

2017 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.

The primary deliverable during the 2017-2018 program year was the development of decent, safe and affordable housing. Horry County, Myrtle Beach, and Conway spent \$519,387 on housing rehabilitation during this program year, completing 26 rehabs. In addition, 9 housing rehabilitation projects are currently underway. The average cost of housing rehabilitation was \$39,138. Housing activities promote the stability of neighborhoods not only by providing safe and affordable housing opportunities, but also through eliminating blight and safety hazards within distressed targeted neighborhoods. A selective demolition project is currently underway which will mitigate a serious safety concern through the removal of a collapsing two story porch at a residence in Conway. In addition, Horry County launched an enhanced code enforcement program aimed at eliminating blight in low-income neighborhoods. Efforts are intended to spur compliance of private property owners who in many cases have abandoned a home and it has become a safety concern.

Horry County expanded efforts to address impediments facing homeless individuals by providing case management services to homeless individuals. Through a subrecipient agreement with Eastern Carolina Homelessness Organization, 50 individuals from across the County were served (\$37,500). In addition, Myrtle Beach Housing Authority utilized residual funding from a previous year's award to provide utility deposit assistance for 6 veterans, supplementing funding provided through the VASH program.

The Racepath Community (Myrtle Beach) was targeted as a primary redevelopment area in 2018. Activities that benefit the Racepath Community were prioritized. A local not-for profit located in the Racepath Community, Phoenix Renaissance, received funding for an After-School Program and Summer Camp. This program serves 68 low-income children and provides them with program supplies and funds the summer food program (\$9,000 allocation).

Horry County spent \$102,274 on preconstruction costs including engineering, design, and right-of way acquisition costs for roadway and drainage improvements of Racepath Street located in the Racepath Revitalization area. Easement acquisition for the project has been completed and the project is under construction. Additionally, Horry County utilized \$272,507 for the acquisition of a vacant parcel in the Racepath community. The tract will provide for additional drainage capacity required to mitigate flooding and vector control and will also provide an additional access point for public safety to access the neighborhood.

The City of Conway completed construction of sidewalk and drainage improvements during the program year, providing improved drainage flow and pedestrian access for residents of Whittemore Park, a LMI community. Drainage improvements are planned for Whittemore Park in the area of Maple Street and Magnolia Street. A notification of award was issued in July 2018 for the project (180 days).

The City of Myrtle Beach completed park improvements at Withers Swash Park in January 2018, including the installation of a walking path and boardwalk, increasing accessibility and connectivity for residents of the low income neighborhood. Myrtle Beach completed design, engineering, and review of the Charlie’s Place public facility project in July 2018, which will begin construction in 2018 (120 days). The project will provide community meeting space and serve as a business incubator. Beach also completed the environmental review process for the Boys and Girls Club Infrastructure project, which will begin construction during the summer of 2018 (90 days). The \$250,000 project will provide utility connections, curbing, parking, and other site improvements to serve the new Boys and Girls Club of the Grand Strand facility.

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%			
Homebuyer and Homeowner Assistance	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Other	Other	50	0	0.00%			
Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	45	48	106.67%	15	26	173.33%

Public Facilities & Infrastructure	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	42678		15000	23103	154.02%
Public Facilities & Infrastructure	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	6100	0	0.00%			
Public Services	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	5000	3995	79.90%	0	1845	
Public Services	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	0	10		200	0	0.00%
Public Services	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	0	0				
Public Services	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	0	0				
Public Services	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	0	0		0	0	
Public Services	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added	Beds	0	0				
Removal of Spot Blight	Removal of Blight	CDBG: \$	Buildings Demolished	Buildings	5	1	20.00%	2	1	50.00%

Removal of Spot Blight	Removal of Blight	CDBG: \$	Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care	Household Housing Unit	0	0		20	0	0.00%
Special Needs Housing	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	ESG: \$	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	45	221	491.11%			
Special Needs Housing	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	ESG: \$	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	45	199	442.22%			
Special Needs Housing	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	ESG: \$	Housing for Homeless added	Household Housing Unit	0	0				

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 \$519,387 on housing rehabilitation during this program year. CDBG Public Services continue to assist Horry County non-profits that aid individuals in low income areas. Of note, Phoenix Renaissance provided an After-School Program and Summer Camp for 68 children in the Racepath Community of Myrtle Beach (\$9,000 allocation). Horry County expanded homeless services through Eastern Carolina Homelessness Organization by providing case management services for 50 homeless individuals from across the County (\$37,500 allocation). 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. This is evidenced in the completion of sidewalk and drainage improvements in the Whittemore Park community of Conway, park improvements in the Withers Swash community of Myrtle Beach, as well as in pending infrastructure projects in the Racepath community (street and drainage improvements), Boys & Girls Club of the Grand Strand (utility connections and site infrastructure improvements), and Charlie's Place in Myrtle Beach (public facility).

ESG Accomplishments

Horry County's ESG subrecipient, ECHO, allocated \$98,066 (51%) of ESG funds to rapidly rehouse homeless individuals, \$81,903 (43%) to homeless prevention activities, and \$2,500 (1%) to street outreach activities. ECHO served 215 persons in Horry County through ESG funding during the 2017-2018 program year. 74.0% of the homeless individuals that ECHO assisted with ESG funding during the 2017-2018 left their delivery system by the end of this period.

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	1,165	88
Black or African American	695	104
Asian	2	2
American Indian or American Native	6	1
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2	0
Total	1,870	195
Hispanic	36	5
Not Hispanic	1,048	210

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

Narrative

Horry County Community Development provides assistance to a diverse group of beneficiaries that are low to moderate income. Beneficiary data for housing rehabilitation projects are measured at the household level, while beneficiary data for infrastructure projects is analyzed at the block group level. For 2017-2018, beneficiaries of home rehabilitation activities are 76.9% African American and 23.1% Caucasian. Additionally, households assisted were 46.2% very low income, 11.5% low income, and 42.3% moderate income. Total beneficiary figures for CDBG-funded projects indicated that 60.9% of beneficiaries were Caucasian, 36.3% of beneficiaries were African American, and 2.8% were of other descent. Total beneficiary figures for ESG indicated that 40.9% of beneficiaries were Caucasian, 48.4% of beneficiaries were African American, 0.9% were of Asian descent, 0.5% were of Native American descent, 0.0% were of Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander descent, and 9.3% were of other descent.

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	public - federal	2,031,525	1,778,058
ESG	public - federal	191,835	190,539

Table 3 - Resources Made Available

Narrative

Horry County Community Development expended \$1,756,258.02 in CDBG funds during the 2017-2018 program year, which encompassed multiple years of grant funding. This pace of spending was slower than previous grant years due to several factors. Of note, all three jurisdictions identified infrastructure projects for construction. The HUD field environmental officer provided guidance at the annual HUD grantee meeting that necessitated process revisions, delaying approval of the release of funds for all infrastructure projects. The affected projects are currently under construction.

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 increase in future years, as a revolving loan program is anticipated to be implemented this year and other funds have been identified to use as funding.

The PR26 Financial Summary Report indicates that the County's Public Service CAP Calculation is within requirements at 2.10%. Its Planning and Administration CAP Calculation is also within requirements at 10.22%.

Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Target Area	Planned Percentage of Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation	Narrative Description
Bennett Loop - Horry County		1	Targeted Areas
Brooksville - Horry County			
Bucksport - Horry County			
Cedar Branch - Horry County			
City of Conway - Horry County	17	9	Targeted Areas
City of Conway - Rebuild Conway Revitalization Area - Horry County		9	Targeted Areas
City of Myrtle Beach - Central City Revitalization Area - Horry County		10	Targeted Areas
City of Myrtle Beach - Horry County	29	19	Targeted Areas
Freemont - Horry County			

Goretown - Horry County			
Horry County	54	29	Targeted Areas
Race Path - Horry County		23	Targeted Areas

Table 4 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Narrative

Horry County focuses on concentrated redevelopment efforts in identified local target areas. One such area, the Racepath community of Myrtle Beach, 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. These planned improvements are being implemented now including drainage enhancements and roadway improvements. Other infrastructure projects are planned in the upcoming year including sewer service extension to an unserved area of the neighborhood.

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. Development of a revitalization plan is anticipated for the Bucksport community of unincorporated Horry County in the upcoming program year. Emphasis on these target areas and their plans enables greater impact of redevelopment efforts through leveraging of diverse resources.

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.

The County seeks to leverage CDBG funds with local, state, and private dollars. Federal resources are an important element for 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 2017-2018** was: \$1,939,534.

Types/examples of additional resources are:

- **Phoenix Renaissance** - Racepath Summer Camp and After-School Program - \$31,920 in match from Chapin Foundation, Meher Spiritual Center, corporate donations, and fundraising activities
- **Eastern Carolina Homelessness Organization** - Case Management - \$12,500 in match from salary contributions for the case manager and \$188,835 in match funding for the Emergency Solutions Grant program.
- **Myrtle Beach Housing Authority** - VASH Utility/Security Deposits - \$1,330,053 in match from Shelter Care (\$238,782), COC-funded rental assistance vouchers (\$24,711), and HUD-funded VASH vouchers (\$1,066,560).
- **His Hands of Horry County** - Housing Rehabilitation - SC State Housing Trust Fund award and \$40,000 from Good 360 donations (in-kind homeowner rehabilitation materials).
- **Racepath Drainage** - Rural Infrastructure Authority award for \$336,226 used to supplement construct drainage infrastructure in the Racepath community of Myrtle Beach.

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	15	26
Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units	0	0
Total	15	26

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	15	26
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	0	0
Total	15	26

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 2017-18, the fifth year of its ESG program, Horry County targeted \$184,744 on the HMIS data collection, rapid re-housing, street outreach, and homeless prevention efforts via the provision of affordable rental units.

In 2017-18, Horry County spent \$519,837 on housing rehabilitation. The County, the City of Myrtle Beach, the City of Conway, and housing subrecipients completed 26 housing rehabilitation projects. (Nine more are currently underway across the entitlement.) Of the 26 completed rehabilitations, 5 provided essential repairs to the units, e.g., plumbing, roofing, electrical systems. Essential repair projects typically range from \$15,000-\$25,000.

The scope and complexity of County rehabilitation projects have increased over the last few program years. Projects completed have included substantial repair projects, reconstructions, and replacement of housing. In response to the vast need for additional homeowner rehabilitation assistance and the growing need for funding of infrastructure improvements, Horry County is establishing a revolving loan fund to enhance its ability to assist this cohort group. Additionally, the need to assist the large mobile homeowner population present within the county has necessitated the implementation of a mobile home repair and replacement program. This program, first proposed in 2017-2018, is being implemented in early program year 2018 through the replacement of two mobile home units and the repair of a third unit.

Horry County has maintained progress toward key objectives for housing rehabilitation. A projection of 100 rehabilitated units was proposed for the 5-year period of the Consolidated Plan. During the 2017-2018 program year, Horry County completed 26 homeowner rehabilitation units. With the addition of the 9 units currently in progress, Horry County totaled 35 rehab units, which is 20 units ahead of the Consolidated Plan goal.

Several homeowner occupied rehabilitations resulted in drastic lifechanging improvements in a low income household. Of note, the following repairs demonstrate the vital nature of housing rehabilitation:

Old Reaves Ferry Road

The homeowner was the primary caregiver for her brother and father, who were both disabled living in a wheelchair. Their unit contained extensive floor damage and the bathrooms were not easily utilized. Disturbingly, there was sewage seeping into the yard which presented a foul smell upon inspection. This condition was potentially exacerbating a number of health issues that were already being experienced by members of the household. CDBG funds were utilized to connect the residence to public sewer service and to provide for mobility within the unit's facilities, including new flooring, subfloor, and handicap accessible improvements in the bathroom.

Over this program year, Horry County did not produce new affordable units for special populations. However, twelve (12) homeowner occupied units were rehabilitated to assist households with special needs, such as accessibility difficulties. The County will continue to 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 2017-2018, Horry County did not increase new affordable units. However, Horry County was able to prevent the loss of 26 affordable units in the current housing stock through rehabilitation activities. This strategy has been effective in the past in assisting low income households maintain their residences. However, the need for assistance greatly exceeds the resources available for homeowner rehabilitation. In fact, over 200 applicants are currently on the Horry County Community Development homeowner rehabilitation waiting list. In order to address this growing need and to maximize the amount of resources available to assist households, Horry County is establishing a housing rehabilitation revolving loan fund. Additionally, new affordable rental units are slated for development at three locations in Horry County through the use of Horry County HOME Consortium funds.

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	12	0
Low-income	3	0
Moderate-income	11	0
Total	26	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 Eastern Carolina Homelessness Organization (ECHO) and New Directions as its ESG subrecipients to offer affordable rental opportunities to extremely low-income residents and those at-risk of homelessness.

In addition, Horry County will implement a revolving loan fund in the upcoming program year. Additionally, Horry County HOME Consortium will allocate \$100,000 for the rehabilitation of three owner-occupied units in Horry County in the upcoming program year.

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 currently serves as a subrecipient of ESG funds for Horry County. Over 2017-2018, ECHO provided ESG funded services to a total of 215 homeless and at risk of homelessness individuals. ESG funding for the program year was directed toward homelessness prevention activities, rapid rehousing, street outreach, and HMIS administration. In all, 129 beneficiaries were served through homelessness prevention activities and 82 beneficiaries were served through rapid rehousing. Additionally, 4 beneficiaries were served by ECHO's street outreach worker who canvasses the woods, shelters, and coordinates with 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.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

During the 2017-18 Program Year, Horry County provided \$37,500 in CDBG funding to assist with case management for homeless individuals. ECHO provided supportive services and benefit connections assistance to 50 beneficiaries during the 2017-18 Program Year, enabling recipients to receive assistance in obtaining the services that they desperately need to maintain permanent housing.

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 Phoenix Renaissance, Eastern Carolina Homelessness Organization, and the Housing Authority of Myrtle Beach to address the needs of the youth, homeless and individuals at risk of homelessness, and veterans, respectively.

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

6 veterans. The Housing Authority of Myrtle Beach utilized residual funding from a previous year's allocation to assist beneficiaries. The Housing Authority currently manages 176 VASH vouchers.

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 2017-18 ESG data indicate that 74.0% of its 2017-18 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 2017-2018 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.

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 implementing a plan to affirmatively further fair housing:

- Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing. The County's plan for Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing was approved by HUD in November 2017. Representatives from both local housing authorities participated in the project team, in addition to the CoC, and both entitlement cities. Horry County is one of approximately thirty jurisdictions with a HUD-approved AFFH plan in place.

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 experiencing poverty are able to remain in their homes, but live in unsafe or decrepit conditions after years of deferred maintenance on their homes. The potential loss of longstanding homeowners jeopardizes neighborhood stabilization efforts and places homeowners at risk of becoming homeless. Over the last program year, the County took steps to implement changes to the Housing Rehabilitation program to meet the growing variety of rehabilitation needs throughout the County. This included the addition of a mobile home repair and replacement program to serve a previously underserved population. Prior to the implementation of the program, mobile home assistance was limited to repairs on units less than 25 years old. The addition of this program allows for an evaluation of repair feasibility, and a subsequent determination to repair or replace the unit. Additionally, growing infrastructure funding requirements have necessitated the development of a revolving loan program for owner-occupied rehabilitation activities. The implementation of the revolving loan fund will allow additional units to be served while moving toward a self-sustaining rehabilitation program.

Community Development's partnership with the 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 presence of lead in the unit is mitigated.

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. During the 2017-2018 program year, one (1) unit was 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) to address the presence of lead in housing.

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 combines housing and infrastructure development, homelessness prevention and reduction efforts, and public service delivery strategies into a comprehensive plan for the reduction of 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, HOME, and other resources toward the low-income target areas described in the Consolidated Plan. These resources act as a catalyst to cultivate additional public and private investment of capital and services within targeted areas. One such example is a RIA grant that was secured for drainage improvements in the Racepath Community.

This approach also invites a plethora of activities and programs into target areas. Public services are provided in conjunction with target area service providers. 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 received and to proportionately allocate benefits from the funding allocation countywide. Under this agreement, Horry County assumed responsibility 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, HOME, and other resources within the low-income areas described in the Consolidated Plan. These resources spur additional public and private investment of capital and services, in order 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 rehabilitation projects totaled \$519,387 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 received approval of its plan for Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing in November 2017, which replaced the prior Analysis of Impediments. The issues identified in the plan informed the goals that were identified in the 2018-2022 Consolidated Plan. A team comprised of Horry County Community Development staff, Conway and Myrtle Beach staff members, CoC staff, and representatives from the Housing Authorities of Myrtle Beach and Conway participated in the development of the plan. Horry County is one of approximately thirty jurisdictions with a HUD-approved AFFH plan in place.

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. 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 is a need for 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.

For monitoring of the 2017-2018 Program Year, Horry County will include expenditure timeliness monitoring as a reviewed element with the municipalities. This review will include an analysis of the current level of spending, as well as a review of project status to determine progress toward spenddown milestones. Alternative actions projects will be submitted to Horry County in August 2018 and amendments will be submitted to HUD from September through November as required.

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.

For the 2017-18 CAPER, 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 August 20, 2018, at 4:00 pm, to allow residents an opportunity to provide verbal comments. There was no attendance at the public hearing. No comments were received during the public comment period.

The CAPER was scheduled to be presented at the Horry County Council Administration Committee meeting on September 11, 2018, and at the regular County Council meeting on September 18, 2018. These meetings were cancelled due to preparations and disaster response associated with Hurricane Florence and will be rescheduled.

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

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 its ability to assist homeowners with rehabilitation projects through the addition of a housing rehabilitation revolving loan fund. A delay was experienced in implementing this project in the previous program year due to a lack of response to a formal request for proposals. Horry County is in discussion with several lending institutions in an effort to partner in the implementation of the program during the upcoming program year.
- In order to expand its ability to address the growing homeowner rehabilitation waiting list, Horry County will explore the utilization of USDA homeowner rehabilitation funds. Although this funding has specific eligible areas and different income restrictions than CDBG funding, Horry County will seek to utilize this funding source to address its growing waiting list of over 200 applicants.

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

ESG Contact Address

Street Address 1	1515 Fourth Ave
Street Address 2	
City	Conway
State	SC
ZIP Code	29526
Phone Number	8439157033
Extension	
Fax Number	
Email Address	kainc@horrycounty.org

ESG Secondary Contact

Prefix	Mr
First Name	Michael
Last Name	Dobson
Suffix	
Title	Community Development Manager
Phone Number	8439157033
Extension	
Email Address	dobson.michael@horrycounty.org

2. Reporting Period—All Recipients Complete

Program Year Start Date 07/01/2017
Program Year End Date 06/30/2018

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: 188835

CR-65 - Persons Assisted

4. Persons Served

4a. Complete for Homelessness Prevention Activities

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	54
Children	75
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	129

Table 16 – Household Information for Homeless Prevention Activities

4b. Complete for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	62
Children	20
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	82

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	4
Children	0
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	4

Table 19 – Household Information for Street Outreach

4e. Totals for all Persons Served with ESG

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	120
Children	95
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	215

Table 20 – Household Information for Persons Served with ESG

5. Gender—Complete for All Activities

	Total
Male	101
Female	114
Transgender	0
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	215

Table 21 – Gender Information

6. Age—Complete for All Activities

	Total
Under 18	95
18-24	11
25 and over	109
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	215

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	33	3	30	0
Victims of Domestic Violence	5	0	5	0
Elderly	15	1	14	0
HIV/AIDS	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless	7	0	7	0
Persons with Disabilities:				
Severely Mentally Ill	22	7	15	0
Chronic Substance Abuse	8	0	8	0
Other Disability	29	7	22	0
Total (Unduplicated if possible)	59	14	45	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		
	2015	2016	2017
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	69,596	53,507	82,085
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	75,703	0	0
Subtotal Homelessness Prevention	145,299	53,507	82,085

Table 25 – ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

11b. ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2015	2016	2017
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	11,262	130,306	97,991
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	0	0	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	10,353	0	0
Expenditures for Homeless Assistance under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	0	0	0
Subtotal Rapid Re-Housing	21,615	130,306	97,991

Table 26 – ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

11c. ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2015	2016	2017
Essential Services	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		
	2015	2016	2017
Street Outreach	0	0	0
HMIS	0	14,626	1,434
Administration	7,847	0	3,043

Table 28 - Other Grant Expenditures

11e. Total ESG Grant Funds

Total ESG Funds Expended	2015	2016	2017
	174,761	198,439	184,553

Table 29 - Total ESG Funds Expended

11f. Match Source

	2015	2016	2017
Other Non-ESG HUD Funds	0	0	0
Other Federal Funds	385,812	396,876	188,835
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	385,812	396,876	188,835

Table 30 - Other Funds Expended on Eligible ESG Activities

11g. Total

Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities	2015	2016	2017
	560,573	595,315	373,388

Table 31 - Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities