

South Dakota
2017 Consolidated Plan
Annual Performance Report
January 1, 2017 - December 31, 2017

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Prepared by:

**SOUTH DAKOTA
HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY AND
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Equal Opportunity
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CR-05 - Goals and Outcomes

Progress the jurisdiction has made in carrying out its strategic plan and its action plan. 91.520(a)

This could be an overview that includes major initiatives and highlights that were proposed and executed throughout the program year.

The Consolidated Plan Annual Performance Report (Performance Report) is submitted in response to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's request for summaries of the performances for the past year of the Consolidated Plan, outlining the HOME Program, the Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) Program, the Housing Trust Fund and the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program. In addition, this report also includes information regarding other programs administered by South Dakota Housing Development Authority and partner agencies that assist in meeting the housing needs of the state. The other programs include the Housing Tax Credit Program (HTC) and the Housing Opportunity Fund (HOF). Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) funding for South Dakota has been awarded through the Tri-State HOPWA grant and outcomes of that program are reported in the Tri-State Annual Performance Report. The period covered in all parts of this report is January 1, 2017, to December 31, 2017.

The overall goals of the community development and planning programs covered in the Performance Report are to develop viable communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment and expanding economic opportunities primarily for low- and moderate-income persons. The primary means toward this end is to extend and strengthen partnerships among all levels of government and the private sector, including for-profit and non-profit organizations, in the economic development efforts and the production and operation of affordable housing. For the homeless population, the South Dakota Housing for the Homeless Consortium (SDHHC) annually submits an application for Continuum of Care funds. To date, over \$20.9 million has been awarded for South Dakota applicants through this process. Goals for Homeless and Special Needs are based on utilizing existing programs such as the Emergency Solutions Grants Program, HOME, Housing Tax Credits, Housing Trust Fund and CoC funding, while at the same time looking for new funding opportunities.

The table below indicates the expected outcomes based on completion of projects during 2017 program year. SDHDA was successful in meeting many of the goals outlined. Per HUD PR 23 HOME Summary of Accomplishments for Program Year 2017, it indicates completion of 71 new construction of HOME rental units, 157 families assisted with tenant based rental assistance (security deposit assistance), five homeowners assisted with homebuyer assistance and 50 homeowners assisted with homeowner rehabilitation.

The 71 rental units are the HOME designated units. The total affordable housing units within these developments total 301 housing units. SDHDA utilizes the 301 total units as meeting its goal, due to these units being financed with additional SDHDA housing programs such as

Housing Tax Credits and Housing Opportunity Funds. For multifamily developments completed during 2017, the developments received funding approval during the program years 2014, 2015 and 2016. Annually, SDHDA approves funding for approximately 150 to 200 new construction rental units.

The 157 TBRA units reported in PR 23 reports are actually 292 per SDHDA records. SDHDA is unsure why there is a discrepancy in this number.

The goals of rehabing 50 rental units and providing 20 units for special needs/service enriched housing were not met. In addition, SDHDA was short in meeting its goal for homebuyer assistance.

Comparison of the proposed versus actual outcomes for each outcome measure submitted with the consolidated plan and explain, if applicable, why progress was not made toward meeting goals and objectives. 91.520(g)

Categories, priority levels, funding sources and amounts, outcomes/objectives, goal outcome indicators, units of measure, targets, actual outcomes/outputs, and percentage completed for each of the grantee’s program year goals.

Goal	Category	Source / Amount	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Expected – Strategic Plan	Actual – Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Expected Program Year	Actual Program Year	Percent Complete
Acquisition and Rehabilitation of rental units	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$500000 / Housing Trust Fund: \$500000	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	50	0	0.00%	25	0	0.00%
Administer Section 8 Rental Assistance	Affordable Housing		Other	Other	20000000	25429503	127.15%	2000000	25429503	127.15%
Develop new rental housing units	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$3500000 / Housing Trust Fund: \$1700000	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	150	301	200.67%	150	301	200.67%

Development of special needs housing	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOME: \$500000 / Housing Trust Fund: \$200000	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	0	0	0.00%	20	0	0.00%
Homebuyer Assistance	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$0 / HOME: \$ / Housing Trust Fund: \$0	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	15	5	33.33%	25	5	20.00%
Homeowner Rehabilitation	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$500000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	150	50	33.33%	50	50	100.00%
Provide ESG funds to emergency shelters	Homeless	ESG: \$749606	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	2500	4550	182.00%	2500	4550	182.00%
Provide ESG funds to emergency shelters	Homeless	ESG: \$749606	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	20	108	540.00%	20	108	540.00%
Provide homeownership opportunities	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$200000	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	7	5	71.43%	7	5	71.43%
Security Deposit Assistance	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$ / ESG: \$5000	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	315	292	92.70%	275	292	106.00%

Workforce Training	Non-Housing Community Development Economic Development/ Workforce Training	CDBG: \$750000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	0	0.00%	250	88	35.20%
Workforce Training	Non-Housing Community Development Economic Development/ Workforce Training	CDBG: \$750000	Other	Other	1000	439	43.90%	0	0	0.00%

Table 1 - Accomplishments – Program Year & Strategic Plan to Date

Assess how the jurisdiction’s use of funds, particularly CDBG, addresses the priorities and specific objectives identified in the plan, giving special attention to the highest priority activities identified.

For CDBG, the State of South Dakota continues to meet the objective set out in our annual plan. Those objectives of the State are to promote more rational land use, provide increased economic opportunities for low and moderate income persons, to correct deficiencies in public facilities and to increase efficiencies in public facilities that affect the public health, safety or welfare, especially of low and moderate income persons. By providing \$4,934,604.50 in CDBG grant obligations in 2017 to 13 different communities, the State continues to meet our priority to use CDBG funds for community projects.

CDBG activities include grants to Newell for \$324,370 and Langford for \$565,000 for water infrastructure system improvements. Blunt (\$515,000), Faith (\$515,000), Philip (\$765,000), Lake Andes (\$750,000), and Veblen (\$765,000) received grants totaling \$3,310,000 to help their City's with wastewater projects. The City of Mellette received a \$323,060 grant to help with construction of a community center. Viborg

library project received additional funding of \$50,000 for their library project. Waubay received additional funding of \$250,000 for their wastewater project. The three communities of Fort Pierre (89,292), Aberdeen (\$9,770) and Huron (\$13,112.50) received grant funds totaling \$112,174.50 to assist with the demolition of blighted properties in each of the cities. Total project costs are expected to top \$11.3 million dollars with the help of the block grants. On December 28, 2017, Veblen resinded their award of \$765,000.

CR-10 - Racial and Ethnic composition of families assisted

Describe the families assisted (including the racial and ethnic status of families assisted).

91.520(a)

	CDBG	HOME	ESG
White	8,768	295	1,395
Black or African American	37	17	260
Asian	22	23	19
American Indian or American Native	3,684	56	3,050
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	45	1	41
Total	12,556	392	4,765
Hispanic	116	2	302
Not Hispanic	12,440	390	4,611

Table 2 – Table of assistance to racial and ethnic populations by source of funds

Narrative

The above HOME numbers are imported by IDIS. As indicated above, both CDBG and HOME projects assisted majority white families at 70% and 75%, respectively. American Indians were the next highest percentage with 30% for CDBG and 14% for HOME beneficiaries. The HUD PR 23 report indicates completion of 283 HOME housing units which closely follow the same percentages for the chart above with 73% white and 14% American Indian. When reviewing specific HOME activities there are changes in the percentages. For rental housing, white households were 79% and American Indian were 10%; for security deposit assistance white households were 66% and American Indian were 20%; for homeownership activities white households were 60% and American Indian were 0%; and for homeowner rehab white households were 88% and American Indian were 8%.

For the ESG program, there were a total of 4,954 individuals served, however, 189 indicated multiple races or data was not collected. For ethnicity, the difference of 41 were for data not collected. For the ESG program, American Indian individuals represented 64% of those receiving services and white households were 29%.

As assistance is provided to lower incomes, the percentages of who is being served start to switch. For

homeownership activities that typically serve households 50 - 80% AMI, majority assistance is provided to white households. For ESG and HOME security deposit, the households assisted are typically 30% AMI and majority of the assistance is then provided to American Indian households.

CR-15 - Resources and Investments 91.520(a)

Identify the resources made available

Source of Funds	Source	Resources Made Available	Amount Expended During Program Year
CDBG	CDBG	5,159,862	4,780,616
HOME	HOME	5,016,971	4,618,771
HOPWA	HOPWA	0	0
ESG	ESG	749,606	495,468
Housing Trust Fund	Housing Trust Fund	3,000,000	0
Other	Other		

Table 3 - Resources Made Available

Narrative

The table above identifies the funds expended by program during 2017. HOPWA data is not submitted in this report since funding is through a competitive process and their annual report is submitted separately. Housing Trust Fund projects have been approved and loans closed. No HTF funds were disbursed during 2017. At this time, SDHDA is working with the database vendor for the ability to process HTF payments. It is anticipated HTF disbursements will occur early 2018.

Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Target Area	Planned Percentage of Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation	Narrative Description

Table 4 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Narrative

Investments were located statewide in both rural and urban locations for Homeowner Rehabilitation projects and Security Deposit Assistance. For multifamily rental housing projects, four of the six projects completed are in urban communities with three in Sioux Falls and one in Rapid City. The other two are in multifamily rentals projects completed in Aberdeen and Vermillion, both mid-size communities in South Dakota.

Leveraging

Explain how federal funds leveraged additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements were satisfied, as well as how any publicly owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that were used to address the needs identified in the plan.

In 2017, for every HOME dollar committed to multifamily rental housing, there were eight dollars of other funds being provided. HOME funds are typically leveraged with Housing Tax Credit equity, owner equity, conventional financing, Housing Opportunity Funds, Housing Trust Funds, along with donation of services and materials. Within the HOME Program, the developers are required to provide 12.5% match which typically is met with donated services, reduced fees, and reduced property taxes. SDHDA provides the additional 12.5% requirement through other housing programs.

Fiscal Year Summary – HOME Match	
1. Excess match from prior Federal fiscal year	2,612,609
2. Match contributed during current Federal fiscal year	709,025
3. Total match available for current Federal fiscal year (Line 1 plus Line 2)	3,321,634
4. Match liability for current Federal fiscal year	420,212
5. Excess match carried over to next Federal fiscal year (Line 3 minus Line 4)	2,901,421

Table 5 – Fiscal Year Summary - HOME Match Report

Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year								
Project No. or Other ID	Date of Contribution	Cash (non-Federal sources)	Foregone Taxes, Fees, Charges	Appraised Land/Real Property	Required Infrastructure	Site Preparation, Construction Materials, Donated labor	Bond Financing	Total Match
Madison Park Townhomes	05/11/2017	0	250,135	0	0	0	0	250,135
Rapid City Good Samaritan Housing	05/26/2017	0	171,107	0	0	0	0	171,107
Rental Assistance Program	09/01/2017	72,377	0	0	0	0	0	72,377
Westwood Apartments	10/07/2016	0	93,866	0	0	0	0	93,866
Whisper Rock Apartments	03/27/2017	0	121,540	0	0	0	0	121,540

Table 6 – Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year

HOME MBE/WBE report

Program Income – Enter the program amounts for the reporting period				
Balance on hand at begin-ning of reporting period \$	Amount received during reporting period \$	Total amount expended during reporting period \$	Amount expended for TBRA \$	Balance on hand at end of reporting period \$
92,853	5,133,403	95,262	1,609	5,130,944

Table 7 – Program Income

Minority Business Enterprises and Women Business Enterprises – Indicate the number and dollar value of contracts for HOME projects completed during the reporting period						
	Total	Minority Business Enterprises				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Contracts						
Dollar Amount	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-Contracts						
Number	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dollar Amount	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	Women Business Enterprises	Male			
Contracts						
Dollar Amount	0	0	0			
Number	0	0	0			
Sub-Contracts						
Number	0	0	0			
Dollar Amount	0	0	0			

Table 8 - Minority Business and Women Business Enterprises

Minority Owners of Rental Property – Indicate the number of HOME assisted rental property owners and the total amount of HOME funds in these rental properties assisted						
	Total	Minority Property Owners				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Number	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dollar Amount	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 9 – Minority Owners of Rental Property

Relocation and Real Property Acquisition – Indicate the number of persons displaced, the cost of relocation payments, the number of parcels acquired, and the cost of acquisition						
Parcels Acquired		1	2,947,345			
Businesses Displaced		0	0			
Nonprofit Organizations Displaced		0	0			
Households Temporarily Relocated, not Displaced		0	0			
Households Displaced	Total	Minority Property Enterprises				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Number	4	0	0	0	0	4
Cost	33,500	0	0	0	0	33,500

Table 10 – Relocation and Real Property Acquisition

CR-20 - Affordable Housing 91.520(b)

Evaluation of the jurisdiction's progress in providing affordable housing, including the number and types of families served, the number of extremely low-income, low-income, moderate-income, and middle-income persons served.

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	30	259
Number of Non-Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	350	301
Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units	20	0
Total	400	560

Table 11 – Number of Households

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through Rental Assistance	200	157
Number of households supported through The Production of New Units	150	301
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	50	0
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	50	0
Total	450	458

Table 12 – Number of Households Supported

Discuss the difference between goals and outcomes and problems encountered in meeting these goals.

SDHDA does not provide HOME funds for the traditional Tenant Based Rental Assistance. The number of households supported under Rental Assistance is the number of households that recieved HOME funds in the form of Security Deposit Assistance. That number appears to have fallen short of the goal, however the actual amount of households assisted with TBRA in 2017 was 292. Due to a large number of those activities not being closed out in IDIS until 2018, the number appears lower (157) and the difference will be reported on next years' report. For the majority of the goals, the outcomes surpassed or came near the established goals. The most difficult goal to address is the housing for the homeless and special needs housing. Until additional funding sources are identified to assist with operating costs and services, this housing goal will continue to be difficult to reach. SDHDA will continue to work with developers to develop housing that correlates to the goals outlined by SDHDA. However, SDHDA can only fund applications that are received and if developers choose not to develop to the goals of SDHDA it is often difficult to reach the stated goals.

Utilizing the ESG program, there were 259 individuals assisted with rapid re-housing - providing affordable housing units to homeless individuals and families. This number surpassed the one year goal of assisting 30 households.

New construction of affordable housing units totaled 301 units. Of these units only 71 are HOME assisted units. The remaining 230 units are affordable housing units with income and rent restrictions correlating to the Housing Tax Credit or Housing Opportunity Fund programs.

In program year 2017, there were no HOME units completed for acquisition and renovation of rental housing units.

Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.

Annually SDHDA has the goal of providing 20 units of service enriched/special needs housing. This goal is not reached very often; SDHDA is proposing a change for the Housing Trust Fund Program for 2018. SDHDA will set aside up to \$600,000 of HTF for development of service enriched/special needs housing. In addition the scoring structure within the HTF, HOME and HTC programs are being modified to offer additional incentive for housing developers to consider this housing type.

Include the number of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income persons served by each activity where information on income by family size is required to determine the eligibility of the activity.

Number of Households Served	CDBG Actual	HOME Actual
Extremely Low-income	0	160
Low-income	0	83
Moderate-income	0	40
Total	0	283

Table 13 – Number of Households Served

Narrative Information

Completions within the HOME Program per IDIS HOME PR 23 report, were comprised of 157 households served with TBRA (Security Deposit Assistance), 50 Homeowner Rehabilitation, 5 Homebuyer Assistance, and 71 HOME rental units for a total of 283 households stated in the above chart. Overall 57% of the households were at or below 30% AMI with the greatest percentage of these coming from the Security Deposit Assistance (122 households for 76%) and rental housing units (24 units for 15%).

For the low-income category (30 - 50% AMI) there were 42 rental units (51%) and 28 households (34%) assisted with TBRA.

For the moderate-income category (50 - 80% AMI) there were 26 homeowners (66%) receiving homeowner rehabilitation, seven households (18%) receiving TBRA and five (13%) were rental units.

CDBG funds were not used for housing so there is no information captured in the chart above. Per IDIS PR 23 report for program year 2017, non-housing activities served 356 low-income households and 6,752 moderate-income households.

CR-25 - Homeless and Other Special Needs 91.220(d, e); 91.320(d, e); 91.520(c)

Evaluate the jurisdiction’s progress in meeting its specific objectives for reducing and ending homelessness through:

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

Homeless outreach in South Dakota is not as active as in large metropolitan areas. South Dakota is a rural state and the numbers of individuals who are unsheltered are less, in addition there are less services and housing resources, especially in smaller rural communities.

The South Dakota Housing for the Homeless Consortium (SDHHC) has a few agencies engaging in street outreach, mainly in the communities of Sioux Falls and Aberdeen. The Veteran's Administration has been instrumental in outreach for the rural areas of the state including Indian Reservations. During the point in time count if any volunteer encounters unsheltered individuals they immediately offer referrals to local agencies that may be able to assist. The 211 Helpline Center provides access to services statewide via their website. The 211 access via phone is expanding across the state but is currently not in every community or county.

SDHHC is implementing a statewide coordinated entry system. Effort is being made to make communities and those experiencing homelessness aware of this service. Coordinated entry will have physical access points in the state and a 1-800 number for access in other areas of the state. It is anticipated most referrals for coordinated entry will be completed via the 1-800 number.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

South Dakota has emergency shelters located in Sioux Falls, Rapid City, Aberdeen, Eagle Butte and Yankton. Additional communities open emergency shelters during the cold winter months. Other shelters in the state are domestic violence shelters. In 2017, 15 out of the 22 agencies receiving Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) funding were domestic violence shelters. DV shelters are considered "emergency shelters" per HUD, but with their specific population they are serving, not all homeless or at risk of homelessness individuals or families are served by the DV shelter. For the smaller counties in South Dakota, DV shelters are sometimes the only available resource for homeless assistance. SDHDA has been working with the DV shelters and encouraging them to work with all homeless, to ensure all who are eligible for ESG assistance can receive it. SDHDA has been encouraging more non-profit agencies (including community action programs), that are not emergency or transitional housing programs, to apply for the ESG funding, providing another service for homeless households.

The non-profit agencies who do not operate shelters are utilizing ESG funds for homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing activities, ensuring individuals and families are in permanent housing and following a housing first approach.

Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are: likely to become homeless after being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care and other youth facilities, and corrections programs and institutions); and, receiving assistance from public or private agencies that

address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs

SDHHC works with many different agencies with the goal of ending homelessness for individuals and families. The Veteran's Administration, the Department of Military and Veteran's Affairs, public housing authorities and service agencies help reduce the number of homeless veterans in South Dakota by administering HUD-VASH in Sioux Falls, Rapid City, Pine Ridge, Rosebud and Standing Rock Indian Reservations.

Volunteers of America in Sioux Falls receives funding through the VA for the Healthcare for Homeless Veterans grant (HCHV) as well as the Grants and Per Diem program. Cornerstone Rescue Mission also administers the Supportive Service for Veteran Families (SSVF) program across the state. Cornerstone receives ESG funding as well so they are able to help homeless or at risk of homelessness veterans and their families become sustainably housed. Volunteers of America, Dakotas who specializes in housing services for homeless youth in South Dakota are a member of the SDHHC and works with ESG agencies to help find sustainable housing for their clients.

During 2016, SDHDA worked with partners, including State of South Dakota Department of Social Services to complete an application for HUD's Youth Homelessness Demonstration Project. This partnership provided an opportunity for partners serving the youth to come together and discuss transition from foster care and services that are needed. From this effort a Youth Committee was created within the SDHHC. South Dakota was not successful in this grant application, however, work continues to address the needs specific to the youth population and the incorporation of a youth action board as part of SDHHC.

Conversations have occurred with judges of the Drug, DUI and Veterans' court programs, housing owners and management companies, and service providers to assist in providing housing and services for individuals participating in the court programs. From these meetings, SDHDA created the Sustainable Housing Incentive Program (SHIP) that provides flexible dollars to assist in various activities that are needed to help with permanent housing for those typically considered "hard to house". This funding can be utilized for credit repair, payment for identification documents, damage and rent guarantees for landlords and providing renter's education. To date no agencies have applied for this funding.

Knowledge of programs and enhancing partnerships continues to be one of the best methods in helping individuals and families from becoming homeless.

SDHHC and SDHDA continue to review avenues to assist individuals and families from becoming homeless by working with management companies, schools, service providers and publicly funded institutions. Reviewing current discharge policies and access to needed services helps to evaluate where in the process individuals and families need assistance.

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

In 2016, the SDHHC was able to re-allocate CoC funds from a transitional housing program to rapid re-housing. Getting more housing and service providers to utilize the housing first approach will assist in helping homeless persons transition into independent living. There are currently no transitional housing programs financed with CoC funding.

HMIS serves as a data source to evaluate returns to homelessness and ascertain common themes. Existing approaches to minimize number of returns to homelessness include DSS offering assistance and eligibility screening remotely to maximize client participation. VA Gaps Analyses explore adaptations like more effective coverage and distribution. ESG programs are required to follow-up with program participants at exit. Cornerstone Rescue Mission (CRM) is developing a curriculum to help tenants understand leases and landlord negotiation, working with housing officials, and responsible tenancy, which will be mandatory for all SSVF, ESG, and CRM financial assistance clients. S+C provides housing with supportive services, including case management for those hardest to house. SDHHC will continue to review the existing services and discuss how to improve overall effectiveness, including steps such as facilitating additional discussion among services providers, PHAs, and SDHHC.

SDHDA is optimistic that the SHIP program will provide flexible funds to fill voids that currently exist when locating permanent housing.

CR-30 - Public Housing 91.220(h); 91.320(j)

Actions taken to address the needs of public housing

South Dakota Housing Development Authority operates statewide and has a good working relationship with the public housing authorities. There are a total of 35 active Public Housing Authorities. SDHDA is a member of the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials (NAHRO). Through this trade organization, SDHDA is kept apprised of issues and concerns experienced by the PHAs. The PHAs are in communication with SDHDA staff and offer suggestions to the housing programs that can better serve their tenants. The most immediate needs expressed by the PHAs are additional forms of rental assistance in the form of Housing Choice vouchers, HUD-VASH vouchers or other funding sources to address the long waiting lists; increase supply of affordable housing units in their community, providing additional choices for tenants to utilize their vouchers; increase supply of affordable housing units with rents low enough that tenants can afford the housing unit without the use of rental assistance or rents not exceeding Fair Market Rent, allowing less rental assistance per client allowing for additional tenants to be served. The residents of Public Housing have needs that closely

mirror the needs of the population at large, needing access to affordable adequate housing and employment opportunities. Comments received from and the needs of the public housing authorities are considered when evaluating housing finance programs.

Recently the public housing authorities have become more involved in developing housing for their communities. In many smaller communities the housing authority is the logical housing developer and owner. SDHDA is working with some of these agencies to provide financing for the housing development. To date, SDHDA has financed one Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) project located in Mitchell. It is anticipated SDHDA will see additional applications from PHAs for consideration of RAD conversions utilizing HOME and HTC financing.

Actions taken to encourage public housing residents to become more involved in management and participate in homeownership

No public housing units are operated by the South Dakota Housing Development Authority or any other State agency. For this reason, SDHDA has not participated in developing plans to encourage residents of public housing to become more involved in the management of public housing or to become owners of their public housing units. Each individual PHA is encouraged to develop such a plan. South Dakota Housing Development Authority does, however, review the local PHA's plans to determine its consistency with the State's Consolidated Plan and meets regularly with the local Public Housing Authorities to resolve issues common to both South Dakota Housing Development Authority and local agencies.

Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs

SDHDA has no jurisdiction over the PHAs, however, SDHDA does work closely with the PHAs and would be willing to provide assistance when appropriate and possible. SDHDA is not aware of any PHAs being considered as troubled PHAs.

CR-35 - Other Actions 91.220(j)-(k); 91.320(i)-(j)

Actions taken to remove or ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing such as land use controls, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affecting the return on residential investment. 91.220 (j); 91.320 (i)

There are several local and federal policies that have a negative impact on the affordability of housing. At the local level, additional building codes and zoning requirements, which vary by community, can create project delays and additional costs. Federal policies such as Davis Bacon reporting results in additional project costs for contractors to cover the administrative expense. While these policies may be justified, the policies are not always relevant based on the community and the

housing developers. The push to develop green and energy efficient housing can also have negative implications. Access to products and expertise of contractors to install specialized products can be cost prohibitive in rural areas. There are many policies that sound good in theory but are not as effective when implemented. These barriers make affordable housing, less affordable. Actions to remove the negative effects of public policies cannot always be taken. As barriers are identified, they are reviewed to determine if their benefit outweighs the barrier and whether or not modifications could be made to the policy to lessen the burden. The questions are then asked and the documentation is gathered to determine the best method of action to move forward.

Actions taken to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

In process of planning for program changes and reviewing applications for funding, it is SDHDA's goal to learn of the underserved needs and try to address them. Allocation plans, scoring criteria and preferences along with additional funding sources would be utilized to entice developers to address the underserved needs. Advocacy groups and service agencies are active partners with SDHDA. SDHDA solicits input from these organizations to help determine how to meet the needs of the underserved.

In 2017, SDHDA prepared the Statewide Analysis of Impediments, which is located on SDHDA's website - www.sdhda.org. The analysis outlines identified impediments and action steps to be taken to address the impediments. The main focus of the impediments are in relation to 1. reducing discrimination in the housing market; 2. removing difficulties in the home purchase process; 3. lack of affordable housing; 4. lack of education; and 5. tenant selection criteria. Many of these action steps will help to eliminate obstacles for underserved households.

Actions taken to reduce lead-based paint hazards. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

All housing units funded through HOME, HTF and ESG must be inspected to ensure no lead based paint hazards exist. The mitigation requirements for lead based paint can have a substantial impact on the affordability of housing. SDHDA provides information and ensures any housing financed by HOME, HTF or ESG funds are in compliance. To encourage compliance with this requirement, up to \$2,000 per unit of HOME funds can be awarded as grant funds and will not be required to be repaid for the encapsulation, abatement, or stabilization of Lead Based Paint and the corresponding inspection costs. These costs must be pre-approved by SDHDA. The lead based paint information and requirements are outlined within the HOME, HTF and ESG Plans. SDHDA project files incorporate checklists and reporting requirements to ensure lead based paint is addressed for each housing unit and development assisted with either ESG, HTF or HOME funds. If abatement is required, additional documentation is received prior to completion of the project to ensure requirements have been met. SDHDA has also incorporated lead-based paint standards for other SDHDA funding programs to create a consistent and concerted effort to reduce lead-based paint hazards.

To help provide a better understanding of lead-based paint hazards along with other hazards

encountered during renovation activity, SDHDA has sponsored workshops for developers and contractors. SDHDA will continue to provide information, trainings, checklists and other tools as necessary, to ensure these hazards are identified and properly addressed.

Actions taken to reduce the number of poverty-level families. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

Reduction of the number of poverty-level families is a large task that involves more agencies and programs than what is offered by SDHDA and GOED. SDHDA and GOED will work in conjunction with other agencies in implementing poverty reducing goals, programs and policies as appropriate. At this time there are no jurisdictional goals for reducing the number of poverty-level families, however, work is being done in this area through the Continuum of Care and ESG programs and other state initiatives and programs. Under the CDBG program, up to 15% of the CDBG funds are being provided for a job training program, providing the skills being demanded in geographical employment centers, which benefit both the employee and the employer. Increasing job skills allows poverty-level families more economic opportunity.

During the 2013 legislative session, the Building South Dakota bill was approved and funded, providing additional economic development opportunities for the entire state. Components of the bill are programs and funding for local infrastructure improvements, job grants, workforce education, and housing, which are integral to economic development statewide. The goal of these programs is to provide opportunities for all communities in South Dakota to build their economic base and ultimately reduce the number of poverty-level families.

SDHDA has two programs (Community Housing Development Program and Housing Opportunity Fund) available to assist in financing workforce housing. Availability of workforce housing is often a barrier for communities in attracting economic development in their community. If housing is available, the ability for a company to expand or locate in more communities across the state will allow for more jobs and employment opportunities which are necessary to assist in reducing the number of poverty-level families.

SDHDA is a partner of the SD Native American Homeownership Coalition whose focus is to increase homeownership opportunities for Native Americans residing on Indian Reservations. The coalition is working on several different goals, but one is to help with employment and services. In 2017, the coalition formed a construction internship program which provided construction skills training while providing additional labor force for local contractors. The program was success and will be continued in 2018 with the plan of expanding the program for additional students.

During the 2017 Homeless Summit, a presentation was provided by the SD Secretary for the Department of Labor. Sharing of information and program opportunities provided additional resources that homeless service providers were unaware of but are very practical for their clients. Making connections

with employment and training opportunities will provide additional opportunities

Actions taken to develop institutional structure. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

SDHDA and GOED work with organizations to assist in developing capacity. Organizations that partner with SDHDA and GOED to carry-out the goals and objectives include communities, local planning districts, community action agencies, nonprofits, for-profits and service agencies. Notice of and information on workshops, conferences and internet webinars are provided on SDHDA's website and forwarded via email to interested parties. One on one meetings are also important training and capacity building opportunities. If additional assistance is necessary, SDHDA will request HUD Technical Assistance to provide the adequate training. The focus in 2015 was on developing capacity of Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs), in 2016, training opportunities were provided on SDHDA financing programs and how to develop housing.

For 2018, SDHDA will provide additional training opportunities on housing development. SDHDA will continue to work with partner agencies to provide appropriate trainings and services to help develop the institutional structure.

Actions taken to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

SDHDA is a member of several trade organizations and committees that increase the opportunity to coordinate efforts. At the state government level, SDHDA participates on the Behavioral Health Advisory Council (formerly the Mental Health Advisory Council), the State Independent Living Council, SD Workforce Initiative, and SDHDA's Executive Director attends the Governor's cabinet meetings. SDHDA is also a member of National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Organizations (NAHRO), Council of State Community Development Agencies (COSCOA), and National Council of State Housing Agencies (NCSHA) providing information from the national perspective as well. Involvement with these different organizations provides SDHDA an opportunity to interact and enhance coordination among public and assisted housing providers, private and government health, mental health and service agencies throughout the year.

SDHDA is implementing the HUD Section 811 program with the first contracts signed in 2017. This process has been a good opportunity for SDHDA to work with service providers, management companies and Department of Human Services.

SDHDA and SDHHC are in process of implementing a statewide coordinated entry system for accessing and properly housing individuals and families who are homeless. This process involves many organizations, both housing and service providers, to ensure there is coordination and the best services are being provided.

Identify actions taken to overcome the effects of any impediments identified in the jurisdictions analysis of impediments to fair housing choice. 91.520(a)

During 2017, the Statewide Analysis of Impediments was created. The identified impediments and current short term action steps are outlined below:

Impediment: Discrimination in the housing market -

Action Step:

1. SDHDA review new multifamily construction and rehabilitation projects to ensure compliance with design and construction standards and highlight common concerns identified and provide follow-up information and/or training to the architects and contractors.
2. Evaluate whether a training on reasonable accommodation is necessary.

Impediment: Difficulties in home purchase market

Action Step:

1. Provide fair housing training at banker's training/meeting.
2. Expand homebuyer education among Native CDFIs (Community Development Financial Institution).

Impediment: Lack of available housing units

Action Step:

1. Document the need for continued support of federal financing programs.
2. Create and document success stories for program support and "best practices" for fellow developers.
3. Evaluate current SDHDA financing programs for effectiveness for both rental and homeownership and make changes in allocation plans as necessary.
4. Create opportunity for additional development of housing in rural areas and for special needs/service enriched housing.

Impediment: Lack of education

Action Step:

1. Provide more training opportunities and/or resources for developer capacity building, understanding

financing resources, habitability standards and code enforcement, renter's education, fair housing, and understanding of benefits of affordable housing in communities.

Impediment: Tenant selection criteria

Action Step:

1. Work with landlords and management companies to expand housing opportunities for those deemed as "hard to house".
2. Create and implement a landlord risk mitigation program.
3. Create policy and procedures regarding limited English proficiency.

CR-40 - Monitoring 91.220 and 91.230

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

For activities financed under the HOME, HTF, ESG, and CDBG, staff oversight ensures the activities are carried out within program regulations. SDHDA has separate administrative plans for both ESG, HTF and HOME programs that outlines the requirements during both development and operations. Prior to award of funds, the application is thoroughly reviewed to ensure program requirements are met including review of architectural drawings for incorporation of 504 and Fair Housing Requirements. During construction/rehabilitation, SDHDA's Construction Management Officer reviews all construction sites prior to draw down of HOME funds. In addition the coordinator attends the construction inspections. Once the developments have been placed in service, the physical inspections are completed by SDHDA's management officers to ensure housing quality standards are being maintained. For program requirements, HOME, HTF and ESG funded projects are monitored by SDHDA staff, both file and on-site reviews. Program requirements are reiterated within a Restrictive Covenant that is filed on the property. Annual inspections allow SDHDA staff to review operating practices, complete tenant file reviews for income test, review of Affirmative Fair Housing marketing, and allow for physical inspection of the property. SDHDA monitors the ESG, HTF, and HOME Programs to ensure long-term compliance with program requirements and comprehensive planning. Staff who work with the programs regularly monitors federal regulations and proposed changes. As being members with housing associations, SDHDA is recipient of notices and emails from both our CPD representative and our affiliate organizations. Good communication with our regional HUD office also provides SDHDA opportunities to evaluate our procedures to ensure we are in compliance with federal regulations. Annually, staff also attends trainings and meetings presented by HUD and affiliate organizations. Internal review completed by SDHDA's accounting department provides a checks and balance for expenditure deadlines and

reporting requirements. In addition SDHDA hires a third party accounting firm to complete an audit on SDHDA programs. The Governor's Office of Economic Development (GOED) is responsible for insuring that grantees under the CDBG Program are carrying out their projects in accordance with Federal and State statutory and regulatory requirements set forth in the grant contract executed between the State and the grantee. GOED will provide maximum feasible delegation of responsibility and authority to grantees under the CDBG Program. GOED monitoring of CDBG grantees will be conducted in a positive, assistance oriented manner. Whenever possible, deficiencies will be rectified through constructive discussion, negotiation and assistance, and in a manner which preserves local discretion. GOED will conduct two basic types of monitoring: off-site, or "desk" monitoring, and on-site monitoring. Desk monitoring is an ongoing process in which the project administrator responsible for overseeing the grantee's project uses all available information to review the grantee's performance in carrying out the approved project. On-site monitoring is a structured review conducted by the project administrator at locations where project activities are being carried out and/or where project records are being maintained. In addition, GOED has contracted with the 6 Planning Districts throughout South Dakota to provide technical assistance to the grantee's and assist the State with monitoring duties. Checklists are utilized to ensure that all issues are addressed. The number of times a project is monitored varies upon the issues that arise during the desk and on-site monitoring.

Citizen Participation Plan 91.105(d); 91.115(d)

Describe the efforts to provide citizens with reasonable notice and an opportunity to comment on performance reports.

Per the Citizen Participation Plan, the draft Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) was made available to the general public for review and comment. The Draft CAPER was presented to the SDHDA Board of Commissioners (Board) public meeting on March 13, 2018. A paid ad was published on March 14, 2018, in the daily newspapers providing notice to the general public that the CAPER was available for review. The CAPER was also posted on SDHDA's website and available for mailing to interested parties. A press release was sent to all newspapers across the state. The daily papers are The Aberdeen American News; The Rapid City Journal; The Sioux Falls Argus Leader; The Watertown Public Opinion; The Brookings Register; The Yankton Daily Press & Dakotan; The Madison Daily Leader; The Mitchell Daily Republic; The Huron Plainsman; The Pierre Capital Journal; and The Spearfish Black Hills Pioneer. The public comment period ran for 15 days, March 14 - 28, 2018. A public meeting was also held on March 27, 2018, via the Digital Dakota Network with available sites in 11 communities across the state providing the public with an opportunity to discuss results of the performance report and provide public comments. No comments were received regarding the 2017 Annual Performance Report.

CR-45 - CDBG 91.520(c)

Specify the nature of, and reasons for, any changes in the jurisdiction's program objectives and indications of how the jurisdiction would change its programs as a result of its experiences.

The CDBG program in South Dakota is administered through the Governor's Office of Economic Development. There were no program changes to the State's objectives made during 2017. The States program objectives continue to be:

- Promote rational land use
- Provide increased economic opportunities for low and moderate-income persons
- Correct deficiencies in public facilities, affecting public health, safety, or welfare
- Increase efficiencies in public facilities, affecting public health, safety, or welfare

While GOED staff travels crisscrossed the State to attend countless meetings with community leaders, and going to multiple conferences for economic development purposes, and the general day to day work performed by staff within the office, one common thread discussed was workforce and affordable workforce housing at these meetings. With the limited funding for CDBG in South Dakota, GOED has let the South Dakota Housing Development Authority (SDHDA) handle housing issues. GOED has provided CDBG funds in the past for workforce training as part of our plan. The workforce initiative was well received when announced in 2012, but has not had much success after the initial rollout.

In 2017, GOED created a program to help address the workforce housing issues facing communities in SD. A Bulldoze, Build, and Beautify (BBB) program was drafted to help communities with abandoned and blighted homes that are uninhabitable. We can meet this need with our objective to promote rational land use. A project account set aside of up to \$1,000,000 per program year was created in 2017 as an avenue for communities to use CDBG funds to match those funds of the Community to help assist with the removal of the blighted property. The goal of the BBB program is to create affordable workforce housing. Once a blighted property is removed, a building lot with infrastructure already in place is created. Construction of affordable housing can begin or moving a Governor's Home onto the cleared lot can be achieved. This program not only removes the blighted property that poses public health and safety concerns to the community but can offer a building site with services already in place for affordable housing to be built or moved onto that site. The program has not received the attention anticipated. In 2017 only three communities applied for funding.

The State will continue to provide funding through its Community Project Account for water, wastewater, storm sewer, and community facilities as the primary uses of CDBG funding.

Does this Jurisdiction have any open Brownfields Economic Development Initiative (BEDI) grants? No

[BEDI grantees] Describe accomplishments and program outcomes during the last year.

CR-50 - HOME 91.520(d)

Include the results of on-site inspections of affordable rental housing assisted under the program to determine compliance with housing codes and other applicable regulations

Please list those projects that should have been inspected on-site this program year based upon the schedule in §92.504(d). Indicate which of these were inspected and a summary of issues that were detected during the inspection. For those that were not inspected, please indicate the reason and how you will remedy the situation.

Physical reviews were completed on 91 HOME properties. All reviews were completed and scheduled. Common issues noted on the reviews were:

SITE

Market Appeal, Lawns, Plantings, Fencing and Gates: Trimming of shrubs, trees, bare areas, erosion, missing/damaged fences

Parking Lots: Cracks, Sealing, Striping, tripping hazards

Walks and Steps: Spalling, pitted, cracks, lifting/dropping, tripping hazards

Play Areas and Equipment: Missing swings or damaged equipment

Project Sign/Lighting and Mailboxes: Need painting, parking sign replacement, damaged bases on parking signs

Trash Collections Area: Damaged surround materials, cracked concrete, damaged hardware, debris

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Site Lighting: Lighting still on due to photocell/timer, globes missing

Wall, Window, Soffit, Fascia, Foundation and Caulking: Siding damaged, splices missing, and need of caulking. Missing, damaged fascia or soffit, broken, missing vent covers

Painting and Staining: Painting of doors, jambs and brick mold, railings, pillars, trim, and siding

Roofing, Flashing, Chimneys, and Vents: Damaged shingles

Gutters and Downspouts: Re-setting splash blocks, downspouts and ends damaged, damaged gutters

Garages: Damaged doors, jambs and seals

Exterior Storage, Shed/Maintenance Room, and Site Maintenance: Damaged doors and jambs

COMMON AREA

Entry Doors, Lobby, and Security: Damaged jambs, locksets dented doors and weather-stripping

Carpet, Flooring, Halls, and Stairs: Stains, showing wear, needs replacement

Lighting and Fixtures: Damaged, missing globes or lens covers

Basements: Cracking, moisture issues

Residential Storage: Wall damage, hinges loose

Laundry Room: Corroded hookups, discharge boxes rusting, damaged flooring, laundry equipment out of order

Elevator: Stains, flooring showing wear, damaged walls

Office: Carpet stains, painting

Common Area Walls and Ceilings: Damaged walls, ceiling tiles

Community Room: Stains, wear on flooring/furniture, torn screens, refrigerator seals

BUILDING SYSTEMS

Water Heaters, Furnaces, and Utility Rooms: Corroding on shut off valves, dripping, leaking pipes

UNIT ITEMS

Carpets/Vinyls stains, damaged

Kitchen faucets leak, corroded, damaged hinges, caulking of countertops, refrigerators seals damaged

Bathroom faucets leak, corroded, wall damage by the showers, base trim deteriorating, fans inoperable

Doors damaged

Screens damaged

Blinds broken, damaged, missing

Walls scratched, damaged

LIFE/SAFETY ISSUES

Disconnect boxes not secured

Emergency lights inoperable

Outdated fire extinguishers

Missing, inoperable, smoke detectors and strobes

Missing damaged electrical switch cover

Blocked egress

Discharge pipes off the relief valves are missing or not the correct length

Relief valves up against a wall or too close to wall to operate properly

GFCI/ARC faults not tripping/re-setting

Missing exterior GFCI covers

Breaker/blank missing in a panel box

Gas smell

Water heater exhaust piping not sealed properly or misaligned chimney

Provide an assessment of the jurisdiction's affirmative marketing actions for HOME units. 92.351(b)

SDHDA requires owners of all HOME properties to provide a written affirmative marketing action plan prior to receiving HOME funding. Compliance officer checks every five years to make sure the plan is updated. The owners are also required to submit a written narrative of the affirmative marketing efforts on an annual basis to SDHDA.

Refer to IDIS reports to describe the amount and use of program income for projects, including the number of projects and owner and tenant characteristics

The amount of 2017 HOME Program Income disbursed was \$95,261.60. This is a sharp decline from previous years due to the new Grant-Based Accounting Rule. SDHDA elected to hold program income over until the application round the following year, however made a few disbursements before implementing this change. The program income was provided for security deposit assistance and homeowner rehabilitation activities. There were a total of 4 homeowner rehabilitation projects and 5 agencies administering security deposit assistance that utilized the program income. For security deposit assistance the majority of households were either 0-30% or 30-50% and comprised mostly of single/non-elderly, elderly, and single parents households. The homeowner rehabilitation projects were made up of 0-30% and 30-50% AMI and either elderly or single/non-elderly.

A total of \$5,130,994 in program income was accumulated during 2017 and will be utilized for administration and activity funding during 2018.

Describe other actions taken to foster and maintain affordable housing. 91.220(k) (STATES ONLY: Including the coordination of LIHTC with the development of affordable housing). 91.320(j)

SDHDA is the statewide housing finance agency whose mission is to provide affordable housing for South Dakota citizens. In addition to administering the HOME and HTF program, SDHDA also administers the Housing Tax Credit Program and previously the Neighborhood Stabilization Program. SDHDA also provides first-time homebuyer financing, is the contract administrator for HUD Section 8 and administers other programs assisting qualified households to obtain affordable housing. In addition SDHDA has a state-funded program called the Housing Opportunity Fund as well as other additional funding programs that can be used to compliment and leverage HOME, HTF, and HTC funding.

CR-60 - ESG 91.520(g) (ESG Recipients only)

ESG Supplement to the CAPER in *e-snaps*

For Paperwork Reduction Act

1. Recipient Information—All Recipients Complete

Basic Grant Information

Recipient Name	SOUTH DAKOTA
Organizational DUNS Number	939862108
EIN/TIN Number	460318666
Identify the Field Office	DENVER
Identify CoC(s) in which the recipient or subrecipient(s) will provide ESG assistance	

ESG Contact Name

Prefix	Ms
First Name	Denise
Middle Name	L
Last Name	Albertson
Suffix	0
Title	Program Coordinator

ESG Contact Address

Street Address 1	3060 East Elizabeth Street
Street Address 2	PO Box 1237
City	Pierre
State	SD
ZIP Code	57501-1237
Phone Number	6057732598
Extension	0
Fax Number	0
Email Address	Denise@SDHDA.org

ESG Secondary Contact

Prefix	Ms
First Name	Lorraine
Last Name	Polak
Suffix	0
Title	Director, Rental Housing Development
Phone Number	6057733181
Extension	0
Email Address	Lorraine@sdhda.org

2. Reporting Period—All Recipients Complete

Program Year Start Date	01/01/2017
Program Year End Date	12/31/2017

3a. Subrecipient Form – Complete one form for each subrecipient

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: SAFE HARBOR
City: Aberdeen
State: SD
Zip Code: 57402, 0041
DUNS Number: 180934812
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Y
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 47477

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: JOURNEY CHURCH
City: Aberdeen
State: SD
Zip Code: 57401, 7603
DUNS Number: 037970369
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Faith-Based Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 24700

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: YWCA WOMEN'S SHELTER
City: Huron
State: SD
Zip Code: 57350, 2408
DUNS Number: 180865818
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Y
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 0

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: COMMUNITIES AGAINST VIOLENCE AND ABUSE
City: Lemmon
State: SD
Zip Code: 57638, 0245
DUNS Number: 624134730
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Y
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 0

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: WOMEN ESCAPING A VIOLENT ENVIRONMENT

City: Custer

State: SD

Zip Code: 57730, 0729

DUNS Number: 829840227

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Y

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 18433

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: WHOLENESS CENTER

City: Flandreau

State: SD

Zip Code: 57028, 0148

DUNS Number: 962693982

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Y

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 13015

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE NETWORK

City: Madison

State: SD

Zip Code: 57042, 0110

DUNS Number: 832798065

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Y

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 16120

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: MITCHELL AREA SAFEHOUSE

City: Mitchell

State: SD

Zip Code: 57301, 1067

DUNS Number: 938616737

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Y

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 69660

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: BRIDGES AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

City: Mobridge

State: SD

Zip Code: 57601, 0002

DUNS Number: 965561202

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Y

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 6440

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: MISSOURI SHORES DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CENTER

City: Pierre

State: SD

Zip Code: 57501, 0398

DUNS Number: 166973883

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Y

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 37900

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: CORNERSTONE RESCUE MISSION

City: Rapid City

State: SD

Zip Code: 57709, 2188

DUNS Number: 794623264

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Faith-Based Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 67000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: CORNERSTONE WOMEN/CHILDREN'S HOME

City: Rapid City

State: SD

Zip Code: 57709, 2188

DUNS Number: 794623264

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Y

Subrecipient Organization Type: Faith-Based Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 29000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: WORKING AGAINST VIOLENCE INC.

City: Rapid City

State: SD

Zip Code: 57701, 3627

DUNS Number: 969914381

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Y

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 10000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA

City: Sioux Falls

State: SD

Zip Code: 57109, 9306

DUNS Number: 179901921

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 20720

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: CHILDREN'S INN

City: Sioux Falls

State: SD

Zip Code: 57104, 5607

DUNS Number: 072904840

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Y

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 20000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: ARTEMIS HOUSE

City: Spearfish

State: SD

Zip Code: 57783, 0486

DUNS Number: 168524379

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Y

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 14620

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: CRISIS INTERVENTION SHELTER SERVICES

City: Sturgis

State: SD

Zip Code: 57785, 0842

DUNS Number: 807691324

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Y

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 20000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: WATERTOWN RESOURCE CENTER

City: Watertown

State: SD

Zip Code: 57201, 0781

DUNS Number: 964853563

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Y

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 39052

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: YANKTON HOMELESS SHELTER

City: Yankton

State: SD

Zip Code: 57078, 0675

DUNS Number: 933788283

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 19280

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: South Dakota Housing Development Authority

City: Pierre

State: SD

Zip Code: 57501, 5876

DUNS Number: 062197517

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 86228

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: ROCS

City: Lake Andes

State: SD

Zip Code: 57356, 0070

DUNS Number: 150649457

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 8890

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: River City Domestic Violence Center

City: Yankton

State: SD

Zip Code: 57078, 0626

DUNS Number: 431992651

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Y

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 19280

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: ICAP

City: Madison

State: SD

Zip Code: 57042, 2800

DUNS Number: 102298288

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 60575

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Wild Horse Butte

City: Martin

State: SD

Zip Code: 57551, 0488

DUNS Number: 453783528

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Y

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 20000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Pennington Co. HHS

City: Rapid City

State: SD

Zip Code: 57701, 1491

DUNS Number: 078002839

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Unit of Government

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 40000

CR-65 - Persons Assisted

4. Persons Served

4a. Complete for Homelessness Prevention Activities

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	0
Children	0
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	0

Table 16 – Household Information for Homeless Prevention Activities

4b. Complete for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	0
Children	0
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	0

Table 17 – Household Information for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

4c. Complete for Shelter

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	0
Children	0
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	0

Table 18 – Shelter Information

4d. Street Outreach

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	0
Children	0
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	0

Table 19 – Household Information for Street Outreach

4e. Totals for all Persons Served with ESG

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	3,046
Children	1,843
Don't Know/Refused/Other	6
Missing Information	59
Total	4,954

Table 20 – Household Information for Persons Served with ESG

5. Gender—Complete for All Activities

	Total
Male	2,034
Female	2,855
Transgender	0
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	65
Total	4,954

Table 21 – Gender Information

6. Age—Complete for All Activities

	Total
Under 18	1,843
18-24	456
25 and over	2,590
Don't Know/Refused/Other	6
Missing Information	59
Total	4,954

Table 22 – Age Information

7. Special Populations Served—Complete for All Activities

Number of Persons in Households

Subpopulation	Total	Total Persons Served – Prevention	Total Persons Served – RRH	Total Persons Served in Emergency Shelters
Veterans	272	0	0	0
Victims of Domestic Violence	1,158	0	0	0
Elderly	141	0	0	0
HIV/AIDS	8	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless	155	0	0	0
Persons with Disabilities:				
Severely Mentally Ill	281	0	0	0
Chronic Substance Abuse	793	0	0	0
Other Disability	434	0	0	0
Total (Unduplicated if possible)	0	0	0	0

Table 23 – Special Population Served

CR-70 – ESG 91.520(g) - Assistance Provided and Outcomes

10. Shelter Utilization

Number of New Units - Rehabbed	0
Number of New Units - Conversion	0
Total Number of bed-nights available	515
Total Number of bed-nights provided	312
Capacity Utilization	60.58%

Table 24 – Shelter Capacity

11. Project Outcomes Data measured under the performance standards developed in consultation with the CoC(s)

Program year reporting was submitted via Sage for the HUD ESG CAPER 2017 report. The above information was not captured in the SAGE CAPER report.

No ESG funds were utilized for rehab or conversion of additional number of shelter beds during 2017.

For the capacity utilization, information was taken from the Housing Inventory conducted in conjunction with the annual point in time count on January 23, 2018, so the information is provided at a point in time and is not an average of daily utilization.

CR-75 – Expenditures

11. Expenditures

11a. ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2015	2016	2017
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	83,249	72,556	56,241
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	19,221	16,002	9,850
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	21,379	20,721	18,335
Expenditures for Homeless Prevention under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	0	0	0
Subtotal Homelessness Prevention	123,849	109,279	84,426

Table 25 – ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

11b. ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2015	2016	2017
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	61,638	88,608	74,954
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	31,141	55,939	51,631
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	17,111	17,615	18,227
Expenditures for Homeless Assistance under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	0	0	0
Subtotal Rapid Re-Housing	109,890	162,162	144,812

Table 26 – ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

11c. ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2015	2016	2017
Essential Services	23,746	24,030	17,122
Operations	220,247	209,979	199,931
Renovation	7,148	7,097	0
Major Rehab	0	0	0
Conversion	0	0	0
Subtotal	251,141	241,106	217,053

Table 27 – ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

11d. Other Grant Expenditures

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2015	2016	2017
Street Outreach	0	15,168	14,172
HMIS	15,138	46,369	32,259
Administration	38,820	44,368	35,115

Table 28 - Other Grant Expenditures

11e. Total ESG Grant Funds

Total ESG Funds Expended	2015	2016	2017
	538,838	618,452	527,837

Table 29 - Total ESG Funds Expended

11f. Match Source

	2015	2016	2017
Other Non-ESG HUD Funds	0	0	0
Other Federal Funds	51,649	10,667	0
State Government	70,260	56,651	0
Local Government	21,511	16,565	0
Private Funds	240,563	221,564	26,412
Other	159,121	96,857	7,471
Fees	0	0	0
Program Income	0	0	0
Total Match Amount	543,104	402,304	33,883

Table 30 - Other Funds Expended on Eligible ESG Activities

11g. Total

Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities	2015	2016	2017
	1,081,942	1,020,756	561,720

Table 31 - Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities