accordance with the requirements of the set of federal programs - this includes an overlay of RDOF, CAF, and other legacy broadband infrastructure programs.

As an integral part of the statewide coordination effort, DHHL outreach and community engagement will be conducted in collaboration with other State broadband outreach and community engagement efforts included as part of the State’s CPF, BEAD, and DE programs (note: some duplication of effort has occurred over the startup period during the first half of 2023 as each of the programs was initiated at different times, as overlaid with the legacy Broadband Hui coordinated efforts for outreach and information gathering). While some differences exist across the various program requirements, the core outreach and community engagement efforts will benefit from greater efficiencies and the orchestration of solutions for residents. The overall coordination efforts by Hawai‘i state broadband office will also serve to ensure that statewide BEAD and DE funds are available to fully complement TBC funded work. State CPF and BEAD investments are also intended to support closing DHHL middle mile gaps in coverage.

In addition to coordination with DHHL (as the recipient of TBC funds), NTIA is working to help define a suitable consultation path to engage the broader Native Hawaiian community in order to comply with its BEAD consultation requirements. We understand that the specifics will be provided by NTIA in August after joint consultation with the NTIA TBC and the NTIA BEAD programs.

5.1.3 Engagement with Business and Community Groups, Including Active Non-Profit Organizations (also tied to 5.1.1. and 5.1.2.)

Extensive community engagement and outreach are critical to ensure that the State's BEAD effort can achieve the objective of meaningful, robust, reliable, and affordable Internet-for-All Hawai'i's residents. In addition to simply provisioning the required telecommunications infrastructure to establish access to the Internet, it is critical that Hawai'i build and maintain a rich and robust social infrastructure of digital equity and digital literacy wraparound services, with statewide reach supporting all of our communities. Building on the concept of Community Anchor Institutions (CAIs), Hawai'i looks to establish and work to sustain widespread Community Digital Hubs to provide community-based access and support in every statewide community.

Community Digital Hubs may be sourced from a range of public and private non-profit organizations. These may include public and private educational institutions, community centers, non-profit service centers, business organizations, economic and community development entities - any gathering place that has some kind of sustainable organizational support. Community Digital Hubs may also be mobile or even "pop-up" provided the operation has some foundational support.

Community engagement at the highest level (i.e., counties) is underway to identify and organize around key community players who can reach into their local communities and further pinpoint the needs of a community, determine which residences may be unserved or underserved but do not have a proper street address to be accounted for in the FCC maps, and as the programs progress, impart digital literacy and workforce development skills with residents. Together with the CAIs and Community Digital Hubs, these communities will be the roots of creating Community Digital Navigator programs that will be critical to building sustainable community-based wraparound service delivery systems.

The State and Counties have identified a number of nonprofits already working in this space, including, Vibrant Hawai'i, Hawai'i Literacy, Lanakila Pacific, Catholic Charities, Institute for Human Services, Aloha United Way, Hawai'i Foodbank, and Hawai'i Community Foundation, with additional organizations continually being added to the group. Given their existing community relationships, we expect that the counties will be able to add a significant number of grassroots-type organizations to the group. As our outreach and engagement efforts ramp up over the coming months, we expect to build a substantial web of community partners who will help us gather information and ideas to formulate project ideas and broadly encourage participation across our diverse statewide communities.

The University of Hawai'i has also connected with the already existing IT sector workforce development efforts underway by the CIO Council of Hawai'i and the Chamber of Commerce of Hawai'i. The CIO Council of Hawai'i has an ongoing effort to improve the alignment between education and industry to increase the number of students in IT-related education pathways and programs and improve the workforce pool's overall employment-ready quality. The current effort originated several years ago and has the full support and participation of the CIO Council of Hawai'i membership (100+ industry CIOs representing Hawai'i public and private sector organizations). The current effort includes engagement with educators and student groups in IT sector programs, focused on alignment of curriculum, and participation by

industry in education delivery, internships, and apprenticeship-like programs. The direct result of the effort has been a substantial increase in internship and employment training activities, funded by a variety of sources. A stellar example is the Good Jobs Hawai‘i program that brings together funding from multiple sources to directly support the training of students and incumbent workers, in high-demand IT topics. One of the four explicit target areas for Good Jobs Hawai‘i is the IT sector space, to include support for workforce critical to broadband infrastructure design, deployment, operations, and maintenance - this effectively provides a headstart on the BEAD workforce development activities that will be integrated with the ongoing community activities as BEAD funding reaches the implementation stage.

Together with the CIO Council of Hawai‘i, the Chamber of Commerce of Hawai‘i has also been executing a workforce development initiative of its own, also in coordination with the UH system. The IT Sector Partnership has been underway for two years and continues to run with three working groups led by community leaders (ref. cocHawai‘i.org/itsector/). As the primary convener of the IT Sector Partnership, the Chamber of Commerce brings its large statewide membership of over 2,000 organizations to the table to ensure broad participation by statewide employers. The Hawai‘istate broadband office will also leverage the opportunity to bring the BEAD workforce development activities in alignment with the ongoing IT Sector Partnership program.

5.1.4 Orchestration of Statewide Efforts

All active broadband programs in the State are coordinated by UH, including BEAD, CPF, DE (DBEDT), ACP (DBEDT), and TBC (DHHL assisted by UH). Additional federally funded efforts are also in-flight by DOT (FHWA funds) and Hawaiian Telcom (RDOF+CAF funds). All funded efforts are expected to complement each other and result in effectively braided efforts to minimize gaps in coverage, eliminate duplication of efforts, and maximize the overall benefit to the State. The overall effort is focused on achieving robust, reliable, and affordable Internet-for-All.

All active efforts are in regular communication to coordinate efforts and maximize efficiencies. In addition, the state broadband office is in the process of collecting an inventory of current broadband related efforts across all State executive branch departments (under GM 23-03, directing cabinet members to provide broadband project information to the University of Hawai‘i).

5.1.5 Hawai‘i Act 231 Broadband Working Group

The State convened the initial Act 231 Broadband Working Group meeting on March 30, 2023. The meeting was convened via Zoom, with a handful of participants present in person at the University of Hawai‘i, Information Technology Center. The meeting included representatives of UH, DBEDT, B&F, DCCA, DAGS, DOH, DOE, DHHL, Kaua‘i County, City and County of Honolulu, Maui County, Hawai‘i County, and the Lt. Governor. A meeting recording is posted at the UH broadband site, along with meeting materials. The Act 231 Broadband Working Group will continue to meet as needed to determine the appropriate governance structure to implement, operate, and maintain state-owned broadband infrastructure assets.

In order to provide broad industry input to the process, the Act 231 Broadband Working Group is organizing an industry advisory group that will include representatives from key telecommunications providers and large industry representatives. The industry advisory group will be convened by State broadband staff to collect and assemble inputs for consideration by the Act 231 Broadband Working Group. The initial participants of the industry advisory group have been identified and an initial meeting is scheduled for July 21 to brief members on the current status of the broadband investment effort and to seek industry inputs and recommendations for the Act 231 Broadband Working Group. The industry advisory group includes representatives from all major wireline and wireless carriers, local colocation and Internet exchange operators, and selected large enterprise operators.

The charter of the Act 231 Broadband Working Group is to examine the oversight and management of the public assets created by and under the ownership of the State and submit its recommendations as to the structure of a public entity to hold and manage those public assets, in a report to the legislature of its findings and recommendation, including proposed legislation, to the legislature no later than twenty days prior to the convening of the regular session 2024.

5.1.6 Ongoing Engagement and Monitoring

UH and DBEDT began meeting with counties in March 2023 to establish county roles to contribute to the overall success of BEAD implementation, identify staff members fulfilling broadband and digital equity leadership in their respective counties, determine technical assistance and programmatic knowledge requiring clarification, assigning tasks contributing to the overall success of BEAD and the Digital Equity plan (e.g. story maps, identification of smaller non-profit and local philanthropic organizations, etc.), and coordinating outreach activities to identify community needs and inform communities on the importance of fast, reliable Internet access and digital literacy skills. Counties will receive a sum of planning funds to enable them the flexibility to meet local staffing or contractor help for project fulfillment, fund county-wide outreach, fund mapping efforts, and other activities pertinent to BEAD's success. A lump sum of $100,000 will be granted to each individual county with an eighteen (18) month period of performance extended to them. Scheduled weekly meetings with counties include county report-outs and are used to regroup, provide County and State updates, and continue team coordination.

UH is releasing funds under a Memorandum of Agreement, requiring that counties provide quarterly reports on spending, activities, data, and metrics on community engagement activities. In addition, UH is required to fulfill reporting requirements to the State Department of Budget & Finance, and NTIA.

5.1.7 Identifying Unserved and Underserved Last Mile Locations

UH has utilized the FCC's National Broadband Map data to identify unserved and underserved locations in Hawai'i. There are approximately 13,000 locations across the State that qualify for BEAD. UH plans to adopt the NTIA's BEAD challenge process model[8] to engage

[8] https://Internetforall.gov/bead-challenge-process-policy

Internet service providers, counties, and non-profits to further refine the set of unserved and underserved locations in Hawai‘i.

5.1.8 Engagement with Industry to Build Infrastructure

Following the State Challenge process as outlined in the forthcoming Initial Proposal and Final Proposal, the State will engage with carriers, Internet service providers, and utility construction organizations to secure bids for build out of high-speed Internet infrastructure to those identified unserved and underserved locations. The process will need to identify the State's chosen extreme high-cost threshold in order to help ensure it does not exhaust available funds solely on last-mile construction. Some of the challenges will be in difficult geography and terrain that is often associated with Hawai‘i's highly rural locations. In addition, high setback properties will create a significant cost challenge for the State to manage its effective use of available funds. Depending on the nature of the locations to be served, there may be a mix of technologies that are eligible to manage cost while achieving the desired universal service connections.

5.2 Priorities

Table 6: Priorities for Broadband Deployment and Digital Inclusion

Priority	Description
Unserved and Underserved Last Mile	BEAD NOFO highest priority. An estimated 13,000 residences in the fabric are considered unserved or underserved and do not fall under CAF, RDOF, or Hawaiian Home Lands. As underscored by the BEAD program, our ultimate priority is to build out last mile connectivity to these unserved locations first, and underserved residents next. Service solutions will look primarily towards fiber, hybrid, and satellite in cases of isolated high-cost locations, as well as the necessary infrastructure upgrades for underserved residents.
Digital Equity and Digital Literacy (Wrap-Around Services)	Ref. BEAD and DE NOFOs. Internet access alone is insufficient to ensure residents benefit from the BEAD program. It is imperative that the necessary skills to use technology offering Internet connectivity are developed, and healthy relationships between residents and technology are established. This includes a thorough education on navigating devices and digital skills development that allows the use of online services (e.g., telehealth, e-learning, telework) and supports a digital workforce.
Expansion of Community Hubs	While access to the home is of primary importance under BEAD, offering an alternative location to access the Internet at community digital hubs offers an

	added layer to support individuals that need location alternatives (due to lack of suitable space within the home, or as to individual preference). Residents should have the opportunity to visit local community digital hubs offering robust Internet access, digital literacy classes, technical support, and telehealth support services.
Community Digital Navigator Program	Community Digital Navigators will play a critical role in closing the digital chasm, assisting their respective community members with all matters of digital literacy, online security, and awareness as to the use of services and protection of personal and financial information. They will be the frontline in guiding late adopters to devices, getting them connected, teaching technical skills, and providing technical assistance. Support for Community Digital Navigators will be instrumental in advancing the State's digital equity goals under both the BEAD and the DE programs. Community Digital Navigators ideally support a wide range of topics and supports, many requiring appropriate training and (in some cases) certifications to support the trust fabric of the program. Current efforts around micro-credentials, stackable credentials, and skill badges should be an ideal part of the Community Digital Navigator program. These individuals should also be supported by stipends - volunteers are great, but the stipends will help to ensure the program can be useful for sustaining community support, and an integral part of community workforce development efforts.
High-Cost LEO Satellite Support	A number of Hawai‘i’s unserved and underserved locations fall under the high-cost and extremely high-cost designations and are severely challenged by topography and rurality (including large property setbacks). LEO satellite support is critical to reaching those extremely high-cost areas, ensuring they have equitable access to robust, high-speed Internet while maximizing funding for the State’s other unserved and underserved locations. Note the higher subscription costs will have to be mitigated via some measure of affordability support.
IT/Cyber Workforce Development	Hawai‘i’s IT and Cyber workforce remains considerably small, with development a priority to ensure a reliable local workforce capable of sustaining our evolving infrastructure and demand for connectivity, and diversifying our tech landscape through quality education and training programs. Efforts under any broadband funding programs will

	be integrated with existing IT and Cyber workforce development efforts already underway and pre-dating the federal broadband investment programs.
Filling Connectivity Gaps for Service and Resilience	Middle-Mile and related infrastructure supports to ensure reliable and resilient connections for remote areas of the State, in particular, to provide upstream connectivity and reliability to maximize outcomes for last-mile investments.

5.3 Planned Activities

During the Initial Proposal development, and the subsequent State Challenge Process, the State's primary planned activity is identifying and vetting FCC map data to locate NTIA prioritized locations for last mile deployment. This process to update the FCC map data will be fully described in the State's Initial Proposal, for approval by NTIA. Subject to that approval, the State will apply additional fact-based filters to the list of locations downloaded from NBAM and submitted with the Initial Proposal to establish a cleaned-up list of eligible unserved and underserved locations to submit to the State Challenge process.

The State intends to fully adopt the NTIA Model State Challenge process (released in June 2023). Based on the NTIA Model State Challenge process, and the current state of the FCC map data, Hawai'i intends to pursue additional outreach processes to help ensure that the full set of eligible locations is identified. The goals of running these outreach processes are to:

(a) Validate the operational readiness of the NTIA Model State Challenge process, including determining if any adjustments need to be made in the State's procedures.

(b) Work to refine the identified unserved and underserved locations to help prepare the Hawai'i Initial Proposal and ensure it is based on location and service data of sufficient accuracy to better guide last mile investment planning and determine the necessary matching funds financial model required.

(c) Accept broad public input as a part of the information gathering process.

The outreach processes would be run in the Fall of 2023 to assist with the preparation of a well-crafted Initial Proposal. Hawai'i would run its official State Challenge process upon release and approval of the Initial Proposal to further refine the last mile and overall BEAD investment strategy.

One of the critical elements to inform the State's Initial Proposal will be the degree to which additional (over the required 25% match) matching funds may be required to fund the State's overall BEAD investment strategy. There are significant elements of the overall strategy, in addition to the basic (and highest) priority to address universal access at the 100/20Mb floor (unserved + underserved). In particular, the need to sufficiently provision widely distributed Community Digital Hubs, statewide wrap-around support services, and integration of statewide IT/Cyber workforce programs, and close potential gaps in terrestrial middle mile facilities, will be absolutely necessary to achieve meaningful Internet-for-All.

Once the State Challenge process is complete, Hawai‘i would proceed with its competitive procurement activities to identify the contractors that would complete the required last mile implementation efforts. The competitive procurements will be structured to help ensure all locations receive proposals. The competitive procurement process may include additional rounds of responses by potential contractors in order to establish the State's extreme high cost threshold, and to help manage the overall cost of last mile deployments (including the impact of high setback distances on the cost of construction). Also, if required, additional design and engineering efforts would be conducted during this period to refine the requirements for the competitive procurement activities. Areas that are particularly isolated (from geographic and existing infrastructure perspectives) may require special consideration as to technical and business strategy. Once all contractors and the necessary financial requirements have been identified, the Final Proposal will be completed and submitted for NTIA review and approval.

On receiving approval of the Final Proposal, the State would proceed with the required last mile implementations, as well as any of the other funded activities under the Final Proposal. Depending on the funding available, these efforts would include the provision of wrap-around support services in our statewide communities of need, adding support for Community Anchor Institutions and Community Digital Hubs, enhancement of in-flight IT/Cybersecurity workforce development activities, and potentially closing any critical gaps in middle mile terrestrial facilities. Further information on planned activities is detailed below.

5.3.1 Unserved and Underserved Deployment

BEAD prioritizes service to unserved locations before funding under BEAD may be used toward underserved locations and digital equity programs. Beginning in 2024, Hawai‘i plans to release multiple RFPs grouping various unserved locations together state- and county-wide, ensuring that even the most costly of locations in the hardest to reach places are accounted for. This will be followed by RFP releases for eligible underserved locations. A rigorous subgrantee selection process will be established and applied to both unserved and underserved deployment to ensure that selected subgrantees' commitment to the program is fulfilled with care to all locations at a reasonable cost as we work together to attain universal service for the State of Hawai‘i.

Work is ongoing to identify unserved locations that will need to be serviced before any other funding may be used towards underserved and digital programs funded out of BEAD. The initial proposal will introduce unserved locations and respective RFP terms, including a feasible match requirement and other requirements for prospective applicants.

Partners: Counties, ISP's
Funding: BEAD

5.3.2 Community Access Hubs

Community anchor institutions (CAIs) are well-known common access points for digital literacy project deployment and promoting outreach efforts for broadband equity, literacy, and access. Hawai‘i's state public library system has already established itself as a community leader in the space of digital literacy and equity, as it works to redefine the role of the public library system.

The CAI term generally encompasses schools, libraries, community health centers, and public housing, among others, many of which have seen pilot projects for broadband that can be

replicated at other community access locations for greater reach to populations that may still see limited access to existing services. Hawai‘i has compiled a list and created a map of potential CAIs (pending definition in Initial Proposal) across the State. As another priority of the BEAD program, Hawai‘i must identify which of these CAIs do not offer over 1GB of service and ensure that these sites also have the necessary speeds to serve their community. This list can be found in the appendix.

In addition to these traditionally defined CAIs, identification and adoption of additional community access hub locations, over and above the defined CAIs, would consist of non-profit locations with missions consistent with the delivery of wrap-around support services to their communities; e.g., community centers, community support facilities, service centers, private schools, and other similar community centered facilities. The State of Hawai‘i looks to other community serving organizations such as the Institute for Human Services (IHS), Goodwill Industries, Salvation Army, Aloha United Way, Economic Development Alliance of Hawai‘i, and the various Hawai‘i Chambers of Commerce as alternative last mile connectivity and digital equity access points. Other sites of interest include the above organizations operating mobile or “on-wheels” programs, and CAIs under the Department of Education and HSPLS that do not currently participate in any community access programs.

Using funds on a one-time basis to deliver equipment (e.g., computers, laptops, routers, etc.) to these sites for public use would potentially enable new locations to serve previously unserved communities or otherwise provide an alternative site to connect to the Internet for communities. Additionally, by executing a multi-year contract, broadband access can be provided to sites that do not currently have the bandwidth to sustain a public network. Each site participating as a community access location will also be a candidate site for digital literacy training, and other educational and public (government) support services, including remote education and workforce development. Community members will have access to technical support on-site and remotely should it be required.

As potential CAI sites are identified, the State will work with CAI candidates to determine the suitability of the location, and availability of resources both with the CAI and with potential partners from its community, to deliver some mix of services and support required by neighboring communities.

Partners: Listed above and others
Funding: BEAD, DE

5.3.3 Data Collection and Visualization

Beginning in the second half of 2023, the State will make a big push towards data visualization and collection during the Initial Proposal and BEAD challenge process, with the primary goal of preparing the State for RFP releases in 2024 first tackling our unserved and underserved locations, with attention to CAIs with less than 1Gb service as well. The State recognizes the need to establish a transparent broadband landscape that encourages the improvement of broadband service, promotes education on access and availability, and drives down broadband service costs. One of the planned efforts to do this is to create a “living” State broadband map. Mapping efforts will include layers with data on community outreach efforts and response, human barriers to adoption, federally funded project areas, state funded project areas, CAIs, and reported unserved/underserved locations. Efforts will be largely collaborative between UH, the Counties, and DBEDT for completion of the State portion, with data and mapping specialists from both organizations fronting the effort and additional voluntary effort

from UH to support the initiative. Finally, mapping on Hawaiian Home Lands is planned for completion under the Tribal Broadband Connectivity Program's first tranche of awarded funding, again with support from UH as needed.

Partners: Counties, DBEDT, DHHL, others
Funding: BEAD (State), TBC (DHHL)

5.3.4 Inter-Island Submarine Cable Ring

The State of Hawai'i currently has three operational carrier-owned and operated inter-island fiber systems, all of which are halfway through or past the end of their planned service lifetime. This puts the State in an immediate and dire need to construct a new inter-island fiber system with the capacity to sustain the State for transformational decades to come with reliable and affordable broadband access for all. At the forefront again is the necessary long-view needed to ensure the State has reliable, affordable, and future-proof broadband infrastructure in place.

Incorporated in the inter-island subsea fiber buildout is the identification of several potential landing sites that could be enhanced to support new trans-Pacific fiber system landings. As work on the inter-island system progresses, we anticipate renewed interest in landing a Hawai'i facing branch off planned trans-Pacific subsea cable systems (note: the news of the White House press release approving CPF funding for Hawai'i together with our completed desktop design effort appears to have triggered interest by at least three potential partners with existing trans-Pacific routes).

In May 2022, the University of Hawai'i awarded a contract to Ocean Networks Inc. to survey at least twelve (12) potential CLS locations across the islands and complete a desktop design study for the inter-island submarine fiber cable route(s). The study has since been completed and was the first step towards progress on building a new inter-island subsea system, and as noted above, renewed interest in landing a Hawai'i facing branch off planned trans-Pacific fiber routes. These additional builds will significantly increase capacity, diversity, and design resilience from today's existing routes and CLSs. Hawai'i's CPF submission in September 2022 included program plans to execute the permitting and construction of the northern path of the inter-island submarine cable ring. An RFP to secure a private partner to build, construct and operate the new subsea system was released in June 2023, with proposals due from Offerors in August. Subject to selection and favorable execution with a selected private partner, this northern path is expected to be ready for service in 2026.

Partners: TBD
Funding: CPF

5.3.5 Terrestrial Middle Mile Buildout - Cable Landing Stations and Other Front Haul Pathways

The State of Hawai'i currently has eighteen privately owned and or operated cable landing stations across Kaua'i, O'ahu, Maui, Moloka'i, Lāna'i, and Hawai'i Island. Currently, no cable landing station is fully carrier-neutral, limiting the appeal of landing new transpacific submarine fiber systems to the islands and effectively limiting competition. While the Hawaiki CLS at Kapolei is mostly carrier-neutral in ownership and operation, the lack of additional seaward bores and limited terrestrial backhaul facilities make its carrier-neutral status mostly symbolic. In introducing carrier-neutral CLS infrastructure to Hawai'i, the State is able to foster competition by lowering capital costs and increasing access through open-access principles, and

promoting a future-proofed broadband infrastructure landscape.

Work on terrestrial middle mile design is already underway, with ARPA funds supporting an RFP awarded to Ocean Networks to complete a desktop study identifying potential cable landing sites across all islands that offer diversity and functionality to the current broadband landscape by means of accessibility in the seaward approach as well as terrestrial backhaul. Twelve (12) sites were identified to include in the engineering study, the first step in this process for site identification, procurement, and eventual construction. This includes potential Hawaiian Home Lands locations, which would benefit from building up interconnectivity for their services.

Several new CLS sites are intended to be designed in preparation for the proposed new inter-island fiber build and ahead of planned trans-Pacific routes with the potential to land in Hawai‘i. The State may consider expansion of existing CLSes, including those with wet segments nearing their end-of-life (e.g., JUSCN, SCCN), plus, the Hawaiki Kapolei CLS (as noted above), beach manholes at HECO Kahe, and Kakaako Look Lab / JABSOM, pending results of the engineering study, cost estimates, and viability of existing sites for future use.

Partners: Ocean Networks, TBD
Funding: ARPA, CPF

5.3.6 Terrestrial Middle Mile Buildout - New Fiber

In September 2022, the University of Hawai‘i, in partnership with Hawaiian Electric, submitted a $44 million proposal to the NTIA Middle Mile grant program. This application proposed support for new, high-capacity terrestrial fiber routes to support dark fiber IRUs for carriers and large enterprise customers. An additional $87 million competitive proposal was submitted by Hawaiian Telcom to support non-duplicative festoon and terrestrial routes to key areas via a combination of subsea and terrestrial segments to enhance the reach of its current statewide network.

Additionally, ARPA/CSFRF/BEAD funds are planned for use in providing tail connections to integrate with key network interfaces and or handoffs, or to connect with other middle mile connections. In a limited number of cases, ARPA/CSFRF/BEAD funds will build middle mile gaps as required.

In June 2023, Hawaiian Telcom was notified of the award for its $87 million proposal. Initial planning and preparations are currently underway to build the critical middle mile infrastructure. Hawaiian Telcom will receive $37 million in federal funds and committed matching funds of $50 million in cash and in-kind contributions.

Partners: UH/Hawaiian Electric *MMG Proposal not funded; Hawaiian Telcom
Funding: Middle Mile Grant Program, ARPA/CSFRF/BEAD

5.3.7 Trans-Pacific Fiber

Since 2018, the State of Hawai‘i has been bypassed by all new trans-Pacific fiber systems (five in total). While today’s fiber capacity is sufficient to support Hawai‘i’s need for broadband over the next decade, the increase in demand for broadband and the approaching end of service dates for the two older trans-Pacific fiber systems (JUSCN, SCCN) factor heavily into the necessity of future-proofing Hawai‘i’s connectivity to the global landscape. Work is underway to begin choosing the next sites for carrier-neutral cable landing stations across our islands to

bolster traffic to Hawai‘i for new trans-Pacific fiber. Of note, preliminary efforts to date on the inter-island subsea fiber system have attracted multiple parties interested in potentially landing branch segments off new trans-Pacific systems. Multiple conversations are underway to determine the feasibility of bringing branch segments ashore in Hawai‘i.

Total projected costs for just one new trans-Pacific fiber system are expected to exceed $500 million, and when partnered with a new inter-island fiber system, will ensure a robust, reliable fiber first-mile and middle-mile infrastructure to and within our State for years to come.

Partners: Multiple private sector potential partners
Funding: TBD, private

5.3.8 Community Digital Navigator Program

As detailed above in Table 6, digital navigators are critical to closing the digital divide. Individuals and community organizations can be empowered and equipped to be digital navigators who meet people where they are, and foster digital pilina and upskilling through the digital economy. Ideal candidates are fluent in other languages and are attuned to unique needs of populations such as individuals experiencing homelessness, kūpuna, immigrants, individuals with disabilities, and previously incarcerated individuals.

Digital navigators will be deployed to strategic locations such as libraries and established community anchor institutions (CAIs), along with a broad range of community digital hubs. At these sites, they will aid residents in gaining access to devices, helping them get connected, teach technical skills necessary for independent technology use for personal and professional tasks, and provide continued technical assistance to late adopters. The state will leverage statewide IT/Cyber workforce development efforts to enhance and expand the available staffing pool to support community access locations and community digital hubs.

At these sites, navigators will assist residents gain access to devices and the internet, register for ACP and other affordability programs, learn technical skills necessary for both independent technology use for both personal and professional tasks, and obtain continued technical assistance. Further coaching and assistance can be provided via telephone, email, video chat, or other channels that meet the needs of learners. The state will leverage statewide IT/Cyber workforce development efforts to build a staffing pool to support CAIs and community digital hubs.

The Community Digital Navigator Program will serve as the umbrella program to provide consistency of purpose and process to serve a wide range of services needed to overcome broadband use hurdles to adoption. Within the program, various levels of training and certifications will tie each individual’s skills to the matrix of needs. The Digital Navigator program pilot currently supporting ACP outreach and enrollment provides the basis for building layers of skills to broadly support statewide wrap-around service requirements. These layers may include, in addition to ACP, skills supporting digital literacy, use and connections, cybersecurity, and other similar services that may be useful in our communities across the state. Over the course of 2023 this community based and implemented program will develop specific training, both on-line and in-person, that will be recommended as standard practices. The current digital equity plan research has supported the HBDEO priority to provide resources for rural community locations using local, trusted navigators to support a wide range of service provision support.

The Community Digital Navigator Program was originally modeled based on the Community Telehealth Navigator pilot program supported by HUD and its non-profit partner, Hawai‘i Literacy. The Community Telehealth Navigator program recruits, trains and supports (via stipend) individuals from the identified community of need, in order to leverage the beneficial network effects of individuals known to their community that may best provide insights and most effective delivery of wrap-around support services - in the case of the HUD pilot, for telehealth supports to public housing residents.

Partners: Various non-profit organizations and others
Funding: BEAD, DE

5.3.9 Pre-Construction Engineering and Design on Hawaiian Home Lands

DHHL proposes to utilize “tribal” CPF funds for the pre-construction engineering and design to support the deployment of infrastructure delivering service under multiple 2.5GHz licenses allocated under the FCC 2.5GHz Rural Tribal Window program, together with the potential for unlicensed CBRS 3.5GHz use. The engineering and design outcomes will be utilized to support the construction of the wireless ISP deployment as an integral part of the DHHL effort to deploy comprehensive last mile services consisting of hybrid fiber and wireless infrastructure; the buildout will primarily be funded by the 90m allocated to DHHL under the Tribal Broadband Connectivity (TBC) program (30m under CAA2021, and 60m under IIJA statutory allocations to DHHL for the benefit of the Native Hawaiian communities). The robust combination of the hybrid fiber and wireless infrastructure deployments under TBC, together with braided support from the State of Hawai‘i’s BEAD, CPF, and ARPA funds, will ensure that all Native Hawaiian communities are fully connected to robust, resilient, and affordable broadband infrastructure.

Under its initial TBC award, DHHL expects to conduct site and feasibility assessments in order to deploy significant last-mile (preferably) fiber infrastructure with its remaining TBC allocation. The initial award includes a number of use and adoption projects, in addition to the infrastructure planning and design effort. With an initial contract (pending execution), DHHL expects to be informed as to the state of existing support infrastructure on DHHL lands and to integrate those findings with other information already available from incumbent carriers. Based on these inputs, DHHL, with assistance from the University of Hawai‘i, will seek to design and engineer a suitable infrastructure solution that can be used to deliver modern, high-speed Internet service to residents of DHHL lands. Based on the new infrastructure, DHHL anticipates seeking one or more concession-type agreements with carriers to operate reliable and affordable high-speed Internet service for residents of its lands.

As noted in other sections, the DHHL TBC funded efforts will be coordinated with the anticipated delivery of new infrastructure and service funded under RDOF and CAF legacy programs, as well as support from BEAD and DE programs for infrastructure and wrap-around support services.

Partners: UH, Private partners to be determined
Funding: CPF (DHHL), TBC (DHHL)

5.3.10 Hawai‘i Public Housing Authority (HPHA) Connections Program

The objective of the Hawai‘i Public Housing Authority (HPHA) Connections Program is to incrementally upgrade residential connection facilities in all HPHA owned units, to be immediately eligible for full ACP subsidy coverage, initially at a minimum performance floor of

at least 100/20 Mbps for all residents. The lower performance floor is the initial delivery threshold to accommodate time to upgrade existing end-to-end network or infrastructure upgrades that may occur in phases over the project execution. Over the period of performance, the minimum performance floor will be increased to 100Mb symmetrical (or better) as increased upstream capacity is fully allocated to the HPHA facility nodes, and as the carrier facilities are fully upgraded to support the necessary capacity via direct fiber uplink or updates to system standard protocols over existing hybrid fiber-coax infrastructure. The approach will hopefully avoid the high cost and/or significant disruption to residential units, including any potential hazmat material mitigation and abatement activities required (due to the age of most of the HPHA facilities). Any new HPHA housing units or those that will be subject to other substantial renovation efforts will be eligible for replacement fiber optic infrastructure or high-performance hybrid fiber-coax infrastructure as best suited to the individual properties.

The program will also enable any designated common use room(s) to be connected at symmetric gigabit-class performance for the shared use of residents - initially including 45 HPHA facilities that have identified available common use spaces. Upgrades to facility entry infrastructure required to support gigabit access to the common use rooms will also increase the performance floor for all residents of those facilities.

The HPHA Connections Program will be coordinated with the recently announced capital construction program by HPHA in order to build for the maximum benefit of HPHA residents. Any new HPHA construction will incorporate modern utility infrastructure by design. Depending on the timing of new construction, the HPHA Connections Program may provide support for new infrastructure construction.

Depending on the availability of funds, the State may request an amendment to the HPHA Connections Program to include county-owned public housing facilities under the same design principles.

In addition to being eligible for traditional ACP funding (i.e. residential subsidy), HPHA may be able to access possible bulk funding authority via HUD that may fully fund high-speed Internet access for all of the HPHA residents in eligible facilities.

Partners: HPHA
Funding: ACP/HUD, CPF

5.3.11 Outreach and Communications

In partnership, UH and Hawai‘i’s Broadband and Digital Equity Office must engage the community in a meaningful way that allows for a two-way flow of communication, one where the public can be educated on topics of broadband and equity, and a chance for the public to provide community feedback and to collaborate in imagining the next community hubs. These convenings from UH are expected to run concurrently with the Broadband Hui’s Ho‘ike subcommittee, another public-facing convening expected to supplement equity and literacy. Convenings may potentially be supplemented on the day of the respective event with a poster session featuring organizations that want to promote their AEL programs to residents. Furthermore, island-wide poster sessions unaffiliated with the convenings should be held at large public centers (e.g., shopping malls and centers, libraries) as a low-cost, low-planning method to promote programs in the community. This will support greater community exposure in heavily trafficked common areas, even without access to the Internet, residents may choose to engage and learn more about the programs in their locale that may appeal and apply to them, or pass on the information to someone they may know.

Moreover, in addition to previously noted efforts, the University of Hawai‘i intends to maintain the www.Hawai‘i.edu/broadband website with the most up-to-date information on broadband projects in the State, with a focus on the infrastructure projects planned in both middle mile and last mile networks. UH maintains that digital equity and literacy efforts are primarily supported by the Broadband and Digital Equity Office, which must maintain its website with all relevant materials in that domain. Both websites will function as the "first stop" for informing the community and maintaining transparency. An online presence casts a broad reach to the public, and with a planned social media presence (Instagram, Facebook) in addition to physical outreach, outreach, and communications will be leveraged to their fullest potential.

The State of Hawai‘i Broadband and Digital Equity Office has engaged in robust outreach to each of the NTIA-covered populations to lift up their voices and experiences, collect data to better understand the challenges experienced by those communities, and inform potential strategies that can build upon effective programs and services. Outreach efforts thus far include 38 focus groups and 21 interviews with service providers, agency leaders, and members of the covered populations themselves. These events were held within the respective communities, in-person and virtually, where appropriate, and in partnership with key community organizations serving these populations.

While the discussion topics were similar across populations, the formats for the groups were modeled to meet communities where and when they were most comfortable and with the least impact on them. This includes gathering in the backyard of community leader homes, meeting farmers on their properties, joining regularly scheduled virtual programs, and even attending traditional cultural basket weaving events while listening to community feedback. Future engagement will consider similar strategies to maximize community participation, input, and relationship building. The State developed simple communications tools to support the outreach, including FAQs, flyers, mapping diagrams, and a consolidated website.

Partners: Counties, planned contractor
Funding: BEAD, DE

5.3.12 Free or Reduced Access for Qualifying Residences

On December 31, 2021, the ACP officially replaced the Emergency Broadband Benefit (EBB) to become the permanent program for cost reduction of broadband services for low income and tribal households. This program is available to any household that meets 200% or less of the 2022 Federal Poverty Guidelines, dependent on the household size. At the end of 2021, household enrollment in EBB concluded at 18,430, a participation count that has since increased under the ACP and is at 45,000 as of June 5, 2023, with plenty more residents who still qualify for the program unenrolled to date (USAC tracker). Of note, a significant number of participants reached through the digital equity planning process were unaware of the ACP opportunity, indicating opportunity for increased outreach as well as resolving eligibility and connectivity concerns.

ACP enrollment in Hawai‘i relies on "Digital Navigators", who work hands-on with the community to get households enrolled. This process can be improved to maximize engagement and program information awareness through the solicitation of translated outreach materials to ensure all households have equal access to this program. Outreach materials should be shared at community access locations in addition to community anchor institutions to ensure visibility within the community. Primary and secondary schools can participate in informing their students' families by distributing a general news release of the program in print form to their

students and families. All community sites participating in distributing or displaying outreach materials should be considered for in-person ACP enrollment help sessions, where Digital Navigators are present to assist in the enrollment process. Consideration should also be given to addressing the difficulty some in covered populations have experienced in attempting to enroll in ACP. Cultural centers and heritage community centers may also be beneficial to reach populations that may otherwise face language barriers. Additionally, online promotion of the ACP should resemble that of previous EBB efforts in the State, with the additional promotion of this permanent program on public access wifi networks.

Plans to support and boost ACP enrollment will see assistance from BEAD and DE funding, and, if awarded, the ACP enablement grant program.

Partners: HPHA, Counties, HUD and others
Funding: ACP, ACP Enablement Grant Program, BEAD, CPF, DE Programs

5.3.13 Digital Equity and Literacy Content Creation; Leverage Existing Programs

Digital literacy skills are gained through instruction and hands-on educational methods with supporting tutorials or other educational content that shows users how to perform such tasks. This may include, at the most basic level, how to navigate digital devices, perform basic computer functions, utilize different applications including the web, job search functions such as creating a resume, searching for jobs, and applying for jobs, or more advanced technical workforce skills to meet industry demands. The Workforce Development Council, HSPLS, and Hawai‘i Literacy are all organizations with means to provide educational content for introductory and intermediate technical skills development. This includes creating publications and courses that may be hosted in person or independently online to develop literacy skills for all residents.

Currently, Workforce Development Council, HSPLS, and Hawai‘i Literacy all offer or have offered digital literacy training to various extents, with the geographic restriction being the greatest inhibitor to reaching across the State. Provided proper funding from the Digital Equity Act, unserved, underserved, and remote communities will ideally be able to visit their nearest CAI (e.g., library, school, community health center, public housing facility) for access to these programs if they do not have access from their residence.

Further instruction in advanced, technical skills development may be pursued through UH Community Colleges offering courses at their home campus or education centers, and pending the implementation and success of the proposed Pahoa Library project from the University of Hawai‘i’s system’s submission for Connecting Minority Communities, may see other CAIs provide access to community college courses for the purpose of IT skills development.

Challenges that programs have had in scaling to meet greater needs often focus on staff capacity, followed closely by funding, availability of instructors, participants’ access to suitable devices, and post-instruction mentoring. In recognition of this, the 2021 State Workforce Readiness Plan included a priority goal to: “Meaningfully expand, support, and fund existing successful programs”. In addressing human capital, communities focused on soft skills and community engagement as core competencies–rather than educational background or experience–both in public positions and in community navigator roles, who can help to develop trust-based relationships with covered populations to connect communities to key programs.

Partners: HPHA and others

Funding: ACP, ACP Enablement Grant Program, BEAD, DE Programs

5.3.14 Digital Literacy Outreach, Training, and Education, Connect with Community Access Locations

Under the coordination of the overall broadband investment leadership by the University of Hawai'i, the DBEDT Hawai'i Broadband and Digital Equity Office (HBDEO) will construct and vet the State's Digital Equity Plan. The office leadership has built and now co-facilitates the convening of the Broadband Hui along with the County of Hawai'i, whose weekly meetings function as an open forum for stakeholders in the broadband and digital equity community to share project updates of all ongoing, completed, or planned digital equity programs. Public awareness should continue through the Broadband Hui and its participating stakeholders and through televised, radio, print, and word-of-mouth channels. Outreach should penetrate communities statewide, and include exposure through public spaces, such as public transportation, public housing, public libraries, community centers, and schools.

With participation from the Department of Education, HSPLS, HPHA, Hawai'i Association of Nonprofit Organizations, and other organizations with community-wide presence, outreach materials should be readily available for distribution from any of the aforementioned entities. Churches, particularly in smaller or remote communities, are also effective distribution points for information on services that would improve the well-being of their members. Furthermore, distributing entities should have representatives on-site who are readily available to speak about the programs available to residents or refer residents to the appropriate individual for more information if they are uncertain of what a program may entail.

Outreach efforts in the State should promote maximizing the application of federal programs like the Affordable Connectivity Program (ACP) along with local digital literacy training and education opportunities hosted by local nonprofits and State entities. This includes digital literacy training sessions hosted at community colleges or other CAIs and other programs intended to provide training, education, and access to digital technology and broadband. Of the 130 languages spoken in Hawai'i, digital literacy outreach materials should be translated into, at a minimum: Hawaiian, Thai, Ilocano, Tagalog, Khmer, Kosraean, Marshallese, Samoan, Tonga, Chinese Mandarin and Cantonese, Korean, and Spanish. This is to maximize the reach of access, education, and training information to populations facing language barriers.

Language translation and other accessibility tools are critical to providing information to all populations; however, communities across the State indicated that connecting with minority and limited English-proficient populations needs to go further. Today, one in six adults in Hawai'i struggles to read, and nearly 50 percent of Hawai'i's foreign-born population does not speak English well. These populations need basic literacy support in addition to language translation. Moreover, many may be disconnected from formal institutions and face additional barriers of time, transportation, cost, and trust. A digital navigator or similar support network can provide ongoing, individualized help to connect populations and navigate them through necessary resources.

Partners: UH, DBEDT, Counties, others
Funding: ACP, ACP Enablement Grant Program, BEAD, CPF, DE Programs

5.3.15 Community Access Locations

Community Anchor Institutions (CAIs) are well-known common access points for digital literacy project deployment and promoting outreach efforts for broadband equity, literacy, and

access. This term encompasses schools, libraries, community health centers, and public housing, among others, many of which have seen pilot projects for broadband that can be replicated at other community access locations for greater reach to populations that may still see limited access to existing services. Churches, especially in smaller or remote communities, serve as anchors to the lives and needs of residents and organize solutions to address obstacles. Distinct from CAIs are community access hub locations, which cover non-profit organizations with a statewide presence and reach. This includes the Institute for Human Services (IHS), Goodwill Industries, Salvation Army, Aloha United Way, Economic Development Alliance of Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i Association of Nonprofit Organizations, and the various Hawai‘i Chambers of Commerce as alternative last mile connectivity and digital literacy access points. Other sites of interest include the above organizations operating mobile or “on-wheels” programs, and CAIs under the Department of Education and HSPLS that do not currently participate in any community access programs.

Using funds on a one-time basis to deliver equipment (e.g., computers, laptops, routers, etc.) to these sites for public use would potentially enable new locations to serve previously unserved communities or otherwise provide an alternative site to connect to the Internet for communities. Where possible and allowable, the State may exert leverage for discounting or provision of some “free” services to help sustain public access (e.g., public Wi-Fi). Each site participating as a community access location will also be a candidate site for digital literacy training, and other educational and public (government) support services, including remote education, security training, and workforce development. Community members will have access to technical support on-site and remotely should it be required.

A potential approach to minimize the ongoing operational cost liability for high-speed access to CAIs may include an interconnected dark fiber network infrastructure that could be fed via a shared ISP feed, or interconnected with a public ISP service. This would have the effect of establishing an INET-like infrastructure serving CAIs, to support high-speed connectivity for CAIs at a substantially reduced cost. Combination of CAIs with last-mile builds might provide a means to leverage the increase in residential reach to serve CAIs.

Partners: Listed above and others
Funding: BEAD, State Digital Equity Capacity Program

5.3.16 Integration with IT Workforce Development Initiatives

The IT/Cyber Leap-Start Experience Excelerator Program was launched in 2022 by the University of Hawai‘i. It is a program for students close to graduating to gain meaningful experience in the IT and Cybersecurity workforce sectors through mentorship opportunities with partnering employers in the IT and cybersecurity fields. Participants will be hired by UH as student employees, or post-graduation through RCUH (or potentially with a private sector employment partner) to perform duties under their mentoring entity on a rotational basis for a 12- to 24-month term. At any time during this term, they may be hired full-time by UH or the participating employers into the aforementioned sectors, effectively “graduating” from the Leap-Start program. Other similar programs, including private sector internship programs, may also be integrated into the State’s digital equity and literacy efforts to develop a skilled, locally trained workforce.

5.3.17 Potential programs under the Digital Equity Capacity Grant Program

- Community Access Locations Program

- Data Collection Grant Program: The Data Collection Grant Program is proposed to provide funding to non-profit organizations interested in deploying data collection efforts to support the Hawai‘i State Broadband and Digital Equity mapping effort.

- Digital Literacy Community Grant Program: Over the next few years, the State expects to release multiple requests for proposals (RFP) under the Research Corporation of the University of Hawai‘i (RCUH) to fund access, equity, and literacy efforts, as well as last mile projects that are innovative and target communities that do not currently have local community broadband access points or access to digital literacy and skills training. This opportunity will allow for non-governmental entities with prior experience providing broadband service, broadband infrastructure, and other communication services and literacy programs to residential customers within the State of Hawai‘i, to apply for funding to establish tech centers, digital literacy programs, and create outreach materials to inform the public about federal support programs and local last mile and access, equity, and literacy efforts.

5.4 Key Execution Strategies

Investments will be guided by the declared BEAD priorities, focusing first on extending last mile infrastructure to cover unserved and underserved locations, in coordination with statewide strategies for interconnecting with middle mile infrastructure and statewide wrap-around services to support meaningful adoption of high-speed Internet access. Also per the statutory requirements, BEAD investments will not over-build or duplicate efforts funded by other federal funding sources, including but not limited to, RDOF, CAF and TBC programs.

An additional priority for BEAD is to create and connect a broader spectrum of community hubs to extend the reach of grassroots community support and add locations to support the State's digital equity and digital literacy goals, and continuous support of IT/Cyber workforce development programs. The State already benefits from substantial, already funded, and in-progress IT and Cyber workforce development efforts, including broad participation by private and public sector employers.

The Hawai‘i state broadband office support funded under BEAD will continuously monitor the overall efforts funded across all federal broadband programs. BEAD Planning Funds included support for state broadband office capacity through the five-year term of the award to support oversight of projects funded under BEAD and compliance and monitoring of efforts through the term. The state broadband office efforts are responsible for efficiently allocating funds in the construction priorities over the entire period of performance. The State must ensure there are sufficient funds available to fill both anticipated and unanticipated gaps over the course of the next five years, aiming at the target goal of meaningful universal service, and bridge coverage for high-cost, extreme high-cost locations, a reasonable approach for high setback properties, and a last-mile contingency reserve.

5.5 Estimated Timeline for Universal Service

Hawai‘i's overarching goal is to achieve meaningful universal access to reliable and affordable high-speed Internet service by 2030. In order to achieve that goal, the State expects to rely on the combination of BEAD investments (through 2026-2027), completion of the RDOF

and CAF commitments by Hawaiian Telcom (~2027-2030), and the ability to overlay effective and affordable LEO satellite service (Starlink, Project Kuiper, etc.) for very high-cost areas (2026-2027).

Related investments in key middle mile assets are expected to be online by the end of 2026; these investments are expected to lower the capital cost of provisioning to both incumbent and new market entrants. This factor will be key to increasing competition, availability, and affordability of high-speed Internet services throughout the State.

Long-term affordability will also be dependent on the continued availability of ACP or some similar program under the revisitation of the FCC's Universal Service program. Long-term concerns and potential barriers to achieving Internet for All in Hawai'i include the unknown disposition of ACP and related subsidy programs and uncertainties as to high-cost and ultra-high-cost last mile buildouts. We do also expect that the level of actual competition in our telecommunications market will continue to impact our overall reach and affordability goals. While there are significant public one-time funds available to incentivize achieving Internet for All in Hawai'i, there may be conditions or issues that will impair our ability to succeed at this goal.

5.6 Estimated Cost for Universal Service

The aggregate sum of all federal broadband investment programs, including legacy funding sources (e.g., FCC, USAC, USDA, EDA) and programs (e.g., RDOF, CAF, ReConnect), plus leveraging a similar amount from commercial providers and private sector partners is our expected cost to achieve the desired goal of Universal Service AND ensure meaningful access to the Internet for all. Total costs will also include the level of funding provided as a match, both directly to our projects, as well as separate private direct investments into the State's broadband infrastructure, from carriers and providers operating in Hawai'i.

We also expect to leverage some level of commercial investments into Hawai'i's infrastructure as we directly reduce the impactful hurdles to participating in our broadband infrastructure market. Historically, the public sector entities in the State, inclusive of federal, state, and county governments, have not made significant investments in telecommunications infrastructure assets; rather, the collective public sector "consumers" have been subscribers to commercially available broadband (Internet) service. This includes the use of public INET capacity made available via the State's cable television franchise agreements. There are limited investments of this type, mostly around public safety communications infrastructure that serves specific point-to-point needs for those uses.

The long-term sustainable business model is the biggest uncertainty, as many of the needs for wrap-around services and related supports will need to secure reliable funding commitments. One possible source of funds for these supports includes ACP-like support under a completely re-envisioned FCC Universal Service Fund offering. Other support could come from non-federal public sources, including philanthropic sources to help sustain the non-profit service delivery community.

5.7 Alignment

Hawai‘i’s BEAD Five-Year Plan is crafted as an integral part of the State’s overall broadband investment framework (see ongoing developments of the investment framework at www.Hawai‘i.edu/broadband/). The investment framework details priorities to address the current brittle and monopolistic middle mile infrastructure that has long constrained our ability to grow our effective utilization of global class network services. The limited size of Hawai‘i’s market is the primary factor that has limited commercial investment in the State, which now threatens the ability to grow and thrive together with CONUS neighbors. This critical middle mile infrastructure is the focus of our investments from the US Treasury Capital Projects Fund and the submitted NTIA Middle Mile Grant competitive proposals. The intent is to leverage these federal sources to incorporate a matching or larger investments by commercial partners (the federal investments will lead by overcoming the high capital cost hurdles that have so far caused commercial partners to avoid future Hawai‘i investments in the middle mile and first mile space).

The BEAD Five-Year Plan effort is also directly integrated with the State’s Digital Equity Plan effort, led by the Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism. The Digital Equity Plan effort is underway, with an expected completion by November 2023. While the BEAD Five-Year Plan will be submitted in July 2023, the State Digital Equity Plan will be included by reference, and will also be integrated in the State’s BEAD Initial Proposal and Final Proposal efforts.

Funding support from the Tribal Broadband Connectivity program will focus initially on five use and adoption projects to provide short-term relief for the Native Hawaiian Community, and the effort to assess and plan deployment of last mile (primarily) dark fiber infrastructure for Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL) locations are expected to bring the necessary layer 1 infrastructure to all locations within those areas. This effort fills the last mile promise, together with the statewide BEAD last mile infrastructure efforts. Note that it is expected that much of the middle mile infrastructure required to provide interconnection between and among the DHHL locations will be provisioned by a mix of incumbent carrier services and new middle mile builds supported by the State’s overall investment strategy.

The final piece of the last mile matrix is fulfilled with the already contracted commitments by Hawaiian Telcom under its multiple RDOF and CAF awards. These awards will provide the necessary last mile infrastructure for the designated award areas, and like the TBC-DHHL deployments, dovetail with the State’s overall investment strategy.

Hawai‘i’s overall broadband investment strategy is crafted to maximize the collective benefits of the multiple federal programs by carefully braiding the efforts together to support the State’s goal of robust, reliable, and affordable access to the Internet for all.

5.7.1 Alignment - Workforce Development

Hawai‘i has significant statewide workforce development already underway in the IT sector, including cybersecurity. The Hawai‘i IT Sector Partnership is an ongoing effort convened by the Chamber of Commerce of Hawai‘i, and supported by a number of partners, including the University of Hawai‘i system. This IT Sector Partnership effort already includes several dozen public and private sector employers, includes material consideration for broad IT skills enhancement across the full spectrum of the State’s workforce, and considers the active participation of our K-12 sector, and both credit and non-credit elements of our post-secondary education providers. This multi-year effort also includes the participation of industry training

providers, including a number of common use, high value, instructional intellectual property (i.e. course materials).

Hawai‘i will leverage this ongoing IT sector workforce development effort to help support the broad IT literacy requirements associated with our Internet for All statewide goals and to help ensure a sufficiently broad and deep pool of technically skilled candidates for the future engineering, operation, and management of the State's broadband infrastructure.

While much breath has been given to the need for developing installers and construction crews, we are reminded that Hawai‘i's market and likely job count for these specialized construction skills will be limited over the long term, i.e. past the construction spike funded by the one-time federal investments. Based on the existing staffing and contract firms already in place, we anticipate that we should continue to feed the current steady state of construction skills, but not overly add to the size of that skills pool - lest we later run into a lack of construction jobs following our public investment spike. We do require that the range of technical skills are fully maintained in our community, but caution that we keep a watchful eye on future demands.

Existing funded efforts (outside of the federal broadband investment programs) focused on delivering high value training and certification for IT sector jobs and skills include the highly regarded Good Jobs Hawai‘i program[9]. In addition to broad coverage for individuals seeking employment and skills upgrades, the program has specialized support for employer-sponsored cohorts to upskill groups of incumbent employees to raise important skills and capabilities to raise their standing and value to employers.

5.8 Technical Assistance

Given sufficient clarity and reasonable work by our federal partners, the State anticipates that it will require limited technical assistance for the implementation of the planned projects. Depending on the mix of participating providers, we may require some technical assistance in support of compliance and regulatory efforts. We do expect that we will also require some technical assistance during the development of the Initial Proposal and through the State Challenge Process and procurement activities leading up to the Final Proposal.

[9] https://uhcc.Hawai‘i.edu/goodjobsHawai‘i/

6 Conclusion

Hawai‘i will provide universal access to high-speed Internet for all residents by 2030. Our public sector — State and Counties — together with our community service providers and private employers, will work to maximize the benefits of this historic investment of public funds to achieve this vision. All residents will be connected via modern fiber optic or similar service to guarantee high-speed (100Mbps or better) access.

The leverage afforded by over $400 million in federal broadband investment funds will fill the gaps and reinforce brittle infrastructure to deliver high-speed Internet access for all residents of Hawai‘i. Combined with the investment by private sector partners and participation by the telecommunications industry, we expect to see material increases in adoption and use of high-speed Internet services, and the range of critical services that access empowers. Hawai‘i’s residents will have equity of access to education, healthcare, commerce, entertainment, and public services, consistent with any state in the country.

The combination of several federal broadband programs, together with BEAD, will support the State’s build out and supporting efforts,

- First mile support: ARPA, CPF (support for new trans-Pacific connections)
- Middle Mile construction: ARPA, CPF, BEAD, MMG
- Last Mile construction: BEAD, TBC, RDOF, CAF
- Wrap-around services: DE, BEAD, TBC, EDA

Hawai‘i is grateful for the unprecedented level of public investment in State infrastructure, and looks forward to making the most of that investment over the coming years to fully realize the vision of Internet for All.

7 Appendices

University of Hawai‘i State Broadband Office Website - www.Hawai‘i.edu/broadband/

** Include the four **County Story Maps** (Hawai‘i County one is linked below to provide context for the Story Maps, and while each could play out differently, the core template for the Story Maps will be the the same, or at least very similar), and four county engagement plans

County Story Maps

County of Hawai‘i Story Map - https://gis.Hawai‘icounty.gov/arcgisportal/apps/storymaps/stories/8d085a980d034517849990a13bed1b48

City & County of Honolulu Story Map - https://gis.honolulu.gov/portal/apps/storymaps/stories/71378cfaff1b4504a5015bbe76c8cf88

County Engagement Plans

Hawai‘i State Digital Equity Plan DRAFT (Very early draft; plan is due to be completed by November 2023)

Glossary of Acronyms

- **ACP**: Affordable Connectivity Program
- **ARPA/CSFRF**: American Rescue Plan Act / Coronavirus State Fiscal Relief Funds
- **ARRA:** American Recovery and Reinvestment Act
- **BDA:** Broadband DATA Act
- **BEAD:** Broadband Equity Access and Deployment Program
- **BSL/BSLF:** Broadband Serviceable Location Fabric
- **BTOP:** Broadband Technology Opportunities Program
- **CAI:** Community Anchor Institution (e.g., school, library, hospital)
- **CAF**: Connect America Fund
- **CLEC:** Competitive Local Exchange Carrier
- **CONUS**: Continental United States
- **CPF:** Coronavirus Capital Project Funds
- **CQA:** CostQuest Associates (the entity that FCC contracted to create, manage and distribute the FABRIC and data map)
- **DBEDT:** Hawai‘i State Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism
- **DE:** Digital Equity
- **DHHL:** Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
- **DOT**: Hawai‘i State Department of Transportation
- **EBB**: Emergency Broadband Benefit
- **FCC**: Federal Communications Commission

- **FPO:** Federal Program Officer
- **HIDEC**: Hawai‘i Island Digital Equity Coalition
- **HPHA**: Hawai‘i Public Housing Authority
- **ILEC:** Incumbent Local Exchange Carrier
- **ISP:** Internet Service Providers
- **INET**: Institutional Network
- **IIJA**: Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act
- **MDU**: Multi Dwelling Unit (condo, townhouse, apartment, etc)
- **MMG:** Middle Mile Grant Program
- **MOU:** Memorandum of Understanding (sometimes referred to Agreement)
- **NOFO:** Notice of Funding Opportunity
- **NTIA**: National Telecommunications and Information Administration
- **ODEC**: O‘ahu Digital Equity Coalition
- **PIO**: Public Information Officer
- **RDOF**: Rural Digital Opportunity Fund
- **RFP:** Request for Proposal
- **SBLN**: State Broadband Leaders Network
- **TBC**: Tribal Broadband Connectivity Program
- **UH**: University of Hawai‘i

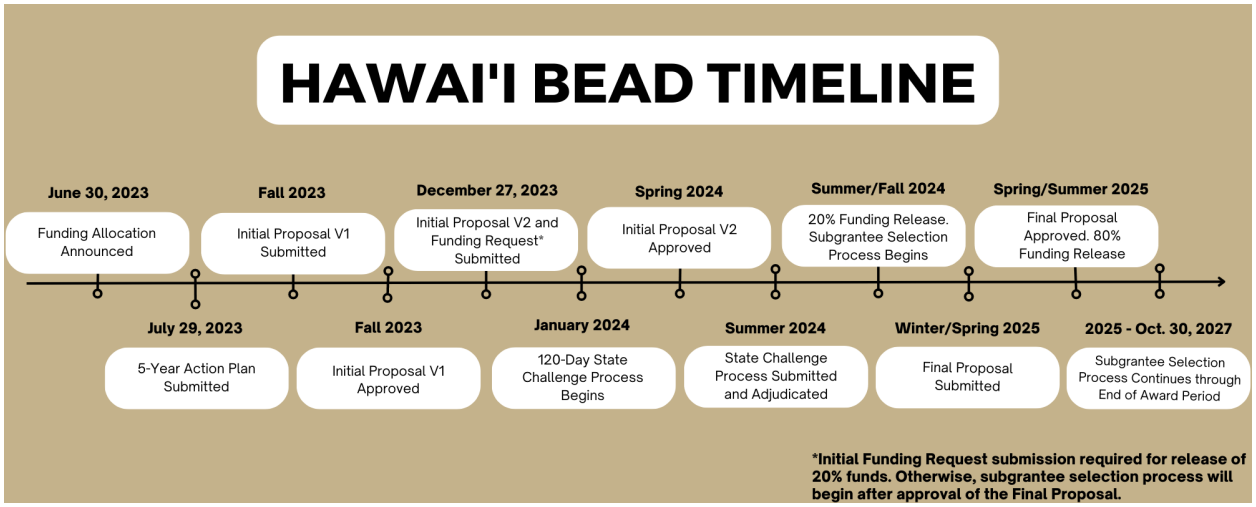
Table of Unserved and Underserved Locations by Island

Island	Unserved	Underserved
Hawai‘i	9,054	335
Kaua‘i	383	12
Lāna‘i	41	0
Maui	1,039	561
Moloka‘i	400	28
O‘ahu	752	135
TOTAL	**11,669**	**1,071**

National Broadband Availability Map (NBAM) - Released June 2023 (FABRIC Data from 12/2022)

State of Hawai‘i BEAD Five-Year Action Plan Executive Summary

State BEAD Timeline



List of Candidate Community Anchor Institutions as of July 2023[10]

Community Centers

Island	Community Center Name	Address	City	Zip	Phone
Hawai‘i	Aunty Sally Kaleohano's Luau Hale	799 Piilani Street	Hilo	96720	808-961-8740
Hawai‘i	Aupuni Center	101 Pauahi Street Suite 6	Hilo	96720	808-961-8311
Hawai‘i	Cooper Center	19-4030 Wright Road	Volcano	96785	808-967-7800
Hawai‘i	Kailua Park	75-5500 Kuakini Hwy	Kailua-Kona	96745	
Hawai‘i	Keaau Community Center	16-186 Pili Mua St	Keaau	96749	808-966-5800
Hawai‘i	Mountain View Community Center	18-1345A Volcano Rd	Mountain View	96771	
Hawai‘i	Naalehu Community Center	95-5635 Hawai‘i Belt Rd	Naalehu	96772	
Hawai‘i	Pahala Community Center	96 Kamani St #1149	Pahala	96777	808-854-7316
Hawai‘i	Pahoa Neighborhood Center	15-2906 Pahoa Village Rd	Pahoa	96778	808-965-2704
Hawai‘i	Papaaloa Community Center Gym	35-1994 Government Main Road	Papaaloa	96780	
Hawai‘i	Papaikou Community Center	27 Maluna Pl	Papaikou	96781	
Hawai‘i	Waiakea Recreation Center	1634 Kamehameha Ave	Hilo	96720	
Hawai‘i	Waimea Community Center	65-1260 Kawaihae Rd	Waimea	96743	808-887-3014
Hawai‘i	West Hawai‘i Civic Center	74-5044 Ane Keohokalole Hwy	Kailua-Kona	96740	808-323-4444
Kaua‘i	Hanalei Neighborhood Center	5-5358 Kuhio Hwy	Hanalei	96714	(808) 826-5153
Kaua‘i	Hanapepe Neighborhood Center	4451 Puolo Road	Hanapepe	96716	(808) 335-3731
Kaua‘i	Kalaheo Neighborhood Center	4480 Papalina Road	Kalaheo	96741	(808)

[10] This list was compiled using the BEAD NOFO Section I.C.f definition of Community Anchor Institutions and sourced from various State of Hawai‘i government entity websites or public facing websites

					332-9770
Kauaʻi	Kapaa Neighborhood Center	4491 Kou Street	Kapaa	96746	(808) 822-1931
Kauaʻi	Kaumakani Neighborhood Center	2301 Kaumakani Road	Kaumakani	96747	(808) 335-5770
Kauaʻi	Kekaha Neighborhood Center	8130 Elepaio Road	Kekaha	96752	(808) 337-1671
Kauaʻi	Kilauea Neighborhood Center	2460 Keneke Street	Kilauea	96754	(808) 828-1421
Kauaʻi	Koloa Neighborhood Center	3461 Weliweli Road	Koloa	96756	(808) 742-1313
Kauaʻi	Lihue Neighborhood Center	3353 Eono Street	Lihue	96766	(808) 241-6858
Kauaʻi	Waimea Neighborhood Center	4556 Makeke Road	Waimea	96796	(808) 338-1122
Lānaʻi	Lānaʻi Community Center	411 8th St	Lānaʻi City	96763	
Maui	Eddie Tam Memorial Center (Makawao Park)	931 Makawao Avenue	Makawao	96768	
Maui	Haiku Park and Community Center	Hana Highway at Pilialoha St	Haiku	96708	
Maui	Haliimaile Park and Tennis	931 Makomako Street	Makawao	96768	
Maui	Hana Community Center and District Complex and Ball Park	5091 Uakea Road	Hana	96713	
Maui	Helene Hall	150 Keawa Pl	Hana	96713	
Maui	Kahului Civic Center Mixed-Use Complex	153 West Kaahumanu Ave	Kahului	96732	
Maui	Kahului Community Center	275 Uhu Street	Kahului	96732	
Maui	Kalama Park	1900 South Kihei Road	Kihei	96753	
Maui	Kenolio Recreation Complex	131 S. Kihei Rd.	Kihei	96753	
Maui	Keokea Park	218 Lower Kula Rd	Kula	96790	
Maui	Kihei Community Center	303 E. Lipoa St.	Kihei	96753	
Maui	Kula Community Center and Tennis Courts	E. Lower Kula Rd.	Kula	96790	
Maui	Lahaina Civic Center	1840 Honoapiilani Hwy	Lahaina	96761	

