

# 2015-2016 COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL PERFORMANCE EVALUATION REPORT (CAPER)



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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.

Horry County, South Carolina has completed its eighth year administering a Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) federal award, and its third year in administering Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funds. The use of these funds is governed by the County's Consolidated Plan (2014-18), which details the five-year strategies to address the community's needs, and its Annual Action Plan, which outlines the activities to be undertaken over the course of one year. The Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan were developed with the help of citizen participation and were previously approved by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

The overarching goal of the five-year Consolidated Plan is to create a County of growth and opportunity for all by making its neighborhoods better places to work, live and play. As a result of feedback received via its Citizen Participation Plan, and County Council, sub-recipients, partners and beneficiaries, Horry County Community Development has established the following priorities; 1) expansion of safe, sanitary and affordable housing opportunities for low-to-moderate income individuals; 2) prevention and reduction of homelessness; 3) expansion of infrastructure to serve low-to-moderate income areas.

Horry County's 2015-2016 CAPER describes the activities implemented using CDBG funds and compares the County's actual accomplishments to the projected, measurable goals and objectives contained in the annual plan. This CAPER constitutes the evaluation of the progress and achievements of the second annual plan of the five-year Consolidated Plan.

Throughout this program year, Horry County Community Development expanded homeless services. Funding for emergency bed stays and case management were increased at New Directions shelters for 94 individuals from across the County (\$50,000 allocation). In addition, Waccamaw Center for Mental Health provided local crisis bed stays and outpatient mental health services to 90 homeless and extremely low-income clients (\$50,000 allocation). Within the City of Myrtle Beach, Helping Hands continued to increase its programs to provide identification, documentation and transportation to 754 homeless (\$25,000 allocation). The Housing Authority of Myrtle Beach expanded its security and utility deposit program for 14 homeless or at-risk veterans from across the County (\$10,000 allocation). And, the County Sheriff's Jail Diversion Program, supported by

CDBG allocations by the County and both the cities of Conway and Myrtle Beach, expanded its services to offenders challenged with addressing the root causes of their criminality, including homelessness. The program served 116 low-to-moderate income clients across Horry County, and within the municipalities of Myrtle Beach and Conway.

Horry County's ESG sub-recipient, the Housing Authority of Myrtle Beach, allocated nearly 62% of its allocation, or \$123,296, to rapidly rehouse homeless individuals and households in the County. Almost 38% of total funds, or \$75,703, was focused on homeless prevention activities. All Housing Authority ESG funds were expended prior to the end of the grant year.

The regional Continuum of Care (CoC), the Eastern Carolina Homelessness Organization or ECHO, served 1,163 persons in Horry County over this same period, according to its HUD Annual Performance Report (APR). (ECHO recently moved its offices to Myrtle Beach, as its data indicates the majority of homeless in the region are in this area.) According to ECHO, 60% of the homeless that it tracked in our area left their delivery system by the end of this period.

In its effort to expand opportunities for affordable housing, Horry County, the City of Myrtle Beach and the City of Conway committed close to \$1 million to housing rehabilitation in this program year. All jurisdictions within the CDBG entitlement committed to tackling substantial housing rehab projects, including housing reconstruction in the County's Bennett Loop revitalization area. Horry County and the municipalities completed 16 rehabs, ranging from emergency rehabs to reconstruction, during this timeframe. In addition, ten housing rehab projects are currently underway across the entitlement. The average cost of housing rehab is about \$29,688.

Finally, in an effort to address infrastructure needs, Horry County partnered with the City of Conway and non-profit "A Father's Place" to renovate a former City police sub-station into a new neighborhood center. In addition, the County allocated \$100,000 to roadway, sidewalk, lighting and drainage improvements in the Racepath Revitalization area. It procured professional services from design firm Mead & Hunt; survey and design work are now underway. The County also resurfaced Flag Patch Road (\$93,594 allocation) in the Goretown local target area, outside Loris. The City of Conway completed drainage/stormwater improvements at Lincoln Park (\$163,000), while Myrtle Beach progressed on the development of Withers-Swash Park.



***Above: A crane places new heating and cooling system components at the new A Father's Place public facility in Conway, SC.***

**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.

Category	Source / Amount	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Expected – Strategic Plan	Actual – Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Expected – Program Year	Actual – Program Year	Percent Complete
Affordable Housing	CDBG:	Other	Other	20	3	15.00%			
Affordable Housing	CDBG:	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	0	0		2	0	0.00%
Affordable Housing	CDBG:	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	100	68	68.00%	30	18	60.00%
Affordable Housing	CDBG:	Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added	Beds	0	0		60	0	0.00%
Affordable Housing	CDBG:	Other	Other	20	0	0.00%			
Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless	CDBG:	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	0		850	0	0.00%
Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless	CDBG:	Other	Other	4000	353	8.83%			

Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG:	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	10000	30191	301.91%	15748	14003	88.92%
Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG:	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	18000	3316	18.42%	6602	2125	32.19%
Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG:	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	0	14		0	14	
Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG:	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	0	1292		0	184	
Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG:	Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added	Beds	0	94		0	94	
Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG:	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	0	3		0	3	
Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG:	Jobs created/retained	Jobs	500	0	0.00%			
Removal of Slum & Blight	CDBG:	Buildings Demolished	Buildings	25	0	0.00%			

Removal of Slum & Blight	CDBG:	Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care	Household Housing Unit	25	0	0.00%			
Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	ESG:	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	68	0	0.00%			
Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	ESG:	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	0	0		25	103	0.00%
Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	ESG:	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	0	0		572	0	0.00%
Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	ESG:	Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added	Beds	37	37	100.00%	60	0	0.00%
Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	ESG:	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	0	0		205	82	0.00%
Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	25	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.**

The Horry County Community Development Department has successfully balanced a diverse array of housing and community development issues. Given the range of competing needs, the community must invest its scarce public resources wisely. The highest priority identified in the Consolidated Plan is the promotion of decent, safe and affordable housing. As a result, Community Development prioritizes the rehabilitation of housing occupied by low-to-moderate income households. Approximately \$1 million is allocated for housing rehabilitation each year. CDBG Public Services continue to assist Horry County non-profits that aid the homeless. These include: New Directions (shelter and case management), the Waccamaw Center for Mental Health (crisis and outpatient beds), and Helping Hands of Myrtle Beach (ID assistance). Finally, adequate public facilities and improvements, including infrastructure and neighborhood revitalization, improve the living environments of residents of low-to-moderate income areas, and provide improved access to critical services.

## CR-10 - Racial and Ethnic composition of families assisted

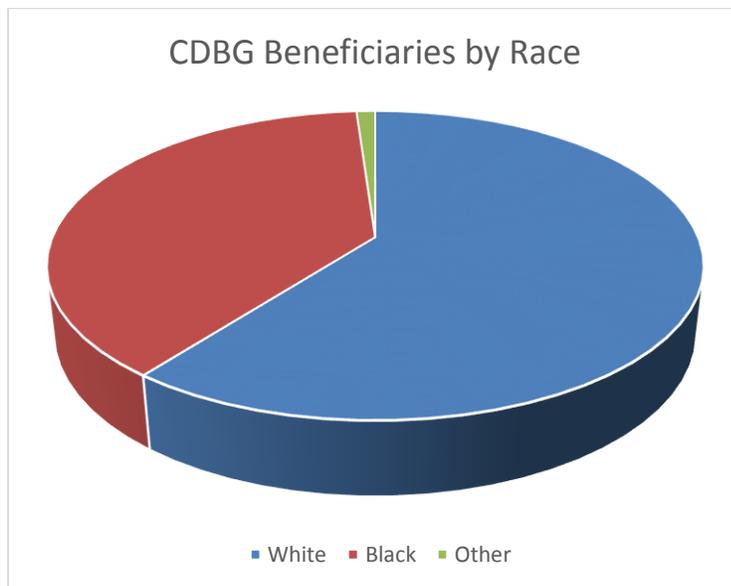
Describe the families assisted (including the racial and ethnic status of families assisted).  
91.520(a)

	CDBG
White	1,368
Black or African American	868
Asian	7
American Indian or American Native	13
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,259</b>
Hispanic	30
Not Hispanic	2,259

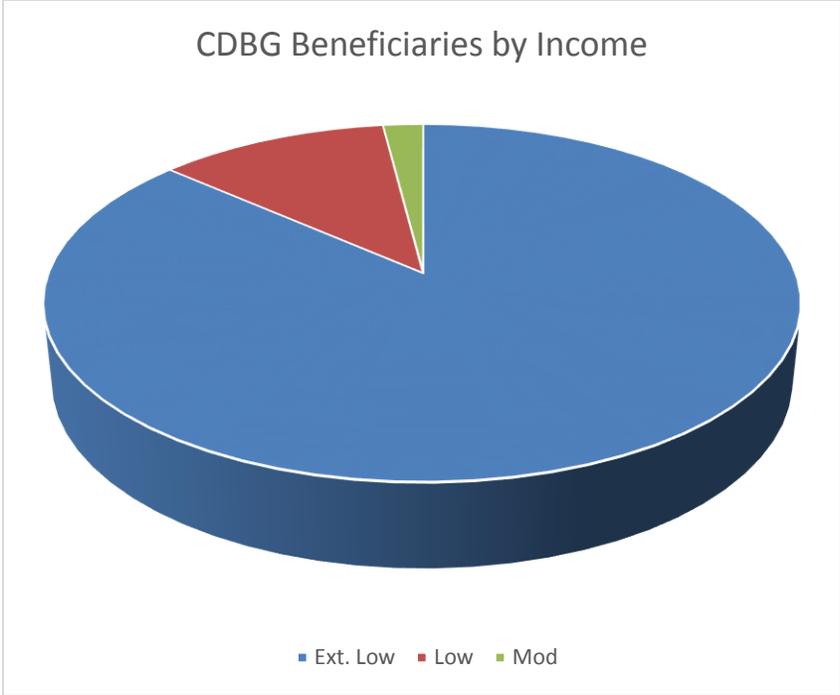
Table 2 – Table of assistance to racial and ethnic populations by source of funds

### Narrative

100% of 2015-16 CDBG funds were expended on low-to-moderate income individuals and households either directly or on an area basis.



White beneficiaries total 60.5%. Black beneficiaries total 38.4 %.



Extremely low income beneficiaries total 86.3%. Low-income beneficiaries total 11.5% while moderate-income beneficiaries total 2%.

## CR-15 - Resources and Investments 91.520(a)

### Identify the resources made available

Source of Funds	Source	Resources Available	Made	Amount Expended During Program Year
CDBG		0		1,034,750
ESG				199,000

**Table 3 – Resources Made Available**

### Narrative

Horry County Community Development expended \$1,034,749.79 of its CDBG 2015-16 allocation of \$2,258,417, or 45.8%. This pace of spending is slower than previous grant years, due to two factors: 1) transition of leadership. Turnover occurred for the County's Community Development (CD) Director, and for the CD Managers of both entitlement cities of Myrtle Beach and Conway; and, 2) staff and process changes for Housing Rehabilitation activities. As a result of HUD feedback, and due to the increased complexity of rehab projects across the entitlement, the County hired a Housing Rehab Inspector, and instituted changes in housing rehab estimation, procurement, and inspection. Planning for rehab projects also increased in complexity and impacted schedule over this period. The pace of expenditure for housing rehabilitation is expected to increase, as new processes become institutionalized.

The PR26 Financial Summary Report indicates that the County's Public Service CAP Calculation is within requirements at 9.5%. Its Planning and Administration CAP Calculation is also within requirements at 10.5%.

### Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Target Area	Planned Percentage of Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation	Narrative Description
Brooksville - Horry County	0		
Bucksport - Horry County	0		
Cedar Branch - Horry County	0		
Central City Revitalization Area - City of Myrtle Beach	0		
City of Conway	17	17	Target Area
City of Myrtle Beach	29	29	Target Area
Freemont - Horry County	0		
Goretown - Horry County	0		
Horry County	54	54	Target Area
Race Path - Horry County	0		
Rebuild Conway Revitalization Area - City of Conway	0		

**Table 4 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments**

## **Narrative**

Horry County focuses on concentrated redevelopment efforts in local target areas. One such area, Racepath, was designated as a Revitalization Area by County Council. A County Revitalization Plan was developed by Horry County Planning with citizen input and with staff analysis of housing and income data, demographic trends, and more. The plan details revitalization activities for the area, from housing rehabilitation to roadway improvements, code enforcement and policing efforts. The plan also identifies funding sources, from HUD funds to state and local dollars. To date, the following communities have Council-approved revitalization plans: Racepath, Bennett Loop, “Rebuild Conway” Revitalization Plan, and Central City Revitalization Plan (Myrtle Beach).

Additional local target areas are expected to benefit from Planning's Revitalization Plans in upcoming years. Emphasis on these target areas and their plans enables greater impact of redevelopment efforts. The Cedar Branch community and Bucksport community have been identified. Additionally, Community Development with partner agencies will review planning efforts for potential economic revitalization zones.

The County also supports countywide efforts. For example, emergency and essential housing rehabilitation efforts span the County. HOME funds are used as match for substantial housing rehab projects, and in the municipalities outside the Urban Entitlement.

## 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.**

All of the County's programs leverage local, state and private dollars. Federal resources are an important element of many of the County's housing, infrastructure and neighborhood revitalization efforts. As a part of the sub-recipient application process, agencies are required to identify their leveraged funding amounts and sources.

Total leveraged funds for **CDBG 2015-16** was: \$2,789,669.32.

Types/examples of additional resources are:

- 1) **Phoenix Renaissance** - Racepath Summer Camp and After-School Program - \$31,100 in match from the private Burroughs and Chapin Foundation, Meher Baba Spiritual Center, and fundraising activities.
- 2) **His Hands of Horry County** - Housing Rehab - \$50,000 in match from USDA HPG grant award.
- 3) **A Father's Place** on Racepath Avenue, Conway - Public Facility Improvement - City of Conway low-cost multi-year lease of a former police sub-station, and private donations.
- 4) **Myrtle Beach Community Land Trust Initiatives** - \$140,000 match from state NIP grant award
- 5) **Horry County Community Dev. - Housing Reconstruction** - \$75,000 in HOME funds (\$37,500 for each of 2 units)

Please see below for details on all CDBG match for 2015-16.

<b>HORRY COUNTY:</b>			
MBHA	\$ 10,000	public service	126,989.00
Children's Recovery Center	\$ 10,000	public service	126,716.00
New Directions	\$ 50,000	public service	775,700.00
S.O.S. Health	\$ 5,000	public service	25,222.32
Phoenix Renaissance Inc	\$ 15,500	public service	31,100.00
Horry County Sheriff - Jail Diversion Program	\$ 25,000	public service	688,333.00
Waccamaw Center for Mental Health	\$ 50,000	public service	164,109.00
Grand Strand Housing	\$ 120,000	housing rehab	66,750.00
Horry County Community Dev	\$ 200,000	housing rehab	75,000.00
His Hands of Horry County	\$ 300,000	housing rehab	50,000.00
Horry County Engineers - Racepath Street	\$ 100,000	infrastructure	
Horry County Parks - New Town/Withers Swash Park	\$ 50,000	public facility	111,500.00
A Father's Place on Racepath Ave (Conway)	\$ 61,925	public facility	5,250.00
Administration Expenses	\$ 429,894	administration	
<b>Horry County CDBG Program Total</b>	<b>\$ 1,427,319</b>		<b>2,246,669.32</b>
<b>MYRTLE BEACH:</b>			
City Housing Program	\$ 192,000	housing rehab	
City Housing Program Administration	\$ 2,000	administration	
City Land Acquisition - Blighted Property	\$ 20,000	acquisition	
City Community Land Trust Initiatives	\$ 70,000	demolition	
Withers Swash Park Improvements	\$ 180,000	public facility	518,000.00
City Share of Jail Diversion	\$ 21,000	public service	
Helping Hand of Myrtle Beach	\$ 25,000	public service	25,000.00
Administration/Planning:	\$ 13,953	administration	
<b>Myrtle Beach Program Total</b>	<b>\$ 523,953</b>		<b>543,000.00</b>
<b>CONWAY:</b>			
City Infrastructure - Whittemore, Lincoln, Maple to Magnolia	\$ 189,365	infrastructure	
City's Share of Jail Diversion Program	\$ 13,000	public service	
City Housing Rehabilitation	\$ 100,000	housing rehab	
Administration	\$ 4,780	administration	
<b>Conway Program Total</b>	<b>\$ 307,145</b>		
<b>Total CDBG:</b>	<b>\$ 2,258,417</b>		<b>\$2,789,669.32</b>

## 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	572	0
Number of Non-Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	230	132
Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units	60	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>0</b>

Table 5- Number of Households

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through Rental Assistance	205	185
Number of households supported through The Production of New Units	60	0
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	32	16
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	2	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>16</b>

Table 6 - Number of Households Supported

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

Horry County's affordable housing approach has three components: 1) reduction and prevention of homelessness via the provision of affordable rentals (ESG); 2) prevention of homelessness and expansion of affordable housing via housing rehabilitation (CDBG); 3) production of new affordable units for special populations, including the homeless and disabled (CDBG, HOME).

In 2015-16, the third year of its ESG program, Horry County continued to target its entire \$199,486 ESG allocation on rapid re-housing and homeless prevention efforts via the provision of affordable rental units. ESG funds are spent on re-housing efforts.

In the 2015-16 CDBG Action Plan, nearly \$1 million was committed to Housing Rehabilitation. The County, the City of Myrtle Beach, the City of Conway, and housing sub-recipients completed 16 housing rehab projects. (Two were completed after June 30th. Ten more are currently underway across the entitlement.) Of the 16 completed rehabs, 7 provided essential repairs to the units, ie. plumbing, roofing, electrical systems. Essential projects typically range from \$15,000-\$25,000.



***Above: Before and After of Ramp Replacement at Bloomwood Drive Rehab, Horry County***

Six were substantial rehab projects, entailing essential repairs plus repairs to flooring systems, walls and ceilings. These projects entail major finishing, floor covering and painting. Waccamaw HOME Consortium funds often leverage substantial rehab projects. These projects range from \$25,000-\$60,000.

***Below: Before and After of Kitchen Renovation at Golden Leaf Rd Rehab, Horry County***





***Above: Before picture of the kitchen floor at Golden Leaf Rd Rehab, Horry County***

Two reconstruction projects were completed over this program year. These consist of demolition of the housing unit and reconstruction of a new unit on the lot. Reconstructions occur in revitalization areas or local target areas. A two-bedroom unit costs approximately \$90,000 (demolition, clearance, construction.) Both reconstructions over this period also benefitted from HOME funds, in which Horry County was a sub-recipient of the Waccamaw HOME Consortium.



***Above: A reconstruction in progress in the Bucksport target area, Horry County***

Horry County currently defines emergency repair projects as those requiring immediate installation of new heating/cooling systems, and as those requiring immediate improvements to provide access to the unit for disabled members. The County posted one formal "emergency" project this year, consisting of accessibility improvements for a household with a disabled member. However, it should be noted that

nearly all County rehab projects in 2015-16 included heating/cooling systems and accessibility improvements.



***Above: Before and after pictures of HVAC systems at Washington St. rehab in Myrtle Beach.***

The scope and complexity of County rehab projects have increased over the last two program years to include more substantial repair and reconstruction projects, and accessibility or ADA improvements. These projects require more time and effort on all phases of the project, including additional funding per project and increased match. To meet project needs, the County hired a Housing Rehabilitation Inspector to improve project planning, estimation, monitoring and inspections. Schedule and rate of spending have been impacted. As new processes and procedures are institutionalized, the County is expected to shorten schedules and increase spending rates to previous levels.

Regardless, Horry County has maintained key objectives for Housing Rehabilitation. It projected 100 rehabilitated units in the 5-year period of the Consolidated Plan, and in the first two years of the Plan, it met more than half its goal at 54 units. In this third year of the Plan, with the addition of 16 units, Horry County totalled 70 rehab units, ie. 10 units ahead of goal.

Over this program year, Horry County did not produce new affordable units for special populations. The County will prioritize rehabilitation of these units and conduct marketing and outreach activities to increase awareness.

**Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.**

Over 2015-16, Horry County did not increase new affordable units, or acquire units for affordable housing. In the next program year, two major projects are planned:

- The Housing Authority of Myrtle Beach has secured City of Myrtle Beach CDBG funds and State Housing Trust Funds to develop an 8-unit affordable apartment complex, Carver Grove, on Carver Street in Myrtle Beach. These units will provide new rental opportunities for Housing Authority programs and beneficiaries. A number of the new units provide ADA accommodations. One is sensory-friendly, for a tenant with developmental disabilities.
- Horry County was recently awarded a \$280,000 Neighborhood Initiatives Program (NIP) grant, which it plans to use for acquisition and clearance of decrepit housing and lots in its revitalization/local target areas. New affordable housing units are slated for development on NIP lots. Horry County has approached two local housing non-profits to partner in this effort.

**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 Persons Served	CDBG Actual	HOME Actual
Extremely Low-income	6	3
Low-income	2	0
Moderate-income	7	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>15*</b>	<b>3</b>

**Table 7 – Number of Persons Served**

*\*Note: One Myrtle Beach Rehab over this period was non-LMI.*

### **Narrative Information**

Horry County remains committed to its Affordable Housing initiatives. Over the next program year, it will partner with the regional CoC, managed by the Eastern Carolina Homelessness Organization (ECHO), as its ESG sub-recipient to offer affordable rental opportunities to extremely low-income residents and those at-risk of homelessness. Over the same timeframe, the City of Myrtle Beach and the Housing Authority of Myrtle Beach will expand affordable housing, as well, as construction completes on the new 8-unit Carver Grove apartment complex.

In addition, the County's Housing Rehab program will continue to partner with both CDBG entitlement cities, Myrtle Beach and Conway, as well as CDBG housing sub-recipients Grand Strand Housing and Community Development Corporation, and His Hands of Horry County, to complete the 10 units now in progress and continue to tackle its waiting list of 236 households. It will complete an additional 30 units now projected in its CDBG Year 9 Action Plan. The Waccamaw Home Consortium will match funds for substantial rehab and reconstruction, with more than \$500,000 in funding awarded to Horry County, Grand Strand Housing, Conway and Myrtle Beach, over the next two years.

Finally, Horry County will focus new State Housing Neighborhood Initiative Program (NIP) funds on stabilizing targeted revitalization neighborhoods. NIP funds will be used to identify, acquire, clear and green blighted/decrepit units and lots in County revitalization areas, with an emphasis on Racepath and Bennett Loop. Over time, cleared lots will be converted into affordable housing in these local target areas.

## **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**

Horry County is a member organization of the regional Continuum of Care (CoC), which is administered by the Eastern Carolina Homelessness Organization (ECHO). Through collaborative efforts of the street outreach teams of ECHO member organizations including New Directions of Horry County, Home Alliance, and the Waccamaw Center for Mental Health, services were provided to 1,163 persons in households over 2015-16, according to ECHO's HUD CoC Annual Performance Report. The average number of persons served each night was 527. Over 2015-16, the number of households served was 627. Of these, 181 households, or 29%, included children.

This program year, Horry County Community Development staff participated in the local Point-in-Time Count of Homeless Persons (PIT). Staff assisted with coordination of the count at one location, the Shepherd's Table, a kitchen that serves free breakfast and lunch within the City of Conway. On January 27, 2016, 599 persons and 353 households were reported in the PIT Count across the county.

In addition to its work with ECHO, the Waccamaw Center for Mental Health provides crisis inpatient and outpatient beds for persons at risk of homelessness, or homeless and in crisis, due to mental health issues. As reported in ECHO's HUD CoC Annual Performance Report, mental illness is the most reported condition at intake. Of all conditions reported at intake, 34%, or slightly more than one-third, report mental health conditions. As reported earlier in this CAPER, the Waccamaw Center was able to provide 90 crisis inpatient and outpatient bed stays to "at risk" persons over 2015-16 (\$50,000 allocation). The Center's program is a critical component of local efforts.

### **Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons**

Horry County Community Development has joined ECHO in implementing a "Housing First" approach to homelessness. So, in accordance with HUD's guidance, it has focused its homelessness efforts on rapidly re-housing individuals, preventing homelessness among the at-risk population, and diverting at-risk households away from the homeless system when possible. When emergency housing is the only option, beds are made available at the shelters of New Directions of Horry County in Myrtle Beach, and at the North Strand Housing Shelter in Longs, SC.

According to ECHO's HUD CoC Annual Performance Report, those who left their programs over 2015-16 did so after an average 4.5 months. The majority who left, ie. more than half or 53%, had earned income. About 37% left with social security income, social security disability income, veteran's benefits or child support, to support them. Of those who stayed in ECHO's programs throughout 2015-16, a clear majority,

or 63%, had social security, social security disability or veteran's benefits. This indicates that the longer-term homeless are the disabled, ill, elderly or struggling veterans, who cannot sustain housing on their benefit income. These homeless require and receive additional case management from the CoC for skill development, health care, mental health care, and supportive services. According to ECHO's Annual Performance Report, those who stay in its programs for long periods of time are just as likely as those who stay for shorter timeframes to end up in rentals without subsidy. This fact is testimony to the success of the COC's programs.

**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**

Horry County Community Development partners with The Waccamaw Center for Mental Health, the County Sheriff's Jail Diversion Program, A Father's Place, S.O.S. Health Care, the Housing Authority of Myrtle Beach, and Helping Hands of Myrtle Beach to address the needs of the chronically homeless, individuals who were recently incarcerated, fathers at risk of abandoning their families with children, the disabled, veterans, and youth, respectively.

The Waccamaw Center for Mental Health provides crisis hospitalizations and outpatient care to the mentally ill, who are especially vulnerable to homelessness. As mentioned earlier in this report, the CoC's Annual Performance Report indicates that mental illness is the condition most often reported at intake for services for the homeless in our area. The Center provided 90 crisis beds, funded by Horry County CDBG, for those suffering from mental illness and at risk for homelessness.

The Horry County Sheriff's Jail Diversion Program served 116 clients in addressing the root causes of their incarceration, including homelessness. This CDBG program provides opportunities for job skill training, employment, counseling, mental health and health care, and more.

The Housing Authority of Myrtle Beach was allocated \$10,000 in CDBG funds to provide utility and security deposits to veterans at risk of homelessness. CDBG filled a funding gap in providing deposit assistance to 14 veterans. The Housing Authority's total program served 341 veterans.

SOS Health Care Inc. is a County non-profit that focuses on programs for the developmentally and intellectually disabled. This population is especially vulnerable to chronic homelessness. CDBG funded its program (\$5000) to provide supplies and materials for its Job Coach program. In the next CDBG Program Year 9, Community Development will provide funding for SOS Health Care's Transition Academy, a new program that will give opportunities for the disabled to practice independent living in "real" community settings, and then set firm objectives and timelines for transition into employment, and independent or supportive living environments.

Helping Hands of Myrtle Beach provides ID assistance and documentation to extremely low-income individuals and families, who are at risk of homelessness or homeless. Without the documentation, many cannot secure jobs, housing, educational opportunities and health care. Helping Hands provides a critical service to the CoC. It served 754 individuals over this program year (\$25,000 allocation).

**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**

ECHO's Annual Performance Report indicates that 59% of its 2015-16 clients have left its delivery system. As mentioned earlier in this report, the remaining tend to be elderly, ill/disabled individuals or struggling veterans who rely on benefits such as social security or social security disability for income. These clients require more supportive services, and while they remain in the system longer, they are just as likely as those who have left in 2015-16 to secure rental housing without subsidy. Horry County and the CoC remain committed to analyzing homelessness data, services and outcomes in order to continue to improve service delivery and shorten individuals' and households' length of stay in the homeless delivery system.

Key to the CoC's success are its partnerships with providers of critical services that target the needs of area homeless. In Horry County, these services include mental health and health care, veterans and senior services, services for the disabled, and case management.

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

### **Actions taken to address the needs of public housing**

Horry County works with two Public Housing Authorities within its jurisdiction: The Housing Authority of Myrtle Beach (MBHA), and the Conway Housing Authority (CHA). MBHA offers Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers only and does not own any public housing units. The CHA has a small number of public housing units, as well as Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers. In this program year, Horry County provided CDBG funds to MBHA for housing vouchers for veterans. CDBG funds are not eligible to be used to improve public housing units.

Horry County and its sub-grantees work with local housing authorities to develop plans for affordable housing units, and to encourage other public and private entities to invest in affordable housing. One such successful effort is the MBHA's planned 8-unit Carver Grove apartment complex, for which the City of Myrtle Beach will provide CDBG funding in 2016-17.

This program year, Horry County also partnered with the MBHA on its Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) program. The joint effort empowered New Directions of Horry County, a homeless shelter and service organization, to manage referrals to MBHA for rapid-rehousing and homelessness prevention. After referral, MBHA provided case management, security deposits and first month's rent to eligible low-moderate renters. A MBHA Section 8 inspector also inspected each ESG unit for lead-based paint and health and safety standards.

In 2015-16, the Housing Authority of Myrtle Beach also identified issues with eligible rent rates, which were inflated by seasonal influences in area beach vacation leases. The Authority was successful in establishing a new, fair base rent rate, which now makes it possible for more Housing Authority applicants to receive assistance and secure rentals.

Over the next program year, the Eastern Carolina Homeless Organization will partner with the County on its ESG program. The MBHA opted not to apply for ESG funding, but rather, to focus on development of affordable housing units at Carver Grove in the City of Myrtle Beach.

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

Over this program year, the County joined the local Housing Authorities in two activities to encourage resident participation and input:

- Fair Housing Month Activities. The County partnered with the MBHA to sponsor a free Fair Housing Law workshop at its offices in the City of Myrtle Beach. The workshop was targeted toward issues around discrimination, tenant-landlord issues, and tenant rights.
- Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing. The County's plan for Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing is due October 2017 to HUD. Representatives from both local housing authorities sit on the project

team, in addition to the CoC, and both entitlement cities. As part of the plan's development, a resident survey (in both English and Spanish) has been placed on Housing Authority web sites to solicit resident feedback on tenant-landlord issues, participate in homeownership opportunities, and identify housing discrimination.

**Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs**

There are no troubled housing authorities in Horry County.

## **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)**

The Horry County Community Development Department works closely with the County's Planning, Code Enforcement and Zoning department to ensure that low-to-moderate income residents have an opportunity to participate in the development of local priorities. The Community Development Department also provides feedback to the County's Assessor's office, so that tax programs can support low-income residents who may not be able to pay their annual real property tax bill, but can pay installments in order to sustain their homes. Whenever a home is considered for rehabilitation, the Community Development staff ensures that tax planning is part of the process. Staff consults with owners to make sure that they can afford new tax assessments.

Through collaboration with housing officials, developers, agencies, and housing non-profits including Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs), the County continues to develop mechanisms to identify and eliminate barriers to affordable housing.

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

According to the U.S. Census "Quick Facts," the percentage of persons in poverty in Horry County stands at 17.6%, compared to 14.8% nationwide (2014 dollars). The Community Development staff encounter individuals and households on the brink of losing their homes due to foreclosure or tax sale, and face imminent homelessness. In these situations, individuals and households are referred to partner agencies, including South Carolina Legal Services, the CoC, and the Housing Authorities, for applications for assistance and case management.

Many households in poverty are able to remain in their homes but live in unsafe or decrepit conditions, after years of deferred maintenance on their homes. Losing longstanding homeowners jeopardizes neighborhood stabilization efforts and places the homeowner at risk of homelessness. Over the last years, the County has begun to revamp the Housing Rehabilitation program to meet the complex needs of this cohort group. This included making adjustments to the procedures and policies regarding the duration of its forgivable liens, in order to provide more opportunity for applicants with major repair needs.

Community Development's partnership with its Housing Authorities, and the CoC, has provided many opportunities to identify and overcome barriers. For example, the Housing Authority of Myrtle Beach's VASH voucher program uses CDBG funds to bridge the barrier/gap caused by the veteran's inability to make both utility and security deposits. Another example is the County's efforts with the Housing Authority to identify and address barriers to homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing, as part of the

ESG program. In 2015-16, the Housing Authority of Myrtle Beach also identified issues with eligible rent rates, which were inflated by seasonal influences in area beach vacation leases. The Authority was successful in establishing a new, fair base rent rate, which now makes it possible for more Housing Authority applicants to receive assistance and secure rentals.

Both the Eastern Carolina Homelessness Organization (ECHO) and the County worked closely with New Directions of Horry County, a CDBG sub-recipient, to improve the quality and amount of HMIS data on homeless individuals seeking housing and services. This data is key to identifying barriers to various homeless populations, and to identify solutions. As a result of these efforts, all parties will work in 2016-17 to increase the quality and amount of HMIS data reported for certain target populations, such as the disabled. The County and the CoC continue to work together to ensure all appropriate CDBG sub-recipients provide robust HMIS data on a consistent basis.

Recognizing the fundamental need for economic development in the community to serve residents' needs for employment and living wages, Horry County partners with the Myrtle Beach Regional Economic Development Corporation (MBREDC) as a key resource for development programs. According to the MBREDC web site, it "unites key partners in public and private sectors, and diversifies economic development by attracting suitable and sustainable industries." The MBREDC boasts 180 member businesses, and has created 838 jobs and \$67 million in capital investments in the area.

Horry County recently announced its \$9.7 million TIGER grant award from the U.S. Department of Transportation for improvements to its rail lines for freight. These critical infrastructure improvements are expected to have strong impact on economic development and create jobs across the County.

As of this report date, Horry County's Finance Department states 2015 expenditures for economic development at \$3,465,000.

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

To address lead-based paint hazards, Horry County Community Development ensures that all pre-1978 housing units undergoing rehabilitation, and any public facilities undergoing renovation, have a lead inspection/risk assessment before any physical work begins on the unit. If lead is present and a danger to the occupant, the owner/tenant is relocated.

Information about lead-based paint is distributed to all participants of housing rehabilitation programs across the entitlement. In addition, all Community Development staff and CBDG housing rehab sub-recipients received custom training and updated certifications on "Lead Renovation, Repair and Painting" from Greenville Technical College instructors.

The County also continues to support programs available through the SC Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC).

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

The County's anti-poverty strategy is the unifying thread that ties together housing and infrastructure development, homelessness prevention and reduction efforts, and public service delivery strategies, into a comprehensive plan for reducing the number of families in poverty. The key principles of Horry County's anti-poverty strategy are evident throughout the Consolidated Plan in its prioritization of housing, homelessness prevention and reduction, and infrastructure development in key target/revitalization areas.

The County has targeted significant CDBG and HOME resources for the low-income target areas described in the Plan. These resources act as catalysts to invite additional public and private investment of capital and services within targeted areas.

This approach also invites a plethora of activities and programs into target areas. Public services are provided in conjunction with target area service providers. (Or, as needed, the County works over time with residents and providers to develop non-profits' capacity to provide services.) The redevelopment of infrastructure and the construction of new affordable housing units, the rehabilitation of existing housing stock, and the homelessness assistance programs that provide support for area shelters and supportive services, are key elements of the County's strategy in these target/revitalization areas, as well.

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

Fundamental to the County's institutional structure for Community Development activities is the intergovernmental agreement between Horry County, the City of Myrtle Beach and the City of Conway, executed on October 1, 2008, in order to establish the entitlement. The agreement allows each jurisdiction to maximize the amount of CDBG funding and to proportionately allocate the benefits countywide. Under this agreement, Horry County became responsible for program administration, monitoring, compliance and evaluation of all CDBG programs as the lead agency. Horry County's percentage of the annual CDBG allocation is 54%; Myrtle Beach's percentage of the allocation is 29%; and the City of Conway's allocation is 17%. Both Myrtle Beach and Conway are considered sub-grantees. All three entities meet on a regular basis to benchmark progress.

The County also coordinates and leverages its efforts with other local, state and federal institutions to address specific needs or to implement new programs. The County understands the importance of integration and cooperation among housing providers, community development and social service agencies, and private entities, in order to fill the gaps in its delivery system. Through active engagement with partners, the County works to ensure efficiencies in delivery of programs and services, and to avoid duplication of efforts.

One of the strengths of the current delivery system is the existing collaborative network of providers. The structure requires strong participation by local organizations and stakeholders. Horry County Community Development focuses on a data-driven approach, and evaluates feedback and ideas from multiple sources, customers and stakeholders, in order to identify needs and develop solutions.

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

Horry County targets significant CDBG and HOME resources within the low-income areas described in the Consolidated Plan. These resources spur additional public and private investment of capital and services, to increase the quantity and quality of affordable housing and infrastructure, and to help low-to-moderate income residents in the areas to acquire needed services.

The County continues to support local housing organizations, such as Habitat for Humanity, Grand Strand Housing and Community Development Corporation, and His Hands of Horry County, in providing affordable housing opportunities and housing rehabilitation. CDBG funding for housing rehab projects topped \$1 million in this program year. Community Development also continues to work with local lenders to identify changes or patterns in lending practices, especially those that impact low-income residents, minorities, Section 3 residents, and special populations, and their ability to become homeowners. Wells Fargo Bank and TD Bank are examples of such lenders.

Over 2015-16, the CD staff also joined a collaborative effort, including the CoC, the Housing Authorities, local CHDOs, SOS Health Care, the Reggie Sanders Foundation, the Horry County Schools, and other agencies, to communicate needs and identify permanent supportive housing projects for the disabled population. (Data and community feedback identified underserved needs for supportive housing among the disabled across the County.) In order to enhance coordination on this critical housing and service issue, the County sponsored a number of brainstorming sessions and meetings at its offices.

