

2016 CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL PERFORMANCE AND EVALUATION REPORT

HORRY COUNTY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT



Acknowledgements

The CAPER was completed by the staff of the Community Development office.

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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 ninth year administering the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program and its fourth year in administering Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funds. The use of these funds is governed by the Waccamaw Regional Consolidated Plan (2016-2020), 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.

Horry County, the City of Myrtle Beach, and the City of Conway spent 1,236,513 on housing rehabilitation during this program year. All jurisdictions within the CDBG entitlement committed to tackling substantial housing rehabilitation projects, including housing reconstruction in the County's Bennett Loop revitalization area. Horry County and the municipalities completed 22 rehabs, ranging from emergency rehabs to reconstruction, during this timeframe. In addition, ten housing rehabilitation projects are currently underway across the entitlement. Based upon rehabilitations completed during this program year, the average cost of housing rehabilitation is \$31,314.

Horry County expanded homeless services through New Directions by providing case management services for 878 individuals from across the County (\$40,000 allocation). In addition, Waccamaw Center for Mental Health provided local crisis bed stays and outpatient mental health services to 46 extremely low-income clients (\$40,000 allocation). The Housing Authority of Myrtle Beach expanded its security and utility deposit program for 10 homeless or at-risk veterans from across the County (\$10,000 allocation). The Horry 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 43 low-to-moderate income clients across Horry County, and within the municipalities of Myrtle Beach and Conway.

Horry County's ESG subrecipient, Eastern Carolina Homelessness Organization, allocated approximately 66% of its allocation, or \$134,283, to rapidly rehouse homeless individuals and households in the County. Approximately 27% of total funds, or \$54,092, was focused on homeless prevention activities. ECHO served 209 persons in Horry County through the use of ESG funding during the 2016-2017 program year. According to ESG accomplishment data, 76% of the homeless individuals that ECHO assisted with ESG funding during the 2016-2017 left their delivery system by the end of this period.

During the program year, Horry County spent \$46,367 on roadway, sidewalk, lighting, and drainage improvements in the Racepath Revitalization area. Design firm Mead & Hunt was procured to perform design work for the project. A drainage study of the Racepath neighborhood was conducted and designs are being modified to account for these variables. Easement acquisition for the project is anticipated in the near future. The City of Conway completed engineering and easement acquisition for the Magnolia/Maple Streets drainage project, which will be put out for bidding in the upcoming quarter. The sidewalk and drainage infrastructure at Whittemore/Brown Streets in Conway is set to complete during the second quarter of the 2017-2018 Program Year. Myrtle Beach moved to construction on Withers Swash Park as a notice to proceed was issued just after the close of the program year.

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

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

Goal	Category	Source / Amount	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Expected – Strategic Plan	Actual – Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Expected – Program Year	Actual – Program Year	Percent Complete
Fair Housing Awareness	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Other	Other	50	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
Homebuyer and Homeowner Assistance	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Other	Other	50	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	45	22	48.89%	30	22	73.33%

Public Facilities & Infrastructure	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	0	0.00%	6100	19575	320.90%
Public Facilities & Infrastructure	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	6100	19575	320.90%	0	0	0.00%
Public Services	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	5000	2150	43.00%	5000	2150	43.00%
Public Services	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	0	10	-	0	10	-
Public Services	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
Public Services	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
Public Services	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
Public Services	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added	Beds	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%

Removal of Spot Blight	Removal of Blight	CDBG: \$	Buildings Demolished	Buildings	5	0	0.00%	5	0	0.00%
Special Needs Housing	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$0 / ESG: \$	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	45	139	308.89%	45	139	308.89%
Special Needs Housing	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$0 / ESG: \$	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	45	70	155.56%	45	70	155.56%
Special Needs Housing	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$0 / ESG: \$	Housing for Homeless added	Household Housing Unit	0	0	0.00%	50	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.

Horry County Community Development 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. In fact, Horry County spent \$1,236,513 on housing rehabilitation during this program 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 (identification card 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	ESG
White	1,767	106
Black or African American	866	95
Asian	9	0
American Indian or American Native	16	2
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	5	0
Total	2,663	203
Hispanic	56	5
Not Hispanic	2,682	204

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

Narrative

Horry County Community Development 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 \$1.2 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 (identification 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-15 - Resources and Investments 91.520(a)

Identify the resources made available

Source of Funds	Source	Resources Made Available	Amount Expended During Program Year
CDBG	CDBG	2,130,847	1,904,045
HOME	HOME	0	0
HOPWA	HOPWA	0	0
ESG	ESG	203,303	198,439
Other	Other	70,000	23,365

Table 3 - Resources Made Available

Narrative

Horry County Community Development expended \$1,904,045.25 in CDBG funds during the 2016 program year, which encompassed multiple years of grant funding. This pace of spending was faster than previous grant years due to several factors. Staff vacancies in previous program years slowed the implementation of some projects, but the placement of new leadership in several of the entitlement jurisdictions has laid the foundation for progress in these initiatives. The addition of a Housing Rehabilitation Inspector has continued to increase the pace of owner-occupied housing rehabilitation assistance. Additionally, an improved partnership with Horry County Procurement has allowed for a more streamlined, professional bidding process on large assistance projects. As a result, Horry County continues to make progress in addressing its waiting list of over 200 applicants for rehabilitation assistance. The pace of expenditure for housing rehabilitation is expected to continue to increase, as additional improvements and modifications are adopted.

The PR26 Financial Summary Report indicates that the County's Public Service CAP Calculation is within requirements at 10.95%. Its Planning and Administration CAP Calculation is also within requirements at 12.03%.

Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Target Area	Planned Percentage of Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation	Narrative Description
Bennett Loop	0	0	
Brooksville - Horry County	0	0	
Bucksport - Horry County	0	0	
Cedar Branch - Horry County	0	0	
Central City Revitalization Area - City of Myrtle Beach	0	4	Targeted Areas
City of Conway	18	16	Targeted Areas
City of Myrtle Beach	29	25	Targeted Areas
Freemont - Horry County	0	0	

Goretown - Horry County	0	0	
Horry County	53	49	Targeted Areas
Race Path - Horry County	0	5	Targeted Areas
Rebuild Conway Revitalization Area - City of Conway	0	1	Targeted Areas

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 Horry County Council in 2014. A County Revitalization Plan was developed with citizen input and through staff analysis of housing and income data, demographic trends, and more. The plan details revitalization activities for the area including housing rehabilitation, roadway improvements, code enforcement, and policing efforts. The plan also identifies funding sources including HUD grants, state funds, and local dollars. The following communities currently 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 the revitalization plans in upcoming years. Emphasis on these target areas and their plans enables greater impact of redevelopment efforts through leveraging of diverse resources.

The County also provides assistance for activities in many non-targeted areas of Horry County. For example, emergency and essential housing rehabilitation efforts span the County. HOME funds are utilized as match for substantial housing rehabilitation projects. Additionally, HOME funds, when available, are used to provide essential housing rehabilitation to areas that are not already served through CDBG-funded assistance.

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 2016-17** was: \$1,441,592.

Types/examples of additional resources are:

- **Phoenix Renaissance** - Racepath Summer Camp and After-School Program - \$23,600 in match from camp registration fees, Meher Baba Spiritual Center, and fundraising activities
- **Myrtle Beach Housing Authority** - VASH Utility/Security Deposits - \$250,782 in match from HUD-funded VASH rental assistance vouchers.
- **His Hands of Horry County** - Housing Rehabilitation - \$12,000 in match from USDA Rural Development grant award and \$50,000 from Good 360 donations.
- **Horry County Sheriff's Office** - Jail Diversion - \$497,049 in in-kind funds from the Horry County Sheriff's Office and \$177,555 from a SC Department of Corrections contract.
- **City of Conway Owner-Occupied Rehabilitation Program** - \$15,400 match from SC State Housing Trust Fund (HTF) award.
- **Grand Strand Housing** – Owner-Occupied Rehabilitation - \$75,000 in HOME funds (\$37,500 for each of 2 units)
- **SOS Healthcare** – Life Skills Program - \$37,000 from Reggie Sanders Foundation and ECHO.
- **Waccamaw Mental Health** – Mental Health Assessments and Crisis Beds - \$165,320 in HUD PATH funding.
- **Children's Recovery Center** – Exams - \$124,886 in VOCA funds (salaries) and \$13,000 from the United Way of Horry County.

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	0	0
Number of Non-Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	0	0
Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units	50	0
Total	50	0

Table 5 – Number of Households

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through Rental Assistance	0	0
Number of households supported through The Production of New Units	0	0
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	30	22
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	0	2
Total	30	24

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) production of new affordable units for special populations, including the homeless and disabled (CDBG, HOME); 2) reduction and prevention of homelessness via the provision of affordable rentals (ESG); and 3) prevention of homelessness and expansion of affordable housing via housing rehabilitation (CDBG).

In 2016-17, the fourth year of its ESG program, Horry County continued to target its entire \$203,303 ESG allocation on HMIS data collection, rapid re-housing, and homeless prevention efforts via the provision of affordable rental units.

In 2016-17, Horry County spent \$1,235,513 on housing rehabilitation. The County, the City of Myrtle Beach, the City of Conway, and housing subrecipients completed 22 housing rehabilitation projects. (Ten

more are currently underway across the entitlement.) Of the 22 completed rehabilitations, 18 provided essential repairs to the units, ie. plumbing, roofing, electrical systems. Essential projects typically range from \$15,000-\$25,000.

The scope and complexity of County rehabilitation projects have increased over the last few 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. The implementation of an internal Housing Rehabilitation Inspector over the last two program years has led to improvement in project planning, estimation, monitoring, and inspections. Schedule and rate of spending have been impacted. In particular, procurement procedures have been reexamined and modified to include the Horry County Procurement Department for projects in excess of \$25,000. This partnership has allowed for more homeowner occupied rehabilitations to be performed during a program year.

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 year of the Plan, it has completed 22 units. With the addition of the 10 units currently in progress, Horry County totalled 32 rehab units, which is 12 units ahead of the goal.

Over this program year, Horry County did not produce new affordable units for special populations. However, three homeowner occupied units were rehabilitated to assist households with special needs. 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 2016-2017, Horry County did not increase new affordable units. However, Grand Strand Housing and Community Development Corporation, as a partner organization for Horry County for receipt of \$70,000 in SC State Housing Finance and Development Authority Neighborhood Initiative Program (NIP) funds, acquired two blighted properties. The structures located on the sites will be demolished and the sites will be cleared and greened during the 2017-18 program year. New affordable housing units are slated for development on NIP lots.

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

Number of Households Served	CDBG Actual	HOME Actual
Extremely Low-income	6	0
Low-income	3	0
Moderate-income	13	0
Total	22	0

Table 7 – Number of Households Served

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 subrecipient to offer affordable rental opportunities to extremely low-income residents and those at-risk of homelessness. This form of assistance will serve a housing first approach to assist beneficiaries with obtaining or maintaining affordable housing.

During the next year, 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. This activity was assisted through CDBG funding of infrastructure for the development.

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 subrecipients 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 over 200 households. It will complete an additional 15 units now projected in its CDBG Year 10 Action Plan. The Waccamaw Home Consortium will match funds for substantial rehabilitation and reconstruction, with more than \$500,000 in funding awarded to Horry County, Grand Strand Housing, Conway and Myrtle Beach, over the next year.

Finally, Horry County will continue utilization of State Housing Neighborhood Initiative Program (NIP) funds on stabilizing targeted revitalization neighborhoods. NIP funds will be used to clear and green blighted/decrepit units and lots in the Highway 378 corridor revitalization area of Conway. Over time, cleared lots will be converted into affordable housing in this 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). ECHO also serves as subrecipient of ESG funds for Horry County. Over 2016-17, ECHO was able to provide ESG funded services to a total of 209 homeless and at risk of homelessness individuals. ESG funding for the program year was directed toward homelessness prevention activities, rapid rehousing, and HMIS administration. In all, 70 beneficiaries were served through homelessness prevention activities and 139 beneficiaries were served through rapid rehousing. Additionally, ECHO has a full-time street outreach worker that canvasses the woods, shelters, and other service providers to assist the homeless. Two case managers also provide outreach at community events, Continuum of Care meetings, and to landlords to locate and assist homeless and at risk of homelessness individuals. ECHO staff are trained in intake assessment skills and proper recording in the CoC's Coordinated Entry System. ECHO staff work to assist the needs of clients and provide referrals to other service providers as appropriate.

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. The 2017 PIT count indicated 149 homeless individuals in the region that had mental problems, or 14.2%. As previously stated, the Waccamaw Center for Mental Health was able to provide 40 crisis outpatient assessments to "at risk" persons over 2016-17 (\$40,000 allocation). Waccamaw Mental Health also provided 40 days of psychiatric care hospitalization for six (6) Horry County residents. The Center's program is a critical component of local efforts to assist the homeless population.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

During the 2016-17 Program Year, Horry County provided CDBG funding to assist with emergency shelter needs. New Directions of Horry County provides beds for the homeless at its facilities in Myrtle Beach. New Directions received \$40,000 in CDBG funds to assist with the provision of emergency beds and case management services for homeless individuals and families. New Directions was able to provide assistance to 878 beneficiaries during the 2016-17 Program Year.

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 40 crisis outpatient assessments and 40 days of psychiatric hospitalization, 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 43 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 10 veterans. The Housing Authority currently manages 176 VASH vouchers.

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 provided funding (\$40,000) to provide staffing for its Life Skills program. During the program year, SOS was able to assist 80 transition age individuals with autism. Beneficiaries received training in basic life skills such as meal preparation, cleaning, financial management, personal hygiene, laundry, grocery shopping time management, communication, social skills, and other vital skill sets. Beneficiaries worked with a Certified Life Planner to develop a PATH plan to pursue a transition to independent living. The program also helped to connect beneficiaries with services from other private and public providers.

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 2016-17 ESG data indicate that 76% of its 2016-17 ESG-served 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 2016-17 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. During this program year, Horry County provided CDBG funds to MBHA for assistance with utility and security deposits for veterans through the VASH program. 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 provided CDBG funding in 2016-17. Although a project delay occurred during the 2016-17 program year, construction of infrastructure for the development is anticipated to begin in September 2017.

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 an activity to encourage resident participation and input:

- 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) was placed on Housing Authority websites 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)

Horry County Community Development works closely with the County's Planning & Zoning and Code Enforcement Departments to ensure that low-to-moderate income residents have an opportunity to participate in the development of local priorities. 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)

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 program year, the County implemented changes to the Housing Rehabilitation program to meet the complex needs of this cohort group. This included adjustments to the procurement process in order to assist more homeowner-occupied housing rehabilitation activities than in previous years. Horry County Community Development now utilizes the Horry County Procurement Department for assistance with projects estimated to exceed \$25,000. This relationship was a key component that enabled the Horry County urban entitlement to complete 22 homeowner-occupied rehabilitation projects during the 2016-17 program year. Other changes are being implemented for the upcoming program year to assist additional underserved populations. During the 2017-18 program year, Horry County will develop a mobile home repair/replacement program in order to assist the previously underserved LMI mobile home owner population.

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 ECHO to identify and address barriers to homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing, as part of the ESG program.

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. The MBREDC boasts 170 active member businesses, and has created over 838 jobs and \$67 million in capital investments in the area since 2006.

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. Horry County Community Development performs lead inspections for all housing units assisted with CDBG funds with a pre-1978 construction date. Three (3) units were identified to contain lead-based paint hazards and were remediated as a component of the owner-occupied housing rehabilitation program.

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 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 the capacity of non-profit organizations 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 \$1.2 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.

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. 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 identifying a number of issues that need to be addressed.

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 Horry County Community Development staff, Conway and Myrtle Beach staff members, CoC staff, and representatives from the Housing Authorities of Myrtle Beach and Conway. The Assessment of Fair Housing is currently out for public comment.

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

In order to ensure the timely progress of projects and activities in accordance with the Consolidated Plan, the Action Plan and CDBG regulations, Horry County Council adopted CDBG and ESG Monitoring Policies and Procedures on July 11, 2017. The grant monitoring process detailed in the plan 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 subrecipients. Corrective actions may also result in changes to staff policies and procedures.

The monitoring and evaluation process includes:

- Initial subrecipient 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 subrecipients 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.
- 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 Rehabilitation 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 Rehabilitation subrecipients, 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 2016-17, 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 will be held on August 30, 2017, at 4:00 pm, to allow residents to provide verbal comments.

The CAPER will be presented at the Horry County Administrative Meeting on August 29, 2017, and at the regular County Council meeting on September 5, 2017.

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:

- The County will expand identified areas with approved revitalization plans. A delay was experienced in implementing this action in the previous program year. A formal solicitation for preparation of these plans will be released during the upcoming program year.
- Due to issues with assisting homeowners of manufactured housing, programming will be expanded in the upcoming program year to provide for a mobile home replacement program.
- Several properties were encountered with heirs property issues during the previous program year. Owners of affected properties are deprived of the ability to utilize their land as an asset. Funding will be added during the upcoming program year to provide legal assistance with rectifying these issues for affected property owners.

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	Myrtle Beach/Sumter City & County CoC

ESG Contact Name

Prefix	0
First Name	Courtney
Middle Name	M
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	Mr
First Name	Michael
Last Name	Dobson
Suffix	0
Title	Community Development Manager
Phone Number	8439157041
Extension	0
Email Address	dobson.michael@horrycounty.org

2. Reporting Period—All Recipients Complete

Program Year Start Date 07/01/2016
Program Year End Date 06/30/2017

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

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Eastern Carolina Homelessness Organization

City: Myrtle Beach

State: SC

Zip Code: 29578, 1275

DUNS Number:

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 203303

CR-65 - Persons Assisted

4. Persons Served

4a. Complete for Homelessness Prevention Activities

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	34
Children	36
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	70

Table 16 – Household Information for Homeless Prevention Activities

4b. Complete for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	104
Children	34
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	1
Total	139

Table 17 – Household Information for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

4c. Complete for Shelter

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

Table 18 – Shelter Information

4d. Street Outreach

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

Table 19 – Household Information for Street Outreach

4e. Totals for all Persons Served with ESG

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	138
Children	70
Don't Know/Refused/Other	1
Missing Information	0
Total	209

Table 20 – Household Information for Persons Served with ESG

5. Gender—Complete for All Activities

	Total
Male	104
Female	105
Transgender	0
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	209

Table 21 – Gender Information

6. Age—Complete for All Activities

	Total
Under 18	70
18-24	14
25 and over	124
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	1
Total	209

Table 22 – Age Information

7. Special Populations Served—Complete for All Activities

Number of Persons in Households

Subpopulation	Total	Total Persons Served – Prevention	Total Persons Served – RRH	Total Persons Served in Emergency Shelters
Veterans	53	3	50	0
Victims of Domestic Violence	7	0	7	0
Elderly	11	1	10	0
HIV/AIDS	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless	13	0	13	0
Persons with Disabilities:				
Severely Mentally Ill	19	0	19	0
Chronic Substance Abuse	9	0	9	0
Other Disability	37	4	33	0
Total (Unduplicated if possible)	65	4	61	0

Table 23 – Special Population Served

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

10. Shelter Utilization

Number of New Units - Rehabbed	0
Number of New Units - Conversion	0
Total Number of bed-nights available	0
Total Number of bed-nights provided	0
Capacity Utilization	0.00%

Table 24 – Shelter Capacity

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

Shelter utilization was not as a funded component of the ESG allocation for Horry County.

CR-75 – Expenditures

11. Expenditures

11a. ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2014	2015	2016
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	49,802	69,596	53,507
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	75,703	0
Subtotal Homelessness Prevention	49,802	145,299	53,507

Table 25 – ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

11b. ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2014	2015	2016
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	6,169	11,262	130,306
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	155,164	0	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	617	10,353	0
Expenditures for Homeless Assistance under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	8,524	0	0
Subtotal Rapid Re-Housing	170,474	21,615	130,306

Table 26 – ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

11c. ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2014	2015	2016
Essential Services	0	0	0
Operations	0	0	0
Renovation	0	0	0
Major Rehab	0	0	0
Conversion	0	0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0

Table 27 – ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

11d. Other Grant Expenditures

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2014	2015	2016
Street Outreach	0	0	0
HMIS	487	0	14,626
Administration	0	7,847	0

Table 28 - Other Grant Expenditures

11e. Total ESG Grant Funds

Total ESG Funds Expended	2014	2015	2016
	220,763	174,761	198,439

Table 29 - Total ESG Funds Expended

11f. Match Source

	2014	2015	2016
Other Non-ESG HUD Funds	0	0	0
Other Federal Funds	234,564	385,812	396,876
State Government	0	0	0
Local Government	0	0	0
Private Funds	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0
Fees	0	0	0
Program Income	0	0	0
Total Match Amount	234,564	385,812	396,876

Table 30 - Other Funds Expended on Eligible ESG Activities

11g. Total

Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities	2014	2015	2016
	455,327	560,573	595,315

Table 31 - Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities