

SECTION 5 - NON-HOMELESS SPECIAL NEEDS

Specific Special Needs Objectives (91.215)

Assessments conducted by the City of Rapid City, the United Way and local non-profits identify needs for supportive housing and services for the following categories of non-homeless special needs in our community:

- Developmentally Disabled
- Domestic violence victims
- Drug, alcohol, and other addictions
- Elderly & Frail elderly
- Mental illness
- Persons threatened with homelessness
- Physically disabled

Supportive housing is defined as living units that provide a planned services component with access to a range of services identified as necessary for the residents to achieve personal goals. Various populations with special needs require supportive housing. The needs of these sub-populations are described below. It is not always possible to determine the number of persons with supportive housing needs, so this Consolidated Plan uses standards recommended by national agencies to determine the number of persons with supportive housing needs in Rapid City. The information is supplemented with information collected through interviews with service providers in Rapid City and used in developing this Consolidated Plan.

Developmentally Disabled

The base definition of developmental disability is an IQ score of less than 70. The nationally accepted percentage of the population that can be categorized as developmentally disabled is one to three percent. The figure is published by the Association for Retarded Citizens (ARC), a national organization for retarded and disabled citizens. The survey of persons with disabilities conducted in 2000 by the South Dakota Department of Human Services found that 0.7 percent of the persons with a disability had a developmental disability or mental retardation. The supportive housing needs of the developmentally disabled can be calculated by assuming that all persons residing in state facilities are in need of supportive housing.

Black Hills Workshop (BHW) addresses the needs of persons with severe multiple developmental disabilities. The service area of the organization is western South Dakota. BHW properties include HUD 202 projects, HUD 811 projects and properties assisted with State HOME Funds. Black Hills Workshop owns 15 residential properties with a total of 88 beds in various locations. As of August 2007 the beds are full and there are 45 people on a waiting list.

The State Division of Developmental Disabilities requires smaller neighborhood group homes where residents can become integrated into the fabric of the community. Black Hills Workshop finds it exceptionally difficult to finance smaller group homes. It has been unable to carry out HUD 811 projects at a smaller scale because they do not generate enough operating income to sustain operations.

Black Hills Workshop and Pennington County Housing and Redevelopment Commission cooperated in the provision of Section 8 vouchers to persons with disabilities, however more vouchers are needed. BHW would prefer to place more of the people it serves in private rental housing, but there is a need for sprinkler systems in private housing to protect the health and safety of persons with disabilities. There is a need for more private rental units that are accessible and equipped with other adaptive improvements for persons with disabilities. The greatest need is for one-bedroom units.

Service providers cite the need for better public transportation services. Transit service ends at 6:00 p.m. and is available very limited hours on the weekends. Several of BHW's units are located outside of the City boundaries, in the Rapid Valley area, but bus service to Rapid Valley is very limited. Vince Braun, Vice President of Agency Operations for the Black Hills Workshop points out that "people with developmental disabilities are very active in our community and continue to need expanded transportation services that better meet their needs, which would include available transportation seven days per week to and from outlying areas, such as Rapid Valley, Ellsworth Air Force Base, Black Hawk and new housing developments." He further states that that people supported by Black Hills Workshop "need more housing options that are affordable and accessible. This should include smaller rental properties and individual homes/home ownership, as well as additional rental vouchers from Pennington County Housing and Redevelopment Commission, specifically for people with disabilities. The South Dakota Division of Developmental Disabilities is promoting and moving its support to residential settings serving eight or less people."

Domestic Violence Victims

Additional emergency shelter and transitional housing beds are needed for victims of domestic violence. The WAVI shelter is at capacity most evenings, as is the Women and Children's shelter. There are maximum stay limits at WAVI and often women have to leave the shelter before they have secured safe housing, a job or other supportive services that they will need. There is also a need for culturally sensitive counseling and case management services for Native American women. Ohitika Najin Win Otiis a Native American domestic violence shelter that serves Rapid City, however their capacity was limited to nine women with a few children and their leased space has been sold and they were issued a vacate notice for May 1, 2008. The need exists for a larger Native American shelter with more space for children, and the Native American families traditionally have larger and extended families.

Drug, Alcohol and Other Addictions

Alcohol or other drug abuse is defined as an excessive and impairing use of alcohol or other drugs, including addiction. Persons who are classified with alcohol or other addictions may have a history of inpatient treatment (detox), be identified by current symptomatology or by an assessment of current intake, or by some combination of these approaches. The National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism estimates the number of men with drinking problems at 14 percent to 16 percent and the number of women with similar problems at six percent. The National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism estimates, however, that one third or more of the clients in publicly funded residential group programs are homeless most of the year before entering treatment. It can be assumed that since this group is without housing they are low income and in need of supportive housing.

In the Rapid City Community there are several organizations that provide services to persons with substance abuse addiction. Four intensive outpatient programs service adults and adolescents utilizing Title 19 funds and Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse funds. One provider serves just the adult population. Detoxification is provided for both adults and adolescents by the City/County/Alcohol and Drug Program.

- Detoxification programs are short-term residential programs that have case management, supervised services including temporary care, information, motivational counseling, evaluation and referral.
- The program provides for the entry into the continuum of treatment services.
- Intensive inpatient services are provided for adolescents and pregnant adult females and women with dependent children.
- These programs require an established length of time at the facility with follow up after completion of the program.
- Day treatment programs are available for adolescents.

The City/County/Alcohol/Drug Program also has a 'research' project for providing long-term day treatment for methamphetamine addiction. This program is a six-month residential program followed by six months of after care, is for males only, and serves between 25-30 clients.

Prevention programs that provide information, education, skills training and referrals for chemical use and abuse issues are provided by several youth serving organizations in Rapid City. There are four local programs that provide counseling on a sliding fee scale to clients.

Elderly and Frail Elderly

When a person has one or more limitations of Activities of Daily Living (ADL), they may need assistance to perform routine activities of daily living and therefore, can be considered frail. Elderly persons may need housing assistance for two reasons – financial and supportive. Supportive housing is needed when an elderly person is both frail and low income since the housing assistance offers services to compensate for the frailty in addition to the financial assistance. By this definition of need, there are no elderly that require supportive housing, only frail elderly.

The 2000 Census reports that there are 7,888 persons age 65 and over in Rapid City including 3,834 (48.6 percent) who are age 75 and over. In 2000 the elderly population represented 13.2 percent of Rapid City's population. The 2000 Census reported information about the elderly in Rapid City with a disability as follows:

- 2,958 (37.5 percent) of the persons age 65 and over reported that they had a long-lasting disability (six months or more).
- 1,409 (47.6 percent) of the disabled elderly reported that they had two or more long-lasting disabilities.
- 530 (17.9 percent) of the elderly with a disability indicated that they had a self-care disability that limited their ability to dress, bath, or get around inside their home without assistance.
- 382 (72.1 percent) of the elderly with a self-care disability were age 75 and over.
- 1,396 (47.2 percent) of the elderly with a disability reported that their disability limited their ability to go outside their home alone to shop or visit a doctor's office.
- 920 (65.9 percent) of the elderly with a disability that limited their ability to go outside their home were age 75 and over.

The CHAS Database reports for Rapid City that among elderly renter households

- 56.9 percent of the extremely low income have a housing problem;
 - 35.1 percent of the very low income have a housing problem; and
 - 67.3 percent of the low income have a housing problem.

The CHAS Database reports for Rapid City that among elderly owner households

- 87.7 percent of the extremely low income have a housing problem;
- 59.3 percent of the very low have a housing problem; and
- 13.7 percent of the low income have a housing problem.

The 2000 Census reports that of 1,511 renters age 65 and over in Rapid City, 323 (21.4 percent) are cost burdened.

It also reports that of 3,607 owners age 65 and over, 95 (2.6 percent) are cost burdened.

The Census does not report on the annual income of the cost burdened elderly households. It is expected, however that the cost burdened elderly households are predominately low income, consistent with cost burden among all households in Rapid City as reported by the 2000 Census.

The Pennington County Housing and Redevelopment Commission (PCHRC) has 258 public housing units that are for the elderly. PCHRC reports that as of August 2007,

there are 25 elderly households on the waiting list for a unit. All twenty-five of the households have requested a one-bedroom unit, which requires a wait of approximately 1-2 months. A survey of the other 434 assisted rental housing units for elderly reveals 16 units were vacant and/or available as of August 2007. The South Dakota Housing Development Authority provides a listing of these units, along with a contact number for persons interested in applying for an assisted unit.

The supportive housing service most needed is home maintenance assistance, including minor home repairs. The elderly also need adaptive modifications that allow them to remain in their homes as their physical conditions change. For people age 75 and over, the need for medical and other types of professional care rises precipitously. As people live longer, there will likely be more people in need of care because of dementia or other illnesses that diminish their mental capacity. The need for personal care and assistance with daily living will also increase for the elderly. As baby boomers age and families grow smaller, there will be more older people who need support and assistance and fewer family members to fill the traditional role of providing care. When there are not family member sable to provide direct care, public and nonprofit agencies will need to be increasingly creative in finding means to help the elderly remain in their communities.

For elderly persons in need of housing assistance, in 2000 the number of Rapid City residents age 65 and over below the poverty level was 515 persons (6.9 percent). It was assumed that the persons below poverty level would be most in need of economic housing assistance among the elderly. The poverty figure excludes elderly who have supportive housing needs for exclusively non-economic reasons. It is anticipated that some elderly above the poverty level are also in need of financial housing assistance; the estimate provided should be viewed as a minimum number.

The number of frail elderly in need of supportive housing was estimated by multiplying the number of elderly Rapid City residents below the poverty line (515) by the national percentage of elderly either institutionalized or with at least one limitation of Activities of Daily Living (ADLs), which was equivalent to 20.1 percent or 104 persons. The number reported is a minimum; many elderly with ADL limitations who are not below the poverty line also require supportive housing. The need, however, is more severe among the lower income population.

Assisted living housing units are costly and too expensive for many of the elderly. Senior Companions is an organization that works to keep seniors socially active and living independently by providing in-home services such as companionship, meal preparation, respite care, and basic errands. The services are intended to prevent or delay nursing home placement and are an alternative to living at an assisted living apartment. The South Dakota Department of Social Services, Adult Services and Aging reports the need for subsidized congregate care rental housing and the need for assisted living that will accept Medicare payments. Most assisted living residences accept Medicare clients only if they cannot place private pay clients.

A recent survey by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research conducted a survey of the assisted living developments located within Rapid City which revealed that there are 240 assisted living units. As of July 2007 the vacancy rate was averaged at 16% with one newer project at a 59% vacancy. The resident director blames the slow lease up on unfortunate publicity for a local subdivision developer with the same name (different spelling). The monthly rates for these units are established by size of the units and whether there are one or two occupants in the unit. However, the average monthly cost for an occupant in a unit is \$2,485. In addition to these assisted living units there is a single project in the community that takes Alzheimer/dementia care residents at a cost of \$3,610 per month, and they can handle 16 residents. The following table shows Housing Problems Output for Mobility & Self Care Limitation.

TABLE 75

SOCDS CHAS Data: Housing Problems Output for Mobility & Self Care Limitation (2000)											
Name of Jurisdiction: Rapid City (CDBG)			Source of Data: CHAS Databook			Data Current as of: 2000					
Household by Type, Income, & Housing Problem	Renters				Owners				Total House holds		
	Extra Elderly 1 & 2 Member Households	Elderly 1 & 2 Member Households	All Other Households	Total Renters	Extra Elderly 1 & 2 Member Households	Elderly 1 & 2 Member Households	All Other House holds	Total Owners			
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)			
	1. Household Income <=50% MHI	324	173	594	1,091	149	84	108		341	1,432
	2. Household Income <=30% MHI	149	120	374	643	34	22	46		102	745
% with any housing problems	39.6	81.7	69.5	64.9	64.7	81.8	91.3	80.4	67		
3. Household Income >30 to <=50% MHI	175	53	220	448	115	62	62	239	687		
% with any housing problems	40	45.3	73.6	57.1	37.4	45.2	61.3	45.6	53.1		
4. Household Income >50 to <=80% MHI	74	62	194	330	125	126	162	413	743		
% with any housing problems	32.4	38.7	47.4	42.4	21.6	36.5	32.1	30.3	35.7		
5. Household Income >80% MHI	91	56	211	358	174	251	754	1,179	1,537		
% with any housing problems	24.2	0	8.5	11.2	2.3	7.2	14.5	11.1	11.1		
6. Total Households	489	291	999	1,779	448	461	1,024	1,933	3,712		
% with any housing problems	35.8	50.2	53.3	47.9	21.4	23.9	23.5	23.1	35		

Persons with Disabilities

The 2000 Census records information on persons with disabilities. The Census reports that 19.4 percent of the persons in Rapid City, age 5 and over, with disabilities had income below the poverty level. Among the total population of Rapid City, 12.7 percent had income below the poverty level. The following provides additional information by type of disability.

Mental Illness

The 2000 Census reports on the civilian non-institutionalized population with a mental disability which includes persons with long-term problems with learning, remembering or concentrating. The Census reports 2,868 persons 5 years and over in Rapid City with a mental disability which is 5.3 percent of the 53,705 civilian non-institutionalized population 5 years and over. In 2000 the South Dakota Department of Human Services conducted a survey of person age 16 and over with disabilities in the State. The Department of Human Services survey found that six percent of the persons with a disability had a mental or emotional disability. Based on the 2000 Census, persons with a mental disability in Rapid City included the following:

- 543 (18.9 percent) persons were between the ages of 5 and 15.
- 1,754 (61.1 percent) of the persons were between the ages of 16 and 64.
- 925 (52.7 percent) of the persons with a mental disability between the ages of 16 and 64 were not employed.
- 571 (19.9 percent) of the persons were age 65 and over.
- 413 (72.3 percent) of the elderly persons with a mental disability were age 75 and over.

Rapid City's *Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice*, which was completed in August 2002 reports that finding housing for the mentally ill is becoming more difficult in the Rapid City area. Most mentally ill persons cannot work and live on very low incomes, so they have an even more difficult time finding and paying for housing. The report is still accurate today.

Behavior Management Systems (BMS), a community mental health center, has provided housing and case management for the mentally ill in Rapid City for 60 years. Housing offered by BMS includes a 17-unit apartment complex, several four-plexes for Stepping Stones (a program for adolescents from age 16 to 21), and two residential treatment homes. BMS reports that there is an average wait of about 13 months for their housing in Rapid City.

