



ANNUAL REPORT

STATE AND LOCAL FISCAL RECOVERY FUNDS

CHARLESTON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA
RECOVERY PLAN PERFORMANCE REPORT

2025

Charleston County Government

2025 Recovery Plan Performance Report

Table of Contents

ABOUT THE RECOVERY PLAN PERFORMANCE REPORT.....4

GENERAL OVERVIEW.....5

 Executive Summary5

 Uses of Funds: Spending Through June 30, 20255

 Other Federal Pandemic Relief Funds12

 Promoting Equitable Outcomes.....12

 Community Engagement.....12

 Labor Practices13

 Use of Evidence13

 Table of Expenses by Expenditure Category.....14

 Performance Report14

SLFRF OBLIGATION REPORT.....16

PROJECT DETAIL.....18

APPENDIX A: PROGRAM PERFORMANCE MEASURES27



THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Community Development and Revitalization Department

Charleston County Government 2025 Recovery Plan Performance Report

Table of Contents

ABOUT THE RECOVERY PLAN PERFORMANCE REPORT	4
GENERAL OVERVIEW	5
Executive Summary	5
Uses of Funds: Spending Through June 30, 2025	5
Other Federal Pandemic Relief Funds	12
Promoting Equitable Outcomes	12
Community Engagement	12
Labor Practices	13
Use of Evidence	13
Table of Expenses by Expenditure Category	14
Performance Report.....	14
SLFRF OBLIGATION REPORT	15
PROJECT DETAIL	17
APPENDIX A: PROGRAM PERFORMANCE MEASURES.....	28

ABOUT THE RECOVERY PLAN PERFORMANCE REPORT

President Biden signed the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) into law in March 2021. The Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund (SLFRF) guarantees direct relief to cities, towns, and villages in the United States. The U.S. Department of the Treasury mandates all metropolitan cities and counties with a population greater than 250,000 residents that have received an SLFRF award to produce a Recovery Plan Performance Report (the “Recovery Plan”).

The 2024–2025 Recovery Plan outlines the County Council’s approved allocations of the funds, Charleston County’s current SLFRF expenditures, and the County’s plans to ensure program outcomes are achieved effectively and equitably when using the funds. This report includes key performance indicators identified by the County and mandatory indicators identified by the Treasury. Each year, the County will review and update existing key performance indicators, adding new ones as necessary. All Annual Recovery Plans are posted on the County’s website.

This Recovery Plan will cover the period from July 1, 2024, to June 30, 2025. The report will be updated annually, following the schedule below:

Annual Report	Period Covered	Due Date
1	Award Date – July 31, 2021	August 31, 2021 or 60 days after receiving funding
2	July 1, 2021 – June 30, 2022	July 31, 2022
3	July 1, 2022 – June 30, 2023	July 31, 2023
4	July 1, 2023 – June 30, 2024	July 31, 2024
5	July 1, 2024 – June 30, 2025	July 31, 2025
6	July 1, 2025 – June 30, 2026	July 31, 2026
7	July 1, 2026 – December 31, 2026	April 30, 2027

More information about the State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund program and associated reporting requirements is at www.treasury.gov/SLFRP.

Please view the links below for more information about Charleston County’s plan for using SLFRF funds:

- American Rescue Plan Dashboard: <https://www.charlestoncounty.org/departments/da-community-services/arpa-dashboard.php>
- SLFRF Recovery Plan: https://www.charlestoncounty.gov/departments/community-development/plans-and-reports.php#american_rescue_plan_act

GENERAL OVERVIEW

Executive Summary

The 2021 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) provided \$80 million to Charleston County for Coronavirus pandemic relief and economic recovery. Due to the potential impact of these funds on the Charleston community, Charleston County Government acted deliberately in planning how to use this historic federal investment. This plan aims to balance internal investments in the County's core services with external investments in the community to support those most impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic.

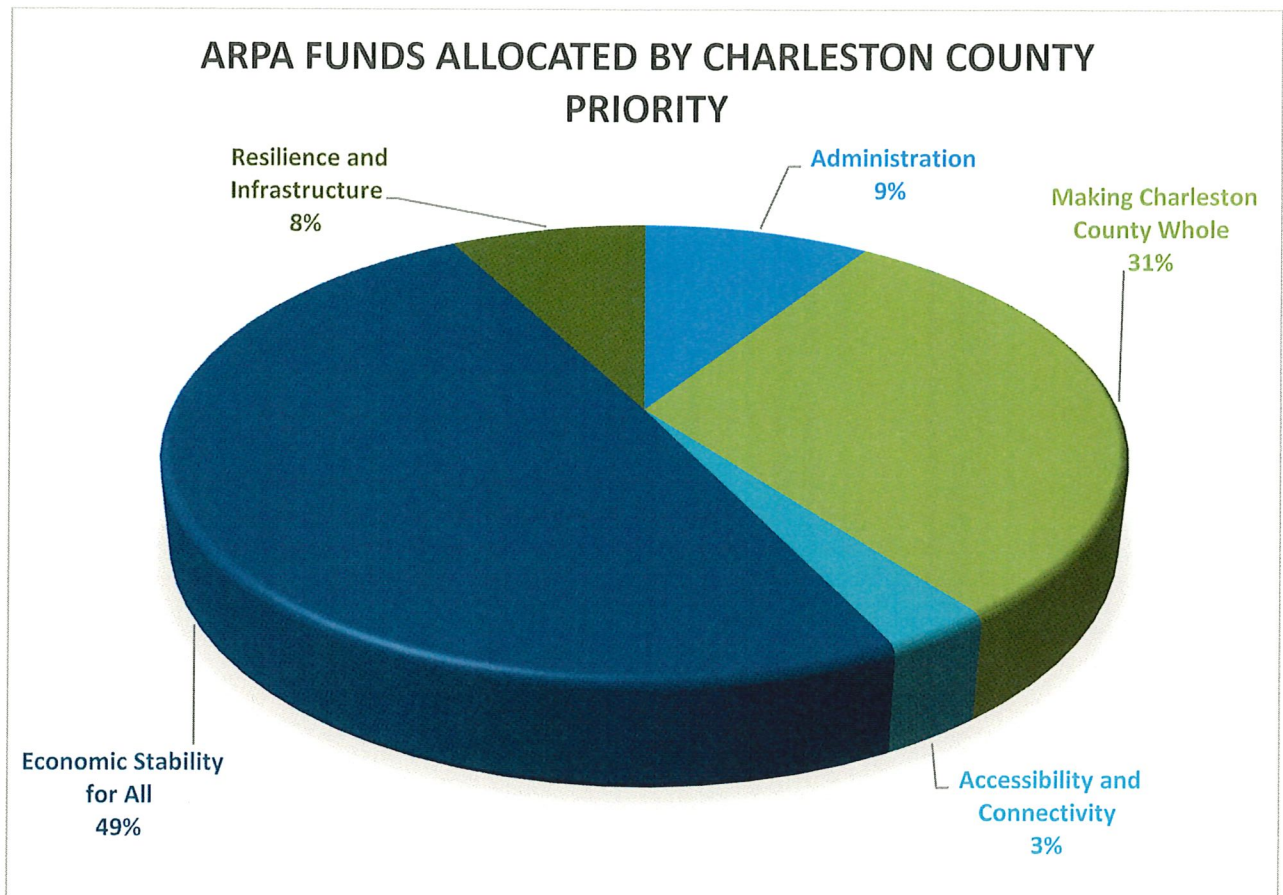
Charleston County Government identified the following four priorities in using the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding.

1. Making Charleston County Whole
 - Deferred Maintenance/Purchases
 - Premium Pay for Critical Staff
 - Completion of Backlog of Public Works Projects
2. Accessibility & Connectivity
 - Public Safety Expansion
3. Economic Stability for All
 - Housing Security
 - Small Business Stabilization
 - Building Grassroots Capacity to Serve the Community
 - Behavioral Health Support
4. Resilience and Infrastructure
 - Addressing Flooding & Drainage Issues
 - Functioning Sewer, Septic, & Water Access

With assistance from the Community Development and Revitalization (CDR) and Budget departments, the Deputy Administrator for Community Services is responsible for planning, awarding, and distributing these funds to achieve the maximum community impact. CDR actively engages with the community to determine the best approach to addressing each priority.

Uses of Funds: Spending Through June 30, 2025

Charleston County Council engaged with the College of Charleston's Riley Center for Livable Communities in a strategic planning effort to determine its four priorities for allocating and spending ARPA funds. During 2021 and into 2023, most of the County's initial spending was focused on addressing the immediate impact of COVID-19 on the County's core services, local businesses, community nonprofits, and citizens. The emphasis in 2023 was on tackling housing insecurity in Charleston County, with plans to build nonprofit and settlement community capacity in 2024 to improve citizen services.



This projected spending framework may change as more projects are designed and implemented.

Charleston County Government allocated \$80 million to four priorities: Economic Stability for All (49%), Making Charleston County Whole (31%), Resilience and Infrastructure (8%), and Accessibility and Connectivity (3%). Administration of the ARPA funds accounts for 9% of the total funds the County received.

By December 31, 2024, the County committed \$80 million to specific projects for implementation. By June 30, 2024, the County had expended \$49.1 million, which represents 61% of the total ARPA award, through collaboration with the Charleston community and other stakeholders.

Additional details on the uses of ARPA funds by Council priority are outlined below:

1. Making Charleston County Whole

The Revenue Replacement provisions of the ARPA funding allow county governments to use a portion of ARPA funds to supplement general funds due to revenue loss during the pandemic shutdown. The County calculated a revenue replacement amount of \$30 million. These funds can generally be used for any activity or project for which the general fund would be used. The County allocated funds based on the four priorities. In this document, "allocated" refers to a formal process where the County Council votes to allocate (or budget) funds to specific projects.

*Priority: **Making Charleston County Whole***
*Obligated as of 12/31/2024¹: **\$24,394,144***
*Spent: **\$21,514,274***
*Balance as of 6/30/25: **\$2,879,869***

a. Deferred Maintenance/Purchases

The County Council allocated \$9.9 million of Revenue Replacement funds to complete deferred maintenance projects and purchase needed vehicles, equipment, and technology. Deferred maintenance includes improvements to the Lonnie Hamilton Public Service Building (PSB), the County Detention Center, the Elections and Voter Registration Building, and the County Judicial Building (COB).

b. Premium Pay for Critical Staff

The County Council allocated \$7.1 million from Revenue Replacement funds towards premium pay for critical staff. The premium pay allocation has been expended, and there are no plans for further allocations.

c. Completion of the Backlog of Public Works Projects

The County Council allocated \$2.3 million of Revenue Replacement funds towards the backlog of public works projects (not including drainage and water/sewer projects). This includes funding for replacing Lost Bridge and improvements to the Steamboat Landing boat access for citizens in the Edisto community, as well as the Lake Dotter Flow Project.

d. Other Critical Projects

The County Council allocated \$5.1 million of revenue replacement funds to various County projects. These projects include a new County tax software system, an improved fire suppression system for the records facilities, and general responses to the COVID-19 pandemic.

2. Accessibility and Connectivity

Charleston County covers an extensive and complex geographical area, which presents many challenges for citizens in accessing critical public services and amenities. Connecting citizens to these services and amenities, both physically and digitally, is vital to ensure that all County residents have access to the quality of life that Charleston County provides. This priority also aligns with the Public Engagement and Communications goal in Charleston County's FY 2025 – FY 2027 Strategic Plan.

¹ In this document, "allocated" refers to a formal process where the County Council votes to allocate (or budget) funds to specific projects. "Obligate" is a term used by the U.S. Treasury that refers to projects that have been obligated by a purchase order and agreement/contract.

Priority: **Accessibility and Connectivity**

Obligated as of 12/31/2024: **\$2,460,401**

Spent: **\$1,998,401**

Balance as of 6/30/25: **\$462,000**

a. Public Safety Expansion

County Council allocated \$2.5 million of Revenue Replacement funds to renovate the County Coroner's Office and purchase additional equipment for expanded public safety services.

3. Economic Stability for All

In 2020, Charleston, SC, was ranked as the #1 city in the U.S. by the *Travel + Leisure* magazine for the 8th consecutive year, making hospitality and tourism a major component of the County's economy. The Charleston area experienced significant impacts in the hospitality and tourism industry, leading to substantial job losses in this sector during the pandemic. Simultaneously, the availability of remote working opportunities resulted in a notable increase in high-income individuals relocating to Charleston County. This inward migration and a decade of underbuilding in the housing sector have led to a housing crisis affecting many low and middle-income County residents. The limited availability of housing near transportation further complicates the existing conditions. To address these challenges, the County Council prioritized housing stability and the delivery of integrated behavioral health services to citizens, both of which are essential to this revitalization plan.

Priority: **Economic Stability for All**

Obligated as of 12/31/2024: **\$39,518,192**

Spent: **\$16,380,882**

Balance as of 6/30/25: **\$23,137,310**

a. Housing Security

The County Council allocated \$30.1 million of the program funds to enhance housing security for Charleston County residents by funding the production and preservation of housing units and increasing support for people experiencing homelessness. Twelve of the top 20 counties in South Carolina have the highest eviction rates in the United States. One of the highest eviction rates in Charleston County is found in the City of North Charleston, emphasizing the severity of the housing crisis in the area. To address this crisis, the Charleston County Council tasked the Community Development and Revitalization Department (formerly known as Housing and Neighborhood Revitalization) with developing a comprehensive housing plan for the county. This plan, the Housing Our Future Plan, details goals, objectives, and strategies for alleviating the housing crisis and ensuring that more County residents have safe, decent, and affordable housing. The Housing Our Future Plan is on the Community Development and Revitalization website at <https://charlestoncounty.org/hof/>.



ARPA funding for projects under the Production/ Preservation category includes \$20 million of program funding to fill in the financial gap for multi-family and infill development projects, \$2.5 million for a land acquisition program to set aside land for future affordable housing projects, and \$4 million for a critical home repair program for

elderly homeowners. Charleston County Council allocated \$3.2 million to purchase 18 properties from the Charleston County Housing and Redevelopment Authority. The County will transfer ownership of the homes to nonprofits in exchange for renovations and an agreement to maintain affordability for 99 years, either as rental units or units for homeownership.

Funding for projects under the Housing Stability/Security category includes \$204,428 for the Just Home Program, which provides wraparound services to those experiencing homelessness, and \$200,000 for the Gateway to Housing program, which assists individuals who traditionally experience challenges renting housing.

b. **Small Business Stabilization**

The County Council allocated \$2.6 million of program funds towards stabilizing neighborhood-scale ("Mom and Pop") businesses affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. Community Development and Revitalization created the Microbusiness Pandemic Relief Program. The one-time relief grants



were intended to help mitigate the past and present perils of COVID-19 on workers and businesses. The aim was to support neighborhood-scale companies by providing access to capital and facilitating capacity building through the injection of federal funds. One hundred and thirty-nine qualified businesses received up to \$25,000. The effectiveness of this early action program was limited because many neighborhood-scale businesses lacked the proper organization and paperwork required to receive federal funds. Community Development and Revitalization collaborated with the South Carolina Association for Community and Economic Development and the County's Small Business Enterprise Program to develop new programs and mechanisms supporting the County's small business community.

c. Building Grassroots Capacity to Serve the Community

The County Council allocated \$5.1 million in program funds to local nonprofits to facilitate the deployment of essential services and projects needed to create long-term community benefits. The COVID-19 pandemic increased citizen demand for nonprofit services, as nonprofits faced limited fundraising capabilities. Charleston County recognized the vital role of grassroots organizations in serving the community beyond the level of governmental involvement.

The Community Development and Revitalization established the Pandemic Relief Program as part of the department's initial actions to quickly provide financial support to the nonprofits on the front lines delivering essential services. The program aimed to support local nonprofit organizations by allocating federal funds to reimburse them for pandemic-related services provided to Charleston County residents. Qualified nonprofits received up to \$50,000. In the program's initial phase, funding was predominantly awarded to well-established nonprofits because smaller organizations lacked the proper organization and paperwork to receive federal funds. Community Development and Revitalization (formerly HNR) collaborated with the South Carolina Association for Community and Economic Development, the Trident United Way, the South Carolina Community Loan Fund, and the Coastal Community Foundation to establish a network focused on building capacity for smaller nonprofits so these organizations could apply for funds. Charleston County awarded \$1.2 million to 37 nonprofits in the community.

Charleston County recognizes that the longer-term impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on nonprofit organizations are only beginning to emerge. Community Development and Revitalization will continue to work on creating capacity-building programs to strengthen nonprofits so these organizations can continue contributing to thriving communities in the future.

d. Behavioral Health Support

During the pandemic, Charleston County hospitals experienced higher levels of admissions from homeless individuals with opioid addiction. The lack of transitional housing with wrap-around services means individuals are often spending more time in hospitals than is preferred, which further jeopardizes the public health of those needing emergency care, or they are being discharged without any stable housing or plan to achieve it. The County Government is investing \$870k of ARPA funds in the Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services (DAODAS) to provide additional services to homeless individuals experiencing opioid addictions.



4. Resilience and Infrastructure

The Resilience and Sustainability Office was established in 2020 by the County Council to identify strategies to enhance the County's resilience and sustainability. This involves focusing on preventing and mitigating the effects of climate change, such as increased sea level rise, flooding, and extreme heat in Charleston County. Since a significant portion of the County is rural and around 40% of homes rely on well and septic systems, improving the County's sewer, septic, and water access is a priority. Charleston County allocated 8.9% of the ARPA funds to ensure resilient and sustainable drainage and water systems for its citizens.

Priority: **Resilience and
Infrastructure**

Obligated as of 12/31/2024: **\$6,280,055**

Spent: **\$818,026**

Balance as of 6/30/25: **\$5,462,029**

a. Addressing Flooding & Drainage Issues

As a coastal community, Charleston County faces an increased threat of flooding due to rising sea levels and extreme weather events. The County Council has allocated \$487k of Replacement Revenue to address flooding issues at Capri Island, Forest Lake Blvd., and the Phillips Community.

b. Functioning Sewer, Septic, & Water Access

Charleston County's Community Development and Revitalization (CDR) Department operates a program that repairs and replaces well and septic systems for low-to-moderate-income homeowners. The program also assists in connecting homeowners to existing water/sewer systems. The County Council has allocated funds for four specific projects. County Council allocated \$700,000 to expand the County's current Well/Sewer/Septic Tank program. The County is partnering with Mount Pleasant Waterworks to spend \$4 million to build additional sewer infrastructure in the Snowden community to increase the number of households with access to public sewer. Additionally, the County allocated \$500,000 of the program funds to connect homeowners in settlement communities, known as "donut holes," to existing sewer infrastructure in Mt. Pleasant.

The County allocated \$600k for the Lincolnville Sewer Infrastructure and Connection project. The County is partnering with the North Charleston Sewer District on a \$500k sewer infrastructure project aimed at increasing the number of households with access to public sewer. Additionally, \$100k will be allocated to connect citizens to the new infrastructure.

Other Federal Pandemic Relief Funds

The U. S. Treasury awarded Charleston County \$32 million in Emergency Rental Assistance Phase I (ERAP I) and \$10 million in ERAP II. In response to the financial distress caused by the pandemic, the Charleston County Emergency Rental Assistance Program (ERAP) I and II provided \$42 million in assistance to citizens of Charleston County, resulting in the following outcomes:

- Approximately 4,420 tenants served
- Approximately 810 landlords served
- Approximate average assistance equaled \$8,579
- Approximately 52% with an AM of 30 or below
- Approximately 25% with an AM between 30% and 50%
- Approximately 22% with an AMI between 51% and 80%

Charleston County received CARES Act funding from HUD totaling \$4.3 million from CDBG and ESG to provide food, rental assistance, shelter, homeless services, legal services, and rapid rehousing. The County awarded the first round of CDBG funds, \$1.1 million, and the first and second rounds of ESG funds, \$1.4 million, to non-profit organizations providing services to low-income and homeless citizens in Charleston County. The third round of CDBG funds, which amounted to \$1.8 million, was utilized to administer an in-house program that provided rental and utility assistance.

Promoting Equitable Outcomes

Many of the priority areas Charleston County has identified will improve the lives of residents in disproportionately impacted communities. These communities face numerous challenges, including digital inequity, limited access to County services in rural areas, housing insecurity, and struggles for small businesses and grassroots organizations to maintain their capacity to serve a growing and diverse community. Additionally, they face behavioral health issues, flooding & drainage problems, and inadequate sewer, septic, & water access. Strategies to implement these priorities can include assistance to disproportionately impacted communities.

The Community Development and Revitalization Department deliberately and methodically designs programs to ensure they promote equitable outcomes. The department will provide regular updates, using qualitative and quantitative data, on how our approach achieved or promoted equitable outcomes or progressed against equity goals during the ARPA grant period.

Community Engagement

Charleston County's Community Development and Revitalization Department made recommendations to the County Council for allocating ARPA funds based on community engagement data. CDR also incorporated constituent input gathered throughout the COVID-19 pandemic. Finally, CDR utilized a Citizen Participation Plan to capture public input on federal Housing and Urban Development (HUD) funding that the County receives. In 2020 and 2021, this citizen participation included seven public meetings, two public comment periods, four roundtables, two workshops, and a survey (761 respondents took the survey).

Survey findings indicated the top priorities for County residents were as follows:

1. Affordable Housing (for rent or homeownership) - 77%
2. Public Services (training, counseling, fair housing, rental assistance, etc.) - 61%
3. Clean water/sanitary sewer (well/septic, water/sewer) - 59%
4. Economic Development (workforce development, business incubators, technical assistance) - 54%
5. Homeless Services (rapid rehousing, shelter) - 54%

Community Development and Revitalization (formerly HNR) also engaged in a separate community engagement effort that incorporated two community surveys, an aggressive public meeting schedule, and an extensive digital media marketing campaign. Information from the community engagement was used in the development of the County's Housing Our Future Plan. More information about the community engagement process can be found on pages 10 to 13 at https://www.charlestoncounty.org/departments/da-community-services/files/Housing%20Our%20Future_Final_Spring%202023.pdf. CDR will update this Community Engagement Plan in coordination with updating HUD's 5-Year Consolidated Plan in 2025.

Labor Practices

Department of Treasury guidelines anticipate that workforce practices on infrastructure projects funded by ARPA funds will use strong labor standards to promote effective and efficient delivery of high-quality infrastructure projects while supporting economic recovery through employment opportunities for workers. Charleston County will collaborate with the relevant County departments to ensure compliance with local, state, and federal laws. Information on these practices will be included in future progress reports.

Use of Evidence

Department of Treasury guidelines anticipate that ARPA funds will be used for evidence-based interventions or that projects will be evaluated through rigorous program evaluations designed to build evidence. Community Development and Revitalization collaborated with Tri-County Cradle to Career and DataNgin to develop an evidence-building strategy for the County and its use of ARPA funds. The approach is based on the Social Vulnerability Index and the Local Moran's I Test Tool for developing metrics. *Appendix A: Program Performance Measures* includes maps of various Vulnerability Index Scores for Charleston County and specific ARPA projects.

Table of Expenses by Expenditure Category

Category		Cumulative Expenditures	2025 Expenditures
1	Expenditure Category: Public Health		
1.13	Substance Use Services	\$869,492	\$624,902
2	Expenditure Category: Negative Economic Impacts		
2.15	Long-term Housing Security: Affordable Housing*	\$10,971,258	\$4,211,258
2.18	Housing Support: Other Housing Assistance	\$4,907,748	\$2,594,487
2.33	Enhanced Support to Microbusinesses*^	\$2,571,013	\$0
2.34	Assistance to Impacted Nonprofit Organizations	\$5,122,751	\$808,958
3.40	Public Sector Capacity: Effective Service Delivery	\$389,099	\$53,062
5	Expenditure Category: Water, Sewer, and Broadband Infrastructure		
5.18	Water and Sewer: Other	\$742,548	\$199,595
5.50	Clean Water: Other Sewer Infrastructure*	\$0	\$0
6	Expenditure Category: Revenue Replacement**		
6.1	Provision of Government Services	\$24,777,491	\$13,035,034
7	Administrative and Other		
7.1	Administrative Expenses	\$4,666,655	\$1,806,988

* Funds expended from Revenue Replacement are not included in the total.

** Includes expenditures from other categories paid for with Revenue Replacement Funds.

PERFORMANCE REPORT

Department of Treasury guidelines require the County to include key performance indicators for major SLFRF-funded projects. The County must report key performance indicators for each project or group all projects with similar goals and outcome measures. Data should be categorized by race, ethnicity, gender, income, and other pertinent factors if feasible. The performance indicators in the Recovery Plan will present data in a tabular format, with each annual report containing updated data for the current period and data from previous periods.

Charleston County has a contract with Tri-County Cradle to Career, a nonprofit organization, to assist with collecting community data and mapping the data in metric formats. *Appendix A: Program Performance Measures* includes maps of various Vulnerability Index Scores for specific ARPA projects.



THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Community Development and Revitalization Department

Charleston County SLFRF (ARPA) Obligations

As of June 30, 2025	Subcategory Totals	% of Total	Lost Revenue	Program	Total Per Category
Administration	\$ 7,258,001	9.1%			\$7,258,001
Reporting Dashboard			\$65,400		
ARPA Administration (HNR)				\$7,192,601	
Making Charleston County Whole	\$ 24,394,144	30.5%			\$24,394,144
Deferred Maintenance/Purchases	\$9,926,902				
Facilities - PSB Envelope			\$1,204,956		
Facilities - Detention Envelope			\$29,012		
Facilities - COB			\$950,000		
Council Chambers/Committee Room			\$415,000		
Elections Facilities			\$2,442,966		
Technology Projects			\$1,823,045		
Fleet/Vehicles and Equipment			\$3,061,924		
Premium Pay for Critical Staff					
One Time COLA - FY-22			\$3,500,000		
One Time COLA - FY-23			\$3,625,813		
Public Works Projects					
Steam Boat Landing			\$1,423,996		
Lost Bridge Replacement			\$70,893		
Lake Dotter Flow Project			\$790,179		
Other					
COVID Response			\$392,162		
Charleston County Tax System			\$4,414,200		
Records Fire Suppression			\$250,000		
Accessibility and Connectivity	\$2,460,401	3.1%			\$2,460,401
Public Safety Expansion					
Coroner's Office - Facilities/Equipment			\$2,460,401		
Economic Stability for All	\$39,518,192	49.5%			\$39,518,192
Community Data and Mapping*				\$850,000	
Housing Security	\$30,104,428				
Production/Preservation	\$29,700,000				
CCHRA Scattered Site Purchase			\$1,584,884	\$900,000	
995 Morrison Drive			\$715,116		
Gap Financing				\$16,810,000	
Infill Development Program				\$3,190,000	
Land Acquisition Program				\$2,500,000	
Critical Home Repairs				\$4,000,000	
Housing Stability/Security	\$404,428				
Homeless Wrap-Around Services / Just Home Prog. 10/11/23				\$204,428	
Homeless Outreach Services / Gateway to Housing 10/11/23				\$200,000	
Small Business Stabilization					
Microbusiness Pandemic Relief I				\$2,571,013	
Building Grassroots Capacity					
Nonprofit Pandemic Relief I				\$1,184,379	
Nonprofit Capacity Building				\$790,000	
Nonprofit Special Capital Projects				\$1,938,372	
Settlement Communities Capacity Building				\$1,210,000	
Behavioral Health Support					
Staff, Systems, and Equipment				\$870,000	

Charleston County SLFRF (ARPA) Obligations

<i>As of June 30, 2025</i>	Subcategory Totals	% of Total	Lost Revenue	Program	Total Per Category
Resilience and Infrastructure	\$6,280,055	7.9%			\$6,280,055
Flooding and Drainage Issues	\$480,055				
Capris Island Drainage			\$193,099		
Forest Lake Blvd. Drainage			\$253,176		
Phillips Drainage			\$33,780		
Sewer, Septic, and Water Access	\$5,500,000				
Lincolntonville Sewer Infrastructure			\$300,000	\$200,000	
Lincolntonville Sewer Connections				\$100,000	
Snowden Water/Sewer Phase II				\$4,000,000	
MPWW Settlement Community/"Donut Hole" Connections				\$500,000	
Well/SepticTank Program Expansion				\$700,000	
Total Committed Funds			\$30,900,000	\$49,910,793	\$79,910,793

Project	Financial Information	Outcomes
Behavioral Mental Health Support	Council Allocated: \$870,000 Obligated Amount: \$869,700 Expended Amount: \$869,499 or 99.9%	

Charleston County Designated Priority Area(s): Economic Stability for All-Behavioral Health Support

Project Expenditure Category: 1.13 - Substance Use Services

Project Overview: This program offers additional wrap-around services for homeless individuals facing opioid addictions, focusing on behavioral health and transitional housing.

Project	Financial Information	Outcomes
Charleston Home Program 22-190	Council Allocated: \$900,000 Obligated Amount: \$900,000 Expended Amount: \$900,000 or 100%	

Charleston County Designated Priority Area(s): Long-Term Housing Security: Affordable Housing Economic Stability for All: Housing Security

Project Expenditure Category: 2.8 - Other Housing Replacement

Project Overview: Charleston County purchased 18 homes from the Charleston County Housing Authority to ensure that these homes remained affordable for its citizens. The County is collaborating with nonprofit developers to renovate these houses, resulting in the creation of 16 safe, quality homes for rental or homeownership. After the renovations are completed, ownership of the properties will be transferred to the nonprofit developers, and the properties must remain affordable for a period of 90 years. The County plans to implement a creative program for the remaining two homes that were demolished. This program will challenge selected nonprofit developers to explore innovative zoning and planning regulations for affordable housing.

Project

Financial Information

Outcomes

Community Data & Mapping Project
22-255-0012

Council Allocated: \$850,000
Obligated Amount: \$850,000
Expended Amount: \$389,098 or
45.7%



Charleston County Designated Priority Area(s): Economic Stability for All: Building Grassroots Capacity to Serve the Community

Project Expenditure Category: 3.40 - Effective Service Delivery

Project Overview: The goal of the project is to consolidate Charleston County's administrative data on housing types, zoning, housing quality, housing insecurity, evictions, and foreclosures into a single data frame. This consolidated data will be combined with publicly available sources to enable trend analysis. The evidence-based data will be used in the Project Inventory section of future progress reports to present key performance indicators for projects funded by ARPA.

Project

Financial Information

Outcomes

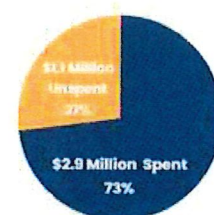
Critical Home Repair Program
23-295

Council Allocated: \$4,000,000
Obligated Amount: \$4,000,000
Expended Amount: \$2,924,816 or
73.1%

Financial Update

- A total of 258 homes have been repaired.
- \$2.9 million of \$4 million has been spent, or 73% of funding.

Total Homes Repaired



Charleston County Designated Priority Area(s): Long-Term Housing Security: Economic Stability for All: Housing Security

Expense Category: 2.18 - Housing Support: Other Housing Assistance

Project Overview: This program aligns with the Council's priority of preserving affordable housing in Charleston County by renovating and rehabilitating homes for senior citizens with low-to-moderate incomes. Repair work to the homes also includes mold remediation, energy audits, installation, and weatherization.

Project

Gap Financing Program
23-35

Financial Information

Council Allocated: \$16,810,000
Obligated Amount: \$16,810,000
Expended Amount: \$10,760,000 or
64.0%

Outcomes



680 Affordable Units Produced
109 Units or 16% Completed

Charleston County Designated Priority Area(s): Long-Term Housing Security: Affordable Housing Economic Stability for All: Housing Security

Project Expenditure Category: 2.15 - Long Term Housing Security: Affordable Housing

Project Overview: The program helps bridge the financial gap between the funding needed for developing and operating affordable rental properties and developing affordable homes in Charleston County.

Project

Gateway To Housing Program
23-295-001

Financial Information

Council Allocated: \$200,000
Obligated Amount: \$200,000
Expended Amount: \$20,000 or 10%

Outcomes



4 Rentals Provided

Charleston County Designated Priority Area(s): Long-Term Housing Security: Affordable Housing Economic Stability for All: Housing Security

Project Expenditure Category: 2.18 Housing Support: Other Housing Assistance

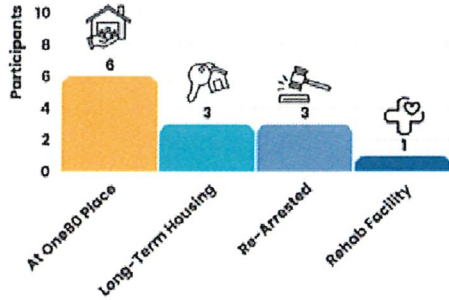
Project Overview: This program is a collaborative effort between nonprofits, property owners, housing authorities, and government agencies. Its goal is to increase rental housing opportunities for vulnerable populations by providing financial incentives to landlords. These incentives help reduce barriers such as low credit scores, past evictions, and criminal records, making it easier for those in need to secure housing.

Project	Financial Information	Outcomes
In-Fill Development Program 23-35A	Council Allocated: \$3,190,000 Obligated Amount: \$3,190,000 Expended Amount: \$211,258 or 6%	 41 Affordable Units Produced 2 Units Completed

Charleston County Designated Priority Area(s): Long-Term Housing Security: Economic Stability for All: Housing Security

Project Expenditure Category: 2.15 - Long Term Housing Security: Affordable Housing

Project Overview: This program helps close the financial gap for infill development projects. Infill development refers to the construction of structures or facilities on previously unused or underutilized land within existing urban areas. This type of development aims to promote density and support environmentally sustainable urban growth by utilizing existing utility and transportation infrastructure.

Project	Financial Information	Outcomes										
Just Home Program 23-295-001	Council Allocated: \$204,428 Obligated Amount: \$204,428 Expended Amount: \$224,428 or 100%	 Participants <table><thead><tr><th>Outcome</th><th>Participants</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>At One80 Place</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>Long-Term Housing</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>Re-Arrested</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>Rehab Facility</td><td>1</td></tr></tbody></table>	Outcome	Participants	At One80 Place	6	Long-Term Housing	3	Re-Arrested	3	Rehab Facility	1
Outcome	Participants											
At One80 Place	6											
Long-Term Housing	3											
Re-Arrested	3											
Rehab Facility	1											

Charleston County Designated Priority Area(s): Economic Stability for All-Housing Security and Economic Stability for All-Behavioral Health Support

Project Expenditure Category: 2.18 Housing Support: Other Housing Assistance

Project Overview: The Just Home Program is dedicated to breaking the cycle of homelessness and recidivism by providing stable housing and support services for nonviolent repeat offenders experiencing housing insecurity. The program offers immediate shelter to individuals leaving the Detention Center, provides wrap-around services, and assists with long-term housing when individuals are ready.

Project

Financial Information

Outcomes

Land Acquisition Program
24-380

Council Allocated: \$2,500,000
Obligated Amount: \$2,500,000
Expended Amount: \$858,500 or 34.3%



3 Properties Acquired

Charleston County Designated Priority Area(s): Long-Term Housing Security: Economic Stability for All: Housing Security

Project Expenditure Category: 2.18 - Housing Support- Other Housing Assistance

Project Overview: This program is in partnership with the Charleston Redevelopment Corporation to acquire land for affordable housing development. The program aims to support various housing types, including single-family homes, townhouses, and multi-family rentals, with a minimum 20-year affordability period. Qualified developers submit applications that detail the address and affordable housing plan.

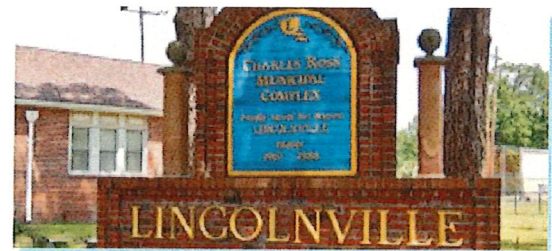
Project

Financial Information

Outcomes

Lincolntown Infrastructure and
Connection
24-137-001
24-137-002

Council Allocated: \$300,000
Obligated Amount: \$300,000
Expended Amount: \$0 or 0%



Charleston County Designated Priority Area(s): Resilience and Infrastructure: Functioning Sewer, Septic, & Water Access

Project Expenditure Category: 200K 5.50 - Other Sewer Infrastructure and 5.18

Project Overview: Charleston County has collaborated with the North Charleston Sewer District to extend gravity mains, eliminate septic tanks, and connect approximately 22 residents of Lincolntown to the public sewer system.

Charleston County will use \$300,000 of revenue replacement funds.

Project

Financial Information

Outcomes

Microbusiness Pandemic Relief Program
22-68

Council Allocated: \$2,571,013
Obligated Amount: \$2,571,013
Expended Amount: \$2,571,013
or 100%



139 Microbusinesses Assisted

Charleston County Designated Priority Area(s): Economic Stability for All: Small Business Stabilization

Expense Category: 2.33 Enhanced Support to Microbusinesses

Project Description: The Microbusiness Pandemic Relief Program awarded grants of up to \$25,000 to small, neighborhood-based "Mom and Pop" businesses. These one-time relief grants were designed to assist in the financial recovery and stabilization of these enterprises following the impacts of COVID-19, helping to ensure their future success. A one-year audit of the businesses revealed that the financial assistance successfully stabilized all 139 of them, as they remained in operation in 2023, one year later.

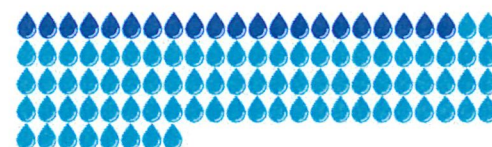
Project

Financial Information

Outcomes

Mt. Pleasant Waterworks - Settlement Communities and "Donut Hole" Connections Program
22-225-004

Council Allocated: \$500,000
Obligated Amount: \$500,000
Expended Amount: \$94,500 or
18.8%

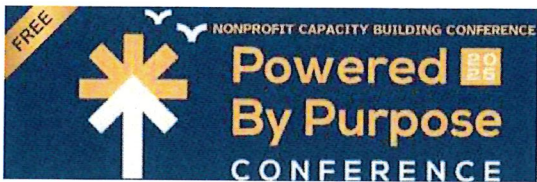


21 Homes Connected

Charleston County Designated Priority Area(s): Resilience and Infrastructure: Functioning Sewer, Septic, & Water Access

Project Expenditure Category: 5.18 - Water and Sewer: Other

Project Overview: This program funds the connection of settlement communities, known as "donut holes," to the Mt. Pleasant Waterworks sewer system.

Project	Financial Information	Outcomes
Non-Profit Capacity Building Program 24-333A	Council Allocated: \$790,000 Obligated Amount: \$790,000 Expended Amount: \$11,814 or 1%	 PERFORMANCE MEASURE AVAILABLE AFTER THE AUGUST 2025 CONFERENCE

Charleston County Designated Priority Area(s): Economic Stability for All: Building Grassroots Capacity to Serve the Community

Project Expenditure Category: 2.34 - Assistance to Impacted Nonprofit Organizations

Program Overview: The project's goal is to provide a conference that educates and empowers nonprofit organizations by offering essential resources, expert insights, networking opportunities, and practical tools to enhance their ability to deliver services effectively. Nonprofits will receive customized technical support to address their individual organization's specific needs during post-conference technical assistance sessions.

Charleston County Community Development, in partnership with South Carolina Association for Community Economic Development (SCACED), will host the **Powered by Purpose Conference** on August 19-20, 2025.

Project	Financial Information	Outcomes
Nonprofit Capital Projects Programs 23-35A	Council Allocated: \$1,938,372 Obligated Amount: \$1,938,372 Expended Amount: \$797,144 or 41.2%	

Charleston County Designated Priority Area(s): Economic Stability for All: Building Grassroots Capacity to Serve the Community

Project Expenditure Category: 2.34 - Assistance To Impacted Nonprofit Organizations

Project Overview: The goal of this pandemic relief program is to support community-based nonprofit organizations by providing funds to reimburse them for capital needs resulting from increased services or reduced donations after the pandemic.

Project	Financial Information	Outcomes
Nonprofit Pandemic Relief Program 22-65	Council Allocated: \$1,184,380 Obligated Amount: \$1,184,380 Expended Amount: \$1,184,380 or 100%	 37 Nonprofit Organizations Assisted

Charleston County Designated Priority Area(s): Economic Stability for All: Building Grassroots Capacity to Serve the Community

Project Expenditure Category: 2.34 - Assistance to Impacted Nonprofit Organizations

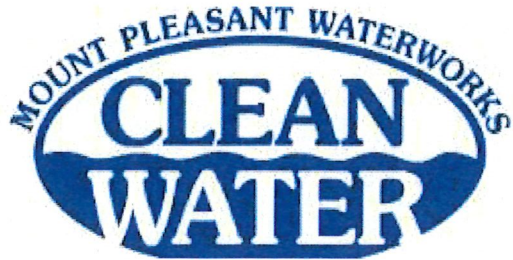
Project Overview: The goal of this pandemic relief program is to support community-based nonprofit organizations by providing funds to reimburse them for services related to the pandemic that they have offered to residents of Charleston County. Approved applicants received a one-time relief grant of up to \$50,000. A one-year audit of the nonprofits revealed that the financial assistance successfully stabilized all 37 of them, as they remained in operation in 2023, one year later.

Project	Financial Information	Outcomes
Settlement Community Program 24-333-001	Council Allocated: \$1,210,000 Obligated Amount: \$1,210,000 Expended Amount: \$0 or 0%	

Charleston County Designated Priority Area(s): Economic Stability for All: Building Grassroots Capacity to Serve the Community

Project Expenditure Category: 2.34 - Assistance to Impacted Nonprofit Organizations

Project Overview: The program aims to positively impact communities established by Charleston County citizens after the Civil War and during the Reconstruction Era. With a focus on homeownership and over 50 years of operation, the program collaborates with the Center for Heirs' Property Preservation to provide education and legal services that assist low- to moderate-income families in clearing titles to family land and probating estates. Additionally, the program partners with the Gullah Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor and the College of Charleston's Riley Center for Livable Communities to secure funding for capital projects that will strengthen these communities.

Project	Financial Information	Outcomes
Snowden Sewer Extension Project 22-255-003	Council Allocated: \$4,000,000 Obligated Amount: \$4,000,000 Expended Amount: \$0 or 0%	 This Project is 60% Complete

Charleston County Designated Priority Area(s): Resilience and Infrastructure: Functioning Sewer, Septic, & Water Access

Project Expenditure Category: 5.50 - Other Sewer Infrastructure

Project Overview: This project extends the Mt. Pleasant Waterworks sewer system into the Snowden community. Charleston County has collaborated with Mt. Pleasant Water Works and the South Carolina Rural Infrastructure Authority (SCRIA) to complete this project.

PROJECT	FINANCIAL INFORMATION	OUTCOMES								
Well and Septic Tank Expansion Program 22-255-004	Council Allocated: \$700,000 Obligated Amount: \$700,000 Expended Amount: \$ 648,048 or 92.5%	ARPA FUNDED WELLS, SEPTICS, CONNECTIONS, AND SERVICE/MAINTENANCE INCEPTION TO DATE  <table><tr><th>Category</th><th>Number of Households</th></tr><tr><td>Septic Tanks</td><td>51</td></tr><tr><td>Wells</td><td>36</td></tr><tr><td>Maintenance</td><td>10</td></tr></table>	Category	Number of Households	Septic Tanks	51	Wells	36	Maintenance	10
Category	Number of Households									
Septic Tanks	51									
Wells	36									
Maintenance	10									

Charleston County Designated Priority Area(s): Resilience and Infrastructure: Functioning Sewer, Septic, & Water Access

Project Expenditure Category: 5.18 - Water and Sewer: Other

Project Overview: This program aims to provide homeowners in Charleston County with safe and clean water and sewer systems. It does this by repairing or replacing malfunctioning wells and septic systems, as well as connecting homeowners to available public utility infrastructure. This program does not include connecting the Town of Mt. Pleasant homeowners to Mt. Pleasant Waterworks or homeowners in the Town of Lincolnville to the North Charleston Sewer District.

Appendix A

Program Performance Measures

The Use of the Social Vulnerability Index and the Local Moran's I Test as Tools for Developing Metrics to Evaluate the Charleston County's ARPA Programming: A Methodological Memo

Background

In its annual 2023 State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds Annual Report Charleston County reported that while it did not believe its programming warranted the rigorous program evaluation anticipated by the Department of Treasury SLRF guidance, it was developing an evidence-building strategy intended describe the how the county would use evidence and evaluation in its use of ARPA funds. Moreover, the county reported the description would provide "detailed evidence of information for each project" that would be included in the Project Inventory of its annual submission. The same statement was included in the 2024 annual report.

Given Charleston County's stated goal of providing of providing a description of its ARPA program evaluation strategy, the present memo outlines one approach to such a strategy built around the use of Local Moran's I, a local indicator of spatial autocorrelation or LISA. More concretely, this memo describes the use of Local Moran's I to identify census tracts that are statistically different from neighboring census tracts in social vulnerability when compared to the universe of 1,103 census tracts in South Carolina using the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry Social Vulnerability Index and its related subindexes. By identifying those tracts in Charleston County where both overall and specific types of social vulnerability are located, meaningful measures of program penetration can be calculated at both the project and program level. More importantly, because Local Moran's I is generalizable to different geographies (e.g., census block groups, neighborhoods) as well as indicators, penetration measures can be tailored to meet specific program needs.

Considering the purpose of this memo, the remainder of this memo is presented in four sections. Section I provides a more detailed description of the Local Moran's I indicator as well as the Social Vulnerability Index. Section II presents a discussion of the results of applying Local Moran's I to the overall SVI index score and each of the subtheme scores that make up the overall score. Section III presents recommendations on how to incorporate the results of the analysis discussed in Section II into the overall workflow of program design and evaluation of both ARPA and CDBG funded programming.

Section I: Description of the Social Vulnerability Index and Local Moran's I

Description of the Social Vulnerability Index. The Social Vulnerability Index is a product of the Center for Disease Control and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease. The index was first

introduced in 2000 and is published biennially based on a panel of approximately sixteen 5-year period estimates drawn from the American Community Survey. Since its introduction, the SVI has been based on four themes whose scores are calculated by taking the sum of percentile ranking of the value of each variable associated with that theme. Thus, the *socio-economic* theme score for a given census tract is the sum of the percentile ranking of the estimated number of individuals below 150% poverty in that census tract, the estimated number of individuals 16 year old and older who are unemployed, the number of housing units with monthly cost of housing 30% or more of annual income, the number of persons 25 years old or older without a high school diploma, and the number of uninsured in the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Computation of the overall social vulnerability for that same tract is simply the sum of all four theme scores.

As an index, the SVI is particularly useful as a source of data for three reasons. The first reason is, the SVI provides estimates for multiple dimensions of “social vulnerability” which is useful when considering that those dimensions may not have an equal geographic distribution. Second, because the SVI is based on five-year period estimates derived from the American Community Survey, the data is readily available and refreshed annually with a new five-year data set. Finally, because the SVI itself is calculated in a straightforward manner, it is possible to create a non-overlapping longitudinal SVI dataset to explore change over time by using the same variables and procedures proscribed in its documentation.

Description of Local Moran’s I. According to Tobler,¹ in geography, “everything is related to everything else, but near things are more related than distant things.” This “law” is the core of what is called spatial autocorrelation. As the name suggests, spatial autocorrelation is akin to statistical measures of correlation in the sense that it measures the extent to which a set of values varies in relation to one another. Where spatial autocorrelation differs from statistical correlation is comparing how much values covary is weighted by a measure of distance. As a general expression, this is called Moran’s I. As an inferential statistic, Moran’s I can be expressed as:

$$I = (N/W) * \frac{\sum \sum w_{ij}(x_i - \bar{x})(x_j - \bar{x})}{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$$

where N is the total number of spatial objects being analyzed, W is the number of “neighbors” determined by some measure of distance, and w_{ij} is the weight applied to the value under consider for each neighbor. The resulting value ranges from -1 to 1 where -1 indicates completely random distribution of objects based on the value under consideration and 1 indicates perfect clustering of similar values.

Building on this global interpretation of spatial autocorrelation, Anselin² (1995) argued that Moran’s I could be disaggregated in such a way that it yielded unique values for each object that

¹ Tobler, W. R. (1970). "A Computer Movie Simulating Urban Growth in the Detroit Region". *Economic Geography*. 46: 234–240

² Anselin, L. (1995). “Local Indicators of spatial association-LISA”. *Geographic Analysis* 27: 93-115.

much like Moran's I vary between -1 and 1. Mathematically, this is done using the following formula:

$$I_i = \frac{\sum_j w_{ij} z_i z_j}{S_0 \sum z_i^2 / n}$$

where I_i is the local Moran's I statistic for location i , w_{ij} is the weight for location j , z_i is the value of the variable at location i , S_0 is the sum of all weights, n is the number of observations, and $\sum z_i^2 / n$ is the variance of the values in the dataset.

The utility of Anselin's observation, which he called a local indicator of spatial autocorrelation or LISA, is that it yields five distinct categories of spatial objects: those with high-high scores, those with high-low scores, those with low-low, those with low-high scores, and those with scores that do not deviate sufficiently to be otherwise classified. Those objects classified as high-high are objects whose value is high that are surrounded by other objects with high values. Conversely, those with low-low values are objects whose values are statistically lower than average that have neighbors whose values are also low. Because identification of cluster is the point, those objects classified as high-high and high-low are what is often the focus since the former represents a true cluster while the latter points to an isolated cluster.

Section II: Results of a LISA Analysis of the Social Vulnerability Index

Table 1 summarizes the results of the geospatial analysis of a Local Moran's I analysis using the overall and sub-theme scores from the 2016-2020 Social Vulnerability Index. Based on the table, there are five findings worth noting.

[See Table 1]

The first finding worth noting is the degree of overlap between the number of tracts identified as low-to-moderate income in the 2016-2020 Low-to Moderate Income Summary Data and the total number of tracts identified as either high-high or high-low by the Local Moran's I test. In fact, the average rate of overlap across all vulnerability score types is 69% with only vulnerability score type (Housing Type and Transportation) having fewer than 50% of the tracts identified as high-high or high-low overlap with one of the 31 tracts identified as low-to-moderate income in the LMISD data. Looking at Maps 1 through 5 it is clear most of this clustering occurs in tracts belonging to the North Charleston and Charleston Central county subdivisions.

[See Maps 1 through 5]

The second worthwhile finding is the degree of variation in the number of census tracts identified based on the social vulnerability score used. For example, while 15 tracts are identified as being either high-high or high-low in the test of the overall SVI score, *more* tracts are identified the Socio-economic Status theme (n=17) and the Racial and Ethnic Minority Status theme score are used in the analysis (n=22). By contrast, *fewer* census tracts are

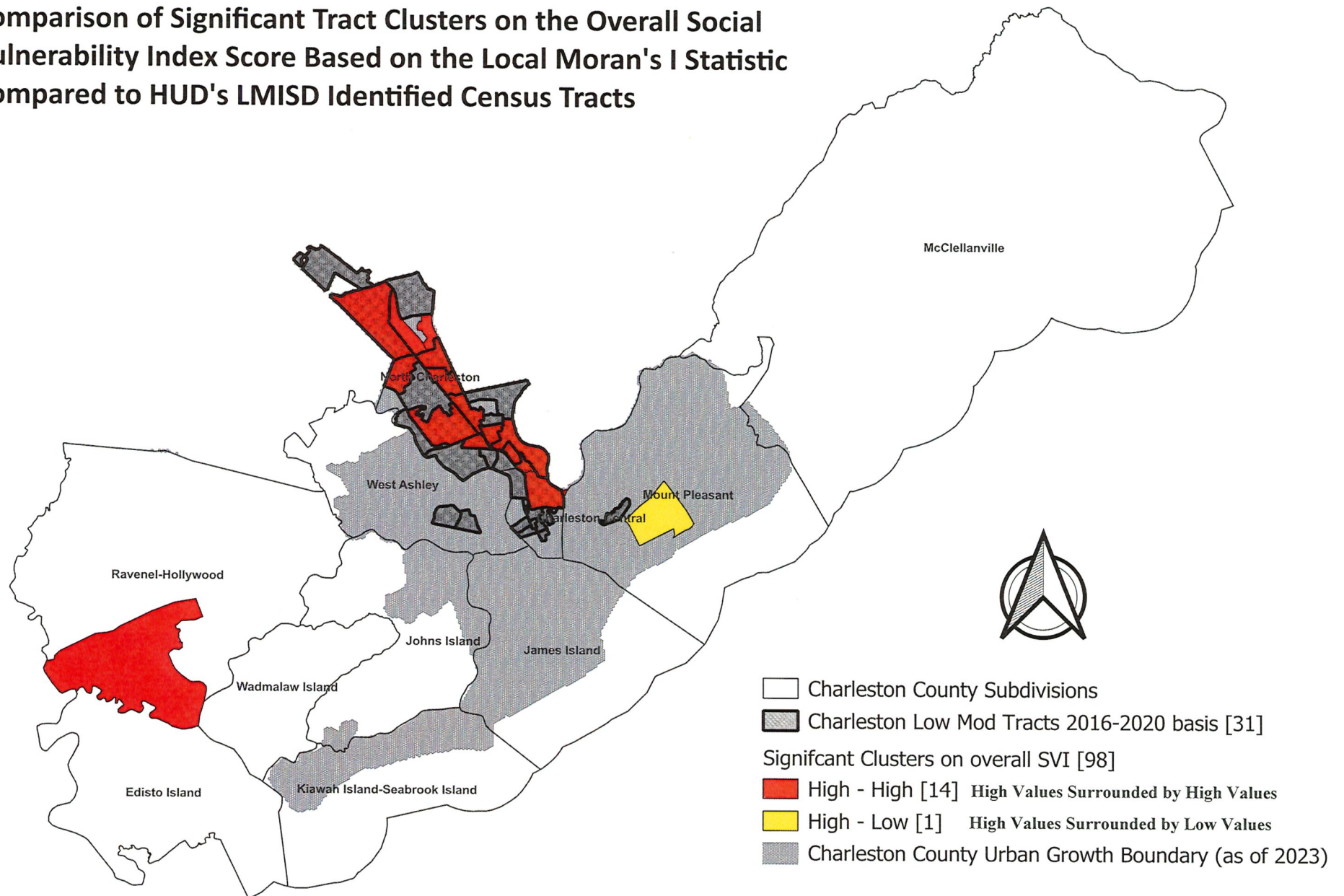
TABLE 1
Frequency of Tracts Identified by the Local Moran's I Test by Type

SVI Score Used in the Analysis	Number of Tracts Classified as High-High or High-Low by Moran's Local I	Number of Tracts Classified as High-High by Local Moran's I	Number of Census Tracts Classified as High-Low by Local Moran's I	Number of Tracts that Overlap with LMISD Identified Tract ¹	Number of Tracts Outside Urban Growth Boundary
Overall	15	14	1	11	1
Socio-economic Status (Theme 1)	17	16	1	13	0
Household Characteristics (Theme 2)	10	6	4	6	2
Racial and Ethnic Minority Status (Theme 3)	22	20	2	16	1
Housing Type and Transportation (Theme 4)	9	8	1	4	0
Mean	14.5	12.2	1.8	10	0.8

¹ Based on the latest release of the Low to Moderate Income Summary data, there are thirty-one (31) low-to-moderate income census tracts in Charleston County. All are located inside the urban growth boundary.

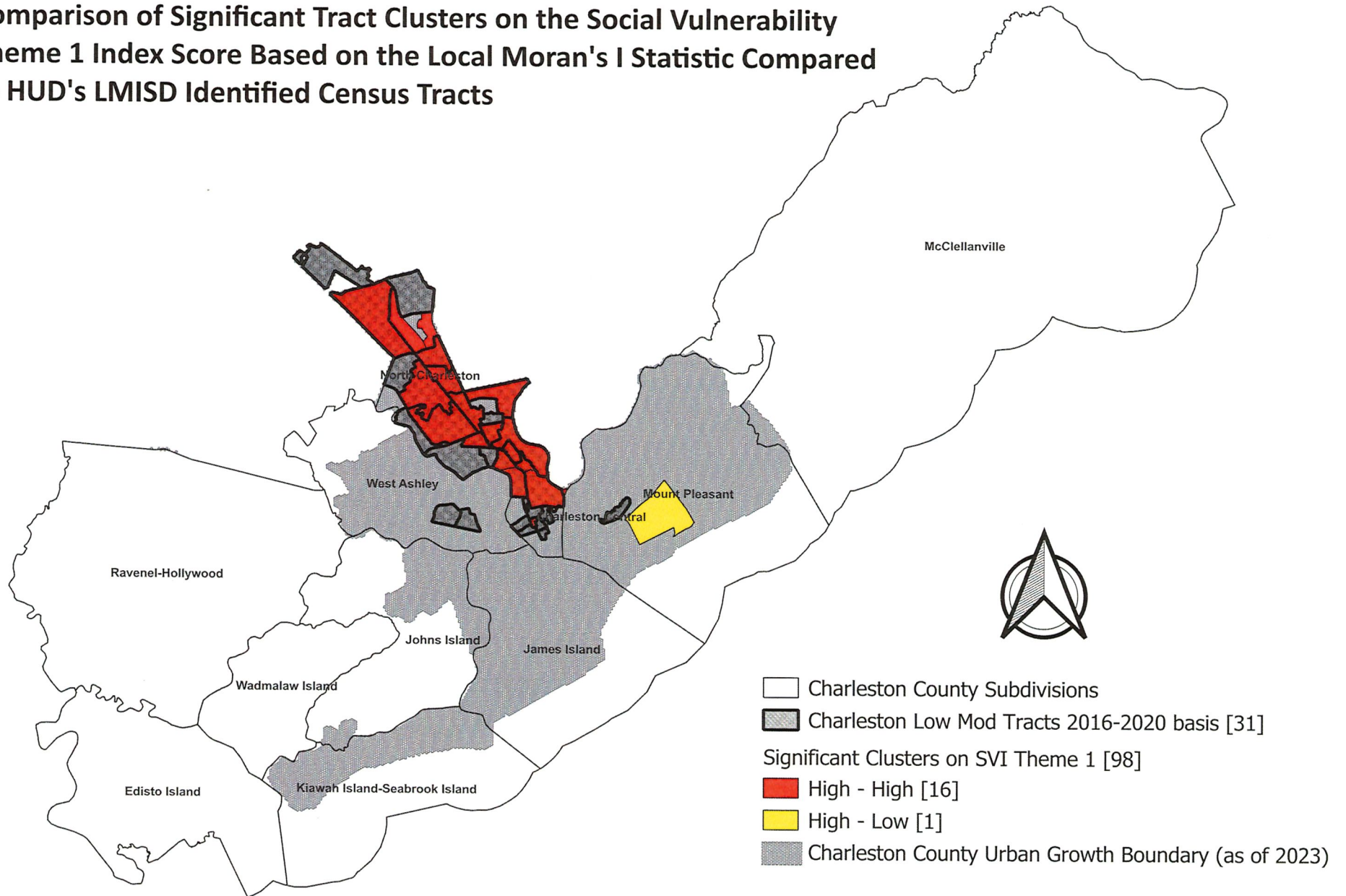
MAP 1

Comparison of Significant Tract Clusters on the Overall Social Vulnerability Index Score Based on the Local Moran's I Statistic Compared to HUD's LMISD Identified Census Tracts



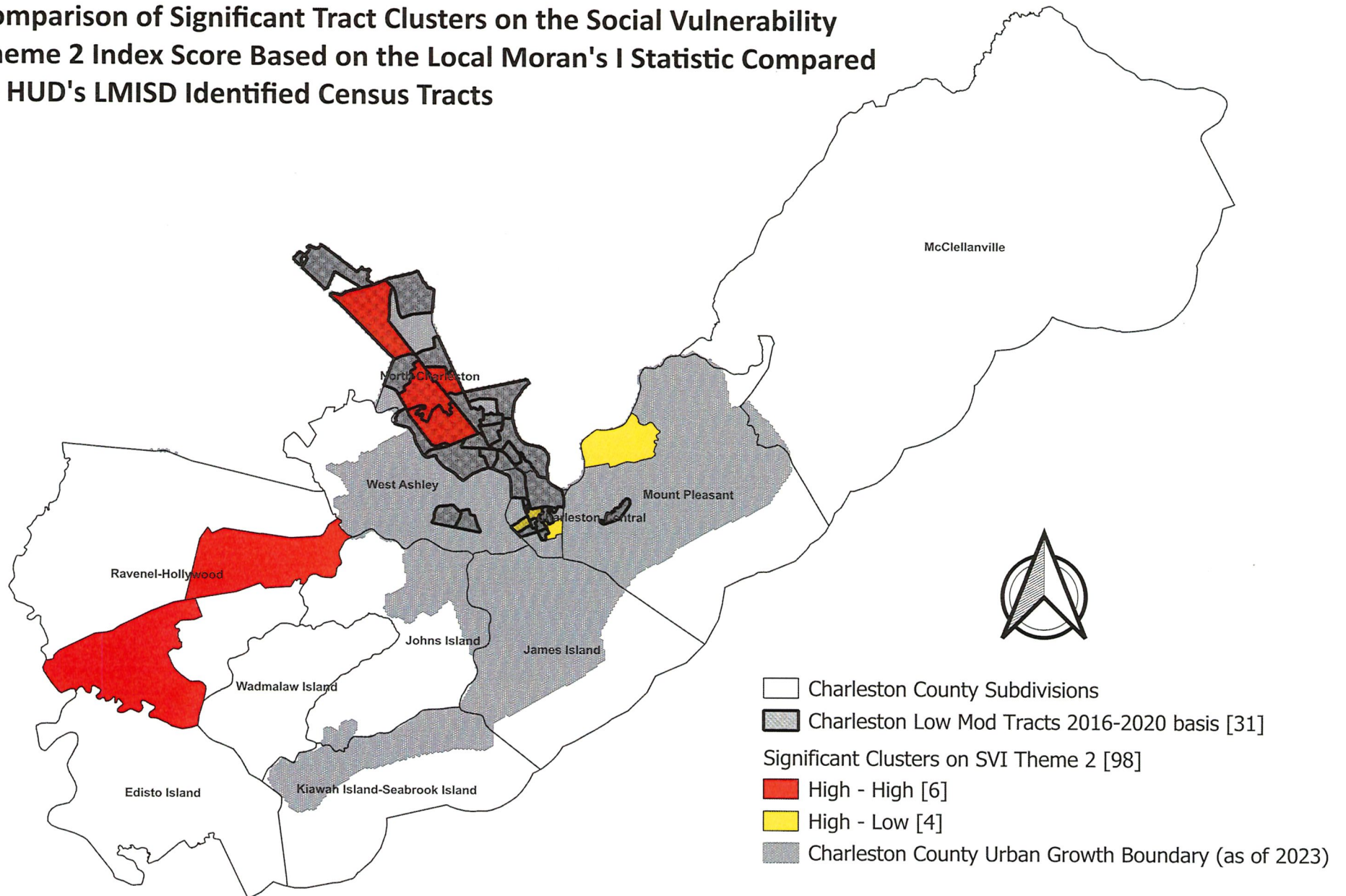
MAP 2

Comparison of Significant Tract Clusters on the Social Vulnerability Theme 1 Index Score Based on the Local Moran's I Statistic Compared to HUD's LMISD Identified Census Tracts



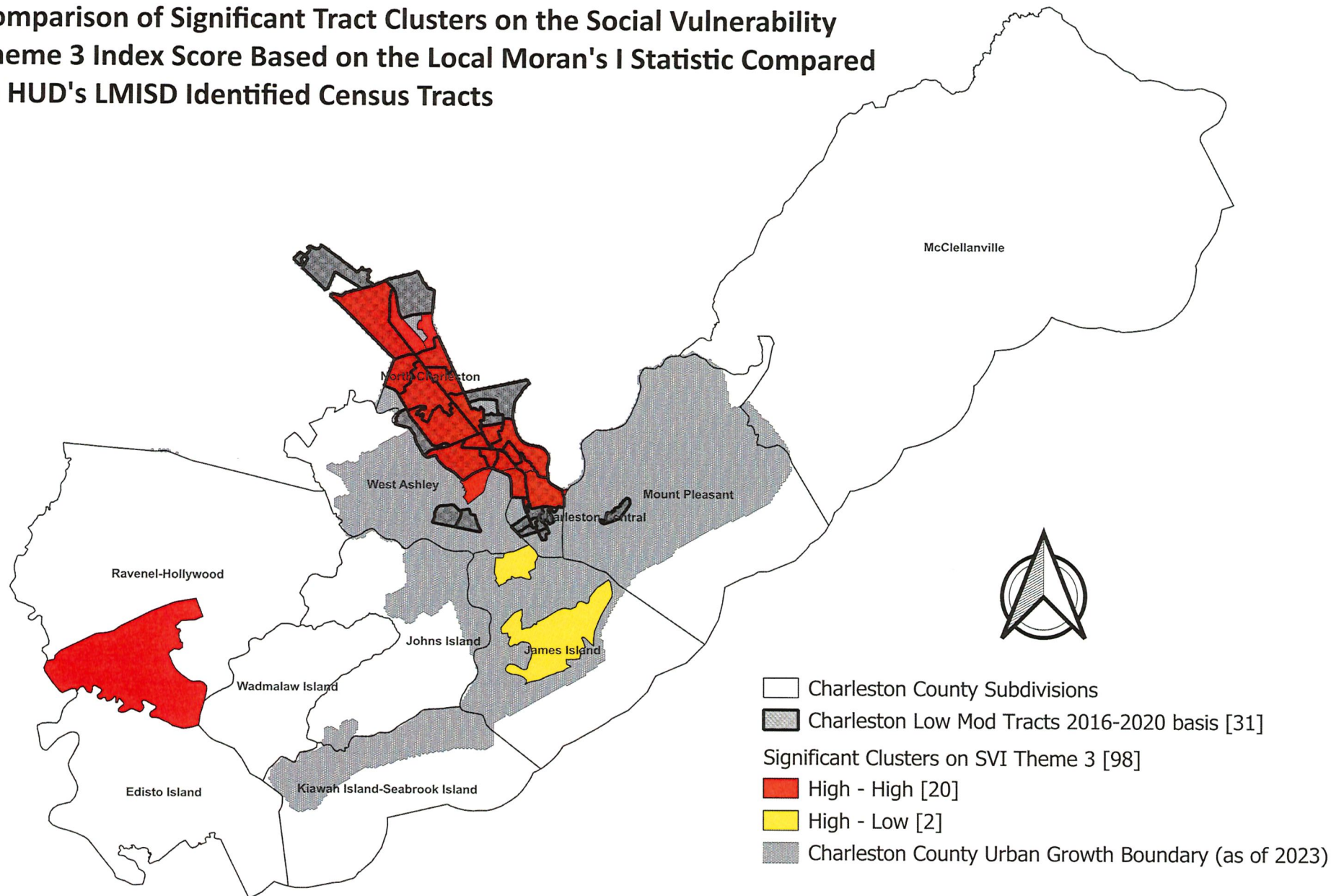
MAP 3

Comparison of Significant Tract Clusters on the Social Vulnerability Theme 2 Index Score Based on the Local Moran's I Statistic Compared to HUD's LMISD Identified Census Tracts



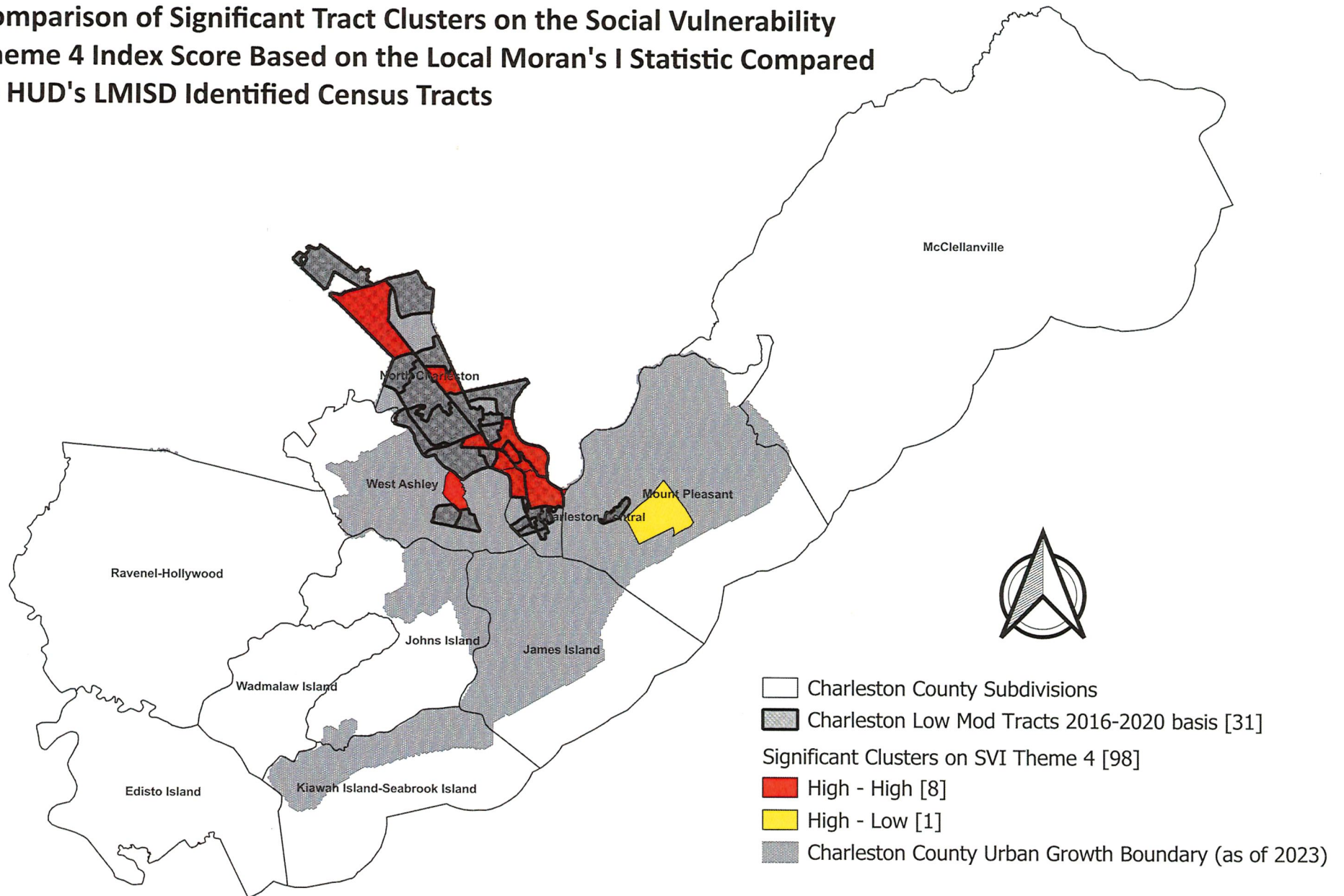
MAP 4

Comparison of Significant Tract Clusters on the Social Vulnerability Theme 3 Index Score Based on the Local Moran's I Statistic Compared to HUD's LMISD Identified Census Tracts



MAP 5

Comparison of Significant Tract Clusters on the Social Vulnerability Theme 4 Index Score Based on the Local Moran's I Statistic Compared to HUD's LMISD Identified Census Tracts



identified as being either high-high or high low in the Household Characteristics theme (n=10) and the Housing Type and Transportation theme (n=9). While this type of variation is not particularly surprising, it does suggest care should be given to how “vulnerability” is being defined and how that definition will be used to inform program design and implementation.

A third noteworthy finding is the extent of high-high clusters observed, regardless of the score used. In fact, except for scores from the Household Characteristics theme, more than 80% of all census tracts identified on any measure of vulnerability are surrounded by tracts that are just as high on social vulnerability.

The fourth item of note indicated by Table 1 is that while the Local Moran’s I test identified approximately two high-low census tracts, i.e., tracts that are “isolates,” the number of Household Characteristic high-low census tracts is twice the average.

Finally, it is worth noting that the only census tracts identified as being high-high or high-low that are outside the urban growth boundary are in the Ravenel-Hollywood county subdivision.

Section III: Recommendation for the Use of the LISA Analysis of the Social Vulnerability Index to the Charleston County’s Evaluation of ARPA and CDBG Funded Activity

Based on the finding, it should be clear that using the Social Vulnerability Index in conjunction with the Local Moran’s I test can provide important insights on areas of concentrated vulnerability in Charleston County. More specifically, because American Community Survey data is readily available and Local Moran’s I is currently integrated into to most GIS software packages³, it is possible for any jurisdiction to explore either the various dimensions of the SVI and/or individual metrics at the subcounty level to identify areas where clustering may exist. Based on these observations, it is possible to compute a “penetration” rate by dividing the frequency of program associated activities that fall into one or more statistically significant clusters by the total program activity. The resulting rate could then be used to evaluate the extent to which an individual or group of programs “reached the right people in the right places at the right time.”

³ Local Moran’s I testing can be done in ArcGIS and Maptitude. Anselin also provides the test as part of GeoDA, which is an open-source spatial analysis tool. Finally, QGIS, which is another open-source GIS, can be extended to compute Local Moran’s I by adding installing the Spatial Analysis Toolkit plugin, which is also open-source.

Project Name:	Nonprofit Capital Projects
Charleston County Designated Priority Area(s):	Economic Stability for All: Building Grassroots Capacity to Serve the Community

Outcomes

Total project activity/recipients to date: 31

Percentage of activity/recipients in low-to-moderate income census tracts in the 2016-2020 HUD LMI Summary Data: 55%

Percentage of activity/recipients in census tracts identified as:

High-High or High-Low on the Social Vulnerability Index Score 61%

High-High or High-Low on the Social Vulnerability Index Score-Theme 1 67%

High-High or High-Low on the Social Vulnerability Index Score-Theme 2 3%

High-High or High-Low on the Social Vulnerability Index Score-Theme 3 64%

High-High or High-Low on the Social Vulnerability Index Score-Theme 4 32%

Percentage of Activity/Recipients Outside of the Charleston County Urban Growth Boundary: 0%

Project Name:	Microbusiness Pandemic Relief Program
Charleston County Designated Priority Area(s):	Economic Stability for All: Small Business Stabilization

Outcomes

Total project activity/recipients to date:	137
---	-----

Percentage of activity/recipients in low-to-moderate income census tracts in the 2016-2020 HUD LMI Summary Data:	41%
---	-----

Percentage of activity in census tracts identified as:

<i>High-High or High-Low on the Social Vulnerability Index Score</i>	30%
<i>High-High or High-Low on the Social Vulnerability Index Score-Theme 1</i>	32%
<i>High-High or High-Low on the Social Vulnerability Index Score-Theme 2</i>	4%
<i>High-High or High-Low on the Social Vulnerability Index Score-Theme 3</i>	36%
<i>High-High or High-Low on the Social Vulnerability Index Score-Theme 4</i>	23%

Percentage of Activity/Recipients Outside of the Charleston County Urban Growth Boundary:	15%
--	-----

Project Name: Non-profit Pandemic Relief Program

Charleston County Designated Priority Area(s): Economic Stability for All: Building Grassroots Capacity to Serve the Community

Outcomes

Total project activity/recipients to date: 35

Percentage of activity/recipients in low-to-moderate income census tracts in the 2016-2020 HUD LMI Summary Data: 63%

Percentage of activity in census tracts identified as:

<i>High-High or High-Low on the Social Vulnerability Index Score</i>	14%
<i>High-High or High-Low on the Social Vulnerability Index Score-Theme 1</i>	43%
<i>High-High or High-Low on the Social Vulnerability Index Score-Theme 2</i>	0%
<i>High-High or High-Low on the Social Vulnerability Index Score-Theme 3</i>	68%
<i>High-High or High-Low on the Social Vulnerability Index Score-Theme 4</i>	29%

Percentage of activity/recipients outside the Charleston County urban growth boundary: 0%

Project name: Critical Home Repair

Charleston County Designated Priority Area(s): Economic Stability for All: Housing Security

Outcomes

Total project activity/recipients to date: 304

Percentage of activity/recipients in low-to-moderate income census tracts in the 2016-2020 HUD LMI Summary Data: 32%

Percentage of activity in census tracts identified as:

<i>High-High or High-Low on the Social Vulnerability Index Score</i>	29%
<i>High-High or High-Low on the Social Vulnerability Index Score-Theme 1</i>	23%
<i>High-High or High-Low on the Social Vulnerability Index Score-Theme 2</i>	24%
<i>High-High or High-Low on the Social Vulnerability Index Score-Theme 3</i>	29%
<i>High-High or High-Low on the Social Vulnerability Index Score-Theme 4</i>	4%

Percentage of activity/recipients outside the Charleston County urban growth boundary: 50%

Project Name:	Water and Sewer
Charleston County Designated Priority Area(s):	Resilience and Infrastructure: Functioning Sewer, Septic, & Water

Outcomes

Total project activity/recipients to date:	59 (incl. 14 sewer connections from Mt. Pleasant)
---	---

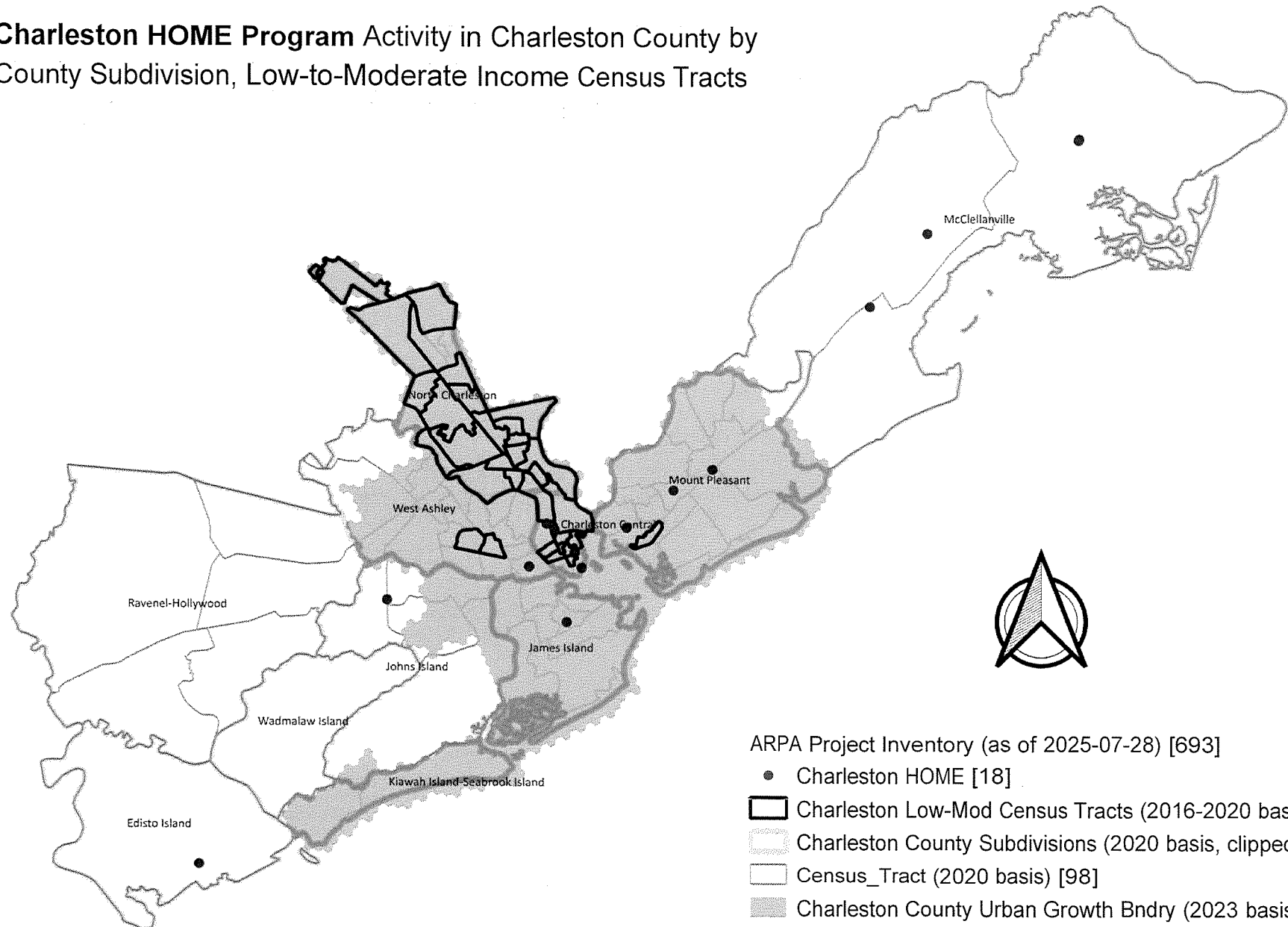
Percentage of activity/recipients in low-to-moderate income census tracts in the 2016-2020 HUD LMI Summary Data:	41%
---	-----

Percentage of activity in census tracts identified as:

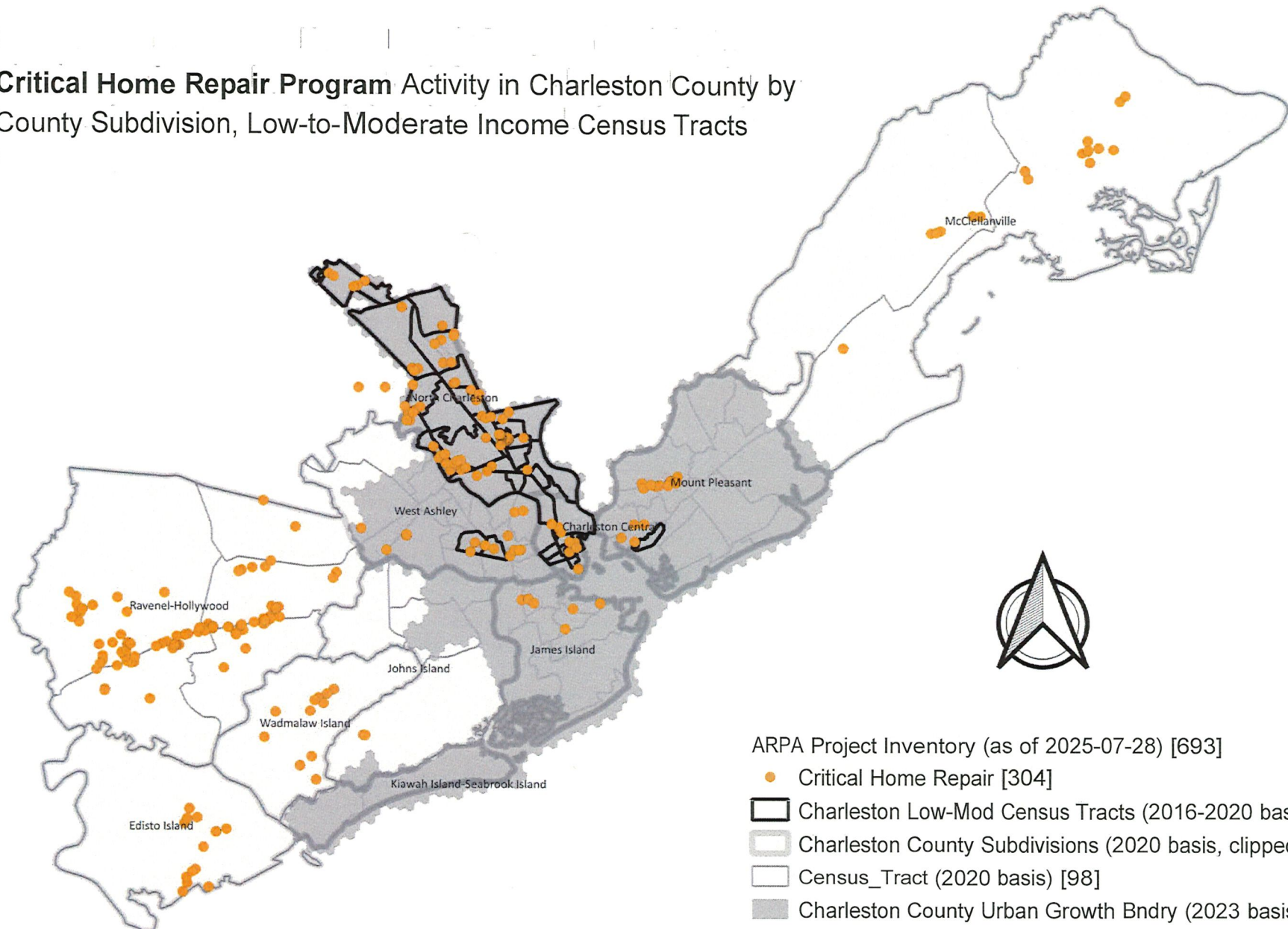
<i>High-High or High-Low on the Social Vulnerability Index Score</i>	17%
<i>High-High or High-Low on the Social Vulnerability Index Score-Theme 1</i>	25%
<i>High-High or High-Low on the Social Vulnerability Index Score-Theme 2</i>	10%
<i>High-High or High-Low on the Social Vulnerability Index Score-Theme 3</i>	37%
<i>High-High or High-Low on the Social Vulnerability Index Score-Theme 4</i>	22%

Percentage of activity/recipients outside the Charleston County urban growth boundary:

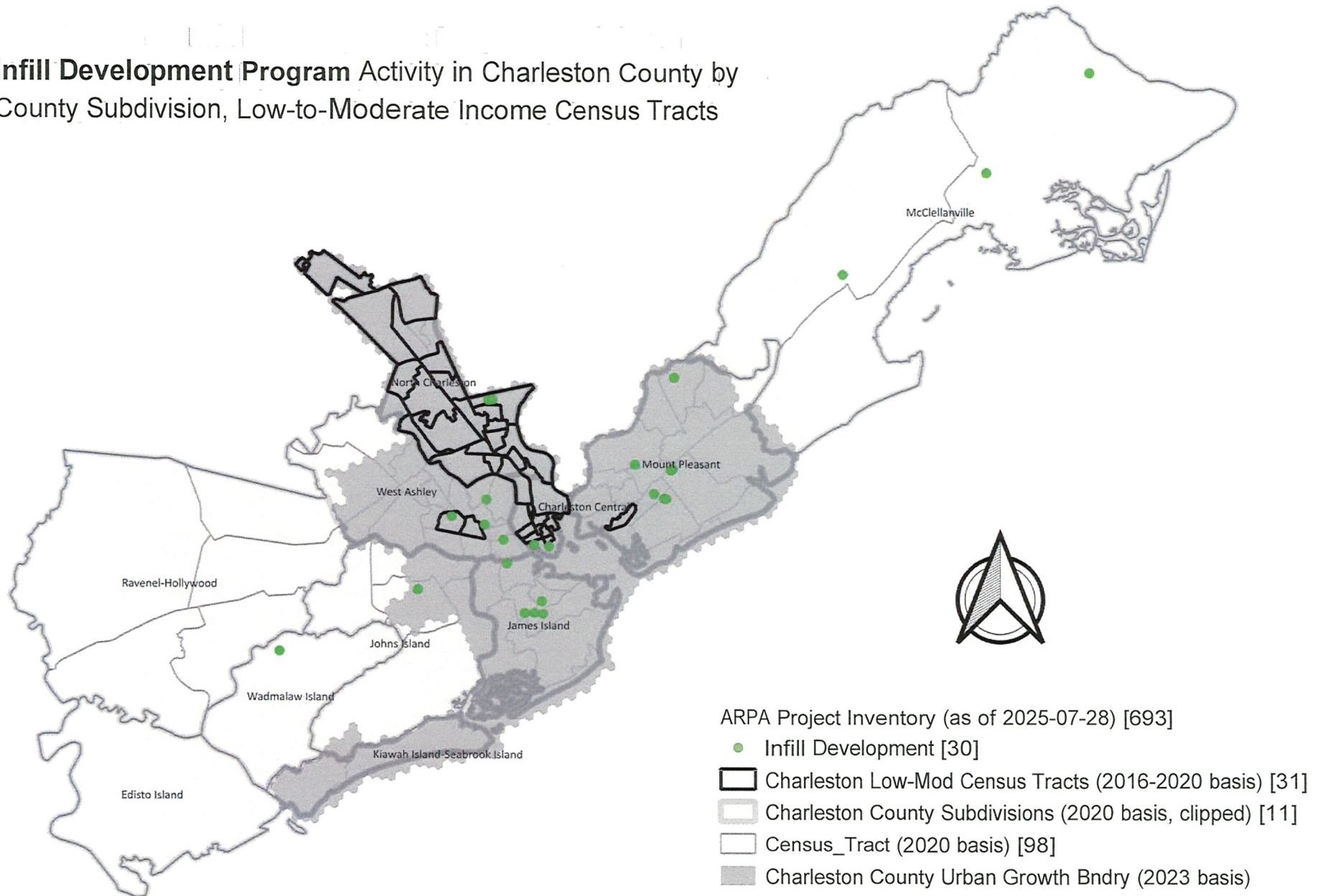
Charleston HOME Program Activity in Charleston County by County Subdivision, Low-to-Moderate Income Census Tracts



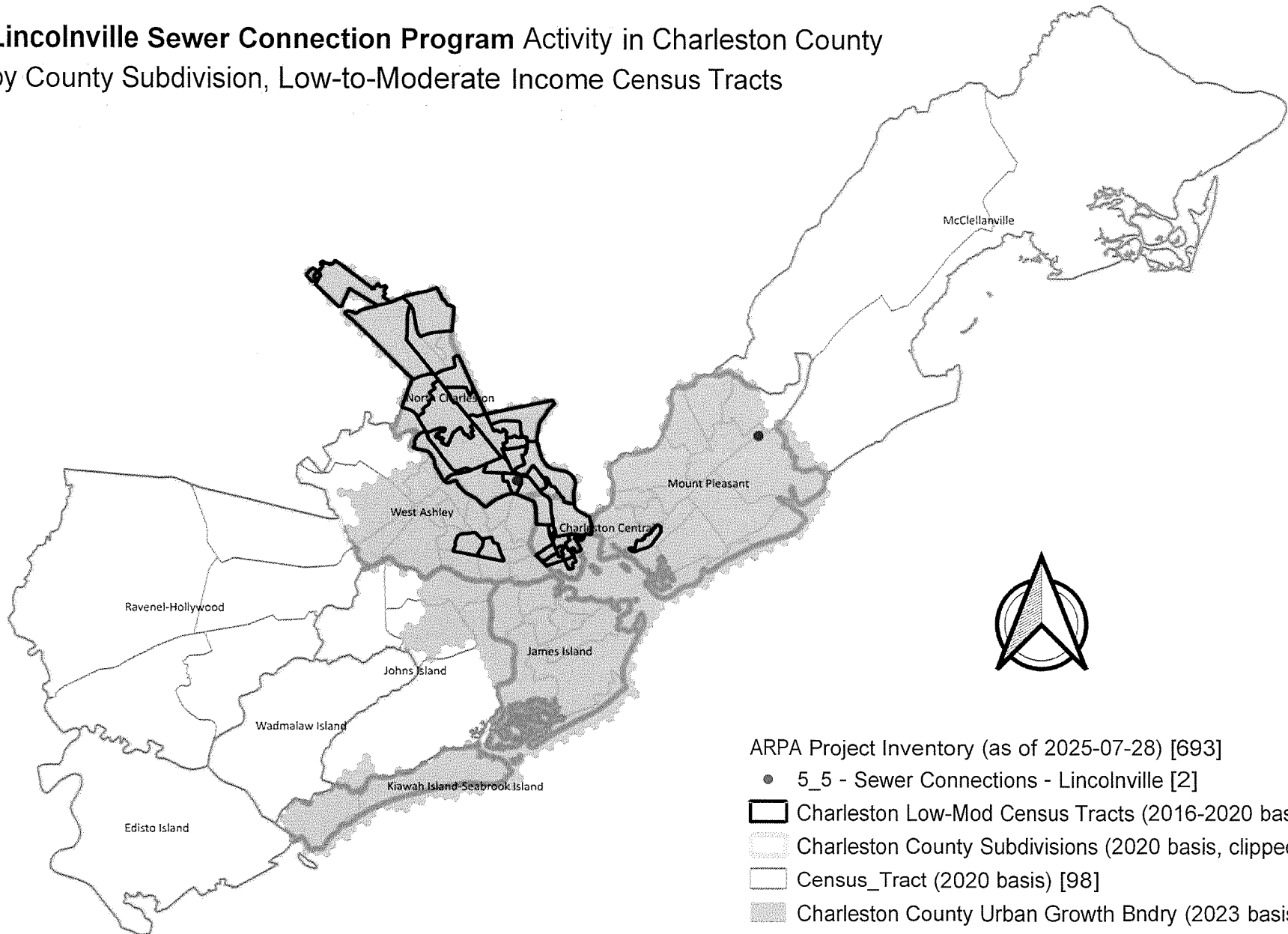
Critical Home Repair Program Activity in Charleston County by County Subdivision, Low-to-Moderate Income Census Tracts



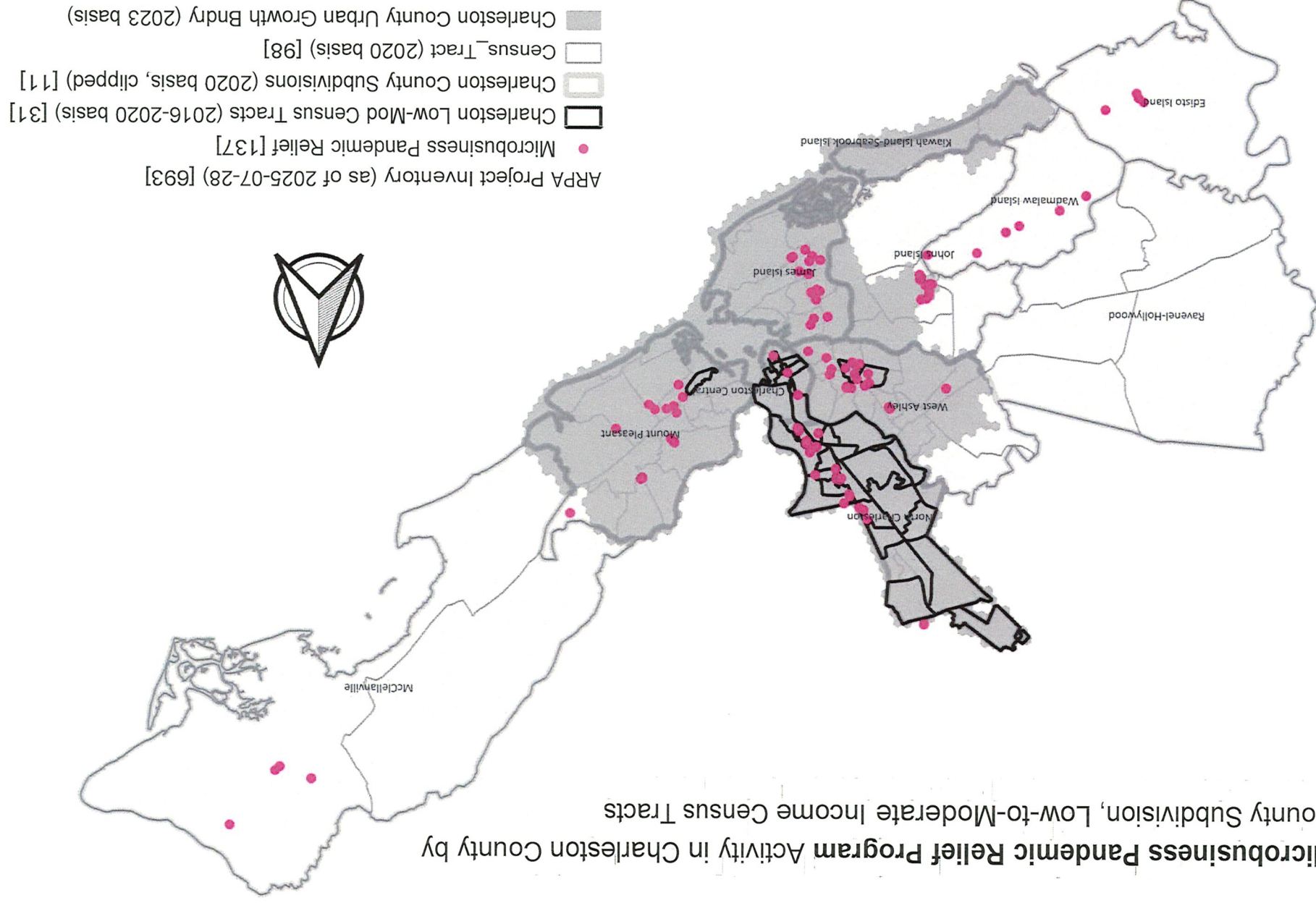
Infill Development Program Activity in Charleston County by County Subdivision, Low-to-Moderate Income Census Tracts



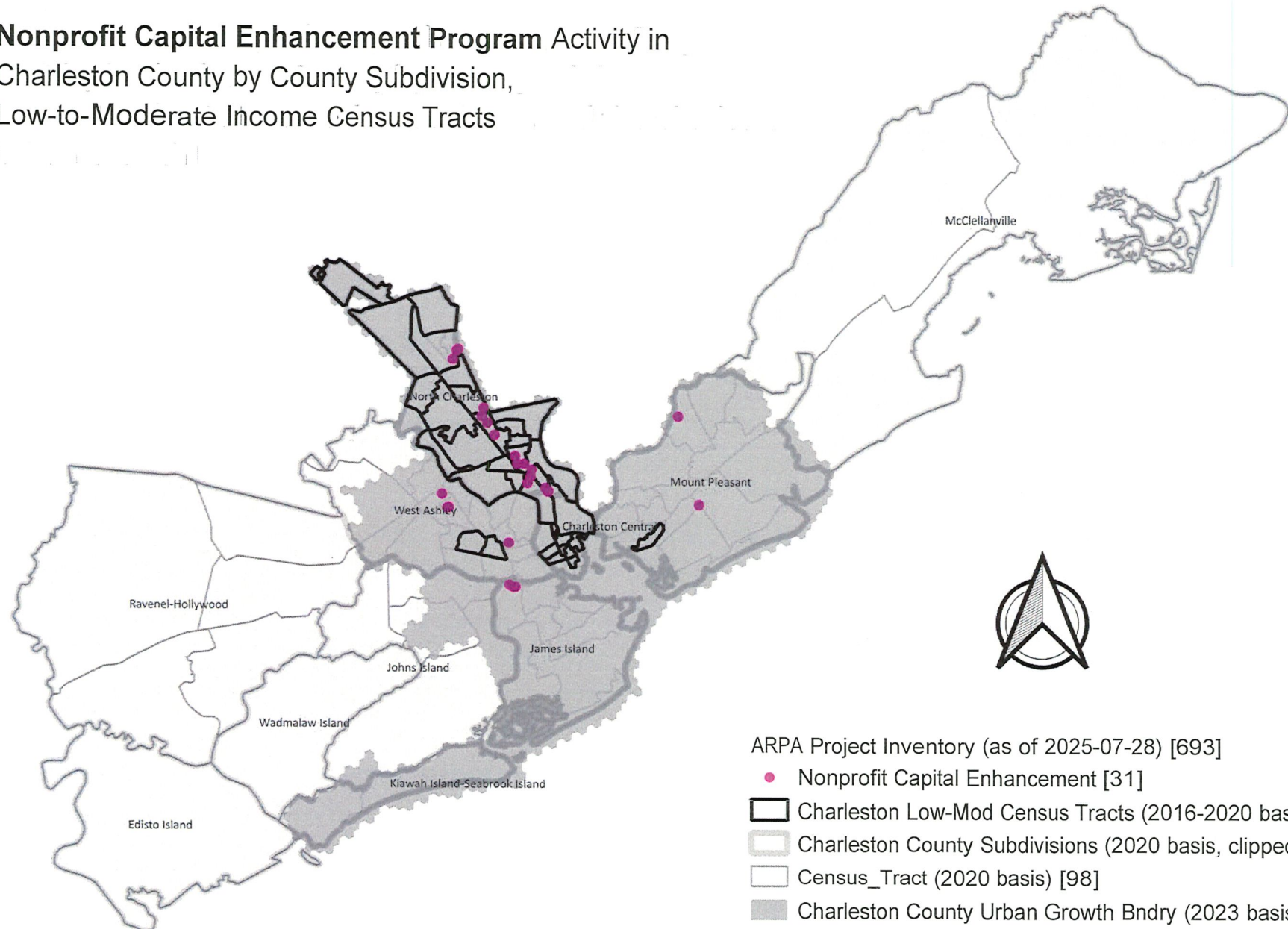
Lincolnton Sewer Connection Program Activity in Charleston County by County Subdivision, Low-to-Moderate Income Census Tracts



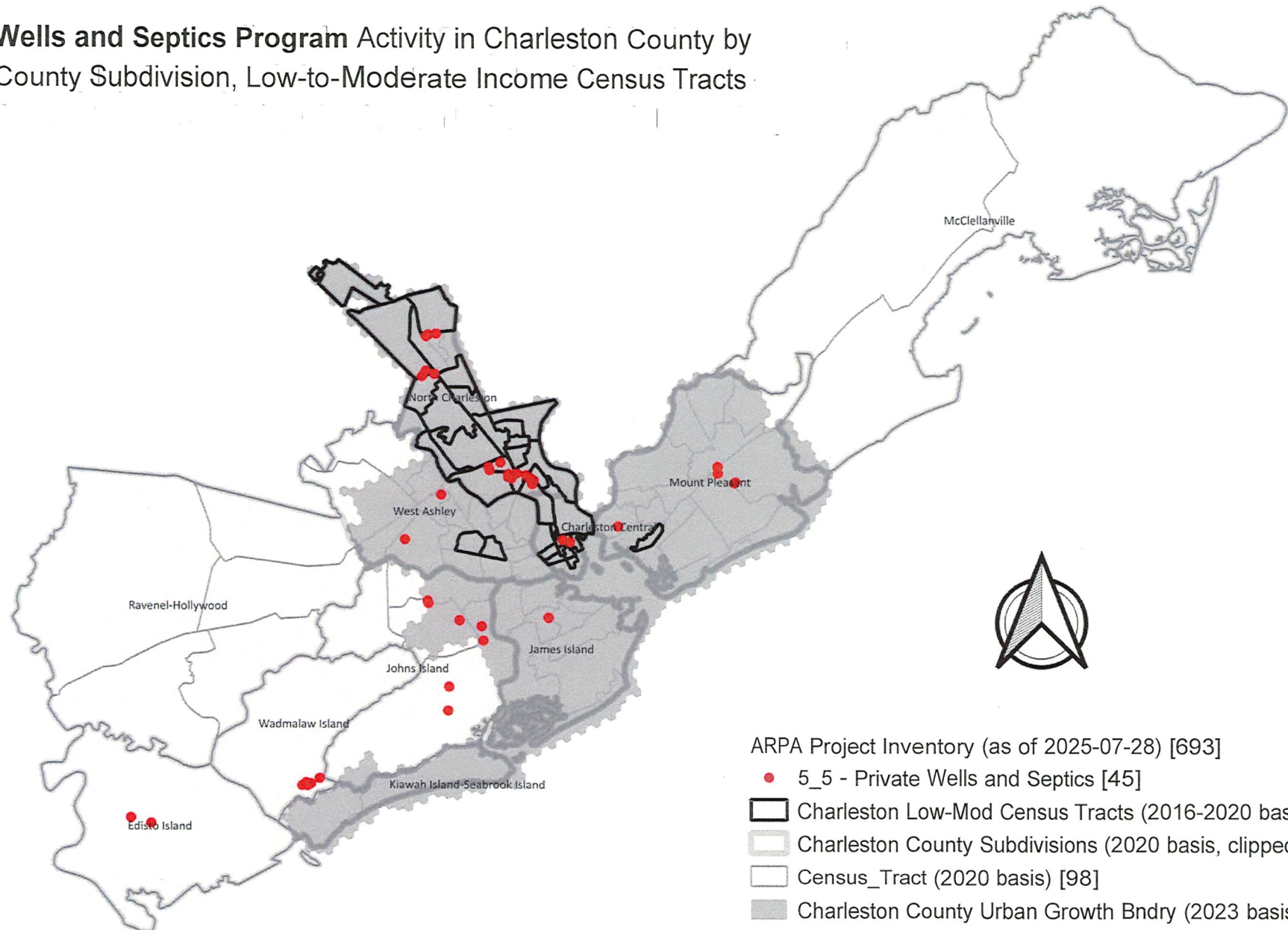
Microbusiness Pandemic Relief Program Activity in Charleston County by County Subdivision, Low-to-Moderate Income Census Tracts



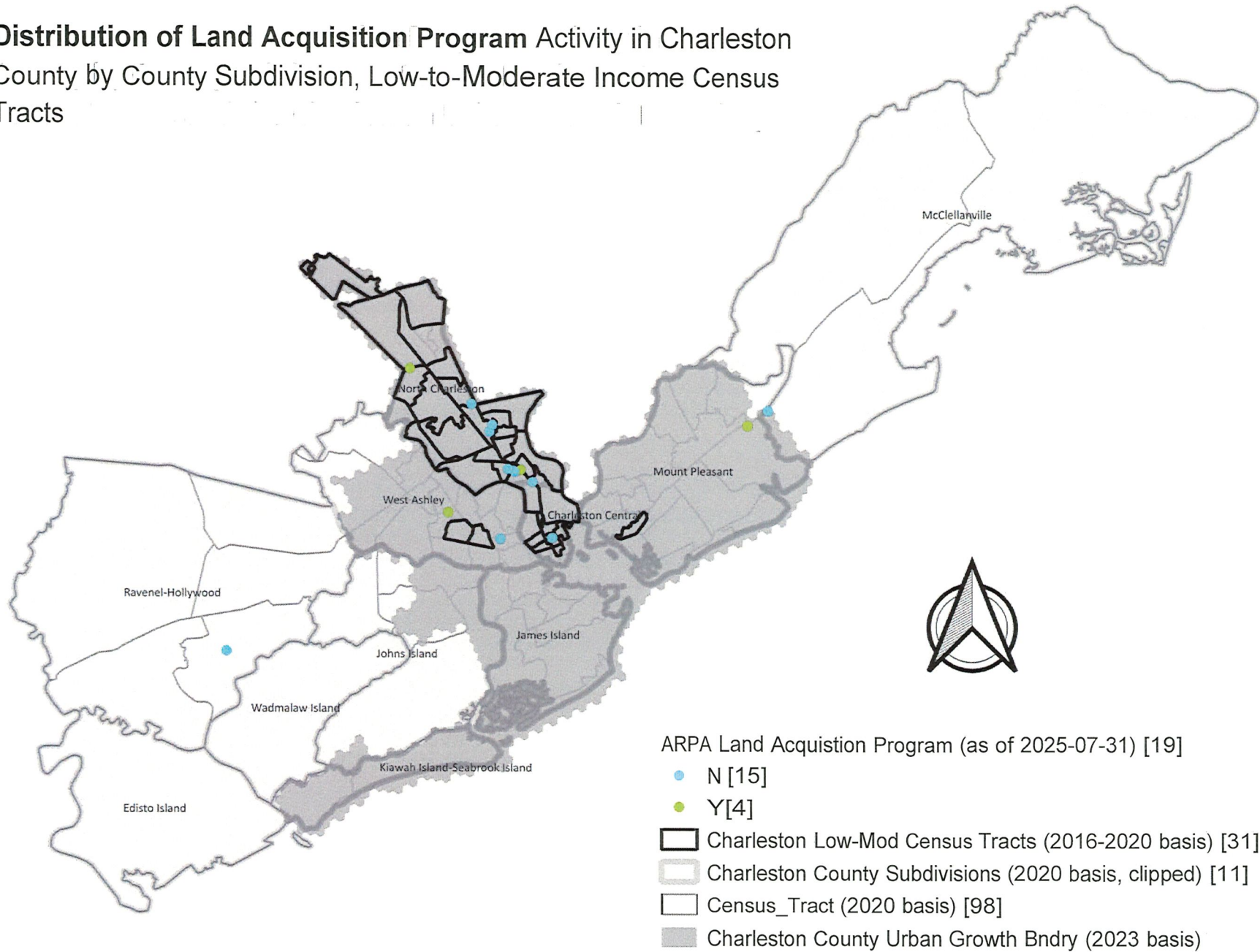
Nonprofit Capital Enhancement Program Activity in Charleston County by County Subdivision, Low-to-Moderate Income Census Tracts



Wells and Septics Program Activity in Charleston County by County Subdivision, Low-to-Moderate Income Census Tracts



Distribution of Land Acquisition Program Activity in Charleston County by County Subdivision, Low-to-Moderate Income Census Tracts



Selected Demographic Estimates for Charleston County Census Tracts where APRA Funds Have Been Expended on Land Acquisition, actual and planned

Census Tract FIPS	Total Population	Housing Burdened	No High School Diploma	65 and Older	17 and younger	Disabled	Single Parent Hhld	Limited English Proficiency	Minority	>150 Poverty Level	Unemployed
45019000700	2653	439	12	137	14	147	0	0	638	772	119
45019002503	2196	166	302	474	477	630	93	16	1188	364	64
45019002613	6155	1076	87	1131	904	1394	85	214	2231	1023	103
45019002900	2658	350	112	603	106	304	5	25	816	669	20
45019003105	4243	703	749	325	1501	317	211	558	3702	2289	109
45019003107	5874	1132	371	682	1192	458	222	240	4004	1343	158
45019003300	4338	608	700	354	1091	479	161	300	3835	2032	129
45019004000	3084	438	387	334	1097	272	86	15	2914	1800	79
45019004400	2276	482	292	476	407	338	103	28	1703	866	117
45019004609	9012	1286	194	1728	1863	561	100	141	2199	828	412
45019005002	3684	262	358	631	728	904	63	0	2353	994	62
45019005400	2689	396	221	167	1074	251	363	0	2277	1328	122