Maui	Mayor Hannibal Tavares Community Center	91 Pukalani St	Pukalani	96768	
Maui	Paia Community Center	252 Hana Hwy	Paia	96779	
Maui	Velma McWayne Santos Community Center	395 Waena Place	Wailuku	96793	
Maui	Waikapu Community Center & Park	22 E. Waiko Road	Waikapu	96793	
Molokaʻi	Kilohana Recreation Center & Park Complex	334-A1 Kamehameha V Highway	Kaunakakai	96748	
Molokaʻi	Kualapuu Park and Community Center	1 Uwao St	Kaulapuu	96729	
Molokaʻi	Mitchell Pauole Community Center	90 Ainoa Street	Kaunakakai	96748	
Oʻahu	Moiliili Community Center	2535 South King St	Honolulu	96826	(808)955-1555
Oʻahu	Susannah Wesley Community Center	1117 Kaili Street	Honolulu	96819	808-847-1535
Oʻahu	Waikiki Community Center	310 Paoakalani Ave	Honolulu	96815	(808) 923-1802

Department of Education K-12 Schools

Public Schools

Island	Complex	School Name	Address	City	Zip
Hawaiʻi	Hilo	DeSilva Elementary	278 Ainako Avenue	Hilo	96720

Hawai‘i	Hilo	Haaheo Elementary	121 Haaheo Road	Hilo	96720
Hawai‘i	Hilo	Hilo High	556 Waianuenue Avenue	Hilo	96720
Hawai‘i	Hilo	Hilo Intermediate	587 Waianuenue Avenue	Hilo	96720
Hawai‘i	Hilo	Hilo Union Elementary	506 Waianuenue Avenue	Hilo	96720
Hawai‘i	Kealakehe	Holualoa Elementary	76-5957 Mamalahoa Highway	Holualoa	96725
Hawai‘i	Konawaena	Honaunau Elementary	83-5360 Mamalahoa Highway	Captain Cook	96704
Hawai‘i	Honokaa	Honokaa Elementary	45-534 Pakalana Street	Honokaa	96727
Hawai‘i	Honokaa	Honokaa High and Intermediate	45-527 Pakalana Street	Honokaa	96727
Hawai‘i	Konawaena	Hookena Elementary	86-4355 Mamalahoa Highway	Captain Cook	96704
Hawai‘i	Konawaena	Kahakai Elementary	76-147 Royal Poinciana Drive	Kailua-Kona	96740
Hawai‘i	Hilo	Kalanianaole Elementary and Intermediate	27-330 Old Mamalahoa Highway	Papaikou	96781
Hawai‘i	Hilo	Kapiolani Elementary	966 Kilauea Avenue	Hilo	96720
Hawai‘i	Kau	Kau High and Pahala Elementary	96-3150 Pikake Street	Pahala	96777
Hawai‘i	Hilo	Kaumana Elementary	1710 Kaumana Drive	Hilo	96720
Hawai‘i	Konawaena	Ke Kula O Ehunuikaimalino	81-1041 Konawaena School Road	Kealakekua	96750
Hawai‘i	Keaau	Keaau Elementary	16-680 Keaau-Pahoa Road	Keaau	96749
Hawai‘i	Keaau	Keaau High	16-725 Keaau-Pahoa Road	Keaau	96749
Hawai‘i	Keaau	Keaau Middle	16-565 Keaau-Pahoa Road	Keaau	96749
Hawai‘i	Kealakehe	Kealakehe Elementary	74-5118 Kealakaa Street	Kailua-Kona	96740

Hawai‘i	Kealakehe	Kealakehe High	74-5000 Puohulihuli Street	Kailua-Kona	96740
Hawai‘i	Kealakehe	Kealakehe Intermediate	74-5062 Onipaa Street	Kailua-Kona	96740
Hawai‘i	Hilo	Keaukaha Elementary	240 Desha Avenue	Hilo	96720
Hawai‘i	Pahoa	Keonepoko Elementary	15-890 Kahakai Boulevard	Pahoa	96778
Hawai‘i	Kohala	Kohala Elementary	54-3609 Akoni Pule Highway	Kapaau	96755
Hawai‘i	Kohala	Kohala High	54-3611 Akoni Pule Highway	Kapaau	96755
Hawai‘i	Kohala	Kohala Middle	53-4155 Akoni Pule Highway	Kapaau	96755
Hawai‘i	Konawaena	Konawaena Elementary	81-901 Onouli Road	Kealakekua	96750
Hawai‘i	Konawaena	Konawaena High	81-1043 Konawaena School Road	Kealakekua	96750
Hawai‘i	Konawaena	Konawaena Middle	81-1045 Konawaena School Road	Kealakekua	96750
Hawai‘i	Keaau	Mountain View Elementary	18-1235 Volcano Highway	Mountain View	96771
Hawai‘i	Kau	Naalehu Elementary	95-5545 Mamalahoa Highway	Naalehu	96772
Hawai‘i	Honokaa	Paauilo Elementary and Intermediate	43-1497 Old Main Road	Paauilo	96776
Hawai‘i	Pahoa	Pahoa Elementary	15-3030 Pahoa Village Road	Pahoa	96778
Hawai‘i	Pahoa	Pahoa High and Intermediate	15-3038 Puna Road	Pahoa	96778
Hawai‘i	Waiakea	Waiakea Elementary	180 West Puainako Street	Hilo	96720
Hawai‘i	Waiakea	Waiakea High	155 W. Kawili Street	Hilo	96720
Hawai‘i	Waiakea	Waiakea Intermediate	200 West Puainako Street	Hilo	96720
Hawai‘i	Waiakea	Waiakeawaena Elementary	2420 Kilauea Avenue	Hilo	96720

Hawai‘i	Kealakehe	Waikoloa Elementary and Middle	68-1730 Hooko Street	Waikoloa	96738
Hawai‘i	Honokaa	Waimea Elementary	67-1225 Mamalahoa Highway	Kamuela	96743
Kaua‘i	Waimea	Eleele Elementary	4750 Uliuli Road	Eleele	96705
Kaua‘i	Kapaa	Hanalei Elementary	5-5415 Kuhio Highway	Hanalei	96714
Kaua‘i	Waimea	Kalaheo Elementary	4400 Maka Road	Kalaheo	96741
Kaua‘i	Kaua‘i	Kamakahelei Middle	4431 Nuhou St.	Lihue	96766
Kaua‘i	Kapaa	Kapaa Elementary	4886 Kawaihau Road	Kapaa	96746
Kaua‘i	Kapaa	Kapaa High	4695 Mailihuna Road	Kapaa	96746
Kaua‘i	Kapaa	Kapaa Middle	4867 Olohena Road	Kapaa	96746
Kaua‘i	Kaua‘i	Kaua‘i High	3577 Lala Road	Lihue	96766
Kaua‘i	Kaua‘i	Kaumualii Elementary	4380 Hanamaulu Road	Lihue	96766
Kaua‘i	Waimea	Kekaha Elementary	8140 Kekaha Road	Kekaha	96752
Kaua‘i	Kapaa	Kilauea Elementary	2440 Kolo Road	Kilauea	96754
Kaua‘i	Kaua‘i	Koloa Elementary	3223 Poipu Road	Koloa	96756
Kaua‘i	Waimea	Waimea Canyon Middle	9555 Huakai Road	Waimea	96796
Kaua‘i	Waimea	Waimea High	9707 Tsuchiya Road	Waimea	96796
Kaua‘i	Kaua‘i	Wilcox Elementary	4319 Hardy Street	Lihue	96766
Lāna‘i	Lāna‘i	Lāna‘i High and Elementary	555 Fraser Avenue	Lāna‘i City	96763
Maui	Baldwin	Baldwin High	1650 Kaahumanu Avenue	Wailuku	96793

Maui	Kekaulike	Haiku Elementary	105 Pauwela Road	Haiku	96708
Maui	Hana	Hana High and Elementary	4111 Hana Highway	Hana	96713
Maui	Baldwin	Iao Intermediate	260 South Market Street	Wailuku	96793
Maui	Maui	Kahului Elementary	410 South Hina Avenue	Kahului	96732
Maui	Kekaulike	Kalama Intermediate	120 Makani Road	Makawao	96768
Maui	Maui	Kamalii Elementary	180 Alanui Kealii	Kihei	96753
Maui	Lahainaluna	Kamehameha III Elementary	611 Front Street	Lahaina	96761
Maui	Kekaulike	Kekaulike High	121 Kula Highway	Pukalani	96768
Maui	Maui	Kihei Elementary	250 E. Lipoa Street	Kihei	96753
Maui	Kekaulike	Kula Elementary	5000 Kula Highway	Kula	96790
Maui	Lahainaluna	Lahaina Intermediate	871 Lahainaluna Road	Lahaina	96761
Maui	Lahainaluna	Lahainaluna High	980 Lahainaluna Road	Lahaina	96761
Maui	Maui	Lihikai Elementary	335 South Papa Avenue	Kahului	96732
Maui	Maui	Lokelani Intermediate	1401 Liloa Drive	Kihei	96753
Maui	Kekaulike	Makawao Elementary	3542 Baldwin Avenue	Makawao	96768
Maui	Maui	Maui High	660 South Lono Avenue	Kahului	96732
Maui	Maui	Maui Waena Intermediate	795 Onehee Street	Kahului	96732
Maui	Lahainaluna	Nahienaena Elementary	816 Niheu Street	Lahaina	96761
Maui	Kekaulike	Paia Elementary	955 Baldwin Avenue	Paia	96779

Maui	Maui	Pomaikai Elementary	4650 S. Kamehameha Avenue	Kahului	96732
Maui	Kekaulike	Pukalani Elementary	2945 Iolani Street	Pukalani	96768
Maui	Baldwin	Puu Kukui Elementary	3700 Kehalani Mauka Parkway	Wailuku	96793
Maui	Baldwin	Waihee Elementary	2125 Kahekili Highway	Wailuku	96793
Maui	Baldwin	Wailuku Elementary	355 South High Street	Wailuku	96793
Molokaʻi	Molokaʻi	Kaunakakai Elementary	30 Ailoa	Kaunakakai	96748
Molokaʻi	Molokaʻi	Kilohana Elementary	Kamehameha V Highway	Kaunakakai	96748
Molokaʻi	Molokaʻi	Maunaloa Elementary	Maunaloa Highway	Maunaloa	96770
Molokaʻi	Molokaʻi	Molokaʻi High	2140 Farrington Avenue	Hoolehua	96729
Molokaʻi	Molokaʻi	Molokaʻi Middle	2175 Lihipali Avenue	Hoolehua	96729
Niihau	Waimea	Niihau High and Elementary	c/o Waimea High School 9707 Tsuchiya Road	Waimea	96796
Oʻahu	Waipahu	Ahrens Elementary	94-1170 Waipahu Street	Waipahu	96797
Oʻahu	Castle	Ahuimanu Elementary	47-470 Hui Aeko Place	Kaneohe	96744
Oʻahu	Aiea	Aiea Elementary	99-370 Moanalua Road	Aiea	96701
Oʻahu	Aiea	Aiea High	98-1276 Ulune Street	Aiea	96701
Oʻahu	Aiea	Aiea Intermediate	99-600 Kulawea Street	Aiea	96701
Oʻahu	Kalaheo	Aikahi Elementary	281 Ilihau Street	Kailua	96734
Oʻahu	Kaiser	Aina Haina Elementary	801 West Hind Drive	Honolulu	96821
Oʻahu	Kaimuki	Ala Wai Elementary	503 Kamoku Street	Honolulu	96826

O‘ahu	Radford	Aliamanu Elementary	3265 Salt Lake Blvd.	Honolulu	96818
O‘ahu	Radford	Aliamanu Middle	3271 Salt Lake Blvd.	Honolulu	96818
O‘ahu	Kaimuki	Aliiolani Elementary	1240 7th Avenue	Honolulu	96816
O‘ahu	Kapolei	Barbers Point Elementary	3001 Boxer Road	Kapolei	96707
O‘ahu	Campbell	Campbell High	91-980 North Road	Ewa Beach	96706
O‘ahu	Castle	Castle High	45-386 Kaneohe Bay Drive	Kaneohe	96744
O‘ahu	McKinley	Central Middle	1302 Queen Emma Street	Honolulu	96813
O‘ahu	Farrington	Dole Middle	1803 Kamehameha IV Road	Honolulu	96819
O‘ahu	Kailua	Enchanted Lake Elementary	770 Keolu Drive	Kailua	96734
O‘ahu	Campbell	Ewa Beach Elementary	91-740 Papipi Road	Ewa Beach	96706
O‘ahu	Campbell	Ewa Elementary	91-1280 Renton Road	Ewa Beach	96706
O‘ahu	Campbell	Ewa Makai Middle	91-6291 Kapolei Parkway	Kapolei	96706
O‘ahu	Farrington	Farrington High	1564 North King Street	Honolulu	96817
O‘ahu	Farrington	Fern Elementary	1121 Middle Street	Honolulu	96819
O‘ahu	Kaiser	Hahaione Elementary	595 Pepeekeo Street	Honolulu	96825
O‘ahu	Waialua	Haleiwa Elementary	66-505 Haleiwa Road	Haleiwa	96712
O‘ahu	Kahuku	Hauula Elementary	54-046 Kamehameha Highway	Hauula	96717
O‘ahu	Kalani	Hawai`i School for the Deaf and the Blind	3440 Leahi Avenue	Honolulu	96815
O‘ahu	Castle	Heeia Elementary	46-202 Haiku Road	Kaneohe	96744

O‘ahu	Leilehua	Helemano Elementary	1001 Ihi Ihi Avenue	Wahiawa	96786
O‘ahu	Radford	Hickam Elementary	Manzelman Circle	Honolulu	96818
O‘ahu	Pearl City	Highlands Intermediate	1460 Hoolaulea Street	Pearl City	96782
O‘ahu	Kaimuki	Hokulani Elementary	2940 Kamakini Street	Honolulu	96816
O‘ahu	Campbell	Holomua Elementary	91-1561 Keaunui Drive	Ewa Beach	96706
O‘ahu	Waipahu	Honowai Elementary	94-600 Honowai Street	Waipahu	96797
O‘ahu	Kapolei	Hookele Elementary	511 Kunehi Street	Kapolei	96707
O‘ahu	Leilehua	Iliahi Elementary	2035 California Avenue	Wahiawa	96786
O‘ahu	Campbell	Ilima Intermediate	91-884 Fort Weaver Road	Ewa Beach	96706
O‘ahu	Leilehua	Inouye Elementary	1 Ayres Avenue	Wahiawa	96786
O‘ahu	Campbell	Iroquois Point Elementary	5553 Cormorant Avenue	Ewa Beach	96706
O‘ahu	Kaimuki	Jarrett Middle	1903 Palolo Avenue	Honolulu	96816
O‘ahu	Kaimuki	Jefferson Elementary	324 Kapahulu Avenue	Honolulu	96815
O‘ahu	Kahuku	Kaaawa Elementary	51-296 Kamehameha Highway	Kaaawa	96730
O‘ahu	McKinley	Kaahumanu Elementary	1141 Kinau Street	Honolulu	96814
O‘ahu	Leilehua	Kaala Elementary	130 California Avenue	Wahiawa	96786
O‘ahu	Kailua	Kaelepulu Elementary	530 Keolu Drive	Kailua	96734
O‘ahu	Farrington	Kaewai Elementary	1929 Kamehameha IV Road	Honolulu	96819
O‘ahu	Kalani	Kahala Elementary	4559 Kilauea Avenue	Honolulu	96816

O‘ahu	Castle	Kahaluu Elementary	47-280 Waihee Road	Kaneohe	96744
O‘ahu	Kahuku	Kahuku Elementary	56-170 Pualalea Street	Kahuku	96731
O‘ahu	Kahuku	Kahuku High and Intermediate	56-490 Kamehameha Highway	Kahuku	96731
O‘ahu	Kalaheo	Kailua Elementary	315 Kuulei Road	Kailua	96734
O‘ahu	Kailua	Kailua High	451 Ulumanu Drive	Kailua	96734
O‘ahu	Kalaheo	Kailua Intermediate	145 South Kainalu Drive	Kailua	96734
O‘ahu	Campbell	Kaimiloa Elementary	91-1028 Kaunolu Street	Ewa Beach	96706
O‘ahu	Kaimuki	Kaimuki High	2705 Kaimuki Avenue	Honolulu	96816
O‘ahu	Kalani	Kaimuki Middle	631 18th Avenue	Honolulu	96816
O‘ahu	Kalaheo	Kainalu Elementary	165 Kaiholu Street	Kailua	96734
O‘ahu	Kaiser	Kaiser High	511 Lunalilo Home Road	Honolulu	96825
O‘ahu	McKinley	Kaiulani Elementary	783 North King Street	Honolulu	96817
O‘ahu	Kalaheo	Kalaheo High	730 Iliaina Street	Kailua	96734
O‘ahu	Farrington	Kalakaua Middle	821 Kalihi Street	Honolulu	96819
O‘ahu	Kalani	Kalani High	4680 Kalanianaole Highway	Honolulu	96821
O‘ahu	Waipahu	Kaleiopuu Elementary	94-665 Kaaholo Street	Waipahu	96797
O‘ahu	Farrington	Kalihi Elementary	2471 Kula Kolea Drive	Honolulu	96819
O‘ahu	Farrington	Kalihi Kai Elementary	626 McNeil Street	Honolulu	96817
O‘ahu	Farrington	Kalihi Uka Elementary	2411 Kalihi Street	Honolulu	96819

O‘ahu	Farrington	Kalihi Waena Elementary	1240 Gulick Avenue	Honolulu	96819
O‘ahu	Kaiser	Kamiloiki Elementary	7788 Hawai‘i Kai Drive	Honolulu	96825
O‘ahu	Castle	Kaneohe Elementary	45-495 Kamehameha Highway	Kaneohe	96744
O‘ahu	Pearl City	Kanoelani Elementary	94-1091 Oli Loop	Waipahu	96797
O‘ahu	Farrington	Kapalama Elementary	1601 North School Street	Honolulu	96817
O‘ahu	Kapolei	Kapolei Elementary	91-1119 Kamaaha Loop	Kapolei	96707
O‘ahu	Kapolei	Kapolei High	91-5007 Kapolei Parkway	Kapolei	96707
O‘ahu	Kapolei	Kapolei Middle	91-5335 Kapolei Parkway	Kapolei	96707
O‘ahu	Castle	Kapunahala Elementary	45-828 Anoi Road	Kaneohe	96744
O‘ahu	McKinley	Kauluwela Elementary	1486 Aala Street	Honolulu	96817
O‘ahu	Roosevelt	Kawananakoa Middle	49 Funchal Street	Honolulu	96813
O‘ahu	Roosevelt	Ke Kula Kaiapuni O Anuenue	2528 10th Avenue	Honolulu	96816
O‘ahu	Kailua	Keolu Elementary	1416 Keolu Drive	Kailua	96734
O‘ahu	Campbell	Keoneula Elementary	91-970 Kaileolea Drive	Ewa Beach	96706
O‘ahu	Castle	King Intermediate	46-155 Kamehameha Highway	Kaneohe	96744
O‘ahu	Mililani	Kipapa Elementary	95-076 Kipapa Drive	Mililani	96789
O‘ahu	Kaiser	Koko Head Elementary	189 Lunalilo Home Road	Honolulu	96825
O‘ahu	Kaimuki	Kuhio Elementary	2759 South King Street	Honolulu	96826
O‘ahu	Kahuku	Laie Elementary	55-109 Kulanui Street	Laie	96762

O‘ahu	McKinley	Lanakila Elementary	717 North Kuakini Street	Honolulu	96817
O‘ahu	Pearl City	Lehua Elementary	791 Lehua Avenue	Pearl City	96782
O‘ahu	Waianae	Leihoku Elementary	86-285 Leihoku Street	Waianae	96792
O‘ahu	Leilehua	Leilehua High	1515 California Avenue	Wahiawa	96786
O‘ahu	Kalani	Liholiho Elementary	3430 Maunaloa Avenue	Honolulu	96816
O‘ahu	McKinley	Likelike Elementary	1618 Palama Street	Honolulu	96817
O‘ahu	Farrington	Linapuni Elementary	1434 Linapuni Street	Honolulu	96819
O‘ahu	Roosevelt	Lincoln Elementary	615 Auwaiolimu Street	Honolulu	96813
O‘ahu	Kaimuki	Lunalilo Elementary	810 Pumehana Street	Honolulu	96826
O‘ahu	Roosevelt	Maemae Elementary	319 Wyllie Street	Honolulu	96817
O‘ahu	Waianae	Maili Elementary	87-360 Kulaaupuni Street	Waianae	96792
O‘ahu	Waianae	Makaha Elementary	84-200 Ala Naauao Place	Waianae	96792
O‘ahu	Kapolei	Makakilo Elementary	92-675 Anipeahi Street	Kapolei	96707
O‘ahu	Radford	Makalapa Elementary	4435 Salt Lake Blvd.	Honolulu	96818
O‘ahu	Pearl City	Manana Elementary	1147 Kumano Street	Pearl City	96782
O‘ahu	Roosevelt	Manoa Elementary	3155 Manoa Road	Honolulu	96822
O‘ahu	Kapolei	Mauka Lani Elementary	92-1300 Panana Street	Kapolei	96707
O‘ahu	Kailua	Maunawili Elementary	1465 Ulupii Street	Kailua	96734
O‘ahu	McKinley	McKinley High	1039 South King Street	Honolulu	96814

O‘ahu	Mililani	Mililani High	95-1200 Meheula Parkway	Mililani	96789
O‘ahu	Mililani	Mililani Ike Elementary	95-1330 Lehiwa Drive	Mililani	96789
O‘ahu	Mililani	Mililani Mauka Elementary	95-1111 Makaikai Street	Mililani	96789
O‘ahu	Mililani	Mililani Middle	95-1140 Lehiwa Drive	Mililani	96789
O‘ahu	Mililani	Mililani Uka Elementary	94-380 Kuahelani Avenue	Mililani	96789
O‘ahu	Mililani	Mililani Waena Elementary	95-502 Kipapa Drive	Mililani	96789
O‘ahu	Moanalua	Moanalua Elementary	1337 Mahiole Street	Honolulu	96819
O‘ahu	Moanalua	Moanalua High	2825 Ala Ilima Street	Honolulu	96818
O‘ahu	Moanalua	Moanalua Middle	1289 Mahiole Street	Honolulu	96819
O‘ahu	Kalaheo	Mokapu Elementary	1193 Mokapu Blvd. KMCB Bldg.	Kailua	96734
O‘ahu	Radford	Mokulele Elementary	250 Aupaka Street	Honolulu	96818
O‘ahu	Pearl City	Momilani Elementary	2130 Hookiekie Street	Pearl City	96782
O‘ahu	Nanakuli	Nanaikapono Elementary	89-153 Mano Avenue	Waianae	96792
O‘ahu	Nanakuli	Nanakuli Elementary	89-778 Haleakala Avenue	Waianae	96792
O‘ahu	Nanakuli	Nanakuli High and Intermediate	89-980 Nanakuli Avenue	Waianae	96792
O‘ahu	Radford	Nimitz Elementary	520 Main Street	Honolulu	96818
O‘ahu	Kaiser	Niu Valley Middle	310 Halemaumau Street	Honolulu	96821
O‘ahu	Roosevelt	Noelani Elementary	2655 Woodlawn Drive	Honolulu	96822
O‘ahu	Roosevelt	Nuuanu Elementary	3055 Puiwa Lane	Honolulu	96817

O‘ahu	Kailua	Olomana School	42-522 Kalanianaole Highway	Kailua	96734
O‘ahu	Pearl City	Palisades Elementary	2306 Auhuhu Street	Pearl City	96782
O‘ahu	Kaimuki	Palolo Elementary	2106 10th Avenue	Honolulu	96816
O‘ahu	Castle	Parker Elementary	45-259 Waikalua Road	Kaneohe	96744
O‘ahu	Roosevelt	Pauoa Elementary	2301 Pauoa Road	Honolulu	96813
O‘ahu	Pearl City	Pearl City Elementary	1090 Waimano Home Road	Pearl City	96782
O‘ahu	Pearl City	Pearl City High	2100 Hookiekie Street	Pearl City	96782
O‘ahu	Pearl City	Pearl City Highlands Elementary	1419 Waimano Home Road	Pearl City	96782
O‘ahu	Radford	Pearl Harbor Elementary	1 Moanalua Ridge	Honolulu	96818
O‘ahu	Radford	Pearl Harbor Kai Elementary	1 C Avenue	Honolulu	96818
O‘ahu	Aiea	Pearl Ridge Elementary	98-940 Moanalua Road	Aiea	96701
O‘ahu	Campbell	Pohakea Elementary	91-750 Fort Weaver Road	Ewa Beach	96706
O‘ahu	Kailua	Pope Elementary	41-133 Huli Street	Waimanalo	96795
O‘ahu	Castle	Puohala Elementary	45-233 Kulauli Street	Kaneohe	96744
O‘ahu	Farrington	Puuhale Elementary	345 Puuhale Road	Honolulu	96819
O‘ahu	Radford	Radford High	4361 Salt Lake Blvd.	Honolulu	96818
O‘ahu	Moanalua	Red Hill Elementary	1265 Ala Kula Place	Honolulu	96819
O‘ahu	Roosevelt	Roosevelt High	1120 Nehoa Street	Honolulu	96822
O‘ahu	McKinley	Royal School	1519 Queen Emma Street	Honolulu	96813

O‘ahu	Moanalua	Salt Lake Elementary	1131 Ala Lilikoi Street	Honolulu	96818
O‘ahu	Aiea	Scott Elementary	98-1230 Moanalua Road	Aiea	96701
O‘ahu	Moanalua	Shafter Elementary	2 Fort Shafter	Honolulu	96819
O‘ahu	Leilehua	Solomon Elementary	2875 Waianae Uka Avenue	Wahiawa	96786
O‘ahu	Roosevelt	Stevenson Middle	1202 Prospect Street	Honolulu	96822
O‘ahu	Kahuku	Sunset Beach Elementary	59-360 Kamehameha Highway	Haleiwa	96712
O‘ahu	Leilehua	Wahiawa Elementary	1402 Glen Avenue	Wahiawa	96786
O‘ahu	Leilehua	Wahiawa Middle	275 Rose Street	Wahiawa	96786
O‘ahu	Castle	Waiahole Elementary	48-215 Waiahole Valley Road	Kaneohe	96744
O‘ahu	Waialua	Waialua Elementary	67-020 Waialua Beach Road	Waialua	96791
O‘ahu	Waialua	Waialua High and Intermediate	67-160 Farrington Highway	Waialua	96791
O‘ahu	Waianae	Waianae Elementary	85-220 McArthur Street	Waianae	96792
O‘ahu	Waianae	Waianae High	85-251 Farrington Highway	Waianae	96792
O‘ahu	Waianae	Waianae Intermediate	85-626 Farrington Highway	Waianae	96792
O‘ahu	Pearl City	Waiau Elementary	98-450 Hookanike Street	Pearl City	96782
O‘ahu	Waipahu	Waikele Elementary	94-1035 Kukula Street	Waipahu	96797
O‘ahu	Kalani	Waikiki Elementary	3710 Leahi Avenue	Honolulu	96815
O‘ahu	Aiea	Waimalu Elementary	98-825 Moanalua Road	Aiea	96701
O‘ahu	Kailua	Waimanalo Elementary and Intermediate	41-1330 Kalanianaole Highway	Waimanalo	96795

O‘ahu	Waipahu	Waipahu Elementary	94-465 Waipahu Street	Waipahu	96797
O‘ahu	Waipahu	Waipahu High	94-1211 Farrington Highway	Waipahu	96797
O‘ahu	Waipahu	Waipahu Intermediate	94-445 Farrington Highway	Waipahu	96797
O‘ahu	Kaimuki	Washington Middle	1633 South King Street	Honolulu	96826
O‘ahu	Aiea	Webling Elementary	99-370 Paihi Street	Aiea	96701
O‘ahu	Leilehua	Wheeler Elementary	1 Wheeler Army Air Field	Wahiawa	96800
O‘ahu	Leilehua	Wheeler Middle	2 Wheeler Army Air Field	Wahiawa	96800
O‘ahu	Kalani	Wilson Elementary	4945 Kilauea Avenue	Honolulu	96816

Public Charter Schools

Island	Complex	School Name	Address	City	Zip
Hawai‘i	Hilo	Connections PCS	174 Kamehameha Avenue	Hilo	96720
Hawai‘i	Pahoa	Hawai`i Academy of Arts and Science PCS	15-1397 Homestead Road	Pahoa	96778
Hawai‘i	Kealakehe	Innovations PCS	75-5815 Queen Kaahumanu Highway	Kailua-Kona	96740
Hawai‘i	Waiakea	Ka Umeke Kaeo PCS	222 Desha Avenue	Hilo	96720
Hawai‘i	Honokaa	Kanu O Ka Aina PCS	64-1043 Hi'iaka St.	Kamuela	96743
Hawai‘i	Kau	Kau Learning Academy	94-1581 Kaulua Circle	Naalehu	96772
Hawai‘i	Waiakea	Ke Ana Laahana PCS	162 Baker Avenue	Hilo	96720
Hawai‘i	Keaau	Ke Kula 'o Nawahiokalani'opu'u Iki Laboratory PCS	16-120 Opukahaia Street Suite 2	Keaau	96749
Hawai‘i	Konawaena	Kona Pacific PCS	79-7595 Mamamlahoa Highway	Kealakekua	96750

Hawai‘i	Pahoa	Kua O Ka La NCPCS	345 Makalika St	Hilo	96720
Hawai‘i	Laupahoehoe	Laupahoehoe Community PCS	35-2065 Old Mamalahoa Highway	Laupahoehoe	96764
Hawai‘i	Keaau	Na Wai Ola PCS	18-1355 Volcano Highway P.O. Box 711539	Mountain View	96771
Hawai‘i	Keaau	Volcano School of Arts and Sciences	99-128 Old Volcano Road	Volcano	96785
Hawai‘i	Honokaa	Waimea Middle PCS	67-1229 Mamalahoa Hwy.	Kamuela	96743
Hawai‘i	Kealakehe	West Hawai'i Explorations PCS	73-4500 Kahilihili St	Kailua-Kona	96740
Kaua‘i	Kapaa	Kanuikapono PCS	4333 Kukuihale Road	Anahola	96703
Kaua‘i	Kaua‘i	Kawaikini NCPCS	3-1821 J Kaumualii Hwy	Lihue	96766
Kaua‘i	Waimea	Ke Kula Niihau O Kekaha LPCS	8135 Kekaha Road	Kekaha	96752
Kaua‘i	Waimea	Kula Aupuni Niihau PCS	8315 Kekaha Road Suite P	Kekaha	96752
Maui	Maui	Kihei Charter School	650 Lipoa Pkwy	Kihei	96753
Moloka‘i	Moloka‘i	Kualapuu Elementary PCS	260 Farrington Avenue	Kualapuu	96757
O‘ahu	Castle	Hakipuu Learning Center PCS	45-720 Keaahala Road	Kaneohe	96744
O‘ahu	Roosevelt	Halau Ku Mana PCS	2101 Makiki Heights Drive	Honolulu	96822
O‘ahu	Waipahu	Hawai'i Technology Academy PCS	94-450 Mokuola Street	Waipahu	96797
O‘ahu	Nanakuli	Ka Waihona O Ka Naauao PCS	89-195 Farrington Highway	Wai'anae	96792
O‘ahu	Waianae	Kamaile Academy PCS	85-180 Ala Akau Street	Waianae	96792
O‘ahu	Castle	Ke Kula 'o Samuel M. Kamakau LPCS	46-500 Kuneki Street	Kaneohe	96744
O‘ahu	Kalaheo	Lanikai Elementary PCS	140 Alala Road	Kailua	96734
O‘ahu	Kailua	Malama Honua PCS	41-054 Ehukai Street	Waimanalo	96795
O‘ahu	McKinley	Myron B. Thompson Academy	1040 Richards St. Ste. 220	Honolulu	96813
O‘ahu	Kalani	SEEQS PCS	845 22nd Ave.	Honolulu	96816
O‘ahu	Roosevelt	University Laboratory	1776 University Avenue UHS Bldg 3 #121	Honolulu	96822
O‘ahu	McKinley	Voyager PCS	2428 Wilder Avenue	Honolulu	96822

O‘ahu	Kalani	Waialae Elementary PCS	1045 19th Avenue	Honolulu	96816

Early Head Start/Head Start Schools

County	Name	Address	City	Zip
Hawai‘i County	Easter Seals	49 Kaiulani St	Hilo	96720
Hawai‘i County	Greenwell Child Development Center	81-6493 Mamalahoa Highway	Kealakekua	96750
Hawai‘i County	Hawaiian Beaches	15-360 Puni Makai Loop N	Pahoa	96778
Hawai‘i County	Hilo Child Development Center (HCDC)	2133 Waianuenue Ave	Hilo	96720
Hawai‘i County	Hilo EHS Home Base	27 Waianuenue Ave	Hilo	96720
Hawai‘i County	Ka'u Cluster	95-1163 Kaalaiki Rd.	Naalehu	96772
Hawai‘i County	Kalanianaole Elementary	27-330 Old Mamalahoa Hwy	Papaikou	96781
Hawai‘i County	Keauhou	78-6804 Mamalahoa Hwy	Holualoa	96725
Hawai‘i County	Keonepoko Pre-Plus Elementary	15-890 Kahakai Blvd	Pahoa	96778
Hawai‘i County	Kona Clusters	75-127 Lunapule Rd	Kailua Kona	96740
Hawai‘i County	Mt. View PrePlus Elementary	18-1235 Volcano Hwy	Mountain View	96771
Hawai‘i County	Puueo	145 Wainaku St	Hilo	96720
Hawai‘i County	Waimea Cluster	67-1185 Mamalahoa Hwy	Kamuela	96743
Honolulu County	442	85-555 Farrington Hwy	Waianae	96792
Honolulu County	Aiea El.	99-370 Moanalua Rd	Aiea	96701
Honolulu County	Ala Wai El.	503 Kamoku St	Honolulu	96826
Honolulu County	Ben Parker El.	45-259 Waikalua Rd	Kaneohe	96744
Honolulu County	Daniel K. Inouye El.	1 Waianae Avenue	Wahiawa	96786
Honolulu County	Early Head Start at Consuelo Cottage	91-1841 Fort Weaver Rd	Ewa Beach	96706

Honolulu County	EHS East I	92-1750 Kunia Drive	Kunia	96759
Honolulu County	EHS East II	92-1750 Kunia Drive	Kunia	96759
Honolulu County	EHS Homevisiting at Ewa Beach	91-1841 Fort Weaver Rd	Ewa Beach	96706
Honolulu County	EHS West I	92-1750 Kunia Drive	Kunia	96759
Honolulu County	EHS West II	92-1750 Kunia Drive	Kunia	96759
Honolulu County	Enchanted Lake El.	770 Keolu Dr	Kailua	96734
Honolulu County	Ewa El.	91-1280 Renton Rd	Ewa Beach	96706
Honolulu County	Fern PrePlus Elementary School	1121 Middle St	Honolulu	96819
Honolulu County	Halawa	99-795 Iwaiwa St	Aiea	96701
Honolulu County	Hauula El.	54-046 Kamehameha Hwy	Hauula	96717
Honolulu County	Heeia El.	46-202 Haiku Rd	Kaneohe	96744
Honolulu County	HS HB 1	92-1750 Kunia Drive	Kunia	96759
Honolulu County	HS HB II	92-1750 Kunia Drive	Kunia	96759
Honolulu County	Iroquois Point El.	5553 Cormorant Ave	Ewa Beach	96706
Honolulu County	Jefferson El.	324 Kapahulu Ave	Honolulu	96815
Honolulu County	Ka Pua	87-790 Kulauka Street	Waianae	96792
Honolulu County	Ka Pua	87-790 Kulauku St	Waianae	96792
Honolulu County	Kaala El.	130 California Ave	Wahiawa	96786
Honolulu County	Kaewai El.	1929 Kamehameha IV Rd	Honolulu	96819
Honolulu County	Kahaluu El.	47-280 Waihee Rd	Kaneohe	96744
Honolulu County	Kahauiki Village	2325 N Nimitz Highway	Honolulu	96819
Honolulu County	Kahi Kolu	85-296 Ala Hema St	Waianae	96792
Honolulu County	Kahuku	56-170 Pualalea St	Kahuku	96731
Honolulu County	Kahuku HB	54-316 Kamehameha Hwy	Hauula	96717
Honolulu County	Kailua El.	315 Kuulei Rd	Kailua	96734
Honolulu County	Kaimiloa El.	91-1028 Kaunolu St	Ewa Beach	96706
Honolulu County	Kainalu El.	165 Kaiholu St	Kailua	96734
Honolulu County	Kaiulani El.	783 N King St	Honolulu	96817

Honolulu County	Kalihi Elementary School	2471 Kula Kolea Dr	Honolulu	96819
Honolulu County	Kalihi Kai El.	626 McNeill St	Honolulu	96817
Honolulu County	Kamaaina Kids - Barber's Pt.	1965 Bougainville Ave	Kapolei	96707
Honolulu County	Kamaaina Kids - Ewa	91-1841 Fort Weaver Rd	Ewa Beach	96706
Honolulu County	Kamaaina Kids - Maili	87-227 Saint Johns Rd	Waianae	96792
Honolulu County	Kaneohe El.	45-495 Kamehameha Hwy	Kaneohe	96744
Honolulu County	Kapalama El.	1601 N School St	Honolulu	96817
Honolulu County	Keiki Country	87-412 Kaukama Rd	Waianae	96792
Honolulu County	Kipapa El.	95-076 Kipapa Dr	Mililani	96789
Honolulu County	KMCBH	257 Reed Rd	Kailua	96734
Honolulu County	Kuhio El.	2759 S King St	Honolulu	96826
Honolulu County	Kuhio Park Terrace (EHS and HS)	1485 Linapuni St	Honolulu	96819
Honolulu County	Kuhio Park Terrace Portable	1485 Linapuni St	Honolulu	96819
Honolulu County	Kunia	92-1750 Kunia Dr	Kunia	96759
Honolulu County	Laie El.	55-109 Kulanui St	Laie	96762
Honolulu County	Lanakila El.	717 N Kuakini St	Honolulu	96817
Honolulu County	Lanakila Park	1701 Lanakila Ave	Honolulu	96817
Honolulu County	Leeward Health Center	860 Fourth St	Pearl City	96782
Honolulu County	Linapuni Elementary	1434 Linapuni St	Honolulu	96819
Honolulu County	Makaha El.	84-200 Ala Naauao Pl.	Waianae	96792
Honolulu County	Makakilo	92-675 Anipeahi St	Kapolei	96707
Honolulu County	Maunawili El.	1465 Ulupii St	Kailua	96734
Honolulu County	Nanakuli	89-195 Farrington Hwy	Waianae	96792
Honolulu County	Palolo El.	2106 10th Ave	Honolulu	96816
Honolulu County	Pauoa El.	2301 Pauoa Rd	Honolulu	96813
Honolulu County	Pohakea El.	91-750 Fort Weaver Rd	Ewa Beach	96706
Honolulu County	Puohala El.	45-233 Kulauli St	Kaneohe	96744
Honolulu County	Puuhale El.	345 Puuhale Rd	Honolulu	96819

Honolulu County	Queen Kaahumanu El.	1141 Kinau St	Honolulu	96814
Honolulu County	Salt Lake El.	1131 Ala Lilikoi St	Honolulu	96818
Honolulu County	Ulu Ke Kukui	87-576 Kulaaupuni St	Waianae	96792
Honolulu County	Wahiawa El.	1402 Glen Ave	Wahiawa	96786
Honolulu County	Wahiawa UMC	1445 California Ave	Wahiawa	96786
Honolulu County	Waialua High School	67-160 Farrington Hwy	Waialua	96791
Honolulu County	Waianae El.	85-220 McArthur St	Waianae	96792
Honolulu County	Waiau El.	98-450 Hookanike St	Pearl City	96782
Honolulu County	Waimalu	98-825 Moanalua Rd	Aiea	96701
Honolulu County	Waimanalo El.	41-1350 Kalanianaole Hwy	Waimanalo	96795
Honolulu County	Waimanalo Portable	41-038 Wailea St, Mod 1	Waimanalo	96795
Honolulu County	Waipahu El.	94-465 Waipahu St	Waipahu	96797
Honolulu County	West O‘ahu Home Base	94-366 Pupupani St	Waipahu	96797
Kaua‘i County	Early Head Start Home Base	2970 Kele St	Lihue	96766
Kaua‘i County	EHS IT at Kaua‘i	3343 Kanakolu St	Lihue	96766
Kaua‘i County	Head Start Home Base	2970 Kele St	Lihue	96766
Kaua‘i County	Kapaa Head Start	4886 Kawaihau Rd	Kapaa	96746
Kaua‘i County	Kekaha Head Start	8563 Elepaio Rd	Kekaha	96752
Kaua‘i County	Koloa Head Start	3223 Poipu Rd	Koloa	96756
Kaua‘i County	Lihue Head Start	3343 Kanakolu St	Lihue	96766
Maui County	Haiku Head Start	97 Pauwela Road	Haiku	96708
Maui County	Hale Hiipoi	4111 Hana Highway	Hana	96713
Maui County	Kahului A and B	615 S Papa Ave	Kahului	96732
Maui County	Kaunakakai	380 Kolapa Place	Kaunakakai	96748
Maui County	Kihei	250 E Lipoa St	Kihei	96753
Maui County	Lahaina	816 Niheu St	Lahaina	96761
Maui County	Makawao A and B	931B Makawao Ave	Makawao	96768

Maui County	MFSS EHS Kupukupu Child Development Program-Lahaina	15 Ipu Aumakua Ln	Lahaina	96761
Maui County	MFSS EHS Main Office & Kupukupu Child Development Center-Wailuku	1844 Wili Pa Loop	Wailuku	96793
Maui County	UHMC	310 W Kaahumanu Ave	Wailuku	96793
Maui County	Waiale Site	670 Waiale Rd	Wailuku	96793
Maui County	Wailuku A	670 Waiale Rd	Wailuku	96793
Maui County	Wailuku B	355 S High St	Wailuku	96793

Medical Facilities

Community Health Centers

Island	Entity Name	Address	City	Zip
Hawai‘i	Hamakua-Kohala Health Center	45-549 Plumeria St	Honokaa	96727
Hawai‘i	HICHC Administration East	450 Kilauea Avenue	Hilo	96720
Hawai‘i	HICHC Administration West	75-5751 Kuakini Highway	Kailua-Kona	96740
Hawai‘i	HICHC Hilo Family Dental	1257 Kilauea Avenue Suite 100	Hilo	96720
Hawai‘i	HICHC Hilo Family Health	1178 Kinoole Street Bldg B	Hilo	96720
Hawai‘i	HICHC Hilo Keiki Health	450 Kilauea Avenue Suite 103	Hilo	96720
Hawai‘i	HICHC Hilo Women's Health	73 Puuhonu Place	Hilo	96720
Hawai‘i	HICHC Kau Family Health and Dental	95-5583 Mamalahoa Highway	Naalehu	96772
Hawai‘i	HICHC Keaau Family Health and	16-192 Pili Mua Street	Keaau	96749

	Dental			
Hawai‘i	HICHC Kealakehe Family Health and Dental	74-5214 Keanalehu Drive	Kailua-Kona	96740
Hawai‘i	HICHC Kealakekua Family Health	81-980 Halekii Street	Kealakekua	96750
Hawai‘i	HICHC Kuakini Family Health	75-5751 Kuakini Highway	Kailua-Kona	96740
Hawai‘i	HICHC Pahoa Family Health	15-2866 Pahoa Village Road Bldg C	Pahoa	96778
Hawai‘i	HICHC Pahoa Women's and Keiki Health	15-2866 Pahoa Village Road Bldg F	Pahoa	96778
Hawai‘i	HICHC Waikoloa Family Dental	68-1845 Waikoloa Road	Waikoloa Village	96738
Hawai‘i	HICHC Waikoloa Family Health	68-1845 Waikoloa Road	Waikoloa Village	96738
Kaua‘i	Kaua‘i Community Health Center	4491 Rice Street Suite 106	Lihue	96766
Lāna‘i	Lāna‘i Community Health Center	333 Sixth Street	Lāna‘i City	96763
Maui	Hana Health	4590 Hana Highway	Haiku	96713
Maui	Malama I Ke Ola Health Center - Lahaina Satellite	15 Ipu Aumakua Lane	Lahaina	96761
Maui	Malama I Ke Ola Health Center - Main Clinic	1881 Nani St	Wailuku	96793
Maui	Malama I Ke Ola Health Center - Wailuku Satellite	670 A Waiale Road	Wailuku	96793
Moloka‘i	Moloka‘i Community Health Center	30 Oki Place	Kaunakakai	96748
O‘ahu	Kalihi-Palama Health Center - Behavioral Health, Medical, Health Education & Pharmacy	952 North King Street	Honolulu	96817

O‘ahu	Kalihi-Palama Health Center - Comprehensive Primary Health Care	710 North King Street	Honolulu	96817
O‘ahu	Kalihi-Palama Health Center - Downtown	89 South King Street	Honolulu	96813
O‘ahu	Kalihi-Palama Health Center - Kaaahi Clinic	546 Kaaahi Street	Honolulu	96817
O‘ahu	Kalihi-Palama Health Center - Kohou Clinic	904 Kohou Street Suite 306	Honolulu	96817
O‘ahu	Kalihi-Palama Health Center - Main Campus	915 North King Street	Honolulu	96817
O‘ahu	Kalihi-Palama Health Center - Optometry	888 North King Street	Honolulu	96817
O‘ahu	Kokua Kalihi Valley Comprehensive Family Services	2239 North School Street	Honolulu	96819
O‘ahu	Koolauloa Health Center - Hauula	54-316 Kamehameha Hwy Suite 6	Hauula	96717
O‘ahu	Koolauloa Health Center - Kahuku	56-119 Pualalea St	Kahuku	96731
O‘ahu	Wahiawa Health	302 California Ave. Suite 106	Wahiawa	96786
O‘ahu	Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center - Ewa Clinic	91-1841 Fort Weaver Road	Ewa Beach	96706
O‘ahu	Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center - Main Campus	86-260 Farrington Highway	Waianae	96792
O‘ahu	Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center - Nanakuli Clinic	89-102 Farrington Highway Suite 300	Waianae	96792
O‘ahu	Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center - Waiola Clinic	86-120 Farrington Highway Suite C305-A	Waianae	96792
O‘ahu	Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health	94-428 Mokuola Street Suite	Waipahu	96797

	Center - Waipahu	108B		
O‘ahu	Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center - West O‘ahu	599 Farrington Highway	Kapolei	96707
O‘ahu	Waikiki Health - Keauhou Shelter	1020 Isenberg Street	Honolulu	96826
O‘ahu	Waikiki Health - Makahiki Clinic	935 Makahiki Way	Honolulu	96826
O‘ahu	Waikiki Health - Ohua Clinic	277 Ohua Avenue	Honolulu	96815
O‘ahu	Waikiki Health - PATH Clinic	845 22nd Avenue	Honolulu	96816
O‘ahu	Waikiki Health - Youth Outreach	415 Keoniana Street	Honolulu	96815
O‘ahu	Waimanalo Health Center - Hale Ola Akahi	41-1347 Kalanianaole Hwy	Waimanalo	96795
O‘ahu	Waimanalo Health Center - Hale Ola Akolu Luluku	45-600 Kamehameha Hwy	Kaneohe	96744
O‘ahu	Waimanalo Health Center - Hale Ola Alua	41-1295 Kalanianaole Hwy	Waimanalo	96795

Critical Access Hospitals[11]

Island	Entity Name	Address	City	Zip
Hawai‘i	Hale Hoola Hamakua	45-547 Plumeria Street	Honokaa	96727
Hawai‘i	Kau Hospital	1 Kamani Street	Pahala	96777
Hawai‘i	Kohala Hospital	54-383 Hospital Road	Kapaau	96755

[11] A Critical Access Hospital (CAH) designation can allow for enhanced service diversification and combines potentially improved (cost-based) reimbursement with savings from relaxed operating requirements to help ensure the financial viability of participating hospitals. https://health.Hawai‘i.gov/opcrh/home/office-for-the-rural-advancement-of-technology-and-hospital-improvement-orathi/medicare-rural-hospital-flexibility-program-flex/

Kauaʻi	Kauaʻi Veterans Memorial Hospital	4643 Waimea Canyon Road	Waimea	96796
Kauaʻi	Samuel Mahelona Memorial Hospital	4800 Kawaihau Road	Kapaa	96746
Lānaʻi	Lānaʻi Community Hospital	628 7th Street	Lānaʻi City	96763
Maui	Kula Hospital	100 Keokea Place	Kula	96790
Molokaʻi	Molokaʻi General Hospital	280 Home Olu Place	Kaunakakai	96748
Oʻahu	Kahuku Medical Center	56-117 Pualalea Street	Kahuku	96731

Hospitals

Island	Entity Name	Address	City	Zip
Hawaiʻi	Hilo Medical Center	1190 Waianuenue Avenue	Hilo	96720
Hawaiʻi	Kona Community Hospital	79-1019 Haukapila Street	Kealakekua	96750
Hawaiʻi	Queens North Hawaiʻi Community Hospital	67-1125 Mamalahoa Highway	Kamuela	96743
Kauaʻi	Wilcox Memorial Hospital	3-3420 Kuhio Highway	Lihue	96766
Maui	Maui Memorial Medical Center	221 Mahalani Street	Wailuku	96793
Oʻahu	Adventist Health Castle	640 Ulukahiki Street	Kailua	96734
Oʻahu	Hawaiʻi State Hospital	45-710 Keaahala Road	Kaneohe	96744
Oʻahu	Kahi Mohala	91-2301 Fort Weaver Road	Ewa Beach	96706
Oʻahu	Kaiser Foundation Hospital	3288 Moanalua Road	Honolulu	96819
Oʻahu	Kapiolani Medical Center for Women and Children	1319 Punahou Street	Honolulu	96826
Oʻahu	Kuakini Medical Center	347 North Kuakini Street	Honolulu	96817

O‘ahu	Leahi Hospital	3675 Kilauea Avenue	Honolulu	96816
O‘ahu	Pali Momi Medical Center	98-1079 Moanalua Road	Aiea	96701
O‘ahu	Rehabilitation Hospital of the Pacific	226 North Kuakini Street	Honolulu	96817
O‘ahu	Shriners Hospital for Children	1310 Punahou Street	Honolulu	96826
O‘ahu	Straub Clinic and Hospital	888 South King Street	Honolulu	96813
O‘ahu	The Queens Medical Center	1301 Punchbowl Street	Honolulu	96813
O‘ahu	The Queens Medical Center - West O‘ahu	91-2141 Fort Weaver Road	Ewa Beach	96706
O‘ahu	Wahiawa General Hospital	128 Lehua Street	Wahiawa	96786

Rural Health Clinics

Island	Entity Name	Address	City	Zip
Hawai‘i	East Hawai‘i Health Clinic at 1190 Waianuenue	1190 Waianuenue Avenue First Floor	Hilo	96720
Hawai‘i	East Hawai‘i Health Clinic at Keaau	16-523 Keaau Pahoa Road	Keaau	96749
Hawai‘i	East Hawai‘i Health Clinic at Puuhonu Way	75 Puuhonu Place Suite 100	Hilo	96720
Hawai‘i	Five Mountains Hawai‘i Inc.	64-1035 Mamalahoa Highway Suite F-G	Kamuela	96743
Hawai‘i	Kau Hospital Rural Health Clinic	1 Kamani Street	Pahala	96777
Hawai‘i	Primary Care Clinic Rural Health Clinic	65-1267 Kawaihae Road	Kamuela	96743
Hawai‘i	Puna Community Medical Center Rural Health Clinic	15-2662 Pahoa Village Road Suite 303-305	Pahoa	96778
Hawai‘i	Women's Center Rural Health Clinic	67-1123 Mamalahoa Highway	Kamuela	96743

Kauaʻi	HHSC-Kauaʻi Region Clinics Specialty Clinic at Kalaheo	2469 Puu Road Suite C	Kalaheo	96741
Kauaʻi	HHSC-Kauaʻi Region Clinics the Clinic at Kalaheo	4489 Papalina Road	Kalaheo	96741
Kauaʻi	HHSC-Kauaʻi Region Clinics the Clinic at Kapaa	4800 Kawaihau Road	Kapaa	96746
Kauaʻi	HHSC-Kauaʻi Region Clinics the Clinic at Poipu	2829 Ala Kalani Kaumaka Street Suite B201	Koloa	96756
Kauaʻi	HHSC-Kauaʻi Region Clinics the Clinic at Port Allen	4353 Waialo Road	Eleele	96705
Kauaʻi	HHSC-Kauaʻi Region Clinics the Clinic at Waimea	4643 Waimea Canyon Drive Suite B	Waimea	96796
Maui	Kihei Clinic	1279 South Kihei Road Suite 120	Kihei	96753
Maui	Lahaina Clinic	910 Wainee Street	Lahaina	96761
Molokaʻi	Molokaʻi General Hospital Rural Health Clinic	280 Home Olu Place	Kaunakakai	96748
Oʻahu	Castle Health Clinic of Laie	55-510 Kamehameha Highway Suite 5	Laie	96762
Oʻahu	Kahuku Clinic	56-565 Kamehameha Highway	Kahuku	96731
Oʻahu	The Clinic at Kahuku Medical Center Rural Health Clinic	56-117 Pualalea Street	Kahuku	96731

Higher Education

Island	Entity Name	Address	City	Zip
Hawaiʻi	Hawaiʻi Community College	1175 Manono Street	Hilo	96720

Hawai‘i	Hawai‘i Community College - Palamanui	73-4225 Ane Keohokalole	Kailua-Kona	96740
Hawai‘i	Ko Education Center (North Hawai‘i Education and Research Center)	45-539 Plumeria St	Honokaa	96727
Hawai‘i	University Center - West Hawai‘i	73-4225 Ane Keohokalole	Kailua-Kona	96740
Hawai‘i	University of Hawai‘i Hilo	200 W. Kawili St	Hilo	96720
Hawai‘i	WCSA-Hilo Campus	155 W. Kawili St. P27	Hilo	96720
Hawai‘i	WCSA-Kona Campus	74-5062 Onipaa Street, F-2	Kailua-Kona	96740
Kaua‘i	Kaua‘i Community College	3-1901 Kaumualii Highway	Lihue	96766
Kaua‘i	MCSA-Kaua‘i Campus	3607A Lala Road, P-12	Lihue	96766
Kaua‘i	University Center - Kaua‘i	3-1901 Kaumualii Highway	Lihue	96766
Lāna‘i	UHMC - Lāna‘i Education Center	329 7th Street, PO Box 630648	Lāna‘i City	96763
Maui	MCSA-Maui Campus	179 W Kaahumanu Avenue	Kahului	96732
Maui	UHMC - Hana Education Center	5101 Uakea Rd, Rm 10 & Rm 12, PO Box 70	Hana	96713
Maui	UHMC - Maui Community College	310 West Kaahumanu Avenue	Kahului	96732
Maui	University Center - Maui	310 West Kaahumanu Avenue	Kahului	96732
Moloka‘i	Moloka‘i Education Center	375 Kamehameha V Highway, PO Box 440	Kaunakakai	96748
Moloka‘i	Moloka‘i Farm Education Center	526 Huaai Road, PO Box 511	Hoolehua	96729
O‘ahu	Brigham Young University Hawai‘i	55-220 Kulanui St	Laie	96762
O‘ahu	Chaminade University of Honolulu	3140 Waialae Avenue	Honolulu	96816
O‘ahu	Hawai‘i Pacific University - Downtown	1 Aloha Tower Dr	Honolulu	96813
O‘ahu	Hawai‘i Pacific University - Hawai‘i Loa	45-045 Kamehameha Highway	Kaneohe	96744
O‘ahu	Hawai‘i Pacific University - Makapuu	41-202 Kalanianaole Highway	Waimanalo	96795
O‘ahu	Honolulu Community College	874 Dillingham Blvd	Honolulu	96817
O‘ahu	John A. Burns School of Medicine	651 Ilalo St	Honolulu	96813
O‘ahu	Kapiolani Community College	4303 Diamond Head Rd	Honolulu	96816

O‘ahu	Leeward Community College	96-045 Ala Ike St	Pearl City	96782
O‘ahu	McKinley Community School (MCSA)	634 Pensacola Street	Honolulu	96814
O‘ahu	MCSA-Farrington Campus	1564 N. King Street	Honolulu	96817
O‘ahu	MCSA-Moanalua Campus	2825-A Ala Ilima Street	Honolulu	96818
O‘ahu	University of Hawai‘i at Manoa	2500 Campus Road	Honolulu	96822
O‘ahu	University of Hawai‘i West O‘ahu	91-1001 Farrington Hwy	Kapolei	96707
O‘ahu	Waianae Moku Education Center	87-380 Kulaaupuni St	Waianae	96792
O‘ahu	Waipahu Community School (WCSA)	94-1211 Farrington Highway	Waipahu	96797
O‘ahu	WCSA-Wahiawa Campus	1515 California Avenue	Wahiawa	96786
O‘ahu	WCSA-Windward Campus	730 Iliaina Street	Kailua	96734
O‘ahu	Windward Community College	45-720 Keaahala Rd	Kaneohe	96744

Public Libraries

Island	Entity Name	Address	City	Zip
Hawai‘i	Hilo Public Library	300 Waianuenue Ave	Hilo	96720
Hawai‘i	Honokaa Public Library	45-3380 Mamane St Bldg 3	Honokaa	96727
Hawai‘i	Kailua-Kona Public Library	75-138 Hualalai Rd	Kailua-Kona	96740
Hawai‘i	Keaau Public and School Library	16-571 Keaau-Pahoa Rd	Keaau	96749
Hawai‘i	Kealakekua Public Library	81-6619 Mamalahoa Hwy	Kealakekua	96750
Hawai‘i	Laupahoehoe Public and School Library	35-2065 Old Mamalahoa Hwy	Laupahoehoe	96764
Hawai‘i	Mountain View Public and School Library	18-1235 Volcano Hwy	Mountain View	96771
Hawai‘i	Naalehu Public Library	95-5669 Mamalahoa Hwy	Naalehu	96772

Hawai‘i	North Kohala Public Library	54-3645 Akoni Pule Hwy	Kapaau	96755
Hawai‘i	Pahala Public and School Library	96-3150 Pikake St	Pahala	96777
Hawai‘i	Pahoa Public and School Library	15-3070 Pahoa-Kalapana Rd	Pahoa	96778
Hawai‘i	Thelma Parker Memorial Public and School Library	67-1209 Mamalahoa Hwy	Kamuela	96743
Kaua‘i	Hanapepe Public Library	4490 Kona Road	Hanapepe	96716
Kaua‘i	Kapaa Public Library	4-1464 Kuhio Hwy	Kapaa	96746
Kaua‘i	Koloa Public and School Library	3451 Poipu Road	Koloa	96756
Kaua‘i	Lihue Public Library	4344 Hardy St	Lihue	96766
Kaua‘i	Princeville Public Library	4343 Emmalani Dr.	Princeville	96722
Kaua‘i	Waimea Public Library	9750 Kaumualii Hwy.	Waimea	96796
Lāna‘i	Lāna‘i Public and School Library	555 Fraser Ave	Lāna‘i City	96763
Maui	Hana Public and School Library	4111 Hana Hwy	Hana	96713
Maui	Kahului Public Library	90 School St	Kahului	96732
Maui	Kihei Public Library	35 Waimahaihai St	Kihei	96753
Maui	Lahaina Public Library	680 Wharf St	Lahaina	96761
Maui	Makawao Public Library	1159 Makawao Ave	Makawao	96768
Maui	Wailuku Public Library	251 S. High St	Wailuku	96793
Moloka‘i	Moloka‘i Public Library	15 Ala Malama Ave	Kaunakakai	96748
O‘ahu	Aiea Public Library	99-374 Pohai Pl	Aiea	96701

O‘ahu	Aina Haina Public Library	5246 Kalanianaole Hwy	Honolulu	96821
O‘ahu	Ewa Beach Public and School Library	91-950 North Rd	Ewa Beach	96706
O‘ahu	Hawai‘i Kai Public Library	249 Lunalilo Home Rd	Honolulu	96825
O‘ahu	Hawai‘i State Library	478 S. King St.	Honolulu	96813
O‘ahu	Kahuku Public and School Library	56-490 Kamehameha Hwy	Kahuku	96731
O‘ahu	Kailua Public Library	239 Kuulei Rd	Kailua	96734
O‘ahu	Kaimuki Public Library	1041 Koko Head Ave	Honolulu	96816
O‘ahu	Kalihi-Palama Public Library	1325 Kalihi St	Honolulu	96819
O‘ahu	Kaneohe Public Library	45-829 Kamehameha Hwy	Kaneohe	96744
O‘ahu	Kapolei Public Library	1020 Manawai St	Kapolei	96707
O‘ahu	Library for the Blindnd Print Disabled	402 Kapahulu Ave	Honolulu	96815
O‘ahu	Liliha Public Library	1515 Liliha St	Honolulu	96817
O‘ahu	Manoa Public Library	2716 Woodlawn Dr	Honolulu	96822
O‘ahu	McCully-Moiliili Public Library	2211 S King St	Honolulu	96826
O‘ahu	Mililani Public Library	95-450 Makaimoimo St	Mililani	96789
O‘ahu	Nanakuli Public Library	89-070 Farrington Highway	Waianae	96792
O‘ahu	Pearl City Public Library	1138 Waimano Home Rd	Pearl City	96782
O‘ahu	Salt Lake-Moanalua Public Library	3225 Salt Lake Blvd	Honolulu	96818
O‘ahu	Wahiawa Public Library	820 California Ave	Wahiawa	96786

O‘ahu	Waialua Public Library	67-068 Kealohanui St	Waialua	96791
O‘ahu	Waianae Public Library	85-625 Farrington Hwy	Waianae	96792
O‘ahu	Waikiki-Kapahulu Public Library	400 Kapahulu Ave	Honolulu	96815
O‘ahu	Waimanalo Public and School Library	41-1320 Kalanianaole Hwy	Waimanalo	96795
O‘ahu	Waipahu Public Library	94-275 Mokuola St	Waipahu	96797