

The amendment to the 2018 Annual Action Plan is a substantial amendment. This designation was determined due to the addition of a new project, Conway Small Business Assistance (\$240,078). The project includes the provision of operating assistance for small business owners who experienced financial loss from COVID-19. Whittemore Park Community Center will be defunded as a part of the amendment. Funds previously expended on the Whittemore Park Community Center project were returned to HUD and will be reallocated to the new project. The amendment also adds an annual goal, Goal 6A: Small Business Assistance to allow for the small business assistance project.

Executive Summary

ES-05 Executive Summary – 24 CFR 91.200(c), 91.220(b)

1. Introduction

The Horry County HOME Consortium is comprised of three counties located in eastern South Carolina. In addition to Horry County, Georgetown County, and Williamsburg County, the Consortium's jurisdiction includes 12 municipalities. This jurisdiction includes the majority of the Myrtle Beach Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), the fourth largest MSA in the state. The plan covers a five-year time span, from July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2022.

The Horry County HOME Consortium (HCHC) was created in 2018 as a regional collaborative to better assist local jurisdictions within the region address local and regional housing needs. The Consortium Consolidated Plan is a multi-year comprehensive planning document which analyzes and identifies needs of the low-income community within the region. Areas analyzed are housing, homelessness, and community development needs and resources. This document also outlines the goals and strategies to address these issues and articulates how federal funds will be used to contribute to these goals.

The Consolidated Plan is required by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) from all jurisdictions receiving annual federal assistance. The Horry County HOME Consortium 2018-2022 Consolidated Plan combines the planning and application processes for the Community Development Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME), and Emergency Solutions Grant Program (ESG). The Consortium utilizes HOME funds to assist with these goals. CDBG and ESG funds are also available but only for use in Horry County.

Horry County's Community Development Department is the primary agency responsible for submission, implementation, and administration of the Consolidated Plan. Submission of the Consolidated Plan is how the Consortium:

- Will apply for the federal assistance programs listed above;
- Establishes the goals, objectives and strategies it will use to administer its federal grant programs;
- Commits to spend its federal funds to benefit very low-, low- and moderate-income residents and communities

This plan reflects a coordinated effort between non-profit entities, private organizations, public employees and partner municipalities throughout the region to create a strategic plan of action.

SUBSTANTIAL AMENDMENT

This substantial amendment updates the strategic plan priority needs to include economic development and goals to include small business assistance prior to the 2019 program year.

2. Summary of the objectives and outcomes identified in the Plan Needs Assessment Overview

This Consolidated Plan identifies six priority needs with associated objectives and outcomes that align with the objectives of the funding program associated with them. The objectives are often broad in nature and capture a range of community needs.

Priority Need #1: Affordable Housing Preservation and Development

- Goal 1A: Increase Homeownership Opportunities
- Goal 1B: Increase Affordable Rental Housing Opportunities
- Goal 1C: Provide for Owner Occupied Housing Rehabilitation
- Goal 1D: Reduce Slum and Blight in Residential Areas

Priority Need #2: Improvements to Public Facilities and Infrastructure

- Goal 2A: Expand and Improve Public Infrastructure and Capacity
- Goal 2B: Improve Access to Public Facilities

Priority Need #3: Addressing Homelessness

- Goal 3A: Provide for Rapid Rehousing Programs
- Goal 3B: Increase and Improve Homeless Prevention Services
- Goal 3C: Increase Availability of Overnight Shelter Bed
- Goal 3D: Improve Street Outreach & Supportive Services

Priority Need #4: Expansion of Available Public Services

- Goal 4A: Provide Vital Public Services

Priority Need #5: Planning and Disaster Preparedness

- Goal 5A: Develop Disaster Readiness and Response Programs

Priority Need #6: Economic Development

- Goal 6A: Small Business Assistance

3. Evaluation of past performance

The Consortium, in cooperation with other public, private, and non-profit agencies, have made significant contributions to providing safe, decent, and affordable housing to the community. There has also been considerable progress in addressing homelessness and at-risk populations. Economic opportunities have continued to develop but there is still a great need for more affordable housing, as documented by the Consolidated Plan.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The citizen participation process is designed to encourage all citizens, including persons of lower income, persons of color, non-English speaking residents, and those with mobility, visual, and hearing impairments or other disabilities to participate in determining housing and community development needs in the community.

The Horry County HOME Consortium held four public hearings (Community Assessment Needs Meetings) to give an overview of the consolidated planning process and share some key housing statistics in the region. The Consortium opened up the meeting for questions and comments from the public. The meetings were held at:

November 28, 2017 at 3:00 PM at Williamsburg County Library, 306 N. Main St., Hemingway, SC 29554

November 29, 2017 at 4:00 PM at Myrtle Beach City Hall, 937 Broadway St., Myrtle Beach, SC 29577

December 4, 2017 at 4:00 PM at Horry County Community Development Office, 1515 Fourth Ave., Conway, SC 29526

December 7, 2017 at 4:00 PM at Waccamaw Regional Council of Governments, 1230 Highmarket St., Georgetown, SC 29440

The Horry County HOME Consortium held a 30-day Public Comment period to give the public an opportunity to make comments on the Consolidated Plan draft, which was made available from May 15 to June 15, 2018.

Public hearings were also held to give the public an opportunity to make comments on the Consolidated Plan draft. Meetings were held at:

June 4, 2018 at 4:00 PM at Myrtle Beach City Hall, 937 Broadway Street, Myrtle Beach, SC 29577

June 5, 2018 at 4:00 PM at the Horry County Community Development Office, 1515 4th Avenue, Conway, SC 29526

June 6, 2018 at 3:00 PM at the Williamsburg County Library, 306 North Main Street, Hemingway, SC 29554

June 7, 2018 at 3:00 PM at the Waccamaw Regional Council of Governments, 1230 Highmarket Street, Georgetown, SC 29440

Finally, the Consolidated Plan was presented to the Horry County Council on May 22, 2018 at the County Council Meeting. The Consolidated Plan was approved at the County Council Meeting on June 19, 2018.

SUBSTANTIAL AMENDMENT

The Horry County HOME Consortium held a 15-day Public Comment period to give the public an opportunity to make comments on the Consolidated Plan Substantial Amendment and AAP draft, which will be made available from May 10 to May 24, 2019.

Public hearings were held to give the public an opportunity to make comments. Meetings were held at:

May 21, 2019 at 3:00 PM at the Waccamaw Regional Council of Governments, 1230 Highmarket Street, Georgetown, SC 29440

May 22, 2019 at 3:00 PM at the Williamsburg County Library, 306 North Main Street, Hemingway, SC 29554

May 23, 2019 at 4:00 PM at the Horry County Community Development Office, 1515 4th Avenue, Conway, SC 29526

The Consolidated Plan Substantial Amendment and Annual Action Plan was presented to the Administration Committee of Horry County Council on May 28, 2019. Finally, the plans were presented to Horry County Council on June 4, 2019 at the County Council Meeting for approval.

Substantial Amendment #2

Public hearings were held to give the public an opportunity to make comments on Substantial Amendment #2 to the Annual Action Plan. The virtual meetings were held:

April 22, 2020 at 2:00 PM & April 24, 2020 at 10:00 AM - No comments were received.

The Substantial Amendment to the Annual Action Plan was presented to Horry County Council on May 5, 2020 at the virtual County Council Meeting and was approved.

5. Summary of public comments

Below is a summary of public comments made for the public hearings and 30-day public comment period.

Community Needs Assessment Meeting 1 - 11/28/2017 - Williamsburg County Library, 306 N. Main St., Hemingway at 3PM: There were no comments from the public.

Community Needs Assessment Meeting 2 - 11/29/2017 - Myrtle Beach City Hall, 937 Broadway St., Myrtle Beach at 4PM: Accuracy of homelessness data in Horry County in question. Need for rapid rehousing, homeless prevention and affordable housing services is greater in the county than HUD stats indicate. Cost-burden is a major issue. Need for affordable, mixed-income housing. Currently federal grants under discussion do not provide funds for developer incentives to create mixed-income housing. Questions and explanation on how grant programs work to achieve broad goals of addressing affordable housing.

Community Needs Assessment Meeting 3 - 12/4/2017 - Horry County CD, 1515 Fourth Ave., Conway at 4PM: There were no comments from the public.

Community Needs Assessment Meeting 4 - 12/7/2017 - Waccamaw Regional COG, 1230 Highmarket St., Georgetown at 4PM: Additional funding is needed for affordable rental housing in the region. Support for expansion of housing first initiative to assist homeless population. Limited housing opportunities exist for persons with developmental disabilities. Lack of resources for persons with disabilities.

Public Hearing 1 - 6/4/2018 - Myrtle Beach City Hall, 937 Broadway St., Myrtle Beach at 4PM: Clarification of funds designated to New Directions and ECHO was asked. It was explained by the Consortium funds were to go toward homeless rapid rehousing, homelessness prevention, and HMIS.

Public Hearing 2 - 6/5/2018 - Horry County CD, 1515 Fourth Ave., Conway at 4PM: Information was requested about national statistics for cost-burdened households. There is concern about low-income people being able to afford a house and be in close proximity to transportation. Are there tax credits or

incentives available to developers to build affordable housing. It was discussed that incentives are available at a state level, but not locally. Funding and budgeting reflects market analysis issues and there is a shift from housing rehabilitation to producing more rental units to address specific cost-burdened households.

Public Hearing 3 - 6/6/2018 - Williamsburg County Library, 306 N. Main St., Hemingway at 3PM: There were no comments from the public.

Public Hearing 4 - 6/7/2018 - WRCOG, 1230 Highmarket St., Georgetown at 3PM: There were no comments from the public.

Public Hearing at the Horry County Council meeting on May 22, 2018 at Council Chambers located in the Horry County Government & Justice Center in Conway, SC: There were no comments from the public.

Public Hearing at the Horry County Council meeting on June 19, 2018 at Council Chambers located in the Horry County Government & Justice Center in Conway, SC for the approval of the Consolidated Plan: There were no comments from the public.

30-day Public Comment period from May 15 to June 15, 2018: All comments were accepted.

Substantial Amendment #2

Virtual Public Hearing - 4/22/2020 at 2 PM: There were no comments from the public.

Virtual Public Hearing - 4/24/2020 at 10 AM: There were no comments from the public.

Public Hearing at the virtual Horry County Council meeting on May 5, 2020 for the approval of the Consolidated Plan: There were no comments from the public.

15-day Public Comment period from April 16 to April 30, 2020: There were no comments from the public.

HUD Request for Additional Information (8/9/18)

Additional detail was requested by the HUD Columbia Field office related to how Horry County would manage the ESG match process as well as additional clarity on HCHC Resale Recapture Policies. The detail has been provided by Horry County in SP 35 and AP 35 and AP 90, respectively.

SUBSTANTIAL AMENDMENT

Public Hearing 1 - 5/21/2019 - WRCOG, 1230 Highmarket St., Georgetown at 3PM: Comments will be summarized after the public hearing is held.

Public Hearing 2 - 5/22/2019 - Williamsburg County Library, 306 N. Main St., Hemingway at 3PM: Comments will be summarized after the public hearing is held.

Public Hearing 3 - 5/23/2019 - Horry County CD, 1515 Fourth Ave., Conway at 4PM: Comments will be summarized after the public hearing is held.

Public Hearing at the Administration Committee meeting of the Horry County Council on May 28, 2019 at Council Chambers located in the Horry County Government & Justice Center in Conway, SC: Comments will be summarized after the public hearing is held.

Public Hearing at the Horry County Council meeting on June 4, 2019 at Council Chambers located in the Horry County Government & Justice Center in Conway, SC for the approval of the Consolidated Plan: Comments will be summarized after the public hearing is held.

15-day Public Comment period from May 10 to May 24, 2019: Comments will be summarized after the 15-day Public Comment period concludes.

6. Summary of comments or views not accepted and the reasons for not accepting them

All comments and responses were accepted.

7. Summary

Primary data sources for the Consolidated Plan include: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2010-2014 CHAS, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Boxwood Means market data, 2000 Census, 2010 Census, Center for Disease Control, Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD), Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), Inventory Management System/PIH Information Center (IMS/PIC), the HUD provided AFFH mapping and data tool, and local data sources.

Due to data constraints in HUD's CPD Maps tool, the maps contain data from the 2013 American Community Survey. Where possible, the data used in the tables and text throughout the plan is from the more current 2012-2016 ACS. This disparity in the source of data between the tables and maps does not lessen the value or usefulness of the maps because the purpose of the maps is to show geographic concentrations and distributions, not precise values.

SUBSTANTIAL AMENDMENT #1

This substantial amendment updates the strategic plan priority needs to include economic development and goals to include small business assistance prior to the 2019 program year. The purpose is to develop and implement a façade improvement program that will provide participating owners of

commercial and mixed-use buildings within the targeted LMI area of the City of Myrtle Beach with funding to repair and/or renovate their buildings.

SUBSTANTIAL AMENDMENT #2

This substantial amendment reallocates City of Conway funding to a new project, Small Business Assistance.

The Process

PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies - 91.200(b)

1. Describe agency/entity responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source

The following are the agencies/entities responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source.

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
CDBG Administrator	HORRY COUNTY	Community Development
HOME Administrator	HORRY COUNTY	Community Development
ESG Administrator	HORRY COUNTY	Community Development

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

Courtney Kain

Community Development Director

Community Development

1515 4th Avenue

Conway, SC 29526

Phone: (843) 915-7033

PR-10 Consultation - 91.100, 91.110, 91.200(b), 91.300(b), 91.215(I) and 91.315(I)

1. Introduction

The Horry County HOME Consortium is the lead agency responsible for HUD's HOME program within the three counties in the state of South Carolina. In addition to the counties of Williamsburg, Georgetown, and Horry, the Consortium's jurisdiction includes 15 municipalities. The Consortium engages in an ongoing effort to coordinate among its local network of public, private and nonprofit organizations that deliver housing and public services to ensure the needs of the community are met. Additionally, Horry County is solely responsible for administering the CDBG and ESG programs in Horry County.

In addition to the government offices which make up the Consortium, local agencies, nonprofits, and the public were given the opportunity for input contributions to the Consolidated Plan. Through guidance from the recently completed 2017 Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) for the region, the Consortium tried to solicit feedback from agencies and organizations that work specifically with communities with protected classes such as race, color, national origin, age and persons with disabilities. Efforts were also made to consult fair housing organizations.

Provide a concise summary of the jurisdiction's activities to enhance coordination between public and assisted housing providers and private and governmental health, mental health and service agencies (91.215(I)).

The Horry County HOME Consortium works closely with the four Public Housing Authorities (PHA) that operate within the three counties of the region. The PHAs are: The Housing Authority of Conway (HAC), The Housing Authority of Myrtle Beach (HAMB), The Georgetown Housing Authority (GHA) and the Kingstree Housing Authority (KHA). HAC and HAMB operate public housing programs in Horry County, while GHA operates in Georgetown County and KHA operates in Williamsburg County. Through ongoing communication with the PHAs the Consortium can better address individuals and families that are in need of affordable housing.

In addition, Horry County works with the Continuum of Care (COC) in the County. The CoC's mission is that every individual and family that is homeless, or at-risk of becoming homeless is rapidly re-housed or sustained in current housing. The CoC plans, develops, and implements strategies to resolve the housing crisis experienced by these individuals and families. The County also works with the CoC for the Point-In-Time counts. Through collaboration, the Consortium is able to address housing the homeless population.

Describe coordination with the Continuum of Care and efforts to address the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans, and unaccompanied youth) and persons at risk of homelessness

Horry County is an active member in the Continuum of Care and regularly coordinates with the COC on homelessness issues in the region. The Horry County Community Development Director attends the CoC's monthly meetings and also serves on the COC's grant committee, which include grants for; Permanent Supportive Housing, Transitional Housing, Rapid Re-Housing, Rental Assistance, Emergency Solution Programs (ESG), and Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). The County with the help of CoC is responsible for the homeless programming efforts, HMIS and the Coordinated Assessment System (CAS) programs in Horry County. CAS programs include a centralized point of entry, a coordinated assessment, prioritized wait list for housing and networked referral system.

In 2010 Horry County partially funded and took part in a 10-Year Homelessness Plan. The purpose of the Plan is to increase cooperation between non-profits and local governments. This collaboration will increase the efficiency and effectiveness of programs that assist the current homeless population and those at risk of becoming homeless. The County is currently working with CoC to implement this plan.

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Describe consultation with the Continuum(s) of Care that serves the jurisdiction's area in determining how to allocate ESG funds, develop performance standards and evaluate outcomes, and develop funding, policies and procedures for the administration of HMIS

One of the primary strategies for the Continuum in ending homelessness is collaboration and the COC works with Horry County through grants such as ESG and HMIS referrals. Members of the Continuum include representatives from multiple public and private organizations including Horry County, the City of Conway, the City of Myrtle Beach, the HAMB, and many subrecipients in Horry County. Through the ongoing meetings and consultation with the Continuum, the County will implement its ESG programs, which includes developing a plan and evaluating outcomes as well as administration of HMIS.

2. Describe Agencies, groups, organizations and others who participated in the process and describe the jurisdictions consultations with housing, social service agencies and other entities

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	Agency/Group/Organization	HORRY COUNTY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Horry County is the lead in the Consolidated Plan. The county's mission is to provide a community environment in which the citizens and visitors of the county can enjoy the highest quality of life.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	GEORGETOWN COUNTY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Georgetown County is one of the three counties in the Horry HOME Consortium. The county's mission is to promote the health, safety, knowledge and welfare of citizens.
3	Agency/Group/Organization	WILLIAMSBURG COUNTY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Williamsburg County is one of the three counties in the Horry HOME Consortium. The county's mission is to provide citizens with efficient and effective services and operations of county government that will enhance their quality of life.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	Housing Authority of Myrtle Beach
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	PHA Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Public Housing Needs

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	MBHA is one of the two PHAs operating in Horry County. The Mission of MBHA is to assist low-income families with decent, safe, sanitary and affordable housing opportunities as they strive to achieve Self-Sufficiency and improve the quality of their lives. Currently MBHA administers the Housing Choice Voucher Program (HCV), a Family Self-Sufficiency Program (FSS), a Homeownership Program, and homeless programs such as Continuum of Care Supportive Housing Programs. MBHA assisted with the PHA planning in the consolidated planning process.
5	Agency/Group/Organization	Conway Housing Authority
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	PHA Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Public Housing Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Housing Authority of Conway (HAC) is one of the two PHAs operating in Horry County. The mission of HAC is to assist low-income families with safe, decent, and affordable housing opportunities. HAC strives to achieve self-sufficiency and improve the quality of their lives. HAC creates and maintains partnerships with its clients, landlords and appropriate community agencies in order to accomplish this mission. HAC assisted with the PHA planning in the consolidated planning process.
6	Agency/Group/Organization	Housing Authority of Georgetown
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	PHA Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Public Housing Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Housing Authority of Georgetown (HACG) is one of the PHAs in the region and operates in Georgetown County. The mission of HACG is to provide safe, decent, sanitary and affordable housing opportunities to the citizens in the county. HACG assisted with the PHA planning in the consolidated planning process.

7	Agency/Group/Organization	Kingstree Housing Authority
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	PHA Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Public Housing Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Kingstree Housing Authority (KHA) provides nondiscriminatory housing to low and moderate-income people in Kingstree. KHA is committed to providing quality, affordable housing in healthy neighborhoods through partnerships with our residents and other groups, fostering neighborhood redevelopment while providing opportunities for those we serve to achieve self-sufficiency. KHA assisted with the PHA planning in the consolidated planning process.
8	Agency/Group/Organization	Waccamaw Regional Council of Governments
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Waccamaw Regional Council of Governments (WRCOG) is a quasi-governmental agency that serves Georgetown, Horry and Williamsburg Counties. WRCOG fosters regional programs and inter-governmental cooperation to support the three-county region it serves. WRCOG assisted with the planning of affordable housing and the housing needs assessment in the consolidated planning.
9	Agency/Group/Organization	Eastern Carolina Homelessness Organization
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	For the past several years, ECHO has served as the lead agency for the local Continuum of Care. As such, ECHO assisted in the homeless assessment in the Consolidated Plan. The CoC is made up of organizations, and agencies that provide a vast array of services to individuals, and families that are homeless, or at imminent risk of becoming homeless.
10	Agency/Group/Organization	SOS Healthcare
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with Disabilities Community-based and regionally based organization that represents protected class members
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	SOS Healthcare is a nonprofit organization operating in Horry County. Its mission is to partner and inform the community by providing hope, care and assistance to individuals with autism and intellectual disabilities. SOS Healthcare assisted with the planning for special needs groups such as persons with a disability and the community needs assessment in the Consolidated Plan. SOS Healthcare is a Community-based and regionally based organization that represents protected class members: persons with a disability.
11	Agency/Group/Organization	City of Myrtle Beach
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City of Myrtle Beach assisted with the planning of the homeless strategy and community needs assessment in the Consolidated Plan.
12	Agency/Group/Organization	SC Department of Mental Health
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Health

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The mission of the S.C. Department of Mental Health is to support the recovery of people with mental illnesses. It operates the Waccamaw Center for Mental Health, which operates in the three counties of the region. It assisted in the planning special needs for persons with a disability, health assessment and the homeless strategy in the consolidated planning.
13	Agency/Group/Organization	CITY OF CONWAY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Service-Fair Housing Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Conway partners with Horry County in promoting furthering fair housing and fair housing activities.
14	Agency/Group/Organization	South Carolina Human Affairs Commission
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Service-Fair Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Fair Housing
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The South Carolina Human Affairs Commission (SCHAC) was created in 1972 to encourage fair treatment, eliminate and prevent unlawful discrimination, and foster mutual understanding and respect among all people in this state. The SCHAC enforces South Carolina Human Affairs Law, the South Carolina Fair Housing Law and the South Carolina Equal Enjoyment and privileges to Public Accommodations Law. The SCHAC also hosts Fair Housing Outreach events, provides videos online the educate citizens about Fair Housing in the state and collects fair housing complaints.

15	Agency/Group/Organization	South Carolina Housing Finance and Development Authority
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Service-Fair Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	SCHFDA maintains a website that educates and assists with housing issues. This includes a compliance monitoring department and various home buyer programs.
16	Agency/Group/Organization	Waccamaw Economic Opportunity Council
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Education Community-based and regionally based organization that represents protected class members
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The WEOC locally manages Community Service Block Grants, a home weatherization assistance program and Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program, as well as Head Start and Early Head Start to assist families with children. WEOC is a community-based and regionally based organization that represents protected class members: families with children.
17	Agency/Group/Organization	Horry County Disabilities and Special Needs Board
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with Disabilities Community-based and regionally based organizations that represent protected class members
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	HCDSNB is a primary resource for persons in Horry County with intellectual disabilities, autism and head or spinal cord injuries. HCDSNB provided assessment of disability access in the region. HCDSNB is a community-based and regionally based organization that represents protected class members: persons with a disability.
18	Agency/Group/Organization	Waccamaw Regional Transportation Authority
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Regional organization Community-based and regionally based agency that represents protected class members
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	WRTA operates the Citizens Accessible Transit System (CATS), which is an ADA compliant paratransit service for persons who are unable to access a fixed route due to any disability. It is the primary public transportation system in the region and information from WRTA was included in the AFH. WRTA is a community-based and regionally based agency that represents protected class members: persons with a disability and elderly.

Identify any Agency Types not consulted and provide rationale for not consulting

There were no agencies intentionally left out of the consultation process in the development of the Consolidated Plan.

Other local/regional/state/federal planning efforts considered when preparing the Plan

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care	Eastern Carolina Homelessness Organization (ECHO)	The CoC is made up of organizations and agencies that provide a vast array of services to individuals and families that are homeless, or at imminent risk of becoming homeless.

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
2017 Assessment of Fair Housing	Horry County HOME Consortium	In 2017, the Horry County HOME Consortium completed an AFH, the Consortiums primary tool for identifying contributing factors for fair housing issues in the region. The AFH provides goals, each with strategies and a timeline of measurement for each goal to address these issues and affirmatively further fair housing in the region.

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

Describe cooperation and coordination with other public entities, including the State and any adjacent units of general local government, in the implementation of the Consolidated Plan (91.215(l))

The Horry County HOME Consortium is made up of Horry County, Georgetown County, Williamsburg County and 15 municipalities in the region, which are:

Horry County: Atlantic Beach, Aynor, Conway, Loris, Myrtle Beach, North Myrtle Beach and Surfside Beach.

Georgetown County: Georgetown, Andrews and Pawley's Island.

Williamsburg County: Kingstree, Greeleyville, Hemingway, Lane and Stuckey.

Horry County, which is the lead responsible agency in the Consortium helped in part to fund and plan the current "10-Year Plan to End Homelessness" and implements this plan with the help of local governments and service providers.

Fair Housing

The AFH identifies that a lack of fair housing outreach and enforcement is a contributing factor in the fair housing issues in the region. For this reason, the Horry County HOME Consortium with the Housing Authority of Myrtle Beach and the Housing Authority of Conway will work with fair housing organizations to hold an annual fair housing workshop for landlords and real estate agents. The Consortium will continue to coordinate with the South Carolina Human Affairs Commission, which is a central resource for fair housing and discrimination in the state.

Narrative

Through guidance from the recently completed 2017 AFH for the region, the Consortium makes an effort to solicit feedback from agencies and organizations that work specifically with communities serving protected classes such as race, color, national origin, age and persons with disabilities. Efforts are also made to consult fair housing organizations.

PR-15 Citizen Participation - 91.105, 91.115, 91.200(c) and 91.300(c)

1. Summary of citizen participation process/Efforts made to broaden citizen participation Summarize citizen participation process and how it impacted goal-setting

In an effort to allow citizens in the region to participate in the Consolidated Plan, the Consortium makes an effort to solicit comments and feedback to help guide the planning of entitlement programs in the region. The Consortium adheres closely to HUD's citizen participation guidelines. Below is a summary of the citizen participation efforts taken:

The Horry County HOME Consortium held four public hearings (Community Assessment Needs Meetings) to give an overview of the consolidated planning process and share some key housing statistics in the region. The Consortium opened up the meeting for questions and comments from the public. A total of 10 citizens attended these meetings including representatives from SOS Healthcare and WRCOG. A summary of comments has been provided in the table below. The meetings were held at:

November 28, 2017 at 3:00 PM at Williamsburg County Library, 306 N. Main St., Hemingway, SC 29554

November 29, 2017 at 4:00 PM at Myrtle Beach City Hall, 937 Broadway St., Myrtle Beach, SC 29577

December 4, 2017 at 4:00 PM at Horry County Community Development Office, 1515 Fourth Ave., Conway, SC 29526

December 7, 2017 at 4:00 PM at Waccamaw Regional Council of Governments, 1230 Highmarket St., Georgetown, SC 29440

The Horry County HOME Consortium held a 30-day Public Comment period to give the public an opportunity to make comments on the Consolidated Plan draft, which was made available from May 15 to June 15, 2018.

Public hearings were also held to give the public an opportunity to make comments on the Consolidated Plan draft. Meetings were held at:

June 4, 2018 at 4:00 PM at Myrtle Beach City Hall, 937 Broadway Street, Myrtle Beach, SC 29577

June 5, 2018 at 4:00 PM at the Horry County Community Development Office, 1515 4th Avenue, Conway, SC 29526

June 6, 2018 at 3:00 PM at the Williamsburg County Library, 306 North Main Street, Hemingway, SC 29554

June 7, 2018 at 3:00 PM at the Waccamaw Regional Council of Governments, 1230 Highmarket Street, Georgetown, SC 29440

Finally, the Consolidated Plan was presented to the Horry County Council on May 22, 2018 at the County Council Meeting. The Consolidated Plan was approved at the County Council Meeting on June 19, 2018.

SUBSTANTIAL AMENDMENT

The Horry County HOME Consortium held a 15-day Public Comment period to give the public an opportunity to make comments on the Consolidated Plan Substantial Amendment and AAP draft, which will be made available from May 10 to May 24, 2019.

Public hearings were held to give the public an opportunity to make comments. Meetings were held at:

May 21, 2019 at 3:00 PM at the Waccamaw Regional Council of Governments, 1230 Highmarket Street, Georgetown, SC 29440

May 22, 2019 at 3:00 PM at the Williamsburg County Library, 306 North Main Street, Hemingway, SC 29554

May 23, 2019 at 4:00 PM at the Horry County Community Development Office, 1515 4th Avenue, Conway, SC 29526

The Consolidated Plan Substantial Amendment and Annual Action Plan was presented to the Administration Committee of Horry County Council on May 28, 2019. Finally, the plans were presented to Horry County Council on June 4, 2019 at the County Council Meeting for approval.

SUBSTANTIAL AMENDMENT #2

Public hearings were held to give the public an opportunity to make comments on Substantial Amendment #2 to the Annual Action Plan. The virtual meetings were held:

April 22, 2020 at 2:00 PM & April 24, 2020 at 10:00 AM - No comments were received.

The Substantial Amendment to the Annual Action Plan was presented to Horry County Council on May 5, 2020 at the virtual County Council Meeting and was approved.

Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
1	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	The Horry County HOME Consortium held a public hearing to give an overview of the consolidated plan process (Community Needs Assessment). An opportunity was given to the public to provide comments. The first meeting was held at: 11/28/2017 - Williamsburg County Library, 306 N. Main St., Hemingway at 3PM	There were no comments from the public.	All comments were accepted.	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
2	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	The Horry County HOME Consortium held a public hearing to give an overview of the consolidated plan process (Community Needs Assessment). An opportunity was given to the public to provide comments. The second meeting was held at: 11/29/2017 - Myrtle Beach City Hall, 937 Broadway St., Myrtle Beach at 4PM	A summary of comments received were:-Accuracy of homelessness data in Horry County in question. Need for rapid rehousing, homeless prevention and affordable housing services is greater in the county than HUD stats indicate.- Cost-burden is a major issue.-Need for affordable, mixed-income housing. Currently federal grants under discussion do not provide funds for developer incentives to create mixed-income housing.-Questions and explanation on how grant programs work to achieve broad goals of addressing affordable housing.	All comments were accepted.	
OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)						
	Consolidated Plan		HORRY COUNTY		24	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
3	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	The Horry County HOME Consortium held a public hearing to give an overview of the consolidated plan process (Community Needs Assessment). An opportunity was given to the public to provide comments. The third meeting was held at: 12/4/2017 - Horry County CD, 1515 Fourth Ave., Conway at 4PM	There were no comments from the public.	All comments were accepted.	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
4	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	The Horry County HOME Consortium held a public hearing to give an overview of the consolidated plan process (Community Needs Assessment). An opportunity was given to the public to provide comments. The fourth meeting was held at: 12/7/2017 - Waccamaw Regional COG, 1230 Highmarket St., Georgetown at 4PM	A summary of comments received were:-Additional funding is needed for affordable rental housing in the region.-Support for expansion of housing first initiative to assist homeless population.-Limited housing opportunities exist for persons with developmental disabilities.-Lack of resources for persons with disabilities.	All comments were accepted.	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
5	30-Day Public Comment Period	Non-targeted/broad community	The Horry County HOME Consortium held a 30-day Public Comment period to give the public an opportunity to make comments on the Consolidated Plan draft, which was made available from May 15 to June 15, 2018.	All comments were accepted.	All comments were accepted.	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
6	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	The Horry County HOME Consortium held four public hearings to give the public an opportunity to comment on the Consolidated Plan draft. A public hearing was held in each county of the region. The first public hearing was held at: 6/4/2018 - Myrtle Beach City Hall, 937 Broadway St., Myrtle Beach at 4PM	A summary of comments received were:- Clarification of funds designated to New Directions and ECHO was asked. It was explained by the Consortium funds were to go toward homeless rapid rehousing, homelessness prevention, and HMIS.- There were no further comments from the public.	All comments were accepted.	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
7	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	The Horry County HOME Consortium held four public hearings to give the public an opportunity to comment on the Consolidated Plan draft. A public hearing was held in each county of the region. The second public hearing was held at: 6/5/2018 - Horry County CD, 1515 Fourth Ave., Conway at 4PM	A summary of comments received were:- Information was requested about national statistics for cost-burdened households.- There is concerned about low-income people being able to afford a house and be in close proximity to transportation.-Are there tax credits or incentives available to developers to build affordable housing. It was discussed that incentives are available at a state level, but not locally.- Funding and budgeting reflects market analysis issues and there is a shift from housing rehabilitation to producing more	All comments were accepted.	
OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)						
	Consolidated Plan		HORRY COUNTY		29	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
8	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	The Horry County HOME Consortium held four public hearings to give the public an opportunity to comment on the Consolidated Plan draft. A public hearing was held in each county of the region. The third public hearing was held at: 6/6/2018 - Williamsburg County Library, 306 N. Main St., Hemingway at 3PM	There were no comments from the public.	All comments were accepted.	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
9	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	The Horry County HOME Consortium held four public hearings to give the public an opportunity to comment on the Consolidated Plan draft. A public hearing was held in each county of the region. The fourth public hearing was held at: 6/7/2018 - WRCOG, 1230 Highmarket St., Georgetown at 3PM	There were no comments from the public.	All comments were accepted.	
10	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	The Consolidated Plan was presented at the Horry County Council meeting on May 22, 2018 at Council Chambers located in the Horry County Government & Justice Center in Conway, SC.	There were no comments from the public.	All comments were accepted.	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
11	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	The Horry County Council meeting was held on June 19, 2018 at Council Chambers located in the Horry County Government & Justice Center in Conway, SC for the approval of the Consolidated Plan.	There were no comments from the public.	All comments were accepted.	
12	30-Day Public Comment Period	Non-targeted/broad community	The Horry County HOME Consortium held a 15-day Public Comment period to give the public an opportunity to make comments on the Consolidated Plan Substantial Amendment and AAP draft, which will be made available from May 10 to May 24, 2019.	All comments are accepted.	All comments are accepted.	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
13	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	A public hearing was held to give the public an opportunity to make comments on May 21, 2019 at 3:00 PM at the Waccamaw Regional Council of Governments, 1230 Highmarket Street, Georgetown, SC 29440	All comments are accepted.	All comments are accepted.	
14	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	A public hearing was held to give the public an opportunity to make comments on May 22, 2019 at 3:00 PM at the Williamsburg County Library, 306 North Main Street, Hemingway, SC 29554	All comments are accepted.	All comments are accepted.	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
15	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	A public hearing was held to give the public an opportunity to make comments on May 23, 2019 at 4:00 PM at the Horry County Community Development Office, 1515 4th Avenue, Conway, SC 29526	All comments are accepted.	All comments are accepted.	
16	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community Administration Committee of Horry County Council	The Consolidated Plan Substantial Amendment and Annual Action Plan was presented to the Administration Committee of Horry County Council on May 28, 2019	All comments are accepted.	All comments are accepted.	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
17	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community County Council	The Consolidated Plan Substantial Amendment and Annual Action Plan was presented to Horry County Council on June 4, 2019 at the County Council Meeting for approval.	All comments are accepted.	All comments are accepted.	

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

This section assesses the housing needs in the region by analyzing various demographic and economic indicators. Developing a picture of the current needs in the region begins by looking at broad trends in population, area median income, number of households, etc. The next step is to examine those data points with a more nuanced analysis of variables such as family and household dynamics, race, and housing problems.

A key goal of the needs assessment is to identify the nature and prevalence of housing problems experienced by the Consortium's citizens. The main housing problems assessed are: (a) cost-burdened households; (b) substandard housing; and (c) overcrowding. The area's public housing, homeless, and non-homeless special housing needs are also discussed. Finally, non-housing community development needs, such as public services, are considered. Furthermore, these housing problems are juxtaposed with economic and demographic indicators to discern if certain groups carry a disproportionate burden. Are African-Americans more cost-burdened than other racial groups? Do low-income households experience higher levels of overcrowding? Do large families have more housing problems than small families? These sorts of questions are empirically answered through data analysis.

Understanding the magnitude and prevalence of these issues in the varying communities of the Consortium is crucial in aiding the region in setting evidence-based priorities for entitlement programs.

NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment - 24 CFR 91.405, 24 CFR 91.205 (a,b,c)

Summary of Housing Needs

On the surface, determining the housing needs of a community is simply a matter of supply and demand. Determining the impact of different factors that influence supply and demand is a more difficult. One main factor is change in population. As populations grow there is greater demand for homes, which drive up costs if new construction doesn't keep pace. The Consortium experienced a population growth of approximately 36% between 2000 and 2016 with the population climbing from 289,643 to 394,038. The Consortium saw a similar growth in the number of households which grew from 117,173 to 158,539, an increase of 35% during the same time period.

Between 2000 and 2016, the median household income (MHI) increased 25% from \$34,820 to \$43,597, but that growth was not enough to reduce the rate of cost-burdened households. The percentage of homeowners with a mortgage who are cost-burdened increased in all three counties of the Consortium from 2000 to 2016. In Georgetown County, homeowners with a mortgage who were cost-burdened increased from 22.2% to 42.2%. In Horry County, homeowners with a mortgage who were cost-burdened increased from 21.3% to 36.8%. Finally, in Williamsburg County, homeowners with a mortgage who were cost-burdened increased from 19.8% to 38%. All the while, the overall number of homeowners grew from 54,758 in 2000 to 112,055 in 2016, an increase of 105%.

For renters the trends are similar, however cost-burden is more pronounced. In Georgetown County, renters who were cost-burdened increased from 33.3% to 50.3%. In Horry County, renters who were cost-burdened increased from 34.9% to 54%. Finally, in Williamsburg County, renters who were cost-burdened increased from 34.2% to 57.2%. The number of renters grew from 28,422 in 2000 to 41,153 in 2016 in the region, an increase of 45%.

The data indicate that the region is experiencing rapid growth. However, this growth exacerbates the housing barriers experienced by low income families throughout the region. While an increase in the average wage is a positive indicator of economic growth, the increase in the average housing value far outpaces the increase in average household income. This growth gap creates a distinct pressure point within the regional housing market.

The table below highlights demographic changes in population, number of households, and income between 2000 and 2016.

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2016	% Change
Population	289,643	394,038	36%
Households	117,173	158,539	35%
Median Income	\$34,820.00	\$43,597.00	25%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Alternate Data Source Name:

2000 Census, 2012-2016 ACS

Data Source Comments:

The following maps display the geographic distribution of demographic trends in the region across a few key indicators including population change, median household income, and poverty.

Change in Population

The map below displays the population change throughout the jurisdiction since 2000. The average population growth in the jurisdiction was 36%, but that growth is not evenly distributed throughout the area. Red colored census tracts had a reduction in population and green colored census tracts had an increase in population. Some areas saw growth or reductions of over 50%, which are represented by darker colors.

Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Median Household Income

The map below displays the median household income by census tract throughout the jurisdiction. In 2016, the median household income was \$43,597 but the income varied considerably throughout the region. In general, coastal and urban census tracts saw higher incomes than rural tracts.

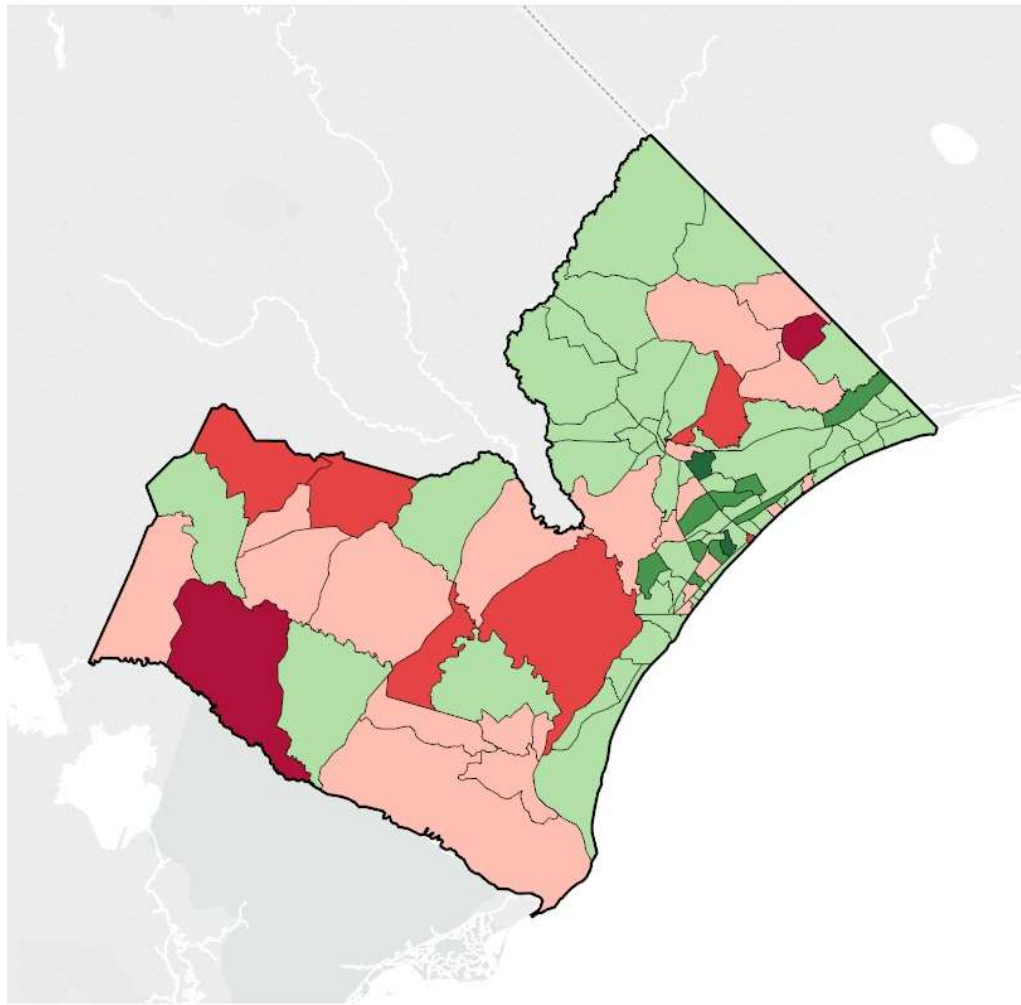
Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Poverty

The map below displays the percentage of the population who live below the poverty level by census tract. Unsurprisingly, areas that have higher median income tend to have lower levels of poverty. Many coastal census tracts have poverty rates below 10%, while many rural census tracts have 30% or more of their residents who live below the poverty line.

Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Change in Population



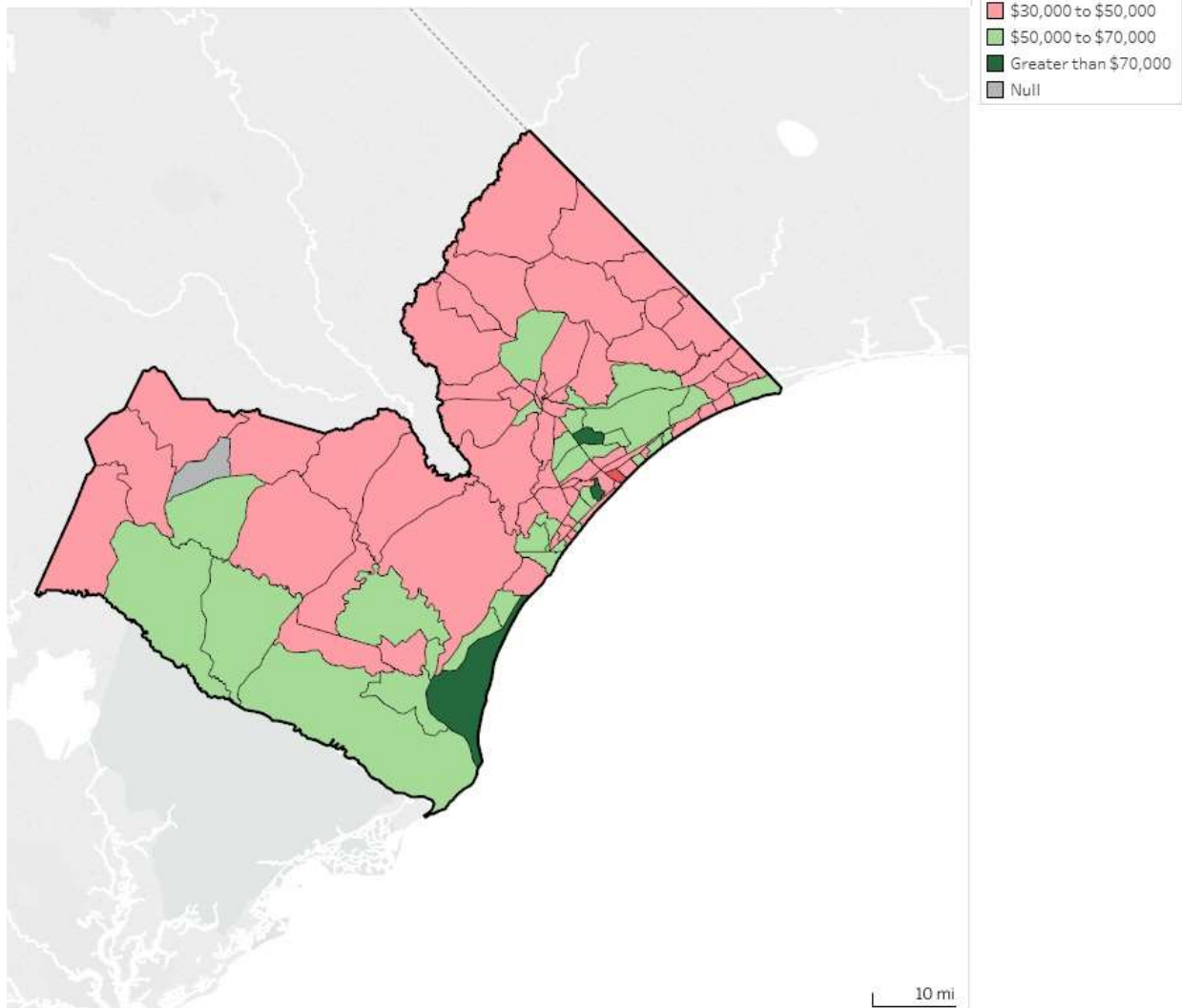
Change in Population

- 50% or lower
- 25% to -50%
- 0% to -25%
- 0% to 25%
- 25% to 50%
- 50% or Greater

Source: 2006-2010 and 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Change in Population Map

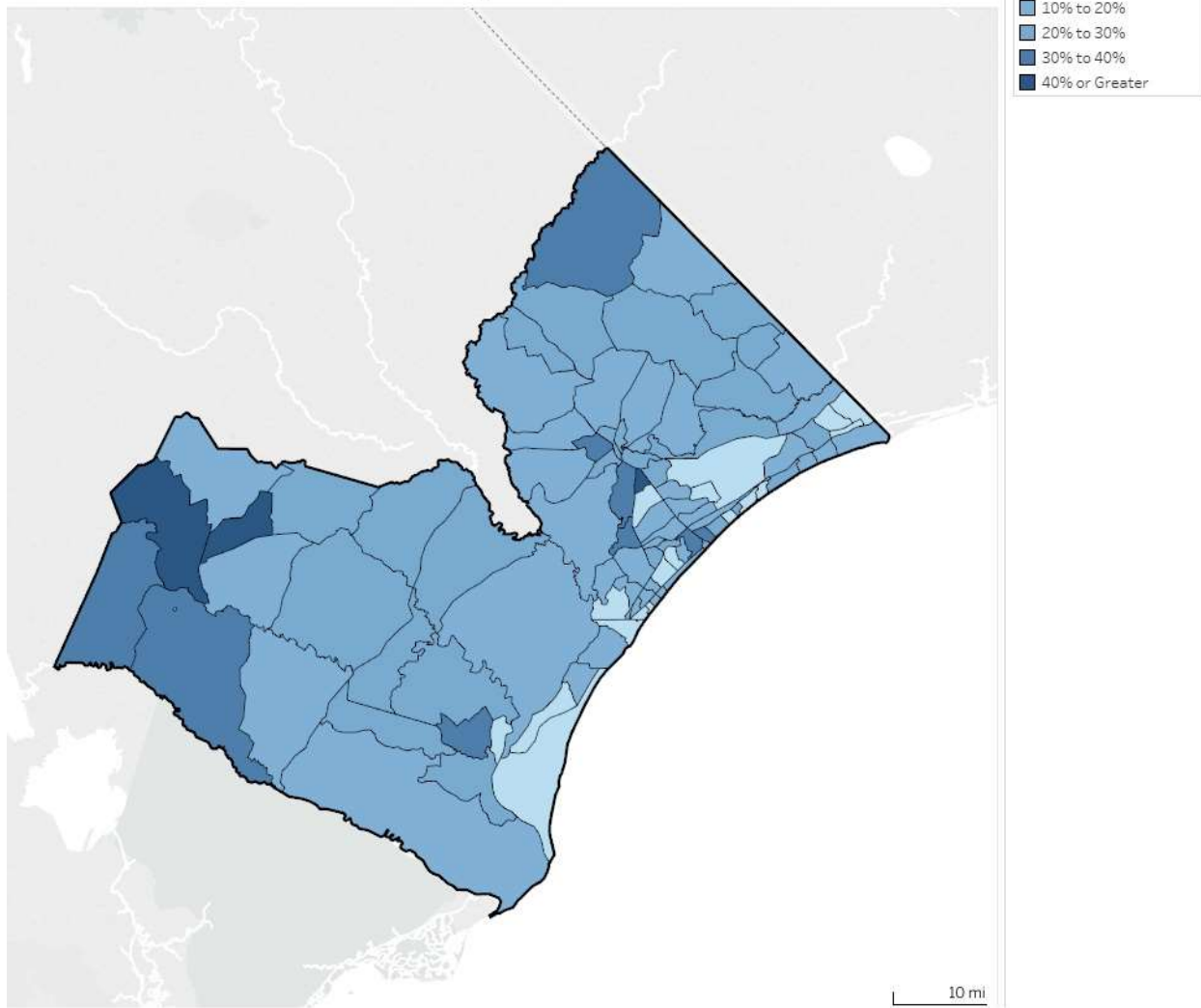
Median Household Income



Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Median Household Income Map

Percent Below Poverty Level



Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Poverty Map

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	17,060	17,925	24,020	15,530	75,315
Small Family Households	5,480	6,030	8,800	6,340	32,365
Large Family Households	1,185	870	1,245	855	4,280
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	3,555	2,595	7,020	4,474	24,035

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	1,535	3,325	3,974	1,799	7,980
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	3,144	2,495	3,385	2,084	8,080

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Alternate Data Source Name:

2010-2014 CHAS

Data Source Comments:

Number of Households

The above table breaks down family dynamics and income in the jurisdiction using 2014 CHAS data. Small families are much more prevalent, which follows the trend of smaller average household size in the region and the nation as a whole.

Housing Needs Summary Tables

1. Housing Problems (Households with one of the listed needs)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	150	185	70	90	495	60	60	115	35	270
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	378	260	470	145	1,253	4	10	20	4	38
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	375	275	315	125	1,090	50	110	85	130	375
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	5,285	3,665	685	65	9,700	4,725	3,340	2,860	1,020	11,945
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	580	1,950	5,040	1,285	8,855	1,175	2,405	3,845	2,835	10,260

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	1,010	0	0	0	1,010	1,320	0	0	0	1,320

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Alternate Data Source Name:

2010-2014 CHAS

Data Source

Comments:

Housing Needs Summary

The table above gives an overview of housing problems in the region. Using 2014 CHAS data, it provides the numbers of households experiencing each category of housing problem broken down by income ranges (up to 100% AMI) and owner/renter status. For example, looking at the first data cell (top left) we see that 150 renter households in the region made 30% or below the area median income (AMI) and lacked complete plumbing or kitchen facilities.

Cost burden is clearly the biggest housing problem in the region in terms of sheer numbers – a common trend in many communities across the state and nation today. According to the 2014 CHAS data there were 8,855 renters and 10,260 homeowners in the 0% to 100% AMI range spending more than 30% of their income on housing costs (100% AMI is the area median income). The bigger picture is actually worse, however, because these figures do not include households that earn more than 100% of the median income – a distinction that will be further discussed in the cost burden section below.

2. Housing Problems 2 (Households with one or more Severe Housing Problems: Lacks kitchen or complete plumbing, severe overcrowding, severe cost burden)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	6,780	6,340	6,580	1,710	21,410	6,020	5,925	6,920	4,025	22,890
Having none of four housing problems	1,185	1,485	2,320	3,360	8,350	755	4,170	9,205	6,440	20,570

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	280	0	0	0	280	1,320	0	0	0	1,320

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Alternate Data Source Name:

2010-2014 CHAS

Data Source

Comments:

The above table shows households with at least one severe housing problem broken out by income and occupancy. The trend in the data is simply the lower the income in a household, the greater presence of severe housing problems.

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	2,705	2,710	2,855	8,270	2,265	1,820	2,350	6,435
Large Related	815	365	250	1,430	186	206	340	732
Elderly	800	975	740	2,515	1,990	2,115	1,515	5,620
Other	3,110	1,960	2,050	7,120	2,095	930	1,265	4,290
Total need by income	7,430	6,010	5,895	19,335	6,536	5,071	5,470	17,077

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Alternate Data Source Name:

2010-2014 CHAS

Data Source

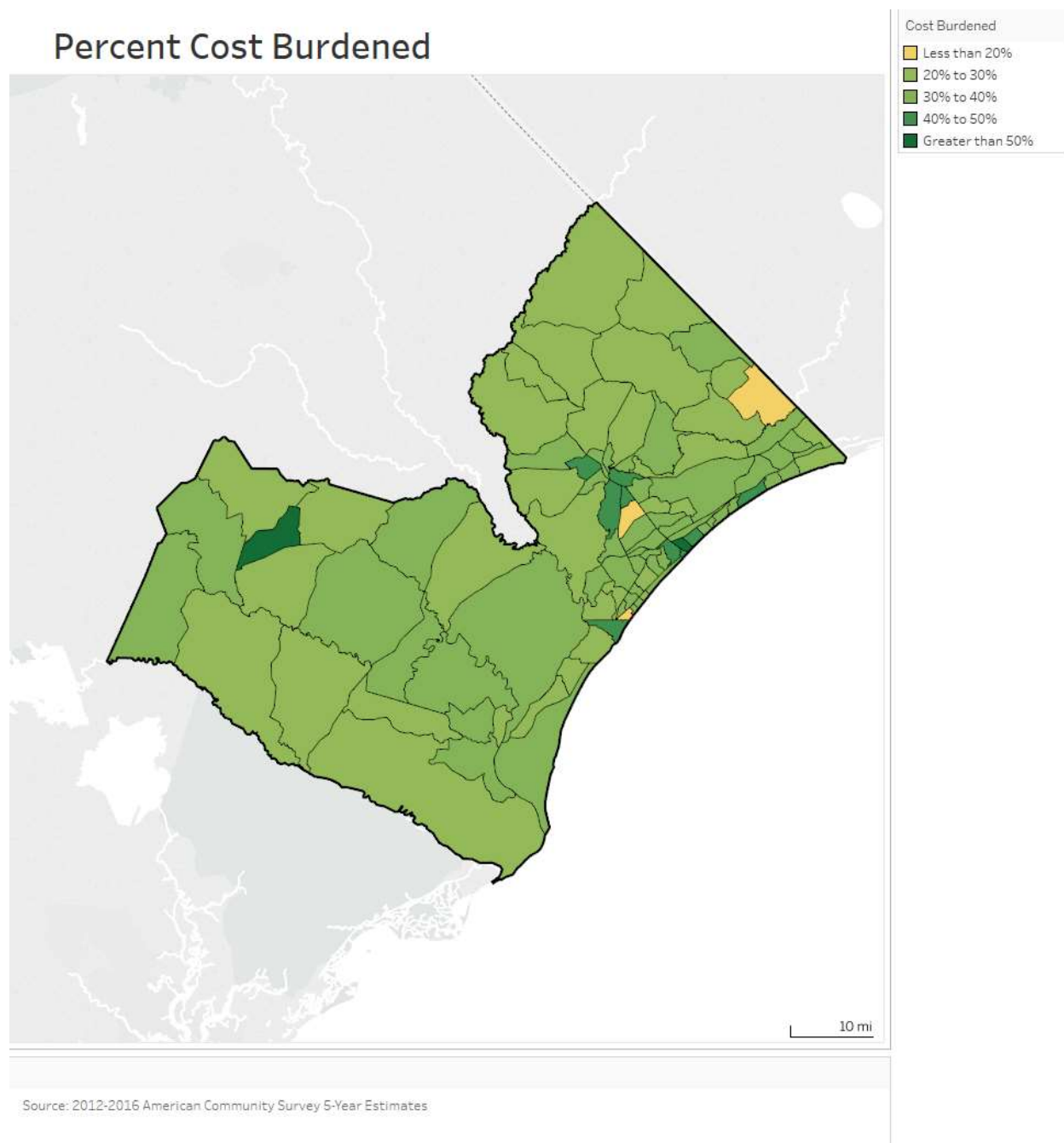
Comments:

The table above displays 2014 CHAS data on cost-burdened households in the region for the 0% to 80% AMI cohorts. HUD defines cost-burden as paying more than 30% monthly income on housing costs.

Housing Cost-Burdened

The map below displays the percentage of the population who is cost-burdened by census tract using data from the 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Despite higher median household incomes in Horry County and along the coastal regions there are still high rates of cost burden, sometimes over 50%.

Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates



Cost Burdened Households

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	2,070	1,615	335	4,020	1,580	1,260	1,015	3,855
Large Related	695	175	10	880	135	90	59	284
Elderly	484	615	110	1,209	1,305	1,180	700	3,185
Other	2,385	1,425	170	3,980	1,270	520	545	2,335
Total need by income	5,634	3,830	625	10,089	4,290	3,050	2,319	9,659

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Alternate Data Source Name:
2010-2014 CHAS

Data Source
Comments:

The data presented above show the severe cost burden in the region, which is defined as paying more than 50% of household income on housing cost.

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	594	290	415	180	1,479	49	75	28	99	251
Multiple, unrelated family households	99	105	75	30	309	20	45	80	35	180
Other, non-family households	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	693	395	490	210	1,788	69	120	108	134	431

Table 11 – Crowding Information - 1/2

Alternate Data Source Name:
2010-2014 CHAS

Data Source
Comments:

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Households with Children Present	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data Source

Comments:

Describe the number and type of single person households in need of housing assistance.

According to the 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 28.5% of occupied housing units in the region (45,155 households) are single-person households (a single-person household is a household with one person living in the home). The distribution of single-person households varies throughout the region. Williamsburg County has the highest proportion of single-person households with 31.3% (3,767 total households) and Georgetown County has the lowest proportion with 26.5% (6,460 total households). Horry County had the highest number of single-person households with 34,928 persons for 28.6% of its occupied housing units. Furthermore, single-person households are much more likely to be renters. Approximately 33.5% of renter-occupied units are single-person households as compared to 26.4% of owner-occupied households.

Because single-person households are more likely to be renters, it's important to note that ACS estimates show a high number of renters in the region are cost burdened. Williamsburg County had the highest percentage of renters who were cost-burdened with 57.2%. In Georgetown County, 50.3% of renters were cost burdened and in Horry County 54% of renters who cost burdened.

Elderly

In Georgetown County, 13.6% of the total households are elderly (65 years and over) and living alone, or 3,315 elderly single-person households. In Horry County, 10.4% of the total households are elderly and living alone, or 14,655 elderly single-person households – the highest total number of all three counties by far. Williamsburg County had 13.5% of the total households being elderly and living alone with 1,625 elderly single-person households. This represents a significant number of households with elderly living alone in the region.

Estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance who are disabled or victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking.

Disability

In Georgetown County, 9,470 individuals are with a disability, in Horry County, 49,022 individuals are with a disability, and in Williamsburg County there are 6,220. With the exception of Williamsburg

County, persons with a disability earned less than persons without any disability. In Georgetown County, persons with a disability earned \$18,328 as compared to those without a disability with \$25,101. In Horry County, persons with a disability earned \$16,053, and persons without a disability earned \$24,381. In Williamsburg County, persons with a disability earned \$24,085 and those without a disability earned \$22,141. As discussed earlier, households with lower incomes have a higher probability of also experiencing housing cost burden and as a result would need housing assistance.

Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Victims of Crime

The South Carolina Law Enforcement Division (SCLED) and the South Carolina Department of Public Safety (SCDPS) compile crime statistics in a collaborative effort, *Crime in South Carolina*, which is a report on the trends and number of crimes committed in the state by county level. While the number of victims are not reported, the number of crimes are. The most recent year available for this report is 2015.

During 2015, Horry County experienced 950 cases of aggravated assault and 293 cases of sexual battery. County had 175 aggravated assault crimes and 26 cases of sexual battery. Williamsburg County had 127 aggravated assault crimes and 12 cases of sexual battery.

It is often difficult to quantify cases of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking, as many victims do not report these crimes, but law enforcement in the area take this very seriously. The Horry County Police Department, which is the largest law enforcement agency in the county, had 5,325 calls for domestic incidents in 2016, 2,350 of which were investigated by the Criminal Investigative Division. This growing need has caused the Horry County Police Department to apply for funding for a Domestic Violence Investigator. With such a relatively large population involved in domestic violence situations it is important that housing options are available for victims who need secure housing.

What are the most common housing problems?

Like many communities across the nation, affordability is the largest housing problem in the region. Williamsburg County had 57.2% of renters who were cost-burdened and In Georgetown County, 50.3% of renters were cost burdened. Similarly, in Horry County, 54% of renters were cost burdened. Homeowners also experienced cost burden. Approximately 42.7% of homeowners were cost burdened in Georgetown County, 38% in Williamsburg County, and 36.8% in Horry County.

In total, more than 23,000 homeowners with a mortgage and over 22,000 renter households are financially overstretched due to housing. That's a very significant portion of the population experiencing housing cost burden.

Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Are any populations/household types more affected than others by these problems?

The 2014 CHAS data, while yielding different totals than the recent data from the Census Bureau, provide a more nuanced view into which segments of the population experience housing problems. In general, lower income households experience more housing problems across the board. The extremely low-income income range (30% AMI and below) is statistically more likely to have at least one problem than other income ranges, and extremely low-income renters more so than owners. When those facts intersect, we see that low and extremely low-income renters are more affected by housing problems than other groups. For example, extremely low-income renter households show a greater existence of severe housing cost burden than all other groups.

Describe the characteristics and needs of Low-income individuals and families with children (especially extremely low-income) who are currently housed but are at imminent risk of either residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered 91.205(c)/91.305(c)). Also discuss the needs of formerly homeless families and individuals who are receiving rapid re-housing assistance and are nearing the termination of that assistance

As indicated in 2014 CHAS data in Housing Needs Summary Tables, the lack of affordable housing is by far the greatest housing problem for extremely low-income households and families with children in the region. For extremely low-income households, there are 4,725 homeowner households with severe housing cost burden greater than 50% and 5,285 renter households have severe housing cost burden greater than 50%. That means there are over 10,000 households in the region that are both extremely low income and have severe housing cost burden, which places them at imminent risk of becoming homeless. Furthermore, 3,144 extremely low-income households in the region are households with one or more children 6 years and younger.

If a jurisdiction provides estimates of the at-risk population(s), it should also include a description of the operational definition of the at-risk group and the methodology used to generate the estimates:

Individual jurisdictions in the region do not provide such estimates.

Specify particular housing characteristics that have been linked with instability and an increased risk of homelessness

Persons identified to be at increased risk include: persons who are extremely low income, persons with disabilities, persons fleeing domestic violence, homeless persons being discharged from crisis units, hospitals and jails, unaccompanied youth and youth aging out of foster care. Prevention assistance is also provided to persons who have already received notice that eviction proceedings have been started in court (rather than just a three-day notice from a landlord), since they are the households most likely to be evicted without assistance.

As indicated in this section, the lack of affordable housing is by far the greatest housing problem for extremely low-income households. Households in the region that are both extremely low income and have severe housing cost burden are at imminent risk of becoming homeless.

Discussion

N/A

NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems - 91.405, 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction

This section compares the existence of housing problems amongst racial groups against that of the jurisdiction as a whole in an effort to see if any group(s) share a disproportionate burden of the area's housing problems. For this purpose, HUD guidelines deem a disproportionately greater need to exist when persons of a particular racial or ethnic group experience housing problems at a rate at least 10 percentage points higher than the jurisdiction as a whole.

As noted in this plan, cost burden (a household spending more than 30 percent of its income on housing costs) is the largest housing problem in the region. The Consortium's 2017 AFH identifies that due to a variety of reasons, there is a lack of affordable housing in the region. Lack of affordable housing in the region is not uniform and different areas in the region are affected disproportionately, such as LMI census tracts. The effects of this can be that as racial groups become segregated, they also face a disproportionately greater need when it comes to housing problems. The AFH also identifies that there is a need to reduce substandard housing in the region, as this can lead to housing problems. Among targeted areas to reduce substandard housing are the current Racially/Ethnically-Concentrated Areas of Poverty (R/ECAP) tracts and tracts with disproportionately high concentrations of subsidized housing and/or Black, Hispanic, foreign-born, and/or limited-English proficiency (LEP) populations. To address this, the Consortium has outlined three goals in its AFH: 1.) Reduce public barriers to affordable housing development and 2.) Increase affordable housing development in high opportunity areas, and 3.) Reduce substandard housing.

The following series of tables looks at the existence of housing problems amongst different racial and ethnic groups across the 0%-30%, 30%-50%, 50%-80%, and 80%-100% AMI cohorts.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	12,800	1,940	2,330
White	7,395	935	1,320
Black / African American	4,640	1,000	930

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Asian	110	0	15
American Indian, Alaska Native	35	4	0
Pacific Islander	15	0	0
Hispanic	558	0	65
0	0	0	0

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:

2010-2014 CHAS

Data Source Comments:

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	12,265	5,655	0
White	7,765	3,760	0
Black / African American	3,290	1,745	0
Asian	230	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	39	0	0
Pacific Islander	15	0	0
Hispanic	810	105	0
0	0	0	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:

2010-2014 CHAS

Data Source Comments:

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	13,500	11,525	0
White	10,230	8,135	0
Black / African American	2,350	2,765	0
Asian	155	100	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	25	10	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	629	390	0
0	0	0	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:

2010-2014 CHAS

Data Source Comments:

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	5,735	9,800	0
White	4,829	7,295	0
Black / African American	730	2,020	0
Asian	25	90	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	10	0
Pacific Islander	0	15	0
Hispanic	125	340	0
0	0	0	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:

2010-2014 CHAS

Data Source Comments:

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

Discussion

By HUD's definition of a disparity of 10% or higher, several different racial and ethnic groups experience a disproportionately greater need when it comes to housing problems.

Jurisdiction wide, 87% or more of households in the 0% - 30% AMI income cohort experienced at least one of the four housing problems. However, 100% of Hispanic households in this income category experienced at least one housing problem – 13% higher than the jurisdictional rate. Asian and Pacific Islander populations were also 100% in this income category experiencing at least one housing problem.

For the 30%-50% AMI income cohort, jurisdiction wide 68% of households experienced at least one of the four housing problems. However, 89% of Hispanic households in this income category experienced at least one housing problem – 21% higher than the jurisdictional rate. Asian, Pacific Islander and American Indian and Alaska Native households were also 100% in this income category experiencing at least one housing problem.

For the 50%-80% AMI income cohort, jurisdiction wide 54% of households experienced at least one of the four housing problems. Alaska Natives had 71% in this income category experiencing at least one housing problem.

For the 80%-100% AMI income cohort, jurisdiction wide 37% of households experienced at least one of the four housing problems. No racial groups in the 80%-100% income cohort experienced a disproportionate need.

NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems - 91.405, 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction

This section compares the existence of severe housing problems amongst racial groups against that of the jurisdiction as a whole in an effort to see if any group(s) share a disproportionate burden of the area's severe housing problems. For this purpose, HUD guidelines deem a disproportionately greater need to exist when persons of a particular racial or ethnic group experience severe housing problems at a rate at least 10 percentage points higher than the jurisdiction as a whole.

As discussed in the previous section, cost burden is the largest housing problem in the region. This section discusses severe housing problems, which is a household using 50 percent of its income for housing costs. The Consortium's 2017 AFH identifies that due to a variety of reasons, there is a lack of affordable housing in the region. Lack of affordable housing in the region is not uniform and different areas in the region are affected disproportionately, such as LMI census tracts. The effects of this can be that as racial groups become segregated, they also face a disproportionately greater need when it comes to housing problems. The AFH also identifies that there is a need to reduce substandard housing in the region, as this can lead to housing problems. Among targeted areas to reduce substandard housing are the current R/ECAP tracts and tracts with disproportionately high concentrations of subsidized housing and/or Black, Hispanic, foreign-born, and/or LEP populations. To address this, the Consortium has outlined three goals in its AFH: 1.) Reduce public barriers to affordable housing development and 2.) Increase affordable housing development in high opportunity areas, and 3.) Reduce substandard housing.

The following series of tables looks at the existence of severe housing problems amongst different racial and ethnic groups across the 0%-30%, 30%-50%, 50%-80%, and 80%-100% AMI cohorts.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	11,040	8,130	2,330
White	6,625	4,435	1,320
Black / African American	3,735	3,080	930
Asian	110	50	15
American Indian, Alaska Native	35	35	0

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Pacific Islander	15	15	0
Hispanic	483	494	65
Other	0	0	0

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:

2010-2014 CHAS

Data Source Comments:

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	7,915	10,965	0
White	5,240	7,270	0
Black / African American	1,800	3,000	0
Asian	210	60	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	39	10	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	530	535	0
Other	0	0	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:

2010-2014 CHAS

Data Source Comments:

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	4,620	14,590	0
White	3,679	10,975	0
Black / African American	675	2,950	0
Asian	50	110	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	10	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	149	470	0
Other	0	0	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:

2010-2014 CHAS

Data Source Comments:

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,615	13,920	0
White	1,344	10,775	0
Black / African American	215	2,535	0
Asian	0	115	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	10	0
Pacific Islander	0	15	0
Hispanic	40	425	0
Other	0	0	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:

2010-2014 CHAS

Data Source Comments:

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

Discussion

By HUD's definition of a disparity of 10% or higher, several different racial and ethnic groups experience a disproportionately greater need when it comes to severe housing problems.

Jurisdiction wide, 58% of households in the 0% - 30% AMI income cohort experienced at least one of the four severe housing problems. However, 69% of Asian households in this income category experienced at least one severe housing problem – 11% higher than the jurisdictional rate.

For the 30%-50% AMI income cohort, jurisdiction wide 42% of households experienced at least one of the four severe housing problems. However, 78% of Asian households and 80% of American Indian and Alaska Native households in this income category experiencing at least one severe housing problem.

For the 50%-80% AMI income cohort, jurisdiction wide 24% of households experienced at least one of the four severe housing problems. No racial groups in the income cohort experienced a disproportionate need.

For the 80%-100% AMI income cohort, jurisdiction wide 10% of households experienced at least one of the four severe housing problems. No racial groups in the 80%-100% income cohort experienced a disproportionate need.

NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens - 91.405, 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction

This section compares the existence of housing cost burden and severe cost burden amongst racial and ethnic groups against that of the jurisdiction as a whole in an effort to see if any group(s) share a disproportionate burden of the area's cost burden. For this purpose, HUD guidelines deem a disproportionately greater need to exist when persons of a particular racial or ethnic group experience housing problems at a rate at least 10 percentage points higher than the jurisdiction as a whole.

The Consortium's 2017 AFH identifies that due to a variety of reasons, there is a lack of affordable housing in the region. Lack of affordable housing in the region is not uniform and different areas in the region are affected disproportionately, such as LMI census tracts. The effects of this can be that as racial groups become segregated, they also face a disproportionately greater need when it comes to cost burden. To address this, the Consortium has outlined two goals in its AFH: 1.) Reduce public barriers to affordable housing development and 2.) Increase affordable housing development in high opportunity areas.

A household is considered to be cost burdened if they spend between 30% and 50% of monthly income on housing costs, and severely cost burdened if they spend more than 50% of monthly income on housing costs.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	95,380	27,950	24,114	2,395
White	76,151	21,170	17,100	1,370
Black / African American	15,230	5,450	5,665	945
Asian	720	200	370	15
American Indian, Alaska Native	260	25	74	0
Pacific Islander	15	15	15	0
Hispanic	2,640	1,090	890	65
Other	0	0	0	0

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:
2010-2014 CHAS

Data Source Comments:

Discussion

This section calculates the percentage of those with cost burden and severe cost burden within each racial or ethnic group in the region, which is different than the above sections where housing problems and severe housing problems are calculated by comparing each racial group within its AMI cohort.

Jurisdiction wide, 65% of households spent less than 30% of their monthly income on housing costs, 19% of households spent between 30-50% and 16% of households spent over 50% of their income on housing costs.

White households tend to spend less on housing costs than the other racial and ethnic groups. However, the difference rarely crossed the HUD threshold of 10% which would be considered a disproportionate need. However, there were a few exceptions as listed below:

Pacific Islanders experienced a disproportionate need when it comes to regular cost burden (paying between 30% and 50% of monthly income on housing costs), however the group was a very small portion of the overall population.

Asians, as well as Pacific Islanders, experience a disproportionately greater need in terms of severe housing cost burden. Jurisdiction wide, 16% of households pay more than 50% of monthly income on housing costs (severe cost burdened), compared to 29% of Asian and 33% of Pacific Islander households.

NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion - 91.205 (b)(2)

Are there any income categories in which a racial or ethnic group has disproportionately greater need than the needs of that income category as a whole?

Housing Problems

By HUD's definition of a disparity of 10% or higher, several different racial and ethnic groups experience a disproportionately greater need when it comes to housing problems.

Jurisdiction wide, 87% or more of households in the 0% - 30% AMI income cohort experienced at least one of the four housing problems. However, 100% of Hispanic households in this income category experienced at least one housing problem – 13% higher than the jurisdictional rate. Asian and Pacific Islander populations were also 100% in this income category experiencing at least one housing problem.

For the 30%-50% AMI income cohort, jurisdiction wide 68% of households experienced at least one of the four housing problems. However, 89% of Hispanic households in this income category experienced at least one housing problem – 21% higher than the jurisdictional rate. Asian, Pacific Islander and American Indian and Alaska Native households were also 100% in this income category experiencing at least one housing problem.

For the 50%-80% AMI income cohort, jurisdiction wide 54% of households experienced at least one of the four housing problems. Alaska Natives had 71% in this income category experiencing at least one housing problem.

For the 80%-100% AMI income cohort, jurisdiction wide 37% of households experienced at least one of the four housing problems. No racial groups in the 80%-100% income cohort experienced a disproportionate need.

Severe Housing Problems

By HUD's definition of a disparity of 10% or higher, several different racial and ethnic groups experience a disproportionately greater need when it comes to severe housing problems.

Jurisdiction wide, 58% of households in the 0% - 30% AMI income cohort experienced at least one of the four severe housing problems. However, 69% of Asian households in this income category experienced at least one severe housing problem – 11% higher than the jurisdictional rate.

For the 30%-50% AMI income cohort, jurisdiction wide 42% of households experienced at least one of the four severe housing problems. However, 78% of Asian households and 80% of American Indian and Alaska Native households in this income category experiencing at least one severe housing problem.

For the 50%-80% AMI income cohort, jurisdiction wide 24% of households experienced at least one of the four severe housing problems. No racial groups in the income cohort experienced a disproportionate need.

For the 80%-100% AMI income cohort, jurisdiction wide 10% of households experienced at least one of the four severe housing problems. No racial groups in the 80%-100% income cohort experienced a disproportionate need.

Cost Burden

By HUD's definition of a disparity of 10% or higher, only Pacific Islanders experienced a disproportionate need when it comes to regular cost burden (paying between 30% and 50% of monthly income on housing costs), however the group was a very small portion of the overall population.

Asians as well as Pacific Islanders experience a disproportionately greater need in terms of severe housing cost burden. Jurisdiction wide, 16% of households pay more than 50% of monthly income on housing costs (severe cost burdened), compared to 29% of Asian and 33% of Pacific Islander households.

If they have needs not identified above, what are those needs?

The obvious needs identified in the above disproportionate needs sections are more affordable housing and affordable housing development along with a need to reduce substandard housing. The 2017 AFH also identified access to transportation, educational opportunities, and economic development opportunities as an important need in the jurisdiction. There is a need to expand bus services through additional stops that allow for more access to schools, parks and employment centers. There is also a need to expand pedestrian and bicycle paths, especially in the region's focus areas such as R/ECAPS. These would also include planning and assisted trips for elderly and disabled persons.

There is also a need to support educational enrichment opportunities and programs in the region as identified in the AFH. The Consortium plans to address this need by prioritizing CDBG funding applications that provide after-school tutoring and mentoring programs.

Finally, there is a need for economic development opportunities in the region. Identified needs include the need to increase employment training and small business development opportunities, which target those with disproportionate needs and increase economic development activities and investments throughout the region, while also including those with disproportionate needs.

Are any of those racial or ethnic groups located in specific areas or neighborhoods in your community?

Areas with a Prominent Black Population

The second largest racial group in the jurisdiction is the black or African-American population. While this population is a large minority throughout the jurisdiction, there are certain areas where they make up a near majority or majority of the population. Some notable locations are census tract 45051070400 in west Conway, which is 68.3% black and two surrounding census tracts ,45051070500 and 45051070500, are both over 40% black. In Myrtle Beach, census tract 45051050600, which is also a R/ECAP tract, is 46.2% black.

In Georgetown County, just west of the City of Georgetown, census tract is 45043920600 is 66.3% black. A southern rural tract of the county, census tract 45043920800, is 58.5% black.

Williamsburg County has a higher percentage of black residents than either Horry County or Georgetown County, however some tracts are still disproportionately black. Just east of Kingstree, census tract 45089970501 is 74.2% black, and several other rural tracts in the county are 60-70% black.

Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Areas with a Prominent Hispanic Population

While the Hispanic population is still relatively small in the region, there is one location where there is a concentration of the ethnic group. Census tract 45051051503 just west of Myrtle Beach International Airport has the highest concentration of Hispanic persons in the region with 34.5%.

Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year

NA-35 Public Housing - 91.405, 91.205 (b)

Introduction

Public housing was established to provide decent and safe rental housing for eligible low- and moderate-income families, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. Public housing includes federally subsidized, affordable housing that is owned and operated by the public housing authorities. The Horry HOME Consortium is served directly by four housing authorities: The Housing Authority of Conway (HAC), The Housing Authority of Myrtle Beach (HAMB), The Georgetown Housing Authority (GHA) and the Kingstree Housing Authority (KHA). The mission of the housing authorities in the Consortium is similar to that of Horry County, Georgetown County, Williamsburg County, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD): to promote adequate and affordable housing, economic opportunity, and a suitable living environment that is free from discrimination. These complimentary goals will allow the Consortium to work closely with HUD and the PHAs to encourage the participation of public housing residents in the programs throughout the region.

Each housing authority administers the Section 8 Rental Assistance Program, which provides subsidies for privately owned housing for eligible applicants in the Housing Authority's Service Area. Tenants are required to pay 30% of their income toward the rent and the housing authority subsidizes the difference up to the Fair Market Rent, which is established by HUD annually. Eligibility is primarily based on income and is established by HUD and adjusted each year.

The Myrtle Beach Housing Authority also offers a Housing Choice Voucher Homeownership Program to housing voucher participants who have been receiving assistance for at least one year and who are currently enrolled in the authority's Family Self-Sufficiency Program (FSS). Program participants not enrolled in the FSS Program who wish to participate in the Homeownership Program must enroll in the FSS before they are eligible to receive a homeownership voucher if they are approved for a mortgage. Additionally, the Myrtle Beach Housing Authority administers vouchers for eligible veterans through the Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) program.

Totals in Use

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	664	1,258	56	1,072	55	0	61

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	
# Homeless at admission	0	0	0	46	19	0	27		0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	96	205	0	177	8		0
# of Disabled Families	0	0	159	349	9	271	20		0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	664	1,258	56	1,072	55		0
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	56	436	31	325	38	0	33
Black/African American	0	0	607	813	25	739	17	0	27
Asian	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	1	4	0	3	0	0	1
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	2	23	1	20	0	0	2
Not Hispanic	0	0	662	1,235	55	1,052	55	0	59
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Section 504 Needs Assessment: Describe the needs of public housing tenants and applicants on the waiting list for accessible units:

Conway Housing Authority: This housing authority does not have a large number of persons who require an accessible unit on the waiting list.

Myrtle Beach Housing Authority: The pre-application lottery list for the Housing Choice Voucher program has 727 households listed, of those households, 128 are disabled. The nature of disability and the need for accommodations and accessibility options is not listed. MBHA is a voucher only housing authority and does not own the units and does not collect detailed information about the nature of each disability. During the last few years there has been an increased demand for units accessible to disabled voucher holders as residents age and lose mobility. Many residents do not require full adaptation but the use of walkers, railings in the bathroom, and access without steps have limited the choices on many of the participants.

Georgetown Housing Authority: GHA manages the HCV program in Georgetown County and the program is governed by a waiting list and preference. GHA's public housing applicants are housed in an average of six months to two years and HCV applicants can expect about a three to five-year wait. The accessibility needs of each unit varies from household to household and individual to individual. It is the policy of Georgetown Housing Authority to comply with all fair housing regulations, including Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended. Section 504 prohibits discrimination against persons with disabilities in a program or activity receiving federal financial assistance. Georgetown Housing Authority will make "reasonable accommodations" for any applicant or resident if the applicant or resident has a disability and if the "reasonable accommodation" is necessary to provide the applicant or resident an equal opportunity to live in their unit and use its services.

Kingstree Housing Authority: The Kingstree Housing Authority is a small PHA with only 140 residents, 10 of which require an accessible unit. The requirements vary from wheel ramps, grab bars in the bath tubs, and 504 compliance with adequate space for wheelchairs. The current applicant list has four applicants requesting accessible units.

What are the number and type of families on the waiting lists for public housing and section 8 tenant-based rental assistance? Based on the information above, and any other information available to the jurisdiction, what are the most immediate needs of residents of public housing and Housing Choice voucher holders?

Conway Housing Authority: The number of families on the waiting lists for public housing and Section 8 tenant based rental assistance varies. The unit sizes with the largest lists are one- and three-bedroom units. Senior citizens and disabled persons on limited fixed incomes and low-income families with two or more children have the greatest need. The most immediate needs of the Housing Choice Voucher holders is the need for safe and sanitary housing with affordable rent.

Myrtle Beach Housing Authority: The MBHA waiting lists are broken down into five groups: pre-application lottery, VASH, Halyard Bend, and two project-based complexes, Alliance Inn and Swansgate.

- The pre-application lottery was last open in August 2015. The only information collected was the minimum required to place them on the list. All information was self-reported. No information on family members, including family size, was requested. There are currently 696 people on the list. Of the households, 128 contain at least one disabled member, 30 households are elderly, and the remainder may have children or be single individuals.
- Alliance Inn applicants are referred by local agencies that work with the homeless. There are 31 currently on the list, 6 of which contain at least one disabled member, 2 households are elderly, and 15 have children with 9 single individuals.
- The HCV waiting list contains households who have been called in to receive a voucher and those who have a voucher but have not signed a lease. There are 104 households on the list. Only households who have received a voucher have the whole family entered. Of these households, 58 contain at least one disabled household member, 9 households are elderly, and 15 have children.
- The VASH program waiting list is maintained by the VA.

Georgetown Housing Authority: Eligibility for housing programs is based on income and the size of the family. An applicant must be 18 years of age or older. GHA's public housing applicants are housed in an average of six months to two years and HCV applicants can expect about a three to five-year wait. The Public Housing waitlist currently has 600 households on it, 594 are low or very low-income and 81 have accessibility needs. The Section 8 waitlist has 324 households on it, 323 are low or very low-income and 51 have accessibility needs.

Kingstree Housing Authority: There are a total of 319 families currently on the waiting list. The waiting list is closed due to the long length of time to be housed, approximately 2-3 years. There is a great need for affordable one and two-bedroom units in Williamsburg County.

How do these needs compare to the housing needs of the population at large

In light of the income of a large portion of the residents and candidates there is a high need for affordable housing in the jurisdiction. It is particularly important that housing units have easy access to supermarkets and medical facilities. Persons on a fixed income and low-income families have fewer choices. There is also a lack of affordable and reliable transportation that can limit family's options.

In Georgetown County the income levels are consistently low. The Waccamaw Neck area has higher incomes that impact the median income for the county greatly. Rents are not affordable for the majority of low income households. There are pockets of poverty throughout the county that make it difficult for residents to stay in an area of their choosing or move into a better neighborhood.

Discussion

N/A

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment - 91.405, 91.205 (c)

Introduction:

Homelessness is a particularly troublesome and complex issue that most communities across the United States must address. A major reason that homelessness is difficult to address is that it has many causes with overlapping and interrelated variables. The cause of any single person's homelessness often lies, not in a single factor, but at the convergence of many events and conditions. From one perspective, homelessness is an economic problem caused by unemployment, lack of affordable housing options, or poverty. From another perspective, homelessness is a health issue because many homeless persons struggle with mental illness, physical disabilities, HIV/AIDS, substance abuse, or a combination of those health factors. A third perspective is to view homelessness as a social problem with factors such as domestic violence, educational attainment, and race lying at the root. In reality, homelessness can be caused by all of these issues and they are often interrelated. Due to this complexity, addressing homelessness requires a collaborative and community-based approach.

The Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act defines the "homeless" or "homeless individual" or "homeless person" as an individual who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate night-time residence; and who has a primary night-time residence that is:

- A supervised publicly or privately-operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations (including welfare hotels, congregate shelters, and transitional housing for the mentally ill);
- An institution that provides a temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized; or
- A public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings

In 2010, Horry County undertook a comprehensive and collaborative plan to end homelessness titled, "A Ten-Year Collaborative Plan to End Homelessness in Horry County, South Carolina." The plan's broad definition of homelessness is: "... anyone who is lacking a safe, stable place to live or is at imminent risk of losing their residence. This includes individuals and families who are currently living on the street: staying in emergency or transitional shelter; temporarily staying with family or friends because they have nowhere else to live; living in substandard housing or housing not fit for human habitations such as housing without running water or electricity; temporarily living in a hotel or motel because they do not have anywhere else to live; in jail or prison who will have nowhere to live upon release; temporarily in hospital or psychiatric hospital that will have nowhere to live upon release; or at imminent risk of being evicted from their current place of residence."

Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	54	48	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	1	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	128	265	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Individuals	12	86	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Families	1	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	23	54	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Child	0	1	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	1	1	0	0	0	0

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source Comments:

Indicate if the homeless population is: Partially Rural Homeless

Rural Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Individuals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Families	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 27 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source Comments:

For persons in rural areas who are homeless or at risk of homelessness, describe the nature and extent of unsheltered and sheltered homelessness with the jurisdiction:

While the 2017 PIT Count accounted for rural homeless during the canvas, the data set does not distinguish between urban and rural homeless. Therefore, there is limited raw data to draw from.

Georgetown and Williamsburg are more rural than Horry County, and as such the homeless in those counties face additional problems. All homeless individuals in Georgetown County are unsheltered and lack housing options. Williamsburg County has approximately 1/3 of their homeless population in shelters while the remaining 2/3 are unsheltered. Despite being more urban, there is still a significant unsheltered homeless population in Horry County. Nearly 250 homeless individuals are unsheltered in Horry County, which is 57% of the homeless population.

Homeless families and individuals in rural settings must access services through multiple providers in different, and often difficult to reach, locations. With no public transportation in outlying communities, the distance between providers and the homeless is a common deterrent to their use. Gaps in the rural homeless service network are large and leave many rural homeless with few, if any, options for assistance. Low shelter capacity is common in small, rural communities, and the homeless in these areas are often referred to shelters in larger cities which further removes them from their local support networks. The rural homeless in the jurisdiction must often travel to Myrtle Beach, Conway, or the city of Georgetown for assistance, putting additional strain on the resources available in these cities.

If data is not available for the categories "number of persons becoming and exiting homelessness each year," and "number of days that persons experience homelessness," describe these categories for each homeless population type (including chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth):

The following demographic information comes from the 2017 Point-in-Time Count. The data for homeless individuals and families who were “becoming and exiting homelessness each year” and “number of days that persons experience homelessness” was not available. Below is a summary of each homeless population category type:

Chronically Homeless Individuals and Families: There were 98 chronically homeless individuals in the region. Only 12 were sheltered and 86 were unsheltered. There was one chronically homeless family in the region.

Households with Adults and Children: There were a total of 102 homeless persons in households with adults and children. There were 54 that were sheltered and 48 which were not.

Veterans and Their Families: There were 77 homeless veterans in the region. The data provided did not show if they had children.

Unaccompanied Youth: There was one homeless unaccompanied child recorded.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	107	172
Black or African American	69	131
Asian	1	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	3	5
Pacific Islander	0	0
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	11	2
Not Hispanic	171	309

Data Source

Comments:

Estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance for families with children and the families of veterans.

Families with Children

Georgetown County – One family comprised of two adults and one child was homeless in Georgetown County. This family is unsheltered.

Horry County – Thirty families in Horry County had at least one child and one parent, in total ninety-five individuals. Seventeen families (50 individuals) were sheltered and the rest were unsheltered.

Williamsburg County – Two families, both with one parent and one child, were homeless in Williamsburg County. They are all in transitional housing.

Source: 2017 PIT Count

Furthermore, as the *Ten-Year Plan to End Homelessness* highlights, "homeless children experience moderate to severe health conditions and serious emotional disturbances at double the rate of middle class children. One in six homeless children has serious emotional disturbances and one in seven has moderate to severe health conditions. Homeless children are three times more likely to live in households where adults are physically abusive. More than eight-out-of-ten homeless children (83%) have been exposed to at least one serious violent event by the time they reach the age of twelve (National Center on Family Homelessness, 2009)."

Veterans

Georgetown County – Three individuals in Georgetown are military veterans and they are all unsheltered. They are all male.

Horry County – Seventy-four individuals in Horry County identify as veterans, 51 are unsheltered and the remaining are in emergency shelters. Fourteen of the veterans are female.

Williamsburg County – No homeless veterans were identified in Williamsburg County

The *Ten-Year Plan to End Homelessness* highlights an additional important perspective on the homeless veteran population: “Another emerging issue is associated with the unique needs of homeless women veterans. Traditionally a smaller number, the incidence of homelessness among female veterans is rising as more women participate in the armed forces and the current conflicts. Veterans Administration data project that 3% to 4% of the homeless veteran population are females. These women veterans face specific issues that can contribute to their chance of becoming homeless. They are more likely to be victims of sexual abuse than women in general and are more likely to be single parents with children than their male counterparts. They also experience higher rates of unemployment and mental illness, but are less likely than their male peers to have a substance addiction. Homeless programs for veterans have traditionally focused on males and are rarely designed to accommodate women, especially those with children.”

Describe the Nature and Extent of Homelessness by Racial and Ethnic Group.

Georgetown County – Eleven homeless individuals identify as Black, non-Hispanic; four identify as White, non-Hispanic; and one did not comment with race.

Horry County – Eight homeless individuals identify as American Indian or Alaskan Native, non-Hispanic; one identifies as Asian, non-Hispanic; 171 identify as Black, non-Hispanic; 274 identify as White, non-Hispanic; 13 identified as Hispanic or Latino; and 7 did not respond.

Williamsburg County – Nineteen homeless individuals identify as Black, non-Hispanic and one identifies as White, non-Hispanic.

Overall, Black, non-Hispanic residents are more relatively more likely to be homeless than other racial or ethnic groups.

Source: 2017 PIT Count

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

Georgetown County – Every homeless individual in Georgetown is unsheltered.

Horry County – Nearly 60% of the homeless in Horry County are unsheltered, 236 report being unsheltered and 176 report being sheltered.

Williamsburg County – Two-thirds of the homeless population in Williamsburg County is unsheltered. 12 are currently unsheltered and 6 report being unsheltered.

Source: 2017 PIT Count

Discussion:

N/A

NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment - 91.405, 91.205 (b,d)

Introduction

There are four primary groups with non-homeless special needs in the jurisdiction. They are the elderly and frail elderly, those with HIV/AIDS and their families, those with alcohol and/or drug addiction, and the mentally or physically disabled. This section will explain who they are, what their needs are, and how the county is accommodating or should accommodate these needs.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Elderly: The elderly population faces increased challenges and providing decent, affordable housing is incredibly important. It is medically beneficial and emotionally comforting for this population to remain in a familiar setting and, as a result, strong emphasis is placed on the elderly maintaining a lifestyle that is as independent as possible. Unfortunately, the elderly population is often on a limited income and/or has a disability, which puts financial pressure on them that reduces independence. As prices throughout the community inflate, the elderly population generally lacks the ability to increase their income to match.

According to the most recent data available, there are approximately 113,000 residents over the age of 60 in the region, making up 28.7% of the population. Nearly 36,000 residents over the age of 60 have a disability, or 32 percent, and approximately 10,770 (9.6%) are below the poverty level. Elderly residents are much more likely to live in owner-occupied residences than renter occupied residences, 85.5% and 14.5%, respectively. However, elderly residents face a high rate of cost-burdened housing, regardless of whether they are renting or in an owner-occupied home. Over 50 percent of elderly renters and 26% of owners are cost burdened.

Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 2012-2016, S0102

HIV/AIDS: See discussion below.

Alcohol and Drug Addiction: Gathering accurate data about alcohol and drug addiction within a community is difficult. Addiction often goes unrecognized because people don't seek help. Only when someone overdoses, gets arrested, or seeks treatment are they counted in statistics. The South Carolina Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services (DAODAS) does attempt to keep track of addiction within communities by tracking patient demographics.

In Horry County, 1,706 patients were identified with drug or alcohol addiction (97% were unique individuals). Of those patients, 72% were White and 22% were Black. Nearly 2/3 of patients were men and 70% were over the age of 25. Nearly 50% of patient referrals came from the Criminal Justice system.

In Georgetown County, 344 patients were identified with drug or alcohol addiction (95% were unique). Of those patients, 59% were White and 36% were Black. Sixty-six percent were men and 71% were over the age of 25. Fifty percent of referrals came from the Criminal Justice system.

In Williamsburg County, 235 patients were identified with drug or alcohol addiction (99% were unique). Of those patients, 28% were White and 69% were Black. Seventy-one percent were men and 73% are over the age of 25. Forty-eight percent of the referrals came from the Criminal Justice system.

Alcohol is, by far, the most commonly abused substance with patient rates of 59% of Horry County, 54% in Georgetown County, and 74% in Williamsburg County. Marijuana is the second most used drug with 42% in Horry County, 38% in Georgetown County, and 53% in Williamsburg County. (All percentages reflect primary and secondary use problems)

Disability: There are 64,712 people in this jurisdiction who have a disability, which is 16.6% of the population. Nearly 75% of the disabled population is White, non-Hispanic and 22% are Black, non-Hispanic. Unsurprisingly, disability is correlated with age and older residents are more likely to have one or more disabilities. Ambulatory difficulty is the most common disability and Independent living difficulty is the second most common disability. Twenty-seven percent of disabled adults are employed.

Source: 2012-2016 American Community 5-Year Estimates

What are the housing and supportive service needs of these populations and how are these needs determined?

Elderly: Providing secure, safe, affordable, and stable housing for the elderly population is vitally important for this population. There are many factors that contribute to a healthy environment for the elderly including, but not limited to, access to health care, shopping, and social networks. A robust public transportation network is incredibly beneficial to assisting the elderly remain active and independent. Additionally, elderly resident's homes may need modifications to assist with any disabilities that may develop as a result of aging.

HIV/AIDS: See discussion below.

Alcohol and Drug Addiction: Individuals with substance abuse problems need a strong network in order to stay healthy and sober. Their housing needs include sober living environments, support for employment, access to health facilities, and easy access to family and friend networks. Additionally, detoxification facilities are necessary when addiction is first recognized. Currently, Horry County has established the Heroin Coalition in order to address the opioid crisis facing their community.

Disability: The Horry County Disabilities and Special Needs Board, in cooperation with the South Carolina Department of Disabilities and Special Needs, provides a variety of services to those with disabilities. These service programs specialize in helping individuals with a wide array of disabilities

including, but not limited to, mental retardation, autism, head and spinal cord injuries, and related disabilities.

Georgetown County and Williamsburg County have worked to prioritize assistance for residents with disabilities. The SC Commission on Disabilities and Special Needs recently awarded Georgetown County and Williamsburg County with the Golden Palmetto due to the improvements they've made. The Georgetown Disabilities and Special Needs Board supports multiple programs for disabled residents includes therapeutic horse riding programs, specialized fire and safety training, and assistance with essential services and community involvement.

Individuals with developmental disabilities encompass a wide range of skill levels and abilities. Therefore, they have many of the same issues as the general population with the added needs that are unique to their capabilities. Individuals with disabilities usually have a fixed income and have limited housing options. The individuals who have more independent skills tend to utilize subsidized housing options. Individuals requiring more support find residences in the public welfare funded community homes either sharing settings or privately-owned personal care settings. Many individuals continue to reside with parents and families throughout adulthood. Regardless of the housing situation, a common thread is the need for continuous support services dependent of the level of capabilities.

Discuss the size and characteristics of the population with HIV/AIDS and their families within the Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area:

The South Carolina Department of Health and Control estimates that as of December 31, 2016, there were 18,898 people living with HIV or AIDS throughout the state. Within the jurisdiction, 1,158 people are living with HIV or AIDS with 735 in Horry County, 208 in Georgetown County, and 215 in Williamsburg County. While Williamsburg County has the lowest number of residents living with HIV/AIDS, they have the highest prevalence rate with 672.8 per 100,000 due to their relatively small total population. The prevalence rate in Horry County is 228 per 100,000 and Georgetown County is 338.8 per 100,000.

Persons with HIV/AIDS in South Carolina are overwhelmingly likely to be Black, Non-Hispanic. Black, Non-Hispanic make up 70.3% of adult/adolescent cases and 85% of pediatric cases. The White, Non-Hispanic population makes up 23.3% of adult/adolescent cases and 10% of pediatric cases and the Hispanic population makes up 4.5% of adult/adolescent cases and 4.2% of pediatric cases.

Persons with HIV/AIDS tend to be middle-age or older with over 79.8% being over the age of 40, with 26.2% in the 40-49 age cohort and 53.6% over the age of 49. Persons between the ages of 30 and 39 make up the next largest age cohort at 13.8%. Men are more likely than women to have HIV/AIDS, 72% of HIV/AIDS cases are men and 28% are women.

Discussion:

N/A

NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs - 91.415, 91.215 (f)

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

The jurisdiction includes three counties with diverse needs. Horry County, which has two significant cities (Conway and Myrtle Beach) faces different challenges than Williamsburg County, which is primarily rural. Despite these differences, the need for public facilities is relatively universal.

Public facilities are necessary in order to create a safer and more suitable living environment, particularly for low and moderate-income households. Public facilities in low-income areas provide centers for the delivery of public services, workforce development training, childcare, services for the elderly, and community policing programs. Currently, the jurisdiction will continue to focus on goals listed in the 2017 Annual Action Plan which includes Charlie's Place, the Boys and Girls Club, Oak Tree Farm, and Smith-Jones Recreation Center.

How were these needs determined?

These needs were determined through meetings with various public officials and citizens throughout the region and are discussed in the jurisdiction's 2017 Assessment of Fair Housing.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

The jurisdiction has an aging infrastructure that needs to be addressed. Roads, sidewalks, bike trails, and highway beautification are top priorities for leadership within the area. There is also a great need to make the public infrastructure more inviting to people with disabilities by increasing the number of ramps and ensuring ADA compliance.

Public transportation also needs to be improved within the jurisdiction. Bus services need to be accessible for low-income and rural communities, which means not only the expansion of routes but longer hours that conform to the needs of the community.

The majority of the population in the jurisdiction lives close to the Atlantic Ocean, which means there is the potential for flood risk, particularly during natural disasters. Improvements to the water and sewer system and drainage improvements can greatly benefit the community, particularly low-income residents.

How were these needs determined?

These needs were determined through meetings with various public officials and citizens throughout the region and are discussed in the jurisdiction's 2017 Assessment of Fair Housing.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

The jurisdiction has a great need for expanded and improved public services to provide support for the growing population. In particular, low-income families need assistance with child-care, housing, and public transportation. The Horry HOME Consortium Assessment of Fair Housing identified several public services in the area that should be supported and expanded.

In Horry County, the Horry County Disabilities and Special Needs Board provides direct support for residential programs, vocational programs, adult activity centers, early intervention, respite and case management. They also provide indirect support by authorizing personal care aides, durable medical supplies, nursing services, assistive technology, intensive behavioral support, and environmental and vehicle modifications. Horry County also has an after-school program that is run at two community centers by the Boys and Girls Club.

Georgetown County has several public services available that support disabled residents. The Georgetown County Board of Disabilities and Special Needs provides an array of services for persons with intellectual disabilities. The board provides access to group and residence housing in Georgetown County which provides individualized training, self-care, daily living, and recreation. Black River United Way also provides a variety of supportive services.

Williamsburg County also has a Board of Disabilities and Special Needs to help the disabled population. The board serves people with intellectual disabilities, autism, developmental disabilities, head injuries, and related injuries. The board is an entry point into the State Department of Disabilities and Special Needs system so that residents can access resources and help. Some of the services offered include service coordination, early intervention programs, adult day programs, job coaching, residential services, and family support services.

There is also a continued need for homeless services within the jurisdiction. Urban centers have larger homeless populations and rural communities have difficulty providing services for its smaller homeless populations. Direct assistance, such as shelters, benefits connection centers, transportation, food, clothing, and health services are needed.

Similar services will benefit the non-homeless population as well. Improvements to job training, mental health services, substance abuse and recovery programs, and a center for community and health services can help low-income residents.

How were these needs determined?

These needs were determined through meetings with various public officials and citizens throughout the region and are discussed in the jurisdiction's 2017 Assessment of Fair Housing.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

This Housing Market Analysis looks at the housing market and supply in the region by analyzing trends in structure, age, price, and tenure. This section also looks at the supply of homeless shelter facilities, special needs services and housing, and non-housing community development resources. The analysis in this section is supplemented by GIS maps to provide geographical visualization of the data.

MA-10 Housing Market Analysis: Number of Housing Units - 91.410, 91.210(a)&(b)(2)

Introduction

This section examines the composition of the region's housing stock in terms of housing type and tenure. Details are provided based on the number of units in the structure, multifamily housing distribution within the jurisdiction, unit size and tenure, as well as an analysis of owner-occupied and renter occupied housing.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	118,287	49%
1-unit, attached structure	9,996	4%
2-4 units	11,111	5%
5-19 units	32,063	13%
20 or more units	31,393	13%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	40,003	16%
Total	242,853	100%

Table 28 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Alternate Data Source Name:

2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year

Data Source Comments:

Residential Properties by Number of Units

The table above breaks down the region's housing stock by the number of units in each structure and by structure type. Traditional single-family, detached homes are most prominent, accounting for 49% of all housing units. Multi-family developments (5 or more units) account for 26% of all housing units in the three counties that make up the Consortium, however the vast majority of these units are located in Horry County. Finally, 16% of housing units are classified as mobile home, boat, RV, van, etc.

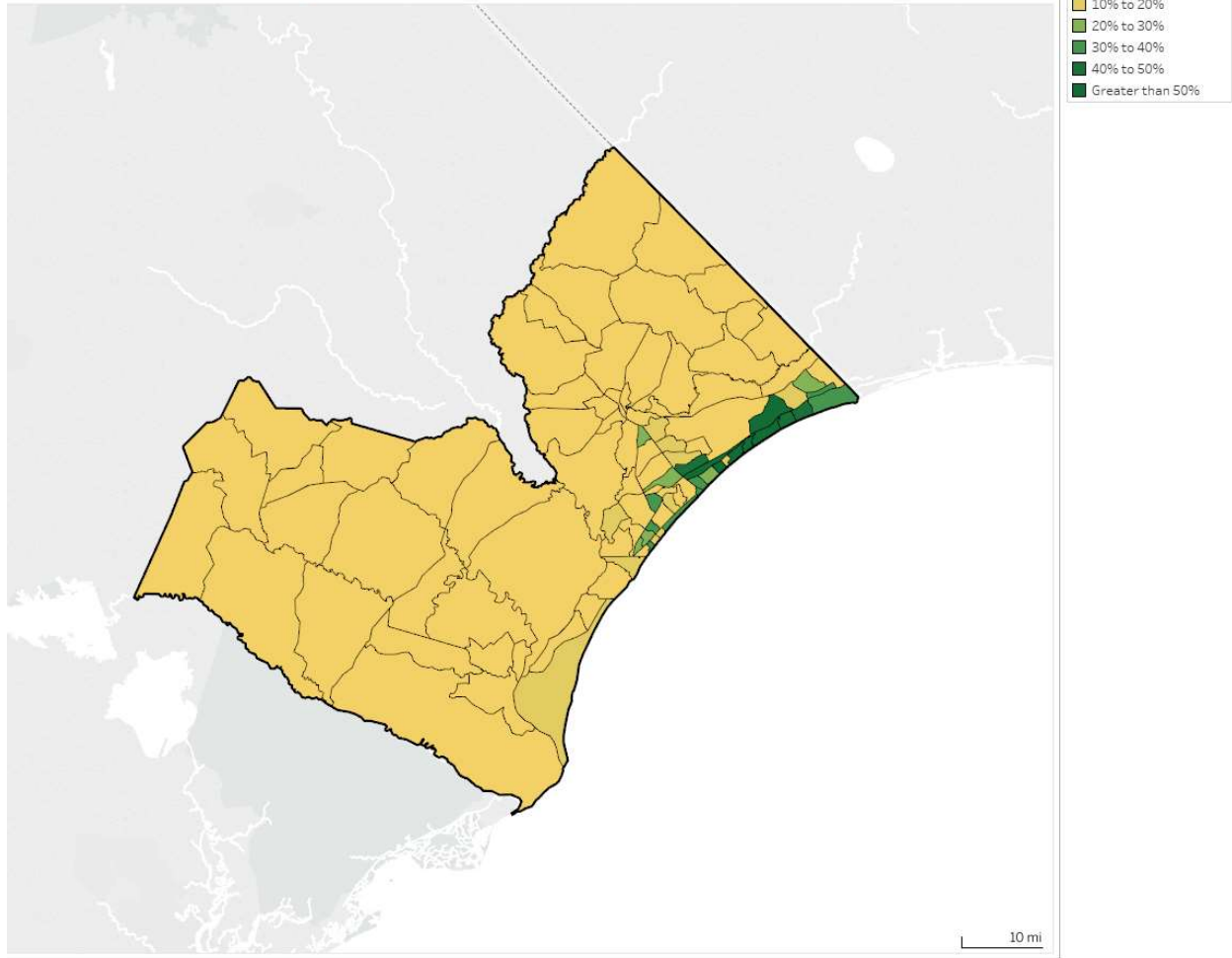
Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Multifamily Development Distribution

The map below displays the distribution of large multifamily developments in the jurisdiction. Large multifamily developments are primarily available in coastal census tracts, especially in Horry County. Most rural census tracts have fewer than 10% of the available housing in large multifamily developments.

Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Large Multifamily Developments



Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
 Note: "Large Multifamily Development" is any development with over 10 units

Multifamily Development Distribution

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	330	0%	1,322	3%
1 bedroom	1,167	1%	5,286	11%
2 bedrooms	18,072	16%	18,317	39%
3 or more bedrooms	92,486	83%	21,559	46%
Total	112,055	100%	46,484	99%

Table 29 – Unit Size by Tenure

Alternate Data Source Name:
 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year
Data Source Comments:

Unit Size by Tenure

One-bedroom units represent a very small percentage of the overall occupied housing units in the region with one percent for owners and 11% for renters. For both owner and renter cohorts, 3 or more bedrooms saw the highest percentage with 83% for owners and 46% for renters. Renters were generally more evenly distributed between 1, 2, and 3 or more-bedroom units, while the bulk of owners occupied 3 or more-bedroom units.

Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Describe the number and targeting (income level/type of family served) of units assisted with federal, state, and local programs.

The four PHAs in the region are The Housing Authority of Conway (HAC), The Housing Authority of Myrtle Beach (HAMB), The Georgetown Housing Authority (GHA), and Kingstree Housing Authority (KHA). Together these four PHAs provided affordable publicly assisted housing to 693 low to moderate income households in the region through public housing units, 674 low to moderate income households in Project-based Section 8 housing sites and 1,492 low to moderate income households through the HCV voucher program.

Source: HUD AFFH, IMS/PIH Information Center (PIC), 2016

Provide an assessment of units expected to be lost from the affordable housing inventory for any reason, such as expiration of Section 8 contracts.

No units are expected to be lost from affordable housing inventory at this time.

Does the availability of housing units meet the needs of the population?

No, there is a lack of decent affordable units throughout the jurisdiction. From a quantitative standpoint, there are ample units in to house the population. However, high home values and rents result in much of the housing stock being out of the affordable range for large portions of the population.

Approximately 38% of homeowners were cost burdened in Williamsburg County, 42.7% of homeowners were cost burdened in Georgetown County, and 36.8% in Horry County. For renters, the percentage of Williamsburg County renters who were cost-burdened was 57.2%. In Georgetown County, 50.3% of renters were cost burdened and in Horry County 54% of renters were cost burdened. This points to a disconnect between the housing supply and residents' income.

Starting at the 100% AMI income group there is a considerable lack of affordable units. This gap is progressively larger for moderate, low, and extremely low-income groups. Finally, 49% of the housing

types in the region are single-family, detached. With household sizes decreasing and single-person households increasing, this housing type may not be as desirable for many households in the future.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

More affordable, alternative housing types such as one-bedroom houses and one-bedroom apartments are needed. Currently, they comprise just a small portion of the region's housing stock. One-bedroom houses only make up only 1% of homeowner households and 11% in renter households. This is not amenable to small household sizes or the renting population.

Discussion

N/A

MA-15 Housing Market Analysis: Cost of Housing - 91.410, 91.210(a)

Introduction

The following section examines the cost of housing for both homeowners and renters within the three counties of the Horry County HOME Consortium. A review is made of current home values and rents as well as the recent changes in home values and rents. Finally, a closer look is given to the affordability of the existing housing stock for the residents of the jurisdiction.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2016	% Change
Median Home Value	112,811	155,083	37%
Median Contract Rent	454	680	50%

Table 30 – Cost of Housing

Alternate Data Source Name:

2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year

Data Source Comments:

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	4,179	0.0%
\$500-999	25,505	0.0%
\$1,000-1,499	9,918	0.0%
\$1,500-1,999	1,870	0.0%
\$2,000 or more	455	0.0%
Total	41,927	0.0%

Table 31 - Rent Paid

Alternate Data Source Name:

2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year

Data Source Comments:

Housing costs have increased substantially in the jurisdiction with home prices increasing by 37% and rents climbing by 50% since the 2000 Decennial Census.

The table above breaks out the rent paid by price cohorts in the three-county region. Approximately 61% of all renters pay between \$500 and \$999 a month, the largest cohort by far. The next largest rent cohort is \$1,000-1,499 with 24% of renters falling in this range. Later in this section, the report examines rental rates as a percentage of household income to determine the affordability of rental housing.

Cost of Housing by County

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2016	% Change
Horry County			
Median Home Value	119,700	162,100	35%
Median Contract Rent	502	706	41%
Georgetown County			
Median Home Value	114,700	165,400	44%
Median Contract Rent	359	622	73%
Williamsburg County			
Median Home Value	63,300	68,100	8%
Median Contract Rent	195	408	109%

Rent Paid	Number	%
Horry County		
Less than \$500	2,367	7%
\$500-999	21,816	63%
\$1,000-1,499	8,608	25%
\$1,500-1,999	1,523	4%
\$2,000 or more	355	1%
Total	34,669	100%
Georgetown County		
Less than \$500	1,074	21%
\$500-999	2,386	47%
\$1,000-1,499	1,183	23%
\$1,500-1,999	333	7%
\$2,000 or more	100	2%
Total	5,076	100%
Williamsburg County		
Less than \$500	738	34%
\$500-999	1,303	60%
\$1,000-1,499	127	6%
\$1,500-1,999	14	0%
\$2,000 or more	0	0%
Total	2,182	100%

Data Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year

Cost of Housing by County Table Cost of Housing by County

By comparing the cost of housing by county, it becomes clearer how rising housing costs differ within the region. For Horry County, home values increased by 35% and rents rose to 41%. In Georgetown County, home values increased by 44% and rents climbed by 73%. Williamsburg County was the outlier in the group with home values increasing only 8%, while rents increased substantially at 109%. Both home values and rents were also lowest in Williamsburg County among the three counties.

For the table displaying rent paid by county in the region, the largest price cohort was \$500-999 for all three counties, however the distribution of rent paid by price cohorts varied by county. In Horry County, the largest rent cohort was \$500-999 with 63% with the next largest being \$1,000-1,499 with 25% of all renters. In Georgetown County, the largest rent cohort was also \$500-999 with 47%. The next largest rent cohort for Georgetown County was \$1,000-1,499 with 23% followed closely by renters paying “Less than \$500” with 21%. Finally, Williamsburg County had 60% of all renters pay between \$500-999, however the second largest rent cohort was “Less than \$500” with 34%.

Home Value

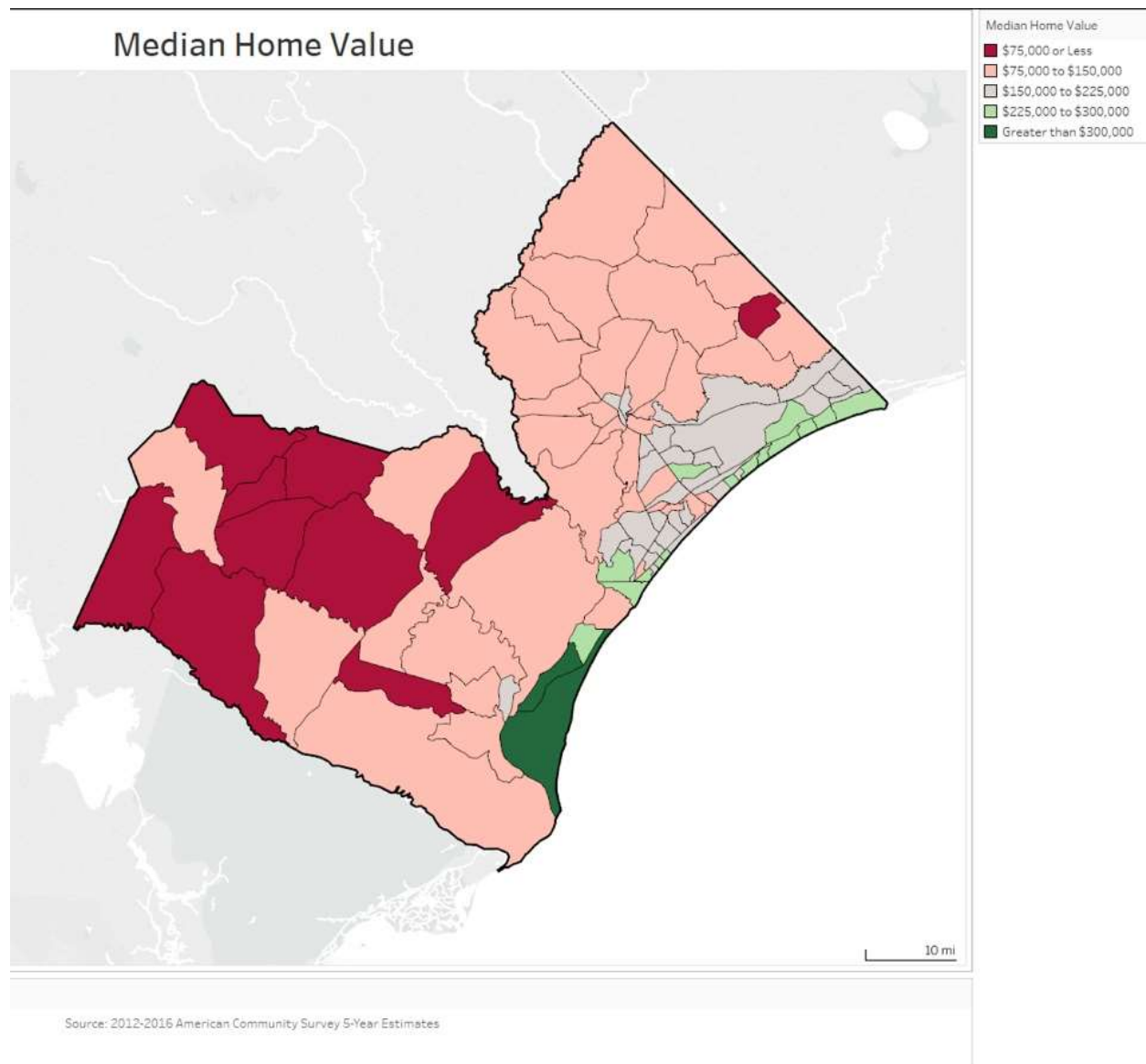
The map below shows the median home value by census tract throughout the jurisdiction. Most of coastal Horry County and the tracts around the city of Georgetown have Median Home Values greater than \$225,000, which is considerably higher than rural census tracts where the Median Home Value is less than \$75,000.

Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Median Rent

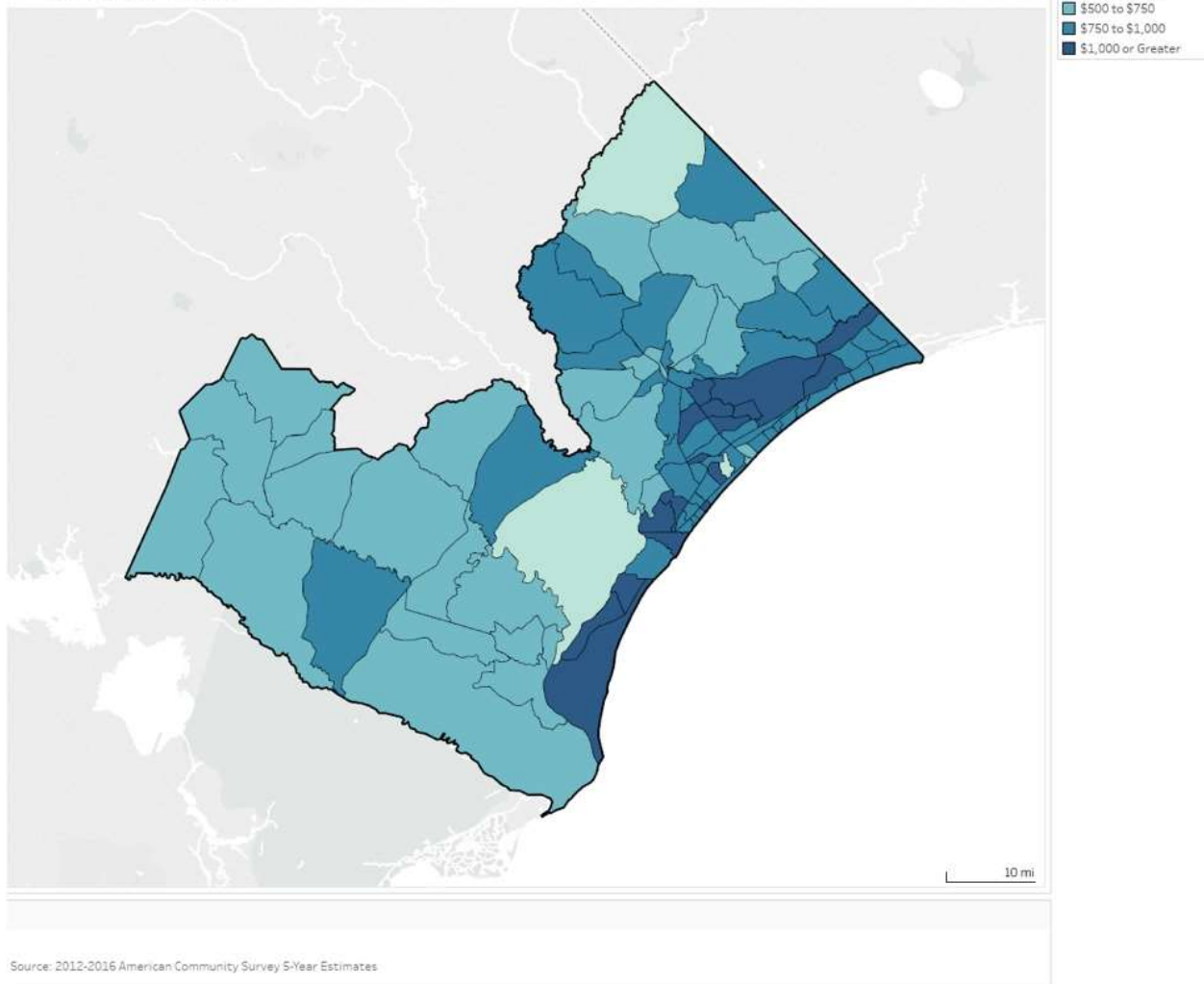
The map below displays the median rent by census tract. Similar to the median home value above, higher rents are located in coastal and urban areas while rural areas have lower median rents.

Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates



Median Home Value Map

Median Rent



Median Rent Map

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	No Data	No Data
50% HAMFI	No Data	No Data
80% HAMFI	No Data	No Data
100% HAMFI	No Data	No Data
Total	0	0

Table 32 – Housing Affordability

Alternate Data Source Name:
2010-2014 CHAS

Data Source Comments: Data not available

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	656	665	797	1,044	1,189
High HOME Rent	609	654	787	900	984
Low HOME Rent	481	515	618	715	797

Table 33 – Monthly Rent

Data Source Comments: Horry County (Myrtle Beach-North Myrtle Beach-Conway, SC MSA)

Georgetown County FMR & High/Low HOME Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	547	551	737	994	1,112
High HOME Rent	547	551	737	980	1,074
Low HOME Rent	507	543	652	753	840

Williamsburg County FMR & High/Low HOME Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	390	546	632	909	963
High HOME Rent	390	546	632	819	894
Low HOME Rent	390	453	543	628	701

Georgetown County & Williamsburg County FMR & High/Low Rent Limits Fair Market Rent and High/Low HOME Rent Limits

The tables above compare the 2016 HOME program rent limits compared with Fair Market Rents (FMR) for Horry County (Myrtle Beach-North Myrtle Beach-Conway, SC MSA), Georgetown County, and Williamsburg County. On average, Fair Market Rents remain at or higher than the HOME rent limits, meaning HOME subsidized rental housing is generally more affordable than the Fair Market rates. In general, rents were highest in Horry County and lowest in Williamsburg County.

Source: HUD Income Limits

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

From a quantitative standpoint, there are ample units in the region to house the population. However, high home values and rents result in much of the housing stock being out of the affordable range for large portions of the population.

Approximately 38% of homeowners were cost burdened in Williamsburg County, 42.7% of homeowners were cost burdened in Georgetown County, and 36.8% in Horry County. For renters, the percentage of Williamsburg County renters who were cost burdened was 57.2%. In Georgetown County, 50.3% of renters were cost-burdened and 54% of renters in Horry County were cost-burdened. This points to a disconnect between the housing supply and residents' income.

Finally, 49% of the housing types in the region are single-family, detached. With household sizes decreasing and single-person households increasing, this housing type may not be as desirable for many households in the future.

How is affordability of housing likely to change considering changes to home values and/or rents?

From 2000 to 2016, the region's median home value increased 37%, from \$112,811 to \$155,083 and the median rent increased 50%, from \$454 to \$680. Over the same period, median income only went up 25%, going from \$34,820 in 2000 to \$43,597 in 2016. As such, housing cost burden has increased tremendously in the region. Continued increases in housing values and rents without commensurate income growth will further increase housing cost burden throughout the region.

How do HOME rents / Fair Market Rent compare to Area Median Rent? How might this impact your strategy to produce or preserve affordable housing?

The median contract rent for all units in the three-county region was \$680. Approximately 61% of all renters pay between \$500 and \$999 a month, the largest cohort by far. The next largest rent cohort is the \$1,000 to 1,499 income range, with 24% of renters.

While the median contract rent for the region was \$680, the rent varied by county. In Horry County, the median contract rent was \$706 and in Georgetown County it was \$622 and \$408 in Williamsburg County. Additionally, HUD also calculated differing HOME rents and Fair Market Rents for each county in the region. Below are the comparisons of the median contract rent and HOME/FMR rents for each county.

Horry County: The median rent for the county of \$706 falls between the Fair Market Rent (FMR) and High HOME Rent for a 1-bedroom and 2-bedroom, and between a 2-bedroom and 3-bedroom unit under Low HOME Rent. Overall, rents paid in Horry County roughly fall within the ranges of Low and High HOME Rents as well as Fair Market Rent. As was highlighted above, 54% of renters in Horry County are currently cost burdened due to housing.

Georgetown County: The median rent for the county of \$622 falls between the FMR and High HOME Rent for a 1-bedroom and 2-bedroom unit, and also between a 1-bedroom and 2-bedroom unit under Low HOME Rent in Georgetown County. Overall, rents paid in Georgetown County also roughly fall

within the ranges of Low and High HOME Rents as well as FMR. As was highlighted above, 50.3% of renters in Georgetown County are currently cost burdened due to housing.

Williamsburg County: The median rent for the county of \$408 falls between an efficiency unit (no bedroom) and a 1-bedroom unit for all three categories (FMR & Low/High HOME rents). Rents are less in Williamsburg County as compared to Horry County and Georgetown County. Overall, rents paid in Williamsburg County generally also fall within the ranges of Low and High HOME Rents as well as FMR. Even though rents are less in Williamsburg County, 57.2% of renters in the county are currently cost burdened due to housing.

This points to the fact that as housing costs continue to outpace income growth, a great number of renter households will need assistance, either from direct rental assistance or through the development of a more affordable rental market.

Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Discussion

N/A

MA-20 Housing Market Analysis: Condition of Housing - 91.410, 91.210(a)

Introduction

The tables and maps in this section provide details on the condition of housing units throughout the region by looking at factors such as age, vacancy, and the prevalence of housing problems.

As defined by HUD, the four housing problems are:

- 1) a home which lacks complete or adequate kitchen facilities
- 2) a home which lacks complete or adequate plumbing facilities
- 3) a home which is overcrowded (having more than one person per room)
- 4) a household that is cost burdened (paying 30% or more of their income towards housing costs)

Describe the jurisdiction's definition for "substandard condition" and "substandard condition but suitable for rehabilitation":

The State of South Carolina requires the adoption of IBC 2015 as a minimum requirement for all jurisdictions. Counties in the jurisdiction do not enforce additional regulations.

Substantial Damage:

Damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its before damaged condition would equal or exceed 50% of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

Substantial improvement:

Any combination of repairs, reconstruction, alteration, or improvements to a building, taking place during a five-year period, in which the cumulative cost equals or exceeds 50% of the market value of the building. Substantial improvement of a non-conforming building is prohibited. The term does not apply to improvements required by health, sanitary, or fire and life safety codes which are solely necessary to assure safe living conditions.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	29,239	26%	21,380	46%
With two selected Conditions	288	0%	1,203	3%
With three selected Conditions	36	0%	32	0%

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	82,492	74%	23,869	51%
Total	112,055	100%	46,484	100%

Table 34 - Condition of Units

Alternate Data Source Name:

2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year

Data Source Comments:

Housing Conditions

The table above details the number of owner and renter households that have at least one housing condition. As stated previously, HUD describes four housing conditions as being problems: 1) the home lacks complete or adequate kitchen facilities, 2) the home lacks complete or adequate plumbing facilities 3) the home is overcrowded - defined as more than one person per room, 4) the household is cost burdened by paying more than 30% of their income towards housing costs.

Twenty-six percent of all owner-occupied housing units face at least one housing condition while 46% of all renters have at least one housing condition. Generally speaking, there are relatively few households with multiple housing problems and when compared to the affordability statistics provided earlier in this section, it is clear that the overwhelming majority of housing problems are housing cost burden.

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	39,281	35%	12,488	27%
1980-1999	46,032	41%	20,586	44%
1950-1979	22,431	20%	11,818	25%
Before 1950	4,311	4%	1,592	3%
Total	112,055	100%	46,484	99%

Table 35 – Year Unit Built

Alternate Data Source Name:

2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year

Data Source Comments:

Year Unit Built

There is a large percentage of housing units built between 1980 and 1999. Since 2000, the region has added 39,281 owner-occupied units (35%) and 12,488 renter-occupied units (27%). The region, however, had 24% of owner-occupied units and 28% of renter-occupied units built before 1980.

The development of housing units was not uniform throughout the region. When accounting for total housing units built by percentage, Horry County had the highest percentage of units built from 2000 and

later with 33.8% of its housing stock, followed by Georgetown County with 23.5% and then Williamsburg County with only 12.8%. Accordingly, Horry County also had the least amount of housing units built before 1980 with 20.5%, while Georgetown County had 33.4% and Williamsburg County had the highest estimate with 48.6%.

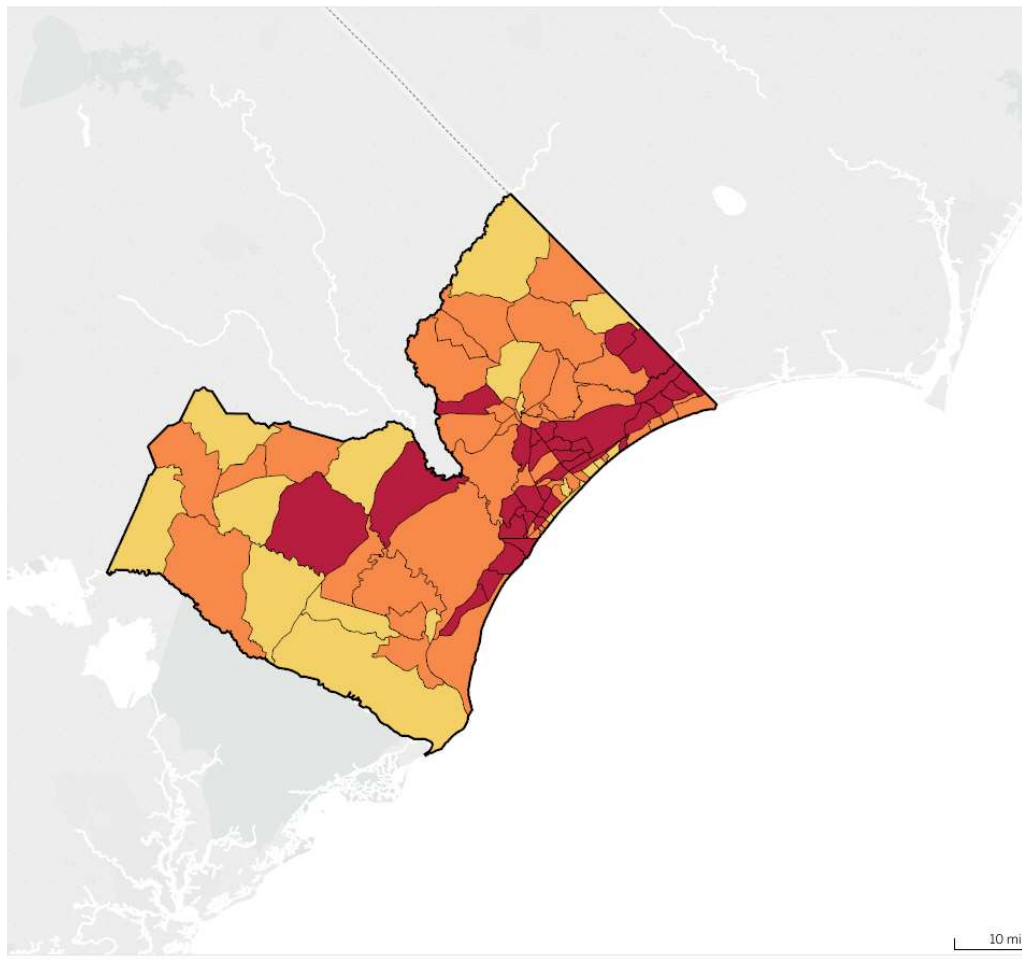
Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate

Age of Housing

The maps below depict the prevalence of older rental housing units in the region. The first set of maps identifies the percentage of rental units built prior to 1950 while the second set of maps depicts rental units built prior to 1980. The darker shaded areas have higher concentrations of the stock being shown. Rural parts of the region generally have more rental units built before 1950 and Horry County has more homes built after 1980.

Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate

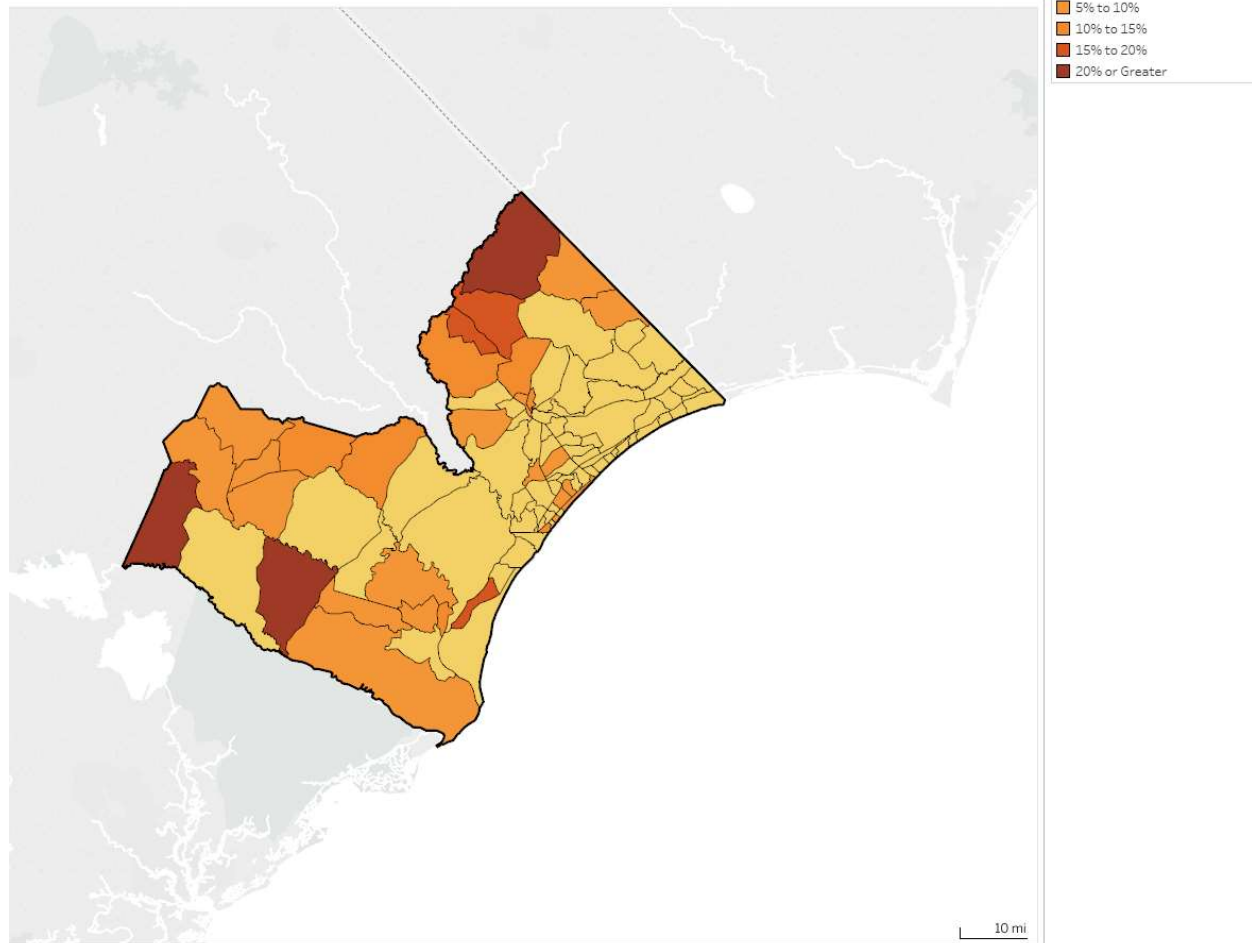
Rental Units Built After 1980



Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Rental Units Built After 1980

Rental Units Built Before 1950



Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Rental Units Built Before 1950

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	26,742	24%	13,410	29%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	0	0%	0	0%

Table 36 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS (Total Units) 2009-2013 CHAS (Units with Children present)

Lead-Based Paint Hazard

As mentioned previously, any housing unit built prior to 1980 may contain lead-based paint in portions of the home. The most common locations are window and door frames, walls, and ceilings, and in some cases throughout the entire home. Thus, it is generally accepted that these homes at least have a risk of lead-based paint hazards and should be tested in accordance with HUD standards. The greatest

potential for lead-based paint and other environmental and safety hazards is in homes built before 1980. Within the three counties there are 58,458 housing units built before 1980.

Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate

Vacant Units

	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Vacant Units	0	0	0
Abandoned Vacant Units	0	0	0
REO Properties	0	0	0
Abandoned REO Properties	0	0	0

Table 37 - Vacant Units

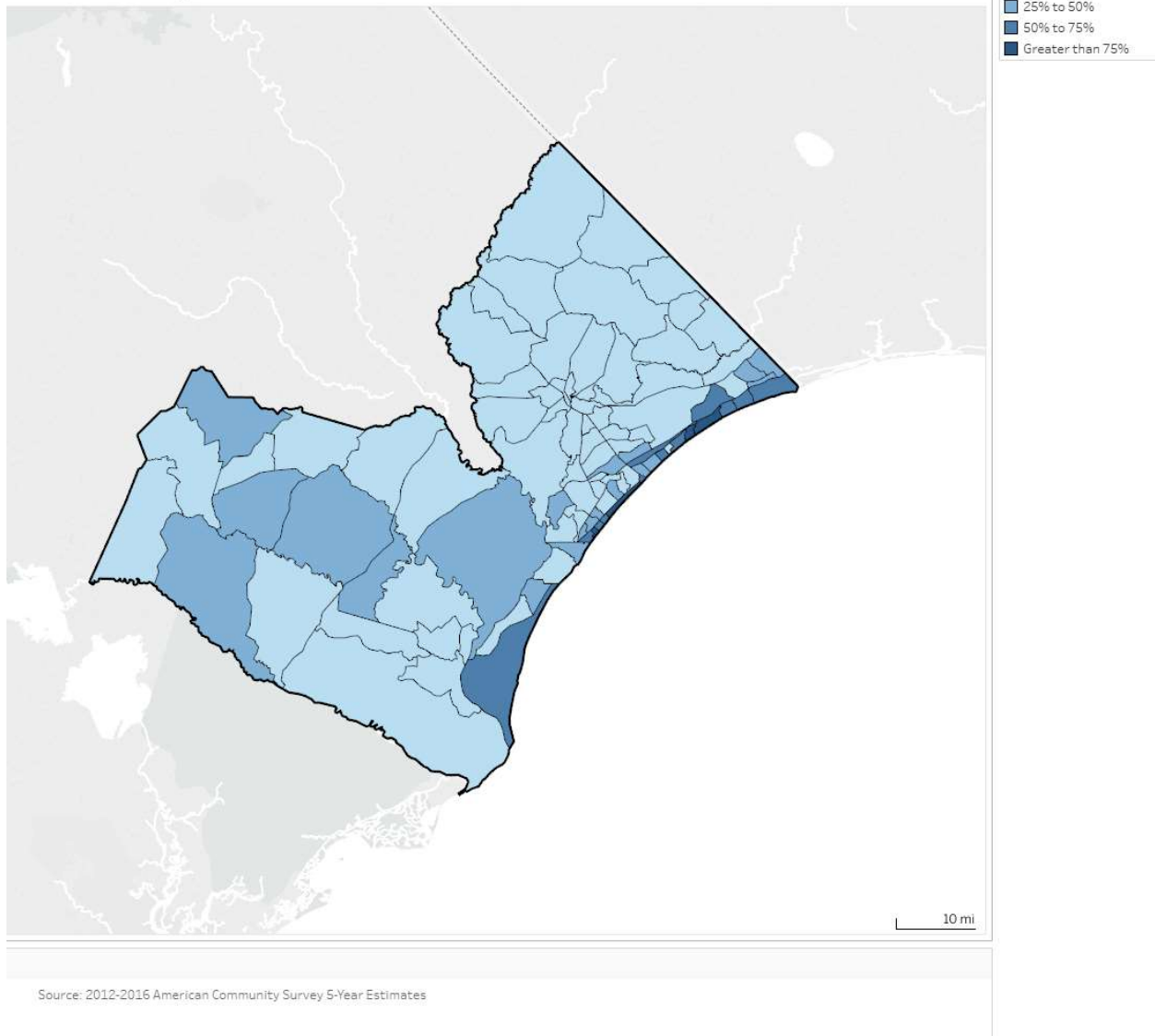
Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Vacancy Rate

The map below shows the average housing vacancy rates throughout the region. The darker shaded areas have higher vacancy rates, while the lighter shaded areas have lower vacancy rates. In most census tracts throughout the region vacancy rates are at least 25%; however, they are highest along the coastline. Vacancy data rates being high in the coastal areas are skewed due to seasonal renting.

Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Vacancy Rate



Vacancy Rate Vacancy

The housing vacancy rates in the region were higher than the statewide vacancy rate of 16.1%. Horry County had a vacancy rate of 36.9%, the highest in the region, while Georgetown County and Williamsburg County had rates of 28.5% and 20.8%, respectively.

While the overall rate of vacant housing units in the region was high, there was a clear difference between homeowner and rental vacancy rates. In Horry County, the homeowner vacancy rate was 2.1%. In Georgetown County it was 2.8% and in Williamsburg County it was 0.5%. Rental vacancy rates were higher at 35.6% in Horry County, 6.4% in Georgetown County, and 6.6% in Williamsburg County. The overall high vacancy rates in the region, particularly in Horry County, is skewed by the high number of housing units used for seasonal, recreational or occasional use due to the prevalence of the tourism

industry in the region. These homes were located primarily up and down along the coastal tracts of Horry County and north of the City of Georgetown along the Waccamaw Neck and Pawleys Island in Georgetown County.

With a count of the raw number of vacant homes, and the number of those that were for seasonal, recreation or occasional use, a picture can be drawn of how these homes affect the vacancy rate in the region and its impact on the region's housing prices. Of the 71,435 vacant housing units in Horry County, 41,885 were for seasonal, recreational or occasional use – 58.6% of those homes. For Georgetown County, of the 9,712 vacant units, 7,704 were seasonal, recreations or occasional use – 79.3% of those homes. Finally, for Williamsburg County, of the 3,167 vacant units, 971 were used for these purposes – 30.7% of those homes. The considerably high number of these homes puts pressure on the availability of homes for homebuyers or more traditional year-round renters.

Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate

Describe the need for owner and rental rehabilitation based on the condition of the jurisdiction's housing.

Generally, older units begin to need rehabilitation as the units age and it becomes harder to meet the minimum property maintenance standards. According to the latest data, 24% of owner-occupied housing units and 28% of renter-occupied housing units were built before 1980. The local climate, which has high levels of moisture due to humidity and salt-air coming off the Atlantic Ocean, increases the costs and frequency of rehabilitation.

Estimate the number of housing units within the jurisdiction that are occupied by low or moderate income families that contain lead-based paint hazards. 91.205(e), 91.405

The greatest potential for lead-based paint and other environmental and safety hazards is in homes built before 1980. Within the three counties there are 58,458 housing units built before 1980.

Of the total 394,038 people estimated to live in the region, 20,417 are children under the age of 5. Furthermore, an estimated 45,052 families live in poverty and are likely to be in old homes that were built prior to 1980 and are frequently in dilapidated condition.

Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate

Discussion

N/A

MA-25 Public And Assisted Housing - 91.410, 91.210(b)

Introduction

There are four Public Housing Authorities serving low-income households throughout the jurisdiction:

- The Housing Authority of Myrtle Beach: Provides Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers
- The Housing Authority of Conway: Provides Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers and public housing units
- Georgetown Housing Authority: Provides Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers and public housing units
- Kingstree Housing Authority: Provides Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers and public housing units

Totals Number of Units

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available	0	0	695	1,251	54	666	357	0	621
# of accessible units									
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 38 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

Describe the number and physical condition of public housing units in the jurisdiction, including those that are participating in an approved Public Housing Agency Plan:

Housing Authority of Myrtle Beach: This housing authority is an HCV only PHA. There are 905 vouchers including 69 mainstream and 176 VASH. The HAMB is currently administering two CoC homeless grants but they will not be renewed when they expire. The housing authority owns and manages a 48-unit property that was rehabilitated in 2009.

Conway Housing Authority: This housing authority has three communities of public housing and 19 scattered sites. There are also two communities of Section 8 tenant based rental assistance communities. All the units meet HUD standards for safe, sanitary housing and are inspected regularly.

- Huckabee Heights Public Housing: 100 units (18 one-bedroom, 24 two-bedroom, 34 three-bedroom, 21 four-bedroom, 3 five-bedroom)
- Darden Terrace Public Housing: 100 units (28 one-bedroom, 22 two-bedroom, 32 three-bedroom, 16 four-bedroom, 2 five-bedroom)
- Holt Gardens Public Housing: 40 units (24 one-bedroom, 6 two-bedroom, 8 three-bedroom, 2 four-bedroom)
- Scattered Sites Public Housing: 19 units (17 three-bedroom, 2 four-bedroom)
- Lee Haven Section 8: 32 one-bedroom units for elderly and disabled persons
- Sanders Village Section 8: 26 units (16 two-bedroom, 10 three-bedroom)

Kingstree Housing Authority: There are 140 units that are in moderately good shape but may need updates in the coming years.

Georgetown Housing Authority: Housing units in the GHA are in excellent condition. In the past 8 years GHA has utilized capital funds to modernize existing units to make them more energy efficient, aesthetically pleasing, and more accessible.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
Darden Terrace (HAC)	80
Frierson Homes (KHA)	86
Huckabee Heights (HAC)	88
Maryville South Apartments (GHA)	92
Westside Apartments (GHA)	91

Table 39 - Public Housing Condition

Describe the restoration and revitalization needs of public housing units in the jurisdiction:

HUD provides physical inspection scores for PHA developments across the country. The physical condition scoring process is based on three elements within the property, which are:

1. Inspectable areas: site, building exterior, building system, common areas and dwelling units;
2. Inspectable items: walls, kitchens, bathrooms and other things to be inspected in the inspectable area; and
3. Observed deficiencies.

A score of 55 or below means that the property is in poor condition, and properties in excellent condition have a score of 90 and over. As of 2016, two developments from the Georgetown Housing Authority were in excellent condition. The other three developments in the region (two with the Housing Authority of Conway and one with Kingstree Housing Authority) all had a score of 80 and over. At this time, there are no units which are in poor condition and do not require major restoration.

The GHA's 5-year Plan prioritizes improvement of assisted housing in the area. Their goals and objectives include improving the PHAS scores, renovating and modernizing 295 units with energy efficient improvements, improve the streets in AMP 1, and create 20 additional parking spaces including handicapped spaces.

Describe the public housing agency's strategy for improving the living environment of low- and moderate-income families residing in public housing:

Kingstree Housing Authority: The KHA recently received a commitment for an FHA loan to renovate 140 units. Planned renovations include painting, installation of ceiling fans, upgraded flooring, replace ranges and plumbing and toilets, install surround tubs and glaze existing tubs, install outside gutters, and cosmetic upgrades.

Conway Housing Authority: CHA strives to maintain diverse communities in the areas of race and income and offers leisure and learning activities and the developments and community centers.

Greenville Housing Authority: GHA's 5-year Plan includes goals and objectives to improve the quality of life for public housing residents. They plan on maintaining public housing security improvements including surveillance cameras and police patrols. They will also conduct monthly Resident Council meetings and produce a bi-monthly newsletter. This newsletter will keep recipients informed of HUD regulations, policy issues, betterment opportunities and local activities. Annually GHA will provide recipients with a "Menu of Opportunities" containing no less than three opportunities for self-improvement and community betterment which they can receive community service hours for.

Discussion:

Each of the four public housing authorities work diligently to expand services and housing opportunities for their residents and the communities they serve. The region will work with its PHAs to improve the quality of life and economic vitality for residents; promote self-sufficiency and asset development of families and individuals; and ensure equal opportunity in housing.

In 2017, the Consortium conducted an AFH in which one of the goals to reduce the barriers to affordable housing development by using TBRA to increase affordable housing opportunities in multiple locations. The Consortium also plans to partner with private developers to increase the number of affordable housing units in the region.

MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services - 91.410, 91.210(c)

Introduction

A total of 21 projects provide shelter and housing within the region. These projects are run by both private and public organizations.

- Horry County – 8 projects provide emergency shelter, 1 project provides transitional beds, 3 projects provide rapid rehousing, and 8 projects provide permanent supportive housing
- Williamsburg County – 1 project provides transitional housing
- Georgetown County – No housing is available in this county

Facilities Targeted to Homeless Persons

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	62	5	0	37	4
Households with Only Adults	120	35	16	45	7
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	82	11
Veterans	6	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Youth	16	0	0	0	0

Table 40 - Facilities Targeted to Homeless Persons

Alternate Data Source Name:

2017 PIT Count

Data Source Comments:

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Data Note: 158 emergency shelter beds are classified as emergency shelter for lack of a better term. These beds are considered transitional shelter by the organization. HUD currently does not have a category for transitional shelters, therefore, they have been classified as emergency shelter by the CoC for HUD purposes.

Describe mainstream services, such as health, mental health, and employment services to the extent those services are used to complement services targeted to homeless persons

Services for the homeless in the jurisdiction are provided by a wide range of public and private organizations. These organizations include government agencies, faith-based organizations, and non-profits. The Continuum of Care for the region is the lead agency throughout Georgetown, Horry, and Williamsburg counties. Nearly sixty agencies and organizations provide services for the homeless in Horry County as part of the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) and the Horry County Homelessness Organization Committee.

Services provided include those that help meet the basic needs of homeless individuals, such as food and housing, as well as the provision of other services to meet the critical needs of the homeless and assist them in becoming self-sufficient. Supportive services include assistance with health and substance abuse issues, employment, education, childcare, transportation, case management, and counseling in areas such as life skills and mental health. Outreach services include mortgage, rental and utilities assistance, counseling and advocacy, and legal assistance.

List and describe services and facilities that meet the needs of homeless persons, particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth. If the services and facilities are listed on screen SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure or screen MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services, describe how these facilities and services specifically address the needs of these populations.

Emergency Shelters:

- New Directions – This organization provides a variety of emergency shelter services, including family shelters, men’s shelters, and women’s shelters. They provide both short stay and long stay shelters.
- Sea Haven, Inc. – This organization provides shelter for youth ages 13-21

Transitional Housing:

- New Directions – A transitional center for women and children
- Through the Storm – A transitional housing service to assist female homeless

Permanent Supportive Housing:

- Coastal Housing Development – Works with the Myrtle Beach Housing Authority to provide rental assistance for chronically homeless with disabilities via the Supportive Housing Program.
- Eastern Carolina Homeless Organization, Inc. – Provides housing support for veterans, as well as shelter programs with the Myrtle Beach Housing Authority.
- Myrtle Beach Housing Authority – This housing authority runs several programs that target homeless families and veterans.

- Home Alliance, Inc. – This organization provides support with their Alliance Inn Apartments and also assists disabled homeless in the area.

Rapid Rehousing & Homelessness Prevention:

- Eastern Carolina Homelessness Organization, Inc. - Provides housing support for veterans, as well as shelter programs with the Myrtle Beach Housing Authority.

MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services - 91.410, 91.210(d)

Introduction

There are four primary groups with non-homeless special needs in the jurisdiction. They are the elderly and frail elderly, those with HIV/AIDS and their families, those with alcohol and/or drug addiction, and the mentally or physically disabled. This section will explain who they are, what their needs are, and how the jurisdiction is accommodating (or should accommodate) those needs.

Including the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental), persons with alcohol or other drug addictions, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, public housing residents and any other categories the jurisdiction may specify, and describe their supportive housing needs

Elderly: The supportive housing needs for this population can vary widely depending on the health and fitness of the individuals. In general, with aging disabilities and other health issues become more common. Because of this, supportive housing must include access to health professionals and housing modifications to assist the resident. It is important to help residents stay independent and in their own homes for as long as possible if they prefer that.

HIV/AIDS: Medical and social support is important for residents living with HIV/AIDS. While there have been great advances in the medical treatment of HIV/AIDS, it is still important to provide specialized support. Family and friends must be accessible and medical facilities should be nearby.

Alcohol and/or Drug Addiction: Individuals dealing with addiction often require housing options that will provide a safe, sober place for recovery. A strong network is necessary to maximize the chance they will stay healthy and sober. It is important that these persons have access to health services, support groups, employment assistance, and access to family and friends. Additionally, detoxification facilities are necessary when addiction is first recognized. Currently, Horry County is addressing the opioid crisis in the community by establishing the Heroin Coalition.

Mental and Physical Disabilities: Individuals with disabilities encompass a wide range of skill levels and abilities. Therefore, they have many of the same issues as the general population with the added needs that are unique to their situation. Often times, individuals with disabilities have a fixed income and limited housing options. Individuals with more independent skills can utilize subsidized housing but individuals that need more support or specialized housing have fewer options. Many individuals continue to reside with parents and families throughout adulthood, which can put additional financial burden on the family. Regardless of the housing situation, a common thread is the need to continuous support services dependent on the level of capabilities.

Describe programs for ensuring that persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing

The Waccamaw Center for Mental Health is an outpatient facility of the South Carolina Department of Mental Health and serves the entire jurisdiction. Through a partnership with local governments, affordable housing providers, and mental health professionals a continuum of housing has been developed for clients who are homeless or live in sub-standard housing.

The PATH Grant, which is federally funded, provides salaries for two outreach staff members to address the housing needs of homeless individuals who are dealing with mental health issues. There are three additional positions that are funded through a second grant in partnership with the Little River Medical Center. Among the services offered are assessments, referrals, and case management services involving prevention, intervention, and follow-up.

WCMH developed a private, non-profit corporation called Waccamaw Housing, Inc. (WHI). Currently, there are three projects that have been developed through this subsidiary organization. First, a partnership with a local developer provides 14 one-bedroom units of affordable housing in three phases of the Swansgate Apartments. The second project provides rental assistance vouchers to individuals and families through a Shelter Plus Care Grant. The third project is the development of Porter Place Apartments in Williamsburg County which provides 20 one-bedroom affordable apartments for homeless individuals. Also, in cooperation with the City of Myrtle Beach and through the use of federal grants, the Alliance Inn was built and opened in 2004. The Alliance Inn provides 54 one-, two-, and three-bedroom units. The WHI, in partnership with the non-profit Home Alliance Inc., developed the Balsam Street apartments which has 25 single-room units to accommodate disabled and chronically homeless males.

Additionally, WCMH supports the Homeshare program in the region. In 1991, the South Carolina Department of Mental Health engaged in a statewide initiative to reduce the census of its inpatient facilities to provide community living options to institutional care. As a result of this initiative the Homeshare program was created. This program helps to ensure permanent housing for persons leaving the state hospital.

Specify the activities that the jurisdiction plans to undertake during the next year to address the housing and supportive services needs identified in accordance with 91.215(e) with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Link to one-year goals. 91.315(e)

See below.

For entitlement/consortia grantees: Specify the activities that the jurisdiction plans to undertake during the next year to address the housing and supportive services needs

identified in accordance with 91.215(e) with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Link to one-year goals. (91.220(2))

The Horry County HOME Consortium will continue to work towards increasing homeownership opportunities, increase affordable rental housing opportunities and provide for owner-occupied housing rehabilitation for qualified low and moderate-income households as outlined in its annual goals. These services are available for the region's special needs population such as the elderly and disabled persons. The Consortium, with the help of the Housing Authority of Myrtle Beach and Conway Housing Authority, will use TBRA to increase affordable housing opportunities in multiple LMI locations. The Consortium with the PHAs will also partner with private developers to create mixed income developments that are placed in target LMI census tracts as identified in the 2017 AFH. These developments will be accessible to the special needs population in the region.

As part of region's priority need to expand available Public Services, the Consortium has outlined two goals to assist with persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. These goals are to increase supportive services in the region that serve the special needs population that have been identified in this plan such as the elderly and disabled population. The Consortium will also work with its partners to find and provide adequate vital public services that meet the needs of the residents, which also include the elderly and disabled population.

MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing - 91.410, 91.210(e)

Describe any negative effects of public policies on affordable housing and residential investment

Though public policies are meant to address the overall needs of citizens in the region, there are times where they may have a negative effect on certain aspects of the community, which in this case, are affordable housing and residential investment. Affordable housing and public and private residential investments are key components in furthering fair housing in any community. In part, to identify these negative effects and further the purposes of the Fair Housing Act, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) made it a legal requirement that entitlement grantees, such as the Horry County HOME Consortium, to affirmatively further fair housing. The primary tool communities have for identifying contributing factors for these barriers to fair housing is HUD Assessment of Fair Housing Tool (AFH), which replaces the prior Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI).

In 2017, the Horry County HOME Consortium completed an AFH, which outlined contributing factors to fair housing issues in the region. For each Fair Housing Issue, the AFH prioritized the identified contributing factors, of which the location and type of affordable housing was the leading factor contributing to segregation and racial and ethnic concentrations of poverty (R/ECAP) in the region.

The location and type of affordable housing was affected by limited areas of availability, often perpetuated by zoning restrictions, which can produce centralization of affordable housing. Centralization of affordable housing can lead to the creation of R/ECAP areas in the region. Other issues affecting affordable housing were limited availability and development of affordable housing, location and proximity to where employment opportunities were present, and the location and proximity to educational opportunities.

Finally, the lack of investments in specific neighborhoods also contributed towards fair housing issues relating to affordable housing. As identified in the AFH, there is a disparity in private investment in R/ECAP tracts in the region as compared to other surrounding areas. The lack of investment can reduce opportunities for jobs, which serve to entrench poverty in these areas.

MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets - 91.410, 91.210(f)

Introduction

This section provides insight into the economic development landscape of the region. The table below details the extent of business sector employment throughout Horry County, Georgetown County and Williamsburg County. Unemployment, commuting times, and education are also analyzed in this section.

Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	2,172	1,010	1	1	0
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	32,553	36,702	20	23	3
Construction	13,060	7,872	8	5	-3
Education and Health Care Services	30,220	30,275	19	19	0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	10,505	9,238	6	6	0
Information	2,647	2,379	2	2	0
Manufacturing	10,130	8,190	6	5	-1
Other Services	8,463	4,158	5	3	-2
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	14,601	16,564	9	11	2
Public Administration	5,858	8,055	4	5	1
Retail Trade	24,832	24,160	15	15	0
Transportation and Warehousing	4,946	3,998	3	3	0
Wholesale Trade	3,346	4,243	2	3	1
Total	163,333	156,844	--	--	--

Table 41 - Business Activity

Alternate Data Source Name:

2011-2015 ACS (Workers) & 2015 LEHD (Jobs)

Data Source Comments: The Business Activity table above compares the number of workers to the number of jobs in the region. At this time, the most recent data set for the number of jobs was 2015 from the Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD), US Census Bureau. Data from the 2011-2015 ACS 5-Year estimates was used for comparison.

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	185,043
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	184,785
Unemployment Rate	8.40
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	15.50
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	7.50

Table 42 - Labor Force

Alternate Data Source Name:

2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year

Data Source Comments:

Unemployment Rate

Regionwide, the unemployment rate is 8.4% for all persons in the civilian workforce. Approximately 15.5% of persons between the ages of 16 and 24 are unemployed. The region's total overall unemployment rate is the same as the 8.4% statewide unemployment rate; however, it is over the 7.4% National unemployment rate.

Source: 2012-2016 American Community 5-Year Estimate

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	47,712
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	2,168
Service	41,699
Sales and office	47,125
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	16,305
Production, transportation and material moving	16,479

Table 43 – Occupations by Sector

Alternate Data Source Name:

2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year

Data Source Comments:

Occupations by Sector

The largest employment sector is the management, business and financial sector, employing 47,712 persons throughout the region. This sector is followed closely by the sales and office sector with 47,125 persons employed and the service sector with 41,699.

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	114,117	71%
30-59 Minutes	37,655	24%
60 or More Minutes	8,334	5%
Total	160,106	100%

Table 44 - Travel Time

Alternate Data Source Name:

2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year

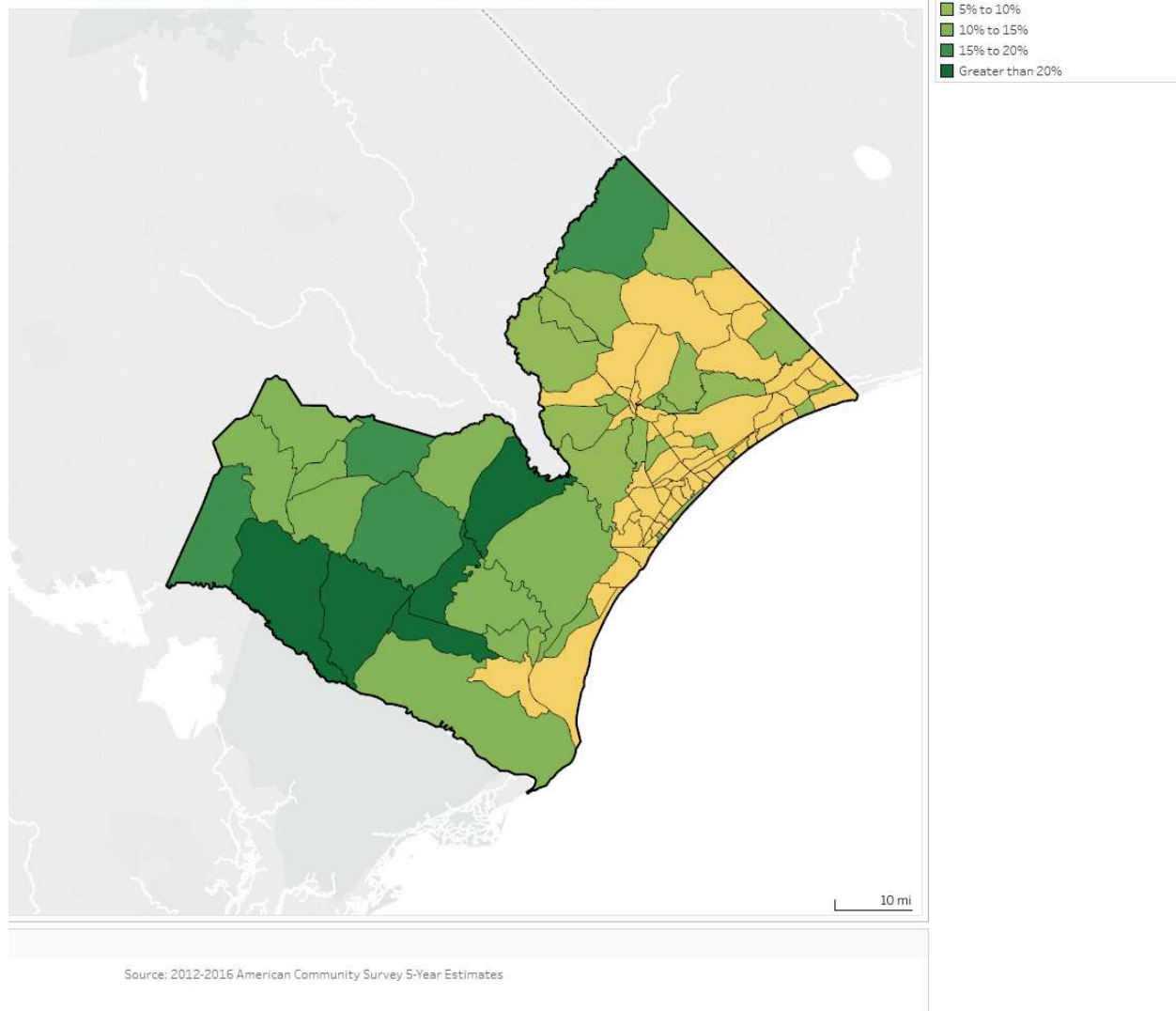
Data Source Comments:

Commuter Travel Times

Seventy-one percent of all persons commuting to work have a commute of less than 30 minutes each way. Approximately 5% of all employed persons have a commute of 60 minutes or more, to and from work each day. Higher average commute times are much more likely in rural tracts in Williamsburg County than anywhere else in the jurisdiction. This is likely because residents may need to cross into Georgetown County or Horry County for work.

Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Commute Time Greater Than One Hour



Commuter Travel Times

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	11,357	3,528	10,366
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	40,012	5,743	20,111
Some college or Associate's degree	49,305	5,195	16,796
Bachelor's degree or higher	34,955	1,597	8,753

Table 45 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Alternate Data Source Name:

2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year

Data Source Comments:

The table above details educational attainment by employment status for persons 16 years of age and older within the region.

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	310	1,480	1,483	3,634	5,040
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	4,606	4,361	3,989	8,743	7,178
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	10,401	12,616	13,642	37,811	27,526
Some college, no degree	12,879	12,459	10,911	25,311	18,120
Associate's degree	1,452	5,127	5,176	11,120	5,623
Bachelor's degree	1,995	7,600	7,287	16,157	11,085
Graduate or professional degree	268	2,628	3,050	8,321	7,545

Table 46 - Educational Attainment by Age

Alternate Data Source Name:

2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year

Data Source Comments:

The table above details educational attainment by age for persons 18 years of age and older within the region.

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	18,483
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	22,505
Some college or Associate's degree	26,566
Bachelor's degree	38,399
Graduate or professional degree	49,975

Table 47 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Alternate Data Source Name:

2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year

Data Source Comments:

As might be expected, median earnings are directly related to educational attainment. Those individuals with a Bachelor's degree can expect to earn more than twice what persons who have not completed a high school diploma earn. Furthermore, those with a graduate degree earn more than two times what a person with only a high school degree earns.

Based on the Business Activity table above, what are the major employment sectors within your jurisdiction?

Helped by the strength of the tourism industry in the coastal areas of the region, the Arts, Entertainment and Accommodations business sector has the highest number of workers in the region with 19.9% of all workers (32,553). This is followed by the Education & Health Care Services business sector with 18.5% of all workers (30,220). The third largest business sector is Retail Trade, which accounts for 15.2% of the total workers in the region (24,832).

Data Note: The Business Activity table above compares the number of workers to the number of jobs in the region. At this time, the most recent data set for the number of jobs was 2015 from the Longitudinal Employer–Household Dynamics (LEHD) provided by the US Census Bureau. Data from the 2011-2015 ACS 5-Year estimates was used for comparison.

Source: 2012-2016 American Community 5-Year Estimate

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

As reported in the regional Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS), low educational attainment continues to be a concern in parts of the region. Approximately 86.1% of the population 25 years and over in the state are high school graduates of higher. While Horry County and Georgetown County are in line with state estimates, Williamsburg County lags behind with 79.3%. Furthermore, the state as a whole has 26.5% with a Bachelor's degree or higher, while Williamsburg County has only 12.5%.

The region is aging, as is common in many parts of the state and nation; however, this issue has been magnified as the region is also becoming a retirement destination. As people age, it is common for health-related issues to arise. For this reason, workforce development in the Healthcare Business sector is pertinent. Currently, the state as a whole has 21.7% of the workforce from the Education and Healthcare and Social Assistance business sector, while the three-county region had 19.6% of the workforce in this business sector.

There are currently no interstate highways located in the region. The region supports the development of interstate highways, specifically I-73 and I-74; however, funding is an issue.

Source: 2012-2016 American Community 5-Year Estimate

Describe any major changes that may have an economic impact, such as planned local or regional public or private sector investments or initiatives that have affected or may affect job and business growth opportunities during the planning period. Describe any needs for workforce development, business support or infrastructure these changes may create.

As the population continues to age, the demand for healthcare services will only increase. In 2000, the median age of persons in Georgetown County was 39.1 years. In Horry County it was 38.3 years and in Williamsburg County it was 35.5 years. In 2016, the median age in those counties went up to 47.9 years, 43.8 years, and 41.5 years respectively. Furthermore, the number of persons age 65 years and older in the region increased from 42,680 in 2000 to 82,117 persons in 2016.

Source: 2000 Decennial Census, 2012-2016 American Community 5-Year Estimate As reported in the 2017 CEDS by the Waccamaw Regional Council of Governments (WRCOG), the demand for healthcare and health science firms to provide therapeutic, diagnostic and support services will continue to increase as well as an increased need for health information services. Biotechnology research and development will also increase. Currently, the region has six hospital systems employing over 5,100 employees from highly skilled doctors to administrative assistants; however, with the sharp rise in the elderly population in the region, demand for workers employed in this business sector is also expected to increase.

The 2017 AFH included several goals related to investments and economic growth. The Consortium plans to increase investments from Horry County and municipalities within the region by 10% over the next two years (2018-2019) and another 5% over the following three years (2020, 2021, and 2022). There will also be an increase in State Housing Finance and Development Authority investments within the region from HOME, LIHTC, NHTF and small cities CDBG programs, which will result in an overall increase of 25% over the next two years and another 10% over the following three years. Horry County also plan on increasing transportation options, including additional bus stops, miles of bike lanes and pedestrian walk ways, and an increase in the trips provided for disabled and elderly individuals.

In order to increase employment training and small business development opportunities in the jurisdiction Horry County will work to increase economic activities in the area. The current goal is the development of at least 30 small businesses and attract 2 major employers over the next five years.

How do the skills and education of the current workforce correspond to employment opportunities in the jurisdiction?

According to the 2015 LEHD, all three of the largest business sectors have a comparably proportionate amount of jobs in the region. These business sectors are the Arts, Entertainment, and Accommodations business sector with 19.9% of all workers in the region (32,553), the Education & Health Care Services business sector with 18.5% of all workers (30,220), and Retail Trade, which accounts for 15.2% of the total workers in the region (24,832).

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate

Note: 2011-2015 ACS data was used in order to match the year of the 2015 LEHD

The regional CEDS by WRCOG reports that employment opportunities are threatened by low education attainment in the region. Currently, there are low high school graduation rates and a lack of comprehensive training in many high schools. Many of these individuals can find employment in the Arts, Entertainment and Accommodations business sector. While the business sector is propelled by the tourism in the region and helps to support one-in-five workers in the three counties, it doesn't necessarily translate to high incomes as occupations from this sector are among the lowest income earning in all the business sectors. As it relates to tourism, many of these service industry jobs are seasonal, low paying, and lack adequate benefits.

With the anticipated increase in the age of the people in the region, the Horry County HOME Consortium will inform and promote the Education & Health Care Services business sector.

Describe any current workforce training initiatives, including those supported by Workforce Investment Boards, community colleges and other organizations. Describe how these efforts will support the jurisdiction's Consolidated Plan.

WRCOG is the administrative entity of the Workforce Innovation Opportunity Act (WIOA), which manages and operates the Workforce Development Program in the region. A full-service center for workforce development programs is located in each of the three counties, in the cities of Conway, Georgetown, and Kingstree. WIOA offers career counseling, vocational training and job training, of which most of these services are offered for free. WIOA also is responsible for identifying career clusters and in-demand jobs in the region.

In WIOA's 2016-2020 Regional Plan, it was determined that healthcare was the selected priority sector to begin planning efforts and create and grow the number of workers to meet the employment needs of the employers within the region.

Does your jurisdiction participate in a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS)?

Yes

If so, what economic development initiatives are you undertaking that may be coordinated with the Consolidated Plan? If not, describe other local/regional plans or initiatives that impact economic growth.

The Horry County HOME Consortium plans to coordinate with the Waccamaw Regional Council of Governments (WRCOG), which is responsible for the coordination of the 2017 Waccamaw Region Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS). The consortium plans to utilize its funds to the

benefit of public facilities and economic development opportunities, which follow the coordination of the CEDS.

Outlined in the CEDS, an overarching economic strategy of the region was formed. The following is a list of the goals outlined in the regional CEDS.

Goal #1. Regional Infrastructure and Transportation

Goal 1.1: Develop a transportation system that fosters growth in designated areas and enhances economic development while maximizing the resources the region has to offer. Cultivate partnerships among the different entities that provide transportation planning and funding.

Goal 1.2: Water infrastructure in the region must be maintained, upgraded, and expanded to provide potable water and fire protection to all citizens, as well as provide the capacity to accommodate present and future economic development needs and growth.

Goal 1.3: The region's wastewater treatment infrastructure must be maintained, upgraded, and expanded to serve the region's citizens and accommodate present and future economic development.

Goal 1.4: Encourage the expansion of natural gas systems in the region while maintaining and improving existing systems.

Goal 1.5: Encourage the enhancement of hazardous and solid waste management, refuse collection, and disposal services provided by local governments and private contractors in an effort to meet existing and future industrial and economic development needs.

Continued in Discussion:

Discussion

Goal #2. Economic Development

Goal 2.1: Encourage commercial and industrial growth which will provide the region's population with economic opportunities and enhance the quality of life for both businesses and residents

Goal #3. Tourism, Leisure and Recreation

Goal 3.1: Develop and improve recreational facilities, community parks, recreation centers, cultural and art centers, and biking and walking trails that are accessible to residents of all ages and physical conditions. Recreational and cultural activities enhance the quality of life and promote economic development opportunities in a region.

Goal #4. Education and Workforce Development

Goal 4.1: Develop an education system with highly skilled educators and promote curriculums with linkage between industry and educational institutions. Provide adequate educational facilities for the region's growing student population.

Goal #5. Quality of Life/Human Resources

Goal 5.1: Develop a regional environment that protects the health, safety, and welfare of its citizens by enhancing the effectiveness of law enforcement and other public protection systems.

Goal #6. Environmental and Natural Resources

Goal 6.1: The protection of the region's beaches, marshes, rivers, wetlands, and other natural resources are paramount in maintaining the area's scenic beauty and quality of life. Economic development initiatives should consider their impact on the area's natural resources.

Goal #7. Government and Finance

Goal 7.1: Encourage and improve cooperation between local governments to foster greater efficiency in the management of personnel, finances, programs, and services.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

Are there areas where households with multiple housing problems are concentrated? (include a definition of "concentration")

HUD identifies four specific data points that constitute "housing problems": cost burden, overcrowding, lack of complete plumbing facilities, and lack of complete kitchen facilities. Within the jurisdiction as a whole, 0.26% of occupied units lack complete plumbing, 0.46% occupied units lack complete kitchen facilities, 1.75% are overcrowded, and 34.37% are cost burdened. Areas of concentration are census tracts that have two or more housing problems that are substantially higher than the regional average or, more specifically, a lack of complete plumbing over 1.0%, lack of complete kitchen facilities over 1.5%, overcrowding over 4%, and cost burdened over 50%.

There are four census tracts where multiple housing problems were concentrated:

504.01 (Horry County – Myrtle Beach)

- Lack of Complete Plumbing: 1.77%
- Lack of Complete Kitchen Facilities: 4.09%

601.01 (Horry County - Rural)

- Lack of Complete Kitchen Facilities: 5.52%
- Overcrowding: 7.01%

701.02 (Horry County - Rural and Conway)

- Lack of Complete Plumbing: 3.03%
- Lack of Complete Kitchen Facilities: 2.39%

704.00 (Horry County - Conway)

- Lack of Complete Plumbing: 2.41%
- Lack of Complete Kitchen Facilities: 1.71%

Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

See Map Below: Concentrated Housing Problems

Are there any areas in the jurisdiction where racial or ethnic minorities or low-income families are concentrated? (include a definition of "concentration")

Yes, there are multiple census tracts that have concentrations based on race and/or low-income families. Jurisdiction wide, 20.85% of the population is Black or African-American, non-Hispanic and 5.21% are ethnically Hispanic (the two most prominent minority groups). A census tract has a concentration of these groups if the Black or African-American, non-Hispanic population is greater than 50% and the Hispanic population is greater than 15%.

Black or African-American, non-Hispanic

Georgetown County

- 9204.00 – 63.81% (Rural)
- 9206.00 – 66.25% (Rural)
- 9208.00 – 58.52% (Rural)

Horry County

- 301.01 – 58.77% (Rural – near interstate 9)
- 704.00 – 68.30% (Western Conway)

Williamsburg County

- 9702.00 – 83.99% (Rural)
- 9703.00 – 60.40% (Rural)
- 9704.00 – 63.02% (Rural)
- 9705.01 – 74.15% (Rural)
- 9705.02 – 95.29% (Rural)
- 9707.00 – 70.28% (Rural)
- 9708.01 – 82.90% (Rural)
- 9708.02 – 61.07% (Rural)

Hispanic

Horry County

- 505.00 – 18.80% (Myrtle Beach)
- 507.00 – 16.66% (Myrtle Beach)
- 509.00 – 21.63% (Myrtle Beach)
- 515.02 - 16.13% (Myrtle Beach)
- 515.03 – 34.46% (Myrtle Beach)

Williamsburg County

- 9708.02 – 13.34% (Rural)

A census tract is considered a concentration of low-income if the median household income is 80% or less of the jurisdiction median household income. The jurisdictional median household income is \$43,597 and low-income is \$34,877.

Low-Income

Georgetown County

- 9202.01 - \$32,701 (Rural)
- 9202.02 - \$33,854 (Rural)
- 9204.00 - \$28,026 (Rural)
- 9206.00 - \$22,482 (Rural)

Horry County

- 101.00 - \$28,887 (Rural)
- 203.00 - \$31,029 (Rural)
- 505.00 - \$30,944 (Myrtle)
- 506.00 - \$25,972 (Myrtle)
- 507.00 - \$29,391 (Myrtle)
- 509.00 - \$28,699 (Myrtle)
- 601.01 - \$31,583 (Suburban Myrtle Beach)
- 601.02 - \$31,629 (Suburban Myrtle Beach)
- 604.30 - \$32,626 (Conway)
- 703.00 - \$32,097 (Conway)
- 704.00 - \$27,934 (Conway)
- 801.01 - \$33,814 (Rural)

Williamsburg County

- 9702.00 - \$28,056 (Rural)
- 9703.00 - \$33,563 (Rural)
- 9704.00 - \$32,813 (Rural)
- 9705.01 - \$33,164 (Rural)
- 9705.02 - \$18,058 (Rural)
- 9706.00 - \$25,381 (Rural)
- 9707.00 - \$22,321 (Rural)
- 9708.01 - \$28,813 (Rural)

What are the characteristics of the market in these areas/neighborhoods?

Given the diverse economic and social conditions throughout the jurisdiction, it is difficult to identify uniform characteristics of the housing market. However, there are three basic categories that each area falls into: Rural, Myrtle Beach, or Conway.

Rural census tracts, particularly in Williamsburg County, tend to have a disproportionately large Black or African-American and low-income population. These tracts have lower populations, lack job opportunities, and lower home values. The rent in these areas are relatively low and being cost-burdened is less common than elsewhere in the region.

Myrtle Beach census tracts have a higher Hispanic population and lower income families. Housing costs in these census tracts, many of which are located on the beach, are high which leads to cost-burdened households. There are some job opportunities in the area, but they are often seasonal due to the tourist-centric economy of Myrtle Beach. Housing options are limited due to land being dedicated to hotels and other services demanded by the tourist population.

Conway has census tracts that follow more traditional city patterns. There are certain neighborhoods that have a combination of low-income, high minority populations, and substandard housing. Housing costs are not as high as in Myrtle Beach, but incomes still cannot keep up with the market. There are job opportunities in Conway that are more secure than Myrtle Beach, but many residents still must commute to Myrtle Beach.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

Rural Census Tracts: There are limited assets in many of the census tracts identified. Small populations, which means an incredibly limited tax base, prevents significant development in the area.

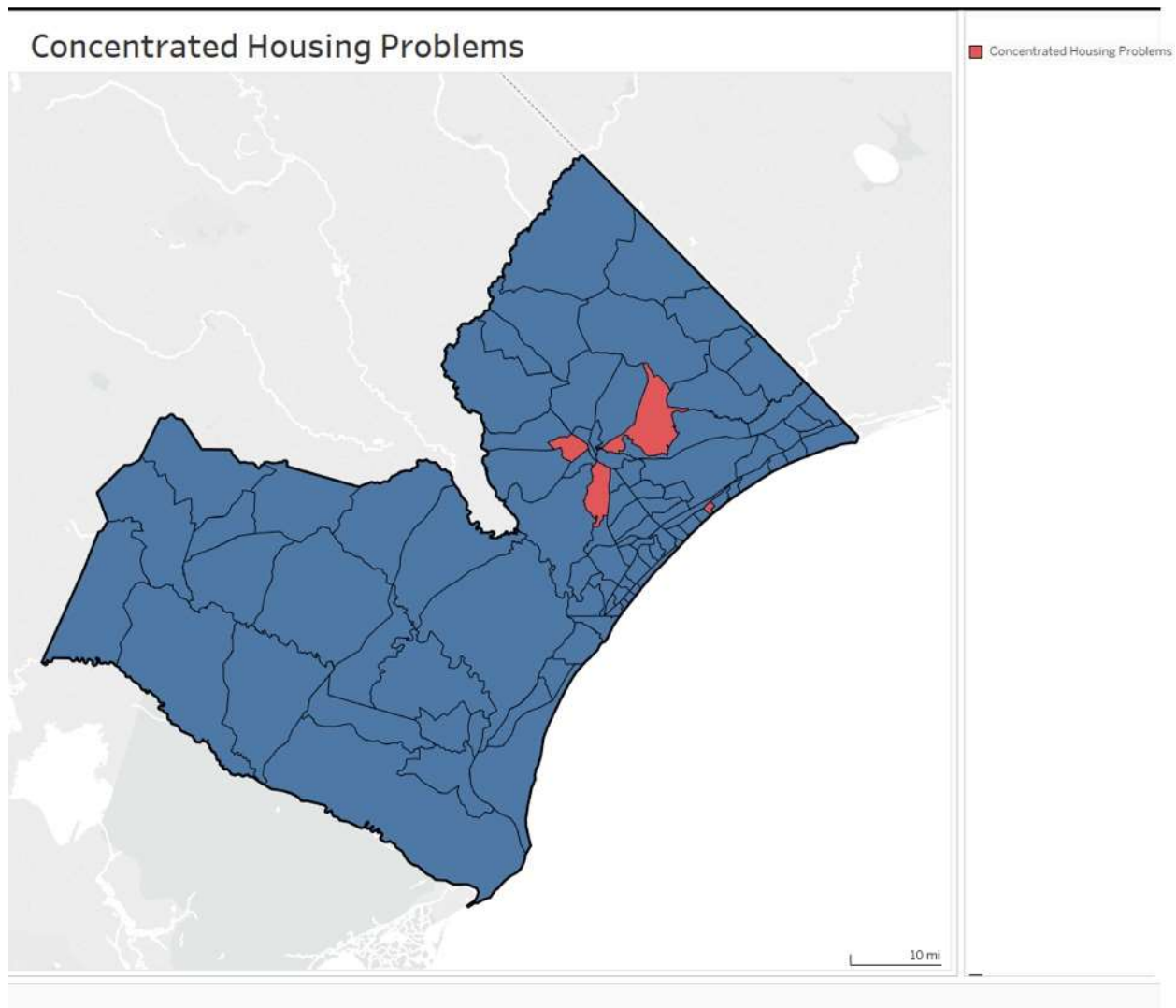
Myrtle Beach and Conway: Many assets are available for those in need within the cities, including a public transportation system and two PHAs. Public and private entities work together to provide resources to improve the situation of all citizens, including new community centers, updated water and sewer infrastructure, utility infrastructure, and improved roads and traffic planning.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

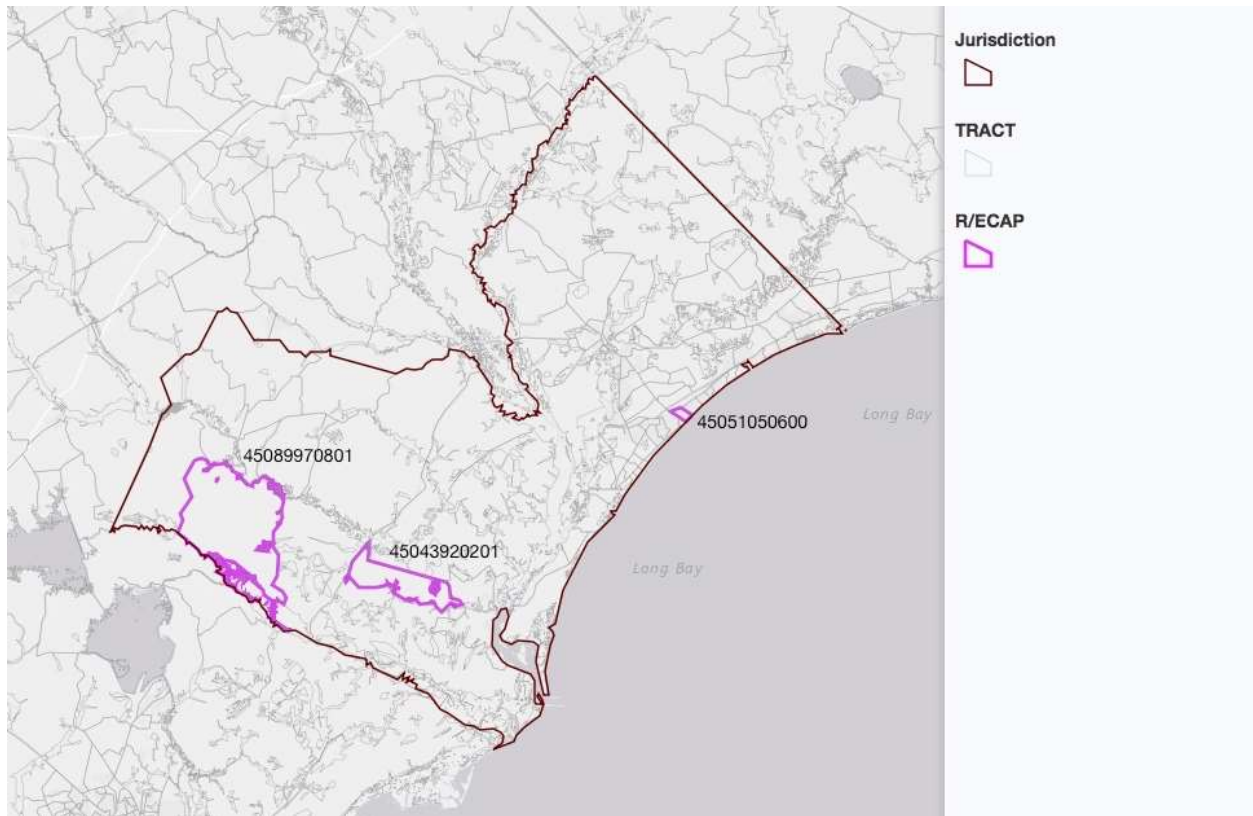
Yes, there are many opportunities in the areas. Many of these census tracts were identified in the jurisdiction's 2017 Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH). The current goals to address these opportunities include:

- Expand and improve access to funding sources

- Reduce public barriers to affordable housing development
- Increase affordable housing development in high opportunity areas
- Reduce substandard housing
- Increase fair housing enforcement
- Increase access to transportation services
- Support educational enrichment opportunities and programs
- Increase funding for recreational facilities
- Increase employment training and employment opportunities
- Increase economic development activities and investments



Concentrated Housing Problems



Horry HOME Consortium R/ECAP Tracts Map

MA-60 Broadband Needs of Housing occupied by Low- and Moderate-Income Households - 91.210(a)(4), 91.310(a)(2)

Describe the need for broadband wiring and connections for households, including low- and moderate-income households and neighborhoods.

Describe the need for increased competition by having more than one broadband Internet service provider serve the jurisdiction.

MA-65 Hazard Mitigation - 91.210(a)(5), 91.310(a)(3)

Describe the jurisdiction's increased natural hazard risks associated with climate change.

Describe the vulnerability to these risks of housing occupied by low- and moderate-income households based on an analysis of data, findings, and methods.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

Consistent with HUD's mission, Horry County's mission is to increase homeownership, support community development, and increase access to affordable housing free from discrimination. To fulfill this mission, the Consortium will embrace high standards of ethics, management, and accountability, and will continue to form new partnerships that leverage resources and improve HUD's ability to be effective on the community level. The Consortium's goal is to create a more viable region by providing quality housing options, safe and healthy living environments, and by expanding economic opportunities for our low-income residents.

SP-10 Geographic Priorities - 91.415, 91.215(a)(1)

Geographic Area

Table 48 - Geographic Priority Areas

1	Area Name:	Brooksville - Horry County
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	The Brooksville area is located between Little River and the Waccamaw River. The core of this low to moderate income neighborhood is near the fork of SC Highways 50 and 111.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	Land use in the Brooksville area is primarily residential with occasional churches located at intersections of and along main roads. The area has seen new residential development within new subdivisions around existing residences.
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	<p>The Horry County HOME Consortium held four Community Needs Assessment Meetings to give an overview of the consolidated planning process and share some key housing statistics in the region. The Consortium opened the meeting for questions and comments from the public.</p> <p>This community was selected as a target area through collaborative efforts by the Horry County Community Development and Planning & Zoning Departments. Crime statistics indicate an increased level of public safety concerns and incidents occurring in this area. This community is strained by high unemployment, low income levels, dilapidated housing, and a general lack of community services.</p>

	Identify the needs in this target area.	The identifiable needs in this community include all or a combination of the following: jobs, pre-school and after-school programs, job skills training, mobility options, recreational opportunities, affordable health care, assistance with housing repairs and rehabilitation, and access to healthy nutrition.
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	<p>Better economic opportunities: Due to the remoteness of the target area, residents are struggling to find economic opportunities that pay well enough to comfortably sustain a family.</p> <p>Improved public transportation: Directly related to ensuring “better economic opportunities” and getting a job, is the current lack of adequate public transportation services that service immobile residents of more remote areas in the region.</p> <p>Housing rehabilitation: In most target areas, substandard housing conditions could be identified. There is a great need for public assistance to bring these residences up to code. Many households are at high risk for homelessness if their homes cannot be rehabilitated, which would add to the homelessness problem in Horry County.</p> <p>Available public and commercial services: Rural areas require collaboration with non-profit and for-profit organizations. Residents need access to good schools, health care facilities, grocery stores, and recreational facilities.</p>

	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	<p>Heirs' property: Legal actions, such as a land sale or even attaining the consent of all property owners for public improvement purposes, or housing rehabilitation can become burdensome, and in some cases impossible to achieve.</p> <p>Attachment of manufactured or mobile homes to property: When processing emergency home repair/rehab applications, residents living in manufactured or mobile homes are required to legally clear title to their units. Mobile dwelling units need to legally be affixed to the deed of the property, making the dwelling one with the underlying property.</p> <p>Planning and zoning issues: To establish or promote a vibrant community, mixed land-uses in proximity to each other are even more important in economically struggling communities than in others. Residents with limited mobility options are not able to drive longer distances between their residences, commercial and employment centers.</p>
2	Area Name:	Bucksport - Horry County
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	The Bucksport community is a historic shipbuilding community founded by the Buck family in the 19th century. The community is geographically located between US Highway 701 South and the Waccamaw River. It is located near the Horry County and Georgetown County line.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	This community is mostly residential with small businesses located at the intersection of Bucksport Road and US 701.

	<p>How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?</p>	<p>The Horry County HOME Consortium held four Community Assessment Needs Meetings to give an overview of the consolidated planning process and share some key housing statistics in the region. The Consortium opened the meeting for questions and comments from the public.</p> <p>This community was selected as a target area through collaborative efforts by the Horry County Community Development and Planning & Zoning Departments. Crime statistics indicate an increased level of public safety concerns and incidents occurring in this area. This community is strained by high unemployment, low income levels, dilapidated housing, and a general lack of community services.</p>
	<p>Identify the needs in this target area.</p>	<p>The identifiable needs in this community include all or a combination of the following: jobs, pre-school and after-school programs, job skills training, mobility options, recreational opportunities, affordable health care, assistance with housing repairs and rehabilitation, and access to healthy nutrition.</p>

	<p>What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?</p>	<p>Improve economic opportunities: Due to the remoteness of the target area, residents are struggling to find economic opportunities that pay well enough to comfortably sustain a family.</p> <p>Improve public transportation: Directly related to ensuring “better economic opportunities” and getting a job, is the current lack of adequate public transportation services that service immobile residents of more remote areas in the region.</p> <p>Housing rehabilitation: In most target areas, substandard housing conditions could be identified. There is a great need for public assistance to bring these residences up to code. Many households are at high risk for homelessness if their homes cannot be rehabilitated, which would add to the homelessness problem in Horry County.</p> <p>Available public and commercial services: Rural areas require collaboration with non-profit and for-profit organizations. Residents need access to good schools, health care facilities, grocery stores, and recreational facilities.</p>
	<p>Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?</p>	<p>Heirs’ property: Legal actions, such as a land sale or even attaining the consent of all property owners for public improvement purposes, or housing rehabilitation can become burdensome, and in some cases impossible to achieve.</p> <p>Attachment of manufactured or mobile homes to property: When processing emergency home repair/rehab applications, residents living in manufactured or mobile homes are required to legally clear title to their units. Mobile dwelling units need to legally be affixed to the deed of the property, making the dwelling one with the underlying property.</p> <p>Planning and zoning issues: To establish or promote a vibrant community, mixed land-uses in proximity to each other are even more important in economically struggling communities than in others. Residents with limited mobility options are not able to drive longer distances between their residences, commercial properties and employment centers.</p>

3	Area Name:	Cedar Branch - Horry County
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	The Cedar Branch community is located in the northeastern section of Horry County, between Longs and Loris near SC Highway 9.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	The community consists of mostly single-family residences on larger lots. The heart of this area is Cedar Branch Baptist Church located midway on Cedar Branch Road.
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	<p>The Horry County HOME Consortium held four Community Assessment Needs Meetings to give an overview of the consolidated planning process and share some key housing statistics in the region. The Consortium opened the meeting for questions and comments from the public.</p> <p>This community was selected as a target area through collaborative efforts by the Horry County Community Development and Planning & Zoning Departments. Crime statistics indicate an increased level of public safety concerns and incidents occurring in this area. This community is strained by high unemployment, low income levels, dilapidated housing, and a general lack of community services.</p>
	Identify the needs in this target area.	The identifiable needs in this community include all or a combination of the following: jobs, pre-school and after-school programs, job skills training, mobility options, recreational opportunities, affordable health care, assistance with housing repairs and rehabilitation, and access to healthy nutrition.

	<p>What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?</p>	<p>Better economic opportunities: Due to the remoteness of the target area, residents are struggling to find economic opportunities that pay well enough to comfortably sustain a family.</p> <p>Improved public transportation: Directly related to ensuring “better economic opportunities” and getting a job, is the current lack of adequate public transportation services that service immobile residents of more remote areas in the region.</p> <p>Housing rehabilitation: In most target areas, substandard housing conditions could be identified. There is a great need for public assistance to bring these residences up to code. Many households are at high risk for homelessness if their homes cannot be rehabilitated, which would add to the homelessness problem in Horry County.</p> <p>Available public and commercial services: Rural areas require collaboration with non-profit and for-profit organizations. Residents need access to good schools, health care facilities, grocery stores, and recreational facilities.</p>
	<p>Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?</p>	<p>Heirs’ property: Legal actions, such as a land sale or even attaining the consent of all property owners for public improvement purposes, or housing rehabilitation can become burdensome, and in some cases impossible to achieve.</p> <p>Attachment of manufactured or mobile homes to property: When processing emergency home repair/rehab applications, residents living in manufactured or mobile homes are required to legally clear title to their units. Mobile dwelling units need to legally be affixed to the deed of the property, making the dwelling one with the underlying property.</p> <p>Planning and zoning issues: To establish or promote a vibrant community, mixed land-uses in proximity to each other are even more important in economically struggling communities than in others. Residents with limited mobility options are not able to drive longer distances between their residences, commercial and employment centers.</p>

4	Area Name:	City of Myrtle Beach - Central City Revitalization Area - Horry County
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	The Myrtle Beach Central City Revitalization Area includes the neighborhood survey sub-areas of Canal, Cherokee, Downtown, Legion-Chester, New Town, Ramsey, Washington, and Yaupon.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	The area is the oldest area of the city. The Revitalization Area lies within Census Tracts 506, 507, and 509 with a large portion of families in the area living below the poverty level. The city government is working to revitalize the commercial and residential buildings within the Revitalization Area. Downtown Myrtle Beach is a beachside resort commercial area. Many commercial buildings are vacant due to the negative effects of the recent recession. The older commercial streets and properties have experienced the most vacancies. Many buildings require rehabilitation before new businesses can start up thus slowing the recovery process. The Downtown sub-area had both the largest number and the highest percentage of conservation properties surveyed, while the Canal sub-area followed closely with 70% of properties qualifying as conservation. Large portions of properties surveyed in the Canal sub-area and in the Ramsey sub-area qualified as blighted. The most properties in blighted condition were found in the Ramsey sub-area followed by the Downtown sub-area.

	<p>How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?</p>	<p>The Horry County HOME Consortium held four Community Assessment Needs Meetings to give an overview of the consolidated planning process and share some key housing statistics in the region. The Consortium opened the meeting for questions and comments from the public.</p> <p>Community outreach and citizen participation are keys to developing the City Comprehensive Plan. The Consolidated Plan for Housing and Community Development is a significant part of the City Comprehensive Plan.</p> <p>Previous neighborhood planning efforts, including many meetings with neighborhood residents, had identified sub-areas that needed revitalization efforts. Special neighborhood plans were developed for the most problem-ridden sub-areas with intense neighborhood leadership participation.</p> <p>This target area was identified as an AFH Focus Area in the 2017 Assessment of Fair Housing completed by the Consortium.</p>
	<p>Identify the needs in this target area.</p>	<p>Improved public safety, housing revitalization, new infill construction, better paying jobs, and improved infrastructure are needs throughout the Central City Revitalization Area. Infrastructure needs include improved storm water drainage, street upgrades, traffic control, street lighting, sidewalks and pathways for walking and biking, neighborhood scale parks and recreation services. Improved social services such as job training for better paying jobs, a centralized center for community and health services, new programs for ending homelessness, mental health services, substance abuse treatment and recovery, and crime prevention services are all needed within the target area.</p>

	<p>What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?</p>	<p>Opportunities include a concerned community leadership and a population eager for better living conditions. Housing opportunities are improving as new rental and ownership housing are being developed as a tool for neighborhood revitalization. The City Government is actively working to add new housing developed by local private organizations and the Housing Authority of Myrtle Beach with federal and state funds. The Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program is the primary tool used to fund recent housing development projects. At the same time efforts are underway to improve the delivery of services to the homeless population and to provide permanent supportive housing opportunities. One type of project eligible for funding under HUD's CDBG program is the demolition of a property located within the Revitalization Area as an area-wide improvement. The City has developed a Removal of Blighted Properties Demolition Program and Plan that will allow qualified properties to be more quickly and easily removed from the Revitalization Area based on the need to improve the area rather than limiting the action to only low-income qualified property owners.</p>
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	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	<p>Heirs' property is a major barrier. Properties owned by low-income families are inherited by family members without probating the estate of the deceased. Heirs are often located out of state and very difficult to contact and deal with. There is no state-level legal mechanism in place to allow a local government or local redevelopment authority to overcome this problem.</p> <p>Dilapidated buildings that are vacant and not fit for human habitation should be demolished and the land cleared. The Municipal Association of South Carolina is sponsoring a legislative act to provide a legal mechanism that would help solve the problem.</p> <p>Lack of resources to work on local neighborhood-level problems is a barrier. Local governments are restrained in the amount of funding they can appropriate from local general tax sources to pay for solving property issues in the low-income neighborhoods. State authorized special funding sources for use in neighborhood revitalization projects would be very helpful.</p>
5	Area Name:	Town of Andrews - Georgetown County
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Housing
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	The border is the town limits of Andrews. The town is located on the border of Williamsburg and Georgetown County.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	Andrews is a small rural town with older homes.

	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	<p>The Horry County HOME Consortium held four Community Assessment Needs Meetings to give an overview of the consolidated planning process and share some key housing statistics in the region. The Consortium opened the meeting for questions and comments from the public.</p> <p>This target area was identified as an AFH Focus Area in the 2017 Assessment of Fair Housing completed by the Consortium.</p>
	Identify the needs in this target area.	According to the Consortium's 2017 AFH, there is a need to expand and improve access to funding sources towards housing development, reduce barriers to affordable housing development, increase affordable housing development in high opportunity areas through affordable units placed in LMI tracts and reduce substandard housing.
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	The Consortium will partner with private developers to create mixed income developments, expand homeowner occupied rehabilitation opportunities with focus on target areas and increase support for rental development opportunities. These opportunities will create affordable housing options in the area.
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	Access to funding is a barrier to improving the area.
6	Area Name:	City of Conway - Horry County
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	The incorporated boundaries of the City of Conway.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	The City of Conway has fairly dense downtown business district surrounded by typical residential neighborhoods.

	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	<p>The Horry County HOME Consortium held four Community Assessment Needs Meetings to give an overview of the consolidated planning process and share some key housing statistics in the region. The Consortium opened the meeting for questions and comments from the public.</p> <p>The entire boundaries of the City of Conway are eligible for programs and services offered by both the City of Conway and Horry County.</p>
	Identify the needs in this target area.	There is a need for infrastructure improvements, public facility improvements, removal of slum and blight as well as owner occupied housing rehabilitation.
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	The Consortium will continue to focus on downtown revitalization efforts including infrastructure improvements, public facility improvements, removal of slum and blight, as well as owner occupied housing rehabilitation.
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	Access to funding is an issue.
7	Area Name:	City of Georgetown - West End Neighborhood - Georgetown County
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Housing
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	The West End neighborhood in the City of Georgetown is bordered by Rail Road St. to the north, South Fraser St. to the southeast, and H Ave/Bourne St. to the southwest.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	The West End neighborhood is mostly made up of older homes.

	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	The Horry County HOME Consortium held four Community Assessment Needs Meetings to give an overview of the consolidated planning process and share some key housing statistics in the region. The Consortium opened the meeting for questions and comments from the public.
	Identify the needs in this target area.	There is a need for affordable housing in the area. According to the Consortium's 2017 AFH, there is a need to expand and improve access to funding sources towards housing development, reduce barriers to affordable housing development, increase affordable housing development in high opportunity areas through affordable units placed in LMI tracts and reduce substandard housing.
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	Housing improvements for homeowners and renters through new construction and rehabilitation. These opportunities will create affordable housing options in the area.
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	Access to funding is a barrier to improving the area.
8	Area Name:	Town of Greeleyville - Williamsburg County
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Housing
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	The town limits of Greeleyville. Greeleyville is a small town located near the western corner of Williamsburg County.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	Greeleyville is a very small residential community. There are very few commercial businesses within the town limits.

	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	The Horry County HOME Consortium held four Community Assessment Needs Meetings to give an overview of the consolidated planning process and share some key housing statistics in the region. The Consortium opened the meeting for questions and comments from the public.
	Identify the needs in this target area.	Housing needs include rental acquisition/rehabilitation, rental new construction, homeowner new construction, homeowner rehabilitation, and tenant based rental assistance.
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	Housing improvements for homeowners and renters through new construction and rehabilitation will improve the living conditions of the area.
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	Access to funding is a barrier to improving the area.
9	Area Name:	Town of Kingstree - Williamsburg County
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Housing
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	The town limits of Kingstree.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	Kingstree has older housing structures with a median year built ranging in the low to mid 1970's on the west side to early 1980's on the east side. The town is known for its sportsman attractions.
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	The Horry County HOME Consortium held four Community Assessment Needs Meetings to give an overview of the consolidated planning process and share some key housing statistics in the region. The Consortium opened the meeting for questions and comments from the public.

	Identify the needs in this target area.	Housing needs include rental acquisition/rehabilitation, rental new construction, homeowner new construction, homeowner rehabilitation, and tenant based rental assistance.
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	Housing improvements for homeowners and renters through new construction and rehabilitation will improve the living conditions of the area.
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	Access to funding is a barrier to improving the area.
10	Area Name:	City of Myrtle Beach - Horry County
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	The entire municipal boundaries of the City of Myrtle Beach.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	Myrtle Beach has a dense business and residential core along Kings Hwy and Highway 17. Businesses and residences are most dense along the coast. Some of the older neighborhoods identified as part of the Downtown Revitalization Area have, over the years, become neglected and, to some degree, blighted.
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	The Horry County HOME Consortium held four Community Assessment Needs Meetings to give an overview of the consolidated planning process and share some key housing statistics in the region. The Consortium opened the meeting for questions and comments from the public.
	Identify the needs in this target area.	The City of Myrtle Beach will continue to focus on the removal of slum and blight, developing adequate public facilities, improving infrastructure, and homeowner occupied housing rehabilitation throughout the City.

	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	Infrastructure improvements, public facility improvements, removal of slum and blight as well as owner occupied housing rehabilitation will improve the quality of life in Myrtle Beach.
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	Access to funding is an issue.
11	Area Name:	Freemont - Horry County
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	The Freemont neighborhood is situated near the intersection of SC Highways 9 and 905 in the Longs area. The main road through the neighborhood is Freemont Road.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	The community consists of mainly single-family residential dwellings, with equal amounts of manufactured and stick-built homes.
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	<p>The Horry County HOME Consortium held four Community Assessment Needs Meetings to give an overview of the consolidated planning process and share some key housing statistics in the region. The Consortium opened the meeting for questions and comments from the public.</p> <p>This community was selected as a target area through collaborative efforts by the Horry County Community Development and Planning & Zoning Departments. Crime statistics indicate an increased level of public safety concerns and incidents occurring in this area. This community is strained by high unemployment, low income levels, dilapidated housing, and a general lack of community services.</p>

	Identify the needs in this target area.	The identifiable needs in this community include all or a combination of the following: jobs, pre-school and after-school programs, job skills training, mobility options, recreational opportunities, affordable health care, assistance with housing repairs and rehabilitation, and access to healthy nutrition.
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	<p>Improved economic opportunities: Due to the remoteness of the target area, residents are struggling to find economic opportunities that pay well enough to comfortably sustain a family.</p> <p>Improve public transportation: Directly related to ensuring “better economic opportunities” and getting a job, is the lack of adequate public transportation services that service residents of more remote areas in the region.</p> <p>Housing rehabilitation: In most target areas, substandard housing conditions could be identified. There is a great need for public assistance to bring these residences up to code. Many households are at high risk for homelessness due to their current condition.</p> <p>Available public and commercial services: Rural areas require collaboration with non-profit and for-profit organizations. Residents need access to high achieving schools, health care facilities, grocery stores, and recreational facilities.</p>

	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	<p>Heirs' property: Many residences in the community have numerous property owners that are geographically spread out. This makes it difficult for funds from the CDBG Program or the Planning and Zoning Department to receive the legally required permission for rehabilitation. Legal actions, such as a land sale or even attaining the consent of all property owners for public improvement purposes, can become very burdensome, and in some cases almost impossible to achieve.</p> <p>Attachment of manufactured or mobile homes to property: When processing emergency home repair/rehab applications, residents living in manufactured or mobile homes are required to legally clear title to their units. Mobile dwelling units need to legally be affixed to the deed of the property, making the dwelling one with the underlying property. This can be done by recording an affidavit to the deed of the property. But in many instances, residents lack the resources to do this.</p> <p>Obstructive planning and zoning issues: To establish or promote a vibrant community, mixed land-uses in proximity to each other are even more important in economically struggling communities than in others. Residents with limited mobility options are not able to drive longer distances between their residences, commercial properties, and employment centers.</p>
12	Area Name:	Goretown - Horry County
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	The Goretown neighborhood is on the eastern border of the City of Loris in an area between SC Highway 9 Business and the Highway 9 Bypass.

	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	The most commonly found land use in the community is single-family residential.
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	<p>The Horry County HOME Consortium held four Community Assessment Needs Meetings to give an overview of the consolidated planning process and share some key housing statistics in the region. The Consortium opened the meeting for questions and comments from the public.</p> <p>This community was selected as a target area through collaborative efforts by the Horry County Community Development and Planning & Zoning Departments. The Horry County Police Department statistics shows an increased level of public safety concerns and incidents occurring in this area. This community is strained by high unemployment, low income levels, dilapidated housing, and a general lack of community services.</p>
	Identify the needs in this target area.	The identifiable needs in this community include all or a combination of the following: jobs, pre-school and after-school programs, job skills training, mobility options, recreational opportunities, affordable health care, assistance with housing repairs and rehabilitation, and access to healthy nutrition.

	<p>What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?</p>	<p>Better economic opportunities: Due to the remoteness of the target area, residents are struggling to find economic opportunities that pay well enough to comfortably sustain a family.</p> <p>Improved public transportation: Directly related to ensuring “better economic opportunities” and getting a job, is the current lack of adequate public transportation services that service immobile residents of more remote areas in the region.</p> <p>Housing rehabilitation: In most target areas, substandard housing conditions could be identified. There is a great need for public assistance to bring these residences up to code. Many households are at high risk for homelessness if their homes cannot be rehabilitated, which would add to the homelessness problem in Horry County.</p> <p>Available public and commercial services: Rural areas require collaboration with non-profit and for-profit organizations. Residents need access to good schools, health care facilities, grocery stores, and recreational facilities.</p>
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	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	<p>Heirs' property: Many residences in the community have numerous property owners that are geographically spread out. This makes it difficult for funds from the CDBG Program or the Planning and Zoning Department to receive the legally required permission for rehabilitation. Legal actions, such as a land sale or even attaining the consent of all property owners for public improvement purposes, can become very burdensome, and in some cases almost impossible to achieve.</p> <p>Attachment of manufactured or mobile homes to property: When processing emergency home repair/rehab applications, residents living in manufactured or mobile homes are required to legally clear title to their units. Mobile dwelling units need to legally be affixed to the deed of the property, making the dwelling one with the underlying property. This can be done by recording an affidavit to the deed of the property. But in many instances, residents lack the resources to do this.</p> <p>Obstructive planning and zoning issues: To establish or promote a vibrant community, mixed land-uses in proximity to each other are even more important in economically struggling communities than in others. Residents with limited mobility options are not able to drive longer distances between their residences, commercial properties, and employment centers.</p>
13	Area Name:	Horry County
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	The boundaries of Horry County.

	<p>Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.</p>	<p>Just over half of housing units in the county are single-unit structures. Approximately 60% are 3 bedrooms or larger. There is also a large presence of mobile homes in the county with 14%. Homes are not overly aged, as over three-quarters of the homes were built after 1980. The seasonal rental market has a significant influence on the housing market as the rental vacancy rate is over 35%, while the homeowner vacancy rate is only 2%. The county has a large tourism industry.</p>
	<p>How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?</p>	<p>The Horry County HOME Consortium held four Community Assessment Needs Meetings to give an overview of the consolidated planning process and share some key housing statistics in the region. The Consortium opened the meeting for questions and comments from the public.</p> <p>In addition to this, the Consortium's 2017 AFH helped identify target areas within Horry County.</p>
	<p>Identify the needs in this target area.</p>	<p>According to the 2017 AFH, Horry County, with the rest of the region, has a need to expand and improve access to funding sources towards housing and community development, reduce barriers to affordable housing development, increase affordable housing development in high opportunity areas through affordable units placed in LMI tracts, reduce substandard housing, increase fair housing enforcement, increase access to transportation services, support educational enrichment opportunities and programs, fund recreational facilities, increase employment training and small business development as well as an increase to economic development activities and investments.</p>

	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	<p>The Consortium will partner with private developers to create mixed income developments, expand homeowner occupied rehabilitation opportunities with a focus on target areas and increase support for rental development opportunities. Expanded public infrastructure will lead to increased economic activity. Increased funding and attention to address recreational facilities will improve parks and recreation in the county, and help to increase the number of publicly supported programmatic offerings like youth and adult sports, golf, yoga, bicycling, tai – chi, kayaking, hiking, etc.</p> <p>For transportation, expanded bus service with a focus on schools, parks, and employment centers and expanded bike and pedestrian facilities with linkages to schools, parks, and employment centers will also benefit the community.</p> <p>Through public services such as opportunities for after school programs, youth mentoring and tutoring programs, summer camps, reading programs there will be increased educational enrichment in the area. Public services such as employment training and small business development as well as economic development activities and investments will also benefit the community.</p>
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	While all these activities help to further access to affordable housing and affirmatively further fair housing in the county, access to available funding remains a significant barrier.
14	Area Name:	Race Path - Horry County
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	

	<p>Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.</p>	<p>The Race Path neighborhood is geographically located near Myrtle Beach, south of Robert Grissom Parkway, and west of US Highway 501. As this neighborhood is not part of the City of Myrtle Beach, it therefore is an unincorporated community of Horry County.</p>
	<p>Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.</p>	<p>The land-use in this community is mostly residential, with some smaller businesses located along Robert Grissom Parkway. Many residences are manufactured homes, but there are also traditional stick-built homes. This community is currently involved in a Neighborhood Planning initiative by Horry County Planning. Some of the issues being examined involve Public Safety, Housing, Land Use/ Zoning, and Infrastructure.</p>
	<p>How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?</p>	<p>The Horry County HOME Consortium held four Community Assessment Needs Meetings to give an overview of the consolidated planning process and share some key housing statistics in the region. The Consortium opened the meeting for questions and comments from the public.</p> <p>This community was selected as a target area through collaborative efforts by the Horry County Community Development and Planning & Zoning Departments. The Horry County Police Department statistics shows an increased level of public safety concerns and incidents occurring in this area. This community is strained by high unemployment, low income levels, dilapidated housing, and a general lack of community services.</p> <p>This target area was identified as an AFH Focus Area in the 2017 Assessment of Fair Housing completed by the Consortium.</p>

	<p>Identify the needs in this target area.</p>	<p>According to the 2017 AFH, there is a need to expand and improve access to funding sources towards housing and community development, reduce barriers to affordable housing development, increase affordable housing development in high opportunity areas through affordable units placed in LMI tracts, reduce substandard housing, increase fair housing enforcement, increase access to transportation services, support educational enrichment opportunities and programs, fund recreational facilities, increase employment training and small business development as well as an increase to economic development activities and investments.</p> <p>As with most LMI target areas, there are identifiable needs in this community which include all or a combination of the following: jobs, pre-school and after-school programs, job skills training, mobility options, recreational opportunities, affordable health care, assistance with housing repairs and rehabilitation, and access to healthy nutrition</p>
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	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	<p>A partnership with private developers to create mixed income developments, expand homeowner occupied rehabilitation opportunities with focus on target areas, and increase support for rental development opportunities. Expanded public infrastructure will lead to increased economic activity. Increased funding and attention to address recreational facilities will improve parks and recreation in the target area, and help to increase the number of publicly supported programmatic offerings for recreation.</p> <p>For transportation, expanded bus service with a focus on schools, parks, and employment centers and expanded bike and pedestrian facilities with linkages to schools, parks, and employment centers will also benefit the community.</p> <p>Through public services such as opportunities for after school programs, youth mentoring and tutoring programs, summer camps, reading programs there will be increased educational enrichment in the area. Public services such as employment training and small business development as well as economic development activities and investments will also benefit the community.</p>
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	While all these activities help to further access to affordable housing and affirmatively further fair housing in the area, access to available funding remains a significant barrier.
15	Area Name:	City of Conway - Rebuild Conway Revitalization Area - Horry County
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	

	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	The Rebuild Conway Revitalization Area is comprised of several pocket neighborhoods throughout the urban core of the City of Conway. Some of these neighborhoods are comprised of only one or two streets while others may include several city blocks.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	The areas are made up of mostly single-family detached houses. Some of these houses need minor or major repairs while others are condemned and may need to be demolished.
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	<p>The Horry County HOME Consortium held four Community Assessment Needs Meetings to give an overview of the consolidated planning process and share some key housing statistics in the region. The Consortium opened the meeting for questions and comments from the public.</p> <p>The City of Conway Building, Planning, Police, and Public Works Departments have worked together to come up with various target areas throughout the City.</p>
	Identify the needs in this target area.	The identifiable needs in this target area are major and minor home repairs, demolition of blighted and condemned housing units, clearing of overgrown and abandoned lots, infrastructure improvements including sidewalks and streetscaping and improved drainage capacities.
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	With the continuation of CDBG HUD funding, various areas throughout Conway can be gradually improved.
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	The main barrier to further improvements in this target area is the lack of adequate funding sources in addition to the existing CDBG allocation.
16	Area Name:	Socastee - Horry County
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	

	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	The borders are Murrells Inlet on the east to the Waccamaw River on the west, and from the Holmestown Road and Bay Road on the south to SC Highways 544 and 137 (Forestbrook Road) on the north.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	Socastee is an unincorporated community along the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway. The community has historical attractions and is listed among those in the Horry County Planning and Zoning Department's Historic Preservation Plan.
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	The Horry County HOME Consortium held four Community Assessment Needs Meetings to give an overview of the consolidated planning process and share some key housing statistics in the region. The Consortium opened the meeting for questions and comments from the public.
	Identify the needs in this target area.	The identifiable needs in this community include assistance with housing repairs and rehabilitation and public services.
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	Programs and services that target LMI communities that help with educational enrichment, economic sustainability, and housing programs will help improve the quality of life and health in the area.
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	Community opposition as well as access to funds continues to be an issue.
17	Area Name:	Bennett Loop - Horry County
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	The Bennett Loop Planning Area is an unincorporated area of Horry County, just outside the City of Loris near the Twin City Airport.

	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	Bennett Loop is a residential area where many homes in the community do not meet current building codes. There is widespread dilapidation of the housing stock.
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	<p>The Horry County HOME Consortium held four Community Assessment Needs Meetings to give an overview of the consolidated planning process and share some key housing statistics in the region. The Consortium opened the meeting for questions and comments from the public.</p> <p>This target area was identified as an AFH Focus Area in the 2017 Assessment of Fair Housing completed by the Consortium.</p> <p>Bennett Loop has also been identified as a target Neighborhood Revitalization area by the Horry County Planning and Zoning Department</p>
	Identify the needs in this target area.	<p>Major issues in this community include crime and other safety issues, litter/graffiti/cleanliness, poor lighting and lack of quality parks or open space.</p> <p>According to the 2017 AFH, there is a need to expand and improve access to funding sources towards housing and community development, reduce barriers to affordable housing development, increase affordable housing development in high opportunity areas through affordable units placed in LMI tracts, reduce substandard housing, increase fair housing enforcement, increase access to transportation services, support educational enrichment opportunities and programs, fund recreational facilities, increase employment training and small business development as well as an increase to economic development activities and investments.</p>
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	Infrastructure improvements will help improve the quality of life in the area. Programs and services that target LMI communities that help with educational enrichment, economic sustainability, and housing programs are also needed.
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	Access to funds continues to be an issue.
18	Area Name:	Georgetown County

Area Type:	Local Target area
Other Target Area Description:	
HUD Approval Date:	
% of Low/ Mod:	
Revital Type:	Housing
Other Revital Description:	
Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	The border of Georgetown County.
Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	Georgetown County has a combination of older homes and rural homes. Housing units located closer to the City of Georgetown have higher value and rents are more expensive.
How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	<p>The Horry County HOME Consortium held four Community Assessment Needs Meetings to give an overview of the consolidated planning process and share some key housing statistics in the region. The Consortium opened the meeting for questions and comments from the public.</p> <p>This target area was identified as an AFH Focus Area in the 2017 Assessment of Fair Housing completed by the Consortium.</p>
Identify the needs in this target area.	According to the Consortium's 2017 AFH, there is a need to expand and improve access to funding sources towards housing development, reduce barriers to affordable housing development, increase affordable housing development in high opportunity areas through affordable units placed in LMI tracts and reduce substandard housing.
What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	The Consortium will partner with private developers to create mixed income developments, expand homeowner occupied rehabilitation opportunities with focus on target areas and increase support for rental development opportunities. These opportunities will create affordable housing options in the area.
Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	Access to funding is a barrier to improving the area.

19	Area Name:	Williamsburg County
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Housing
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	The border of Williamsburg County.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	Williamsburg County is the most rural of the three counties in the Consortium. Homes also have less value and rents are lower.
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	<p>The Horry County HOME Consortium held four Community Assessment Needs Meetings to give an overview of the consolidated planning process and share some key housing statistics in the region. The Consortium opened the meeting for questions and comments from the public.</p> <p>This target area was identified as an AFH Focus Area in the 2017 Assessment of Fair Housing completed by the Consortium.</p>
	Identify the needs in this target area.	According to the Consortium's 2017 AFH, there is a need to expand and improve access to funding sources towards housing development, reduce barriers to affordable housing development, increase affordable housing development in high opportunity areas through affordable units placed in LMI tracts and reduce substandard housing.
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	The Consortium will partner with private developers to create mixed income developments, expand homeowner occupied rehabilitation opportunities with focus on target areas and increase support for rental development opportunities. These opportunities will create affordable housing options in the area.
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	Access to funding is a barrier to improving the area.

General Allocation Priorities

Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the state

The Horry County HOME Consortium is the lead agency for the HOME program in the region, however CDBG funds are only allocated in Horry County. CDBG programming is in coordination with local and state agencies, as well as private groups and organizations. Other governmental entities involved in the implementation of this plan included: the four public housing authorities, the City of Myrtle Beach and the City of Conway.

In addition to governmental offices, local agencies, public input and other existing resources contributed to this plan. This collaboration aided in avoiding duplication of efforts, as well as improving the timing of projects. The successful implementation of the Strategic Plan will require continued coordination between the Consortium and cities, unincorporated areas, neighborhood associations, and service providers (e.g. emergency shelters, transitional housing providers, permanent supportive housing providers, and other agencies providing supportive services to the unserved or underserved populations). An Intergovernmental Agreement between Horry County, the City of Conway, and the City of Myrtle Beach was executed on October 1, 2007 to maximize the amount of countywide Community Development Block Grant funding and to proportionately allocate the benefits. Under this agreement, Horry County's percentage of allocation is roughly 54%, Myrtle Beach's allocation is about 29%, and the City of Conway's allocation is about 17%. Both Myrtle Beach and Conway are considered sub-recipients of the CDBG Entitlement Grant. In all cases, 99% of the allocation goes to LMI activities and up to 1% is allocated to Spot Blight activities.

In 2017, the Horry County HOME Consortium also completed an Assessment to Fair Housing Choice, which outlined several areas where it identified the need to reduce substandard housing. These were R/ECAP census tracts in the region, census tracts with disproportionately high concentrations of subsidized housing and/or black, Hispanic, foreign-born, and/or LEP populations; the Central City Revitalization Area; Bennett Loop; Racepath; and unincorporated areas. In the AFH, these were collectively referred to as Focus Areas.

Areas outside Horry County in the Consortium (Georgetown County and Williamsburg County) only receive HOME funding. Activities in these areas through the plan focused primarily on affordable housing.

SP-25 Priority Needs - 91.415, 91.215(a)(2)

Priority Needs

Table 49 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Affordable Housing Preservation & Development
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate
	Geographic Areas Affected	City of Myrtle Beach - Central City Revitalization Area - Horry County City of Conway - Rebuild Conway Revitalization Area - Horry County Race Path - Horry County Freemont - Horry County Bucksport - Horry County Cedar Branch - Horry County Goretown - Horry County Brooksville - Horry County City of Myrtle Beach - Horry County City of Conway - Horry County Horry County Bennett Loop - Horry County City of Georgetown - West End Neighborhood - Georgetown County Town of Andrews - Georgetown County Town of Kingstree - Williamsburg County Town of Greeleyville - Williamsburg County Socastee - Horry County
	Associated Goals	1A: Increase Homeownership Opportunities 1B: Increase Affordable Rental Hsg Opportunities 1C: Provide for Owner Occupied Hsg Rehabilitation 1D: Reduce Slum & Blight in Residential Areas
	Description	The Consortium has identified the need for creating affordable housing through the preservation and development of new homeowner and renter units in LMI areas of the region. Additionally, the Consortium will also work to reduce slum and blight in these residential areas.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The Consortium's 2017 AFH identifies that there is a need to increase affordable housing development in high opportunity areas and reduce substandard housing in the region.

2	Priority Need Name	Improvements to Public Facilities & Infrastructure
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	City of Myrtle Beach - Central City Revitalization Area - Horry County City of Conway - Rebuild Conway Revitalization Area - Horry County Race Path - Horry County Freemont - Horry County Bucksport - Horry County Cedar Branch - Horry County Goretown - Horry County Brooksville - Horry County City of Myrtle Beach - Horry County City of Conway - Horry County Horry County Bennett Loop - Horry County City of Georgetown - West End Neighborhood - Georgetown County Town of Andrews - Georgetown County Town of Kingstree - Williamsburg County Town of Greeleyville - Williamsburg County Socastee - Horry County
	Associated Goals	2A: Expand & Improve Public Infrastructure Capacity 2B: Improve Access to Public Facilities
	Description	The Consortium has identified the need for improvements and expansion of public facilities in LMI areas of the region.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The Consortium's 2017 AFH identifies that there is a need to increase transportation services in the region such as expanding bus service with a focus on schools, parks and employment centers. This also includes expanding bike and pedestrian facilities with linkages to schools, parks and employment centers. In Horry County, geographic priority areas identified in SP-10 also have need for various public infrastructure improvements.
3	Priority Need Name	Addressing Homelessness
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	City of Myrtle Beach - Horry County City of Conway - Horry County Horry County
	Associated Goals	3A: Provide for Rapid Re-housing Programs 3B: Increase & Improve Homeless Prevention Service 3C: Increase Availability of Overnight Shelter Bed 3D: Improve Street Outreach & Supportive Services
	Description	The Consortium has identified the need to address homelessness in the region. It will do this through its rapid re-housing programs, homeless prevention services and street outreach and supportive services provided by its local and regional network of partners.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The 2017 PIT Counts for the region show 128 sheltered and 265 unsheltered homeless persons in households with only adults, and more worryingly 54 sheltered and 48 unsheltered homeless persons in households with adults and children. Furthermore, there are 98 chronically homeless families.
4	Priority Need Name	Expansion of Available Public Services
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Persons with Physical Disabilities

	Geographic Areas Affected	City of Myrtle Beach - Central City Revitalization Area - Horry County City of Conway - Rebuild Conway Revitalization Area - Horry County Race Path - Horry County Freemont - Horry County Bucksport - Horry County Cedar Branch - Horry County Goretown - Horry County Brooksville - Horry County City of Myrtle Beach - Horry County City of Conway - Horry County Horry County Bennett Loop - Horry County Socastee - Horry County
	Associated Goals	4A: Provide Vital Public Services
	Description	The Consortium has identified the need to expand available public service offerings that meet the needs of LMI persons and households in the region. These services will also include services that target the special needs population such as Victims of Domestic Violence. The Consortium will prioritize educational enrichment opportunities for LMI persons or households and offer employment training and small business development opportunities in the region.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The Consortium's 2017 AFH identifies that there is a need to further support and prioritize educational enrichment opportunities and programs. It has also identified a need to increase employment training and small business development opportunities as well as increase economic development activities and investments.
5	Priority Need Name	Planning & Disaster Preparedness
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Non-housing Community Development

	Geographic Areas Affected	City of Myrtle Beach - Central City Revitalization Area - Horry County City of Conway - Rebuild Conway Revitalization Area - Horry County Race Path - Horry County Freemont - Horry County Bucksport - Horry County Cedar Branch - Horry County Goretown - Horry County Brooksville - Horry County City of Myrtle Beach - Horry County City of Conway - Horry County Horry County Bennett Loop - Horry County City of Georgetown - West End Neighborhood - Georgetown County Town of Andrews - Georgetown County Town of Kingstree - Williamsburg County Town of Greeleyville - Williamsburg County Socastee - Horry County
	Associated Goals	5A: Develop Disaster Readiness & Response Programs
	Description	The Consortium has identified the need to develop disaster readiness and response programs to better address storms and flooding in the region.
	Basis for Relative Priority	In the fall of 2015, vast areas of the State of South Carolina were flooded due to a major storm, creating rising waterways and extensive damage of which the effects are still felt today. To meet the national objective of urgent need in the region, the Consortium has made it a priority to develop disaster readiness and response programs.
6	Priority Need Name	Economic Development
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Moderate
	Geographic Areas Affected	City of Myrtle Beach - Central City Revitalization Area - Horry County City of Conway - Rebuild Conway Revitalization Area - Horry County City of Conway - Horry County Horry County
	Associated Goals	6A: Small Business Assistance
	Description	Direct financial assistance to for-profit businesses to improve or expand their operations.

	Basis for Relative Priority	There is a need to develop and implement a façade improvement program that will provide participating owners of commercial and mixed-use buildings within the targeted LMI area of the City of Myrtle Beach with funding to repair and/or renovate their buildings. There is also a need to develop and implement a small business assistance program that will provide participating business owners with operating assistance.
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Narrative (Optional)

The highest priority for the Consortium is to continue to revitalize LMI communities throughout the region. This happens through increasing the availability of decent housing by prioritizing funding for rehabilitation of housing occupied by LMI households. Housing for special needs populations, including the homeless, is a top priority as well. Adequate public facilities and improvements, including but not limited to infrastructure and neighborhood revitalization, will improve the living environments of residents, and provide access to employment and services. The public services sector will continue to assist regional non-profits that aid all LMI residents (including women, children, fathers, the elderly, and disabled residents) in improving their quality of life.

The Consortium outlined ten goals in the 2017 AFH, each with strategies which would serve to address fair housing in the region. The goals outlined were considered in the prioritizing of the needs in the region and the associated projects. These goals were incorporated into the Consolidated Plan and were:

Goal 1: Expand and Improve Access to Funding Sources

Goal 2: Reduce Public Barriers to Affordable Housing Development

Goal 3: Increase Affordable Housing Development in High Opportunity Areas

Goal 4: Reduce Substandard Housing

Goal 5: Increase Fair Housing Enforcement

Goal 6: Increase Access to Transportation Services

Goal 7: Support Educational Enrichment Opportunities and Programs

Goal 8: Increase Funding for Recreational Facilities

Goal 9: Increase Employment Training and Small Business Development Opportunities

Goal 10: Increase Economic Development Activities & Investments

SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions - 91.415, 91.215(b)

Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	Only HOME funds will be used for TBRA in the region. TBRA will be used to increase affordable housing opportunities in multiple LMI locations in the region as guided by the 2017 AFH.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	Only HOME funds will be used for TBRA in the region. TBRA will be used to increase affordable housing opportunities in multiple LMI locations in the region as guided by the 2017 AFH.
New Unit Production	New unit production will target LMI neighborhoods as guided by the 2017 AFH.
Rehabilitation	Deteriorating housing stock in LMI areas and Focus Areas as defined in the Consortium's 2017 AFH.
Acquisition, including preservation	CDBG funds will be used only in Horry County for the revitalization of LMI neighborhoods, identification and removal of slum and blight, to provide public facilities and infrastructure improvements, and for public service delivery in the county.

Table 50 – Influence of Market Conditions

The following maps display the geographic distribution of demographic trends in the region across a few key indicators including population change, median household income, and poverty.

Change in Population

The map below displays the population change throughout the jurisdiction since 2000. The average population growth in the jurisdiction was 36%, but that growth is not evenly distributed throughout the area. Red colored census tracts had a reduction in population and green colored census tracts had an increase in population. Some areas saw growth or reductions of over 50%, which are represented by darker colors.

Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Median Household Income

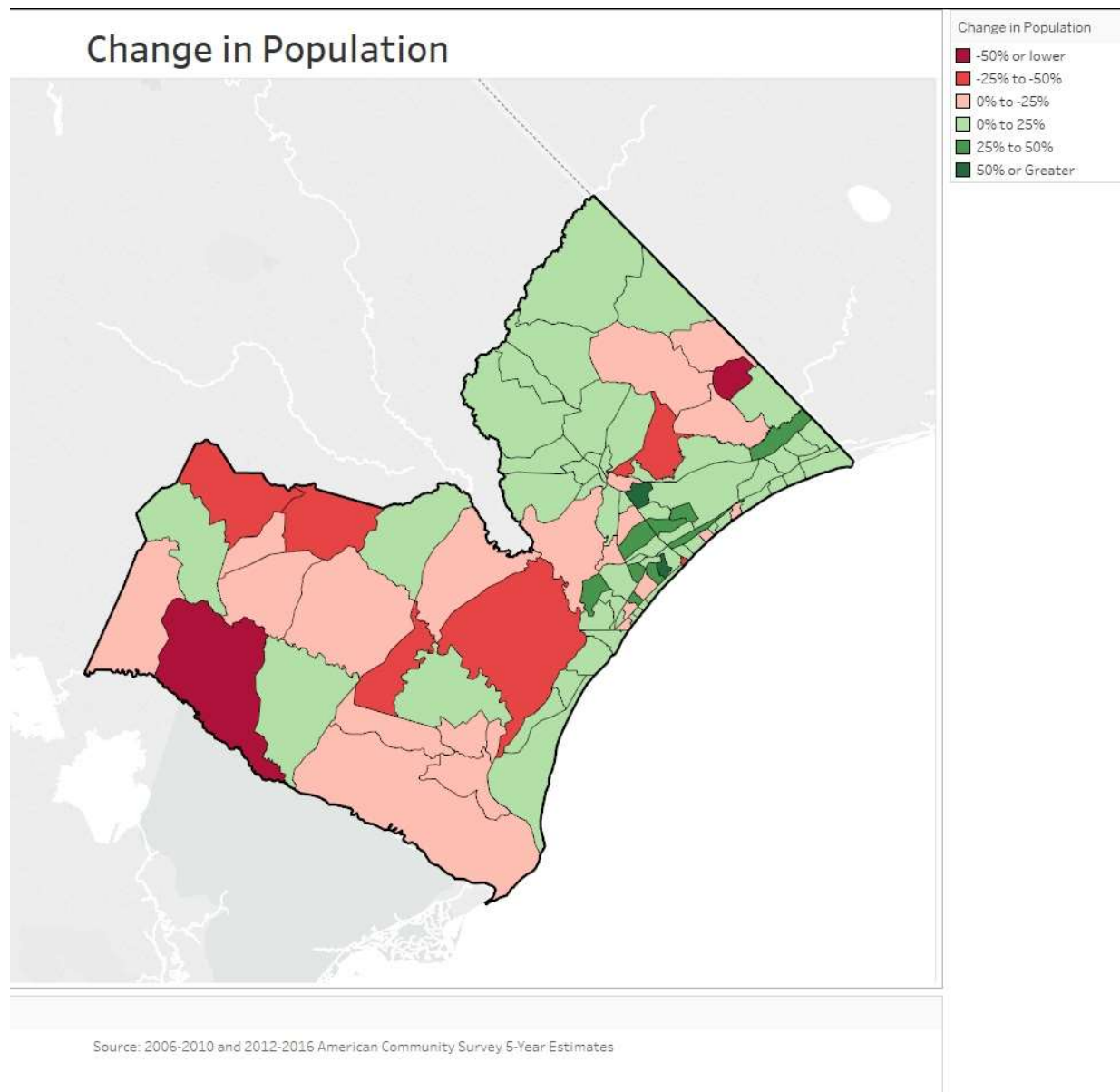
The map below displays the median household income by census tract throughout the jurisdiction. In 2016, the median household income was \$43,597 but the income varied considerably throughout the region. In general, coastal and urban census tracts saw higher incomes than rural tracts.

Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Poverty

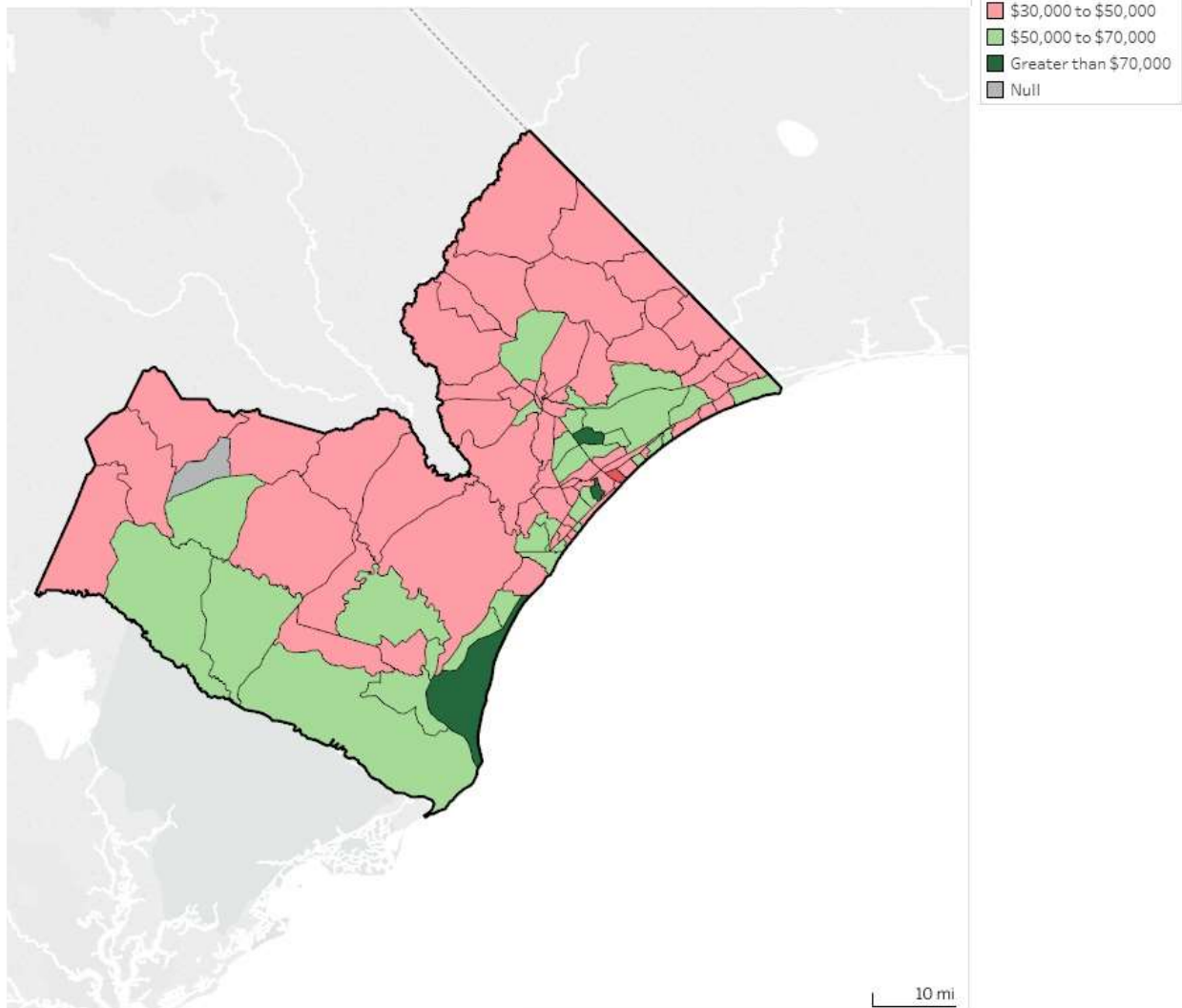
The map below displays the percentage of the population who live below the poverty level by census tract. Unsurprisingly, areas that have higher median income tend to have lower levels of poverty. Many coastal census tracts have poverty rates below 10%, while many rural census tracts have 30% or more of their residents who live below the poverty line.

Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates



Change in Population Map

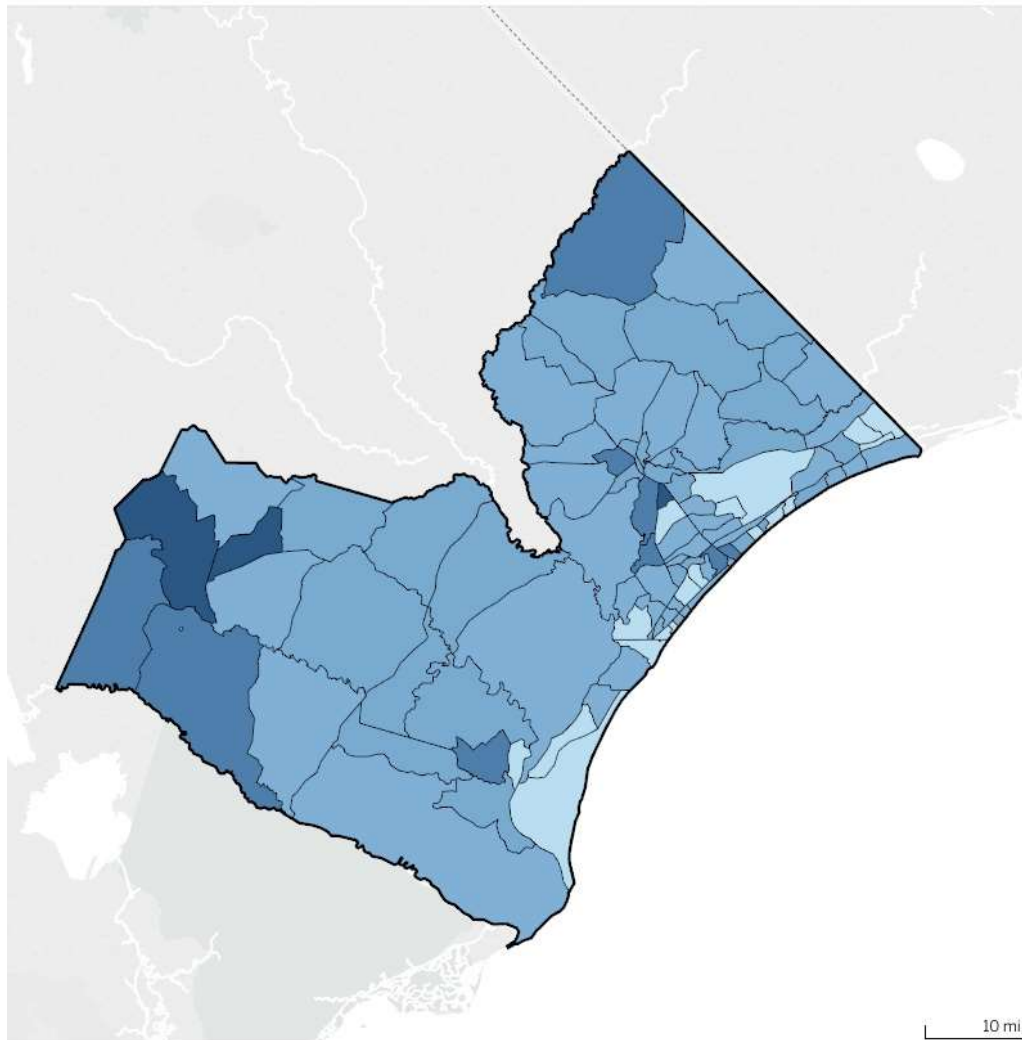
Median Household Income



Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Median Household Income Map

Percent Below Poverty Level



Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Poverty Map

SP-35 Anticipated Resources - 91.420(b), 91.215(a)(4), 91.220(c)(1,2)

Introduction

In 2018, the Horry County HOME Consortium (formerly the Waccamaw HOME Consortium) will receive \$1,112,810 in HOME funds to use toward HOME program needs of the Consortium's service areas - Georgetown, Williamsburg, and Horry counties.

Horry County also administers Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) program funding. Horry County receives CDBG and ESG funding directly from HUD. In 2018, Horry County will receive \$2,066,748 towards CDBG programming in Horry County. For the ESG program, Horry County will receive \$182,883 towards emergency solutions in the program.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	2,066,748	0	0	2,066,748	8,266,992	

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	1,112,810	0	0	1,112,810	4,451,240	Formerly the Waccamaw HOME Consortium
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	182,883	0	0	182,883	731,532	

Table 51 - Anticipated Resources

Explain how federal funds will leverage those additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements will be satisfied

The Consortium actively participates in the Total Care for the Homeless Coalition which assists in coordinating Continuum of Care funding. Other resources at the state and federal level (such as the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act funds) are expected to be available through competitively awarded processes. These resources complement the resources available through the Consortium and further help to meet the affordable housing and homeless needs within the region.

ESG funding requires 100% match. Each recipient of ESG funds will match their allocation with funding in compliance with 24 CFR 576.207. Program match sources must be provided as a part of the application budget. A match audit is conducted at the 50% funding point and again prior to the final payment request of the agency awarded ESG funds. Match sources are also review again as a part of the annual monitoring process.

HOME funding requires a 25% non-federal match. Each recipient of the Consortium HOME funds will match their allocation with 25% funding from non-federal sources. These contributions to the project must be permanent. Any match provided in excess of the 25% requirement will be retained by the Consortium and banked for use with future HOME projects. Evidence of match must be submitted with all applications. In the event an applicant cannot provide the required match, they may request a waiver and it may or may not be granted by the Consortium depending on if there are sufficient match funds available to cover the deficit.

The HOME match and ESG match are documented each year in the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER).

Another source of funding for the region is Section 8 rental assistance, which is utilized by the Public Housing Authorities of Conway, Georgetown, and Myrtle Beach to assist families on their waiting lists. The Kingstree Housing Authority does not receive Section 8 rental assistance.

Horry County will utilize a combination of public and private funding to carry out affordable housing, housing rehabilitation, infrastructure, public services, and homelessness activities during the period covered by this plan. The match will be inserted into IDIS when entering the activities that accompany the project.

If appropriate, describe publically owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan

The City of Conway will convert publicly owned land into a community center which will serve a low to moderate income area. The City of Myrtle Beach will convert publicly owned land into a business incubator/public meeting space.

Discussion

N/A

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure - 91.415, 91.215(k)

Explain the institutional structure through which the jurisdiction will carry out its consolidated plan including private industry, non-profit organizations, and public institutions.

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
Conway Housing Authority	PHA	Public Housing Rental	Jurisdiction
Housing Authority of Myrtle Beach	PHA	Public Housing Rental	Jurisdiction
Housing Authority of Georgetown	PHA	Public Housing Rental	Jurisdiction
Kingstree Housing Authority	PHA	Public Housing Rental	Jurisdiction
City of Myrtle Beach	Government	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
CITY OF CONWAY	Government	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Eastern Carolina Homelessness Organization	Continuum of care	Homelessness	Region
Home Alliance Inc.	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness	Jurisdiction

**Table 52 - Institutional Delivery Structure
Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System**

There are several agencies that play a role in implementing the Consortium's Consolidated Plan. The Consortium is made up of Horry County, Georgetown County, and Williamsburg County, as well as 15-member municipalities. The Consortium is the lead agency responsible for administering the HOME program in the region.

For the CDBG Program, Horry County is the lead agency for administering the entitlement grant programs in the county. Both Myrtle Beach and Conway are considered sub-recipients of the Horry

County CDBG Entitlement Grant.Â In all cases, 99% of the CDBG funds go toward low-to moderate income areas and 1% or less goes toward spot blight projects.Â All three entities meet monthly and work closely to address the needs of their respective communities. Â Horry County is responsible for program administration, monitoring, compliance, and evaluation of the CDBG Programs.

The Horry County HOME Consortium (HOME) and Horry County (CDBG, ESG) coordinate their efforts with other local, state, and federal institutions to address specific needs and implement new programs. These organizations understand how important it is for the integration and cooperation among the housing providers, community development, and social service providers in order to fill the gaps in its delivery system. Through active engagement of partners, the Consortium works to strengthen its relationships to better utilize programs and resources, and to avoid duplication of efforts. It is also an active participant in coordinating activities among community partners in the affordable housing and community development delivery systems.

One of the strengths of the delivery system is the existing collaborative network of providers. The needs and priorities expressed in the Consolidated Plan require strong participation and collaboration among local organizations and stakeholders. The main gaps in the current delivery system are related to funding, resources and staffing. The limited amount of resources available affects the average dollar amount applied to each rehabilitation of an owner-occupied home, the number of beds available in emergency shelters, the number of individuals that can be housed with Section 8 vouchers or VASH vouchers, and available public services. The Consortium and its providers are doing as much as they can with the resources available.

Availability of services targeted to homeless persons and persons with HIV and mainstream services

Homelessness Prevention Services	Available in the Community	Targeted to Homeless	Targeted to People with HIV
Homelessness Prevention Services			
Counseling/Advocacy	X	X	X
Legal Assistance	X	X	
Mortgage Assistance		X	
Rental Assistance	X	X	
Utilities Assistance	X	X	
Street Outreach Services			
Law Enforcement			
Mobile Clinics			
Other Street Outreach Services	X	X	X
Supportive Services			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	X	X	
Child Care	X	X	
Education	X	X	

Supportive Services			
Employment and Employment Training	X	X	
Healthcare	X	X	
HIV/AIDS	X		
Life Skills	X	X	X
Mental Health Counseling	X	X	
Transportation	X	X	
Other			

Table 53 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

Describe how the service delivery system including, but not limited to, the services listed above meet the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth)

To serve the needs of the homeless population in Consortium, public representatives take part in the region's Continuum of Care (CoC). The CoC brings together organizations and agencies across 13 counties. The CoC member agencies provide a wide range of services to the homeless. These services include homeless/emergency shelter, transitional housing, permanent supportive housing, supportive services, emergency food, meals, clothing, medical services, mental health services, rental and utility assistance, and many other appropriate services.

Each year, a Point-in-Time (PIT) count is made of the persons residing in shelter and transitional facilities, and living unsheltered in the region. Horry County has the largest homeless population in the CoC's jurisdiction.

Through this partnership and participation in the CoC, the Consortium is tapped into a large network of organizations that provide outreach to the homeless and those in danger of becoming homeless—including the Waccamaw Center for Mental Health, New Directions of Horry County, Helping Hands of Myrtle Beach, Sea Haven, and other nonprofit and faith-based organizations.

Describe the strengths and gaps of the service delivery system for special needs population and persons experiencing homelessness, including, but not limited to, the services listed above

Local planning efforts have focused on various ways to address the issues of homelessness and chronic homelessness. The CoC is making progress in the provision of housing and services to the chronic homeless within the CoC. When individuals enter the CoC, their providers are able to implement case management, and appropriate housing and supportive services, to target their special needs. One need is to source affordable rentals for very low-income persons to prevent a slide into homelessness. A critical need is to build affordable housing in local target areas, specifically LMI neighborhoods.

One of the gaps that exist in the homeless services system in the Consortium is the overall lack of funding available to provide shelter housing, permanent housing, and wrap-around supportive services. In addition, there is a need for more coordination among service providers, especially with the increased demand for services and the increase in the number of clients seeking assistance. To address this, a monthly HMIS meeting is held for homelessness organizations to analyze data, identify special needs and services, improve data collection, and design new reports.

Provide a summary of the strategy for overcoming gaps in the institutional structure and service delivery system for carrying out a strategy to address priority needs

To overcome gaps in the system, the Consortium will continue to provide opportunities for public, private, and governmental organizations to come together to share information, advocate for issues of concern, leverage resources to make a project happen, address barriers associated with implementing activities, and coordinate efforts.

Funding gaps must be filled by applying for and being successful in receiving grant funds like the ESG grant, the Outreach and Education Fair Housing Grant, which is for fair housing activities, financial management classes, foreclosure classes, and education classes for first time homebuyers. Properly planned and coordinated service delivery among the many jurisdiction-wide service providers is the key to shortening gaps in the institutional structure and service delivery system.

SP-45 Goals - 91.415, 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
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Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	1A: Increase Homeownership Opportunities	2018	2022	Affordable Housing	City of Myrtle Beach - Central City Revitalization Area - Horry County City of Conway - Rebuild Conway Revitalization Area - Horry County Race Path - Horry County Freemont - Horry County Bucksport - Horry County Cedar Branch - Horry County Goretown - Horry County Brooksville - Horry County City of Myrtle Beach - Horry County City of Conway - Horry County Horry County Bennett Loop - Horry County City of Georgetown	Affordable Housing Preservation & Development	HOME: \$630,055	Homeowner Housing Added: 20 Household Housing Unit Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 1 Households Assisted
Consolidated Plan					HORRY COUNTY			192
OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)					Neighborhood - Georgetown County Town of Anderson			

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
2	1B: Increase Affordable Rental Hsg Opportunities	2018	2022	Affordable Housing	City of Myrtle Beach - Central City Revitalization Area - Horry County City of Conway - Rebuild Conway Revitalization Area - Horry County Race Path - Horry County Freemont - Horry County Bucksport - Horry County Cedar Branch - Horry County Goretown - Horry County Brooksville - Horry County City of Myrtle Beach - Horry County City of Conway - Horry County Horry County Bennett Loop - Horry County City of Georgetown Horry County Neighborhood - Georgetown County Town of Anderson	Affordable Housing Preservation & Development	HOME: \$3,837,590	Rental units constructed: 25 Household Housing Unit Rental units rehabilitated: 10 Household Housing Unit
Consolidated Plan					HORRY COUNTY			193

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
3	1C: Provide for Owner Occupied Hsg Rehabilitation	2018	2020	Affordable Housing	City of Myrtle Beach - Central City Revitalization Area - Horry County City of Conway - Rebuild Conway Revitalization Area - Horry County Race Path - Horry County Freemont - Horry County Bucksport - Horry County Cedar Branch - Horry County Goretown - Horry County Brooksville - Horry County City of Myrtle Beach - Horry County City of Conway - Horry County Horry County Bennett Loop - Horry County City of Georgetown	Affordable Housing Preservation & Development	CDBG: \$3,382,430 HOME: \$540,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 105 Household Housing Unit
Consolidated Plan					Horry County			194

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
4	1D: Reduce Slum & Blight in Residential Areas	2018	2020	Affordable Housing	City of Myrtle Beach - Central City Revitalization Area - Horry County City of Conway - Rebuild Conway Revitalization Area - Horry County Race Path - Horry County Freemont - Horry County Bucksport - Horry County Cedar Branch - Horry County Goretown - Horry County Brooksville - Horry County City of Myrtle Beach - Horry County City of Conway - Horry County Horry County Bennett Loop - Horry County Socastee - Horry County	Affordable Housing Preservation & Development	CDBG: \$252,870	Buildings Demolished: 5 Buildings Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care: 100 Household Housing Unit
	Consolidated Plan				HORRY COUNTY		195	

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
5	2A: Expand & Improve Public Infrastructure Capacity	2018	2020	Non-Housing Community Development	City of Myrtle Beach - Central City Revitalization Area - Horry County City of Conway - Rebuild Conway Revitalization Area - Horry County Race Path - Horry County Freemont - Horry County Bucksport - Horry County Cedar Branch - Horry County Goretown - Horry County Brooksville - Horry County City of Myrtle Beach - Horry County City of Conway - Horry County Horry County Bennett Loop - Horry County Socastee - Horry County	Improvements to Public Facilities & Infrastructure	CDBG: \$1,500,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2000 Persons Assisted Other: 1 Other
	Consolidated Plan				HORRY COUNTY			196

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
6	2B: Improve Access to Public Facilities	2018	2020	Non-Housing Community Development	City of Myrtle Beach - Central City Revitalization Area - Horry County City of Conway - Rebuild Conway Revitalization Area - Horry County Race Path - Horry County Freemont - Horry County Bucksport - Horry County Cedar Branch - Horry County Goretown - Horry County Brooksville - Horry County City of Myrtle Beach - Horry County City of Conway - Horry County Horry County Bennett Loop - Horry County Socastee - Horry County	Improvements to Public Facilities & Infrastructure	CDBG: \$674,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 250 Persons Assisted
	Consolidated Plan				HORRY COUNTY		197	

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
7	3A: Provide for Rapid Re-housing Programs	2018	2022	Homeless	City of Myrtle Beach - Central City Revitalization Area - Horry County City of Conway - Rebuild Conway Revitalization Area - Horry County Race Path - Horry County Freemont - Horry County Bucksport - Horry County Cedar Branch - Horry County Goretown - Horry County Brooksville - Horry County City of Myrtle Beach - Horry County City of Conway - Horry County Horry County Bennett Loop - Horry County Socastee - Horry County	Addressing Homelessness	ESG: \$590,415	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 200 Households Assisted
	Consolidated Plan				HORRY COUNTY		198	

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
8	3B: Increase & Improve Homeless Prevention Service	2018	2022	Homeless	City of Myrtle Beach - Central City Revitalization Area - Horry County City of Conway - Rebuild Conway Revitalization Area - Horry County Race Path - Horry County Freemont - Horry County Bucksport - Horry County Cedar Branch - Horry County Goretown - Horry County Brooksville - Horry County City of Myrtle Beach - Horry County City of Conway - Horry County Horry County Bennett Loop - Horry County Socastee - Horry County	Addressing Homelessness	ESG: \$275,000	Homelessness Prevention: 375 Persons Assisted
	Consolidated Plan			HORRY COUNTY	HORRY COUNTY		199	

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
9	3C: Increase Availability of Overnight Shelter Bed	2018	2022	Homeless	City of Myrtle Beach - Central City Revitalization Area - Horry County City of Conway - Horry County Horry County	Addressing Homelessness	CDBG: \$0	Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added: 1 Beds
10	3D: Improve Street Outreach & Supportive Services	2018	2022	Homeless	City of Myrtle Beach - Central City Revitalization Area - Horry County City of Conway - Rebuild Conway Revitalization Area - Horry County City of Conway - Horry County Horry County	Addressing Homelessness	CDBG: \$0	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1 Persons Assisted Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 1 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
11	4A: Provide Vital Public Services	2018	2022	Non-Homeless Special Needs	City of Myrtle Beach - Central City Revitalization Area - Horry County City of Conway - Rebuild Conway Revitalization Area - Horry County Race Path - Horry County Freemont - Horry County Bucksport - Horry County Cedar Branch - Horry County Goretown - Horry County Brooksville - Horry County City of Myrtle Beach - Horry County City of Conway - Horry County Horry County Bennett Loop - Horry County Socastee - Horry County	Expansion of Available Public Services	CDBG: \$61,300	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 200 Persons Assisted Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 250 Households Assisted
	Consolidated Plan				HORRY COUNTY			201

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
12	5A: Develop Disaster Readiness & Response Programs	2018	2022	Non-Housing Community Development	City of Myrtle Beach - Central City Revitalization Area - Horry County City of Conway - Rebuild Conway Revitalization Area - Horry County Race Path - Horry County Freemont - Horry County Bucksport - Horry County Cedar Branch - Horry County Goretown - Horry County Brooksville - Horry County City of Myrtle Beach - Horry County City of Conway - Horry County Horry County Bennett Loop - Horry County City of Georgetown	Planning & Disaster Preparedness	CDBG: \$0	Other: 1 Other
	Consolidated Plan				HORRY COUNTY			202
OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)					Neighborhood - Georgetown County Town of Anderson			

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
13	6A: Small Business Assistance	2018	2022	Non-Housing Community Development	City of Myrtle Beach - Central City Revitalization Area - Horry County City of Conway - Rebuild Conway Revitalization Area - Horry County City of Conway - Horry County Horry County	Economic Development	CDBG: \$280,078	Jobs created/retained: 25 Jobs Businesses assisted: 4 Businesses Assisted

Table 54 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	1A: Increase Homeownership Opportunities
	Goal Description	<p>Increase homeownership opportunities in the region through adding homeowner housing and through direct financial assistance to low- and moderate-income households.</p> <p>Expand and improve access to funding sources in the region for owner-occupied housing through partnering with local lending institutions to leverage public and private funding.</p> <p>Increase fair housing enforcement by mapping opportunity areas and encourage development of affordable housing in areas when possible.</p> <p>Includes:</p> <p>AFH Goal 1: Expand and Improve Access to Funding Source</p> <p>AFH Goal 5: Increase Fair Housing Enforcement</p>

2	Goal Name	1B: Increase Affordable Rental Hsg Opportunities
	Goal Description	<p>Increase affordable rental housing opportunities in the region through new rental units constructed, rehabilitation of rental units which will address the need for safe, decent and sanitary conditions.</p> <p>Expand and improve access to funding sources in the region for renter-occupied housing through partnering with local lending institutions to leverage public and private funding.</p> <p>Reduce public barriers to affordable housing development in the region through the use of TBRA to increase affordable housing opportunities in multiple locations and partner with private developers for reservation of a percentage of affordable units.</p> <p>Increase affordable housing development in high opportunity areas through partnering with private developers to create mixed income developments.</p> <p>Increase fair housing enforcement by mapping opportunity areas and encourage development of affordable housing in areas when possible.</p> <p>The 2017 AFH also has identified the need for more affordable housing development in the region and calls for new affordable units placed in low- and moderate-income tracts.</p> <p>Includes:</p> <p>AFH Goal 1: Expand and Improve Access to Funding Source</p> <p>AFH Goal 2: Reduce Public Barriers to Affordable Housing Development</p> <p>AFH Goal 3: Increase Affordable Housing Developments in High Opportunity Areas</p> <p>AFH Goal 5: Increase Fair Housing Enforcement</p>

3	Goal Name	1C: Provide for Owner Occupied Hsg Rehabilitation
	Goal Description	<p>Horry County will provide for owner occupied housing rehabilitation in low- and moderate-income areas and households with help from its local housing partners, the City of Myrtle Beach and the City of Conway. Rehabilitation addresses the needs for decent, safe, and sanitary owner-occupied housing, providing households in the region with emergency, essential, and substantial repair projects. Housing rehabilitations will also provide more access and accommodations to the elderly and disabled. All pre-1978 owner-occupied units in the rehabilitation program are tested and mitigated for lead-based paint, if necessary, and will follow the lead-based paint hazard removal process outlined in this Plan.</p> <p>Expand and improve access to funding sources in the region through partnering with local lending institutions to leverage public and private funding.</p> <p>Reduce substandard housing by expanding homeowner occupied rehabilitation opportunities with focus on target areas, increasing competition and participation of contractors for development and retention of affordable housing and providing funding prioritization and applicant prioritization for programs that focus on housing for individuals who need supportive housing and organizations that prioritize clients with supportive housing needs.</p> <p>Increase fair housing enforcement by mapping opportunity areas and encourage development of affordable housing in areas when possible.</p> <p>Includes:</p> <p>AFH Goal 1: Expand and Improve Access to Funding Source</p> <p>AFH Goal 4: Reduce Substandard Housing</p> <p>AFH Goal 5: Increase Fair Housing Enforcement</p>

4	Goal Name	1D: Reduce Slum & Blight in Residential Areas
	Goal Description	<p>The goal of reducing slum and blight is for the development of safer, more suitable living environments by eliminating blight, dilapidated structures, and substandard vacant buildings from low to moderate income areas. Reducing slum and blight in the region will happen through dilapidated and substandard and unsuitable for rehabilitation buildings being demolished and work with Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care.</p> <p>Increase fair housing enforcement by mapping opportunity areas and encourage development of affordable housing in areas when possible.</p> <p>Includes:</p> <p>AFH Goal 5: Increase Fair Housing Enforcement</p>
5	Goal Name	2A: Expand & Improve Public Infrastructure Capacity
	Goal Description	<p>Expansion of Public Infrastructure addresses the need for the creation of a safer, more suitable living environment in low to moderate income areas in Horry County. Infrastructure provides the foundation of neighborhood revitalization efforts, affordable housing improvements, and spurs economic development. Expand and improve access to funding sources in the region through partnering with local lending institutions to leverage public and private funding.</p> <p>Increase access to transportation services by expanding bus service with a focus on schools, parks, and employment centers & bike and pedestrian facilities with linkages to schools, parks, and employment centers. Examine ride share programs for funding to assist disabled and elderly individuals.</p> <p>Includes:</p> <p>AFH Goal 1: Expand and Improve Access to Funding Source</p> <p>AFH Goal 6: Increase Access to Transportation Services</p>

6	Goal Name	2B: Improve Access to Public Facilities
	Goal Description	<p>Improve access to public facilities that benefit low- and moderate-income areas and households through improvements to public facilities. Improved access through accommodations for elderly and disabled residents as needed. In addition, public facilities in low income areas provide centers for the delivery of public services, workforce development training, childcare, services for the elderly, and community policing programs.</p> <p>Expand and improve access to funding sources in the area through partnering with local lending institutions to leverage public and private funding.</p> <p>Increase funding for recreational facilities by increasing recreational facilities and programmatic opportunities in targeted LMI areas, RECAPs and Focus Areas, and Construct new facilities and/or complete the rehabilitation & improvement of existing public facilities.</p> <p>Includes:</p> <p>AFH Goal 1: Expand and Improve Access to Funding Source</p> <p>AFH Goal 8: Increase Funding for Recreational Facilities</p>
7	Goal Name	3A: Provide for Rapid Re-housing Programs
	Goal Description	<p>Provide for Rapid Re-housing Programs through use of Tenant-based rental assistance (TBRA), rapid-rehousing, and housing added for homeless persons. Rapid re-housing programs for the prevention of homelessness are coordinated by the Consortium and members of the COC.</p> <p>Expand and improve access to funding sources in the region through partnering with local lending institutions to leverage public and private funding.</p> <p>Increase fair housing enforcement by mapping opportunity areas and encourage development of affordable housing in areas when possible.</p> <p>Includes:</p> <p>AFH Goal 1: Expand and Improve Access to Funding Source</p> <p>AFH Goal 5: Increase Fair Housing Enforcement</p>

8	Goal Name	3B: Increase & Improve Homeless Prevention Service
	Goal Description	<p>Increase and improve homeless prevention services in the region through coordination with the COC and local service providers of the homeless population in Horry County. The Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), a local information system used to collect data on the homeless population will also be used to help with the prevention of homelessness in the county by identifying persons who are at-risk of becoming homeless. The Housing Authority of Myrtle Beach also runs several programs designed to help assists homeless families and veterans.</p> <p>Expand and improve access to funding sources in the region through partnering with local lending institutions to leverage public and private funding.</p> <p>Increase fair housing enforcement by mapping opportunity areas and encourage development of affordable housing in areas when possible.</p> <p>Includes:</p> <p>AFH Goal 1: Expand and Improve Access to Funding Source</p> <p>AFH Goal 5: Increase Fair Housing Enforcement</p>
9	Goal Name	3C: Increase Availability of Overnight Shelter Bed
	Goal Description	<p>Increase availability of overnight shelter beds, emergency shelter and transitional housing beds in Horry County with members of the CoC and local shelters such as New Directions which has an emergency shelter and transitional housing. The Housing Authority of Myrtle Beach also runs several programs designed to help assists homeless families and veterans.</p> <p>Expand and improve access to funding sources in the area through partnering with local lending institutions to leverage public and private funding.</p> <p>Increase fair housing enforcement by mapping opportunity areas and encourage development of affordable housing in areas when possible.</p> <p>Includes:</p> <p>AFH Goal 1: Expand and Improve Access to Funding Source</p> <p>AFH Goal 5: Increase Fair Housing Enforcement</p>

10	Goal Name	3D: Improve Street Outreach & Supportive Services
	Goal Description	<p>Improve street outreach & supportive services that benefit low- and moderate-income persons and households in the community at risk of becoming homeless. Supportive services may include assistance with health and substance abuse issues, employment, education, childcare, transportation, case management, and counseling in areas such as life skills and mental health. Outreach services may include mortgage, rental and utilities assistance, counseling and advocacy, and legal assistance.</p> <p>Expand and improve access to funding sources in the area through partnering with local lending institutions to leverage public and private funding.</p> <p>Increase fair housing enforcement by mapping opportunity areas and encourage development of affordable housing in areas when possible.</p> <p>Includes:</p> <p>AFH Goal 1: Expand and Improve Access to Funding Sources</p> <p>AFH Goal 5: Increase Fair Housing Enforcement</p>

11	Goal Name	4A: Provide Vital Public Services
	Goal Description	<p>Provide vital public services for low and moderate-income households. The Consortium will work with its local community partners to find and provide adequate vital public services that meet the needs of the residents, which also include the elderly and disabled population.</p> <p>Supportive services that serve special needs populations in the area. The special needs population has been identified as the elderly, persons with a disability, persons and households with alcohol and/or drug addiction, and persons living with HIV/AIDS.</p> <p>Expand and improve access to funding sources in the area through partnering with local lending institutions to leverage public and private funding.</p> <p>Increase fair housing enforcement by mapping opportunity areas and encourage development of affordable housing in areas when possible.</p> <p>Support educational enrichment opportunities and programs through opportunities for after school programs, youth mentoring and tutoring programs, summer camps, reading programs, etc.</p> <p>Increase employment training and small business development opportunities by coordinating with regional workforce and educational agencies to expand workforce training opportunities and small business development opportunities.</p> <p>Increase economic development activities and investments by exploring opportunities and financing for expansion of public infrastructure including rail lines and major roadways as well as industrial parks.</p> <p>Includes:</p> <p>AFH Goal 1: Expand and Improve Access to Funding Sources</p> <p>AFH Goal 5: Increase Fair Housing Enforcement</p> <p>AFH Goal 7: Support Educational Enrichment Opportunities and Programs</p> <p>AFH Goal 9: Increase Employment/Training and Small Businesses</p> <p>AFH Goal 10: Increase Economic Development Activities and Investment</p>

12	Goal Name	5A: Develop Disaster Readiness & Response Programs
	Goal Description	In 2015, Horry, Georgetown, and Williamsburg counties experienced heavy flooding that caused extensive damage to the region due to a major storm. Those same communities were impacted severely by Hurricane Matthew. Developing neighborhood disaster plans will help to improve with the ability to address and respond to the needs of residents in the event of another storm or flooding.
13	Goal Name	6A: Small Business Assistance
	Goal Description	Direct financial assistance to small businesses to improve and/or expand their operations. Develop and implement a façade improvement program that will provide participating owners of commercial and mixed-use buildings within the targeted LMI area in the City of Myrtle Beach with funding to repair and/or renovate their buildings. City of Conway will provide direct financial assistance to small business owners.

Estimate the number of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families to whom the jurisdiction will provide affordable housing as defined by HOME 91.315(b)(2)

The Horry County HOME Consortium expects to assist at least 25 low-income, and moderate-income families with new affordable housing apartment units. The Consortium also plans to rehabilitate 100 residences including both apartments and owner homes by 2020 in LMI areas. These goals are estimates from the Consortium's 2017 AFH. Throughout the entire five-year period, the Consortium anticipates rehabilitating 150 owner-occupied units.

Through CDBG, Horry County estimates it will serve 75 households through homeowner housing rehabilitation over the five-year planning period.

SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement - 91.415, 91.215(c)

Need to Increase the Number of Accessible Units (if Required by a Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement)

As guided by HUD, the Housing Authority of Conway (HAC), the Housing Authority of Myrtle Beach (HAMB) in Horry County, the Georgetown Housing Authority (GHA) in Georgetown County and the Kingstree Housing Authority (KHA) in Williamsburg County will all work to provide accessible units where available to all current and potential future residents including those who are disabled and protected under the Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement. Furthermore, the four public housing authorities comply and adhere to the American with Disabilities Act (ADA).

As of the latest HUD AFFHT0004 data set released November 17, 2017 there were a total of 465 individuals or families with a disability residing in public supported housing in the region with over 60 percent of those participating in the HCV program. To address the needs of individuals and families with a disability in the housing programs, the Consortium with the public housing authorities will continue to educate and train landlords and property managers about Section 504 VCA and ADA requirements. HAC does not have a large number of persons who require an accessible unit on the waiting list. HAMB is a voucher only housing authority and does not own any specific units and does not collect detailed information about the nature of each disability, however over the last few years there has been an increased demand for units accessible to disabled voucher holders as residents age and lose mobility. Many residents do not require full adaptation but the use of walkers, railings in the bathroom, and access without steps have limited the choices on many of the participants. For KHA, the requirements vary from wheel ramps, grab bars in the bath tubs, and 504 compliance with adequate space for wheelchairs. The current applicant list has four applicants requesting accessible units.

In 2017, the Consortium conducted an AFH and one of the goals identified is to reduce the barriers to affordable housing development by using Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA). TBRA will increase affordable housing opportunities in multiple locations and the Consortium will partner with private developers to increase the number of affordable housing units in the region. TBRA is a useful option for individuals and families with a disability to find the housing that meets their unique needs.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

The Horry County HOME Consortium will inform the four housing authorities: the Housing Authority of Conway, the Housing Authority of Myrtle Beach, the Georgetown Housing Authority, and the Kingstree Housing Authority of all meetings, fairs, and other actions implemented by the counties and the Consortium.

Is the public housing agency designated as troubled under 24 CFR part 902?

No

Plan to remove the ‘troubled’ designation

N/A.

SP-55 Strategic Plan Barriers to Affordable Housing - 91.415, 91.215(h)

Barriers to Affordable Housing

Though public policies are meant to address the overall needs of citizens in the region, there are times where they may have a negative effect on certain aspects of the community, which in this case, are affordable housing and residential investment. Affordable housing and public and private residential investments are key components in furthering fair housing in any community. In part, to identify these negative effects and further the purposes of the Fair Housing Act, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) made it a legal requirement that entitlement grantees, such as the Horry County HOME Consortium, to affirmatively further fair housing. The primary tool communities have for identifying contributing factors for these barriers to fair housing is HUD Assessment of Fair Housing Tool (AFH), which replaces the prior Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI).

In 2017, the Horry County HOME Consortium completed an AFH, which outlined contributing factors to fair housing issues in the region. For each Fair Housing Issue, the AFH prioritized the identified contributing factors, of which the location and type of affordable housing was the leading factor contributing to segregation and racial and ethnic concentrations of poverty (R/ECAP) in the region.

The location and type of affordable housing was affected by limited areas of availability, often perpetuated by zoning restrictions, which can produce centralization of affordable housing. Centralization of affordable housing can lead to the creation of R/ECAP areas in the region. Other issues affecting affordable housing were limited availability and development of affordable housing, location and proximity to where employment opportunities were present, and the location and proximity to educational opportunities.

Finally, the lack of investments in specific neighborhoods also contributed towards fair housing issues relating to affordable housing. As identified in the AFH, there is a disparity in private investment in R/ECAP tracts in the region as compared to other surrounding areas. The lack of investment can reduce opportunities for jobs, which serve to entrench poverty in these areas.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

In the fall of 2017, the Horry County HOME Consortium completed the regional 2017 Assessment of Fair Housing, which outlined contributing factors to the fair housing and housing affordability issues in the region. The AFH lists 10 goals, each with a strategy and timeframe and measurement for achievements. The 2017 AFH can be viewed on Horry County's website at: <https://www.horrycounty.org/>

The list of goals in the AFH are:

1. Expand and improve access to funding sources
2. Reduce public barriers to affordable housing development
3. Increase affordable housing development in high opportunity areas

4. Reduce substandard housing
5. Increase fair housing enforcement
6. Increase access to transportation services
7. Support educational enrichment opportunities and programs
8. Increase funding for recreational facilities
9. Increase employment training and employment opportunities
10. Increase economic development activities and investments

Other activities:

Horry County plans to address the issue of affordability by continuing to provide funding for affordable multifamily developments throughout the county. The county, as with the cities of Conway and Myrtle Beach, also oversee fair housing programs including monitoring, referrals, education, distribution of materials and coordination with community groups. The county works with community groups – local faith-based organizations, higher education institutions, Head Start programs, and other available forums – to identify and obtain additional resources to expand consumer credit counseling, education, and awareness opportunities among low income and minority residents. The county monitors Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) data to identify changes or patterns in lending practices that impact low income, minority, and special needs populations. During the course of the year, the county is examining ways to encourage the development of strategies for affordable housing in Horry County.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy - 91.415, 91.215(d)

Describe how the jurisdiction's strategic plan goals contribute to:

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

The Consortium works with area homeless service providers to collaboratively provide a wide range of expertise in housing, and social and supportive services, within each component of the Continuum of Care (COC). One strategy to address homelessness in the COC and region is to strengthen and enhance our existing assets.

In collaboration with the COC, long-standing providers, the municipalities, community leaders and other stakeholders, a high priority has been placed on development and support of homelessness services, from outreach, to emergency sheltering and case management, to the provision of crisis hospitalizations for homeless who need mental health care. It has also emphasized homeless data collection and review via HMIS by initiating a regular HMIS data analysis meeting so that key areas of service are identified. All participants have contributed to renewed efforts to reach out to our homeless community, and assess and serve its needs.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The Consortium continues to place high priority on emergency shelter services, transitional housing, services for the homeless, and homelessness prevention. From year-to-year, its Annual Action Plans reflect this high priority. Horry County and the COC supports transitional housing via assistance with rent and utility deposits so that they might sustain housing.

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.

The Consortium works closely with other municipalities, community leaders, and stakeholders to address homelessness. As mentioned, CoC members, Horry County, the Horry County HOME Consortium, and the Myrtle Beach Housing Authority staff collaborate to provide chronically homeless individuals and families, veterans and unaccompanied youth, with pathways to housing and independence across Horry County. All programs are funded either via CDBG or ESG, in addition to COC funding and other leveraged public and private financial sources accessed by our many partners.

Help low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families who are likely to become homeless after being discharged from a publicly funded institution or system of care, or who are receiving assistance from public and private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education or youth needs

Horry County and its sub-recipients support, encourage, and facilitate programs and strategies that support needs such as:

- Provide extremely-low income persons with outpatient services and crisis hospitalizations, in an effort to address fundamental mental health issues that lead to chronic homelessness. In addition to treating mental health issues that can contribute to homelessness, these efforts enable individuals to receive treatment in their community. The goal of this is to increase participation from at-risk individuals who shirk from the possibility of receiving hospitalization or care away from the support of their community and families.
- Provide creative, community-based housing opportunities to disabled young adults and adults, in an effort to prevent homelessness in this population. The County, the COC, and its many service provider partners collaborate to integrate clients and families into the continuum, and leverage/seek funds to move developmentally and intellectually disabled out of their family homes, group homes and other facilities into transitional and supportive housing.
- Finally, in an effort to serve the needs of homeless individuals and families, Horry County is committed to working with the COC to determine the need for an additional emergency homeless shelter in Horry County.
- The County works to encourage and facilitate efforts and strategies that align with the strategic efforts of the COC and the ESG program, such as the service areas listed above. Applications from potential subrecipient public service providers are prioritized by way of bonus points if their proposed program(s) align with the COC's efforts and the ESG program.

Discussion

Horry County continues to focus on efforts to address the root causes of homelessness and chronic homelessness.

While it is difficult to accurately measure the number of individuals and families at risk of becoming homeless, the Consortium remains committed to a "Housing First" philosophy by funding and coordinating programs that identify those "at-risk," attempt to intervene prior to homelessness occurring, to re-house those that do experience homelessness as soon as possible, and finally provide key supportive services.

Horry County, in partnership with its local Continuum of Care (COC), is working to strategically align the County's ESG programming with COC priorities. This includes a coordinating application funding reviews between the two organizations. For example, applications for CDBG public service funding submitted via

the NOFA process will receive bonus points if they strategically align with the COC and ESG programs. The COC has recently moved its headquarters to a location in Myrtle Beach, which allows for close collaboration between the two entities. The COC itself is currently undergoing an organizational restructuring to better align its efforts with regional initiatives and to set itself up to better deliver services to the region's homeless.

SP-65 Lead-based Paint Hazards - 91.415, 91.215(i)

Actions to address LBP hazards and increase access to housing without LBP hazards

The South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) investigates childhood lead poisoning in the region; however, this is limited to childhood lead poisoning prevention and detection activities. Private sector providers are also available for inspections of pre-1978 homes that are being remodeled and are suspected to contain lead-based paint. These providers can be accessed through the local telephone directory or by calling 1-800-424-LEAD.

All housing units undergoing rehabilitation that were built prior to 1978 will have a lead inspection/risk assessment before any physical work begins on the unit. If lead is present, the owner/tenant will be relocated, if applicable. Also, information will be distributed regarding lead-based paint to all residents that participate in any housing program funded or operated by the Consortium. The Consortium will continue to support programs available through DHEC and will develop a lead hazard control program to eliminate lead hazards in housing when a unit undergoes rehabilitation through the CDBG Program.

How are the actions listed above related to the extent of lead poisoning and hazards?

According to 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, that 58,458 housing units in Horry (68%), Georgetown (20%) and Williamsburg (12%) counties may contain lead-based paint. A lead inspection and risk assessment will be completed on HOME and CDBG housing rehabilitation projects on any home built prior to 1978. If lead is found, the Consortium will properly abate and encapsulate lead contamination.

How are the actions listed above integrated into housing policies and procedures?

All housing units enrolled in the housing rehabilitation program that were built prior to 1978 will have a lead inspection/risk assessment before any physical work begins on the unit. The abatement mitigation process is detailed in the Horry County Community Development & Grants Policy and Procedure manual and the Horry County HOME Consortium Policies and Procedures Manual.

SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy - 91.415, 91.215(j)

Jurisdiction Goals, Programs and Policies for reducing the number of Poverty-Level Families

The Horry County HOME Consortium has targeted significant CDBG and HOME resources within the low-income areas described in this Plan. Horry County HOME funds can be used throughout the region. CDBG funds are used only Horry County. These resources will act as catalysts to invite additional public and private investment of capital and services, to increase the quantity and quality of affordable housing, and to help low to moderate income residents acquire needed information, knowledge, and skills to improve their employment opportunities.

The anti-poverty strategy is the unifying thread that ties the housing, homeless, public housing and non-housing community development strategies together as one comprehensive plan for reducing the number of families that fall below the poverty level. The strategic plan, goals, and objectives throughout the Horry County HOME Consortium Consolidated Plan promote self-sufficiency and empowerment.

The key principles of the anti-poverty strategy are evident throughout the Consolidated Plan in the Priority Needs of housing, housing objectives, homeless, and other community development sections. The Consortium's goals, programs, and policies to help reduce the number of families in poverty in the region involve a plethora of activities and programs, including the provision of public services in conjunction with area service providers, the construction of new affordable housing units in the region, rehabilitation of the existing housing stock, and homeless assistance programs that provide support for area shelters, supportive services, and housing facilities.

How are the Jurisdiction poverty reducing goals, programs, and policies coordinated with this affordable housing plan

The Consortium will coordinate efforts among its many partner organizations to ensure that the goals outlined in the Consolidated Plan are met. These partners include neighborhood residents, representatives from health and human service agencies, businesses, churches, non-profit developers, lenders, and for-profit entities. Horry County will continue to target CDBG and ESG resources within the revitalization areas that are low to very low-income areas to execute its anti-poverty strategies. Throughout the Consortium, HOME programming will help to benefit low income areas in the region.

SP-80 Monitoring - 91.230

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

In order to ensure that programs are being carried out in accordance with the Consolidated Plan and in a timely manner, the Horry County Community Development (CD) office implements an annual and ongoing process to monitor and evaluate projects. Horry County has adopted a program specific monitoring program consistent with the HUD CPD Monitoring Handbook. The goal of the monitoring program is to assess the quality of performance over time and promptly resolve the findings of audits and other reviews. Monitoring ensures that HUD-funded programs and technical areas are carried out efficiently, effectively, and in compliance with applicable laws and regulations. Monitoring activities also allow the County and Consortium to assist in improving their performance, developing and/ or increasing capacity.

Sub-recipient monitoring includes desk reviews and annual site visits based on a risk analysis. Fees associated with monitoring will be applied where appropriate. The following illustrate the components of the annual monitoring process:

- Meetings with appropriate officials including an explanation of the purpose of the monitoring process.
- Review of appropriate materials such as reports and documents that provide more detailed information on the programs and their status.
- Interviews with members of staff to discuss performance.
- Visits to project sites.
- Closed conference with program officials.
- Comments and recommendations as needed.

In case of project delays, an assessment will be made of the reasons for the delay, the extent to which the factors that caused or continue to cause the delay are beyond the organization's control, or the extent to which the original priorities, objectives, and schedules may have been unrealistic.

In 2017, the Horry County HOME Consortium developed and completed an Assessment of Fair Housing for the region. The goals identified in the AFH must inform the strategies and actions in the subsequent Consolidated Plan and Action Plan. While the AFH doesn't specifically implement any specific new monitoring standards, the ten goals outlined in the AFH are backed by a timeframe for achievement and measurement for the achievements to help ensure the objectives of the goals are being met.

Expected Resources

AP-15 Expected Resources - 91.420(b), 91.220(c)(1,2)

Introduction

In 2018, the Horry County HOME Consortium (formerly the Waccamaw HOME Consortium) will receive \$1,112,810 in HOME funds to use toward HOME program needs of the Consortium's service areas - Georgetown, Williamsburg, and Horry counties.

Horry County also administers Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) program funding. Horry County receives CDBG and ESG funding directly from HUD. In 2018, Horry County will receive \$2,066,748 towards CDBG programming in Horry County. For the ESG program, Horry County will receive \$182,883 towards emergency solutions in the program.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	2,066,748	0	0	2,066,748	8,266,992	

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	1,112,810	0	0	1,112,810	4,451,240	Formerly the Waccamaw HOME Consortium
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	182,883	0	0	182,883	731,532	

Table 55 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

Explain how federal funds will leverage those additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements will be satisfied

The Consortium actively participates in the Total Care for the Homeless Coalition which assists in coordinating Continuum of Care funding. Other resources at the state and federal level (such as the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act funds) are expected to be available through

competitively awarded processes. These resources complement the resources available through the Consortium and further help to meet the affordable housing and homeless needs within the region.

ESG funding requires 100% match. Each recipient of ESG funds will match their allocation with funding in compliance with 24 CFR 576.207. Program match sources must be provided as a part of the application budget. A match audit is conducted at the 50% funding point and again prior to the final payment request of the agency awarded ESG funds. Match sources are also review again as a part of the annual monitoring process.

HOME funding requires a 25% non-federal match. Each recipient of the Consortium HOME funds will match their allocation with 25% funding from non-federal sources. These contributions to the project must be permanent. Any match provided in excess of the 25% requirement will be retained by the Consortium and banked for use with future HOME projects. Evidence of match must be submitted with all applications. In the event an applicant cannot provide the required match, they may request a waiver and it may or may not be granted by the Consortium depending on if there are sufficient match funds available to cover the deficit.

The HOME match and ESG match are documented each year in the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER).

Another source of funding for the region is Section 8 rental assistance, which is utilized by the Public Housing Authorities of Conway, Georgetown, and Myrtle Beach to assist families on their waiting lists. The Kingstree Housing Authority does not receive Section 8 rental assistance.

Horry County will utilize a combination of public and private funding to carry out affordable housing, housing rehabilitation, infrastructure, public services, and homelessness activities during the period covered by this plan. The match will be inserted into IDIS when entering the activities that accompany the project.

If appropriate, describe publically owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan

The City of Conway will convert publicly owned land into a community center which will serve a low to moderate income area. The City of Myrtle Beach will convert publicly owned land into a business incubator/public meeting space.

Discussion

N/A

Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives - 91.420, 91.220(c)(3)&(e)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
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Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	1A: Increase Homeownership Opportunities	2018	2022	Affordable Housing	City of Myrtle Beach - Central City Revitalization Area - Horry County City of Conway - Rebuild Conway Revitalization Area - Horry County Race Path - Horry County Freemont - Horry County Bucksport - Horry County Cedar Branch - Horry County Goretown - Horry County Brooksville - Horry County City of Myrtle Beach - Horry County City of Conway - Horry County Horry County Bennett Loop - Horry County City of Georgetown Horry County Neighborhood - Georgetown County Town of Anderson	Affordable Housing Preservation & Development	HOME: \$140,012	Homeowner Housing Added: 4 Household Housing Unit
Consolidated Plan					Horry County			229

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
2	1B: Increase Affordable Rental Hsg Opportunities	2018	2022	Affordable Housing	City of Conway - Horry County Horry County City of Georgetown - West End Neighborhood - Georgetown County Georgetown County	Affordable Housing Preservation & Development	HOME: \$852,798	Rental units constructed: 7 Household Housing Unit
3	1C: Provide for Owner Occupied Hsg Rehabilitation	2018	2020	Affordable Housing	Horry County	Affordable Housing Preservation & Development	CDBG: \$715,741 HOME: \$120,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 21 Household Housing Unit

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
4	1D: Reduce Slum & Blight in Residential Areas	2018	2020	Affordable Housing	City of Myrtle Beach - Central City Revitalization Area - Horry County City of Conway - Rebuild Conway Revitalization Area - Horry County Race Path - Horry County Freemont - Horry County Bucksport - Horry County Cedar Branch - Horry County Goretown - Horry County Brooksville - Horry County City of Myrtle Beach - Horry County City of Conway - Horry County Horry County Bennett Loop - Horry County Socastee - Horry County	Affordable Housing Preservation & Development	CDBG: \$53,509	Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care: 20 Household Housing Unit
	Consolidated Plan				Horry County			231

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
5	2A: Expand & Improve Public Infrastructure Capacity	2018	2020	Non-Housing Community Development	City of Myrtle Beach - Central City Revitalization Area - Horry County City of Conway - Rebuild Conway Revitalization Area - Horry County Race Path - Horry County Freemont - Horry County Bucksport - Horry County Cedar Branch - Horry County Goretown - Horry County Brooksville - Horry County City of Myrtle Beach - Horry County City of Conway - Horry County Horry County Bennett Loop - Horry County Socastee - Horry County	Improvements to Public Facilities & Infrastructure	CDBG: \$317,408	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 400 Persons Assisted Other: 1 Other
	Consolidated Plan				Horry County			232

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
6	2B: Improve Access to Public Facilities	2018	2020	Non-Housing Community Development	City of Myrtle Beach - Central City Revitalization Area - Horry County City of Conway - Rebuild Conway Revitalization Area - Horry County Race Path - Horry County Freemont - Horry County Bucksport - Horry County Cedar Branch - Horry County Goretown - Horry County Brooksville - Horry County City of Myrtle Beach - Horry County City of Conway - Horry County Horry County Bennett Loop - Horry County Socastee - Horry County	Improvements to Public Facilities & Infrastructure	CDBG: \$674,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 250 Persons Assisted
	Consolidated Plan				Horry County			233

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
7	3A: Provide for Rapid Re-housing Programs	2018	2022	Homeless	City of Myrtle Beach - Central City Revitalization Area - Horry County City of Conway - Rebuild Conway Revitalization Area - Horry County Race Path - Horry County Freemont - Horry County Bucksport - Horry County Cedar Branch - Horry County Goretown - Horry County Brooksville - Horry County City of Myrtle Beach - Horry County City of Conway - Horry County Horry County Bennett Loop - Horry County Socastee - Horry County	Addressing Homelessness	ESG: \$124,769	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 40 Households Assisted
	Consolidated Plan				HORRY COUNTY			234

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
8	3B: Increase & Improve Homeless Prevention Service	2018	2022	Homeless	City of Myrtle Beach - Central City Revitalization Area - Horry County City of Conway - Rebuild Conway Revitalization Area - Horry County Race Path - Horry County Freemont - Horry County Bucksport - Horry County Cedar Branch - Horry County Goretown - Horry County Brooksville - Horry County City of Myrtle Beach - Horry County City of Conway - Horry County Horry County Bennett Loop - Horry County Socastee - Horry County	Addressing Homelessness	ESG: \$58,114	Homelessness Prevention: 75 Persons Assisted
	Consolidated Plan				Horry County			235

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
11	4A: Provide Vital Public Services	2018	2022	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Horry County	Expansion of Available Public Services	CDBG: \$12,971	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 90 Persons Assisted
12	5A: Develop Disaster Readiness & Response Programs	2018	2022	Non-Housing Community Development	Horry County Georgetown County Williamsburg County	Planning & Disaster Preparedness	CDBG: \$0	Other: 1 Other
13	6A: Small Business Assistance	2019	2022	Non-Housing Community Development	City of Conway - Rebuild Conway Revitalization Area - Horry County City of Conway - Horry County Horry County	Economic Development	CDBG: \$240,078	Jobs created/retained: 25 Jobs

Table 56 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	1A: Increase Homeownership Opportunities
	Goal Description	<p>Increase homeownership opportunities in the region through adding homeowner housing and through direct financial assistance to low- and moderate-income households.</p> <p>Expand and improve access to funding sources in the region for owner-occupied housing through partnering with local lending institutions to leverage public and private funding.</p> <p>Increase fair housing enforcement by mapping opportunity areas and encourage development of affordable housing in areas when possible.</p> <p>Includes:</p> <p>AFH Goal 1: Expand and Improve Access to Funding Source</p> <p>AFH Goal 5: Increase Fair Housing Enforcement</p>

2	Goal Name	1B: Increase Affordable Rental Hsg Opportunities
	Goal Description	<p>Increase affordable rental housing opportunities in the region through new rental units constructed, rehabilitation of rental units which will address the need for safe, decent and sanitary conditions.</p> <p>Expand and improve access to funding sources in the region for renter-occupied housing through partnering with local lending institutions to leverage public and private funding.</p> <p>Increase affordable housing development in high opportunity areas through partnering with private developers to create mixed income developments.</p> <p>Increase fair housing enforcement by mapping opportunity areas and encourage development of affordable housing in areas when possible.</p> <p>The 2017 AFH also has identified the need for more affordable housing development in the region and calls for new affordable units placed in low- and moderate-income tracts.</p> <p>Includes:</p> <p>AFH Goal 1: Expand and Improve Access to Funding Source</p> <p>AFH Goal 2: Reduce Public Barriers to Affordable Housing Development</p> <p>AFH Goal 3: Increase Affordable Housing Developments in High Opportunity Areas</p> <p>AFH Goal 5: Increase Fair Housing Enforcement</p>

3	Goal Name	1C: Provide for Owner Occupied Hsg Rehabilitation
	Goal Description	<p>Horry County will provide for owner occupied housing rehabilitation in low- and moderate-income areas and households with help from its local housing partners, the City of Myrtle Beach and the City of Conway. Rehabilitation addresses the needs for decent, safe, and sanitary owner-occupied housing, providing households in the area with emergency, essential, and substantial repair projects. Housing rehabilitations will also provide more access and accommodations to the elderly and disabled. All pre-1978 owner-occupied units in the rehabilitation program are tested and mitigated for lead-based paint, if necessary, and will follow the lead-based paint hazard removal process outlined in this Plan.</p> <p>Expand and improve access to funding sources in the region through partnering with local lending institutions to leverage public and private funding.</p> <p>Reduce substandard housing by expanding homeowner occupied rehabilitation opportunities with focus on target areas, increasing competition and participation of contractors for development and retention of affordable housing and providing funding prioritization and applicant prioritization for programs that focus on housing for individuals who need supportive housing and organizations that prioritize clients with supportive housing needs.</p> <p>Increase fair housing enforcement by mapping opportunity areas and encourage development of affordable housing in areas when possible.</p> <p>Includes:</p> <p>AFH Goal 1: Expand and Improve Access to Funding Source</p> <p>AFH Goal 4: Reduce Substandard Housing</p> <p>AFH Goal 5: Increase Fair Housing Enforcement</p>

4	Goal Name	1D: Reduce Slum & Blight in Residential Areas
	Goal Description	<p>In order to develop safer and more suitable living environments, it is necessary to remove slum and blighted areas in residential areas. Horry County, the City of Myrtle Beach, and the City of Conway will use CDBG funds to accomplish this goal through the demolition of buildings that are dilapidated, substandard, and unsuitable for rehabilitation.</p> <p>Increase fair housing enforcement by mapping opportunity areas and encourage development of affordable housing in areas when possible.</p> <p>Includes:</p> <p>AFH Goal 5: Increase Fair Housing Enforcement</p>
5	Goal Name	2A: Expand & Improve Public Infrastructure Capacity
	Goal Description	<p>Expanding and improving public infrastructure addresses the need for the creation of a safer, more suitable living environment in low to moderate income areas. Infrastructure provides the foundation of neighborhood revitalization efforts, affordable housing improvements, and spurs economic development.</p> <p>Expand and improve access to funding sources in the region through partnering with local lending institutions to leverage public and private funding.</p> <p>Increase access to transportation services by expanding bus service with a focus on schools, parks, and employment centers & bike and pedestrian facilities with linkages to schools, parks, and employment centers. Examine ride share programs for funding to assist disabled and elderly individuals.</p> <p>Includes:</p> <p>AFH Goal 1: Expand and Improve Access to Funding Source</p> <p>AFH Goal 6: Increase Access to Transportation Services</p>

6	Goal Name	2B: Improve Access to Public Facilities
	Goal Description	<p>Improve access to public facilities that benefit low- and moderate-income areas and households through improvements to public facilities. As well as improved access through accommodations for elderly and disabled residents as needed. In addition, public facilities in low income areas provide centers for the delivery of public services, workforce development training, childcare, services for the elderly, and community policing programs.</p> <p>Expand and improve access to funding sources in the area through partnering with local lending institutions to leverage public and private funding.</p> <p>Increase funding for recreational facilities by increasing recreational facilities and programmatic opportunities in targeted LMI areas, RECAPs and Focus Areas, and construct new facilities and/or complete the rehabilitation & improvement of existing public facilities.</p> <p>Includes:</p> <p>AFH Goal 1: Expand and Improve Access to Funding Source</p> <p>AFH Goal 8: Increase Funding for Recreational Facilities</p>
7	Goal Name	3A: Provide for Rapid Re-housing Programs
	Goal Description	<p>Provide for Rapid Re-housing Programs through use of Tenant-based rental assistance (TBRA), rapid-rehousing, and housing added for homeless persons. Rapid re-housing programs for the prevention of homelessness are coordinated by the Consortium and members of the COC.</p> <p>Expand and improve access to funding sources in the region through partnering with local lending institutions to leverage public and private funding.</p> <p>Increase fair housing enforcement by mapping opportunity areas and encourage development of affordable housing in areas when possible.</p> <p>Includes:</p> <p>AFH Goal 1: Expand and Improve Access to Funding Source</p> <p>AFH Goal 5: Increase Fair Housing Enforcement</p>

8	Goal Name	3B: Increase & Improve Homeless Prevention Service
	Goal Description	<p>Increase and improve homeless prevention services in the region through coordination with the COC and local service providers of the homeless population in Horry County. The Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), a local information system used to collect data on the homeless population will also be used to help with the prevention of homelessness in the county by identifying persons who are at-risk of becoming homeless. The Housing Authority of Myrtle Beach also runs several programs designed to help assists homeless families and veterans.</p> <p>Expand and improve access to funding sources in the region through partnering with local lending institutions to leverage public and private funding.</p> <p>Increase fair housing enforcement by mapping opportunity areas and encourage development of affordable housing in areas when possible.</p> <p>Includes:</p> <p>AFH Goal 1: Expand and Improve Access to Funding Source</p> <p>AFH Goal 5: Increase Fair Housing Enforcement</p>

11	Goal Name	4A: Provide Vital Public Services
	Goal Description	<p>Provide vital public services for low and moderate-income households. The Consortium will work with its local community partners to find and provide adequate vital public services that meet the needs of the residents, which also include the elderly and disabled population.</p> <p>Supportive services that serve special needs populations in the area. The special needs population has been identified as the elderly, persons with a disability, persons and households with alcohol and/or drug addiction, and persons living with HIV/AIDS.</p> <p>Expand and improve access to funding sources in the area through partnering with local lending institutions to leverage public and private funding.</p> <p>Increase fair housing enforcement by mapping opportunity areas and encourage development of affordable housing in areas when possible.</p> <p>Support educational enrichment opportunities and programs through opportunities for after school programs, youth mentoring and tutoring programs, summer camps, reading programs, etc.</p> <p>Increase employment training and small business development opportunities by coordinating with regional workforce and educational agencies to expand workforce training opportunities and small business development opportunities.</p> <p>Increase economic development activities and investments by exploring opportunities and financing for expansion of public infrastructure including rail lines and major roadways as well as industrial parks.</p> <p>Includes:</p> <p>AFH Goal 1: Expand and Improve Access to Funding Sources</p> <p>AFH Goal 5: Increase Fair Housing Enforcement</p> <p>AFH Goal 7: Support Educational Enrichment Opportunities and Programs</p> <p>AFH Goal 9: Increase Employment/Training and Small Businesses</p> <p>AFH Goal 10: Increase Economic Development Activities and Investment</p>

12	Goal Name	5A: Develop Disaster Readiness & Response Programs
	Goal Description	<p>In 2015, Horry, Georgetown, and Williamsburg counties experienced heavy flooding that caused extensive damage. Those same communities were severely impacted a year later by Hurricane Matthew. Developing neighborhood disaster plans will help to improve the ability to address and respond to the needs of residents in the event of another natural disaster.</p> <p>Over the program year, the County will develop a disaster preparedness response plan for the Community Development Department programs including CDBG, HOME, & ESG: \$53,041</p>
13	Goal Name	6A: Small Business Assistance
	Goal Description	<p>Direct financial assistance to small businesses to improve and/or expand their operations.</p> <p>AFH Goal 10: Increase Economic Development Activities and Investment.</p>

AP-35 Projects - 91.420, 91.220(d)

Introduction

The projects were developed based on needs and recommendations made by the community, partner agencies, members of the COC, partner PHAs and the members of the Consortium. This guidance helped in the development of the Consolidated Plan's priority needs and goals. All the projects have the purpose to assist LMI neighborhoods and/or LMI households within the jurisdiction. The Horry County HOME Consortium is the lead agency responsible to administer the HOME program within all three counties and the 12-member municipalities in its jurisdiction. Horry County CD is the lead agency responsible for administering the CDBG and ESG program within Horry County.

#	Project Name
1	CDBG: Administration (2018)
2	CDBG: Public Services (2018)
3	CDBG: Horry County - Homeowner Rehabilitation - RLF (2018)
4	CDBG: Horry County - Infrastructure Improvements (2018)
5	CDBG: Horry County - Code Enforcement (2018)
6	CDBG: Myrtle Beach - Housing Acquisition and Rehabilitation (2018)
7	CDBG: Myrtle Beach - Public Facilities Improvements (2018)
8	CDBG: Conway - Public Facility Improvements (2018)
9	ESG Projects (2018)
10	HOME: Administration (2018)
11	HOME: CHDO Set-Aside Activities (2018)
12	HOME: Rental Housing Development (2018)
13	HOME: Home Owner Housing Development (2018)
14	HOME: Owner Occupied Rehab (2018)
15	HOME: CHDO Operating Funds (2018)
16	CDBG: Conway - Small Business Assistance (2018)

Table 57 – Project Information

Describe the reasons for allocation priorities and any obstacles to addressing underserved needs

AP-38 Project Summary
Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	CDBG: Administration (2018)
	Target Area	Horry County
	Goals Supported	1A: Increase Homeownership Opportunities 1B: Increase Affordable Rental Hsg Opportunities 1C: Provide for Owner Occupied Hsg Rehabilitation 1D: Reduce Slum & Blight in Residential Areas 2A: Expand & Improve Public Infrastructure Capacity 2B: Improve Access to Public Facilities 3A: Provide for Rapid Re-housing Programs 3B: Increase & Improve Homeless Prevention Service 4A: Provide Vital Public Services 5A: Develop Disaster Readiness & Response Programs 6A: Small Business Assistance
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing Preservation & Development Improvements to Public Facilities & Infrastructure Addressing Homelessness Expansion of Available Public Services Planning & Disaster Preparedness
	Funding	CDBG: \$413,350
	Description	Administration of the Horry County CDBG Program for the 2018 program year.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Administration of the Horry County CDBG program for the 2018 program year.
2	Project Name	CDBG: Public Services (2018)
	Target Area	Horry County
	Goals Supported	4A: Provide Vital Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Expansion of Available Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$12,260

	Description	CDBG Public Services for the 2018 Program Year including Phoenix Renaissance Inc. which will provide after-school and summer youth programs within the Racepath community.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Phoenix Renaissance after-school and summer youth programs.
3	Project Name	CDBG: Horry County - Homeowner Rehabilitation - RLF (2018)
	Target Area	Horry County
	Goals Supported	1C: Provide for Owner Occupied Hsg Rehabilitation
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing Preservation & Development
	Funding	CDBG: \$530,000
	Description	Owner Occupied housing rehabilitation.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
4	Planned Activities	Owner Occupied Housing Rehab conducted by His Hands of Horry County and Grand Strand Housing and Community Development Corporation.
	Project Name	CDBG: Horry County - Infrastructure Improvements (2018)
	Target Area	Race Path - Horry County
	Goals Supported	2A: Expand & Improve Public Infrastructure Capacity
	Needs Addressed	Improvements to Public Facilities & Infrastructure
	Funding	CDBG: \$341,000
	Description	Racepath Infrastructure Improvements Phase I and Phase II and Infrastructure Improvements in LMI Areas.
	Target Date	

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Phase I and Phase II infrastructure improvements in the Racepath community.
5	Project Name	CDBG: Horry County - Code Enforcement (2018)
	Target Area	Race Path - Horry County Freemont - Horry County Bucksport - Horry County Cedar Branch - Horry County Goretown - Horry County Brooksville - Horry County Horry County Bennett Loop - Horry County Socastee - Horry County
	Goals Supported	1D: Reduce Slum & Blight in Residential Areas
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing Preservation & Development
	Funding	CDBG: \$50,574
	Description	Code Enforcement throughout Horry County during the 2018 program year.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Code Enforcement activities within Horry County.
6	Project Name	CDBG: Myrtle Beach - Housing Acquisition and Rehabilitation (2018)
	Target Area	City of Myrtle Beach - Central City Revitalization Area - Horry County City of Myrtle Beach - Horry County
	Goals Supported	1C: Provide for Owner Occupied Hsg Rehabilitation
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing Preservation & Development
	Funding	CDBG: \$146,486

	Description	Acquisition and rehabilitation of housing within Myrtle Beach during the 2018 program year.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Acquisition and Rehabilitation of housing within Myrtle Beach.
7	Project Name	CDBG: Myrtle Beach - Public Facilities Improvements (2018)
	Target Area	City of Myrtle Beach - Central City Revitalization Area - Horry County
	Goals Supported	2B: Improve Access to Public Facilities
	Needs Addressed	Improvements to Public Facilities & Infrastructure
	Funding	CDBG: \$333,000
	Description	This public facility improvement will provide for the development of a public meeting space, business incubator, and public green space within a low-income community.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Improvements to Charlie's Place by converting the building into a meeting space and small business incubator.
8	Project Name	CDBG: Conway - Public Facility Improvements (2018)
	Target Area	City of Conway - Horry County
	Goals Supported	2B: Improve Access to Public Facilities
	Needs Addressed	Improvements to Public Facilities & Infrastructure
	Funding	:
	Description	Improvements to the community center at Whittemore Park in Conway, South Carolina.
	Target Date	

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Improvements to the community center at Whittemore Park in Conway, South Carolina.
9	Project Name	ESG Projects (2018)
	Target Area	Horry County
	Goals Supported	3A: Provide for Rapid Re-housing Programs 3B: Increase & Improve Homeless Prevention Service
	Needs Addressed	Addressing Homelessness
	Funding	ESG: \$182,883
	Description	ESG projects for the 2018 program year including Horry County administration (\$3,300), rapid rehousing (\$118,083), homeless prevention (\$55,000) and ECHO Administration/HMIS services (\$7,800).
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	

	Planned Activities	<p>ESG Program Administration - \$2,000</p> <p>New Directions Administration - \$1,300</p> <p>New Directions Rapid Rehousing - \$26,083</p> <p>ECHO Rapid Rehousing - \$92,000</p> <p>ECHO Homeless Prevention - \$55,000</p> <p>ECHO HMIS - \$6,500</p> <p>MATCH</p> <p>ESG funding requires 100% match. Each recipient of ESG funds will match their allocation with approved funding sources as indicated in 24 CFR 576.207. A plan for the subrecipients program match must be provided as a part of the application budget. A match audit is conducted at the 50% funding point and again prior to the final payment request of the agency awarded ESG funds. Match sources are also review again as a part of the annual monitoring process.</p> <p>The ESG match is documented each year in the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER).</p>
10	Project Name	HOME: Administration (2018)
	Target Area	<p>Horry County</p> <p>Georgetown County</p> <p>Williamsburg County</p>
	Goals Supported	<p>1A: Increase Homeownership Opportunities</p> <p>1B: Increase Affordable Rental Hsg Opportunities</p> <p>1C: Provide for Owner Occupied Hsg Rehabilitation</p> <p>5A: Develop Disaster Readiness & Response Programs</p>
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing Preservation & Development
	Funding	HOME: \$111,281
	Description	Administration of the Horry County HOME Consortium during the 2018 program year.
	Target Date	

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	HOME program administration during the 2018 program year.
11	Project Name	HOME: CHDO Set-Aside Activities (2018)
	Target Area	City of Conway - Horry County
	Goals Supported	1B: Increase Affordable Rental Hsg Opportunities
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing Preservation & Development
	Funding	HOME: \$321,318
	Description	The HOME program requires that no less than 15% of the annual allocation be set-aside for eligible projects to be completed by Community Housing Development Organizations or CHDOs. During the 2018 program year, the Horry County HOME Consortium has one CHDO serving the area - Grand Strand Housing and Community Development Corporation.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	New construction of three new rental housing units to be developed by Grand Strand Housing and Community Development Corporation a certified CHDO.
12	Project Name	HOME: Rental Housing Development (2018)
	Target Area	City of Georgetown - West End Neighborhood - Georgetown County
	Goals Supported	1B: Increase Affordable Rental Hsg Opportunities
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing Preservation & Development
	Funding	HOME: \$421,200
	Description	Homes of Hope Inc. will construct four new housing units in the West End of Georgetown, South Carolina. These units will be made available to households at or below 60% AMI.

	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	New construction of four new rental housing units including two single family units and one duplex to be developed by Homes of Hope Inc.
13	Project Name	HOME: Home Owner Housing Development (2018)
	Target Area	Georgetown County
	Goals Supported	1A: Increase Homeownership Opportunities
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing Preservation & Development
	Funding	HOME: \$126,011
	Description	Habitat for Humanity of Georgetown County will develop four new homes in Georgetown County, South Carolina.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	New construction of four new homes in Georgetown County, South Carolina.
14	Project Name	HOME: Owner Occupied Rehab (2018)
	Target Area	Horry County
	Goals Supported	1C: Provide for Owner Occupied Hsg Rehabilitation
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing Preservation & Development
	Funding	HOME: \$108,000
	Description	His Hands of Horry County intends to rehabilitate three single family residences for income eligible households throughout eligible areas of Horry County.
	Target Date	

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Owner Occupied Housing Rehab to be completed by His Hands of Horry County.
15	Project Name	HOME: CHDO Operating Funds (2018)
	Target Area	Horry County Georgetown County Williamsburg County
	Goals Supported	1B: Increase Affordable Rental Hsg Opportunities
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing Preservation & Development
	Funding	HOME: \$25,000
	Description	Grand Strand Housing and Community Development Corporation, a certified CHDO, will be provided up to \$25,000 in HOME funding to support its CHDO operations throughout the Horry County HOME Consortium.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	CHDO Operating support for Grand Strand Housing and Community Development Corporation during the 2018 program year.
16	Project Name	CDBG: Conway - Small Business Assistance (2018)
	Target Area	City of Conway - Rebuild Conway Revitalization Area - Horry County City of Conway - Horry County Horry County
	Goals Supported	6A: Small Business Assistance
	Needs Addressed	Economic Development
	Funding	CDBG: \$240,078
	Description	Direct financial assistance to small businesses.

	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 25 small businesses will receive assistance through the program.
	Location Description	Eligible small business in the City of Conway.
	Planned Activities	Direct financial assistance to small businesses.

AP-50 Geographic Distribution - 91.420, 91.220(f)

Description of the geographic areas of the entitlement (including areas of low-income and minority concentration) where assistance will be directed

The Consortium has identified several locations in the three counties that will receive directed assistance. One of the primary methods for determining geographic regions that will receive assistance is using HUD-identified racially/ethnically-concentrated areas of poverty (R/ECAP) tracts. Addressing R/ECAP tracts was major part of the Consortium's 2017 Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH). HUD defines R/ECAP tracts as:

- 1.) Census tracts with a minority non-white population of 50 percent or more
- 2.) Tracts with 40 percent of individuals living at or before the poverty line, or is three or more times the average tract poverty rate for the area, or whichever threshold is lower

There were three R/ECAP tracts identified in the region which are shown on the following map.

- 45051050600 (Myrtle Beach, Horry County)
- 45043920201 (Town of Andrews, Georgetown County)
- 45089970801 (Williamsburg County)

See: Horry HOME Consortium R/ECAP Tracts Map in MA-50

Data Note: Since the publishing of the Consortium's 2017 AFH, the AFH map above has been updated to version AFFHT0004 to show the most recent R/ECAP tracts in the region.

In addition to the HUD-identified R/ECAP tracts, the Consortium will focus on other areas where there is a disproportionately high number of LMI and/or minority households. These areas may not meet the HUD definition of R/ECAP but they are still in need of additional directed assistance to reduce substandard housing, improve public services, encourage economic growth, and prevent the development of R/ECAP tracts. In the AFH, these areas were collectively referred to as Focus Areas and cover the R/ECAP tracts listed above.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
City of Myrtle Beach - Central City Revitalization Area - Horry County	
City of Conway - Rebuild Conway Revitalization Area - Horry County	
Race Path - Horry County	

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
Freemont - Horry County	
Bucksport - Horry County	
Cedar Branch - Horry County	
Goretown - Horry County	
Brooksville - Horry County	
City of Myrtle Beach - Horry County	
City of Conway - Horry County	
Horry County	
Bennett Loop - Horry County	
City of Georgetown - West End Neighborhood - Georgetown County	
Town of Andrews - Georgetown County	
Town of Kingstree - Williamsburg County	
Town of Greeleyville - Williamsburg County	
Socastee - Horry County	

Table 58 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

A percentage was not assigned specifically for each geographic target location; however, all the target locations are areas with a large LMI population and allocations will primarily go towards LMI activities. Horry County is the lead agency for the Horry County HOME Consortium and will coordinate with local and state agencies, as well as public and private organizations and non-profits, to implement these activities in these areas.

LMI areas were determined through data analysis related to the population in the needs assessment portion of the plan. In addition to this, extensive efforts were made to gather feedback from the community through four community needs assessment meetings held in the cities of Conway and Myrtle Beach in Horry County, Georgetown in Georgetown County, and Hemingway in Williamsburg County, as well as any comments from the public comment period and public hearing for this plan.

As mentioned earlier, the Consortium's 2017 AFH also identified areas in the region where there was a need to reduce substandard housing. Factors that contributed to this were the location and type of affordable housing, lack of public investments in specific neighborhoods and a lack of affordable, integrated housing for individuals who need supportive services. Areas identified with most need were: R/ECAP census tracts in the region; census tracts with disproportionately high concentrations of subsidized housing and/or Black, Hispanic, foreign-born, and/or LEP populations; the Central City Revitalization Area; Bennett Loop; Racepath; and unincorporated areas. In the AFH, these were collectively referred to as Focus Areas.

Discussion

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing - 91.420, 91.220(g)

Introduction

The affordable housing activities undertaken will address the needs of the homeless and non-homeless. The Consortium will work towards this with rental assistance, the creation of new affordable housing units and rehabilitated housing units. The goals for affordable housing are provided below.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	40
Non-Homeless	29
Special-Needs	0
Total	69

Table 59 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	40
The Production of New Units	11
Rehab of Existing Units	18
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	69

Table 60 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

Discussion

- Homeowner Housing Added: 4 Household Housing Units
- Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 18 Household Housing Unit
- Rental Housing Added: 4 Household Housing Unit
- Rental Housing Rehabilitated: 3 Household Housing Unit
- Rapid Rehousing: 40 Households Assisted

AP-60 Public Housing - 91.420, 91.220(h)

Introduction

The Horry County HOME Consortium will work closely with the four Public Housing Authorities serving low-income households throughout the jurisdiction. They are:

- The Housing Authority of Myrtle Beach: Provides Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers
- The Housing Authority of Conway: Provides Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers and public housing units
- Georgetown Housing Authority: Provides Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers and public housing units
- Kingstree Housing Authority: Public housing units

Actions planned during the next year to address the needs to public housing

The Consortium, with each of the four public housing authorities will work diligently to expand affordable housing opportunities within their jurisdictions and expand services for their residents as well as the communities they serve.

The Consortium will also work with the PHAs to reduce public barriers to affordable housing development in the region. As reported in the 2017 AFH, various contributing factors such as land use and zoning laws, admissions and occupancy policies and procedures including preferences in publicly supported housing have contributed to a lack of access to publicly supported housing in the region.

The Housing Authority of Conway strives to maintain diverse communities throughout their jurisdiction. The HAC provides for a variety of supportive services including educational enrichment activities at all of its housing developments.

The Housing Authority of Myrtle Beach will continue to update its HCV waiting list, which contains the households who have been called in to receive a voucher and those who have a voucher and have not yet found a home – this list currently has 696 households. Of these households, 128 contain at least one disabled household member and 30 households are elderly. HAMB recognizes that many disabled and elderly persons may need to move to more accessible units as their needs change. The HAMB is committed to assisting these individuals.

The Georgetown Housing Authority will continue to serve its residents by offering a variety of supportive service activities including after-school youth centers, early childhood education programming, adult education and literacy programming, job training, healthy living programs, financial literacy and homeownership programs. In addition to these supportive service programs, the GHA will continue to provide for community betterment programs such as tree planting, recycling and neighborhood clean-ups.

The Kingstree Housing Authority recently received a commitment for an FHA loan to renovate 140 units of public housing. The planned renovations include painting, installation of ceiling fans, upgraded flooring, replacing ranges, upgrading plumbing and bathroom fixtures, installing accessible tubs and glazing existing tubs, as well as installation of gutters.

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

HAMB runs a Family Self-Sufficiency Program (FSS) which is designed to help HCV families become economically independent. HAMB also provides the HCV Homeownership Program which provides vouchers to first-time homeowners if they meet income and other eligibility requirements such as employment requirements and homeownership counseling among a few others.

The HAC, KHA, and GHA all offer financial literacy training programs as well as home stewardship classes which are aimed at assisting residents to become ready for homeownership opportunities.

If the PHA is designated as troubled, describe the manner in which financial assistance will be provided or other assistance

None of the four housing authorities in the region are considered troubled.

Discussion

N/A

AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities - 91.420, 91.220(i)

Introduction

Horry County continues to focus on efforts to address the root causes of homelessness and chronic homelessness.

While it is difficult to accurately measure the number of individuals and families at risk of becoming homeless, the Consortium remains committed to a "Housing First" philosophy by funding and coordinating programs that identify those "at-risk," attempt to intervene prior to homelessness occurring, to re-house those that do experience homelessness as soon as possible, and provide key supportive services.

Horry County, in partnership with its local Continuum of Care (COC), Eastern Carolina Homelessness Organization, is working to strategically align the County's ESG programming with COC priorities. This includes a coordinating application funding reviews between the two organizations. For example, applications for CDBG public service funding submitted via the NOFA process will receive bonus points if they strategically align with the COC and ESG programs. The COC has recently moved its headquarters to Myrtle Beach, which allows for close collaboration between the two entities. The COC itself is currently undergoing an organizational restructuring to better align its efforts with regional initiatives and to set itself up to better deliver services to the region's homeless.

Describe the jurisdictions one-year goals and actions for reducing and ending homelessness including

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

The Consortium works with area homeless service providers to collaboratively provide a wide range of expertise in housing, and social and supportive services, within each component of the Continuum of Care (COC). One strategy to address homelessness in the COC and region is to strengthen and enhance our existing assets.

The Consortium has been fortunate in the relocation of one such asset, the COC to a new Horry County location within the City of Myrtle Beach. This provides the region with strong advocates, highly trained and experienced resources, and fresh insight into the fight against homelessness. In collaboration with long-standing providers, the municipalities, community leaders and other stakeholders, a high priority has been placed on development and support of homelessness services, from outreach, to emergency sheltering and case management, to the provision of crisis hospitalizations for homeless who need mental health care. It has also emphasized homeless data collection and review via HMIS by initiating a regular HMIS data analysis meeting so that key areas of service are identified. All participants have contributed to renewed efforts to reach out to our homeless community, and assess and serve its needs.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The Consortium continues to place high priority on emergency shelter services, transitional housing, services for the homeless, and homelessness prevention. From year-to-year, its Annual Action Plans reflect this high priority. Horry County and the COC supports transitional housing via assistance with rent and utility deposits so that they might sustain housing.

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

As mentioned, the CoC, Horry County, the Horry County HOME Consortium, and the Myrtle Beach Housing Authority staff collaborate to provide chronically homeless individuals and families, veterans and unaccompanied youth, with pathways to housing and independence across Horry County. All programs are funded either via CDBG or ESG, in addition to COC funding and other leveraged public and private financial sources accessed by our many partners.

Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are: 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); or, receiving assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs.

Horry County and its sub-recipients support, encourage, and facilitate programs and strategies that:

- Provide extremely-low income persons with outpatient services and crisis hospitalizations, in an effort to address fundamental mental health issues that lead to chronic homelessness. In addition to treating mental health issues that can contribute to homelessness, these efforts enable individuals to receive treatment in their community. The goal of this is to increase participation from at-risk individuals who shirk from the possibility of receiving hospitalization or care away from the support of their community and families.
- Provide creative, community-based housing opportunities to disabled young adults and adults, in an effort to prevent homelessness in this population. The County, the COC, and its many service provider partners collaborate to integrate clients and families into the continuum, and leverage/seek funds to move developmentally and intellectually disabled out of their family homes, group homes and other facilities into transitional and supportive housing.
- Serve the needs of homeless individuals and families, Horry County is committed to working

with the COC to determine the need for an additional emergency homeless shelter in Horry County.

The County works to encourage and facilitate efforts and strategies that align with the strategic efforts of the COC and the ESG program, such as the service areas listed above. Applications from potential subrecipient public service providers are prioritized by way of bonus points if their proposed program(s) align with the COC's efforts and the ESG program.

Discussion

As shown, the Consortium remains committed to homelessness prevention, and to serving the needs of the homeless in collaboration with the COC, its sub-recipients, partners and stakeholders.

AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing - 91.420, 91.220(j)

Introduction

The Consortium's mission is to increase homeownership, support neighborhood revitalization, and to provide access to housing free of discrimination. The underlying contributing factor to all these is poverty. To respond to this, Horry County and the Consortium has developed an anti-poverty strategy outlined in this Consolidated Plan. The anti-poverty strategy is the unifying thread that ties housing, homeless prevention and rapid rehousing, public housing and other community development strategies together in one plan for reducing poverty within the region. The Consortium has committed to revitalizing key underserved neighborhoods as a part of this plan.

Actions it planned 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

In 2018, Horry County assumed the lead role in the HOME Consortium, and completed an Assessment to Fair Housing which was required by HUD to Affirmatively Further Fair Housing in the region. This assessment includes the impact of population growth, segregation and integration, access to a variety of opportunity indicators such as education, transportation and poverty, and disproportionate housing needs in the region. Through this assessment, contributing factors to barriers to fair and affordable housing were identified. Among some of the contributing factors which had negative effects were land use and zoning laws, the location and type of affordable housing, and the availability of affordable units in a range of sizes. For PHAs, some of the contributing factors were admissions and occupancy policies and procedures including preferences in publicly supported housing, and lack of affordable, integrated housing for individuals who need supportive services. The AFH gives guidance to address these barriers through a set of goals with a clear strategy to address these issues, and a measurement of the achievements through a set timeframe and list of measurements. These activities will be carried out throughout the 5-year Consolidated Planning period.

Discussion

N/A

AP-85 Other Actions - 91.420, 91.220(k)

Introduction

In addition to the proposed actions outlined in the Action Plan, the Consortium will also work towards the actions listed below. These actions are planned to:

- Address obstacles to meeting underserved needs.
- Foster and maintain affordable housing.
- Reduce lead-based paint hazards.
- Reduce the number of poverty-level families.
- Develop institutional structure.
- Enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies.

To work towards these other actions, the Consortium will work with its partner organizations and other local and regional service providers.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

The Consortium recognizes the need to support educational enrichment opportunities and programs for the underserved LMI households of the region. Some of the actions planned are to provide opportunities for after school programs, youth mentoring and tutoring programs, summer camps, reading programs, etc. These will also be offered through programs funded by CDBG in Horry County.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

The Horry County HOME Consortium will use HOME funds and HOME match funds for affordable housing projects in the region. Qualified projects will be based on location and need.

Horry County continues to support local groups, such as Grand Strand Housing and His Hands of Horry County, to rehabilitate owner-occupied units. These activities facilitate the provision of affordable, safe and decent homes for low to moderate-low income homeowners.

Horry County has a list of nearly 200 low-income families that need home repairs that include HVAC systems, roofs, windows, plumbing, electrical, and ADA accommodations. Any pre-1978 unit in our housing rehabilitation program has a lead inspection/risk assessment before work begins. Horry County anticipates repairs to 15-20 homes per year. Demolition of existing units and reconstruction of new units will be overseen by the County, of which it anticipates an average of 2-3 per year.

The City of Myrtle Beach will work with local nonprofit housing agencies to acquire and rehabilitate properties for construction of affordable housing opportunities for low income residents.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

The greatest potential for lead-based paint and other environmental and safety hazards is in homes built before 1980. Within the three counties there are 58,458 housing units built before 1980. During the next year, the Consortium will work to reduce the number of housing units with lead-based paint hazards in units assisted with HOME funds to prevent lead poisoning. This will be accomplished through the evaluation and disclosure of housing that may contain lead-based paint and properly abating and encapsulating lead contamination.

For CDBG, Horry County's Building Department will assist the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) during any construction inspection process; however, this is limited to childhood lead poisoning prevention and detection activities. All pre-1978 housing units undergoing emergency repairs or rehabilitation will have a lead inspection/risk assessment before any physical work begins on the unit. If lead is present, the owner/tenant will be relocated. Also, information is distributed regarding lead-based paint to all residents that participate in any housing program. The county will continue to support programs available through SC DHEC and will develop a lead hazard control program to eliminate lead hazards in housing when a unit undergoes rehabilitation through the CDBG Program.

To the extent that lead-based paint hazards are addressed through rehabilitation, the process the county follows includes:

- Contracting certified lead-based paint inspectors and risk assessors;
- Distributing information on lead-based paint hazards to all households that participate in any housing programs that purchase or rehabilitate homes built before 1978;
- Conducting lead-based paint inspections and assessments as necessary; and
- Implementing environmental control or abatement measures (lead-based paint and asbestos) as required by all federally-funded projects.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

The Horry County HOME Consortium has targeted significant resources within the low-income areas described in the plan. It is intended that resources will spur redevelopment efforts within the targeted areas, effectively increasing capital investments, services, quantity and quality of affordable residences, and re-envisioning of communities through the reduction of blight and improved access to neighborhood amenities and opportunities.

The Consortium will also coordinate with the regional workforce and educational agencies to expand workforce training opportunities and small business development opportunities. These partners include

Horry-Georgetown Technical College, Coastal Carolina University, and the regional Waccamaw Workforce Development Board. As outlined in the 2017 AFH, the Consortium plans to increase employment training and small business development opportunities over the course of the consolidated planning period. Some of the measurements of achievements the Consortium will work towards are job placements of participants in workforce opportunity programs and develop at least 50 small businesses throughout the region over the next five years.

Horry County will allocate resources to assist in increasing worker skills and education. This has been identified as an essential action to undertake to stimulate economic development and increase worker wages. Since median earnings are generally tied to educational attainment and workforce training, the development of programs to assist workers in expanding or improving their skills and education will be pursued to assist increasing worker wages.

The tourism industry is vital to bringing in jobs to the region, however low-wage service industry jobs can contribute to the prevalence of poverty, especially if they are seasonal. The Consortium will work with local economic development agencies to pursue and attract industries that will provide higher paying jobs and year-round employment.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

The Consortium will continue to have formal and informal working relationships with the four Public Housing Authorities, Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs), and other non-profit housing developers and local jurisdictions. The Consortium will also provide workshops and training initiatives to improve the capacity and compliance of regional partners and programs. Finally, the Consortium will strive to encourage partners to leverage federal, state and private funds to benefit affordable housing opportunities with the region.

Actions planned to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies

The Horry County HOME Consortium receives its funding directly from HUD and will coordinate affordable housing development with developers throughout the region.

For CDBG, Horry County will work in the county to administer these funds towards partners and programs that help serve LMI areas and LMI households. The county will partner with other public and private housing and social service agencies to frequently coordinate on projects in this plan. The county will also host meetings between local governments, housing providers, social service agencies, and the PHAs to discuss emerging issues in housing, homelessness, and community development.

For ESG, Horry County will continue participating in the COC. The COC, with its plan to end chronic homelessness in 10 years, provides a guide for the county and its partners to coordinate a system of affordable housing and supportive services for the prevention, reduction, and eventual end of

homelessness.

Discussion

N/A

Program Specific Requirements

AP-90 Program Specific Requirements - 91.420, 91.220(I)(1,2,4)

Introduction

The CDBG program is administered by Horry County within the county for the purpose of assisting LMI areas and households.

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(1)

Projects planned with all CDBG funds expected to be available during the year are identified in the Projects Table. The following identifies program income that is available for use that is included in projects to be carried out.

1. The total amount of program income that will have been received before the start of the next program year and that has not yet been reprogrammed	0
2. The amount of proceeds from section 108 loan guarantees that will be used during the year to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified in the grantee's strategic plan.	0
3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements	0
4. The amount of any grant funds returned to the line of credit for which the planned use has not been included in a prior statement or plan	0
5. The amount of income from float-funded activities	0
Total Program Income:	0

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	0
2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income. Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan.	99.00%

HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)
Reference 24 CFR 91.220(l)(2)

1. A description of other forms of investment being used beyond those identified in Section 92.205 is as follows:

Each recipient of Consortium HOME funds will be required to match their allocation with 25% funding from non-federal sources. These contributions to the project must be permanent. Any match provided in excess of the 25% requirement will be retained by the Consortium and banked for use with future HOME projects. Evidence of match must be submitted with all applications. In the event an applicant cannot provide the required match, they may request a waiver and it may or may not be granted by the Consortium depending on if there are sufficient match funds available to cover the deficit.

2. A description of the guidelines that will be used for resale or recapture of HOME funds when used for homebuyer activities as required in 92.254, is as follows:

All properties receiving financial assistance from the Consortium for homeownership and homebuyer activities must ensure that the housing remains affordable to families with incomes of 80 percent or less of the area median for at least the minimum affordability period based on the initial amount of assistance provided. This action plan year funds new construction homebuyer projects where the HOME funds will be provided as a direct subsidy to the homebuyer and will therefore utilize the recapture provision to ensure compliance with the HOME affordability period requirements. Homeownership projects funded during the 2018 program year will have affordability periods between five (5) and fifteen (15) years based on the amount of the direct subsidy provided to the homeowner. The affordability requirements will be enforced with restrictive covenants (or liens) and a promissory note that will be recorded with appropriate County Register of Deeds for either Horry County, Georgetown County or Williamsburg County - based on the location of the property.

In the event of a voluntary or involuntary sale, the Consortium will recapture the HOME Investment before the homebuyer receives a return. The recapture amount is limited to the net proceeds available from the sale. The Consortium shall reduce the HOME investment amount to be recaptured on a pro rata basis for the time the homeowner has owned and occupied the housing measured against the required affordability period. For example, a property with a 15-year affordability period will require that the pro-rata share, subject to recapture, will reduce by 1/15th annually on the anniversary date of the initial purchase closing.

Recapture provisions may permit the subsequent homebuyer to assume the HOME assistance (subject to the HOME requirements for the remainder of the period of affordability) if the subsequent homebuyer is low-income, and no additional HOME assistance is provided. Recaptured funds must be used to carry out HOME-eligible activities in accordance with the requirements of this part.

3. A description of the guidelines for resale or recapture that ensures the affordability of units acquired with HOME funds? See 24 CFR 92.254(a)(4) are as follows:

All properties receiving financial assistance from the Consortium for acquisition of existing housing units must ensure that the housing remains affordable to families with incomes of 80 percent or less of the area median for at least the minimum affordability period based on the initial amount of assistance provided. This action plan year funds activities that will acquire existing housing units for affordable rental housing opportunities, and will utilize the recapture provision to ensure compliance with the HOME affordability period requirements. Rental housing projects funded during the 2018 program year will have affordability periods between five (5) and fifteen (15) years based on the amount of the subsidy provided to the developer/owner.

The affordability requirements will be enforced with restrictive covenants (or liens) and a promissory note that will be recorded with appropriate County Register of Deeds for either Horry County, Georgetown County or Williamsburg County - based on the location of the property.

In the event of a voluntary or involuntary sale, the Consortium will recapture the HOME Investment before the owner receives a return. The recapture amount is limited to the net proceeds available from the sale. The Consortium shall reduce the HOME investment amount to be recaptured on a pro rata basis for the time the owner has owned the property and made it available for affordable rental housing to an income eligible tenant. For example, a property with a 15-year affordability period will require that the pro-rata share, subject to recapture, will reduce by 1/15th annually on the anniversary date of the initial purchase closing.

4. Plans for using HOME funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily housing that is rehabilitated with HOME funds along with a description of the refinancing guidelines required that will be used under 24 CFR 92.206(b), are as follows:

The Consortium does not intend or anticipate refinancing any existing debt for multifamily housing that will be rehabilitated with HOME funds per 24 CFR 92.206(b) guidelines.

Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Reference 91.220(l)(4)

1. Include written standards for providing ESG assistance (may include as attachment)

Please see the attached standards and guidelines.

2. If the Continuum of Care has established centralized or coordinated assessment system that meets HUD requirements, describe that centralized or coordinated assessment system.

The Continuum of Care (COC), is in process of establishing a Coordinated Entry System (CES), and

Horry County is committed to participating and supporting the COC in the effort. Since 2014, the COC has developed its system with HUD, and the state and technical assistance providers. The CoC has implemented CES, which it utilizes to gather information about beneficiaries, identify resources, and to evaluate service needs and gaps to help communities plan their assistance.

3. Identify the process for making sub-awards and describe how the ESG allocation available to private nonprofit organizations (including community and faith-based organizations).

All sub-award applicants for CDBG and ESG funds must submit applications prior to the published deadline, in order to be considered for funding. Applications are usually due around February 1st each year. Once applications are received, staff conducts an "Eligibility Review" of all applications according to 24 CFR 570.200a and 570-201-206. Under this review, staff determines one or more of the below, based on the funding:

- if the organization is a non-profit;
- if the organization is a qualified for-profit agency or business;
- whether the program meets a national objective;
- whether the program addresses an eligible CDBG or ESG activity; and
- if the program is able to serve all qualified Horry County residents.

If an applicant meets initial criteria, the application proposal is considered eligible for consideration of funding. Staff then provides the Review Committee with a report on any programs that do not meet all the criteria, as well as a copy of all applications and a spreadsheet for application scoring and review.

A second review is then conducted on eligible programs to determine whether the program has clear goals and quantifiable objectives, sound financial and program management, and sufficient ability to leverage funds. In reviewing applications, the Review Committee and County staff may request additional information, make site visits, request a conference with the applicant, or take other steps to assure a fair and equitable selection/award process.

The Review Committee then meets, and using guidance from the scoring rubric, determines recommendations for each of the applications and a proposed allocation of expected funding. From the recommendations of this meeting, a proposed ESG budget and CDBG budget, and Annual Action Plan, are established.

The proposed budgets and Annual Action Plan are presented to the Administration Committee of the Horry County Council for review. Upon approval of the Administration Committee, the Plan is then forwarded to the Horry County Council for approval. A public comment period is opened prior to final approval of the budgets and Plan. Following the Horry County Council's approval of the Annual Action Plan, a completed copy is submitted to HUD. This occurs prior to the submission deadline, which usually occurs on or around May 15.

4. If the jurisdiction is unable to meet the homeless participation requirement in 24 CFR 576.405(a), the jurisdiction must specify its plan for reaching out to and consulting with homeless or formerly homeless individuals in considering policies and funding decisions regarding facilities and services funded under ESG.

The Continuum of Care, has a formerly homeless persons on its Board of Directors. Its subrecipients work directly with homeless and formerly homeless individuals. Horry County, Georgetown County, and Williamsburg County continue to encourage the underserved to express their needs and concerns to the maximum extent possible. If unable to meet the homeless participation requirement in 24 CFR 576.405(a) the jurisdiction will work closely with the CoC and other organizations in the community reach out to homeless and formerly homeless individuals to get their perspective on policies and funding decisions.

5. Describe performance standards for evaluating ESG.

The ESG Program, previously referred to as the Emergency Shelter Grant program, is authorized by subtitle B of Title IV of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act. Horry County's ESG performance standards reflect the federal regulations of Title 24 Code of Federal Regulations Part 576 as amended by the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing Act of 2009 (HEARTH) that govern ESG, and the procedures used by Horry County in administration of this grant as directed by HUD.

In addition, standards for financial management and internal controls reflect federal regulations at 24 CFR Sections 84 and 85, and 2 CFR 200. The County is also responsible for compliance with federal regulations at 24 CFR Part 58. These federal laws and regulations are included by reference in Horry County policies and procedures.

General guidelines for activities of the ESG program are listed at 24 CFR 576.21 and other costs may be eligible under the program provided that they fit the statutory requirement of benefitting homeless persons and assisting their movement toward independent living.

Horry County complies fully with all federal, state and local non-discrimination laws, and with rules and regulations governing Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity in housing and employment, including:

- Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964
- Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (as amended by the Community Development Act of 1974 and the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988)
- Executive Order 11063
- Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973
- The Age Discrimination Act of 1975
- Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (to the extent that it applies, otherwise Section 504 and

the Fair Housing Amendments govern)

- Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2005
- The Equal Access to Housing in HUD Programs Regardless of Sexual Orientation or Gender Identity Final Rule, published in the Federal Register on February 3, 2012
- And when more than one civil rights law applies to a situation, the laws will be read and applied together.

Horry County's standards call for all participants in its ESG programs to be entered into the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). ESG funds may be used to pay for the cost of collecting and entering data into HMIS in compliance with HUD standards, and for tracking performance standards.

In addition, Horry County measures whether all participants meet the HUD definition of homelessness in order to qualify, i.e. as Literally Homeless, or as Fleeing or Attempting to Flee Domestic Violence. All participants must have an income of 80% of median family income, or as determined by HUD annually. Households must also demonstrate a reasonable prospect that they will be able to sustain themselves after the period of assistance ends. Horry County ESG guidelines require that the participant selection process be documented to ensure performance standards are met. Documentation must include: income documentation, homeless status, proof of sustainability, Request for Tenancy Approval, unit inspection to ensure Minimum Habitability Standards (MHS) with a Housing Quality Standards inspection, and more.

Horry County's performance standards also include Grounds for Denial to the ESG Program, and Informal Hearings for Participants.

Subrecipient performance standards incorporate these, plus record-keeping and reporting requirements. These requirements include standards for invoicing Horry County for reimbursement of funds expensed for the ESG program, and standards for maintenance of all file documentation and personally identifiable information.

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

1	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>Census 2010</p> <p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>US Census Bureau</p> <p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>Demographic and economic statistics from 2010 US Census.</p> <p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>To gain an updated statistical overview of the demographic makeup of the United States.</p> <p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>Covers nation as a whole, as well as states, municipalities, regions, Census tracts & blocks.</p> <p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>2010</p> <p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Complete.</p>
2	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>2011 American Community Survey, 3-year estimates</p> <p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>US Census Bureau</p> <p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>ACS provides ongoing statistical updates across a number demographic and economic indicators.</p> <p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>The American Community Survey (ACS) is an ongoing statistical survey that samples a small percentage of the population every year -- giving communities the information they need to plan investments and services.</p> <p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>Nationwide; states; municipalities; regional; Census tract & blocks.</p>

	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>2011</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Complete</p>
3	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>HMIS Report, Jan 2013</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>Eastern Carolina Homeless Organization</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>Demographic breakdown of Horry County's homeless population.</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>To provide granular insight the social, demographic and economic variables of homelessness.</p>
	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>Horry County; homeless population.</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>Feb 2012 - Jan 2013</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Complete</p>
4	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>2013 Point in Time Count</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>Eastern Carolina Homelessness Organization</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>The Point-in-Time (PIT) count is a count of sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons on a single night in January.</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>To assess the extent and nature of homelessness in the service area.</p>

	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>ECHO collects data on all 12 counties in its service area, but only Horry County's data is utilized here.</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>This dataset is for 2013 and was collected on a single night in January 2013.</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Complete</p>
5	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>HMIS Program Demographics Report</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>Eastern Carolina Homeless Organization</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>Statistics on clients receiving homelessness services in Horry County from HUD's Homeless Management Information System (HMIS).</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>To gain insight into the extent and nature of homelessness in Horry County.</p>
	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>Horry County</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>Covers the year from February 1st, 2012 to January 31st 2013.</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Complete.</p>
6	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>2015 PIT Count</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>Eastern Carolina Homelessness Organization (ECHO), the CoC</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>A Point-in-Time Count</p>

	What was the purpose for developing this data set? Identifying the number of homeless, served and unserved, in Horry County
	How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population? This data is collected by ECHO across Horry County via a PIT methodology
	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set? 2015
	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)? Complete
7	Data Source Name 2015 HMIS Data
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. Eastern Carolina Homelessness Organization (ECHO), the CoC
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. HMIS Data
	What was the purpose for developing this data set? The purpose is to track numbers of homeless, sheltered and unsheltered, to identify needs, priorities, services
	How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population? Homeless population across Horry County by the CoC
	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set? 2015
	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)? Complete
8	Data Source Name 2010-2014 CHAS
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. US Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>Each year, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) receives custom tabulations of American Community Survey (ACS) data from the U.S. Census Bureau. These data, known as the "CHAS" data (Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy), demonstrate the extent of housing problems and housing needs, particularly for low income households.</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>The CHAS data are used by local governments to plan how to spend HUD funds, and may also be used by HUD to distribute grant funds.</p>
	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>Horry County, Georgetown County and Williamsburg County</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>2010-2014 CHAS</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>N/A</p>
9	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>2011-2015 ACS</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>US Census Bureau</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>The American Community Survey (ACS) is an ongoing survey that provides data every year -- giving communities the current information they need to plan investments and services. Information from the survey generates data that help determine how more than \$400 billion in federal and state funds are distributed each year. The ACS is accessed through the American FactFinder website, which provides data about the United States, Puerto Rico and the Island Areas.</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>ACS: Information from the ACS help determine how more than \$400 billion in federal and state funds are distributed each year to help communities, state governments, and federal programs.</p>
	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>Horry County, Georgetown County and Williamsburg County</p>

	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>2011-2015 ACS 5-Year Estimates</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>N/A</p>
10	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>2000 Census, 2011-2015 ACS</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>US Census Bureau</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>The US Census 2000 contains detailed tables presenting data for the United States, 50 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico focusing on age, sex, households, families, and housing units. These tables provide in-depth figures by race and ethnicity.</p> <p>The American Community Survey (ACS) is an ongoing survey that provides data every year -- giving communities the current information they need to plan investments and services. Information from the survey generates data that help determine how more than \$400 billion in federal and state funds are distributed each year. The ACS is accessed through the American FactFinder website, which provides data about the United States, Puerto Rico and the Island Areas.</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>Census information affects the numbers of seats a state occupies in the U.S. House of Representatives. An accurate count of residents can also benefit the community. The information the census collects helps to determine how more than \$400 billion dollars of federal funding each year is spent on infrastructure and services. Among other things, Census data is used to advocate for causes, rescue disaster victims, prevent diseases, research markets, locate pools of skilled workers and more.</p> <p>ACS: Information from the ACS help determine how more than \$400 billion in federal and state funds are distributed each year to help communities, state governments, and federal programs.</p>
	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>Horry County, Georgetown County, Williamsburg County, SC</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>2000 Census, 2011-2015 ACS 5-Year Estimates</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>N/A</p>

11	Data Source Name 2010-2014 CHAS (Units w Children), 2010-2014 ACS
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. HUD and US Census Bureau
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. See CHAS and ACS
	What was the purpose for developing this data set? See CHAS and ACS
	How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population? Horry County, Georgetown County, Williamsburg County
	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set? 2010-2014 CHAS (Units w Children), 2010-2014 ACS (Total)
	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)? N/A
12	Data Source Name 2011-2015 ACS (Workers), 2015 LEHD (Jobs)
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. 2011-2015 ACS and 2015 Longitudinal Employee-Household Dynamics: United States Census Bureau
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. The American Community Survey (ACS) is an ongoing survey that provides data every year -- giving communities the current information they need to plan investments and services. Information from the survey generates data that help determine how more than \$400 billion in federal and state funds are distributed each year. The ACS is accessed through the American FactFinder website, which provides data about the United States, Puerto Rico and the Island Areas. The Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) program is part of the Center for Economic Studies at the U.S. Census Bureau. The LEHD program produces new, cost effective, public-use information combining federal, state and Census Bureau data on employers and employees under the Local Employment Dynamics (LED) Partnership.

	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>ACS: Information from the ACS help determine how more than \$400 billion in federal and state funds are distributed each year to help communities, state governments, and federal programs.</p> <p>LEHD: Information from the LEHD help state and local authorities who increasingly need detailed local information about their economies to make informed decisions. The LEHD Partnership works to fill critical data gaps and provide indicators needed by state and local authorities. LEHD's mission is to provide new dynamic information on workers, employers, and jobs with state-of-the-art confidentiality protections and no additional data collection burden.</p>
	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>Horry County, Georgetown County, Williamsburg County</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>2011-2015 ACS (Workers), 2015 LEHD (Jobs)</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>N/A</p>
13	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>2017 Point In Time Count</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>South Carolina Interagency Council on Homelessness</p> <p>Eastern Carolina Homelessness Organization</p> <p>Lowcountry Homeless Coalition</p> <p>Midlands Area Consortium for the Homeless</p> <p>SC Upstate Continuum of Care</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>The Point in Time County is a collection of demographic indicators that describe the homeless population in the area. Information collected includes, but is not limited to, age, race, gender, health issues, veteran status, and family status.</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>The Point in Time Count is conducted to develop a snapshot of the homeless population throughout the area.</p>
	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>Data collection targets the homeless population throughout the region.</p>

	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>January 2017</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Complete</p>
14	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>US Census Bureau</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>The American Community Survey (ACS) is an ongoing survey that provides data every year -- giving communities the current information they need to plan investments and services. Information from the survey generates data that help determine how more than \$400 billion in federal and state funds are distributed each year. The ACS is accessed through the American FactFinder website, which provides data about the United States, Puerto Rico and the Island Areas.</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>"The American Community Survey (ACS) is an ongoing survey that provides vital information on a yearly basis about our nation and its people. Information from the survey generates data that help determine how more than \$675 billion in federal and state funds are distributed each year."</p>
	<p>Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.</p> <p>2012-2016 ACS 5-Year Estimates</p>
	<p>Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.</p> <p>Survey's sent to residences</p>
	<p>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.</p> <p>Population in Horry County, Georgetown County and Williamsburg County</p>
	<p>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</p> <p>Respondents live in Horry County, Georgetown County and Williamsburg County and are measured by individuals, households, and families.</p>
15	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>2000 Decennial Census</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>US Census Bureau</p>

	Provide a brief summary of the data set. Data is collected on all households within the United States
	What was the purpose for developing this data set? Constitutionally required decennial census
	Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected. 2000
	Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection. Census packets are sent to homes in the United States.
	Describe the total population from which the sample was taken. Residents of the United States
	Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed. Respondents live in the United States
16	Data Source Name 2011-2015 ACS (Workers) 2015 LEHD (Jobs)
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. 2011-2015 ACS and 2015 Longitudinal Employee-Household Dynamics: United States Census Bureau
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. The American Community Survey (ACS) is an ongoing survey that provides data every year -- giving communities the current information they need to plan investments and services. Information from the survey generates data that help determine how more than \$400 billion in federal and state funds are distributed each year. The ACS is accessed through the American FactFinder website, which provides data about the United States, Puerto Rico and the Island Areas. The Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) program is part of the Center for Economic Studies at the U.S. Census Bureau. The LEHD program produces new, cost effective, public-use information combining federal, state and Census Bureau data on employers and employees under the Local Employment Dynamics (LED) Partnership.

	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>ACS: Information from the ACS help determine how more than \$400 billion in federal and state funds are distributed each year to help communities, state governments, and federal programs.</p> <p>LEHD: Information from the LEHD help state and local authorities who increasingly need detailed local information about their economies to make informed decisions. The LEHD Partnership works to fill critical data gaps and provide indicators needed by state and local authorities. LEHD's mission is to provide new dynamic information on workers, employers, and jobs with state-of-the-art confidentiality protections and no additional data collection burden.</p>
	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>Horry County, Georgetown County, Williamsburg County, SC</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>2011-2015 ACS (Workers), 2015 LEHD (Jobs)</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>N/A</p>
17	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>2000 Census, 2012-2016 ACS</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>US Census Bureau</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>The US Census 2000 contains detailed tables presenting data for the United States, 50 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico focusing on age, sex, households, families, and housing units. These tables provide in-depth figures by race and ethnicity.</p> <p>The American Community Survey (ACS) is an ongoing survey that provides data every year -- giving communities the current information they need to plan investments and services. Information from the survey generates data that help determine how more than \$400 billion in federal and state funds are distributed each year. The ACS is accessed through the American FactFinder website, which provides data about the United States, Puerto Rico and the Island Areas.</p>

	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>Census information affects the numbers of seats a state occupies in the U.S. House of Representatives. An accurate count of residents can also benefit the community. The information the census collects helps to determine how more than \$400 billion dollars of federal funding each year is spent on infrastructure and services. Among other things, Census data is used to advocate for causes, rescue disaster victims, prevent diseases, research markets, locate pools of skilled workers and more.</p> <p>ACS: Information from the ACS help determine how more than \$400 billion in federal and state funds are distributed each year to help communities, state governments, and federal programs.</p> <p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>Horry County, Georgetown County, Williamsburg County, SC</p> <p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>2000 Census, 2012-2016 ACS 5-Year Estimates</p> <p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>N/A</p>
18	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>2011-2015 ACS (Workers) & 2015 LEHD (Jobs)</p> <p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>2011-2015 ACS and 2015 Longitudinal Employee-Household Dynamics: United States Census Bureau</p> <p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>The American Community Survey (ACS) is an ongoing survey that provides data every year -- giving communities the current information they need to plan investments and services. Information from the survey generates data that help determine how more than \$400 billion in federal and state funds are distributed each year. The ACS is accessed through the American FactFinder website, which provides data about the United States, Puerto Rico and the Island Areas.</p> <p>The Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) program is part of the Center for Economic Studies at the U.S. Census Bureau. The LEHD program produces new, cost effective, public-use information combining federal, state and Census Bureau data on employers and employees under the Local Employment Dynamics (LED) Partnership.</p>

	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>ACS: Information from the ACS help determine how more than \$400 billion in federal and state funds are distributed each year to help communities, state governments, and federal programs.</p> <p>LEHD: Information from the LEHD help state and local authorities who increasingly need detailed local information about their economies to make informed decisions. The LEHD Partnership works to fill critical data gaps and provide indicators needed by state and local authorities. LEHD's mission is to provide new dynamic information on workers, employers, and jobs with state-of-the-art confidentiality protections and no additional data collection burden.</p>
	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>Horry County, SC</p> <p>Georgetown County, SC</p> <p>Williamsburg County, SC</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>2011-2015 ACS (ACS), 2015 LEHD</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>N/A</p>
19	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>2017 PIT Count</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>Eastern Carolina Homelessness Organization (ECHO)</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>A point-in-time count of the homeless population.</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>To identify the number of homeless individuals in the region and the resources available to them.</p>
	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>Data collection occurred at multiple sites throughout the region targeted at the homeless population.</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>January 2017</p>

	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)? Complete
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