

State of South Carolina

Consolidated Plan for Housing & Community Development

Consolidated Annual Performance & Evaluation Report

Program Year 2013

April 1, 2013—March 31, 2014

**CDBG Community Development Block Grants
HOME Investment Partnerships
ESG Emergency Solutions Grants
Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS**



South Carolina
Department of Commerce

Just right for business.

**STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL
PERFORMANCE AND EVALUATION REPORT**

-- Prepared for --

United States Department of Housing and Urban Development

-- Prepared by --

**Grants Administration
South Carolina Department of Commerce
1201 Main Street, Suite 1600
Columbia, South Carolina 29201
(803) 734-0429 • Fax (803) 734-0385 • TDD (803) 734-1046**

-- In cooperation with --

**South Carolina Department of Commerce, Grants Administration
South Carolina State Housing Finance and Development Authority
Office of the Governor, Office of Economic Opportunity
South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control,
STD / HIV Division**

June 27, 2014

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State of South Carolina

Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report

Program Year 2013

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State of South Carolina
Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report
Program Year 2013
April 1, 2013 through March 31, 2014

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) describes the State of South Carolina's affordable housing and community development achievements during program year 2013. 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 \$22.6 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 2013 represent measurable progress toward accomplishing annual PY 2013 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 2013 initiatives undertaken by CDBG and HOME will primarily benefit low and moderate income (LMI) residents of South Carolina. 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, and develop or improve workforce or public health 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 Emergency Solutions Grant program, addressed all 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, 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 employment and pre-employment services, 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 22. Highlights include:

Decent Housing

- 111 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.
- 83 new affordable rental housing units will be developed using HOME funds. Projects funded jointly with the State Housing Trust Fund or Low Income Housing Tax Credits will include 261 additional units of new housing.
- 47 units of special needs supportive and transitional housing will be maintained or developed as a result of HOME and HOPWA funding.
- 315 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.
- 138 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.
- 696 people who were homeless or at risk of becoming homeless benefited from rapid-rehousing or homeless prevention assistance from ESG.

Economic Opportunity

- 150 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 the location of a new industry.

- 27 agencies that provide programs and/or services aimed at improving the accessibility of jobs and employment to LMI individuals were supported by ESG.
- 18,313 residents, including 10,472 who are LMI, living in five communities will benefit from CDBG funding that will revitalize three downtown areas, improve essential public health facilities in one community, and construct a new, larger library in another community.

Suitable Living Environment

- 24 rural communities will benefit from new or upgraded public infrastructure as a result of CDBG funding, making a suitable, safe and healthy living environment available or sustainable for 11,856 community residents.
- 44 communities throughout the state will benefit from CDBG-funded regional planning activities, and one small rural community of 302 people, who are 98% LMI, will benefit from implementation of a plan for comprehensive neighborhood revitalization.
- 11,382 homeless persons received emergency or transitional shelter or assistance as a result of ESG funding during the year.
- 35 providers of essential supportive services for sheltered and unsheltered homeless, homeless prevention, re-housing or street outreach received ESG funding during the program year.
- 999 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:	\$19,333,299
Funds Committed:	\$14,291,296
Funds Expended:	18,178,450
Geographic Distribution:	Statewide

Total Funds Available

CDBG funds available for awards during program year 2013 included \$19,333,299 available from the 2013 allocation, plus program income and recaptured funds. The 2013 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. The State has 15 months from the time the award agreement is signed to obligate its 2013 allocation.

Total Funds Committed

During program year 2013, a total of \$14,291,296 in CDBG funds was awarded for 41 new grants. Awards were made from the 2013 allocation, as well as other open allocations where recaptured funds were available. Funds were also awarded just after the start of the program year for neighborhood revitalization projects reported on last year's performance report. A total amount of \$17,291,296 was committed during the year. Program income earmarked during the prior year remained earmarked for an economic development project which has been very slow to finalize its location decision, and these funds will not be reported as committed until there has been an official obligation of funds.

Leveraging

CDBG funds awarded in Program Year 2013 will leverage an additional \$5,989,151 in other state, federal, local and private funds.

Total Funds Expended

A total of \$18,750,759 was expended during the program year for open grants and program administration. Grants open during 2013 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 2013, CDBG funds were awarded for projects eligible under program categories described in the State's 2013

SECTION I – SUMMARY OF RESOURCES AND DISTRIBUTION

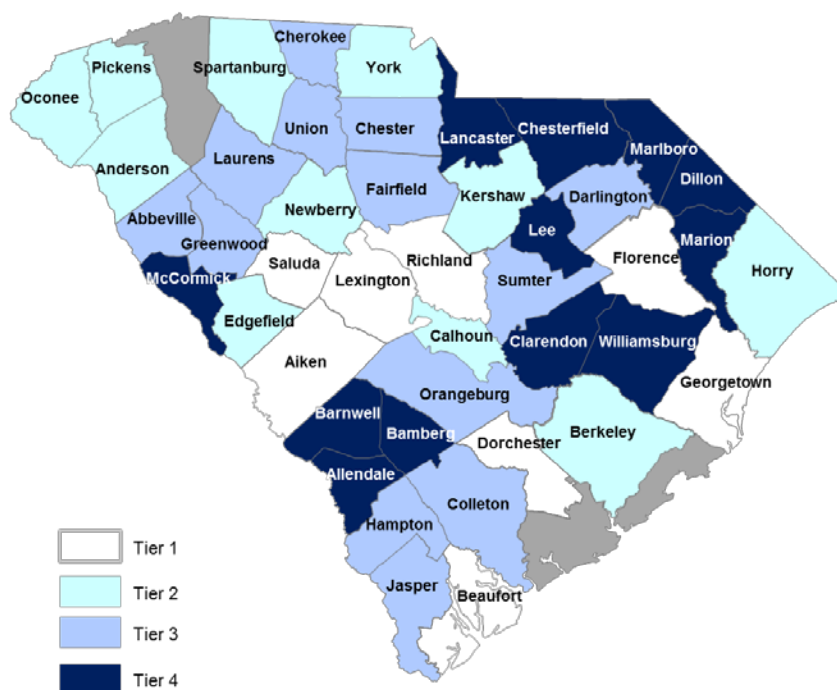
Program Description. Grant funds were awarded on a non-competitive basis for Regional Planning, Ready to Go and Economic Development projects. The Community Development Program is competitive and two funding rounds were held in 2013.

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 2013, those not eligible to apply included the ten 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 2013, new CDBG grant awards were distributed throughout the state to 38 different local governments. One or more local governments in 29 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 92%, will go to local governments in counties designated as lesser developed by the South Carolina Department of Revenue. By comparison, recipients in the most developed Tier 1 counties were awarded only 8% of funds. County rankings for 2013 are shown on the map below.

South Carolina County Development Status, 2013



Source: South Carolina Department of Commerce

SECTION I – SUMMARY OF RESOURCES AND DISTRIBUTION

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 development status. Total CDBG funds awarded to local governments in each development tier, for new grant awards in 2013, are summarized below.

Distribution of 2013 New CDBG Grant Awards By County Development Designation			
Development Designation	Number of Projects	Total Amount Awarded	Percent by Grouped Status
Tier 4 (least developed)	11	\$4,718,381	92%
Tier 3	11	\$3,187,355	
Tier 2	15	\$5,231,590	
Tier 1 (most developed)	4	\$1,153,970	8%
Totals	41	\$14,291,296	100%

The chart below and on the following pages lists each new CDBG grant awarded in 2013 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, 2013 through March 31, 2014 From 2013 and Other Open HUD Grants

Map #	Locality	County	Activity	Amount
1	City of Abbeville	Abbeville	Public Infrastructure	\$153,000
2	City of Abbeville	Abbeville	Downtown Revitalization	\$454,545
3	City of Barnwell	Barnwell	Public Infrastructure	\$484,907
4	Berkeley County	Berkeley	Planning	\$50,000
5	Town of Blackville	Barnwell	Public Infrastructure	\$469,150
6	Calhoun County	Calhoun	Public Infrastructure	\$500,000
7	Town of Central	Pickens	Public Infrastructure	\$84,065
8	Town of Cheraw	Chesterfield	Neighborhood Revitalization	\$375,000
9	Cherokee County	Cherokee	Planning	\$50,000
10	Clarendon County	Clarendon	Economic Development	\$1,000,000
11	City of Dillon	Dillon	Public Infrastructure	\$456,858
12	Town of Eastover	Richland	Public Infrastructure	\$188,970
13	Town of Fairfax	Allendale	Public Infrastructure	\$370,700
14	Florence County	Florence	Public Infrastructure	\$792,004
15	Georgetown County	Georgetown	Planning	\$50,000
16	Greenwood County	Greenwood	Public Infrastructure	\$500,000

SECTION I – SUMMARY OF RESOURCES AND DISTRIBUTION

Map #	Locality	County	Activity	Amount
17	Greenwood County	Greenwood	Planning	\$50,000
18	Hampton County	Hampton	Public Facilities	\$500,000
19	Hampton County	Hampton	Planning	\$50,000
20	City of Hardeeville	Jasper	Public Facilities	\$500,000
21	Jasper County	Jasper	Public Infrastructure	\$389,050
22	Lancaster County	Lancaster	Planning	\$52,500
23	Laurens County	Laurens	Public Infrastructure	\$490,760
24	City of Liberty	Pickens	Downtown Revitalization	\$500,000
25	Town of Lyman	Spartanburg	Public Infrastructure	\$500,000
26	Marion County	Marion	Planning	\$50,000
27	Town of McColl	Marlboro	Public Infrastructure	\$490,182
28	City of Newberry	Newberry	Public Infrastructure	\$499,994
29	Newberry County	Newberry	Planning	\$50,000
30	Town of Ninety Six	Greenwood	Public Infrastructure	\$500,000
31	Orangeburg County	Orangeburg	Planning	\$50,000
32	Town of Pageland	Chesterfield	Public Infrastructure	\$500,000
33	Town of Pamplico	Florence	Public Infrastructure	\$487,760
34	Town of Prosperity	Newberry	Public Infrastructure	\$177,120
35	Saluda County	Saluda	Public Infrastructure	\$420,000
36	Sumter County	Sumter	Planning	\$50,000
37	City of Union	Union	Public Infrastructure	\$469,084
38	Town of Wagener	Aiken	Public Infrastructure	\$495,000
39	City of Walhalla	Oconee	Public Infrastructure	\$387,747
40	City of Walterboro	Colleton	Downtown Revitalization	\$500,000
41	Town of Whitmire	Newberry	Public Infrastructure	\$152,900

SECTION I – SUMMARY OF RESOURCES AND DISTRIBUTION

Location Map of CDBG Grants Awarded April 1, 2013 through March 31, 2014



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: \$8,273,102
 Funds Committed: \$4,554,150
 Funds Expended: \$8,920,547
 Geographic Distribution: Statewide

Funds Available

During the program year, HOME funds available included \$4,353,892 from the 2013 allocation and as well as \$3,919,210 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 2013, HOME Program Income was used to fund homeownership and rental assistance through other divisions of the State Housing Finance and Development Authority, while the 2013 HOME annual allocation was used for competitively awarded rental projects using HOME funding alone, HOME combined with Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) or HOME combined with State Housing Trust Funds. These activities are all described in the 2013 HOME Action Plan. Overall, SHFDA committed a total of \$4,554,150 in HOME funds and program income funds during the year.

Leveraging

HOME funds awarded in Program Year 2013 will leverage \$991,163 from the State Housing Trust Fund and \$3,206,887 in federal Low Income Housing Tax Credits.

Funds Expended

As of March 31, 2014, HOME funds and program income expended during the program year totaled \$8,920,547.

Geographic Distribution

Recipients of HOME funds in 2013 included nonprofits, for profits and Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs) and were distributed throughout the state, as shown on the chart on the following page.

SECTION I – SUMMARY OF RESOURCES AND DISTRIBUTION

2013 HOME Awards

Applicant / Project	City	County	Type of Applicant	Project Type	Target Population	Award Amount
Coleman Street LLC	Abbeville	Abbeville	For Profit	Rental	Families	\$100,000
Longleaf Senior Village LP	Aiken	Aiken	For Profit	Rental	Elderly	\$150,000
Camellia Heights LP	Anderson	Anderson	For Profit	Rental	Families	\$350,000
Homes of Hope – Creekview Terrace	Anderson	Anderson	CHDO	Rental	Families & Homeless	\$246,000
Homes of Hope – Parkside Place	Anderson	Anderson	CHDO	Rental	Families & Homeless	\$316,000
Seaborn Greene LP	Bamberg	Bamberg	For Profit	Rental	Families	\$350,000
Upstate Homeless / Trinity Housing Corp. / Live Oak Place	Columbia	Richland	CHDO	Rental	Homeless	\$278,300
Upstate Homeless Coalition / Sanctified Hill	Fountain Inn	Laurens	CHDO	Rental	Low Income Elderly	\$228,864
Allen Temple CEDC – City of Greenville	Greenville	Greenville	Non-Profit	Rental	Families	\$300,000
Genesis Homes - Timmons	Greenville	Greenville	CHDO	Rental	Homeless	\$270,000
Greenville Housing Futures	Greenville	Greenville	Non-Profit	Rental	Elderly	\$133,150
Nehemiah Community Revitalization Corp.- Matthews Place III	Greenwood	Greenwood	CHDO	Rental	Families & Homeless	\$400,000
Genesis Homes / Laurens Mill	Laurens	Laurens	CHDO	Rental	Homeless	\$180,012
Kensington Pointe LP	Manning	Clarendon	For Profit	Rental	Families	\$350,000
Nehemiah Community Revitalization Corp. / Draymont Place II 5B	Spartanburg	Spartanburg	CHDO	Rental	Families & Homeless	\$390,000

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: \$1,613,801
Funds Committed: \$1,571,711
Funds Expended: \$1,537,874
Geographic Distribution: Statewide

Funds Available

A total of \$1,406,850 was available for distribution during the program year from the 2013 HOPWA allocation, plus \$207,331 in funds carried forward from the prior program year. No program income was received by DHEC.

Funds Committed

Funds committed during program year 2013 totaled \$1,571,711 and included both the 2013 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 2013 will leverage an additional \$25 million in other federal Ryan White CARE Act program funding.

Funds Expended

The HOPWA Program expended a total of \$1,551,874 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, Charleston, Greenville and Pickens County, which each receive HOPWA funding directly from HUD. 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

2013 HOPWA Sponsors and Funding

Project/ Sponsor	Counties Served	HOPWA Funded Activities					Amount
		STRMU	Supportive Services	Operating Costs	Permanent Housing Placement	TBRA	
ACCESS Network	Beaufort, Colleton, Hampton and Jasper	X	X		X		\$67,008
AID Upstate – The Laurel	Statewide Community Care Facility			X			\$181,481
AID Upstate	Anderson and Oconee	X	X		X		\$40,284
CARETEAM	Georgetown, Horry, Lee and Kershaw	X	X		X		\$123,848
Catawba Care Coalition	Chester and Lancaster	X	X		X		\$20,812
Cooperative Ministry	Clarendon, Lee, Newberry and Sumter	X	X		X		\$36,438
Fort Mill Housing Services, Inc.	Statewide (except MSAs that receive their own HOPWA allocations)		X			X	\$581,396
HopeHealth Florence	Chesterfield, Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Marion and Marlboro	X	X		X		\$152,389
HopeHealth, Inc. - Edisto	Bamberg and Orangeburg	X	X		X		\$72,968
HopeHealth, Inc. - Lower Savannah	Allendale and Barnwell	X	X		X		\$19,112
Piedmont Care	Cherokee, Spartanburg and Union	X	X		X		\$74,296
Upper Savannah Care Services	Abbeville, Greenwood and McCormick	X	X		X		\$42,027
Sumter Family Health Center	Sumter		X				\$20,800
DHEC Region 4	Clarendon, Lee and Sumter		X				\$48,141
Univ. of SC Dept. of Medicine	Fairfield, Kershaw, Lexington and Richland		X				\$56,000
Total							\$1,537,000

EMERGENCY SOLUTIONS GRANTS PROGRAM

Program:	Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) Program
Administering Agency:	Office of the Governor, Office of Economic Opportunity
Funds Available:	\$2,187,770
Funds Committed:	\$2,189,329
Funds Expended:	\$2,915,462
Geographic Distribution:	Statewide

Funds Available

ESG funds available during the program year included \$1,961,784 from the 2013 allocation, plus \$280,078 in carry forward funds and \$93,042 from the second 2011 allocation. ESG funds less state administration of \$2,187,770 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 2013, the ESG Program committed a total of \$2,189,329 to subgrantees for shelter, street outreach, homeless prevention, rapid re-housing, and data collection (HMIS). Funds were committed to 35 eligible nonprofit, homeless shelter and homeless service organizations, as well as to one Continuum of Care that will perform data collection. Remaining funds available during the year were committed to state program administration.

Leveraging

ESG funds awarded in Program Year 2013 will leverage Victims of Crime and Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) funding, other state or local funding, private funding from the United Way and other non-profits, and \$9.2 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 2013 program year, ESG grant awards were issued to subgrantees on July 1, 2013. All funds are to be expended by June 15, 2014. As of the end of the Consolidated Plan program year, or through the quarter ended March 31, 2014, ESG had expended \$2,915,462.

Geographic Distribution

ESG is a competitive program. Therefore, geographic distribution is based on applications received and the results of the project selection process. The 2013 competitive cycle resulted in awards to 35 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
2013 Sub-Grantees**

AGENCY	PROJECT TYPE					AMOUNT
	Shelter	Homeless Prevention	Rapid Re-Housing	Street Outreach	HMIS	
Anderson Interfaith Ministries			X			\$49,500
Alston Wilkes Society		X	X			\$35,000
Any Length Recovery		X		X		\$34,313
Citizens Opposed to Domestic Abuse	X					\$51,000
Crisis Ministries	X		X			\$125,389
Cumbee Center	X					\$34,000
Charleston Trident Urban League		X				\$30,000
Darlington CAA		X			X	\$80,000
ECHO					X	\$88,452
Family Promise of Beaufort County	X					\$50,000
Family Promise of York	X		X		X	\$72,150
Family Services		X	X			\$29,271
Family Shelter	X					\$48,250
Laurens County SAFE Home	X					\$55,632
Lowcountry CAA	X	X				\$82,639
MEG's House	X					\$46,750
Midlands Housing Alliance	X		X	X		\$71,690
OCAB		X				\$75,000
Pee Dee CAP	X		X	X	X	\$76,472
Pee Dee Coalition	X					\$42,500
Safe Harbor	X					\$34,000
Safe Homes-Rape Crisis	X				X	\$45,718
Salvation Army – Aiken	X					\$30,419
Salvation Army – Columbia			X			\$54,541
Salvation Army - Greenville	X		X			\$87,600
SHARE	X	X	X	X		\$112,283
Sistercare	X				X	\$57,085
Spartanburg Interfaith	X					\$25,500
The Haven	X					\$25,500
The Women's Shelter	X					\$46,750
Trinity Housing Corporation	X					\$31,250
United Way Kershaw County		X	X		X	\$60,740
United Way of the Midlands					X	\$50,000
Upstate Homeless Coalition	X		X			\$254,914
Wateree Community Actions, Inc.			X			\$95,021
						\$2,189,329

Note: ESG is a competitive program and geographic distribution is based on applications received and the results of the project selection process. The above sub-grantees are located throughout the state, in each of the Continuum of Care regions. Specific locations of shelter providers assisted is not public information but is maintained in ESG project files.

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 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 South Carolina 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 a much lower percentage of Whites.

**Race/Ethnicity of Families and Persons Assisted
CDBG-Funded Projects Completed in PY 2013 and
South Carolina 2010 Census Population**

Race/Ethnicity	Beneficiaries of Completed CDBG Funded Projects		South Carolina
	Direct Benefit LMC and LMH CDBG Projects	LMI Area Benefit CDBG Projects	2010 Census
African American	51.66%	52.13%	27.9%
White	47.13%	43.17%	66.2%
Hispanic	1.12%	1.47%	5.1%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0.61%	0.24%	0.4%
Asian	0.47%	0.21%	1.3%
Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0.05%	.03%	0.1%
African American & White	0%	0.03%	0.6%
American Indian/Alaskan Native & African American	0%	0.13%	0.1%
American Indian/Alaskan Native & White	0%	0.01%	0.3%
Asian & White	0%	0.07%	0.2%
Others Individuals Reporting More than 1 Race	0.09%	3.97%	

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 2013 which were CDBG-funded reflect a high degree of assistance to people who are low and moderate income – 100% for housing activities, 76% for other direct assistance to individuals and 58% for area benefit projects. Special populations were also assisted, including between 0.5 and 14% disabled, 8 – 17% elderly and – 10 and 16% female heads of household.

SECTION II – FAMILIES AND PERSONS ASSISTED

Other Characteristics of Families and Persons Assisted CDBG-Funded Projects Completed in PY 2013

Characteristic	Direct Benefit Housing Projects	Direct Benefit Limited Clientele Projects	LMI Area Benefit CDBG Projects
Low-Mod Income	100.0%	76.0%	58.1%
Very Low Income (0-30% AMI)	35.2%	30.0%	20.4%
Low Income (30-50% AMI)	35.7%	23.2%	15.5%
Moderate Income (50-80% AMI)	28.8%	22.8%	16.8%
Disabled	13.1%	0.5%	14.3%
Elderly	15.6%	7.8%	16.8%
Female Heads of Household	15.7%	12.2%	9.6%

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 is not reflected on the IDIS Activity Summary because the IDIS data system does not allow entry of race, ethnicity or income data for beneficiaries of these project types. The chart below therefore provides supplemental civil rights information and should be used in conjunction with the Activity Summary.

Race & Ethnicity Characteristics of Completed Project Beneficiaries Projects Completed During Program Year 2014 Area Benefit and Slum/Blight Projects

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	179	30									-	209
2007	1,046	3,291	4	10						33	69	4,384
2008	9,405	6,171	19	15	7					344	517	15,961
2009	15,655	12,993	52	79	5			15		467	365	29,266
2010	10,602	10,768	100	26	1	23	53	80	5	2,313	361	23,971
2011	2,244	1,940	5	27	5						108	4,221
2012	1,932	822	1	2	3			15			9	2,784
Grand Total	41,063	36,015	181	159	21	23	53	110	5	3,157	1,429	80,796
2006	85.65%	14.35%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
2007	23.86%	75.07%	0.09%	0.23%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.75%	1.57%	100.00%
2008	58.92%	38.66%	0.12%	0.09%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.16%	3.24%	100.00%
2009	53.49%	44.40%	0.18%	0.27%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.05%	0.00%	1.60%	1.25%	100.00%
2010	44.23%	44.92%	0.42%	0.11%	0.00%	0.10%	0.22%	0.33%	0.02%	9.65%	1.51%	100.00%
2011	53.16%	45.96%	0.12%	0.64%	0.12%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.56%	100.00%
2012	69.40%	29.53%	0.04%	0.07%	0.11%	0.00%	0.00%	0.54%	0.00%	0.00%	0.32%	100.00%
Grand Total	50.82%	44.58%	0.22%	0.20%	0.03%	0.03%	0.07%	0.14%	0.01%	3.91%	1.77%	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 and concentrations of minorities and LMI in the applicant's jurisdiction. 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

SECTION II – FAMILIES AND PERSONS ASSISTED

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 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 2013. 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.

HOME Program

During 2013, 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 2013, 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 2013

Characteristic	Rental	First-Time Homebuyers	Total
Low-Mod Income	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0-30%	1.6%	1.0%	1.3%
31-50%	53.2%	1.0%	29.5%
51-60%	42.7%	30.1%	37.0%
61-80%	2.4%	68.0%	32.2%
African American	71.0%	27.2%	51.1%
White	22.6%	59.2%	29.2%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0.0%	1.0%	0.4%
Other Multi-Racial	6.5%	12.6%	9.3%
Hispanic	1.6%	2.9%	2.2%

ESG Program

ESG subgrantees track the types of persons assisted in multiple ways, including by family type, by race/ethnicity and by subpopulations such as those with disabilities or other special needs and the chronically homeless. *Section III D – Continuum of Care* and *Section VII - ESG CAPER* contain additional information. Below is a summary of the individuals assisted by ESG during 2013 in terms of race/ethnicity.

Race/Ethnicity of Families and Persons Assisted PY 2013 – ESG Non-Financial Assistance

Race/Ethnicity	(Homeless Assistance Shelters & Shelter Services)	Prevention	Re-Housing	Total Residential	Unsheltered Homeless
White	37.4%	21.9%	33.5%	63.0%	61.7%
African American	43.9%	76.8%	14.6%	55.1%	37.6%
Asian	3.5%	0.0%	0.4%	9.9%	0.3%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%	0.9%	0.0%
Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
American Indian/Alaskan Native & White	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Asian & White	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
African American & White	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	0.1%
American Indian/Alaskan Native & African American	0.4%	0.0%	1.4%	1.0%	0.0%
Other Multi-Racial	13.2%	0.5%	49.9%	37.9%	0.3%
Hispanic	3.7%	1.2%	2.4%	4.9%	0.3%

SECTION II – FAMILIES AND PERSONS ASSISTED

Subpopulations Assisted PY 2013 – ESG Non-Financial Assistance

Race/Ethnicity	(Homeless Assistance Shelters & Shelter Services)		Prevention		Re-Housing	
Chronically Homeless	481	6.1%	8	3.5%	149	13.3%
Severely Mentally Ill	855	10.9%	59	25.8%	241	21.6%
Chronic Substance Abuse	294	3.8%	30	13.1%	0	0.0%
Other Disability	861	11.0%	70	30.6%	135	12.1%
Veterans	150	1.9%	13	5.7%	19	1.7%
Persons with HIV/AIDS	39	0.5%	3	1.3%	0	0.0%
Victims of Domestic Violence	3,819	48.7%	33	14.4%	62	5.6%
Elderly	1,337	17.1%	13	5.7%	511	45.7%
Total Subpopulations Served	7,836	100.0%	229	100.0%	1,117	100.0%

HOPWA Program

During 2013, 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 HOPWA-Eligible Persons Receiving Assistance PY 2013 HOPWA

Characteristic	Percentage
Low-Mod Income	100.0%
0-30%	46.0%
31-50%	49.0%
51-80%	6.0%
African American	83.6%
White	15.2%
Hispanic	2.2%
American Indian/Alaskan Native & White	0.5%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0.2%
Asian	0.2%
American Indian/Alaskan Native & African American	0.2%
Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0%
African American & White	0%
Asian & White	0%
Other Multiracial	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, maintain or provide 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 2013 accomplishments sufficient for the State to meet or exceed all but three 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 58.

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	100	83	83%
				2014			
					2015		
Plan Period Total				370	327	88%	
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	-		
					2015		
Plan Period Total				30	19	63%	
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	20	47	235%
				2014			
				2015			
Plan Period Total				55	209	380%	
DH-2	Affordability of Decent Housing						
DH-2.1	Improve affordability of owner and rental housing for LMI families	HOME	Households assisted	2011	900	452	50%
				2012	425	266	63%
				2013	250	111	44%
				2014			
					2015		
Plan Period Total				1,575	829	53%	
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	120	138	115%
				2014			
					2015		
Plan Period Total				340	424	125%	
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	125	696	557%
				2014			
					2015		
MULTI-YEAR GOAL				1,075	1,709	159%	
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	230	248	108%
				2014			
					2015		
MULTI-YEAR GOAL				830	888	107%	
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	200	315	158%
				2014			
							2015
Plan Period Total				600	1,519	253%	

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	15	24	160%
				2014			
				2015			
			Plan Period Total		40	90	225%
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	20	35	175%
				2014			
				2015			
			Plan Period Total		65	98	151%
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	10,000	11,382	114%
				2014			
				2015			
			Plan Period Total		70,000	51,652	74%
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	850	999	118%
				2014			
				2015			
			Plan Period Total		2,550	2,940	115%
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	40	44	110%
				2014			
				2015			
			Plan Period Total		120	132	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	7	1	14%
				2014			
				2015			
			Plan Period Total		29	27	93%

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	50	150	300%
				2014			
				2015			
			Plan Period Total		180	375	208%
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%
				2013	25	27	108%
				2014			
				2015			
			Plan Period Total		85	87	102%
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	5	5	100%
				2014			
				2015			
			Plan Period Total		19	19	100%

As shown above on Table 3A, the State met the majority of its goals for Program Year 2013. All three Economic Opportunity goals were met; five out of seven Decent Housing goals were met (for objectives with 2014 goals); and five out of six Suitable Living Environment goals were met. The only exceptions were:

Decent Housing:

- DH-1.1 - Increasing the availability of affordable rental housing. Accomplishments were lower than projected due to market conditions, availability of other financing, more stringent HOME requirements and HOME resources that were more limited than anticipated when the goal was established.
- DH-2.1 – Improving affordability of owner and renter housing for LMI families. HOME has had a difficult time projecting accomplishments for this goal due to the substantial changes in homeownership activity over the last few years following the foreclosure crisis. The economic downturn affected housing markets nationwide causing new home purchases to plummet and putting many lower income households became at risk of unemployment, decreased wages or loss of existing housing. The result was to make rental a more feasible option for many potential homeowners, and combined with uncertain program funding levels at the time goals were established, resulted in a goal that was too high. Rental assistance in the form of security deposits was also down, due to a policy decision to target limited resources to rental development. SHFDA responded with a substantial amendment to the 2013 HOME Action Plan to re-establish TBRA as an eligible activity for the upcoming 2014 program year.

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

Suitable Living:

- SL-3.2 – Preserving neighborhoods through revitalization, development or elimination of blight. During 2013, a number of projects previously awarded funding under the CDBG Village Renaissance Program were due to be completed. Had timeliness and other benchmarks been met by March 31, 2014, each of these projects would have been awarded additional 2013 funding for additional phases. Only one project was funded, with several more being delayed until next program year.

All programs have had difficulty in recent years predicting funding. Goals must be set in January, prior to publication of the draft Annual Action Plan, and for the last several years, delays in establishing the Federal budget have delayed HUD's determination of the State's annual allocations for the four programs. 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 2013 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, HOME	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 2013 Program Year can be found in the State's 2013 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 2013, 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. Some local governments in South Carolina qualify under (1) above and have the resulting 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, including one that includes a HUD Urban County, that have a population of at least 50,000. The fair housing jurisdiction is the municipality. Entitlement cities include Aiken, Anderson, Charleston, Columbia, Florence, Greenville, Rock Hill, Spartanburg, Summerville and Sumter.

Together, according to the 2010 census, the State's Entitlement Cities and Urban Counties are home to 2.2 million people, representing 49% of the South Carolina population, and 13 of the 15 largest cities. 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 2013, with HUD Entitlement Cities and Urban Counties awarded a total of \$15.8 million and funding for the balance of the State under the State CDBG Program awarded \$19.3 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*

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grant from the State CDBG Program, monitoring of *existing* grant recipients’ compliance with 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 statewide demographics, the State conducted its most recent Analysis of Impediments in

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conjunction with the 2011-2015 State Consolidated Plan for Housing and Community 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 the 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 South Carolina, 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 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 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 2013, 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 content management activities needed to maintain the state level website, www.FairHousingSC.com, to ensure that it continues 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 initial funding for research and development, as well as funding to obtain the www.FairHousingSC.com domain name, and establish site hosting and site analytics. During the past year, CDBG

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provided resources and funding to continue hosting the site and to maintain its content. A key benefit of developing this site, in addition to providing a comprehensive online fair housing resource, 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.

Program partner agencies have indicated that they are providing links to the State Fair Housing website and they are promoting the site amongst their various constituent groups.

- Sponsorship of a fair housing display in the Exhibition Hall at the two-day 2013 and 2014 Palmetto Affordable Housing Forums held in Columbia. The booth was staffed by the SC Human Affairs Commission, which thereby became an official and visible exhibitor at the Forum each year. According to the SC Affordable Housing Coalition, over 544 attendees were registered for the 2014 Forum, and the Fair Housing exhibit begun with the 2012 Forum continues to be a vehicle for communicating fair housing priorities to housing providers, non-profits, attorneys, housing developers and other interested housing market constituents. CDBG paid for the booth and display itself, as well as the exhibit space for all three years, including \$751 in 2014 Forum exhibitor fees and required registration for exhibitors to also attend the Forum networking, information and training sessions.
- All four partner agencies helped promote April 2013 and April 2014 as Fair Housing Month. In preparation for April 2013, CDBG 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.
- CDBG continued developing materials that were used to provide webinar-style training for local governments, HOME Consortiums, and other entities interested in analyzing race/ethnicity block-group level data using the new American Community Survey data and tools provided by the US Census Bureau and Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) and Home Ownership and Equity Protection Act (HOEPA) data available from the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC). Race and ethnicity are key factors in evaluating persons to be assisted by potential CDBG projects, as well as for identifying concentrations of race, ethnicity, income, poverty, etc. 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. The CDBG webinar presented methods and procedures for querying data sources, downloading and manipulating this data as a community development and fair housing tool.

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- 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. 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, posted a link to the www.FairHousingSC.com website on the DHEC website.
- 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.

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 \$14.3 million this program year and 8.7% 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.

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Local plans submitted during Program Year 2013 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 2013 include:

- Implementing public information programs that promote and educate about fair housing by using various media, which may include 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 or will create a fair housing information center and/or resource file.
- Using existing venues where both local citizens and/or community leaders are present to discuss fair housing or distribute fair housing information. In 2013, CDBG approved 31 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 the Annual Catfish Festival in Hardeeville. Four municipal and three county fair housing plans included setting up and manning booths at local festivals.
- Publishing articles and news related to fair housing, as well as the more traditional display ads and fair housing month announcements, in local newspapers. Five county government and seven municipal governments indicated they will publish articles.
- Examine local land use and zoning policies to determine whether they represent an impediment to fair housing (City of Bennettsville and Marion County) or conduct an analysis of impediments to fair housing and/or updating an existing one (Cities of Beaufort, Hardeeville, Walterboro; Jasper County and Town of Bluffton).
- 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 57 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 2013 indicated \$62,286 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 \$17,360 for Program Year 2012 and \$5,940 for Program Year 2011. CDBG grant recipients used an additional \$6,840 in other funds for fair housing during the 2013 program year.

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

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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.

- Conducted or participated in the conduct of a regional Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing (Cities of Beaufort, Hardeeville, and Walterboro, Town of Ridgeland and Jasper County). Others examined local land use and zoning policies and procedures (Lake City, Varnville and Marion and Marlboro Counties).
- Developed and distributed fair housing surveys to community residents in the City of Union and the Town of Sellers.
- 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 municipal and community leaders in Beaufort, Cheraw, Clemson, Fort Mill, Greenwood, Hardeeville, Hartsville, McCormick, St. Matthews, Union and Walterboro. Several counties also held similar fair housing discussions at public meetings.
- 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 *Greenwood Today*, *Herald Independent* (Winnsboro), *Saluda Sentinel*, and newspapers with local circulation areas in Hampton County and the Cities of Denmark, Hardeeville, Union and Walterboro.
- A number of grantees used venues with heavy public participation to distribute or make fair housing information available or to sponsor a fair housing booth. Examples include race packets for the City of Seneca’s annual Half Marathon, the City of Greenwood’s “Live after 5” festival, and the Hardeeville Catfish festival.
- County or town websites and/or local television channels were used to promote fair housing in Beaufort, Colleton and Lancaster Counties, and Winnsboro and Union.
- The City of Georgetown made a fair housing presentation to local, housing related contractors in Georgetown County, including minority business owners.
- Local area residents in Cheraw, Greenwood, Hartsville, Heath Springs and Williamsburg County were provided information on fair housing month via utility bills.
- Blackville and Hemingway held fair housing poster contests for local community elementary school children.

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). SHFDA administers the HOME Program, as well as a variety of state programs including: the Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program, 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. SHFDA has also been responsible for administering a number of federal programs developed in recent years to combat the ailing economy and housing market. 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 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. 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 \$4,557,150 in 2013 HOME funds and Program Income, plus an additional \$218.6 million in affordable housing activities in 2013. HOME funding will result in 83 units of new affordable rental housing, homeownership and rental assistance for 111 households. HOME and HOPWA combined supported a total of 47 units of supportive or transitional housing for special needs households, and HOME and CDBG combined made existing affordable housing more sustainable for 315 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 2013, 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

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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 funding, are described separately in the Other State Housing Accomplishments section below.

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

Grantee Name: South Carolina Program Year: 2013	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	71	<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	220	138	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Total Sec. 215 Affordable Rental	320	221	<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	0	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Rehabilitation of existing units	0	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Homebuyer Assistance	150	95	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Total Sec. 215 Affordable Owner	150	95	<input 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	100	71	<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/Homebuyer Assistance	370	233	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Total Sec. 215 Affordable Housing	470	316	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ANNUAL AFFORDABLE HOUSING GOALS (SEC.215)						
Homeless households	10,000	11,382	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-homeless households	735	1,651	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Special needs households	20	446	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ANNUAL HOUSING GOALS						
Annual Rental Housing Goal	320	221	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Annual Owner Housing Goal	150	95	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Total Annual Housing Goal	470	316	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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Table 3B shows that together the Consolidated Plan programs made progress toward the State's affordable housing goals in 2013, including 69% of the goal for affordable rental housing and 63% of the goal for rental housing. The shortfall in rental housing accomplishments was due to an unexpected decrease in funding, allowing SHFDA to fund fewer rental projects, and market conditions limiting applications for HOME/ Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) projects which typically include a much greater number of units than HOME only or HOME/State Housing Trust Fund (HTF) projects. The shortfall in owner housing was also due to an unexpected decrease in HOME funding for PY13, as well as to weaker housing market conditions, tighter home purchase credit requirements, and an overall decrease in homeownership activity in South Carolina and nationwide.

HOME funding approved for new projects in combination with HTF, however, will result not only in 40 HOME-funded rental units, but also 43 additional HTF-funded units. HOME funding in conjunction with LIHTC will yield 43 HOME-funded rental units, plus 228 additional LIHTC-funded units. A total of 344 new affordable rental units will result directly from HOME funding or other funding sources leveraged by the use of HOME funds

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).

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 2013 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 3,199 additional households through mortgage revenue bonds and SC HELP assistance; 19,960 families benefited from Section 8 rental and contract administration assistance; and an additional 1,381 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 2013. 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 2013**

Program	Type of Accomplishment	FY 2013 Accomplishments	Total FY 2013 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	572	\$31.0
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	19,960	\$128.3
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	2,627	\$40.6
Total Homeownership and Rental Assistance		23,159	\$199.9
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	660	\$8.4
Low Income Housing Tax Credit	Number of new affordable multifamily rental units developed (13 new developments)	721	\$10.3
Multifamily Tax Exempt Bond Program	Number of low income multifamily rental units financed (all units created through rehabilitation)	0	\$0
Total New Affordable Housing Units Created through New Construction or Rehabilitation		1,381	\$18.7
Total State Funds Invested by SHFDA in 2013			\$218.6 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.

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

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residents of South Carolina. 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 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.

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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 2013, the HOME Program provided homeownership assistance to 95 owner households meeting the definitions contained in CFR 92.254, which governs the HOME homebuyer assistance program. HOME also provided rental assistance to 16 renter households meeting the definitions contained in CFR 92.252, which governs HOME rental activities. Finally, HOME commitments during the program year included the production of 83 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 2013, 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 \$11.3 million in Housing Choice Voucher assistance was provided to 2,028 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 \$128.3 million to benefit 19,960 very low income families in FY 2013.

Additionally, approximately \$8.4 million was awarded from the South Carolina Housing Trust Fund in FY 2013 to develop 660 units of affordable housing. 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. Projects with HOME participation benefited the homeless, and both HOME and HOPWA provided funding to support for transitional housing for those with special needs.

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Efforts to Address Accessibility Needs of Persons with Disabilities

In 2013, HOME supported a total of 32 transitional or supportive housing units for people with special needs, including the elderly and the homeless. HOPWA supported 15 transitional/supportive housing units. In addition, SHFDA was involved in providing other special needs housing through the South Carolina Housing Trust Fund. Awards during FY 13 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 35 homeless shelters and homeless service organizations providing temporary shelter, re-housing, street outreach, or homeless prevention services. A total of 4,448 individuals with disabilities or special needs were served. 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 138 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 999 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.
 - Zoning procedures have not been reviewed locally in all communities.

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- 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 2013 program year, SHFDA and other housing partners in South Carolina continued to make progress toward overcoming barriers to affordable housing. Activities are summarized below.

- SHFDA hosted its annual Palmetto Affordable Housing Forum in April of 2013 and 2014. 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 continued the SC Mortgage Tax Credit Program created in Program Year 2012 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.
- Under the Palmetto Heroes Program in 2013, \$7 million was earmarked to assist local “heroes” to become homeowners. Eligible homebuyer “heroes” include law enforcement officers, teachers, veterans, fire fighters, nurses, correctional workers and EMS personnel. The 2013 program provided a reduced mortgage interest rate of 3% and down payment assistance up to \$5,000, or \$8,000 for those also qualifying for the New Construction Initiative launched in 2012 and continued in 2013.
- 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.

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- 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 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 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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D. Continuum of Care

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 2013 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 2013.

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

Object. Nbr	Outcome/Objective	Performance Measure	2013 Goal	2013 Actual
DH-2	Affordability of Decent Housing			
DH-2.3	Prevent homelessness	Persons assisted	125	696
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	35
SL-1.3	Provide emergency shelter and services for homeless persons	Persons assisted	10,000	11,382

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

Object. Nbr	Outcome/Objective	Performance Measure	2013 Goal	2013 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	20	47
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	120	138
DH-2.4	Address short-term housing instability by providing emergency assistance for people living with HIV/AIDs (HOPWA Only)	Persons assisted	230	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	999

Actions to Address and Prevent Homelessness

Program Year 2013 resources for homelessness represented a significant decrease from the higher amounts allocated to the State ESG Program in 2012 as the new solutions-based ESG program was phased in and the second HPRP allocation was made available. With much fewer resources, collaboration amongst the State's homeless services providers was key and stakeholder meetings occurred throughout the year regarding funding distribution, planning for upcoming homeless counts, and evaluating trends and identifying state priorities.

Funding was available through the State ESG Program, three local ESG Programs in Charleston County, Greenville County and Horry County, and HUD's annual Continuum of Care (CoC) Homeless Assistance competitive program. For FY 2013, HUD awarded \$9.2 million to South Carolina CoCs, an amount representing either an increase over or level with FY 2012 funding. 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	FY 2013
Lowcountry Continuum of Care Partnership	\$694,728	\$858,425	\$1,339,094	\$1,490,087
Upstate Homeless Coalition	\$327,271	\$3,447,141	\$3,830,396	\$3,804,575
Midlands Area Consortium for the Homeless	\$707,666	\$1,886,071	\$2,327,714	\$2,643,765
Eastern Carolina Homeless Organization	\$272,399	\$1,196,167	\$1,283,872	\$1,264,773
Total	\$2,002,064	\$7,387,804	\$8,781,076	\$9,203,200

In addition to CoC funding, the State ESG Program received \$1,961,784, and the Charleston and Greenville County ESG Programs received \$112,324 and \$168,942, respectively. In 2013, Horry County established its own ESG Program and received \$135,441, creating a total of \$18.4 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. Compared with 2012, homeless assistance funding this year represented a 48% increase.

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

Under the Emergency Solutions Grant Program, traditional shelter activities remain priorities but there are also new priorities including prevention and rehousing, collecting and maintaining data in the federal Homeless Management Information System or HMIS, and outreach to and assessment of 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 new emphasis on this activity reflects the fact that it is difficult to identify the unsheltered homeless, assess their needs, and connect them with available resources. In an effort to achieve these new objectives, HUD established new requirements under the Solutions version of the ESG Program for state level coordination of homeless resources and programs, which characterized ESG interactions with CoCs throughout SC in 2013, and minimum set-asides of State ESG allocations for homeless prevention and rehousing. Street outreach is also required of all State Programs.

Traditional shelter activities like development (renovation, rehab, or conversion of buildings to serve as shelters), operating expenses, and supportive services remain eligible for State ESG Program funding, but since 2012 have been limited to 60% of the State's annual ESG.

Evaluation of Progress in Meeting Objectives
for Reducing and Ending Homelessness

Each provider that received ESG funding in 2013 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.

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- 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.
- 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 22 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 2013 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, as well as 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 this was an eligible activity for which all ESG applicants could request PY 2013 ESG funding. ESG

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funded 4 providers including: Any Length Recovery, which also received funding for homeless prevention services; the Midlands Housing Alliance, which also received funding for rapid re-housing and shelter operations; Pee Dee CAP, which received funding for all eligible activities; and SHARE which received funding for shelter operations, prevention and re-housing. Three of these organizations have received funding specifically for street outreach for the second year in a row. Reporting tools are continuing to be evaluated to determine ways to measure activity-specific accomplishments.

Currently, the State does not have a Table 3A goal specifically for outreach and assessment to the unsheltered homeless; however, 2013 funding helped achieve the Table 3A goal of supporting organizations that provide services for both sheltered and unsheltered homeless (SL-1.2). 4 ESG recipients provided street outreach.

Homeless Objective H2 – Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing

Providing shelter and transitional housing to the homeless was the traditional focus of the prior Emergency Shelter Grant Program and many ESG subrecipients are also providers of emergency shelter or transitional housing. Under the 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.

Overall, ESG funding allowed 23 subrecipients to provide shelter or services to 11,382 people, which met the 10,000 person goal for Table 3A objective SL-1.3. Services to homeless individuals and families, including both sheltered and unsheltered, were provided by all 35 entities that received ESG funding during the program year, 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 2013 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 assistance to prevent homelessness and to enable the homeless population to move steadily toward independent living. Beginning in 2012, ESG has also made funding available for re-housing.

Funding for homeless prevention activities was used by 9 ESG subrecipients to help prevent at-risk adults, children, and individuals from becoming homeless. By comparison, 13 providers received funding for rapid re-housing, or helping individuals who had become homeless find new, more stable housing solutions. Combined, these accomplishments benefited a total of 696 people and 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.

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Data Collection – Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) Administration

Data entered into the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) both during the year and during the Point-in-Time homeless counts is essential for evaluating and reporting on the state of homelessness in South Carolina, as well as for evaluating trends and identifying regional issues. Data quality is absolutely essential, particularly since the Continuums of Care rely heavily on volunteers for efforts such as the homeless counts. To help improve data collection and data input, ESG provided funding to 8 subrecipients for HMIS/data collection.

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 South Carolina as a whole. To accomplish this, the State undertakes periodic, statewide counts of the homeless population. 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 2014 statewide Homeless Count represented the fourth annual count conducted in South Carolina, following prior counts in January 2013, just before the start of the current program year, 2012 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 23, 2014 and carried through the following week, ending on January 30, 2014, to facilitate the unsheltered count. Local area data entry managers then began 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 each count. Results from this count will be evaluated as they become available and reported next program year.

The 2013 point in time count of sheltered homeless took place on January 24, 2013 and extended through the following week, during which time the unsheltered homeless were counted. As with prior counts, a primary goal of the 2013 count was to obtain a reliable estimate of homeless individuals in every county in South Carolina, to improve on and make more uniform the statewide implementation of the count, and to maximize volunteer efforts and resources by incorporating reliable data from HMIS. To this end, survey tools were revised for the earlier 2012 Count to focus on prior living situations and better inform prevention efforts.

The 2013 PIT Count Report describes the methodology and results of the 2013 Count in detail and can be downloaded from the SC Council on Homelessness website:

<http://www.schomeless.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/06/SCHC-2013-PIT-REPORT-FINAL-Post.pdf>

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Results of the 2013 sheltered homeless count are highlighted below.

- The 2013 Point-in-Time Count identified 6,035 homeless people living in South Carolina as of the end of January 2013. This represents an increase over the prior biennial count in 2011, which identified 4,701 homeless.
- 2,919 people were found sheltered in emergency shelters, temporary winter shelters, domestic violence shelters and transitional housing units. This does not represent any significant change from 2011, indicating either that the overall capacity to temporarily house people or the inclination of the homeless to seek shelter has not changed significantly since 2011.
- Sheltered homeless in 2013 were fairly evenly distributed between emergency shelters (1,535) and transitional housing (1,384).
- The most significant increase (72%) was among the unsheltered homeless, which the 2013 Count estimated at 3,116. This group is the hardest to count, requiring law enforcement and other local volunteers to identify known locations not suitable for human habitation, such as cars, encampments and parks and wooded areas, and then observing these areas in an effort to identify unsheltered homeless. For this reason, the count is extended one week to allow for this element of the count. Variances in data from year to year are likely, simply due to changes in weather and volunteer efforts at research and reporting, but there were still many counties reporting increases in unsheltered homeless in 2013, including many with strong, consistent records of Point-in-Time count performance and reporting. The report therefore suggests that the results accurately reflect an increase in unsheltered homeless and should not be dismissed as the product of improved reporting or poor baseline data. Eight counties accounted for 92% of the increase in the unsheltered homeless according to the 2013 count: Richland (341), Horry (278), Greenwood (172), Spartanburg (151), Greenville (87), Beaufort (84), Charleston (50) and Florence (38).
- Geographically, 13 counties reported fewer numbers of homeless but the majority reported no change or an increase. Counties with the highest increases in homelessness since 2011 were those that have more urban areas: Richland County (453), Horry County (296), Greenwood (187) and Greenville (185). Counties reporting the greatest decrease were Sumter (83), Charleston (46) and Kershaw (41).
- The report notes that count methodology is less reliable in rural areas where homeless issues and challenges are different than in urban areas. But with increased effort focused on the PIT in rural areas in 2013, reporting did improve considerably. Only four counties reported fewer than five homeless persons, versus 13 in 2011.
- Regarding chronic homelessness, nearly one quarter or 22% of those surveyed for the 2013 count indicated they had been homeless three or more times. On the other hand, statewide 31% reported that they were experiencing their first episode of homelessness, but in many counties the percentage of first-time homeless was much higher. Those counties with the highest rates were Beaufort and Lexington (73%), York (58%), Anderson (53%), Charleston (50%) and Richland (48%). Counties reporting the highest numbers of chronically homeless were Richland (409), Horry (206), Charleston (115) and Greenville (113).
- Veterans represented 12% of the sheltered homeless, which is the same percentage that reported substance abuse (alcohol or drug dependence), but less than the percentage

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reported for diagnosed mental illness (16%). HIV as a percentage was only 1%. However, the report suggests that mental illness and substance abuse are underestimates due to the self-reporting nature of the survey used to perform the count.

- In terms of race and ethnicity, 54% of the homeless identified in the 2013 Count were African American, compared with 41% White, 2.8% other and 1.4% Hispanic or Latino.

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, SHFHA's competitive rental program does give bonus points in scoring to housing which will benefit special needs households. During 2013, HOME funding will result in supportive housing for 19 elderly and 13 homeless households, by creating a total of 32 units of new special needs housing (DH-1.3 on Table 3A). HOPWA funding supported an additional 15, bringing the total to 47 units of special needs housing.

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. The State HOPWA program therefore continued to fund 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

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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 138 PLWHA (DH-2.2); and supportive services were provided to 999 (SL-1.4). 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 2013 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 South Carolina’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

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and individuals each year to help address needs that would go unmet without assistance from these programs.

Evaluate and Reduce Lead-Based Paint Hazards

During program year 2013, South Carolina's actions to evaluate and reduce lead-based paint hazards were consistent with the strategies set forth in the Consolidated Plan and 2013 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.

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- 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.

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 workforce development and economic development, or improvement in economic opportunity at the community and individual level. This is particularly needed in counties where poverty levels and unemployment are high. Among the Consolidated Plan partner agencies, economic 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.

Some organizations and institutions have established histories as partners with the State, while many more, including the growing number of non-profit organizations, 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

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to housing rehabilitation or housing development. Also, beginning in 2011, SHFDA 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.

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 2013, 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 2013 through vouchers and contract administration amounted to \$128.3 million and assisted 19,960 households. 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 8, 2014 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 ran from June 9, 2014 through June 23, 2014.

No comments were received.

G. Self-Evaluation

Evaluation of Accomplishments

As a whole, the State was successful during the program year in responding to priority needs in South Carolina. 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 2013 will address each priority need and are summarized below.

Decent Housing

- 111 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.
- 83 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 261 units of new housing.
- 47 units of special needs supportive and transitional housing will be maintained or developed as a result of HOME and HOPWA funding.
- 315 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.
- 138 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.
- 696 people who were homeless or at risk of becoming homeless benefited from rapid re-housing or homeless prevention assistance from ESG.

Economic Opportunity

- 150 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.
- 27 agencies that provide programs and/or services aimed at improving the accessibility of jobs and employment to LMI individuals were supported by ESG.
- 18,313 residents, including 10,472 who are LMI, living in five communities will benefit from CDBG funding that will revitalize three downtown areas, improve essential public health facilities in one community, and construct a new library in another community.

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Suitable Living Environment

- 24 rural communities will benefit from new or upgraded public infrastructure as a result of CDBG funding, making a suitable, safe and healthy living environment available or sustainable for 11,856 community residents who are 64% LMI.
- 44 communities throughout the state will benefit from CDBG-funded regional planning activities and one small rural community of 302 people, who are 98% LMI, will benefit from implementation of a plan for comprehensive neighborhood revitalization.
- 11,382 homeless persons received emergency or transitional shelter or assistance as a result of ESG funding during the year.
- 35 providers of essential supportive services for sheltered and unsheltered homeless, homeless prevention, re-housing or street outreach received ESG funding during the program year.
- 999 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 three 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 2013 HOME competitive cycle funding was awarded along with State Housing Trust Funds to create 13 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 2013 totaled over \$218 million.
- 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 provide funding to assist with job creation and other economic development, and which received funding in excess of \$32 million in FY2012-2013 and will receive comparable funding by the end of 2013-2014.
- ESG funds were committed this year in close coordination with the State's four regional Continuums of Care, which for Federal Fiscal Year 2013 received \$9.2 million in new grants. ESG continued to fund shelter and supportive services for homeless individuals, street outreach to the unsheltered homeless, homeless prevention for individuals and families at risk of homelessness, and rapid re-housing.
- HOPWA continued to coordinate its resources with other federal funds such as those provided through the Ryan White Care Act. In 2013, Ryan White funding for South Carolina totaled \$25 million. Both Ryan White and HOPWA continued to be used to provide assistance to people living with HIV/AIDS who require supportive housing and services.

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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. 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 327 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 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 South Carolina's low and moderate income households. However, the statewide population continues to grow, wages continue to lag behind the nation as a whole, and economic conditions have remained stagnant in many of the 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 state 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, beginning in Program Year 2012, HOME targeted 100% of its competitive cycle funding toward rental housing development. This helped maximize shrinking HOME resources, but coupled with changes in HOME program requirements and persistent market issues, was still

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not adequate to meet the HOME's goal for new affordable housing development goal. As in prior years, the goal had to be set before HUD announced the 2013 HOME allocation, and 2013 unfortunately marks the second year in the plan period when this goal has not been met.

On the affordability side, HOME has continued to have 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 the past several years, 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. 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 and 2013. The net result has been a higher than achievable goal for each of the past three years. And, because goals are set in advance of the detailed analysis undertaken to prepare this performance report, the State expects that the goal for 2014 is likewise too high, in spite of it being the fourth consecutive reduction this plan period.

Other needs include foreclosure assistance, as foreclosure continues to be a factor in spite of SHFDA's SC HELP foreclosure assistance program, which since 2012, has been available to assist homeowners statewide. (The SC HELP program and other SHFDA affordable housing efforts are discussed in detail in *Section III C – Actions to Foster and Maintain Affordable Housing*.) Also to combat foreclosure, HUD has continued to sponsor training for foreclosure prevention counselors; ESG has continued to channel more funds into homeless prevention activities; and national and regional entities like Neighborworks and Family Services, Inc. have continued to work to help those at risk to stay in their homes.

All of these efforts, plus ongoing improvement in the state economy, have resulted in lower foreclosure rates, but South Carolina still has a higher rate than most neighboring southeastern states. With a rate of 1 in every 890 housing units, South Carolina is still one of the top ten worst states, and compared with May 2013 when the average state foreclosure rate was comparable with the nation, South Carolina now lags significantly behind the national average of 1 in every 1,137 housing units.

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United States Foreclosure Rates
RealtyTrac, April 2014

State	Foreclosure Rate per Housing Unit
Florida	1 in 400
Maryland	1 in 624
Delaware	1 in 657
Indiana	1 in 681
New Jersey	1 in 700
Illinois	1 in 706
Ohio	1 in 750
Nevada	1 in 770
South Carolina	1 in 890
US Average	1 in 1,137

Within the state, Dorchester County continues to have the highest foreclosure rate, and Berkeley County and York County continue as the second and third highest, although rates have dropped over the past year. For example, Dorchester County's May 2013 rate was 1 in 269 units and as of April 2014 this has dropped to 1 in 443 units. Note, however, that this rate is comparable to the worst state in the nation, which continues to be Florida at 1 in 400 units.

Berkeley County dropped from 1 in 391 to 1 in 543, while York County dropped from 1 in 422 to 1 in 588. However, both remained unchanged at second and third highest in the state, respectively. Greenville County replaced Beaufort County as the fourth highest, going from 1 in 485 last year to 1 in 609 this year, and Lexington County, which was not even in the top 15 last year, has moved up to number 5 with a rate of 1 in every 643 units. A total of 9 counties continue to have foreclosure rates higher than the state average, as shown below.

South Carolina County Foreclosure Rates
RealtyTrac, April 2014

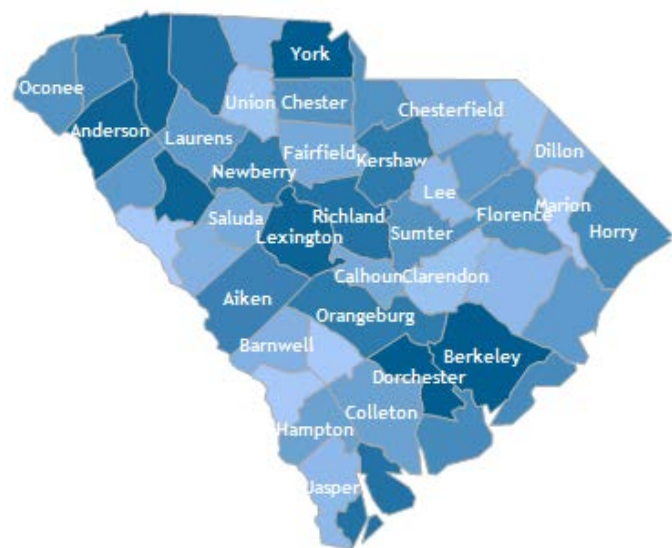
Rank	County	Foreclosure Rate per Housing Unit
1	Dorchester	1 in 443
2	Berkeley	1 in 543
3	York	1 in 588
4	Greenville	1 in 609
5	Lexington	1 in 643
6	Anderson	1 in 672
7	Greenwood	1 in 689
8	Spartanburg	1 in 693
9	Richland	1 in 698
10	Kershaw	1 in 885
South Carolina Average		1 in 890
11	Orangeburg	1 in 921
12	Newberry	1 in 994
13	Aiken	1 in 1,062
14	Charleston	1 in 1,151
15	Pickens	1 in 1,165

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Other areas of the state have seen rates well above the national average, including most of the Pee Dee, and the Lowcountry, with the exception of the three Charleston metro area counties. The “Foreclosure Heat Maps” below show the regional changes from 2013 to 2014, with the darkest colors corresponding to the highest county foreclosure rates on each map.

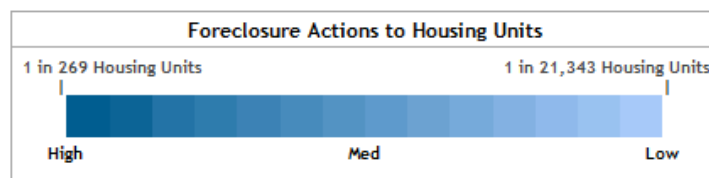
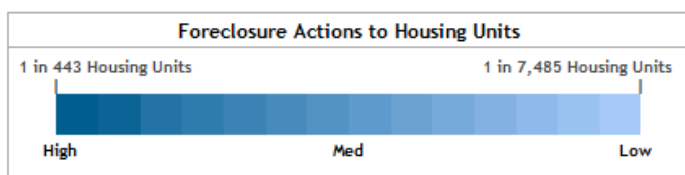
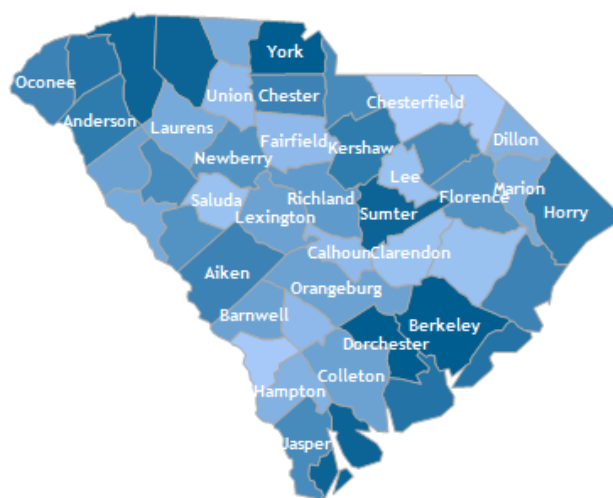
FORECLOSURE FILINGS

April 2014



FORECLOSURE FILINGS

May 2013



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 earliest national economic recovery programs. Substantial numbers of households have since been assisted, including 1,476 who have received prevention or re-housing assistance from ESG during the current plan period. Numbers initially decreased from 648 in 2011 to 365 in 2012, but increased again for 2013 at 463 households assisted. 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 program resources are being shifted toward preventing the loss of permanent housing and occurrences of homelessness, as well

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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, but many of the South Carolina's more vulnerable, lower income population continue to struggle as a 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 South Carolina. These needs relate directly to quality of life for low and moderate income residents and to:

- 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 residents of South Carolina'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

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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 are South Carolina's most rural communities, which are also those with the least resources. Local revenues to support infrastructure, facilities and schools are often severely limited, in no small part because property tax is a primary source of local funding and revenues from property tax require new investment in real property and capital assets to increase. But the State's most rural and least developed areas are characterized by scattered low density development and low property values, as well as low levels of educational attainment, are consistently low, indicating persistent workforce development challenges, and high poverty. This is in direct contrast with the rest of the state, where unemployment has decreased dramatically.

To help boost development in rural areas, 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 base, 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 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 other 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 2013, CDBG funded one project that will directly create economic opportunity in the form of 150 new jobs, as well as others that will indirectly assist in making communities more economically viable so that they can support growth and opportunity. Notably, the State met all economic opportunity goals. Specific accomplishments include:

- Economic development assistance to help recruit a new industry to Clarendon County that will create 150 new jobs.
- Support for 27 agencies whose services include programs that provide employment assistance, childcare and other programs and services, particularly for those who are homeless or at risk of homelessness, to improve access to existing jobs, ability to compete for jobs and ability to maintain employment.
- Revitalizing the downtown areas of three rural communities to jump start local business growth and help retain and grow existing businesses, as well as to provide a better range of goods and services to residents.

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- Ensuring adequate public health services in one community and creating new resources for lifelong learning, education and workforce development by constructing a library in another small rural town.

In addition to projects that involved CDBG assistance, the SC Department of Commerce also reported record-level capital investment during 2013, which represented the highest level of new capital investment in ten years. A total of 127 businesses will either locate or expand in South Carolina, and combined, these companies will create \$5.4 billion in new capital investment and 15,500 new jobs. Contributing to these totals were ten-year highs in terms of new capital investment in eight counties: Beaufort, Berkeley, Charleston, Edgefield, Greenwood, Lancaster, Saluda and Spartanburg. Record level jobs were announced in five counties, including two of the State's least developed: Abbeville and Fairfield. New and existing industries in these two counties will create 125 jobs and 525 jobs, respectively. This compares with average annual job creation over the prior ten years of 33 jobs in Allendale and 149 jobs in Fairfield. Other counties with record levels of new jobs announced included Horry, Pickens, Saluda and York.

Overall 2013 accomplishments include a total of 3,138 jobs announced in the State's least developed counties, representing all but eight of these counties, and bringing the ten year number of jobs to just under 46,000. Related companies also announced over \$552 million in new capital investment in 2013, bringing the ten year level to \$6.9 billion.

Unemployment, which lags behind announcements of investment and job creation, has continued to decline from the January 2010 high of 12.5% to 5.3% as of April 2014. This is a substantial improvement over the 8% rate one year ago, and this represents a near reversal in terms of unemployment in South Carolina over the past year. In 2013, South Carolina was tied with three other states for the 11th **highest** unemployment rate in the nation. One year later, South Carolina is the 18th **lowest**, falling behind only Virginia (4.9%) amongst its Southeast neighbors. Other Southern region states have higher unemployment rates at 6.2% (Florida and North Carolina), 6.3% (Tennessee) and 7% (Georgia).

Within South Carolina, there continue to be differences between urban and rural county unemployment rates but there is less variation between the two, as indicated by the February 2013 and February 2014 Local Area Unemployment data for counties provided by the US Bureau of Labor Statistics. Consistent with the State's overall improvement, February 2014 unemployment rates are down in all counties by at least 2%, and the greatest drops of 5% or more were all in counties classified as Least Developed: Allendale, Barnwell, Chester, Chesterfield, Clarendon, Dillon, Marion, Marlboro, and Union. Even with the dramatic decrease, most of these counties remain amongst the highest in terms of unemployment, and seven – including Marion which at 10.6% is the highest in the state - are in the top 10. Improvement in these counties was greatly needed.

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**South Carolina Counties with Unemployment Rates
As of February 2014**

County	% Unemployment		Feb 2013 Rank	Feb 2014 Rank	Change 2013 - 2014
	Feb 2013	Feb 2014			
Marion County	17.2	10.6	1	1	-6.6
Allendale County	15.7	10.5	2	2	-5.2
Bamberg County	14.0	9.2	5	3	-4.8
Barnwell County	14.1	9.1	4	4	-5.0
Marlboro County	15.2	8.9	3	5	-6.3
Dillon County	13.6	8.4	6	6	-5.2
Orangeburg County	12.3	8.1	11	7	-4.2
Chester County	12.9	7.8	7	8	-5.1
Clarendon County	12.9	7.8	7	8	-5.1
McCormick County	12.4	7.8	10	8	-4.6
Williamsburg County	11.9	7.8	12	8	-4.1

In other areas, including South Carolina's larger metropolitan areas in the Midlands, Upstate, Charleston and part of the Lowcountry regions, unemployment continues to be lower than average. This variation in unemployment rates within the state reflects the greater challenges faced by less developed areas, as well as the ongoing need in these areas 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 Alabama and Florida) continue to rank highest in terms of the percentage of people in poverty. These states, plus Arkansas, the District of Columbia, Kentucky and Tennessee represented the ten highest poverty rates in the country according to the most recent three-year data available from the US Current Population Survey, March 2011-2013. South Carolina, at 17.5% ranked ninth highest, behind Southeast neighbor Georgia (18.4%, fifth highest), but trailing other Southeast states including North Carolina (16.7%), Florida (15.4%) and Virginia (10.9%).

**US States with Highest Poverty Rates
Current Population Survey, 2011-2013**

State	Poverty Rate
Louisiana	21.2%
Mississippi	20.6%
New Mexico	20.3%
District of Columbia	19.3%
Georgia	18.4%
Arizona	18.3%
Arkansas	18.0%
Texas	17.6%
South Carolina	17.5%
Kentucky	17.2%
Tennessee	17.2%

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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 2014, the Southeast and Southwest were the two lowest in terms of per capita income at \$39,746 and \$41,826, compared with the US at \$44,543. Within the Southeast, South Carolina at \$35,453 also lags behind the region as whole and all other states except Mississippi (\$34,478). This is shown in the charts below.

**2013 Per Capita
Southeast Region States**

State	2013 Per Capita	2013 State Rank
Mississippi	\$34,478	50
South Carolina	\$35,453	48
West Virginia	\$35,613	47
Arkansas	\$36,086	46
Kentucky	\$36,239	45
Alabama	\$36,501	42
Georgia	\$38,179	40
North Carolina	\$38,457	39
Tennessee	\$39,324	34
Louisiana	\$40,689	31
Florida	\$41,692	27
Virginia	\$48,773	10
Southeast	\$39,746 per capita	

Source: US BEA, March 2014

Within South Carolina, 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 and 2012**

County	2011 Per Capita	2012 Per Capita	2011 % Poverty	2012 % Poverty	Feb 2012 % Unemployment	Feb 2013 % Unemployment
Abbeville	27,169	29,422	20.4	20.2	9.8	6.2
Allendale	26,164	26,915	39.9	41.1	15.7	10.5
Bamberg	25,818	27,525	29.5	29.2	14.0	9.2
Barnwell	26,064	27,097	24.1	28.8	14.6	
Cherokee	26,856	28,990	22.5	22.4	11.0	6.5
Chester	28,237	30,188		24.8	12.9	7.8
Chesterfield	24,554	26,452	25.2	25.0	11.8	6.7
Clarendon	24,431	26,775	22.9	30.0	12.9	7.8
Dillon	23,616	24,789	32.9	28.0	13.6	8.4
Fairfield	27,062	29,271	22.8	24.1	11.3	7.0
Hampton	27,235	28,469		26.6	11.8	7.6

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County	2011 Per Capita	2012 Per Capita	2011 % Poverty	2012 % Poverty	Feb 2012 % Unemployment	Feb 2013 % Unemployment
Jasper	26,896	27,202	25.8	25.2	8.6	4.5
Lancaster	26,302	29,289	18.1	19.9	10.9	6.3
Lee	26,379	29,263	30.4	29.8	10.6	6.7
Marion	26,397	25,942	31.6	26.0	17.2	10.6
Marlboro	24,156	25,781	32.5	28.4	15.2	8.9
McCormick	27,509	28,999		22.1	12.4	7.8
Pickens	27,833	29,363		18.7	6.9	4.4
Union	26,859	28,926	20.3	22.0	12.9	7.7
Williamsburg	27,263	28,068		30.9	11.9	7.8

Clearly, improvement in unemployment and per capita income is occurring as a result of economic development announcements in recent years. The State's unemployment rate in particular fell to 5.3% as of April 2014, which is the lowest level since June 2001, according to the SC Department of Employment and Workforce. However, many South Carolina counties - and especially those with the lowest per capita - still 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.

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.

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- 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 2013, CDBG committed substantial funding to assist 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 24 predominantly LMI communities with their infrastructure needs. Even with this progress, there are still communities with existing needs. 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 lower lying areas. Yet federal, state and local resources have diminished, and the poor economic situation of recent years has had a lingering impact on local budgets. Smaller municipalities in particular still find 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 South Carolina.

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. To address these needs, the CDBG Village Renaissance and Neighborhood Revitalization Programs provide funding for communities willing 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. Through Program Year 2013, CDBG has awarded \$15.4 million for Village Renaissance plans and/or Village Renaissance or Neighborhood Revitalization implementation projects in 26 South Carolina communities.

Since public safety and health care are also important building blocks of a suitable living environment, public safety and crime prevention elements were incorporated into many funded Village Renaissance projects, but CDBG has also funded a number of other projects that will address fire protection and health services. Ten communities have benefited from \$4.8 million in CDBG funding for public health or safety projects such as fire station expansions and health clinics.

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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 declined substantially during the plan period, will continue to be a major concern. Similarly, state and local government budget shortfalls also occurred, and though some areas are recovering, this has meant fewer resources available to address increasing community needs. Additional reductions in federal program funding levels will make it necessary to continue adjusting performance targets and strategically targeting efforts to the most critical needs.

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's 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 2013 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, an increase in the number of regional HOME housing

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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 were both eliminated as eligible State HOME Program activities to allow remaining funding to be targeted toward rental housing development. Tenant-based rental assistance, or TBRA, has been added back for the upcoming 2014 Program Year through a substantial amendment to the 2012 HOME Action Plan.

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. The 2014 HOME and ESG Annual Plans, included in the 2014 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.

SECTION IV - CDBG PROGRAM NARRATIVE

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 2013, 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	2013 Goal	2013 Actual
DH-3	Sustainability of Decent Housing			
DH-3.1	Make existing affordable housing more sustainable and preserve affordable housing stock	Households assisted	200	303

Suitable Living Environment

Object. Nbr	Outcome/Objective	Performance Measure	2013 Goal	2013 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	24
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	7	1

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Economic Opportunity

Object. Nbr	Outcome/Objective	Performance Measure	2013 Goal	2013 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	50	150
EO-3	Sustainability of Economic Opportunity			
EO-3.1	Improve community economic competitiveness and ability to support economic opportunity	Number of communities assisted	5	5

For CDBG, 2013 was a productive year in which funds were used to make progress toward and meet or exceed every objective. CDBG awarded \$14.3 million for infrastructure, neighborhood revitalization, planning, economic development and other projects that will directly address community viability, economic opportunity and sustainability. Further, 97% of funds awarded will benefit LMI communities, benefit LMI individuals by providing jobs and economic opportunity or benefit a primarily LMI clientele. The only other project funded will eliminate slum and blight conditions. The majority of funds (92%) will benefit communities in South Carolina's less developed counties.

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 2013, these activities were eligible under the CDBG Neighborhood Revitalization Program, which is aimed at holistic revitalization of residential areas to positively impact vitality and sustainability of the entire community. Both new applications for new revitalization projects and additional phases of projects approved under prior years' Village Renaissance Programs were eligible for funding. To receive additional funding during the year, existing Village Renaissance Projects with existing open grants had to close before program year end in March and meet agreed upon performance benchmarks. A number of projects were expected to meet requirements and receive additional funding but only two were in process of demonstrating compliance when the year closed. These projects will represent Suitable Living accomplishments during the next program year. And as a result, accomplishments this year were lower than expected, with only one new Neighborhood Revitalization project funded.

During 2013, CDBG approved \$375,000 for one neighborhood revitalization project. Activities include demolition of dilapidated structures, sidewalks, crosswalks, street paving, drainage, landscaping, and school bus shelters.

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 2013, CDBG funded 7 projects that involve connecting LMI households in previously un-served areas to new water or sewer, or reconnecting LMI households to newly upgraded and

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no longer dilapidated or unsafe public infrastructure. These projects include \$365,629 in CDBG funding for 303 LMI unit connections.

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 2013 program year include:

- \$1 million to assist one rural community in supporting a new industrial location that will create 150 new jobs in Clarendon County. In addition to jobs, this project will help make the local economy more diverse, thereby creating greater need for goods and services and supporting additional small business and job growth.
- \$1.5 million to address community revitalization in three towns by improving streets and other public and community facilities in downtown commercial centers. 13,361 community residents will benefit.
- \$500,000 to ensure publicly-owned health and safety facilities in one community are sufficient to support residents and business, and \$500,000 to improve access to learning and workforce/career development resources in another community. Funds will be provided to construct a new Health Department facility and a new library and a total of 4,952 residents who are 80% LMI 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

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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 2013, 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.

- \$8.2 million to upgrade existing, dilapidated and inadequate public water and/or sewer infrastructure in 20 LMI communities, and \$1.8 million to extend public water or sewer service to 4 additional LMI communities. Projects will ensure public water and sewer infrastructure that is available, sustainable, adequate for fire protection, adequate and safe for business and residential use, and will alleviate health and safety issues. Projects will benefit 11,856 residents, 64% of whom are LMI.
- \$365,629 for projects that will fund the connection of 303 LMI households to new public water and sewer infrastructure or reconnection of LMI households to newly upgraded infrastructure that replaces old, dilapidated and unsustainable water or sewer. The existing affordable housing units occupied by these LMI households will become more sustainable as a result. See housing accomplishments, above.

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 recently created federal housing stimulus and assistance resources 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 are also being formed in various regions, expanding the availability of HOME funds to meet local housing objectives. HOME Consortia are also able to undertake housing activities in neighborhoods undergoing CDBG-funded revitalization, and in fact, CDBG goals for funding neighborhood revitalization include the ultimate outcome of facilitating and stimulating new affordable housing development.

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 providing essential public services and other community facilities needed to make the community more sustainable. All of these activities are being undertaken in conjunction with infrastructure or neighborhood revitalization projects funded by CDBG in

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recent years. Funding in 2013 was limited, however, as very few applications were submitted for the 2013 Neighborhood Revitalization funding round and none of the existing Village Renaissance projects expected to receive additional funding before program year end were closed in time. As a result, CDBG funded one project in one community. See Suitable Living Environment above.

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 2013 was no exception. Of the total \$14.3 million awarded during the program year, 97% or \$13.9 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.

Projects which have been closed during the year provide an indication of the numbers of LMI individuals who have actually benefited. For 2013, direct benefit housing projects benefited individuals who were 100% LMI, direct benefit limited clientele projects benefited 76% LMI, and area benefit projects, including infrastructure, public facilities and revitalization projects, benefited individuals who were 58% LMI.

Other Characteristics of Families and Persons Assisted CDBG-Funded Projects Completed in PY 2013

Characteristic	Direct Benefit Housing Projects	Direct Benefit Limited Clientele Projects	LMI Area Benefit CDBG Projects
Low-Mod Income	100.0%	76.0%	58.1%
Very Low Income (0-30% AMI)	35.2%	30.0%	20.4%
Low Income (30-50% AMI)	35.7%	23.2%	15.5%
Moderate Income (50-80% AMI)	28.8%	22.8%	16.8%
Disabled	13.1%	0.5%	14.3%
Elderly	15.6%	7.8%	16.8%
Female Heads of Household	15.7%	12.2%	9.6%

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 2013.

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.

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.

PR28 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. Most recent HUD guidance instructs the State to run the Financial Summary report for each open HUD Grant Year as of the end of the Program Year, to serve as an archive of the report as of this point in time. Subsequently, IDIS offers no means of running a report accurately reflecting financial status as of Program Year end, or in this case March 31, 2014.

Financial Summary Adjustments

There are multiple “**adjustment**” lines indicated on the IDIS PR28 Financial Summaries. The reason for this is that, prior to recent updates, HUD’s IDIS system did not accommodate all information needed to comply with State CDBG Program reporting requirements. In particular, data reported by IDIS for older grant years is especially likely to be inaccurate. HUD therefore designed an interface by which states can enter adjustments to IDIS-generated data to ensure correct reporting. On the PR28, unadjusted IDIS data is presented first, followed by adjustments entered by the State to correct the IDIS-generated amounts, and finally the calculated result or “total” amount is presented. Readers should focus on report lines with labels beginning with “**Total.**”

- Note: Adjustments on each PR28 are those which the State determined to be necessary to reconcile the IDIS Financial Summary for each open HUD Grant to state data - *as of March 31, 2014*. 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

As used on the Financial Summaries, “Program Income” refers to other CDBG funds recaptured by the State and used in two distinct ways: as regular program income, or as state revolving fund program income. These are combined on the Financial Summary reports and collectively referred to as “Program Income.” But it should be noted that they each have unique reporting requirements, which stem from when HUD considers each type of Program Income to have been “distributed.”

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.**”*

HUD considers PI distributed when simultaneously expended and obligated and SF distributed when obligated only.

Program Income (PI)

Program Income (PI) is expended or disbursed as it is received. The state effectively obligates PI immediately upon receipt, to subrecipients with existing grants who have a pending request for payment. PI funds either partially or completely offset HUD CDBG grant funds that would otherwise be used to pay the draw request. In this way, PI funds are disbursed immediately.

State Revolving Fund Program Income (SF)

State Revolving Fund Program Income (SF) is handled more like the annual HUD Grant. The State obligates SF funds for new grant awards or increases to existing awards, and SF funds are reported with the HUD Grant corresponding to the year **obligated**. Like regular CDBG grant funds, disbursement of SF funds is delayed until after grant award and startup, once implementation or construction of an SF-funded project begins.

Since SF program income is reported with the HUD Grant for the year during which it is **obligated**, the entire amount shows up on the Financial Summaries as “returned to the state” and “redistributed” in the year it is obligated. Regular PI, on the other hand, shows up when it is

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obligated *and expended*. One other main difference between regular PI and SF is that SF amounts reported 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.

Financial Summary Reporting of PI & SF Funds

Program Income, both PI and SF, show up in the IDIS Financial Summaries in Part A - Sources of State Funds and in Part B – State CDBG Resources by Use. Receipt of PI and SF funds is combined and shown on Part A, Line 3, “Program income receipted in IDIS.” Receipts are also shown in Part B, on either Line 20, “Returned to the state and redistributed” or Line 23, “Returned to the state and not yet redistributed.” All PI is indicated as received in IDIS when it is actually received by the State, and it is indicated as obligated in IDIS when obligation actually occurs. For PI, this is just prior to these funds being drawn. For SF, this is when obligated, typically well in advance of the SF funds being drawn.

It is unclear what rules are used to determine whether PI is shown on Line 20 or Line 23 on the Financial Summary Reports. The State has therefore made the assumptions outlined below to determine whether adjustment is required for Line 20 or Line 23 and to correctly report Line 22, “Total redistributed” and Line 25, “Total not yet redistributed.”

- 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. 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.
- Part B, State CDBG Resources by Use
 - 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 required to yield the correct “Total amount redistributed” on Line 22.
 - Program Income “Returned to the State and Not Yet Redistributed” (Lines 23 - 25) - Unexpended PI and unobligated SF balances. PI is expended immediately upon receipt and SF is reported in the year it is obligated. These lines are therefore applicable only to the 2013 Financial Summary, which corresponds to the current program year. For Grant Years prior to 2013, Line 23 is populated by IDIS and “adjustments” on Line 24 are those needed to reduce the Line 25, “Total not yet redistributed” to zero (\$0). For Grant Year 2013, Line 23 is also populated by IDIS, but the “adjustment” on Line 24 is the amount needed to yield the correct amount of unobligated SF on Line 25.
 - Program Income “Retained by Recipients” (Lines 26 – 28) - Zero (\$0) for all Grant Years as no program income is retained by the State or 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 Line 28, “Total retained” to zero (\$0).
 - Program Income resources in Part A match Program Income uses in Part B for all Grant Years except the current one, which is 2013 for this performance report. This is

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because Program Income is reported in the year when it is receipted and expended (PI) or obligated (SF), and program income can no longer be reported with a Grant Year after March 31, or the end of the corresponding program year.

Financial Summary Sections

Part A – Sources of State CDBG Funds

Total State CDBG Resources includes both the “State Allocation” and “Program Income,” described in detail above. State Allocation refers to the annual HUD CDBG grant to the State. Since the State does not have any Section 108 Loan Funds for any open grant year, Line 7, “Total State CDBG Resources” is the sum of the annual CDBG allocation or HUD grant and Program Income. This section does not change after the initial report for the grant year.

Part B – State CDBG Resources by Use

This section identifies how the State has used available resources, including each annual CDBG allocation or HUD grant and Program Income. Funds, except allowable set asides for State Program administration and technical assistance, must be initially obligated to recipients with 15 months of signing the HUD grant agreement. This section therefore reflects cumulative use or obligation of each year’s CDBG grant from HUD. Line 11, “Total obligated to recipients” reflects all grants awarded out of the corresponding CDBG grant, including grants which were not active during the year and are not reported on the PR28 Activity Summary (see below). Expenditure of funds obligated are reported in Part C – Expenditure of State CDBG Resources.

Allowable amounts for State Program administration (2% of the annual allocation plus \$100,000) and technical assistance (1% of the annual allocation) are set aside when the HUD Grant is initially received and do not change after the initial report. Like funds obligated to recipients, expenditures are reported in Part C. One additional amount reported in this section is the State match of the 2% administration funds, which is shown on Line 18.

Lines 19 through 28 correspond to Program Income use, described above.

Part C – Expenditure of State CDBG Resources

This section identifies cumulative expenditure of funds shown in Part B for “State Administration” (Line 31), “Technical Assistance” (Line 34) and “all other activities” (Line 40). All other activities are funds obligated to recipients and drawn by recipients subsequent to award. Amounts expended for State Administration and Technical Assistance cannot exceed the allowable set asides described above and shown in Part B.

Part D – Compliance with Public Service (PS) Cap

The amount of State CDBG funds that can be spent on public services (PS) is capped at 15% of each annual CDBG allocation (less admin and technical assistance set asides) plus program income.

The State tracks all expenditures for public services activities, including those PS activities which are primary grant activities and correspond to activities in IDIS, but also at the budget level corresponding to other, incidental activities. As the State does not report incidental activities in IDIS, per guidance provided at HUD IDIS training sessions for State CDBG Programs, “**Adjustments**” on Line 42 are those needed to include incidental public services

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amounts, correct the IDIS-populated data on Line 41, and yield the correct amounts on Line 43, “Total distributed for PS” and Line 49, “Percent of funds disbursed to date for PS.”

- Note: Compliance with the public services cap cannot be determined until all funds from a particular HUD Grant have been expended.

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

The amount of State CDBG funds that can be spent on planning and administration (P/A) is capped at 20% of each annual CDBG allocation plus program income.

Like public services, South Carolina tracks expenditures by primary activity as well as by incidental activities not reported in IDIS. “**Adjustments**” on Line 51 are therefore those needed to include incidental amounts for incidental local administration and planning, correct the IDIS-populated data on Line 50, and yield the correct amounts on Line 52, “Total distributed for P/A” and Line 49, “Percent of funds disbursed to date for P/A.”

- Note: Compliance with the planning and administration cap cannot be determined until all funds from a particular HUD Grant have been expended.

Part II - Compliance with Overall Low and Moderate Income Benefit

State CDBG Program regulations require that at least 70% of CDBG resources over a defined period must be spent to benefit Low and Moderate Income (LMI) persons. Part II shows expenditures in IDIS for activities based on the CDBG National Objective, for each three-year LMI compliance period. The three-year period report is identical for each Grant Year included in the three-year benefit period.

Like public services and planning/administration, South Carolina tracks expenditures by primary activity as well as by incidental activities not reported in IDIS. Some incidental budget activities will meet a different national objective than the project as a whole, and expenditures for incidental local planning and administration need to be excluded from the amounts expended for activities meeting the LMI, Slum/Blight and Urgent Need national objectives. “**Adjustments**” are those needed to correct IDIS-populated data on Lines 61, 65 and 68, adjust for incidental activities meeting different national objectives and to deduct incidental local administration and planning, and yield the correct amounts on Line 64, “Total Benefiting LMI,” Line 67, “Total Preventing Slum/Blight” and Line 70, “Total to Meet Urgent Needs.” This in turn results in the proper three-year totals and the proper percentage on Line 73, “Low and moderate income benefit.”

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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	23,686,305.00	69,948,931.00
62) Benefit LMI, 108 activities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
63) Benefit LMI, other adjustments	(2,283,022.00)	(1,416,092.00)	(1,188,864.00)	(4,887,978.00)
64) Total, Benefit LMI (sum of lines 61-63)	21,805,101.00	20,758,411.00	22,497,441.00	65,060,953.00
65) Prevent/Eliminate Slum/Blight	1,043,921.00	863,048.00	847,770.00	2,754,739.00
66) Prevent Slum/Blight, 108 activities	(67,308.00)	(59,010.00)	(49,076.00)	(175,394.00)
67) Total, Prevent Slum/Blight (sum of lines 65-66)	976,613.00	804,038.00	798,694.00	2,579,345.00
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 68-69)	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	21,562,449.00	23,296,135.00	67,640,298.00
73) Low and moderate income benefit (line 64 / line 72)	0.96	0.96	0.97	0.96
74) Other Disbursements	1.00	1.00	1.00	3.00
75) State Administration	630,213.00	578,641.00	576,439.00	1,785,293.00
76) Technical Assistance	265,106.00	239,321.00	238,219.00	742,646.00
77) Local Administration	2,204,862.00	1,913,839.00	1,838,869.00	5,957,570.00
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	\$23,764,905.00
10)	Adjustment to compute total obligated to recipients	\$1,453,267.00
11)	Total obligated to recipients (sum of lines 9 and 10)	\$25,218,172.00
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	\$25,154,715.00
39)	Adjustment to amount drawn for all other activities	\$5,064.00
40)	Total drawn for all other activities	\$25,159,779.00

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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)	\$26,160,296.37
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	\$1,581,222.97
52)	Total disbursed for P/A (sum of lines 50 and 51)	\$2,678,301.97
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)	\$26,160,296.37
58)	Percent of funds disbursed to date for P/A (line 52 / line 57)	10.24%

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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	23,686,305.00	69,948,931.00
62) Benefit LMI, 108 activities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
63) Benefit LMI, other adjustments	(2,283,022.00)	(1,416,092.00)	(1,188,864.00)	(4,887,978.00)
64) Total, Benefit LMI (sum of lines 61-63)	21,805,101.00	20,758,411.00	22,497,441.00	65,060,953.00
65) Prevent/Eliminate Slum/Blight	1,043,921.00	863,048.00	847,770.00	2,754,739.00
66) Prevent Slum/Blight, 108 activities	(67,308.00)	(59,010.00)	(49,076.00)	(175,394.00)
67) Total, Prevent Slum/Blight (sum of lines 65-66)	976,613.00	804,038.00	798,694.00	2,579,345.00
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 68-69)	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	21,562,449.00	23,296,135.00	67,640,298.00
73) Low and moderate income benefit (line 64 / line 72)	0.96	0.96	0.97	0.96
74) Other Disbursements	1.00	1.00	1.00	3.00
75) State Administration	630,213.00	578,641.00	576,439.00	1,785,293.00
76) Technical Assistance	265,106.00	239,321.00	238,219.00	742,646.00
77) Local Administration	2,204,862.00	1,913,839.00	1,838,869.00	5,957,570.00
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	\$20,816,579.00
10)	Adjustment to compute total obligated to recipients	-\$746,937.00
11)	Total obligated to recipients (sum of lines 9 and 10)	\$20,069,642.00
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	\$20,033,039.00
39)	Adjustment to amount drawn for all other activities	\$18,934.00
40)	Total drawn for all other activities	\$20,051,973.00

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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)	\$22,587,021.88
49)	Percent of funds disbursed to date for PS (line 43 / line 48)	1.76%

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	\$2,124,206.69
52)	Total disbursed for P/A (sum of lines 50 and 51)	\$2,877,928.69
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)	\$22,587,021.88
58)	Percent of funds disbursed to date for P/A (line 52 / line 57)	12.74%

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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	18,969,257.00	20,044,271.00	15,493,501.00	54,507,029.00
62) Benefit LMI, 108 activities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
63) Benefit LMI, other adjustments	(1,507,913.00)	(1,377,584.00)	(1,256,627.00)	(4,142,124.00)
64) Total, Benefit LMI (sum of lines 61-63)	17,461,344.00	18,666,687.00	14,236,874.00	50,364,905.00
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 65-66)	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 68-69)	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	18,224,194.00	18,666,687.00	15,131,447.00	52,022,328.00
73) Low and moderate income benefit (line 64)	0.96	1.00	0.94	0.97
74) Other Disbursements	1.00	1.00	1.00	3.00
75) State Administration	536,581.00	543,385.00	324,610.12	1,404,576.12
76) Technical Assistance	218,290.00	221,693.00	239,282.00	679,265.00
77) Local Administration	1,827,779.00	1,918,410.00	1,999,010.00	5,745,199.00
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	\$21,671,095.00
10)	Adjustment to compute total obligated to recipients	-\$657,144.00
11)	Total obligated to recipients (sum of lines 9 and 10)	\$21,013,951.00
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	\$543,385.00
30)	Adjustment to amount drawn for State Administration	\$0.00
31)	Total drawn for State Administration	\$543,385.00
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	\$20,549,119.00
39)	Adjustment to amount drawn for all other activities	\$35,978.00
40)	Total drawn for all other activities	\$20,585,097.00

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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	\$1,313,233.00
51)	Adjustment to compute total disbursed for P/A	\$1,370,254.93
52)	Total disbursed for P/A (sum of lines 50 and 51)	\$2,683,487.93
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)	12.05%

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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	18,969,257.00	20,044,271.00	15,493,501.00	54,507,029.00
62) Benefit LMI, 108 activities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
63) Benefit LMI, other adjustments	(1,507,913.00)	(1,377,584.00)	(1,256,627.00)	(4,142,124.00)
64) Total, Benefit LMI (sum of lines 61-63)	17,461,344.00	18,666,687.00	14,236,874.00	50,364,905.00
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 65-66)	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 68-69)	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	18,224,194.00	18,666,687.00	15,131,447.00	52,022,328.00
73) Low and moderate income benefit (line 64)	0.96	1.00	0.94	0.97
74) Other Disbursements	1.00	1.00	1.00	3.00
75) State Administration	536,581.00	543,385.00	324,610.12	1,404,576.12
76) Technical Assistance	218,290.00	221,693.00	239,282.00	679,265.00
77) Local Administration	1,827,779.00	1,918,410.00	1,999,010.00	5,745,199.00
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	\$19,132,656.00
10)	Adjustment to compute total obligated to recipients	-\$781,869.00
11)	Total obligated to recipients (sum of lines 9 and 10)	\$18,350,787.00
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	\$324,610.12
30)	Adjustment to amount drawn for State Administration	\$0.00
31)	Total drawn for State Administration	\$324,610.12
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	\$17,130,457.00
39)	Adjustment to amount drawn for all other activities	\$0.00
40)	Total drawn for all other activities	\$17,130,457.00

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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	\$1,008,423.00
43)	Total disbursed for PS (sum of lines 41 and 42)	\$1,008,423.00
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)	\$24,834,937.31
49)	Percent of funds disbursed to date for PS (line 43 / line 48)	4.06%

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

50)	Disbursed in IDIS for P/A	\$1,195,861.12
51)	Adjustment to compute total disbursed for P/A	\$1,367,041.34
52)	Total disbursed for P/A (sum of lines 50 and 51)	\$2,562,902.46
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)	\$24,834,937.31
58)	Percent of funds disbursed to date for P/A (line 52 / line 57)	10.32%

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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	18,969,257.00	20,044,271.00	15,493,501.00	54,507,029.00
62) Benefit LMI, 108 activities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
63) Benefit LMI, other adjustments	(1,507,913.00)	(1,377,584.00)	(1,256,627.00)	(4,142,124.00)
64) Total, Benefit LMI (sum of lines 61-63)	17,461,344.00	18,666,687.00	14,236,874.00	50,364,905.00
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 65-66)	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 68-69)	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	18,224,194.00	18,666,687.00	15,131,447.00	52,022,328.00
73) Low and moderate income benefit (line 64)	0.96	1.00	0.94	0.97
74) Other Disbursements	1.00	1.00	1.00	3.00
75) State Administration	536,581.00	543,385.00	324,610.12	1,404,576.12
76) Technical Assistance	218,290.00	221,693.00	239,282.00	679,265.00
77) Local Administration	1,827,779.00	1,918,410.00	1,999,010.00	5,745,199.00
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	\$19,209,674.00
10)	Adjustment to compute total obligated to recipients	-\$703,382.00
11)	Total obligated to recipients (sum of lines 9 and 10)	\$18,506,292.00
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	\$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	\$201,127.00
33)	Adjustment to amount drawn for Technical Assistance	\$0.00
34)	Total drawn for Technical Assistance	\$201,127.00
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	\$11,636,876.00
39)	Adjustment to amount drawn for all other activities	-\$11,000.00
40)	Total drawn for all other activities	\$11,625,876.00

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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)	\$20,178,730.19
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	\$711,811.00
51)	Adjustment to compute total disbursed for P/A	\$951,999.19
52)	Total disbursed for P/A (sum of lines 50 and 51)	\$1,663,810.19
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)	\$20,178,730.19
58)	Percent of funds disbursed to date for P/A (line 52 / line 57)	8.25%

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Part II: Compliance with Overall Low and Moderate Income Benefit59) Period specified for benefit: grant years 2011 201360) Final PER for compliance with the overall benefit test: [**No**]

Grant Year	2011	2012	2013	Total
61) Benefit LMI persons and households	11,074,239.00	3,719,778.00	0.00	14,794,017.00
62) Benefit LMI, 108 activities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
63) Benefit LMI, other adjustments	(867,596.00)	(393,296.00)	0.00	(1,260,892.00)
64) Total, Benefit LMI (sum of lines 61-63)	10,206,643.00	3,326,482.00	0.00	13,533,125.00
65) Prevent/Eliminate Slum/Blight	66,605.00	134,143.00	5,000.00	205,748.00
66) Prevent Slum/Blight, 108 activities	(10,055.00)	(12,173.00)	(5,000.00)	(27,228.00)
67) Total, Prevent Slum/Blight (sum of lines 65-66)	56,550.00	121,970.00	0.00	178,520.00
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 68-69)	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	10,263,193.00	3,448,452.00	0.00	13,711,645.00
73) Low and moderate income benefit (line 64)	0.99	0.96	0.00	0.99
74) Other Disbursements	1.00	1.00	1.00	3.00
75) State Administration	100,000.00	8,324.37	0.00	108,324.37
76) Technical Assistance	201,127.00	53,937.45	0.00	255,064.45
77) Local Administration	1,354,628.00	679,853.00	5,000.00	2,039,481.00
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	\$0.00
5)	Total program income (sum of lines 3 and 4)	\$533,500.27
6)	Section 108 Loan Funds	\$0.00
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	\$17,778,248.00
10)	Adjustment to compute total obligated to recipients	-\$642,147.00
11)	Total obligated to recipients (sum of lines 9 and 10)	\$17,136,101.00
12)	Set aside for State Administration	\$461,431.00
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)	\$461,431.00
15)	Set aside for Technical Assistance	\$180,716.00
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)	\$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	\$0.00
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	-\$533,500.27
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	\$8,324.37
30)	Adjustment to amount drawn for State Administration	\$0.00
31)	Total drawn for State Administration	\$8,324.37
32)	Drawn for Technical Assistance	\$53,937.45
33)	Adjustment to amount drawn for Technical Assistance	\$0.00
34)	Total drawn for Technical Assistance	\$53,937.45
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	\$4,135,478.00
39)	Adjustment to amount drawn for all other activities	\$0.00
40)	Total drawn for all other activities	\$4,135,478.00

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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	\$307,710.00
43)	Total disbursed for PS (sum of lines 41 and 42)	\$307,710.00
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	\$0.00
48)	Total subject to PS cap (sum of lines 45-47)	\$18,605,088.27
49)	Percent of funds disbursed to date for PS (line 43 / line 48)	1.65%

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

50)	Disbursed in IDIS for P/A	\$354,653.37
51)	Adjustment to compute total disbursed for P/A	\$394,634.45
52)	Total disbursed for P/A (sum of lines 50 and 51)	\$749,287.82
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	\$0.00
57)	Total subject to P/A cap (sum of lines 54-56)	\$18,605,088.27
58)	Percent of funds disbursed to date for P/A (line 52 / line 57)	4.03%

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Part II: Compliance with Overall Low and Moderate Income Benefit59) Period specified for benefit: grant years 2011 201360) Final PER for compliance with the overall benefit test: [**No**]

	Grant Year	2011	2012	2013	Total
61) Benefit LMI persons and households		11,074,239.00	3,719,778.00	0.00	14,794,017.00
62) Benefit LMI, 108 activities		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
63) Benefit LMI, other adjustments		(867,596.00)	(393,296.00)	0.00	(1,260,892.00)
64) Total, Benefit LMI (sum of lines 61-63)		10,206,643.00	3,326,482.00	0.00	13,533,125.00
65) Prevent/Eliminate Slum/Blight		66,605.00	134,143.00	5,000.00	205,748.00
66) Prevent Slum/Blight, 108 activities		(10,055.00)	(12,173.00)	(5,000.00)	(27,228.00)
67) Total, Prevent Slum/Blight (sum of lines 65-66)		56,550.00	121,970.00	0.00	178,520.00
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 68-69)		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		10,263,193.00	3,448,452.00	0.00	13,711,645.00
73) Low and moderate income benefit (line 64)		0.99	0.96	0.00	0.99
74) Other Disbursements		1.00	1.00	1.00	3.00
75) State Administration		100,000.00	8,324.37	0.00	108,324.37
76) Technical Assistance		201,127.00	53,937.45	0.00	255,064.45
77) Local Administration		1,354,628.00	679,853.00	5,000.00	2,039,481.00
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	\$19,333,299.00
2)	Program Income	
3)	Program income receipted in IDIS	\$18,000.19
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)	\$18,000.19
6)	Section 108 Loan Funds	\$0.00
7)	Total State CDBG Resources (sum of lines 1,5 and 6)	\$19,351,299.19

B. State CDBG Resources by Use

8)	State Allocation	
9)	Obligated to recipients	\$11,307,848.00
10)	Adjustment to compute total obligated to recipients	\$0.00
11)	Total obligated to recipients (sum of lines 9 and 10)	\$11,307,848.00
12)	Set aside for State Administration	
13)	Adjustment to compute total set aside for State Administration	\$486,666.00
14)	Total set aside for State Administration (sum of lines 12 and 13)	\$486,666.00
15)	Set aside for Technical Assistance	
16)	Adjustment to compute total set aside for Technical Assistance	\$193,333.00
17)	Total set aside for Technical Assistance (sum of lines 15 and 16)	\$193,333.00
18)	State funds set aside for State Administration match	\$386,665.00

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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	\$18,000.19
23 a)	Section 108 program income not yet disbursed	\$0.00
24)	Adjustment to compute total not yet redistributed	\$2,194,652.16
25)	Total not yet redistributed (sum of lines 23 and 24)	\$2,212,652.35
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	
30)	Adjustment to amount drawn for State Administration	\$0.00
31)	Total drawn for State Administration	\$0.00
32)	Drawn for Technical Assistance	
33)	Adjustment to amount drawn for Technical Assistance	\$0.00
34)	Total drawn for Technical Assistance	\$0.00
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	\$5,000.00
39)	Adjustment to amount drawn for all other activities	\$0.00
40)	Total drawn for all other activities	\$5,000.00

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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)	\$19,333,299.00
46)	Program Income Received (line 5)	\$18,000.19
47)	Adjustment to compute total subject to PS cap	\$0.00
48)	Total subject to PS cap (sum of lines 45-47)	\$19,351,299.19
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	
51)	Adjustment to compute total disbursed for P/A	\$5,000.00
52)	Total disbursed for P/A (sum of lines 50 and 51)	\$5,000.00
53)	Amount subject to P/A cap	
54)	State Allocation (line 1)	\$19,333,299.00
55)	Program Income Received (line 5)	\$18,000.19
56)	Adjustment to compute total subject to P/A cap	\$0.00
57)	Total subject to P/A cap (sum of lines 54-56)	\$19,351,299.19
58)	Percent of funds disbursed to date for P/A (line 52 / line 57)	0.03%

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Part II: Compliance with Overall Low and Moderate Income Benefit59) Period specified for benefit: grant years 2011 201360) Final PER for compliance with the overall benefit test: [**No**]

Grant Year	2011	2012	2013	Total
61) Benefit LMI persons and households	11,074,239.00	3,719,778.00	0.00	14,794,017.00
62) Benefit LMI, 108 activities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
63) Benefit LMI, other adjustments	(867,596.00)	(393,296.00)	0.00	(1,260,892.00)
64) Total, Benefit LMI (sum of lines 61-63)	10,206,643.00	3,326,482.00	0.00	13,533,125.00
65) Prevent/Eliminate Slum/Blight	66,605.00	134,143.00	5,000.00	205,748.00
66) Prevent Slum/Blight, 108 activities	(10,055.00)	(12,173.00)	(5,000.00)	(27,228.00)
67) Total, Prevent Slum/Blight (sum of lines 65-66)	56,550.00	121,970.00	0.00	178,520.00
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 68-69)	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	10,263,193.00	3,448,452.00	0.00	13,711,645.00
73) Low and moderate income benefit (line 64)	0.99	0.96	0.00	0.99
74) Other Disbursements	1.00	1.00	1.00	3.00
75) State Administration	100,000.00	8,324.37	0.00	108,324.37
76) Technical Assistance	201,127.00	53,937.45	0.00	255,064.45
77) Local Administration	1,354,628.00	679,853.00	5,000.00	2,039,481.00
78) Section 108 repayments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

PR28 IDIS Activity Summary Report

The PR28 IDIS Activity Summary is required per HUD notice CPD 11-03. Because of its length, it is provided in the separate CDBG Program Attachments addendum to this performance report and can be downloaded from www.cdbgSC.com.

This report lists activities according to the HUD grant or annual CDBG allocation out of which they were funded. However, not all activities funded out of each HUD Grant are included on the PR28 Activity Summary. The Activity Summary lists active grants, which are generally those with funds expended during the year or that were completed or canceled in IDIS during the program year. And the Activity Summary does not list activities completed prior to the start of the program year, or activities which are open but expended no funds during the program year. Consequently, this report should not be considered as backup or a source of supporting data for the PR28 Financial Summary reports. Supporting data for the Financial Summaries is maintained in the State's files.

The Activity Summary displays information as follows:

- Data that is not collected by IDIS or which is not applicable for a particular type of activity is shown as zero “0” rather than left blank or shown as NULL (no value exists) or N/A (not applicable or not available in IDIS).
- Proposed and actual accomplishments for Low Mod Area Benefit (LMA) activities are shown only in the section labeled “Proposed Accomplishments.” Data in the “Proposed Accomplishments” section is, in fact, proposed only if the activity is open in IDIS. If the activity has been completed in IDIS, the data displayed is the actual accomplishment data (regardless of the incorrect label).
- No actual accomplishment information for LMA projects is shown in the section labeled “Actual Accomplishments.” This is because there is no provision for entering this information in IDIS for LMA projects, and IDIS does not have any information to display on the Activity Summary. As noted above, the report displays a zero (0) instead of NULL or N/A.