Annually, nearly 3,800 persons are assisted by BMS in the Rapid City area, and the number is expected to increase. Of the clients served, about 700 are adults with severe and persistent mental illness, while over 800 are emotionally disturbed children. The mentally ill population is expected to increase as more prison inmates are released into the community. It is estimated that 60 percent of U.S. prison inmates are mentally ill or have an addiction.

The South Dakota Department of Human Services, Division of Mental Health funds Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH). PATH provides community-based outreach, mental health, substance abuse, case management, and other support services, as well as a limited set of housing needs. The Division of Mental Health has identified the gaps of services related to homeless individuals with severe and persistent mental illnesses in the State.

The unmet needs include the following:

- Affordable and appropriate housing.
- Services for those who are dually-diagnosed.
- Culturally sensitive services to diverse populations.
- Adequate psychiatric services in rural and frontier areas of the State.
- Outreach to individuals who resist or cannot access the traditional mental health service system.
- Assistance with on-time rental assistance and security deposits.

Physically Disabled

The 2000 Census reports on the civilian non-institutionalized population with a physical disability, which is defined as a condition that substantially limits one or more basic physical activities, such as walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting, or carrying. The Census reports 4,299 persons 5 years and over in Rapid City with a physical disability, which is eight percent of the 53,705 civilian non-institutionalized population 5 years and over. The survey conducted by the South Dakota Department of Human Services of persons age 16 and over with disabilities in the State found that 78.8 percent of the persons with a disability had a physical disability. Based on the 2000 Census, persons with a physical disability included the following:

- 89 (2.1 percent) persons were between the ages of 5 and 15;
- 2,329 (54.1 percent) of the persons were between the ages of 16 and 64;
- 1,388 (59.1 percent) of the persons with a physical disability between the ages of 16 and 64 were not employed;
- 1,881 (19.9 percent) of the persons with disabilities were age 65 and over;
- 1,127 (59.9 percent) of the elderly persons with a physical disability were age 75 and over.

Not all persons with disabilities require supportive housing. Persons that cannot live with family or are in need of help in basic life activities require supportive housing and services. Based on national data on the percent of persons with certain impairments that do require help with basic life activities, the need for supportive housing locally can be determined.

Physically disabled individuals require modifications to their living space including the removal of physical barriers. Rapid City funds a housing rehabilitation program

called the Neighborhood Restoration Loan Program, which is funded with Community Development Block Grant funds. The program will fund removal of architectural barriers, ramps, grab bars and other adaptive modifications. Because physically disabled persons may not be able to work, or can only work part-time, there is a need for tenant based Section 8 assistance. Additionally, the physically disabled have the need for medical transportation, food shopping and food preparation and in-home care services.

Pennington County Housing and Redevelopment Commission reports that it has 17 housing units for the disabled. As of August, 2007 there were 42 handicapped or disabled applicants on its waiting list. The Rapid City *Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice* reports that the public housing units for the disabled are geared to the elderly and it is difficult for families to find accessible units, particularly units that will accommodate wheelchair bound persons. Similarly, PCHRC reports that there is a need to create housing for persons with disabilities outside of elderly housing developments.

The South Dakota Housing Development Authority's *Assisted Housing Inventory and Resource Guide* reports 65 other assisted rental housing units in Rapid City that are available for the disabled. Information regarding the availability of other assisted rental housing units for the disabled is not available.

Black Hills Workshop, who assists persons with physical and other types of disabilities, has group homes and apartments. Black Hills Workshop reports that there is an average of 40 persons on a waiting list for housing. The wait for a unit ranges from two to six years.

Non-homeless Special Needs (91.205 (d) and 91.210 (d)) Analysis (including HOPWA)

*Please also refer to the Non-homeless Special Needs Table in the Needs.xls workbook.

The City of Rapid City does not receive HOPWA Funds.

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Grantee Name:		Jurisdiction																		
Non-Homeless Special Needs Including HOPWA		Needs	Currently Available	GAP	3-5 Year Quantities										Total			Priority Need: H, M, L	Plan to Fund? Y N	Fund Source: CDBG, HOME, HOPWA, ESG, Other
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4*		Year 5*		Goal	Actual	% of Goal			
					Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete						
Housing Needed	52. Elderly	50	0	50	0	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	5	0	50	0	0%	H		C
	53. Frail Elderly	318	270	48	0	0	2	0	2	0	4	0	2	0	10	0	0%	H		C
	54. Persons w/ Severe Mental Illness	50	25	25	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0%	H		C
	55. Developmentally Disabled	112	72	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	####	H		C
	56. Physically Disabled	75	40	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	####	H		C
	57. Alcohol/Other Drug Addicted	30	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	####	H		C
	58. Persons w/ HIV/AIDS & their families	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	####	M	N	
	59. Public Housing Residents	633	452	181	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	####	H		C
	Total	1268	859	409	0	0	42	0	17	0	19	0	7	0	85	0	0%			
Supportive Services Needed	60. Elderly	500	0	500	25	0	25	0	25	0	25	0	25	0	125	0	####	H		C
	61. Frail Elderly	100	0	100	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	50	0	####	H		C
	62. Persons w/ Severe Mental Illness	49	0	49	0	0	25	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	50	0	####	H		C
	63. Developmentally Disabled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	####	H		C
	64. Physically Disabled	30	0	30	0	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	0	0	30	0	####	H		C
	65. Alcohol/Other Drug Addicted	50	0	50	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	50	0	####	H		C
	66. Persons w/ HIV/AIDS & their families	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	####	H	N	
	67. Public Housing Residents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	####	H	N	
Total	729	0	729	45	0	80	0	55	0	80	0	45	0	305	0	####				

SUPPORTIVE SERVICES

A variety of agencies assist the homeless with identifying services and connecting them to services including social workers with Department of Social Services, employment specialists with the Rapid City One-Stop Career Center, and case workers at mental health centers throughout the State. Alcohol and drug abuse treatment, including detoxification, inpatient and outpatient services and follow-along, is offered at accredited treatment centers throughout the State.

The Cornerstone Rescue Mission in Rapid City provides life skills training and vocational development through providing jobs and employment training. The Corner Stone Rescue Mission also provides meal, clothing, case management, and transportation to other service providers.

Western South Dakota Community Action, Inc. (WSDCA) information requested.

Working Against Violence, Inc. and Ohitika Najin Win Oti (Standing Strong Woman's Shelter) both offer emergency shelter to victims of domestic violence, advocacy and education classes to foster independence.

The Rapid City school district provides an education program for homeless youth. The main service is tutoring homeless students. The school district liaison also ensures that students are enrolled without delays, assists with gathering required immunizations and school records, and arranges transportation. Rapid City also provides a summer reading program for homeless youth.

HIV/AIDS

The South Dakota Department of Health reports that the State has a low incidence of HIV and AIDS cases. Cases in the State are concentrated in the more populated areas of the State. The South Dakota Department of Health reports cases of HIV and AIDS as a range for each County. As of January 2007, there were 122 cases reported in Pennington County where Rapid City is located. The Department of Health reports that since 1985 there have been 529 cases reported, with 325 presenting living with HIV/AIDS. Since 1985 there have been 291 deaths in South Dakota from HIV/AIDS.

The Department of Health does not report demographics of persons with HIV and AIDS by County. Of the 529 South Dakota residents infected with HIV, the Department of Health reports the following:

- 205 (38.8 percent) were between the ages of 30 and 39 when infected and 152 (28.7 percent) were between the ages of 20 and 29. Thirteen (2.5 percent) were age 12 or under at the time of infection.
- 411 (77.7 percent) were men

- 357 (67.5 percent) were white, 85 (16.1 percent) were American Indian, 67 (12.7 percent) were black, and 20 (3.8 percent) were Hispanic.

In 2002, AIDS Housing of Washington conducted a housing analysis of people living with HIV and AIDS in Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota. The housing analysis involved a survey of 94 residents from the three states, of which 32 were from South Dakota. The following is a summary of responses from South Dakota residents infected with HIV:

- Half rent an apartment, house, condominium or mobile home. Only three percent live in HIV/AIDS housing.
- One quarter spent over half their income on housing. The respondents reported an average monthly median income of \$736, and an average monthly median housing cost of \$400 for rent and utilities. Over half allocated more than 30 percent of their income for housing.
- Six percent were receiving government or other housing assistance and three percent were on waiting lists for assistance.
- Dental care was the support service most needed.
- Half the respondents indicated that they would use a listing of affordable housing if available; 41 percent stated they would use on going assistance if it were available; and 25 percent indicated that they could use assistance with housing forms.
- 19 percent reported trouble securing housing. Most common reason was bad credit. A very small percentage had been homeless at some point in the past.
- 44 percent had moved recently, most commonly to be closer to family.
- Most favored housing preference was living with their partner and children. Living in a shared apartment of housing with no on-site services was the least favored housing choice.

In Rapid City decent, affordable housing was a key concern. Additionally, the need for housing near support services was also cited. Transitional housing and emergency housing assistance were identified as needs for persons with HIV and AIDS.

The City of Rapid City does not receive Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) funds. HUD's HOPWA funds are administered by the Department of Health and are available statewide. HOPWA funds are used for rental assistance.

In 2001, the State of Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services in conjunction with the states of South Dakota and North Dakota received \$1,309,501 in competitive funding for a three year project to create the TRI-STATE HELP, Housing Environments for Living Positively (TRI-STATE HELP). TRI-STATE HELP is a continuum of housing and related supportive services opportunities for people living with HIV/AIDS and their families serving all three states, which do not qualify for HOPWA formula funding.

The TRI-STATE HELP program is now coordinating services for persons with AIDS in the Rapid City area. Four people currently are receiving assistance. Services available for persons with AIDS include:

- housing information;
- tenant-based rental assistance;
- short-term rent, mortgage and utility assistance;
- housing case management services;
- supportive services and referral services; and
- emergency housing assistance

The contact person for services is:

Jim Nolan, Project Coordinator
Tri-State Help
1400 Carter Drive, Helena, MT 59620.
Phone number 406-447-4260.

Rapid City is assigning a low priority to this activity due to the low incidence of cases, available assistance through the Tri-State Help Program and no comments were received from any agency or resident of Rapid City identifying this to be a high priority need in the community.

Obstacles To Meeting the Needs

The primary obstacles to meeting the underserved needs would be lack of funding, high turn over of staff with the social services and not enough staff to handle the volume of requests for services.

Special Needs Facilities and Services

The following provides a review of the facilities and services that assist persons who are not homeless in Rapid City, but who require supportive housing, and programs ensuring that persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing. All of the support services assist homeless persons in Rapid City.

Basic Needs

Consumer Credit Counseling Service of the Black Hills – Budget planning, credit counseling, debt management, debt repayment, Family Financial Independence Loan Program, homebuyers education and counseling, bankruptcy education, Individual Deposit Accounts.

Love, Inc. of the Black Hills – Referral services, assessing and mobilization of volunteer help, placing of church volunteers alongside people in need, budget counseling.

Pennington County Health and Human Services (PCHHS) – Emergency economic and medical assistance.

Salvation Army – Provides various emergency assistance, rent and mortgage payment assistance, utility payment assistance, food bags.

Disabled and Handicapped Services

Black Hills Special Services – Developmental disabilities program.

Black Hills Workshop and Training Center – offers employment, medical care, personal care, and recreation services.

Communication Service for the Deaf – Services for the hearing impaired.

NAMI – Rapid City – Support Group for Family, Friends of persons with mental illness.

National Federation of the Blind – Services for blind persons.

Reach to Recovery – Services for women with breast cancer.

Stepping Stones – Training for physical, mental, emotional disabilities.

Western Resources for dis-ABLED Independence – provides outreach and access to programs in the community for physically challenged persons.

Domestic Violence

Child Protection Services – Assistance to abused children.

Ohitika Najin Win Oti (Standing Strong Woman's Shelter) – provides advocacy, public education, transportation, legal and group sessions (Talking Circle) with the advocates.

Working Against Violence, Inc. (WAVI) – has a crisis hot line that helps victims of domestic violence locate services such as counseling, job training, support services and medical advocacy.

Drug and Alcohol

Black Hills Recovery Center - Adult intensive inpatient treatment.

City/County Alcohol and Drug – Adolescent prevention services; detox, evaluations, adult intensive residential treatment, adult intensive outpatient treatment, low-intensity residential treatment, DUI classes, Corrective Thinking, continued care, dual diagnosis case management and supportive services.

Eagle's Wings – Chemical Dependency Therapy.

Friendship House – offers continued care, and low-intensity residential treatment.

Full Circle (Behavior Management Systems) – Evaluations, Adult Intensive Inpatient for pregnant women.

Keystone Treatment – provides Adult/Adolescent Intensive Outpatient, Inpatient treatment

Lifeways, Inc. – Adolescent prevention.

Ogallala Sioux Tribe (OST) Substance Abuse Healing Center – offers Inpatient Treatment and Co-dependency treatment and continued care for adult Native Americans.

Roads Outpatient Treatment – Evaluations, and adult intensive outpatient treatment and continued care.

Soaring Eagle – Adolescents only: Evaluations, intensive outpatient & day treatment, continued care.

Wellsprings – In-home family based counseling; adolescent group home; female intensive inpatient treatment.

Education

Career Learning Center of the Black Hills – assist with career development and job training.

Consumer Credit Counseling Service of the Black Hills – Homebuyers Education, Budgeting, Financial literacy education, bankruptcy education, predatory lending, consumer rights.

Even Start – Promotes literacy.

Lakota Transitional Head Start – Native American children ages 4-5 early education program.

Northern Plains Healthy Start – Services for at-risk Native American pregnant women and/or their mates.

Parents as Teachers – Parent education and school readiness program for children age 0-3.

Parent Resource Network – Parenting classes, referrals.

Teton Coalition – Homebuyers education, budgeting.

Western Dakota Technical Institute – Vocational education and training.

Western South Dakota Community Action – offers loans to unemployed clients to purchase tools, uniforms, and licenses needed to accept employment. Offers Individual Deposit Accounts for education, homeownership or starting a business.

Elderly Services

Adult Services and Aging – Services for the elderly.

Beverly Healthcare of the Black Hills – Adult day care (not a drop-in program).

Canyon Lake Senior Citizen Center – provides a place where the senior community can meet and receive education and nutritional services, participate in social and recreational activities, support their independence, and encourage their continued involvement in and with the community.

Department of Social Services – Provides nursing home assessments.

Church Response – provides picture ID's and obtaining birth certificates for residents with no income, food bags and some assistance with past due utilities.

Homemaker Services – this program through the Department of Social Services contracts with local homemakers/home health agencies to assist older persons to live in their own home, or return to their homes by providing assistance in completing tasks they are unable to manage alone.

Meals on Wheels – provides meals to the elderly.

Minneluzahan Senior Citizens Center – offers social, health, cultural, educational programs for seniors in support of independence.

Senior Companions – works to keep seniors socially active and living independently by providing in-home services such as companionship, meal preparation, respite care, and basic services with the objective of preventing or delaying nursing home placement.

Sioux San Social Services – Counseling service for Native Americans

Western SD Community Action (WSDCA) – annually provides quilts to low income elderly clients.

Employment

Day Labor – Short term jobs

Experience Works

Green Thumb – Assist Elderly in job search

Labor Ready

One Stop Career Center – Formerly Job Service, employment service

TANIF (Welfare to Work) – Temporary Financial Assistance Program for single parent families to become self-sufficient.

Voc Rehab (Rehabilitation Services)

Family Services

Western SD Community Action (WSDCA) – Provides low income households with a variety of services including free, donated clothing and occasionally furniture and household goods, commodities, food, garden kits, and personal care items. The WSDCA also operates a thrift store selling donated items at a low cost to the general public.

Food

Community Food Bank of SD – the facility in Rapid City provides food to congregate feeding sites in our community. They also have a Food Pantry that is available for emergency food products on a referral basis.

Cornerstone Rescue Mission – Provides food for the homeless and anyone who suffers from hunger.

Church Response – provides food bags to persons who are income qualified.

Department of Social Services (DSS) – AFCD, Food Stamps, Title XIX

Meals on Wheels – provides meals to the elderly.

Salvation Army – provides food bags to persons who are income qualified.

Share SD – Discount food program for anyone. Requires volunteer participation.

WIC (Women, Infants & Children) – Services for low income families.

Health and Medical Care

Rapid City Community Health Care – provides medical care in a physician based practice to anyone needing medical assistance. Users pay on a sliding fee scale based on income. Dental services are available based on need.

Rapid City Regional Hospital – offers home health care, homemaker services and hospice care.

Pennington County Health and Human Services – provides financial assistance for medical services and referrals to other programs for services not available by the County.

HIV/AIDS

South Dakota Ryan White CARE Program – provides, to income eligible residents of the State, reimbursement for AIDS drugs, home and community based patient care, and continuation of health insurance. Case management is also available for clients and persons on the waiting list. Case managers help recipients' with obtaining Medicaid, Medicare, insurance benefits, social security benefits, drug manufacturer patient assistance programs, employment, unemployment benefits, food stamps, food banks, housing, medical and dental care, and transportation.

There is no specific housing for persons with HIV/AIDS in Rapid City. The South Dakota Department of Health maintains statistics on persons infected with HIV/AIDS. Their data is cumulative from 1985 to 2006. TRI-STATE HELP, Housing Environments for Living Positively, is administering HOPWA funds in the form of rental assistance to persons residing in Rapid City. TRI-STATE HELP is a consortium of three states, Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota providing housing and related supportive service opportunities for people living with HIV/AIDS. Presently there are four recipients of services residing in Rapid City.

Homeless Shelter

Cornerstone Rescue Mission – Emergency homeless shelter.

Cornerstone Women and Children's Home – Emergency homeless shelter for women and children.

Home Repair

Western South Dakota Community Action (WSDCA) – WSDCA uses funds from the Department of Energy to assist with weatherization and replace furnaces. Up to \$2,500 is available. Priority is given to the elderly, the disabled, and households with children under age 7. The WSDCA also uses HOME funds from the South Dakota Housing Development Authority to assist with homeowner housing rehabilitation. Up to \$10,000 is available by way of five year forgivable loan. Housing rehabilitation funds are often combined with weatherization funds. The WSDCA also supplies firewood to low income households with the first cord FREE and additional cords on a donation basis.

City of Rapid City Neighborhood Restoration Loan Program – The City of Rapid City provides a low-income based owner-occupied home rehabilitation loan program for residents residing within the City's corporate limits. Two loan programs offered:

- a) a zero percent ten-year forgivable loan with deferred payments is offered to households making less than 50 percent of the area median income for the family size;

- b) a three percent loan is provided for one to 15 years, depending on ability to pay, for households making less than 80 percent of the area median income for the family size.

Rehabilitation may be accomplished for projects that address safety, structural, energy efficiency, health, and/or handicap accessibility issues. Mobile homes are eligible, but rehab allowed is limited.

Housing

Cornerstone Apartments – Transitional Housing for homeless families with children.

Habitat for Humanity – Non-profit home builder and financier for low income people wishing to own their own home.

Pennington County Housing and Redevelopment Commission – Affordable housing, subsidized housing units, Section VIII rental housing assistance vouchers.

Rapid City Community Development Corporation – Non-profit affordable housing developer, homebuyer down payment and closing cost assistance, acquisition rehab, construction loan financier.

South Dakota Housing Development Authority (SDHDA) – provides a listing of affordable units State-wide, listed by region and community with a description of the property and contact information. The list is posted on-line. The SDHDA has notified all shelters, welfare office, community health nurses, and other points of contact about the list.

Stepping Stones – Transitional housing program for youth aging out of the foster care system or juvenile detention.

Teton Coalition – Non-profit affordable housing developer, homebuyer education, budget counseling, homebuyer down payment and closing cost assistance.

Information and Referral

211 Help!Line – provides information on all non profit organization , social service and governmental programs statewide. Calls are screened for the type of assistance needed and referred to the programs that can help.

Western SD Community Action (WSDCA) - provide information and referral to supportive services such as CHIP and TANF, and other community resources.

Legal Services

Dakota Plains Legal Services – provides legal assistance to low income residents with the priority services being month maintenance income, housing, evictions or issues between landlord and tenant, and child protection.

Public Defender's Office – Legal services for people who can not afford an attorney.

7th Circuit Court – Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA) Program – Trains and supervises volunteer court appointed special advocates for children.

Mental Health Services

Behavior Management Systems (BMS) – has an office in Rapid City that provides a variety of programs to assist adults with long term mental illness. Service provided by BMS include case management that offers connecting services, monitoring services, advocacy services, and assessment services; day rehabilitation and education assistance; senior day program designed specifically for the elderly, counseling for individuals and groups in addition to family support counseling; employment assistance; and resources including one-time rental assistance, representative payee service, transportation, and 24-hour emergency on-call crisis intervention line.

South Dakota Department of Human Services, Division of Mental Health – funds Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH) at mental health centers throughout the State, including one in Pennington County. PATH provides community-based outreach, mental health, substance abuse, case management, and other support services, as well as a limited set of housing needs.

Rent/Utilities

Pennington County Health and Human Services – the County welfare office assists households that are facing loss of their housing with rent and utilities. Funds can not, however, be used for rent deposits.

Salvation Army – provides homeless prevention assistance with delinquent rent, mortgage, and utility payments.

Veteran Services

Veterans Administration (VA) – has a community-based outpatient clinic in Rapid City and at the Cornerstone Rescue Mission providing accessible care for veterans in the community. The VA also operates a State-wide toll-free Veterans hotline. The hotline provides a central point where veterans can call regarding potential crises including those with a housing problem.

Youth

Big Brothers/Big Sisters – provides volunteers to serve as friends and role models to youth.

Children's Home Society – Provides emergency and therapeutic foster care for children ages 0 – 18.

Common Ground Visitation Center – Child visitation, child exchange service.

Early Childhood Connection – Parent education resource, offers training in the home, child care, preschools, and head start, site visits, vision and hearing screenings.

Girls Incorporated – Programs for girls age 5-17.

Rapid City Club for Boys – offers after school, educational, cultural and recreation programs.

Rural America Initiatives Parent/Child Center – Early child development center.

Stepping Stones – provides an Independent Living Program to assist youth in foster care to transition into independent living.

YMCA – Youth activities and sports programs and after-school programs.

YMCA – Child Care – Child care center for children ages 0 – 13.

Youth and Family Services – operates eight programs in Rapid City including Girls Incorporated offering educational and recreational programs to build girls' capacity for responsible adulthood; Child Care for preschool and school-aged children; Counseling Center providing assessment, intervention, and counseling services by licensed and certified therapists; Western Prevention Resource Center provides training for individuals and technical assistance to school districts in the prevention of violence, tobacco use and substance abuse; Nutrition Services provides daily meals and snacks for children and free summer breakfasts and lunches for children; Early Head Start, a program for pregnant women and children ages birth to age three, serves to build parents' capacity to effectively support and nurture their children; and Head Start, which offers comprehensive preschool programming for low income and disabled children.

Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS (HOPWA)

Rapid City does not receive HOPWA funds

Specific HOPWA Objectives

HIV/AIDS

Rapid City does not receive Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS (HOPWA) funds.

HUD's Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) funds are administered by the Department of Health and are available statewide. HOPWA funds are used for rental assistance.

In 2001, the State of Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services in conjunction with the states of South Dakota and North Dakota received \$1,309,501 in competitive funding for a three year project to create the TRI-STATE HELP, Housing Environments for Living Positively (TS HELP). TS HELP is a continuum of housing and related supportive services opportunities for people living with HIV/AIDS and their families serving all three states, which do not qualify for HOPWA formula funding.

The TRI-STATE HELP program is now coordinating services for persons with AIDS in the Rapid City area. Four people currently are receiving assistance. Services available for persons with AIDS include:

- housing information
- tenant-based rental assistance,
- short-term rent, mortgage and utility assistance
- housing case management services
- supportive services and referral services, and
- emergency housing assistance