

Priority Needs

Priority Need Name	Priority Level	Population	Goals Addressing
Rental Units for LMI Single Persons or Couples	High	Extremely Low Low Moderate Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Victims of Domestic Violence	Acquisition for Housing Rehabilitation - Existing Housing Efficiency and 1-Bedroom Apartments
Rental units for large families	High	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Victims of Domestic Violence	Acquisition for Housing Rehabilitation - Existing Housing
Property Acquisition for Benefit of LMI Persons	High	Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly	Acquisition for Housing Rehabilitation - Existing Housing Efficiency and 1-Bedroom Apartments

			Planning and Administration of CDBG Grant
Acquisition Cost Assistance for Homeownership	High	Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly	Acquisition for Housing
Housing Rehabilitation	High	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS	Rehabilitation - Existing Housing Efficiency and 1-Bedroom Apartments Planning and Administration of CDBG Grant
Acquisition of Property – Land Trust Home Ownership	High	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Elderly Persons with Physical Disabilities	Acquisition for Housing Efficiency and 1-Bedroom Apartments
Emergency Shelter Family Units	High	Families with Children	Acquisition for Housing Emergency Shelter Family Units
Emergency Shelter for Youth	High	Extremely Low Low Unaccompanied Youth	Acquisition for Housing Emergency Shelter for Youth
Transitional Housing	High	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth	Acquisition for Housing Rehabilitation - Existing Housing Planning and Administration of CDBG Grant
Nursing Home and/or	High	Extremely Low	Acquisition for Housing

Assisted Living Units		Low Moderate Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Mentally Ill veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families	Rehabilitation - Existing Housing
Micro Enterprise Loan Funds	High	Extremely Low Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development	Economic Development
Medical, Dental, Eye, & Medications Assistance	High	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical	Substance Abuse Treatment and Prevention Disabled Persons Services

		Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence	
Public Facilities - Fire Sprinkler Systems	High	Extremely Low Low Moderate	Public Facilities
Public Facilities - Modifications for ADA Access	High	Extremely Low Low Moderate Other	Public Facilities
Public Facilities - Energy Efficiency Improvements	High	Extremely Low Low Moderate Other	Public Facilities
Counseling Services	High	Extremely Low Low Moderate Families with Children Chronic Homelessness Individuals Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families	Counseling Services Substance Abuse Treatment and Prevention Disabled Persons Services Domestic Violence Services and Counseling Planning and Administration of CDBG Grant

		Victims of Domestic Violence	
Legal Services	High	Extremely Low Low Moderate Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Victims of Domestic Violence	Legal Assistance Disabled Persons Services Planning and Administration of CDBG Grant
Transportation	High	Extremely Low Low Moderate Families with Children Elderly Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Other	Transportation Senior Citizens Services Youth Activities Substance Abuse Treatment and Prevention Disabled Persons Services Planning and Administration of CDBG Grant
Job Training Programs	High	Extremely Low Low Moderate	Economic Development Counseling Services Youth Activities

		Chronic Homelessness veterans Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Victims of Domestic Violence	Substance Abuse Treatment and Prevention Disabled Persons Services Planning and Administration of CDBG Grant
Individual Deposit Accounts (IDAs)-Savings Match	High	Extremely Low Low Moderate Other	Economic Development
Handicap Services and Modifications	High	Extremely Low Low Moderate Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities	Counseling Services Handicap Services Senior Citizens Services Disabled Persons Services Planning and Administration of CDBG Grant
Childcare and Early Childhood Education	High	Extremely Low Low Moderate Families with Children Families with Children	Early Childhood Education & Affordable Child Care Youth Activities Planning and Administration of CDBG Grant
Case Management	High	Chronic Homelessness Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Other	Counseling Services Substance Abuse Treatment and Prevention
Housing First Assistance	High	Extremely Low	Housing First -

		Low Moderate Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth	Rent/Utilities/Deposit Assistance Homeless Prevention Substance Abuse Treatment and Prevention Planning and Administration of CDBG Grant
Substance Abuse Services	High	Extremely Low Low Moderate Chronic Homelessness Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions	Counseling Services Substance Abuse Treatment and Prevention Planning and Administration of CDBG Grant
Senior Programs and Services	High	Extremely Low Low Moderate Elderly Elderly Frail Elderly	Senior Citizens Services Planning and Administration of CDBG Grant
Safe Haven Emergency Shelter	High	Chronic Homelessness	Emergency Shelter
Youth Programs and Services	High	Extremely Low Low Moderate Families with Children Families with Children Unaccompanied Youth	Counseling Services Youth Activities Planning and Administration of CDBG Grant
Substandard Housing	High	Extremely Low Low Moderate Individuals Families with Children	Planning and Administration of CDBG Grant
Mental Health Case Management	High	Extremely Low Low Moderate Chronic Homelessness Mentally Ill veterans Persons with Mental Disabilities	Counseling Services Mental Health Treatment and Services Planning and Administration of CDBG Grant
Reduce High School Drop Out Rate	High	Extremely Low Low	Counseling Services Youth Activities

		Moderate Other	Substance Abuse Treatment and Prevention
Public Facilities - Senior Facilities	High	Elderly	Public Facilities Senior Citizens Facilities
Public Facilities - General	High	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents	Public Facilities Planning and Administration of CDBG Grant
Homeless Prevention	High	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence	Homeless Prevention Planning and Administration of CDBG Grant
Emergency Shelter	High	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children	Emergency Shelter Planning and Administration of CDBG Grant

		Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth	
Acquisition of Property for Public Facilities	High	Extremely Low Low Moderate	Public Facilities
CDBG Administration and Planning	High	Other	Planning and Administration of CDBG Grant

Table 50 – Priority Needs Summary

Narrative (Optional)

Housing cost Burden is the number one housing issue identified in the needs assessment. Cost burden is a result of low wages, high rent costs, lack of housing affordable to people on low fixed incomes, such as Social Security and Disability.

47% of the homeless are single persons or couples with no children who have difficulty accessing Section VIII vouchers due waiting lists exceeding two years and the preferences provided to families with children and veterans. Earnings at minimum wage for a single person are not enough to support market rents without being severely cost burdened. There is a very high need for smaller efficiency and one bedroom apartments that are affordable on minimum wage.

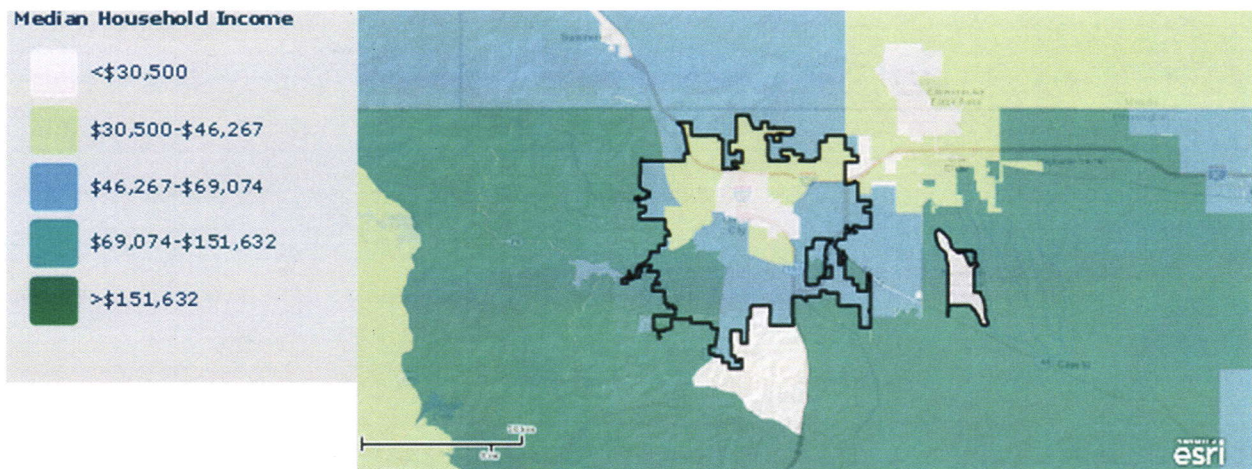
Single parent households earning minimum wage would have to work three jobs in order to pay for a two bedroom apartment, which is not feasible if you have children and no family support system, without having other repercussions, such as truancy, neglect, etc. Supportive services such as affordable childcare, after school programs, food assistance, and job training programs are needed to help at-risk families.

Mental health, substance abuse, services to assist seniors age in place, and Housing First transitions are all high priority issues that are best handled on the front end with supportive services, rather than emergency situations that are much more costly to the families and the community.

Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	
New Unit Production	Due to the difficulty for low income persons to access mortgages there is not a high priority for new units for homeownership.
Rehabilitation	
Acquisition, including preservation	

Table 51 – Influence of Market Conditions



Median Household Income - Rapid City, SD

SP-35 Anticipated Resources

Introduction

Rapid City estimates that it will receive \$425,000 in entitlement funds each year for 2013-2017, for a total of \$2,145,000.

The City provides Investment Funds from the General Fund in the amount of \$100,000 per year for Public Health and Services to non-profit organizations to provide services to the community. In anticipation of possible reductions in the annual allocation, estimates are for \$100,000 for FY 2013 with \$300,000 total for the remaining 4 years.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1			Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	425,000	4,000	0	429,000	Maximum Program Administration = \$429,000; Maximum Public Services = \$321,750; Housing and Public Facilities = \$1,394,250
General Fund	public - local	Public Services	100,000	0	0	100,000	The City provides \$100,000 annually for Public Service needs from the City Investment Fund.

Explain how federal funds will leverage those additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements will be satisfied

Rapid City is an entitlement city only for CDBG funding. HOME and Emergency Shelter, and Shelter Plus Care funds are administered through South Dakota Housing Development Authority and HOPWA is administered through the Minnehaha County Housing Authority on a state-wide competitive basis.

Non-profit agencies funded with CDBG dollars are able to leverage other federal, state, local, and private funds. Leveraging CDBG funds is a factor that is taken into consideration as part of the application evaluation process and funding decisions.

If appropriate, describe publically owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan

There is no publically owned land or property available for use in addressing the identified needs of the plan.

Discussion

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure

Explain the institutional structure through which the jurisdiction will carry out its consolidated plan including private industry, non-profit organizations, and public institutions.

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
	Government	Ownership Planning neighborhood improvements	Jurisdiction
	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness Homelessness Non-homeless special needs public services	Region
	PHA	Public Housing	Other
Behavior Management Systems	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs public services	Region
Black Hills Area Habitat for Humanity	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs Ownership neighborhood improvements	Region
COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER OF THE BLACK HILLS	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public facilities public services	Jurisdiction
NeighborWorks Dakota Home Resources	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs Ownership Rental neighborhood improvements public services	Region
Rapid City Community Development Corporation	Non-profit organizations	Ownership	Jurisdiction
TETON COALITION, INC.	CHDO	Ownership	Jurisdiction
WESTERN RESOURCES FOR DIS-ABLED INDEPENDENCE	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Region
Western South Dakota Community Action, Inc.	Non-profit organizations	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs	Region

		Ownership public services	
YOUTH AND FAMILY SERVICES	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction

Table 53 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

Rapid City strongly encourages collaborative partnerships for addressing the high priority needs of the community.

The City adopted the National League of Cities Strengthening Families Platform for Better Outcomes for Youth and Children and created a task force that compiled a listing of programs and services available within the community in order to identify gaps in services and specific needs to be addressed. The platform provides a powerful mechanism for coordinating and strengthening the institutional structure of the community. The task force included local funding sources, state and local government service agencies, non-profit service providers, the school district and elected officials.

The collaboration allows all community groups to partner with the City, United Way and John T. Vucurevich Foundation to conduct one Community Needs Assessment that provides a baseline from which we can quantify accomplishments.

Ten high priority issues were identified and specific goals were set, using an aggressive time line for completion, to keep momentum and involvement high. They include:

- *Affordable Housing*
- *Ending Chronic Homelessness*
- *Early Childhood Education and Child Care*
- *Authentic Youth Civic Engagement*
- *Ending Truancy and School Dropouts,*
- *Transportation,*
- *Mental Health and Substance Abuse Collaborative for Prevention and Treatment*
- *Offender Community Reentry to Reduce Recidivism*
- *Bank On Rapid City – Poverty Reduction Through Asset Building*
- *Substandard/Safe Housing.*

Non-profit direct service providers in the community keep the City informed of citizen needs of all types, not just housing. City involvement with the Chamber of Commerce, Economic Development Partnership, Black Hills Mental Health and Substance Abuse Collaborative, Black Hills Homeless Coalition, Community Services Connection, housing and neighborhood organizations, and service clubs, provides exchanges of information as to the needs of the low-income residents between the City, community, and business leaders.

Availability of services targeted to homeless persons and persons with HIV and mainstream services

Homelessness Prevention Services	Available in the Community	Targeted to Homeless	Targeted to People with HIV
Homelessness Prevention Services			
Counseling/Advocacy	X	X	
Legal Assistance	X	X	
Mortgage Assistance	X		
Rental Assistance	X	X	
Utilities Assistance	X		
Street Outreach Services			
Law Enforcement	X		
Mobile Clinics	X	X	
Other Street Outreach Services	X	X	
Supportive Services			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	X	X	
Child Care	X	X	
Education	X		X
Employment and Employment Training	X	X	
Healthcare	X	X	X
HIV/AIDS	X	X	X
Life Skills	X	X	
Mental Health Counseling	X	X	
Transportation	X	X	
Other			

Table 54 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

Describe how the service delivery system including, but not limited to, the services listed above meet the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth)

The local delivery system is still evolving, but has made great progress through collaborative efforts of all service providers. Community Health Center of the Black Hills does outreach to the chronically homeless and does an excellent job of contacting the homeless, establishing a relationship, and connecting and referring people to the services and assistance needed. The Black Hills Homeless Coalition meets once a month to coordinate services for their mutual clients by reviewing joint client cases and coordinate the case management for optimal leveraging of funds and services. The Mental Health and Substance Abuse Collaborative also meet regularly to discuss their client needs and the delivery system to identify gaps in services and solutions for overcoming them. The Collaborative is very strong. One of our greatest gaps was

in crisis care and in less than two years they created a 24/7 Crisis Care Center and trained law enforcement officers and agency staffs in identifying mental health crisis issues appropriate for diversion to the Crisis Care Center, thus reducing the strain on Rapid City Regional Hospital and providing more appropriate care with mental health professionals. The Cornerstone Rescue Mission serves men at the Main Street shelter and women and children at the Women and Children's Home. Victims of domestic violence are cared for at the WAVI shelter. There are on-site health clinics at all three shelters, and mental health and Veteran's counselors have office space there to meet with the homeless. Cornerstone Mission manages a day care center that is available to the homeless with children, so they can seek work and attend appointments.

Describe the strengths and gaps of the service delivery system for special needs population and persons experiencing homelessness, including, but not limited to, the services listed above

- The lack of a central database adversely affects the efficiency of the delivery system for services and access to them.
- Lack of emergency shelter rooms for families that would allow them to remain together rather than being split up into 2 separate shelters.
- Lack of community case managers for those people who do not meet the severe persistent mental illness guidelines or other substance abuse case management requirements. In 2009 the National Alliance on Mental Illness report gave SD an F rating on mental health care stating its challenge is that "community mental health services "are basically starving" due to lack of resources, leading to increased demand for care at its state psychiatric hospital."
- Lack of a dedicated affordable housing coordinator to spearhead housing projects and ensure that they keep moving ahead.
- Lack of affordable housing options for extremely low- and low-income people who cannot access Section VIII vouchers or Public Housing.

Provide a summary of the strategy for overcoming gaps in the institutional structure and service delivery system for carrying out a strategy to address priority needs

The City and local agencies serving the homeless participate in the South Dakota Housing for the Homeless Consortium (SDHHC), a statewide organization of nonprofit and private businesses, disability service organizations, local community and former homeless representatives, public housing authorities, private landlords, housing developers, regional community action agencies and state and local government agencies working together to provide a continuum of care for the homeless. The SDHHC submits a single statewide application to access HUD Continuum of Care Program funds.

The Community Development Specialist attends training sessions and conferences on best practice programs addressing high priority issues in the community in order to gain additional knowledge and ideas for solutions to issues affecting the community. The information is shared with the non-profit agencies and technical support is provided for collaborative efforts to implement new programs.

The Non-profit Networker Group was started in Rapid City with leadership from the Chiesman Foundation, in partnership with United Way, Leadership Rapid City, and the John T. Vucurevich Foundation. The program is part of the Chiesman Foundation Strengthening Communities Initiative to help build leadership,

organizational and program development, collaboration and community engagement and evaluation of effectiveness. They provide seminars on capacity building topics to strengthen the non-profit agencies.

SP-45 Goals Summary

Goals Summary Information

Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
Acquisition for Housing	2013	2017	Affordable Housing	Rapid City Corporate Limits	Rental Units for LMI Single Persons or Couples Rental units for large families Property Acquisition for Benefit of LMI Persons Acquisition Cost Assistance for Homeownership Acquisition of Property - Land Trust Home Ownership Emergency Shelter Family Units Emergency Shelter for Youth Transitional Housing Nursing Home and/or Assisted Living Units	CDBG: \$80,000	Rental units constructed: 50 Household Housing Unit Rental units rehabilitated: 25 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Added: 10 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 25 Household Housing Unit Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 20 Persons Assisted Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added: 20 Beds
Rehabilitation - Existing Housing	2013	2017	Affordable Housing	Rapid City Corporate Limits Census Tract 102 City Center	Rental Units for LMI Single Persons or Couples Rental units for large	CDBG: \$250,000	Rental units rehabilitated: 10 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing

Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
Efficiency and 1-Bedroom Apartments	2013	2017	Affordable Housing	Census Tract 103 - Silver St & N. Haines area Census Tract 104 Knollwood Area Census Tract 105 - E. North St to St. Pat Census Tract 106 Elm to Cambell & St. Pat to Fairmont Census Tract - 111 Sioux Park/Old Canyon Lake Census Tract 114 North of I90 Census Tract - 107 Old Robbinsdale Rapid City Corporate Limits	families Property Acquisition for Benefit of LMI Persons Housing Rehabilitation Transitional Housing Nursing Home and/or Assisted Living Units Rental Units for LMI Single Persons or Couples Property Acquisition for Benefit of LMI Persons Housing Rehabilitation Acquisition of Property - Land	CDBG: \$287,148	Rehabilitated: 35 Household Housing Unit Rental units constructed: 20 Household Housing Unit Rental units rehabilitated: 20 Household Housing Unit

Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
Emergency Shelter Family Units	2013	2017	Homeless	Rapid City Corporate Limits Census Tract 102 City Center Census Tract 105 - E. North St to St. Pat Census Tract - 107 Old Robbinsdale	Trust Home Ownership Emergency Shelter Family Units	CDBG: \$125,000	Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added: 12 Beds
Emergency Shelter for Youth	2013	2017	Homeless	Rapid City Corporate Limits Census Tract 102 City Center Census Tract 105 - E. North St to St. Pat Census Tract - 107 Old Robbinsdale	Emergency Shelter for Youth	CDBG: \$125,000	Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added: 10 Beds Homelessness Prevention: 10 Persons Assisted
Public Facilities	2013	2017	Public Facilities	Rapid City Corporate Limits	Public Facilities - Fire Sprinkler Systems Public Facilities - Modifications for ADA Access Public Facilities - Energy Efficiency Improvements	CDBG: \$200,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 5000 Persons Assisted Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income

Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
Economic Development	2013	2017	Non-Housing Community Development	Rapid City Corporate Limits	Public Facilities - Senior Facilities - Public Facilities - General Acquisition of Property for Public Facilities Micro Enterprise Loan Funds Job Training Programs Individual Deposit Accounts (IDAs)- Savings Match	CDBG: \$100,000	Housing Benefit: 50 Households Assisted Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 5 Households Assisted Businesses assisted: 10 Businesses Assisted Other: 10 Other
Legal Assistance	2013	2017	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	Rapid City Corporate Limits	Legal Services	CDBG: \$25,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 380 Persons Assisted
Counseling Services	2013	2017	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Rapid City Corporate Limits	Counseling Services Job Training Programs Handicap Services and Modifications Case Management Substance Abuse Services Youth Programs and Services Mental Health Case	CDBG: \$40,000	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2000 Households Assisted

Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
Early Childhood Education & Affordable Child Care	2013	2017	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Rapid City Corporate Limits	Management Reduce High School Drop Out Rate Childcare and Early Childhood Education	CDBG: \$50,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 50 Persons Assisted
Transportation	2013	2017	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Rapid City Corporate Limits	Transportation	CDBG: \$10,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 400 Persons Assisted
Handicap Services	2013	2017	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Rapid City Corporate Limits	Handicap Services and Modifications	CDBG: \$10,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 100 Persons Assisted
Housing First - Rent/Utilities/Deposit Assistance	2013	2017	Affordable Housing Homeless	Rapid City Corporate Limits	Housing First Assistance	CDBG: \$100,000	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 125 Households Assisted
Senior Citizens Services	2013	2017	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Rapid City Corporate Limits	Transportation Handicap Services and Modifications Senior Programs and Services	CDBG: \$30,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 10000 Persons Assisted
Senior Citizens Facilities	2013	2017	Public Facility	Rapid City Corporate Limits	Public Facilities - Senior Facilities	CDBG: \$227,102	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 5000 Persons Assisted
Youth Activities	2013	2017	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Rapid City Corporate Limits	Transportation Job Training Programs	CDBG: \$20,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit:

Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
					Childcare and Early Childhood Education Youth Programs and Services Reduce High School Drop Out Rate		400 Persons Assisted
Homeless Prevention	2013	2017	Homeless	Rapid City Corporate Limits	Housing First Assistance Homeless Prevention	CDBG: \$100,000	Homelessness Prevention: 250 Persons Assisted
Substance Abuse Treatment and Prevention	2013	2017	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Rapid City Corporate Limits	Medical, Dental, Eye, & Medications Assistance Counseling Services Transportation Job Training Programs Case Management Housing First Assistance Substance Abuse Services Reduce High School Drop Out Rate	CDBG: \$100,000	Other: 150 Other
Mental Health Treatment and Services	2013	2017	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Rapid City Corporate Limits	Mental Health Case Management	CDBG: \$200,000	Other: 250 Other
Emergency Shelter	2013	2017	Homeless	Rapid City Corporate Limits	Safe Haven Emergency Shelter Emergency Shelter	CDBG: \$100,000 General Fund: \$200,000	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 4600 Persons Assisted

Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
Disabled Persons Services	2013	2017	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Rapid City Corporate Limits	Medical, Dental, Eye, & Medications Assistance Counseling Services Legal Services Transportation Job Training Programs Handicap Services and Modifications	CDBG: \$80,000 General Fund: \$5,000	Other: 150 Other
Domestic Violence Services and Counseling	2013	2017	Victims of Domestic Violence	Rapid City Corporate Limits	Counseling Services	CDBG: \$25,000	Other: 2500 Other
Planning and Administration of CDBG Grant	2013	2017	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development Economic Development	Rapid City Corporate Limits	Property Acquisition for Benefit of LMI Persons Housing Rehabilitation Transitional Housing Counseling Services Legal Services Transportation Job Training Programs Handicap Services and Modifications Childcare and Early Childhood Education Housing First Assistance Substance Abuse	CDBG: \$429,000	Other: 67000 Other

Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
					Services Senior Programs and Services Youth Programs and Services Substandard Housing Mental Health Case Management Public Facilities - General Homeless Prevention Emergency Shelter CDBG Administration and Planning		

Table 55 – Goals Summary

Estimate the number of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families to whom the jurisdiction will provide affordable housing as defined by HOME 91.315(b)(2)

N/A The City does not receive or administer HOME Funds.

Need to Increase the Number of Accessible Units (if Required by a Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement)

The Authority's inventory includes sufficient number of units to meet current requirements.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

The PCHRC has established a Resident Advisory Panel made up of residents from our various programs and developments. Appointments are made by the PCHRC Board of Commissioners. The Panel meets with the Executive Director and staff on a monthly basis to provide input on issues with their respective housing areas. Input is sought on all aspects of PCHRC operations. A representative of the Panel attends PCHRC Board meetings.

Is the public housing agency designated as troubled under 24 CFR part 902?

No

Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation

N/A

Barriers to Affordable Housing

Affordability of housing is determined, in part, by land acquisition costs, materials costs, construction costs, financing costs, property taxes, and transportation costs to access work and basic human needs from home. Codes, ordinances and regulations can affect some of these factors, driving costs up, such as minimum lot size, living space minimum square footage, occupancy limits, planning application fees, and permit fees, or through exclusionary zoning.

The City has adopted and enforces the Rapid City Municipal Code and:

- International Building Code, 2009 edition, chapters 1-27, 29-35 and Appendices B, C, I and J; adopted for all occupancies except 1- and 2 Family Dwellings;
- International Residential Code for One-and Two-Family Dwellings, 2009 edition; Chapters 1-11, 44, and Appendices E, J, K, & H.
- International Property Maintenance Code, 2009 edition, Chapters 1-8.
- International Existing Building Code, 2009 edition.
- And the ICC/ANSI A117.1-2003 American National Standard for Accessible and Usable Buildings and Facilities.

There are minimum lot size requirements for Low, Medium and High Density Residential, however the Planned Unit Development (PUD) Ordinance allows a mix of lot sizes and housing product with approval of City Council. The Planned Development Overlay District allows the lot sizes to be reduced with approval of the Planning Commission. Lot sizes can be reduced administratively by 20% by the Director of Community Planning and Development Services, and an additional 20% with the approval of a variance by the Board of Adjustment. Although no reductions in housing development costs or fees have been granted for any housing projects, the City Council has the ability to grant exceptions if they determine it necessary or worthwhile.

Occupancy limitations are meant to prevent overcrowding that affects household safety and can lead to rapid deterioration and substandard conditions. Rapid City's zoning ordinance addresses unrelated persons, allowing for up to 3 unrelated persons in an efficiency unit and not more than 5 unrelated persons occupying the premises and living as a single nonprofit housekeeping unit. The number of related family members is not subject to the limitation for ownership, but could be under the policies of a housing development.

Current zoning allows a mixture of housing types throughout the community. However new developments, retail, commercial and housing, are occurring on the outer boundaries in areas not currently part of the Rapid Transit System, which affects affordability and ease for low-income people to reach shopping areas or workplace sites.

Rapid City property taxes affect affordability for the purchase of a home for the buyer, as the payment affects the loan qualifying amount. Property taxes are higher in South Dakota than surrounding states because there are no state income taxes to offset some of the cost from the property. Undeveloped land is taxed at a much lower rate, and as such is not a significant barrier for the developer, who will pass the residential rate on to the buyer or tenant.

Social Barriers from the "Not in My Back Yard" syndrome (NIMBYism) are still a problem for the development of affordable housing because of political pressure from the public that is exhorted upon elected officials to stop what is deemed as undesirable development.

Increased land costs over the past 10 years have become a barrier to affordable housing. Infrastructure costs for new roads up to a level that, even with a very modest home construction, is unaffordable for the moderate income person, in spite of the low interest rates currently available. Tax Increment Financing Districts (TIFs) may be used to help with these costs.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

Reaching out to homeless persons (especially unsheltered persons) and assessing their individual needs

Rapid City is an active member in the South Dakota Homeless Consortium Continuum of Care (COC) and Policy Advisory Committee (PAC) and the Black Hills Area Homeless Coalition.

Outreach to the homeless is provided as a collaborative effort by emergency shelters, mental health centers, crisis hot lines, meals programs, programs serving Native Americans, churches, community health nurses, community action agencies, law enforcement officers, and the courts. Because many indigents' first point of contact in South Dakota is their County Welfare Offices, caseworkers work with clients to assess their housing service needs and make referrals. The following provides a review of outreach available to special needs populations.

- There is a state-wide domestic violence hotline that makes referrals to shelters in the State. Law enforcement personnel act as local partnering agencies also making referrals.
- The HOPE Center, a new homeless day drop in center serves as an initial contact point for connecting the homeless to appropriate supportive service agencies. They also provide a phone message box for the homeless and mailbox, to facilitate their efforts to access employment and housing.
- Volunteers of America serve as the local outreach agency for those with HIV/AIDS through their testing program. All persons diagnosed with HIV are referred to the Communicable Diseases Division of the State Department of Health, who assigns a case manager to help them access resources and refers them to the local shelters and public housing authorities.
- TRI-STATE HELP (Housing Environments for Living Positively) administers HOPWA funds in the form of rental assistance to persons residing in Rapid City through its 3 state consortium of Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota.
- Homeless outreach workers with the S.D. Department of Mental Health respond to referrals and Assertive Community Treatment Teams seek out the homeless by searching the streets, drop-in centers, meals programs and conduct outreach to extremely high need homeless and chronically homeless individuals.
- The City/County Alcohol & Drug Program works with the chronic homeless including those who come to detox after being picked-up by the local law enforcement.
- The Rapid City Vets Center does outreach, linking homeless veterans to the appropriate service providers.
- Rapid City Community Health Center has a homeless street outreach counselor who connects the homeless with other needed services beyond medical care.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The City will continue to work towards creating a complete continuum of housing, from street to permanent housing, and to elder care. Housing for the homeless includes emergency shelters, transitional housing, overnight vouchers for motel rooms when the shelters are full, and a domestic violence shelter. Currently, there are two emergency homeless shelters in Rapid City, Cornerstone's Rescue Mission and Women and Children's Home, and one domestic violence shelter, Working Against Violence (WAVI).

Cornerstone Rescue Mission added a three story addition to the main Mission in order to create a veterans wing, along with additional counseling offices and expanded space for the kitchen and pantry. The VA wing can handle up to 60 people. Currently 40 beds are being used and the extra space is used as a TV/Recreational activities room for the veterans when not needed as sleeping space. The Mission's other 129 general shelter beds serve homeless men. Vouchers for motel rooms are provided to an additional 20 families or women when the shelter facilities are full. The shelter also includes on-site medical and mental health services.

The Cornerstone Women and Children's Home provides emergency homeless shelter for 38 women and children at a location separate from the men's shelter. It provides a safe, homelike setting with a childcare center on site.

Working Against Violence, Inc.'s domestic violence shelter provides 13 bedrooms with a total of 50 beds, along with support space, including offices, meeting rooms, and a play area for children.

Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again.

The Black Hills Region Homeless Coalition Community Partnership to Prevent and End Involuntary Homelessness Plan has adopted the following goals to help the homeless access affordable housing by ensuring adequate services are available and accessible:

Incomes

- Ensuring that homeless people have incomes to pay for housing,
- Job readiness and training programs
- Promote existing services that support employment (Career Learning Center, Dept. of Labor, CAP, Love, Inc., Job Corps, etc.)
- Achieve living wage jobs to escape the cycle of homelessness

- Utilize Bank On program and business community to develop Micro Enterprise programs

Housing

- Utilize Housing First model
- Create an adequate supply of permanent, habitable, affordable to 0-60% AMI housing.
- Phase down shelters and transitional housing and replace with service-enhanced short-term housing that links people with permanent housing.
- Leverage resources to provide supportive services through community collaboration

Prevention

- Establishing emergency prevention programs
- Create diversion programs
- Comprehensive discharge plan from institutions
- Create an eviction prevention program
- Pursue prevention activities within the public school system

Help low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families who are likely to become homeless after being discharged from a publicly funded institution or system of care, or who are receiving assistance from public and private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education or youth needs

The Black Hills Mental Health and Substance Abuse Collaborative has put in place discharge plans and coordinated systems of care for persons released from the Crisis Care Center.

The Rapid City Reentry program works closely with the Department of Corrections on discharge plans for returning parolees under the Second Chance Act Grant.

The New Start and Rebound programs also have a coordinated discharge plan for people exiting the County Jail to provide community case management services.

The Black Hills Region Homeless Coalition Community Partnership to Prevent and End Involuntary Homelessness Plan includes the following social, service and engagement pieces in addition to the ones stated above:

Social and Services Support

- Support and refer to the Crisis Care Center
- Support and refer to the HOPE Center
- Develop Safe Havens where individual/families can seek assistance
- Ensure that the homeless are prepared to be good tenants/homeowners
- Provide training in life skills, financial literacy, employment skills
- Enlist faith-based organizations participation

Engagement

- Educating the public on homelessness,
- Solicit active support,
- Determine overlaps in services and eliminate duplication of effort, and coordinate care.

Actions to address LBP hazards and increase access to housing without LBP hazards

Rapid City's Neighborhood Restoration Loan (NRP) program is limited to a maximum loan amount of \$5,000 for the 0% loan and \$12,000 for the 3% loan. The program does not receive enough funding to perform lead abatement projects or the required relocation of families. The types of rehabilitation work that may be performed is limited to work that can be done following lead safe practices if lead based paint is identified. For other CDBG public facilities projects, lead abatement may be carried out if the funding is sufficient to cover the cost of the project.

The City provides literature about lead based paint to all applicants to the program and the general population on the City web site and the information desk in the entrance to the City/School Administration building.

How are the actions listed above related to the extent of lead poisoning and hazards?

According to the 2010 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, the number of homes in Rapid City at risk for lead based paint hazards both by probability by year built and by percentage of homes is 20,000. It is expected that there are about 2,200 homes that were built prior to 1940 that are at highest risk of lead based paint hazards, having about three times the lead level of those built after 1940.

Rapid City's funding is not adequate to perform lead abatement on homes or other structures. The City has determined that there are other higher priority issues on which we should focus our funding, however, if a project were to come forward needing lead abatement and adequate funding is available it would be considered

How are the actions listed above integrated into housing policies and procedures?

The City's Neighborhood Restoration Loan Program is unable to provide lead abatement assistance due to limited availability of funds and the high cost of abatement. Our policies and procedures state that if a property is identified as needing lead abatement that exceeds our project funding limit and/or requires relocation, the project would be denied. The City contracts with Western South Dakota Community Action Program for the performance of Lead-based paint assessments on rehabilitation projects to be conducted under this program. The City provides lead-based paint disclosure information to the public at the information desk in the lobby of the City Administration Building and as hand-outs at community housing fairs.

% Rental Housing Built Before 1



Percent Rental Housing Built Before 1949 - Lead 3X High

Jurisdiction Goals, Programs and Policies for reducing the number of Poverty-Level Families

Rapid City supports a number of social service providers in the community that provide direct services to households with poverty or near poverty level incomes. Many of these services are geared to creating self-sufficiency and improving skills and employability. The City will support and give high priority for funding to asset building and self-sufficiency programs that encourage, educate and provide assistance to low-income people wishing to improve their financial situation such as individual savings accounts (IDA's), job training programs, and educational or vocational training for career advancement.

The City Strengthening Families for Better Outcomes for Youth and Children task force includes the Bank On Rapid City - Poverty Reduction Through Asset Building committee that is working on goals that promote asset building initiatives. Initiatives to promote asset building include/will include:

- Promoting free tax preparation through VITA and AARP sites
- Low/No fee main stream banking accounts for the unbanked and under-banked
- Individual Deposit Accounts (IDA)
- Micro Enterprise loans

Rapid City includes Section 3 Employment and Contracting policies on all applicable contracts, ensuring outreach to low-income residents when job opportunities are created by Community Development Block Grant activities.

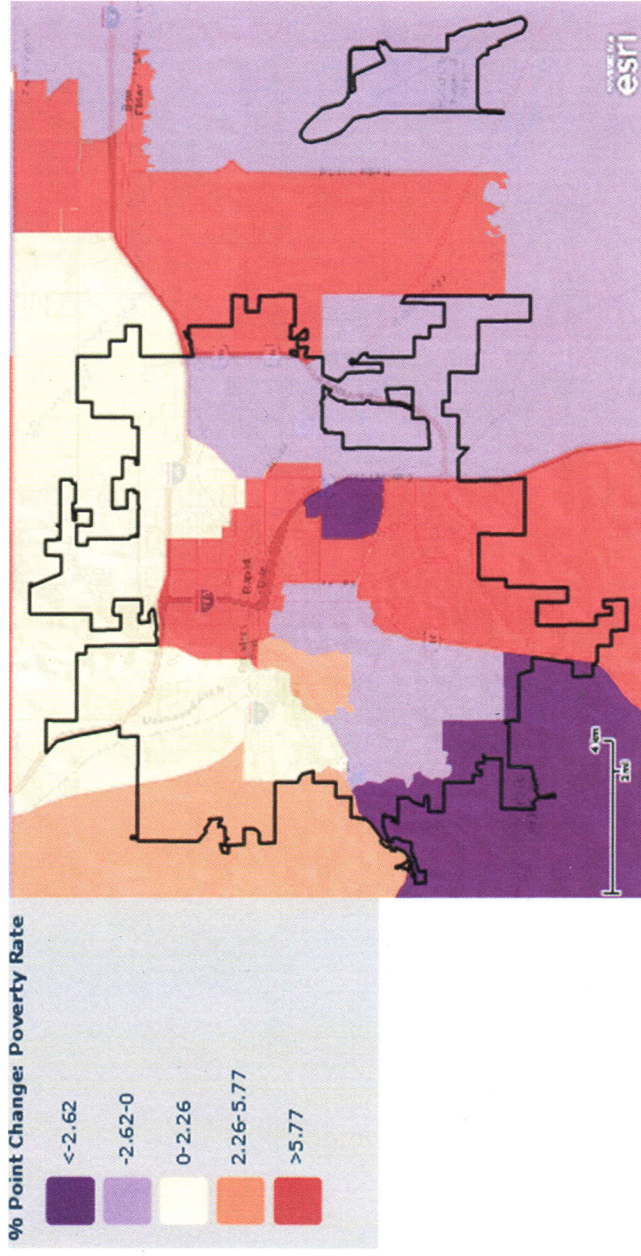
New job training and job skills programs will be encouraged to help low-income and homeless people acquire new skills in order to access better paying jobs. Career Learning Center provides job training programs and will work with employers to develop training programs for specific needs and skill sets. In addition, non-profit agencies will look at developing cottage industry training programs to provide on the job training as well as a funding stream for operating costs. For job training programs to work for single parents, there will need to be affordable child care services provided.

Micro-enterprise loan funds will be pursued to provide opportunities for small business start-ups or expansion of an existing small business for low-income persons. Enabling a low-income person to start a business in their home will provide them with the opportunity to supplement their income or stay at home with their children.

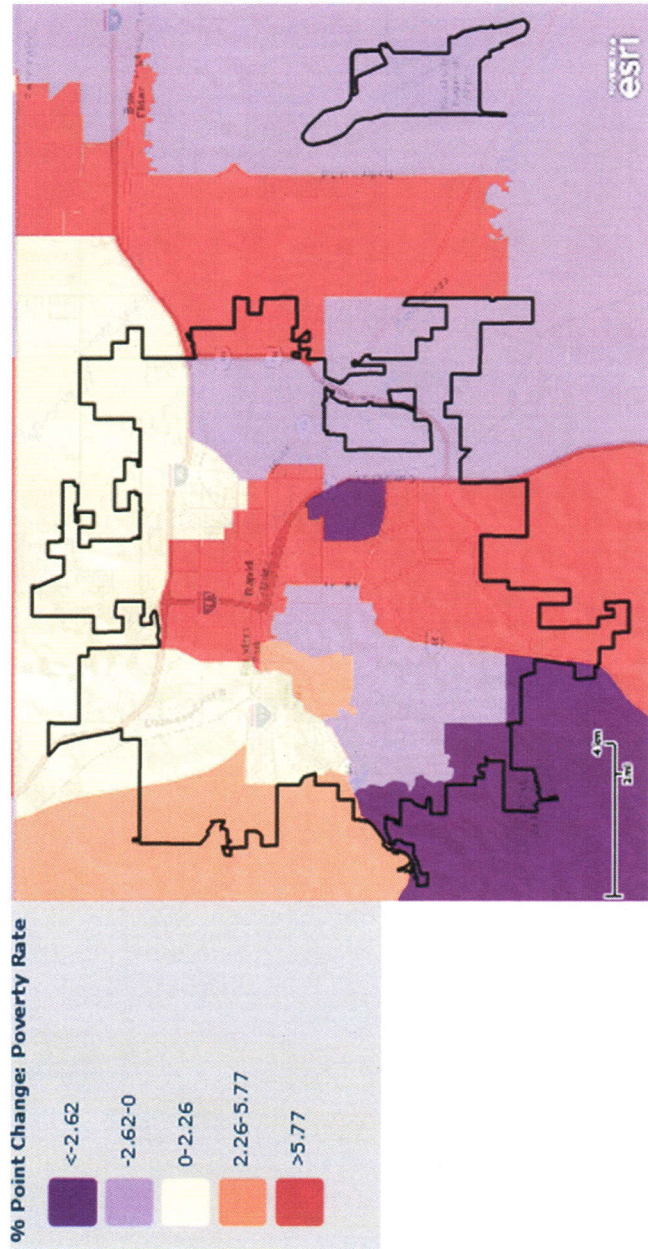
The City will continue to work with non-profit agencies wishing to pursue programs that help prevent homelessness and stabilize households by providing technical assistance and bringing partnerships together to achieve mutual goals.

How are the Jurisdiction poverty reducing goals, programs, and policies coordinated with this affordable housing plan

Community Development staff is very active with the collaborative groups in the community and provides technical assistance and training on the goals of the Consolidated Plan. The City will be more focused on directing funding to the highest need areas and issues.



Poverty Rate



Percent Point Change in Poverty Rate

Describe the standards and procedures that the jurisdiction will use to monitor activities carried out in furtherance of the plan and will use to ensure long-term compliance with requirements of the programs involved, including minority business outreach and the comprehensive planning requirements

The Community Development Division (CDD) monitors activities funded under the Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan to ensure long-term compliance with program requirements.

Monitoring objectives ensure activities comply with all regulations governing administrative, financial, and programmatic operations; achieve performance objectives within schedule and budget; and Plan priorities. Monitoring includes site visits to agencies and monthly reports outlining progress and accomplishments. This makes it easier to spot discrepancies in reporting, projects that are not moving forward in a timely fashion, and results in more current information being available in the IDIS reporting system. Full documentation supporting activities billed for is required to be submitted with invoices for draw down of funds. Documentation is reviewed prior to approval of draws. Davis Bacon projects have additional oversight requirements that include a contractor training session to review payroll, draw documentation, work site requirements, site observation visits, and minimum pay rates for workers.

Internal controls ensure adequate segregation of duties. The City's Finance Department establishes accounts and issues checks for draw requests after review processes are completed. The CDD monitors invoices for compliance with the contractual agreement, approved spending plan and federal regulations. The Finance Department does a secondary review of the purpose of draw, amount requested, and supporting documentation. The CDD is responsible for set-up and administration of project activities in the Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS).

Contractual agreements are prepared between the City and sub-grantees for all activities supported by CDBG. The City Attorney and Council review contracts prior to securing the Mayor's signature. Contracts spell out requirements for reporting, documentation, access for site reviews of records, and sub-grantee obligations to meet all HUD, local, state, and federal regulations applicable to the funding source and project. A training session is held for Sub-grantees to answer questions and review the contract in detail regarding the Sub-grantee obligations.

RC Neighborhood Restoration Program (NRP)

The City has written procedures for the NRP, which provides assistance to low-income homeowners for housing rehab activities. Staff works with homeowners to collect cost estimates and specification packages; review estimates for best value; draw up construction contracts between the homeowner and contractor providing for corrections of any violations of local codes; perform on-site inspections; and ensure satisfactory completion prior to payment. Escrow accounts are setup for each rehab project by the Finance Department, upon request of the CDD. Purchase orders for

payments from the escrow accounts are reviewed and prepared by the CDD, then presented to the Finance Department for payment. Lien waivers are secured prior to release of the check to contractors.

Rapid City encourages minority-owned business participation in CDBG assisted activities.