Despite the incomplete nature of LMA project information displayed in the Activity Summary, the State does collect and maintain all pertinent information, including information on the race, ethnicity and income level of people benefiting from all CDBG-funded projects. Please refer to Section II - Families and Persons Assisted and to Families and Persons Assisted by CDBG Funding, above.

Labels and related data on the Activity Summary include:

- **UGLG** – the unit of local government to which the state has obligated funding from one or more HUD Grants.
- **Grant Year** – The year of the annual CDBG Allocation or HUD Grant from which funds were obligated to the local government.
- **Project** – The CDBG Program for the applicable annual allocation under which funds were distributed, or obligated to the local government.
- **IDIS Activity** – The number assigned to the activity by IDIS, plus the name of the local government.

SECTION IV – CDBG PROGRAM NARRATIVE

- **Status** – The status of the activity in IDIS, followed by either: a) the date completed or canceled, or b) if the grant is open, a zero (0) indicating a date is not applicable.
- **Objective** – One of three HUD objectives (Decent Housing, Suitable Living Environment or Economic Opportunity) which the activity will address.
- **Outcome** – One of three HUD outcomes (Availability/Accessibility, Affordability or Sustainability) which the activity will achieve.
- **Matrix Code** – An IDIS code indicating activity type.
- **National Objective** – A code reflecting one of three HUD national objectives and specific eligibility under each (LMA area benefit, LMC limited clientele, LMJ jobs, LMH housing, SBA Slum/Blight area, SBS Slum/Blight Spot, and UN urgent need). Note that state planning, state administration and technical assistance do not need to meet a national objective and the report displays (0) to indicate not applicable for these types of activities.
- **Initial Funding Date** – The date the activity was initially funded in IDIS, as distinct from the date obligated on the grant award between the State and the recipient. Date obligated is collected by IDIS (and maintained in the State's records) but is not shown on the Activity Summary.
- **Financing:**
 - **Funded Amount** – Amount of the annual CDBG Allocation or HUD Grant obligated to the activity, plus any PI or SF Program Income. Activities which have funding from multiple HUD Grants will show up under each year of funding, with only financial information unique to the grant year. All other information is duplicated.
 - **Net Drawn** – The cumulative amount of the HUD Grant, PI or SF expended.
 - **Balance** – Funded amount less net drawn.
- **Proposed Accomplishments** – Data shown here varies, depending on the national objective and activity status.
 - **People (General)**
 - Open activity meeting an LMA, LMC, SBA, SBS or UN National Objective - number of people *expected* to benefit
 - **Completed activity** meeting an LMA, SBA, SBS or UN National Objective - **actual accomplishments, or actual number of people who benefited.** Actual people benefiting from completed LMC activities are shown in the Actual Accomplishments section.
 - **Jobs**
 - Open activity meeting an LMJ National Objective - number of jobs expected to be created or retained. Actual jobs when a project is complete are shown in the Actual Accomplishments section.
 - **Units**
 - Open activity meeting an LMH National Objective - number of households expected to benefit. Actual units when a project is complete are shown in the Actual Accomplishments section.

SECTION IV – CDBG PROGRAM NARRATIVE

- ***Total Population in Service Area***
 - Zero (0) - not applicable (all non-LMA projects)
 - Open LMA activities – total number of people expected to benefit, based on either census data or a survey
 - Completed LMA activities – actual number of people who benefited, based on either census data or a survey
- ***Census Tract Percent Low/Mod***
 - Zero (0) - All non-LMA activities, indicating not applicable
 - Open LMA activities – percentage of people expected to benefit who are LMI, based on either census data or a survey. Number of LMI is not shown.
 - Completed LMA activities – percentage of people who actually benefited who were LMI, based on either census data or a survey. Number of LMI is not shown.
- **Actual Accomplishments:** Although the State collects actual accomplishment data for all completed activities (except those with state planning matrix codes), and maintains this information in its files, the Activity Summary **displays zeroes (0) for most completed activities. This should be interpreted as “data not available in IDIS for this activity type.”** As discussed above, the only actual accomplishment data for LMA projects is shown in “Proposed Accomplishments” section of the Activity Summary (see above).
- ***Number Assisted (by Race/Ethnicity)***
 - Zero (0) for all categories – open activities and completed LMA activities, indicating not available.
 - Completed LMH activities – number of households as applicable in columns labeled Owner, Renter and Total.
 - Completed LMJ or LMC activities – number of people in the column(s) labeled Total. (Owner and renter columns have zeroes, indicating not applicable.)
- ***Female-headed households*** – Zero (0) indicating not applicable for activities except completed 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 percent LMI.
 - Zero (0) for all categories – open activities and completed LMA activities, indicating not available.
 - Completed LMH activities – number of households as applicable in columns labeled Owner, Renter and Total.
 - Completed LMJ or LMC activities – number of people in the column labeled Persons. (Owner, renter and total columns have zeroes, indicating not applicable.)

SECTION IV – CDBG PROGRAM NARRATIVE

- ***Annual Accomplishments / Accomplishment Narrative*** – 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, 2013 – March 31, 2014

Prepared by:
South Carolina State Housing Finance and Development Authority
300-C Outlet Pointe Blvd., Columbia, SC 29210

Submitted To:
US Department of Housing and Urban Development
Community Planning and Development Division
1835 Assembly Street
Columbia, SC 29201

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- A. 2013 HOME funds Geographic Data
- B. 2013 HOME Match Report
- C. Section 3 Summary Reports

HOME Annual Performance Report

April 1, 2013 – March 31, 2014

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 2013, the amount received was \$4,353,892. 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 2013, HOME PI was anticipated to be \$4,850,000 but the actual amount receipted into the Integrated Disbursement & Information System (IDIS) was \$3,919,209.99. In addition, \$647,444.83 was available from previous year HOME allocations. Therefore, the total allocation for 2013 was \$8,920,546.82.

Using previous years' HOME Action Plans as guidance, the Authority sets aside portions of the above total allocation for each eligible HOME activity. For 2013 the Authority's HOME Program produced a total of 83 units consisting of rental housing and sixteen (16) households received tenant-based rental assistance.

The Authority allocated HOME PI funds in the amount of \$890,000 for down payment/closing cost assistance in conjunction with the Mortgage Revenue Bond Program (MRB). These activities provide borrowers affordable housing opportunities by providing down payment/closing cost assistance. HOME PI funding in the amount of \$503,000 provided down payment/closing cost assistance for 95 beneficiaries.

The Authority allocated the largest portion of its 2013 total allocation of HOME funds to rental activities. During the competitive HOME cycle, fifteen (10) awards were made totaling \$2,742,326. In addition, five (5) awards totaling \$1,300,000 were committed to the Authority's Low Income Housing Tax Credit Program (LIHTC). 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 \$435,389 and 4.1% for CHDO Operating Expenses or

\$178,503. The fifteen (15%) percent or \$653,083 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. Based on the HUD Match report for 2013 there was reduction for the State of South Carolina, reducing the match requirement to 12.5%. The Authority's expenditures for the 2013 match reporting period equated to \$656,661.10 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 2013. 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 2013 HOME projects by activity and number of units.

2013 HOME Awards

Awardees	Award Amount	Type of Applicant	Type of Award	# HOME Assisted Units	County
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2013 HOME Rental Recipients

Genesis Homes	\$270,000	CHDO	Grant/Loan	3	Greenville
Genesis Homes	\$180,012	CHDO	Grant	2	Laurens
Greenville Housing Futures	\$133,150	Non-Profit	Grant	2	Greenville
Homes of Hope	\$246,000	CHDO	Grant/Loan	3	Anderson
Homes of Hope	\$316,000	CHDO	Grant/Loan	4	Anderson
Allen Temple CEDC	\$300,000	CHDO	Grant/Loan	4	Greenville
Nehemiah Community Revitalization Corporation	\$390,000	CHDO	Loan	6	Spartanburg
Nehemiah Community Revitalization Corporation	\$400,000	CHDO	Grant/Loan	8	Greenwood
Upstate Homeless Coalition/Trinity Housing Corp.	\$278,300	CHDO	Grant/Loan	4	Richland
Upstate Homeless Coalition	\$228,864	CHDO	Grant/Loan	4	Laurens
TOTAL	\$2,742,326			40	

2013 HOME/TAX Credit Rental Recipients

Camellia Heights, LP (Now - Crabapple Chase Apartments)	\$350,000	For-Profit	Loan	9	Anderson
Seaborn Greene, LP	\$350,000	For-Profit	Loan	4	Bamberg
Longleaf Senior Village, LP	\$150,000	For-Profit	Loan	13	Aiken
Coleman Street SC, LLC	\$100,000	For-Profit	Loan	12	Abbeville
Kensington Pointe, LP	\$350,000	For-Profit	Loan	5	Clarendon
TOTAL	\$1,300,000			43	

Consolidated Plan (Con Plan)

HOME program activities, as outlined in the State's 2013 HOME Action Plan, conformed to the housing priorities identified in the 2013 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 2013 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 2013, the HOME program funded ten (10) projects totaling 32 units for persons with disabilities or special needs. The disability or special needs groups and the numbers of units served are as follows: homeless (13), elderly (6) and older persons (13).

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 4, 2014, at Embassy Suites Hotel 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 2014 Palmetto Affordable Housing Forum at the Columbia Metropolitan Convention Center on April 22 – 23, 2014. Over 500 registrants participated in a series of concurrent sessions with numerous educational offerings. Those offerings varied from the Legislative Challenges and Opportunities for Housing in 2014, HUD Housing Counseling, Foreclosure Prevention, and other specialized issues. Sessions were also held to educate participants about the Low Income Housing Tax Credit Program (LIHTC) and USDA-Rural Development programs.

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 HOME final rule required additional requirements for all CHDO's. The Authority implemented the changes immediately and did a complete certification for all entities interested in becoming a CHDO. The following list represents CHDOs that were designated for the State's 2013 HOME Program.

- Community Assistance and Mentoring Program
- Economic Consultants for Housing Opportunities
- Genesis Homes
- Homes of Hope
- Nehemiah Community Revitalization Corp
- Neighborhood Housing Corp. of Greenville, Inc.
- Promised Land CDC
- Santee-Lynches Affordable Housing

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 2013 fiscal year was \$74,452,916. There were 37 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 2013 HOME Action Plan, the Authority allocated Program Income (PI) to its Single Family Mortgage Revenue Bond (MRB) program as well as its Tenant-Based Rental Assistance 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.

The Tenant-Based Rental Assistance Program enables individual households to rent market-rate units, thereby making housing more affordable for a wider range of low-income families. The TBRA activity offers households the opportunity to choose their neighborhood as well as the type of housing (such as a single-family home, large apartment building, duplex, etc.).

For the above activities a total of \$511,824 was expended in HOME PI which provided assistance to a total of 111 households. Of those units, 95 units/households were provided with down payment and closing cost assistance and 16 households received tenant-based 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 compliance monitoring reviews completed during this program year can be found on pages 9-13.

Compliance Monitoring Report

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	TOTAL HOME UNIT	REVIEW DATE
Hollybrook	Edgefield	32	3/28/2014
Hunters Blind Apartments	Abbeville	23	3/27/2014
Edisto Terrace Apartments	Colleton	10	3/27/2014
Fairgrounds Senior Village M12-SG450942	Laurens	11	3/26/2014
Kings Square Apartments	Williamsburg	28	3/25/2014
Fountain Hills II	Laurens	16	3/25/2014
Hickory Hollow	Sumter	8	3/24/2014
Bennettsville Lofts	Marlboro	22	3/18/2014
Crabapple Chase M13-SG450951	Anderson	9	3/17/2014
Anderson Center	Marion	22	3/14/2014
Brookhollow Place (2009 TCEX Exch Funds)	Sumter	16	3/14/2014
J Press Apartments	Laurens	13	3/14/2014
Ridgeview Manor Apartments	Aiken	18	3/13/2014
Merrimack Heights M11-SG450932	Berkeley	10	3/7/2014
Georgetown Landing Apartments	Georgetown	24	3/6/2014
Autumn Run Apartments	Darlington	20	3/5/2014
Palmetto Ridge Estates (2009 TCEX Exch Funds)	Florence	14	2/24/2014
Morris Manor	Horry	22	2/19/2014
Blackwater Cove Apartments	Horry	30	2/18/2014
Sparrow Ridge Apartments	Florence	24	2/14/2014
Saluda Crossing	Saluda	25	2/5/2014
Brookstone Apartments	Edgefield	24	2/5/2014
Sweetwater Apartments	Edgefield	11	2/5/2014
Ivy Ridge Apartments	Charleston	71	1/31/2014
Middletown Apartments	Darlington	40	1/24/2014
Sterling Ridge M12-SG450941	Greenwood	8	1/23/2014
Cedar Creek Apartments	Marion	40	1/22/2014
Pine Hill Apartments	Orangeburg	71	1/16/2014

Compliance Monitoring Report

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	TOTAL HOME UNIT	REVIEW DATE
Willow Crossing	Spartanburg	12	1/16/2014
Oak Terrace Apartments	Chesterfield	24	1/14/2014
Fern Hall Crossing	Lexington	26	1/10/2014
Elm Creek Apartments	Lexington	6	1/9/2014
Arcadia Park M11-SG450934	Richland	7	11/21/2013
Chestnut Pointe M11-SG450933	Sumter	10	11/21/2013
670 King Street Apts (was Crosstown Apts)	Charleston	40	11/21/2013
Spring Garden Apartments	Lee	32	11/13/2013
Wellington Square	York	20	11/12/2013
Pipers Pointe Apartments	Horry	42	11/8/2013
Green Street Plaza (York County Council on Aging)	York	51	11/6/2013
Shady Grove Apartments	Charleston	71	11/1/2013
Phoenix Place (aka Greenwood Gardens)	Greenwood	40	10/31/2013
The Parker at Cone	Greenville	16	10/29/2013
Harmony Ridge Apartments	Greenville	40	10/24/2013
Newberry Senior Housing	Newberry	35	10/23/2013
The Shires Apartments	Charleston	71	10/17/2013
Deerfield Village	Jasper	26	10/17/2013
Wilderness Cove Apartments	Beaufort	48	10/16/2013
May River Village	Beaufort	14	10/15/2013
MAULDIN GARDENS	Greenville	26	10/8/2013
Southern Forest Apartments	Marion	40	9/20/2013
Bay Pointe II	Horry	28	9/19/2013
York Townhouses	York	23	9/17/2013
Crest Vue	Edgefield	12	9/13/2013
Raintree Apartments	Greenville	18	9/12/2013
Crowfield Greene (2009 TCEX Exch Funds)	Berkeley	10	9/12/2013
The Falls	Chester	8	9/12/2013
Forrest Brook Apartments	York	28	9/10/2013

Compliance Monitoring Report

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	TOTAL HOME UNIT	REVIEW DATE
The West Yard Lofts (2009 TCEX Exch Funds)	Charleston	30	9/6/2013
Williston Elderly Apartments	Barnwell	24	9/4/2013
Allendale Manor	Allendale	24	8/29/2013
Saluda Crossing	Saluda	25	8/29/2013
Villages at Horse Creek (fka Valley Homes)	Aiken	34	8/28/2013
Orchard Park Apartments	Saluda	20	8/28/2013
Wescott Place (M11-SG450935)	Lexington	12	8/27/2013
Rock Pointe	York	24	8/23/2013
Nunan Street Apartments	Charleston	20	8/22/2013
Wellington Estates (M11-SG450937)	Aiken	10	8/21/2013
Villages at Horse Creek	Aiken	36	8/20/2013
Camden First-Campbell Street	Kershaw	3	8/15/2013
Crane Creek Apartments	Horry	56	8/12/2013
Chester Townhouses Phase I	Chester	25	8/6/2013
Chester Townhouses Phase II	Chester	22	8/6/2013
Meadow Brook Acres (M10-SG450910)	Aiken	12	8/2/2013
Spartanburg Elderly Housing Dev.	Spartanburg	21	7/30/2013
HOH 2011 Anderson	Anderson	6	7/25/2013
Sloan Place (Community Assistance Provider, Inc.)	Richland	8	7/24/2013
Pecan Grove Apartments	Darlington	7	7/19/2013
Darlington Downtown Lofts	Darlington	9	7/18/2013
Denmark Garden Apts (Southeastern Housing FNDN)	Bamberg	40	7/18/2013
Palmetto Frond Apartments	Florence	32	7/17/2013
Heron Crossing Apartments	Jasper	8	7/17/2013
Arkwright (Upstate Homeless Coalition of SC)2010-1	Spartanburg	8	7/17/2013
Brookside Gardens (2009 TCEX Exch Funds)	Greenville	28	7/16/2013
Parr Place	Lancaster	9	7/16/2013
The Manor	Lancaster	16	7/15/2013
Rutledge Place Apartments	Charleston	10	7/11/2013
Lakota Crossing Apartments	Florence	72	7/10/2013

Compliance Monitoring Report

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	TOTAL HOME UNIT	REVIEW DATE
Cloverfield Estates (M11-SG450936)	Greenville	12	7/10/2013
Cambridge Court Apartments	Florence	32	7/9/2013
Grand Oak Apartments	Charleston	59	7/9/2013
Seneca Gardens Apts.	Oconee	31	6/26/2013
McCully Place Phase II (Nehemiah CRC 2010-2)	Anderson	5	6/14/2013
Hallmark at Truesdale	Kershaw	13	6/13/2013
Bridle Ridge Apartments	Kershaw	3	6/13/2013
Cotton Mill Village (2009 TCEX Exch Funds)	York	13	6/12/2013
Scattered Mill Redev (Upstate Homeless Coalition)	Greenville	4	6/12/2013
Gower-Leach (Upstate Homeless Coalition SC) 2010-3	Greenville	2	6/12/2013
Genesis Homes - 2011 Greenline	Greenville	3	6/12/2013
Fieldale	Lee	30	6/11/2013
Pebble Creek (2009 TCEX Exch Funds)	Lexington	24	6/10/2013
Seaborn Greene M13-SG450952	Bamberg	4	6/6/2013
Lamar 3 (Santee-Lynches Affordable Hsg & CDC-2010)	Darlington	3	6/6/2013
Reel Drive Apartments(aka Villages at Beaver Dam)	Edgefield	32	5/31/2013
Swann Meadows Apartments	Greenwood	56	5/31/2013
Greenville Housing Futures 2011	Greenville	2	5/31/2013
Palmetto Place Apts. (fka Maple Ridge)	Lancaster	33	5/30/2013
Bailey Gardens Apartments	Florence	24	5/29/2013
Canterbury House - (EAST BUILDING)	Charleston	46	5/29/2013
North Apartments	Orangeburg	36	5/22/2013
Cypress Place Apartments (2009 TCEX Exch Funds)	Richland	22	5/17/2013
Park West Apartments	Pickens	30	5/15/2013
The McAliley	Chester	10	5/13/2013
Laurel Hill Apartments	Beaufort	71	5/10/2013
Iveywood Park Apartments Phase II	Cherokee	6	5/8/2013
Hope Harbor	Williamsburg	20	4/23/2013
Pageland Place Apartments	Chesterfield	13	4/19/2013

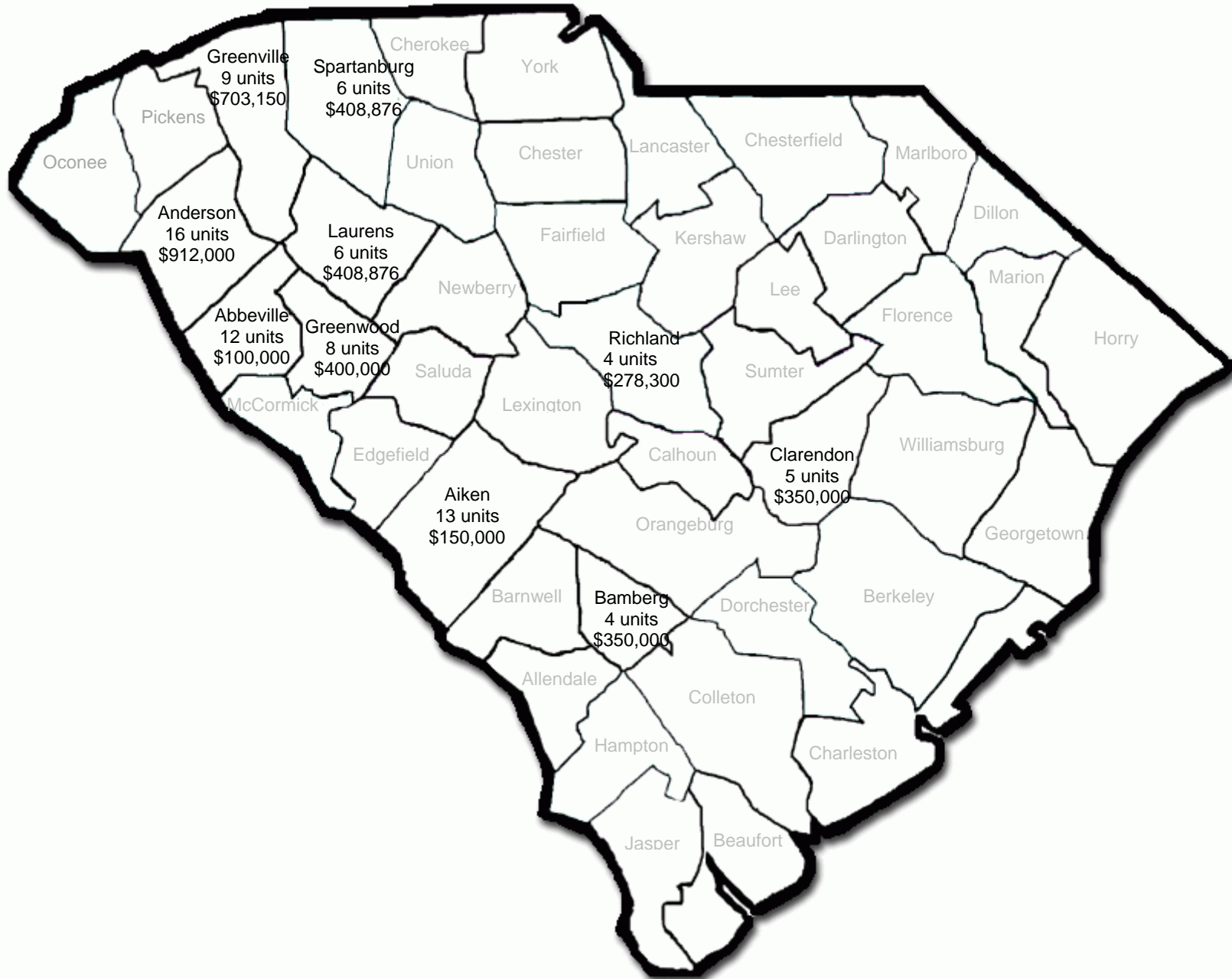
Compliance Monitoring Report

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	TOTAL HOME UNIT	REVIEW DATE
Cedar Key	Dorchester	48	4/17/2013
Homes of Hope, Inc. - Bethel Place (2010-2)	Greenville	6	4/17/2013
Homes of Hope, Inc.- Curtis Place (2010-3)	Greenville	10	4/17/2013
HOH Berea at Lora Lake (HTF-9312)	Greenville	6	4/17/2013
Dove Pointe Apartments	Greenwood	29	4/16/2013
Applewood Villas M12-SG450945	Oconee	12	4/10/2013
Belton Gardens Apartments	Anderson	35	4/9/2013
Magnolia Park Apartments	Williamsburg	24	4/9/2013
Camden Cove Apartments	Kershaw	30	4/4/2013
Wilderness Too Apartments	Beaufort	24	4/4/2013
Ashwood Pointe Apartments	Lee	40	4/4/2013
Simmons Cay Apartments	Beaufort	24	4/3/2013
Seven Farms Apartments	Berkeley	28	4/2/2013

Appendix A

2013 HOME Project Awards Dollars and Units

(Includes all HOME activities)



HOME Match Report

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Office of Community Planning and Development

OMB Approval No. 2506-0171
(exp. 12/31/2012)

Part I Participant Identification			Match Contributions for Federal Fiscal Year (yyyy)
1. Participant No. (assigned by HUD) M13-SG450100	2. Name of the Participating Jurisdiction South Carolina State Housing Finance & Development Authority		3. Name of Contact (person completing this report) Ayesha Driggers
5. Street Address of the Participating Jurisdiction 300-C Outlet Pointe Blvd.			4. Contact's Phone Number (include area code) 803-896-9248
6. City Columbia	7. State SC	8. Zip Code 29210	

Part II Fiscal Year Summary

1. Excess match from prior Federal fiscal year	\$	94,734.68	
2. Match contributed during current Federal fiscal year (see Part III.9.)	\$	794,473	
3. Total match available for current Federal fiscal year (line 1 + line 2)			\$
4. Match liability for current Federal fiscal year			\$ 656,661.10
5. Excess match carried over to next Federal fiscal year (line 3 minus line 4)			\$ 137,811.90

Part III Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year

1. Project No. or Other ID	2. Date of Contribution (mm/dd/yyyy)	3. Cash (non-Federal sources)	4. Foregone Taxes, Fees, Charges	5. Appraised Land / Real Property	6. Required Infrastructure	7. Site Preparation, Construction Materials, Donated labor	8. Bond Financing	9. Total Match
5202	1/16/2002	\$153,441						\$153,411
5102	12/12/2002	\$300,000						\$300,000
2502	11/14/2002	\$12,155						\$12,155
14902	2/13/2002	\$300,000						\$300,000
1202	11/14/2002	\$28,877						\$28,877

[illegible]

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 45 minutes 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 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.

The HOME statute imposes a significant number of data collection and reporting requirements. This includes information on assisted properties, on the owners or tenants of the properties, and on other programmatic areas. The information will be used: 1) to assist HOME participants in managing their programs; 2) to track performance of participants in meeting fund commitment and expenditure deadlines; 3) to permit HUD to determine whether each participant meets the HOME statutory income targeting and affordability requirements; and 4) to permit HUD to determine compliance with other statutory and regulatory program requirements. This data collection is authorized under Title II of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act or related authorities. Access to Federal grant funds is contingent on the reporting of certain project-specific data elements. Records of information collected will be maintained by the recipients of the assistance. Information on activities and expenditures of grant funds is public information and is generally available for disclosure. Recipients are responsible for ensuring confidentiality when public disclosure is not required.

Instructions for the HOME Match Report

Applicability:

The HOME Match Report is part of the HOME APR and must be filled out by every participating jurisdiction that incurred a match liability. Match liability occurs when FY 1993 funds (or subsequent year funds) are drawn down from the U.S. Treasury for HOME projects. A Participating Jurisdiction (PJ) may start counting match contributions as of the beginning of Federal Fiscal Year 1993 (October 1, 1992). A jurisdiction not required to submit this report, either because it did not incur any match or because it had a full match reduction, may submit a HOME Match Report if it wishes. The match would count as excess match that is carried over to subsequent years. The match reported on this form must have been contributed during the reporting period (between October 1 and September 30).

Timing:

This form is to be submitted as part of the HOME APR on or before December 31. The original is sent to the HUD Field Office. One copy is sent to the

Office of Affordable Housing Programs, CGHF
Room 7176, HUD, 451 7th Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20410.

The participating jurisdiction also keeps a copy.

Instructions for Part II:

1. **Excess match from prior Federal fiscal year:** Excess match carried over from prior Federal fiscal year.
2. **Match contributed during current Federal fiscal year:** The total amount of match contributions for all projects listed under Part III in column 9 for the Federal fiscal year.

3. **Total match available for current Federal fiscal year:** The sum of excess match carried over from the prior Federal fiscal year (Part II, line 1) and the total match contribution for the current Federal fiscal year (Part II, line 2). This sum is the total match available for the Federal fiscal year.

4. **Match liability for current Federal fiscal year:** The amount of match liability is available from HUD and is provided periodically to PJs. The match must be provided in the current year. The amount of match that must be provided is based on the amount of HOME funds drawn from the U.S. Treasury for HOME projects. The amount of match required equals 25% of the amount drawn down for HOME projects during the Federal fiscal year. Excess match may be carried over and used to meet match liability for subsequent years (see Part II line 5). Funds drawn down for administrative costs, CHDO operating expenses, and CHDO capacity building do not have to be matched. Funds drawn down for CHDO seed money and/or technical assistance loans do not have to be matched if the project does not go forward. A jurisdiction is allowed to get a partial reduction (50%) of match if it meets one of two statutory distress criteria, indicating “fiscal distress,” or else a full reduction (100%) of match if it meets both criteria, indicating “severe fiscal distress.” The two criteria are poverty rate (must be equal to or greater than 125% of the average national family poverty rate to qualify for a reduction) and per capita income (must be less than 75% of the national average per capita income to qualify for a reduction). In addition, a jurisdiction can get a full reduction if it is declared a disaster area under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Act.

5. **Excess match carried over to next Federal fiscal year:** The total match available for the current Federal fiscal year (Part II, line 3) minus the match liability for the current Federal fiscal year (Part II, line 4). Excess match may be carried over and applied to future HOME project match liability.

Instructions for Part III:

1. **Project No. or Other ID:** “Project number” is assigned by the C/MI System when the PJ makes a project setup call. These projects involve at least some Treasury funds. If the HOME project does not involve Treasury funds, it must be identified with “other ID” as follows: the fiscal year (last two digits only), followed by a number (starting from “01” for the first non-Treasury-funded project of the fiscal year), and then at least one of the following abbreviations: “SF” for project using shortfall funds, “PI” for projects using program income, and “NON” for non-HOME-assisted affordable housing. Example: 93.01.SF, 93.02.PI, 93.03.NON, etc.

Shortfall funds are non-HOME funds used to make up the difference between the participation threshold and the amount of HOME funds allocated to the PJ; the participation threshold requirement applies only in the PJ’s first year of eligibility. [§92.102]

Program income (also called “repayment income”) is any return on the investment of HOME funds. This income must be deposited in the jurisdiction’s HOME account to be used for HOME projects. [§92.503(b)]

Non-HOME-assisted affordable housing is investment in housing not assisted by HOME funds that would qualify as “affordable housing” under the HOME Program definitions. “NON” funds must be contributed to a specific project; it is not sufficient to make a contribution to an entity engaged in developing affordable housing. [§92.219(b)]

2. **Date of Contribution:** Enter the date of contribution. Multiple entries may be made on a single line as long as the contributions were made during the current fiscal year. In such cases, if the contributions were made at different dates during the year, enter the date of the last contribution.
3. **Cash:** Cash contributions from non-Federal resources. This means the funds are contributed permanently to the HOME Program regardless of the form of investment the jurisdiction provides to a project. Therefore all repayment, interest, or other return on investment of the contribution must be deposited in the PJ’s HOME account to be used for HOME projects. The PJ, non-Federal public entities (State/local governments), private entities, and individuals can make contributions. The grant equivalent of a below-market interest rate loan to the project is eligible when the loan is not repayable to the PJ’s HOME account. [§92.220(a)(1)] In addition, a cash contribution can count as match if it is used for eligible costs defined under §92.206 (except administrative costs and CHDO operating expenses) or under §92.209, or for the following non-eligible costs: the value of non-Federal funds used to remove and relocate ECHO units to accommodate eligible tenants, a project reserve account for replacements, a project reserve account for unanticipated increases in operating costs, operating subsidies, or costs relating to the portion of a mixed-income or mixed-use project not related to the affordable housing units. [§92.219(c)]
4. **Foregone Taxes, Fees, Charges:** Taxes, fees, and charges that are normally and customarily charged but have been waived, foregone, or deferred in a manner that achieves affordability of the HOME-assisted housing. This includes State tax credits for low-income housing development. The amount of real estate taxes may be based on the

post-improvement property value. For those taxes, fees, or charges given for future years, the value is the present discounted cash value. [§92.220(a)(2)]

5. **Appraised Land/Real Property:** The appraised value, before the HOME assistance is provided and minus any debt burden, lien, or other encumbrance, of land or other real property, not acquired with Federal resources. The appraisal must be made by an independent, certified appraiser. [§92.220(a)(3)]
6. **Required Infrastructure:** The cost of investment, not made with Federal resources, in on-site and off-site infrastructure directly required for HOME-assisted affordable housing. The infrastructure must have been completed no earlier than 12 months before HOME funds were committed. [§92.220(a)(4)]
7. **Site preparation, Construction materials, Donated labor:** The reasonable value of any site-preparation and construction materials, not acquired with Federal resources, and any donated or voluntary labor (see §92.354(b)) in connection with the site-preparation for, or construction or rehabilitation of, affordable housing. The value of site-preparation and construction materials is determined in accordance with the PJ’s cost estimate procedures. The value of donated or voluntary labor is determined by a single rate (“labor rate”) to be published annually in the Notice Of Funding Availability (NOFA) for the HOME Program. [§92.220(6)]
8. **Bond Financing:** Multifamily and single-family project bond financing must be validly issued by a State or local government (or an agency, instrumentality, or political subdivision thereof). 50% of a loan from bond proceeds made to a multifamily affordable housing project owner can count as match. 25% of a loan from bond proceeds made to a single-family affordable housing project owner can count as match. Loans from all bond proceeds, including excess bond match from prior years, may not exceed 25% of a PJ’s total annual match contribution. [§92.220(a)(5)] The amount in excess of the 25% cap for bonds may carry over, and the excess will count as part of the statutory limit of up to 25% per year. Requirements regarding

bond financing as an eligible source of match will be available upon publication of the implementing regulation early in FY 1994.

9. **Total Match:** Total of items 3 through 8. This is the total match contribution for each project identified in item 1.

Ineligible forms of match include:

1. Contributions made with or derived from Federal resources e.g. CDBG funds [§92.220(b)(1)]
2. Interest rate subsidy attributable to the Federal tax-exemption on financing or the value attributable to Federal tax credits [§92.220(b)(2)]
3. Contributions from builders, contractors or investors, including owner equity, involved with HOME-assisted projects. [§92.220(b)(3)]
4. Sweat equity [§92.220(b)(4)]
5. Contributions from applicants/recipients of HOME assistance [§92.220(b)(5)]
6. Fees/charges that are associated with the HOME Program only, rather than normally and customarily charged on all transactions or projects [§92.220(a)(2)]
7. Administrative costs

OMB Approval No: 2529-0043
(exp. 11/30/2010)

Print Form

Part I: Employment and Training (Columns B, C and F are mandatory fields. Include New Hires in E &F)**

• Program Codes
1 = Flexible Subsidy
2 = Section 202/811

3 = Public/Indian Housing
A = Development,
B = Operation
C = Modernization

4 = Homeless Assistance
5 = HOME
6 = HOME State Administered
7 = CDBG Entitlement

8 = CDBG State Administered
9 = Other CD Programs
10 = Other Housing Programs

Part II: Contracts Awarded**1. Construction Contracts:**

A. Total dollar amount of all contracts awarded on the project	\$74,452,916.00
B. Total dollar amount of contracts awarded to Section 3 businesses	\$251,544.00
C. Percentage of the total dollar amount that was awarded to Section 3 businesses	.33% %
D. Total number of Section 3 businesses receiving contracts	2

2. Non-Construction Contracts:

A. Total dollar amount all non-construction contracts awarded on the project/activity	\$ 700570.00
B. Total dollar amount of non-construction contracts awarded to Section 3 businesses	\$0.00
C. Percentage of the total dollar amount that was awarded to Section 3 businesses	0% %
D. Total number of Section 3 businesses receiving non-construction contracts	0

Part III: Summary

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. (Check all that apply.)

- ☒ Attempted to recruit low-income residents through: local advertising media, signs prominently displayed at the project site, contracts with the community organizations and public or private agencies operating within the metropolitan area (or non-metropolitan county) in which the Section 3 covered program or project is located, or similar methods.
- ☐ 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.
- ☒ Participated in a HUD program or other program which promotes the training or employment of Section 3 residents.
- ☐ Coordinated with Youthbuild Programs administered in the metropolitan area in which the Section 3 covered project is located.
- ☒ Other; describe below

Included Section 3 preferences is procurement documents. Recipients posted flyers in businesses and attended traini

Public reporting for this collection of information is estimated to average 2 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 number.

Section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, as amended, 12 U.S.C. 1701u, mandates that the Department ensures 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 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 self-monitoring tool. The data is entered into a database 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.

Form HUD-60002, Section 3 Summary Report, Economic Opportunities for Low- and Very Low-Income Persons.

Instructions: This form is to be used to report annual accomplishments regarding employment and other economic opportunities provided to low- and very low-income persons under Section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968. The Section 3 regulations apply to any **public and Indian housing programs** that receive: (1) development assistance pursuant to Section 5 of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937; (2) operating assistance pursuant to Section 9 of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937; or (3) modernization grants pursuant to Section 14 of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 and to recipients of housing and community development assistance in excess of \$200,000 expended for: (1) housing rehabilitation (including reduction and abatement of lead-based paint hazards); (2) housing construction; or (3) other public construction projects; and to **contracts and subcontracts in excess of \$100,000** awarded in connection with the Section-3-covered activity.

Form HUD-60002 has three parts, which are to be completed for all programs covered by Section 3. Part I relates to **employment and training**. The recipient has the option to determine numerical employment/training goals either on the basis of the number of hours worked by new hires (columns B, D, E and F). Part II of the form relates to **contracting**, and Part III summarizes recipients' **efforts** to comply with Section 3.

Recipients or contractors subject to Section 3 requirements must maintain appropriate documentation to establish that HUD financial assistance for housing and community development programs were directed toward low- and very low-income persons.* A recipient of Section 3 covered assistance shall submit one copy of this report to HUD Headquarters, Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity. Where the program providing assistance requires an annual performance report, this Section 3 report is to be submitted at the same time the program performance report is submitted. Where an annual performance report is not required, this Section 3 report is to be submitted by January 10 and, if the project ends before December 31, within 10 days of project completion. **Only Prime Recipients are required to report to HUD. The report must include accomplishments of all recipients and their Section 3 covered contractors and subcontractors.**

HUD Field Office: Enter the Field Office name.

1. Recipient: Enter the name and address of the recipient submitting this report.
2. Federal Identification: Enter the number that appears on the award form (with dashes). The award may be a grant, cooperative agreement or contract.
3. Dollar Amount of Award: Enter the dollar amount, rounded to the nearest dollar, received by the recipient.
- 4 & 5. Contact Person/Phone: Enter the name and telephone number of the person with knowledge of the award and the recipient's implementation of Section 3.
6. Reporting Period: Indicate the time period (months and year) this report covers.
7. Date Report Submitted: Enter the appropriate date.

8. Program Code: Enter the appropriate program code as listed at the bottom of the page.
9. Program Name: Enter the name of HUD Program corresponding with the "Program Code" in number 8.

Part I: Employment and Training Opportunities

Column A: Contains various job categories. Professionals are defined as people who have special knowledge of an occupation (i.e. supervisors, architects, surveyors, planners, and computer programmers). For construction positions, list each trade and provide data in columns B through F for each trade where persons were employed. The category of "Other" includes occupations such as service workers.

Column B: (Mandatory Field) Enter the number of new hires for each category of workers identified in Column A in connection with this award. New hire refers to a person who is not on the contractor's or recipient's payroll for employment at the time of selection for the Section 3 covered award or at the time of receipt of Section 3 covered assistance.

Column C: (Mandatory Field) Enter the number of Section 3 new hires for each category of workers identified in Column A in connection with this award. Section 3 new hire refers to a Section 3 resident who is not on the contractor's or recipient's payroll for employment at the time of selection for the Section 3 covered award or at the time of receipt of Section 3 covered assistance.

Column D: Enter the percentage of all the staff hours of new hires (Section 3 residents) in connection with this award.

Column E: Enter the percentage of the total staff hours worked for Section 3 employees and trainees (including new hires) connected with this award. Include staff hours for part-time and full-time positions.

Column F: (Mandatory Field) Enter the number of Section 3 residents that were trained in connection with this award.

Part II: Contract Opportunities

Block 1: Construction Contracts

Item A: Enter the total dollar amount of all contracts awarded on the project/program.

Item B: Enter the total dollar amount of contracts connected with this project/program that were awarded to Section 3 businesses.

Item C: Enter the percentage of the total dollar amount of contracts connected with this project/program awarded to Section 3 businesses.

Item D: Enter the number of Section 3 businesses receiving awards.

Block 2: Non-Construction Contracts

Item A: Enter the total dollar amount of all contracts awarded on the project/program.

Item B: Enter the total dollar amount of contracts connected with this project awarded to Section 3 businesses.

Item C: Enter the percentage of the total dollar amount of contracts connected with this project/program awarded to Section 3 businesses.

Item D: Enter the number of Section 3 businesses receiving awards.

Part III: Summary of Efforts – Self-explanatory

Submit one (1) copy of this report to the HUD Headquarters Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity, at the same time the performance report is submitted to the program office. The Section 3 report is submitted by January 10. Include only contracts executed during the period specified in item 8. PHAs/IHAs are to report all contracts/subcontracts.

* The terms "low-income persons" and very low-income persons" have the same meanings given the terms in section 3 (b) (2) of the United States Housing Act of 1937. **Low-income persons** mean families (including single persons) whose incomes do not exceed 80 percent of the median income for the area, as determined by the Secretary, with adjustments for smaller and larger families, except that

The Secretary may establish income ceilings higher or lower than 80 percent of the median for the area on the basis of the Secretary's findings such that variations are necessary because of prevailing levels of construction costs or unusually high- or low-income families. **Very low-income persons** mean low-income families (including single persons) whose incomes do not exceed 50 percent of the median family income area, as determined by the Secretary with adjustments or smaller and larger families, except that the Secretary may establish income ceilings higher or lower than 50 percent of the median for the area on the basis of the Secretary's findings that such variations are necessary because of unusually high or low family incomes.



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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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 SCH11-F999, SCH12-F999, SCH13-F999		Operating Year for this report From (mm/dd/yy) 04/01/2013 To (mm/dd/yy) 03/31/2014	
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
City, County, State, Zip		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 checked="" 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. Waiting list is only for TBRA program. List is administered -- first on, first off.	

* 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	Laura Wilkie, Director of Health Programs		
Email Address	lwilkie@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	\$38,411		
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	\$140,284		
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	\$47,399		
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	\$72,968		
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	mlunda@hope-health.org		
Business Address	600 E. Palmetto Street		
City, County, State, Zip,	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	\$152,389		
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	Cgordon@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	\$19,112		
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) <u>and</u> 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	\$74,296		
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	\$123,848		
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	\$20,812		
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	\$75,770		
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	\$56,000			
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	\$48,141		
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	\$20,800		
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	\$600,000		
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

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 708 cases of HIV infection reported each year. At the end of 2012, there were 15,294 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 32 percent increase of all people living with HIV/AIDS from 2003 to 2012. 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 2013-2014, 138 households were served with TBRA; 248 households received STRMU; 52 received Permanent Housing Placement and 999 households received Supportive Services such as case management and/or transportation. Fifteen 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

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
FY 2013 \$1,406,850

South Carolina has experienced a 32% increase in the number of persons living with HIV/AIDS from 2003 to 2012 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

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, Greenville, and Berkley 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 2013-2014, the goal of 120 clients served with TBRA was exceeded as 138 households were served with TBRA. Fifty-two households were provided with permanent housing placement exceeding the goal of 40. 999 households received supportive services such as case management, employment assistance, transportation, and alcohol and drug abuse services exceeding the goal of 850 supportive services. Fifteen households resided in units supported with HOPWA operating funds, the goal was 10. 248 households received STRMU assistance exceeding the goal of 230. 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.

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 115% complete for FY 2013-2014. Permanent Housing Placement goals were 135% complete. Supportive services were also in excess of the goal with 118% complete. STRMU goals were 108% complete. Facility-based housing was also complete at 140%.

The impact of activities undertaken by the state program during FY 2013-2014 are significant for PLWHA in South Carolina. Based on 2013 Ryan White Part B Data Reports (RDR), of the 7,582 clients served, 90% 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 or 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 2013-2014. 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 2013-2014 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.

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.

<input checked="" 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	

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:

- Accessibility to affordable housing is an obstacle for many persons living in rural geographical areas. In addition to lack of transportation, this severely affects access to services and basic needs, such as grocery stores, pharmacies, medical providers, etc.
- Adverse economic conditions, such as the reduction in public benefits, high unemployment rates, and high utility costs continue to impact clients ability to sustain permanent housing.
- Affordable quality housing, including Section 8 properties, is very limited particularly for females, with no or few new vouchers being distributed.
- Clients with prior criminal convictions present challenges with finding employment or income, and/or meeting eligibility requirements of many housing programs due to their criminal background. This leaves minimal 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.
- Multiple diagnoses, particularly mental health and substance abuse issues compound the barriers to housing accessibility and placement.
- Lack of employment opportunities & educational development within many regions, particularly in the rural areas.
- Application and eligibility processes are becoming more stringent. Many clients have difficulty passing credit checks, criminal background histories, have difficulties paying high application fees and initial security deposits, and other move-in costs. Also, previous overdue utility balances, causing inability to access utilities without paying past due balance and deposit.
- Stigma and perceived discrimination cause HIV infected persons to be reluctant to disclose their status until they end up "on the street".

- Strict HUD regulations limit opportunity for assistance based on service areas, despite client's compliance with medical care/medical case management services.
- 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 deceased 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. Community resources are increasingly diminishing, with few resources left available for assistance with rental costs, mortgage payments, and assistance with utility costs. During the past few years, there have been few to no new Section 8 vouchers being distributed in many areas of the state. With the implementation of the Affordable Care Act, many clients have begun to experience benefits of expanded access to needed HIV, primary, diagnostic, and other specialty care needs that were elusive one year ago. Many individuals living in rural areas, fear stigma of having their HIV status exposed due to limited medical care opportunities available, and causing decreasing in retention in care.

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 13 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.	653
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	68 (TBRA Waitlist) 585 (non-permanently housed based on 2013 Ryan White RDR)

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)	\$2,417,628.62		<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Support
Housing Choice Voucher Program			<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:			<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
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	\$229,501		
TOTAL (Sum of all Rows)	\$2,647,129.62		

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	\$9,005
3.	Total Program Income and Resident Rent Payments (Sum of Rows 1 and 2)	\$9,005

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	\$14,313 (includes program income from previous year)
3.	Total Program Income Expended (Sum of Rows 1 and 2)	\$14,313 (includes program income from previous year)

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	120	138			497,973.00	483,736.00
2a.	Permanent Housing Facilities: Received Operating Subsidies/Leased units (Households Served)	10	15			181,481.48	181,481.48
2b.	Transitional/Short-term Facilities: Received Operating Subsidies/Leased units (Households Served)						
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	230	248			158,421.00	148,128.21
5.	Permanent Housing Placement Services	40	52			30,487.00	19,393.96
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)	400	424			868,362.48	832,739.21
	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	828			497,110.00	500,252.48
11b.	Supportive Services provided by project sponsors/subrecipient that only provided supportive services.	100	171			123,485.00	118,865.50
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	999			620,595.00	619,117.98
	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)					42,090.00	20,002.05
19.	Project Sponsor Administration (maximum 7% of portion of HOPWA grant awarded)					82,754.00	80,014.52
20.	Total Grant Administration and Other Activities (Sum of Rows 16 – 19)					124,844.00	100,016.57
Total Expended						[2] Outputs: HOPWA Funds Expended	
						Budget	Actual
21.	Total Expenditures for program year (Sum of Rows 7, 10, 13, 15, and 20)					1,613,801.48	1,551,874.20

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	11,316
3.	Case management	915	537,950.98
4.	Child care and other child services		
5.	Education		
6.	Employment assistance and training		
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)		
10.	Meals/nutritional services	1	46
11.	Mental health services	61	59,705
12.	Outreach		
13.	Transportation	65	10,100
14.	Other Activity (if approved in grant agreement). Specify:		
15.	Sub-Total Households receiving Supportive Services (Sum of Rows 1-14)	1055	
16.	Adjustment for Duplication (subtract)	56	
17.	TOTAL Unduplicated Households receiving Supportive Services (Column [1] equals Row 15 minus Row 16; Column [2] equals sum of Rows 1-14)	999	619,117.98

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	\$148,128.21
b.	Of the total STRMU reported on Row a, total who received assistance with mortgage costs ONLY.	11	Unable to report*
c.	Of the total STRMU reported on Row a, total who received assistance with mortgage and utility costs.	6	Unable to report*
d.	Of the total STRMU reported on Row a, total who received assistance with rental costs ONLY.	92	Unable to report*
e.	Of the total STRMU reported on Row a, total who received assistance with rental and utility costs.	30	Unable to report*
f.	Of the total STRMU reported on Row a, total who received assistance with utility costs ONLY.	109	Unable to report*
g.	Direct program delivery costs (e.g., program operations staff time)		0

*NOTE: This is the first year we have collected these breakouts within our *Provide Enterprise* (PE) data collection system. We've successfully reported the numbers of households served by the required breakdown. Total STRMU costs were \$148,128.21. We will continue to work with providers to ensure financial records include required breakdown.

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	138	118	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	7	
			5 Other Subsidy		
			6 Institution		
			7 Jail/Prison	1	Unstable Arrangements
			8 Disconnected/Unknown	9	
			9 Death	2	Life Event
Permanent Supportive Housing Facilities/ Units	15	5	1 Emergency Shelter/Streets		Unstable Arrangements
			2 Temporary Housing	5	Temporarily Stable, with Reduced Risk of Homelessness
			3 Private Housing	3	Stable/Permanent Housing (PH)
			4 Other HOPWA		
			5 Other Subsidy	1	
			6 Institution		
			7 Jail/Prison	1	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			1 Emergency Shelter/Streets		Unstable Arrangements
			2 Temporary Housing		Temporarily Stable with Reduced Risk of Homelessness
			3 Private Housing		Stable/Permanent Housing (PH)
			4 Other HOPWA		
			5 Other Subsidy		
			6 Institution		
			7 Jail/Prison		Unstable Arrangements
			8 Disconnected/unknown		
			9 Death		Life Event

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)	23	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)	0	
	Other HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance	0	
	Other Housing Subsidy (PH)	1	
	Institution (e.g. residential and long-term care)	0	
	Likely that additional STRMU is needed to maintain current housing arrangements	219	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	0	
	Disconnected	2	
	Death	1	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).			99
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).			56

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	424
b. Case Management	813
c. Adjustment for duplication (subtraction)	237
d. Total Households Served by Project Sponsors/Subrecipients with Housing Subsidy Assistance (Sum of Rows a.b. minus Row c.)	1000
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	102
b. Total Households Served by Project Sponsors/Subrecipients without Housing Subsidy Assistance	102

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	949	98	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)	936	96	Access to Support
3. Had contact with a primary health care provider consistent with the schedule specified in client's individual service plan	913	97	Access to Health Care
4. Accessed and maintained medical insurance/assistance	832	97	Access to Health Care
5. Successfully accessed or maintained qualification for sources of income	804	97	Sources of Income

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
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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
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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	30	2

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) SEE ATTACHED	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.	424

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	321
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)	0
3.	Emergency shelter (including hotel, motel, or campground paid for with emergency shelter voucher)	3
4.	Transitional housing for homeless persons	5
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)	8
6.	Permanent housing for formerly homeless persons (such as Shelter Plus Care, SHP, or SRO Mod Rehab)	1
7.	Psychiatric hospital or other psychiatric facility	0
8.	Substance abuse treatment facility or detox center	0
9.	Hospital (non-psychiatric facility)	0
10.	Foster care home or foster care group home	0
11.	Jail, prison or juvenile detention facility	1
12.	Rented room, apartment, or house	40
13.	House you own	19
14.	Staying or living in someone else's (family and friends) room, apartment, or house	12
15.	Hotel or motel paid for without emergency shelter voucher	2
16.	Other	8
17.	Don't Know or Refused	12
18.	TOTAL Number of HOPWA Eligible Individuals (sum of Rows 1 and 5-17)	424

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	2	2

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.)	424
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	17
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	235
4. TOTAL number of ALL <u>beneficiaries</u> served with Housing Subsidy Assistance (Sum of Rows 1,2, & 3)	676

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	0	0	0	0	0
2.	18 to 30 years	20	15	0	0	35
3.	31 to 50 years	105	128	1	0	234
4.	51 years and Older	73	81	1	0	155
5.	Subtotal (Sum of Rows 1-4)	198	224	2	0	424
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	56	64	0	0	120
7.	18 to 30 years	32	25	0	0	57
8.	31 to 50 years	24	13	0	0	37
9.	51 years and Older	17	21	0	0	38
10.	Subtotal (Sum of Rows 6-9)	129	123	0	0	252
Total Beneficiaries (Chart a, Row 4)						
11.	TOTAL (Sum of Rows 5 & 10)	327	347	2	0	676

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	1	0	0	0
2.	Asian	1	0	0	0
3.	Black/African American	347	0	212	2
4.	Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
5.	White	63	9	22	7
6.	American Indian/Alaskan Native & White	2	0	1	0
7.	Asian & White	0	0	0	0
8.	Black/African American & White	0	0	4	0
9.	American Indian/Alaskan Native & Black/African American	1	0	4	0
10.	Other Multi-Racial	0	0	0	0
11.	Column Totals (Sum of Rows 1-10)	415	9	243	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)	193
2.	31-50% of area median income (very low)	206
3.	51-80% of area median income (low)	25
4.	Total (Sum of Rows 1-3)	424

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	\$	\$	
<input type="checkbox"/> Acquisition	\$	\$	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Operating	\$181,481	\$	
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 <i>If yes, number of participants on the list at the end of operating year</i>
g.	What is the address of the facility (if different from business address)?		3 South Leach Street, Greenville, SC 29601
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	15	181,481
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.)	15	181,481

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) 01-54671-A7843	Operating Year for this report <i>From (mm/dd/yy) To (mm/dd/yy)</i> XX 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; XX Yr 10;
Grantee Name United Housing Connections (Formerly: Upstate Homeless Coalition of SC)	Date Facility Began Operations (mm/dd/yy) 1 February 2005

2. Number of Units and Non-HOPWA Expenditures

Facility Name: Scattered Sites	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)	12	\$167,666

3. Details of Project Site

Project Sites: Name of HOPWA-funded project	Barnett Housing
Site Information: Project Zip Code(s)	29601 and 29606
Site Information: Congressional District(s)	Scattered sites—4th District
Is the address of the project site confidential?	XX 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: Michael D. Chesser, ThD CEO	Signature & Date (mm/dd/yy)  04/18/2014
Name & Title of Contact at Grantee Agency (person who can answer questions about the report and program) Michael D. Chesser, ThD CEO	Contact Phone (with area code) 864-770-0704

**State of South Carolina
Emergency Solutions Grant Program**

**IDIS CAPER
*Program Year 2013 – 2014***

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 29201-
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

CAPER

2

Program Year Start Date 04/01/2013
Program Year End Date 03/31/2014

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

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: THE WOMEN'S SHELTER

City: Columbia

State: SC

Zip Code: 29203, 6434

DUNS Number:

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 46750

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: WATEREE COMMUNITY ACTIONS, INC

City: Sumter

State: SC

Zip Code: 29151, 1838

DUNS Number:

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 95021

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: UPSTATE HOMELESS COALITION

City: Greenville

State: SC

Zip Code: 29615, 4505

DUNS Number:

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 254914

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: TRINITY HOUSING CORPORATION

City: COLUMBIA

State: SC

Zip Code: 29204,

DUNS Number:

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 31250

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: LOWCOUNTRY CAA

City: Walterboro

State: SC

Zip Code: 29488, 3919

DUNS Number: 071408165

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 82639

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: ANDERSON INTERFAITH MINITRIES

City: Anderson

State: SC

Zip Code: 29622, 1136

DUNS Number: 842017865

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Faith-Based Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 49500

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: CRISIS MINISTRIES

City: Charleston

State: SC

Zip Code: 29413, 0038

DUNS Number: 960375996

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Faith-Based Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 125389

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: DARLINGTON COUNTY CAA

City: Hartsville

State: SC

Zip Code: 29550, 0704

DUNS Number: 193502184

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 80000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: FAMILY SHELTER

City: Columbia

State: SC

Zip Code: 29202, 7781

DUNS Number: 602970618

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 48250

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: LAURENS COUNTY SAFE HOME

City: Clinton

State: SC

Zip Code: 29325, 0744

DUNS Number: 361596179

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 55632

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: MEGS HOUSE

City: Greenwood

State: SC

Zip Code: 29648, 3410

DUNS Number: 123306784

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 46750

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: PEE DEE CAP

City: Florence

State: SC

Zip Code: 29504, 2670

DUNS Number: 837390483

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 76472

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: PEE DEE COALITION

City: Florence

State: SC

Zip Code: 29503, 1351

DUNS Number: 930353412

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 42500

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: SAFE HARBOR

City: Greenville

State: SC

Zip Code: 29602, 0174

DUNS Number: 030099126

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 34000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: SAFE HOMES RAPE CRISIS

City: Spartanburg

State: SC

Zip Code: ,

DUNS Number: 833414899

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 45718

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: SALVATION ARMY OF COLUMBIA

City: Columbia

State: SC

Zip Code: 29202, 2786

DUNS Number: 077993335

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 54541

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: SALVATION ARMY OF GREENVILLE

City: Greenville

State: SC

Zip Code: 29602, 1237

DUNS Number: 095442914

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 87600

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: SISTERCARE

City: Columbia

State: SC

Zip Code: 29202, 1029

DUNS Number: 119183515

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 57085

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: SPARTANBURG INTERFAITH

City: Spartanburg

State: SC

Zip Code: 29302, 3308

DUNS Number: 789996860

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Faith-Based Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 25500

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: THE HAVEN

City: Spartanburg

State: SC

Zip Code: 29304, 2914

DUNS Number: 111286357

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 25500

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: CITIZENS OPPOSED TO DOMESTIC ABUSE

City: Beaufort

State: SC

Zip Code: 29901, 1775

DUNS Number: 160000667

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 51000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: CUMBEE

City: Aiken

State: SC

Zip Code: 29802, 1293

DUNS Number: 060462871

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 34000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: FAMILY PROMISE OF YORK

City: Rock Hill

State: SC

Zip Code: 29730, 5321

DUNS Number: 034197702

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 72150

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: SALVATION ARMY OF AIKEN

City: Aiken

State: SC

Zip Code: 29802, 0439

DUNS Number: 125803283

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 30419

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: SHARE

City: Greenville

State: SC

Zip Code: 29603, 0204

DUNS Number: 039283668

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 112283

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: UNITED WAY OF THE MIDLANDS

City: Columbia

State: SC

Zip Code: 29201, 2433

DUNS Number: 128407194

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 50000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: UNITED WAY KERSHAW COUNTY

City: Camden

State: SC

Zip Code: 29020, 4432

DUNS Number: 162991319

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 60740

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: FAMILY PROMISE OF BEAUFORT COUNTY

City: Bluffton

State: SC

Zip Code: 29910, 6248

DUNS Number: 878523203

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 50000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: OCAB

City: Orangeburg

State: SC

Zip Code: 29115, 7470

DUNS Number: 109111583

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 75000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: MIDLAND'S HOUSING ALLIANCE

City: Columbia

State: SC

Zip Code: 29201, 2125

DUNS Number: 010034618

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 71690

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: ECHO

City: Myrtle Beach

State: SC

Zip Code: 29577, 3635

DUNS Number: 965206555

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 88452

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Alston Wilkes Society
City: Columbia
State: SC
Zip Code: 29203, 6504
DUNS Number: 160000899
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 35000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Any Length Recovery
City: Sumter
State: SC
Zip Code: 29154, 1551
DUNS Number: 157343141
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 34313

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Charleston Trident Urban League
City: Charleston
State: SC
Zip Code: 29403, 5989
DUNS Number: 064375558
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 30000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Family Services
City: North Charleston
State: SC
Zip Code: 29406, 6513
DUNS Number: 163011075
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 29971

CR-65 - Persons Assisted

4. Persons Served

4a. Complete for Homelessness Prevention Activities

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	300
Children	282
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	582

Table 1 – Household Information for Homeless Prevention Activities

4b. Complete for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	229
Children	199
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	428

Table 2 – Household Information for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

4c. Complete for Shelter

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	6,040
Children	5,293
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	11,333

Table 3 – Shelter Information

4d. Street Outreach

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	5
Children	0
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	5

Table 4 – Household Information for Street Outreach

4e. Totals for all Persons Served with ESG

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	6,574
Children	5,774
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	12,348

Table 5 – Household Information for Persons Served with ESG

5. Gender—Complete for All Activities

	Total
Male	1,902
Female	2,014
Transgender	0
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	3,916

Table 6 – Gender Information

6. Age—Complete for All Activities

	Total
Under 18	5,774
18-24	0
25 and over	6,574
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	12,348

Table 7 – 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	182	13	19	150
Victims of Domestic Violence	3,914	33	62	3,819
Elderly	1,861	13	511	1,337
HIV/AIDS	42	3	0	39
Chronically Homeless	630	0	149	481
Persons with Disabilities:				
Severely Mentally Ill	481	59	241	855
Chronic Substance Abuse	324	30	0	294
Other Disability	1,066	70	135	861
Total (Unduplicated if possible)	9,182	229	1,117	7,836

Table 8 – Special Population Served

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

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 9 – Shelter Capacity

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

CR-75 – Expenditures

11. Expenditures

11a. ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	0	48,376	64,638
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	0	10,210	79,876
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	0	77,757	105,649
Expenditures for Homeless Prevention under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	220,678	0	12,477
Subtotal Homelessness Prevention	220,678	136,343	262,640

Table 10 – 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	192,671	166,915
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	0	104,277	75,754
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	0	90,068	100,862
Expenditures for Homeless Assistance under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	0	0	18,477
Subtotal Rapid Re-Housing	0	387,016	362,008

Table 11 – 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	227	6,182	38,387,988
Operations	966,499	866,629	53,449,510
Renovation	0	0	0
Major Rehab	0	0	0
Conversion	0	0	0

Subtotal	966,726	872,811	91,837,498
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Table 12 – ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

11d. Other Grant Expenditures

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
HMIS	58,838	99,066	217,093
Administration	0	0	207,399
Street Outreach	0	28,696	48,313

Table 13 - Other Grant Expenditures

11e. Total ESG Grant Funds

Total ESG Funds Expended	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
95,628,116	1,246,242	1,495,236	92,886,638

Table 14 - Total ESG Funds Expended

11f. Match Source

	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Other Non-ESG HUD Funds	2,180,317	1,632,876	188,514,488
Other Federal Funds	1,310,288	12,547,215	1,185,125
State Government	1,528,664	894,776	2,235,260
Local Government	247,240	421,415	550,278
Private Funds	2,003,414	1,593,069	1,918,009
Other	874,566	565,593	2,257,383
Fees	203,166	32,082	144,963
Program Income	0	0	0
Total Match Amount	8,347,655	17,687,026	196,805,506

Table 15 - Other Funds Expended on Eligible ESG Activities

11g. Total

Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
318,468,303	9,593,897	19,182,262	289,692,144

Table 16 - Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities