

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

CONSOLIDATED PLAN FOR HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Consolidated Annual Performance & Accomplishment Report (CAPER)

Program Year 2012

April 1, 2012—March 31, 2013

Public Comment Draft

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANTS
HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIPS
HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES FOR PERSONS WITH AIDS
EMERGENCY SOLUTIONS GRANTS

State of South Carolina

Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report

Program Year 2012

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State of South Carolina
Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report
Program Year 2012
April 1, 2012 through March 31, 2013

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Annual Performance and Evaluation Report describes the State of South Carolina's affordable housing and community development achievements during program year 2012. The report covers activities and accomplishments for each of the four formula grant programs that receive funding from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and participate in the consolidated planning process. The four HUD programs are: Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) administered by the SC Department of Commerce, HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) administered by the SC Housing Finance and Development Authority, Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) administered by the SC Department of Health and Environmental Control, and Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) administered by the Governor's Office of Economic Opportunity. Combined, the four programs committed a total of \$26.6 million in HUD funds to program recipients. More detail on the resources available for each program, the amounts committed and expended during the program year, the distribution of funds committed and leveraging can be found in *Section I – Summary of Resources and Distribution*.

CDBG, HOME, HOPWA and ESG funds were awarded during the year for activities consistent with the State's five year plan for housing and community development, or the 2011-2015 Consolidated Plan. The Consolidated Plan identifies the highest priority needs in South Carolina as: availability, affordability and sustainability of decent housing, availability and sustainability of economic opportunity, and availability and sustainability of a suitable living environment for all state residents. The Plan also identifies specific strategies and goals for addressing these needs. Projects that received funding in 2012 represent measurable progress toward accomplishing annual PY 2012 goals. *Section II* provides information on families and persons assisted by each program and *Section III* addresses overall performance by the four programs, including actual accomplishments compared with goals, actions taken relative to fair housing and affordable housing, actions taken by the Continuum of Care for homeless persons and persons in need of supportive housing, and a Self-Evaluation of progress in implementing Consolidated Plan strategies and impact on needs.

Major 2012 initiatives undertaken by CDBG and HOME will primarily benefit the State's low and moderate income (LMI) residents. In terms of housing, projects will develop new affordable housing for renters, make existing affordable housing more sustainable by connecting them to public infrastructure, and make rental and homeownership affordable through down payment and closing cost assistance. Projects funded by CDBG alone will address economic opportunity and community sustainability. Improved individual economic opportunity will result from new jobs and community economic opportunity will derive from projects that will revitalize commercial centers, eliminate obstacles to economic development, and develop or improve workforce or public health and safety resources. Community sustainability in the form of safer and more sustainable living environments will result from public infrastructure expansion or upgrade,

comprehensive neighborhood revitalization involving a variety of public facilities, services and safety needs, and community and regional planning.

ESG initiatives during the year, under the new Emergency Solutions Grant program, addressed the new program areas of focus including homeless prevention, rehousing and outreach to unsheltered homeless. But ESG funds were also dedicated to the more traditional support for existing emergency shelters in the State, benefiting homeless persons and persons at risk of being homeless, and ESG assistance allowed these facilities to continue operating, sheltering the homeless and providing needed services such as food pantries, soup kitchens and meal distribution, mental health and alcohol/drug programs, health and child care, and outreach.

HOPWA initiatives focused on addressing the housing needs of people living with HIV/AIDS, through the provision of tenant based and short-term emergency rental assistance and supportive services to promote independent living, which can include case management, employment services and transportation. Under a second initiative, HOPWA continued to support community based, transitional and supportive housing facilities to ensure housing options for people living with HIV/AIDS.

Significant accomplishments were achieved by each program. These are summarized on Table 3A which can be found in *Section III A – Assessment of Annual Goals and Objectives*, beginning on page 23. Highlights include:

Decent Housing

- 266 low and moderate income households will be able to afford to purchase or rent decent housing, as a result of down payment, closing cost or rental assistance provided by HOME.
- 115 new affordable rental housing units will be developed using HOME funds and projects funded jointly with the State Housing Trust Fund and Low Income Housing Tax Credits will include an additional 420 units of new housing.
- 58 units of special needs supportive and transitional housing will be maintained or developed as a result of HOME and HOPWA funding.
- 455 existing affordable housing units will be made more sustainable by connecting them to public water and/or sewer or rehabilitating them as part of affordable housing development projects.
- 152 people living with HIV/AIDS received tenant based rental assistance from service providers receiving HOPWA funding, and an additional 248 individuals in crisis received HOPWA-funded short-term emergency rent, mortgage and utility assistance.
- 365 people who were homeless or at risk of becoming homeless benefited from homeless prevention assistance from ESG.

Economic Opportunity

- 210 residents, including at least 51% who are low and moderate income, will benefit from the availability of new jobs as a result of CDBG assistance to facilitate new or expanding industry.
- 31 providers of programs and services were supported by ESG and HOPWA and will help improve the accessibility of jobs and employment to LMI individuals.

- 57,221 residents, including 35,507 who are LMI, living in eight communities will benefit from CDBG funding that will revitalize one downtown area, improve essential public health and fire facilities in two communities, and eliminate abandoned, blighted structures in three other communities.

Suitable Living Environment

- 27 rural communities will benefit from new or upgraded public infrastructure or drainage as a result of CDBG funding, making a suitable, safe and healthy living environment available or sustainable for 14,666 community residents.
- 44 communities throughout the state will benefit from CDBG-funded regional planning activities and 10 communities will benefit from development or implementation of plans for comprehensive neighborhood revitalization. 5,453 residents will benefit, including 3,771 who are LMI.
- 15,867 homeless persons received emergency or transitional shelter or assistance as a result of ESG funding during the year.
- All 32 homeless service providers supported by ESG provided essential supportive services for homeless persons and persons at risk of being homeless. 4 of these also provided street outreach to unsheltered homeless.
- 994 people living with HIV/AIDS received supportive case management, employment and other services from care providers that received HOPWA funding during the year.

Greater detail is provided in *Section III* and in the program specific sections: *Section IV – CDBG Program Narrative*, *Section V – HOME Program Narrative*, *Section VI – HOPWA Program Narrative* and *Section VII – ESG Program Narrative*.

SECTION I – SUMMARY OF RESOURCES AND DISTRIBUTION

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM

Program:	Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)
Administering Agency:	SC Department of Commerce, Grants Administration
Funds Available:	\$18,071,588
Funds Committed:	\$21,259,692
Funds Expended:	\$21,148,713
Geographic Distribution:	Statewide

Total Funds Available

CDBG funds available for awards during program year 2012 included \$18,071,588 available from the 2012 allocation, which represents a substantial reduction from 2011 funding, plus program income and recaptured funds. The 2012 funds and recaptured funds were made available through a largely competitive awards process, as described below in the Geographic Distribution section, for projects that would further the objectives of the State of South Carolina Consolidated Plan. Program income was reserved during the year for a potential economic development project that would represent a significant investment and job creation in South Carolina. The State has 15 months from the time of award to obligate its 2012 allocation.

Total Funds Committed

During program year 2012, a total of \$21,096,667 in CDBG funds was awarded for 60 new grants. Awards were made from the 2012 allocation, as well as other open allocations where recaptured funds were available. Funds were also awarded to open grants where additional project activities were required or cost overruns necessitated additional funds, resulting in a total amount committed of \$21,259,692. Program income was earmarked during the year but is not included in the amount committed as there has been no official obligation of funds.

Leveraging

CDBG funds awarded in Program Year 2012 will leverage an additional \$7,256,971 in other state, federal, local and private funds.

Total Funds Expended

A total of \$21,148,713 was expended during the program year for open grants and program administration. Grants open during 2012 included grants funded out of the current allocation, as well as earlier open fund allocations. Funds expended included both program income and CDBG funds.

Geographic Distribution

The South Carolina CDBG program does not allocate funds to specific geographic areas. Instead, the State seeks to fund projects that will have the greatest impact and best contribute toward meeting the objectives outlined in the State's Consolidated Plan. During 2012, CDBG funds were awarded for projects eligible under program categories described in the State's 2012

SECTION I – SUMMARY OF RESOURCES AND DISTRIBUTION

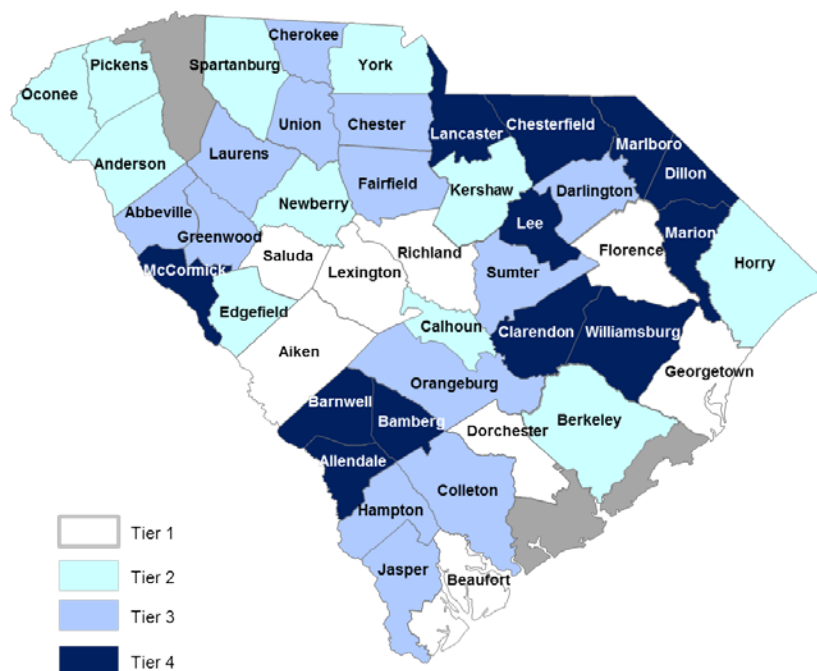
Program Description. Grant funds were awarded on a non-competitive basis for Regional Planning, Ready to Go and Economic Development projects. The Community Development Program is competitive and two funding rounds were held in 2012.

All units of general local government in South Carolina were eligible to apply for CDBG Community Development, Planning and Economic Development program funds, with the exception of communities and urban counties that participate in the CDBG Entitlement program and receive CDBG funds directly from HUD. In 2012, those not eligible to apply included the nine largest urban cities in the state and six urban counties.

Not all eligible local governments can apply every year, however. Threshold requirements under the competitive programs allow no more than three open grants per local government, and local governments are encouraged to complete projects in a timely manner prior to reapplying. As a result, geographic distribution can be measured only at the end of the program year after all competitive funding rounds are complete and all Economic Development applications have been awarded.

In 2012, new CDBG grant awards were distributed throughout the state to 50 different local governments. One or more local governments in 33 of the 44 South Carolina eligible, non-entitlement counties received funding for Community Development, Economic Development and/or Planning projects. The majority of all funds, or 81%, will go to local governments in counties designated as lesser developed by the South Carolina Department of Revenue. The most developed Tier 1 counties represented less than 20% of all grants awarded. County rankings for 2012 are shown on the map below.

South Carolina County Development Status, 2012



Source: South Carolina Department of Commerce

Counties are ranked each year and assigned a development designation based on per capita income and unemployment rankings, as well as other factors affecting a county's distress and

SECTION I – SUMMARY OF RESOURCES AND DISTRIBUTION

development status. Total CDBG funds awarded to local governments in each development tier, for new grant awards in 2012, are summarized below.

Distribution of 2012 New CDBG Grant Awards By County Development Designation			
Development Designation	Number of Projects	Total Amount Awarded	Percent by Grouped Status
Tier 4 (least developed)	16	\$6,578,857	81%
Tier 3	19	\$6,497,423	
Tier 2	14	\$4,039,050	
Tier 1 (most developed)	11	\$3,981,337	19%
Totals	60	\$21,096,667	100%

The chart below and on the following pages lists each new CDBG grant awarded in 2012 by locality and county, and these localities are illustrated on a map that follows the table.

Community Development Block Grant Program New Grant Awards from April 1, 2012 through March 31, 2013 From 2012 and Other Open HUD Grants

Map #	Locality	County	Activity	Amount
1	City of Abbeville	Abbeville	Public Facilities	399,090
2	Aiken County	Aiken	Public Infrastructure	198,639
3	Town of Allendale	Allendale	Public Infrastructure	312,434
4	Anderson County	Anderson	Public Infrastructure	500,000
5	City of Beaufort	Beaufort	Neighborhood Revitalization	500,000
6	City of Bennettsville	Marlboro	Neighborhood Revitalization	500,000
7	Berkeley County	Berkeley	Planning	50,000
8	Town of Blackville	Barnwell	Neighborhood Revitalization	500,000
9	Town of Bluffton	Beaufort	Neighborhood Revitalization	500,000
10	Town of Brunson	Hampton	Public Infrastructure	347,474
11	Town of Central	Pickens	Public Facilities	330,000
12	Town of Cheraw	Chesterfield	Public Facilities	315,640
13	Town of Cheraw	Chesterfield	Planning	25,000
14	Cherokee County	Cherokee	Planning	50,000
15	Chester County	Chester	Public Infrastructure	427,009
16	City of Clinton	Laurens	Public Infrastructure	500,000
17	City of Clinton	Laurens	Clearance	496,400
18	Colleton County	Colleton	Clearance	285,300

SECTION I – SUMMARY OF RESOURCES AND DISTRIBUTION

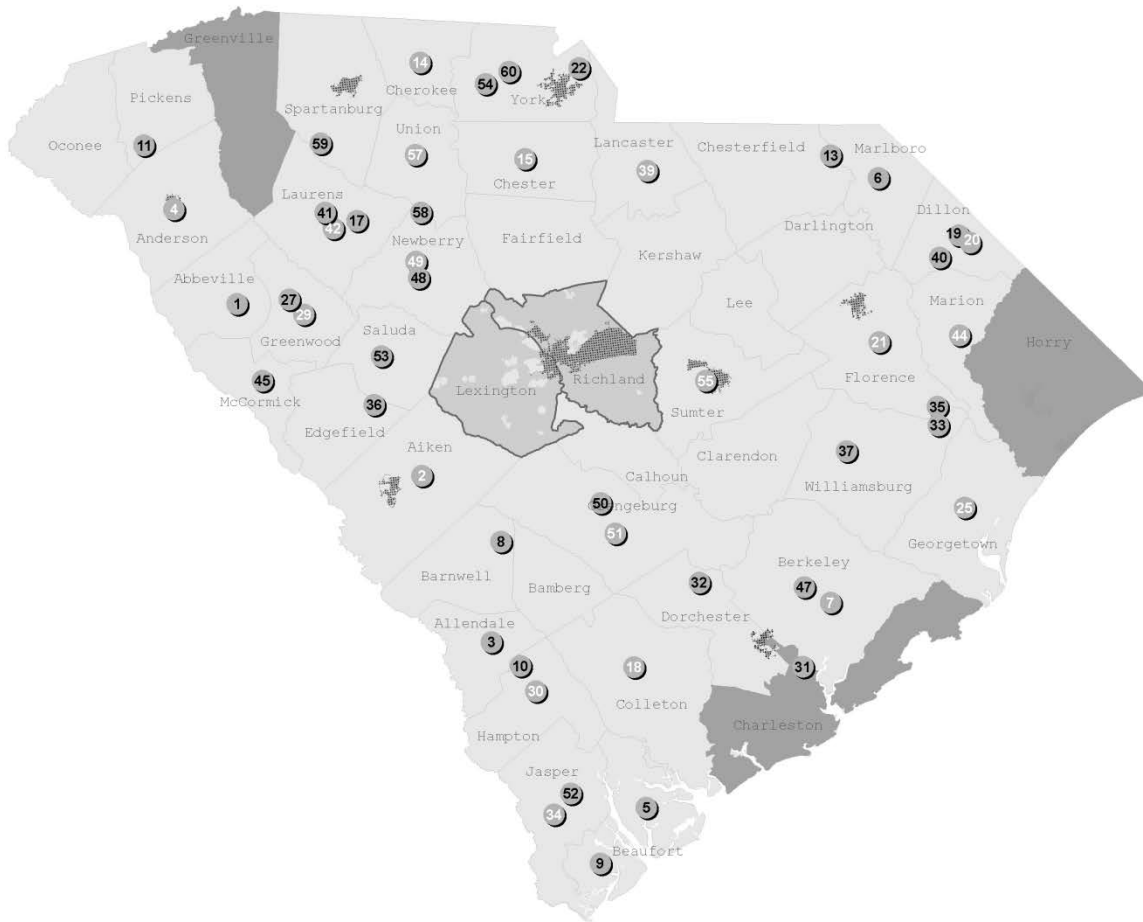
Map #	Locality	County	Activity	Amount
19	City of Dillon	Dillon	Public Infrastructure	500,000
20	Dillon County	Dillon	Economic Development	1,460,000
21	Florence County	Florence	Economic Development	165,000
22	Town of Fort Mill	York	Planning	25,000
23	Georgetown County	Georgetown	Public Infrastructure	452,660
24	Georgetown County	Georgetown	Public Infrastructure	475,694
25	Georgetown County	Georgetown	Planning	50,000
26	City of Greenwood	Greenwood	Public Infrastructure	361,750
27	City of Greenwood	Greenwood	Economic Development	500,000
28	Greenwood County	Greenwood	Public Infrastructure	500,000
29	Greenwood County	Greenwood	Planning	50,000
30	Hampton County	Hampton	Planning	50,000
31	City of Hanahan	Berkeley	Planning	25,000
32	Town of Harleyville	Dorchester	Public Infrastructure	454,500
33	Town of Hemingway	Williamsburg	Public Infrastructure	260,848
34	Jasper County	Jasper	Public Facilities	500,000
35	City of Johnsonville	Florence	Public Infrastructure	326,914
36	Town of Johnston	Edgefield	Public Infrastructure	500,000
37	Town of Kingstree	Williamsburg	Economic Development	427,526
38	Lancaster County	Lancaster	Public Infrastructure	500,000
39	Lancaster County	Lancaster	Planning	52,500
40	Town of Latta	Dillon	Public Infrastructure	500,000
41	City of Laurens	Laurens	Neighborhood Revitalization	500,000
42	Laurens County	Laurens	Public Infrastructure	466,400
43	Marion County	Marion	Public Facilities	500,000
44	Marion County	Marion	Planning	50,000
45	Town of McCormick	McCormick	Public Infrastructure	174,909
46	Town of Moncks Corner	Berkeley	Public Infrastructure	145,000
47	Town of Moncks Corner	Berkeley	Neighborhood Revitalization	500,000
48	City of Newberry	Newberry	Public Infrastructure	500,000
49	Newberry County	Newberry	Planning	50,000
50	City of Orangeburg	Orangeburg	Economic Development	500,000
51	Orangeburg County	Orangeburg	Planning	50,000
52	Town of Ridgeland	Jasper	Public Infrastructure	464,000
53	Town of Saluda	Saluda	Clearance	357,930
54	Town of Sharon	York	Public Infrastructure	302,500

SECTION I – SUMMARY OF RESOURCES AND DISTRIBUTION

Map #	Locality	County	Activity	Amount
55	Sumter County	Sumter	Planning	50,000
56	Union County	Union	Public Infrastructure	500,000
57	Union County	Union	Neighborhood Revitalization	500,000
58	Town of Whitmire	Newberry	Public Infrastructure	160,200
59	City of Woodruff	Spartanburg	Public Infrastructure	451,350
60	City of York	York	Public Infrastructure	500,000

SECTION I – SUMMARY OF RESOURCES AND DISTRIBUTION

Location Map of CDBG Grants Awarded April 1, 2012 through March 31, 2013



Note 1 – Shaded Areas: Shading on the map above indicates entitlement counties and municipalities that receive funds directly from HUD and are not eligible for the State CDBG Program. Charleston, Greenville and Horry Counties, and all municipalities within those counties, are ineligible. Other ineligible municipalities include Aiken, Anderson, Cayce, Columbia, Conway, Florence, Myrtle Beach, Rock Hill, Spartanburg, Sumter and West Columbia.

Note 2 – Darker Outlined Counties: Unincorporated areas in these counties, as well as some cities, also receive funds directly from HUD and are not eligible for the State CDBG Program. Only incorporated areas in these counties are eligible, generally with the exception of those listed in Note 1 and shaded on the map above.

Note 3 – County Recipients are indicated by darker shaded dots, with the location corresponding to the county seat.

HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIPS PROGRAM

Program:	HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME)
Administering Agency:	SC State Housing and Finance Development Authority (SHFDA)
Funds Available:	\$7,641,947
Funds Committed:	\$6,217,361
Funds Expended:	\$10,253,727
Geographic Distribution:	Statewide

Funds Available

During the program year, HOME funds available included \$4,404,799 from the 2012 allocation and \$3,237,148 in HOME Program Income, including monthly payments from previous low interest HOME loans and other funds deriving from prior HOME activities. All activities are consistent with priority needs and objectives identified in the State's Consolidated Plan for addressing those needs.

Funds Committed

For 2012, HOME Program Income was used to fund homeownership and rental assistance through other divisions of the State Housing Finance and Development Authority, while the 2012 HOME annual allocation was used for competitively awarded rental projects using HOME funding alone, HOME combined with Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC), and HOME combined with Multifamily Bonds. SHFDA committed a total of \$6,217,361 in HOME funds and program income funds during the program year, as follows:

- \$3,237,148 in HOME program income was allocated to down payment, closing cost and rental assistance to help make housing affordable for homeowners and renters.
- \$1,255,357 was awarded during the regular competitive cycle for 6 affordable housing rental projects that will result in 21 new HOME and an additional 11 State Housing Trust Fund units, all targeted to the homeless or elderly homeless.
- \$2.8 million in combined HOME and LIHTC funding and \$1.49 million in combined HOME and Multifamily Bond funding. This will leverage limited HOME resources with other federal funding to generate 409 new rental units in addition to 94 new HOME units affordable for families at or below 80% of AMI (20% of whom must be below 50% of AMI).
- HOME funding will result in 115 new affordable units and an additional 420 Tax Credit or Housing Trust Fund units. Housing Trust Fund units are all targeted at very low (0-30%) and low income (31-50%) households.

Leveraging

HOME funds awarded in Program Year 2012 will leverage an additional \$11.1 million in other state Housing Trust Fund and federal Low Income Housing Tax Credit program funding.

SECTION I – SUMMARY OF RESOURCES AND DISTRIBUTION

Funds Expended

As of March 31, 2013, HOME funds and program income expended during the program year totaled \$10,253,727.

Geographic Distribution

Recipients of HOME funds in 2012 included nonprofits, for profits, Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs) and Housing Authorities and were distributed throughout the state, as shown on the chart below.

2012 HOME Awards

Applicant	City	County	Type of Applicant	Project Type	Target Population	Award Amount
Homes of Hope – Daybreak Crossing	Anderson	Anderson	Nonprofit CHDO	Rental	Homeless	\$300,000
Cedar Brook Townhomes	Easley	Pickens	For Profit	Rental/TC	Family	\$400,000
Allen Temple CEDC – Judson Community	Greenville	Greenville	Nonprofit CHDO	Rental	Homeless	\$353,651
Greenville Housing Futures - Sterling	Greenville	Greenville	Nonprofit CHDO	Rental	Homeless Elderly	\$90,747
Homes of Hope – Shaley Heights	Greenville	Greenville	Nonprofit CHDO	Rental	Homeless	\$270,000
Cone Development – The Parker at Cone Phase II	Greenville	Greenville	For Profit	Bonds/ HOME	Family	1,490,000
Nehemiah - Matthews Place	Greenwood	Greenwood	For Profit	Rental	Homeless	\$169,000
Sterling Ridge	Greenwood	Greenwood	For Profit	Rental/TC	Family	\$400,000
Fairgrounds Senior Village	Laurens	Laurens	For Profit	Rental/TC	Older Persons	\$400,000
Allen Temple CEDC	Pickens	Pickens	Nonprofit CHDO	Rental	Homeless	\$125,610
Applewood Villas	Seneca	Oconee	For Profit	Rental/TC	Family	\$400,000
Seneca Heights	Seneca	Oconee	For Profit	Rental/TC	Family	\$400,000
Serenity Place	Seneca	Oconee	For Profit	Rental/TC	Older Persons	\$400,000
Central Heights	Summerville	Dorchester	For Profit	Rental/TC	Family	\$400,000

HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES FOR PERSONS WITH AIDS

Program: Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)
Administering Agency: SC Department of Health and Environmental Control –
STD/HIV Division (DHEC)

Funds Available: \$1,721,620
Funds Committed: \$1,679,529
Funds Expended: \$1,747,795
Geographic Distribution: Statewide

Funds Available

A total of \$1,474,412 was available for distribution during the 2012 program year from the 2012 HOPWA allocation, plus \$247,208 in funds carried forward from the prior program year. No program income was received by DHEC.

Funds Committed

Funds committed during program year 2012 totaled \$1,679,529 and included both the 2012 allocation and funds carried forward from prior years. All funds were committed to regional Ryan White CARE Act providers and/or eligible non-profit organizations that collaborate closely with Ryan White providers and assist persons with HIV/AIDS.

Leveraging

HOPWA funds awarded in Program Year 2012 will leverage an additional \$2,545,383 in other federal Ryan White CARE Act program funding.

Funds Expended

The HOPWA Program expended a total of \$1,589,105 during the year for eligible program activities and administration.

Geographic Distribution

The state HOPWA program serves all areas of South Carolina with the exception of Columbia and Charleston, which receive HOPWA funding directly from HUD, and effective for 2012, Greenville and Pickens County. The state program has sponsors in all other areas of the state. These HOPWA project sponsors, and the counties and activities they serve, are listed on the following page.

SECTION I – SUMMARY OF RESOURCES AND DISTRIBUTION

2012 HOPWA Sponsors and Funding

Project/ Sponsor	Counties Served	HOPWA Funded Activities					Amount
		STRMU	Supportive Services	Permanent Housing Placement	TBRA	Operating Costs	
AID Upstate	Anderson and Oconee	X	X	X		X	\$85,457
AID Upstate	Statewide Community Care Facility					X	\$195,660
Piedmont Care	Cherokee, Spartanburg and Union	X	X	X			\$77,797
Cooperative Ministry	Clarendon, Lee, Newberry and Sumter	X	X	X			\$40,221
University of South Carolina Dept. of Medicine	Newberry		X				\$75,559
Hope Health	Chesterfield, Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Marion and Marlboro	X	X	X			\$159,570
Lowcountry Care Consortium - ACCESS	Beaufort, Colleton, Hampton and Jasper	X	X	X			\$79,340
HopeHealth Lower Savannah	Allendale and Barnwell	X	X	X			\$20,013
Catawba Care Coalition	Chester and Lancaster	X	X	X			\$21,792
HopeHealth Edisto	Bamberg and Orangeburg	X	X	X			\$76,405
Upper Savannah Care Services	Abbeville, Greenwood, Laurens, and McCormick	X	X	X			\$49,632
CARETEAM	Georgetown, Horry and Williamsburg	X	X	X			\$129,684
Wateree - Region 4	Clarendon, Kershaw, Lee and Sumter		X				\$46,619
Sumter Family Health Center	Clarendon, Kershaw, Lee and Sumter		X				\$21,780
Fort Mill Housing Services, Inc.	All SC counties except Richland, Lexington, Aiken, York, Fairfield, Edgefield, Kershaw, Calhoun and Saluda		X		X		\$600,000

EMERGENCY SOLUTIONS GRANTS PROGRAM

Program: Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) Program
 Administering Agency: Office of the Governor, Office of Economic Opportunity

Funds Available: \$3,545,062
 Funds Committed: \$3,383,857
 Funds Expended: \$1,803,541
 Geographic Distribution: Statewide

Funds Available

ESG funds available during the program year included \$846,849 from the second 2011 allocation and \$2,698,213 from the 2012 allocation. ESG funds (less state administration) were made available through a competitive awards process for projects that would help achieve the objectives outlined in the State's Consolidated Plan.

Funds Committed

In 2012, the ESG Program committed to subgrantees a total of \$2,495,848 out of the 2012 allocation for shelter, street outreach, prevention, re-housing and HMIS, and \$888,009 out of the second 2011 allocation and recaptured funds for prevention, re-housing and HMIS. Funds were committed to 32 eligible nonprofit, homeless shelter and homeless service organizations. Remaining funds available during the year were committed to state program administration.

Leveraging

ESG funds awarded in Program Year 2012 will leverage an additional \$1.6 million in Victims of Crime and Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) funding, \$1.3 million in other state or local funding, \$1.6 million in private funding from the United Way and other non-profits, and \$12.6 million in Continuum of Care funding.

Funds Expended

The ESG program year and the Consolidated Plan program year do not coincide. The ESG program year runs from July 1 through June 15, and for the current 2012 program year, ESG grant awards were issued to subgrantees on July 1, 2012. All funds are to be expended by June 15, 2013. As of the end of the Consolidated Plan program year, or through the quarter ended March 31, 2013, ESG had drawn \$1,153,541 from the 2012 allocation and approximately \$650,000 from remaining 2011 funds.

Geographic Distribution

ESG is a competitive program. Therefore, geographic distribution is based on applications received and the results of the project selection process. The 2012 competitive cycle resulted in awards to 32 subgrantees located throughout the state. The locality, agency, project type and amount of each grant award are shown on the following page(s).

SECTION I – SUMMARY OF RESOURCES AND DISTRIBUTION

EMERGENCY SHELTER GRANTS PROGRAM 2012 Sub-Grantees

LOCALITY	AGENCY	PROJECT TYPE					AMOUNT
		Shelter	Homeless Prevention	Rapid Re-Housing	Street Outreach	HMIS	
Aiken	Cumbee Center	X					\$40,000
Aiken	Salvation Army – Aiken	X		X			\$40,000
Anderson	Anderson Interfaith Ministries			X			\$70,000
Beaufort	Citizens Opposed to Domestic Abuse	X		X			\$140,000
Beaufort	Family Promise of Beaufort County	X		X			\$65,000
Camden	United Way of Kershaw County		X	X		X	\$110,000
Charleston	Crisis Ministries	X		X		X	\$295,000
Clinton	Laurens County SAFE Home	X		X			\$50,000
Columbia	Family Shelter	X					\$45,000
Columbia	Midlands Housing Alliance	X			X		\$60,848
Columbia	Salvation Army – Columbia		X	X			\$201,160
Columbia	Sistercare, Inc.	X				X	\$70,000
Columbia	The Women's Shelter	X					\$55,000
Columbia	Trinity Housing Corp./St. Lawrence Place	X					\$25,000
Columbia	United Way of the Midlands					X	\$70,000
Columbia	Wateree CAA			X		X	\$204,849
Darlington	Darlington CAA		X	X			\$172,000
Florence	Pee Dee CAA	X	X	X	X	X	\$175,000
Florence	Pee Dee Coalition	X					\$50,000
Greenville	Safe Harbor, Inc.	X					\$40,000
Greenville	Safe Homes-Rape Crisis Coalition	X				X	\$55,000
Greenville	SHARE, Inc.	X		X	X		\$190,000
Greenville	Upstate Homeless Coalition	X		X		X	\$320,000
Greenwood	MEG's House	X					\$55,000
Orangeburg	OCAB		X				\$200,000
Ridgeland	Access Network			X			\$75,000
Rock Hill	Family Promise of York	X					\$35,000
Rock Hill	Pilgrim's Inn	X	X	X			\$140,000
Seneca	Our Daily Rest	X					\$40,000
Spartanburg	Salvation Army - Greenville	X		X		X	\$120,000
Spartanburg	Spartanburg Interfaith Hospitality Network – SPIHN	X					\$30,000
Walterboro	Lowcountry CAA-Safe Haven	X		X			\$145,000

Note: ESG is a competitive program and geographic distribution is based on applications received and the results of the project selection process.

SECTION II – FAMILIES AND PERSONS ASSISTED

Community Development Block Group (Civil Rights Compliance)

CDBG funds assist persons of varying races and ethnicity. For completed projects which were funded out of open HUD allocations, the table below shows the overall racial and ethnic characteristics for projects providing direct benefit (to individuals in the form of jobs or access to training facilities or to households in the form of water/sewer connections or housing rehab) and projects providing an area benefit to communities or service areas in which at least 51% of all persons served are low to moderate income. The racial and ethnic breakdown in both cases is similar to the state as a whole, as measured by the 2010 Census, for all categories except persons and families who are African American or White. CDBG assisted families and persons reflect a much higher percentage of African Americans and lower percentage of Whites.

**Race/Ethnicity of Families and Persons Assisted
CDBG-Funded Projects Completed in PY 2012 and
South Carolina 2010 Census Population**

Race/Ethnicity	Beneficiaries of Completed CDBG Funded Projects		South Carolina
	Direct Benefit LMJ, LMC and LMH CDBG Projects	LMI Area Benefit CDBG Projects	2010 Census
African American	54.03%	51.63%	27.9%
White	41.06%	43.92%	66.2%
Hispanic	5.29%	2.40%	5.1%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0.58%	0.26%	0.4%
Asian	0.26%	0.46%	1.3%
Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0.06%	0.02%	0.1%
African American & White	3.55%	0.06%	0.6%
American Indian/Alaskan Native & African American	0.06%	0.09%	0.1%
American Indian/Alaskan Native & White	0.06%	0.01%	0.3%
Asian & White	0%	0.01%	0.2%

CDBG also tracks beneficiaries by income category and special populations including female heads of household, disabled and elderly. As shown on the following table, projects completed in Program Year 2012 which were CDBG-funded reflect a high degree of assistance to people who are low and moderate income – 100% for housing activities, 90% for other direct assistance to individuals and 56% for area benefit projects. Special populations were also assisted, including between 8 and 18% disabled, 16 – 26% elderly and 9 – 20% female heads of household.

SECTION II – FAMILIES AND PERSONS ASSISTED

Other Characteristics of Families and Persons Assisted CDBG-Funded Projects Completed in PY 2012

Characteristic	Direct Benefit Housing Projects	Direct Benefit Jobs and Limited Clientele Projects	LMI Area Benefit CDBG Projects
Low-Mod Income	100.0%	89.9%	55.7%
Very Low Income (0-30% AMI)	37.2%	14.7%	14.5%
Low Income (30-50% AMI)	35.6%	70.3%	12.5%
Moderate Income (50-80% AMI)	27.2%	4.8%	24.8%
Disabled	13.7%	7.7%	18.2%
Elderly	15.9%	26.1%	16.1%
Female Heads of Household	16.7%	19.8%	9.0%

Project level information for direct benefit activities can be found in *Section IV - CDBG Program Narrative, Attachment #2 – IDIS Activity Summary*. Project level information for non-direct benefit activities is maintained in the State's CDBG project files and data systems, but IDIS does not allow entry and reporting on the Activity Summary for these project types.

Race & Ethnicity Characteristics of Completed Project Beneficiaries By Year of CDBG Funding												
Fund Year	African American	White	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	African American & White	Asian & White	American Indian/Alaskan Native & African American	American Indian/Alaskan Native & White	Other Individuals Reporting More Than 1 Race	Hispanic	Total
2006	2,161	1,078	16	6	1	-	-	1	1	22	96	3,478
2007	23,103	26,503	105	383	29	-	-	-	4	369	2,782	56,060
2008	5,485	4,774	50	14	1	-	-	-	-	203	282	11,091
2009	22,451	16,416	68	63	2	152	-	34	4	584	414	40,602
2010	41,732	33,547	186	533	30	12	6	80	5	2,750	3,261	85,403
2011	807	603	-	16	-	-	-	2	-	18	38	1,522
Total	95,739	82,921	425	1,015	63	164	6	117	14	3,946	6,873	198,156
2006	62.13%	30.99%	0.46%	0.17%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	0.03%	0.63%	2.76%	100.00%
2007	41.21%	47.28%	0.19%	0.68%	0.05%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.66%	4.96%	100.00%
2008	49.45%	43.04%	0.45%	0.13%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.83%	2.54%	100.00%
2009	55.30%	40.43%	0.17%	0.16%	0.00%	0.37%	0.00%	0.08%	0.01%	1.44%	1.02%	100.00%
2010	48.86%	39.28%	0.22%	0.62%	0.04%	0.01%	0.01%	0.09%	0.01%	3.22%	3.82%	100.00%
2011	53.02%	39.62%	0.00%	1.05%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.13%	0.00%	1.18%	2.50%	100.00%

To ensure funding assistance does not exclude or discriminate against minorities, all applicants requesting CDBG funds are required to provide maps showing service areas. Funding decisions are further predicated on an analysis of proposed persons or households to benefit from project activities, either directly or indirectly, and the related income and race and ethnicity categories for the proposed beneficiaries. Recipients of CDBG funds must also ensure that CDBG-funded activities are conducted in a manner which will not cause discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, disability, age or familial status.

All CDBG recipients must also comply with Section 504 accessibility requirements, and submit a plan for complying with Section 504. The plan must be reviewed and approved prior to any

SECTION II – FAMILIES AND PERSONS ASSISTED

funds being drawn. Section 504 compliance plans were submitted by and approved for each of the 50 different local governments awarded CDBG funding during program year 2012. Together with Fair Housing Plans discussed in *Section III B – Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing*, which must also be submitted and approved before any grant funds can be drawn, the purpose is to encourage recipients to develop a comprehensive strategy for creating an environment which fosters non-discrimination, an accessible living environment and affirmatively furthers fair housing. Implementation of activities on either the 504 or Fair Housing Plan must occur prior to project close out.

Other requirements for CDBG grant recipients include:

- Track and report the income, race and ethnicity of all applicants for direct CDBG financial assistance, as well as the income, race and ethnicity of all actual beneficiaries of CDBG funded projects.
- Comply with Equal Opportunity laws and requirements and ensure non-discrimination in the provision of, use of or benefit from CDBG-funded housing, services, facilities and improvements, in CDBG-related employment and in procurement related to CDBG-funded activities.
- Track and report on contracts quarterly, including information on the minority and Section 3 status of contractors and whether contractors represent woman-owned businesses.

The State of South Carolina is also committed to ensuring equal opportunity. The State does not discriminate on the basis of age, race, color, religion, sex, national origin, familial status or disability in the admission or access to, or treatment of or employment in, its federally assisted programs or activities. Additionally, the CDBG Program includes staff designated to coordinate compliance with non-discrimination requirements, and notices of discrimination and equal opportunity are included on all public notices and notices.

HOME, HOPWA and ESG Programs

HOME

During 2012, the HOME Program funded only housing activities that benefit households, either directly through downpayment assistance to make homeownership affordable or security deposit assistance through the Rental Division of the State Housing Finance and Development Authority (SHFDA) or indirectly by providing funds to assist in developing new affordable housing rental units. For HOME units completed in 2012, the table on the following page shows types of families assisted.

SECTION II – FAMILIES AND PERSONS ASSISTED

Characteristics of Families and Persons Assisted HOME-Funded Units Completed in 2012

Characteristic	Rental	First-Time Homebuyers	Total
Low-Mod Income	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-30%	29.3%	1.7%	17.1%
31-50%	55.1%	8.9%	34.7%
51-60%	14.2%	24.0%	18.6%
61-80%	1.3%	65.4%	29.7%
African American	86.2%	34.6%	63.4%
White	11.6%	60.3%	33.2%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%
Other Multi-Racial	1.8%	5.0%	0.2%
Hispanic	2.7%	1.1%	2.0%

HOPWA

During 2012, the HOPWA Program funded activities that benefit individuals living with HIV/AIDS and their family members. HOPWA tracks race and ethnicity of persons assisted, including both those living with HIV/AIDS and HOPWA eligible, and others. Income data pertains only to HOPWA-eligible individuals.

Characteristics of Persons Receiving Assistance PY 2012 HOPWA

Characteristic	Percentage
Low-Mod Income	100.0%
0-30%	49.7%
31-50%	44.5%
51-80%	5.9%
African American	82.1%
White	16.8%
Hispanic	2.7%
Asian	0.2%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0%
Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0%
African American & White	0.7%
American Indian/Alaskan Native & African American	0.2%
American Indian/Alaskan Native & White	0%
Asian & White	0%
Other Multiracial	0%

SECTION II – FAMILIES AND PERSONS ASSISTED

ESG

ESG subgrantees track the types of families and persons assisted in multiple ways, in terms of race/ethnicity, including by family type, race/ethnicity and by subpopulations including those with special needs and chronically homeless. *Section III D – Continuum of Care* and *Section VII - ESG Program Narrative* contain additional information. Below is a summary of the individuals assisted by ESG during 2012 in terms of race/ethnicity.

Race/Ethnicity of Families and Persons Assisted PY 2012 – ESG Non-Financial Assistance

Race/Ethnicity	(Homeless Assistance Shelters & Shelter Services)	Prevention	Re-Housing	Unsheltered Homeless
African American	60.6%	77.2%	62.8%	60.3%
White	35.8%	13.9%	22.8%	36.4%
Hispanic	2.7%	0%	3.2%	3.9%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0.6%		3.2%	0.4%
Asian	0.2%		3.2%	0.1%
Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0.1%		0%	0.1%
African American & White	1.6%	3.8%	0.9%	2.4%
American Indian/Alaskan Native & African American	0.1%		0%	0.1%
American Indian/Alaskan Native & White	0.4%		5.2%	0.1%
Asian & White	0%		0%	0%
Other Multi-Racial	0.6%	5.1%	2.0%	0.3%

Subpopulations Assisted PY 2012 – ESG Non-Financial Assistance

Race/Ethnicity	(Homeless Assistance Shelters & Shelter Services)		Prevention		Re-Housing	
Chronically Homeless (Emergency Shelter only)	978	15.2%	0	0%	8	5.6%
Severely Mentally Ill	845	13.1%	0	0%	17	12.0%
Chronic Substance Abuse	481	7.5%	0	0%	12	8.5%
Other Disability	715	11.1%	0	0%	27	19.0%
Veterans	747	11.6%	0	0%	23	16.2%
Persons with HIV/AIDS	73	1.1%	0	0%	1	0.7%
Victims of Domestic Violence	2,319	36.0%	5	83.3%	38	26.8%
Elderly	278	4.3%	1	16.7%	16	11.3%
Total Subpopulations Served	6,436	100.0%	6	100.0%	142	100.0%

SECTION III – GENERAL PERFORMANCE NARRATIVE

A. Assessment of Annual Goals and Objectives

The South Carolina 2011-2015 Consolidated Plan for Housing and Community Development was developed after citizen input and interagency consultation. In the plan, the State identified three broad priority needs related primarily to low and moderate income residents in South Carolina, which are consistent with HUD's three key objectives:

- Provide decent housing,
- Create suitable living environments and
- Expand economic opportunities.

The State also identified specific objectives to address these priority needs over the five-year period covered by the Consolidated Plan. These objectives were developed within the HUD Performance Measurement System framework, which was implemented to comply with the mandate that all federal agencies measure the outcomes of their programs. The Performance Measurement System allows HUD to aggregate local and regional accomplishments to convey the impact of CDBG, HOME, HOPWA and ESG investments across the country, and it also provides for a common set of general outcomes. The State's objectives therefore not only address priority needs in South Carolina, but also the three HUD outcomes, as follows:

- **Availability/accessibility** – making new or improved infrastructure, services, public facilities, housing, shelter, other basics of daily living, jobs or economic opportunity available or accessible, or more available or accessible, to low and moderate income people, including those with disabilities, in the areas where they live.
- **Affordability** – improving the affordability or lowering the cost to obtain or maintain housing, a suitable living environment or economic opportunity through a variety of means, such as: making basic infrastructure more affordable by lowering the cost, providing assistance to develop or finance more affordable housing choices or to lower the cost of housing, reduce the cost of community services like fire protection by improving ISO ratings and lowering insurance costs, etc.
- **Sustainability** – preserving existing housing, infrastructure and community facilities that directly contribute to quality of life and making them more sustainable, through activities such as owner and renter housing rehabilitation, repairs or energy efficiency improvements, upgrading deteriorated, dilapidated and/or inadequate infrastructure and facilities and improving their ability to support a suitable living environment, as well as businesses and jobs necessary to create economic opportunity, revitalizing and improving communities and neighborhoods, eliminating obstacles to economic growth and competitiveness, and overall making communities and neighborhoods more livable, more viable, more economically diverse and more sustainable, especially for low and moderate income persons.

To ensure measurable progress toward these outcomes, a five-year Strategic Plan was developed as part of the 2011-2015 Consolidated Plan. The plan outlines a variety of strategies that may be undertaken during the planning period, and each year's Annual Action Plan then identifies the

SECTION III – GENERAL PERFORMANCE NARRATIVE

A – Assessment of Annual Goals and Objectives

particular strategies and actions to be undertaken during the year, as well as quantifiable goals or expected outcomes.

Resource Constraints

An important note in the Strategic Plan is that resource constraints, shifting priorities and uncertainty about funding commitments may limit the state's ability to undertake all of the strategies described in the Consolidated Plan, and in some cases result in accomplishments below anticipated levels. Another important note involves timing: because the State's program year starts on April 1 each year, the plan must be completed almost 90 days earlier to accommodate the required HUD review period of 45 days, the required 30-day public comment period which must precede submission to HUD, and time to incorporate citizen comments into the final plan before it is submitted. Specific goals and objectives must therefore be established before federal budgets and HUD program funding levels are known, as well as before the prior year's accomplishments have been fully measured. Funding levels for competitive programs must also be established at this time, and goals set based on anticipated demand from potential applicants for competitive funds. Maximum and minimum funding levels are set, and each program can estimate, based on historical averages, how many applications may be received and how many could be funded. But estimating how many applicants will meet eligibility and capacity requirements and how many of the received applications will represent high quality, competitive and fundable projects is much more difficult. Finally, programs like CDBG and HOME which run multiple competitive funding rounds face additional uncertainty due to decisions on the part of potential applicants regarding which of their identified needs to focus on for each funding round.

Summary of Accomplishments

Given the above constraints, CDBG, HOME, HOPWA and ESG efforts during the year generated Program Year 2012 accomplishments sufficient for the state to meet or exceed all but four of its goals. Healthy progress was made toward others.

Each program made funds available for projects that would help achieve the objectives shown on Table 3A, which begins on the following page. A brief analysis follows Table 3A, with a more detailed analysis provided in *Section III G – Self-Evaluation* beginning on page 64.

SECTION III – GENERAL PERFORMANCE NARRATIVE
A – Assessment of Annual Goals and Objectives

Table 3A - Summary of Specific Annual Objectives

Specific Obj#	Outcome/Objective Specific Annual Objectives	Sources of Funds	Performance Indicators	Program Year	Expected Number	Actual Number	% of Goal Complete
DH-1	Availability/Accessibility of Decent Housing						
DH-1.1	Increase the supply of affordable rental units for LMI households	HOME	New affordable rental units	2011	170	129	76%
				2012	100	115	115%
				2013			
				2014			
				Plan Period Total		270	244
DH-1.2	Increase the supply of homeowner units affordable for LMI households	HOME	New affordable homeowner units	2011	15	19	127%
				2012	15	-	0%
				2013			
				2014			
				Plan Period Total		30	19
DH-1.3	Support transitional and supportive housing facilities for people with special needs	HOPWA	Number of housing units assisted	2011	20	104	520%
				2012	15	58	387%
		HOME		2013			
				2014			
						Plan Period Total	
DH-2	Affordability of Decent Housing						
DH-2.1	Improve affordability of owner and renter housing for LMI families	HOME	Households assisted	2011	900	452	50%
				2012	425	266	63%
				2013			
				2014			
				Plan Period Total		1,325	718
DH-2.2	Provide tenant-based rental assistance to make housing for persons with HIV/AIDs more affordable	HOPWA	Households assisted	2011	110	134	122%
				2012	110	152	138%
				2013			
				2014			
				Plan Period Total		220	286
DH-2.3	Prevent homelessness and/or assist with rapid re-housing or transition to permanent housing	ESG	Persons assisted	2011	600	648	108%
				2012	350	365	104%
				2013			
				2014			
				MULTI-YEAR GOAL		950	1,013
DH-2.4	Address short-term housing instability by providing emergency assistance for people living with HIV/AIDs	HOPWA	Households assisted	2011	300	392	131%
				2012	300	248	83%
				2013			
				2014			
				MULTI-YEAR GOAL		600	640
DH-3	Sustainability of Decent Housing						
DH-3.1	Make existing affordable housing more sustainable and preserve affordable housing stock	CDBG	Households assisted	2011	200	559	280%
				2012	200	645	323%
		HOME		2013			
				2014			
						Plan Period Total	

SECTION III – GENERAL PERFORMANCE NARRATIVE
A – Assessment of Annual Goals and Objectives

Table 3A - Summary of Specific Annual Objectives

Specific Obj#	Outcome/Objective Specific Annual Objectives	Sources of Funds	Performance Indicators	Program Year	Expected Number	Actual Number	% of Goal Complete
SL-1	Availability/Accessibility of Suitable Living Environment						
SL-1.1	Provide funding for new or improved infrastructure, facilities or services	CDBG	Number of predominantly LMI communities assisted	2011	10	39	390%
				2012	15	27	180%
				2013			
				2014			
				2015			
			Plan Period Total		25	66	264%
SL-1.2	Support organizations that provide essential services to homeless individuals and families, both sheltered and unsheltered	ESG	Number of entities assisted	2011	25	31	124%
				2012	20	32	160%
				2013			
				2014			
				2015			
			Plan Period Total		45	63	140%
SL-1.3	Provide shelter and services for sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons	ESG	Persons assisted	2011	30,000	24,403	81%
				2012	30,000	15,867	53%
				2013			
				2014			
				2015			
			Plan Period Total		60,000	40,270	67%
SL-1.4	Provide supportive services to persons with special needs to promote independent living	HOPWA	Households assisted	2011	850	948	112%
				2012	850	993	117%
				2013			
				2014			
				2015			
			Plan Period Total		1,700	1,941	114%
SL-2	Affordability of Suitable Living Environment						
SL-2.1				2011			
				2012			
				2013			
				2014			
				2015			
SL-3	Sustainability of Suitable Living Environment						
SL-3.1	Support community and regional planning and coordination initiatives	CDBG	Number of predominantly LMI communities assisted	2011	40	44	110%
				2012	40	44	110%
				2013			
				2014			
				2015			
			Plan Period Total		80	88	110%
SL-3.2	Preserve neighborhoods through revitalization, development or elimination of blight	CDBG	Number of predominantly LMI communities assisted	2011	12	16	133%
				2012	10	10	100%
				2013			
				2014			
				2015			
			Plan Period Total		22	26	118%

SECTION III – GENERAL PERFORMANCE NARRATIVE
A – Assessment of Annual Goals and Objectives

Table 3A - Summary of Specific Annual Objectives

Specific Obj#	Outcome/Objective Specific Annual Objectives	Sources of Funds	Performance Indicators	Program Year	Expected Number	Actual Number	% of Goal Complete
EO-1	Availability/Accessibility of Economic Opportunity						
EO-1.1	Support the creation or retention of jobs for LMI persons	CDBG	Jobs created or retained	2011	75	15	20%
				2012	55	210	382%
				2013			
				2014			
				Plan Period Total		130	225
EO-1.2	Support programs or services that improve availability of or access to jobs for LMI persons	ESG	Number of programs or providers supported	2011	30	29	97%
				2012	30	31	103%
		HOPWA		2013			
				2014			
				2015			
		Plan Period Total		60	60	100%	
EO-2	Affordability of Economic Opportunity						
EO-2.1				2011			
				2012			
				2013			
				2014			
				2015			
EO-3	Sustainability of Economic Opportunity						
EO-3.1	Improve community economic competitiveness and ability to support sustainable economic opportunity	CDBG	Number of communities assisted	2011	10	6	60%
				2012	4	8	200%
				2013			
				2014			
				Plan Period Total		14	14

As shown above on Table 3A, the state met the majority of its goals for Program Year 2012. All three Economic Opportunity goals were met; five out of eight Decent Housing goals were met; and five out of six Suitable Living Environment goals. The only exceptions were:

Decent Housing:

- DH-1.2 - Increasing the availability of affordable homeowner housing, where accomplishments were lower than projected due to market conditions and a decision by State Housing Finance and Development Authority (SHFDA) to focus limited resources on rental housing.
- DH-2.1 – Improving affordability of owner and renter housing for LMI families, a goal for which HOME has had a difficult time anticipating accomplishments due to economic and market conditions, and where for 2012 the goal was not reduced when tenant based rental assistance (TBRA) was eliminated as an eligible activity for 2012.
- DH-2.3 - Preventing homelessness and assisting with rapid re-housing and transition to permanent housing, where the transition from the old ESG shelter program to the new ESG solutions program made accurate estimation and reporting of accomplishments difficult.

Suitable Living:

- SL-1.3 – Providing shelter and services for sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons, where accomplishments were lower than projected. This goal has not been met for several years, in part due to the changing nature of homelessness, success with other efforts like prevention and changes in regional data collection practices. The decrease in

SECTION III – GENERAL PERFORMANCE NARRATIVE
A – Assessment of Annual Goals and Objectives

the numbers of homeless sheltered and provided with supportive services is consistent with and the downward trend in homelessness in the state, as indicated by the most recent statewide homeless counts, but the 2012 goal had not been decreased accordingly.

All programs have had difficulty in recent years predicting funding, since the Federal budget has not been established at the time the Action Plan and the goals and objectives for the year are developed in January. HOME in particular has experienced tremendous cuts and accomplishments have been lower than expected overall because less funding was made available during the competitive or combined HOME/Low Income Housing Tax Credit rounds. With fewer available funds, SFHDA has been able to fund fewer projects that will develop fewer units, and accomplishment trends reflect this. Also, it should be noted that the State prepares this Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report beginning in April each year, well after goals for the next year have already been set, which makes it impossible to fully incorporate the evaluation of the past year's accomplishments in upcoming year goal setting. A final factor each year is the competitive nature of each program. None of the programs can ever fully anticipate potential demand for each type of activity it will fund during an upcoming year, or which projects will be most competitive and receive funding.

Please see *Section III G – Self Evaluation* for more information and analysis, including impact of activities on needs.

Breakdown of Funds Spent in Attaining Goals and Objectives

Table 3A, above, outlines the State's Consolidated Plan objectives and the sources of funding available to assist with each. In general, CDBG is flexible enough to address all objectives and most outcomes, whereas HOME, HOPWA and ESG are more narrowly targeted. All HOME funding each year is directed toward decent housing. HOPWA and ESG funds are applied toward both decent housing and suitable living environment objectives and outcomes. Targeting of program year 2011 funding and the total amount of funding for each objective and outcome are summarized below and on the following page.

Outcome and Objective Sources of Funding

Objective/Outcome	Decent Housing	Suitable Living Environment	Economic Opportunity
Availability/Accessibility	HOME, HOPWA	CDBG, HOPWA, ESG	CDBG, HOPWA, ESG
Affordability	HOME, HOPWA, ESG	N/A	N/A
Sustainability	CDBG	CDBG	CDBG

SECTION III – GENERAL PERFORMANCE NARRATIVE
B – Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing

B. Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing

This section summarizes actions taken by the State and its Local Government funding recipients to affirmatively further fair housing and to mitigate identified impediments to fair housing choice. Please see Section II – Families and Persons Assisted for Civil Rights related CDBG and other program information.

Background

The Federal Fair Housing Act of 1968 states that it is the policy of the United States to provide for fair housing throughout the country and the Act prohibits any person from discriminating in the sale or rental of housing, the financing of housing, or the provision of brokerage services, including or otherwise making unavailable or denying a dwelling to any person because of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, handicap, or familial status.

The fundamental goal of the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) fair housing policy is to ensure housing choice for all persons through fair housing planning. This calls upon jurisdictions to affirmatively promote fair housing, and provisions to further fair housing are long-standing components of HUD's regulatory requirements for states that receive federal funds for housing and community development programs. This includes jurisdictions participating in HUD Community Planning and Development programs: CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA. Nationally, fair housing and impediments to fair housing are monitored by HUD through the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program. This role of HUD to act as an administrator of fair housing programs originated in 1968 with the passage of the Civil Rights Act.

Each state grantee that receives CDBG funding under Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act is required to further fair housing and conduct fair housing planning through four actions. First, the state must conduct an analysis to identify impediments to fair housing choice within those cities/communities within its jurisdiction. Second, the state will take appropriate actions to address the effects of any impediments identified through the analysis. Third, the state will maintain records, reflecting the analysis and the actions taken in this regard. Fourth, the state must make efforts to assure that units of local government receiving HUD funds comply with these certifications to affirmatively further fair housing. As a part of the Consolidated Plan process, and as a requirement for receiving HUD funding, the state is required to submit a certification that it has undertaken fair housing planning through the four actions mentioned above. These State Certifications for the 2012 Program Year can be found in the State's 2012 Action Plan.

Consistent with the above requirements, the State has undertaken fair housing planning at the state level, including preparing an Analysis of Impediments (AI) in 1997, updating the AI in 2003 and 2009, preparing a completely new AI in 2011 as part of the development of the 2011-2015 Consolidated Plan, taking actions to overcome the effects of identified impediments, maintaining records throughout the period 1997 through 2012, and ensuring that all State-funded jurisdictions comply with their certifications to affirmatively further fair housing. Further, the state has consistently focused on fair housing issues and made efforts to mitigate impediments to fair housing choice through education and outreach, by making affordable housing more readily available, and by addressing capacity. The State's fair housing efforts have been detailed each

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year in the State's Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report, as required by HUD.

Applicable regulations do not require the State to submit its Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice to HUD, but HUD does recommend that states conduct an AI at the beginning of each Consolidated Plan cycle, and more recently, has begun to encourage annual updates, particularly for Entitlement Jurisdictions receiving direct HUD allocations. Consistent with this guidance from HUD, the State submitted its draft 2011 AI to HUD for review. Interim updates to the AI will be undertaken as needed, within budget and resource limitations.

Fair Housing Responsibilities

As noted above, and as defined by HUD in its *Fair Housing Planning Guide*, and as defined by laws governing the CDBG Program, fair housing responsibilities derive from being (1) an entity that receives funding directly from HUD, and (2) an entity which annually distributes Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funding to non-entitled local governments in the state. Other local governments in the state also qualify under (1) above, and thereby also have Fair Housing responsibilities, while the State CDBG Program is the only entity qualifying under (2). Other entities that receive CDBG funding directly from HUD each year include:

- HUD Urban Counties – Urban counties with populations of at least 200,000 - excluding entitlement city populations within the county. The fair housing jurisdiction is the entire county including the unincorporated areas as well as the incorporated places and entitlement cities that opt into the designation. There are six Urban Counties in the state: Charleston, Greenville, Horry, Lexington, Richland and Spartanburg.
- Entitlement Cities – principal cities within a Metropolitan Statistical Area that have a population of at least 50,000, and which are not located within a HUD designated Urban County. The fair housing jurisdiction is the municipality. Entitlement cities include Aiken, Anderson, Florence, Rock Hill, Summerville and Sumter.

Together, the State's 6 Entitlement Cities and 6 Urban Counties are home to 2.2 million people, representing 49% of the state's population and 13 of the state's 15 largest cities, according to the 2010 census. The State CDBG Program, by comparison, encompasses a similar population at just under 2.4 million, but this population is spread over a much larger land area, spanning 39 counties and 329 small rural towns and census places. Towns in the State CDBG Program area average 3,348 people each. Only 11 (3%) had populations over 15,000 in 2010; 260 (64%) had populations under 2,500; and almost half (145 or 44%) had populations of 1,000 or less.

Federal HUD CDBG funding, which generates fair housing responsibilities for its recipients, was almost equally distributed between Entitlements and the State Program in 2012, with HUD Entitlement Cities and Urban Counties awarded a total of \$14.5 million and funding for the balance of the State under the State CDBG Program awarded \$18.1 million. Using roughly equal funding, both the Entitlements and the State Program must undertake fair housing activities.

State CDBG Program

For the State CDBG Program, fair housing activities include state level planning, development of a state level analysis of impediments to fair housing choice, training and outreach to State CDBG local government grant recipients - meaning those that are *eligible for* or *currently have an open grant* from the State CDBG Program, monitoring of *existing* grant recipients' compliance with

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their requirement to affirmatively further fair housing, and record keeping and reporting regarding state and grant recipient actions that help address impediments to fair housing.

Entitlement CDBG Programs in South Carolina

Entitlement CDBG Programs are specifically excluded by HUD from participating in State CDBG Programs and the State CDBG Program, in turn, is prohibited from providing grants to neighboring local governments for activities that will primarily benefit Entitlement areas. This includes fair housing. Instead, the Entitlement Programs must use their own CDBG administration or grant funds to undertake fair housing activities in their own areas, to address their own locally identified impediments, per their own locally developed Analyses of Impediments. Entitlements must also provide their own funding for outreach to citizens and housing providers within their county or city jurisdictions.

State CDBG can, however, work collaboratively with the Entitlement CDBG Programs on efforts that will benefit the entire state, and the State considers that doing so would help address one of the biggest state level impediments to fair housing choice in South Carolina: the lack of a single entity dedicated to affirmatively furthering fair housing which can, through its focus, help coordinate funding and resources to avoid duplication of effort, generate more impact from funds invested in fair housing outreach activities, and provide a more effective means of addressing systemic and/or state level impediments to fair housing choice.

HOME Program

The HOME Program has requirements that are similar to those for the CDBG Program to affirmatively further fair housing. The HOME Program must ensure that HOME-assisted property owners and developers understand fair housing requirements and ensure that rental properties will be operated in a way that does not discriminate or otherwise impede fair housing choice with respect to funded properties. Additional affirmative marketing requirements also apply. As the HOME Participating Jurisdiction (PJ) for the State HOME Program, the State Housing Finance and Development Authority has adopted affirmative marketing procedures and imposes affirmative marketing requirements on each funding recipient where five or more units will receive HOME assistance. Recipients must undertake specific procedures to market to potential tenants and homebuyers who are least likely to apply for the housing, in order to make them aware of available affordable housing opportunities. Affirmative marketing procedures include methods to inform the public, potential tenants and owners about fair housing laws and the State's own affirmative marketing policy, actions a project owner must take to market HOME-assisted housing, including displaying the HUD EEO logo and/or slogan, and procedures project owners will use to inform persons who are not likely to apply without special outreach efforts about the housing. The State PJ is then required to ensure that records are kept documenting these actions and to evaluate the effectiveness of these affirmative marketing actions.

Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice

HUD's Fair Housing Guide suggests that "there is no requirement regarding the timing of updates to the AI," but notes that an AI "should be updated on an as-needed basis." In light of changes in the economy in general, and the housing market in particular, as well as changes in the State's demographics, the State conducted its most recent Analysis of Impediments in conjunction with the 2011-2015 State Consolidated Plan for Housing and Community

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Development. The analysis assisted the State in better understanding current conditions with respect to fair housing planning and serves as basis upon which to develop new and appropriate policies and programs to address changing circumstances and needs. The AI also reflects the State's efforts in making an objective assessment of the nature and extent of fair housing concerns and impediments that are potential barriers to the State's ability to make fair housing choice available to all of its residents.

The impediments to fair housing choice identified as a result of this Analysis of Impediments are summarized below.

- Housing discrimination impedes fair housing choice and primarily impacts minorities and persons with disabilities.
- The prevalence of predatory lending products, coupled with a lack of access to credit and poor financial literacy, enable and may contribute to discriminatory effects.
- Economic barriers serve as an impediment to fair housing choice particularly when the supply of adequate affordable and accessible housing is limited.
- Regulatory barriers and lack of adequate coordination and resources can impede fair housing choice.
- Fair housing is impeded by a lack of knowledge of fair housing laws and fair housing resources among the general public, housing providers and policy makers.

More detail regarding these impediments and the research underlying the analysis, please refer to the State's Analysis of Impediments which is available on www.cdbgSC.com.

Actions to Address Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (from AI)

Actions the State may take each year to address the impediments to fair housing summarized above are outlined below and discussed in detail in State's Analysis of Impediments. Actions may be undertaken by the South Carolina Department of Commerce in its role as the lead agency for the State Consolidated Plan, by the Consolidated Plan partner agencies, by other HUD-funded agencies in the state, by local government recipients of HUD funds or by other state agencies, as appropriate.

- **Discrimination in the Housing Market** - The State recognizes that, despite an ongoing emphasis on Fair Housing and continual outreach and education, discriminatory practices still persist and limit housing choices for the state's protected classes. The state will promote activities and actions that will help identify, monitor and eliminate discrimination by housing providers, including actions to combat discrimination in the private sector in lending, brokerage, leasing, appraisal and other activities related to the provision of housing.
- **Private Sector Lending Practices** - The State will promote fair lending practices and support programs that improve financial literacy among the state's protected classes as a primary tool for reducing susceptibility to unfair and predatory lending. The State will encourage local outreach efforts and those sponsored by organizations such as the National Association of Realtors, builders associations and others aimed at educating private sector participants in housing related activities like development of affordable and accessible housing, lending, brokerage and sales, and appraisal.

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- **Affordability and Accessibility of Housing Choices** - The provision of a greater supply of affordable housing in locations near jobs and services improves the number of housing options available to lower income populations, which in South Carolina encompass a high degree of minorities, elderly, persons with disabilities and households with single female parents, and this in turn helps to eliminate economic barriers to housing choice. Expanding housing options in all locations that are accessible to persons with disabilities, and increasing the awareness of requirements of developers and housing providers regarding accessibility and accommodations, will help eliminate physical barriers to housing choice for people with disabilities who often have a difficult time locating suitable and accessible housing. It will also facilitate “aging in place” of existing residents whose accessibility needs may currently be met but which may change as they get older.
- **Public Agency Policies and Coordination** - Greater coordination at the state and local level will help to increase the effectiveness of fair housing issues and ensure that fair housing is integrated into broader housing and human services efforts to reach those most affected by housing discrimination.
- **Public Awareness and Outreach** - There are a wide range of actions needed in education and outreach that will help to address identified impediments to fair housing choice.

During 2012, actions were taken in several of the above areas, most notably focusing on public agency coordination and collaboration and public outreach and education. Efforts included:

- Research and web development activities needed to create, launch and host a new state level website, www.FairHousingSC.com, to serve as a clearinghouse for fair housing information and resources for local governments, community leaders, housing developers, landlords and property managers, other housing providers and service agencies, and citizens. The site includes:
 - A wealth of professionally developed materials that can be used for local outreach efforts and for developing local fair housing resource centers, as well as contacts and sources for additional materials.
 - A fair housing library section, with links to each of the applicable fair housing laws and regulations.
 - A section describing fair housing rights and protections, the protected classes, and prohibited actions, including ways for potential victims to determine whether they have been discriminated against.
 - An in-depth section on accessible housing for persons with disabilities, including the additional rights related to reasonable accommodations and modifications and links to disability related resources.
 - Links to HUD and the SC Human Affairs Commission for those who think they have been discriminated against.
 - A special page in Spanish to assist those with Limited English Proficiency in obtaining needed assistance.

CDBG, as the lead agency for the Consolidated Plan, provided the funding for research and development, as well as funding to obtain the www.FairHousingSC.com domain name, and establish site hosting and site analytics, and CDBG has committed to maintain

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the site. The most recent updates were completed in April 2013 to highlight Fair Housing month and provide links to the Fair Housing month public service announcement package jointly created by HUD and the National Fair Housing Alliance. A key benefit of developing this site, in addition to providing a comprehensive online fair housing resource for the state, is to be able to use site analytics to evaluate visits and visitors to the site to gain insight into areas of greatest interest, perhaps indicating need and/or emerging issues, physical locations within the state, which may yield information regarding regional trends and issues, and types of visitors.

The new website, www.FairHousingSC.com, was officially launched in November 2012 at an initial cost of \$4,112. Links to the site were provided on the SC Department of Commerce website and the new www.cdbgSC.com website when it was launched. Program partner agencies have committed to provide links to the state Fair Housing website as well, and to promote the site amongst their various constituent groups.

- Sponsorship of a fair housing display in the Exhibition Hall at the two-day 2012 and 2013 Palmetto Affordable Housing Forums held in Columbia. The booth was staffed by the SC Human Affairs Commission, which thereby became an official and visible sponsor of the Forum each year. According to the SC Affordable Housing Coalition, over 550 attendees were registered for the 2013 Forum. Other than a segment on Fair Housing at the 2012 Forum, Fair Housing had never previously been promoted amongst the housing providers, non-profits, attorneys and housing developers and other interested housing market constituents. CDBG paid for the exhibit space, the booth itself in 2011, and for printing fair housing information and materials made available to attendees of the Forum both years. CDBG provided \$751 to pay for the sponsorship/exhibitor fee, materials and required registration for Forum attendees.
- All four partner agencies helped promote April 2012 and April 2013 as Fair Housing Month. CDBG encouraged each partner agency to send a mailing to its constituents regarding Fair Housing Month and to provide a link to the materials and information available on the www.FairHousingSC.com website. In preparation for April 2013, CDBG also researched and obtained the jointly produced HUD-National Fair Housing Alliance (NFHA) PSA Kit, including full-color posters highlighting various protected class issues. A set of each of these was delivered to the program partners and the SC Human Affairs Commission, and CDBG also made these materials available to all current CDBG local government recipients. All existing CDBG funding recipients were encouraged to make use of these and other materials available on the fair housing website to take meaningful action toward furthering fair housing and eliminating impediments to fair housing in South Carolina.
- In developing the new fair housing website, CDBG began efforts to develop a more coordinated approach to fair housing amongst the four Consolidated Plan partner agencies. Typically, each agency has focused narrowly on its own fair housing and/or affirmative marketing efforts, but beginning with 2012, all four partner agencies identified actions to be taken in the upcoming 2013 Program Year to assist in efforts to address impediments to fair housing. As an example, all four agencies participated in phone conferences regarding the development and content of the fair housing website. All partners were provided with draft content, and the content included on the website when it was launched reflected input received from each agency.

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- CDBG began development of materials that will be used to provide webinar-style training for local governments, HOME Consortiums, entitlements and other entities interested in analyzing Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) and Home Ownership and Equity Protection Act (HOEPA) data available from the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC). HMDA and HOEPA data are complex and difficult to manipulate without specific knowledge of data extraction and query tools and processes, but these two data sources are critical to be able to effectively analyze trends in lending, specifically with regard to race, ethnicity and gender. All local governments and housing service providers interested in fair lending need to be able to use this data to evaluate prevalence of higher priced loans, rate gaps and disparities in lending patterns. During 2013, CDBG will present methods and procedures for capturing, manipulating and using this data as a management and fair housing tool. CDBG may also make datasets available on the www.FairHousingSC.com website.
- CDBG took the first steps toward developing a statewide fair housing working group, which may consist of representatives from the state's HOME Consortiums, Entitlement Programs that receive CDBG or HOME funding directly from HUD, and Regional Councils of Government involved in administering CDBG grants, assisting local governments with fair housing planning and implementation, developing local Analyses of Impediments, and documenting fair housing actions. Initially, convening this group is expected to create a forum for sharing best practices, such as evaluation of HMDA data, communicating fair housing issues, concerns, HUD guidance, and so forth, and beginning to can help coordinate statewide resources and fair housing efforts to achieve a larger impact than could be achieved individually. This group may also form the basis for developing a larger network of public agencies, non-profits, community groups, and housing services providers with an interest in fair housing.
- CDBG and HOME both included fair housing requirements in their implementation manuals and workshops and provided technical assistance as needed throughout the year to help grantees make effective decisions regarding their own fair housing plans and efforts. The State Housing Finance and Development Authority provided workshop training on completion of applications and compliance with federal regulations. SFHDA, as a Sponsor for the Palmetto Housing Forum, also worked with the Affordable Housing Coalition to ensure that one of the Forum sessions provided a comprehensive review of the statutes and the impact they have on housing providers. In addition SHFDA development staff attended a HUD sponsored Fair Housing/Section 3 training in July 2012. Both HOME and CDBG monitored grant recipients to ensure compliance with affirmative marketing and fair housing requirements.
- The SC Department of Health and Environmental Control, which administers the HOPWA Program, agreed to post a link to the www.FairHousingSC.com website on the DHEC website, and program staff announced the coming of this website to Ryan White Care providers during their Medical Case Management Workgroup Meeting. HOPWA also distributed their set of the HUD-NFHA posters and CDs to project sponsors.
- CDBG continued to make funding available to its local government grant recipients for local analyses of impediments through its Regional Planning Program. Although no requests were received this program year to include funding for AIs in Regional Planning Grant awards, the State has awarded a total of \$107,500 for four different regional AIs, which have all now been completed and submitted to the Department of Commerce.

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Actions to Affirmatively Further Fair Housing

CDBG continued to encourage progressive fair housing actions and to provide guidance to local government recipients of CDBG funds regarding acceptable and meaningful actions they can undertake to further fair housing in their communities. CDBG also provided training on the subject at the annual CDBG Implementation Workshop. As a result, CDBG grantees are demonstrating broader efforts and more innovative methods for communicating, educating and raising awareness of fair housing issues. An increasing number of grantees are also starting to involve local citizens through surveys, participation in regional meetings and local housing councils, and discussions of fair housing issues using available forums such as CDBG needs assessment and other public hearings. Local governments are also undertaking local/regional analyses of impediments and analyses of local land use and zoning policies and housing affordability, thereby directly addressing some of South Carolina's identified impediments to fair housing.

Funding for these fair housing activities is included in the amount of the CDBG grant award earmarked for local administration. CDBG awarded a total of \$21.1 million this program year and just over 6.5% was for local government administration and compliance with applicable state and federal regulations, including fair housing.

To ensure that local government recipients of CDBG funding also affirmatively further fair housing, the CDBG program requires that all grantees develop a plan including a schedule and a detailed description of fair housing activities which the recipient will undertake during the grant period to affirmatively further fair housing in the recipient's jurisdiction. The purpose is to encourage recipients to develop a comprehensive strategy for creating an environment which fosters non-discrimination, an accessible living environment, and the promotion of actions designed to affirmatively further fair housing. CDBG continues, each year, to encourage progressive fair housing actions and to provide guidance to CDBG grantees regarding acceptable and meaningful actions they can undertake to further fair housing in their communities. Plans must be submitted and approved prior to any funds being drawn, and implementation of activities must occur and be documented prior to project close out.

Local plans submitted during Program Year 2012 identified a range of fair housing activities, continuing to represent expanded efforts. Notably, activities planned by local government recipients of CDBG funds and approved in 2012 include:

- Developing comprehensive public information programs that effectively promote and educate about fair housing by using multiple media, including newspapers, bulletin boards, churches, utility bill mailings, property tax bill mailings, public websites and web links to fair housing resources, local government newsletters, local government television channels, etc. Other local governments will make fair housing information available via municipal websites and mailings.
- Using existing venues where both local citizens and community leaders are present to discuss fair housing or distribute fair housing information. In 2012, CDBG approved 29 Fair Housing Plans where one of the actions includes discussing fair housing at public hearings such as the CDBG Needs Assessment Hearing and other similar events. Actively participating in local fairs and events and developing fair housing booths for events like Plantersville Annual Community Heritage Festival.

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- Outreach to specific groups related to fair housing and fair lending, such as real estate offices in the City of Newberry and financial institutions, realtors and landlords in the Town of Moncks Corner.
- Publishing articles and news related to fair housing, as well as the more traditional display ads and fair housing month announcements, in local newspapers. Two county government and two municipal governments indicated they will publish articles.
- Conducting a study of affordable housing needs and ways to provide housing opportunities and accessible living environments.
- Developing and distributing a survey of the community regarding fair housing issues. Results of these surveys will be requested when available, in order to facilitate state level analysis.

To ensure that local government recipients are undertaking the activities in their approved fair housing plans, CDBG monitored 55 recipients of one or more CDBG grants during the year to ensure that each recipient of CDBG funds had fulfilled its fair housing responsibilities. Technical assistance was provided throughout the year to assist grantees in developing and implementing actions to further fair housing.

In addition, CDBG recently revised its grantee reporting process to obtain better information regarding grant recipients' efforts toward affirmatively furthering fair housing. Since October 2011, CDBG has been requiring grantees to provide more detailed documentation of fair housing efforts and associated costs as part of the grant closeout process. Grants closed during Program Year 2012 indicated \$17,360 in CDBG grant administrative funds spent on fair housing activities, including development of materials and articles, publication of fair housing articles in local newspapers, publication of Fair Housing resolutions and proclamations and Section 504 notices, and staff resources. This compares with \$5,940 for Program Year 2011, for the period October through March. In addition, four grantees indicated \$44,952 in other local funds for related activities, including the development of local AI's.

Listed below are actual fair housing activities undertaken and reported during the program year, generally *in addition to* an increasing number of the following activities: local government resolutions and proclamations, fair housing ordinances, publication of resolutions/proclamations/notices in newspapers and posting of notices and information in prominent public locations, inclusion of fair housing notices on water bills, fair housing poster contests and display of fair housing posters in public places, fair housing public service announcements, development of fair housing information centers in public places and development of fair housing resource files.

- Participated in the update of a local Analysis of Impediments (Mayesville) or participated in development of a regional AI (Bluffton, City of Beaufort and Beaufort County).
- Analysis of local land use and zoning policies and procedures were undertaken in Aiken County and Cities of Hartsville and Pamplico to identify any needed changes to identify potential impediments to fair housing choice. A similar examination of general local policies was undertaken in Bennettsville.
- The City of Camden updated its Ordinance Adopting Regulations for Affordable Housing to allow inclusion of affordable housing in new or substantially enlarged residential developments, an action aimed at eliminating barriers to affordable housing.

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- Developed and distributed fair housing surveys to community residents in Blackville, Chester, Clover, and the City of Union.
- Fair housing was discussed at multiple local public meetings and hearings around the state. These were meetings or events like a CDBG Needs Assessment hearing and were attended by local citizens as well as community leaders in Bennettsville, Blackville, the City of Darlington, Union County and Yemassee.
- Wrote or obtained an article discussing/promoting fair housing and had it published in local newspapers and magazines. Articles ran in local newspapers, including the *Clinton Chronicle*, *Greenwood Today*, *Herald Independent* (Winnsboro), *Laurens County Advertiser*, *Observer* (Ware Shoals), *Press & Banner* (Abbeville), *Saluda Standard Sentinel*, *Sun* (Allendale), and newspapers with local circulation areas in Mullins and Union County.
- Lancaster County ran a Fair Housing Month announcement, along with Fair Housing information, on the local Learned TV Channel and on the county website. The town website in Winnsboro was used in addition to the town's TV channel to communicate fair housing information. Beaufort County also made fair housing information available via their local government TV channel.
- The City of Bluffton developed a fair housing presentation to be used for community outreach and education and made this available via its website.
- Fair housing booths were set up at six local community fairs, including the Allendale Cooter Festival, Town of Andrews Veterans Day Festival, the Loris Bog Off, the St. George Grits Festival, and the Shrimp Festival in Yemassee, to promote fair housing, increase awareness and educate housing consumers about fair housing rights and protections. Dorchester County held a Fair Housing Fair.
- Local area residents in Newberry and Wagener were provided information on fair housing month via utility bills.
- The Town of St. Stephen held a special fair housing educational event for its community residents as part of its education and outreach efforts. The Town of Kingstree attended a membership meeting of their local utility and passed out fair housing information, and the Town of Moncks Corner discussed fair housing issues at local meetings and used this opportunity to pass out fair housing flyers.
- The Town of Blackville developed public education and outreach materials focused on fair housing and made these available to town residents as well as several local public service agencies, including Blackville CDC, Blackville First Steps, and the Blackville NAACP Youth Council.
- The Town of Darlington translated local government Fair Housing Resource File materials into Spanish to improve the effectiveness of outreach and public education efforts for community residents with Limited English Proficiency (LEP).

C. Affordable Housing

The statewide needs analysis conducted for the 2011-2015 South Carolina Consolidated Plan ranked affordable housing as the highest priority need statewide after economic development. Housing needs were identified as:

- Availability of decent, safe and affordable housing, particularly housing that is close to transportation and/or offers easy access to community services and employment centers
- Rental housing and supportive and transitional housing for households emerging from homelessness or with special needs, such as the elderly, disabled and those living with HIV/AIDS
- Preservation and sustainability of existing affordable housing
- Emergency shelter for those that have become homeless, prevention of homelessness and rehousing those that have become homeless
- Housing stability and affordability assistance for those living with HIV/AIDS

Actions to Foster and Maintain Affordable Housing

The primary resources for addressing affordable housing in South Carolina are administered by the State Housing Finance and Development Authority (SHFDA), which administers the HOME Program as well as a variety of state programs including the Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program which funded in conjunction with some of the state's annual HOME funds, the State Housing Trust Fund and the Mortgage Revenue Bond Program which is a key tool for providing homeownership assistance and which also allocates the share of the annual HOME allocation earmarked for homeownership. Finally, the Authority's rental division also uses a portion of the annual HOME allocation for otherwise state funded activities to provide direct assistance to rental households.

SFHDA has also been responsible for administering a number of new federal programs developed in recent years to combat the ailing economy and housing market. The first of these programs, the HUD Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP), was created under the Housing and Economic Recovery Act (HERA) of 2008 to specifically respond to rising foreclosures and declining property values. NSP funds were a special allocation of CDBG funds that could be used to provide emergency assistance in acquiring and redeveloping foreclosed properties that might otherwise become sources of abandonment and blight in communities around the state. South Carolina received \$44.6 million under the first round of funding in 2008 and received an additional \$5.6 million under the third round of funding or NSP3 in 2011. The Substantial Amendment to the state's 2010 Consolidated Annual Action Plan for NSP3 was targeted to "areas of greatest need," which were also small enough so that at least 20% of the REO properties and foreclosure starts during the year received NSP3 assistance. According to HUD, the minimum 20% assistance rate is necessary to achieve a stabilizing impact.

SHFDA's newest program, administered by the non-profit SC Housing Corporation division of SHFDA, is aimed at maintaining homeownership and making it more affordable and sustainable by providing direct assistance to homeowners potentially facing foreclosure. This program, the South Carolina Homeownership and Employment Lending Program or SC HELP, began with funds from the US Department of the Treasury through HUD's Housing Finance Agency

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Innovation Fund for the Hardest Hit Housing Markets (HFA). An initial \$138 million in 2010 was followed by an additional \$58 million to assist “hardest hit” homeowners in South Carolina. Criteria for funding included high sustained unemployment. Following a successful pilot program, the program was expanded statewide in January 2011, and through June 2012, the program has provided \$29 million in assistance to help 2,761 responsible but struggling homeowners in South Carolina. Assistance takes the form of monthly payments or direct loan assistance.

Using HOME, the new resources described above and existing resources described below, SHFDA invested \$7,641,947 in 2012 HOME funds and Program Income, plus an additional \$217.2 million in affordable housing activities in 2012. HOME funding resulted in 115 units of new affordable rental housing, homeownership and rental assistance for 381 households. HOME and HOPWA combined supported a total of 58 units of supportive or transitional housing for special needs households, and HOME and CDBG combined made existing affordable housing more sustainable for 339 LMI households. 100 percent of households assisted are low and moderate income.

Table 3B, on the next page, summarizes the state’s housing accomplishments for program year 2012, in terms of affordable rental housing, owner-occupied housing and the categories of homeless, non-homeless and special needs housing. For renter and owner-occupied housing, the chart indicates the actual number of existing units rehabilitated and the number of new units produced. Rental and homebuyer assistance accomplishments are also quantified. Note that these accomplishments only reflect the efforts of HOME, HOPWA and ESG. Other efforts by the State Housing Finance and Development Authority, using other State and Federal Efforts, are described separately in the Other State Housing Accomplishments section below.

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Table 3B - State Annual Housing Completion Goals
Consolidated Plan Programs (HOME, HOPWA, ESG and CDBG)

Grantee Name: South Carolina Program Year: 2012	Expected Annual Units To Be Completed *	Actual Annual Number of Units Completed	Resources used during the period			
ANNUAL AFFORDABLE RENTAL HOUSING GOALS (SEC. 215)			CDBG	HOME	ESG	HOPWA
Acquisition of existing units			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Production of new units	100	103	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Rehabilitation of existing units	0	12	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rental Assistance	110	152	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Total Sec. 215 Affordable Rental	210	267	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ANNUAL AFFORDABLE OWNER HOUSING GOALS (SEC. 215)						
Acquisition of existing units			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Production of new units	15	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Rehabilitation of existing units	0	10	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Homebuyer Assistance	425	266	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Total Sec. 215 Affordable Owner	440	276	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ANNUAL AFFORDABLE HOUSING GOALS (SEC. 215)						
Acquisition of existing units			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Production of new units	115	103	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Rehabilitation of existing units	0	22	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rental/Homebuyer Assistance	535	418	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Total Sec. 215 Affordable Housing	650	543	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ANNUAL AFFORDABLE HOUSING GOALS (SEC.215)						
Homeless households	30,000	15,867	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-homeless households	1,450	1,366	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Special needs households	20	823	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ANNUAL HOUSING GOALS						
Annual Rental Housing Goal	210	267	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Annual Owner Housing Goal	440	276	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Total Annual Housing Goal	650	543	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Table 3B shows that together the Consolidated Plan programs made progress toward the state's affordable housing goals in 2012. Rental housing accomplishments totaled 276 units, which exceeded the goal of 210, and homeowner units totaled 276, compared with a goal of 440, which even reduced for 2012 was still too ambitious considering the reduction in HOME funding for

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2012. Combined rental and homeowner units were fewer than the overall goal of 650; however, HOME funding was used in combination with other programs, including Low Income Housing Tax Credits and the State Housing Trust Fund. This leveraged funding with these programs will result in an additional 409 new rental units.

Low and Moderate Income Households

Program policies require that 100 percent of the individuals and/or households benefiting from the State's affordable housing activities be low to moderate income (LMI). HOME subsidies for rental or homeownership assistance (DH-2.1) require that all benefiting households be LMI. Owner and rental units must also be 100% occupied by LMI households in order for HOME funds to be used for acquisition or development (DH-1.1 and DH-1.2). The CDBG program requires 100% LMI beneficiaries for housing connections to public water and sewer and single family housing rehabilitation activities including exterior repairs (DH-3.1). New affordable rental housing is the only activity for which CDBG allows less than 100% LMI beneficiaries, and no new rental housing was funded in 2012.

In order to receive funding, applicants must indicate the total number of LMI households that will benefit from project activities and this LMI percentage must be consistent with program policies. As a result, CDBG and HOME housing projects funded in any year will predominantly benefit low and moderate income households, and in 2012 the programs benefited low and moderate income households exclusively. The LMI income category - extremely low income, low income or moderate income - for each benefiting household is generally not known until the project is complete. Please see *Section II – Families and Persons Assisted*. Also, see the Efforts to Address Worst Case Needs section below.

Other State Housing Accomplishments

In addition to funding from the Consolidated Plan partner programs, other funding managed by SHFDA helped make homeownership affordable for 3,449 additional households through mortgage revenue bonds, and 19,888 families benefited from SC HELP assistance and Section 8 rental and contract administration assistance, and an additional 1,484 new affordable housing units will be created. On the following page is a summary of state housing programs administered by SHFDA and their considerable funding and accomplishments for 2012. Note that these accomplishments do not include HOME. A discussion of each program follows.

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**SC State Housing Finance and Development Authority State Programs
Affordable Housing Actions and Accomplishments
Fiscal Year 2012**

Program	Type of Accomplishment	FY 2012 Accomplishments	Total FY 2012 Funding Invested (In Millions)
Mortgage Revenue Bond	Number of low and moderate income households provided homeownership assistance to in the form of below market interest rate loans	988	\$49.0
Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher and Contract Administration	Number of very low income households provided with rent and utility subsidies to keep housing costs at 30% of household income, plus number of affordable rental units in HUD-subsidized apartments in privately-owned complexes provided with administrative services	19,888	\$126.4
SC HELP Homeownership & Employment Lending Program	Number of homeowners who had fallen behind on their mortgage payments due to unemployment or other unforeseen circumstances and who received assistance needed to avoid foreclosure	2,461	\$25.0
Total Homeownership and Rental Assistance		23,337	\$200.4
South Carolina Housing Trust Fund	Number of new affordable housing units resulting from acquisition or construction of affordable single family homes and development of affordable group homes for the disabled, emergency housing for battered women and their children, single room occupancy units for working homeless and disabled veterans, multifamily rental units for single-parent households, families and the elderly	539	\$6.8
Low Income Housing Tax Credit	Number of new affordable multifamily rental units developed	768	\$10.0
Multifamily Tax Exempt Bond Program	Number of low income multifamily rental units financed (all units created through rehabilitation) – For FY 2012, no bond cap was allocated to multifamily housing development, but two nonprofit-owned developments closed 501(c)(3) bonds in pooled transaction, which generated the accomplishments shown here	177	\$0
Total New Affordable Housing Units Created through New Construction or Rehabilitation		1,484	\$16.8
Total State Funds Invested by SHFDA in 2012			\$217.2 million

Mortgage Revenue Bond Program

The Mortgage Revenue Bond (MRB) Program, administered by SHFDA, is the State's primary tool for expanding homeownership opportunities for low and moderate income families in South Carolina. The sale of tax exempt bonds to investors provides the bulk of the funding available to qualified, first-time homebuyers. Banks and mortgage companies originate mortgage loans on the agency's behalf and offer them at reduced interest rates. This below market rate financing provides the edge needed to make homeownership affordable for many of the state's lower income residents. Maximum purchase price and borrower income limits apply and typically vary by county.

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South Carolina Housing Trust Fund

In 1992, landmark legislation established the South Carolina Housing Trust Fund and created a valuable resource for affordable rental housing and homeownership opportunities for low income residents of the state. Funding comes from a dedicated portion of the deed stamp tax, tying annual funding levels directly to the state's level of real estate activity.

Awards from the Housing Trust Fund are available to eligible non-profit housing development sponsors in all 46 counties. Funds are awarded on a quarterly basis and can be used to finance acquisition or construction of affordable single family homes or the development of affordable group homes for the disabled, emergency housing for battered women and their children, single room occupancy units for working homeless and disabled veterans, and multifamily rental units for single-parent households, families and the elderly. SHFDA provides technical assistance and compliance monitoring of Housing Trust Fund financed developments.

Proposals are submitted to SHFDA's Board of Commissioners and awards are made based on local housing needs, development feasibility and available resources.

Multifamily Tax Exempt Bond Program

SHFDA's Multifamily Tax Exempt Bond Program provides permanent real estate financing for property being developed for multifamily rental use through the sale of tax-exempt revenue bonds. Since 1982, the Multi-Family Tax Exempt Bond Finance Program has provided permanent financing for apartments in more than 50 complexes located throughout the state.

Financing is available to non-profit and for-profit sponsors, or developers, who agree to set aside: a) at least 20% of the units for households with annual gross incomes at or below 50% of the area median income, or b) 40% or more of the units for households whose annual gross income is at or below 60% of the area median. After a development has been placed in service, SHFDA staff review tenant records and development financial records, perform physical site inspections to ensure compliance with management and operating restrictions, and approve and conduct training for management personnel.

Low Income Housing Tax Credit Program

The Low Income Housing Tax Credit Program (LIHTC) is a federal program administered in South Carolina by SHFDA. Its purpose is to provide an incentive to owners developing affordable multifamily rental housing. Allocations of credits are used to leverage public, private and other funds in order to keep rents affordable. Developments that may qualify for credits include new construction, acquisition with rehabilitation, and rehabilitation and adaptive re-use. Developers who are awarded tax credits must agree to keep apartments affordable and available to lower income tenants for at least 30 years.

Annually, the SHFDA establishes priorities and needs in its QAP, or Qualified Tax Credit Allocation Plan, and accordingly allocates tax credits for rental housing development projects which add to or significantly improve existing rental stock through redevelopment (rehabilitation); projects which promote and encourage the addition of or significant upgrade of rental housing in rural areas; projects which develop affordable rental housing in areas experiencing economic growth where current supply is limited; projects which attract (leverage) or preserve existing federal, state, and local subsidies through additional assistance; projects which help preserve long-term affordability of at-risk low income units; and projects which

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provide housing to disabled persons. Ten percent of the state’s annual LIHTC allocation is reserved for the exclusive use of joint venture projects that involve the substantive participation of qualified non-profit organizations.

Section 8

The Section 8 Rental Assistance Program is funded by HUD and administered under contract with HUD by SHFDA. There are three (3) components to the state-administered Section 8 Program: Housing Choice Vouchers, Moderate Rehabilitation, and Homeownership Vouchers. The Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program provides rental assistance in the private rental market to very low income individuals and families in Clarendon, Colleton, Dorchester, Fairfield, Kershaw, Lee, Lexington and Williamsburg Counties. The program is funded by HUD and limited by HUD’s budget. Qualified families pay approximately 30% of their income toward rent and utilities and the program pays the difference. Currently, there is a waiting list for the program, and the waiting list is closed in most counties. Applicants must have a “Gross Income” below HUD’s annually published income standard, and elderly, disabled and veteran applicants are given priority. Income limits are based on family size and county residence.

Section 215 Households Served

During 2012, the HOME Program provided homeownership assistance to 266 owner households meeting the definitions contained in CFR 92.254, which governs the HOME homebuyer assistance program. Additionally, HOME commitments during the program year included the production of 115 new rental units, primarily through new development. Table 3B State Housing Completion Goals provides additional information.

Efforts to Address Worst Case Needs

Worst case affordable housing needs are defined as housing needs by low-income renters with severe cost burden, in substandard housing, or involuntarily displaced. During Fiscal Year 2012, South Carolina’s Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program administered by the State Housing Finance and Development Authority (SHFDA) provided rental assistance to very low income individuals and their families in the following South Carolina counties: Clarendon, Colleton, Dorchester, Fairfield, Kershaw, Lee and Lexington. A total of \$11 million in Housing Choice Voucher assistance was provided to 1,954 very low income families who, without this assistance, would otherwise be severely cost burdened. SHFDA also provides contract administration for HUD-subsidized apartments in privately owned complexes, reviewing and approving monthly assistance payments, conducting annual management and occupancy reviews and helping to facilitate housing for numerous families living in HUD housing in the state. Combined, the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program and Contract Administration Programs invested \$126.4 million to benefit 19,955 very low income families in FY 2012.

Additionally, approximately \$6.8 million was awarded from the South Carolina Housing Trust Fund in FY 2012 for 539 projects, including projects in which HOME also participated and provided an additional \$1.3 million. Activities eligible for the State Housing Trust Fund include rehabilitation and emergency repair of owner-occupied housing units, group homes for the disabled, emergency housing for victims of domestic violence and their families, single room occupancy rental units for working homeless and disabled veterans, multifamily rental units for single parent households, the elderly and other eligible households. Funded projects must generally benefit very low income households at or below 50% of the area median income.

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Projects with HOME participation benefited the homeless, and both HOME and HOPWA provided funding to support for transitional housing for those with special needs.

Efforts to Address Accessibility Needs of Persons with Disabilities

In 2012, HOME and HOPWA supported a total of 58 transitional or supportive housing units for people with special needs. In addition, SHFDA was involved in providing other special needs housing through the South Carolina Housing Trust Fund. Awards during FY 12 will help construct shelters, group homes and transitional housing to assist disabled individuals. Accessibility is a critical element of these projects.

The ESG program supported 32 homeless shelters and homeless service organizations providing temporary housing and services. A total of 6,436 individuals with disabilities or special needs were served. All are included in the total for special needs households shown on Table 3B. Please see *Section II – Families and Persons Assisted* for more detail.

HOPWA program activities during the program year included numerous activities to address the needs of persons with disabilities, specifically people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA). HOPWA provided tenant based rental assistance to 152 PLWHA, as well as short term assistance with mortgage, rent and utilities to an additional 248 additional PLWHA. HOPWA funding also provided supportive services activities, including case management, employment services, and transportation necessary to gain access to care, to 993 PLWHA. PLWHA benefitting from housing activities, or tenant based rental assistance and short term assistance, are included in the total for special needs households on Table 3B.

Actions to Eliminate Barriers to Affordable Housing

Barriers to affordable housing were identified and evaluated as part of the development of the State's new 2011-2015 Consolidated Plan for Housing and Community Development and the State's new Analysis of Impediments. Affordable housing development can be impeded by a variety of factors including zoning and land use policy, administrative and processing procedures involved in review, permitting and approval of housing development, property taxes, exactions and fees, local building codes, transportation, development and infrastructure costs and neighborhood opposition to local affordable housing development, or an attitude known as NIMBY, or "Not In My Backyard." Identified barriers include:

- Limited availability of affordable housing sites
 - Scattered sites for affordable housing are not widely available or available in all communities with affordable housing needs.
 - Access to existing infrastructure and transportation limit locations suitable for affordable housing.
 - Given the limited locations where affordable housing exists, as transportation costs increase the distance between affordable housing options and job centers, an unequal burden is placed on lower income groups.
 - NIMBY persists and continues to hinder the development of available sites.
- Zoning and regulatory barriers restrict affordable and supportive housing locations and impact costs.

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- Zoning procedures have not been reviewed locally in all communities.
- Zoning requirements often restrict the placement of affordable housing, particularly rental housing and group homes for special needs populations.
- Administrative fees and processing delays are costly and decrease affordability of even lower cost housing developments.

Actions to address these barriers will help provide a greater supply of affordable housing in locations near jobs and services and improve the number of housing options available to lower income populations, which in South Carolina encompass a high degree of minorities, elderly and persons with disabilities, as well as households with single female parents. Expanding housing options in areas that are accessible to persons with disabilities, and increasing the awareness of requirements of developers and housing providers regarding accessibility and accommodations, will help eliminate physical barriers to housing choice for people with disabilities, who often have a difficult time locating suitable and accessible housing, and it will also facilitate “aging in place” of existing residents whose accessibility needs may currently be met but which may change as they get older.

During the 2012 program year, SHFDA and other housing partners in the state continued to make progress toward overcoming barriers to affordable housing. Activities are summarized below.

- SHFDA hosted its annual Palmetto Affordable Housing Forum both in February 2012, just before the program year, and in April 2013, just after the end of the program year. The Forum was a two-day conference which encompassed topics, education and skills necessary to implement the strategies and overcome the barriers outlined above. Every year the forum consistently promotes SHFDA programs and tools for:
 - Cutting production and financing costs to make affordable single and multifamily rental projects more attractive to developers and thereby expand the affordable housing.
 - Lowering purchasing and financing costs to make homeownership more affordable for more families.
- SHFDA launched the new SC Mortgage Tax Credit Program to help homebuyers make their mortgages more affordable. It is a Mortgage Credit Certificate Program administered by SHFDA which provides a federal income tax credit to qualified homebuyers of up to \$2,000 per calendar year for every year they occupy the home as their primary residence.
- SHFDA also launched its New Construction Initiative to help offset the downpayment and closing costs associated with purchasing a newly constructed home. This program aims to not only help new homebuyers make the move to homeownership, but also to help boost the residential housing construction industry in the state, which had been negatively impacted by the decline in the housing market in recent years. In addition to \$6,000 in downpayment and closing cost assistance, the program offers a low fixed interest rate of 4%. For homebuyers who qualify as “Palmetto Heroes” the rate is an even lower 3.75%.
- Under the Palmetto Heroes Program in 2012, \$10 million was earmarked to assist local “heroes” to become homeowners. Eligible homebuyer “heroes” include law enforcement

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officers, teachers, veterans, fire fighters, nurses, correctional workers and EMS personnel. The 2012 program provided a reduced mortgage interest rate of 3.75% and down payment assistance up to \$5,000.

- SHFDA negotiated a deal to refund \$65.7 million in mortgage bonds as a result of its Refunding Mortgage Revenue Bonds, Series 2012 A issue. SFDA uses revenue from bond sales to fund mortgages through the First-Time Home Buyer Program.
- SHFDA held Lender Partner and SC State Housing Authority Certified Real Estate Professional training classes, as well as Legal and Real Estate continuing education credit seminars during the Palmetto Affordable Housing Forum, to increase awareness of housing programs and resources to expand the supply of affordable housing and increase homeownership opportunities in the state.
- SHFDA continued to maintain and heavily promote its online tool for listing and searching affordable housing in South Carolina, SCHousingSearch.com.
- SHFDA continued to expand its social media presence as a means of communicating information to housing partners, homeowners and renters and others interested in housing in the state. The agency has continued its regular electronic newsletter and continued to use Twitter and Facebook. SHFDA's use of these innovative electronic tools and technologies has allowed it to operate more efficiently and communicate in a more dynamic and timely way.
- SHFDA promoted homeownership and marketed the Mortgage Revenue Bond program and other homeownership assistance initiatives by undertaking the following activities: recognizing June 2012 as Homeownership Month, recognizing outstanding lenders and brokers at the February 2012 Palmetto Affordable Housing Forum, working proactively to recruit additional single family mortgage lenders and get them trained and designated as SHFDA Lending Partners, and meeting regularly with lenders to get input on homebuyer program improvements, maintaining SHFDA community outreach task forces and volunteer councils, and by cultivating and expanding partnerships and working relationships among a variety of community leaders, public agencies, organizations, civic groups, and churches.
- SHFDA awarded grant funds during the program year for construction or to facilitate construction of new affordable owner-occupied and rental housing units. HOME and SHFDA funds in these projects directly lower the cost of the unit and thereby make rental and homeownership more affordable. SHFDA also provided HOME and other funds for down payment and closing cost assistance and below market interest rate financing to make homeownership more affordable and financing simpler and more available. SHFDA and HOPWA both provided funds for rental assistance. Please see *Section III A - Assessment of Annual Goals and Objectives*, *Section III C - Affordable Housing*, and *Section III E - Other Actions, Actions to Foster and Maintain Affordable Housing*, above.

In addition to SHFDA's actions during the year were other actions undertaken by various housing partners in the state and the SC Legislature. Chief among housing partners is the Affordable Housing Coalition of South Carolina (AHC), which continued its advocacy and communication efforts, holding its annual meetings in conjunction with the Palmetto Affordable Housing Forum, sponsoring a booth and a silent auction at the Forum, and keeping housing partners informed with its periodic newsletter.

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Summary of Accomplishments

Among the four HUD programs covered by the Consolidated Plan, the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) and Housing Opportunities for Persons with HIV/AIDS (HOPWA) programs are those generally targeted toward the State's objectives relating to homeless persons, those at risk of becoming homeless or needing to be rehoused and supportive housing for persons with special needs. HOME targets affordable housing rather than specifically targeting just special needs housing, but the Authority assigns points in its competitive funding scoring to those projects which increase the supply of both affordable housing and supportive housing. HOME accomplishments relate only to DH-1.3.

Homeless and special needs supportive housing objectives, DH-1.3, DH-2.2, DH-2.3, DH-2.4, SL-1.2, SL-1.3, and SL-1.5, and related accomplishments for program year 2012 are summarized in the tables below. Of these, most are considered "Actions to Address the Needs of Homeless Persons and Persons with Special Needs who require Supportive Housing." Only homeless prevention and rehousing address "Actions Taken to Prevent Homelessness and Help Homeless Persons Transition to Permanent Housing and Independent Living." The narrative below describes both of these actions by ESG, HOPWA and HOME during Program Year 2012.

ESG Funded Activities and Accomplishments
Homeless Persons and Persons at Risk of Becoming Homeless

Object. Nbr	Outcome/Objective	Performance Measure	2012 Goal	2012 Actual
DH-2	Affordability of Decent Housing			
DH-2.3	Prevent homelessness	Persons assisted	350	365
SL-1	Availability/Accessibility of Suitable Living Environment			
SL-1.2	Support organizations that provide essential services to homeless individuals and families	Entities assisted	20	32
SL-1.3	Provide emergency shelter and services for homeless persons	Persons assisted	30,000	15,867

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HOPWA & HOME Funded Activities and Accomplishments
Supportive Housing for Persons with Special Needs

Object. Nbr	Outcome/Objective	Performance Measure	2012 Goal	2012 Actual
DH-1	Availability/Accessibility of Decent Housing			
DH-1.3	Support transitional housing and supportive housing facilities for people with special needs (HOPWA & HOME)	Number of Housing units assisted	15	58
DH-2	Affordability of Decent Housing			
DH-2.2	Provide tenant-based rental assistance to make housing for persons with HIV/AIDS more affordable (HOPWA Only)	Persons assisted	110	152
DH-2.4	Address short-term housing instability by providing emergency assistance for people living with HIV/AIDS (HOPWA Only)	Persons assisted	300	248
SL-1	Availability/Accessibility of Suitable Living Environment			
SL-1.4	Provide supportive services to persons with special needs to promote independent living (HOPWA Only)	Persons assisted	850	993

Actions to Address and Prevent Homelessness

During Program Year 2012, federal resources for homelessness increased, HPRP was phased out and the new solutions-based ESG program was phased in. 2012 also saw new levels of collaboration amongst the state's homeless services providers, including a variety of stakeholder meetings to establish priorities for the 2013 Action Plan. While planning was the focus in 2011, collaboration and implementation were the primary activities in 2012. ESG again provided funding to its subgrantees for administrative costs associated with participating in the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), and ESG and other members of the Continuum of Care organized the 2012 Homeless Count.

Funding was available through the State ESG Program, the two local ESG Programs in Charleston County and Greenville County, and HUD's annual Continuum of Care (CoC) competitive grants process. Under the 2011 Continuum of Care competition, HUD awarded just over \$2 million to South Carolina CoCs for new projects and \$7.4 million for renewals. A total of \$9.4 million was available for use during the Program Year, and an additional \$8.8 million was awarded the FY 2012 CoC competition. FY 2012 funds were not awarded until March 2013, however, and will be used for actions to address homelessness during the 2013 Program Year. Note that CoC funding now encompasses Shelter Plus Care program awards, additional funds for HMIS and awards for transitional and permanent housing and supportive services.

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HUD Continuum of Care Competition
Homeless Assistance Awards

Continuum of Care	FY 2011 New Project Awards	FY 2011 Renewal Awards	FY 2012
Lowcountry Continuum of Care Partnership	\$694,728	\$858,425	\$1,339,094
Upstate Homeless Coalition	\$327,271	\$3,447,141	\$3,830,396
Midlands Area Consortium for the Homeless	\$707,666	\$1,886,071	\$2,327,714
Eastern Carolina Homeless Organization	\$272,399	\$1,196,167	\$1,283,872
Total	\$2,002,064	\$7,387,804	\$8,781,076

In addition to CoC funding, the State ESG Program received \$2,698,213, and the Charleston and Greenville County ESG Programs received \$160,458 and \$191,114, respectively, creating a total of \$12.4 million in federal funding for activities aimed at preventing homelessness, rehousing those who had become homeless, and providing emergency shelter and supportive services, including street outreach, for those experiencing homelessness.

Emergency Solutions Grant Program (ESG) -
Homeless Assistance, Prevention and Re-Housing

Under the new Emergency Solutions Grant Program, there is now an increased emphasis on prevention and rehousing, as well as collecting and maintaining data in the federal Homeless Management Information System, or HMIS. There are also new requirements for state level coordination of homeless resources and programs, which characterized ESG interactions with CoCs throughout SC in 2012, and minimum set-asides of State ESG allocations for homeless prevention and rehousing. There are also new requirements to provide street outreach aimed at identifying and assessing the needs of the unsheltered homeless, or those living outside the traditional shelter and transitional housing system, generally in places not considered suitable for human habitation. The needs of this group are difficult to assess; it is difficult to connect the unsheltered homeless with available resources; and many of this group are not even aware that programs and services exist that could help them transition out of homelessness.

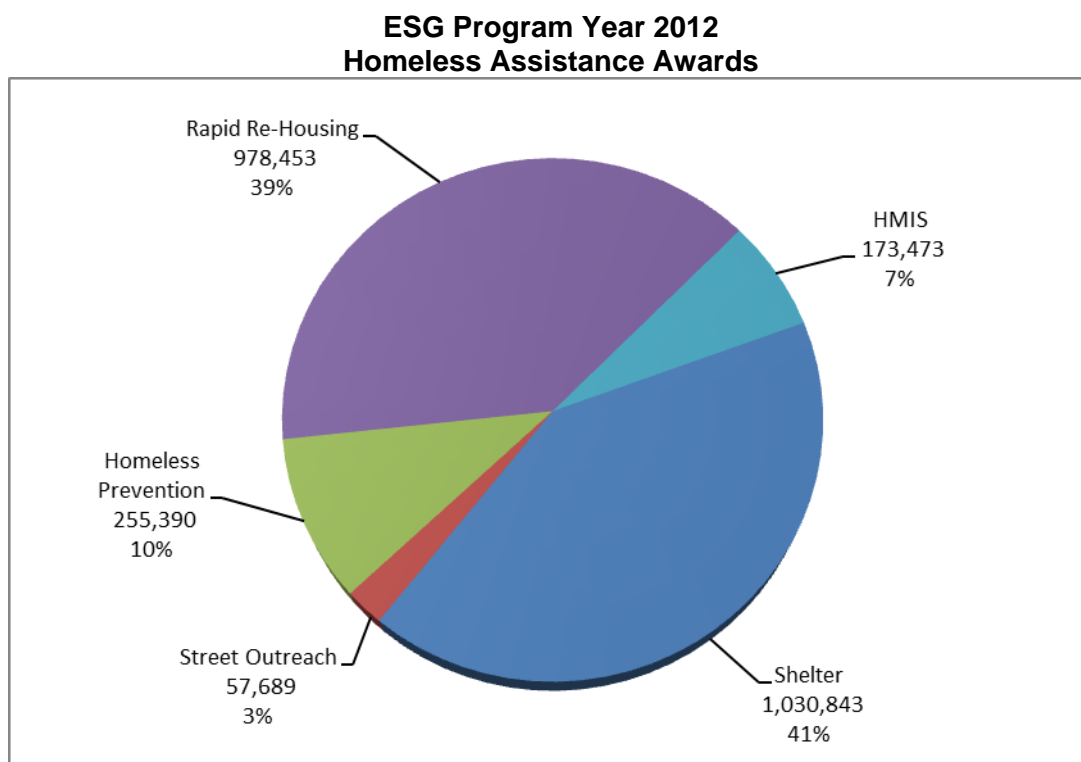
Traditional shelter activities like development (renovation, rehab, or conversion of buildings to serve as shelters), operating expenses, and supportive services were all still eligible for State ESG Program funding in 2012, but new regulations limited this funding to 60% of the state's annual ESG allocation, or \$1,618,929. The following pages show how statewide use of ESG funding has changed along with the focus of the new Solutions-based ESG program from 2011 to 2012.

Funding provided by ESG during 2012 (out of the second 2011 ESG allocation, the 2012 allocation and funds carried forward) assisted all levels of the Continuum of Care process, and during the program year funding enabled actions to address the needs of homeless persons, including homeless persons with special needs. Specifically, ESG funded actions prevented homelessness or rapidly re-housed a total of 365 households (DH-2.3 on Table 3A), supported 31 organizations that provide shelter, transitional housing, or supportive services (SL-1.2) and shelter and services for 15,867 homeless individuals, including those both sheltered and unsheltered (SL-1.3). ESG funds were also used for HMIS administration by 11 shelters and

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service providers, which are in addition to CoC competition funding for HMIS. A total of \$2,495,848 was awarded out of the 2012 ESG allocation, including 44% for shelter and street outreach – well under the maximum 60%, 49% for rapid re-housing and prevention, and 7% for HMIS administration and data collection.



The second 2011 Emergency Solutions Program allocation was not available until late in Program Year 2011 and was not awarded until Program Year 2012. Along with prior year recaptured funds, an additional \$888,009 was awarded exclusively for rapid re-housing (69%), homeless prevention (24%) and HMIS (8%).

Evaluation of Progress in Meeting Objectives for Reducing and Ending Homelessness

Each provider that received ESG funding in 2012 has or will undertake actions related to the State's objectives for reducing and ending homelessness through:

- H1 - Reaching out to homeless persons (especially unsheltered persons) and assessing their individual needs.
- H2 - Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons.
- H3 - 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.

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- H4 - Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are:
 - Likely to become homeless after being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care (such as health-care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care and other youth facilities, and corrections programs and institutions).
 - Receiving assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs.

Table 3A, which can be found on page 23 in *Section III A – Assessment of Annual Goals and Objectives*, shows the State’s objectives including those that will address the specific HUD homeless objectives H1 through H4 above. *Section III G – Self-Evaluation* includes an analysis of accomplishments and progress toward meeting needs identified in the State’s Consolidated Plan, and *Section VII – ESG Program Narrative* contains additional details on accomplishments. Specifically, accomplishments during 2012 included:

Homeless Objective H1 – Street Outreach to Unsheltered Homeless

The unsheltered homeless are the less visible, harder to reach component of the homeless population. They require more outreach, often require more services, and typically encompass most of the chronically homeless. The unsheltered homeless sleep in places not fit for human habitation, such as cars, parks, sidewalks, alleys and abandoned or condemned buildings, with or without intermittent short stays in hospitals and other institutions. These are people living on the street in downtown areas of the state and in outlying areas in abandoned houses, under bridges and similar structures, and in other places offering some protection from the elements.

Because the unsheltered homeless go to great lengths to protect themselves from view, experience with the unsheltered homeless counts has been invaluable. The State’s homeless coalitions have had to learn to identify the hidden homeless and devise ways to successfully engage those homeless who frequent public places like parks and libraries. Law enforcement personnel have been used as a resource, because of their familiarity with street populations, and they have been successful in helping the State’s subrecipients locate places where homeless persons are known to congregate, particularly at night and during inclement weather. This is an effort where participating in homeless counts has been valuable, as count volunteers faced similar challenges in locating and interviewing unsheltered homeless and learned strategies for accomplishing street outreach.

Funding for outreach to the unsheltered homeless is identified as “street outreach,” and for Program Year 2012, ESG made this an eligible activity for which all ESG applicants could request funding. As noted above, ESG provided \$57,689 in funding to 3 providers including the Midlands Housing Alliance, which also received funding for shelter operations, Pee Dee CAP, which received funding for all eligible activities, and SHARE which operates in the Upstate and received funding for shelter operations and re-housing as well as street outreach. For each of these organizations, this is the first year they have received funding specifically for this activity. Reporting tools are being evaluated to determine ways to measure activity-specific accomplishments.

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Currently, the State does not have a Table 3A goal specifically for outreach and assessment to the unsheltered homeless; however, 2012 funding helped achieve the Table 3A goal of supporting organizations that provide services both sheltered and unsheltered homeless (SL-1.2).

Homeless Objective H2 – Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing

Providing shelter and transitional housing to the homeless is the traditional focus of the prior Emergency Shelter Grant Program and most ESG subrecipients are also providers of emergency shelter or transitional housing. Under the new Emergency Solutions version of HUD's homeless assistance programs, shelter and transitional or supportive housing continues to be a focus of the State ESG Program. Types of activities are shown below.

ESG Funded Homeless Assistance Providers
Program Year 2012 Programs and Services

Number of Providers	Program/Service
24	Emergency Shelter Facilities or Vouchers for Shelters
3	Transitional Shelters
3	Street Outreach
8	Employment
7	Mental Health
7	Child Care
6	Health Care
5	Food Pantry
4	Soup Kitchen/Meal Distribution
4	Alcohol/Drug Program
1	HIV/AIDs Services
10	Other (transportation, clothing, hygiene kits, and counseling)

ESG provided just over \$1 million in funding to 24 providers of shelter and essential services in 2012. 2,987 people received shelter as a result, including 1,899 adults and 998 children, and a total of 365 bed nights were provided. Non-financial assistance was provided to 13,815 adults and children, and financial assistance was provided to 3,262. Of those receiving financial assistance, 1,567 homeless individuals were sheltered in housing defined as barracks and 1,077 in group or large houses. Other types of housing were less commonly used but included scatter site apartments (571 people assisted), single family detached houses (211), single room occupancy housing units (26), mobile homes/trailers (95) and hotels/motels (33).

Overall, ESG funding allowed subrecipients to provide shelter or services to 15,867 people, contributing toward but not meeting the 30,000 person goal for Table 3A objective SL-1.3. Services were provided by all 32 subrecipients, which exceeded the Table 3A goal for objective SL-1.2.

Homeless Objective H3 and H4 – Homeless Prevention and Re-Housing

Homeless prevention remains a priority in South Carolina, and during 2012 ESG continued to make funding available specifically for this activity. Actions taken to prevent homelessness and to help homeless persons make the transition to permanent housing and independent living included emphasizing both preventive funding and supportive services, as well as ensuring that subrecipients fulfill their statutory obligation of serving as the first step in a continuum of

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assistance to prevent homelessness and to enable the homeless population to move steadily toward independent living. New for 2012, ESG also made funding available for re-housing, using both the second 2011 allocation and the 2012 allocation.

Funding for homeless prevention activities totaled \$464,465 and was used by 6 ESG subrecipients to assist 38 adults, 38 children, and a total of 76 individuals at risk of becoming homeless. A much larger number of subrecipients received ESG funding for rapid re-housing activities. Seventeen providers received \$1.6 million to help 289 individuals who had become homeless find housing solutions. Households assisted included 150 adults and 139 children. Combined, these accomplishments contributed toward exceeding the 350-person goal for the Table 3A objective DH-2.3 – Preventing homelessness and/or assisting with rapid re-housing or transition to permanent housing. Specific activities included both financial assistance and services, both aimed at helping to achieve housing stability.

Other Measures of Progress

Homeless Counts

Success of the state's homeless strategy depends, in part, on getting an accurate picture of homelessness regionally, in rural areas and in the state as a whole. To accomplish this, the state undertakes periodic, statewide counts of the homeless population across South Carolina. Required by HUD every two years, these statewide "point in time" counts of the homeless provide the best and most up to date picture of homelessness in the state. The counts represent a broad, multi-agency effort encompassing the regional Continuums of Care, the Governor's Office of Economic Opportunity which administers the state level HUD Emergency Solutions Grant (previously the Emergency Shelter Grant), nonprofits like United Way, the State Data Center of the State Budget and Control Board, and a host of volunteers.

The 2013 statewide Homeless Count represented the third annual count conducted in South Carolina, following prior counts in January 2012, just before the start of the current program year, and 2011. Previously, counts were conducted on a biennial basis in 2009, 2007 and 2005. According to the timeline for the 2013 count, the point in time (PIT) count of sheltered homeless occurred on January 24, 2013, the unsheltered count between January 24 and 31, with local area data entry managers coordinating local HMIS data entry in February and providing PIT data to the SC Budget and Control Board Office of Research and Statistics (ORS), which provides research and evaluation services for the count, in March 2013. Results from this count will be evaluated as they become available and reported next program year.

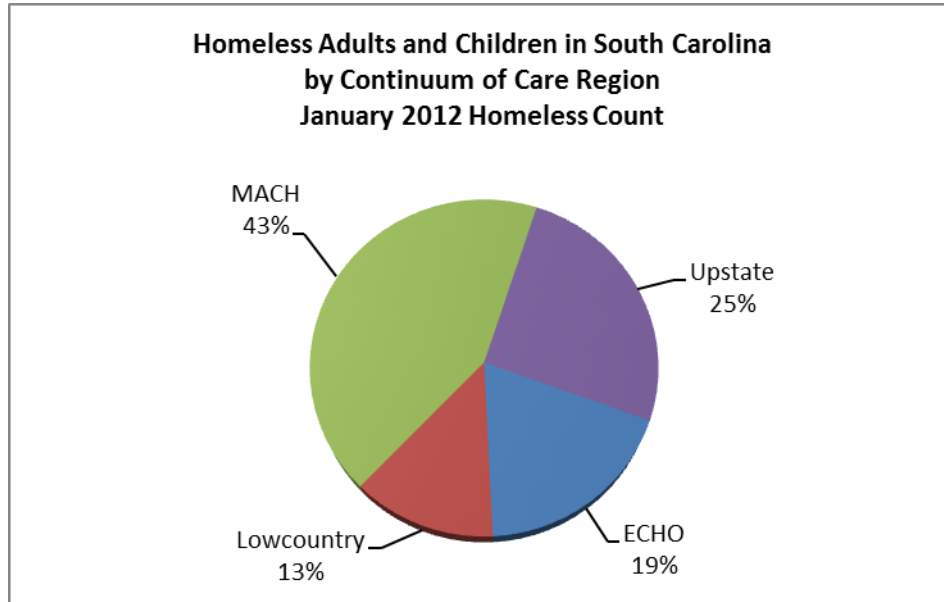
The 2012 point in time count of sheltered homeless took place on January 26, 2012 and the count of unsheltered homeless also began on January 26, 2012. As with prior counts, a primary goal of the 2012 count was to obtain a reliable estimate of homeless individuals in every county in the state, to improve on and make more uniform the implementation of the count throughout the state, and to maximize volunteer efforts and resources by incorporating reliable data from HMIS. Survey tools, however, were revised for 2012 to focus on prior living situations and better inform prevention efforts. Currently available data from the 2012 Count can be found on the SC Council on Homelessness website:

http://www.schomeless.org/scch_2012.php

Results of the 2012 sheltered homeless count are highlighted below.

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- A total of 2,210 people were identified as homeless sheltered in emergency, transitional or safe haven facilities. By far the greatest concentration was found in the Midlands (946 adults and children), followed by the Upstate (564) and the ECHO Pee Dee region (413). The Lowcountry had the lowest number of sheltered homeless adults and children (287).



- The number of sheltered homeless statewide reflects a slight decrease from the 2011 total of 2,888, which indicates a continuation of the gradual downward trend in homelessness in South Carolina.
- Families are defined by HUD as one or more adults accompanied by one or more children under age 18, and the pattern of distribution for families is different from homeless individuals. 44% of sheltered homeless families were in the Upstate, 31% in the Midlands, 17% in the ECHO region and the least number, or 8%, in the Lowcountry.
- In terms of facilities sheltering the state's homeless, on a statewide basis adults and children were distributed fairly evenly between emergency (49.6%) and transitional housing (49.8%). Only a few people (12) were in safe havens and all of these were in the Upstate.
- By comparison, a much higher percentage of families were in transitional housing. Out of the 315 total families statewide, 219 or 70% were in transitional living situations versus only 30% in emergency housing. None were in safe havens.
- Between the state's four Continuum of Care regions, patterns varied.
 - In the Upstate region, 76% of homeless individuals were in transitional housing and only 22% were in emergency shelters. Families followed a similar pattern, but with a higher percentage or 85% out of 138 in transitional housing.
 - In the ECHO region, families were more likely to be in transitional housing (57%) than individuals (38%), and the reverse was true for emergency shelter. Families were less likely to be in emergency shelter (43%) than individuals (62%).

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- In the two other CoC regions, homeless families and individuals were more evenly distributed. In the Lowcountry, 46% of individuals and 52% of homeless families were in transitional housing. In the Midlands region, 59% of both homeless individuals and families were in transitional housing.
- New data obtained during the 2012 homeless count provides an indication of prior living situations. Amongst homeless individuals, either adults or unaccompanied children, most had previously been in an emergency shelter (24%), with another family member's housing (18%), in a place not meant for human habitation, such as a car or park bench (13%) or in a friend's housing (12%). Amongst homeless sheltered families, the greatest numbers of families reported that they were previously in an emergency shelter (23%), doubled up in another family member's housing (23%) or a friend's housing (16%) or in rental housing that they paid for without any HUD subsidy (13%). Other prior living situations, including a home where domestic violence was a problem, a hotel/motel paid with no HUD emergency shelter voucher to offset the cost, owner-occupied by housing without any HUD housing subsidy, transitional housing and places not meant for human habitation were cited by between 2% and 4% of homeless families.

Prior Living Situation	Individuals		Families	
	Total	%	Total	%
Emergency shelter, including hotel or motel paid for with emergency shelter voucher(HUD)	522	24%	73	23%
Staying or living in a family member's room, apartment or house (HUD)	389	18%	73	23%
Place not meant for habitation inclusive of 'non-housing service site(outreach programs only)'(HUD)	286	13%	13	4%
Staying or living in a friend's room, apartment or house (HUD)	259	12%	49	16%
Rental by client, no housing subsidy (HUD)	178	8%	40	13%
Transitional housing for homeless persons (including homeless youth) (HUD)	111	5%	8	3%
Hotel or motel paid for without emergency shelter voucher (HUD)	92	4%	13	4%
No Data	83	4%	9	3%
Substance abuse treatment facility or detox center (HUD)	44	2%	4	1%
Jail, prison or juvenile detention facility (HUD)	44	2%	1	0%
Owned by client, no housing subsidy (HUD)	43	2%	8	3%
Refused (HUD)	31	1%	1	0%
Other (HUD)	24	1%	4	1%
Domestic Violence Situation	18	1%	6	2%
Psychiatric hospital or other psychiatric facility (HUD)	16	1%	1	0%
Don't Know (HUD)	14	1%	2	1%
Hospital (non-psychiatric) (HUD)	13	1%		
Foster care home or foster care group home (HUD)	13	1%	2	1%
Rental by client, with other (non-VASH) housing subsidy (HUD)	11	0%	40	13%
Born while in program	7	0%	2	1%
Safe Haven (HUD)	6	0%	3	1%
Rental by client, with VASH housing subsidy (HUD)	3	0%		
Permanent housing for formerly homeless persons(such as SHP, S+C, or SRO Mod Rehab)(HUD)	3	0%	1	0%
Total	2,210	100%	315	100%

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- Those in emergency shelters most commonly reported other homeless situations as their prior living condition, which indicates that in spite of the downward trend in overall homelessness in South Carolina, chronic homelessness remains an issue. For the 95 families in an emergency shelter as of the 2012 count, fully 60% were previously in some form of homeless situation: living or staying with another family member (23%) or friend (15%), in an emergency shelter (15%) or a safe haven (1%), or unsheltered and living in a place not suitable for human habitation (7%). For individuals, more than half (55%, or 598 out of 1,097) reported previous homeless situations, with the most common being living in an emergency shelter (24%). Many were living in an unsheltered situation or a place not suitable for human habitation (19%), or with family (16%) or friends (10%).
- The good news, however, is that once families and individuals are in more supportive transitional housing facilities, few return to homelessness. None of the homeless families in emergency shelters indicated prior residence in transitional housing, and only 4% of individuals had been in transitional housing.
- Also positive is the fact that South Carolina is doing well in terms of discharge from public institutions, both in terms of families and individuals. Psychiatric hospitals, non-psychiatric hospitals, foster care and group homes each individually represented 1% or less of the prior living situation for both sheltered homeless individuals and families. For individuals, discharge from substance abuse treatment facilities/detox centers and jail was slightly higher but still just 2%. For homeless families, jail was not a factor and discharge from substance abuse treatment facilities or detox centers was no different – only 1% of families cited this as a prior living situation. Data regarding prior living situations for unsheltered homeless is not available.

Prior Living Situation	Individuals		Families	
	Total	%	Total	%
Substance abuse treatment facility or detox center (HUD)	44	2%	4	1%
Jail, prison or juvenile detention facility (HUD)	44	2%	1	0%
Psychiatric hospital or other psychiatric facility (HUD)	16	1%	1	0%
Hospital (non-psychiatric) (HUD)	13	1%		
Foster care home or foster care group home (HUD)	13	1%	2	1%

- Places not meant for human habitation, or an unsheltered situation, was cited by 13% of homeless individuals but only 4% of families, whereas families were more likely to have come from rental housing. 13% of families compared with 8% of individuals came from non-subsidized rental housing and 2% and 3% respectively came from owner-occupied housing. The latter may indicate either a downward trend in the numbers of individuals and families forced into homelessness or success by the state and other housing and homeless assistance providers in preventing homelessness.

Prior Living Situation	Individuals		Families	
	Total	%	Total	%
Place not meant for habitation inclusive of 'non-housing service sites (outreach programs only)' (HUD)	286	13%	13	4%
Rental by client, no housing subsidy (HUD)	178	8%	40	13%
Owned by client, no housing subsidy (HUD)	43	2%	8	3%

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- Finally, one characteristic of rural homelessness is the greater likelihood of doubling up, or staying or living with families and friends. Doubling up with family was the second most common prior living situation for both individuals (18%) and families (23%), whereas friends' housing was fourth most common for individuals (13%) and not particularly significant for families (4%).

Prior Living Situation	Individuals		Families	
	Total	%	Total	%
Staying or living in a family member's room, apartment or house (HUD)	389	18%	73	23%
Place not meant for habitation inclusive of 'non-housing service site (outreach programs only)'(HUD)	286	13%	13	4%
Staying or living in a friend's room, apartment or house (HUD)	259	12%	49	16%

- Other data that would indicate race/ethnicity, family characteristics, gender and special needs has not yet been provided from the 2012 count.

Supportive Services and Housing for Persons with Special Needs

Funding available for supportive housing for persons with special needs comes from a variety of sources, including the State Housing Trust Fund and the HOME Program, both administered by the State Housing Finance and Development Authority, the State HOPWA Program, local HOPWA Programs directly funded by HUD in the Cities of Charleston, Columbia and Greenville, and other state agencies including the SC Department of Mental Health. The State also receives block grant funding for substance abuse, mental health and social services, all three of which represent federal funding for special needs populations, many of whom are often homeless. Other agencies, using primarily state or federal funding sources, also undertake activities as described in the 2011-2015 Consolidated Plan. Activities during any year generally include the provision of information, outreach and referral, assistance to non-profit organizations, capacity-building, advocacy, continuum of care services and technical assistance. Activities by the State Housing Trust Fund, which allows new construction and rehabilitation of homeless shelters and supportive housing as eligible activities, are described in the Affordable Housing section, above.

Housing Opportunities for Persons with HIV/AIDS (HOPWA) and HOME

During the program year, funding was available through HOPWA and HOME to address state objectives for providing supportive housing for persons with special needs. HOME funded a variety of affordable housing projects, described in the foregoing section. Although its mission is not specific to special needs housing, SHFDA's competitive rental program does give bonus points in scoring to housing which will benefit special needs households. During 2012, HOME funding will result in supportive housing for 44 households (DH-1.3 on Table 3A).

HOPWA efforts are exclusively focused on the specific special needs population comprised of people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA), per the program requirements. Primary objectives include making decent, supportive housing available and affordable for persons with special needs who are at risk of becoming homeless. Persons living with HIV/AIDS have housing needs that cover a wide spectrum from one-time utility assistance to homelessness and end of life hospice care. During program year 2012, funding was less than expected due to a change in how HOPWA funding was allocated amongst eligible entities in each state. In prior years, the State Program received funding for Greenville and Pickens County, but due to increases in the HIV

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prevalence in these areas, each received direct allocations and the State HOPWA allocation was reduced by the same amount. Projected accomplishments included Greenville and Pickens County, but no sponsors were funded to serve these areas, making accomplishments less than expected. In its service area, the State HOPWA program funded service providers undertaking a number of different activities from supportive services to financial support of existing transitional housing facilities, all of which are elements of the continuum of care for PLWHA.

Supportive services include case management and transportation, and as part of case management, evaluation of housing needs. Where appropriate, case management leads to short-term rent, mortgage and utility payments (STRMU), tenant based rental assistance (TBRA) or housing placement services. STRMU is appropriate in cases where a health related emergency requires assistance for a limited amount of time, whereas tenant based rental assistance offers longer term housing support to ensure the availability of decent supportive housing. Housing placement and facility based housing services assist individuals in need of transition from a hospital or mental health facility to a more permanent living situation, and stewardship units are provided for individuals that have reached a degree of self-reliance and no longer require assistance in daily activities. As the AIDS epidemic changes and PLWHA begin to live longer, more individuals require longer term housing support and services to transition to independent living. Supportive services, such as transportation and employment services, are critical to helping individuals maintain housing stability.

During the program year, emergency assistance continued to play an important role and short-term rent, mortgage and utility payment assistance was provided to 248 PLWHA (DH-2.4 on Table 3A), to ensure they could afford appropriate and supportive housing. However, the ongoing trend toward greater need for longer term solutions continued, and more people were assisted through tenant based rental assistance, supportive services and community based transitional and supportive housing. Tenant based rental assistance was provided to make housing affordable for 152 PLWHA (DH-2.2); supportive services were provided to 993 (SL-1.4); and HOPWA provided support to 14 supportive or transitional community based housing facilities (DH-1.3). Specific reductions from projections and prior year levels for supportive community-based housing are due to the transfer of funding to the City of Greenville and Pickens County, where these housing units are located. Likewise, some of the STRMU and supportive services households traditionally assisted are located in these regions, which now receive their own funding and will report accomplishments in their own performance reports.

E. Other Actions

Other Actions identified in the State’s 2012 Annual Action Plan are outlined below and discussed in the following sections.

- Address obstacles to meeting underserved needs.
- Evaluate and 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.
- Address the needs of public housing (including providing financial or other assistance to troubled public housing agencies) and encourage public housing residents to become more involved in management and participate in homeownership.

Address Obstacles to Meeting Underserved Needs

All activities described in the State’s Consolidated Plan are aimed at meeting underserved needs, and all Consolidated Plan funding is targeted toward projects that will help meet the needs of low and moderate income persons and families, homeless individuals and families, those in danger of becoming homeless and persons living with HIV/AIDs. These populations generally represent those with the highest levels of unmet needs. Further, each program administers funds remaining for the “balance of the state” after all direct allocations of CDBG, HOME, HOPWA and ESG funding to local governments in the state’s most urban and developed areas. Therefore, the state level programs covered by this Consolidated Plan are, in general and depending on specific program regulations and policies, targeted to the state’s most rural counties, which are also those areas with the most limited financial resources available to address high levels of unmet and underserved needs. Focusing funding in these areas, and within these areas on populations with underserved needs, is the State’s most significant and ongoing action to address the lack of available funding, which poses the most significant barrier to meeting underserved needs.

- HOPWA and ESG target funding exclusively to address the needs for special populations which are challenged financially and who typically evidence higher than average levels of unmet needs.
- CDBG and HOME target low and moderate income individuals and households and projects that will address unmet community and economic development or housing needs. Both run competitive programs to allocate available funding each year, and those projects which score most highly are those which evidence the highest levels of need and also represent feasible projects which will have the greatest impact on underlying needs and issues.

Other state agencies manage programs that help address underserved needs through a variety of other programs including the Workforce Investment Act (WIA), Community Services Block Grant, Weatherization Assistance Program, and the family and food assistance programs managed by the SC Department of Social Services (including Family Independence and the SNAP Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program). Each of these programs works with families and individuals each year to help address needs that would go unmet without assistance from these programs.

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E – Other Actions

Evaluate and Reduce Lead-Based Paint Hazards

During program year 2012, South Carolina's actions to evaluate and reduce lead-based paint hazards were consistent with the strategies set forth in the Consolidated Plan and 2012 Action Plan. Notably, these actions included enforcing the lead-based paint hazard requirements of the various programs relating to housing:

- Lead-Based Paint requirements under the HOME Investment Partnerships Program – Per each program's requirements/guidelines, grant recipients provided written notification to tenants and potential homebuyers of the dangers of lead-based paint poisoning. This was typically done via brochure. All individuals benefiting from rehabilitation or homeownership activities were required to read and sign documentation prior to occupying the unit. CDBG neighborhood revitalization projects that involve housing rehabilitation also require this notification.
- Lead-Based Paint requirements under SHFDA's Low Income Housing Tax Credit Program – Under the LIHTC Program, property owners were required to complete an Annual Owners Certification and review of compliance with local suitability of occupancy standards. The requirement is that the property must meet local health, safety, and building codes. SHFDA also required disclosure of any recent violation citations to the owner certification review form.
- Lead-Based Paint requirements under SHFDA's Homeownership and Mortgage Assistance Programs – SHFDA required home sellers to fully disclose any lead paint hazard to prospective homebuyers, consistent with the disclosures requirements for all residential real estate transactions. Any liability also must accrue to the seller.
- Lead-Based Paint requirements under SHFDA's Housing Trust Fund Program – Where Trust Funds were leveraged with other public housing development funds, the building and unit standards for that program applied, and development and occupancy activities of developers/sponsors were required to comply with applicable local building codes.

In addition, the State also took actions to address lead-based paint hazards in pre-1978 housing:

- Provision of information, education and outreach activities on lead-based paint hazard reduction through workshops and technical assistance to recipients of CDBG and HOME.
- Notification to residents and owners of all houses receiving HOME assistance of the hazards of lead-based paint.
- Technical assistance to HOME recipients to insure that the prohibition of lead-based paint is included in program policies and procedures as well as all HUD notification requirements.
- Incorporation of lead hazard reduction strategies, in accordance with HUD requirements, in all HUD assisted housing rehabilitation.
- Encouragement of local governments and non-profit organizations that undertake housing rehabilitation to coordinate with DHEC for testing and referral when lead hazards are addressed in units which house children.
- Publication of training opportunities, when available, for rehabilitation contractors who work with local governments and workers involved in lead based paint abatement. Assistance was also provided to identify training providers and materials.

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Reduce the Number of Poverty Level Families

During the year, some of the State's most significant actions to reduce the number of people living in poverty involved economic development and workforce skills development and training, particularly in the state's least economically competitive counties where poverty levels and unemployment are high. Among the Consolidated Plan partner agencies, economic and workforce development actions are undertaken by CDBG, and these are described in detail in *Section III – Performance Evaluation* and *Section IV – CDBG Program Narrative*. CDBG, however, is administered by the SC Department of Commerce, and CDBG resources are managed in conjunction with other state economic development resources, including other state Coordinating Council for Economic Development funds administered by the SC Department of Commerce, such as the Rural Infrastructure Fund. Primary resources for Workforce Development are housed in the SC Department of Education and Workforce.

Other actions aimed at reducing the number of poverty level families are undertaken each year by local Community Development Corporations and Community Action Agencies, the SC Commission on Minority Affairs, whose mission is to address the root causes of socioeconomic poverty and deprivation impacting the state's minority population, the Governor's Office of Small and Minority Business Affairs, the SC Department of Social Services which administers the Family Independence Act (TANF) and public-private entities focused on asset protection and wealth-building. Activities of public agencies can be found in their respective Annual Accountability Reports filed with the SC State Legislature.

Develop Institutional Structure

The institutional structure supporting affordable housing and community and economic development in South Carolina is decentralized, consisting of both public and private sector agencies as well as numerous other organizations and institutions that are important development partners. All are vital resources in South Carolina's continuing challenge to address the affordable housing and community and economic development needs of lower income households in the state.

Some organizations and institutions have established histories as partners with the State, while many more, like the growing number of non-profit organizations in the state, are new and emerging collaborators. Cross-sector communication and education is the primary strategy for improving coordination, and during the year, actions were focused on technical assistance, outreach and training; collaboration and coordination between the formula grant programs and state and other federal funding sources; and participation in state and regional organizations aimed at housing and community and economic development which provide opportunities for networking, idea sharing and discussion of common goals and strategies.

Enhance Coordination between Public and Private Housing and Social Service Agencies

The formula grant programs regularly collaborate with other state and federal agencies in the implementation of specific projects, including housing. HOME, local HOME Consortia and the State Housing Trust Fund are often coordinated at the project level, particularly with respect to housing rehabilitation or housing development. Also, beginning in 2011, SHFPA partnered with the US Department of Agriculture – Rural Development and HUD, both of whom are key federal housing partners, to increase communication between agencies, align requirements and help address the administrative and procedural barriers to affordable housing development.

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A somewhat older initiative was the creation in 2009 of a permanent Housing Commission consisting of twelve members drawn from the House of Representatives and the Senate and five non-legislative members. Its purpose is to foster the availability of affordable workforce housing and to provide a venue for interaction and communication in the area of affordable housing.

Address the Needs of Public Housing and Resident Initiatives

In South Carolina, community and regional Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) own and manage the public housing developments located throughout the state. The PHAs receive funding directly from HUD in the form, generally, of Capital Fund or Replacement Housing Factor funds. Capital Fund formula grants are awarded on an annual basis and may be used for a variety of activities including modernization, development, financing and management. Management activities may include development of resident initiatives and other programs for public housing tenants. Replacement Housing Factor funds are awarded PHAs that have removed units from inventory for the sole purpose of developing new public housing units.

The State Housing Finance and Development Authority (SHFDA) does not own, operate or manage any public housing units, and as a result, the State is not directly involved in public housing improvement, or in the development or delivery of programs and services for public housing residents. However, the State does review the PHA's annual plans in developing its Consolidated Plan and Annual Plans, and SHFDA does serve as the Local Housing Authority in the administration and delivery of tenant and project based rental assistance to very low income households under HUD's Section 8 Rental Housing Certificate, Voucher and Moderate Rehabilitation programs. Section 8 is not an emergency housing or a public housing program, but it does provide rent and utility subsidies to help income-eligible families afford market rents. The Authority serves as the local rental assistance agent in most rural counties and is the Contract Administrator for more than 250 complexes in South Carolina. Contract administration activities include reviewing and approving monthly assistance payments, conducting annual management and occupancy reviews, responding to tenant complaints and providing follow-up for inspections conducted by HUD's Real Estate Assessment Center, processing actions related to subsidy contracts and reporting and tracking processes required under the contract between the SHFDA and HUD.

During fiscal year 2012, SHFDA provided Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program rental assistance to very low income families in Clarendon, Colleton, Dorchester, Fairfield, Kershaw, Lee, and Lexington Counties. During the same period, SHFDA assisted thousands of additional units with contract administration. Total subsidies provided in 2011 through vouchers and contract administration amounted to \$123.2 million and assisted 19,888 families. SHFDA also continued to support, through financing or technical assistance, efforts of local Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) within the State Consolidated Planning Area which are consistent with the objectives of federal programs that encourage homeownership, self-sufficiency and youth development.

F. Citizen Comments Received in Preparing the Performance Report

In accordance with the State's Citizen Participation Plan (CP Plan), the State has provided the public with advance notice of the availability of the draft version of this Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER), how the document can be obtained, and the timeframe during which it will be available.

- Notification - An advertisement was published on June 9, 2013 in *The State*, a newspaper of general circulation with a wide readership of both its traditionally delivered paper version and its new online version. Readers of the online version can be found throughout South Carolina. The notice indicated when the document would be available and provided a web address to download a copy of the report, a physical address to review a hard copy of the report and a phone number and email address to request a copy to be mailed or emailed.

Per the State's CP Plan, additional avenues for public notification have also been used to capitalize on new technology and expand the reach of the notification effort. The SC Department of Commerce sent an email to the ten regional Councils of Government (COGs) as well as all of the local governments within the State CDBG Program area. This electronic notification to the COGs included an electronic copy of the draft CAPER and a request to make the document available within their region. Electronic notices to local governments included the web address from which the document could be downloaded. Finally, each of the partner agencies was sent electronic copies of the draft CAPER and asked to advise their constituents of its availability via email or newsletter. (Note that this is in addition to making physical copies available at partner agency offices during regular business hours, throughout the public comment period.)

- Availability – The draft document has been made available via download from the www.cdbgSC.com website, at each of the partner agency offices during normal business hours and via email upon request submitted to the SC Department of Commerce, lead agency for the development of the CAPER.
- Timeframe for review and comment – The 15-day period for public review and comment is June 10, 2013 through June 24, 2013. Written comments must be submitted before the end of this 15-day period.

Any comments received from the public and the State's response will be included in the final version of the CAPER when it is submitted to HUD.

G. Self-Evaluation

Evaluation of Accomplishments

As a whole, South Carolina was successful during the program year in responding to priority needs in the state. This is reflected in the accomplishments for objectives and goals identified on Table 3A and discussed throughout this report. Proposed and actual accomplishments are discussed in *Section III A - Assessment of Annual Goals and Objectives*, as well as in the individual program sections: *Section IV – CDBG Program Narrative*, *Section V – HOME Program Narrative*, *Section VI – HOPWA Program Narrative* and *Section VII – ESG Program Narrative*.

In the State's Consolidated Plan, goals were established for each of three priority need areas: decent housing, economic opportunity and suitable living environment. Accomplishments resulting from projects funded in 2012 will address each priority need and are summarized below.

Decent Housing

- 266 low and moderate income households will be able to afford to purchase or rent decent housing, as a result of down payment, closing cost or rental assistance provided by HOME.
- 115 new affordable rental housing units will be developed using HOME funds and projects funded jointly with the State Housing Trust Fund and Low Income Housing Tax Credits will include an additional 420 units of new housing.
- 58 units of special needs supportive and transitional housing will be maintained or developed as a result of HOME and HOPWA funding.
- 455 existing affordable housing units will be made more sustainable by connecting them to public water and/or sewer or rehabilitating them as part of affordable housing development projects.
- 152 people living with HIV/AIDS received tenant based rental assistance from service providers receiving HOPWA funding, and an additional 248 individuals in crisis received HOPWA-funded short-term emergency rent, mortgage and utility assistance.
- 365 people who were homeless or at risk of becoming homeless benefited from homeless prevention assistance from ESG.

Economic Opportunity

- 210 residents, including at least 51% who are low and moderate income, will benefit from the availability of new jobs as a result of CDBG assistance to facilitate new or expanding industry.
- 31 providers of programs and services were supported by ESG and HOPWA and will help improve the accessibility of jobs and employment to LMI individuals.
- 57,221 residents, including 35,507 who are LMI, living in eight communities will benefit from CDBG funding that will revitalize one downtown area, improve essential public

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health and fire facilities in two communities, and eliminate abandoned, blighted structures in three other communities.

- 30,490 community residents of two towns will benefit from community revitalization providing improved streets and other public and community facilities in downtown commercial centers.
- 8,527 residents in three communities will benefit from projects that will demolish blighted, abandoned and obsolete buildings that represent obstacles to economic development.
- 18,204 residents will benefit from projects that will ensure public health and safety facilities are sufficient to support residents, business and industry. Funds will be provided to assist with improvements to fire service in two communities and to provide a health clinic in another community.

Suitable Living Environment

- 27 rural communities will benefit from new or upgraded public infrastructure or drainage as a result of CDBG funding, making a suitable, safe and healthy living environment available or sustainable for 14,666 community residents.
- 44 communities throughout the state will benefit from CDBG-funded regional planning activities and 10 communities will benefit from development or implementation of plans for comprehensive neighborhood revitalization. 5,453 residents will benefit, including 3,771 who are LMI.
- 15,867 homeless persons received emergency or transitional shelter or assistance as a result of ESG funding during the year.
- All 32 homeless service providers supported by ESG provided essential supportive services for homeless persons and persons at risk of being homeless. 4 of these also provided street outreach to unsheltered homeless.
- 994 people living with HIV/AIDS received supportive case management, employment and other services from care providers that received HOPWA funding during the year.

Overall, all but four annual objectives were met or exceeded, and progress was made in all areas. Further, the State was also successful in coordinating the various resources available for housing and community development and targeting HUD funds to achieve the greatest impact.

- HOME funds continued to be used primarily for the development of new affordable housing for renters and rental and homeownership assistance, while CDBG remained the primary HUD resource for addressing economic development and for the suitable living environment priority needs of infrastructure and community facilities. ESG continued to be the primary Consolidated Plan funding source for homeless assistance, but in 2012 HOME competitive cycle funding was all awarded along with State Housing Trust Funds to create 11 new units of housing targeted at homeless households.
- HOME funds in general continued to be managed in conjunction with other federal and state resources managed by the SC Housing Finance and Development Authority, which in 2012 totaled over \$217 million.

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- CDBG funds continued to be coordinated with other state resources for economic development managed by the SC Department of Commerce, including the Economic Development Setaside Fund and the Rural Infrastructure Fund, which together received \$32 million in 2012 to assist with job creation and other economic development.
- ESG funds were committed this year in close coordination with the state's four regional Continuums of Care, which for Federal Fiscal Year 2011 received \$2 million in new grants and \$7.4 million in renewal grants. ESG continued to fund shelter and supportive services for homeless individuals and homeless prevention for individuals and families at risk of homelessness, and in 2012 it also began funding street outreach to the unsheltered homeless.
- HOPWA continued to coordinate its resources with other federal funds such as those provided through the Ryan White Care Act. In 2012, Ryan White funding for HOPWA sponsors totaled \$2,545,383. Both Ryan White and HOPWA continued to be used to provide assistance to people living with HIV/AIDS who require supportive housing and services.

Impact on Identified Needs

Housing

The highest priority housing need in South Carolina is the availability of decent, safe and affordable housing, particularly housing that is close to transportation and/or offers easy access to community services and employment centers, rental housing, and transitional and permanent supportive housing for households emerging from homelessness or with special needs, such as the elderly, disabled and those living with HIV/AIDS.

Preservation and sustainability of existing, affordable owner and renter housing is also important, and repairs, rehabilitation and energy efficiency improvements are needed to address this need. Improvements to existing housing can also address the need for housing that is physically more accessible for the elderly and disabled. Transitional and permanent supportive housing for people with special needs, including the elderly, disabled, those living with HIV/AIDS and individuals and families emerging from homelessness, remains a priority need, and making this housing affordable is critical given the typically very low incomes of the elderly, disabled, previously homeless and other special needs sub-populations. Availability is also an issue, since development of new supportive and transitional housing is constrained by limited targeted funding and the limited number of low income housing developers with experience and capacity.

Ongoing and consistent efforts to address affordable housing needs have been made by HOME, the State Housing Finance and Development Authority (SHFDA), special needs housing providers like ESG, HOPWA and the SC Department of Mental Health, and other housing partners in the state. Over the years, these efforts have resulted in thousands of new and rehabilitated owner and rental units, many new transitional and supportive housing units and homebuyer and rental assistance for thousands of low to moderate income households. Specifically, during the *prior* five-year Consolidated Plan period, HOME and CDBG funding alone resulted in the development of 1,595 new affordable housing units and preservation of 3,110 existing affordable housing units. During the current plan period, HOME funding has or will result in an additional 244 units. At the same time, other housing partners have also been working to increase the supply of affordable housing, including the state's various Community

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Development Corporations, CHDO's, faith-based housing providers, non-profits, the State Housing Trust Fund through SHFDA, regional Continuums of Care, and regional Housing Trust Funds in the Lowcountry and Upstate.

Overall, these state efforts have helped address the need for safe, affordable and decent housing and have made a difference in the lives of many of the state's low and moderate income households. However, the population of the state continues to grow, wages continue to lag behind the nation as a whole, and economic conditions have remained stagnant in many of the state's most rural areas. As a result, many people are still without jobs or struggling with lower wages and fewer resources; the rate of foreclosures remains high in South Carolina; and homeownership is now either farther out of reach, less affordable or no longer feasible for many of the state's residents. The result has been a substantial increase in demand for affordable rental housing and a corresponding need to rapidly increase supply in order to keep up with demand.

To address this, for Program Year 2012 HOME targeted 100% of its competitive cycle funding toward rental housing development. This helped maximize significantly reduced HOME resources, so that the goal set before the 2012 HOME allocation was announced was still feasible. Even with a 36% reduction over 2011 funding, the state was able to meet its rental housing goal by reducing it from 170 in 2011, which was not met, to 100 for 2012. The goal for homeowner housing, however, was not eliminated to match the program change limiting the competitive cycle to rental housing. The goal remained 15 but, with no program funding available, was not met.

On the affordability side, HOME has had difficulty predicting demand from eligible homeowners for downpayment and closing cost assistance. Complicating factors include the economy, conditions and practices in the conventional home loan marketplace, and HOME policies and regulations. In particular in the past year, many potential homeowners have been unable to qualify for HOME assistance because HOME regulations require that single family houses meet Housing Quality Standards (HQS) before HOME can participate. Many sellers simply do not have adequate resources to bring their home up to HQS standards before it is sold. Other obstacles have been policy changes aimed at allowing diminished HOME resources to be used for the greatest number of homeowners in the state. Policies like lowering the single family value limit have helped maximize scarce resources but also disqualified many potential homeowners from receiving HOME downpayment or closing cost assistance. In terms of rental assistance, HOME also eliminated tenant based rental assistance (TBRA) as a program activity for 2012. The net result has been a higher than achievable goal for each of the past two years. And, because goals are set in advance of the detailed analysis undertaken to prepare the performance report, the State expects that the goal for 2013 is likewise too high. This is in spite of reductions from 2011's goal of 900 to 425 for 2012, and then 350 for the upcoming 2013 program year. HOME has, however, been able to assist a total of 833 low and moderate income homeowners and renters this planning period, including 266 homeowners in Program Year 2012.

Other needs in the state include foreclosure assistance, as foreclosure continues to be a factor in spite of new resources from the US Treasury Department's "Hardest Hit" housing market funds. SHFDA used these funds to establish the SC HELP foreclosure assistance program in 2011, and during 2012 SHFDA expanded the SC HELP program statewide, broadened eligibility requirements, stepped up marketing and communication to increase awareness of the program, and thereby made it available to assist a wider group of distressed homeowners. As of June 2012, over 2,461 households had received SC HELP assistance. (The SC HELP program and other

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SHFDA affordable housing efforts are discussed in detail in *Section III C – Actions to Foster and Maintain Affordable Housing*.) To combat foreclosure, additional actions have been taken by: HUD which has continued to sponsor training for foreclosure prevention counselors; ESG which has channeled more funds into homeless prevention activities; and national and regional entities like Neighborworks and Family Services, Inc. which have continued to work to help those at risk to stay in their homes.

All of these efforts, plus some overall improvement in the economy, have resulted in lower foreclosure rates in some parts of the state like the Midlands. Other areas where rates have dropped include Horry, Jasper and York Counties. But in others, foreclosure rates have actually increased. The Greenville-Spartanburg metro, western part of the Upstate, the Charleston region and Beaufort and Sumter Counties have all seen higher foreclosure rates since April 2012. Statewide, as of April 2012, RealtyTrac reports a rate nearly twice as high, or 1 in every 409 housing units as of May 2013. Compared with the nation, one year ago the state's foreclosure rate was lower than the national average of 1 in every 698 units, but as of May 2013, the national average is 1 in every 391 housing units which is comparable to that of South Carolina.

The chart below shows rates as of April 2012 and May 2013 and an indication of change for the counties with the highest current foreclosure rates. Notably, five of these counties are new to the top ten in 2013, and others such as Fairfield, Lexington, Richland and Jasper are no longer in the top ten, indicating improvement in the Midlands and parts of the Lowcountry.

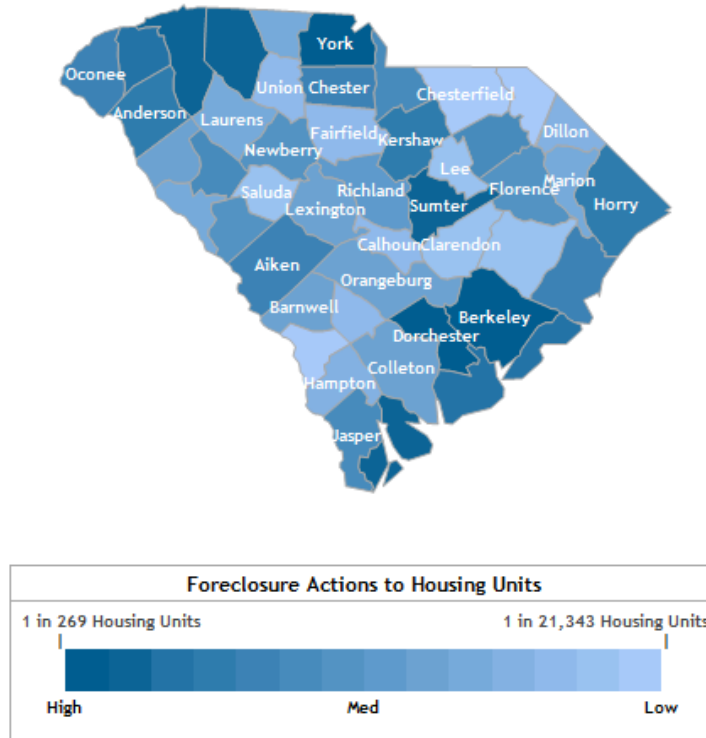
**South Carolina Foreclosure Rankings
Top 15 Counties as of May 2013**

County	Rank May 2013	Foreclosure Rate May 2013	Change Over the Past Year	Rank April 2012	Foreclosure Rate April 2012	Rank April 2011	Foreclosure Rate April 2011
Dorchester	1	1 in 269 units	↑	2	1 in 397	1	1 in 276
Berkeley	2	1 in 391	↑	4	1 in 434	7	1 in 502
York	3	1 in 422	↓	1	1 in 377	8	1 in 511
Beaufort	4	1 in 464	↑	5	1 in 490	3	1 in 348
Spartanburg	5	1 in 480	NEW	Not in Top 10		Not in Top 10	
Greenville	6	1 in 485	↑	7	1 in 499	Not in Top 10	
Sumter	7	1 in 503	NEW	Not in Top 10		Not in Top 10	
Charleston	8	1 in 553	NEW	Not in Top 10		4	1 in 386
Pickens	10	1 in 594	↑	10	1 in 692	Not in Top 10	
Anderson	11	1 in 607	↑	9	1 in 678	Not in Top 10	
Horry	12	1 in 608	↓	3	1 in 400	6	1 in 483
Kershaw	13	1 in 617	NEW	Not in Top 10		Not in Top 10	
Aiken	14	1 in 763	NEW	Not in Top 10		Not in Top 10	
Chester	15	1 in 775	NEW	Not in Top 10		Not in Top 10	

The “Foreclosure Heat Maps” on the following page illustrate changes in the state since April 2011.

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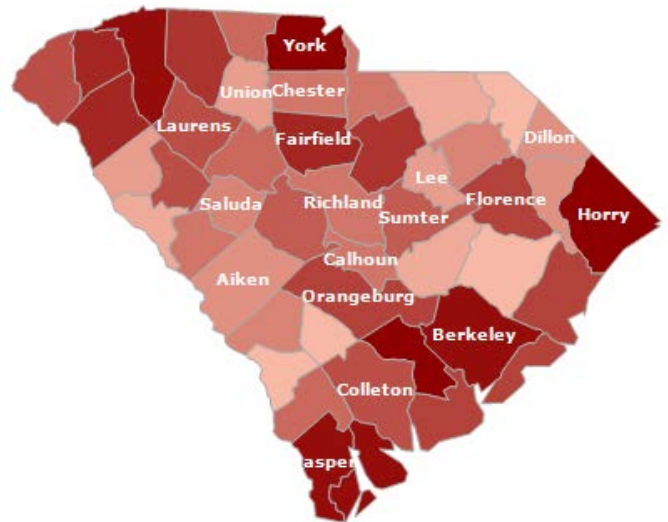
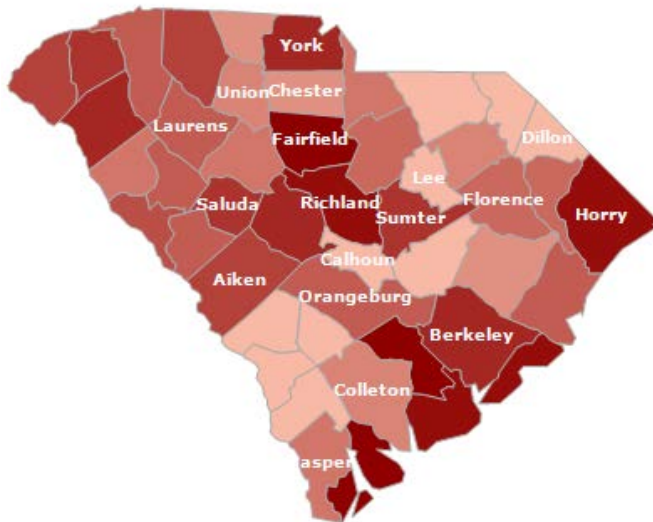
**FORECLOSURE FILINGS
May 2013**



Historical Comparison

As of April 2011

As of April 2012



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Related to foreclosures, as well as special needs households and their unique housing stability challenges, homeless prevention became both a national and state priority beginning with the introduction of the Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program, or HPRP, which was launched as one of the earliest national economic recovery programs. Substantial numbers of households have since been assisted, including 1,013 who have received prevention or re-housing assistance from ESG during the current plan period. Numbers decreased over the last year, with accomplishments dropping from 648 in 2011 to 365 in 2012, perhaps providing an indication of successful efforts at foreclosure and homeless prevention efforts statewide. Homelessness is discussed in *Section III D – Continuum of Care*. Overall, foreclosure and homeless prevention remain important program areas, particularly for special populations, including veterans, those with disabilities including substance abuse and HIV/AIDs, victims of domestic violence and the chronically homeless, as the risk of homelessness for these groups is highest. And until homelessness is completely eliminated, the need for emergency shelter, supportive services, supportive and transitional housing, and re-housing will remain.

Homelessness

Priority needs related to homelessness involve both sheltered and unsheltered homeless, as well as those at risk of becoming homeless. Emergency shelter was identified in the Consolidated Plan as a priority need and continues to be important, but needs are changing as the face of homelessness in the state changes and as results of state level counts continue to be analyzed and incorporated into strategic planning aimed at ending homelessness. For example, both the 2011 and 2012 Homeless Counts indicate a continuing gradual decline in the number of sheltered homeless in South Carolina. Program resources, therefore, are being shifted toward areas of emerging need, such as preventing the loss of permanent housing and occurrences of homelessness, as well as rapidly rehousing those who have become homeless to shorten homeless episodes and facilitate the return to permanent housing. Outreach to unsheltered homeless, or street outreach, is also an emerging national priority, as reflected by the inclusion of related requirements for this activity in the new Emergency Solutions Program. Unsheltered homeless are more difficult to serve via traditional service delivery systems and require new approaches and strategies.

Homeless prevention and rehousing in particular emerged as state and national priorities as a result of the recent, persistent economic downturn and the foreclosure crisis. Both are beginning to lessen in some areas of the state, but many of the state's more vulnerable, lower income population continue to struggle as result of high unemployment, rapidly increasing healthcare costs, and lost or lower wages with which to manage household finances. Many have been unable to sustain existing housing and became homeless as a result of foreclosure, and in spite of substantial new foreclosure assistance resources available in South Carolina and managed by the SC Housing Finance and Development Authority. Together, the Housing Finance and Development Authority and the Emergency Solutions Grant program represent new resources, a new emphasis on homeless prevention and rehousing and new tools and strategies with which to respond to these needs.

Non-Housing Needs

In addition to housing, there exists a wide variety of other, often interrelated community and economic development needs throughout the state. These needs relate directly to quality of life for low and moderate income residents and to:

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- Making a suitable, high quality living environment both available and sustainable.
- Addressing and helping to eliminate barriers to economic development and the ability, particularly for the state's most rural communities, to compete for new jobs and investment.
- Creating communities where there is viable and sustainable economic opportunity for low and moderate income residents, as well as for its businesses and for the community as a whole.

Economic Opportunity

The State's Consolidated Plan identifies several priority needs related to economic development, including the need to create economic opportunity for individuals in the form of jobs, the need to improve access to jobs especially for persons with special needs, and the need to prepare communities to create and sustain economic opportunity by eliminating barriers such as blight and abandoned buildings, poor workforce skills, dilapidated and no longer vital commercial town centers, dilapidated and inadequate public infrastructure, and poor or inadequate services for public health and safety. The latter are particularly important for communities to increase population and commercial activity, improve their ability to compete economically, and to increase the likelihood that the community will succeed in sustaining and growing local business and employers, attracting new businesses and creating and sustaining job growth. However, creating an environment conducive to economic growth is a complex process requiring planning, community leadership and involvement, and innovative thinking. Jobs alone will not necessarily generate sustainable economic opportunity, and what worked twenty years ago will not necessarily create a solid economic base today, particularly in rural, less developed areas. New approaches are constantly necessary as the economy, local economic conditions and business and employer needs change. Strategies must constantly adapt to be successful.

Compounding these challenges is the fact that the areas in greatest need of new and sustainable economic development in South Carolina are the state's smaller and more rural communities. Local revenues to support infrastructure, facilities and schools are often severely limited, both due to funding mechanisms and low growth, population and commercial activity. Property tax, which is a primary source of local funding in South Carolina, is limited by a related lack of new investment in real property and capital assets, scattered low density development and low property values. Educational attainment levels are consistently low, indicating persistent workforce development challenges, and poverty and unemployment persist. Even natural physical assets are lacking in many areas. These would attract tourism and related commercial growth and bring with them people, businesses, jobs and investment.

To combat this, the State focuses considerable efforts on overcoming challenges and attracting new jobs and investment, which can in turn help in numerous ways, by creating local demand for goods and services, driving demand for new residential and business facilities, and by creating opportunities for local residents to get new or better paying jobs. Investment also increases the local tax basis, which in turn increases local revenues for infrastructure, services and schools. But before this kind of business expansion can occur, these areas must first become the kinds of places that are attractive to business and industry and where the people who are employed by business and industry will want to live and raise their families. This involves revitalizing older town centers, addressing gaps in workforce skills and education, improving local public facilities and services and eliminating blight and other obstacles to economic development. Other needs

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are specific to attracting business and industry, including infrastructure and public health and safety facilities adequate to support commercial/industrial needs and sites and buildings suitable for new or expanding businesses, and sometimes local vision and leadership.

The State realizes the importance of preparing its communities to compete economically and has continued to make this a focus of the State CDBG Program as well as programs administered by the SC Department of Commerce. CDBG and the state Rural Infrastructure Fund both continue to provide funding to assist local areas in addressing and eliminating barriers to economic opportunity. During 2012, CDBG funded a number of projects that will directly provide economic opportunity in the form of new jobs or assist in making communities more economically viable so that they can support growth and opportunity. Notably, the State met all economic opportunity goals, including its goal of making jobs more available to low and moderate income individuals. Specific accomplishments include:

- Infrastructure assistance to support local business growth and allow an existing rural industry to expand and create 15 new jobs.
- Support for 31 programs that provide employment assistance, childcare and other programs and services, particularly for those who are homeless or have special needs, to improve access to existing jobs, ability to compete for jobs and ability to maintain employment.
- Revitalizing the downtown of a town to jump start local business growth and help retain and perhaps grow existing businesses, as well as to provide a better range of goods and services to residents.
- Eliminating blighting influences on two communities by demolishing dilapidated in-town structures and clearing an abandoned mill site.
- Supporting expanding industries to diversify the economy or maintain existing anchors and increase local tax base from private investment, thereby also potentially stimulating greater demand for local goods and services and fostering related small business and job growth.

In addition to projects where CDBG assistance was provided, the SC Department of Commerce reported substantial overall economic development achievement in 2012. The State recruited or encouraged expansion by 151 companies that announced plans to create 14,100 new jobs and invest nearly \$4 billion in the state. Contributing to these totals were near record jobs announcements in Lancaster County, where 4 projects will create 1,178 new jobs, and York County where 11 projects will create 1,331 jobs. Jobs over 1,500 were also announced in Greenville County (1,552) and Spartanburg County (1,857), though these levels are more typical for these counties. In terms of new capital investment, three of the state's more rural Tier 3 counties ranked amongst the top 10, including Laurens County at \$170.6 million, Darlington County at \$120 million, and Orangeburg County at \$87.5 million. The Darlington County investment is notable in that it represents just one company and was also the largest single announcement in terms of capital investment. Including 2013, since 2003 the SC Department of Commerce has recruited over 156,000 new jobs and \$33.3 billion in new capital investment statewide.

In 2012 only, projects were announced in all but seven counties, a slight improvement over 2011 when nine counties saw no new business locations or expansions. Out of the total \$4 billion in

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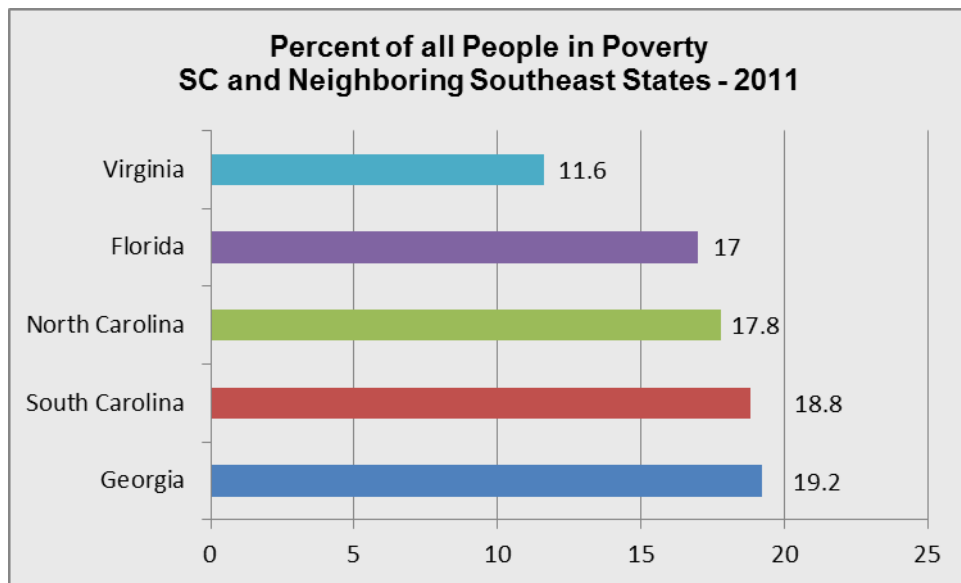
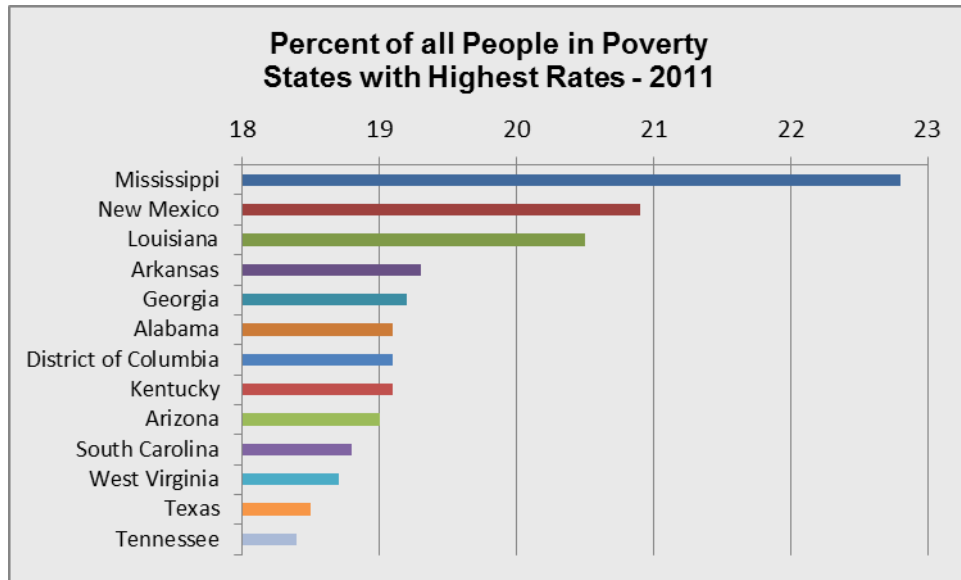
capital investment and 14,137 in jobs, 26% of investment and 30% of jobs were announced in the state's most rural counties, or those designated in the bottom two tiers in terms of development status and most in need of economic opportunity. In these rural counties, the highest levels of overall job creation were 1,178 new jobs in Lancaster County and 526 new jobs in Laurens County. Dillon County (393 jobs), Clarendon County (356 jobs), Marion County (215 jobs), Chesterfield (202 jobs) and Chester County (200 jobs) will also see healthy numbers of new jobs. A total of 47 firms will create more than 4,100 new jobs and invest over \$1 billion in the state's Tier 3 and 4 (least developed) counties.

Unemployment, which lags behind announcements of investment and job creation, has continued to decline from the January 2010 high of 12.5% to 8% as of April 2013. This is a slight improvement over the 8.8% rate one year ago, but this modest decline has been better than several other states such that South Carolina now ties with three other states for the 11th highest unemployment rate in the nation. This compares with South Carolina's rank as 8th highest last year. Within the Southeast, the state is faring slightly better than North Carolina (8.9%) and Georgia (8.2%), is tied with Tennessee (also 8%), but has a higher unemployment rate than Florida (7.2%) and Virginia (5.2%). This is similar to the states ranking amongst the Southeast last year, indicating economic recovery is occurring in South Carolina comparably to the rest of the region.

Within the state, there continue to be significant differences between urban and rural county unemployment rates. The US Bureau of Labor Statistics provides annual Local Area Unemployment data for South Carolina counties. Consistent with the state's overall improvement, unemployment rates are down in all counties. The greatest drops of 2% or more were in Chester, Lancaster, Marlboro, McCormick, Union and York – all Tier 3 or Tier 4 counties for 2012 except York, so improvement in these counties was greatly needed. In spite of this improvement, Marlboro at 16.7%, Union at 14% and Chester at 13.8% remain amongst the ten counties with the highest unemployment rates in 2012. Others in the top ten include Marion (18.0%), Allendale (16.9%), Bamberg (15.4%), Barnwell (14.6%), Dillon (14.3%), Clarendon (14%), and Orangeburg (13.6%). In other areas of the state, including the state's larger metropolitan areas in the Midlands, Upstate and Charleston Region, unemployment continues to be lower than the state average. Variation in unemployment rates within the state reflect the greater challenges faced by the state's less developed areas, and the ongoing need in these area for CDBG-funded efforts to eliminate economic barriers and improve competitiveness.

Other key indicators are per capita household income and poverty. States along the nation's southern border from Arizona to South Carolina (excluding Florida) continue to rank highest in terms of the percentage of people in poverty. These states, plus the District of Columbia, Kentucky, Tennessee and West Virginia all had poverty rates of 17.9% or higher in 2011. In the Southeast, poverty increased for all states but North Carolina (17.8%) which had the second lowest rate after Virginia (11.6%). South Carolina (18.8%) was second highest in the Southeast behind Georgia (19.2%) and eighth highest in the nation. The charts on the following pages show South Carolina compared to the nation and neighboring Southeast states.

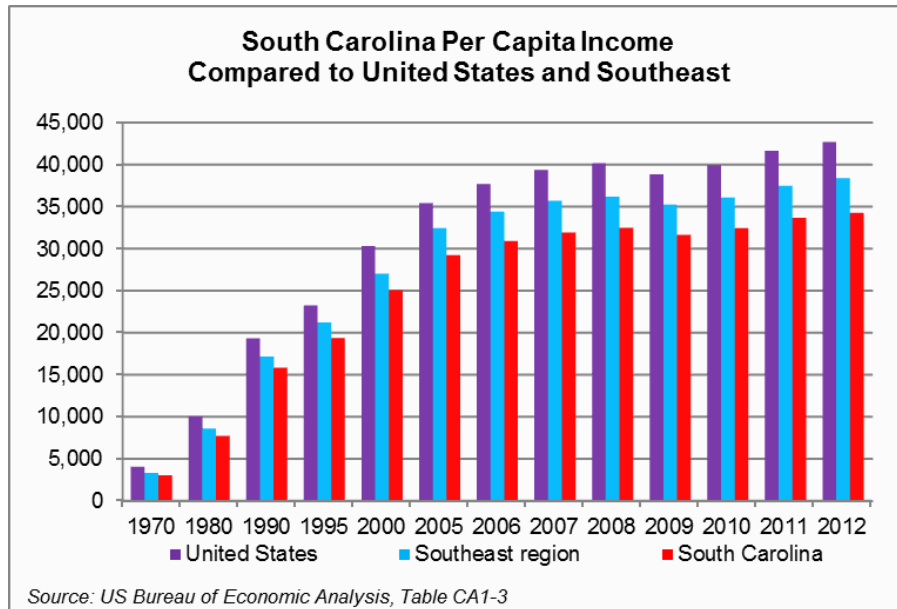
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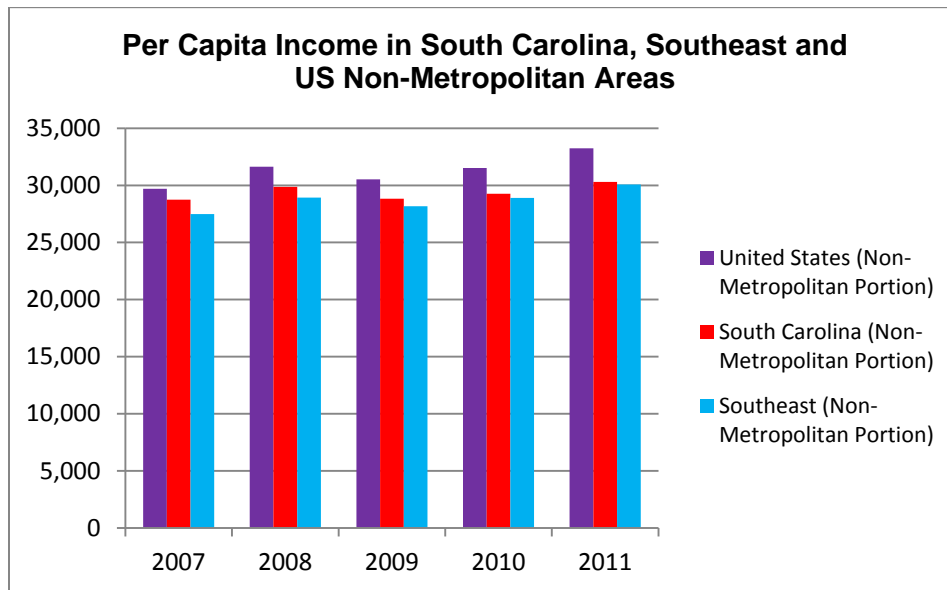
Source: USDA Economic Research Service, February 26, 2013

In terms of per capita income, even though strides are made every year, South Carolina and the Southeast as a whole continue to lag behind all other regions and the nation. According to US BEA estimates as of March 2013, the Southeast and Southwest were the two lowest in terms of per capita income at \$38,382 and \$39,946, compared with the US at \$42,693. Within the Southeast, South Carolina at \$34,266 also lags behind the region as whole and all other states except Mississippi (\$33,073). This is shown in the charts below.

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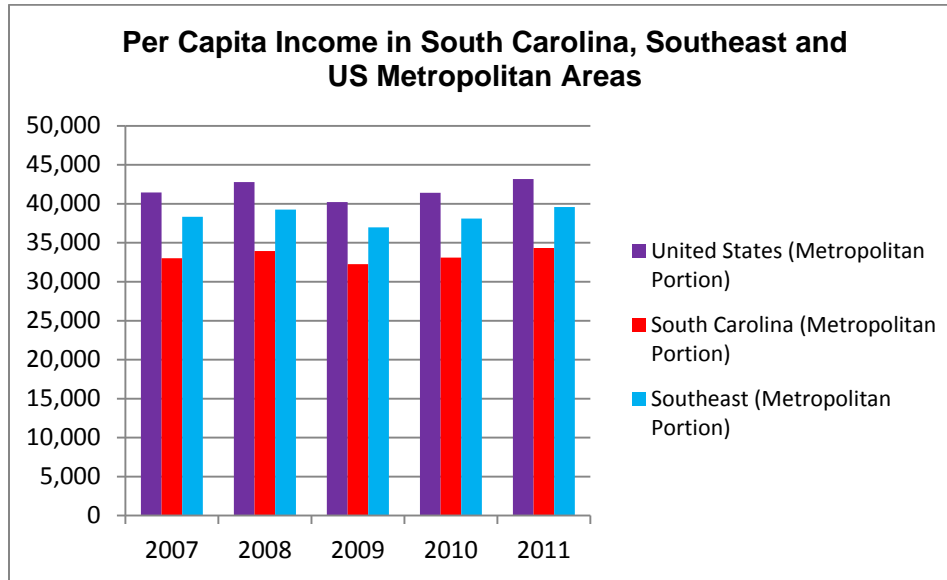


Within the state, per capita income in South Carolina's non-metropolitan areas was higher than the Southeast in 2007, and both the Southeast and the state were fairly close to the national non-metro per capita. But since 2007, South Carolina's non-metro per capita has grown more slowly than both the Southeast and the nation, reflecting slower economic recovery in this state.



South Carolina metro area per capita, on the other hand, has lagged well behind the Southeast, which in turn has lagged somewhat behind the nation, and this pattern has been fairly consistent since 2007.

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At the county level, ten out of the fifteen counties with the lowest per capita income also fell in the top fifteen in terms of highest unemployment, indicating that employment and per capita income do in fact go hand in hand. Improvement in employment brings with it growth in wages and higher overall per capita income. The table below shows the counties in South Carolina with the lowest per capita income in 2011, as compared with the most recent data for unemployment and poverty in these counties.

**Counties with Lowest Per Capita Income
South Carolina - 2011**

County	Per Capita	% Poverty	% Unemployment
Dillon	23,616	32.9	14.30
Marlboro	24,156	32.5	16.70
Clarendon	24,431	22.9	14.00
Chesterfield	24,554	25.2	12.40
Bamberg	25,818	29.5	15.40
Barnwell	26,064	24.1	14.60
Allendale	26,164	39.9	16.90
Lancaster	26,302	18.1	11.80
Lee	26,379	30.4	12.10
Marion	26,397	31.6	18.00
Cherokee	26,856	22.5	11.70
Union	26,859	20.3	14.00
Jasper	26,896	25.8	8.60
Fairfield	27,062	22.8	12.00
Abbeville	27,169	20.4	10.20

Clearly, while improvement in unemployment and per capita income can be expected as a result of economic development announcements in recent years, many South Carolina counties - and especially those with the lowest per capita - face ongoing economic challenges and difficulty creating new and sustainable employment. And overall, economic opportunity remains a priority need in South Carolina as a whole and, in particular, in South Carolina's most rural and least developed counties.

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Suitable Living Environment

Suitable living environment refers to the quality, condition and capacity of facilities and services provided by or available within communities, neighborhoods, towns, or regions that are primarily low and moderate income or where low and moderate income residents live and work. Basic, essential needs beyond shelter must be met in order to ensure health and safety. These include elements such as clean drinking water, water for fire protection, safe roads and bridges, and adequate storm drainage to prevent flooding. Community facilities and services must also be available, accessible and affordable in order to create and sustain quality of life. For those who are homeless, or those who have special needs, a suitable living environment can also mean emergency shelter and related services or the supportive services necessary to make independent living possible for people living with HIV/AIDS and their families.

Priority needs identified in the Consolidated Plan are broad and often relate to quality of life and community sustainability as well as community competitiveness and economic opportunity. Needs are interrelated and compelling, and the State has identified multiple means of strengthening communities and helping prepare them for a sustainable future. These include:

- Investing wisely in infrastructure, community facilities, services and neighborhoods comprehensively, by building on and improving existing assets while also helping to improve health and safety or economic opportunity.
- Working collaboratively within regions to develop regional economies of scale, maximize limited resources, especially as relates to existing infrastructure which needs to be modernized and upgraded to make existing systems more financially viable, energy efficient and sustainable.
- Limiting the financial impact on communities and tight municipal and county budgets by identifying, upgrading and maintaining existing facilities, or adaptively re-using existing facilities, and by avoiding the creation of new facilities that might create additional or undue financial operating burdens.
- Investing in and revitalizing existing neighborhoods in established communities to make them more livable and sustainable, with an emphasis on public safety, appearance, impact on the community as a whole, and access to goods, services, housing and jobs.

For those who are homeless, whether they are sheltered or unsheltered, much more basic needs exist for shelter and supportive services, and for those living with HIV/AIDS, supportive services such as case management, transportation, educational and employment services, and substance and drug abuse are needed to promote independent living.

In 2012, CDBG committed substantial funding to assist the local South Carolina communities in becoming more sustainable, and ESG and HOPWA continued to provide funding for special needs suitable living objectives. Specifically, CDBG provided funding to assist 27 predominantly LMI communities with their infrastructure needs. While this is significant progress, there are still communities with existing needs and new areas of need will continue to emerge. Areas without public water and sewer infrastructure continue to exist, though they are typically lower in population and in some cases it is not feasible to extend new service to them. In other areas, infrastructure that does exist is aging, dilapidated and inadequate to support the community's current needs, much less future needs and growth. Many areas also have roads that are aging and/or inappropriate for current or emerging traffic patterns and drainage remains a challenge for many of the state's lower lying areas. Yet federal, state and local resources have

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diminished, and the poor economic situation of recent years has had a marked impact on local budgets. Many smaller municipalities in South Carolina have found themselves unable to finance critical upgrades and have been forced instead to rely on older, unreliable and/or inadequate infrastructure. This can not only impede business and residential growth, but can also threaten public health and safety and create environmental concerns. Therefore, infrastructure continues to represent an unmet need in many areas of the state.

Community facilities and services also remain ongoing needs, particularly where necessary to support high priority services, such as health care, public safety and workforce education. It is becoming more important, however, for communities to make more strategic, targeted investments and to develop plans that include these facilities in larger efforts to revitalize entire neighborhoods. This not only expands the availability and/or improves the quality of services in low to moderate income neighborhoods, but it also has other beneficial impacts, including: an improved quality of life for residents, stabilization of the community and preservation of housing values in existing neighborhoods. Through the CDBG Program's Village Renaissance initiative, funding was set aside to encourage communities to undertake the planning required to successfully design such projects, and then to implement plans in logical, measured phases, with the goal being maximum impact on the community. To date, CDBG has awarded funding for 16 Village Renaissance plans and 22 implementation phase projects in 20 communities.

Since public safety and health care in particular are crucial building blocks of a suitable living environment, CDBG has encouraged neighborhood revitalization planning and implementation projects which also address services critical to support economic growth. Public safety and crime prevention elements have been incorporated into most funded Village Renaissance projects, and CDBG has funded a number of other projects that will address fire protection and health services. Public safety is a high priority for many targeted neighborhoods and CDBG has been instrumental in helping to fund safety oriented revitalization in two separate communities, including Laurens County which received second phase funding in 2012. A total of 31 communities have benefited from 38 projects and \$18.9 million in Village Renaissance or Community Enrichment funding for neighborhood revitalization, community oriented redevelopment, or public health or safety projects such as fire station expansions and health clinics. In spite of this, many more communities need to be revitalized and public health and safety needs remain in many other communities.

Planning is a final, ongoing community development need, especially as comprehensive, coordinated approaches become more of a priority and as funding and resources become more limited. CDBG will therefore continue to provide funding that will help address community sustainability through community infrastructure and facilities, neighborhood revitalization and planning.

Barriers to Implementing Strategies

The continued availability of federal and state funding is perhaps the single most important factor affecting whether and how well the State can implement its strategies for community and economic development. Federal dollars, which have declined substantially in the last few years, will continue to be a major concern as the national budget shortfall worsens. The 2011 budget included cuts of 16% for CDBG over the previous year and 25% for HOME. For 2012, HOME incurred a further 36% reduction and CDBG an additional 10%. Although no further reductions were incurred for 2013 for CDBG and HOME remained fairly level, 2013 funding will still

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represent a substantial decrease from two years ago. Similarly, state and local government budget shortfalls mean that fewer resources are available to address increasing community needs. Assuming continued reductions in federal program funding levels, it will be necessary to continually adjust performance targets, coordinate and leverage other resources and strategically target efforts to the most critical needs where the greatest impact can be achieved.

Communities throughout South Carolina face individual challenges requiring individual solutions, and the State CDBG, HOME, HOPWA and ESG programs recognize this. Each program is broadly designed to address state level needs and objectives, while also allowing the flexibility to use HUD funds effectively at the local level. Applicants have the latitude to design projects based on local citizen participation that reflect local priorities and that are tailored to meet specific local needs. Then, through the competitive funding process, projects selected for funding are the best, or those that will achieve the greatest impact and contribute most toward achieving the State's goals. This is a significant strength of the State programs, but also a complicating factor in terms of planning and goal setting at the state level. Each program designs eligible activities which funding recipients can undertake in order to meet identified needs and achieve objectives, but none of the programs can accurately predict what kinds of applications will be received, which will involve the strongest, highest impact projects and which will be selected for funding in any year. Further, existing programs are occasionally adjusted and/or new pilot programs are introduced, and this requires guidance and technical assistance, as well as several initial funding cycles, to introduce the new programs, build knowledge, interest and capacity on the part of applicants, and to generate viable projects.

Needed Adjustments or Improvements

Priority needs and strategies identified for the five-year plan period, as well as the specific goals and objectives set forth in the 2012 Action Plan, reflect the research and analysis undertaken to develop the state Consolidated Plan for 2011–2015. The five-year strategy also reflects adjustments from prior years to accommodate changing resources, priorities and conditions. The 2011 – 2015 Consolidated Plan can be downloaded from the SC Department of Commerce website by visiting the CDBG Forms and Documents webpage at the address below.

<http://www.cdbgSC.com>

Specific CDBG program changes for the upcoming plan period and program year are described in *Section IV - CDBG Program Narrative, Changes in Program Objectives*.

Since the completion of the 2011-2015 Consolidated Plan, HOME made changes beginning with its 2012 program to respond to each of the following: significantly decreased HUD HOME allocations every year since 2010 and including 2012, an increase in the number of regional HOME housing consortiums also contributing to lower statewide allocations, and changes in the economy requiring greater priority and funding for affordable rental housing. Owner-occupied rehabilitation and tenant-based rental assistance have both been eliminated as eligible State HOME Program activities to allow remaining funding to be targeted toward rental housing development. Regional entities, which are now more numerous and have greater capacity to focus on single family housing needs, are considered more appropriate to address this need. By comparison, multi-family housing often requires more layered subsidies, including both HOME and other state and federal funds, to make them feasible.

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ESG also made changes beginning in 2012 to accommodate the new requirements of the Emergency Solutions Grant program which succeeded the Shelter version of the ESG program. ESG Solutions oriented changes were anticipated in the Consolidated Plan and reflected in the strategies which include greater emphasis on homeless prevention and re-housing. Other priority activities, such as street outreach to unsheltered homeless, were established by the final Emergency Solutions Grant program rule which was published after the Consolidated Plan was completed. These activities have been added for the later years of the plan period. The 2013 HOME and ESG Annual Plans, included in the 2013 Annual Action Plan available on www.cdbgSC.com, provide greater details.

In the future, more adjustments may be required if underlying needs continue to change, funding levels are further reduced and/or new funding sources created, or shifts occur in the broader strategies for community development, housing or economic development within which the programs operate. The latter is occurring at the federal level, as well as at the state level. Given this and uncertainties regarding funding, the State will continue to identify specific goals and any changes to strategies and objectives in each Annual Action Plan.

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Use of CDBG Funds during the Program Year and Assessment of Relationship of CDBG Funds to Goals and Objectives

The state's Consolidated Plan identifies priority needs in terms of housing, suitable living environment and economic opportunity. HOME and other SHFDA managed housing resources are targeted exclusively to housing, and both HOPWA and ESG are targeted to special needs and homeless housing and services. On the other hand, no Consolidated Plan programs other than CDBG are available for non-housing needs, or to address suitable living environment and economic opportunity. CDBG funds are therefore targeted at more holistic community development, neighborhood revitalization and economic sustainability and competitiveness activities, of which housing is only one of a broad array of eligible activities.

In 2012, CDBG funds were used to address the Consolidated Plan objectives identified by local applicants for funding as a priority, and which are summarized in the table below. Additional discussion of the goals, objectives and accomplishments are found in the previous sections of this report:

- *Section I – Summary of Resources and Distribution, Community Development Block Grant Program,*
- *Table 3A Summary of Specific Annual Objectives*
- *Section III A - Assessment of Annual Goals and Objectives*

Decent Housing

Object. Nbr	Outcome/Objective	Performance Measure	2012 Goal	2012 Actual
DH-3	Sustainability of Decent Housing			
DH-3.1	Make existing affordable housing more sustainable and preserve affordable housing stock	Households assisted	200	633

Suitable Living Environment

Object. Nbr	Outcome/Objective	Performance Measure	2012 Goal	2012 Actual
SL-1	Availability/Accessibility of Suitable Living Environment			
SL-1.1	Provide funding for new or improved infrastructure, facilities, or services	Number of predominantly LMI communities assisted	15	27
SL-3	Sustainability of Suitable Living Environment			
SL-3.1	Support community and regional planning and coordination initiatives	Number of predominantly LMI communities assisted	40	44
SL-3.2	Preserve neighborhoods through revitalization, development and elimination of blight	Number of predominantly LMI communities assisted	10	10

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Economic Opportunity

Object. Nbr	Outcome/Objective	Performance Measure	2012 Goal	2012 Actual
EO-1	Availability/Accessibility of Economic Opportunity			
EO-1.1	Support the creation or retention of jobs for LMI persons	Jobs created or retained	55	210
EO-3	Sustainability of Economic Opportunity			
EO-3.1	Improve community economic competitiveness and ability to support economic opportunity	Number of communities assisted	4	8

For CDBG, 2012 was a productive year in which funds were used to make progress toward and meet or exceed every objective. CDBG awarded \$21.1 million for infrastructure, neighborhood revitalization, planning, economic development and other projects that will directly address community viability, economic opportunity and sustainability. Further, 100% of funds awarded will benefit LMI communities, benefit LMI individuals by providing jobs and economic opportunity or eliminate slum and blight conditions, and the majority of funds (68%) will benefit the bottom two tiers of counties in terms of development.

Housing

CDBG funds complement other state program funds and HOME funds, which are targeted exclusively to housing. To this end, CDBG has continued to make funds available for neighborhood revitalization and infrastructure to support new affordable housing. In 2012, these activities were eligible under the CDBG Village Renaissance Program, which is aimed at holistic revitalization of residential areas to positively impact vitality and sustainability of the entire community. Most revitalization projects involve multiple phases with priority in the initial phases being the provision of basic infrastructure. Both planning and implementation of revitalization plans support future revitalization and development activities, including housing, although housing units will not be reported as accomplishments unless directly funded by CDBG.

During 2012, CDBG approved \$3.5 million for neighborhood revitalization implementation phases in 7 communities and an additional \$75,000 for plans in 3 communities. Activities include providing exterior improvements and repair, public infrastructure improvements to roads, streets, new or upgraded water and/or sewer, other public facilities including drainage and community safety facilities, and clearance of vacant and dilapidated housing. Two projects in the City of Bennettsville and Bluffton will connect 145 LMI households to new public infrastructure that will be extended to these communities as part of their neighborhood revitalization projects. The City of Laurens will provide exterior repairs for 10 units as part of their revitalization project.

Availability of infrastructure is another basic housing need, without which an existing affordable housing unit is less sustainable. In its absence, families must rely on old, typically unreliable septic tanks and wells, and this often leads to unsafe or unlivable housing conditions. CDBG therefore requires public infrastructure projects involving new public water and/or sewer service to also address sustainability of housing by connecting existing LMI households at no cost. During 2012, CDBG funded 4 projects that involve extending new water or sewer to previously

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un-served areas, and these projects include \$285,889 in CDBG funding to connect 117 LMI units. CDBG also funded two projects that involve LMI connections as part of a larger new water or sewer project. The \$651,299 awarded by CDBG will connect 361 LMI households.

Overall, a total of \$1.2 million in CDBG funding was included in new public infrastructure projects or neighborhood revitalization projects to connect LMI households, and an additional \$100,000 was provided for exterior housing repairs for LMI households. A total of 633 LMI households will benefit.

Economic Development

Next to affordable housing, economic development is the highest priority need identified in the Consolidated Plan, and of the four formula grant programs, CDBG is the only program which targets funding toward economic development and economic opportunity. However, other state funding and incentives exist for job creating economic development projects, and these resources have fewer requirements, making them better suited to the fast track projects which are typical today. As a result, non-CDBG resources are often more of an incentive to companies seeking to locate new facilities or expand in South Carolina. Additional state resources include the Economic Development Setaside fund which receives an annual appropriation of \$20 million, the Rural Infrastructure Fund (RIF) which currently receives more than \$12 million a year, and the Governor's Closing Fund which receives varying levels of funding as allowed by the state budget.

Since CDBG funding is managed in conjunction with these other resources, the state has opted to target funding where it will be most effective – for rural job creation projects when feasible, given project timeframes and hiring parameters. CDBG can only be used where a significant share of the new or retained jobs will be available to LMI individuals, but in these cases it can help stimulate the local economy and may potentially help offset persistently high unemployment and poverty levels. The State also uses CDBG for downtown revitalization, which will typically result in small business growth or retention and can indirectly create jobs. Both types of projects improve economic competitiveness, make the community more viable, and help the community create sustainable economic opportunity for its residents.

Results and accomplishments for the 2012 program year include:

- \$2.1 million to assist three rural communities with infrastructure needed to support an industrial expansion in Dillon County that will create 150 jobs and the location of two new industries in the Town of Kingstree and Florence County that will respectively create 45 and 15 new jobs. These projects will help make the local economy more diverse, thereby creating greater need for goods and services and supporting additional small business and job growth.
- \$1 million to address community revitalization in two towns by improving streets and other public and community facilities in downtown commercial centers. 30,490 community residents will benefit.
- \$1.1 million to demolish blighted, abandoned and obsolete buildings representing obstacles to economic development in three communities, benefiting a total of 8,527 residents.

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- \$1.2 million to provide public facilities to ensure public health and safety facilities are sufficient to support both residents and business and industry. Funds will be provided to assist with improvements to fire service in two communities and to provide a health clinic in another community. A total of 18,204 residents will benefit.

Suitable Living Environment

In the Consolidated Plan, infrastructure and community facilities were both identified as areas of significant need in South Carolina. Historically, rural communities in particular often lacked sufficient tax base to develop the public infrastructure necessary to provide a decent quality of life for all residents. Many low and moderate income residential areas did not have public water for fire protection, safe potable water for household and business use, or safe and reliable public sewer facilities. CDBG funding has therefore been used to provide new public infrastructure in areas that were not previously served, and in many cases to address related health and safety issues. More recently, a new and often greater need is to make existing systems more sustainable by addressing environmental problems and health and safety concerns posed by aging, dilapidated and/or inadequate systems. Inadequate systems can not only impair a community's quality of life but also its economic competitiveness by limiting its ability to support existing business and residential growth.

During program year 2012, substantial CDBG funding was used to address priority infrastructure and community facilities needs and ensure the availability of a suitable living environment, as summarized below.

- \$8.1 million to upgrade existing, dilapidated and inadequate public water and sewer infrastructure in 20 LMI communities, \$1.2 million to extend public water or sewer service to 3 additional LMI communities, and \$753,923 for projects that involve both new service and some upgrades in 2 other poorly served neighborhoods. Projects will ensure public water and sewer infrastructure is available, sustainable, adequate for fire protection and business and residential use, and will alleviate health and safety issues. Projects will benefit 13,747 residents, 66% of whom are LMI.
- \$651,299 for projects that will fund the connection of 361 LMI households to new public water and sewer infrastructure. This is in addition to the projects above, which will connect 117 LMI households to new infrastructure at no cost. The existing affordable housing units occupied by these LMI households will become more sustainable as a result. See housing accomplishments, above.
- \$815,640 to improve drainage and alleviate related health and safety issues in two LMI communities, which will benefit 919 residents, 78% of whom are LMI. Drainage improvements will also be undertaken in conjunction with water/sewer and neighborhood revitalization projects.

CDBG Progress toward Achieving Affordable Housing Objectives

As described above, the HOME program is focused almost exclusively on affordable housing and is managed in conjunction with a substantial array of other resources, including both new federal resources created in response to recent economic challenges and other state resources for affordable housing. Most HOME funds are used for the development of affordable rental housing, homebuyer assistance and acquisition/rehabilitation of affordable rental units, and other state funds managed by SHFDA complement HOME's range of activities. HOME Consortia

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are also being formed in various regions of the state, expanding the availability of HOME funds to meet local housing objectives. HOME Consortiums are also able to undertake housing activities in neighborhoods undergoing CDBG-funded revitalization. The City of Laurens, for example, will use funds awarded by CDBG in 2012 for additional phases of revitalization, as well as for exterior repair of 10 housing units and demolition of 10 dilapidated units. Local HOME Consortium funds will be used to build two new affordable housing units. CDBG-funded neighborhood improvements and infrastructure make possible this type of additional housing development using other funds. The Town of Moncks Corner will also use CDBG funds for a variety of activities, including providing water and sewer infrastructure to vacant lots on which Berkeley County Habitat for Humanity will build three new affordable housing units.

Overall, however, CDBG is targeted more toward community and economic opportunity projects than toward housing. This is because CDBG is the only one of the four Consolidated Plan programs that can be used for infrastructure, community facilities, and community revitalization/economic development, all of which are priority needs identified in the state Consolidated Plan. Priority housing activities for CDBG have therefore been activities that complement infrastructure and community and economic development. Examples include connecting LMI housing units to new public infrastructure, demolishing vacant and abandoned houses that pose safety and security concerns in residential neighborhoods targeted for improvement, and performing needed exterior repairs as part of comprehensive programs of neighborhood revitalization. All of these activities will be undertaken in conjunction with infrastructure or neighborhood revitalization projects funded by CDBG in 2012:

- \$100,000 in CDBG funding was included in the City of Laurens neighborhood revitalization project to rehabilitate 10 housing units by performing needed exterior repairs. Ten LMI households will benefit. Local HOME Consortium funding will leverage CDBG-funded infrastructure and build 2 new affordable housing units.
- \$312,800 in CDBG funding is included in 4 neighborhood revitalization projects to demolish 41 dilapidated houses. All 800 residents of these neighborhoods will benefit.
- CDBG funds awarded to the Town of Moncks Corner include \$250,000 for water and sewer improvements, including the infrastructure and connections needed for Berkeley County Habitat for Humanity to construct 3 new affordable housing units in the project area.

Combined housing accomplishments of the HOME, CDBG, HOPWA and ESG programs are illustrated on Table 2B in Section III C – Affordable Housing.

CDBG Funding Benefiting Low to Moderate Income Persons

CDBG has historically focused on projects that will benefit low to moderate income (LMI) persons, including extremely low income persons who earn 0 to 30% of the area median income (AMI), low income persons who earn 30 to 50% of AMI, and moderate income persons who earn 50 to 80% of AMI. Typically, the majority of CDBG funded activities benefit LMI persons and meet the LMI national objective, and 2012 was no exception. Of the total \$21.1 million awarded during the program year, 96% or \$20.3 million will benefit communities that are predominantly LMI, provide jobs that will be available primarily to LMI individuals, or provide facilities that will serve persons who are primarily LMI.

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Projects which have been closed during the year provide an indication of the numbers of LMI individuals who have actually benefited. For 2012, direct benefit housing projects benefited individuals who were 100% LMI, direct benefit jobs and limited clientele projects benefited individuals who were 90% LMI, and area benefit projects, including infrastructure, public facilities and revitalization projects, benefited individuals who were 56% LMI.

Other Characteristics of Families and Persons Assisted CDBG-Funded Projects Completed in PY 2012

Characteristic	Direct Benefit Housing Projects	Direct Benefit Jobs and Limited Clientele Projects	LMI Area Benefit CDBG Projects
Low-Mod Income	100.0%	89.9%	55.7%
Very Low Income (0-30% AMI)	37.2%	14.7%	14.5%
Low Income (30-50% AMI)	35.6%	70.3%	12.5%
Moderate Income (50-80% AMI)	27.2%	4.8%	24.8%
Disabled	13.7%	7.7%	18.2%
Elderly	15.9%	26.1%	16.1%
Female Heads of Household	16.7%	19.8%	9.0%

Please see *Section II – Families and Persons Assisted*, as well as the attachments to this CDBG Program Report, for greater detail on funds benefiting LMI persons.

Families and Persons Assisted by CDBG Funding (Civil Rights Compliance)

Please see *Section II – Families and Persons Assisted*.

Changes in Program Objectives

There were no substantive changes to the CDBG Program Objectives for 2012. One minor change involved eliminating CDBG Neighborhood Revitalization funding for the planning phase. An existing plan is now a prerequisite for funding.

Community Development Strategy Areas

South Carolina does not have any Community Development Strategy Areas.

CDBG Program Narrative Attachments

Attachments to this section conform to HUD CPD Notice 11-03 issued in June 2011. This HUD notice specified a new set of IDIS (Integrated Disbursement and Information System) Financial Summary and Activity Summary reports which State CDBG Programs must include as attachments to the CDBG Program Narrative. These reports are only available via download from the HUD IDIS system and are described below.

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An important note is that these IDIS reports are still fairly new and HUD had to make substantial modifications to the IDIS system to incorporate additional information and allow reporting according to the unique reporting requirements for State CDBG Programs. The previous version of IDIS, which had been in use for many years, did not track all the information necessary to meet all State Program reporting requirements, in particular the requirement to track projects by year of HUD Grant funding. The State has therefore always had its own dedicated system for grants management information for CDBG, and like all other states, met reporting requirements using data and reports generated from our own system. The IDIS reports that are now required are accurate only for grants received from HUD, and funding and expenditures entered into IDIS since the system upgrade. In addition, there are some elements of State Programs that HUD acknowledges that IDIS cannot completely accommodate, and therefore created a means by which states identify needed adjustments to the Financial Summary Reports and enter these into IDIS before printing the reports. Readers are cautioned to carefully review the notes below regarding adjustments to the Financial Summaries, as well as the notes regarding data, format, and presentation of data on the Activity Summary.

IDIS Financial Summary Reports

The IDIS Financial Summary reports are generally focused on expenditures or the amount of each year's HUD Grant expended by the state and its subrecipients during the program year. Only Part I A, Sources of State CDBG Funds and Part I B, State CDBG Resources by Use show amounts obligated to recipients and set aside for state program administration and technical assistance. All other sections show expenditures, including: Part I C, Expenditures; Part I D, Compliance with Public Service Cap; Part I E, Compliance with Planning and Administration Cap; and Part II - Compliance with Overall Low and Moderate Income Benefit. These IDIS Financial Summary Reports are also "live" reports reflecting data in IDIS as of the report run date. To include a Financial Summary for each open HUD Grant Year as of the end of the Program Year, HUD indicated that states should print an archive of the report as of program year end, or March 31, 2013.

Financial Summary Adjustments

There are multiple "**adjustment**" lines indicated on the Financial Summaries. HUD designed the reports to include state input adjustment to ensure correct reporting of data given a) issues related to older IDIS data entered prior to the recent IDIS update for State CDBG, b) differences between State and Entitlement CDBG Program reporting requirements not always accurately reflected in the State report which was modified from existing Entitlement reports, and c) to ensure accurate reporting. The specific "**adjustments**" included on the appropriate lines are those required, as indicated in HUD CPD Notice 11-03, to make IDIS generated data included on the Financial Summaries correct. Also, readers should note that:

- Adjustments are calculated by the State and entered into IDIS prior to running the Financial Summary reports. The Financial Summaries then report IDIS data, state adjustments (on lines with labels beginning with "Adjustment") and calculated results (on report lines with labels beginning with "**Total**").
- **Since IDIS data and state adjustments are indicated on the report in addition to the correct, calculated total amount, readers should focus on lines with labels beginning with "**Total**."**

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- The adjustments shown are those which the State determined to be necessary to reconcile each IDIS Financial Summary to state data as of March 31, 2013. Reports run after that date from IDIS may not yield calculated total lines that correctly reconcile live IDIS data to live state program system data.

Program Income

There are two types of Program Income in IDIS for states, and both are combined in the Financial Summary reporting.

Program Income (PI)

Program Income (PI) is used as received to fund drawdown requests from subrecipients, completely or partially in lieu of drawing funds from the HUD CDBG grant. The state obligates PI funds or upon receipt, to subrecipients with existing grants who have submitted a request for payment. As a result, PI funds are disbursed immediately.

PI must be reported with the HUD Grant for the year during which it is obligated, which is also the year it is **expended**, and it shows up in the IDIS Financial Summaries as “returned to the state” and “redistributed” in that year. PI obligated/expended amounts will not change on Financial Summary Reports included in future CAPERs.

State Revolving Fund Program Income (SF)

State Revolving Fund Program Income (SF) is handled more like the annual HUD grant, in that the state holds SF funds until they can be obligated to a new grant award. Disbursement of SF funds is delayed, occurring only after all grant award and startup conditions have been met and implementation or construction of the funded project begins.

SF program income is reported with the HUD Grant for the year during which it is **obligated** to a subrecipient. This means the entire amount “returned to the state” and “redistributed” shows up in the year it is obligated, rather than in subsequent years when it is expended. SF amounts reported for any HUD Grant Year may change in the future, if the amount of an SF obligated amount is reduced or an SF-funded grant is terminated. In that case, the recaptured funds will show up in the year they are re-obligated.

- Note that IDIS Financial Summary reports use the term “distribution” for both obligation/**expenditure** of PI and **obligation** of SF funds. As noted in CPD 11-03, HUD requires that

“program income (PI) returned to the state belongs to the [HUD Grant] which funds the program year in which the program income is distributed.”

Both PI and SF Program Income show up on the Financial Summaries both as a source of funds and as a use of funds:

- Part A, Sources of State CDBG Funds - Program Income that belongs to the HUD Grant Year is reported along with the annual CDBG grant from HUD, or the “State Allocation.” The amount of Program Income shown includes the total amount of PI obligated/expended and SF obligated during the year. Together the State Allocation and Program Income make up State CDBG resources for the HUD Grant Year.

SECTION IV – CDBG PROGRAM NARRATIVE

- Part B, State CDBG Resources by Use – Uses of both Program Income and the State Allocation (annual CDBG grant from HUD) are shown.
 - Program Income “Returned to the State and Redistributed” (Lines 20 - 22) - total amount of PI obligated to grant recipients and expended during the year and SF obligated to grant recipients during the year. The amounts on Line 20 are populated by IDIS and the “Adjustments” on Line 21 are those calculated by the state as necessary to correct the IDIS data on Line 20. The correct total amount redistributed is shown on Line 22 (labeled “Total redistributed”).
 - Program Income “Returned to the State and **Not Yet Redistributed**” (Lines 23 - 25) - unexpended PI and unobligated SF balances. These are only applicable to the Financial Summary for the 2012 HUD Grant, which corresponds to the current program year. For Grant Years prior to 2012, Line 23 is populated by IDIS and “**adjustments**” on Line 24 are those needed to reduce the “total not yet distributed” shown on line 25 to zero (\$0). For Grant Year 2012, Line 23 is also populated by IDIS, but the “**adjustment**” on Line 24 is the amount needed to generate the correct amount of unobligated SF on Line 25.
 - Program Income **Retained by Recipients**, shown on Part B (Lines 26 – 28), should be zero for all HUD Grant Years as no program income is retained by the State or retained by its sub-recipients. Program income on hand must be spent before any additional CDBG funds are drawn. “**Adjustments**” on Line 27 are those needed to reduce the “Total retained” on Line 28 to zero (\$0).
 - Program Income resources in Part A match Program Income uses in Part B for all HUD Grant Years except the current one (which is 2012 for this performance report). This is because Program Income is reported in the year when it is obligated and can no longer accrue to a particular HUD Grant after March 31 of the corresponding year. The only possible change would be a reduction in SF sources and uses due to the termination of an SF-funded obligation or a reduction of an SF obligated amount.

Public Service Cap (Part I, D)

Previous financial summary report instructions required the state to identify the amount obligated for public service activities, since the amount of State CDBG funds which can be spent on public services is capped at 15%. In the new IDIS Financial Summaries included in these attachments, Part I, D shows expenditures for activities with a public services matrix code in IDIS.

South Carolina tracks expenditures not just by primary activity but also by incidental activities. As recommended by HUD during IDIS training sessions for states, incidental activities are not separately reported in IDIS to avoid duplication of accomplishment data. “**Adjustments**” are therefore those needed to a) correct IDIS populated data on Line 41, and b) include amounts for incidental public services not reflected in IDIS. Note that compliance with the public services cap cannot be determined until all funds from a particular HUD Grant have been expended.

Planning and Administration Cap (Part I, E)

Previous financial summary report instructions required the state to identify the amount obligated for state and local planning and administration, since the amount of State CDBG funds which can be spent on planning and administration is capped at 20%. In the new IDIS Financial

SECTION IV – CDBG PROGRAM NARRATIVE

Summaries included in these attachments, Part I, E shows expenditures for activities with a planning or administration matrix code in IDIS.

South Carolina tracks expenditures by activity as well as by incidental activities not reported in IDIS, as described above. “**Adjustments**” are those needed to a) correct IDIS populated data on Line 50, and b) include amounts for incidental local administration and planning. Note that compliance with the planning and administration cap cannot be determined until all funds from a particular HUD Grant have been expended.

Compliance with Overall Low and Moderate Income Benefit (Part II)

Previous financial summary report instructions required the state to identify the amount obligated by national objective, since at least 70% of State CDBG funds must benefit Low and Moderate Income persons. In the new IDIS Financial Summaries included in these attachments, Part II shows expenditures in IDIS for activities based on the CDBG National Objective.

South Carolina tracks expenditures by activity as well as by incidental activities not reported in IDIS, as described above. In some cases, an incidental budget item may meet a different national objective. In other cases, incidental local planning and administration needs to be excluded from the amount of funds expended for activities meeting the Low and Moderate Income (LMI), Slum/Blight or Urgent Need national objectives. “**Adjustments**” are those needed to a) correct IDIS populated data on Lines 61, 65 and 68, b) adjust for incidental activities meeting different national objectives than the project as a whole, and/or c) adjust for incidental local administration and planning.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Office of Community Planning and Development
Integrated Disbursement and Information System
State of South Carolina
Performance and Evaluation Report
For Grant Year 2006
As of 03/31/2013

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Grant Number B06DC450001

Part I: Financial Status

A. Sources of State CDBG Funds

1)	State Allocation	\$23,932,072.00
2)	Program Income	
3)	Program income receipted in IDIS	\$312,965.00
3 a)	Program income receipted from Section 108 Projects (for SI type)	\$0.00
4)	Adjustment to compute total program income	\$49,213.00
5)	Total program income (sum of lines 3 and 4)	\$362,178.00
6)	Section 108 Loan Funds	\$0.00
7)	Total State CDBG Resources (sum of lines 1,5 and 6)	\$24,294,250.00

B. State CDBG Resources by Use

8)	State Allocation	
9)	Obligated to recipients	\$23,732,072.00
10)	Adjustment to compute total obligated to recipients	-\$255,784.00
11)	Total obligated to recipients (sum of lines 9 and 10)	\$23,476,288.00
12)	Set aside for State Administration	
13)	Adjustment to compute total set aside for State Administration	\$578,641.00
14)	Total set aside for State Administration (sum of lines 12 and 13)	\$578,641.00
15)	Set aside for Technical Assistance	\$239,321.00
16)	Adjustment to compute total set aside for Technical Assistance	\$0.00
17)	Total set aside for Technical Assistance (sum of lines 15 and 16)	\$239,321.00
18)	State funds set aside for State Administration match	\$478,641.00

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19)	Program Income	
20)	Returned to the state and redistributed	
20 a)	Section 108 program income expended for the Section 108 repayment	
21)	Adjustment to compute total redistributed	\$362,178.00
22)	Total redistributed (sum of lines 20 and 21)	\$362,178.00
23)	Returned to the state and not yet redistributed	\$0.00
23 a)	Section 108 program income not yet disbursed	\$0.00
24)	Adjustment to compute total not yet redistributed	\$0.00
25)	Total not yet redistributed (sum of lines 23 and 24)	\$0.00
26)	Retained by recipients	\$312,965.00
27)	Adjustment to compute total retained	-\$312,965.00
28)	Total retained (sum of lines 26 and 27)	\$0.00

C. Expenditures of State CDBG Resources

29)	Drawn for State Administration	
30)	Adjustment to amount drawn for State Administration	\$578,641.00
31)	Total drawn for State Administration	\$578,641.00
32)	Drawn for Technical Assistance	\$239,321.00
33)	Adjustment to amount drawn for Technical Assistance	\$0.00
34)	Total drawn for Technical Assistance	\$239,321.00
35)	Drawn for Section 108 Repayments	
36)	Adjustment to amount drawn for Section 108 Repayments	\$0.00
37)	Total drawn for Section 108 Repayments	\$0.00
38)	Drawn for all other activities	\$23,627,670.00
39)	Adjustment to amount drawn for all other activities	-\$151,382.00
40)	Total drawn for all other activities	\$23,476,288.00

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D. Compliance with Public Service (PS) Cap

41)	Disbursed in IDIS for PS	\$590,000.00
42)	Adjustment to compute total disbursed for PS	-\$74,663.00
43)	Total disbursed for PS (sum of lines 41 and 42)	\$515,337.00
44)	Amount subject to PS cap	
45)	State Allocation (line 1)	\$23,932,072.00
46)	Program Income Received (line 5)	\$362,178.00
47)	Adjustment to compute total subject to PS cap	\$0.00
48)	Total subject to PS cap (sum of lines 45-47)	\$24,294,250.00
49)	Percent of funds disbursed to date for PS (line 43 / line 48)	2.12%

E. Compliance with Planning and Administration (P/A) Cap

50)	Disbursed in IDIS for P/A	\$1,157,245.00
51)	Adjustment to compute total disbursed for P/A	\$1,574,555.89
52)	Total disbursed for P/A (sum of lines 50 and 51)	\$2,731,800.89
53)	Amount subject to P/A cap	
54)	State Allocation (line 1)	\$23,932,072.00
55)	Program Income Received (line 5)	\$362,178.00
56)	Adjustment to compute total subject to P/A cap	\$0.00
57)	Total subject to P/A cap (sum of lines 54-56)	\$24,294,250.00
58)	Percent of funds disbursed to date for P/A (line 52 / line 57)	11.24%

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Part II: Compliance with Overall Low and Moderate Income Benefit

59) Period specified for benefit: grant years 2005 2007

60) Final PER for compliance with the overall benefit test: [**No**]

Grant Year	2005	2006	2007	Total
61) Benefit LMI persons and households	24,088,123.00	22,174,503.00	23,086,591.00	69,349,217.00
62) Benefit LMI, 108 activities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
63) Benefit LMI, other adjustments	(2,283,022.00)	(1,416,091.89)	(1,157,053.97)	(4,856,167.86)
64) Total, Benefit LMI (sum of lines 61-63)	21,805,101.00	20,758,411.11	21,929,537.03	64,493,049.14
65) Prevent/Eliminate Slum/Blight	1,043,921.00	863,048.00	790,872.00	2,697,841.00
66) Prevent Slum/Blight, 108 activities	(67,308.00)	(59,010.00)	(24,301.00)	(150,619.00)
67) Total, Prevent Slum/Blight (sum of lines 65	976,613.00	804,038.00	766,571.00	2,547,222.00
68) Meet Urgent Community Development Needs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
69) Meet Urgent Needs, 108 activities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
70) Total, Meet Urgent Needs (sum of lines 68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
71) Acquisition, New Construction,	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
72) Total disbursements subject to overall LMI	22,781,714.00	21,562,449.11	22,696,108.03	67,040,271.14
73) Low and moderate income benefit (line 64	0.96	0.96	0.97	0.96
74) Other Disbursements	1.00	1.00	1.00	3.00
75) State Administration	0.00	0.00	476,439.00	476,439.00
76) Technical Assistance	265,106.00	239,321.00	238,219.00	742,646.00
77) Local Administration	1,887,975.00	1,157,245.00	620,640.00	3,665,860.00
78) Section 108 repayments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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Part I: Financial Status

A. Sources of State CDBG Funds

1)	State Allocation	\$23,821,947.00
2)	Program Income	
3)	Program income receipted in IDIS	\$2,988,349.37
3 a)	Program income receipted from Section 108 Projects (for SI type)	\$0.00
4)	Adjustment to compute total program income	-\$650,000.00
5)	Total program income (sum of lines 3 and 4)	\$2,338,349.37
6)	Section 108 Loan Funds	\$0.00
7)	Total State CDBG Resources (sum of lines 1,5 and 6)	\$26,160,296.37

B. State CDBG Resources by Use

8)	State Allocation	
9)	Obligated to recipients	\$23,804,643.00
10)	Adjustment to compute total obligated to recipients	\$1,453,267.00
11)	Total obligated to recipients (sum of lines 9 and 10)	\$25,257,910.00
12)	Set aside for State Administration	\$476,439.00
13)	Adjustment to compute total set aside for State Administration	\$100,000.00
14)	Total set aside for State Administration (sum of lines 12 and 13)	\$576,439.00
15)	Set aside for Technical Assistance	\$238,219.00
16)	Adjustment to compute total set aside for Technical Assistance	\$0.00
17)	Total set aside for Technical Assistance (sum of lines 15 and 16)	\$238,219.00
18)	State funds set aside for State Administration match	\$476,439.00

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19)	Program Income	
20)	Returned to the state and redistributed	\$2,149,914.00
20 a)	Section 108 program income expended for the Section 108 repayment	
21)	Adjustment to compute total redistributed	\$118,011.00
22)	Total redistributed (sum of lines 20 and 21)	\$2,267,925.00
23)	Returned to the state and not yet redistributed	\$724,377.00
23 a)	Section 108 program income not yet disbursed	\$0.00
24)	Adjustment to compute total not yet redistributed	-\$724,377.00
25)	Total not yet redistributed (sum of lines 23 and 24)	\$0.00
26)	Retained by recipients	\$114,058.37
27)	Adjustment to compute total retained	-\$114,058.37
28)	Total retained (sum of lines 26 and 27)	\$0.00

C. Expenditures of State CDBG Resources

29)	Drawn for State Administration	\$476,439.00
30)	Adjustment to amount drawn for State Administration	\$100,000.00
31)	Total drawn for State Administration	\$576,439.00
32)	Drawn for Technical Assistance	\$238,219.00
33)	Adjustment to amount drawn for Technical Assistance	\$0.00
34)	Total drawn for Technical Assistance	\$238,219.00
35)	Drawn for Section 108 Repayments	
36)	Adjustment to amount drawn for Section 108 Repayments	\$0.00
37)	Total drawn for Section 108 Repayments	\$0.00
38)	Drawn for all other activities	\$24,498,103.00
39)	Adjustment to amount drawn for all other activities	\$5,064.00
40)	Total drawn for all other activities	\$24,503,167.00

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D. Compliance with Public Service (PS) Cap

41)	Disbursed in IDIS for PS	
42)	Adjustment to compute total disbursed for PS	\$505.00
43)	Total disbursed for PS (sum of lines 41 and 42)	\$505.00
44)	Amount subject to PS cap	
45)	State Allocation (line 1)	\$23,821,947.00
46)	Program Income Received (line 5)	\$2,338,349.37
47)	Adjustment to compute total subject to PS cap	\$0.00
48)	Total subject to PS cap (sum of lines 45-47)	\$26,089,872.00
49)	Percent of funds disbursed to date for PS (line 43 / line 48)	0.00%

E. Compliance with Planning and Administration (P/A) Cap

50)	Disbursed in IDIS for P/A	\$1,097,079.00
51)	Adjustment to compute total disbursed for P/A	\$1,524,637.97
52)	Total disbursed for P/A (sum of lines 50 and 51)	\$2,621,716.97
53)	Amount subject to P/A cap	
54)	State Allocation (line 1)	\$23,821,947.00
55)	Program Income Received (line 5)	\$2,338,349.37
56)	Adjustment to compute total subject to P/A cap	\$0.00
57)	Total subject to P/A cap (sum of lines 54-56)	\$26,089,872.00
58)	Percent of funds disbursed to date for P/A (line 52 / line 57)	10.05%

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Part II: Compliance with Overall Low and Moderate Income Benefit

59) Period specified for benefit: grant years 2005 2007

60) Final PER for compliance with the overall benefit test: [**No**]

Grant Year	2005	2006	2007	Total
61) Benefit LMI persons and households	24,088,123.00	22,174,503.00	23,086,591.00	69,349,217.00
62) Benefit LMI, 108 activities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
63) Benefit LMI, other adjustments	(2,283,022.00)	(1,416,091.89)	(1,157,053.97)	(4,856,167.86)
64) Total, Benefit LMI (sum of lines 61-63)	21,805,101.00	20,758,411.11	21,929,537.03	64,493,049.14
65) Prevent/Eliminate Slum/Blight	1,043,921.00	863,048.00	790,872.00	2,697,841.00
66) Prevent Slum/Blight, 108 activities	(67,308.00)	(59,010.00)	(24,301.00)	(150,619.00)
67) Total, Prevent Slum/Blight (sum of lines 65	976,613.00	804,038.00	766,571.00	2,547,222.00
68) Meet Urgent Community Development Needs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
69) Meet Urgent Needs, 108 activities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
70) Total, Meet Urgent Needs (sum of lines 68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
71) Acquisition, New Construction,	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
72) Total disbursements subject to overall LMI	22,781,714.00	21,562,449.11	22,696,108.03	67,040,271.14
73) Low and moderate income benefit (line 64	0.96	0.96	0.97	0.96
74) Other Disbursements	1.00	1.00	1.00	3.00
75) State Administration	0.00	0.00	476,439.00	476,439.00
76) Technical Assistance	265,106.00	239,321.00	238,219.00	742,646.00
77) Local Administration	1,887,975.00	1,157,245.00	620,640.00	3,665,860.00
78) Section 108 repayments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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Part I: Financial Status

A. Sources of State CDBG Funds

1)	State Allocation	\$21,829,088.00
2)	Program Income	
3)	Program income receipted in IDIS	\$757,933.88
3 a)	Program income receipted from Section 108 Projects (for SI type)	\$0.00
4)	Adjustment to compute total program income	\$0.00
5)	Total program income (sum of lines 3 and 4)	\$757,933.88
6)	Section 108 Loan Funds	\$0.00
7)	Total State CDBG Resources (sum of lines 1,5 and 6)	\$22,587,021.88

B. State CDBG Resources by Use

8)	State Allocation	
9)	Obligated to recipients	\$20,884,496.00
10)	Adjustment to compute total obligated to recipients	-\$746,937.00
11)	Total obligated to recipients (sum of lines 9 and 10)	\$20,137,559.00
12)	Set aside for State Administration	\$536,581.00
13)	Adjustment to compute total set aside for State Administration	\$0.00
14)	Total set aside for State Administration (sum of lines 12 and 13)	\$536,581.00
15)	Set aside for Technical Assistance	\$218,290.00
16)	Adjustment to compute total set aside for Technical Assistance	\$0.00
17)	Total set aside for Technical Assistance (sum of lines 15 and 16)	\$218,290.00
18)	State funds set aside for State Administration match	\$436,581.00

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19)	Program Income	
20)	Returned to the state and redistributed	\$0.00
20 a)	Section 108 program income expended for the Section 108 repayment	
21)	Adjustment to compute total redistributed	\$107,934.00
22)	Total redistributed (sum of lines 20 and 21)	\$107,934.00
23)	Returned to the state and not yet redistributed	\$650,000.00
23 a)	Section 108 program income not yet disbursed	\$0.00
24)	Adjustment to compute total not yet redistributed	-\$650,000.00
25)	Total not yet redistributed (sum of lines 23 and 24)	\$0.00
26)	Retained by recipients	\$107,933.88
27)	Adjustment to compute total retained	-\$107,933.88
28)	Total retained (sum of lines 26 and 27)	\$0.00

C. Expenditures of State CDBG Resources

29)	Drawn for State Administration	\$536,581.00
30)	Adjustment to amount drawn for State Administration	\$0.00
31)	Total drawn for State Administration	\$536,581.00
32)	Drawn for Technical Assistance	\$218,290.00
33)	Adjustment to amount drawn for Technical Assistance	\$0.00
34)	Total drawn for Technical Assistance	\$218,290.00
35)	Drawn for Section 108 Repayments	
36)	Adjustment to amount drawn for Section 108 Repayments	\$0.00
37)	Total drawn for Section 108 Repayments	\$0.00
38)	Drawn for all other activities	\$19,479,724.00
39)	Adjustment to amount drawn for all other activities	\$7,934.00
40)	Total drawn for all other activities	\$19,487,658.00

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D. Compliance with Public Service (PS) Cap

41)	Disbursed in IDIS for PS	\$387,957.00
42)	Adjustment to compute total disbursed for PS	\$10,551.00
43)	Total disbursed for PS (sum of lines 41 and 42)	\$398,508.00
44)	Amount subject to PS cap	
45)	State Allocation (line 1)	\$21,829,088.00
46)	Program Income Received (line 5)	\$757,933.88
47)	Adjustment to compute total subject to PS cap	\$0.00
48)	Total subject to PS cap (sum of lines 45-47)	\$21,937,022.00
49)	Percent of funds disbursed to date for PS (line 43 / line 48)	1.82%

E. Compliance with Planning and Administration (P/A) Cap

50)	Disbursed in IDIS for P/A	\$753,722.00
51)	Adjustment to compute total disbursed for P/A	\$2,031,692.69
52)	Total disbursed for P/A (sum of lines 50 and 51)	\$2,785,414.69
53)	Amount subject to P/A cap	
54)	State Allocation (line 1)	\$21,829,088.00
55)	Program Income Received (line 5)	\$757,933.88
56)	Adjustment to compute total subject to P/A cap	\$0.00
57)	Total subject to P/A cap (sum of lines 54-56)	\$21,937,022.00
58)	Percent of funds disbursed to date for P/A (line 52 / line 57)	12.70%

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Part II: Compliance with Overall Low and Moderate Income Benefit

59) Period specified for benefit: grant years 2008 2010

60) Final PER for compliance with the overall benefit test: [**No**]

	Grant Year	2008	2009	2010	Total
61) Benefit LMI persons and households		18,550,860.00	19,302,745.00	12,908,864.00	50,762,469.00
62) Benefit LMI, 108 activities		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
63) Benefit LMI, other adjustments		(1,856,595.69)	(1,300,657.93)	(1,048,564.53)	(4,205,818.15)
64) Total, Benefit LMI (sum of lines 61-63)		16,694,264.31	18,002,087.07	11,860,299.47	46,556,650.85
65) Prevent/Eliminate Slum/Blight		856,525.00	0.00	1,044,276.00	1,900,801.00
66) Prevent Slum/Blight, 108 activities		(93,675.00)	0.00	(149,703.00)	(243,378.00)
67) Total, Prevent Slum/Blight (sum of lines 65		762,850.00	0.00	894,573.00	1,657,423.00
68) Meet Urgent Community Development Needs		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
69) Meet Urgent Needs, 108 activities		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
70) Total, Meet Urgent Needs (sum of lines 68		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
71) Acquisition, New Construction,		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
72) Total disbursements subject to overall LMI		17,457,114.31	18,002,087.07	12,754,872.47	48,214,073.85
73) Low and moderate income benefit (line 64		0.96	1.00	0.93	0.97
74) Other Disbursements		1.00	1.00	1.00	3.00
75) State Administration		536,581.00	484,968.16	100,000.00	1,121,549.16
76) Technical Assistance		218,290.00	221,693.00	239,282.00	679,265.00
77) Local Administration		217,141.00	769,848.00	868,751.00	1,855,740.00
78) Section 108 repayments		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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Part I: Financial Status

A. Sources of State CDBG Funds

1)	State Allocation	\$22,169,273.00
2)	Program Income	
3)	Program income receipted in IDIS	\$107,933.88
3 a)	Program income receipted from Section 108 Projects (for SI type)	\$0.00
4)	Adjustment to compute total program income	\$0.00
5)	Total program income (sum of lines 3 and 4)	\$107,933.88
6)	Section 108 Loan Funds	\$0.00
7)	Total State CDBG Resources (sum of lines 1,5 and 6)	\$22,277,206.88

B. State CDBG Resources by Use

8)	State Allocation	
9)	Obligated to recipients	\$21,798,886.00
10)	Adjustment to compute total obligated to recipients	-\$657,144.00
11)	Total obligated to recipients (sum of lines 9 and 10)	\$21,141,742.00
12)	Set aside for State Administration	\$543,385.00
13)	Adjustment to compute total set aside for State Administration	\$0.00
14)	Total set aside for State Administration (sum of lines 12 and 13)	\$543,385.00
15)	Set aside for Technical Assistance	\$221,693.00
16)	Adjustment to compute total set aside for Technical Assistance	\$0.00
17)	Total set aside for Technical Assistance (sum of lines 15 and 16)	\$221,693.00
18)	State funds set aside for State Administration match	\$443,385.00

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19)	Program Income	
20)	Returned to the state and redistributed	
20 a)	Section 108 program income expended for the Section 108 repayment	
21)	Adjustment to compute total redistributed	\$107,934.00
22)	Total redistributed (sum of lines 20 and 21)	\$107,934.00
23)	Returned to the state and not yet redistributed	\$0.00
23 a)	Section 108 program income not yet disbursed	\$0.00
24)	Adjustment to compute total not yet redistributed	\$0.00
25)	Total not yet redistributed (sum of lines 23 and 24)	\$0.00
26)	Retained by recipients	\$107,933.88
27)	Adjustment to compute total retained	-\$107,933.88
28)	Total retained (sum of lines 26 and 27)	\$0.00

C. Expenditures of State CDBG Resources

29)	Drawn for State Administration	\$484,968.16
30)	Adjustment to amount drawn for State Administration	\$0.00
31)	Total drawn for State Administration	\$484,968.16
32)	Drawn for Technical Assistance	\$221,693.00
33)	Adjustment to amount drawn for Technical Assistance	\$0.00
34)	Total drawn for Technical Assistance	\$221,693.00
35)	Drawn for Section 108 Repayments	
36)	Adjustment to amount drawn for Section 108 Repayments	\$0.00
37)	Total drawn for Section 108 Repayments	\$0.00
38)	Drawn for all other activities	\$19,807,593.00
39)	Adjustment to amount drawn for all other activities	\$35,978.00
40)	Total drawn for all other activities	\$19,843,571.00

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D. Compliance with Public Service (PS) Cap

41)	Disbursed in IDIS for PS	
42)	Adjustment to compute total disbursed for PS	\$12,870.00
43)	Total disbursed for PS (sum of lines 41 and 42)	\$12,870.00
44)	Amount subject to PS cap	
45)	State Allocation (line 1)	\$22,169,273.00
46)	Program Income Received (line 5)	\$107,933.88
47)	Adjustment to compute total subject to PS cap	\$0.00
48)	Total subject to PS cap (sum of lines 45-47)	\$22,277,207.00
49)	Percent of funds disbursed to date for PS (line 43 / line 48)	0.06%

E. Compliance with Planning and Administration (P/A) Cap

50)	Disbursed in IDIS for P/A	\$1,254,816.16
51)	Adjustment to compute total disbursed for P/A	\$1,293,328.93
52)	Total disbursed for P/A (sum of lines 50 and 51)	\$2,548,145.09
53)	Amount subject to P/A cap	
54)	State Allocation (line 1)	\$22,169,273.00
55)	Program Income Received (line 5)	\$107,933.88
56)	Adjustment to compute total subject to P/A cap	\$0.00
57)	Total subject to P/A cap (sum of lines 54-56)	\$22,277,207.00
58)	Percent of funds disbursed to date for P/A (line 52 / line 57)	11.44%

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Part II: Compliance with Overall Low and Moderate Income Benefit

59) Period specified for benefit: grant years 2008 2010

60) Final PER for compliance with the overall benefit test: [**No**]

Grant Year	2008	2009	2010	Total
61) Benefit LMI persons and households	18,550,860.00	19,302,745.00	12,908,864.00	50,762,469.00
62) Benefit LMI, 108 activities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
63) Benefit LMI, other adjustments	(1,856,595.69)	(1,300,657.93)	(1,048,564.53)	(4,205,818.15)
64) Total, Benefit LMI (sum of lines 61-63)	16,694,264.31	18,002,087.07	11,860,299.47	46,556,650.85
65) Prevent/Eliminate Slum/Blight	856,525.00	0.00	1,044,276.00	1,900,801.00
66) Prevent Slum/Blight, 108 activities	(93,675.00)	0.00	(149,703.00)	(243,378.00)
67) Total, Prevent Slum/Blight (sum of lines 65	762,850.00	0.00	894,573.00	1,657,423.00
68) Meet Urgent Community Development Needs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
69) Meet Urgent Needs, 108 activities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
70) Total, Meet Urgent Needs (sum of lines 68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
71) Acquisition, New Construction,	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
72) Total disbursements subject to overall LMI	17,457,114.31	18,002,087.07	12,754,872.47	48,214,073.85
73) Low and moderate income benefit (line 64	0.96	1.00	0.93	0.97
74) Other Disbursements	1.00	1.00	1.00	3.00
75) State Administration	536,581.00	484,968.16	100,000.00	1,121,549.16
76) Technical Assistance	218,290.00	221,693.00	239,282.00	679,265.00
77) Local Administration	217,141.00	769,848.00	868,751.00	1,855,740.00
78) Section 108 repayments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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Part I: Financial Status**A. Sources of State CDBG Funds**

1)	State Allocation	\$23,928,185.00
2)	Program Income	
3)	Program income receipted in IDIS	\$1,419,252.40
3 a)	Program income receipted from Section 108 Projects (for SI type)	\$0.00
4)	Adjustment to compute total program income	-\$512,500.09
5)	Total program income (sum of lines 3 and 4)	\$906,752.31
6)	Section 108 Loan Funds	\$0.00
7)	Total State CDBG Resources (sum of lines 1,5 and 6)	\$24,834,937.31

B. State CDBG Resources by Use

8)	State Allocation	
9)	Obligated to recipients	\$19,375,976.00
10)	Adjustment to compute total obligated to recipients	-\$781,869.00
11)	Total obligated to recipients (sum of lines 9 and 10)	\$18,594,107.00
12)	Set aside for State Administration	\$578,564.00
13)	Adjustment to compute total set aside for State Administration	\$0.00
14)	Total set aside for State Administration (sum of lines 12 and 13)	\$578,564.00
15)	Set aside for Technical Assistance	\$239,282.00
16)	Adjustment to compute total set aside for Technical Assistance	\$0.00
17)	Total set aside for Technical Assistance (sum of lines 15 and 16)	\$239,282.00
18)	State funds set aside for State Administration match	\$478,564.00

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19)	Program Income	
20)	Returned to the state and redistributed	\$0.00
20 a)	Section 108 program income expended for the Section 108 repayment	
21)	Adjustment to compute total redistributed	\$35,977.00
22)	Total redistributed (sum of lines 20 and 21)	\$35,977.00
23)	Returned to the state and not yet redistributed	\$883,274.79
23 a)	Section 108 program income not yet disbursed	\$0.00
24)	Adjustment to compute total not yet redistributed	-\$883,274.79
25)	Total not yet redistributed (sum of lines 23 and 24)	\$0.00
26)	Retained by recipients	\$535,977.61
27)	Adjustment to compute total retained	-\$535,977.61
28)	Total retained (sum of lines 26 and 27)	\$0.00

C. Expenditures of State CDBG Resources

29)	Drawn for State Administration	\$100,000.00
30)	Adjustment to amount drawn for State Administration	\$0.00
31)	Total drawn for State Administration	\$100,000.00
32)	Drawn for Technical Assistance	\$239,282.00
33)	Adjustment to amount drawn for Technical Assistance	\$0.00
34)	Total drawn for Technical Assistance	\$239,282.00
35)	Drawn for Section 108 Repayments	
36)	Adjustment to amount drawn for Section 108 Repayments	\$0.00
37)	Total drawn for Section 108 Repayments	\$0.00
38)	Drawn for all other activities	\$14,543,320.00
39)	Adjustment to amount drawn for all other activities	\$0.00
40)	Total drawn for all other activities	\$14,543,320.00

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D. Compliance with Public Service (PS) Cap

41)	Disbursed in IDIS for PS	
42)	Adjustment to compute total disbursed for PS	\$938,885.00
43)	Total disbursed for PS (sum of lines 41 and 42)	\$938,885.00
44)	Amount subject to PS cap	
45)	State Allocation (line 1)	\$23,928,185.00
46)	Program Income Received (line 5)	\$906,752.31
47)	Adjustment to compute total subject to PS cap	\$0.00
48)	Total subject to PS cap (sum of lines 45-47)	\$23,964,162.00
49)	Percent of funds disbursed to date for PS (line 43 / line 48)	3.92%

E. Compliance with Planning and Administration (P/A) Cap

50)	Disbursed in IDIS for P/A	\$968,751.00
51)	Adjustment to compute total disbursed for P/A	\$1,158,978.53
52)	Total disbursed for P/A (sum of lines 50 and 51)	\$2,127,729.53
53)	Amount subject to P/A cap	
54)	State Allocation (line 1)	\$23,928,185.00
55)	Program Income Received (line 5)	\$906,752.31
56)	Adjustment to compute total subject to P/A cap	\$0.00
57)	Total subject to P/A cap (sum of lines 54-56)	\$23,964,162.00
58)	Percent of funds disbursed to date for P/A (line 52 / line 57)	8.88%

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Part II: Compliance with Overall Low and Moderate Income Benefit

59) Period specified for benefit: grant years 2008 2010

60) Final PER for compliance with the overall benefit test: [**No**]

	Grant Year	2008	2009	2010	Total
61) Benefit LMI persons and households		18,550,860.00	19,302,745.00	12,908,864.00	50,762,469.00
62) Benefit LMI, 108 activities		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
63) Benefit LMI, other adjustments		(1,856,595.69)	(1,300,657.93)	(1,048,564.53)	(4,205,818.15)
64) Total, Benefit LMI (sum of lines 61-63)		16,694,264.31	18,002,087.07	11,860,299.47	46,556,650.85
65) Prevent/Eliminate Slum/Blight		856,525.00	0.00	1,044,276.00	1,900,801.00
66) Prevent Slum/Blight, 108 activities		(93,675.00)	0.00	(149,703.00)	(243,378.00)
67) Total, Prevent Slum/Blight (sum of lines 65		762,850.00	0.00	894,573.00	1,657,423.00
68) Meet Urgent Community Development Needs		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
69) Meet Urgent Needs, 108 activities		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
70) Total, Meet Urgent Needs (sum of lines 68		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
71) Acquisition, New Construction,		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
72) Total disbursements subject to overall LMI		17,457,114.31	18,002,087.07	12,754,872.47	48,214,073.85
73) Low and moderate income benefit (line 64		0.96	1.00	0.93	0.97
74) Other Disbursements		1.00	1.00	1.00	3.00
75) State Administration		536,581.00	484,968.16	100,000.00	1,121,549.16
76) Technical Assistance		218,290.00	221,693.00	239,282.00	679,265.00
77) Local Administration		217,141.00	769,848.00	868,751.00	1,855,740.00
78) Section 108 repayments		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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Part I: Financial Status

A. Sources of State CDBG Funds

1)	State Allocation	\$20,112,730.00
2)	Program Income	
3)	Program income receipted in IDIS	\$53,500.10
3 a)	Program income receipted from Section 108 Projects (for SI type)	\$0.00
4)	Adjustment to compute total program income	\$12,500.09
5)	Total program income (sum of lines 3 and 4)	\$66,000.19
6)	Section 108 Loan Funds	\$0.00
7)	Total State CDBG Resources (sum of lines 1,5 and 6)	\$20,178,730.19

B. State CDBG Resources by Use

8)	State Allocation	
9)	Obligated to recipients	\$20,103,759.00
10)	Adjustment to compute total obligated to recipients	-\$703,382.00
11)	Total obligated to recipients (sum of lines 9 and 10)	\$19,400,377.00
12)	Set aside for State Administration	\$502,255.00
13)	Adjustment to compute total set aside for State Administration	\$0.00
14)	Total set aside for State Administration (sum of lines 12 and 13)	\$502,255.00
15)	Set aside for Technical Assistance	\$201,127.00
16)	Adjustment to compute total set aside for Technical Assistance	\$0.00
17)	Total set aside for Technical Assistance (sum of lines 15 and 16)	\$201,127.00
18)	State funds set aside for State Administration match	\$402,255.00

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19)	Program Income	
20)	Returned to the state and redistributed	\$0.00
20 a)	Section 108 program income expended for the Section 108 repayment	
21)	Adjustment to compute total redistributed	\$0.00
22)	Total redistributed (sum of lines 20 and 21)	\$0.00
23)	Returned to the state and not yet redistributed	\$53,500.10
23 a)	Section 108 program income not yet disbursed	\$0.00
24)	Adjustment to compute total not yet redistributed	-\$53,500.10
25)	Total not yet redistributed (sum of lines 23 and 24)	\$0.00
26)	Retained by recipients	\$0.00
27)	Adjustment to compute total retained	\$0.00
28)	Total retained (sum of lines 26 and 27)	\$0.00

C. Expenditures of State CDBG Resources

29)	Drawn for State Administration	\$41,393.13
30)	Adjustment to amount drawn for State Administration	\$0.00
31)	Total drawn for State Administration	\$41,393.13
32)	Drawn for Technical Assistance	\$32,713.33
33)	Adjustment to amount drawn for Technical Assistance	\$0.00
34)	Total drawn for Technical Assistance	\$32,713.33
35)	Drawn for Section 108 Repayments	
36)	Adjustment to amount drawn for Section 108 Repayments	\$0.00
37)	Total drawn for Section 108 Repayments	\$0.00
38)	Drawn for all other activities	\$2,103,607.00
39)	Adjustment to amount drawn for all other activities	\$0.00
40)	Total drawn for all other activities	\$2,103,607.00

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D. Compliance with Public Service (PS) Cap

41)	Disbursed in IDIS for PS	
42)	Adjustment to compute total disbursed for PS	\$0.00
43)	Total disbursed for PS (sum of lines 41 and 42)	\$0.00
44)	Amount subject to PS cap	
45)	State Allocation (line 1)	\$20,112,730.00
46)	Program Income Received (line 5)	\$66,000.19
47)	Adjustment to compute total subject to PS cap	\$0.00
48)	Total subject to PS cap (sum of lines 45-47)	\$20,112,730.00
49)	Percent of funds disbursed to date for PS (line 43 / line 48)	0.00%

E. Compliance with Planning and Administration (P/A) Cap

50)	Disbursed in IDIS for P/A	\$385,822.13
51)	Adjustment to compute total disbursed for P/A	\$196,184.33
52)	Total disbursed for P/A (sum of lines 50 and 51)	\$582,006.46
53)	Amount subject to P/A cap	
54)	State Allocation (line 1)	\$20,112,730.00
55)	Program Income Received (line 5)	\$66,000.19
56)	Adjustment to compute total subject to P/A cap	\$0.00
57)	Total subject to P/A cap (sum of lines 54-56)	\$20,112,730.00
58)	Percent of funds disbursed to date for P/A (line 52 / line 57)	2.89%

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Part II: Compliance with Overall Low and Moderate Income Benefit

59) Period specified for benefit: grant years 2011 2013

60) Final PER for compliance with the overall benefit test: [**No**]

	Grant Year	2011	2012	2013	Total
61) Benefit LMI persons and households		2,076,383.00	28,887.00	0.00	2,105,270.00
62) Benefit LMI, 108 activities		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
63) Benefit LMI, other adjustments		(485,676.00)	(17,105.00)	-	(502,781.00)
64) Total, Benefit LMI (sum of lines 61-63)		1,590,707.00	11,782.00	0.00	1,602,489.00
65) Prevent/Eliminate Slum/Blight		7,000.00	5,000.00	0.00	12,000.00
66) Prevent Slum/Blight, 108 activities		(2,000.00)	(5,000.00)	0.00	(7,000.00)
67) Total, Prevent Slum/Blight (sum of lines 65		5,000.00	0.00	0.00	5,000.00
68) Meet Urgent Community Development Needs		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
69) Meet Urgent Needs, 108 activities		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
70) Total, Meet Urgent Needs (sum of lines 68		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
71) Acquisition, New Construction,		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
72) Total disbursements subject to overall LMI		1,595,707.00	11,782.00	0.00	1,607,489.00
73) Low and moderate income benefit (line 64		1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
74) Other Disbursements		1.00	1.00	1.00	3.00
75) State Administration		41,393.13	0.00	0.00	41,393.13
76) Technical Assistance		32,713.33	0.00	0.00	32,713.33
77) Local Administration		344,429.00	0.00	0.00	344,429.00
78) Section 108 repayments		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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Part I: Financial Status

A. Sources of State CDBG Funds

1)	State Allocation	\$18,071,588.00
2)	Program Income	
3)	Program income receipted in IDIS	\$533,500.27
3 a)	Program income receipted from Section 108 Projects (for SI type)	\$0.00
4)	Adjustment to compute total program income	\$1,661,152.63
5)	Total program income (sum of lines 3 and 4)	\$2,194,652.90
6)	Section 108 Loan Funds	
7)	Total State CDBG Resources (sum of lines 1,5 and 6)	\$18,605,088.27

B. State CDBG Resources by Use

8)	State Allocation	
9)	Obligated to recipients	\$15,107,263.00
10)	Adjustment to compute total obligated to recipients	-\$543,723.00
11)	Total obligated to recipients (sum of lines 9 and 10)	\$14,563,540.00
12)	Set aside for State Administration	\$461,431.00
13)	Adjustment to compute total set aside for State Administration	
14)	Total set aside for State Administration (sum of lines 12 and 13)	\$461,431.00
15)	Set aside for Technical Assistance	\$180,716.00
16)	Adjustment to compute total set aside for Technical Assistance	
17)	Total set aside for Technical Assistance (sum of lines 15 and 16)	\$180,716.00
18)	State funds set aside for State Administration match	\$361,431.00

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19)	Program Income	
20)	Returned to the state and redistributed	\$0.00
20 a)	Section 108 program income expended for the Section 108 repayment	
21)	Adjustment to compute total redistributed	
22)	Total redistributed (sum of lines 20 and 21)	\$0.00
23)	Returned to the state and not yet redistributed	\$533,500.27
23 a)	Section 108 program income not yet disbursed	\$0.00
24)	Adjustment to compute total not yet redistributed	\$1,661,152.63
25)	Total not yet redistributed (sum of lines 23 and 24)	\$2,194,652.90
26)	Retained by recipients	\$0.00
27)	Adjustment to compute total retained	
28)	Total retained (sum of lines 26 and 27)	\$0.00

C. Expenditures of State CDBG Resources

29)	Drawn for State Administration	\$0.00
30)	Adjustment to amount drawn for State Administration	
31)	Total drawn for State Administration	\$0.00
32)	Drawn for Technical Assistance	\$0.00
33)	Adjustment to amount drawn for Technical Assistance	
34)	Total drawn for Technical Assistance	\$0.00
35)	Drawn for Section 108 Repayments	
36)	Adjustment to amount drawn for Section 108 Repayments	
37)	Total drawn for Section 108 Repayments	\$0.00
38)	Drawn for all other activities	\$33,887.00
39)	Adjustment to amount drawn for all other activities	
40)	Total drawn for all other activities	\$33,887.00

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D. Compliance with Public Service (PS) Cap

41)	Disbursed in IDIS for PS	
42)	Adjustment to compute total disbursed for PS	
43)	Total disbursed for PS (sum of lines 41 and 42)	\$0.00
44)	Amount subject to PS cap	
45)	State Allocation (line 1)	\$18,071,588.00
46)	Program Income Received (line 5)	\$533,500.27
47)	Adjustment to compute total subject to PS cap	
48)	Total subject to PS cap (sum of lines 45-47)	\$18,071,588.00
49)	Percent of funds disbursed to date for PS (line 43 / line 48)	0.00%

E. Compliance with Planning and Administration (P/A) Cap

50)	Disbursed in IDIS for P/A	\$0.00
51)	Adjustment to compute total disbursed for P/A	\$22,105.00
52)	Total disbursed for P/A (sum of lines 50 and 51)	\$22,105.00
53)	Amount subject to P/A cap	
54)	State Allocation (line 1)	\$18,071,588.00
55)	Program Income Received (line 5)	\$533,500.27
56)	Adjustment to compute total subject to P/A cap	
57)	Total subject to P/A cap (sum of lines 54-56)	\$18,071,588.00
58)	Percent of funds disbursed to date for P/A (line 52 / line 57)	0.12%

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Part II: Compliance with Overall Low and Moderate Income Benefit

59) Period specified for benefit: grant years 2011 2013

60) Final PER for compliance with the overall benefit test: [**No**]

Grant Year	2011	2012	2013	Total
61) Benefit LMI persons and households	2,076,383.00	28,887.00	0.00	2,105,270.00
62) Benefit LMI, 108 activities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
63) Benefit LMI, other adjustments	(485,676.00)	(17,105.00)	0.00	(502,781.00)
64) Total, Benefit LMI (sum of lines 61-63)	1,590,707.00	11,782.00	0.00	1,602,489.00
65) Prevent/Eliminate Slum/Blight	7,000.00	5,000.00	0.00	12,000.00
66) Prevent Slum/Blight, 108 activities	(2,000.00)	(5,000.00)	0.00	(7,000.00)
67) Total, Prevent Slum/Blight (sum of lines 65	5,000.00	0.00	0.00	5,000.00
68) Meet Urgent Community Development Needs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
69) Meet Urgent Needs, 108 activities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
70) Total, Meet Urgent Needs (sum of lines 68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
71) Acquisition, New Construction,	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
72) Total disbursements subject to overall LMI	1,595,707.00	11,782.00	0.00	1,607,489.00
73) Low and moderate income benefit (line 64	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
74) Other Disbursements	1.00	1.00	1.00	3.00
75) State Administration	41,393.13	0.00	0.00	41,393.13
76) Technical Assistance	32,713.33	0.00	0.00	32,713.33
77) Local Administration	344,429.00	0.00	0.00	344,429.00
78) Section 108 repayments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

IDIS Activity Summary

The Activity Summary, which is available as a separate document and can be downloaded from www.cdbgSC.com, reports activities funded out of each open HUD grant. Per HUD notice CPD 11-03, the state has included this report in the attachments to this Performance Report and the source of the data is IDIS. However, the state notes that many activities are not included on this Activity Summary, so it should not be used to review or evaluate the data included on the Financial Summary reports. Instead, the state will maintain supporting data for the Financial Summaries in its Program Year 2012 files.

Generally, it appears that activities are included on the IDIS Activity Summary if funds were expended during the current program year, the activity was completed or canceled in IDIS during the year, or if the activity was for some other reason flagged by IDIS for inclusion on the report. Activities appear to be excluded from the report if they were completed before the current program year, had no draws during the year, or were completed after the current program year end on March 31, 2013. The latter is true even if funds were drawn for the activity during the current program year.

Other issues of note involve how the IDIS report displays information. Notably,

- Data that is not collected by IDIS or which is not applicable for a particular type of activity is often shown as zero “0” rather than as a blank, NULL (no value exists) or “N/A.”
- Both proposed and actual accomplishments for **Low Mod Area Benefit (LMA)** activities are shown **only** under Proposed Accomplishments and **not at all under Actual Accomplishments**. Data shown by IDIS is “proposed” if the activity is open in IDIS and “actual” if the activity is completed. Zeros (0) are shown for completed activities for all Actual Accomplishments categories including persons by income, race and ethnicity. While the state collects and maintains detailed income, race and ethnicity information for all LMA activities, either from census or survey, this information is not collected in IDIS and is not available for inclusion on the Activity Summary Report. Please refer to the *Family and Persons Assisted by CDBG Funding* section, above.

Labels for other information on the Activity Summary can be misleading. The notes below indicate the State’s conclusions regarding the other data elements included on the Activity Summary.

- **UGLG** – the unit of local government to which the state has obligated funding from one or more HUD Grants. Note that if the activity is for a Regional Planning grant, the local government name is shown in the “IDIS Activity” field.
- **Grant Year** – The year of the HUD Grant from which funds were obligated to the local government.
- **Project** – The CDBG Program under which funds were obligated to the local government.
- **IDIS Activity** – The number assigned to the activity by IDIS, plus the name of the local government.
- **Status** – The IDIS status of the activity, assigned by IDIS, which can be:

SECTION IV – CDBG PROGRAM NARRATIVE

- “Completed” if the activity has been closed in IDIS, and in which case it will show the date closed in IDIS,
- “Open” along with a zero, which indicates no completed date, or
- “Canceled” for activities that have been cancelled in IDIS.
- **Objective** – One of three HUD objectives which the activity will address. This is entered by the state and generally corresponds to Table 3A objectives. These are either “Decent Housing,” “Suitable Living Environment” or “Economic Opportunity.”
- **Outcome** – One of three HUD outcomes which the activity will achieve. This is entered by the state and generally corresponds to Table 3A objective outcomes. These are either “Availability/Accessibility,” “Affordability” or “Sustainability.” CDBG activities generally reflect Availability or Sustainability.
- **Matrix Code** – An IDIS code which generally indicates activity type. The state selects the most appropriate code from a list established by HUD for IDIS.
- **National Objective** – One of three HUD national objectives. The state selects the appropriate national objective for each activity. Note that state planning, state administration and technical assistance do not need to meet a national objective and HUD does not allow national objective data for these types of activities.
- **Initial Funding Date** – The date on which funding for the activity was physically set up in IDIS. Date obligated is collected by IDIS to facilitate reporting on the timeliness of obligating funds, but this information is not shown on the Activity Summary.
- **Financing:**
 - **Funded Amount** – Amount of the HUD Grant obligated to the activity, including both PI and SF Program Income. Data for activities which have multiple funding from multiple HUD Grants will be replicated and appear under each year, meaning the number of people or households expected to or actually benefiting is also duplicated. But the total amount of funding for activities that are “split-funded” is adjusted to show only the portion funded from each applicable HUD Grant.
 - **Net Drawn** – The cumulative amount of HUD Grant funds, PI or SF expended.
 - **Balance** – IDIS calculated balance, or funded amount less net drawn.
- **Proposed Accomplishments** – IDIS uses this area to display different data, depending on the national objective and activity status.
 - **People**
 - Open activity meeting an LMA, LMC, SBA, SBS or UN National Objective - number of people expected to benefit
 - Open activity meeting an LMJ National Objective - number of jobs expected to be created or retained
 - Open activity meeting an LMH National Objective - number of households expected to benefit
 - Completed activity meeting an LMA National Objective - actual number of people who benefited
 - **Total Population in Service Area**

SECTION IV – CDBG PROGRAM NARRATIVE

- Open activity meeting an LMA National Objective - number of people expected to benefit, based on either the census or survey
- Completed activity meeting an LMA National Objective – actual number of people benefited, based on either the census or survey
- All other activities - **“not applicable” but displayed as zero (0)**
- ***Census Tract Percent Low/Mod***
 - Open activity meeting an LMA National Objective – percentage of total number of people expected to benefit who are low to moderate income (LMI), based on either the census data or surveys. Note that IDIS data includes the number of LMI people but the Activity Summary shows ONLY the percent LMI.
 - Completed activity meeting an LMA National Objective – percentage of total, actual number of people who benefited who are low to moderate income (LMI), based on either the census data or surveys. Note that IDIS data includes the number of LMI people but the Activity Summary shows ONLY the percent LMI. The state updates total and LMI figures for every project at completion.
 - All other activities - **“not applicable” but displayed as zero (0)**
 - Refer to ***Attachment 2, CDBG Low and Moderate Income and Civil Rights Report*** for more complete data on beneficiaries, including income, race and ethnicity for beneficiaries for completed projects.
- **Actual Accomplishments:** Although actual accomplishments are available for all completed activities (except those with state planning matrix codes), **IDIS displays zeroes (0) for most completed activities. This should be interpreted as “data not available in IDIS for this activity type.”** The reason is that IDIS does not allow entry of income, race or ethnicity data for LMA activities, and the majority of projects funded by the State are those which meet an LMI Area Benefit National Objective. The only actual accomplishment data for LMA projects is displayed in “Proposed Accomplishments.” See above.
 - ***Number Assisted*** – Data here, if displayed by IDIS, indicates total people, households or jobs by Race/Ethnicity and, if applicable, Household Tenure (owner/renter)
 - Completed Activities meeting an LMA National Objective - Zero (0) for all categories including persons by income, race and ethnicity. While the state collects and maintains detailed income, race and ethnicity information for all LMA activities, either from census or survey, this information is not collected in IDIS and is not available for inclusion on the Activity Summary Report. Refer to ***Attachment 2, CDBG Low and Moderate Income and Civil Rights Report*** for more complete data on beneficiaries, including income, race and ethnicity for beneficiaries for completed projects.
 - Completed projects meeting an LMH National Objective – number of households as applicable in columns labeled “Owner,” “Renter” and “Total”.

SECTION IV – CDBG PROGRAM NARRATIVE

- Completed projects meeting LMJ or LMC National Objectives, or other non-LMA, non-housing projects – number of people in the column labeled “Persons.”
- ***Female-headed households*** – Zero (0) except for complete LMH activities
- ***Income Category*** - Data here, *if displayed by IDIS*, indicates total people, households or jobs by category of income: Extremely Low (0-30% AMI), Very Low (30-50% AMI), Moderate (50-80% AMI), Non-Low Moderate (over 80% AMI), along with the Total and the percentage of total for each income category.
 - Completed Activities meeting an LMA National Objective - Zero (0) for all categories including persons by income, race and ethnicity. While the state collects and maintains detailed income, race and ethnicity information for all LMA activities, either from census or survey, this information is not collected in IDIS and is not available for inclusion on the Activity Summary Report. Refer to ***Attachment 2, CDBG Low and Moderate Income and Civil Rights Report*** for more complete data on beneficiaries, including income, race and ethnicity for beneficiaries for completed projects.
 - Completed projects meeting an LMH National Objective – number of households as applicable in columns labeled “Owner,” “Renter” and “Total”.
 - Completed projects meeting LMJ or LMC National Objectives, or other non-LMA, non-housing projects – number of people in the column labeled “Persons.”
- ***Annual Accomplishments / Accomplishment Narrative*** – IDIS requires different information for different project types, including accomplishments by year of accomplishment. However, this report generally shows zero (0) as the number benefiting, rather than data entered into IDIS for completed activities. For LMA completed projects, see “Proposed Accomplishments” above. For all other projects, see “Number Assisted” and “Income Category” above.

Activities not in IDIS

There are no activities that are not in IDIS. However, as noted above, not all activities are shown on the IDIS Activity Summary.

HOME
Investment Partnership Program

Program Annual Report
April 1, 2012 – March 31, 2013

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Community Planning and Development Division
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HOME Annual Performance Report

April 1, 2012 – March 31, 2013

Executive Summary

In 1992, the South Carolina State Housing Finance and Development Authority (the Authority) was designated as the Participating Jurisdiction (PJ) for the State of South Carolina. The Authority accepted the responsibility for the implementation and administration of the HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME) according to 24 CFR Part 92 as amended, as well as ensuring that HOME funds are distributed in a manner that is reasonable and equitable to all regions of the state.

HOME objectives are to expand the supply of decent, safe, sanitary and affordable housing for low and very low income. The Authority's goal is to promote partnerships with various municipalities, banking institutions, nonprofits, and for-profits in order to provide such housing.

The Authority receives an allocation of HOME funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) each year, with the amount received based on the state's population. For 2012, the amount received was \$4,404,799. Money earned through previous HOME activities, such as low interest loans, is referred to as Program Income (PI). HOME PI is added to the HUD allocation annually and the total amount is distributed amongst HOME eligible activities, such as homeownership and rental. In 2012, HOME PI was anticipated to be \$3,727,282 but the actual amount receipted into the Integrated Disbursement & Information System (IDIS) was \$3,237,148. Therefore, the total allocation for 2012 was \$7,641,947.

Using previous years' HOME Action Plans as guidance, the Authority sets aside portions of the above total allocation for each eligible HOME activity. For 2012 the Authority's HOME Program produced a total of 381 units consisting of both rental and homeownership housing.

The Authority allocated HOME PI funds in the amount of \$1,100,000 for down payment/closing cost assistance in conjunction with the Mortgage Revenue Bond Program (MRB) and for rental housing assistance in conjunction with the Authority's Rental Assistance Voucher Program. These activities provide borrowers and tenants affordable housing opportunities by providing downpayment/closing cost assistance and rental security deposit assistance, respectively. HOME PI funding in the amount of \$618,353 provided 266 HOME-assisted units, of which 136 tenants benefited from rental security deposit assistance and 130 beneficiaries were provided down payment/closing cost assistance.

The Authority allocated the largest portion of its 2012 total allocation of HOME funds to rental activities. During the competitive HOME cycle, six (6) awards were made totaling \$1,309,008. In addition, seven (7) awards totaling \$2,800,000 were committed to the Authority's Low Income Housing Tax Credit Program (LIHTC) and one (1) award in the amount of \$1,490,000 was committed to the Multifamily Tax Exempt Bond Program. The combined funding of HOME funds and Tax Credits for rental developments is considered one of the Authority's major initiatives to promote affordable housing.

In addition to the Authority's set-aside of project funds, there are several set-asides required by HUD with respect to the annual allocation of funds received from HUD. Of these funds, the Authority allocated as follows: 10% for Administration or \$440,480 and 5% for CHDO Operating Expenses or \$220,240. The fifteen (15%) percent or \$660,720 required to be awarded for the CHDO set-aside is included in the HOME competitive rental allocations.

The HOME regulations require that all Participating Jurisdictions (PJs) provide a 25% match of funds for the HOME allocations made to projects. The Authority's expenditures for the 2012 match reporting period equated to \$10,253,737.36 in matching funds.

The overall design of the Authority's distribution plan appears to be effective; however, all regions of the state (up-state, lowcountry, and midlands) have not utilized the activities available for 2012. In the competitive funding cycles, the Authority makes funds available to the entire State. The following pages detail the awards allocated in the competitive cycles and **Appendix A** maps the geographic location of 2012 HOME projects by activity and number of units.

2012 HOME Awards

Awardees	Award Amount	Type of Applicant	Type of Award	# HOME Assisted Units	County
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2012 HOME Rental Recipients

Homes of Hope	\$300,000	CHDO	Grant	4	Anderson
Homes of Hope	\$270,000	CHDO	Grant	3	Greenville
Allen Temple CEDC	\$353,651	CHDO	Grant/Loan	4	Greenville
Allen Temple CEDC	\$125,610	CHDO	Grant	2	Pickens
Greenville Housing Futures	\$90,747	CHDO	Grant	2	Greenville
Nehemiah	\$169,000	CHDO	Grant	6	Greenwood
TOTAL	\$1,309,008			21	

2012 HOME/TAX Credit Rental Recipients

Central Heights, LP	\$400,000	For-Profit	Loan	11	Dorchester
Sterling Ridge, LP	\$400,000	For-Profit	Loan	8	Greenwood
Fairgrounds Senior Village, LP	\$400,000	For-Profit	Loan	11	Laurens
Seneca Heights, LLC	\$400,000	Nonprofit	Loan	8	Oconee
Serinity Place, LLC	\$400,000	For-Profit	Loan	12	Oconee
Applewood Villas, LP	\$400,000	For-Profit	Loan	12	Oconee
Cedar Brook Townhomes, LLC	\$400,000	For-Profit	Loan	8	Pickens
TOTAL	\$2,800,000			70	

2012 Tax Exempt Bond Recipients

Cone Development II, LLC	\$1,490,000	For-Profit	Loan	24	Greenville
TOTAL	\$1,490,000			24	

Consolidated Plan (Con Plan)

HOME program activities, as outlined in the State's 2012 HOME Action Plan, conformed to the housing priorities identified in the 2012 Annual Action Plan/Consolidation Plan (ConPlan). Those priorities were designed to enhance suitable living environments through new accessibility, affordability and sustainability. The housing needs and market analysis section describes South Carolina's housing market in terms of supply, demand, condition, cost of housing and the housing stock available to serve persons with disabilities or special needs.

The Authority continues to meet these objectives through its HOME activities which include: acquisition with rehabilitation, rehabilitation, new construction, and direct assistance in providing down payment/closing cost. In addition, its 2012 awards were made to various types of organizations (nonprofits, for-profits, and individuals).

The production of housing targeting persons with disabilities or special needs is increasing statewide. In 2012, the HOME program funded fourteen (14) projects totaling 115 units for persons with disabilities or special needs. The disability or special needs groups and the numbers of units served are as follows: homeless (19), large families (71), elderly (2) and older persons (23).

HOME staff provides an assortment of training for all participants and frequently participates in workshops, panels and meetings that support and educate nonprofit and for profit organizations, as well as other local agencies interested in affordable housing. Additionally, the HOME staff holds workshops to address specific topics related to the HOME requirements. The annual HOME application workshop was held February 15, 2012, at Seawell's in Columbia, SC and included a complete review of the Authority's application process along with the HOME federal requirements including but not limited to Relocation, Davis-Bacon, Minority Outreach/Section 3, and Lead Based Paint. It is expected that this open communication will lead to more efficient, comprehensive, and coordinated planning of all participants. Since nonprofit participation is increasing in the housing development field, HOME staff maintains a presence at venues that target nonprofit organizations by providing information about financial resources available for affordable housing. Additionally, HOME staff is available to offer encouragement and solutions to overcome the challenges of affordable housing development.

Private Sector Participation

The Authority, in partnership with the Affordable Housing Coalition of South Carolina, South Carolina Department of Consumer Affairs, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Rural Housing Service and U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development hosted the 2012 Palmetto Affordable Housing Forum at the Columbia Metropolitan Convention Center on April 18 – 19, 2012. Over 500 registrants participated in a series of concurrent sessions with numerous educational offerings. Those offerings varied from the 2012 Economic Outlook to How Creating a Sense of Community Creates Good Affordable Housing, Foreclosure Prevention, and other specialized issues. Sessions were also held to educate participants about the Gateway to Homeownership (Part 3) and homeownership financing programs offered by the Authority.

The Authority continues to market the interactive web tool www.SCHousingSearch.com. This website contains free services to both landlords and tenants seeking to either list or find available affordable housing properties throughout the entire state. SCHousingSearch.com represents a tremendous opportunity to match landlords and tenants and offers a tool that is available without cost. To date, the Authority has partnered with various service providers, marketed to real estate investment clubs, realtors associations, and home builders associations. The website is also promoted through newspapers and other media in an effort to educate the public about the resources and opportunities that SCHousingSearch.com has to offer.

The Authority continues to enjoy positive relationships with the staff of many lending institutions as more rental and homeownership activities are undertaken. Discussions generally include program rules and restrictions, lending requirements, project development and resource maximization.

Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs)

While the number of State-designated CHDOs is more than adequate, the Authority continues to foster and encourage CHDO participation. Each organization that inquires about receiving a CHDO designation is encouraged to apply during the Authority's annual certification cycle. The organizations are referred to the Authority's webpage at <http://www.schousing.com/library/HOME/CHDOs>. This webpage outlines the requirements for designation, acceptable forms of documentation, as well as program information specific to CHDOs. The State's CHDOs are invited to attend HOME- sponsored trainings conducted by technical assistance providers so they have the opportunity to network with existing CHDOs.

The Authority has designated over 85 CHDOs since the HOME Program's inception. The following list represents CHDOs that were designated or recertified for the State's 2012 HOME Program.

Allen Temple, CEDC	Metanoia
Brookland-West Columbia CHDC	Nehemiah Community Revitalization Corp
Camden First CDC	Neighborhood Hsg. Corp. of Greenville, Inc.
Clarendon County CDC	Promised Land CDC
Community Assistance Providers	Santee-Lynches Affordable Hsg
Community Dev. Improvement Corp.	Second Baptist CDC
Genesis Homes	Spartanburg Housing Development Corp.
Home Alliance, Inc	Sumter County CDC
Homes of Hope	TN Development Group
Humanities Housing, Inc.	Upstate Homeless Coalition of SC
Jasper Neighbors United	

Most CHDOs, although in existence more than one year, have a great need for continuing technical assistance in the areas of managing the housing development process, strategic planning, financial underwriting and the financial management of their organizations. The Authority will continue to address these needs by working individually with CHDOs through various workshops and training.

Affirmative Marketing

The Authority adopted the affirmative marketing procedures and requirements for HOME-assisted housing in accordance with the regulations at 92.351.

Affirmative marketing requirements are triggered when developments contain five (5) or more HOME-assisted units. The regulations outline the actions required by owners, property managers, developers or grant administrators to ensure that information regarding HOME-assisted housing is provided and that eligible persons from all racial, ethnic and gender groups have access to these units.

All projects funded by HOME require developers/owners to certify that their intentions are to comply with marketing efforts to attract all racial, ethnic and gender groups and not to discriminate against anyone. In addition, they are required to design and implement procedures that promote Fair Housing Laws and Equal Housing Opportunities (EHO) in all phases of the development. Developers/owners advertise their HOME award to announce potential housing opportunities associated with federal funds which are available. All recipients are instructed to use the EHO logo on all public notice ads advertising the award of HOME funds to the project. Developers are further instructed to post Fair Housing Laws and EHO logos on construction signboards at the site. During construction and when projects are completed and leased up, the Authority monitors for compliance in these areas.

Minority Outreach

The Authority continues to encourage recipients' efforts in increasing minority outreach in the HOME program. The total dollar amount of construction contracts awarded to projects during the 2012 fiscal year was \$87,446,244. There were no Section 3 businesses that received construction contracts. The Authority reports on the Minority Business Enterprises (MBE) or Women Business Enterprises (WBE) in October of every fiscal year to determine whether awards were made to these groups. While the State still does not have a large pool of Section 3, minority and women-owned construction contractors, the Authority will continue to monitor the outreach efforts of recipients in this area.

All recipients are required by the Authority to maintain file documentation of their minority outreach efforts and to insert language within the body of their marketing advertisements encouraging minority and women-owned contractors to inquire about job opportunities. In addition, it is the recipient's responsibility to:

1. Implement procedures to notify Section 3 residents about training, employment and contracting opportunities generated by Section 3 covered assistance;
2. Notify potential contractors working on Section 3 covered projects of their responsibilities;
3. Assist and actively cooperate with the Authority in making contractors and subcontractors comply, and;
4. Refrain from entering into contracts with contractors that are in violation of Section 3 regulations.

The Authority will continue to stress the importance of minority participation and make individual assessments as to the progress, or lack thereof, of each recipient.

Shortfalls

This section is not applicable to the Authority.

Relocation

All rental and homeownership applicants and recipients are given specific instructions on the relocation requirements of the HOME program at the HOME Application and Implementation Workshops. Applicants who do not comply with the general notice requirements prior to the submission of their application are not considered for funding. All recipients are directed to HUD's Handbook 1378, Tenant Assistance, Relocation and Real Property Acquisition, revised July 1992, for additional guidance.

All recipients are instructed to take all reasonable steps to minimize displacement by:

1. Considering whether or not displacement will occur as a part of funding decisions and project feasibility determination.
2. Assuring, whenever possible, that residential occupants are offered an opportunity to return to buildings that are being rehabilitated.
3. Planning rehabilitation projects that allow tenants to remain in the unit (depending on the amount of rehabilitation work to be undertaken) to minimize displacement.
4. Following notification and advisory service procedures carefully to ensure that families do not move from the units simply because they are not informed about plans for the project or their rights.

There were no relocations during this period.

Program Income Funds

As described in the 2012 HOME Action Plan, the Authority allocated Program Income (PI) to its Single Family Mortgage Revenue Bond (MRB) program as well as its Rental Assistance Voucher Program.

The MRB program is the flagship affordable housing program offered by the Authority. Like all of the Authority's homeownership programs, persons purchasing homes under the MRB program must meet minimum credit standards, as well as income and purchase price restrictions which vary by county.

HOME PI provides down payment and closing cost assistance to beneficiaries of the MRB program as five (5) year forgivable loans in an amount up to \$10,000.

In addition to direct assistance through down payment and closing costs, security deposit assistance is also provided to the Authority's Rental Assistance Voucher Program.

For these two activities a total of \$618,353 was expended in HOME PI which produced a total of 266 affordable housing units. Of those units, 130 units/households were provided with down payment and closing cost assistance and 136 units/households were provided with rental assistance.

Compliance Monitoring

Each HOME rental project receives a minimum of three (3) on-site inspection visits and one initial monitoring visit during the two-year award/construction period. Projects are visited at the start of the project; during the construction process, at project completion, during project lease-up, and at least once every year thereafter.

At project completion, each recipient is sent the "*Initial Compliance Monitoring Rental Review Packet*" which the recipient must complete and submit to the Authority. The packet requires that information be submitted on the following: tenant income limits, maximum rent and utility standards, utility allowance certifications, maximum actual unit rent computations and a unit status report. Once this information is received and reviewed, an initial monitoring of the project is conducted. In addition to the initial monitoring review, HOME rental projects are monitored throughout the affordability period in accordance with the HOME regulations.

Once on site compliance monitoring reviews are completed (within 30 to 45 days), the Authority sends the recipients a monitoring review report/letter. The monitoring review report/letter may contain noncompliance issues requiring corrective actions or recommendations for best practices. Recipients are given an appropriate time to cure all issues. A list of 2012 compliance monitoring reviews completed during this period can be found on pages 9-12.

Compliance Monitoring Report

Project Name	County	#HOME Units	Date of Monitoring Visit
Augusta Heights Apartments	Greenville	11	08/22/2012
670 King Street Apartments	Charleston	40	11/09/2012
Aleda Terrace	Greenville	10	05/07/2012
Allen Temple CDC 2006 Scattered Sites	Greenville	8	07/11/2012
Allen Temple CDC 2007 Scattered Sites	Greenville	7	07/11/2012
Allendale Manor	Allendale	13	08/22/2012
Anderson Center	Marion	22	08/24/2012
Autumn Run	Darlington	20	03/05/2013
Autumn Run	Darlington	20	06/13/2012
Baliey Gardens	Florence	24	08/07/2012
Balsam Place	Horry	25	02/12/2013
Bay Point II	Horry	28	09/18/2012
Bell Ridge Phase II	McCormick	8	06/05/2012
Bellridge	McCormick	8	06/05/2012
Blackwater Cove	Horry	30	02/21/2013
Bridle Ridge	Kershaw	3	07/09/2012
Brighton Ridge	Edgefield	44	08/21/2012
Brookhollow Place	Sumter	16	04/17/2012
Butterfly House II	Barnwell	4	01/31/2013
Cambridge Court	Florence	32	08/15/2012
Cannon Street Apartments	Charleston	8	09/18/2012
Carriage 123 Club Apartments	Beaufort	9	07/11/2012
Cedar Creek	Marion	40	01/23/2013
Cedar Key	Dorchester	24	04/11/2012
Cedar Springs Place	Spartanburg	48	04/20/2012
Chester Townhomes Phase I	Chester	25	05/01/2012
Chester Townhomes Phase II	Chester	22	05/01/2012
Colony West	Barnwell	15	09/05/2012
Companion at Oak Forest Phase I	Lexington	7	05/09/2012
Companion at Walnut Hill	Pickens	30	09/04/2012
Cotton Mill Village	York	13	07/11/2012
Crane Creek	Horry	56	04/04/2012
Crest Vue Apartments	Edgefield	12	10/03/2012
Culpepper Landing II	Spartanburg	10	05/24/2012
Cypress Place	Richland	22	08/21/2012
Darlington Downtown Lofts	Darlington	9	09/18/2012
Deerfield Village	Jasper	26	10/16/2012
Devonshire Apartments	Georgetown	32	03/27/2013
Dover Village	Dillon	40	10/05/2012

Compliance Monitoring Report

Project Name	County	#HOME Units	Date of Monitoring Visit
Draymont Place	Spartanburg	12	06/07/2012
East Ervin Complex	Florence	4	07/24/2012
Edgewood Apartments	Orangeburg	8	01/24/2013
Edisto Terrace	Colleton	10	06/01/2012 03/21/2013
Elim Gardens Phase II	Aiken	8	08/14/2012
Elim Senior Apartments	Aiken	8	08/14/2012
Elim Senior Apartments II	Aiken	6	08/14/2012
Elim Square	Williamsburg	24	05/15/2012 03/22/2013
Elm Creek Apartments (Swansea Apts.	Lexington	6	01/17/2012 01/09/2013
Fairforest V	Union	4	07/31/2012
Fern Hall Crossing	Lexington	26	01/18/2012
Fieldale	Lee	30	08/12/2012
Forrest Brook	York	28	09/18/2012
Fountain Hills II	Laurens	16	04/25/2012
Gaffney Trace Apartments Phase II	Greenville	8	11/14/2012
Glenfield Apartments I	Marlboro	10	10/12/2012
Glenfield Apartments II	Marlboro	10	10/12/2012
Grand Oaks Apartments	Charleston	59	08/06/2012
Green Street Plaza	York	51	10/17/2012
Hallmark @ Truesdale	Kershaw	13	06/07/2012
Hampton Chase	Orangeburg	6	04/03/2012 02/27/2013
Harmony Ridge	Greenville	48	11/12/2012
Heron Crossing	Jasper	8	06/07/2012
Hickory Hollow	Sumter	8	05/29/2012
Historic East Side Neighborhood Housing	Charleston	13	09/11/2012
Hollybrook	Edgefield	32	03/21/2012
Hope Harbor	Williamsburg	20	05/02/2012
Ivey Ridge	Charleston	72	01/30/2013
Iveywood Park I	Cherokee	13	05/31/2012
Iveywood Park II	Cherokee	13	05/31/2012
Jacob Press Apartments	Laurens	13	02/05/2013
Kings Square	Williamsburg	28	04/12/2012 02/14/2013
Kiva Lodge	Richland	4	10/18/2012
Lakebrook	Clarendon	9	02/13/2013
Lakota Crossing	Florence	72	08/16/2012

Compliance Monitoring Report

Project Name	County	#HOME Units	Date of Monitoring Visit
Laurel Hill	Beaufort	15	07/24/2012
Magnolia Park	Williamsburg	24	05/22/2012
Mason Manor/Spartanburg Elderly	Spartanburg	21	10/18/2012
Mauldin Gardens	Greenville	26	09/20/2012
Middletown Apartments	Darlington	40	02/02/2012
Miller Grove Apartments	Lancaster	10	07/11/2012
Millwood Estates	Marion	6	05/11/2012
Morris Manor	Horry	22	02/20/2013
New York Townhouses	York	23	09/06/2012
Newberry Senior Housing	Newberry	35	08/23/2012
North Apartments	Orangeburg	36	10/01/2012
Nunan Street Apartments	Charleston	20	09/18/2012
Oak Terrace	Chesterfield	24	01/24/2012
Orchid Park Apartments	Saluda	20	08/09/2012
Palmetto Frond	Florence	32	09/11/2012
Pardue Street	Lancaster	33	07/30/2012
Park West Apartments	Pickens	30	06/05/2012
Parnell Properties	Florence	2	08/21/2012
Parr Place (South Main Street Apts)	Lancaster	9	07/13/2012
Peachtree	Cherokee	28	08/16/2012
Pecan Grove	Darlington	7	09/18/2012
Pee Dee Place	Florence	11	07/24/2012
Peridot Project	Greenville	11	05/07/2012
Phoenix Place	Greenwood	40	08/30/2012
Pine Hill	Orangeburg	71	01/27/2012
Pipers Pointe	Horry	36	11/08/2012
Raintree	Greenville	18	06/25/2012
Ridgeview Manor Apartments	Aiken	18	01/16/2013
River Birch	Chesterfield	14	01/16/2013
Rutledge Place	Charleston	10	08/08/2012
Saluda Crossing	Aiken	25	01/30/2013
SC Model	Charleston	22	11/27/2012
SC Regional Scattered Sites	Bamberg	5	07/13/2012
Seneca Gardens Apartments	York	31	06/26/2012
Seven Farms Apartment	Berkley	29	04/04/2012
Shady Grove	Charleston	71	10/23/2012
Simmons Townhomes	Beaufort	20	06/19/2012
South Boundary Street	Barnwell	4	01/30/2013
Southern Forest	Marion	40	09/06/2012

Compliance Monitoring Report

Project Name	County	#HOME Units	Date of Monitoring Visit
Sparrow Ridge	Florence	24	02/14/2013
Spring Garden	Lee	32	09/12/2012
The Arbors Phase II	Lexington	6	03/25/2013
The Falls	Chester	8	09/24/2012
The Manor Apartments	Lancaster	16	07/12/2012
The McAliley	Chester	10	05/24/2012
The Parker at Cone	Greenville	16	11/28/2012
The Rose	York	9	08/16/2012
The Shires Apartment	Charleston	71	08/07/2012
The West Yard Loft	Charleston	30	09/12/2012
Timberland Crossing	Pickens	11	08/27/2012
Valley Homes	Aiken	34	08/28/2012
Victor Village II	York	20	06/08/2012
Villages at Beaver Dam	Greenville	32	05/30/2012
Villages at Horsecreek Senior	Aiken	36	08/31/2012
Wellington Square	York	20	11/01/2012
West Greenville Scattered Sites	Greenville	12	07/10/2012
Wilderness Cove	Beaufort	48	10/18/2012
Williston Elderly	Barnwell	24	08/10/2012
Nehemiah Community Rev. Corp	Greenville	8	05/23/2012
Genesis Homes - Haynie Sistine	Greenville	2	05/22/2012
Genesis Homes - Mt. Eustis	Greenville	4	05/22/2012
Bethea 501-A W. Jackson St	Dillon	1	10/09/2012
Ware Shoals	Greenwood	23	10/25/2012

Appendix A

2012 HOME Project Awards Dollars and Units

(Includes all HOME activities)



Match Contributions for Federal Fiscal Year (yyyy)	
--	--

1. Participant No. (assigned by HUD)		2. Name of the Participating Jurisdiction		3. Name of Contact (person completing this report)	
5. Street Address of the Participating Jurisdiction				4. Contact's Phone Number (include area code)	
6. City		7. State	8. Zip Code		

1. Excess match from prior Federal fiscal year	\$	
2. Match contributed during current Federal fiscal year (see Part III.9.)	\$	
3. Total match available for current Federal fiscal year (line 1 + line 2)		\$
4. Match liability for current Federal fiscal year		\$
5. Excess match carried over to next Federal fiscal year (line 3 minus line 4)		\$

[illegible]

Section 3 Summary Report

Economic Opportunities for
Low and Very Low-Income Persons

U.S. Department of Housing
and Urban Development
Office of Fair Housing
and Equal Opportunity

OMB Approval No.2529-0043
(exp. 8/17/2015)

HUD Field Office : : COLUMBIA, SC

See Public Reporting Burden Statement below

1.Recipient Name:

SC State Housing Finance & Development Authority

2. Agency ID:

M11SG450100

4. Contact Person:

Jennifer Cogan

6. Reporting Period: Quarter 4 of Fiscal Year 2012

7. Date Report Submitted:

04/29/2013

Recipient Address: (street, city, state, zip)

300C Outlet Pointe Blvd
Columbia , South Carolina 29210

3. Total Amount of Award: \$ 6,922,241
Amount of All Contracts Awarded: \$ 19,125,028

5. Phone: 8038969824

Fax: 8035544991

E-Mail: jennifer.cogan@schousing.com

8. Program Code-Name:

6-HOME-State Administered

Program Codes:

3A = Public/Indian Housing Development
4 = Homeless Assistance
7 = CDBG-Entitlement
10= Other Housing Programs

1 = Flexible Subsidy
3B = Public/Indian Housing Operation
5 = HOME Assistance
8 = CDBG-State Administered

2 = Section 202/811
3C = Public/Indian Housing Modernization
6 = HOME-State Administered
9 = Other CD Programs

Part I. Employment and Training (Columns B, C, and F are mandatory fields.)					
A Job Category	B Number of New Hires	C Number of New Hires that are Sec.3 Residents	D % of Section 3 New Hires	E % of Total Staff Hours for Section 3 Employees	F Number of Section 3 Trainees
Professionals	0	0	0.00 %	0.00 %	0
Technicians	0	0	0.00 %	0.00 %	0
Office/Clerical	0	0	0.00 %	0.00 %	0
Officials/Managers	0	0	0.00 %	0.00 %	0
Sales	0	0	0.00 %	0.00 %	0
Craft Workers (skilled)	6	6	0.00 %	0.00 %	0
Operatives (semiskilled)	0	0	0.00 %	0.00 %	0
Laborers (unskilled)	0	0	0.00 %	0.00 %	0
Service Workers	0	0	0.00 %	0.00 %	0

Section 3 Summary ReportEconomic Opportunities for
Low and Very Low-Income PersonsU.S. Department of Housing
and Urban Development
Office of Fair Housing
and Equal OpportunityOMB Approval No.2529-0043
(exp. 8/17/2015)

HUD Field Office : : COLUMBIA, SC

See Public Reporting Burden Statement below

1.Recipient Name:

SC State Housing Finance & Development Authority

Recipient Address: *(street, city, state, zip)*300 C Outlet Pointe Blvd
Columbia , South Carolina 29210**2. Agency ID:**

786240908

3. Total Amount of Award: \$ 4,404,799
Amount of All Contracts Awarded: \$ 68,321,216**4. Contact Person:**

Jennifer Cogan

5. Phone: 8038969824**Fax:** 8035514991**E-Mail:** jennifer.cogan@schousing.com**6. Reporting Period:** Quarter 4 of Fiscal Year 2012**7. Date Report Submitted:**

04/29/2013

8. Program Code-Name:

6-HOME-State Administered

Program Codes:

3A = Public/Indian Housing Development

4 = Homeless Assistance

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Technicians	0	0	0.00 %	0.00 %	0
Office/Clerical	1	1	0.00 %	0.00 %	0
Officials/Managers	0	0	0.00 %	0.00 %	0
Sales	0	0	0.00 %	0.00 %	0
Craft Workers (skilled)	0	0	0.00 %	0.00 %	0
Operatives (semiskilled)	0	0	0.00 %	0.00 %	0
Laborers (unskilled)	1	0	0.00 %	0.00 %	0
Service Workers	0	0	0.00 %	0.00 %	0

Section 3 Summary ReportEconomic Opportunities for
Low and Very Low-Income PersonsU.S. Department of Housing
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HUD Field Office : : COLUMBIA, SC

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04/29/2013

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Technicians	0	0	0.00 %	0.00 %	0
Office/Clerical	1	1	0.00 %	0.00 %	0
Officials/Managers	0	0	0.00 %	0.00 %	0
Sales	0	0	0.00 %	0.00 %	0
Craft Workers (skilled)	0	0	0.00 %	0.00 %	0
Operatives (semiskilled)	0	0	0.00 %	0.00 %	0
Laborers (unskilled)	1	0	0.00 %	0.00 %	0
Service Workers	0	0	0.00 %	0.00 %	0

Other (List)	0	0	0.00 %	0.00 %	0
Total	2	1			0

Part II. Contracts Awarded

1. Construction Contracts:

A. Total dollar amount of all construction contracts awarded on the project	\$ 68,119,216
B. Total dollar amount of construction contracts awarded to Section 3 businesses	\$ 0
C. Percentage of the total dollar amount that was awarded to Section 3 businesses	0.00 %
D. Total number of Section 3 businesses receiving construction contracts	0

2. Non-Construction Contracts:

A. Total dollar amount of all non-construction contracts awarded on the project	\$ 202,000
B. Total dollar amount of non-construction contracts awarded to Section 3 businesses	\$ 0
C. Percentage of the total dollar amount that was awarded to Section 3 businesses	0.00 %
D. Total number of Section 3 businesses receiving non-construction contracts	0

Part III. Summary of Efforts

Indicate the efforts made to direct the employment and other economic opportunities generated by HUD financial assistance for housing and community development programs, to the greatest extent feasible, toward low- and very low-income persons, particularly those who are recipients of government assistance for housing. (Select **yes** to all that apply)

Yes Recruited low-income residents through: local advertising media, signs prominently displayed at the project site, contacts with community organizations and public or private agencies operating within the metropolitan area (or nonmetropolitan county) in which the Section 3 covered program or project is located, or similar methods.

Yes Participated in a HUD program or other program which promotes the training or employment of Section 3 residents.

Yes Participated in a HUD program or other program which promotes the award of contracts to business concerns which meet the definition of Section 3 business concerns.

No Coordinated with Youthbuild Programs and administered in the metropolitan area in which the Section 3 covered project is located.

Yes Other; describe below.

Promoted the preference of Section 3 businesses in procurement documents and notices of awards published.

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 6 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. This agency may not collect this information, and you are not required to complete this form, unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, as amended, 12 U.S.C. 1701u., mandates that the Department ensure that employment and other economic opportunities generated by its housing and community development assistance programs are directed toward low- and very low-income persons, particularly those who are recipients of government assistance for housing. The regulations are found at 24 CFR Part 135. The information will be used by the Department to monitor program recipients' compliance with Section 3, to assess the results of the Department's efforts to meet the statutory objectives of Section 3, to prepare reports to Congress, and by recipients as a self-monitoring tool. The data is entered into a data base and will be analyzed and distributed. The collection of information involves recipients receiving Federal financial assistance for housing and community development programs covered by Section 3. The information will be collected annually to assist HUD in meeting its reporting requirements under Section 808(e)(6) of the Fair Housing Act and Section 916 of the HCDA of 1992. An assurance of confidentiality is not applicable to this form. The Privacy Act of 1974 and OMB Circular A-108 are not applicable. The reporting requirements do not contain sensitive questions. Data is cumulative; personal identifying information is not included.



Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) Program

Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) Measuring Performance Outcomes

Final Released 1/12/12

OMB Number 2506-0133 (Expiration Date: 10/31/2014)

The CAPER report for HOPWA formula grantees provides annual information on program accomplishments that supports program evaluation and the ability to measure program beneficiary outcomes as related to: maintain housing stability; prevent homelessness; and improve access to care and support. This information is also covered under the Consolidated Plan Management Process (CPMP) report and includes Narrative Responses and Performance Charts required under the Consolidated Planning regulations. The public reporting burden for the collection of information is estimated to average 42 hours per manual response, or less if an automated data collection and retrieval system is in use, along with 60 hours for record keeping, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Grantees are required to report on the activities undertaken only, thus there may be components of these reporting requirements that may not be applicable. This agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless that collection displays a valid OMB control number.

Overview. The Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) provides annual performance reporting on client outputs and outcomes that enables an assessment of grantee performance in achieving the housing stability outcome measure. The CAPER, in conjunction with the Integrated Disbursement Information System (IDIS), fulfills statutory and regulatory program reporting requirements and provides the grantee and HUD with the necessary information to assess the overall program performance and accomplishments against planned goals and objectives.

HOPWA formula grantees are required to submit a CAPER, and complete annual performance information for all activities undertaken during each program year in the IDIS, demonstrating coordination with other Consolidated Plan resources. HUD uses the CAPER and IDIS data to obtain essential information on grant activities, project sponsors, Subrecipient organizations, housing sites, units and households, and beneficiaries (which includes racial and ethnic data on program participants). The Consolidated Plan Management Process tool (CPMP) provides an optional tool to integrate the reporting of HOPWA specific activities with other planning and reporting on Consolidated Plan activities.

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 - b. Annual Performance under the Action Plan
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 - d. Assessment of Unmet Housing Needs

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2. Prevention of Homelessness: Short-Term Housing Payments
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Continued Use Periods. Grantees that received HOPWA funding for new construction, acquisition, or substantial rehabilitations are required to operate their facilities for HOPWA-eligible beneficiaries for a ten (10) years period. If no further HOPWA funds are used to support the facility, in place of completing Section 7B of the CAPER, the grantee must submit an Annual Certification of Continued Project Operation throughout the required use periods. This certification is included in Part 6 in CAPER. The required use period is three (3) years if the rehabilitation is non-substantial.

In connection with the development of the Department's standards for Homeless Management Information Systems (HMIS), universal data elements are being collected for clients of HOPWA-funded homeless assistance projects. These project sponsor/subrecipient records would include: Name, Social Security Number, Date of Birth, Ethnicity and Race, Gender, Veteran Status, Disabling Conditions, Residence Prior to Program Entry, Zip Code of Last Permanent Address, Housing Status, Program Entry Date, Program Exit Date, Personal Identification Number, and Household Identification Number. These are intended to match the elements under HMIS. The HOPWA program-level data elements include: Income and Sources, Non-Cash Benefits, HIV/AIDS Status, Services Provided, and Housing Status or Destination at the end of the operating year. Other suggested but optional elements are: Physical Disability, Developmental Disability, Chronic Health Condition, Mental Health, Substance Abuse, Domestic Violence, Date of Contact, Date of Engagement, Financial

Assistance, Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services, Employment, Education, General Health Status, , Pregnancy Status, Reasons for Leaving, Veteran's Information, and Children's Education. Other HOPWA projects sponsors may also benefit from collecting these data elements.

Final Assembly of Report. After the entire report is assembled, please number each page sequentially.

Filing Requirements. Within 90 days of the completion of each program year, grantees must submit their completed CAPER to the CPD Director in the grantee's State or Local HUD Field Office, and to the HOPWA Program Office: at HOPWA@hud.gov. Electronic submission to HOPWA Program office is preferred; however, if electronic submission is not possible, hard copies can be mailed to: Office of HIV/AIDS Housing, Room 7212, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 Seventh Street, SW, Washington, D.C.

Record Keeping. Names and other individual information must be kept confidential, as required by 24 CFR 574.440. However, HUD reserves the right to review the information used to complete this report for grants management oversight purposes, except for recording any names and other identifying information. **In the case that HUD must review client level data, no client names or identifying information will be retained or recorded. Information is reported in aggregate to HUD without personal identification. Do not submit client or personal information in data systems to HUD.**

Definitions

Adjustment for Duplication: Enables the calculation of unduplicated output totals by accounting for the total number of households or units that received more than one type of HOPWA assistance in a given service category such as HOPWA Subsidy Assistance or Supportive Services. For example, if a client household received both TBRA and STRMU during the operating year, report that household in the category of HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance in Part 3, Chart 1, Column [1b] in the following manner:

HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance		[1] Outputs: Number of Households
1.	Tenant-Based Rental Assistance	
2a.	Permanent Housing Facilities: Received Operating Subsidies/Leased units	
2b.	Transitional/Short-term Facilities: Received Operating Subsidies	
3a.	Permanent Housing Facilities: Capital Development Projects placed in service during the operating year	
3b.	Transitional/Short-term Facilities: Capital Development Projects placed in service during the operating year	
4.	Short-term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility Assistance	
5.	Adjustment for duplication (subtract)	
6.	TOTAL Housing Subsidy Assistance (Sum of Rows 1-4 minus Row 5)	

Administrative Costs: Costs for general management, oversight, coordination, evaluation, and reporting. By statute, grantee administrative costs are limited to 3% of total grant award, to be expended over the life of the grant. Project sponsor administrative costs are limited to 7% of the portion of the grant amount they receive.

Beneficiary(ies): All members of a household who received HOPWA assistance during the operating year including the one individual who qualified the household for HOPWA assistance as well as any other members of the household (with or without HIV) who benefitted from the assistance.

Central Contractor Registration (CCR): The primary registrant database for the U.S. Federal Government. CCR collects, validates, stores, and disseminates data in support of agency acquisition missions, including Federal agency contract and assistance awards. Both current and potential federal government registrants (**grantees**) are required to register in CCR in order to be awarded contracts by the federal government. Registrants must update or renew their registration at least once per year to maintain an active status. Although recipients of direct federal contracts and grant awards have been required to be registered with CCR since 2003, this requirement is now being extended to indirect recipients of federal funds with the passage of ARRA (American Recovery and Reinvestment Act). Per ARRA and FFATA (Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act) federal regulations, all **grantees** and sub-grantees or subcontractors receiving federal grant awards or contracts must have a DUNS (Data Universal Numbering System) Number.

Chronically Homeless Person: An individual or family who : (i) is homeless and lives or resides individual or family who: (i) Is homeless and lives or resides in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter; (ii) has been homeless and living or residing in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter continuously for at least 1 year or on at least 4 separate occasions in the last 3 years; and (iii) has an adult head of household (or a minor head of household if no adult is present in the household) with a diagnosable substance use disorder, serious mental illness, developmental disability (as defined in section 102 of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 15002)), post traumatic stress disorder, cognitive impairments resulting from a brain injury, or chronic physical illness or disability, including the co-occurrence of 2 or more of those conditions. Additionally, the statutory definition includes as chronically homeless a person who currently lives or resides in an institutional care facility, including a jail, substance abuse or mental health treatment facility, hospital or other similar facility, and has resided there for fewer than 90 days if such person met the other criteria for homeless prior to entering that facility. (See 42 U.S.C. 11360(2)) This does not include doubled-up or overcrowding situations.

Disabling Condition: Evidencing a diagnosable substance use disorder, serious mental illness, developmental disability, chronic physical illness, or disability, including the co-occurrence of two or more of these conditions. In addition, a disabling condition may limit an individual's ability to work or perform one or more activities of daily living. An HIV/AIDS diagnosis is considered a disabling condition.

Facility-Based Housing Assistance: All eligible HOPWA Housing expenditures for or associated with supporting facilities including community residences, SRO dwellings, short-term facilities, project-based rental units, master leased units, and other housing facilities approved by HUD.

Faith-Based Organization: Religious organizations of three types: (1) congregations; (2) national networks, which include national denominations, their social service arms (for example, Catholic Charities, Lutheran Social Services), and networks of related organizations (such as YMCA and YWCA); and (3) freestanding religious organizations, which are incorporated separately from congregations and national networks.

Grassroots Organization: An organization headquartered in the local community where it provides services; has a social services budget of \$300,000 or less annually, and six or fewer full-time equivalent employees. Local affiliates of national organizations are not considered

“grassroots.”

HOPWA Eligible Individual: The one (1) low-income person with HIV/AIDS who qualifies a household for HOPWA assistance. This person may be considered “Head of Household.” When the CAPER asks for information on eligible individuals, report on this individual person only. Where there is more than one person with HIV/AIDS in the household, the additional PWH/A(s), would be considered a beneficiary(s).

HOPWA Housing Information Services: Services dedicated to helping persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families to identify, locate, and acquire housing. This may also include fair housing counseling for eligible persons who may encounter discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, age, national origin, familial status, or handicap/disability.

HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance Total: The unduplicated number of households receiving housing subsidies (TBRA, STRMU, Permanent Housing Placement services and Master Leasing) and/or residing in units of facilities dedicated to persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families and supported with HOPWA funds during the operating year.

Household: A single individual or a family composed of two or more persons for which household incomes are used to determine eligibility and for calculation of the resident rent payment. The term is used for collecting data on changes in income, changes in access to services, receipt of housing information services, and outcomes on achieving housing stability. Live-In Aides (see definition for Live-In Aide) and non-beneficiaries (e.g. a shared housing arrangement with a roommate) who resided in the unit are not reported on in the CAPER.

Housing Stability: The degree to which the HOPWA project assisted beneficiaries to remain in stable housing during the operating year. See *Part 5: Determining Housing Stability Outcomes* for definitions of stable and unstable housing situations.

In-kind Leveraged Resources: These involve additional types of support provided to assist HOPWA beneficiaries such as volunteer services, materials, use of equipment and building space. The actual value of the support can be the contribution of professional services, based on customary rates for this specialized support, or actual costs contributed from other leveraged resources. In determining a rate for the contribution of volunteer time and services, use the rate established in HUD notices, such as the rate of ten dollars per hour. The value of any donated material, equipment, building, or lease should be based on the fair market value at time of donation. Related documentation can be from recent bills of sales, advertised prices, appraisals, or other information for comparable property similarly situated.

Leveraged Funds: The amount of funds expended during the operating year from non-HOPWA federal, state, local, and private sources by grantees or sponsors in dedicating assistance to this client population. Leveraged funds or other assistance are used directly in or in support of HOPWA program delivery.

Live-In Aide: A person who resides with the HOPWA Eligible Individual and who meets the following criteria: (1) is essential to the care and well-being of the person; (2) is not obligated for the support of the person; and (3) would not be living in the unit except to provide the necessary supportive services. See *the Code of Federal Regulations Title 24, Part 5.403 and the HOPWA Grantee Oversight Resource Guide* for additional reference.

Master Leasing: Applies to a nonprofit or public agency that leases units of housing (scattered-sites or entire buildings) from a landlord, and subleases the units to homeless or low-income tenants. By assuming the tenancy burden, the agency facilitates housing of clients who may not be able to maintain a lease on their own due to poor credit, evictions, or lack of sufficient income.

Operating Costs: Applies to facility-based housing only, for facilities that are currently open. Operating costs can include day-to-day housing

function and operation costs like utilities, maintenance, equipment, insurance, security, furnishings, supplies and salary for staff costs directly related to the housing project but not staff costs for delivering services.

Outcome: The degree to which the HOPWA assisted household has been enabled to establish or maintain a stable living environment in housing that is safe, decent, and sanitary, (per the regulations at 24 CFR 574.310(b)) and to reduce the risks of homelessness, and improve access to HIV treatment and other health care and support.

Output: The number of units of housing or households that receive HOPWA assistance during the operating year.

Permanent Housing Placement: A supportive housing service that helps establish the household in the housing unit, including but not limited to reasonable costs for security deposits not to exceed two months of rent costs.

Program Income: Gross income directly generated from the use of HOPWA funds, including repayments. See grant administration requirements on program income for state and local governments at 24 CFR 85.25, or for non-profits at 24 CFR 84.24.

Project-Based Rental Assistance (PBRA): A rental subsidy program that is tied to specific facilities or units owned or controlled by a project sponsor or Subrecipient. Assistance is tied directly to the properties and is not portable or transferable.

Project Sponsor Organizations: Any nonprofit organization or governmental housing agency that receives funds under a contract with the grantee to provide eligible housing and other support services or administrative services as defined in 24 CFR 574.300. Project Sponsor organizations are required to provide performance data on households served and funds expended. Funding flows to a project sponsor as follows:

HUD Funding → Grantee → Project Sponsor

Short-Term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility (STRMU) Assistance: A time-limited, housing subsidy assistance designed to prevent homelessness and increase housing stability. Grantees may provide assistance for up to 21 weeks in any 52 week period. The amount of assistance varies per client depending on funds available, tenant need and program guidelines.

Stewardship Units: Units developed with HOPWA, where HOPWA funds were used for acquisition, new construction and rehabilitation that no longer receive operating subsidies from HOPWA. Report information for the units is subject to the three-year use agreement if rehabilitation is non-substantial and to the ten-year use agreement if rehabilitation is substantial.

Subrecipient Organization: Any organization that receives funds from a project sponsor to provide eligible housing and other support services and/or administrative services as defined in 24 CFR 574.300. If a subrecipient organization provides housing and/or other supportive services directly to clients, the subrecipient organization must provide performance data on household served and funds expended. Funding flows to subrecipients as follows:

HUD Funding → Grantee → Project Sponsor → Subrecipient

Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA): TBRA is a rental subsidy program similar to the Housing Choice Voucher program that grantees can provide to help low-income households access affordable housing. The TBRA voucher is not tied to a specific unit, so tenants may move to a different unit without losing their assistance, subject to individual program rules. The subsidy amount is determined in part based on household income and rental costs associated with the tenant's lease.

Transgender: Transgender is defined as a person who identifies with, or presents as, a gender that is different from his/her gender at birth.

Veteran: A veteran is someone who has served on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States. This does not include inactive military reserves or the National Guard unless the person was called up to active duty.

Housing Opportunities for Person with AIDS (HOPWA) Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) Measuring Performance Outputs and Outcomes

OMB Number 2506-0133 (Expiration Date: 10/31/2014)

Part 1: Grantee Executive Summary

As applicable, complete the charts below to provide more detailed information about the agencies and organizations responsible for the administration and implementation of the HOPWA program. Chart 1 requests general Grantee Information and Chart 2 is to be completed for each organization selected or designated as a project sponsor, as defined by CFR 574.3. In Chart 3, indicate each subrecipient organization with a contract/agreement of \$25,000 or greater that assists grantees or project sponsors carrying out their administrative or evaluation activities. In Chart 4, indicate each subrecipient organization with a contract/agreement to provide HOPWA-funded services to client households. These elements address requirements in the Federal Funding and Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-282).

Note: Please see the definition section for distinctions between project sponsor and subrecipient.

Note: If any information does not apply to your organization, please enter N/A. Do not leave any section blank.

1. Grantee Information

HUD Grant Number SCH10-F999, SCH11-F999, SCH12-F999		Operating Year for this report <i>From (mm/dd/yy)</i> 04/01/2012 <i>To (mm/dd/yy)</i> 03/31/2013		
Grantee Name South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control				
Business Address		Mill/Jarrett Complex, STD/HIV Division, Box 101106		
City, County, State, Zip	Columbia	Richland	SC	29201
Employer Identification Number (EIN) or Tax Identification Number (TIN)		57-60000286		
DUN & Bradstreet Number (DUNS):		808385892	Central Contractor Registration (CCR): Is the grantee's CCR status currently active? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, provide CCR Number:	
*Congressional District of Grantee's Business Address				
*Congressional District of Primary Service Area(s)				
*City(ies) <u>and</u> County(ies) of Primary Service Area(s)		Cities:	Counties:	
Organization's Website Address www.scdhec.gov		Is there a waiting list(s) for HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance Services in the Grantee service Area? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, explain in the narrative section what services maintain a waiting list and how this list is administered.		

* Service delivery area information only needed for program activities being directly carried out by the grantee.

2. Project Sponsor Information

Please complete Chart 2 for each organization designated or selected to serve as a project sponsor, as defined by CFR 574.3. Use this section to report on organizations involved in the direct delivery of services for client households. These elements address requirements in the Federal Financial Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-282).

Note: Please see the definitions for distinctions between project sponsor and subrecipient.

Note: If any information does not apply to your organization, please enter N/A.

Project Sponsor Agency Name The Cooperative Ministry		Parent Company Name, if applicable	
Name and Title of Contact at Project Sponsor Agency	Lee Patterson, Director of Health Programs		
Email Address	lpatterson@coopmin.org		
Business Address	3821 West Beltline		
City, County, State, Zip,	Columbia, Richland, SC 29204		
Phone Number (with area code)	803-799-3853		
Employer Identification Number (EIN) or Tax Identification Number (TIN)	57-0825025	Fax Number (with area code) 803-252-8621	
DUN & Bradstreet Number (DUNS):	002698077		
Congressional District of Project Sponsor's Business Address	6		
Congressional District(s) of Primary Service Area(s)	5,6		
City(ies) <u>and</u> County(ies) of Primary Service Area(s)	Cities: All cities within 4 county area: Clarendon, Lee, Newberry, Sumter	Counties: Clarendon, Lee, Newberry, Sumter	
Total HOPWA contract amount for this Organization for the operating year	\$40,221		
Organization's Website Address www.coopmin.org			
Is the sponsor a nonprofit organization? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Please check if yes and a faith-based organization. <input type="checkbox"/> Please check if yes and a grassroots organization. <input type="checkbox"/>		Does your organization maintain a waiting list? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If yes, explain in the narrative section how this list is administered.	

2. Project Sponsor Information

Please complete Chart 2 for each organization designated or selected to serve as a project sponsor, as defined by CFR 574.3. Use this section to report on organizations involved in the direct delivery of services for client households. These elements address requirements in the Federal Financial Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-282).

Note: Please see the definitions for distinctions between project sponsor and subrecipient.

Note: If any information does not apply to your organization, please enter N/A.

Project Sponsor Agency Name AID Upstate		Parent Company Name, if applicable	
Name and Title of Contact at Project Sponsor Agency	B. Andrew Hall, Executive Director		
Email Address	Andy.hall@aidupstate.org		
Business Address	PO box 105		
City, County, State, Zip,	Greenville, Greenville County, SC 29602		
Phone Number (with area code)	864-250-0607		
Employer Identification Number (EIN) or Tax Identification Number (TIN)	57-0848637	Fax Number (with area code) 864-250-0608	
DUN & Bradstreet Number (DUNs):	787205897		
Congressional District of Project Sponsor's Business Address	4		
Congressional District(s) of Primary Service Area(s)	3,4		
City(ies) <u>and</u> County(ies) of Primary Service Area(s)	Cities: All cities within 2 county area: Anderson, Oconee	Counties: Anderson, Oconee,	
Total HOPWA contract amount for this Organization for the operating year	\$274,410		
Organization's Website Address www.aidupstate.org			
Is the sponsor a nonprofit organization? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Please check if yes and a faith-based organization. <input type="checkbox"/> Please check if yes and a grassroots organization. <input type="checkbox"/>		Does your organization maintain a waiting list? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If yes, explain in the narrative section how this list is administered.	

2. Project Sponsor Information

Please complete Chart 2 for each organization designated or selected to serve as a project sponsor, as defined by CFR 574.3. Use this section to report on organizations involved in the direct delivery of services for client households. These elements address requirements in the Federal Financial Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-282).

Note: Please see the definitions for distinctions between project sponsor and subrecipient.

Note: If any information does not apply to your organization, please enter N/A.

Project Sponsor Agency Name Upper Savannah Care Services		Parent Company Name, if applicable	
Name and Title of Contact at Project Sponsor Agency	Taisha Bush, Director of Medical Case Management		
Email Address	taishawilliams@uscgleams.org		
Business Address	108 Venture Court		
City, County, State, Zip,	Greenwood, Greenwood, SC 29646		
Phone Number (with area code)	864-229-9029		
Employer Identification Number (EIN) or Tax Identification Number (TIN)	57-1030192	Fax Number (with area code) 864-229-3455	
DUN & Bradstreet Number (DUNs):	945293074		
Congressional District of Project Sponsor's Business Address	3		
Congressional District(s) of Primary Service Area(s)	3		
City(ies) and County(ies) of Primary Service Area(s)	Cities: All cities within 4 county area: Abbeville, Greenwood, Laurens, McCormick	Counties: Abbeville, Greenwood, Laurens, McCormick	
Total HOPWA contract amount for this Organization for the operating year	\$49,632		
Organization's Website Address	www.uscgleams.org		
Is the sponsor a nonprofit organization? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Please check if yes and a faith-based organization. <input type="checkbox"/> Please check if yes and a grassroots organization. <input type="checkbox"/>		Does your organization maintain a waiting list? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If yes, explain in the narrative section how this list is administered.	

2. Project Sponsor Information

Please complete Chart 2 for each organization designated or selected to serve as a project sponsor, as defined by CFR 574.3. Use this section to report on organizations involved in the direct delivery of services for client households. These elements address requirements in the Federal Financial Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-282).

Note: Please see the definitions for distinctions between project sponsor and subrecipient.

Note: If any information does not apply to your organization, please enter N/A.

Project Sponsor Agency Name Hope Health Edisto		Parent Company Name, if applicable Hope Health, Inc.	
Name and Title of Contact at Project Sponsor Agency	Amber Maley, Ryan White and HOPWA Coordinator		
Email Address	amber@hope-health.org		
Business Address	1857 Joe S Jeffords Hwy		
City, County, State, Zip,	Orangeburg, Orangeburg, SC 29115		
Phone Number (with area code)	803-5352272		
Employer Identification Number (EIN) or Tax Identification Number (TIN)	57-0984427	Fax Number (with area code) 803-585-0417	
DUN & Bradstreet Number (DUNs):	785178844		
Congressional District of Project Sponsor's Business Address	6		
Congressional District(s) of Primary Service Area(s)	6		
City(ies) and County(ies) of Primary Service Area(s)	Cities: All cities within 2 county area: Orangeburg, Bamberg	Counties: Orangeburg, Bamberg	
Total HOPWA contract amount for this Organization for the operating year	\$76,405		
Organization's Website Address www.hope-health.org			
Is the sponsor a nonprofit organization? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Please check if yes and a faith-based organization. <input type="checkbox"/> Please check if yes and a grassroots organization. <input type="checkbox"/>		Does your organization maintain a waiting list? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If yes, explain in the narrative section how this list is administered.	

2. Project Sponsor Information

Please complete Chart 2 for each organization designated or selected to serve as a project sponsor, as defined by CFR 574.3. Use this section to report on organizations involved in the direct delivery of services for client households. These elements address requirements in the Federal Financial Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-282).

Note: Please see the definitions for distinctions between project sponsor and subrecipient.

Note: If any information does not apply to your organization, please enter N/A.

Project Sponsor Agency Name Hope Health, Inc		Parent Company Name, if applicable	
Name and Title of Contact at Project Sponsor Agency	Mulamba Lunda, Director of Program Services		
Email Address	mulamba@hope-health.org		
Business Address	600 E. Palmetto Street		
City, County, State, Zip,	Florence, Florence, SC 29506		
Phone Number (with area code)	843-656-0352		
Employer Identification Number (EIN) or Tax Identification Number (TIN)	57-0984427	Fax Number (with area code) 843-667-4133	
DUN & Bradstreet Number (DUNs):	977113464		
Congressional District of Project Sponsor's Business Address	6		
Congressional District(s) of Primary Service Area(s)	5,6		
City(ies) and County(ies) of Primary Service Area(s)	Cities: All cities within 6 county area: Chesterfield, Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Marion, Marlboro	Counties: Chesterfield, Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Marion, Marlboro	
Total HOPWA contract amount for this Organization for the operating year	\$159,570		
Organization's Website Address	www.hope-health.org		
Is the sponsor a nonprofit organization? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Please check if yes and a faith-based organization. <input type="checkbox"/> Please check if yes and a grassroots organization. <input type="checkbox"/>		Does your organization maintain a waiting list? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If yes, explain in the narrative section how this list is administered.	

2. Project Sponsor Information

Please complete Chart 2 for each organization designated or selected to serve as a project sponsor, as defined by CFR 574.3. Use this section to report on organizations involved in the direct delivery of services for client households. These elements address requirements in the Federal Financial Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-282).

Note: Please see the definitions for distinctions between project sponsor and subrecipient.

Note: If any information does not apply to your organization, please enter N/A.

Project Sponsor Agency Name Hope Health Lower Savannah		Parent Company Name, if applicable Hope Health, inc	
Name and Title of Contact at Project Sponsor Agency	Christine Gordon, ACRN, MSN/MHA		
Email Address	Christine@hope-health.org		
Business Address	130 Waterloo Street		
City, County, State, Zip,	Aiken, Aiken, SC 29801		
Phone Number (with area code)	843-643-1977		
Employer Identification Number (EIN) or Tax Identification Number (TIN)	57-0984427	Fax Number (with area code) 803-644-2743	
DUN & Bradstreet Number (DUNs):	557033086		
Congressional District of Project Sponsor's Business Address	2		
Congressional District(s) of Primary Service Area(s)	2,3		
City(ies) and County(ies) of Primary Service Area(s)	Cities: All cities within 2 county area: Allendale, Barnwell	Counties: Allendale, Barnwell	
Total HOPWA contract amount for this Organization for the operating year	\$20,013		
Organization's Website Address	www.hope-health.org		
Is the sponsor a nonprofit organization? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Please check if yes and a faith-based organization. <input type="checkbox"/> Please check if yes and a grassroots organization. <input type="checkbox"/>		Does your organization maintain a waiting list? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If yes, explain in the narrative section how this list is administered.	

2. Project Sponsor Information

Please complete Chart 2 for each organization designated or selected to serve as a project sponsor, as defined by CFR 574.3. Use this section to report on organizations involved in the direct delivery of services for client households. These elements address requirements in the Federal Financial Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-282).

Note: Please see the definitions for distinctions between project sponsor and subrecipient.

Note: If any information does not apply to your organization, please enter N/A.

Project Sponsor Agency Name Piedmont Care		Parent Company Name, if applicable	
Name and Title of Contact at Project Sponsor Agency	Tracey Jackson, Executive Director		
Email Address	tracey@piedmontcare.org		
Business Address	101 N. Pine Street, Suite 200		
City, County, State, Zip,	Spartanburg, Spartanburg, SC 29302		
Phone Number (with area code)	864-582-7773		
Employer Identification Number (EIN) or Tax Identification Number (TIN)	57-1036204	Fax Number (with area code) 864-582-8637	
DUN & Bradstreet Number (DUNs):	033204939		
Congressional District of Project Sponsor's Business Address	4		
Congressional District(s) of Primary Service Area(s)	4		
City(ies) and County(ies) of Primary Service Area(s)	Cities: All cities within 3 county area: Cherokee, Spartanburg, Union	Counties: Cherokee, Spartanburg, Union	
Total HOPWA contract amount for this Organization for the operating year	\$77,797		
Organization's Website Address	www.piedmontcare.org		
Is the sponsor a nonprofit organization? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Please check if yes and a faith-based organization. <input type="checkbox"/> Please check if yes and a grassroots organization. <input type="checkbox"/>		Does your organization maintain a waiting list? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If yes, explain in the narrative section how this list is administered.	

2. Project Sponsor Information

Please complete Chart 2 for each organization designated or selected to serve as a project sponsor, as defined by CFR 574.3. Use this section to report on organizations involved in the direct delivery of services for client households. These elements address requirements in the Federal Financial Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-282).

Note: Please see the definitions for distinctions between project sponsor and subrecipient.

Note: If any information does not apply to your organization, please enter N/A.

Project Sponsor Agency Name CARETEAM		Parent Company Name, if applicable	
Name and Title of Contact at Project Sponsor Agency	Johanna Haynes, Executive Director		
Email Address	jhaynes@careteam.org		
Business Address	3650 Clay Pond Road		
City, County, State, Zip,	Myrtle Beach, Horry, SC 29579		
Phone Number (with area code)	843-236-9000		
Employer Identification Number (EIN) or Tax Identification Number (TIN)	57-0992733	Fax Number (with area code) 843-236-9085	
DUN & Bradstreet Number (DUNs):	088135629		
Congressional District of Project Sponsor's Business Address	1		
Congressional District(s) of Primary Service Area(s)	1		
City(ies) <u>and</u> County(ies) of Primary Service Area(s)	Cities: All cities within 3 county area: Georgetown, Horry, Williamsburg	Counties: Georgetown, Horry, Williamsburg	
Total HOPWA contract amount for this Organization for the operating year	\$129,684		
Organization's Website Address	www.careteamsc.org		
Is the sponsor a nonprofit organization? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Please check if yes and a faith-based organization. <input type="checkbox"/> Please check if yes and a grassroots organization. <input type="checkbox"/>		Does your organization maintain a waiting list? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If yes, explain in the narrative section how this list is administered.	

2. Project Sponsor Information

Please complete Chart 2 for each organization designated or selected to serve as a project sponsor, as defined by CFR 574.3. Use this section to report on organizations involved in the direct delivery of services for client households. These elements address requirements in the Federal Financial Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-282).

Note: Please see the definitions for distinctions between project sponsor and subrecipient.

Note: If any information does not apply to your organization, please enter N/A.

Project Sponsor Agency Name Catawba Care		Parent Company Name, if applicable	
Name and Title of Contact at Project Sponsor Agency	Latisha Jackson, Director of Support Services		
Email Address	ljackson@catwabacare.org		
Business Address	500 Lakeshore Parkway		
City, County, State, Zip,	Rock Hill, York, SC 29730		
Phone Number (with area code)	803-909-6363		
Employer Identification Number (EIN) or Tax Identification Number (TIN)	57-1092940	Fax Number (with area code) 803-909-6364	
DUN & Bradstreet Number (DUNs):	050753958		
Congressional District of Project Sponsor's Business Address	5		
Congressional District(s) of Primary Service Area(s)	5		
City(ies) <u>and</u> County(ies) of Primary Service Area(s)	Cities: All cities within 2 county area: Chester, Lancaster	Counties: Chester, Lancaster	
Total HOPWA contract amount for this Organization for the operating year	\$21,792		
Organization's Website Address	www.catawbacare.org		
Is the sponsor a nonprofit organization? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Please check if yes and a faith-based organization. <input type="checkbox"/> Please check if yes and a grassroots organization. <input type="checkbox"/>		Does your organization maintain a waiting list? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If yes, explain in the narrative section how this list is administered.	

2. Project Sponsor Information

Please complete Chart 2 for each organization designated or selected to serve as a project sponsor, as defined by CFR 574.3. Use this section to report on organizations involved in the direct delivery of services for client households. These elements address requirements in the Federal Financial Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-282).

Note: Please see the definitions for distinctions between project sponsor and subrecipient.

Note: If any information does not apply to your organization, please enter N/A.

Project Sponsor Agency Name The ACCESS Network, Inc.		Parent Company Name, if applicable	
Name and Title of Contact at Project Sponsor Agency	Gwen Bampfield		
Email Address	gwenbam@aol.com		
Business Address	5710 North Okatie Hwy, Suite B		
City, County, State, Zip,	Ridgeland, Jasper, SC 29936		
Phone Number (with area code)	843-379-5600		
Employer Identification Number (EIN) or Tax Identification Number (TIN)	57-0958723	Fax Number (with area code) 843-379-5601	
DUN & Bradstreet Number (DUNs):	834132263		
Congressional District of Project Sponsor's Business Address	2		
Congressional District(s) of Primary Service Area(s)	2,6		
City(ies) <u>and</u> County(ies) of Primary Service Area(s)	Cities: All cities within 4 county area: Beaufort, Colleton, Hampton, Jasper	Counties: Beaufort, Colleton, Hampton, Jasper	
Total HOPWA contract amount for this Organization for the operating year	\$79,340		
Organization's Website Address	www.access-network.org		
Is the sponsor a nonprofit organization? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Please check if yes and a faith-based organization. <input type="checkbox"/> Please check if yes and a grassroots organization. <input type="checkbox"/>		Does your organization maintain a waiting list? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If yes, explain in the narrative section how this list is administered.	

2. Project Sponsor Information

Please complete Chart 2 for each organization designated or selected to serve as a project sponsor, as defined by CFR 574.3. Use this section to report on organizations involved in the direct delivery of services for client households. These elements address requirements in the Federal Financial Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-282).

Note: Please see the definitions for distinctions between project sponsor and subrecipient.

Note: If any information does not apply to your organization, please enter N/A.

Project Sponsor Agency Name University of South Carolina		Parent Company Name, if applicable		
Name and Title of Contact at Project Sponsor Agency	Kristen Connors, Interim Director of Office of Supportive Housing Services			
Email Address	kristen.connors@uscmed.sc.edu			
Business Address	1325 Laurel Street			
City, County, State, Zip,	Columbia, Richland, SC 29201			
Phone Number (with area code)	803	343	3437	x-207
Employer Identification Number (EIN) or Tax Identification Number (TIN)	57-6001153		Fax Number (with area code) 803-343-0434	
DUN & Bradstreet Number (DUNs):	041387846			
Congressional District of Project Sponsor's Business Address	6			
Congressional District(s) of Primary Service Area(s)	5,6			
City(ies) and County(ies) of Primary Service Area(s)	Cities: Columbia MSA		Counties: Richland, Lexington, Kershaw, Calhoun, Fairfield, and Saluda	
Total HOPWA contract amount for this Organization for the operating year	\$75,559			
Organization's Website Address	www.supportivehousing.med.sc.edu			
Is the sponsor a nonprofit organization? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Please check if yes and a faith-based organization. <input type="checkbox"/> Please check if yes and a grassroots organization. <input type="checkbox"/>		Does your organization maintain a waiting list? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If yes, explain in the narrative section how this list is administered.		

2. Project Sponsor Information

Please complete Chart 2 for each organization designated or selected to serve as a project sponsor, as defined by CFR 574.3. Use this section to report on organizations involved in the direct delivery of services for client households. These elements address requirements in the Federal Financial Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-282).

Note: Please see the definitions for distinctions between project sponsor and subrecipient.

Note: If any information does not apply to your organization, please enter N/A.

Project Sponsor Agency Name DHEC Region 4		Parent Company Name, if applicable South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control	
Name and Title of Contact at Project Sponsor Agency	Latrell Billie, HOPWA Case Manager		
Email Address	bilielm@dhec.sc.gov		
Business Address	105 North Magnolia Street		
City, County, State, Zip,	Sumter, Sumter, SC 19151		
Phone Number (with area code)	803-773-5511		
Employer Identification Number (EIN) or Tax Identification Number (TIN)	57-6000286	Fax Number (with area code) 803-773-6366	
DUN & Bradstreet Number (DUNs):	808385892		
Congressional District of Project Sponsor's Business Address	6		
Congressional District(s) of Primary Service Area(s)	5,6		
City(ies) and County(ies) of Primary Service Area(s)	Cities: All cities within 4 county area: Sumter, Clarendon, Lee, Kershaw	Counties: Sumter, Clarendon, Lee, Kershaw	
Total HOPWA contract amount for this Organization for the operating year	\$46,619		
Organization's Website Address www.dhec.sc.gov			
Is the sponsor a nonprofit organization? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Please check if yes and a faith-based organization. <input type="checkbox"/> Please check if yes and a grassroots organization. <input type="checkbox"/>		Does your organization maintain a waiting list? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If yes, explain in the narrative section how this list is administered.	

2. Project Sponsor Information

Please complete Chart 2 for each organization designated or selected to serve as a project sponsor, as defined by CFR 574.3. Use this section to report on organizations involved in the direct delivery of services for client households. These elements address requirements in the Federal Financial Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-282).

Note: Please see the definitions for distinctions between project sponsor and subrecipient.

Note: If any information does not apply to your organization, please enter N/A.

Project Sponsor Agency Name Sumter Family Health Center		Parent Company Name, if applicable	
Name and Title of Contact at Project Sponsor Agency	Ranelle Coker, Director of Case Management		
Email Address	rocker@sumterfhc.com		
Business Address	1278 North Lafayette Drive		
City, County, State, Zip,	Sumter, Sumter, SC 29150		
Phone Number (with area code)	803-774-4534		
Employer Identification Number (EIN) or Tax Identification Number (TIN)	57-1095992	Fax Number (with area code) 803-774-4628	
DUN & Bradstreet Number (DUNs):	135785173		
Congressional District of Project Sponsor's Business Address	5		
Congressional District(s) of Primary Service Area(s)	5,6		
City(ies) <u>and</u> County(ies) of Primary Service Area(s)	Cities: All cities within 2 county area: Clarendon, Sumter	Counties: Clarendon, Sumter	
Total HOPWA contract amount for this Organization for the operating year	\$21,780		
Organization's Website Address	www.sumterfhc.com		
Is the sponsor a nonprofit organization? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Please check if yes and a faith-based organization. <input type="checkbox"/> Please check if yes and a grassroots organization. <input type="checkbox"/>		Does your organization maintain a waiting list? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If yes, explain in the narrative section how this list is administered.	

2. Project Sponsor Information

Please complete Chart 2 for each organization designated or selected to serve as a project sponsor, as defined by CFR 574.3. Use this section to report on organizations involved in the direct delivery of services for client households. These elements address requirements in the Federal Financial Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-282).

Note: Please see the definitions for distinctions between project sponsor and subrecipient.

Note: If any information does not apply to your organization, please enter N/A.

Project Sponsor Agency Name Fort Mill Housing Services, Inc		Parent Company Name, if applicable	
Name and Title of Contact at Project Sponsor Agency	Joseph Beasley, TBRA Program Coordinator		
Email Address	jbeasley@hafmasc.com		
Business Address	105 Bozeman Dr.		
City, County, State, Zip,	Fort Mill, York County, SC, 29716		
Phone Number (with area code)	803-547-6787		
Employer Identification Number (EIN) or Tax Identification Number (TIN)	57-1063487	Fax Number (with area code) 803-548-2125	
DUN & Bradstreet Number (DUNs):	832571231		
Congressional District of Project Sponsor's Business Address	5th		
Congressional District(s) of Primary Service Area(s)	1,2,3,4,5,6		
City(ies) and County(ies) of Primary Service Area(s)	Cities: All cities within 36 county area: Anderson, Greenville, Oconee, Pickens, Cherokee, Spartanburg, Union, Clarendon, Laurens, Lee, Newberry, Sumter, Chesterfield, Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Marion, Marlboro, Beaufort, Colleton, Hampton, Jasper, Allendale, Barnwell, Chester, Lancaster, Orangeburg, Bamberg, Abbeville, Greenwood, Laurens, McCormick, Georgetown, Horry, Williamsburg, Kershaw	Counties: Anderson, Greenville, Oconee, Pickens, Cherokee, Spartanburg, Union, Clarendon, Laurens, Lee, Newberry, Sumter, Chesterfield, Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Marion, Marlboro, Beaufort, Colleton, Hampton, Jasper, Allendale, Barnwell, Chester, Lancaster, Orangeburg, Bamberg, Abbeville, Greenwood, Laurens, McCormick, Georgetown, Horry, Williamsburg, Kershaw	
Total HOPWA contract amount for this Organization for the operating year	\$547,355.39		
Organization's Website Address	www.hafmasc.com		
Is the sponsor a nonprofit organization? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Please check if yes and a faith-based organization. <input type="checkbox"/> Please check if yes and a grassroots organization. <input type="checkbox"/>		Does your organization maintain a waiting list? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, explain in the narrative section how this list is administered. The list was formed when the funding limit was met. As new referrals are made to the program, they are added to the bottom of the list for that county. As a household leaves the program, the household at the top of the list for that county is contacted.	

3. Administrative Subrecipient Information

Use Chart 3 to provide the following information for each subrecipient with a contract/agreement of \$25,000 or greater that assists project sponsors to carry out their administrative services but no services directly to client households. Agreements include: grants, subgrants, loans, awards, cooperative agreements, and other forms of financial assistance; and contracts, subcontracts, purchase orders, task orders, and delivery orders. (Organizations listed may have contracts with project sponsors) These elements address requirements in the Federal Funding and Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-282).

Note: Please see the definitions for distinctions between project sponsor and subrecipient.

Note: If any information does not apply to your organization, please enter N/A.

Subrecipient Name				Parent Company Name, if applicable
Name and Title of Contact at Subrecipient				
Email Address				
Business Address				
City, State, Zip, County				
Phone Number (with area code)				Fax Number (include area code)
Employer Identification Number (EIN) or Tax Identification Number (TIN)				
DUN & Bradstreet Number (DUNs):				
North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code				
Congressional District of Subrecipient's Business Address				
Congressional District of Primary Service Area				
City (ies) <u>and</u> County (ies) of Primary Service Area(s)	Cities:			Counties:
Total HOPWA Subcontract Amount of this Organization for the operating year				

4. Program Subrecipient Information

Complete the following information for each subrecipient organization providing HOPWA-funded services to client households. These organizations would hold a contract/agreement with a project sponsor(s) to provide these services. For example, a subrecipient organization may receive funds from a project sponsor to provide nutritional services for clients residing within a HOPWA facility-based housing program. Please note that subrecipients who work directly with client households must provide performance data for the grantee to include in Parts 2-7 of the CAPER.

Note: Please see the definition of a subrecipient for more information.

Note: Types of contracts/agreements may include: grants, sub-grants, loans, awards, cooperative agreements, and other forms of financial assistance; and contracts, subcontracts, purchase orders, task orders, and delivery orders.

Note: If any information is not applicable to the organization, please report N/A in the appropriate box. Do not leave boxes blank.

Sub-recipient Name				Parent Company Name, if applicable
Name <u>and</u> Title of Contact at Contractor/ Sub-contractor Agency				
Email Address				
Business Address				
City, County, State, Zip				
Phone Number (include area code)			Fax Number (include area code)	
Employer Identification Number (EIN) or Tax Identification Number (TIN)				
DUN & Bradstreet Number (DUNs)				
North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code				
Congressional District of the Sub-recipient's Business Address				
Congressional District(s) of Primary Service Area				
City(ies) <u>and</u> County(ies) of Primary Service Area	Cities:		Counties:	
Total HOPWA Subcontract Amount of this Organization for the operating year				

5. Grantee Narrative and Performance Assessment

a. Grantee and Community Overview

Provide a one to three page narrative summarizing major achievements and highlights that were proposed and completed during the program year. Include a brief description of the grant organization, area of service, the name(s) of the program contact(s), and an overview of the range/type of housing activities provided. This overview may be used for public information, including posting on HUD's website. *Note: Text fields are expandable.*

State of South Carolina

Department of Health and Environmental
Control, STD/HIV Division
Formula Grantee

Key Facts

Service Area:

State of South Carolina

Grant: Formula

Allocations:

FY 2000 \$1,402,000
FY 2001 \$1,614,000
FY 2002 \$1,041,000
FY 2003 \$1,117,000
FY 2004 \$1,387,000
FY 2005 \$1,356,000
FY 2006 \$1,387,000
FY 2007 \$1,403,000
FY 2008 \$1,491,000
FY 2009 \$ 1,563,881
FY 2010 \$1,708,727
FY 2011 \$1,728,286
FY 2012 \$1,474,412

South Carolina has experienced a 44% increase in the number of persons living with HIV/AIDS from 2000 to 2011 increasing the demand for housing services.

Contact Information:

Leigh Oden
South Carolina Dept. of Health &
Environmental Control,
STD/HIV Division
Mills/Jarrett Complex, Box 101106
Columbia, SC 29211
Phone: 803-898-0650

Executive Summary

Grantee and Community Profile

The Statewide HOPWA program is administered by the SC Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC), STD/HIV Division. DHEC distributes the funds to regional Ryan White Care Providers and/or eligible non-profit organizations that assist persons living with HIV/AIDS. The state HOPWA program serves all areas of South Carolina with the exception of the Columbia, Charleston, and Greenville EMAs, which receive HOPWA funding directly from HUD and Aiken and York Counties which are part of neighboring states' EMAs.

The HIV/AIDS epidemic in South Carolina is continuing to grow with an average of 780 cases of HIV infection reported each year. At the end of 2011, there were 14,946 persons estimated to be living with HIV (including AIDS) in South Carolina, excluding persons diagnosed in other states who now live in the state. South Carolina has experienced a 44 percent increase of all people living with HIV/AIDS from 2000 to 2011. The increase in the number of people living with HIV/AIDS in South Carolina equates to increased need for health care and housing services.

The primary objective of DHEC's HOPWA program is to keep PLWHA from becoming homeless. Persons living with HIV or AIDS risk losing their housing due to compounding factors, such as increased medical costs and limited incomes or reduced ability to keep working due to AIDS and related illnesses.

The Statewide Comprehensive Plan developed in 2009 and in 2012 identified lack of housing as a hindrance to clients' ability to access and comply with HIV-related services and treatment because of the relative priority and immediacy individuals place on securing safe, stable housing versus seeking health care, especially if they are asymptomatic. Activities such as enrolling PLWHA into Housing Case Management, which includes developing individualized client action plans, and developing relationships with local housing experts have been identified as ways to increase the proportion of PLWHA who are stably housed and therefore, improving their ability to access medical care.

Program Accomplishments

HOPWA funds are used to provide Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA), Short-Term Rent, Mortgage and Utility payments (STRMU), Permanent Housing Placement (PHP), Supportive Services, and Operating Funds for Facility Based Housing. During FY 2012-2013, 152 households were served with TBRA; 248 households received STRMU; 58 received Permanent Housing Placement and 993 households received Supportive Services such as case management and/or transportation. Fourteen households resided in facility units supported with HOPWA operating funds and twelve households resided in units of housing developed with HOPWA funds during the last ten years and continue to

house individuals living with HIV/AIDS. Case management is an important component of South Carolina's HOPWA continuum of care. Trends in the HIV epidemic indicate that over the next 5 -10 years there is a continued need for more affordable housing on a long term basis, particularly housing in areas that provide a safe, healthy environment for families or women with children.

The project sponsors of the state South Carolina HOPWA program (with the counties and activities they serve) are:

- AID Upstate (Oconee and Anderson counties with STRMU, PHP, and Supportive Services)
- AID Upstate – (Statewide Community Care Facility)
- Piedmont Care (Spartanburg, Union and Cherokee counties with STRMU, PHP, and Supportive Services)
- Catawba Care Coalition (Chester and Lancaster counties with STRMU, PHP, and Supportive Services)
- Cooperative Ministry (Sumter, Clarendon, Kershaw, Newberry and Lee counties with STRMU, PHP, and Supportive Services)
- Fort Mill Housing Services, Inc. (all SC counties except Richland, Lexington, Aiken, York, Fairfield, Edgefield, Calhoun, Saluda, Charleston, Dorchester, and Berkeley counties with TBRA and Supportive Services)
- HopeHealth PeeDee (Florence, Darlington, Marion, Marlboro, Dillon and Chesterfield counties with STRMU, PHP, and Supportive Services)
- HopeHealth Edisto (Orangeburg and Bamberg counties with STRMU, PHP, and Supportive Services)
- HopeHealth Lower Savannah (Barnwell and Allendale counties with STRMU, PHP and Supportive Services)
- ACCESS Network (Jasper, Beaufort, Colleton and Hampton counties with STRMU, PHP, and Supportive Services)
- Upper Savannah Care Services (Greenwood, Laurens, McCormick and Abbeville counties with STRMU, PHP, and Supportive Services)
- CARETEAM (Horry, Georgetown and Williamsburg counties with STRMU, PHP, Supportive Services)
- Sumter Family Health Center (Sumter County with Supportive Services)
- Wateree County Health Department (Sumter County with Supportive Services)
- University of South Carolina Department of Medicine (Richland, Lexington, Newberry and Fairfield counties with Supportive Services)

b. Annual Performance under the Action Plan

Provide a narrative addressing each of the following four items:

1. Outputs Reported. Describe significant accomplishments or challenges in achieving the number of housing units supported and the number households assisted with HOPWA funds during this operating year compared to plans for this assistance, as approved in the Consolidated Plan/Action Plan. Describe how HOPWA funds were distributed during your program year among different categories of housing and geographic areas to address needs throughout the grant service area, consistent with approved plans.

DHEC has been the HOPWA formula grantee for the State of South Carolina since 1992. DHEC serves all areas of the state except the two areas that are HOPWA entitlement communities (Columbia and Charleston). The following organizations are the DHEC HOPWA sponsors who directly provide housing and supportive services to eligible people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA).

Catawba Care	Piedmont Care, Inc.
Fort Mill Housing Services, Inc.	ACCESS Network
Hope Health Lower Savannah	The Cooperative Ministry
DHEC Region 4	Upper Savannah Care Services
Sumter Family Health Center	Hope Health Pee Dee
CARETEAM	Hope Health Edisto
University of South Carolina	AID Upstate

All DHEC HOPWA sponsors are Ryan White Part B service providers or collaborate closely with Ryan White Part B service providers. The project sponsors, with the exception of the Cooperative Ministry and Fort Mill Housing Services, Inc., all provide supportive services, primarily case management, for PLWHA statewide.

Case management is an important component of South Carolina's HOPWA continuum of care, particularly for clients who need assistance with maintaining medical care and treatment and stable housing. HOPWA case management is defined as the provision of supportive services that are designed to help clients establish and/or maintain stable housing. HOPWA case management includes the development of individualized client action plans that establish goals and objectives around meeting clients' needs, including house needs.

During FY 2012-2013, the goal of 110 clients served with TBRA was exceeded as 152 households were served with TBRA. Fifty-five households were provided with permanent housing placement exceeding the goal of 40. 994 households received supportive services such as case management, employment assistance, transportation, and alcohol and drug abuse services exceeding the goal of 850 supportive services. Twelve households resided in units of housing developed with HOPWA funds during the last ten years and continue to house individuals living with HIV/AIDS.

For the FY 2012-2013 grant year, Greenville and Pickens counties were funded through the City of Greenville, rather than through DHEC. The DHEC state service goals should have been adjusted after the award was made, but they were not. The goals for the DHEC funded jurisdiction were not met for facility-based housing and STRMU. This is directly related to the change in funding source for Greenville and Pickens counties. Fourteen households resided in units supported with HOPWA operating funds, the goal was 20. 248 household received STRMU assistance which did not meet the goal of 300.

2. Outcomes Assessed. Assess your program's success in enabling HOPWA beneficiaries to establish and/or better maintain a stable living environment in housing that is safe, decent, and sanitary, and improve access to care. Compare current year results to baseline results for clients. Describe how program activities/projects contributed to meeting stated goals. If program did not achieve expected targets, please describe how your program plans to address challenges in program implementation and the steps currently being taken to achieve goals in next operating year. If your program exceeded program targets, please describe strategies the program utilized and how those contributed to program successes.

Tenant based rental assistance (TBRA) goals were 138% complete for FY 2012-2013. Permanent Housing Placement goals were 137% complete. Supportive services were also in excess of the goal with 117% complete. As mentioned above, the goals for facility-based housing and STRMU were not met because the goals were not adjusted when the funding for Greenville and Pickens counties was awarded directly to the City of Greenville.

The impact of activities undertaken by the state program during FY 2012-2013 are significant for PLWHA in South Carolina. Based on 2011 Ryan White Part B Data Reports (RDR), of the 9,957 clients served, 92% of clients are living below 200% of the federal Poverty Level. An unforeseen emergency event, such as medical costs or car repairs, would cause them to live in substandard housing without power, water, or heat or even become homeless. STRMU keeps clients in housing when medical emergencies occur and in this time of continued economic distress emergency needs were met with STRMU payments. When living arrangements are detrimental to a client's health and quality of living, permanent housing placement services assist clients getting into a new home.

Increasing use of supportive services in order to assist individuals in maintaining housing stability are critical and reflected in the high completion rate for supportive services, including case management and transportation. Case management and other supportive services (such as transportation) provide clients with the assistance necessary to stay in medical care and develop and maintain adherence to forward moving action plans, including housing elements of action plans.

Facility based housing assistance and tenant based rental assistance both provide safe, stable housing situations for PLWHA's long term housing needs. Transitional housing assists PLWHA moving from one housing circumstance to another – from mental health or substance abuse treatment to facility based of tenant based housing assistance. Clients in transitional facilities have often exhausted all other options in the area and had nowhere else to go. The facilities allow clients the ability simultaneously work on a long term housing goal without the day-to-day instability of homelessness.

Twelve units of facility based, transitional housing was available during FY 2012-2013. These units of housing were developed with HOPWA funds during the last ten years and continue to house individuals living with HIV/AIDS. This housing helped those PLWHA transitioning from mental health or substance abuse programs, or who need a low level of assistance with daily living activities.

3. Coordination. Report on program coordination with other mainstream housing and supportive services resources, including the use of committed leveraging from other public and private sources that helped to address needs for eligible persons identified in the Consolidated Plan/Strategic Plan.

HOPWA funds budgeted and expended for FY 2012-2013 are included on pages 27-28 of the CAPER. Leveraged funds are reported on page 25. All DHEC HOPWA sponsors are Ryan White service providers or collaborate closely with Ryan White service providers. Ryan White Part B resources leveraged are reflected in the report.

Twelve stewardship units were highly leveraged, providing the units for a total of only \$150,000 of HOPWA funds and an estimated \$167,666 of leveraged funds annually.

4. Technical Assistance. Describe any program technical assistance needs and how they would benefit program beneficiaries.

We have no technical assistance needs at this time.			
<input type="checkbox"/> HOPWA/HUD Regulations	<input type="checkbox"/> Planning	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Housing Availability	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rent Determination and Fair Market Rents
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Discrimination/Confidentiality	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Multiple Diagnoses	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Eligibility	<input type="checkbox"/> Technical Assistance or Training
<input type="checkbox"/> Supportive Services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Credit History	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rental History	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Criminal Justice History
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Housing Affordability	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geography/Rural Access	<input type="checkbox"/> Other, please explain further	

c. Barriers and Trends Overview

Provide a narrative addressing items 1 through 3. Explain how barriers and trends affected your program's ability to achieve the objectives and outcomes discussed in the previous section.

1. Describe any barriers (including regulatory and non-regulatory) encountered in the administration or implementation of the HOPWA program, how they affected your program's ability to achieve the objectives and outcomes discussed, and, actions taken in response to barriers, and recommendations for program improvement. Provide an explanation for each barrier selected.

The statewide planning process for the 2009 Statewide Coordinated Statement of Need (SCSN) identified housing needs across a continuum of housing options, including emergency housing and temporary shelter, extended care housing options, in-patient hospice, and an inventory of affordable housing. The 2012 Statewide Coordinated Statement of Need (SCSN) again identified housing as one of the issues most critically impacting HIV infected persons. Lack of transportation, inadequate housing, and unemployment have long been recognized as interrelated barriers for PLWHA who are in care. Many PLWHA struggle to meet short-term basic needs that are more pressing than keeping a clinic appointment or adhering to a medication regime. In addition to increasing numbers of persons living with HIV/AIDS needing services, specific barriers have been identified by communities that impact efforts to serve clients. These include:

- Affordable quality housing, including Section 8 properties, is very limited particularly for females.
- Clients with prior criminal convictions do not have access to Section 8 housing and available housing in some areas of state is more expensive causing HOPWA and other funds to be used more quickly.
- Several public housing projects have significant alcohol and drug abuse problems. Many HIV infected mothers and fathers are concerned about raising their children in that environment.
- Stigma and perceived discrimination cause HIV infected persons to be reluctant to disclose their status until they end up "on the street".
- Lack of transportation is a barrier in many areas for clients. Many working clients need affordable housing on public transportation routes, or clients may not have transportation to access existing HOPWA sponsors to obtain housing services.
- Waiting lists for Housing Authorities are still generally months to years in length and without "preference" listing, people with AIDS are likely to have used all HOPWA funds or be dead before rising on the list.
- With the advent of new treatments that are allowing HIV/AIDS persons to live longer, disability is taking longer to make decisions than in previous years. The 21 weeks allowed by HOPWA is usually expended before disability is decided.

These barriers and the trends in the epidemic noted above indicate that over the next 5 -10 years there is an urgent need for more affordable housing on a long term basis, particularly housing in areas that provide a safe, healthy environment for families or

women with children. A focus on long-term housing is a response to the changing HIV epidemic and assessment/prioritization of permanent housing in South Carolina.

2. Describe any trends in the community that may affect the way in which the needs of persons living with HIV/AIDS are being addressed, and provide any other information important to the future provision of services to this population.

As the epidemic has evolved into a long-term illness affecting nearly as many women as men, the need for long-term, affordable housing in safe neighborhoods has increased. TBRA and facility based housing, through the HOPWA program, meets the need for some clients. In both rural and urban areas, there is a lack of affordable housing in safe neighborhoods. Case management, with the development of housing plans, will continue to be vital for clients to identify and maintain long-term housing.

3. Identify any evaluations, studies, or other assessments of the HOPWA program that are available to the public.

The South Carolina Ryan White Statewide Coordinated Statement of Need and Comprehensive Plan was updated in January 2012. The purpose of the SCSN and Comprehensive Plan is to provide a collaborative mechanism to identify and address significant HIV care issues related to the needs of people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) and to maximize coordination, integration, and effective linkages across the Ryan White Parts related to such issues. The SCSN and Comprehensive Plan identifies broad goals related to the needs of PLWHA, identifies critical gaps in life-extending care needed by PLWHA both in and out of care, and describes cross-cutting issues for Ryan White providers. The Comprehensive Plan portion of the document describes a plan for the organization and delivery of health and support services in South Carolina. The plan includes appropriate strategies, goals and timelines. While the SCSN and Comprehensive Plan were developed as a requirement of the Ryan White programs, much of the information is applicable to HOPWA providers as well as the client population overlaps. Needs Assessment of clients receiving services from the 11 Ryan White HIV/AIDS service organizations are completed annually. Results from these surveys are being used in planning services to be provided.

d. Unmet Housing Needs: An Assessment of Unmet Housing Needs

In Chart 1, provide an assessment of the number of HOPWA-eligible households that require HOPWA housing subsidy assistance but are not currently served by any HOPWA-funded housing subsidy assistance in this service area.

In Row 1, report the total unmet need of the geographical service area, as reported in *Unmet Needs for Persons with HIV/AIDS*, Chart 1B of the Consolidated or Annual Plan(s), or as reported under HOPWA worksheet in the Needs Workbook of the Consolidated Planning Management Process (CPMP) tool.

Note: Report most current data available, through Consolidated or Annual Plan(s), and account for local housing issues, or changes in HIV/AIDS cases, by using combination of one or more of the sources in Chart 2.

If data is collected on the type of housing that is needed in Rows a. through c., enter the number of HOPWA-eligible households by type of housing subsidy assistance needed. For an approximate breakdown of overall unmet need by type of housing subsidy assistance refer to the Consolidated or Annual Plan (s), CPMP tool or local distribution of funds. Do not include clients who are already receiving HOPWA-funded housing subsidy assistance.

Refer to Chart 2, and check all sources consulted to calculate unmet need. Reference any data from neighboring states' or municipalities' Consolidated Plan or other planning efforts that informed the assessment of Unmet Need in your service area.

Note: In order to ensure that the unmet need assessment for the region is comprehensive, HOPWA formula grantees should include those unmet needs assessed by HOPWA competitive grantees operating within the service area.

1. Planning Estimate of Area's Unmet Needs for HOPWA-Eligible Households

1. Total number of households that have unmet housing subsidy assistance need.	1457 (non-permanently housed based in 2012 RDR)
2. From the total reported in Row 1, identify the number of households with unmet housing needs by type of housing subsidy assistance: a. Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) b. Short-Term Rent, Mortgage and Utility payments (STRMU) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assistance with rental costs• Assistance with mortgage payments• Assistance with utility costs. c. Housing Facilities, such as community residences, SRO dwellings, other housing facilities	37 (TBRA Waitlist) 1417 3 (Project Care Waitlist)

2. Recommended Data Sources for Assessing Unmet Need (check all sources used)

	= Data as reported in the area Consolidated Plan, e.g. Table 1B, CPMP charts, and related narratives
	= Data established by area HIV/AIDS housing planning and coordination efforts, e.g. Continuum of Care
	= Data from client information provided in Homeless Management Information Systems (HMIS)
X	= Data from project sponsors or housing providers, including waiting lists for assistance or other assessments on need including those completed by HOPWA competitive grantees operating in the region.
	= Data from prisons or jails on persons being discharged with HIV/AIDS, if mandatory testing is conducted
X	= Data from local Ryan White Planning Councils or reported in CARE Act Data Reports, e.g. number of clients with permanent housing
	= Data collected for HIV/AIDS surveillance reporting or other health assessments, e.g. local health department or CDC surveillance data

End of PART 1

PART 2: Sources of Leveraging and Program Income

1. Sources of Leveraging

Report the source(s) of cash or in-kind leveraged federal, state, local or private resources identified in the Consolidated or Annual Plan and used in the delivery of the HOPWA program and the amount of leveraged dollars. In Column [1], identify the type of leveraging. Some common sources of leveraged funds have been provided as a reference point. You may add Rows as necessary to report all sources of leveraged funds. Include Resident Rent payments paid by clients directly to private landlords. Do NOT include rents paid directly to a HOPWA program as this will be reported in the next section. In Column [2] report the amount of leveraged funds expended during the operating year. Use Column [3] to provide some detail about the type of leveraged contribution (e.g., case management services or clothing donations). In Column [4], check the appropriate box to indicate whether the leveraged contribution was a housing subsidy assistance or another form of support.

Note: Be sure to report on the number of households supported with these leveraged funds in Part 3, Chart 1, Column d.

A. Source of Leveraging Chart

[1] Source of Leveraging	[2] Amount of Leveraged Funds	[3] Type of Contribution	[4] Housing Subsidy Assistance or Other Support
Public Funding			
Ryan White-Housing Assistance			<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Other Support
Ryan White-Other (Medical Case Management Services)	\$2,545,383		<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Other Support
Housing Choice Voucher Program (Fort Mill)	\$516,551		<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Other Support
Low Income Housing Tax Credit			<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Other Support
HOME			<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Other Support
Shelter Plus Care			<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Other Support
Emergency Solutions Grant			<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Other Support
Other Public: HUD PSH (Access Network)	\$165,655		<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Other Support
Other Public: Emergency Solutions Grant (Access Network)	\$43,444		<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Other Support
Other Public:			<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Other Support
Other Public:			<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Other Support
Other Public:			<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Other Support
Private Funding			
Grants			<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Other Support
In-kind Resources			<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Other Support
Other Private:			<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Other Support
Other Private:			<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Other Support
Other Funding			
Grantee/Project Sponsor/Subrecipient (Agency) Cash			<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Other Support
Resident Rent Payments by Client to Private Landlord	\$236,152		
TOTAL (Sum of all Rows)	\$3,507,185		

2. Program Income and Resident Rent Payments

In Section 2, Chart A., report the total amount of program income and resident rent payments directly generated from the use of HOPWA funds, including repayments. Include resident rent payments collected or paid directly to the HOPWA program. Do NOT include payments made directly from a client household to a private landlord.

Note: Please see report directions section for definition of program income. (Additional information on program income is available in the HOPWA Grantee Oversight Resource Guide).

A. Total Amount Program Income and Resident Rent Payment Collected During the Operating Year

Program Income and Resident Rent Payments Collected		Total Amount of Program Income (for this operating year)
1.	Program income (e.g. repayments)	\$0
2.	Resident Rent Payments made directly to HOPWA Program	\$6,995
3.	Total Program Income and Resident Rent Payments (Sum of Rows 1 and 2)	\$6,995

B. Program Income and Resident Rent Payments Expended To Assist HOPWA Households

In Chart B, report on the total program income and resident rent payments (as reported above in Chart A) expended during the operating year. Use Row 1 to report Program Income and Resident Rent Payments expended on Housing Subsidy Assistance Programs (i.e., TBRA, STRMU, PHP, Master Leased Units, and Facility-Based Housing). Use Row 2 to report on the Program Income and Resident Rent Payment expended on Supportive Services and other non-direct Housing Costs.

Program Income and Resident Rent Payment Expended on HOPWA programs		Total Amount of Program Income Expended (for this operating year)
1.	Program Income and Resident Rent Payment Expended on Housing Subsidy Assistance costs	\$0
2.	Program Income and Resident Rent Payment Expended on Supportive Services and other non-direct housing costs	\$0
3.	Total Program Income Expended (Sum of Rows 1 and 2)	\$0

End of PART 2

PART 3: Accomplishment Data Planned Goal and Actual Outputs

In Chart 1, enter performance information (goals and actual outputs) for all activities undertaken during the operating year supported with HOPWA funds. Performance is measured by the number of households and units of housing that were supported with HOPWA or other federal, state, local, or private funds for the purposes of providing housing assistance and support to persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families.

Note: The total households assisted with HOPWA funds and reported in PART 3 of the CAPER should be the same as reported in the annual year-end IDIS data, and goals reported should be consistent with the Annual Plan information. Any discrepancies or deviations should be explained in the narrative section of PART 1.

1. HOPWA Performance Planned Goal and Actual Outputs

	HOPWA Performance Planned Goal and Actual	[1] Output: Households				[2] Output: Funding	
		HOPWA Assistance		Leveraged Households		HOPWA Funds	
		a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.
		Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual	HOPWA Budget	HOPWA Actual
	HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance	[1] Output: Households				[2] Output: Funding	
1.	Tenant-Based Rental Assistance	110	152			497,973	454,318
2a.	Permanent Housing Facilities: Received Operating Subsidies/Leased units (Households Served)	10	10			195,660	195,660.03
2b.	Transitional/Short-term Facilities: Received Operating Subsidies/Leased units (Households Served)	10	4			6,706.50	6,706.50
3a.	Permanent Housing Facilities: Capital Development Projects placed in service during the operating year (Households Served)						
3b.	Transitional/Short-term Facilities: Capital Development Projects placed in service during the operating year (Households Served)						
4.	Short-Term Rent, Mortgage and Utility Assistance	300	248			173,421	161,155.13
5.	Permanent Housing Placement Services	40	58			34,055	26,093.15
6.	Adjustments for duplication (subtract)		29				
7.	Total HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance (Columns a. – d. equal the sum of Rows 1-5 minus Row 6; Columns e. and f. equal the sum of Rows 1-5)	470	443			907,815.5	843,932.81
	Housing Development (Construction and Stewardship of facility based housing)	[1] Output: Housing Units				[2] Output: Funding	
8.	Facility-based units; Capital Development Projects not yet opened (Housing Units)						
9.	Stewardship Units subject to 3 or 10 year use agreements	12	12				
10.	Total Housing Developed (Sum of Rows 78 & 9)						
	Supportive Services	[1] Output Households				[2] Output: Funding	
11a.	Supportive Services provided by project sponsors/subrecipient that also delivered HOPWA housing subsidy assistance	750	810			543,596	531,878.75
11b.	Supportive Services provided by project sponsors/subrecipient that only provided supportive services.	100	183			142,651	129,593.43
12.	Adjustment for duplication (subtract)						
13.	Total Supportive Services (Columns a. – d. equal the sum of Rows 11 a. & b. minus Row 12; Columns e. and f. equal the sum of Rows 11a. & 11b.)	850	993			686,247	661,472.18
	Housing Information Services	[1] Output Households				[2] Output: Funding	
14.	Housing Information Services						
15.	Total Housing Information Services						

Grant Administration and Other Activities		[1] Output Households				[2] Output: Funding	
16.	Resource Identification to establish, coordinate and develop housing assistance resources						
17.	Technical Assistance (if approved in grant agreement)						
18.	Grantee Administration (maximum 3% of total HOPWA grant)					42090	0
19.	Project Sponsor Administration (maximum 7% of portion of HOPWA grant awarded)					85467	83,700.24
20.	Total Grant Administration and Other Activities (Sum of Rows 16 – 19)					127,557	83,700.24
Total Expended						[2] Outputs: HOPWA Funds Expended	
						Budget	Actual
21.	Total Expenditures for program year (Sum of Rows 7, 10, 13, 15, and 20)					1,721,619.5	1,589,105.23

2. Listing of Supportive Services

Report on the households served and use of HOPWA funds for all supportive services. Do NOT report on supportive services leveraged with non-HOPWA funds.

Data check: Total unduplicated households and expenditures reported in Row 17 equal totals reported in Part 3, Chart 1, Row 13.

Supportive Services		[1] Output: Number of <u>Households</u>	[2] Output: Amount of HOPWA Funds Expended
1.	Adult day care and personal assistance		
2.	Alcohol and drug abuse services	13	6,041
3.	Case management	881	587,603.18
4.	Child care and other child services		
5.	Education		
6.	Employment assistance and training	11	6,995
7.	Health/medical/intensive care services, if approved Note: Client records must conform with 24 CFR §574.310		
8.	Legal services		
9.	Life skills management (outside of case management)	1	636
10.	Meals/nutritional services		
11.	Mental health services	98	57,652
12.	Outreach		
13.	Transportation	97	2,545
14.	Other Activity (if approved in grant agreement). Specify:		
15.	Sub-Total Households receiving Supportive Services (Sum of Rows 1-14)	1101	
16.	Adjustment for Duplication (subtract)	108	
17.	TOTAL Unduplicated Households receiving Supportive Services (Column [1] equals Row 15 minus Row 16; Column [2] equals sum of Rows 1-14)	993	661,472.18

3. Short-Term Rent, Mortgage and Utility Assistance (STRMU) Summary

In Row a., enter the total number of households served and the amount of HOPWA funds expended on Short-Term Rent, Mortgage and Utility (STRMU) Assistance. In Row b., enter the total number of STRMU-assisted households that received assistance with mortgage costs only (no utility costs) and the amount expended assisting these households. In Row c., enter the total number of STRMU-assisted households that received assistance with both mortgage and utility costs and the amount expended assisting these households. In Row d., enter the total number of STRMU-assisted households that received assistance with rental costs only (no utility costs) and the amount expended assisting these households. In Row e., enter the total number of STRMU-assisted households that received assistance with both rental and utility costs and the amount expended assisting these households. In Row f., enter the total number of STRMU-assisted households that received assistance with utility costs only (not including rent or mortgage costs) and the amount expended assisting these households. In row g., report the amount of STRMU funds expended to support direct program costs such as program operation staff.

Data Check: The total households reported as served with STRMU in Row a., column [1] and the total amount of HOPWA funds reported as expended in Row a., column [2] equals the household and expenditure total reported for STRMU in Part 3, Chart 1, Row 4, Columns b. and f., respectively.

Data Check: The total number of households reported in Column [1], Rows b., c., d., e., and f. equal the total number of STRMU households reported in Column [1], Row a. The total amount reported as expended in Column [2], Rows b., c., d., e., f., and g. equal the total amount of STRMU expenditures reported in Column [2], Row a.

Housing Subsidy Assistance Categories (STRMU)		[1] Output: Number of <u>Households</u> Served	[2] Output: Total HOPWA Funds Expended on STRMU during Operating Year
a.	Total Short-term mortgage, rent and/or utility (STRMU) assistance	248	\$161,155.13
b.	Of the total STRMU reported on Row a, total who received assistance with mortgage costs ONLY.	Unable to report detail	Unable to report detail
c.	Of the total STRMU reported on Row a, total who received assistance with mortgage and utility costs.	Unable to report detail	Unable to report detail
d.	Of the total STRMU reported on Row a, total who received assistance with rental costs ONLY.	Unable to report detail	Unable to report detail
e.	Of the total STRMU reported on Row a, total who received assistance with rental and utility costs.	Unable to report detail	Unable to report detail
f.	Of the total STRMU reported on Row a, total who received assistance with utility costs ONLY.	Unable to report detail	Unable to report detail
g.	Direct program delivery costs (e.g., program operations staff time)		Unable to report detail

End of PART 3

Part 4: Summary of Performance Outcomes

In Column [1], report the total number of eligible households that received HOPWA housing subsidy assistance, by type. In Column [2], enter the number of households that continued to access each type of housing subsidy assistance into next operating year. In Column [3], report the housing status of all households that exited the program.

Data Check: The sum of Columns [2] (Number of Households Continuing) and [3] (Exited Households) equals the total reported in Column[1].

Note: Refer to the housing stability codes that appear in Part 5: Worksheet - Determining Housing Stability Outcomes.

Section 1. Housing Stability: Assessment of Client Outcomes on Maintaining Housing Stability (Permanent Housing and Related Facilities)

A. Permanent Housing Subsidy Assistance

	[1] Output: Total Number of Households Served	[2] Assessment: Number of Households that Continued Receiving HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance into the Next Operating Year	[3] Assessment: Number of Households that exited this HOPWA Program; their Housing Status after Exiting		[4] HOPWA Client Outcomes
Tenant-Based Rental Assistance	152	126	1 Emergency Shelter/Streets		Unstable Arrangements
			2 Temporary Housing		Temporarily Stable, with Reduced Risk of Homelessness
			3 Private Housing	6	Stable/Permanent Housing (PH)
			4 Other HOPWA		
			5 Other Subsidy		
			6 Institution		
			7 Jail/Prison	1	Unstable Arrangements
			8 Disconnected/Unknown	14	
			9 Death	5	Life Event
Permanent Supportive Housing Facilities/ Units	10	6	1 Emergency Shelter/Streets		Unstable Arrangements
			2 Temporary Housing	2	Temporarily Stable, with Reduced Risk of Homelessness
			3 Private Housing	2	Stable/Permanent Housing (PH)
			4 Other HOPWA		
			5 Other Subsidy		
			6 Institution		
			7 Jail/Prison		Unstable Arrangements
			8 Disconnected/Unknown		
			9 Death		Life Event

B. Transitional Housing Assistance

	[1] Output: Total Number of Households Served	[2] Assessment: Number of Households that Continued Receiving HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance into the Next Operating Year	[3] Assessment: Number of Households that exited this HOPWA Program; their Housing Status after Exiting		[4] HOPWA Client Outcomes
Transitional/ Short-Term Housing Facilities/ Units	4	3	1 Emergency Shelter/Streets		Unstable Arrangements
			2 Temporary Housing		Temporarily Stable with Reduced Risk of Homelessness
			3 Private Housing	1	Stable/Permanent Housing (PH)
			4 Other HOPWA		
			5 Other Subsidy		
			6 Institution		
			7 Jail/Prison		Unstable Arrangements
			8 Disconnected/unknown		
			9 Death		Life Event

B1:Total number of households receiving transitional/short-term housing assistance whose tenure exceeded 24 months	0
--	---

Section 2. Prevention of Homelessness: Assessment of Client Outcomes on Reduced Risks of Homelessness (Short-Term Housing Subsidy Assistance)

Report the total number of households that received STRMU assistance in Column [1].

In Column [2], identify the outcomes of the households reported in Column [1] either at the time that they were known to have left the STRMU program or through the project sponsor or subrecipient's best assessment for stability at the end of the operating year.

Information in Column [3] provides a description of housing outcomes; therefore, data is not required.

At the bottom of the chart:

- In Row 1a., report those households that received STRMU assistance during the operating year of this report, and the prior operating year.
- In Row 1b., report those households that received STRMU assistance during the operating year of this report, and the two prior operating years.

Data Check: The total households reported as served with STRMU in Column [1] equals the total reported in Part 3, Chart 1, Row 4, Column b.

Data Check: The sum of Column [2] should equal the number of households reported in Column [1].

Assessment of Households that Received STRMU Assistance

[1] Output: Total number of households	[2] Assessment of Housing Status		[3] HOPWA Client Outcomes
248	Maintain Private Housing <u>without</u> subsidy (e.g. Assistance provided/completed and client is stable, not likely to seek additional support)	30	Stable/Permanent Housing (PH)
	Other Private Housing without subsidy (e.g. client switched housing units and is now stable, not likely to seek additional support)	4	
	Other HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance	0	
	Other Housing Subsidy (PH)	1	
	Institution (e.g. residential and long-term care)	1	
	Likely that additional STRMU is needed to maintain current housing arrangements	200	Temporarily Stable, with Reduced Risk of Homelessness
	Transitional Facilities/Short-term (e.g. temporary or transitional arrangement)	0	
	Temporary/Non-Permanent Housing arrangement (e.g. gave up lease, and moved in with family or friends but expects to live there less than 90 days)	2	
	Emergency Shelter/street	0	Unstable Arrangements
	Jail/Prison	1	
	Disconnected	6	
	Death	3	Life Event
1a. Total number of those households that received STRMU Assistance in the operating year of this report that also received STRMU assistance in the prior operating year (e.g. households that received STRMU assistance in two consecutive operating years).			109
1b. Total number of those households that received STRMU Assistance in the operating year of this report that also received STRMU assistance in the two prior operating years (e.g. households that received STRMU assistance in three consecutive operating years).			53

Section 3. HOPWA Outcomes on Access to Care and Support

1a. Total Number of Households

Line [1]: For project sponsors/subrecipients that provided HOPWA housing subsidy assistance during the operating year identify in the appropriate row the number of households that received HOPWA housing subsidy assistance (TBRA, STRMU, Facility-Based, PHP and Master Leasing) and HOPWA funded case management services. Use Row c. to adjust for duplication among the service categories and Row d. to provide an unduplicated household total.

Line [2]: For project sponsors/subrecipients that did NOT provide HOPWA housing subsidy assistance identify in the appropriate row the number of households that received HOPWA funded case management services.

Note: These numbers will help you to determine which clients to report Access to Care and Support Outcomes for and will be used by HUD as a basis for analyzing the percentage of households who demonstrated or maintained connections to care and support as identified in Chart 1b. below.

Total Number of Households	
1. For Project Sponsors/Subrecipients that provided HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance: Identify the total number of households that received the following HOPWA-funded services:	
a. Housing Subsidy Assistance (duplicated)-TBRA, STRMU, PHP, Facility-Based Housing, and Master Leasing	443
b. Case Management	776
c. Adjustment for duplication (subtraction)	248
d. Total Households Served by Project Sponsors/Subrecipients with Housing Subsidy Assistance (Sum of Rows a.b. minus Row c.)	971
2. For Project Sponsors/Subrecipients did NOT provide HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance: Identify the total number of households that received the following HOPWA-funded service:	
a. HOPWA Case Management	105
b. Total Households Served by Project Sponsors/Subrecipients without Housing Subsidy Assistance	105

1b. Status of Households Accessing Care and Support

Column [1]: Of the households identified as receiving services from project sponsors/subrecipients that provided HOPWA housing subsidy assistance as identified in Chart 1a., Row 1d. above, report the number of households that demonstrated access or maintained connections to care and support within the program year.

Column [2]: Of the households identified as receiving services from project sponsors/subrecipients that did NOT provide HOPWA housing subsidy assistance as reported in Chart 1a., Row 2b., report the number of households that demonstrated improved access or maintained connections to care and support within the program year.

Note: For information on types and sources of income and medical insurance/assistance, refer to Charts below.

Categories of Services Accessed	[1] For project sponsors/subrecipients that provided HOPWA housing subsidy assistance, identify the households who demonstrated the following:	[2] For project sponsors/subrecipients that did NOT provide HOPWA housing subsidy assistance, identify the households who demonstrated the following:	Outcome Indicator
1. Has a housing plan for maintaining or establishing stable on-going housing	464*	29*	Support for Stable Housing
2. Had contact with case manager/benefits counselor consistent with the schedule specified in client's individual service plan (may include leveraged services such as Ryan White Medical Case Management)	465*	24*	Access to Support
3. Had contact with a primary health care provider consistent with the schedule specified in client's individual service plan	462*	24*	Access to Health Care
4. Accessed and maintained medical insurance/assistance	451*	26*	Access to Health Care
5. Successfully accessed or maintained qualification for sources of income	432*	21*	Sources of Income

*During the transition to our new reporting template during the 2012-2013 reporting year, these fields were not marked as required fields for data entry. Therefore, the counts are lower than actual values. This will be corrected for next year's reporting period.

Chart 1b., Line 4: Sources of Medical Insurance and Assistance include, but are not limited to the following (Reference only)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MEDICAID Health Insurance Program, or use local program name • MEDICARE Health Insurance Program, or use local program name 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Veterans Affairs Medical Services • AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP) • State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP), or use local program name 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ryan White-funded Medical or Dental Assistance
--	--	--

Chart 1b., Row 5: Sources of Income include, but are not limited to the following (Reference only)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earned Income • Veteran's Pension • Unemployment Insurance • Pension from Former Job • Supplemental Security Income (SSI) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child Support • Social Security Disability Income (SSDI) • Alimony or other Spousal Support • Veteran's Disability Payment • Retirement Income from Social Security • Worker's Compensation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Assistance (GA), or use local program name • Private Disability Insurance • Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) • Other Income Sources
---	--	--

1c. Households that Obtained Employment

Column [1]: Of the households identified as receiving services from project sponsors/subrecipients that provided HOPWA housing subsidy assistance as identified in Chart 1a., Row 1d. above, report on the number of households that include persons who obtained an income-producing job during the operating year that resulted from HOPWA-funded Job training, employment assistance, education or related case management/counseling services.

Column [2]: Of the households identified as receiving services from project sponsors/subrecipients that did NOT provide HOPWA housing subsidy assistance as reported in Chart 1a., Row 2b., report on the number of households that include persons who obtained an income-producing job during the operating year that resulted from HOPWA-funded Job training, employment assistance, education or case management/counseling services.

***Note:** This includes jobs created by this project sponsor/subrecipients or obtained outside this agency.*

***Note:** Do not include jobs that resulted from leveraged job training, employment assistance, education or case management/counseling services.*

Categories of Services Accessed	[1 For project sponsors/subrecipients that provided HOPWA housing subsidy assistance, identify the households who demonstrated the following:	[2] For project sponsors/subrecipients that did NOT provide HOPWA housing subsidy assistance, identify the households who demonstrated the following:
Total number of households that obtained an income-producing job	18	9

End of PART 4

PART 5: Worksheet - Determining Housing Stability Outcomes (optional)

1. This chart is designed to assess program results based on the information reported in Part 4 and to help Grantees determine overall program performance. Completion of this worksheet is optional.

Permanent Housing Subsidy Assistance	Stable Housing (# of households remaining in program plus 3+4+5+6)	Temporary Housing (2)	Unstable Arrangements (1+7+8)	Life Event (9)
Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)				
Permanent Facility-based Housing Assistance/Units				
Transitional/Short-Term Facility-based Housing Assistance/Units				
Total Permanent HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance				
Reduced Risk of Homelessness: Short-Term Assistance	Stable/Permanent Housing	Temporarily Stable, with Reduced Risk of Homelessness	Unstable Arrangements	Life Events
Short-Term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility Assistance (STRMU)				
Total HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance				

Background on HOPWA Housing Stability Codes

Stable Permanent Housing/Ongoing Participation

- 3 = Private Housing in the private rental or home ownership market (without known subsidy, including permanent placement with families or other self-sufficient arrangements) with reasonable expectation that additional support is not needed.
- 4 = Other HOPWA-funded housing subsidy assistance (not STRMU), e.g. TBRA or Facility-Based Assistance.
- 5 = Other subsidized house or apartment (non-HOPWA sources, e.g., Section 8, HOME, public housing).
- 6 = Institutional setting with greater support and continued residence expected (e.g., residential or long-term care facility).

Temporary Housing

2 = Temporary housing - moved in with family/friends or other short-term arrangement, such as Ryan White subsidy, transitional housing for homeless, or temporary placement in institution (e.g., hospital, psychiatric hospital or other psychiatric facility, substance abuse treatment facility or detox center).

Unstable Arrangements

- 1 = Emergency shelter or no housing destination such as places not meant for habitation (e.g., a vehicle, an abandoned building, bus/train/subway station, or anywhere outside).
- 7 = Jail /prison.
- 8 = Disconnected or disappeared from project support, unknown destination or no assessments of housing needs were undertaken.

Life Event

9 = Death, i.e., remained in housing until death. This characteristic is not factored into the housing stability equation.

Tenant-based Rental Assistance: Stable Housing is the sum of the number of households that (i) remain in the housing and (ii) those that left the assistance as reported under: 3, 4, 5, and 6. Temporary Housing is the number of households that accessed assistance, and left their current housing for a non-permanent housing arrangement, as reported under item: 2. Unstable Situations is the sum of numbers reported under items: 1, 7, and 8.

Permanent Facility-Based Housing Assistance: Stable Housing is the sum of the number of households that (i) remain in the housing and (ii) those that left the assistance as shown as items: 3, 4, 5, and 6. Temporary Housing is the number of households that accessed assistance, and left their current housing for a non-permanent housing arrangement, as reported under item 2. Unstable Situations is the sum of numbers reported under items: 1, 7, and 8.

Transitional/Short-Term Facility-Based Housing Assistance: Stable Housing is the sum of the number of households that (i) continue in the residences (ii) those that left the assistance as shown as items: 3, 4, 5, and 6. Other Temporary Housing is the number of households that accessed assistance, and left their current housing for a non-permanent housing arrangement, as reported under item 2. Unstable Situations is the sum of numbers reported under items: 1, 7, and 8.

Tenure Assessment. A baseline of households in transitional/short-term facilities for assessment purposes, indicate the number of households whose tenure exceeded 24 months.

STRMU Assistance: Stable Housing is the sum of the number of households that accessed assistance for some portion of the permitted 21-week period and there is reasonable expectation that additional support is not needed in order to maintain permanent housing living situation (as this is a time-limited form of housing support) as reported under housing status: Maintain Private Housing with subsidy; Other Private with Subsidy; Other HOPWA support; Other Housing Subsidy; and Institution. Temporarily Stable, with Reduced Risk of Homelessness is the sum of the number of households that accessed assistance for some portion of the permitted 21-week period or left their current housing arrangement for a transitional facility or other temporary/non-permanent housing arrangement and there is reasonable expectation additional support will be needed to maintain housing arrangements in the next year, as reported under housing status: Likely to maintain current housing arrangements, with additional STRMU assistance; Transitional Facilities/Short-term; and Temporary/Non-Permanent Housing arrangements. Unstable Situation is the sum of number of households reported under housing status: Emergency Shelter; Jail/Prison; and Disconnected.

End of PART 5

PART 6: Annual Certification of Continued Usage for HOPWA Facility-Based Stewardship Units (ONLY)

The Annual Certification of Usage for HOPWA Facility-Based Stewardship Units is to be used in place of Part 7B of the CAPER if the facility was originally acquired, rehabilitated or constructed/developed in part with HOPWA funds but no HOPWA funds were expended during the operating year. Scattered site units may be grouped together on one page.

Grantees that used HOPWA funding for new construction, acquisition, or substantial rehabilitation are required to operate their facilities for HOPWA eligible individuals for at least ten (10) years. If non-substantial rehabilitation funds were used they are required to operate for at least three (3) years. Stewardship begins once the facility is put into operation.

Note: See definition of Stewardship Units.

1. General information

HUD Grant Number(s)	Operating Year for this report <i>From (mm/dd/yy) To (mm/dd/yy)</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Final Yr <input type="checkbox"/> Yr 1; <input type="checkbox"/> Yr 2; <input type="checkbox"/> Yr 3; <input type="checkbox"/> Yr 4; <input type="checkbox"/> Yr 5; <input type="checkbox"/> Yr 6; <input type="checkbox"/> Yr 7; <input type="checkbox"/> Yr 8; <input type="checkbox"/> Yr 9; <input type="checkbox"/> Yr 10;
Grantee Name	Date Facility Began Operations (mm/dd/yy)

2. Number of Units and Non-HOPWA Expenditures

Facility Name:	Number of Stewardship Units Developed with HOPWA funds	Amount of Non-HOPWA Funds Expended in Support of the Stewardship Units during the Operating Year
Total Stewardship Units (subject to 3- or 10- year use periods)		

3. Details of Project Site

Project Sites: Name of HOPWA-funded project	
Site Information: Project Zip Code(s)	
Site Information: Congressional District(s)	
Is the address of the project site confidential?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, protect information; do not list <input type="checkbox"/> Not confidential; information can be made available to the public
If the site is not confidential: Please provide the contact information, phone, email address/location, if business address is different from facility address	

I certify that the facility that received assistance for acquisition, rehabilitation, or new construction from the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS Program has operated as a facility to assist HOPWA-eligible persons from the date shown above. I also certify that the grant is still serving the planned number of HOPWA-eligible households at this facility through leveraged resources and all other requirements of the grant agreement are being satisfied.

I hereby certify that all the information stated herein, as well as any information provided in the accompaniment herewith, is true and accurate.

Name & Title of Authorized Official of the organization that continues to operate the facility:	Signature & Date (mm/dd/yy)
Name & Title of Contact at Grantee Agency (person who can answer questions about the report and program)	Contact Phone (with area code)

End of PART 6

Part 7: Summary Overview of Grant Activities**A. Information on Individuals, Beneficiaries, and Households Receiving HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance (TBRA, STRMU, Facility-Based Units, Permanent Housing Placement and Master Leased Units ONLY)**

Note: Reporting for this section should include ONLY those individuals, beneficiaries, or households that received and/or resided in a household that received HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance as reported in Part 3, Chart 1, Row 7, Column b. (e.g., do not include households that received HOPWA supportive services ONLY).

Section 1. HOPWA-Eligible Individuals who Received HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance**a. Total HOPWA Eligible Individuals Living with HIV/AIDS**

In Chart a., provide the total number of eligible (and unduplicated) low-income individuals living with HIV/AIDS who qualified their household to receive HOPWA housing subsidy assistance during the operating year. This total should include only the individual who qualified the household for HOPWA assistance, NOT all HIV positive individuals in the household.

Individuals Served with Housing Subsidy Assistance	Total
Number of individuals with HIV/AIDS who qualified their household to receive HOPWA housing subsidy assistance.	443

Chart b. Prior Living Situation

In Chart b., report the prior living situations for all Eligible Individuals reported in Chart a. In Row 1, report the total number of individuals who continued to receive HOPWA housing subsidy assistance from the prior operating year into this operating year. In Rows 2 through 17, indicate the prior living arrangements for all new HOPWA housing subsidy assistance recipients during the operating year.

Data Check: The total number of eligible individuals served in Row 18 equals the total number of individuals served through housing subsidy assistance reported in Chart a. above.

Category		Total HOPWA Eligible Individuals Receiving Housing Subsidy Assistance
1.	<u>Continuing</u> to receive HOPWA support from the prior operating year	345
New Individuals who received HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance support during Operating Year		
2.	Place not meant for human habitation (such as a vehicle, abandoned building, bus/train/subway station/airport, or outside)	1
3.	Emergency shelter (including hotel, motel, or campground paid for with emergency shelter voucher)	1
4.	Transitional housing for homeless persons	
5.	Total number of new Eligible Individuals who received HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance with a Prior Living Situation that meets HUD definition of homelessness (Sum of Rows 2 – 4)	2
6.	Permanent housing for formerly homeless persons (such as Shelter Plus Care, SHP, or SRO Mod Rehab)	
7.	Psychiatric hospital or other psychiatric facility	
8.	Substance abuse treatment facility or detox center	
9.	Hospital (non-psychiatric facility)	
10.	Foster care home or foster care group home	
11.	Jail, prison or juvenile detention facility	2
12.	Rented room, apartment, or house	73
13.	House you own	3
14.	Staying or living in someone else's (family and friends) room, apartment, or house	16
15.	Hotel or motel paid for without emergency shelter voucher	
16.	Other	
17.	Don't Know or Refused	2
18.	TOTAL Number of HOPWA Eligible Individuals (sum of Rows 1 and 5-17)	443

c. Homeless Individual Summary

In Chart c., indicate the number of eligible individuals reported in Chart b., Row 5 as homeless who also are homeless Veterans and/or meet the definition for Chronically Homeless (See Definition section of CAPER). The totals in Chart c. do not need to equal the total in Chart b., Row 5.

Category	Number of Homeless Veteran(s)	Number of Chronically Homeless
HOPWA eligible individuals served with HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance	0	1

Section 2. Beneficiaries

In Chart a., report the total number of HOPWA eligible individuals living with HIV/AIDS who received HOPWA housing subsidy assistance (*as reported in Part 7A, Section 1, Chart a.*), and all associated members of their household who benefitted from receiving HOPWA housing subsidy assistance (resided with HOPWA eligible individuals).

Note: See definition of HOPWA Eligible Individual

Note: See definition of Transgender.

Note: See definition of Beneficiaries.

Data Check: The sum of each of the Charts b. & c. on the following two pages equals the total number of beneficiaries served with HOPWA housing subsidy assistance as determined in Chart a., Row 4 below.

a. Total Number of Beneficiaries Served with HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance

Individuals and Families Served with HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance	Total Number
1. Number of individuals with HIV/AIDS who qualified the household to receive HOPWA housing subsidy assistance (equals the number of HOPWA Eligible Individuals reported in Part 7A, Section 1, Chart a.)	443
2. Number of ALL other persons diagnosed as HIV positive who reside with the HOPWA eligible individuals identified in Row 1 and who benefitted from the HOPWA housing subsidy assistance	24
3. Number of ALL other persons NOT diagnosed as HIV positive who reside with the HOPWA eligible individual identified in Row 1 and who benefited from the HOPWA housing subsidy	296
4. TOTAL number of ALL <u>beneficiaries</u> served with Housing Subsidy Assistance (Sum of Rows 1,2, & 3)	763

b. Age and Gender

In Chart b., indicate the Age and Gender of all beneficiaries as reported in Chart a. directly above. Report the Age and Gender of all HOPWA Eligible Individuals (those reported in Chart a., Row 1) using Rows 1-5 below and the Age and Gender of all other beneficiaries (those reported in Chart a., Rows 2 and 3) using Rows 6-10 below. The number of individuals reported in Row 11, Column E. equals the total number of beneficiaries reported in Part 7, Section 2, Chart a., Row 4.

HOPWA Eligible Individuals (Chart a, Row 1)						
		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
		Male	Female	Transgender M to F	Transgender F to M	TOTAL (Sum of Columns A-D)
1.	Under 18	<input type="text" value="1"/>	<input type="text" value="2"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="3"/>
2.	18 to 30 years	<input type="text" value="29"/>	<input type="text" value="17"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="46"/>
3.	31 to 50 years	<input type="text" value="117"/>	<input type="text" value="134"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="251"/>
4.	51 years and Older	<input type="text" value="72"/>	<input type="text" value="69"/>	<input type="text" value="2"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="143"/>
5.	Subtotal (Sum of Rows 1-4)	<input type="text" value="219"/>	<input type="text" value="222"/>	<input type="text" value="2"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="443"/>
All Other Beneficiaries (Chart a, Rows 2 and 3)						
		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
		Male	Female	Transgender M to F	Transgender F to M	TOTAL (Sum of Columns A-D)
6.	Under 18	<input type="text" value="75"/>	<input type="text" value="74"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="149"/>
7.	18 to 30 years	<input type="text" value="40"/>	<input type="text" value="30"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="70"/>
8.	31 to 50 years	<input type="text" value="28"/>	<input type="text" value="32"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="60"/>
9.	51 years and Older	<input type="text" value="17"/>	<input type="text" value="24"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="41"/>
10.	Subtotal (Sum of Rows 6-9)	<input type="text" value="160"/>	<input type="text" value="160"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="320"/>
Total Beneficiaries (Chart a, Row 4)						
11.	TOTAL (Sum of Rows 5 & 10)	<input type="text" value="379"/>	<input type="text" value="382"/>	<input type="text" value="2"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="763"/>

c. Race and Ethnicity*

In Chart c., indicate the Race and Ethnicity of all beneficiaries receiving HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance as reported in Section 2, Chart a., Row 4. Report the race of all HOPWA eligible individuals in Column [A]. Report the ethnicity of all HOPWA eligible individuals in column [B]. Report the race of all other individuals who benefitted from the HOPWA housing subsidy assistance in column [C]. Report the ethnicity of all other individuals who benefitted from the HOPWA housing subsidy assistance in column [D]. The summed total of columns [A] and [C] equals the total number of beneficiaries reported above in Section 2, Chart a., Row 4.

Category		HOPWA Eligible Individuals		All Other Beneficiaries	
		[A] Race [all individuals reported in Section 2, Chart a., Row 1]	[B] Ethnicity [Also identified as Hispanic or Latino]	[C] Race [total of individuals reported in Section 2, Chart a., Rows 2 & 3]	[D] Ethnicity [Also identified as Hispanic or Latino]
1.	American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0	0	0
2.	Asian	1	0	0	0
3.	Black/African American	357	1	263	2
4.	Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
5.	White	73	7	45	7
6.	American Indian/Alaskan Native & White	0	0	1	0
7.	Asian & White	0	0	0	0
8.	Black/African American & White	3	0	2	0
9.	American Indian/Alaskan Native & Black/African American	1	0	0	0
10.	Other Multi-Racial	0	0	0	0
11.	Column Totals (Sum of Rows 1-10)	435	8	311	9
Data Check: Sum of Row 11 Column A and Row 11 Column C equals the total number HOPWA Beneficiaries reported in Part 3A, Section 2, Chart a., Row 4.					

*Reference (data requested consistent with Form HUD-27061 Race and Ethnic Data Reporting Form)

Section 3. Households**Household Area Median Income**

Report the area median income(s) for all households served with HOPWA housing subsidy assistance.

Data Check: The total number of households served with HOPWA housing subsidy assistance should equal Part 3C, Row 7, Column b and Part 7A, Section 1, Chart a. (Total HOPWA Eligible Individuals Served with HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance).

Note: Refer to http://www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/il/il2010/select_Geography_mfi.odn for information on area median income in your community.

Percentage of Area Median Income		Households Served with HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance
1.	0-30% of area median income (extremely low)	220
2.	31-50% of area median income (very low)	197
3.	51-80% of area median income (low)	26
4.	Total (Sum of Rows 1-3)	443

Part 7: Summary Overview of Grant Activities**B. Facility-Based Housing Assistance**

Complete one Part 7B for each facility developed or supported through HOPWA funds.

Do not complete this Section for programs originally developed with HOPWA funds but no longer supported with HOPWA funds. If a facility was developed with HOPWA funds (subject to ten years of operation for acquisition, new construction and substantial rehabilitation costs of stewardship units, or three years for non-substantial rehabilitation costs), but HOPWA funds are no longer used to support the facility, the project sponsor or subrecipient should complete Part 6: Annual Certification of Continued Usage for HOPWA Facility-Based Stewardship Units (ONLY).

Complete Charts 2a., Project Site Information, and 2b., Type of HOPWA Capital Development Project Units, for all Development Projects, including facilities that were past development projects, but continued to receive HOPWA operating dollars this reporting year.

1. Project Sponsor/Subrecipient Agency Name (Required)

AID Upstate – The Laurel

2. Capital Development**2a. Project Site Information for HOPWA Capital Development of Projects (For Current or Past Capital Development Projects that receive HOPWA Operating Costs this reporting year)**

Note: If units are scattered-sites, report on them as a group and under type of Facility write "Scattered Sites."

Type of Development this operating year	HOPWA Funds Expended this operating year (if applicable)	Non-HOPWA funds Expended (if applicable)	Name of Facility: The Laurel
<input type="checkbox"/> New construction	\$	\$	Type of Facility [Check <u>only one</u> box.] <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Permanent housing <input type="checkbox"/> Short-term Shelter or Transitional housing <input type="checkbox"/> Supportive services only facility
<input type="checkbox"/> Rehabilitation	\$24,606	\$	
<input type="checkbox"/> Acquisition	\$	\$	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Operating	\$171,054	\$11,667	
a.	Purchase/lease of property:		Date (mm/dd/yy):
b.	Rehabilitation/Construction Dates:		Date started: Date Completed:
c.	Operation dates:		Date residents began to occupy: April 1, 2007 <input type="checkbox"/> Not yet occupied
d.	Date supportive services began:		Date started: April 1, 2007 <input type="checkbox"/> Not yet providing services
e.	Number of units in the facility:		HOPWA-funded units = 1 Total Units = 1
f.	Is a waiting list maintained for the facility?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If yes, number of participants on the list at the end of operating year
g.	What is the address of the facility (if different from business address)?		3 South Leach Street
h.	Is the address of the project site confidential?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, protect information; do not publish list <input type="checkbox"/> No, can be made available to the public

2b. Number and Type of HOPWA Capital Development Project Units (For Current or Past Capital Development Projects that receive HOPWA Operating Costs this Reporting Year)

For units entered above in 2a. please list the number of HOPWA units that fulfill the following criteria:

	Number Designated for the Chronically Homeless	Number Designated to Assist the Homeless	Number Energy-Star Compliant	Number 504 Accessible
Rental units constructed (new) and/or acquired <u>with or without</u> rehab				
Rental units rehabbed				
Homeownership units constructed (if approved)				

3. Units Assisted in Types of Housing Facility/Units Leased by Project Sponsor or Subrecipient

Charts 3a., 3b. and 4 are required for each facility. In Charts 3a. and 3b., indicate the type and number of housing units in the facility, including master leased units, project-based or other scattered site units leased by the organization, categorized by the number of bedrooms per unit.

Note: The number units may not equal the total number of households served.

Please complete separate charts for each housing facility assisted. Scattered site units may be grouped together.

3a. Check one only

- ☒ Permanent Supportive Housing Facility/Units
☐ Short-term Shelter or Transitional Supportive Housing Facility/Units

3b. Type of Facility

Complete the following Chart for all facilities leased, master leased, project-based, or operated with HOPWA funds during the reporting year.

Name of Project Sponsor/Agency Operating the Facility/Leased Units:

Type of housing facility operated by the project sponsor/subrecipient		Total Number of <u>Units</u> in use during the Operating Year Categorized by the Number of Bedrooms per Units					
		SRO/Studio/0 bdrm	1 bdrm	2 bdrm	3 bdrm	4 bdrm	5+bdrm
a.	Single room occupancy dwelling						
b.	Community residence						1
c.	Project-based rental assistance units or leased units						
d.	Other housing facility <u>Specify:</u>						

4. Households and Housing Expenditures

Enter the total number of households served and the amount of HOPWA funds expended by the project sponsor/subrecipient on subsidies for housing involving the use of facilities, master leased units, project based or other scattered site units leased by the organization.

Housing Assistance Category: Facility Based Housing		Output: Number of Households	Output: Total HOPWA Funds Expended during Operating Year by Project Sponsor/subrecipient
a.	Leasing Costs		
b.	Operating Costs	10	195,660
c.	Project-Based Rental Assistance (PBRA) or other leased units		
d.	Other Activity (if approved in grant agreement) <u>Specify:</u>		
e.	Adjustment to eliminate duplication (subtract)		
f.	TOTAL Facility-Based Housing Assistance (Sum Rows a. through d. minus Row e.)	10	195,660

Part 7: Summary Overview of Grant Activities**B. Facility-Based Housing Assistance**

Complete one Part 7B for each facility developed or supported through HOPWA funds.

Do not complete this Section for programs originally developed with HOPWA funds but no longer supported with HOPWA funds. If a facility was developed with HOPWA funds (subject to ten years of operation for acquisition, new construction and substantial rehabilitation costs of stewardship units, or three years for non-substantial rehabilitation costs), but HOPWA funds are no longer used to support the facility, the project sponsor or subrecipient should complete Part 6: Annual Certification of Continued Usage for HOPWA Facility-Based Stewardship Units (ONLY).

Complete Charts 2a., Project Site Information, and 2b., Type of HOPWA Capital Development Project Units, for all Development Projects, including facilities that were past development projects, but continued to receive HOPWA operating dollars this reporting year.

1. Project Sponsor/Subrecipient Agency Name (Required)

AID Upstate – Project Care

2. Capital Development**2a. Project Site Information for HOPWA Capital Development of Projects (For Current or Past Capital Development Projects that receive HOPWA Operating Costs this reporting year)**

Note: If units are scattered-sites, report on them as a group and under type of Facility write "Scattered Sites."

Type of Development this operating year	HOPWA Funds Expended this operating year (if applicable)	Non-HOPWA funds Expended (if applicable)	Name of Facility: Stephen's House
<input type="checkbox"/> New construction	\$	\$	Type of Facility [Check <u>only one</u> box.] <input type="checkbox"/> Permanent housing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Short-term Shelter or Transitional housing <input type="checkbox"/> Supportive services only facility
<input type="checkbox"/> Rehabilitation	\$	\$	
<input type="checkbox"/> Acquisition	\$	\$	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Operating	\$6,707	\$3,771	
a.	Purchase/lease of property:		Date (mm/dd/yy):
b.	Rehabilitation/Construction Dates:		Date started: Date Completed:
c.	Operation dates:		Date residents began to occupy: <input type="checkbox"/> Not yet occupied
d.	Date supportive services began:		Date started: <input type="checkbox"/> Not yet providing services
e.	Number of units in the facility:		HOPWA-funded units = 4 Total Units = 4
f.	Is a waiting list maintained for the facility?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, number of participants on the list at the end of operating year 3
g.	What is the address of the facility (if different from business address)?		200 West Earl Street, Greenville, SC 29609
h.	Is the address of the project site confidential?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, protect information; do not publish list <input type="checkbox"/> No, can be made available to the public

2b. Number and Type of HOPWA Capital Development Project Units (For Current or Past Capital Development Projects that receive HOPWA Operating Costs this Reporting Year)

For units entered above in 2a. please list the number of HOPWA units that fulfill the following criteria:

	Number Designated for the Chronically Homeless	Number Designated to Assist the Homeless	Number Energy-Star Compliant	Number 504 Accessible
Rental units constructed (new) and/or acquired <u>with or without</u> rehab				
Rental units rehabbed				
Homeownership units constructed (if approved)				

3. Units Assisted in Types of Housing Facility/Units Leased by Project Sponsor or Subrecipient

Charts 3a., 3b. and 4 are required for each facility. In Charts 3a. and 3b., indicate the type and number of housing units in the facility, including master leased units, project-based or other scattered site units leased by the organization, categorized by the number of bedrooms per unit.

Note: The number units may not equal the total number of households served.

Please complete separate charts for each housing facility assisted. Scattered site units may be grouped together.

3a. Check one only

- ☐ Permanent Supportive Housing Facility/Units
☒ Short-term Shelter or Transitional Supportive Housing Facility/Units

3b. Type of Facility

Complete the following Chart for all facilities leased, master leased, project-based, or operated with HOPWA funds during the reporting year.

Name of Project Sponsor/Agency Operating the Facility/Leased Units:

Type of housing facility operated by the project sponsor/subrecipient		Total Number of <u>Units</u> in use during the Operating Year Categorized by the Number of Bedrooms per Units					
		SRO/Studio/0 bdrm	1 bdrm	2 bdrm	3 bdrm	4 bdrm	5+bdrm
a.	Single room occupancy dwelling						
b.	Community residence					1	
c.	Project-based rental assistance units or leased units						
d.	Other housing facility Specify:						

4. Households and Housing Expenditures

Enter the total number of households served and the amount of HOPWA funds expended by the project sponsor/subrecipient on subsidies for housing involving the use of facilities, master leased units, project based or other scattered site units leased by the organization.

Housing Assistance Category: Facility Based Housing		Output: Number of Households	Output: Total HOPWA Funds Expended during Operating Year by Project Sponsor/subrecipient
a.	Leasing Costs		
b.	Operating Costs	4	\$6,707
c.	Project-Based Rental Assistance (PBRA) or other leased units		
d.	Other Activity (if approved in grant agreement) <u>Specify:</u>		
e.	Adjustment to eliminate duplication (subtract)		
f.	TOTAL Facility-Based Housing Assistance (Sum Rows a. through d. minus Row e.)	4	\$6,707

EMERGENCY SOLUTIONS GRANTS PROGRAM (ESG)

Program:	Emergency Solutions Grants Program (ESG)
Administering Agency:	Office of the Governor, Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO)
Total funds available:	\$3,382,857 (PY 2012 of \$2,495,848 and PY 2011 Second Allocation of \$887,009)
Program Income:	N/A
Funds Committed:	\$3,342,697 (\$202,365 for OEO Administration)
*Funds Expended:	\$1,153,540.98
Geographic Distribution:	Statewide

The Emergency Solutions Grants Program (ESG) was first enacted under Title V of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD's) Appropriations Act for the Fiscal Year 1987 and was fully established by the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act in 1988. ESG is administered by the Governor's Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO). Emergency Solutions Grants Program funds were allocated to eligible nonprofit organizations.

ESG funds are used for the rehabilitation/conversion of buildings to emergency shelters, to improve the quality of existing facilities, to help meet the operating cost of shelters, and for supportive services and homeless prevention activities and the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS).

2012 ESG Production: OEO awarded 32 Emergency Solutions Grants to 31 homeless shelters and homeless service organizations during the reporting period. 2012 grant awards ranged from \$25,000 to \$320,000, averaging \$102,541.13 per award. Exhibit IV-3 provides a list of the ESG projects awarded during the current program year. ESG resources provided support services for more than 16,792 homeless and/or at-risk individuals and families during PY 2012.

Continuum of Care: The ESG program is designed as the first step in a continuum of assistance to prevent homelessness and to enable the homeless population to move steadily toward independent living. The Continuum of Care model is based on the understanding that homelessness is not caused by simply a lack of shelter, but involves a variety of underlying needs. HUD believes the best approach for alleviating homelessness is through a community-based process that provides a comprehensive response to the diverse needs of homeless persons. The fundamental components of a Continuum of Care system are:

- Outreach and assessment to identify a homeless person's needs;
- Immediate (emergency) shelter as a safe, decent alternative to the streets;
- Transitional housing with appropriate supportive services to help people reach independent living; and

- Permanent housing or permanent supportive housing for the disabled homeless.

In order to address the needs of homeless persons and persons with special needs that are at risk of homelessness and require supportive services, the SC Governor's Office funded several emergency shelter and transitional housing programs for the homeless. The Emergency Solutions Grant supported thirty-one homeless service providers of which 24 operated emergency shelters and 18 operated transitional housing for a total capacity of 1,555 beds (993 emergency and 562 transitional). All sub-recipients of ESG must exhibit through their applications and the monitoring process how they initiate the continuum of care process. The sub-recipients' client intake, counseling, and case management processes must evaluate client needs and provide a connection within their community with which to fulfill those needs. The sub-recipients' evaluation of client needs usually entails the service areas of housing, employment, financial management, transportation, mental illness, substance abuse, physical and/or mental disability, and general health care. Additionally, they also evaluate needs in the realm of legal aid and education. During the reporting period, ESG recipients provided financial and non-financial services to a total of 16,792 individuals. This figure represents a decrease in the reporting format and different terminology (i.e. going from residential and non-residential services to financial and non-financial services) and that some shelters experienced clients staying for longer due to the clients' inability to find employment and affordable housing. In regards to the change in terminology, some subgrantee reports to the State evidence a particular decrease in numbers served most notably in the realm of non-residential counseling services. Financial services were provided to 2,977 individuals, while 13,815 individuals received non-financial services.

Actions taken to prevent homelessness and to help homeless persons make the transition to permanent housing and independent living included emphasizing both preventive funding and supportive services, as well as ensuring that sub-recipient organizations fulfill the statutory obligation of serving as the first step in a continuum of assistance to prevent homelessness and to enable the homeless population to move steadily toward independent living. During the 2012 Consolidated Plan year, OEO provided \$2,052,330 in preventive funding. This preventive funding allowed 925 individuals statewide to maintain permanent housing.

**Program Accomplishments For
Program Year 2012 Emergency Solutions Grants Program**

The State of South Carolina provided funding in the amount of \$2,495,848 as well as \$887,009 of the FY 2011 ESG Second Allocation, for a combined total of \$3,382,857 which has been used to fund program assistance activities at 24 shelters for homeless families and individuals and 19 organizations that assist persons at risk for becoming homeless. With these funds, the agencies have provided needed services to approximately 16,792 persons in the areas of short-term and long-term temporary shelter, rental and utility assistance to prevent eviction, counseling, job assistance, education, health care and other assistance while promoting independent living.

Accomplishments during ESG 2012 are as follows:

- The thirty-one subgrantees offered the following programs and services. Other consists of transportation, clothing, hygiene kits, and counseling.

24	emergency shelter facilities	18	transitional housing
1	vouchers for shelters	5	outreach
3	drop-in-center	16	soup kitchen/meal distribution
3	food pantry	20	health care
19	mental health	2	HIV/AIDS services
4	alcohol/drug program	22	employment
4	child care	5	homeless prevention
31	Other		

- The organization type of the subgrantees is as follows:

0	Public Agency	7	Faith Based Non-Profit	25	Other Non-Profit
---	---------------	---	------------------------	----	------------------

- The objectives and outcomes obtained by the subgrantees are as follows:

Objective	
26	Create suitable living environment
8	Provide decent affordable housing
2	Create economic opportunities
Outcome	
26	Availability/accessibility
8	Affordability
2	Sustainability

- ESG 2012 subrecipients offered both financial and non-financial services as follows:

Persons Served with Financial Assistance

	Total
Annual Number Adults Served	2087
Annual Number Children Served	1175
Total	3262

Persons Served with Non-financial Services

	Total
Annual Number Adults and Children Served	13815

- The Racial/Ethnic characteristics of individuals served (with both non-financial and financial services) were as follows:

	#Total	#Hispanic
White:	3546	213
Black/African American:	6133	35
Asian:	32	0
American Indian/Alaskan Native:	67	8
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander:	11	2
American Indian/Alaskan Native & White:	55	0
Asian & White:	2	0
Black/African American & White:	157	3
Am.Indian/Alaskan Native & Black African Am.:	12	0
Other Multi-Racial:	71	6
TOTAL:	10086	267

The total provided under Racial/Ethnic characteristics is not the sum of persons served with financial and non-financial services as there is some duplication when a person gets both services.

- The number of sheltered persons served in each sub-population during PY 2012 was as outlined in the table below (duplication allowed):

Chronically Homeless (Emergency Shelter only):	986
Severely Mentally Ill:	862
Chronic Substance Abuse:	493
Other Disability:	742
Veterans:	770

Persons with HIV/AIDS:	74
Victims of Domestic Violence:	2362
Elderly:	295

- The annual number of persons served with financial assistance by housing type:

SHELTER TYPE	NUMBER OF PERSONS HOUSED
Barracks:	1567
Group/Large House:	1077
Scattered Site Apartment:	571
Single Family Detached House:	211
Single Room Occupancy:	26
Mobile Home/Trailer:	95
Hotel/Motel:	33
Other:	231
Total:	3811

- During the reporting period \$3,382,857 ESG dollars were available to sub-recipients that must provide a dollar-for-dollar match with other federal, state/local, and private funding. Agencies reported funding of (1) \$14,180,091 in other federal funds through sources such as other HUD funds, the Victims of Crime Act, Family Violence, Community Services Block Grant, Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program, Federal Emergency Management Agency, and Community Development Block Grant funding, (2) \$1,316,192 in State and/or local funding, and (3) \$2,190,030 in private funding through sources such as United Way, shelter specific fund raising campaigns, fees, and the value of volunteer hours. Overall leveraged funds above the dollar-for-dollar match totaled \$17,687,030.

Section VII – ESG PROGRAM NARRATIVE
Attachment 1 – IDIS ESG CAPER Report

CR-60 - ESG 91.520(g) (ESG Recipients only)

ESG Supplement to the CAPER in *e-snaps*

For Paperwork Reduction Act

1. Recipient Information—All Recipients Complete

Basic Grant Information

Recipient Name	SOUTH CAROLINA
Organizational DUNS Number	878701374
EIN/TIN Number	576000286
Identify the Field Office	COLUMBIA
Identify CoC(s) in which the recipient or subrecipient(s) will provide ESG assistance	Charleston/Low Country CoC

ESG Contact Name

Prefix
First Name
Middle Name
Last Name
Suffix
Title

ESG Contact Address

Street Address 1
Street Address 2
City
State
ZIP Code -
Phone Number
Extension
Fax Number
Email Address

ESG Secondary Contact

Prefix
First Name
Last Name
Suffix
Title
Phone Number
Extension
Email Address

2. Reporting Period—All Recipients Complete

Program Year Start Date	04/01/2012
	CAPER

Section VII – ESG PROGRAM NARRATIVE
Attachment 1 – IDIS ESG CAPER Report

Program Year End Date

03/31/2013

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

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Cumbee Center

City: Aiken

State: SC

Zip Code: 29802,

DUNS Number: 060462871

Is subrecipient a VAWA-DV provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 40000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: CODA

City: Beaufort

State: SC

Zip Code: 29901,

DUNS Number: 160000667

Is subrecipient a VAWA-DV provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 140000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Family Promise of Beaufort

City: Bluffton

State: SC

Zip Code: 29909,

DUNS Number: 878523203

Is subrecipient a VAWA-DV provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 65000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Salvation Army - Aiken

City: Aiken

State: SC

Zip Code: 29802,

DUNS Number: 125803283

Is subrecipient a VAWA-DV provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 40000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Laurens County SAFE Home

City: Clinton

Section VII – ESG PROGRAM NARRATIVE
Attachment 1 – IDIS ESG CAPER Report

State: SC
Zip Code: 29325,
DUNS Number: 361596179
Is subrecipient a VAWA-DV provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 50000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Family Shelter
City: Columbia
State: SC
Zip Code: 29202,
DUNS Number: 602970618
Is subrecipient a VAWA-DV provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 45000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Midlands Housing Alliance
City: Columbia
State: SC
Zip Code: 29201,
DUNS Number: 010034618
Is subrecipient a VAWA-DV provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 60848

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Sistercare
City: Columbia
State: SC
Zip Code: 29202,
DUNS Number: 119183515
Is subrecipient a VAWA-DV provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 70000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Trinity Housing - St. Lawrence Place
City: Columbia
State: SC
Zip Code: 29204,
DUNS Number: 840955314
Is subrecipient a VAWA-DV provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 25000

Section VII – ESG PROGRAM NARRATIVE
Attachment 1 – IDIS ESG CAPER Report

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: United Way of the Midlands

City: Columbia

State: SC

Zip Code: 29201,

DUNS Number: 128407194

Is subrecipient a VAWA-DV provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 70000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Women's Shelter

City: Columbia

State: SC

Zip Code: 29203,

DUNS Number: 840949242

Is subrecipient a VAWA-DV provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 55000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Pee Dee CAP

City: Florence

State: SC

Zip Code: 29505,

DUNS Number: 837390483

Is subrecipient a VAWA-DV provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 175000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Pee Dee Coalition

City: Florence

State: SC

Zip Code: 29501,

DUNS Number: 930353412

Is subrecipient a VAWA-DV provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 50000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Safe Harbor

City: Greenville

State: SC

Zip Code: 29602,

DUNS Number: 030099126

Section VII – ESG PROGRAM NARRATIVE
Attachment 1 – IDIS ESG CAPER Report

Is subrecipient a VAWA-DV provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 40000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Safe Homes Rape Crisis

City: Greenville

State: SC

Zip Code: 29302,

DUNS Number: 833414899

Is subrecipient a VAWA-DV provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 55000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: SHARE

City: Greenville

State: SC

Zip Code: 29603,

DUNS Number: 039283668

Is subrecipient a VAWA-DV provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 190000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Upstate Homeless Coalition

City: Greenville

State: SC

Zip Code: 29615,

DUNS Number: 035457790

Is subrecipient a VAWA-DV provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 320000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: MEGS House

City: Greenwood

State: SC

Zip Code: 29648,

DUNS Number: 123306784

Is subrecipient a VAWA-DV provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 55000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: OCAB

City: Orangeburg

Section VII – ESG PROGRAM NARRATIVE
Attachment 1 – IDIS ESG CAPER Report

State: SC
Zip Code: 29116,
DUNS Number: 109111583
Is subrecipient a VAWA-DV provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 200000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Family Promise of York
City: Rock Hill
State: SC
Zip Code: 29730,
DUNS Number: 034197702
Is subrecipient a VAWA-DV provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 35000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Pilgrim's Inn
City: Rock Hill
State: SC
Zip Code: 29731,
DUNS Number: 782471109
Is subrecipient a VAWA-DV provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 140000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Our Daily Rest
City: Seneca
State: SC
Zip Code: 29679,
DUNS Number: 784219268
Is subrecipient a VAWA-DV provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 40000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Salvation Army - Greenville
City: Spartanburg
State: SC
Zip Code: 29609,
DUNS Number: 095442914
Is subrecipient a VAWA-DV provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 120000

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Subrecipient or Contractor Name: SPIHN

City: Spartanburg

State: SC

Zip Code: 29302,

DUNS Number: 789996860

Is subrecipient a VAWA-DV provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 30000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Lowcountry CAA

City: Walterboro

State: SC

Zip Code: 29488,

DUNS Number: 071408165

Is subrecipient a VAWA-DV provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 145000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Access Network

City: Ridgeland

State: SC

Zip Code: 29936,

DUNS Number: 834132263

Is subrecipient a VAWA-DV provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 75000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Anderson Interfaith Ministries

City: Anderson

State: SC

Zip Code: 29622,

DUNS Number: 842017865

Is subrecipient a VAWA-DV provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Faith-Based Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 70000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Darlington CAA

City: Darlington

State: SC

Zip Code: 29550,

DUNS Number: 193502184

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Is subrecipient a VAWA-DV provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 172000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Salvation Army - Columbia

City: Columbia

State: SC

Zip Code: 29202,

DUNS Number: 077993335

Is subrecipient a VAWA-DV provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 201160

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: United Way of Kershaw County

City: Camden

State: SC

Zip Code: 29020,

DUNS Number: 162991319

Is subrecipient a VAWA-DV provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 110000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Wateree CAA

City: Columbia

State: SC

Zip Code: 29204,

DUNS Number: 086375599

Is subrecipient a VAWA-DV provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 204849

CR-65 - Persons Assisted

4. Persons Served

4a. Complete for Homelessness Prevention Activities

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	38
Children	38
Don't Know/Refused	0

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Missing Information	0
Total	76

Table 16 – Household Information for Homeless Prevention Activities

4b. Complete for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	150
Children	139
Don't Know/Refused	0
Missing Information	0
Total	289

Table 17 – Household Information for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

4c. Complete for Shelter

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	1,899
Children	998
Don't Know/Refused	0
Missing Information	0
Total	2,897

Table 18 – Shelter Information

4d. Totals for all Persons Served with ESG

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	2,087
Children	1,175
Don't Know/Refused	0
Missing Information	0
Total	3,262

Table 19 – Household Information for Persons Served with ESG

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5. Gender—Complete for All Activities

	Total
Male	3,989
Female	2,327
Transgendered	0
Unknown	0
Total	6,316

Table 20 – Gender Information

6. Age—Complete for All Activities

	Total
Under 18	36
18-24	0
Over 24	6,280
Don't Know/Refused	0
Missing Information	0
Total	6,316

Table 21 – Age Information

7. Special Populations Served—Complete for All Activities

Number of Persons in Households

Subpopulation	Total Persons Served – Prevention	Total Persons Served – RRH	Total Persons Served in Emergency Shelters	Total
Veterans	770	0	23	747
Victims of Domestic Violence	2,362	5	38	2,319
Elderly	295	1	16	278
HIV/AIDS	74	1	73	74
Chronically Homeless	987	0	8	978
Persons with Disabilities:				
Severely Mentally Ill	862	0	17	845
Chronic Substance Abuse	493	0	12	481
Other Disability	742	0	27	715

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Persons with Disabilities:				
Total (Unduplicated if possible)	6,578	6	142	6,436

Table 22 – Special Population Served

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CR-70 – Assistance Provided

8. Shelter Utilization

Number of New Units - Rehabbed	0
Number of New Units - Conversion	0
Total Number of bed-nights available	365
Total Number of bed-nights provided	365
Capacity Utilization	100.00%

Table 23 – Shelter Capacity

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CR-75 – Expenditures

11. Expenditures

11a. ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	0	0	48,376
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	0	0	10,210
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	0	0	77,757
Expenditures for Homeless Prevention under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	142,000	220,678	0
Subtotal Homelessness Prevention	142,000	220,678	136,343

Table 24 – ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

11b. ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	0	0	192,671
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	0	0	104,277
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	0	0	90,068
Expenditures for Homeless Prevention under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	0	0	0
Subtotal Rapid Re-Housing	0	0	387,016

Table 25 – ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

11c. ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Essential Services	253,974	227,880	6,182
Operations	1,005,695	966,499	866,629
Renovation	0	0	0
Major Rehab	0	0	0
Conversion	0	0	0

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Subtotal	1,259,669	1,194,379	872,811
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Table 26 – ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

11d. Other Grant Expenditures

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
HMIS	0	58,838	99,066
Administration	59,131	51,685	0
Street Outreach	0	0	28,696

Table 27 Other Grant Expenditures

11e. Total ESG Grant Funds

Total ESG Funds Expended	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
4,481,616	1,460,800	1,525,580	1,495,236

Table 28 Total ESG Funds Expended

11f. Match Source

	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Other Non-ESG HUD Funds	2,014,271	2,180,317	1,632,876
Other Federal Funds	1,895,852	1,310,288	12,547,215
State Government	1,693,211	1,528,664	894,776
Local Government	140,797	247,240	421,415
Private Funds	2,075,873	2,003,414	1,593,069
Other	459,977	874,566	565,593
Fees	138,857	203,166	32,082
Program Income	0	0	0
Total Match Amount	8,418,838	8,347,655	17,687,026

Table 29 Other Funds Expended on Eligible ESG Activities

11g. Total

Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
38,935,135	9,879,638	9,873,235	19,182,262

Table 30 - Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities