

HEALTHCARE AND HOUSING (H²) SYSTEMS INTEGRATION INITIATIVE

MONTANA

Homeless Housing Resources

The information in this document is intended primarily to provide people working in health care with basic information about homeless assistance and housing programs and resources. It is also intended to provide context for housing, health care, and service providers for discussions on gaps in needed housing and services that support housing stability. The following resources are covered:

- **HUD Resources**
 - Vouchers
 - HOME Program
 - Housing Trust Fund
 - Continuum of Care (CoC) Program
 - Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG)
 - Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) Program
 - Office of Native American Programs (ONAP) Programs
 - VA Supportive Housing (VASH) Programs
- **Other Federal Resources**
 - Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF)
 - USDA Rural Development, Rural Housing Service
 - SSI/SSDI Outreach, Access, and Recovery (SOAR) Program
 - Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) Program
- **Montana Housing Resources, including Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) Programs**

HOMELESS HOUSING RESOURCES

Financial support for housing for low-income people tends to fall into categories: support to help cover “hard” costs (such as construction and rehabilitation) and support to cover more flexible “soft” costs, such as vouchers, operating costs, and services. Resources are often focused on a particular population (e.g. people with disabilities, people living with HIV/AIDS, people experiencing homelessness, veterans).

HUD Resources

HUD provides a variety of resources to states, local governments, and nonprofit housing agencies to provide access to or in order to develop affordable housing.

Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Program¹

The Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program provides rental assistance for low-income individuals and families. The HCV Program provides “tenant-based” rental assistance under Section 8 by providing low-income households with a voucher they can use to rent any private apartment that meets program guidelines. Section 8 also offers “project-based” rental assistance, which provides rental housing to low-income households in privately owned and managed rental units, but in which the subsidy stays with the building.

Currently, there are 14 PHAs in Montana. Of the PHAs in the state, 3 administer only a public housing program, 2 administer only an HCV program, and 9 administer both. Additionally, the state of Montana has 7 Tribal Housing Authorities which may have public housing units, project based units and vouchers available for those in need of housing assistance in Indian County.

¹ Data from HUD PHA Contact Information http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/public_indian_housing/pha/contacts and HUD Housing Authority Profile database <https://pic.hud.gov/pic/haprofiles/haprofilelist.asp>

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There are approximately 21,534 Housing Choice Vouchers and 4,217 Project-Based Section 8 units serving low-income individuals in Montana.

Special Purpose Vouchers²

Special purpose vouchers have been appropriated by Congress exclusively for people with disabilities. They are an invaluable resource for meeting the housing needs of people with disabilities because they must be set aside for people with disabilities even when they turn over and are re-issued. Vouchers are targeted exclusively to people with disabilities through the following programs:

Five-Year Mainstream Housing Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities

These vouchers are set aside exclusively for people with disabilities. They are funded through the Section 811 tenant-based rental assistance program (25% of the program's appropriations have been used for tenant-based rental assistance). PHAs³ receive 5-year annual contributions contracts. **10 NED Vouchers have been awarded to the Butte Housing Authority as of January 2016.**

Rental Assistance for Non-Elderly Persons with Disabilities ("NED" Vouchers)

Over the past decade, HUD has also awarded over 55,000 other vouchers targeted to non-elderly people with disabilities, now referred to as NED vouchers. **The 12 PHAs in Montana have not received any NED vouchers as of January 2016.**

Although vouchers are an invaluable resource for helping homeless and low-income individuals with disabilities, PHAs often have substantial waiting lists for applicants to receive HCV and special purpose vouchers; lists may be also closed when the wait for housing becomes unreasonable.

HOME Investment Partnerships Program⁴

The federal government created the HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) in 1990. The HOME program is a formula grant of federal housing funds given to states and localities (referred to as "participating jurisdictions" or PJs). **As of December 2015, Montana had 4 participating PJs. Since 1992, PJs in Montana have received over \$110 million in HOME funds.**

HOME funds can be used to:

- Build, buy, and renovate rental housing;
- Finance homeownership opportunities;
- Repair homes, including making buildings physically accessible; or
- Provide rental subsidies to eligible households.

HOME-Funded Tenant-Based Rental Assistance Vouchers and Housing Units as of Dec. 2015

Participating Jurisdictions in Montana	Cumulative as of Dec. 2015 Award Amount	Number of Households Served by TBRA Vouchers Since Becoming PJ	Number of Completed Housing Units Since Becoming PJ
Billings	\$9,937,293	128	950
Great Falls	\$8,095,764	0	701

² Technical Assistance Collaborative, Database of Vouchers for People with Disabilities, <http://www.tacinc.org/knowledge-resources/vouchers-database/?state=MT>

³ Non-profit disability organizations were also eligible to apply for Section 811-funded Mainstream vouchers.

⁴ HUD, HOME Dashboard Reports, https://www.hudexchange.info/manage-a-program/home-dashboard-reports/?filter_DateYearEach=2015-12-31&filter_State=MT&filter_Granttee=&program=HOME&group=Dash

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Participating Jurisdictions in Montana	Cumulative as of Dec. 2015 Award Amount	Number of Households Served by TBRA Vouchers Since Becoming PJ	Number of Completed Housing Units Since Becoming PJ
Missoula	\$6,720,225	79	208
Montana	\$91,863,314	910	3801
TOTAL	\$116,616,596	1,117	5,660

National Housing Trust Fund (NHTF)⁵

The federal government created the NHTF in 2008, but it has not been operating due to insufficient funding. Funds are now being set aside, and HUD anticipates that allocations will begin mid-2016. The NHTF program is a formula grant of federal funds given to states and state-designated entities. Each state determines its priority housing need for production or preservation, primarily of rental housing, that is affordable and available to extremely low-income households. A state must use at least 80 percent of each annual grant for rental housing; up to 10 percent for homeownership; and up to 10 percent for the grantee's reasonable administrative and planning costs.

NHTF funds can be used for:

- New construction of rental and homebuyer units;
- Acquisition or acquisition/rehabilitation of rental and homebuyer units; or
- Operating costs for rental projects (up to one third of annual grant).

To receive its share of the NHTF, a state must submit an allocation plan as part of its annual action plan. The HUD Office of Community Planning and Development issued a Notice on January 28, 2016 outlining the timing for states and entitlement jurisdictions to submit their FY16 consolidated plans, action plans, and NHTF allocation plans. On April 4, 2016, HUD announced that \$174 million will soon be made available through first-ever allocations of the NHTF. **The National Low Income Housing Coalition estimates the state of Montana's 2016 allocation will be \$3 million.**

Continuum of Care (CoC) Program⁶

Montana has one active Continuum of Care (CoC):

- In January 2015, Montana had **1,224 total beds** dedicated for homeless persons year-round. About **62.2%** of the total beds in Montana were in emergency shelters/safe havens and **37.8%** were in transitional housing programs.
- Montana also had a total of **623 permanent housing beds**, of which **88.3%** were in permanent supportive housing and **8.0%** were in Rapid Re-Housing. The remaining **3.7%** of beds were in other forms of permanent housing, including Permanent Housing - Housing with Services (no disability required for entry) and Permanent Housing - Housing Only.

⁵ HUD Exchange, Housing Trust Fund <https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/htf/> and Federal Register, Vol. 81, No. 87, May 5, 2016, "Housing Trust Fund Federal Register Allocation Notice", <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2016-05-05/pdf/2016-10508.pdf>

⁶ 2015 HIC Count, available at: https://www.hudexchange.info/manage-a-program/coc-housing-inventory-count-reports/?filter_Year=2015&filter_Scope=State&filter_State=MT&filter_CoC=&program=CoC&group=HIC

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Continuum of Care	2015 Homeless Housing Inventory			Permanent Housing Inventory		
	Total Year-Round Beds (ES, SH, TH)	Inventory by Type		Total (PSH, RRH)	Inventory by Type	
Emergency Shelter/Safe Haven		Transitional Housing	Permanent Supportive Housing		Rapid Re-housing	
Montana Statewide	1,224	761	463	623	550	50

Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG)⁷

The Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Program provides grants to states and localities for emergency shelter, transitional housing, and permanent housing for the homeless. ESG funds can be used for street outreach, emergency shelter, homelessness prevention, rapid re-housing assistance, and HMIS, as well as administrative activities. ESG funds may also be used to fund Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Programs (HPRP). **In 2016, Montana received an ESG grant of \$673,738.**

Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS Program (HOPWA)⁸

HOPWA funding provides housing assistance and related supportive services by grantees who are encouraged to develop community strategies and form partnerships with nonprofit organizations. Funds may be used for a range of housing, social services, program planning, & development costs.

HOPWA funds are awarded through the Consolidated Plan as a block grant to states and larger metropolitan areas based on the incidences of AIDS, and competitively through an annual Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA). **In 2015, Montana received a competitive HOPWA award of \$1,482,040.**

Office of Native American Programs (ONAP) Resources⁹

As sovereign nations, tribes are the direct recipients of HUD funding. Each tribe designates an entity to administer its housing programs with these federal dollars. Referred to as a Tribally Designated Entity (TDHE), the organization may be a department within the tribe, tribal housing authority with separate board of commissioners, or a nonprofit organization.

Montana is part of the Northern Plains Region of ONAP, which administers the following programs that may benefit Native Americans in the state:

Indian Housing Block Grant (IHBG): Formula-based grant program. Eligible activities include: housing development, assistance to housing developed under the Indian Housing Program, housing services to eligible families and individuals, crime prevention and safety, and model activities that provide creative approaches to solving affordable housing problems.

⁷ HUD, 2015 CPD Allocation Awards, https://www.hudexchange.info/grantees/cpd-allocations-awards/?filter_year=2015&filter_program=6&filter_state=MT&filter_coc=

⁸ State of Montana MT-H110010 & MT-H120021 2014-2015 APRS

⁹ HUD, Northern Plains Office of Native American Programs (NPNAP), http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/public_indian_housing/ih/codetalk/onap/nponap and HUD, "Announcement of Funding Awards; Indian Community Development Block Grant Program Fiscal Year 2015," Federal Register / Vol. 81, No. 72 / Thursday, April 14, 2016, <http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/documents/huddoc?id=FY2015ICDBGAward.pdf>

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In FY 2015, 7 Native American tribes in Montana received a total of \$27,094,645 in IHBG funds:

Tribe	Amount
Apsaalooke Nation	\$2,672,262
Assiniboine & Sioux tribes of Ft. Peck	\$5,504,976
Blackfeet Tribe	\$7,107,219
Chippewa Cree Tribe of the Rocky Boy Reservation	\$3,065,646
Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes	\$4,254,579
Fort Belknap Indian Community	\$1,624,233
Northern Cheyenne Tribe	\$2,865,730

Section 184 Indian Home Loan Guarantee Program: Created in 1992 to help increase Native access to homeownership by providing a guarantee to lenders on mortgage loans made to Native borrowers. Section 184 loans can be used both on and off native lands for new construction, rehabilitation, purchase of an existing home, or refinancing.

Indian Community Development Block Grant (ICDBG): Awarded under an annual competition. Provide single purpose grants for housing rehabilitation, land acquisition, community facilities, infrastructure construction, and economic development activities that benefit primarily people with low and moderate incomes.

In FY 2015, 3 Tribal Housing Authorities received ICDBG awards:

Housing Authority	Grant Amount	Project Description
Blackfeet Housing Authority	\$1,100,000	Rehabilitation of 29 conveyed mutual help housing units.
Northern Cheyenne Tribal Housing Authority	\$900,000	Rehabilitation of 27 homes.
Salish-Kootenai Housing Authority	\$1,100,000	Rehabilitation of 20 homes and a new well for connection to 39 home sites.

Additionally, the Blackfeet Housing Authority received a separate ICDBG award of \$800,000 for mold remediation and prevention.

Title VI Loan Guarantee Program: Assists Indian Housing Block Grant recipients who want to finance eligible affordable housing activities, but are unable to secure financing without the assistance of a federal guarantee.

VA Supportive Housing Program (VASH)¹⁰

VASH is a joint project between the Department of Veteran Affairs (VA) and the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The goal of the program is to transition veterans from homelessness to having permanent, secure, safe housing so that they may rebuild their lives. This program is administered with a housing voucher from HUD for veterans to rent a home or an apartment, and intensive case management services provided by the VA for five years.

¹⁰ HUD.Gov, HUD-VASH Vouchers, http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/public_indian_housing/programs/hcv/vash

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Montana has received over 1,468 VASH Vouchers, including the following awards to PHAs from 2008-2015 to serve high need Veterans across the state.

VASH Vouchers Awarded to PHAs in Montana (Cumulative 2008-2015)

PHA	Number of VASH Vouchers	VA Medical Center/Community-Based Outpatient Clinic (CBOC)	Location of High Need Veterans to be Served
Housing Authority of Billings	75	Montana VA Health Care System Fort Harrison/Billings CBOC	Billings
Montana Department of Commerce	227	Montana VA Health Care System (Fort Harrison)	Helena and Statewide
Montana Department of Commerce	55	Montana VA Health Care System/Great Falls CBOC	Great Falls
Montana Department of Commerce	25	Montana VA Health Care System/Missoula CBOC	Missoula
Montana Department of Commerce	56	Montana VA Health Care System/Kalispell CBOC	Kalispell

Other Federal Resources

Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF)¹¹

The SSVF Program is a VA program that awards grants to private nonprofit organizations and consumer cooperatives that will provide supportive services to very low-income Veterans and their families residing in or transitioning to permanent housing. The grantees will provide a range of supportive services designed to promote housing stability.

Recent Montana SSVF Awards

Organization	Award Amount	Year	Counties to be Served
Volunteers of America Northern Rockies	\$721,140	2014	Helena, Fort Harrison, Lewis and Clark Counties
Volunteers of America Northern Rockies	\$721,140	2016	Yellowstone, Sweet Grass, Stillwater, Big Horn, Carbon, Lewis and Clark Counties

USDA Rural Development, Rural Housing Service

USDA Rural Development offers a variety of programs to build or improve housing and essential community facilities in rural areas. The Rural Housing Service in particular offers loans, grants and loan guarantees for single- and multi-family housing, child care centers, fire and police stations, hospitals, libraries, nursing homes, schools, first responder vehicles and equipment, housing for farm laborers and much more. The USDA also provide technical assistance loans and grants in partnership with non-profit organizations, Indian tribes, state and federal government agencies, and local communities.

¹¹ U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), "2014 SSVF Award List," http://www.va.gov/HOMELESS/ssvf/docs/2014_SSVF_Award_List.pdf and "2016 SSVF Award List," http://www.va.gov/HOMELESS/ssvf/docs/SSVF_Awards_List_Final_September14.pdf

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In Montana, USDA Rural Development has invested more than 2.1 billion dollars over the past 6 years to provide federal assistance resources throughout rural Montana and to ensure that rural Montanans, especially those in high poverty areas, have access to rural housing and development support services. As of 2014, USDA Rural Development has developed over 2,534 affordable housing units throughout rural Montana.

SSI/SSDI Outreach, Access, and Recovery Program (SOAR)¹²

Through its SOAR program, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) seeks to end homelessness through increased access to Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and Social Security Disability Income (SSDI) support. Nationally, 37 percent of all applications for SSI/SSDI are approved upon first application. However, for people who are homeless, initial SSI/SSDI application approval is only 15 percent. When homeless people apply for SSI/SSDI through the SOAR Initiative, initial application approval is greatly increased – 93 percent of persons thought to be eligible are approved within 3 months.

SOAR Montana is administered through the Department of Public Health & Human Services, Bureau of Mental Health Services. The goal of SOAR Montana is to increase access to disability income benefits administered by the Social Security Administration for eligible adults who experience homelessness or are at risk of homelessness, and have a mental illness and/or co-occurring substance use disorder. **There are 5 Local SOAR Leads and 2 SOAR Trainers in Montana.**

Federal Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) Program¹³

The LIHTC program is administered by the U.S. Department of Treasury. In Montana, the Montana Board of Housing (MBOH) administers the LIHTC program. The program provides competitive awards of federal tax credits to developers to assist in the creation of affordable rental housing including supportive housing. It requires that 20 percent of LIHTC units be made available for households at or below 50 percent of area median income (AMI) or that 40 percent of LIHTC units be made available for households at or below 60 percent of AMI. **The LIHTC Program has supported the creation of over 6,532 affordable housing units in Montana. In 2016, the Montana Board of Housing allocated \$26.9 million to 8 projects for the development of 237 units for low-income seniors and families.**

Montana Resources

Housing Programs - Homeless Assistance Resources

Business Consortium Project – Rimrock Treatment Center¹⁴

In August 2010, the City of Billings released a Request for Proposals to develop a combined housing / employment project for occupancy by individuals and / or families experiencing homelessness. A total of \$300,000 was awarded to Rimrock Treatment Center to acquire and rehabilitate a single-family home to house up to six men who have experienced chronic homelessness. In addition, equipment was purchased to support overall business concepts initially through a composting production facility and later in a landscaping business. The project is located near downtown Billings, within walking

¹² SAMHSA, SOAR Works! Montana profile, <https://soarworks.prainc.com/states/montana>

¹³ Montana Department of Commerce, Housing Division, "Housing Credits Awarded in Montana," <http://housing.mt.gov/MFAwarded>

¹⁴ City of Billings, "Housing Development Projects," <http://ci.billings.mt.us/2108/Housing-First>

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distance of health services, markets and retail stores and is accessible via public transportation. **This project had ended chronic homelessness and provided job training/employment opportunities for 13 individuals as of May 2014.**

Community Action Partnership of Northwest Montana (CAPNM)¹⁵

CAPNM provides services and advocacy to alleviate poverty in Flathead, Lake, Lincoln and Sanders Counties. CAPNM provides affordable housing to low-income individuals and families through the **Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program** and through a **Community Land Trust Program**. The Community Land Trust (CLT) provides permanently affordable home ownership opportunities by acquiring land and removing it from the speculative, for-profit, real estate market then holding the land “in trust” forever for the benefit of the community by ensuring that it remains affordable for homebuyers.

From 2013-2014, 298 families with low-incomes obtained safe and sanitary housing using Section 8 vouchers, and 13 vacant homes in Kalispell were acquired by the Community Land Trust and are under renovation.

Additionally, CAPNM operates the annual **Flathead Valley Project Homeless Connect** event to connect people experiencing homelessness to various needed services in one convenient location.

Family Promise of Yellowstone Valley¹⁶

In October 2008, the City of Billings released a Request for Proposals to develop new housing to serve those experiencing homelessness utilizing a Housing First philosophy of management and housing provision. A total of \$500,000 was awarded to Family Promise of Yellowstone Valley, formerly known as Interfaith Hospitality Network. Two duplex apartment properties were acquired and rehabilitated resulting in a total of four rental units serving homeless families. **This project had ended homelessness for 21 families / 59 individuals as of May 2014.**

Human Resource Development Council of District IX, Inc. (HRDC)¹⁷

HRDC, a private, not-for-profit Community Action Agency, was established in 1975 to serve Gallatin, Park, and Meagher counties in southwestern Montana. HRDC focuses on seven strategic challenges and operate multiple programs to address pressing human needs in the following seven areas: (1) Food and Nutrition; (2) Housing and Homelessness; (3) Child and Youth Development; (4) Senior Empowerment; (5) Community Transportation; (6) Home Heating, Efficiency, and Safety; and (7) Community and Economic Development.

HRDC’s housing initiative works across all levels of housing security, including **emergency shelter, transitional housing, affordable rentals, rental subsidies, down payment assistance, home buyer education and counseling, and foreclosure prevention**. HRDC’s housing programs provide 40 beds of emergency shelter, 21 units of transitional housing, 370 rental assistance vouchers, 267 units of affordable housing, homeless prevention and placement assistance for more than 700 households annually, homebuyer education to 360 households annually, and down payment assistance to 10 households annually.

¹⁵ Community Action Partnership of Northwest Montana (CAPNM), <http://www.capnm.net/>

¹⁶ City of Billings, “Housing Development Projects,” <http://ci.billings.mt.us/2108/Housing-First>

¹⁷ Human Resource Development Council (HRDC), <http://www.thehrdc.org/how-we-help/housing/>

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Poverello Center, Inc.¹⁸

For over 40 years, the Poverello Center has provided a safety net for individuals in Missoula living in hunger and homelessness. Some of the services provided by the Center include:

- **Emergency Services** - short-term emergency shelter, food, and supportive services to community members living in poverty.
- **Veterans Transitional Housing – two transitional housing programs:**
 - **Housing Montana Heroes:** supportive housing to 26 qualifying homeless Veterans.
 - **Valor House**, run in collaboration with The Missoula Housing Authority: supportive housing to 17 qualifying homeless Veterans. Supportive services offered to Veterans who are part of the transitional housing program include food assistance, case management, access to mental health treatment and counseling, and access to medical care and dental services.
- **Homeless Outreach** - The Homeless Outreach Teams (HOT) works to identify barriers to housing for Missoula’s chronically homeless individuals, while also supporting and educating businesses and community members. The HOT program has three distinct goals:
 - Build relationships with chronically homeless men and women living on the street
 - Support residents and businesses in creating a healthier community for all
 - Educate about the complex nature of chronic homelessness

The program also provides a hotline (493-7955) as an alternative to costly 911 calls for disruptive behavior. Community members can call or text the hotline during business hours to request assistance, report a concern, or to ask questions about the best way to assist someone in need.

Tri-State HELP/HOPWA¹⁹

Tri-State HELP (Housing Environment for Living Positively) is a federally funded needs-based program for people with low incomes living with HIV or AIDS and their families living in North Dakota, Montana, and South Dakota. Services include short and long-term housing assistance and housing case management.

YWCA Missoula²⁰

YWCA Missoula operates Ada’s Place Housing Programs, which aim to help homeless families work towards self-sufficiency and independence. The following Housing Programs are offered:

- **Gateway Assessment Center:** A short-term assessment, referral, and supportive services program located at the Salvation Army. The program offers YWCA case management and short-term motel stays for homeless families with children under age 18.
- **Ada's Place Transitional Housing:** An 18-month program designed to help homeless survivors of domestic violence and their children work toward self-sufficiency and independence. Ada’s Place offers participants the opportunity to gain knowledge, education, and skills in a variety of areas while working on goals that will assist them in obtaining permanent housing and achieving economic security.

¹⁸ Poverello Center, Inc., “Programs and Services,” <http://www.thepoverellocenter.org/programs-and-services/>

¹⁹ Sioux Falls Housing and Redevelopment Commission, “Tri-State HELP HOPWA Program,” <http://siouxfallshousing.org/tri-state-help.html>

²⁰ YWCA Missoula, <http://ywcaofmissoula.org/>

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- **Ada's Place Emergency Housing:** 50-day emergency housing program for one- and two-parent homeless families who are committed to seeking stable, permanent housing.
- **Rapid Re-Housing Program:** offers a variety of assistance, including: security deposits, rental assistance for up to one year, advocacy, credit counseling, resource and referral information that supports access to employment and jobs training.

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APPENDIX: PUBLIC HOUSING AUTHORITIES AND TRIBAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES IN MONTANA²¹

PUBLIC HOUSING AUTHORITIES	
NAME OF HOUSING AUTHORITY	CITY
ANACONDA HOUSING AUTHORITY	ANACONDA
BILLINGS HOUSING AUTHORITY	BILLINGS
BUTTE HOUSING AUTHORITY	BUTTE
DAWSON COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	GLENDIVE
GLASGOW HOUSING AUTHORITY	GLASGOW
GREAT FALLS HOUSING AUTHORITY	GREAT FALLS
HELENA HOUSING AUTHORITY	HELENA
MILES CITY HOUSING AUTHORITY	MILES CITY
MISSOULA HOUSING AUTHORITY	MISSOULA
MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	HELENA
CITY OF POPULAR HOUSING AUTHORITY	POPLAR
RICHLAND HOUSING AUTHORITY	SIDNEY
RONAN HOUSING AUTHORITY	RONAN
WHITFISH HOUSING AUTHORITY	WHITFISH
TRIBAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES	
NAME OF HOUSING AUTHORITY	CITY
APSAALOOKE TRIBAL HOUSING AUTHORITY	CROW AGENCY
BLACKFEET HOUSING AUTHORITY	BROWNING
CHIPPEWA-CREE HOUSING AUTHORITY	BOX ELDER
FORT BELKNAP HOUSING AUTHORITY	HARLEM
FORT PECK HOUSING AUTHORITY	POPLAR
NORTHERN CHEYENNE HOUSING AUTHORITY	LAME DEER
SALISH & KOOTENAI HOUSING AUTHORITY	PABLO

²¹ Montana Department of Commerce, Housing Division, "Housing Authorities in Montana," <http://housing.mt.gov/Portals/93/shared/docs/Renters/housingauthoritiesinmt.pdf>