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APPENDIX A Glossary of Terms

Affordable Housing: Under State and federal statutes, housing which costs no more than 30 percent of gross household income. Housing costs include rent or mortgage payments, utilities, taxes, insurance, homeowner association fees, and related costs.

AIDS and Related Diseases: The disease of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome or any conditions arising from the etiologic agent for acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.

Assisted Household or Person: For the purpose of identification of goals, an assisted household or person is one which during the period covered by the annual plan will receive benefits through the Federal funds, either alone or in conjunction with the investment of other public or private funds. The program funds providing the benefit(s) may be from any funding year or combined funding years.

- A renter is benefited if the person takes occupancy of affordable housing that is newly acquired, newly rehabilitated, or newly constructed, and/or receives rental assistance through new budget authority.
- An existing homeowner is benefited during the year if the home's rehabilitation is completed.
- A first-time homebuyer is benefited if a home is purchased during the year.
- A homeless person is benefited during the year if the person becomes an occupant of transitional or permanent housing.
- A non-homeless person with special needs is considered as being benefited, however, only if the provision of supportive services is linked to the acquisition, rehabilitation, or new construction of a housing unit and/or the provision of rental assistance during the year.
- Households or persons who will benefit from more than one program activity must be counted only once.

To be included in the goals, the housing unit must, at a minimum, satisfy the HUD Section 8 Housing Quality Standards (see 24 CFR sections 5.703 and 982.401). See also, instructions for completing Table 3B of the CHAS and Table 1 of the Annual Performance Report.

Assisted Housing: Housing that has received subsidies (such as low interest loans, density bonuses, direct financial assistance, etc.) by federal, state, or local housing programs in exchange for restrictions requiring a certain number of housing units to be affordable to very low, low, and moderate income households.

At-Risk Housing: Assisted rental housing that is at risk of losing its status as housing affordable for very low, low, and moderate income residents due to the expiration of federal, state or local agreements.

Barrier Free: The term used to describe housing that complies with 1986 ANSI Standard A.117.1 which includes federal and private construction systems. This

reference is made because, unlike handicap accessible, barrier-free indicates that the home is fully accessible to an individual who utilizes a wheelchair.

Certification: A written assertion, based on supporting evidence, that must be kept available for inspection by HUD, by the Inspector General of HUD and by the public. The assertion shall be deemed to be accurate unless HUD determines otherwise, after inspecting the evidence and providing due notice an opportunity for comment.

CHAS: The Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy. Now combined with HUD program applications to comprise the Consolidated Plan.

CHDO (Community Housing Development Organization): A non-profit community-based and low-income community service organization that has, or intends to retain, staff with the capacity to develop affordable housing for the community it serves.

CIP - Capital Improvement Program

COC: Continuum of Care.

Committed: Generally means there has been a legally binding commitment of funds to a specific project to undertake specific activities.

Community Development Division: The City division responsible for administering the Community Development Block Grant Entitlement funds received from HUD.

Census: The official United States decennial enumeration of the population conducted by the federal government.

Chronic Homeless: A chronically homeless person is one who has been continuously homeless for one year or more or has been homeless four or more times within the past three years.

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG): A grant program administered by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). This grant allots money to cities and counties for housing rehabilitation and community development activities, including public facilities and economic development.

Condominium: A building or group of buildings in which units are owned individually, but the structure, common areas and facilities are owned by all owners on a proportional, undivided basis.

Consistent with the Consolidated Plan: A determination made by the governing jurisdiction that a program application meets the following criterion:

- The Annual Plan for that fiscal year's funding indicates the jurisdiction planned to apply for the program or was willing to support an application by another entity for the program;
- The location of activities is consistent with the geographic areas as specified in the plan; and
- The activities benefit a category of residents for which the jurisdiction's five-year strategy shows a priority.

Cost Burden > 30%: The extent to which gross housing costs, including utility costs, exceed 30 percent of gross income, based on data published by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Cost Burden > 50%: The extent to which gross housing costs, including utility costs, exceed 50 percent of gross income, based on data published by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Density: The number of dwelling units per unit of land. Density usually is expressed "per acre," e.g., a development with 100 units located on 20 acres has density of 5.0 units per acre.

Density Bonus: The allowance of additional residential units beyond the maximum for which the parcel is otherwise permitted usually in exchange for the provision or preservation of affordable housing units at the same site or at another location.

Development Impact Fees: A fee or charge imposed on developers to pay for a jurisdiction's costs of providing services to new development.

Development Right: The right granted to a land owner or other authorized party to improve a property. Such right is usually expressed in terms of a use and intensity allowed under existing zoning regulation. For example, a development right may specify the maximum number of residential dwelling units permitted per acre of land.

Dwelling Unit: One or more rooms, designed, occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters, with cooking, sleeping and sanitary facilities provided within the unit for the exclusive use of a household.

Dwelling, Multi-family: A building containing two or more dwelling units for the use of individual households; an apartment or condominium building is an example of this dwelling unit type.

Dwelling, Single-family Attached: A one-family dwelling attached to one or more other one-family dwellings by a common vertical wall. Row houses and town homes are examples of this dwelling unit type.

Dwelling, Single-family Detached: A dwelling, not attached to any other dwelling, which is designed for and occupied by not more than one family and surrounded by open space or yards.

Economic Independence and Self-Sufficiency Programs: Programs undertaken by Public Housing Agencies (PHAs) to promote economic independence and self-sufficiency for participating families. Such programs may include Project Self-Sufficiency and Operation Bootstrap programs that originated under earlier Section 8 rental certificate and rental voucher initiatives, as well as the Family Self-Sufficiency program. In addition, PHAs may operate locally-developed programs or conduct a variety of special projects designed to promote economic independence and self-sufficiency.

Elderly Household: For HUD rental programs, elderly households are households of one- or two persons in which the head of the household or spouse is at least 62 years of age.

Elderly Person: A person who is at least 62 years of age.

Employer Mortgage Assistance Program (EMAP): This program provides down payment and closing cost assistance in the form of a second mortgage for homebuyers employed with a participating employer.

Emergency Shelter: An emergency shelter is a facility that provides shelter to homeless families and/or homeless individuals on a limited short-term basis.

Entitlement Cities: Metropolitan cities with a population of 50,000 or more who meet criteria, set by a formula, to apply for federal funds. An example of this is the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds. In South Dakota Rapid City and Sioux Falls are Entitlement cities.

Existing Homeowner: An owner-occupant of residential property who holds legal title to the property and who uses the property as his/her principal residence.

Extremely Low-Income: Households whose incomes do not exceed 30 percent of the median household income for the area, as determined by HUD.

Fair Market Rent (FMR): Fair Market Rents (FMRs) are freely set rental rates defined by HUD as the median gross rents charged for available standard units in a county or Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA). Fair Market Rents are used for the Section 8 Rental Program and other HUD programs.

Family: See definition in 24 CFR 5.403 (The National Affordable Housing Act definition required to be used in the CHAS rule differs from the Census definition). The Bureau of Census defines a family as a householder (head of household) and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related by birth, marriage or adoption. The term "household" is used in combination with the term "related" in the CHAS instructions, such as for Table 2, when compatibility with the Census definition of family (for reports and data available from the Census based upon that definition) is dictated. (See also Homeless Family)

Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) Program: A program enacted by Section 554 of the National Affordable Housing Act which directs Public Housing Agencies (PHAs) and Indian Housing Authorities (IHAs) to use Section 8 assistance under the rental certificate and rental voucher programs, together with public and private resources to provide supportive services, to enable participating families to achieve economic independence and self-sufficiency.

Federal Preference for Admission: The preference given to otherwise eligible applicants under HUD's rental assistance programs who, at the time they seek housing assistance, are involuntarily displaced, living in substandard housing, or paying more than 50 percent of family income for rent. (see, for example, 24 CFR 92.253.)

First-Time Homebuyer: An individual or family who has not owned a home during the three-year period preceding the HUD-assisted purchase of a home that must be used as the principal residence of the homebuyer, except that any individual who is a displaced homemaker (as defined in 24 CFR 5.403) or a single parent (as defined in 24 CFR 92) may not be excluded from consideration as a first-time homebuyer on the basis that the individual, while a homemaker or married, owned a home with his or her spouse or resided in a home owned by the spouse.

Floor Area Ratio (FAR): The gross floor area of all buildings on a lot divided by the lot area; usually expressed as a numerical value (e.g., a building having 10,000 square feet of gross floor area located on a lot of 5,000 square feet in area has a floor area ratio of 2:1).

FmHA (Farmers Home Administration): The Farmers Home Administration, or programs it administers. FmHA has been reorganized and is now operating under the name USDA Rural Development (RD). It operated under the name Rural Economic and Community Development (RECD) for a period of time.

FMR (Fair Market Rent): See Fair Market Rent.

For Rent: Year round housing units which are vacant and offered/available for rent. (U.S. Census Definition)

For Sale: Year round housing units which are vacant and offered/available for sale only. (U.S. Census Definition)

Frail Elderly: An elderly person who has one or more limitations of Activities of Daily Living (ADL), i.e. eating, dressing, bathing, grooming, and household management activities. (See 24 CFR 891.205.)

Group Quarters: A facility which houses groups of unrelated persons not living in households (U.S. Census definition). Examples of group quarters include institutions, dormitories, shelters, military barracks, prisons, nursing homes,

assisted living facilities and other quarters, including single-room occupancy (SRO) housing, where 10 or more unrelated individuals are housed.

Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA): The Home Mortgage Disclosure Act requires larger lending institutions making home mortgage loans to publicly disclose the location and disposition of home purchase, refinance and improvement loans. Institutions subject to HMDA must also disclose the gender, race, and income of loan applicants.

HOME Program: The HOME Investment Partnership Act, Title II of the National Affordable Housing Act of 1990. HOME is a Federal program administered by HUD which provides formula grants to States and localities to fund activities that build, buy, and/or rehabilitate affordable housing for rent or home ownership or provide direct rental assistance to low-income people.

Homeless: Unsheltered homeless are families and individuals whose primary nighttime residence is a public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings (e.g., the street, sidewalks, cars, vacant and abandoned buildings). Sheltered homeless are families and persons whose primary nighttime residence is a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter (e.g., emergency, transitional, battered women, and homeless youth shelters; and commercial hotels or motels used to house the homeless).

Homeless Family: Family that includes at least one parent or guardian and one child under the age of 18, a homeless pregnant woman, or a homeless person in the process of securing legal custody of a person under the age of 18.

Homeless Individual: An unaccompanied youth (17 years or younger) or an adult (18 years or older) without children.

Homeless Youth: Un accompanied person 17 years of age or younger who is living in a situation described by terms "sheltered" or "unsheltered".

HOPE 1: The HOPE for Public and Indian Housing Homeownership Program, which is authorized by Title IV, Subtitle A of the National Affordable Housing Act.

HOPE 2: The HOPE for Homeownership of Multifamily Units Program, which is authorized by Title IV, Subtitle B of the National Affordable Housing Act.

HOPE 3: The HOPE for Homeownership of Single Family Homes Program, which is authorized by Title IV, Subtitle C of the National Affordable Housing Act.

HOPE 6: The HOPE VI Program was developed for severely distressed public housing to change the physical shape of public housing, establish positive incentives for resident self-sufficiency and comprehensive services that empower residents, lessen concentrations of poverty by promoting mixed-income communities, and forge partnerships with other agencies, local governments, non-profit organizations, and private business to leverage support.

Household: The US Census Bureau defines a household as all persons living in a housing unit whether or not they are related. A single person living in an apartment as well as a family living in a house is considered a household. Household does not include individuals living in dormitories, prisons, convalescent homes, or other group quarters.

Household Income: The total income of all the persons living in a household. Household income is commonly grouped into income categories based upon household size, and income, relative to the regional median family income. The following categories are used in the Housing Element:

- *Extremely Low:* Households earning less than 30% of County median family income;
- *Very low:* Households earning less than 50% of County median family income;
- *Low:* Households earning 51% to 80% of the County median family income;
- *Moderate:* Households earning 81% to 120% of County median family income;
- *Above Moderate:* Households earning above 120% of County median family income.

Housing Problems: Defined by HUD as a household which: (1) occupies a unit with physical defects (lacks complete kitchen or bathroom); (2) meets the definition of overcrowded; or (3) spends more than 30% of income on housing cost.

Housing Subsidy: Housing subsidies refer to government assistance aimed at reducing housing sales or rent prices to more affordable levels. Two general types of housing subsidy exist. Where a housing subsidy is linked to a particular house or apartment, housing subsidy is "project" or "unit" based. In Section 8 rental assistance programs the subsidy is provided to the family (called "tenant-based") who can then use the assistance to find suitable housing in the housing unit of their choice.

Housing Unit: A room, or group of rooms used by one or more individuals living separately from others in the structure, with direct access to the outside or to a public hall and containing separate toilet and kitchen facilities.

Housing Unit (U.S. Census definition): An occupied, or vacant house, apartment, or single room (SRO housing) that is intended as separate living quarters.

HTC: (Federal) Housing Tax Credit.

HUD: – Housing and Urban Development. See U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

IMPACT: Individualized and Mobile Program of Assertive Community Treatment Program (IMPACT) is administered by the South Dakota Department of Human Services' Division of Mental Health.

Institutions/Institutional: Group quarters for persons under care or custody. (U.S. Census definition.)

Inclusionary Unit: An ownership or rental dwelling unit which is affordable (as defined by city council) as households with moderate, low or very-low incomes in perpetuity.

Large Household: A household with 5 or more members.

Large Related Household: Household of 5 or more persons which includes at least one person related to the householder by blood, marriage or adoption.

Lead-Based Paint Hazard: Any condition that causes exposure to lead from lead-contaminated dust, lead-contaminated soil, lead-contaminated paint that is deteriorated or present in accessible surfaces, friction surfaces, or impact surfaces that would result in adverse human health effects as established by the appropriate Federal agency. (Residential Lead-based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 definition.)

LMI Benefit: The number of Low-to-Moderate Income people to benefit from a project. Low-to-Moderate Income for the CDBG program is defined as persons with income below 80% of the HUD median income for household size for the area.

Low-Income: Households whose incomes do not exceed 80 percent of the median income for the area, as determined by HUD with adjustments for smaller and larger families, except that HUD may establish income ceilings higher or lower than 80 percent of the median for the area on the basis of HUD's findings that such variations are necessary because of prevailing levels of construction costs or fair market rents, or unusually high or low family incomes. NOTE: HUD income limits are updated annually and are available from the local HUD office.

Manufactured Housing: Housing that is constructed of manufactured components, assembled partly at the site rather than totally at the site. Also referred to as modular housing.

Market-Rate Housing: Housing which is available on the open market without any subsidy. The price for housing is determined by the market forces of supply and demand and varies by location.

Median Income: The annual income for each household size within a region which is defined annually by HUD. Half of the households in the region have incomes above the median and half have incomes below the median.

Metropolitan Area: A **Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)** as established by the Office of Management and Budget. This includes metropolitan cities and urban counties. In South Dakota this is Rapid City/Pennington County and Sioux Falls/Minnehaha and Lincoln County.

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA): See definition above for Metropolitan Area.

Mobile Home: A structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is at least 8 feet in width and 32 feet in length, is built on a permanent chassis and designed to be used as a dwelling unit when connected to the required utilities, either with or without a permanent foundation.

Moderate Income: Households whose incomes are between 81 percent and 95 percent of the median income for the area as determined by HUD, with adjustments for smaller or larger families, except that HUD may establish income ceilings higher or lower than 95 percent of the median for the area on the basis of HUD's findings that such variations are necessary because of prevailing levels of construction costs or fair market rents, or unusually high or low family incomes. (This definition is different than that for the CDBG program).

Moderate Income – CDBG Program: Households whose incomes are between 51 percent and 80 percent of the median income for the area as determined for household size by HUD.

Mortgage Revenue Bond (MRB): A state, county or city program providing financing for the development of housing through the sale of tax-exempt bonds.

MSA (Metropolitan Statistical Area): A Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) as established by the Office of Management and Budget. This includes metropolitan cities and urban counties. In South Dakota this is Rapid City/Pennington County and Sioux Falls/Minnehaha and Lincoln County.

Non-Elderly Household: A household which does not meet the definition of "Elderly Household", as defined above.

Non-Homeless Persons with Special Needs: Includes frail elderly persons, persons with AIDS, families with a person with a disability and families participating in organized programs to achieve economic self-sufficiency.

Non-Institutional: Group quarters for person not under care or custody. (U.S. Census definition used.)

Non-Metropolitan Area: An area which is not a metropolitan city and is not included as part of an urban county. This term applies to every community in South Dakota with the exception of Rapid City/Pennington County and Sioux Falls/Minnehaha County.

Non-Recreational Units: Those housing units which are considered a primary residence.

Occupied Housing Unit: A housing unit that is the usual place of residence of the occupant(s).

Other Household: A household of one or more persons that does not meet the definition of a Small Related household, Large Related household or Elderly household.

Other Income: Households whose incomes are between 51 percent and 80 percent of the median income for the area, as determined by HUD, with adjustments for smaller and larger families, except that HUD may establish income ceilings higher or lower than 80 percent of the median for the area on the basis of HUD's findings that such variations are necessary because of prevailing levels of construction costs or fair market rents, or unusually high or low family incomes.

Other Vacant: Vacant year round housing units that are not "For Rent" or "For Sale". This category would include "Awaiting Occupancy" or "Held".

Overcrowded: As defined by the U.S. Census, a household with greater than 1.01 persons per room, excluding bathrooms, kitchens, hallways, and porches. Severe overcrowding is defined as households with greater than 1.51 persons per room.

Overpayment: The extent to which gross housing costs, including utility costs, exceed 30 percent of gross household income, based on data published by the U.S. Census Bureau. Severe overpayment, or cost burden, exists if gross housing costs exceed 50 percent of gross income.

Owner: A household that owns the housing unit it occupies. (U.S. Census definition.)

Parcel: The basic unit of land entitlement. A designated area of land established by plat, subdivision, or otherwise legally defined and permitted to be used, or built upon.

PATH (Projects in the Assistance for the Transition from Homelessness Program): A federal program administered by the State Division of Mental Health targeted to individuals with severe mental illness. Recipients must be homeless or at-risk of becoming homeless.

Person with a Disability: A household composed of one or more persons, at least one of whom is an adult (a person of at least 18 years of age) who has a disability. A person shall be considered to have a disability if the person is determined to have a physical, mental or emotional impairment that:

- is expected to be of long-continued and indefinite duration;
- substantially impedes ability to live independently, and

- is of such a nature that the ability could be improved by more suitable housing conditions.

A person shall also be considered to have a disability if he or she has a developmental disability as defined in the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act (42 U.S.C. 6001-6006). The term also includes the surviving member or members of any household described in the first sentence of this paragraph who were living in an assisted unit with the deceased member of the household at the time of his or her death.

Physical Defects: A housing unit lacking complete kitchen or bathroom (U.S. Census Definition). Jurisdictions may expand upon the Census definition.

Project-based (Rental) Assistance: Rental assistance provided for a project, not for a specific tenant. Tenants receiving project-based rental assistance give up the right to that assistance upon moving from the project.

Public Housing: A project-based low-rent housing program operated by independent local public housing authorities. A low-income family applies to the local public housing authority in the area in which they want to live.

RECD: Rural Economic and Community Development, formerly the Farmers Home Administration (FmHA), now the USDA Rural Development (RD).

Recreational Units: Those housing units which are not considered a primary residence but are constructed for recreational purposes. They are established as seasonal housing such as a cabin at a lake or a cabin in the Hills.

Rehabilitation: The upgrading of a building previously in a dilapidated or substandard condition for human habitation or use.

Rent Burden > 30% (Cost Burden): The extent to which gross rents, including utility costs, exceed 30 percent of gross income, based on data published by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Rent Burden > 50% (Severe Cost Burden): The extent to which gross rents, including utility costs, exceed 50 percent of gross income, based on data published by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Rental Assistance: Rental assistance payments provided as either project-based rental assistance or tenant-based rental assistance.

Renter: A household that rents the housing unit it occupies, including both units rented for cash and units occupied without cash payment of rent. (U.S. Census Definition)

Renter Occupied Unit: Any occupied housing unit that is not owner occupied, including units rented for cash and those occupied without payment of cash rent.

Section 215: Section 215 of Title II of the National Affordable Housing Act. Section 215 defines “affordable” housing projects under the HOME program.

Section 8 Rental Voucher/Certificate Program: A tenant-based rental assistance program that subsidizes a family’s rent in a privately owned house or apartment. The program is administered by local public housing authorities. Assistance payments are based on 30 percent of household annual income. Households with incomes of 50 percent or below the area median income are eligible to participate in the program.

Senior: The Census Bureau defines a senior as a person who is 65 years or older. For persons of social security eligibility, a senior is defined as a person age 62 and older. Other age limits may be used for eligibility for housing assistance or retired communities.

Service Needs: The particular services required by special populations, typically including needs such as transportation, personal care, housekeeping, counseling, meals, case management, personal emergency response, and other services preventing premature institutionalization and assisting individuals to continue living independently.

Severe Cost Burden: See Cost Burden > 50%.

Severe Persistent Mental Illness (SPMI): A serious and persistent mental or emotional impairment that significantly limits a person’s ability to live independently.

Sheltered & Sheltered homeless: Families and persons whose primary nighttime residence is a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter (e.g., emergency, transitional, battered women, and homeless youth shelters; and commercial hotels or motels used to house the homeless).

Small Household: Pursuant to HUD definition, a small household consists of two to four non-elderly persons.

Small Related: A household of 2 to 4 persons that includes at least one person related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Special Needs Groups: Those segments of the population which have a more difficult time finding decent affordable housing due to special circumstances. Under California Housing Element statutes, these special needs groups consist of the elderly, people with disabilities, large families with five or more members, single-parent families with children, farm workers and the homeless. A jurisdiction may also choose to consider additional special needs groups in the Housing Element, such as students, military households, other groups present in their community.

Substandard Housing: Housing which does not meet the minimum standards in the State Housing Code. Jurisdictions may adopt more stringent local definitions of substandard housing. Substandard units which are structurally sound and for which the cost of rehabilitation is economically warranted are considered suitable for rehabilitation. Substandard units which are structurally unsound and for which the cost of rehabilitation is considered infeasible are considered in need of replacement.

Substantial Amendment: A major change in an approved housing strategy. It involves a change to the five-year strategy, which may be occasioned by a decision to undertake activities or programs inconsistent with that strategy.

Substantial Rehabilitation: Rehabilitation of residential property at an average cost for the project in excess of \$25,000 per dwelling unit.

Supportive Housing: Housing, including Housing Units and Group Quarters, that have a supportive environment and includes a planned service component.

Supportive Services: Services provided to residents of supportive housing for the purpose of facilitating the independence of residents. Some examples are case management, medical or psychological counseling and supervision, child care, transportation, and job training.

Supportive Service Need in Family Self Sufficiency (FSS) Plan: Services provided to residents of supportive housing for the purpose of facilitating the independence of residents. Some examples are case management, medical or psychological counseling and supervision, child care, transportation, remedial education, education for completion of secondary or post secondary schooling, preparation and counseling, substance abuse treatment and counseling, training in homemaking and parenting skills, money management, household management, counseling for homeownership, job development and placement follow-up assistance after job placement, job training, and other appropriate services.

Tenant-Based Rental Assistance: A form of rental assistance in which the assisted tenant may move from a dwelling unit with a right to continued assistance. The assistance is provided for the tenant, not for the project.

Total Vacant Housing Units: Unoccupied year round housing units. (U.S. Census definition)

Transitional Housing: Transitional housing is temporary (often six months to two years) housing for a homeless individual or family who is transitioning to permanent housing. Transitional housing often includes a supportive services component (e.g. job skills training, rehabilitation counseling, etc.) to allow individuals to gain necessary life skills in support of independent living.

Unsheltered: Families and individuals whose primary nighttime residence is a public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings (e.g. streets, parks, alleys).

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD): The cabinet level department of the federal government responsible for housing, housing assistance, and urban development at the national level. Housing programs administered through HUD include Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME and Section 8, among others.

Vacant “Awaiting Occupancy” or “Held”: Vacant year round housing units that have been rented or sold and are currently awaiting occupancy, and vacant year round housing units that are held by owners or renters for occasional use. (U.S. Census definition)

Vacant Housing Unit: Unoccupied year-round housing units that are available or intended for occupancy at any time during the year.

Very Low-Income: Households whose incomes do not exceed 50 percent of the median area income for the area, as determined by HUD, with adjustments for smaller and larger families and for areas with unusually high or low-incomes or where needed because of prevailing levels of construction costs or fair market rents. This term corresponds to low-income households in the CDBG Program. For the purposes of further distinguishing needs within this category, two subgroups - 0 to 30% (extremely low) and 31 to 50% (very low) of MHI have been established in the CHAS tables and narratives.

Worst-Case Needs: Unassisted, very low-income renter households who pay more than half of their income for rent, live in seriously substandard housing (which includes homeless people) or have been involuntarily displaced.

Year Round Housing Units: Occupied and vacant housing units intended for year round use. (U.S. Census definition) Housing units for seasonal or migratory use are excluded.

Zoning: A land use regulatory measure enacted by local government. Zoning district regulations governing lot size, building bulk, placement, and other development standards vary from district to district, but must be uniform within the same district. Each city and county adopts a zoning ordinance specifying these regulations.

APPENDIX B - MAPS

Map A – Geographical Divisions

Map B – City Location Map

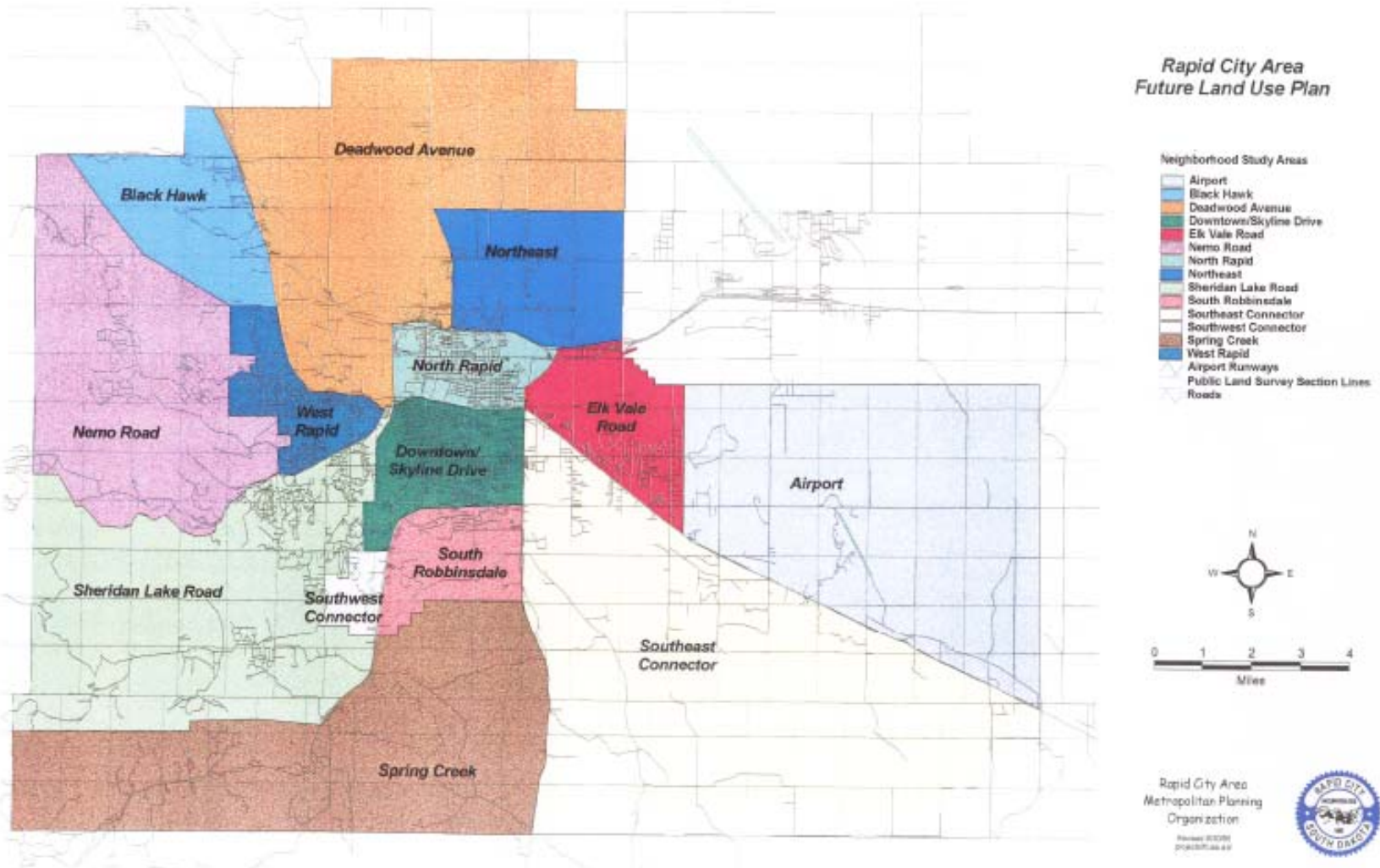
Map C – Urban Area Map

Map D – Low-Income Census Tracts Map

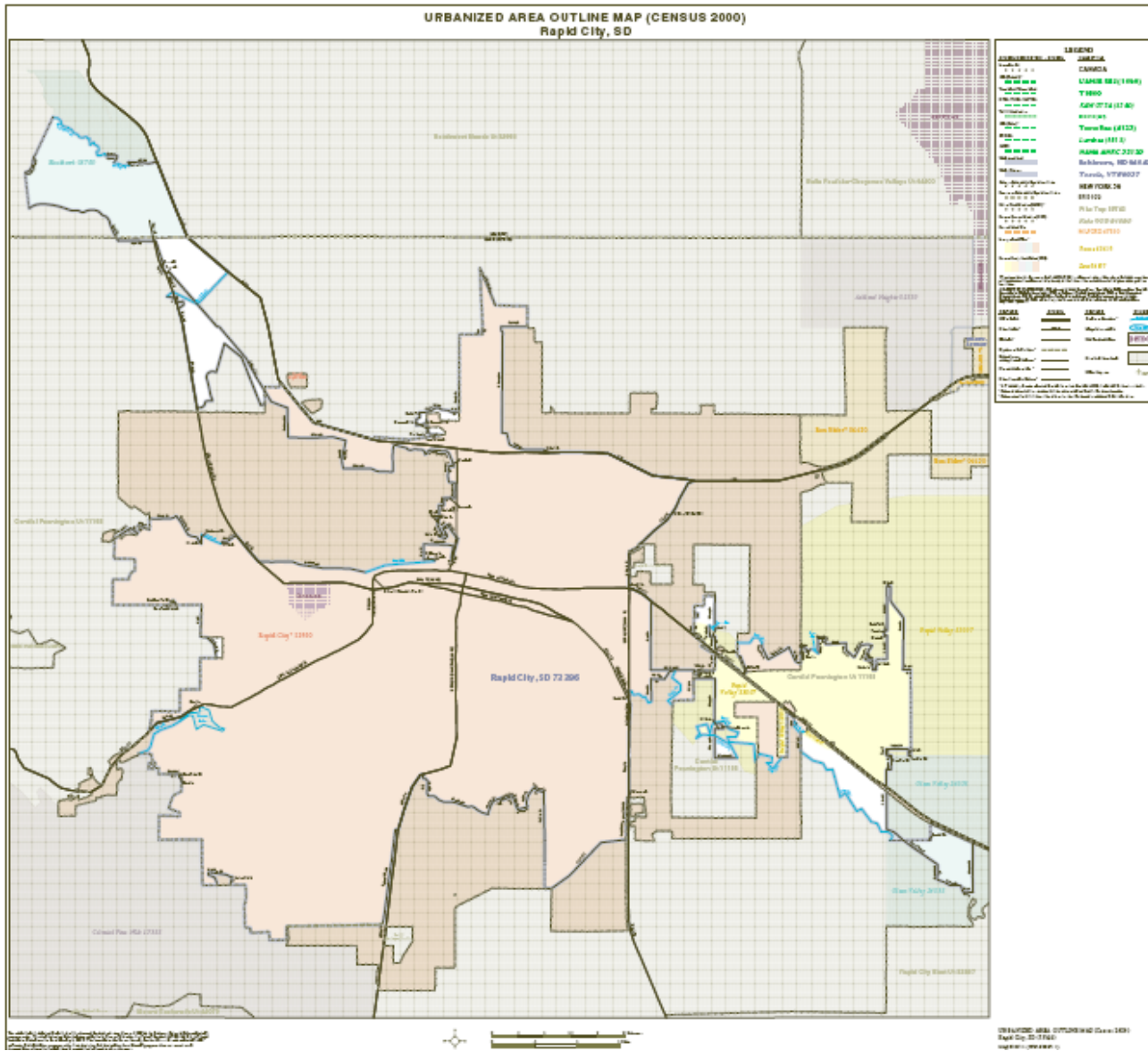
Map E – Aging Housing Stock Location Map

Map F – Subsidized Housing Stock - Family

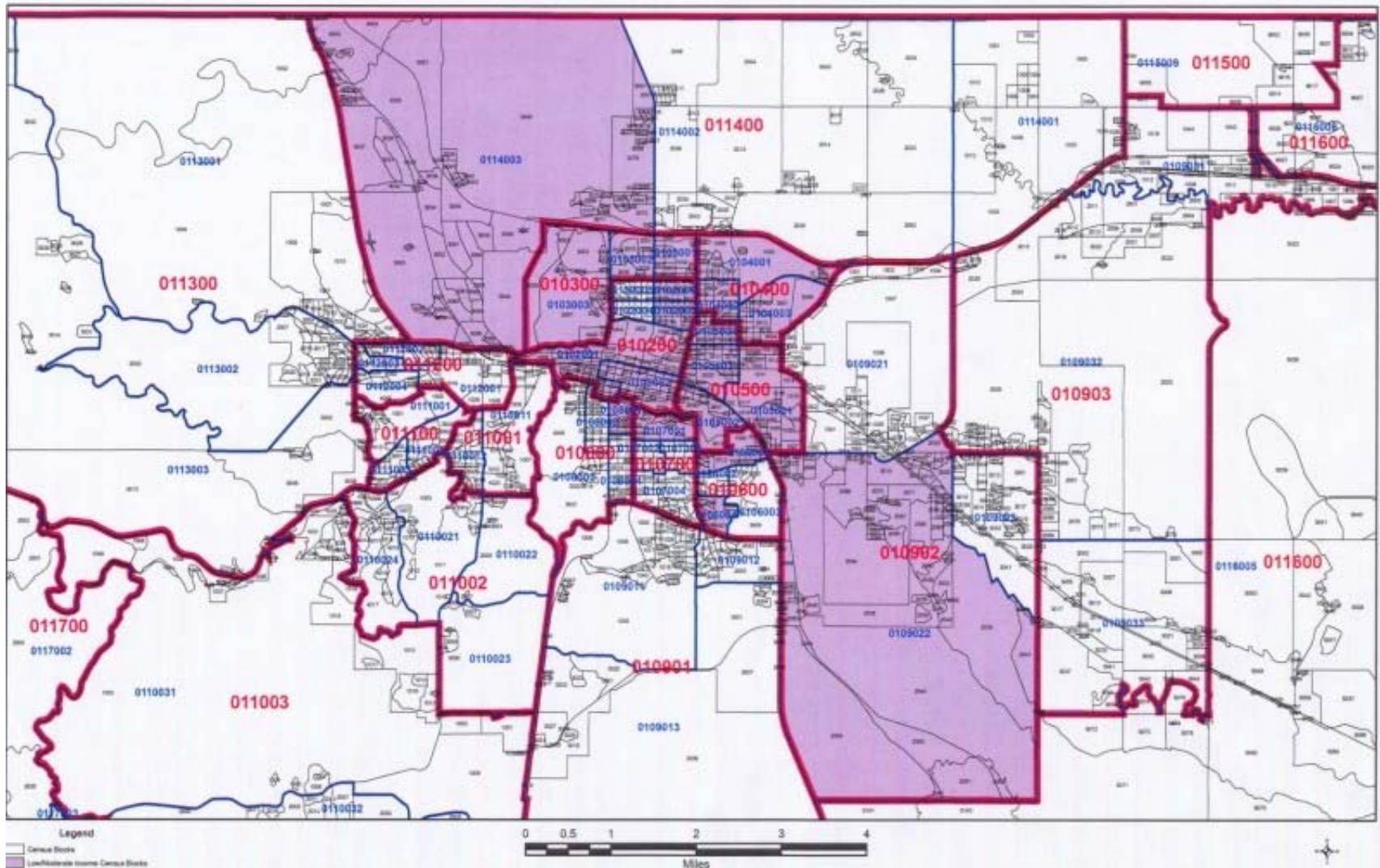
MAP A – GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS



MAP B – CITY LOCATION MAP



Low/Moderate Income Census Blocks



TM-P063. Median Household Income In 1999: 2000
 Universe: Households
 Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3) - Sample Data
 Rapid City city, South Dakota by Census Tract

NOTE: Data based on a sample except in P3, P4, H3, and H4. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, definitions, and count corrections see <http://factfinder.census.gov/home/enidatanotes/espsf3.htm>.

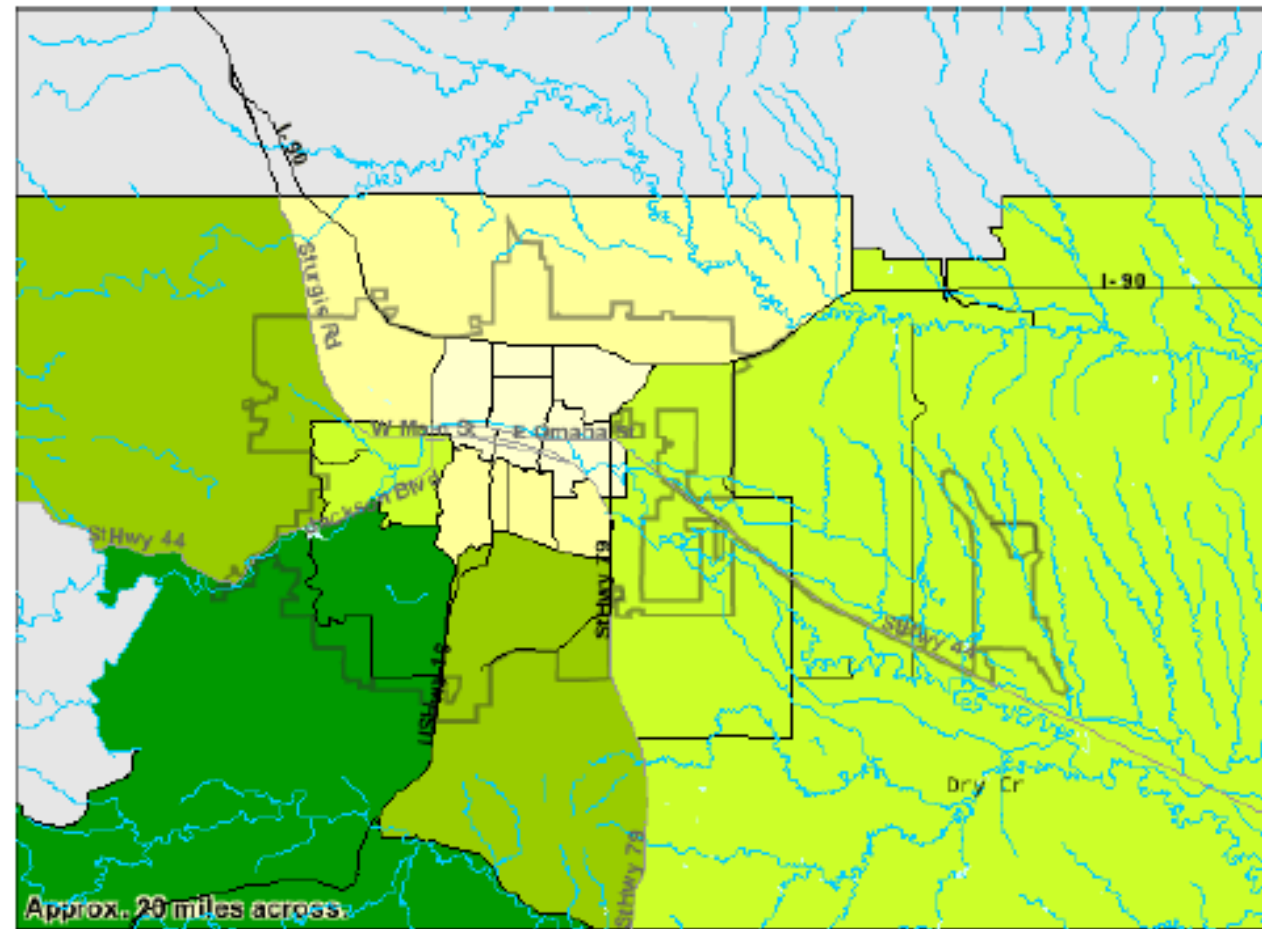
Data Classes

Dollars

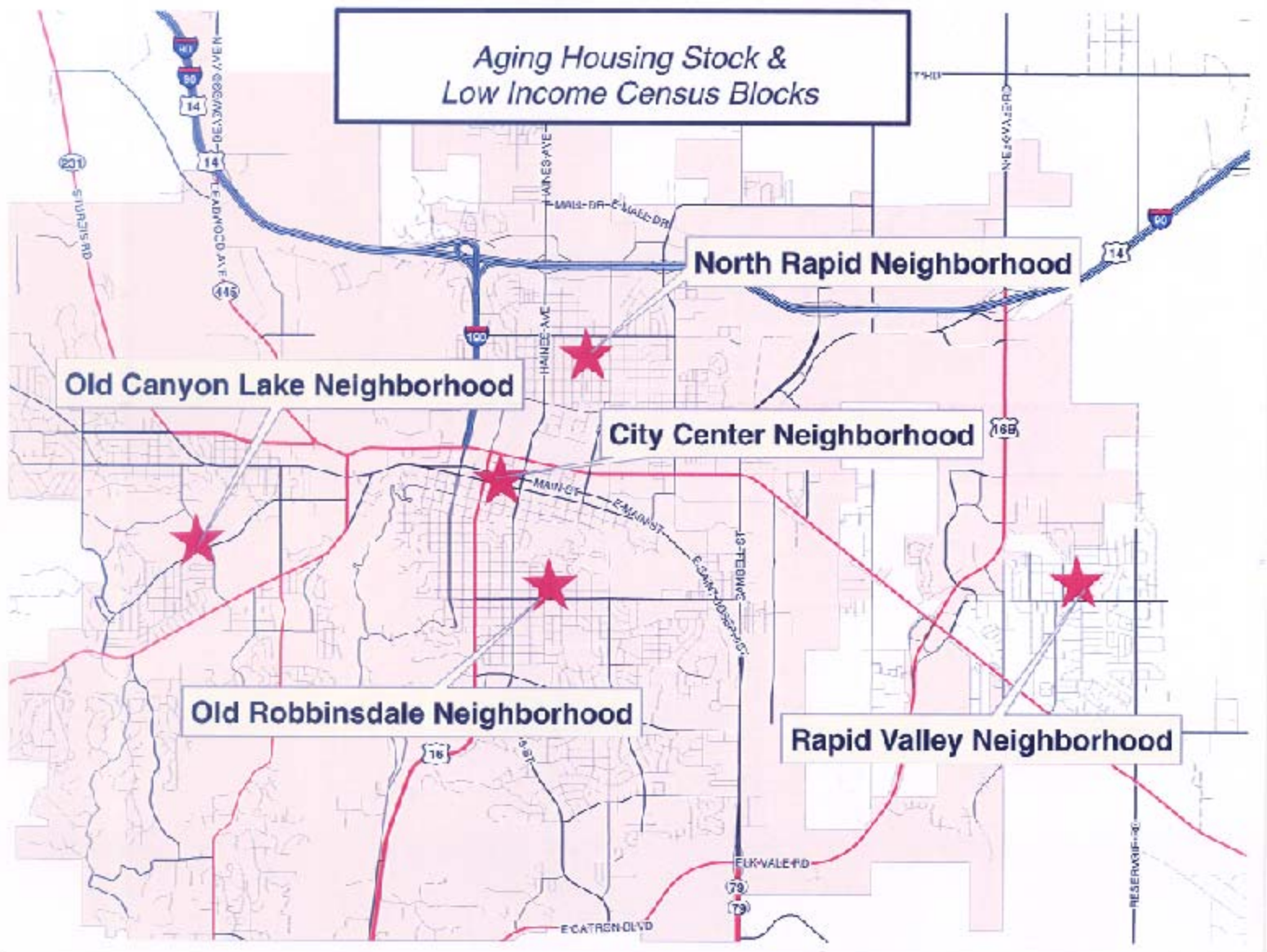
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35313 - 41212
45290 - 48641
57522 - 59464

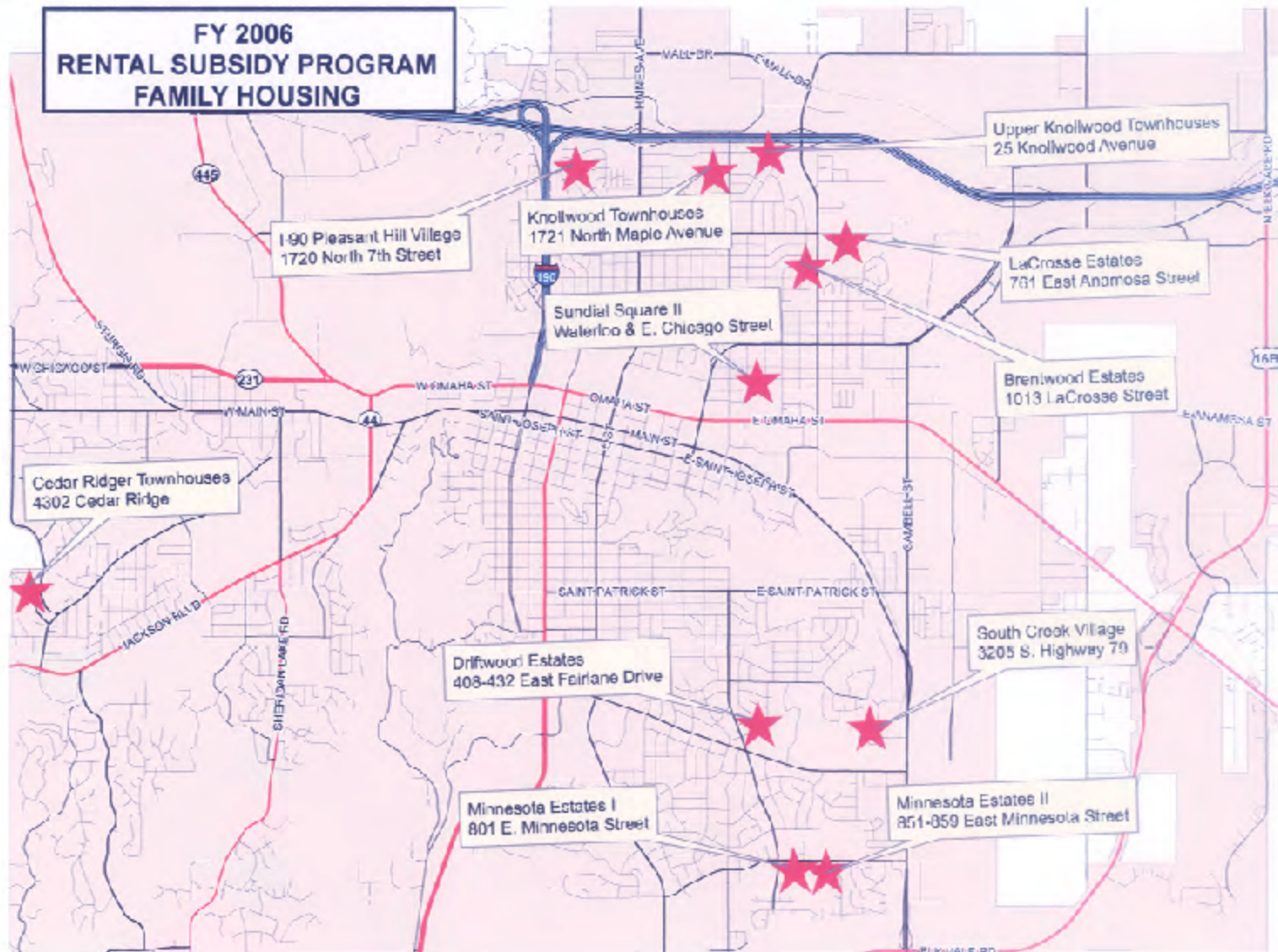
Features

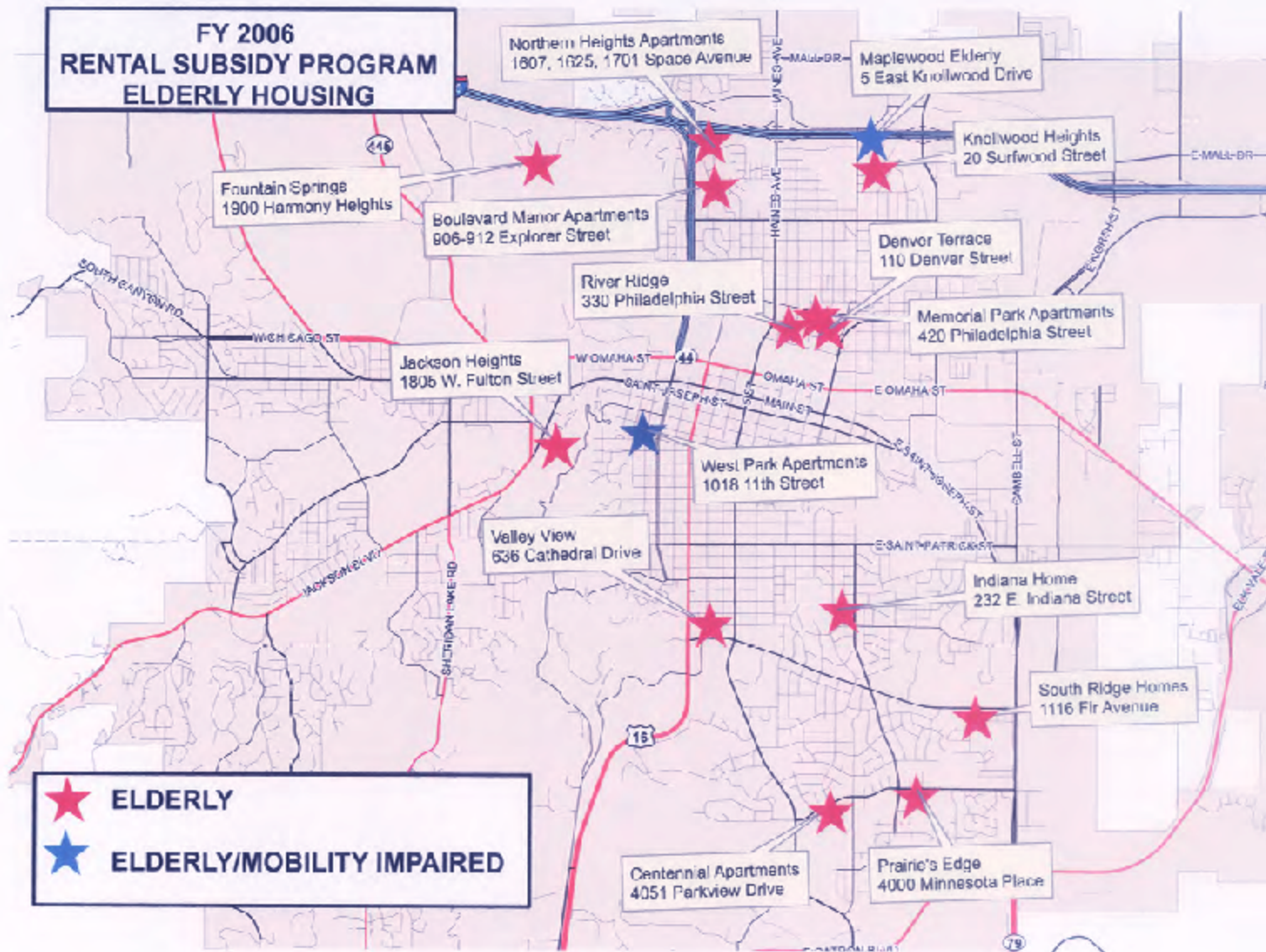
- Major Road
- Street
- Stream/Waterbody
- Stream/Waterbody

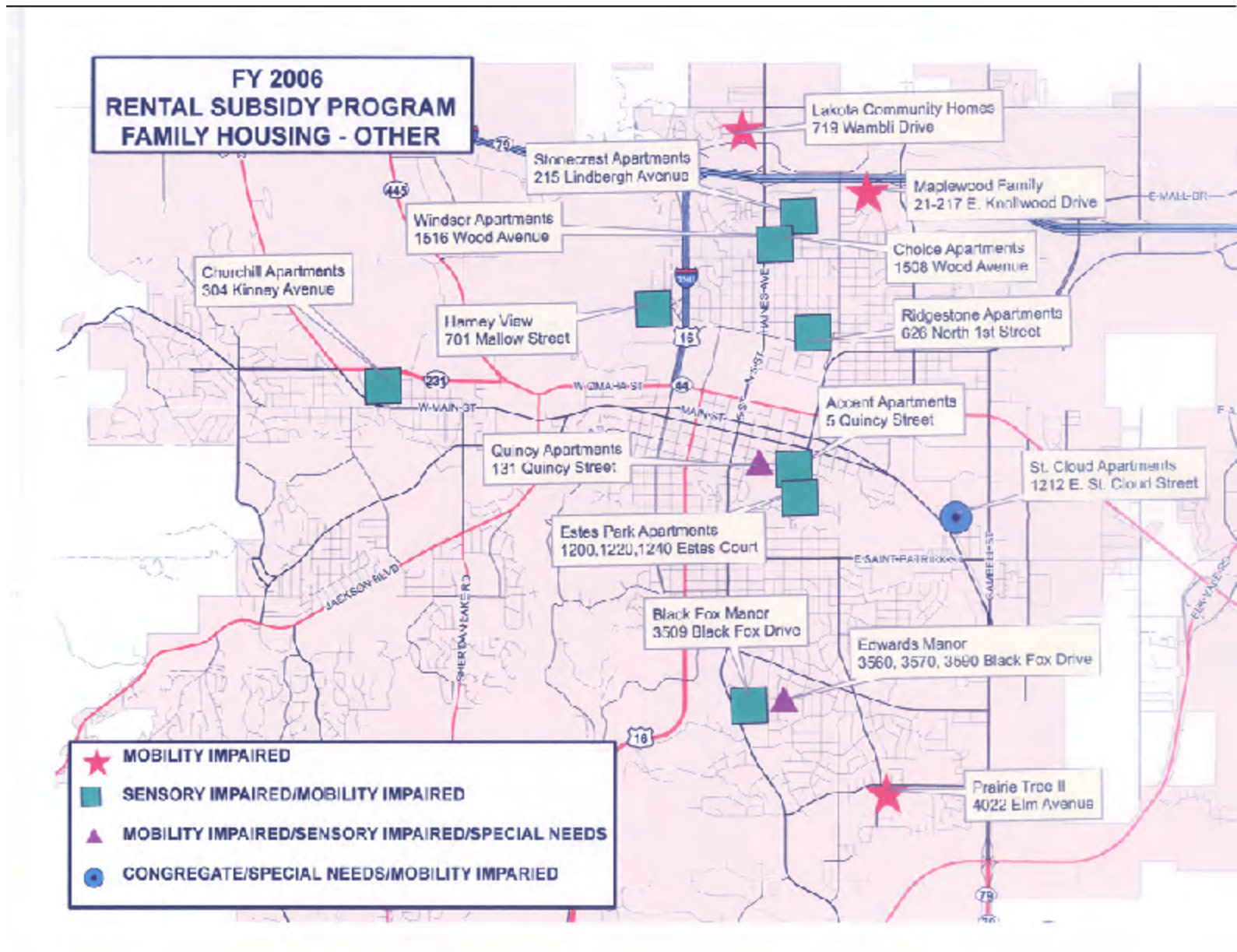


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 3, Matrix P53.









APPENDIX C – CITIZEN'S PARTICIPATION PLAN

- A. Citizen's Participation Plan
- B. Public Comments & Listening Sessions
- C. Council Minutes

A. Citizen's Participation Plan

B. Public Comments & Listening Sessions

Consolidated Plan – Listening Session - Disable Agencies 08/14/07

Mike Chambers – D.D.I. Development Disable Inc.

New units need to be accessible.

Galaxy Apts only have one totally accessible.

May do a project with Behavior Management System (BMS) for:

Home funds, CDBG, Private & LIHTC – Sioux Falls project used.

If doing a project get code ordinance requirements

Common Health, do not have mental health providers working with them or social workers.

People need housing who aren't persistent mentally ill.

BMS – can only help persistent mentally ill 120 new intakes @ a month @ BMS

Need providers for mental health care often in/out of jail, detox etc. & supports to keep them there. LSS possible.

Community Health is at capacity. To continue to get funding, they have to expand and get new providers.

General Beadle will have clinic for Elementary & Middle schools plus children & families.

Common Health & BMS & Sioux San work together. Most are uninsured, which means no income for services.

Biggest problem is no specialty providers, ESP for mental illness. Regional helps out as they can. Have ENT & podiatrist; Rheumatologist.

How much is written off? \$5,000/mo; doesn't include adjustments for what insurance doesn't cover.

Dental is the worst loss. They don't see as many but work is all major. Most services not fully covered.

Ann Van Loan – Western Resources for disable independence. Many have chemical sensitivity (WRDI) affordable housing.

Crystal Jordon w/Community Health– dental care lacks affects heart, diabetes, etc.

May need refrigeration uses. May move to SAMS and that would solve most of their problems. Statewide 700 agencies they serve .18 a lb cost for Fair.

Agency -501© 3 states – must show they can prepare & store food.

Food Pantry referral basis from non-profit, receive 5 day supply. People don't pay, they can only use once every 3 months.

Pantry has grants to purchase food from food pantry. Also provide food; \$3.50 per kid per week for backpack.

Agriculture Dept funds, Senior Box Program, commodities that are sent out to them. Have 120-130 needs, the state cut funds down to 100 and food bank supplements.

Church Responses – still doing some.

Ann – City issues reference: A.D.A

Van loan (WRDI)

Mental or physical illness- already stressed patient & it is even more stressful for First Line responding agencies.

Buying patient prescription medications

Karen Romey – County Health & Human Services, Emergency Medical relief provides medications. Community Health can purchase med's at discount wholesale (3 to –B disc meds).

Medicaid pays up to certain amount, then they fall into donut hole where no money until hit catastrophic amount. So many individuals can't get meds or funds.

Budgeting & paying bills – cycle of not meeting their budget.

Get in trouble when isolated, can't afford recreation. Transportation helps to get to & from places.

Community Health has dental center across from their current bldg.

Renovations \$30,000 for medical rooms, ACI bid for admin. offices.

Community Agency Comments – Mental Health Issues 08/14/07

State mental health, block grant funds targeted to persist serve Mental ill & kids – severe emotionally disturbed.

Adults – Mainstream

Kids – Family Pathways

Serve 1200 severe mental illness; 1000-1500 kids Severe emotionally disturbed.

Issue 9,000 total; 6-7,000 general & depression grief, schizophrenia

No money for general population who don't have insurance etc. They get involuntary committed.

People can't afford. Limited physical services, 8 week wait time causes people to get to higher level of need.

Public Health – Karen Romey re: reg. west statistics with indigent care. Evaluation is \$220 per person & a follow up @ \$70-\$115 per visit to manage meds etc. Grant requires veering money to subsidy for 185% (states %) of poverty.

Will offer service @ 5% co-pay ~ \$12+\$3-5 follow-up, to serve ~ 112 people

1200 involuntary admissions a year @ Regional West. ½ have 3rd party funding – Medicaid/insurance.

600 people fall through the cracks (not all meet 185%)

Regional West discharge plan requires them to go to the other services @ Common-health etc. but for most severe primary care giver can't handle – if go to BMS could reduce numbers

This is a community problem – need to target those falling through cracks & show results in 1year trial. If they do this, they will also need to expand the prescription drug program.

Now – person petitions involve administration; sheriff/police pick up ER formed evaluation.

Determine "stable" transportation to West regional, Police/sheriff to transport. Admitted usually 3days within 24hrs go thru evaluation (John Ramey's/lic social worker, paid by the county). If long term stay – they go to Yankton.

Housing – now inpatient residential could move more out with apartment complex, where apt with kitchen etc. train for cleaning access from outside in, restricted to control outside predatory influenced.

Transitional Housing – Build close to main stream program. 24hrs on site staff, apt units, individual kitchens, sort of like campus, and supportive services.

Consolidated Plan - Community Service Agency Comments: 08/14/07

HOUSING ISSUES FOR LOW INCOME RESIDENTS:

OBSTACLES: affordable vacant lots for single family homeownership
 Gap financing/homeownership
 City permit fees average \$3,000 per unit
 No funding/programs for repairs to substandard rental units.
 Code enforcement issues for mobile homes.
 Continued downpayment assistance for homeownership.
 Lead paint issues on rehabilitation properties.
 Developing homes for large families (4-5 bedrooms)
 Accessibility issues

NEEDS: Additional gap financing to bring units to a cost of \$80-85,000.
 Additional rehabilitation program for owner occupied units that have previously participated in the rehab program
 Lender training education. Sessions to explain to the lenders how the programs work with CDBG funds, gap financing, etc..
 Consider incentives for profit developers to build affordable housing.
 Change ordinances to require developer to provide affordable housing within subdivisions.
 Review CDBG requirements for acquisition with rehab.
 Review parking ordinance requirements on specialized housing developments.

EMPLOYMENT ISSUES:

OBSTACLES: Shortage of employees for trade areas (heavy equipment mechanics)
 Generational issues within the workforce.
 High school for vocational training.

NEEDS: Local communities take lead roll in developing the workforce
 For their area.

Promotion of non traditional jobs to young women
Absolute need for post secondary education required by some
Employers..

MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES: (BMS did not attend the needs session)

OBSTACLES: Funding issues for low income services will continue to be stretched
Retaining independent living for those struggling with mental illness
Development of housing for those with mental illness
Counseling and case management services for the mentally ill
Revolving door with the jail and detox when mentally ill are off their meds
Taxpayer funds expended for emergency room visits and meds

NEEDS: Sliding fee scale for low income services
Group services for chemical dependency evaluations.
Treatment groups for first time DUI offenders.
Partnership with RCCHC, PCHHS, and others to eliminate
Emergency room visits for mentally ill
Housing for mentally ill clients

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ISSUES:

OBSTACLES: Funding and location for a new shelter for Native women.
Continued operational money for larger shelters
Transitional housing for victims

NEEDS: New shelter to house thirty-six women and children
Increased transportation costs for operation of vans.
Treatment program (chemical dependency) for women
Affordable housing, transitional and immediate
Operational funding is a constant need.
Site and new building for Common Ground
Transportation for clients. Expanded bus system, discounted tickets for victims, etc.

LEGAL SERVICES ISSUES:

OBSTACLES: Code enforcement issues with mobile homes

NEEDS: Clarity as to why the city does not do code enforcement on mobile homes.

YOUTH SERVICES:

OBSTACLES: Facility funding for a new head start building

Continued program funding (grant funds are few and more difficult to obtain)
No case management on teen pregnancy
Male volunteers in programs
Transportation issues for teen moms residing with parents

NEEDS: Abstinance education including after school activities
Services to younger teen mothers (age 13)
Access to all program information from agencies to serve drop in clients (211?)
Substance abuse is enormous
Suicide prevention, education

SENIOR SERVICE:

OBSTACLES: Financial security for retirees (proper planning needs to be done).
Access to quality healthcare
Seniors losing their drivers license, unable to get to the bus stop
Aging population, memberships are dropping at Senior Center

NEEDS: Younger generation needs to complete financial planning before entering retirement years
Portable health insurance
Adult day care (level of care is an issue along with costs).
Continued operational funding for senior centers

EMERGENCY NEEDS:

OBSTACLES: Space for proper storage of food products (warehousing, refrigeration, access, etc.).
Access to funding for emergency housing, gas, utility shutoff notices, etc.

NEEDS: Funding to increase participation in the School Back Pack Program (\$125.00 for the school year for one student).

PHYSICAL HEALTH/DISABILITY ISSUES:

OBSTACLES: No team effort on mental illness clients.
Permanent housing of persons with mental illness
Revolving door with jail and detox mentally ill go off their m medications
Getting patients to specialists
Uninsured brings large uncompensated costs yearly
Disabled clients that live with aging parents
Accessible housing
Access to transportation
Accessible improvements in existing housing (much greater need than funding is available).
Participation in recreational and social activities

NEEDS:

- Development of larger complexes for the disabled.
- Healthcare clinic in need of additional space for more providers
- Accessible, available public transportation
- Affordable housing in a safe location
- Available dental insurance/services
- Access to public places (store, city parks, city bldg)
- Financial/economic supports (SSI,SSDI benefit eligibility)
- Education and training for disabled clients
- Access to recreation, religious and social activities for persons
With disabilities

Listening Sessions -- August 14, 2007

Housing Issues:

Stepping Stones- This program serves up to 21 years of age
Clients come from DSS, DOC—most clients have been in foster care all their years; some clients are coming out of residential treatment.

Client Profile: 17-21 years of age
Work part-time, inadequate income for rental
Most reside in hotels with several other youth
Most need job training skills

Funding: Clients that are wards of the State of SD funding available.
DOC has no funding for services.

Wait List: Ten referrals to the program in July, possible to house three youths, others will go to Wellspring or stay in JDC.

Needs: Looking to purchase a larger unit, 8-12 units where clients can reside individually in the units. Funding may be an issue but LSS is working to seeking other funding. Any unit they purchase will probably need rehab.

West River Foundation: WR Foundation presently involved in new Construction, Governor's Homes, and acquisition with rehab.

Client Profile: 80% of median family income for homeownership

Funding: Numerous grant funds.

Obstacles: Continued downpayment assistance
Funds for gap financing.
Best banks for lending to low income are not members of the CDC
City permitting fees add \$3,000 to each house
Buyers can only qualify for \$80-85,000; houses.
Governor's houses cost w/land \$110,000.
Acquisition with rehab: all houses need rehab; lead paint is a big cost of rehab; structural issues are costly.
Must look at 10-15 homes before you purchase one.
Substandard units end up in the rental market.

Needs: Lender training so they know how the program works.
Consider incentives to for profit developers to develop affordable housing.
Change ordinances to require developers to provide

affordable housing within subdivisions.
 Conduct lender training to educate bankers on how the program works.
 On multi family/special needs projects review ordinance on parking requirement. Most projects incur excess costs to develop parking lots that go unused. City should look at use/occupancy of the building to set parking requirements.
 Review CDBG requirements for acquisition with rehab.
 Incentive for GREEN Building
 Retain affordable housing when bonds are paid in full.

Teton Coalition: Developer of affordable housing for homeownership. Buys existing lots and either stick builds houses for clients or utilizes Governor's Homes.
 Client Profile: Low income residents, some with large families needing 4-5 bedrooms.
 Wait List: Ten clients waiting for homes, three are qualified for financing.
 Funding: HOME funds, CDBG, and other grant funds.
 Obstacles: Locating affordable lots
 Developing for large families, costs are big issue.
 No funding/programs for substandard rental repairs.
 Needs: Affordable vacant lots that are buildable.
 Gap Financing to bring costs of units to under \$80,000
 Rehab of existing homeowner units

Continuation of Listening Sessions: August 23, 2007

Youth Organizations:

Big Brothers/Big Sisters: This program works to match adults as Big Brothers/Sisters with children who need an adult in their lives. They also Provide a Mother Mentor Program for teenage/young mothers.

Employment Issues:

Career Learning Center: Provides job training skills, GED, educational classes. Works closely with Job Services and economic development on employer needs. Operates alternative high school. Future will concentrate on youth with academics, reading, math, and vocational training.
 Client Profile: Works with high school to adult clients...
 Funding Sources: Grant funds.
 Obstacles: Huge shortage in trade areas for employees (heavy equipment mechanics).
 Generational issues within the workforce. Older workers are difficult to change, younger workers don't stay unless there are new and exciting ways of doing the job.
 Need high schools for vocational training.
 Needs: Local communities need to take the lead on developing the workforce for their community.
 Promotion of non traditional jobs to young women.
 Absolute need for post secondary education required by some employers.

Mental Health Issues:

BHSSC: Provides in house treatment program for youth involved with alcohol, drugs and mental illness.

LSS: Provides a full compliment of counseling services.

Client Profiles: Children through adult.

Funding: Grant funds from all sources, local fundraising, sliding fee scale payment for services.

Obstacles: Funding issues for low income will continue to be stretched.

Needs: Sliding fee scale for services. There are only four organizations that provide minimum charges for services. Low income cannot afford minimum payment, some fees waived. Most organizations limit the amount of services to low income.

Group services for chemical dependency evaluations.

Organizations need to work together on evaluations.

Treatment groups for first time offender DUI. LSS may start this yet this year.

Statement: Counseling services is a catchall for those who fall through the cracks. Provide assessment with referral. A safety net of counseling services prevents people from falling further.

Domestic Violence Issues:

Ohitika-Liz Kingi-Provides shelter to Native American domestic violence victims. Works closely with other shelters in the state. Presently Able to service 8-9 women and their children. The existing shelter Is a rented property that is deteriorating and in need of deferred Maintenance.

Funding: Grant funding.

Obstacles: Presented rented shelter needs maintenance. Landlord is not Interested in making improvements.

Funding and location for a new shelter.

Needs: New shelter to house thirty-six women and children.

Transportation costs. Only use one van as operational costs have increased dramatically.

Treatment program for women

Affordable housing, transitional and immediate.

Operational funding is a constant need.

WAVI: Provides shelter for women in immediate danger. Program also Provides case management, group sessions, TRO's, etc.

Located in a new shelter, with more room they have seen an increase in clients of 27%.

Funding: Local fundraising, United Way, grant funds.

Obstacles: Continued operational money is difficult to raise. With larger facility, increased funds are needed for building operations, and staffing costs.

Needs: Increased operational funds.

Transitional housing for clients.

Site for Common Ground. This program provides a neutral location for divorced parents to visit children.

Transportation issues: expanded bus system for people who work At night; discounted tickets for shelters to use with victims.

Legal Services

Dakota Plains Legal-Daniel Jongeling Provides civil legal services to low

Income persons meeting the established guidelines. This includes Housing issues, income, and job discrimination.

Funding: Grant funds. South Dakota Bar Association handles cases not eligible to be handled by Legal Services. These are handled pro bono.

Obstacles: City claims no jurisdiction over mobile homes that may be substandard.

Need: Clarity as to why the City does not do code enforcement on mobile homes. Many of their clients live in substandard, inadequate mobile homes with no legal recourse.

B. Garcia asked about fair housing complaints: Daniel stated that the complaints he receives are basically landlords not knowing their obligation under the law. He educates them and settles issues. On job related complaints, the usual outcome is the client does not want to return to the job where the complaint was generated.

LISTENING SESSIONS AUGUST 23, 2007

Youth Services:

Rural American Initiatives: Sponsors Head Start program for Native American children; provides mentoring program for youth in high school.

Funding: Grant funds.

Obstacles: Will be needing a new head start facility. Funding for programs always an issue. Grant funds are very competitive and getting fewer.

Needs: Services to younger teen moms (age 13); a large bubble of girls in 13-17 age range requiring services. Teen pregnancy remains an issue. Abstinence education including after school activities.

Big Brothers/Big Sisters: Matches adults with children who need an adult in their lives. Provides a mother mentoring program matching young moms with volunteer experienced mothers.

Client Profile: Children needing an adult presence in their life.

Funding: Grant funds, United Way funds, fundraising events.

Obstacles: Finding volunteer men for Big Brothers. Transportation issues for teen mothers residing with parents. Teen pregnancy s huge issue. No case management on teen pregnancy. WIC does some outreach.

Needs: Drop ins to their office needing services not provided by BB/BS.

Catholic Social Services: Provides a wide range of counseling services to Youth and adults on mental illness, substance abuse (chronic issue); adoption services.

Client Profile: Serves a wide range of clients.

Funding: Funds received from Catholic Church, state agencies, grant Funds, income from sliding fee scale.

Needs: Partnerhips need to be strengthened with private non profits, state Agencies, city departments, and schools. Housing issues are Enormous for the clients; some families doubling up, some evicted When health issues cause drop in income. Health care issues for Caucasian, both access and financial (unable to afford). Aging

Population, no support services. Evaluation of sexual misconduct, numbers of perpetrators are doubling every three years (nationally), too much pornography available (internet, adult stores, magazines), community should hold the industry accountable. In five years CSS will need new facilities.

Senior Services:

AARP: Provides information programming to members. Topics cover everything from financial, to health insurance, to medications.
 Client Profile: Everyone 50+ years old is eligible to join.
 Funding: Membership funds.
 Obstacles: Financial security for retirees. Access to quality healthcare.
 Needs: Better financial planning for baby boomers. Portable healthcare.

Senior Centers: Congregate feeding sites for seniors 62+. Activities consisting of cards, bingo, exercise, pool, shuffleboard; library at each senior center.

Funding: City funds, United Way funds, limited grant funds, Membership fees.

Client Profile: Persons 60+, with majority of clients 65+.

Obstacles: Aging population, memberships are dropping. Seniors losing their driver's license and not able to get to bus stop. changing the way centers do business in order to encourage use by younger audience (baby boomers desire something different than the 70+ member.)

Needs: Continuing operational funding; ongoing maintenance to keep building clean and functioning. Adult day care with level of care being an issue.

Emergency Needs:

Community Food Bank: Provides food products to congregate feeding sites. Emergency food provided to families through the food pantry. The food bank provides the School Back pack program food products (serves about 300 children with food for the week ends during the school year.)

Funding: Agencies pay 18 cents a pound for food products, Dept. of Ag funds, Participate in Second Harvest Program, donations.

Clients Served: Non profit organizations that conduct congregate feeding sites. Foster parents are eligible to purchase products at the food bank.

Obstacles: Space for proper storage of food products.

Needs: Funding to increase the School Back Pack Program to more children (annual cost per child per school year \$125.00). could expand the Senior Box Program to West River (this is a program with Dept of Ag Funding which provides commodities once a month to qualified eligible seniors).

Physical Health/Disability Issues:

Rapid City Community Health Center: A family practice clinic serving anyone on an ability to pay scale. Provides dental services to homeless and if openings available to others.

Funding: Government funding through Department of Health; patient

fees, donated meds from pharmaceutical companies.
 Clients Served: Anyone needing access to health care.
 Obstacles: No team effort on mental illness. Primary care physicians are prescribing medications with no case management, counseling, etc for the mentally ill.
 Housing is an issue for mentally ill.
 Revolving door with jail and detox when patients are off meds.
 Uninsured brings large uncompensated bill every year.
 Getting patients to specialists.
 Medicare doughnut hole for medicare medications (no payment window area).
 Needs: At building capacity, need more space for increased patient load.
 Move administration offices to allow for an additional provider.
 Work with Penn. County Health to provide #'s on mental illness to emergency room. PCHHS pays inordinate amount of tax dollars for emergency room services and medications. Some partnership agreements should be encouraged.

**Development for the Disabled: Acts as the developer of housing
 For persons with disabilities.**

Funding: Grant funds, loans, etc.
 Clientele Served: Agencies providing services to persons with Disabilities.
 Obstacles: Development requirements for parking lots greater than actual need (takes funds available away from units).
 Site availability for development.
 Clients that live with aging parents.
 Needs: Development of large complexes rather than the usual 24 to 28 units. Agencies should look at future needs when deciding the number of units to be developed.
 agencies and community should support accessibility to units.

Western Resources for disabled Independence: Acts as advocate

for persons with disability; provides services to persons with disabilities; and conducts awareness within the community.
 Funding: State of SD, other grant funds, local fundraising.
 Clientele Served: Persons with physical disabilities. Works closely Behavior Management Systems on mental illness disabilities.
 Obstacles: Accessible housing, accessible improvements in existing housing, transportation, participation in recreational and social activities. Funding for accessible improvements to existing housing.
 Needs: Accessible, available, reliable public transportation
 Accessible housing or housing appropriate for persons disability.
 Affordable housing in a safe location.
 Counseling and independent living resources.
 Health care professional who accept Medicaid/medicare.
 Available dental insurance/services
 Advocacy on disability rights issues
 Access to public places (stores, city parks, city bldgs)
 Financial/economic supports (SSI/SSDI benefit eligibility).

Funding to provide assistive devices
Education and training for disabled clients
Recreation, religious and social activities for persons with disabilities.

YFS Head Start Public Comments – Community Room 08/30/2007

Sharon Oney YFS – survey of High School Staff – 8 countries

Low transportation – cost of full & maintenance car. Bus doesn't run to RV & outlying.

2nd – Decent affordable housing, many felons can't get housing.

More high school families are homeless, was 12 – 36, Inadequate, more families in motels & temp housing.

Need increased mental health services, disconnect with parents, follow-through in most cases, self identified need plus counselors identified.

Biggest issue – poverty cost of living issues, lack good wages & jobs

Need for renovation & expansion of Monroe. Sigh to take in more kids for program.

Childcare FT Head Start RC – survey of parents of kids in programs concerns & needs of the families. #1 is help spending money more wisely.

Jim Castleberry – Cornerstone

Housing issues – Mental Health issues are biggest issues. A guy suffered brain injury in the hospital for 38 days, dementia issues & incontinency. Yankton won't take them no one will take at nursing homes etc.

No place for low income with dementia to go to.

Subsidy grant application –

Halfway House – for parolee's, problem of 730 at the mission had to cap numbers. Doc said #'s down, but they kicked them out. Holoway's \$80 a day, Feds pay \$50 a day for halfway. Halfway house would have supervision need receive 30 day to 14 – could do, have to have security 24hrs & staff.

Jim will meet with them in the afternoon next week.

Also have a grant with Catholic Services for mental health.

Holli Vander Beek - YFS, helping children of victims of domestic violence.

VA will need to have permanent housing, need community housing situation.

May get house on Columbus

BMS mental

Elderly- mental health housing needs nursing home to take all money – the mission has many.

Group homes for elderly.

Need bike paths – Maple/Anamosa in front. Part accessible then all of a sudden it is curbs. Sidewalks are so uneven.

Consolidated Plan Comments- Beautification Committee 09/19/07

St. Patrick St. – Lawns

University living committee, city/college issues parking noise rental, renewal of neighborhoods

Spokane- send cod letter to all apartments with university students with rental rights & regents.

Duke University – none of staff or students live near college. Purchase land near –

Tech declining student population, parents are concerned ref: surrounding area for students safety. Dr Rook-SDMT

Need to improve relationships with Tech.

Parking issues around nursing college, 400+ students trying to park in area, they need additional parking.

Sherry – Money for postage to get information out for more watch organization.

Homeless-Shelter to get away from creek can't get.

Motels that should be torn down or modified for them to stay there, city to foot the bill

Programs to educate people on how to maintain a home.

Girls Inc. offers some classes @ General Beadle.

Grants for ----

Licensing landlords-

More teeth for code violation

Code violation-

Out of town landlords newer look at. –

Weeds are high along all the corridors coming into town. Use volunteers to mow & beautify the city corridors. Businesses along the corridors should be 1st toned- gives bad 1st rap.

City Downtown Assoc – motel gardeners

Beautification Committee, Mayor Hanks doesn't like the weeds himself.

School – Garfield has tall weeds, never mowed.

APPENDIX D – PUBLIC ADS AND NOTICES

APPENDIX E - CERTIFICATIONS

