



ANNUAL REPORT

STATE AND LOCAL FISCAL RECOVERY FUNDS

RECOVERY PLAN PERFORMANCE REPORT
CHARLESTON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

2025



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Community Development and Revitalization Department

Charleston County Government 2025 Recovery Plan Performance Report

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	11
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	16
PROJECT DETAIL	18
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/arpadashboard.php>
- SLFRF Recovery Plan: https://www.charlestoncounty.gov/departments/communitydevelopment/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.

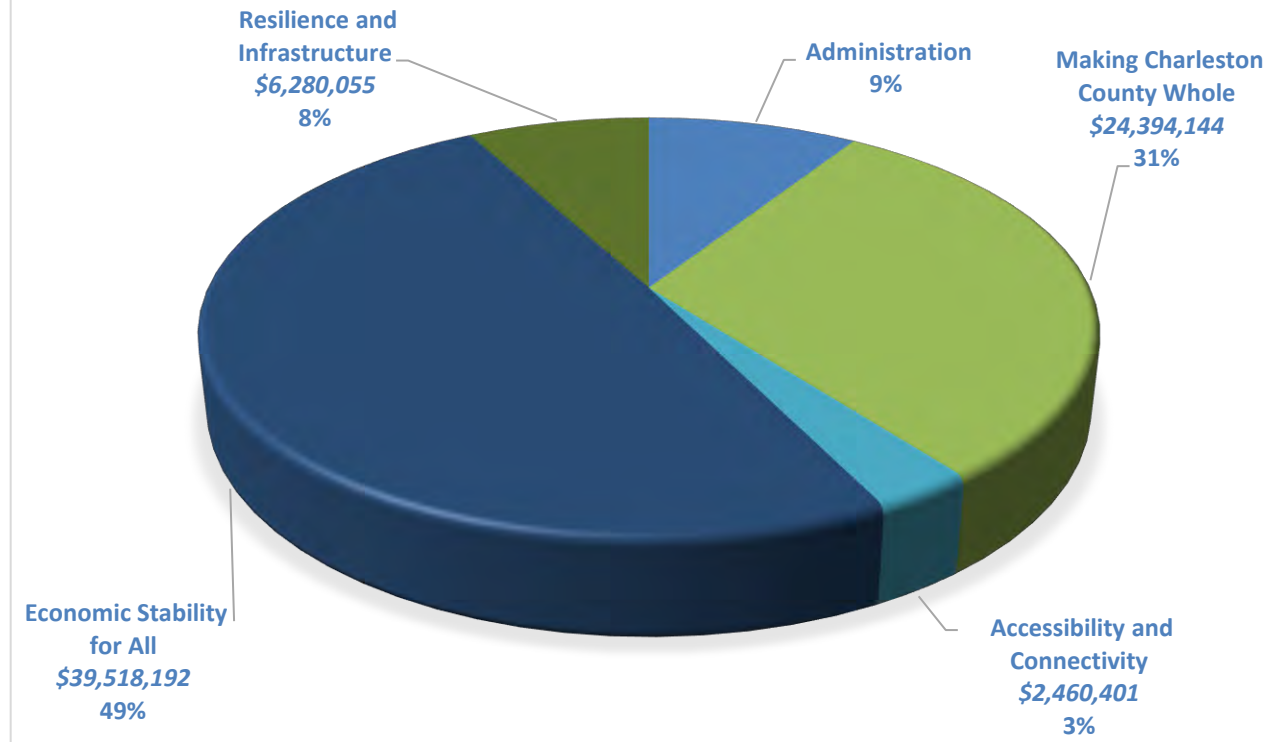
1. Making Charleston County Whole
 - Deferred Maintenance/Purchases
 - Premium Pay for Critical Staff
 - Completion of Backlog of Public Works Projects
2. Accessibility & Connectivity
 - Public Safety Expansion
3. Economic Stability for All
 - Housing Security
 - Small Business Stabilization
 - Building 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.

ARPA FUNDS ALLOCATED BY CHARLESTON COUNTY PRIORITY



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, 2025, 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: \$19,751,641

Balance as of 6/30/25: \$4,642,503

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: **\$21,701,947**
Balance as of 6/30/25: **\$17,816,245**

a. Effective Service Delivery

The Community Development and Revitalization (CDR) department aims to enhance the effectiveness of all programs funded by federal, state, local, or private sources. The Council has allocated \$850,000 under the Economic Stability initiative to implement fundamental changes in the execution of new programs. This will be achieved through program evaluation, data analysis, and outreach efforts, as well as addressing administrative needs that have arisen or worsened due to the pandemic. CDR has partnered with the nonprofit organization, Tri-County Cradle to Career, to serve as a data analysis resource to assist in developing a system for assessing, sharing, and utilizing data effectively.

b. 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 \$2.4 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.

c. **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.

d. **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 (CDR) established the Pandemic Relief Program as part of its initial efforts to provide financial support to nonprofits that deliver essential services. The program aimed to assist local nonprofit organizations by allocating federal funds to reimburse them for services related to the pandemic that they provided to residents of Charleston County. Qualified nonprofits could receive up to \$50,000. Charleston County awarded a total of \$1.2 million to 37 nonprofits within the community.

Charleston County has acknowledged that there are long-term effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on nonprofits. In response, Charleston County partnered with the South Carolina Association for Community and Economic Development to host the **"Powered by Purpose Conference: Bringing Vision to Action for Charleston's Nonprofits."** The "Powered by Purpose" initiative aims to empower nonprofit organizations by providing them with resources, strategies, and networks that will enhance their capacity, strengthen their resilience, and help them thrive amid change. Additionally, the County Council allocated capital funds to nonprofits and settlement communities to assist with purchases and projects that were postponed due to funding constraints caused by the pandemic.

e. **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: **\$922,603**

Balance as of 6/30/25: **\$5,357,451**

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. The Community Development and Revitalization department collaborated with Tri-County Cradle to Career to develop an evidence-building strategy for the County and its use of ARPA funds. Charleston County's approach is based on the Social Vulnerability Index and the Local Moran's I Test Tool to develop metrics. In Appendix A: Program Performance Measures, you will find maps displaying the various Vulnerability Index Scores for Charleston County as a whole, as well as for 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
	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	\$1,993,337	\$808,958
3.40	Public Sector Capacity: Effective Service Delivery	\$389,099	\$53,062
	Expenditure Category: Water, Sewer, and Broadband Infrastructure		
	Water and Sewer: Other	\$742,548	\$199,595
	Clean Water: Other Sewer Infrastructure*	\$-300,000	\$-300,000
	Expenditure Category: Revenue Replacement**		
6.1	Provision of Government Services	\$22,230,097	\$5,029,130
	Administrative and Other		
7.1	Administrative Expenses	\$4,732,055	\$1,806,988
	Totals	\$49,106,647	\$15,028,380

* 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 contracted Tri-County Cradle to Career, a nonprofit organization, to help collect community data, map this data in metric formats, and provide it in tabular format. Appendix A: Program Performance Measures includes maps showing the Vulnerability Index Scores for specific ARPA projects.



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Community Development and Revitalization Department

Charleston County, SC Obligations

<i>As of June 30, 2025</i>	Subcategory Totals	Lost Revenue	Program	Total Per Category	% of Total
Administration (Statutory Administrative Maximum is 10%)				\$7,258,001	9.1%
Reporting Dashboard		\$65,400			
ARPA Administration (HNR)			\$7,192,601		
Making Charleston County Whole				\$24,394,144	30.5%
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	\$7,125,813				
One Time COLA - FY-22		\$3,500,000			
One Time COLA - FY-23		\$3,625,813			
Public Works Projects					
Steam Boat Landing	\$ 2,285,067	\$1,423,996			
Lost Bridge Replacement		\$70,893			
Lake Dotter Flow Project		\$790,179			
Other					
COVID Response	\$ 5,056,362	\$392,162			
Charleston County Tax System		\$4,414,200			
Records Fire Suppression		\$250,000			
Accessibility and Connectivity				\$2,460,401	3.1%
Public Safety Expansion	\$2,460,401				
Coroner's Office - Facilities/Equipment		\$2,460,401			
Economic Stability for All				\$39,518,192	49.5%
Community Data and Mapping*	\$850,000		\$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 Program			\$204,428		
Homeless Outreach Services / Gateway to Housing			\$200,000		
Small Business Stabilization	\$2,571,013				
Microbusiness Pandemic Relief I			\$2,571,013		
Building Grassroots Capacity	\$5,122,751				
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	\$870,000				
Staff, Systems, and Equipment			\$870,000		

Charleston County, SC Obligations

<i>As of June 30, 2025</i>	Subcategory Totals	Lost Revenue	Program	Total Per Category	% of Total
Resilience and Infrastructure				\$6,280,055	7.9%
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	\$5,800,000				
Lincolnvillle Sewer Infrastructure		\$300,000	\$200,000		
Lincolnvillle 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		\$30,000,000	\$49,910,793	\$79,910,793	



PROJECT DETAIL

Programs Funded by ARPA

Projects Funded By Lost Revenue Not Included

Community Development and Revitalization Department

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

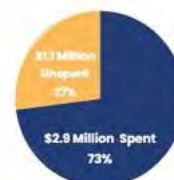
Critical Home Repair Program
23-295

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	Financial Information	Outcomes
Gap Financing Program 23-35	Council Allocated: \$16,810,000 Obligated Amount: \$16,810,000 Expended Amount: \$10,760,000 or 64.0%	 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	Financial Information	Outcomes
Gateway To Housing Program 23-295-001	Council Allocated: \$200,000 Obligated Amount: \$200,000 Expended Amount: \$20,000 or 10%	 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

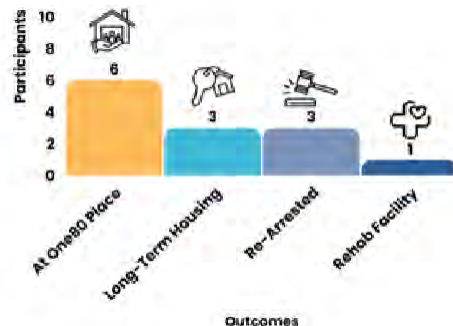
Project Overview: This program is a collaborative effort between nonprofits, property owners, housing authorities, and government agencies. Its goal is to increase rental housing opportunities for vulnerable populations by providing financial incentives to landlords. These incentives help reduce barriers 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%	 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

Lincolville 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: 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 Lincolville to the public sewer system.

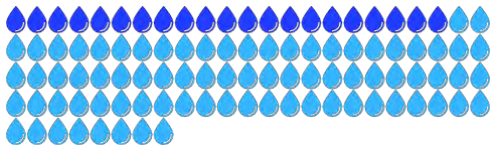
Charleston County will use \$300,000 of revenue replacement funds.

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 and Revitalization, 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.

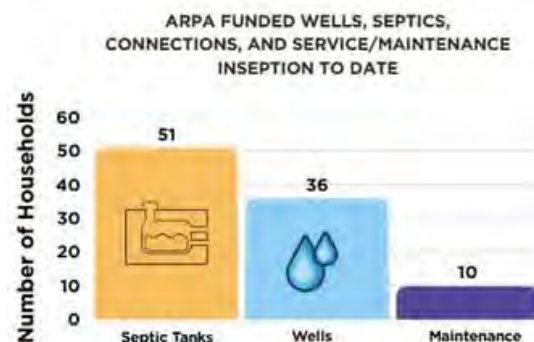
PROJECT

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%



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 the 2023 Annual State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds Annual Report, Charleston County stated that it did not believe its programming required the rigorous program evaluation anticipated by the Department of Treasury's SLFRF guidance. However, the county is developing an evidence-building strategy aimed at outlining how it plans to use evidence and evaluation in the allocation of ARPA funds. Additionally, the county noted that this strategy would provide "detailed evidence of information for specific projects" that would be included in the Project Inventory of its annual submission. The same statement was also included in the 2024 annual report.

Given Charleston County's goal of providing a description of its ARPA program evaluation strategy, this memo outlines an approach centered around the use of Local Moran's I, which is a local indicator of spatial autocorrelation (LISA). Specifically, this memo details how Local Moran's I can be employed to identify census tracts that show significant differences in social vulnerability compared to neighboring tracts. This analysis utilizes the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry Social Vulnerability Index and its related sub-indexes, focusing on the full range of 1,103 census tracts in South Carolina.

By identifying the census tracts in Charleston County that exhibit high levels of overall social vulnerability as well as specific types of vulnerability, we can derive meaningful measures of program penetration at both the project and program levels. Furthermore, since Local Moran's I can be applied to various geographic units—such as census block groups or neighborhoods—and different indicators, we can customize the measures of penetration to effectively address the specific needs of the program.

This memo is organized into four sections to address its purpose effectively. Section I provides a detailed description of the Local Moran's I indicator and the Social Vulnerability Index. Section II discusses the results of applying Local Moran's I to both the overall Social Vulnerability Index score and the individual subtheme scores that comprise it. Section III offers recommendations on how to incorporate the findings from Section II into the program design and evaluation workflow for both ARPA and CDBG-funded programs.

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:

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

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

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.

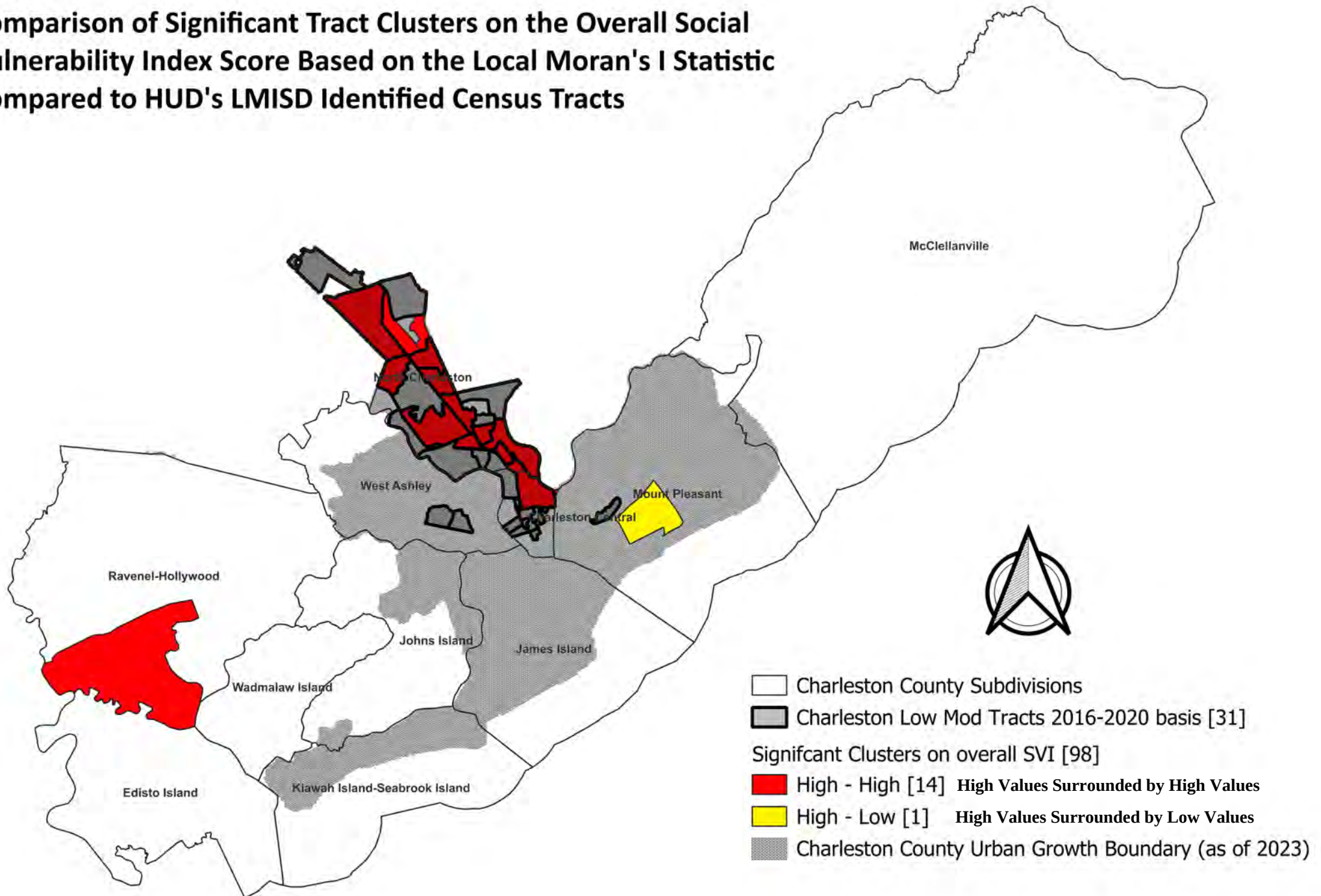
TABLE 1
Frequency of Tracts Identified by the Local Moran's I Test by Type

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.

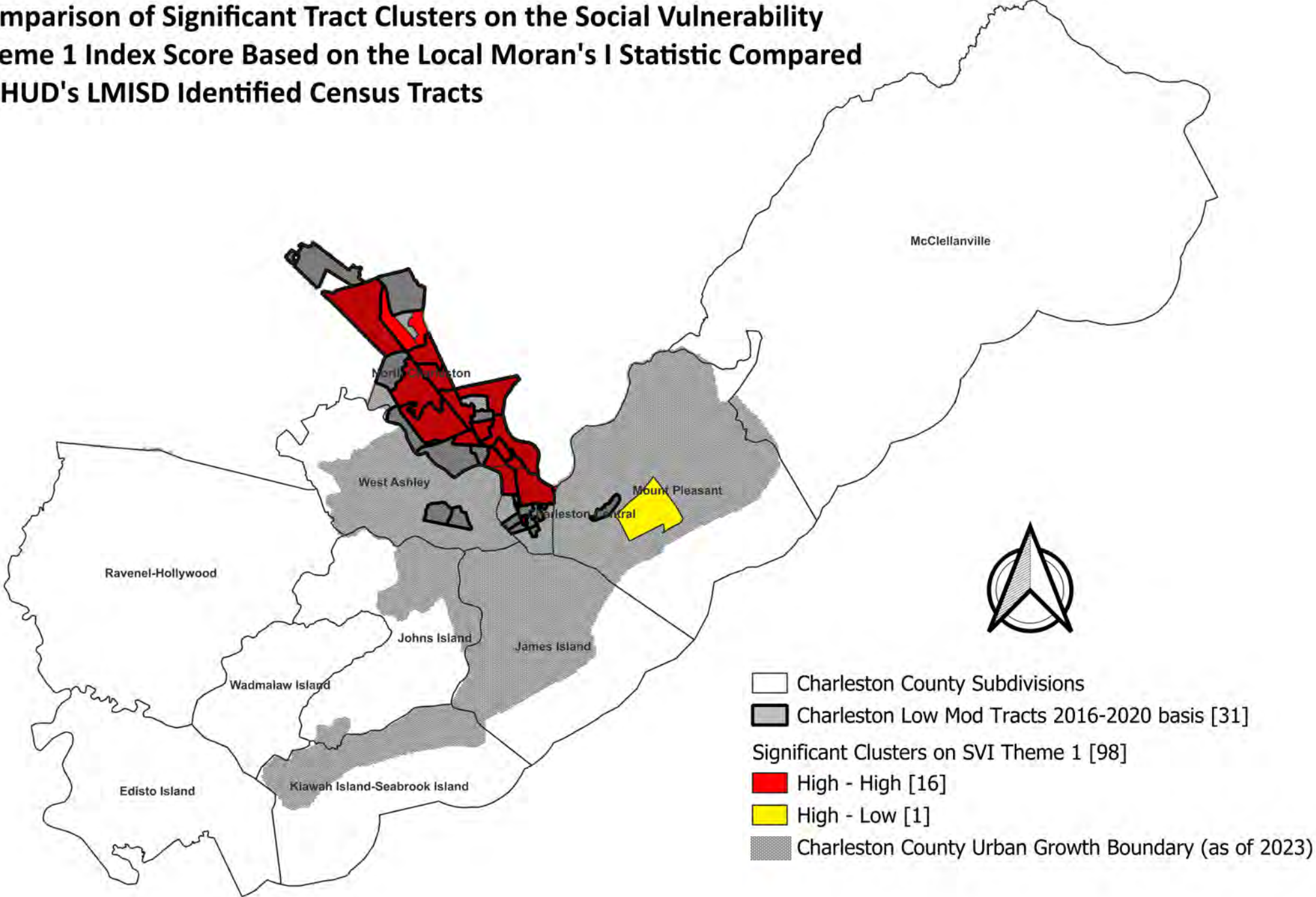
MAP 1

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



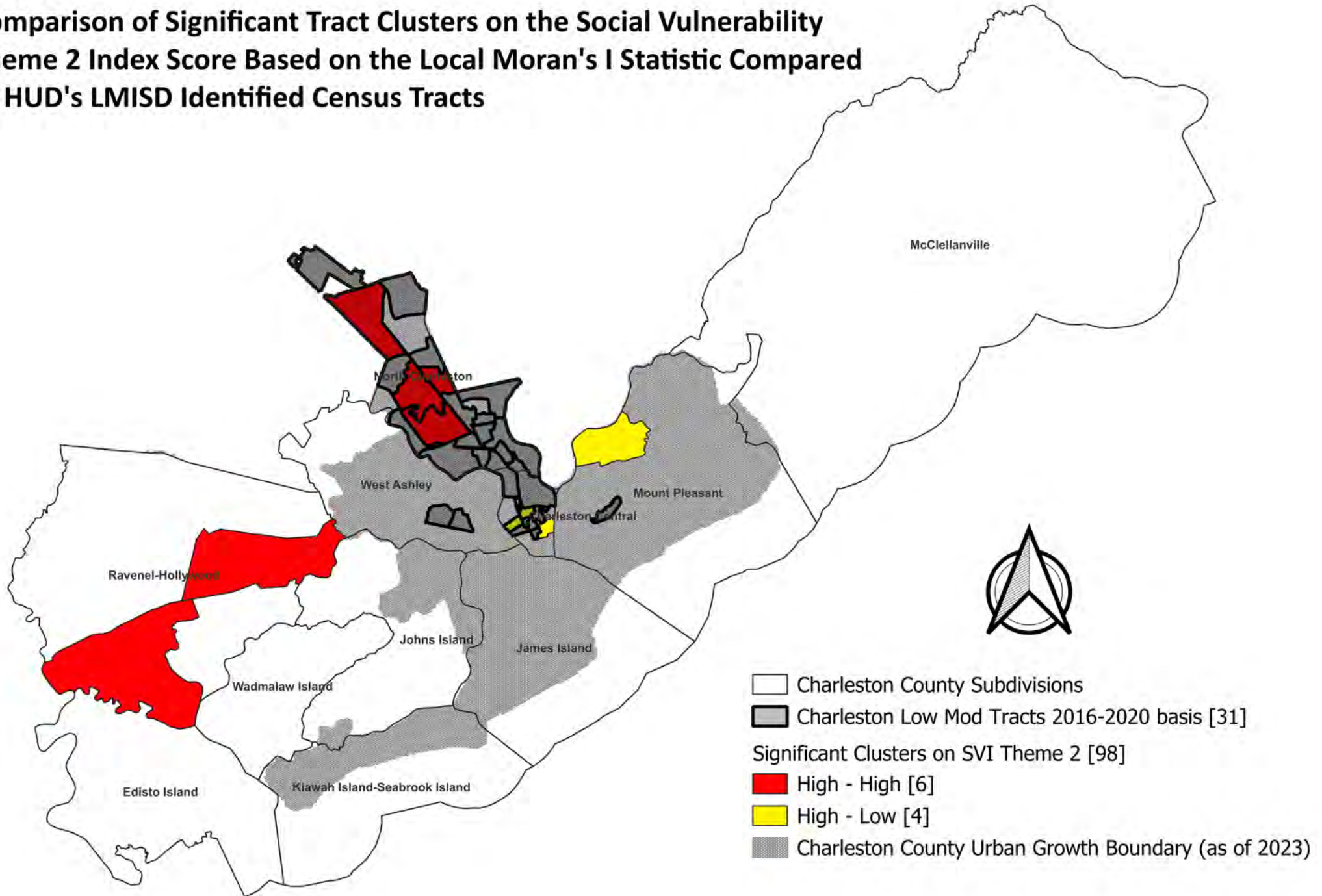
MAP 2

**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**



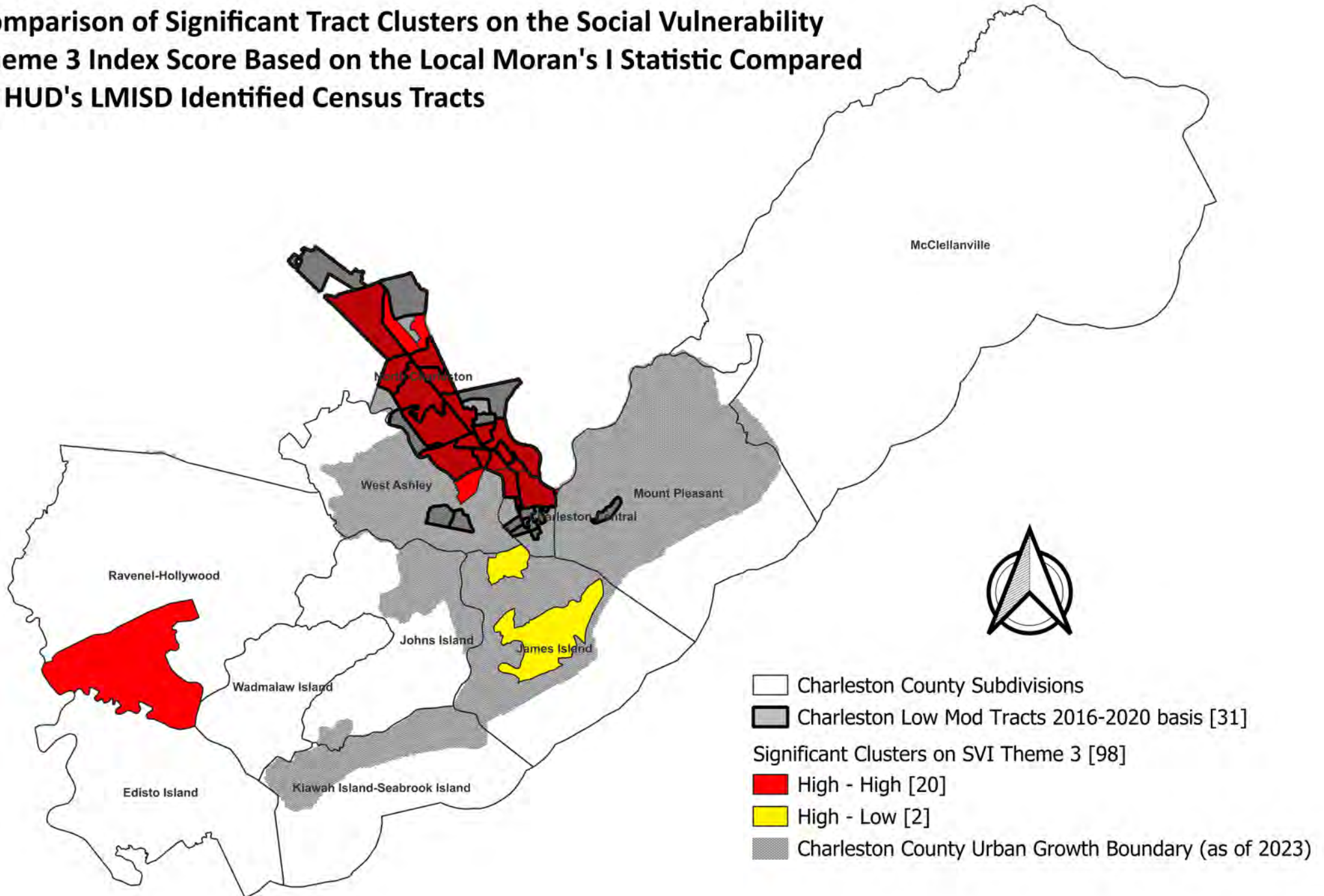
MAP 3

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



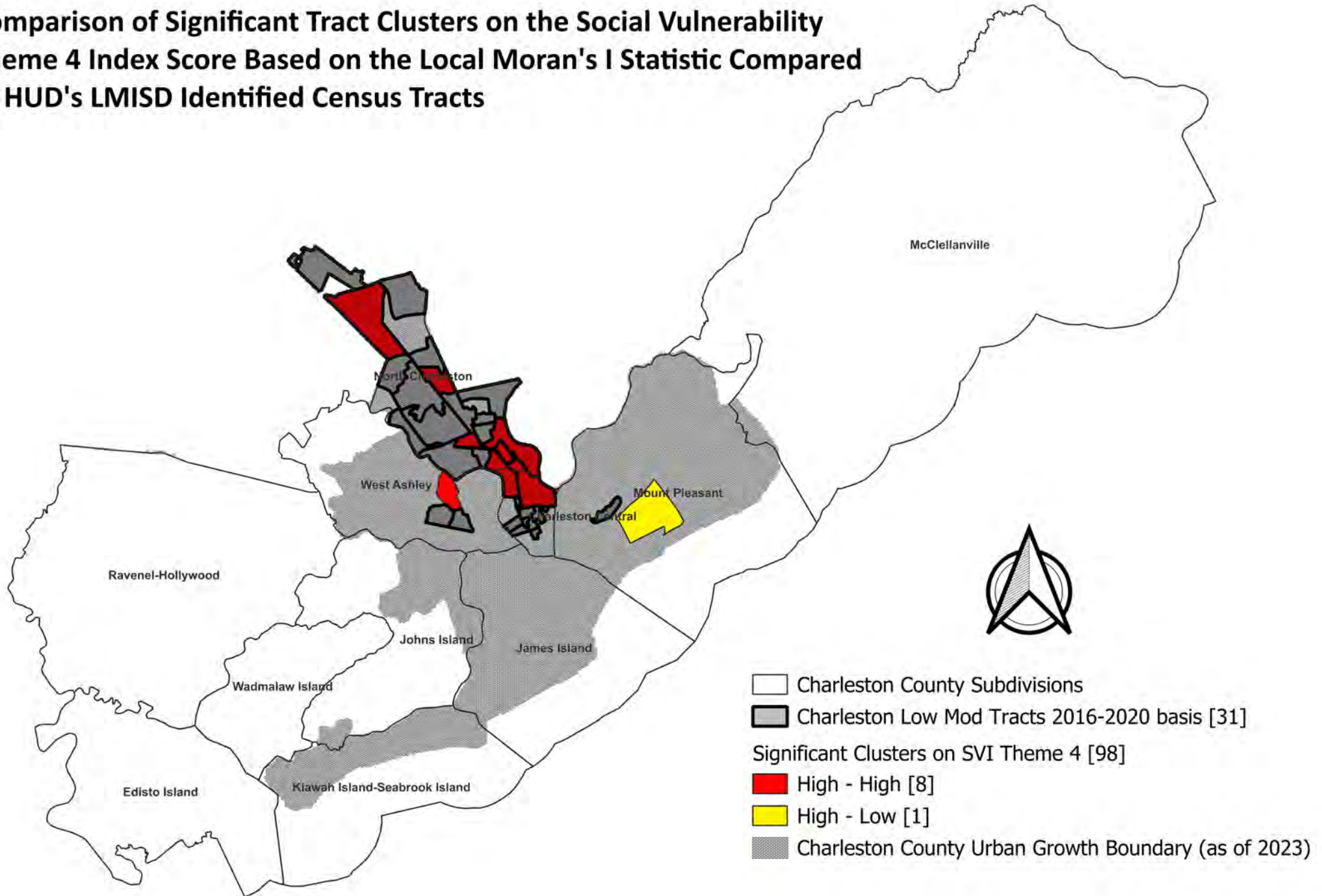
MAP 4

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

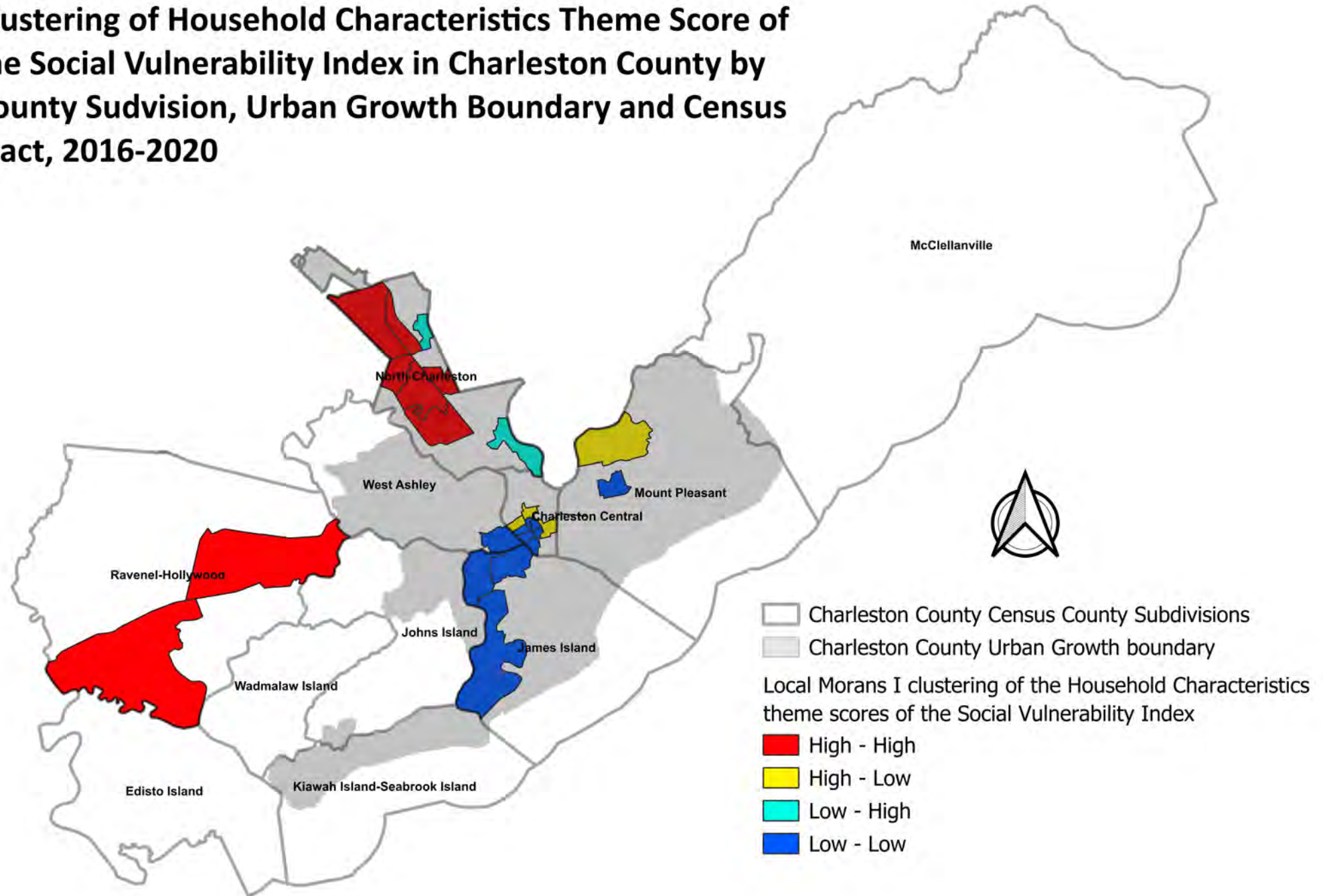




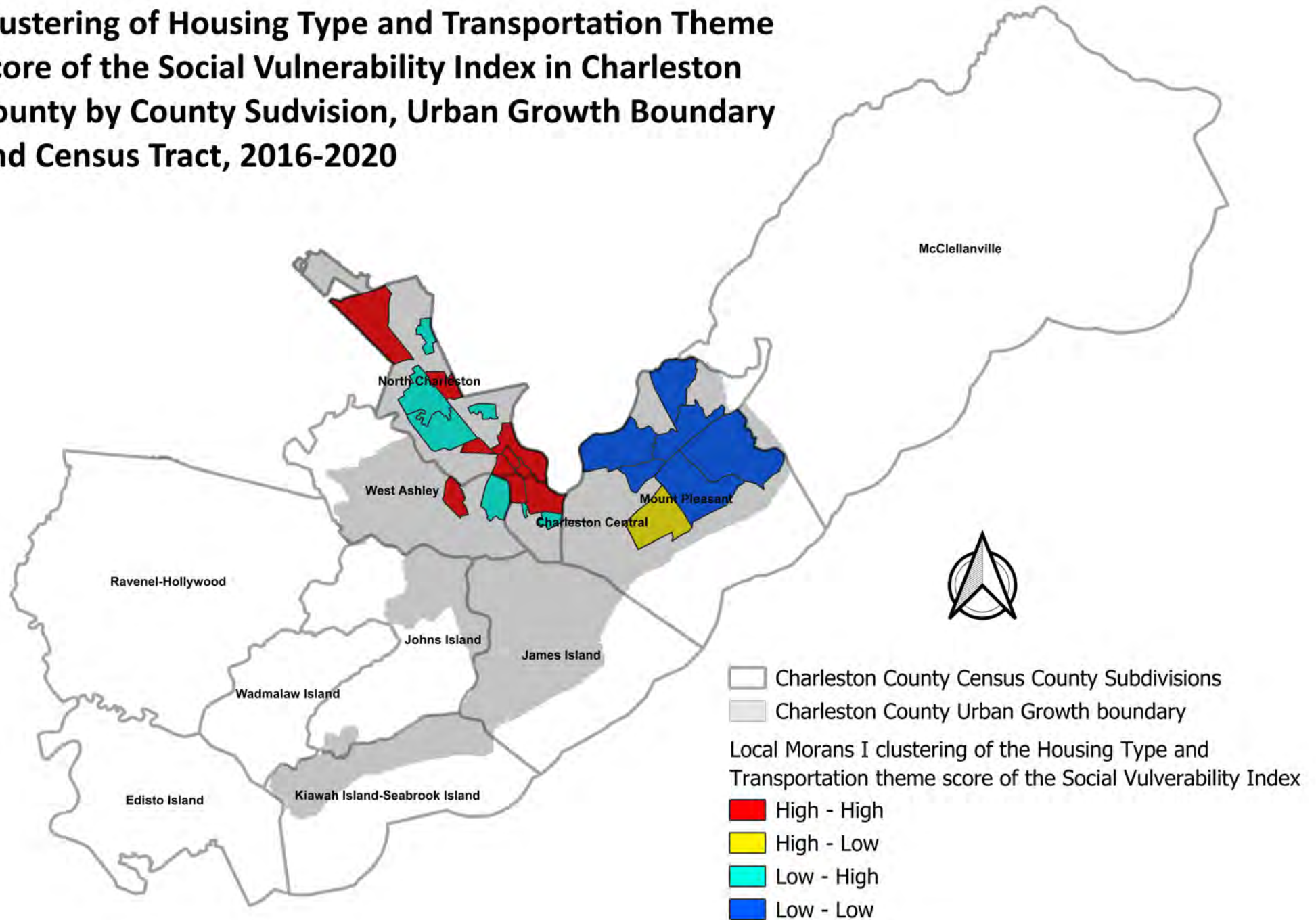
Clustering of Household Characteristics

Community Development and Revitalization Department

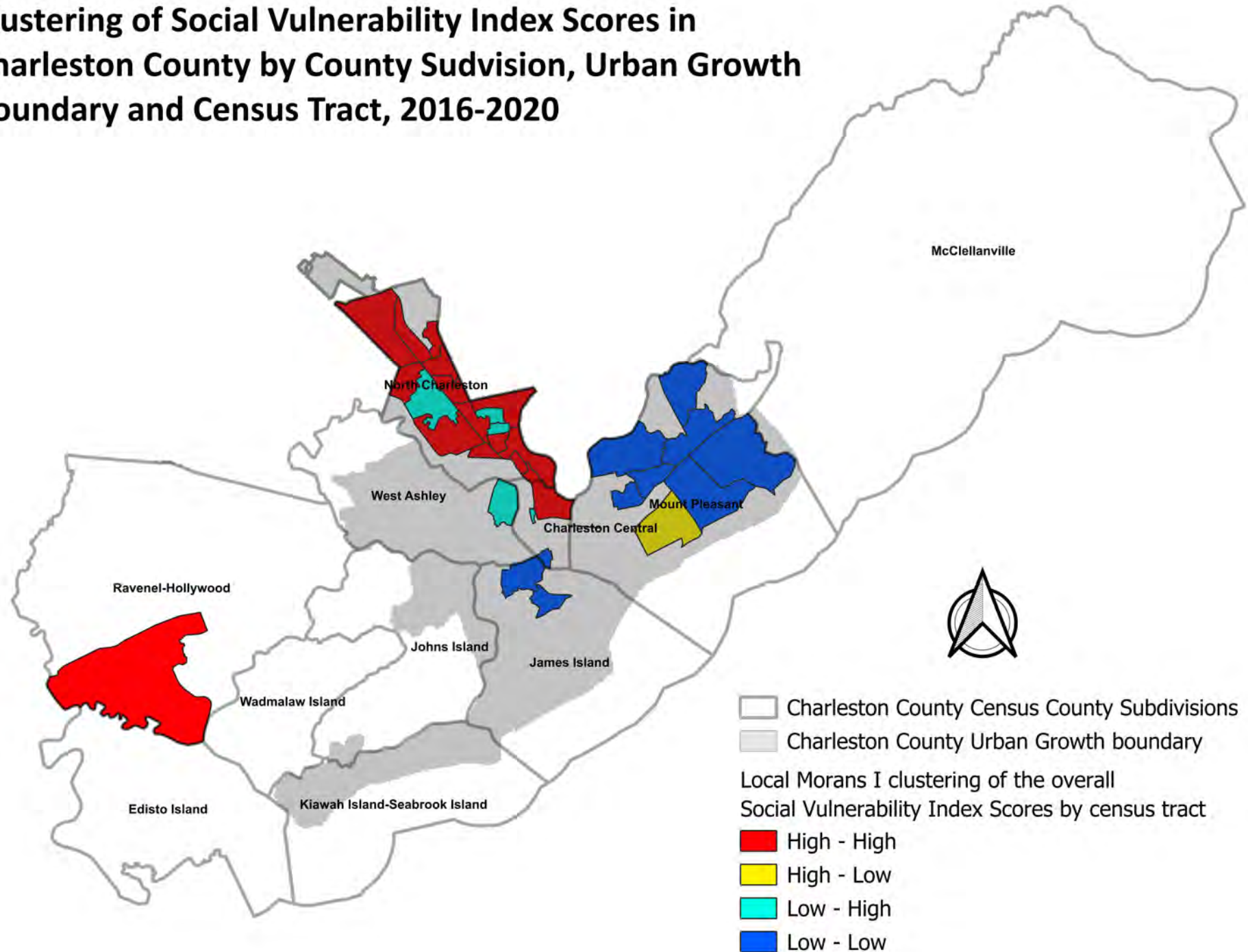
Clustering of Household Characteristics Theme Score of the Social Vulnerability Index in Charleston County by County Sudvision, Urban Growth Boundary and Census Tract, 2016-2020



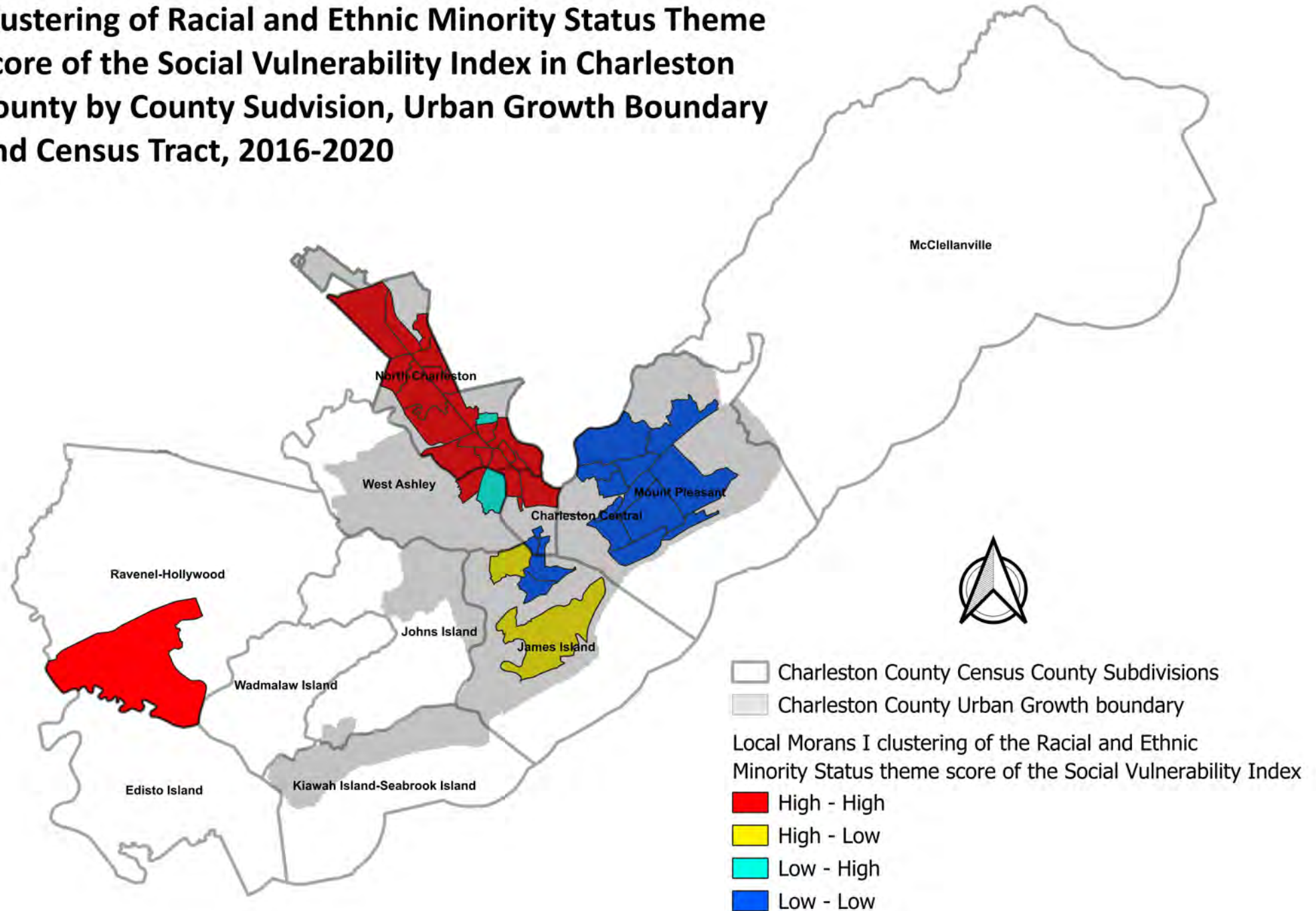
Clustering of Housing Type and Transportation Theme Score of the Social Vulnerability Index in Charleston County by County Subdivision, Urban Growth Boundary and Census Tract, 2016-2020



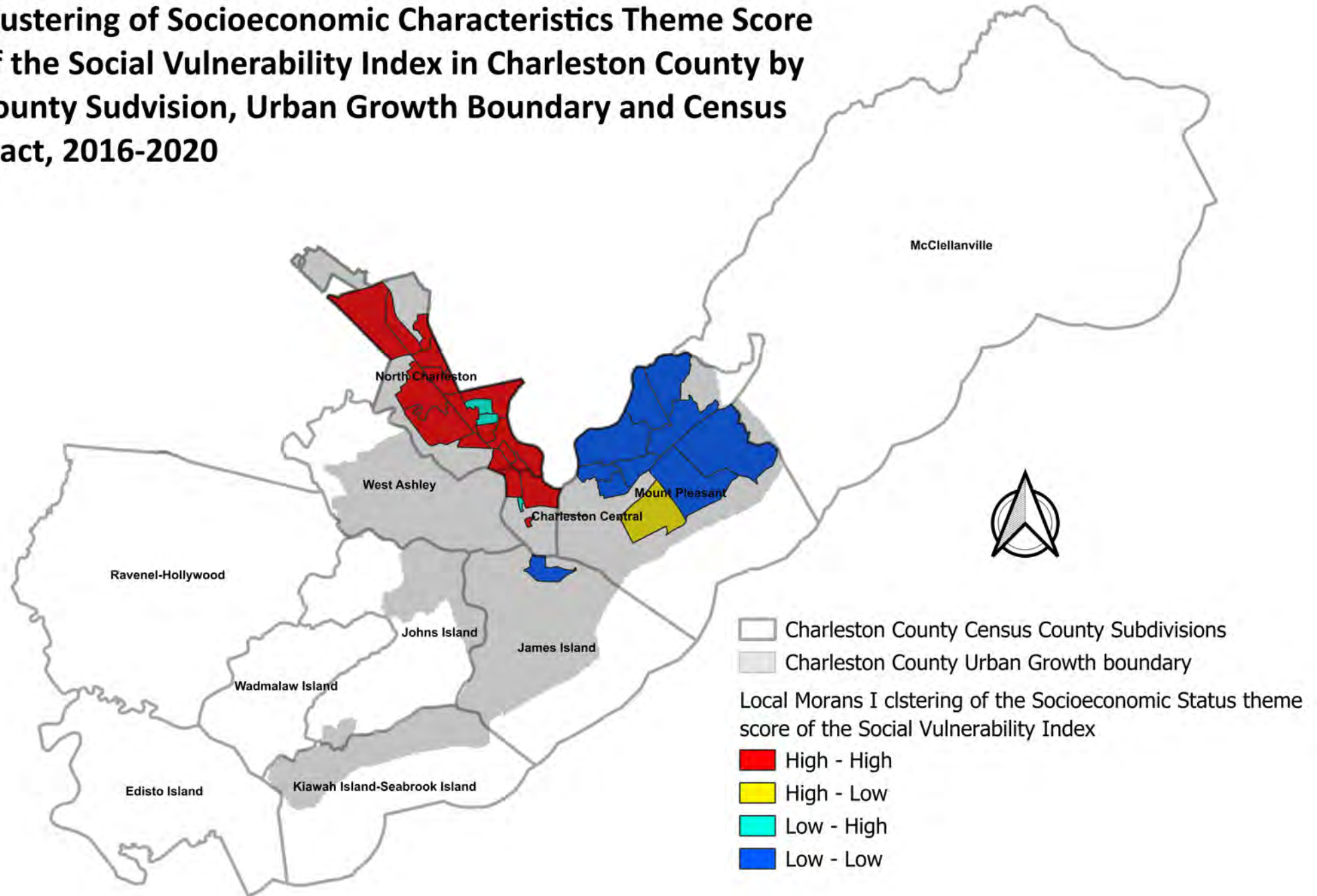
Clustering of Social Vulnerability Index Scores in Charleston County by County Subdivision, Urban Growth Boundary and Census Tract, 2016-2020



Clustering of Racial and Ethnic Minority Status Theme Score of the Social Vulnerability Index in Charleston County by County Subdivision, Urban Growth Boundary and Census Tract, 2016-2020



Clustering of Socioeconomic Characteristics Theme Score of the Social Vulnerability Index in Charleston County by County Subdivision, Urban Growth Boundary and Census Tract, 2016-2020





Selected Program Demographics

Community Development and Revitalization Department

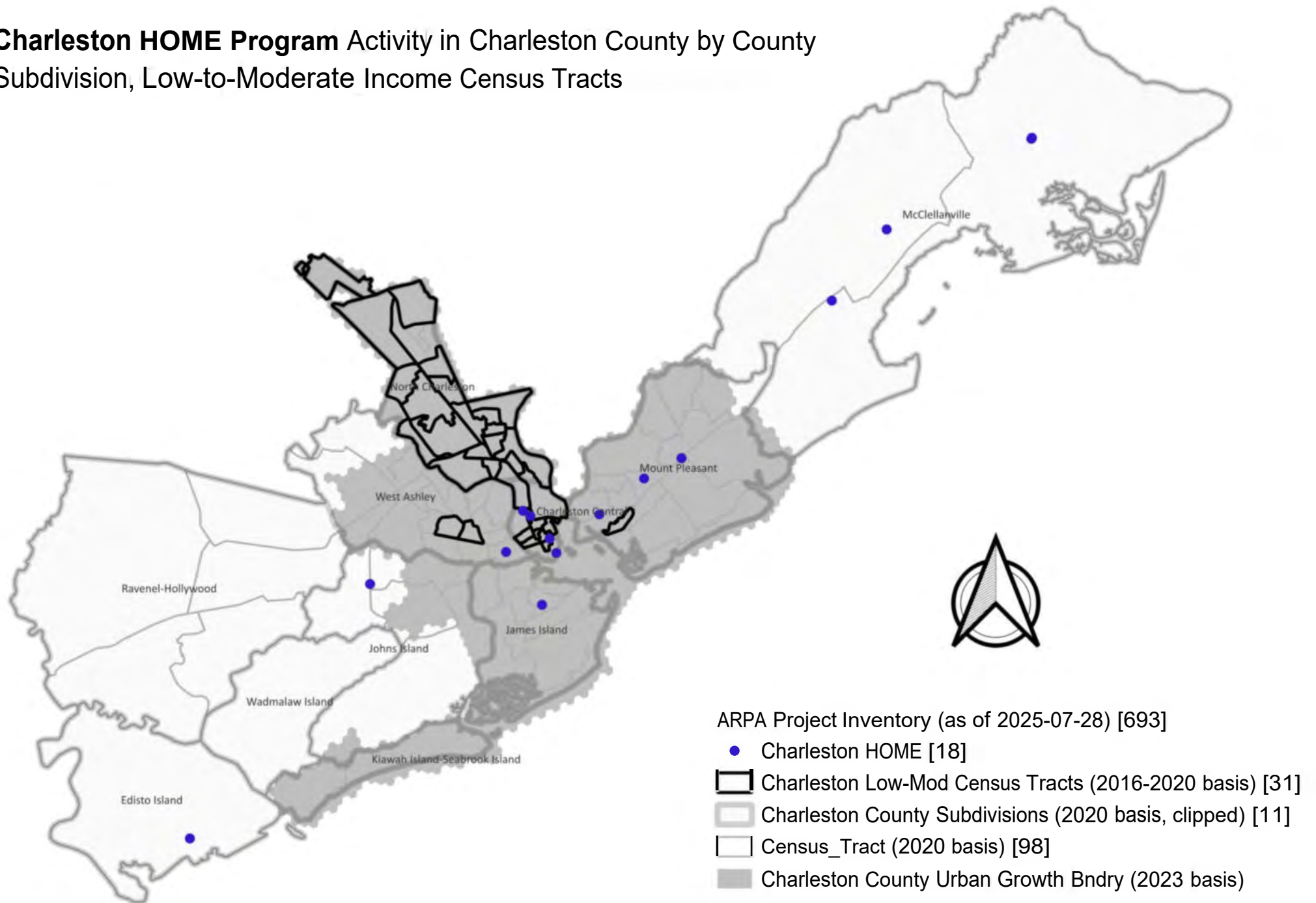
Selected Demographic Estimates for Charleston County

Charleston HOME Program

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
45019000200	1,254	89	18	553	127	103	3	7	62	111	14
45019000700	2,653	439	12	137	14	147	0	0	638	772	119
45019001500	1,467	170	50	139	172	129	15	0	634	232	67
45019002006	5,053	387	222	790	1,274	516	82	0	1,192	699	69
45019002108	2,136	158	186	631	244	274	17	0	195	198	0
45019002300	1,748	180	139	557	168	288	0	14	552	424	123
45019003000	3,434	291	5	697	686	337	0	0	176	337	107
45019004610	4,397	321	132	684	1,190	251	175	0	599	415	36
45019004612	8,024	1,536	77	1,070	1,621	435	96	0	994	1,166	299
45019004621	6,234	383	148	1,022	1,039	507	169	29	760	623	123
45019005001	1,446	149	156	270	192	158	26	0	625	158	133
45019005002	3,684	262	358	631	728	904	63	0	2,353	994	62
45019005900	6,476	412	106	611	776	544	67	0	1,937	369	61
	48,006	4,777	1,609	7,792	8,231	4,593	713	50	10,717	6,498	1,213

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/ Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry/ Geospatial Research, Analysis, and Services Program. CDC/ATSDR Social Vulnerability Index 2020 Database [South Carolina]. https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/placeandhealth/svi/data_documentation_download.html Accessed on June 6, 2025.

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



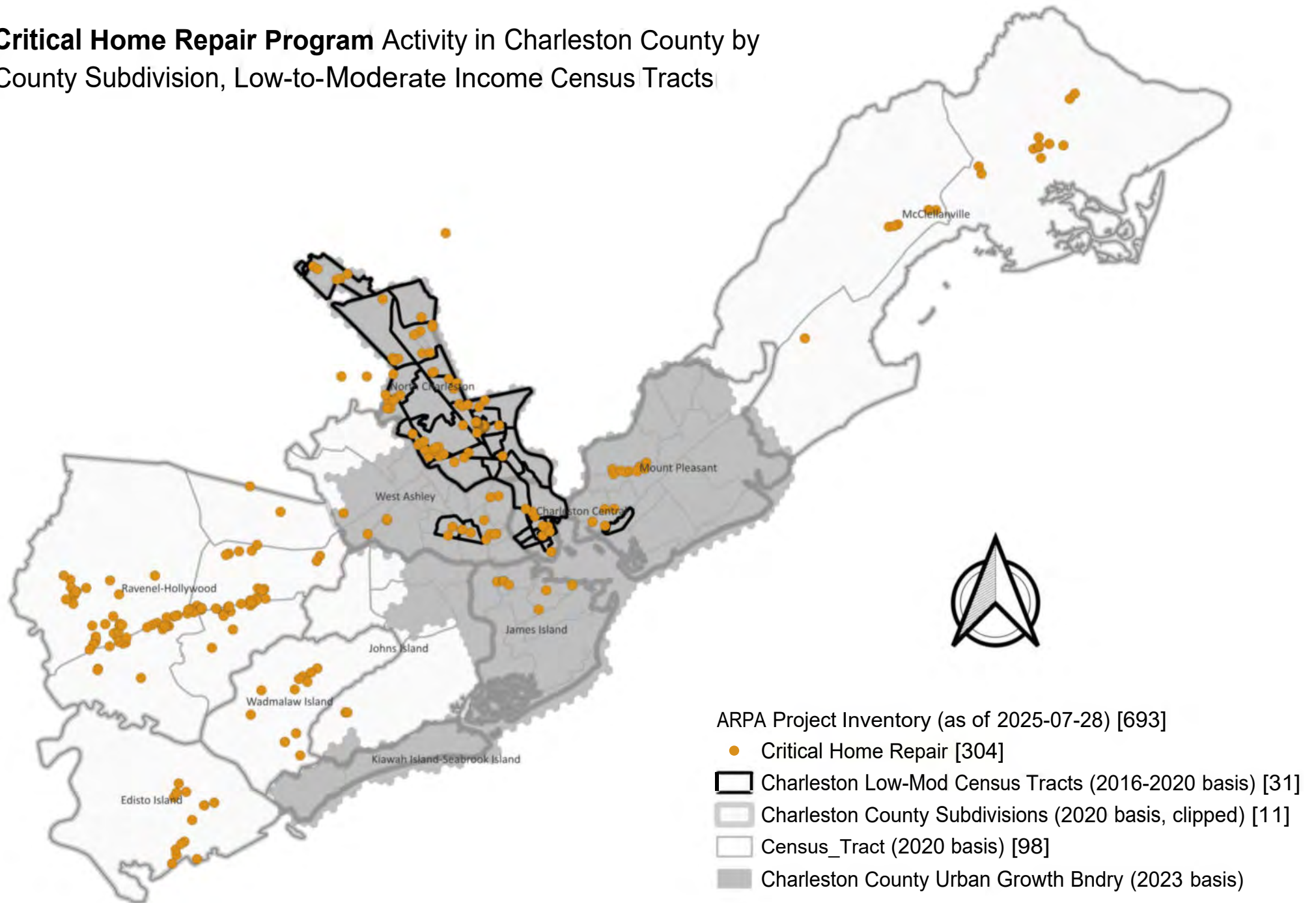
Selected Demographic Estimates for Charleston County

Critical Home Repair Program

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
45019000200	1,254	89	18	553	127	103	3	7	62	111	14
45019000700	2,653	439	12	137	14	147	0	0	638	772	119
45019000900	1,427	283	146	122	105	225	27	0	581	562	143
45019001901	4,156	466	309	735	698	552	39	0	874	910	42
45019001902	5,369	910	139	714	835	636	12	0	1,662	843	192
45019002006	5,053	387	222	790	1,274	516	82	0	1,192	699	69
45019002007	3,716	116	70	837	890	348	17	0	125	123	53
45019002103	3,624	424	338	984	573	521	25	0	1,279	945	84
45019002200	2,693	260	260	593	590	281	3	20	1,438	652	143
45019002300	1,748	180	139	557	168	288	0	14	552	424	123
45019002401	1,379	127	58	358	275	182	40	0	672	374	13
45019002402	2,918	309	324	490	722	410	110	23	2,116	1,310	71
45019002503	2,196	166	302	474	477	630	93	16	1,188	364	64
45019002504	5,212	395	576	1,407	664	1,260	41	280	2,599	1,095	91
45019002605	3,641	476	419	669	584	399	43	99	1,573	726	102
45019002606	2,360	139	77	729	333	157	13	0	181	199	20
45019002701	3,142	429	235	324	807	261	128	17	2,330	816	58
45019002702	4,785	820	543	792	1,030	619	281	0	2,814	1,469	83
45019002900	2,658	350	112	603	106	304	5	25	816	669	20
45019003104	6,755	968	1,262	341	2,586	637	350	923	5,320	3,790	178
45019003105	4,243	703	749	325	1,501	317	211	558	3,702	2,289	109
45019003106	10,150	1,548	774	1,775	2,522	1,491	386	197	4,946	2,971	604
45019003107	5,874	1,132	371	682	1,192	458	222	240	4,004	1,343	158
45019003108	4,196	895	261	284	970	413	83	88	3,290	1,260	143
45019003109	3,231	377	185	639	519	654	61	0	1,536	760	8
45019003110	6,605	1,329	746	988	1,564	1,132	271	234	3,819	2,903	69
45019003111	3,859	1,072	496	497	487	303	137	251	2,974	904	49
45019003113	3,920	734	185	375	734	465	103	116	2,502	996	94
45019003115	8,562	1,259	615	1,038	2,326	856	395	163	4,877	3,381	117
45019003116	4,361	1,062	190	196	538	377	72	264	1,864	1,071	83
45019003117	4,323	405	195	1,098	820	622	26	16	1,349	934	47
45019003300	4,338	608	700	354	1,091	479	161	300	3,835	2,032	129
45019003400	5,109	865	694	437	1,471	580	226	678	3,877	2,745	165
45019003600	3,018	386	132	272	445	166	49	23	502	247	41
45019003800	3,836	438	504	682	752	413	94	47	3,455	1,355	136
45019003900	4,818	225	1,284	425	461	263	28	121	3,103	361	6
45019004607	6,109	925	301	1,526	775	518	39	17	645	771	50
45019004612	8,024	1,536	77	1,070	1,621	435	96	0	994	1,166	299
45019004614	7,354	491	135	929	1,933	513	194	15	850	301	62
45019004621	6,234	383	148	1,022	1,039	507	169	29	760	623	123
45019004622	5,182	415	91	1,333	675	659	61	0	887	731	29
45019005001	1,446	149	156	270	192	158	26	0	625	158	133
45019005002	3,684	262	358	631	728	904	63	0	2,353	994	62
45019005100	1,191	250	47	314	86	123	5	21	231	178	22
45019005400	2,689	396	221	167	1,074	251	363	0	2,277	1,328	122
45019005500	1,578	328	240	256	315	221	42	0	1,162	657	101
45019005601	8,163	859	221	956	1,389	538	69	201	2,415	583	108
45019005602	5,909	732	118	586	1,438	803	370	0	1,764	1,076	97
45019005800	7,340	655	193	854	1,221	871	147	109	2,952	803	67
45019005900	6,476	412	106	611	776	544	67	0	1,937	369	61
	218,561	28,564	16,054	32,801	43,513	24,510	5,548	5,112	97,499	52,143	4,976

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/ Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry/ Geospatial Research, Analysis, and Services Program. CDC/ ATSDR Social Vulnerability Index 2020 Database [South Carolina]. https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/placeandhealth/svi/data_documentation_download.html Accessed on June 6, 2025.

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

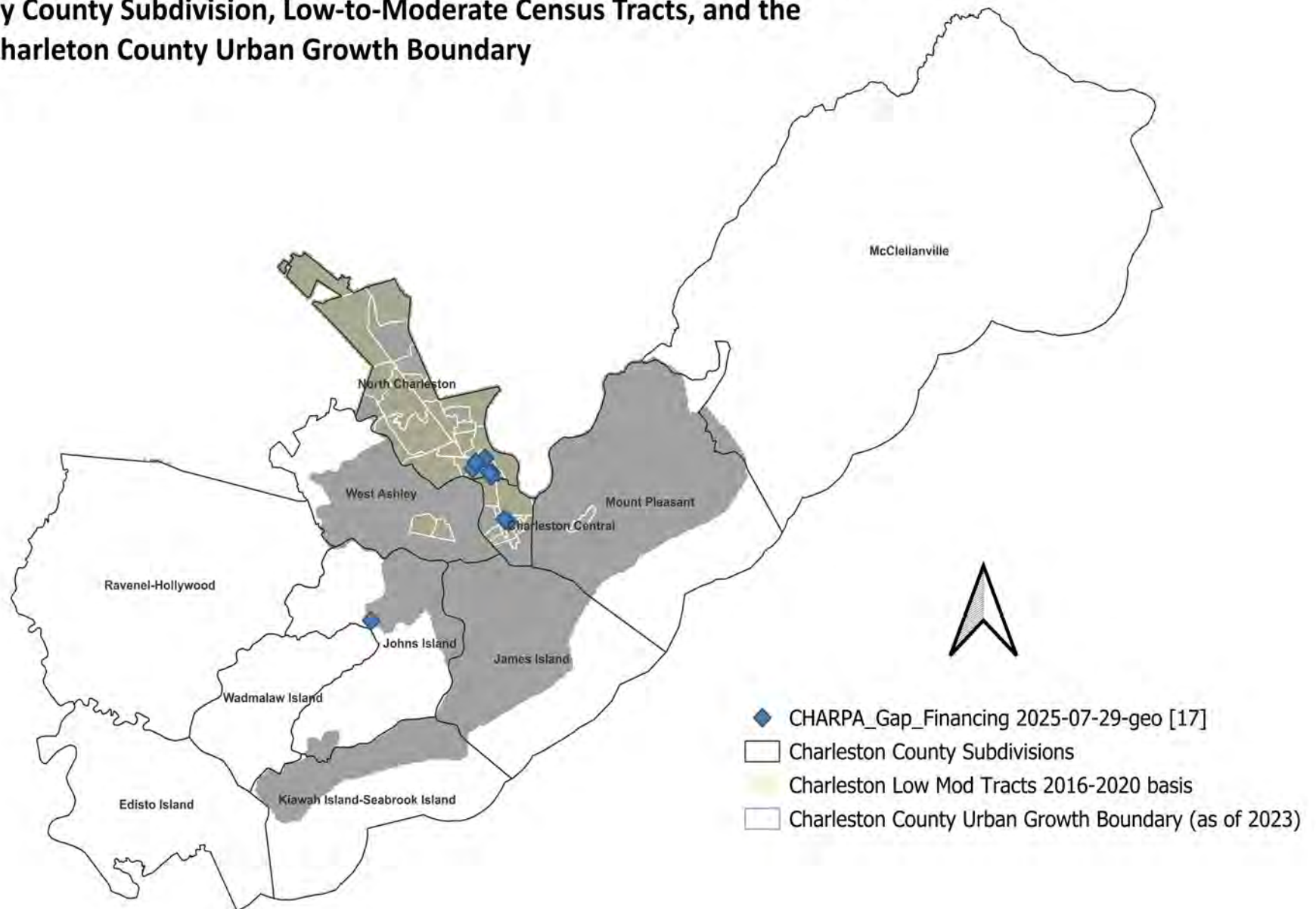


Selected Demographic Estimates for Charleston County GAP Financing Program

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
45019002107	8,561	817	219	861	1,405	757	134	101	2,606	907	117
45019004300	2,651	541	715	488	675	589	54	17	2,426	1,687	42
45019004400	2,276	482	292	476	407	338	103	28	1,703	866	117
45019005300	3,147	341	337	405	370	595	102	19	1,958	1,562	179
45019005400	2,689	396	221	167	1,074	251	363	0	2,277	1,328	122
	19,324	2,577	1,784	2,397	3,931	2,530	756	165	10,970	6,350	577

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/ Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry/ Geospatial Research, Analysis, and Services Program. CDC/ATSDR Social Vulnerability Index 2020 Database [South Carolina]. https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/placeandhealth/svi/data_documentation_download.html Accessed on June 6, 2025.

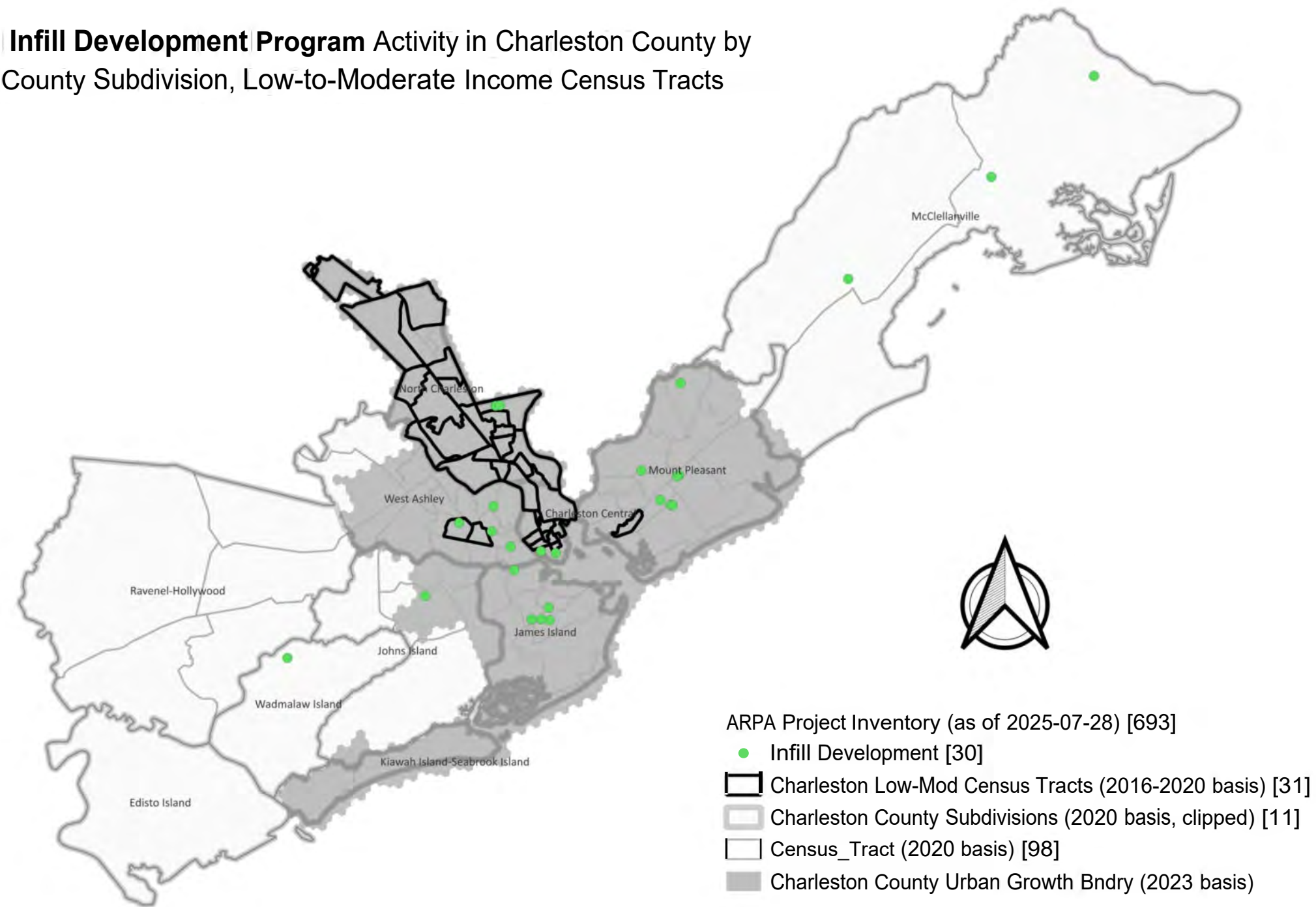
**Distribution of GAP Financing Program Activity in Charleston County
by County Subdivision, Low-to-Moderate Census Tracts, and the
Charleston County Urban Growth Boundary**



Selected Demographic Estimates for Charleston County Infill Development Program

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
45019000100	2,180	223	46	321	318	133	84	0	229	359	73
45019000500	1,730	362	0	364	132	135	16	0	43	461	21
45019001901	4,156	466	309	735	698	552	39	0	874	910	42
45019002002	6,335	615	226	558	1,096	389	62	0	911	953	61
45019002005	7,033	525	40	1,098	1,514	620	174	32	519	100	30
45019002006	5,053	387	222	790	1,274	516	82	0	1,192	699	69
45019002107	8,561	817	219	861	1,405	757	134	101	2,606	907	117
45019002200	2,693	260	260	593	590	281	3	20	1,438	652	143
45019002605	3,641	476	419	669	584	399	43	99	1,573	726	102
45019002701	3,142	429	235	324	807	261	128	17	2,330	816	58
45019003000	3,434	291	5	697	686	337	0	0	176	337	107
45019003400	5,109	865	694	437	1,471	580	226	678	3,877	2,745	165
45019004610	4,397	321	132	684	1,190	251	175	0	599	415	36
45019004614	7,354	491	135	929	1,933	513	194	15	850	301	62
45019004616	9,892	723	73	2,294	2,864	1,334	89	73	1,833	1,629	0
45019004619	4,772	507	20	707	753	157	170	8	418	483	0
45019004620	5,147	888	161	1,084	1,128	482	48	67	638	993	114
45019005001	1,446	149	156	270	192	158	26	0	625	158	133
	86,075	8,795	3,352	13,415	18,635	7,855	1,693	1,110	20,731	13,644	1,333

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

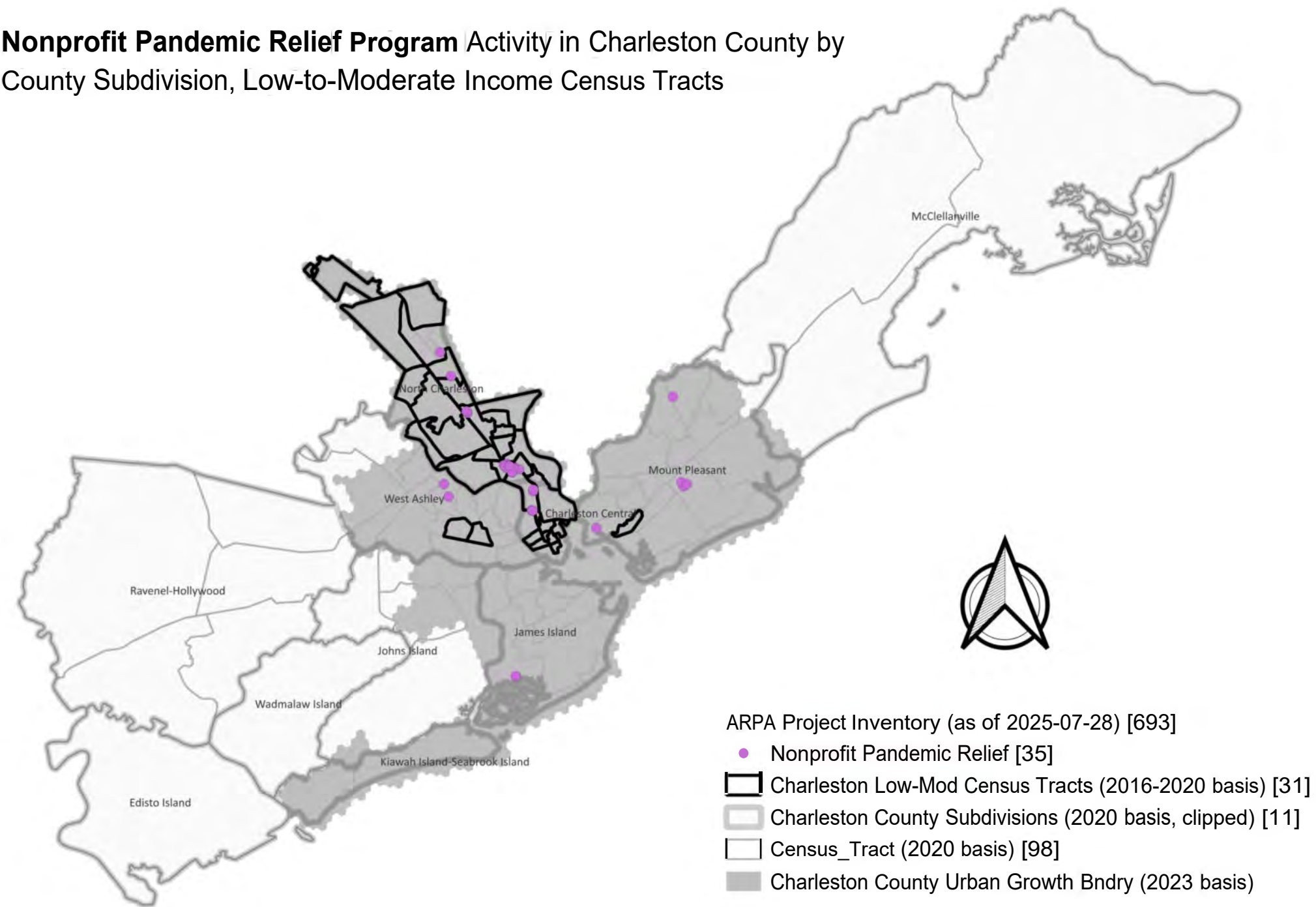


Selected Demographic Estimates for Charleston County Nonprofit Pandemic Relief Program

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
45019002008	4,501	876	194	1,246	213	513	81	0	1,395	487	0
45019002611	2,715	654	78	438	279	264	74	7	596	363	63
45019003104	6,755	968	1,262	341	2,586	637	350	923	5,320	3,790	178
45019003116	4,361	1,062	190	196	538	377	72	264	1,864	1,071	83
45019003300	4,338	608	700	354	1,091	479	161	300	3,835	2,032	129
45019004000	3,084	438	387	334	1,097	272	86	15	2,914	1,800	79
45019004400	2,276	482	292	476	407	338	103	28	1,703	866	117
45019004607	6,109	925	301	1,526	775	518	39	17	645	771	50
45019004610	4,397	321	132	684	1,190	251	175	0	599	415	36
45019004616	9,892	723	73	2,294	2,864	1,334	89	73	1,833	1,629	0
45019005900	6,476	412	106	611	776	544	67	0	1,937	369	61
	54,904	7,469	3,715	8,500	11,816	5,527	1,297	1,627	22,641	13,593	796

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/ Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry/ Geospatial Research, Analysis, and Services Program. CDC/ATSDR Social Vulnerability Index 2020 Database [South Carolina]. https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/placeandhealth/svi/data_documentation_download.html Accessed on June 6, 2025.

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



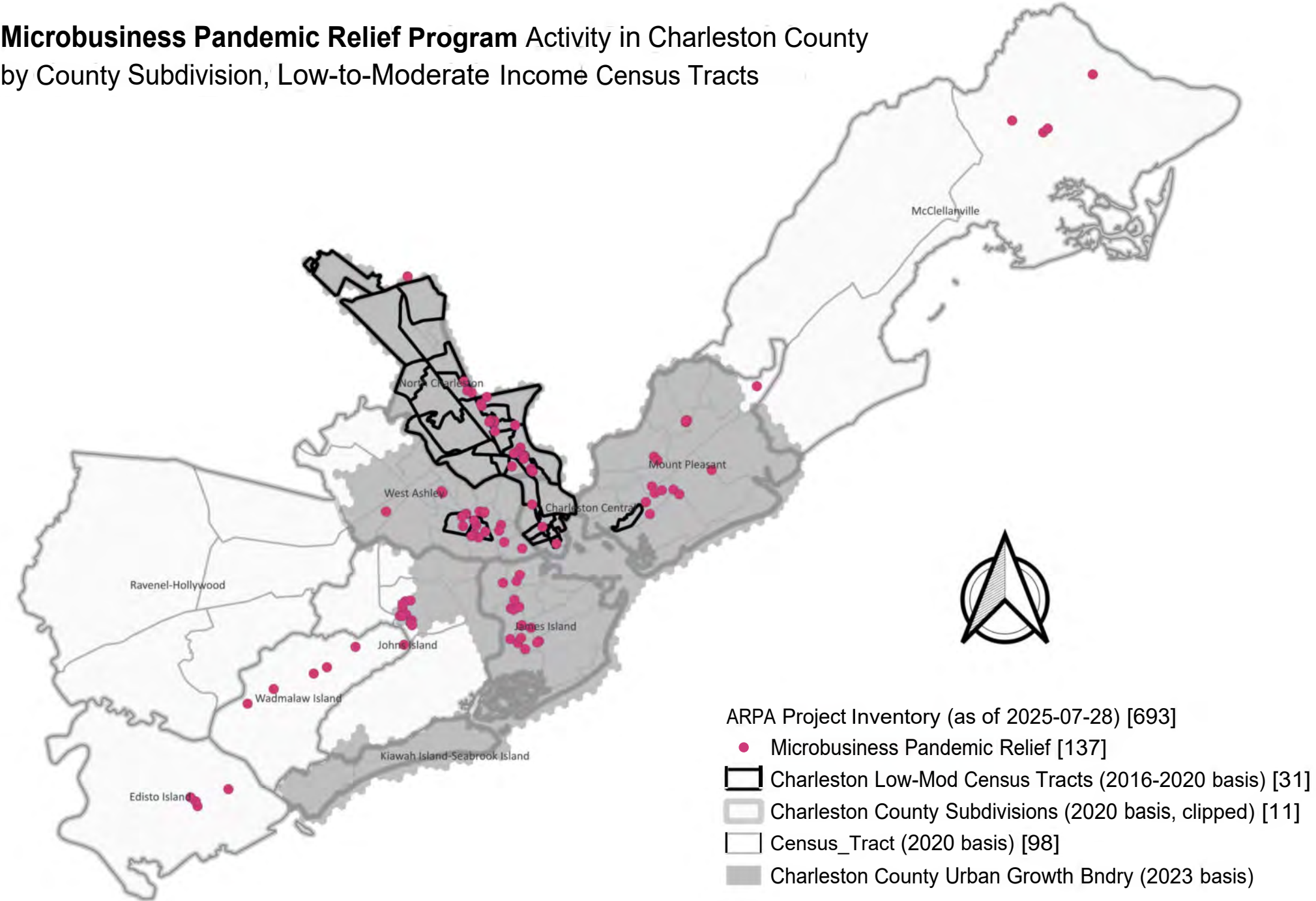
Selected Demographic Estimates for Charleston County

Microbusiness Pandemic Relief Program

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
45019000400	3,418	595	100	568	255	301	43	0	825	920	53
45019001901	4,156	466	309	735	698	552	39	0	874	910	42
45019001902	5,369	910	139	714	835	636	12	0	1,662	843	192
45019002002	6,335	615	226	558	1,096	389	62	0	911	953	61
45019002008	4,501	876	194	1,246	213	513	81	0	1,395	487	0
45019002009	5,828	473	235	1,163	709	790	18	43	2,169	435	208
45019002107	8,561	817	219	861	1,405	757	134	101	2,606	907	117
45019002200	2,693	260	260	593	590	281	3	20	1,438	652	143
45019002300	1,748	180	139	557	168	288	0	14	552	424	123
45019002604	3,646	327	74	721	612	249	92	161	1,242	288	90
45019002605	3,641	476	419	669	584	399	43	99	1,573	726	102
45019002612	6,030	1,180	69	977	1,111	843	218	16	2,585	1,052	61
45019002613	6,155	1,076	87	1,131	904	1,394	85	214	2,231	1,023	103
45019002701	3,142	429	235	324	807	261	128	17	2,330	816	58
45019002702	4,785	820	543	792	1,030	619	281	0	2,814	1,469	83
45019002802	2,646	218	32	579	417	299	7	0	89	258	74
45019002900	2,658	350	112	603	106	304	5	25	816	669	20
45019003000	3,434	291	5	697	686	337	0	0	176	337	107
45019003105	4,243	703	749	325	1,501	317	211	558	3,702	2,289	109
45019003300	4,338	608	700	354	1,091	479	161	300	3,835	2,032	129
45019003400	5,109	865	694	437	1,471	580	226	678	3,877	2,745	165
45019003600	3,018	386	132	272	445	166	49	23	502	247	41
45019004300	2,651	541	715	488	675	589	54	17	2,426	1,687	42
45019004400	2,276	482	292	476	407	338	103	28	1,703	866	117
45019004610	4,397	321	132	684	1,190	251	175	0	599	415	36
45019004612	8,024	1,536	77	1,070	1,621	435	96	0	994	1,166	299
45019004614	7,354	491	135	929	1,933	513	194	15	850	301	62
45019004615	5,327	81	0	597	1,838	280	26	0	201	55	26
45019004616	9,892	723	73	2,294	2,864	1,334	89	73	1,833	1,629	0
45019004617	8,776	369	18	1,126	2,687	414	334	0	1,089	231	84
45019004619	4,772	507	20	707	753	157	170	8	418	483	0
45019004620	5,147	888	161	1,084	1,128	482	48	67	638	993	114
45019005002	3,684	262	358	631	728	904	63	0	2,353	994	62
45019005300	3,147	341	337	405	370	595	102	19	1,958	1,562	179
45019005400	2,689	396	221	167	1,074	251	363	0	2,277	1,328	122
45019005500	1,578	328	240	256	315	221	42	0	1,162	657	101
45019005602	5,909	732	118	586	1,438	803	370	0	1,764	1,076	97
	171,077	20,919	8,569	26,376	35,755	18,321	4,127	2,496	58,469	33,925	3,422

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/ Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry/ Geospatial Research, Analysis, and Services Program. CDC/ ATSDR Social Vulnerability Index 2020 Database [South Carolina]. https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/placeandhealth/svi/data_documentation_download.html Accessed on June 6, 2025.

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

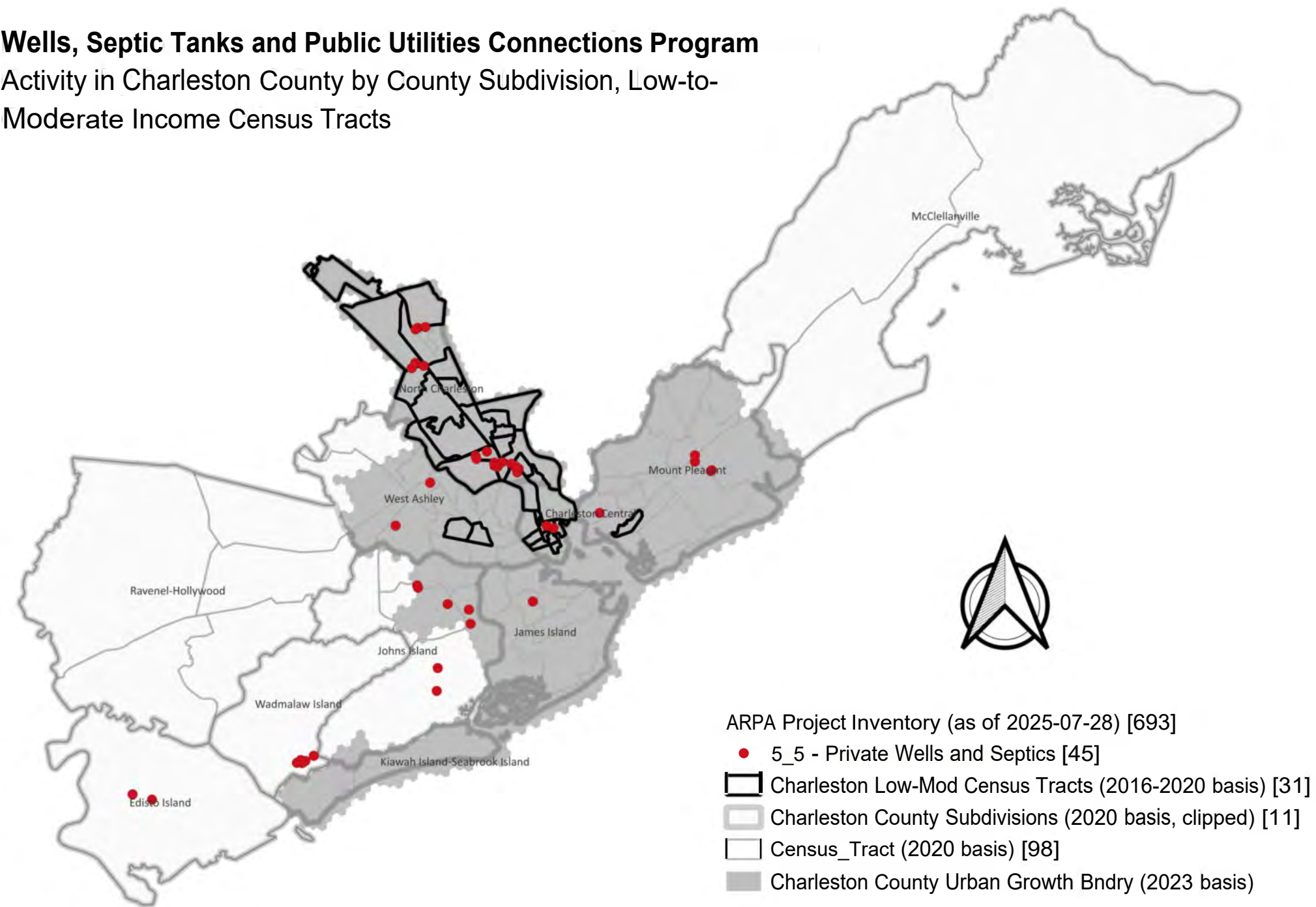


Selected Demographic Estimates for Charleston County **Well, Septic Tank, and Public Utility Connections Program**

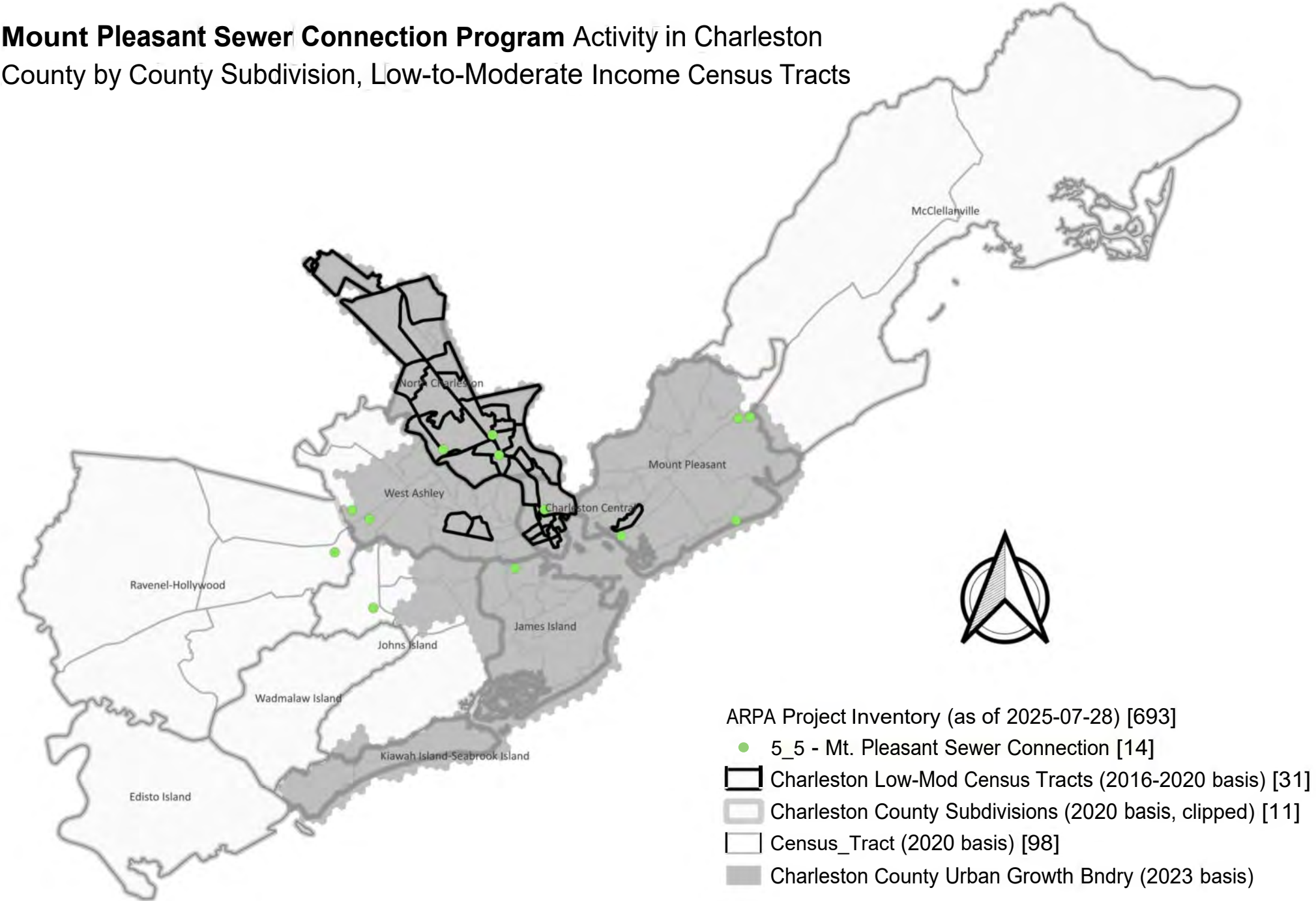
Census Tract FIPS	Total Population	Housing Burdened	No High School Diploma	65 and Older	17 and younger	Disabled	Single Parent Hhld	Limited English Proficiency	Minority	>150 % Poverty Level	Unemployed
45019002107	8,561	817	219	861	1,405	757	134	101	2,606	907	117
45019004300	2,651	541	715	488	675	589	54	17	2,426	1,687	42
45019004400	2,276	482	292	476	407	338	103	28	1,703	866	117
45019005300	3,147	341	337	405	370	595	102	19	1,958	1,562	179
45019005400	<u>2,689</u>	<u>396</u>	<u>221</u>	<u>167</u>	<u>1,074</u>	<u>251</u>	<u>363</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2,277</u>	<u>1,328</u>	<u>122</u>
	19,324	2,577	1,784	2,397	3,931	2,530	756	165	10,970	6,350	577

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/ Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry/ Geospatial Research, Analysis, and Services Program. CDC/ATSDR Social Vulnerability Index 2020 Database [South Carolina]. https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/placeandhealth/svi/data_documentation_download.html Accessed on June 6, 2025.

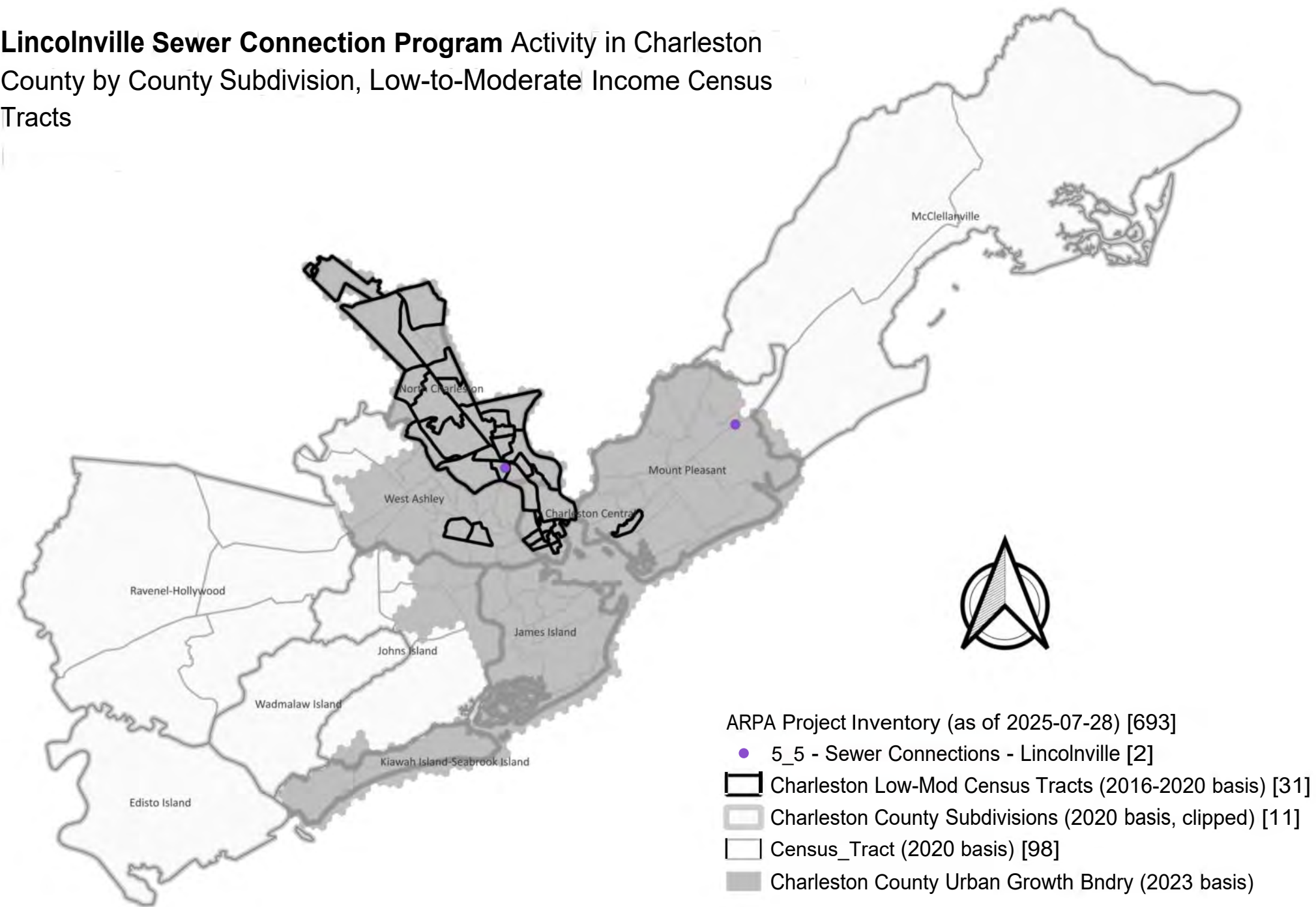
Wells, Septic Tanks and Public Utilities Connections Program
Activity in Charleston County by County Subdivision, Low-to-Moderate Income Census Tracts



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



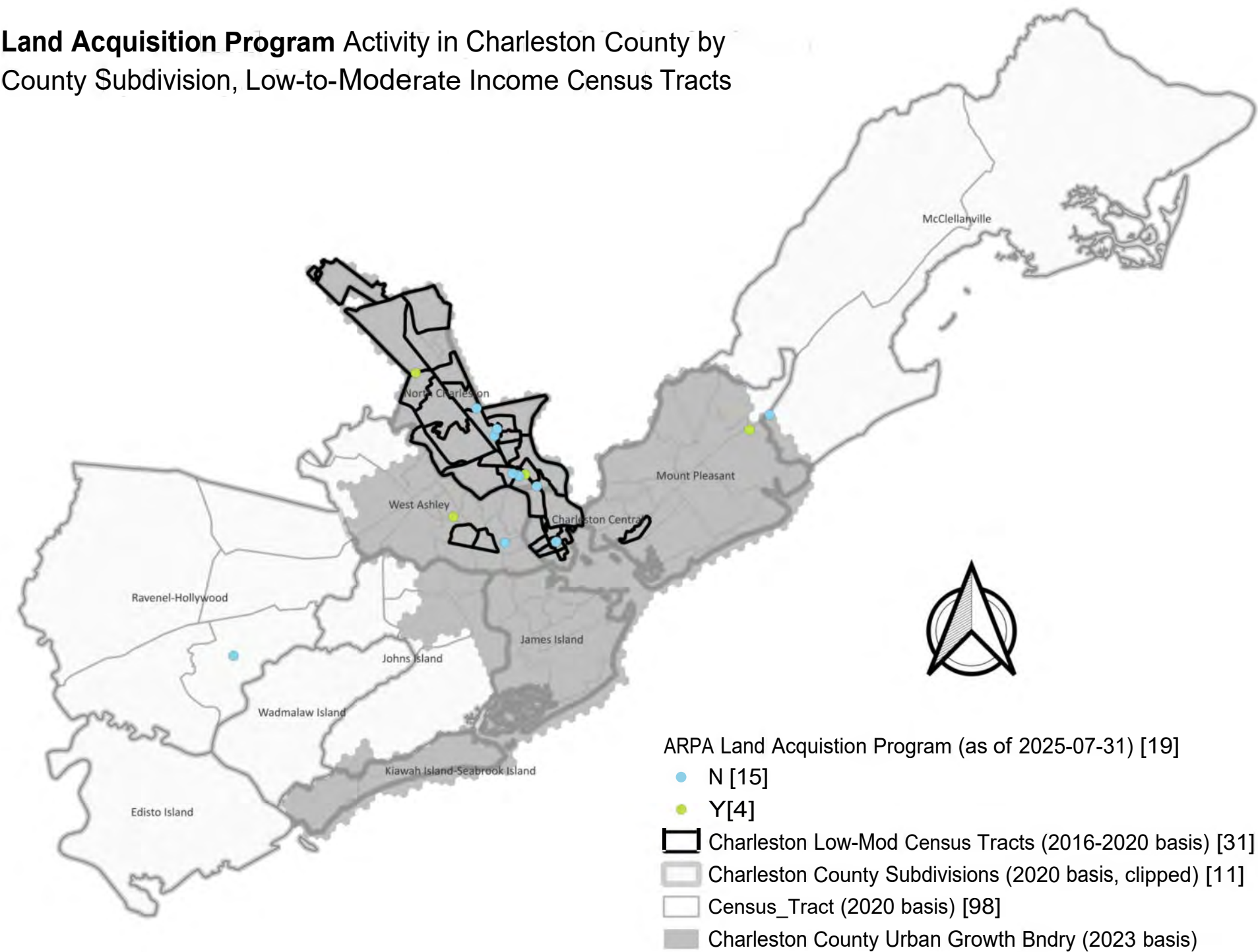
Lincolnville Sewer Connection Program Activity in Charleston County by County Subdivision, Low-to-Moderate Income Census Tracts



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

Land Acquisition 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