The CD staff also initiated a team that consisted of representatives from Horry County Planning, Zoning, the CoC, shelter-provider New Directions, the Housing Authorities, Horry County Police, and the state Department of Social Services, to collaborate on delivery of emergency housing and social services for an elderly head-of-household who was the victim of elder abuse by a family member. Over time, the team saw the placement of the elderly man and his wife with family. Two truant teenagers in the home were placed in safe, sanitary foster care, and enrolled in behavioral programs in the local high school. The CD staff is seeking input to determine whether staff, residents and agencies/stakeholders would benefit if this special team convened on a regular basis to address and track complex emergency housing and social service initiatives for households and individuals.

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

Horry County has worked to expand its fair housing efforts to address the Horry County Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing (AI), completed in 2013.

Horry County endeavors to create an "even playing field" for homeowners and renters across the county. As part of this effort, Community Development pursues multiple approaches, including review of fair housing data, review of IDIS housing activity data and HMIS data, analysis of feedback from residents and agencies, and direct engagement of residents and agencies in neighborhoods. As a result of these efforts, the County identified:

- the need to join forces with the Coc, Housing Authorities and sub-recipients to deliver more HMIS data on special populations at risk of homelessness. Going forward, CDBG agreements with housing providers and social service agencies will emphasize delivery of specific HMIS data on disabled and other special populations;
- the need to increase the average cost of housing rehab projects, to support households with needs for ADA accommodations for elderly and disabled occupants.
- the need to expand housing rehab projects to include reconstructions, especially of dilapidated mobile homes and stick units in revitalization areas. These projects utilize CDBG and HOME funds to spur public and private investment. Two-to-three reconstructions are now planned per year;
- efforts to help homeowners in local target/revitalizations areas, many of whom are also victims of predatory lenders, to walk away from excessive home mortgages, often on heirs property, in order to rebuild their finances while in decent, sanitary rental housing. Clients now are referred to the ESG and SHP programs, which may pay their first-month's rent, security and utility deposits, and past-due utility bills.

Finally, as part of Fair Housing Month, Horry County sponsored and promoted a number of events to address:

- Homeowners Associations (HOAs) and Fair Housing Law. A local attorney provided a free workshop in the Carolina Forest section of the county, where many HOAs exist. Ten HOA officers and HOA residents attended;
- Fair Housing Laws for Renters. The Myrtle Beach Housing Authority sponsored a free workshop on Fair Housing Law, with an emphasis on discrimination in rental housing, at its offices in the city of Myrtle Beach;
- Bennett Loop Revitalization Area and Heirs Property Issues. Horry County staff sponsored a Housing Workshop in the new Bennett Loop revitalization area, in conjunction with SC Legal

Services, and ECHO, the CoC. SC Legal made a presentation on Heirs Property to approximately 30 residents. County staff presented housing rehabilitation programs and took initial applications. ECHO discussed its programs for homelessness prevention and re-housing, which was targeted to residents who could not apply for housing rehabilitation due to deed/heirs property issues.



***Above: Attorney JonOzolins of SC Legal Services gives free workshop of Heirs Property Issues to residents of Bennett Loop Revitalization Area during 2015 Fair Housing Month.***

Horry County is in process of developing its plan for Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing, due to HUD in October 2017. It has convened a team, including County Community Development staff, Conway and Myrtle Beach staff members, CoC staff, and representatives from the Housing Authorities of Myrtle Beach and Conway. The team has requested resident feedback via fair housing questionnaires, in both English and Spanish, on County, City and Housing Authority web sites. The team is scheduling a series of public meetings to solicit additional feedback. One such session already has been held by the Housing Authority of Myrtle Beach.

## **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**

To ensure the timely progress of projects and activities in accordance with the Consolidated Plan, the Action Plan and CDBG regulations, Horry County Community Development has established an annual monitoring and evaluation process. This process enables Community Development staff to monitor all CDBG-funded activities and accomplishments against goals and objectives, and to identify specific monitoring activities for each sub-recipient based on factors including general grant experience, CDBG experience, activity type, staffing and more. Information gained from the reviews helps County staff to identify programs, activities and strategies that have been successful. Best practices are then shared. When corrective actions are identified, measurable action plans are developed and tracked with sub-recipients. Corrective actions may also result in changes to staff policies and procedures.

The monitoring and evaluation process includes:

- Initial sub-recipient workshop and training. Topics include CDBG regulations and standards for the eligible activity and national objective, plus requirements for procurement, reporting, financial systems, and federal contract provisions. Staff identifies any ongoing monitoring and training needs.
- Periodic phone contacts and emails, in order to offer guidance and check on progress.
- Formal desk review at reimbursement request. (These typically occur every 30-60 days.) The review checks for allowable costs, adherence to agreement, accomplishments and beneficiaries, timeliness/rate of spending, and compliance with policies and procedures. Horry County reimburses only when the agency has complied with the requirements of the contract.
- Annual on-site monitoring session. Letters are sent in advance of these sessions, with an enclosed monitoring checklist. (See Attachment B.) After the session, a formal report is delivered to the sub-recipient and filed. Any corrective action plans are developed with the sub-recipients, and tracked. Internal monitoring is also conducted to determine if there are necessary amendments to the policies and procedures which are implemented, as appropriate.
- As required, Davis-Bacon site visits are conducted on capital improvement projects (\$2,000 or more) to ensure adherence to regulations, and to provide for Davis-Bacon wage rates and fringes to workers. County staff ensures its attendance at all pre-Bid and pre-construction meetings for projects requiring Davis-Bacon, in order to inform and train.



***Above: Horry County CD staffer conducts a Davis-Bacon interview on Flag Patch Rd, Horry County***

- As required, Section 3 compliance is ensured on all capital improvement projects (\$200,000 or more). County staff attends all pre-Bid and pre-construction meetings requiring Section 3 compliance, as well.

For Housing Rehabilitation activities, County staff monitors compliance at specific milestones, including: property verification, income verification, project estimation, procurement, construction (on-site inspections), reimbursement/draw, and closeout. In this program year, Horry County hired a new Housing Rehab Inspector, in order to make process improvements around estimation, and to increase the rate and quality of inspections and monitoring. The inspector has increased consistencies in project implementation and monitoring across Housing Rehab sub-recipients, including our entitlement municipalities of Conway and Myrtle Beach, by providing uniform estimation, inspection and monitoring services.

### **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.**

During 2015-2016, Horry County advertised a 15-day comment period, during which residents were offered the opportunity to provide written comments on this CAPER. In addition, a public hearing was held on September 1, 2016, at 5:00 pm, to allow residents to provide verbal comments.

The CAPER was presented at the Horry County Administrative Meeting on September 13, 2016, and at the regular County Council meeting on September 20, 2016.

All Horry County residents are invited to attend and comment at both meetings.

## **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.**

There are no changes in Horry County's program objectives and goals as a result of its experiences. While Horry County continues to monitor feedback of residents as a result of its Citizen Participation Plan, no experiences or analysis has warranted a change in programs.

Over the last program year, some new developments have supported and/or expanded current programs and approaches:

- Bennett Loop was identified as a County Revitalization Area and as a local target area in the new 5-Year Consolidated Plan. The Bennett Loop Revitalization Plan details revitalization efforts and recommends sources of funding, including CDBG and ESG, to improve conditions in the area.
- The County will expand the areas with approved revitalization plans. Potential neighborhoods for 2016/2017 plans are Cedar Branch and Bucksport communities.
- Additional funding was secured for two new, major projects for the development and acquisition of Affordable Housing, ie. the Carver Grove Apartments in Myrtle Beach, and the Neighborhood Initiatives Program in County Revitalization Areas, ie. Bennett Loop and Racepath.
- Increased partnership with Waccamaw HOME Consortium Allocation of more than \$500,000 for Horry County and housing non-profits over the next two program years.

**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-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	HORRY COUNTY
Organizational DUNS Number	093876811
EIN/TIN Number	576000365
Identify the Field Office	COLUMBIA
Identify CoC(s) in which the recipient or subrecipient(s) will provide ESG assistance	

##### ESG Contact Name

Prefix	Ms
First Name	Courtney
Middle Name	0
Last Name	Kain
Suffix	0
Title	Community Development Director

##### ESG Contact Address

Street Address 1	1515 Fourth Ave
Street Address 2	0
City	Conway
State	SC
ZIP Code	-
Phone Number	8439157031
Extension	0
Fax Number	0
Email Address	kainc@horrycounty.org

##### ESG Secondary Contact

Prefix	Ms
First Name	Christine
Last Name	Sullivan
Suffix	0
Title	CD Specialist
Phone Number	8439157036
Extension	0
Email Address	sullivac@horrycounty.org

## 2. Reporting Period—All Recipients Complete

Program Year Start Date	07/01/2015
Program Year End Date	06/30/2016

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

Subrecipient or Contractor Name	Housing Authority of Myrtle Beach
City	Myrtle Beach
State	SC
Zip Code	29577
DUNS Number	013241080
Is subrecipient a victim services provider	No
Subrecipient Organization Type	Housing Authority
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount	\$199,000

## CR-65 - Persons Assisted

### 4. Persons Served

#### 4a. Complete for Homelessness Prevention Activities

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	
Children	
Don't Know/Refused/Other	
Missing Information	
<b>Total</b>	103

Table 8 – Household Information for Homeless Prevention Activities

#### 4b. Complete for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	
Children	
Don't Know/Refused/Other	
Missing Information	
<b>Total</b>	82

Table 9 – 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
<b>Total</b>	0

Table 10 – Shelter Information

**4d. Street Outreach**

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

**Table 11 – Household Information for Street Outreach**

**4e. Totals for all Persons Served with ESG**

<b>Number of Persons in Households</b>	<b>Total</b>
Adults	248
Children	201
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>451</b>

**Table 12 – Household Information for Persons Served with ESG**

**5. Gender—Complete for All Activities**

	<b>Total</b>
Male	196
Female	253
Transgender	0
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>451</b>

**Table 13 – Gender Information**

## 6. Age—Complete for All Activities

	<b>Total</b>
Under 18	201
18-24	31
25 and over	217
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>451</b>

Table 14 – Age Information

## 7. Special Populations Served—Complete for All Activities

### Number of Persons in Households

<b>Subpopulation</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total Persons Served – Prevention</b>	<b>Total Persons Served – RRH</b>	<b>Total Persons Served in Emergency Shelters</b>
Veterans	24			
Victims of Domestic Violence	46			
Elderly	13			
HIV/AIDS	3			
Chronically Homeless	12			
<b>Persons with Disabilities:</b>				
Severely Mentally Ill	29			
Chronic Substance Abuse	1			
Other Disability	35			
Total (unduplicated if possible)	65			

Table 15 – 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 - nighths available	0
Total Number of bed - nights provided	0
Capacity Utilization	0

Table 16 – Shelter Capacity

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

## CR-75 – Expenditures

### 11. Expenditures

#### 11a. ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2013	2014	2015
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	0	\$49,802	\$69,596.80
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	0	0	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	0	0	0
Expenditures for Homeless Prevention under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Homelessness Prevention</b>	0	0	\$75,703

Table 17 – ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

#### 11b. ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2013	2014	2015
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	57,686	6169	\$111,262.11
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance		155,164	
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	137	617	\$10,353.88
Expenditures for Homeless Assistance under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	10,681	8524	
<b>Subtotal Rapid Re-Housing</b>	\$68,504	\$176,478	\$123,296

Table 18 – ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

#### 11c. ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2013	2014	2015
Essential Services			
Operations			
Renovation			
Major Rehab			
Conversion			
<b>Subtotal</b>	0	0	0

Table 19 – ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

**11d. Other Grant Expenditures**

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2013	2014	2015
Street Outreach			
HMIS		\$487	
Administration	\$441		\$7847.21

**Table 20 - Other Grant Expenditures**

**11e. Total ESG Grant Funds**

Total ESG Funds Expended	2013	2014	2015
	\$135,441	\$148,540	\$199,999

**Table 21 - Total ESG Funds Expended**

**11f. Match Source**

	2013	2014	2015
Other Non-ESG HUD Funds			
Other Federal Funds	\$63,629	\$234,564	\$385,812
State Government			
Local Government			
Private Funds			
Other			
Fees			
Program Income			
<b>Total Match Amount</b>			

**Table 22 - Other Funds Expended on Eligible ESG Activities**

**11g. Total**

Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities	2013	2014	2015
	\$135,441	\$148,540	\$199,000

**Table 23 - Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities**