



Spartanburg County 2019-2023 Consolidated Plan

Spartanburg County
Community Development Department
Community Services Building
9039 Fairforest Road, Spartanburg, SC

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Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

The Spartanburg County Community Development Department (SCCDD) is committed to making the County and its neighborhoods a better place to live, work and play. The County strives to provide safe, decent and affordable housing, a suitable living environment, and economic opportunities – especially for low- to moderate-income individuals and communities. The County’s Community Development Department administers federal U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Community Development Block (CDBG) grant and HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) funds and ensures compliance of HUD regulations and guidelines. Partnerships with neighborhood nonprofit organizations and other local agencies allow it to improve the quality of life of County citizens.

Spartanburg County is located on the state border in northwest South Carolina. As of 2016, the County has a population of 294,229. The County has been experiencing a population growth for the last several decades and saw a 16% increase from 2000 to 2017 (253,791 to 294,229). To help ensure that Spartanburg County has healthy growth, the following Consolidated Plan will help assist the County to identify the priority needs of its citizens and develop goals to address these needs.

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

Overview

Spartanburg County has developed its strategic plan based on an analysis of the data presented in this plan and the community participation and stakeholder consultation process. Through these efforts, the County has identified three priority needs and associated goals to address those needs. The priority needs are:

1. Affordable Housing Opportunities
2. Non-Housing Community Development.
3. Community Revitalization

To provide for those needs, the goals for the next five years are as follows:

Affordable Housing Opportunities

- 1A Preservation of Existing Affordable Housing
- 1B Development of New Affordable Housing
- 1C Increase Homeownership Opportunities
- 1D Provide for Rental Assistance

Non-Housing Community Development

- 2A Increase & Expand Public Services LMI
- 2B Increase & Expand Public Services Special Needs
- 2C Promotion of Fair Housing

Community Revitalization

- 3A Increase & Improve Access to Public Facilities
- 3B Increase & Expand Capacity Public Infrastructure

3. Evaluation of past performance

The County, with other public, private and non-profit community housing providers and non-housing service agencies, has made significant contributions to provide safe, decent and affordable housing, a suitable living environment, and economic opportunities – especially for low- to moderate-income individuals in the community. However, Affordable Housing Opportunities, Non-Housing Community Development and Community Revitalization remain some of the most prolific needs of Spartanburg County, as documented by the current Consolidated Plan and the most recent 2017 Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER).

The Consolidated Plan is a comprehensive document that describes the County's housing market conditions, identifies the need for affordable housing and community development, and provides strategies to address the needs over a five-year period. The CAPER provides an assessment of progress towards the five-year goals and the one-year goals of HUD entitlement grants CDBG. As of the most recent CAPER, the County exceeded its prior 5-year goals for community revitalization. Over 4,400 persons were assisted with public facility and infrastructure improvements. The County also exceeded its goals in providing public services to improve the quality of life for its citizens. The affordable housing programs have been more slow-moving, however this was not the norm for the County. County staff worked diligently through the program waiting list and there was either a large number of households that didn't qualify financially or no longer wished to participate. The County expected to assist veterans in the County through TBRA, however it was still working to move past the current beneficiaries. The County still expects to assist veterans with TBRA as it has originally intended. In addition to this, the County is working closely with its CHDO to finish a couple projects. One of these projects, Faulkner Cove, is to be the construction of new duplexes which will be much quicker to build than other building types and funding is expected to be spent in a timely manner.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

Citizen participation and consultation in the County's CDBG and HOME programs are vital to its success. The SCCDD continues to work with key nonprofit organizations for consultation of the plan, and to

encourage the participation of the citizens they serve, including low- and moderate-income residents who are the primary targets of their various HUD funded programs.

Spartanburg County hosts and participates in a number of efforts as a means to create and nurture ideas leading to community improvements and the better delivery of community services. To do this, the County follows its adopted Citizen Participation Plan. That plan encourages citizen participation and involvement in all stages of the community planning process, from the drafting of the Five-year Consolidated Plan, to preparation of the Annual Action Plans, to the filing of the annual Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report (CAPER). The County hosts program training sessions, holds public meetings and hearings, makes copies of the plans available for review at the Community Development Department office and on the County's website, and accepts and incorporates citizen input and feedback. Special encouragement is extended toward very low- and low-income persons, particularly those in blighted areas and in public housing or other assisted housing.

Citizen comments and questions are encouraged at all public meetings. For nonprofit organizations seeking CDBG funding, the application process will be explained to potential applicants at the first public meeting of the fiscal year, and they will be trained in how to complete the application forms. For the HOME program, the County works closely with its CHDO, Nehemiah CRC to identify projects and accomplish program goals.

Summary of Citizen Participation Outreach for the Five-Year Consolidated Plan

Community Needs Assessment Meetings: The County held a series of 17 public hearings to gather a list of community needs in the County. These public hearing were held throughout the County in July and early August in 2018.

Stakeholder Survey: A stakeholder survey was held online to obtain input from community organizations and stakeholders for input on the County's Consolidated Plan. There were 29 responses.

30-day Public Comment Period: The public was also given the opportunity to comment on the draft plan and provide input on the priority needs of the community through a 30-day public comment period from May 2, 2019 to May 31, 2019. All comments were to be received by 5:00 PM May, 31, 2019 in the Community Development Office, or mailed to PO Box 5666, Spartanburg, SC 29304 by May, 31, 2019. Comments by phone were also accepted.

A presentation of the ConPlan will be given to County Council on May 20, 2019 at 5:30 PM at 366 N Church St, Spartanburg, SC 29303

Public Hearing: A public hearing was held May 21, 2019 from 5:30 PM – 6:30 PM, Conference Room 2, Spartanburg Community Services Building, 9039 Fairforest Road, Spartanburg, SC. The hearing was to receive citizen's comments on the Consolidated Plan and first year of the AAP.

5. Summary of public comments

All comments were accepted by the County's Community Development Department. A summary of comments can be found in PR-15 Citizen Participation.

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

All comments and responses were accepted.

7. Summary

Primary data sources for the Consolidated Plan include: 2000 Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, 2011-2015 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data, Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD), Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), Inventory Management System/PIH Information Center (PIC), HUD Income Limits, HUD Fair Market Rents and HOME Rent Limits and other local data sources.

A disparity exists between data tables throughout the plan in that tables which utilize ACS contain 2012-2016 data and tables that utilize CHAS contain 2015 data. At the time of writing only 2011-2015 CHAS data was available from HUD. However, 2012-2016 ACS data was available and thus the City thought it best to utilize the most current data source where possible, and that incongruencies in the source years were outweighed by the more accurate demographic and housing picture painted by the 2012-2016 ACS data. As well, the data constraints in HUD's CPD mapping tool contain data from the 2009-2013 ACS. This disparity in the source of data between the tables and maps does not lessen the value or usefulness of the maps because the purpose of the maps is to show geographic concentrations and distributions, not precise values.

The Process

PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies 24 CFR 91.200(b)

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

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

| Agency Role | Name | Department/Agency |
|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| CDBG Administrator | SPARTANBURG COUNTY | Community Development |
| HOME Administrator | SPARTANBURG COUNTY | Community Development |

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The Spartanburg County is an Entitlement jurisdiction and receives federal HUD CDBG & HOME funds. The County’s Community Development Department (SCCDD) administers CDBG and HOME funds in Spartanburg County.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

Kathy Rivers
Director of Community Development
Spartanburg County
P.O. Box 5666
Spartanburg County, SC 29303
Phone: (864) 595-5300

PR-10 Consultation - 91.100, 91.200(b), 91.215(I)

1. Introduction

Spartanburg County is engaged in ongoing efforts to increase coordination among the complex network of public, private, and non-profit organizations that deliver housing and community development services to the community. As the administrator of HUD's CDBG and HOME programs, the County's Community Development Department (SCCDD) acts as a hub for housing and community and economic development in the area. Open lines of communication are maintained between the County and the area's many nonprofit and social service agencies.

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

SCCDD is engaged in a number of efforts and initiatives to enhance coordination among the community's governmental and service frameworks. SCCDD holds a CDBG funding workshop for local neighborhood nonprofit organizations and agencies each year. In this workshop, SCCDD does an overview of the CDBG program and its purpose, requirements and regulations as required by HUD. Potential grantees are informed about program requirements and any coordination in this meeting. SCCDD also works closely with Nehemiah CRC, the County's CHDO to identify and complete affordable housing projects in the County.

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

Spartanburg County works closely with United Housing Connections (UHC), the local Continuum of Care (COC) to coordinate homeless services in the County.

The COC works to maximize the resources available to homeless persons through the development and coordination of an effective and comprehensive continuum of care system addressing services from homelessness prevention services, outreach services, emergency shelter, transitional housing, permanent supportive housing, and permanent affordable housing. In addition to these services, referrals are made to resources within the COC that provide homeless individuals and families a way to become financially self-sustainable.

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

The County does not receive ESG funding directly, and will refer to United Housing Connections, the local COC to coordinate homeless services in the area.

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

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

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| 1 | Agency/Group/Organization | CITY OF SPARTANBURG HOUSING AUTHORITY |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | PHA Services - Housing Service-Fair Housing |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD has been in contact with the Executive Director of the Spartanburg Housing Authority (SHA). Based on the significant increase in funding from the previous years, SCCDD has sought to expand cooperation with SHA in the area of Tenant Based Rental Assistance. SHA has been very excited and looks forward to this new expanded partnership. |
| 2 | Agency/Group/Organization | Spartanburg County Parks Department |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Other government - County |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Community Revitalization |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted the Spartanburg County Parks and Recreation Department. The County Parks Department wished to express that the community would like to have more trails and neighborhood playgrounds. The county has some trails; however, they are not all linked together. In addition, multi-use fields equipped with lighting to maximize their usefulness would be less expensive than building more parks. |
| 3 | Agency/Group/Organization | Arch Ministries |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services-Children |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Quality of Life Improvements |

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| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted the Executive Director of Arch Ministries. Arch Ministries reaches LMI children, the majority of which are Hispanic, and assists them with their language and educational barriers in an after-school program. Local college volunteers and paid staff work directly with each student to provide curriculum assistance as well as a healthy snack and dinner. The CDBG grant received is used to compensate the Arch Ministries staff members so donations can be leveraged to meet the needs of the program. Arch Ministries makes a significant impact in the lives of students with regards to disciplined study habits, knowledge of healthy eating, and proper socialization among their peers. |
| 4 | Agency/Group/Organization | NEHEMIAH CORPORATION |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Housing CHDO |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted the President of Nehemiah CRC. Nehemiah is the current CHDO for the County, and we regularly fund them more than the required 15%. Nehemiah is proud of the successful completion and lease-up of their Draymont Ridge Phase B, and they are on track to be completed and leased-up on Phase C. In addition, they have secured funding for the first phase of development in Faulkner Cove which is co-generational housing in Spartanburg County. Nehemiah looks forward to continued support from SCCDD so they can continue to provide quality, affordable housing to the lower income citizens in Spartanburg County. |
| 5 | Agency/Group/Organization | Spartanburg County Council |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Other government - County |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment |

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| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted members of the Spartanburg County Council to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. |
| 6 | Agency/Group/Organization | CITY OF CHESNEE |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Other government - Local |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted the Mayor of the City of Chesnee to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. |
| 7 | Agency/Group/Organization | CITY OF WOODRUFF |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Other government - Local |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted the Mayor of the City of Woodruff to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. |
| 8 | Agency/Group/Organization | Spartanburg County Administration |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Other government - County |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted County Administration to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. |
| 9 | Agency/Group/Organization | Spartanburg County Planning Department |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Other government - County Planning organization |

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| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted the County Planning Department to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. The planning department consulted with transit and transportation in the County. |
| 10 | Agency/Group/Organization | Spartanburg County Building Codes |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Other government - County |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted the County Building Codes Department to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. |
| 11 | Agency/Group/Organization | Spartanburg County Environmental Enforcement Dept |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Other government - County |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted Spartanburg County Environmental Enforcement (SCEE) to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. SCEE has been funded in prior program years with CDBG funding. SCEE provides citizens with a high quality of life, ensuring a clean and safe environment through the enforcement of County Ordinances and State laws pertaining to Animal control, Litter Control and Property Maintenance. |
| 12 | Agency/Group/Organization | Spartanburg County Sheriff |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Other government - County Law Enforcement |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Community Needs Assessment |

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| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted the Spartanburg County Sheriff to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. The County Sheriff office is the chief law enforcement agency in Spartanburg County. |
| 13 | Agency/Group/Organization | Spartanburg County Veterans Affairs Office |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Other government - County Services-Veterans |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Needs - Veterans |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted the Spartanburg County Veterans Affairs Office to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. |
| 14 | Agency/Group/Organization | Spartanburg County Public Works Department |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Other government - County |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted Spartanburg County Public Works to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. The public works department has been funded in prior program years with CDBG funding. A focus of the public works departments are roads and septic tanks in the County. |
| 15 | Agency/Group/Organization | Spartanburg Area Chamber of Commerce |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Business and Civic Leaders Nonprofit |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Economic Development |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted the Spartanburg Area Chamber of Commerce to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. |

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| 16 | Agency/Group/Organization | USC-Upstate |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services-Education |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted USC-Upstate to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. USC-Upstate is a resource of data for housing and other community indicators for the County. |
| 17 | Agency/Group/Organization | City of Spartanburg |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Service-Fair Housing Other government - Local |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Market Analysis |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted the City of Spartanburg to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. The City of Spartanburg works closely with the County to provide fair housing in the area. The City also frequently consults with the County on various housing and development issues within the City and the County. |
| 18 | Agency/Group/Organization | Appalachian Council of Governments |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Regional organization Planning organization |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted the Appalachian Council of Governments to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. The Appalachian COG is a regional planning organization. |
| 19 | Agency/Group/Organization | MP Services, LLC |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Housing Contractor |

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| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted MP Services, LLC to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. MP Services is a home builder and also works with reconstruction and rehab for housing in the County. |
| 20 | Agency/Group/Organization | ReGenesis CDC |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Housing Developer |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted ReGenesis CDC to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. ReGenesis CDC (Community Development Corporation) is a nonprofit housing developer and does housing counseling and has been funded through the County HOME program in past program years. |
| 21 | Agency/Group/Organization | Habitat for Humanity Spartanburg |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Housing Nonprofit |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted Habitat for Humanity Spartanburg to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. Habitat for Humanity Spartanburg is a nonprofit housing developer and has been funded in the past through the County HOME program. |
| 22 | Agency/Group/Organization | Christmas In Action |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Housing Nonprofit |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment |

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| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted Christmas in Action of Spartanburg to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. Christmas in Action of Spartanburg is a nonprofit organization which assists residents with housing rehab and has been funded in the past with CDBG funds through the County. |
| 23 | Agency/Group/Organization | Arts Partnership of Spartanburg |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Nonprofit |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Community Needs Assessment |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted Arts Partnership of Greater Spartanburg, Inc. to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. Arts Partnership of Greater Spartanburg, Inc. is a nonprofit and has been funded by the County previously through the CDBG program. |
| 24 | Agency/Group/Organization | Piedmont Care Inc. |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services-Health Nonprofit |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted Piedmont Care, Inc. to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. Piedmont Care is the local agency that provides HIV/AIDS care, prevention and advocacy for this special needs group. |
| 25 | Agency/Group/Organization | SC Legal Services Spartanburg Office |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Service-Fair Housing |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs |

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| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted SC Legal Services Spartanburg to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. SC Legal Services Spartanburg is a nonprofit organization that provides legal services for LMI residents in the County and has been funded by the County previously through the CDBG program. |
| 26 | Agency/Group/Organization | AARP of Spartanburg |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Health Nonprofit |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted AARP to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. AARP provides services for elderly in the County. |
| 27 | Agency/Group/Organization | Big Brothers Big Sisters of the Upstate |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Nonprofit |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted Big Brothers Big Sisters to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. Big Brothers Big Sisters provides after school programming for youth in the County and has been funded by the County previously through the CDBG program. |
| 28 | Agency/Group/Organization | Boys and Girls Clubs of the Upstate |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services-Children Nonprofit |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs |

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| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted Boys and Girls Clubs of the Upstate to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. Boys and Girls Clubs of the Upstate provides services and programming for youth in the County. |
| 29 | Agency/Group/Organization | Hope Center for Children |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services-Children Nonprofit |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted Hope Center for Children to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. Hope Center for Children provides services for at-risk and abused children and has been funded by the County previously through the CDBG program. |
| 30 | Agency/Group/Organization | Piedmont Community Action Agency |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services-Children Nonprofit |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted Piedmont Community Action to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. Piedmont Community Action is a nonprofit organization that serves families and individuals towards self-sustainability. |
| 31 | Agency/Group/Organization | Bethlehem Center |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Nonprofit |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs |

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| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted Bethlehem Center to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. The center is a nonprofit organization that serves individuals and families in the County through afterschool programs, senior wellness programs and a food pantry. |
| 32 | Agency/Group/Organization | Salvation Army |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Nonprofit |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted the Salvation Army to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. The Salvation Army is a nonprofit organization that administers many programs to the benefit of LMI individuals and families in the community. |
| 33 | Agency/Group/Organization | Greater Spartanburg Ministries |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Nonprofit |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted Greater Spartanburg Ministries to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. Greater Spartanburg Ministries is a nonprofit organization that serves individuals and families in the County through a food pantry, clothing, heating and cooling and a thrift store. |
| 34 | Agency/Group/Organization | TOTAL Ministries of Spartanburg |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Nonprofit |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs |

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| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted TOTAL Ministries of Spartanburg to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. TOTAL Ministries of Spartanburg is a nonprofit organization that serves individuals and families in the County through financial aid for utilities, heat, medication, travelers aid and a food pantry. |
| 35 | Agency/Group/Organization | Greer Community Ministries |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services-Elderly Persons Nonprofit |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted Greer Community Ministries to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. Greer Community Ministries is a nonprofit organization that serves individuals and families in the County through senior dining, a food pantry, clothing, and a meals-on-wheels program. |
| 36 | Agency/Group/Organization | Helping Hands of Woodruff |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Nonprofit |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted Helping Hands of Woodruff to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. Helping Hands of Woodruff is a nonprofit organization that serves individuals and families in the County through food boxes, a clothing closet and other financial aid. |
| 37 | Agency/Group/Organization | Operation Hope of Landrum |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services-Health Nonprofit |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs |

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| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted Operation Hope of Landrum to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. Operation Hope of Landrum is a nonprofit organization that serves individuals and families in the County through financial assistance for utilities, medical prescriptions, clothing and a thrift shop. |
| 38 | Agency/Group/Organization | United Housing Connections |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services-homeless Regional organization Continuum of Care |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted United Housing Connections (UHC) to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. UHC is the lead organization in the Continuum of Care (COC) in the region and also provides consultation on homelessness in the area. |
| 39 | Agency/Group/Organization | The Haven, Inc. |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services-homeless |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Homelessness Strategy |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted The Haven, Inc. to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. The Haven, Inc. also helps with consultation for homelessness and is a homeless services provider. |
| 40 | Agency/Group/Organization | Miracle Hill Rescue Mission Spartanburg |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services-homeless |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Homelessness Strategy |

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| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted Miracle Hill Rescue Mission Spartanburg to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. Miracle Hill Rescue Mission Spartanburg also helps with consultation for homelessness and is a homeless services provider. |
| 41 | Agency/Group/Organization | Spartanburg Interfaith Hospitality Network |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services-homeless |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Homelessness Strategy |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted Interfaith Hospitality Network (SPIHN) to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. Interfaith Hospitality Network also helps with consultation for homelessness and is a homeless services provider. |
| 42 | Agency/Group/Organization | SAFE HOMES RAPE CRISIS |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Families with children Non-Homeless Special Needs |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted SAFE Homes Rape Crisis Coalition to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. SAFE Homes Rape Crisis Coalition is a homeless services provider and also serves victims of domestic violence. |
| 43 | Agency/Group/Organization | Spartanburg Soup Kitchen |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services-homeless |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Families with children |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted Spartanburg Soup Kitchen to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. Spartanburg Soup Kitchen also helps with consultation for homelessness and is a homeless services provider. |

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| 44 | Agency/Group/Organization | Upstate Warrior Solution |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services-homeless Services-Veterans |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homelessness Needs - Veterans |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted Upstate Warrior Solution to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. Upstate Warrior Solution also helps with consultation for homelessness and is a homeless services provider which serves veterans. |
| 45 | Agency/Group/Organization | Una Fire Department |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Fire Department |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted the Una Fire Department to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. The Una Fire Department helps to serve LMI neighborhoods. |
| 46 | Agency/Group/Organization | Spartanburg Juneteenth |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Nonprofit Neighborhood Organization |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted Spartanburg Juneteenth to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. Spartanburg Juneteenth is a minority organization in the community. |
| 47 | Agency/Group/Organization | Hispanic Alliance SC |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Nonprofit Neighborhood Organization |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs |

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| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted Hispanic Alliance to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. Hispanic Alliance is a minority organization in the community. |
| 48 | Agency/Group/Organization | Urban League of the Upstate |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services - Housing Neighborhood Organization |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted the Urban League of the Upstate to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. Urban League of the Upstate is a minority organization in the community. |
| 49 | Agency/Group/Organization | State Farm Insurance |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Service-Fair Housing Local Business |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted State Farm Insurance to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. State Farm Insurance is a local business provider in the community and is also a contact for fair housing in the County. |
| 50 | Agency/Group/Organization | Carolina Alliance Bank |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Service-Fair Housing Local Business Private Sector Banking / Financing |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Fair Housing |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted Carolina Alliance Bank to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. Carolina Alliance Bank is a local business/mortgage lender in the community and is also a contact for fair housing in the County. |

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| 51 | Agency/Group/Organization | Founders Federal Credit Union |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Service-Fair Housing Local Business Private Sector Banking / Financing |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Fair Housing |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted Founders Federal Credit Union to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. Founders Federal Credit Union is a local business/mortgage lender in the community and is also a contact for fair housing in the County. |
| 52 | Agency/Group/Organization | Wells Fargo Bank |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Service-Fair Housing Local Business Private Sector Banking / Financing |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Fair Housing |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted Wells Fargo Bank to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. Wells Fargo Bank is a local business/mortgage lender in the community and is also a contact for fair housing in the County. |
| 53 | Agency/Group/Organization | Spartanburg Association of Realtors, Inc. |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Service-Fair Housing Realtor |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Fair Housing |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted Spartanburg Association of Realtors, Inc. to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. Spartanburg Association of Realtors, Inc. is a local REALTOR in the community and is also a contact for fair housing in the County. |

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| 54 | Agency/Group/Organization | Better Homes and Gardens Real Estate |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Service-Fair Housing Business and Civic Leaders |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted Better Homes and Gardens Real Estate to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. Better Homes and Gardens Real Estate is a local business (Real Estate) in the community and is also a contact for fair housing in the County. |
| 55 | Agency/Group/Organization | Spartanburg Area Transportation Study |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Planning organization |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Market Analysis |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted SPATS to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. SPATS is a transit advocate and part of the Transit Authority of the area. |
| 56 | Agency/Group/Organization | Spartanburg County Transportation Service Bureau |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Planning organization |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Market Analysis |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted the Spartanburg County Transportation Service Bureau Liaison (SCTSBL) to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. SCTSBL is a transit advocate and part of the Transit Authority of the area. |
| 57 | Agency/Group/Organization | Spartanburg Regional Health Services District, Inc. |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services-Health Business and Civic Leaders |

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| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Market Analysis |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted the Spartanburg Regional Health Services District, Inc. (SRHSD) to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. SRHSD is a transit advocate and part of the Transit Authority of the area. SRHSD provides a variety of healthcare options for County residents. |
| 58 | Agency/Group/Organization | Spartanburg Area Regional Transit Agency (SPARTA) |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Other government - Local Planning organization |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Market Analysis |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted the Spartanburg Area Regional Transit Agency (SPARTA) to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. SPARTA is a transit advocate and part of the Transit Authority of the area. |
| 59 | Agency/Group/Organization | Spartanburg School District One |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services-Children Services-Education |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Community Needs Assessment |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted Spartanburg School District One to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. School District One is one of the school districts in the County and serves Campobello, Inman and Landrum. |
| 60 | Agency/Group/Organization | Spartanburg School District Two |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services-Children Services-Education |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Community Needs Assessment |

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| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted Spartanburg School District Two to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. School District Two is one of the school districts in the County and primarily serves Boiling Springs, Chesnee, Inman and Mayo. |
| 61 | Agency/Group/Organization | Spartanburg School District Three |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services-Children Services-Education |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Community Needs Assessment |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted Spartanburg School District Three to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. School District Three is one of the school districts in the County and serves Cowpens, Pacolet as well as the City of Spartanburg. |
| 62 | Agency/Group/Organization | Spartanburg School District Four |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services-Children Services-Education |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Community Needs Assessment |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted Spartanburg School District Four to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. School District Four is one of the school districts in the County and primarily serves Woodruff. |
| 63 | Agency/Group/Organization | Spartanburg County District Five Schools |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services-Children Services-Education |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Community Needs Assessment |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted Spartanburg County District Five Schools to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. School District Five is one of the school districts in the County and serves Duncan, Moore, Reidville, and Wellford. |

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| 64 | Agency/Group/Organization | Spartanburg School District Six |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services-Children Services-Education |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Community Needs Assessment |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted Spartanburg School District Six to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. School District Six is one of the school districts in the County and serves Moore, Pauline, Roebuck and the City of Spartanburg. |
| 65 | Agency/Group/Organization | Spartanburg School District Seven |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services-Children Services-Education |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Community Needs Assessment |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted Spartanburg School District Seven to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. School District Seven is one of the school districts in the County and primarily serves the City of Spartanburg. |
| 66 | Agency/Group/Organization | YouthStop |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services-Education Services-Employment |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Economic Development |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted YouthStop to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. YouthStop is an educational service center offering programming designed to help individuals aged 16-24 with academic and work needs. They serve high school graduates who are unemployed or underemployed. |
| 67 | Agency/Group/Organization | St. Paul Missionary Baptist Church |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Service-Fair Housing Neighborhood Organization |

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| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted St. Paul Missionary Baptist Church to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. St. Paul Missionary Baptist Church is a fair housing contact for the County. |
| 68 | Agency/Group/Organization | Upstate Workforce Investment Board |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services-Employment Regional organization |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Economic Development Market Analysis |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted the Upstate Workforce Investment Board to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. The Workforce Investment Board serves the community through job trainings and other economic development initiatives. |
| 69 | Agency/Group/Organization | Charles Lea Center |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services-Persons with Disabilities Nonprofit |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Non-Homeless Special Needs |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted the Charles Lea Center to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. The center provides services from newborns to seniors with intellectual disabilities and/or chronic medical conditions. |
| 70 | Agency/Group/Organization | South Carolina School for the Deaf and the Blind |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Education |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Non-Homeless Special Needs |

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| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted the South Carolina School for the Deaf and the Blind to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. The SC School for the Deaf and the Blind is the state's specialized school for students who are deaf or blind. The main campus is located in Spartanburg, but the school serves students statewide through its campus and outreach programs. |
| 71 | Agency/Group/Organization | Project Hope Foundation, Inc. |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services-Persons with Disabilities Nonprofit |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Non-Homeless Special Needs |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted Project Hope Foundation to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. Project Hope Foundation provides services for individuals with autism. |
| 72 | Agency/Group/Organization | Carolina Miracle League Baseball League |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services-Children Services-Persons with Disabilities Nonprofit |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Non-Homeless Special Needs |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted Carolina Miracle League Baseball League to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. Carolina Miracle League Baseball League provides children and youth with various disabilities an opportunity to play baseball. |
| 73 | Agency/Group/Organization | Spartanburg Area Mental Health Center |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services - Housing Services-Persons with Disabilities |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Non-Homeless Special Needs |

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| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted the Spartanburg Area Mental Health Center to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. The center works with persons with disabilities and housing issues. |
| 74 | Agency/Group/Organization | New Day, Inc. of Spartanburg |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services - Housing Services-Persons with Disabilities Nonprofit |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Non-Homeless Special Needs |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted New Day, Inc. of Spartanburg to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. New Day is a mental health service provider and also works in HUD subsidized housing. |
| 75 | Agency/Group/Organization | The Forrester Center for Behavioral Health |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Health Services-Education |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted The Forrester Center for Behavioral Health to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. The center works with substance use disorder treatment, non-substance behavioral health therapy, prevention and education services. |
| 76 | Agency/Group/Organization | St Lukes Free Medical Clinic |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services-Health Nonprofit |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs |

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| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted St Lukes Free Medical Clinic to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. The clinic is a medical service provider for LMI households in the County. |
| 77 | Agency/Group/Organization | ReGenesis Health Care |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services-Health |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted ReGenesis Health Care to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. ReGenesis Health Care assists with Family Medicine, Womens Health, Pediatrics, Adolescent, Behavioral, Pharmacy, Migrant, Early Learning Center, Dental care for LMI individuals and families with affordable options based on need and income. |
| 78 | Agency/Group/Organization | Healthy Smiles of Spartanburg |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services-Health Nonprofit |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted Healthy Smiles of Spartanburg to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. The clinic helps with free dental screenings and care for children of LMI households, and works with local schools. |
| 79 | Agency/Group/Organization | SC DHHS Community Long Term Care |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services-Elderly Persons Services-Health |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs |

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| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted SCDHHS Community Long Term Care to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. Community Long Term Care (CLTC) offers programs to help individuals who want to live at home, need assistance with their care, and are financially eligible for Medicaid. |
| 80 | Agency/Group/Organization | Goodwill Industries of Upstate/Midlands |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services-Employment Nonprofit |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Economic Development |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted Goodwill Industries to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. Goodwill Industries provides jobs and job training for LMI individuals and households in the County. |
| 81 | Agency/Group/Organization | Middle Tyger Community Center |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services-Children Services-Health Services-Education |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Community Needs Assessment |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted the Middle Tyger Community Center to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. The center provides free and low cost health care, education enrichment and family supportive services that enrich lives and build community. |
| 82 | Agency/Group/Organization | Upstate Family Resource Center |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services-Education Services-Employment Workforce Training |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Community Needs Assessment |

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| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted the Upstate Family Resource Center to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. The center provides family development services, volunteer opportunities and workforce readiness programs. |
| 83 | Agency/Group/Organization | Mary Black Foundation |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services-Children Services-Health Foundation Neighborhood Organization |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Community Needs Assessment |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted the Mary Black Foundation to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. The Mary Black Foundation plays a leadership role in a number of community collaborations. |
| 84 | Agency/Group/Organization | Spartanburg County Foundation |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Business Leaders Foundation Neighborhood Organization |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Economic Development |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted the Spartanburg County Foundation to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. The foundation is committed to improving the lives of county residents by promoting philanthropy and encouraging community engagement. |
| 85 | Agency/Group/Organization | United Way of the Piedmont |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services-Health Services-Education Foundation Neighborhood Organization |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Economic Development |

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| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted United Way of the Piedmont to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. UW is a lead organization in community investment funding and works in the areas of health, financial stability and education. |
| 86 | Agency/Group/Organization | Spartanburg Water |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Water & Sewer |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Public Infrastructure |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted Spartanburg Water to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. Spartanburg Water is a water and sewer provider in the County. |
| 87 | Agency/Group/Organization | Metropolitan Water & Sewer Sub District B |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Water & Sewer |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Public Infrastructure |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted Metropolitan Water & Sewer Sub District B to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. Metropolitan Water & Sewer Sub District B is a water and sewer provider in the County. |
| 88 | Agency/Group/Organization | Inman Campobello Water District |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Water & Sewer |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Public Infrastructure |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted Inman Campobello Water District to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. Inman Campobello Water District is a water and sewer provider in the County. |
| 89 | Agency/Group/Organization | Woodruff Roebuck Water District |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Water & Sewer |

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| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Public Infrastructure |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted Woodruff Roebuck Water District (WRWD) to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. WRWD is a water and sewer provider in the County. |
| 90 | Agency/Group/Organization | Liberty Chesnee Fingerville Water District |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Water & Sewer |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Public Infrastructure |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted Liberty Chesnee Fingerville Water District to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. Liberty Chesnee Fingerville Water District is a water and sewer provider in the County. |
| 91 | Agency/Group/Organization | Meansville-Riley Road Water Co. |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Water & Sewer |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Public Infrastructure |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted Meansville-Riley Road Water Co. to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. Meansville-Riley Road Water Co. is a water and sewer provider in the County. |
| 92 | Agency/Group/Organization | Startex-Jackson Wellford Duncan Water District |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Water & Sewer |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Public Infrastructure |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted Startex-Jackson Wellford Duncan Water District (SJWD) to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. SJWD is a water and sewer provider in the County. |
| 93 | Agency/Group/Organization | Greer Commission of Public Works |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Water & Sewer |

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| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Public Infrastructure |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted the Greer Commission of Public Works to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. Greer Commission of Public Works is a water and sewer provider in the County. |
| 94 | Agency/Group/Organization | Spartanburg County Community Development Advisory Committee |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Other government - County Advisory Committee |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Community Development |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted the County Community Development Advisory Committee to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. The Community Development Advisory Committee is appointed by County Council and is responsible for community development in the county. |
| 95 | Agency/Group/Organization | Spartanburg County Community Development Housing Loan Committee |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Other government - County Housing Loan Committee |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Community Development |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted the County Community Development Housing Loan Committee to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. The Community Development Housing Loan Committee is appointed by County Council. |
| 96 | Agency/Group/Organization | Spartanburg County Domestic Violence Board |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Other government - Local Domestic Violence Board |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs |

| | | |
|----|--|--|
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted the Spartanburg County Domestic Violence Board to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. The County Domestic Violence Board is appointed by County Council. |
| 97 | Agency/Group/Organization | Spartanburg County Board of Disabilities and Special Needs |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Other government - County Disabilities and Special Needs Board |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted the Spartanburg County Board of Disabilities and Special Needs to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. The Board is appointed by County Council. |
| 98 | Agency/Group/Organization | Butterfly Foundation |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services-Employment Nonprofit |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Economic Development |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | SCCDD contacted the Butterfly Foundation to provide a needs assessment of the community through a stakeholder survey. The Butterfly Foundation is a nonprofit organization providing culinary job training, housing assistance, and emergency home repair to LMI individuals and households in the County. |

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

There were no agency types intentionally not consulted. All comments were accepted.

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

| Name of Plan | Lead Organization | How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan? |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Continuum of Care | United Housing Connections COC | As the area's Continuum of Care, United Housing Connections works to prevent and mitigate the effects of homelessness throughout Spartanburg County and the region. The goals of the COC directly overlap with the County's homelessness efforts. |

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

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

Spartanburg County works closely with the cities of Spartanburg, Woodruff and Chesnee and local nonprofits and agencies to develop the priority needs and goals for the implementation of CPD programs in the County.

Through a partnership with United Housing Connections, the local Continuum of Care, the County is able to implement homeless strategies that span across the County’s jurisdiction to the greater Upstate South Carolina region.

The County and the Spartanburg Housing Authority works together to meet the needs of public housing in the area.

PR-15 Citizen Participation

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

Spartanburg follows its adopted and HUD approved Citizen Participation Plan (CPP). The CPP encourages citizen participation and involvement in all stages of the community planning process, from the drafting of the 5-Year Consolidated Plan, to preparation of the Annual Action Plans, to the filing of the annual Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report (CAPER) and any substantial amendment to those plans. The County holds public meetings and hearings, allows for a review period for the public to make comments on plans, makes copies of the plans available for review at the Community Development Department and on the County’s website, and accepts and incorporates citizen input and feedback.

Citizen Participation Plan

The citizen participation process is designed to encourage all citizens, as well as those with mobility, visual, hearing impairments or other disabilities and those with language translation to participate in determining housing and community development needs within their communities. Special encouragement is extended toward very low- and low-income persons, particularly those in blighted areas and in public housing or other assisted housing. Citizen comments and questions are encouraged at all public meetings, and the County makes efforts to incorporate the priorities of the community into its Consolidated Plan goals.

The table below shows the County's efforts for citizen participation during the consolidated planning process.

Citizen Participation Outreach

| Sort Order | Mode of Outreach | Target of Outreach | Summary of response/attendance | Summary of comments received | Summary of comments not accepted and reasons | URL |
|------------|------------------|------------------------------|--|---|--|-----|
| 1 | Public Hearing | Non-targeted/broad community | A public hearing was held on July 2, 2018 at Middle Tyger Community Center at 6:00PM. This public hearing was held as a series of hearings to gather comments from citizens for a needs assessment of the community. Topics discussed were improving the quality of life and providing decent, safe and sanitary housing that is affordable for residents with an emphasis on LMI and special needs citizens, as well as economic development, public service programs and improvements to public infrastructure in LMI neighborhoods. | At the public hearing a list of community needs emerged and are listed below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Affordable housing - Expand/improve Section 8 Housing - Senior Housing - Workshops for residents - seniors or families who are LMI need to find assistance for reasonable rates for wills - Programs to assist with purchasing medicine - Transportation - Charles Drive needs to be widened, grass and limbs need to be cut, sidewalk put in - Irby Road needs to be widened, grass and limbs need to be cut, sidewalk put in - Nazareth Church Road needs to be widened, grass and limbs need to be cut, sidewalk put in | All comments were accepted. | |

| Sort Order | Mode of Outreach | Target of Outreach | Summary of response/attendance | Summary of comments received | Summary of comments not accepted and reasons | URL |
|------------|------------------|------------------------------|--|---|--|-----|
| 2 | Public Hearing | Non-targeted/broad community | A public hearing was held on July 2, 2018 at Woodruff Leisure Center at 6:00PM. This public hearing was held as a series of hearings to gather comments from citizens for a needs assessment of the community. Topics discussed were improving the quality of life and providing decent, safe and sanitary housing that is affordable for residents with an emphasis on LMI and special needs citizens, as well as economic development, public service programs and improvements to public infrastructure in LMI neighborhoods. | At the public hearing a list of community needs emerged and are listed below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Saw Trace Road needs improvement - County Wide Roads Improvements - Grocery Store | All comments were accepted. | |

| Sort Order | Mode of Outreach | Target of Outreach | Summary of response/attendance | Summary of comments received | Summary of comments not accepted and reasons | URL |
|------------|------------------|------------------------------|---|--|--|-----|
| 4 | Public Hearing | Non-targeted/broad community | A public hearing was held on July 10, 2018 at the Boiling Springs Services Building at 6:00PM. This public hearing was held as a This public hearing was held as a series of hearings to gather comments from citizens for a needs assessment of the community. Topics discussed were improving the quality of life and providing decent, safe and sanitary housing that is affordable for residents with an emphasis on LMI and special needs citizens, as well as economic development, public service programs and improvements to public infrastructure in LMI neighborhoods. | At the public hearing a list of community needs emerged and are listed below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hwy 9 and Windermere Subdivision (off of Hwy 9) grass needs to be cut - Midland Drive (off of Hwy 9) needs sidewalks and streetlights - Midnight Road needs fire hydrants and lines painted on the road - 1st Community Park, gazebo needs to be repaired - Van-Du-Mar McMillan Park needs splash pad for kids | All comments were accepted. | |

| Sort Order | Mode of Outreach | Target of Outreach | Summary of response/attendance | Summary of comments received | Summary of comments not accepted and reasons | URL |
|------------|------------------|------------------------------|---|--|--|-----|
| 5 | Public Hearing | Non-targeted/broad community | A public hearing was held on July 10, 2018 at Boiling Springs Library at 6:00PM. This public hearing was held as a series of hearings to gather comments from citizens for a needs assessment of the community. Topics discussed were improving the quality of life and providing decent, safe and sanitary housing that is affordable for residents with an emphasis on LMI and special needs citizens, as well as economic development, public service programs and improvements to public infrastructure in LMI neighborhoods. | At the public hearing a list of community needs emerged and are listed below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Boys and Girls Clubs - YMCA - Location for community meetings - Environmental Enforcement, litter and places to take recycled items and yard debris other than Wellford - Road improvements - Expand and improve sidewalks | All comments were accepted. | |

| Sort Order | Mode of Outreach | Target of Outreach | Summary of response/attendance | Summary of comments received | Summary of comments not accepted and reasons | URL |
|------------|------------------|------------------------------|---|---|--|-----|
| 6 | Public Hearing | Non-targeted/broad community | A public hearing was held on July 11, 2018 at Pacolet TW Edwards Center at 6:00PM. This public hearing was held as a series of hearings to gather comments from citizens for a needs assessment of the community. Topics discussed were improving the quality of life and providing decent, safe and sanitary housing that is affordable for residents with an emphasis on LMI and special needs citizens, as well as economic development, public service programs and improvements to public infrastructure in LMI neighborhoods. | At the public hearing a list of community needs emerged and are listed below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mill houses need to be torn down or repaired - Police to check on the elderly - Programs to assist elderly with yard upkeep - Poplar Street, Pacolet, flooding - Woodland Circle, Pacolet, paving - Cleveland Street, Pacolet Mill, sidewalks - Environmental Enforcement, 190 Woodland Circle, Pacolet trash - Environmental Enforcement, 361 East Main Street, Pacolet grass - Environmental Enforcement, 1245 Cleveland Street, Pacolet drains and grass - Environmental Enforcement, trash needs to be cleaned out of ditches - Building Codes, abandoned buildings need to be demolished | All comments were accepted. | |

| Sort Order | Mode of Outreach | Target of Outreach | Summary of response/attendance | Summary of comments received | Summary of comments not accepted and reasons | URL |
|------------|------------------|------------------------------|--|--|--|-----|
| 7 | Public Hearing | Non-targeted/broad community | A public hearing was held on July 11, 2018 at Timken Community Center in Cowpens at 6:00PM. This public hearing was held as a series of hearings to gather comments from citizens for a needs assessment of the community. Topics discussed were improving the quality of life and providing decent, safe and sanitary housing that is affordable for residents with an emphasis on LMI and special needs citizens, as well as economic development, public service programs and improvements to public infrastructure in LMI neighborhoods. | At the public hearing a list of community needs emerged and are listed below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Grocery store - Building Codes - Abandoned buildings need to be demolished - Environmental Enforcement, yards are overgrown | All comments were accepted. | |

| Sort Order | Mode of Outreach | Target of Outreach | Summary of response/attendance | Summary of comments received | Summary of comments not accepted and reasons | URL |
|------------|------------------|------------------------------|---|---|--|-----|
| 8 | Public Hearing | Non-targeted/broad community | A public hearing was held on July 12, 2018 at Woodruff Leisure Center at 6:00PM. This public hearing was held as a series of hearings to gather comments from citizens for a needs assessment of the community. Topics discussed were improving the quality of life and providing decent, safe and sanitary housing that is affordable for residents with an emphasis on LMI and special needs citizens, as well as economic development, public service programs and improvements to public infrastructure in LMI neighborhoods. | At the public hearing a list of community needs emerged and are listed below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Housing Rehab - Mobile Home Repair - Ongoing programs for children in the southern part of the county/cultural events - Transportation to doctor appointments, grocery store, pharmacy, etc - Nonprofit assistance - Workshops for residents: probate, wills, etc - Medical Care Assistance - Substance Abuse Assistance - Mental Health Assistance - Septic Tank and Well Service - Grocery Store - Infrastructure improvements throughout the county - Allen Street, Woodruff drainage problems - Robinson Street needs to be repaved - McAlrath Road has gullies and potholes - Park and playground - Internet service on Sharon Road, current lines needed to be upgraded in the county - Farmers Market - Dry Cleaners | All comments were accepted. | |

| Sort Order | Mode of Outreach | Target of Outreach | Summary of response/attendance | Summary of comments received | Summary of comments not accepted and reasons | URL |
|------------|------------------|------------------------------|--|---|--|-----|
| 9 | Public Hearing | Non-targeted/broad community | A public hearing was held on July 16, 2018 at Campobello Fire Department at 6:00PM. This public hearing was held as a series of hearings to gather comments from citizens for a needs assessment of the community. Topics discussed were improving the quality of life and providing decent, safe and sanitary housing that is affordable for residents with an emphasis on LMI and special needs citizens, as well as economic development, public service programs and improvements to public infrastructure in LMI neighborhoods. | At the public hearing a list of community needs emerged and are listed below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Housing Rehab - Reading/literacy Programs - Job Programs - Environmental Enforcement, litter in the area | All comments were accepted. | |

| Sort Order | Mode of Outreach | Target of Outreach | Summary of response/attendance | Summary of comments received | Summary of comments not accepted and reasons | URL |
|------------|------------------|------------------------------|--|--|--|-----|
| 10 | Public Hearing | Non-targeted/broad community | A public hearing was held on July 17, 2018 at the Spartanburg County Community Services building at 6:00PM. This public hearing was held as a series of hearings to gather comments from citizens for a needs assessment of the community. Topics discussed were improving the quality of life and providing decent, safe and sanitary housing that is affordable for residents with an emphasis on LMI and special needs citizens, as well as economic development, public service programs and improvements to public infrastructure in LMI neighborhoods. | At the public hearing a list of community needs emerged and are listed below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Affordable Housing - Down payment grants not loans - Improvements to the County Website, needs more content - Cobble Drive needs street light - Four Seasons Subdivision has water runoff - Corner of County Road and Powell Mill Road, flooding, trees need to be cut back, sidewalk needs to be cleared - Environmental Enforcement, Mill Road trash and overgrown bushes and debris | All comments were accepted. | |

| Sort Order | Mode of Outreach | Target of Outreach | Summary of response/attendance | Summary of comments received | Summary of comments not accepted and reasons | URL |
|------------|------------------|------------------------------|---|--|--|-----|
| 11 | Public Hearing | Non-targeted/broad community | A public hearing was held on July 19, 2018 at Landrum Library at 6:00PM. This public hearing was held as a series of hearings to gather comments from citizens for a needs assessment of the community. Topics discussed were improving the quality of life and providing decent, safe and sanitary housing that is affordable for residents with an emphasis on LMI and special needs citizens, as well as economic development, public service programs and improvements to public infrastructure in LMI neighborhoods. | At the public hearing a list of community needs emerged and are listed below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Affordable Housing - Shamrock and Turner area in Landrum may be options - Landrum has major stormwater problems - Parks or trails are needed - Recreation center - Road repair - More options to purchase food | All comments were accepted. | |

| Sort Order | Mode of Outreach | Target of Outreach | Summary of response/attendance | Summary of comments received | Summary of comments not accepted and reasons | URL |
|------------|------------------|------------------------------|---|--|--|-----|
| 12 | Public Hearing | Non-targeted/broad community | A public hearing was held on July 23, 2018 at Inman Fire Department at 6:00PM. This public hearing was held as a series of hearings to gather comments from citizens for a needs assessment of the community. Topics discussed were improving the quality of life and providing decent, safe and sanitary housing that is affordable for residents with an emphasis on LMI and special needs citizens, as well as economic development, public service programs and improvements to public infrastructure in LMI neighborhoods. | At the public hearing a list of community needs emerged and are listed below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quality of life improvements - Lake Bowen area - Programs for Youth - Road Improvements - Pot Holes need to be repaired - Park for recreation/bike path - Drainage/Sewer - Planning, a place to watch nature vs housing and industry built - Truck parking for 18 wheelers | All comments were accepted. | |

| Sort Order | Mode of Outreach | Target of Outreach | Summary of response/attendance | Summary of comments received | Summary of comments not accepted and reasons | URL |
|------------|------------------|------------------------------|---|--|--|-----|
| 13 | Public Hearing | Non-targeted/broad community | A public hearing was held on July 24, 2018 at Middle Tyger Community Center Library at 6:00PM. This public hearing was held as a series of hearings to gather comments from citizens for a needs assessment of the community. Topics discussed were improving the quality of life and providing decent, safe and sanitary housing that is affordable for residents with an emphasis on LMI and special needs citizens, as well as economic development, public service programs and improvements to public infrastructure in LMI neighborhoods. | At the public hearing a list of community needs emerged and are listed below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Affordable Housing - Abandoned homes, rehab to make affordable homes - Zumba classes at the MTCC Senior Group - Transportation, a way for seniors to get groceries/go to church/entertainment - Gabriel Pointe needs speed bumps and stop signs to slow down the traffic - Roads need to be widened where subdivisions are being built - 258/Holly Springs/357 needs a traffic light - Edwards Road, Lyman dangerous curve and hill - Expand and improve parks - Duncan/290 needs more sit-down restaurants | All comments were accepted. | |

| Sort Order | Mode of Outreach | Target of Outreach | Summary of response/attendance | Summary of comments received | Summary of comments not accepted and reasons | URL |
|------------|------------------|------------------------------|---|---|--|-----|
| 14 | Public Hearing | Non-targeted/broad community | A public hearing was held on July 26, 2018 at Cowpens Library at 6:00PM. This public hearing was held as a series of hearings to gather comments from citizens for a needs assessment of the community. Topics discussed were improving the quality of life and providing decent, safe and sanitary housing that is affordable for residents with an emphasis on LMI and special needs citizens, as well as economic development, public service programs and improvements to public infrastructure in LMI neighborhoods. | At the public hearing a list of community needs emerged and are listed below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Housing Rehab - Activities for teens age 11 years and older - Transportation to get to and from events - Country Club Springs HOA - Middle Drive and Old Petrie has drainage issues and Hidden Springs Road needs patching - Grocery store | All comments were accepted. | |

| Sort Order | Mode of Outreach | Target of Outreach | Summary of response/attendance | Summary of comments received | Summary of comments not accepted and reasons | URL |
|------------|------------------|------------------------------|---|--|--|-----|
| 15 | Public Hearing | Non-targeted/broad community | A public hearing was held on July 30, 2018 at Pacolet Library at 6:00PM. This public hearing was held as a series of hearings to gather comments from citizens for a needs assessment of the community. Topics discussed were improving the quality of life and providing decent, safe and sanitary housing that is affordable for residents with an emphasis on LMI and special needs citizens, as well as economic development, public service programs and improvements to public infrastructure in LMI neighborhoods. | <p>At the public hearing a list of community needs emerged and are listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Housing Rehab - Workshops for residents, probate, wills, etc. - Recreation, courts, fields, lighting, etc. - Recreation, a less expensive option to use the TW Edwards Center - Building Codes, Demo abandoned homes - Building Codes, Landlords not keeping up their property - Environmental Enforcement, Recycling area or truck at current recycling area to take larger items - Lemonade Road, needs speed bump | All comments were accepted. | |

| Sort Order | Mode of Outreach | Target of Outreach | Summary of response/attendance | Summary of comments received | Summary of comments not accepted and reasons | URL |
|------------|------------------|------------------------------|---|--|--|-----|
| 16 | Public Hearing | Non-targeted/broad community | A public hearing was held on July 31, 2018 at Chesnee Library at 6:00PM. This public hearing was held as a series of hearings to gather comments from citizens for a needs assessment of the community. Topics discussed were improving the quality of life and providing decent, safe and sanitary housing that is affordable for residents with an emphasis on LMI and special needs citizens, as well as economic development, public service programs and improvements to public infrastructure in LMI neighborhoods. | At the public hearing a list of community needs emerged and are listed below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Housing Rehab in Little Africa - Housing Rehab Countywide | All comments were accepted. | |

| | | | | | | |
|----|----------------|------------------------------|--|---|-----------------------------|--|
| 17 | Public Hearing | Non-targeted/broad community | <p>A public hearing was held on August 2, 2018 at the Spartanburg County Community Services Building at 6:00PM. This public hearing was held as a series of hearings to gather comments from citizens for a needs assessment of the community. Topics discussed were improving the quality of life and providing decent, safe and sanitary housing that is affordable for residents with an emphasis on LMI and special needs citizens, as well as economic development, public service programs and improvements to public infrastructure in LMI neighborhoods.</p> | <p>At the public hearing a list of community needs emerged and are listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Owner Occupied Housing Rehab - Transportation to get BBBS kids to/from programs - More senior services, community events, and spaces for meetings at the Salvation Army in Saxon - Boys and Girls Club - Increasing capacity to additional schools in District 3 - AIM, continued funding to reach high school kids - AIM, great need for parenting skills classes - Upstate Warrior Solution, transportation for veterans seeking housing/jobs, esp. 2nd/3rd shift, outdoor activities - Job readiness programs for youth ages 18-25 - Transportation, city bus line needs to run later - Child Care, needed for 2nd and 3rd shifts - Low cost health/dental care - Law Enforcement needed in the Una area - Parks Department, funds for upgrades at local LMI parks - More trash pickup needed in Arcadia - Arcadia Street bridge needs to be replaced and a "one lane bridge" sign needs to be posted - Hayne Street/New Cut Road Bridge needs replace - New Cut Road needs sidewalk, Five Forks to stores - Pedestrian Bridge needed over the railroad tracks in Una to access the Salvation Army and Farmers Market - Carver Mill access needs to be cut off - Phillips Fiber is being torn down, development is needed | All comments were accepted. | |
|----|----------------|------------------------------|--|---|-----------------------------|--|

| Sort Order | Mode of Outreach | Target of Outreach | Summary of response/attendance | Summary of comments received | Summary of comments not accepted and reasons | URL |
|------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|---|------------------------------|--|-----|
| 18 | 30-Day Public Comment | Non-targeted/broad community | <p>The public was given the opportunity to comment on the draft plan and provide input on the priority needs of the community through a 30-day public comment period from May 2, 2019 to May 31, 2019. All comments were to be received by 5:00 PM May, 31, 2019 in the Community Development Office, or mailed to PO Box 5666, Spartanburg, SC 29304 by May, 31, 2019. Comments by phone were also accepted.</p> | All comments were accepted. | All comments were accepted. | |

| Sort Order | Mode of Outreach | Target of Outreach | Summary of response/attendance | Summary of comments received | Summary of comments not accepted and reasons | URL |
|------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|------------------------------|--|-----|
| 19 | Public Hearing | Non-targeted/broad community | A public hearing was held May 21, 2019 from 5:30 PM – 6:30 PM, Conference Room 2, Spartanburg Community Services Building, 9039 Fairforest Road, Spartanburg, SC. The hearing was to receive citizen's comments on the Consolidated Plan and first year of the AAP. | All comments were accepted. | All comments were accepted. | |
| 20 | County Council Meeting | County Council | A presentation of the ConPlan will be given to County Council on May 20, 2019 at 5:30 PM at 366 N Church St, Spartanburg, SC 29303 | All comments were accepted. | All comments were accepted. | |

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

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

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

Understanding the magnitude and prevalence of these issues in the varying communities of the County is crucial in aiding the region in setting evidence-based priorities for entitlement programs. Whenever possible, the data auto-populated in has been updated with the most recent data available. Supplemental maps have also been included when necessary.

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

Summary of Housing Needs

On the surface, determining the housing needs of a community is simply a matter of supply and demand. Determining the impact of different factors that influence supply and demand and attempting to address them is significantly more difficult. One major factor is the change of population. As the population grows there is greater demand for homes, which can drive up costs if new construction doesn't keep pace. Between 2000 and 2016, the population of Spartanburg County increased 16% reaching nearly 300,000 people. According to the projections calculated in the 2018 Comprehensive Plan for Spartanburg County, the population in 2030 will increase by approximately 30,000 more people.

During that same time period the Median Household Income (MHI) increased by 20% from \$37,579 to \$45,219. Despite this increase the rate of cost-burdened renters in Spartanburg County increased from 32.5% to 45.8%. Currently nearly half of all renters are paying 30% or more of their income to housing. Homeowners have seen some improvement in the last 16 years, the rate of cost burden has decreased from 18.5% to 17.8%.

The data indicates steady population and income growth in the County. However, it appears that the rental housing market is not keeping pace with the growth.

The table below shows the demographic changes in population, households, and income between 2000 and 2016.

| Demographics | Base Year: 2000 | Most Recent Year: 2016 | % Change |
|---------------|-----------------|------------------------|----------|
| Population | 253,791 | 294,229 | 16% |
| Households | 97,735 | 111,462 | 14% |
| Median Income | \$37,579.00 | \$45,219.00 | 20% |

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Alternate Data Source Name:
2000 Census, 2012-2016 ACS

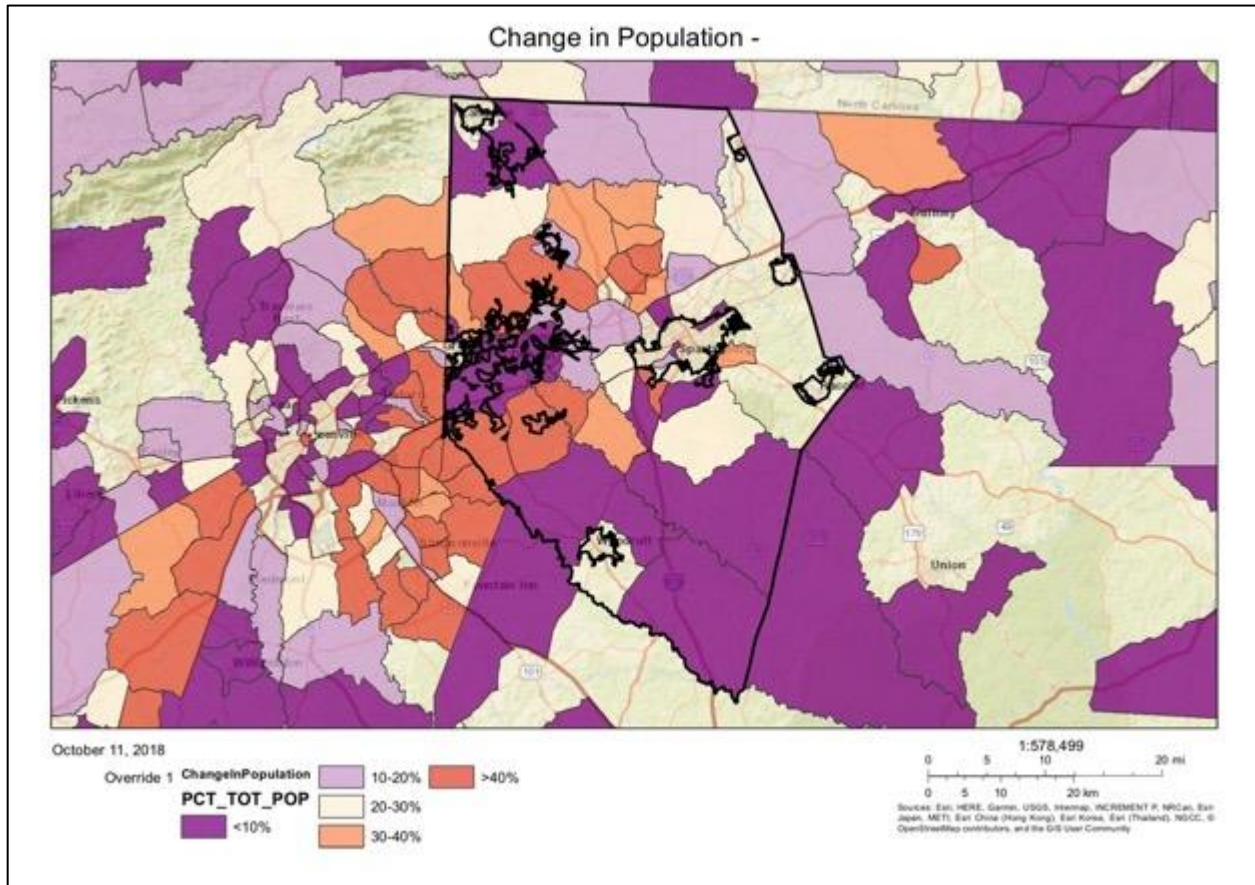
Demographic Maps

The following series of maps visually displays the geographic distribution of demographic trends in Spartanburg County across a few key indicators, including population change, population density, income, and poverty.

Change in Population

The following map shows the change in population throughout the County. Purple census tracts had the slowest growth at less than 10% and tend to be more rural areas. High growth areas are dark orange with rates of over 40% and tend to be in the Reidville and northern City of Spartanburg areas.

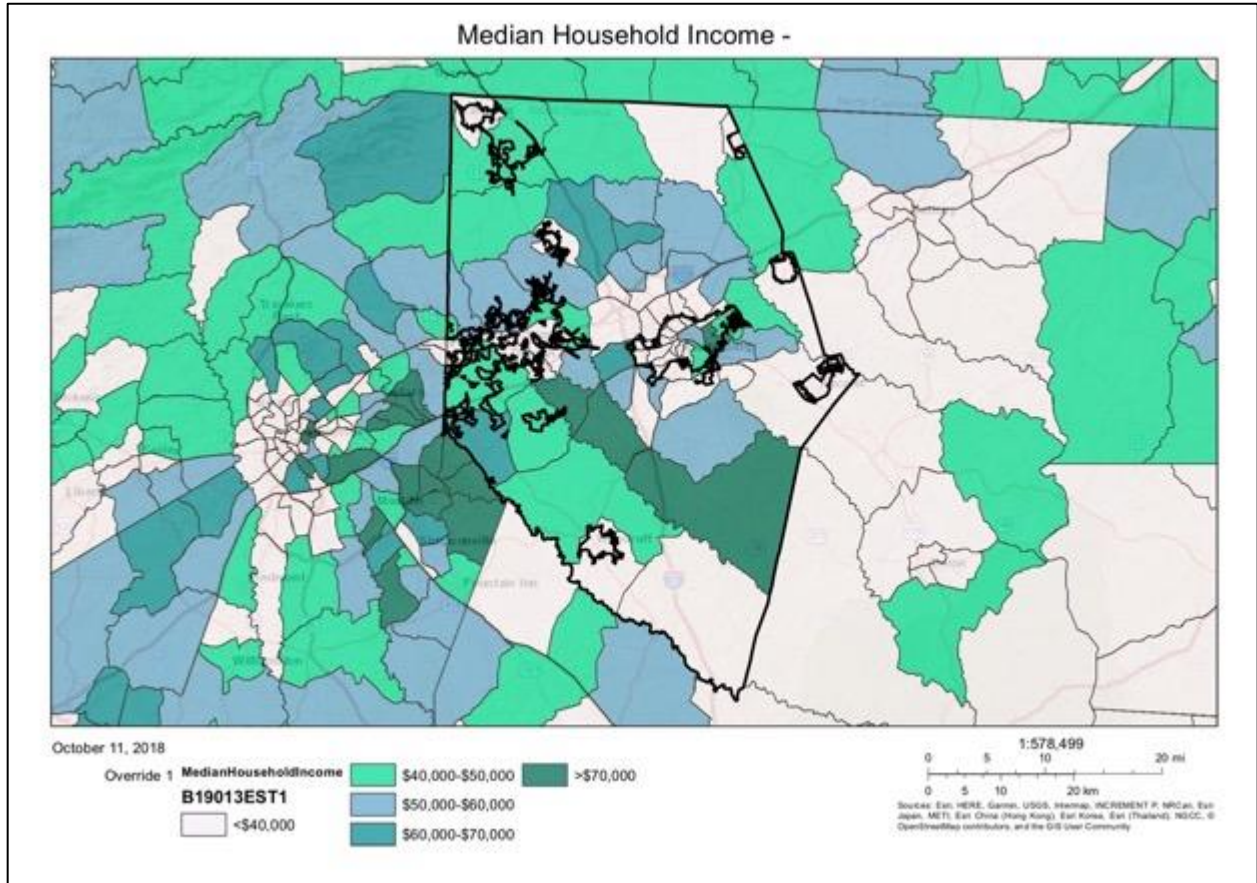
Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS 5-Year Estimates



Median Household Income

The following map displays the Median Household Income (MHI) throughout the County. In 2016, the MHI was \$45,219. Areas shaded white represent census tracts with the lowest MHI, less than \$40,000. The MHI increases in \$10,000 increments as the shading gets darker. MHI is lowest in the central and downtown areas of Spartanburg and rural tracts.

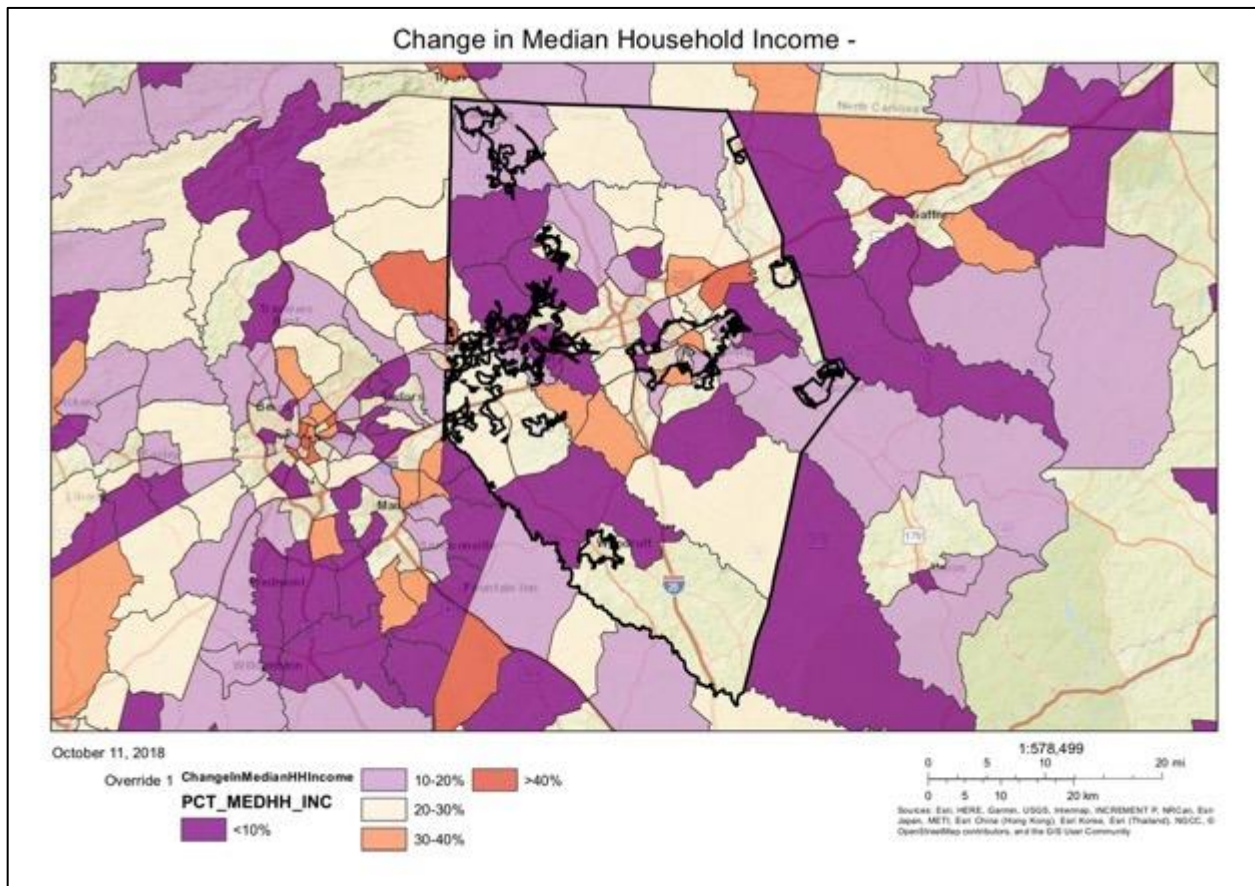
Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS 5-Year Estimates



Change in Median Household Income

The next map shows how the MHI has changed in Spartanburg County over time. The MHI increased 20% between 2000 and 2016, but the growth varied throughout the County. Dark purple tracts saw MHI grow by 10% or less and light purple tracts saw MHI decrease by less than 20%. Beige tracts saw growth between 20% and 30%. The greatest growth was seen in census tracts colored orange, where light orange areas saw growth between 30% and 40%, and dark orange tracts saw MHI growth of over 40%.

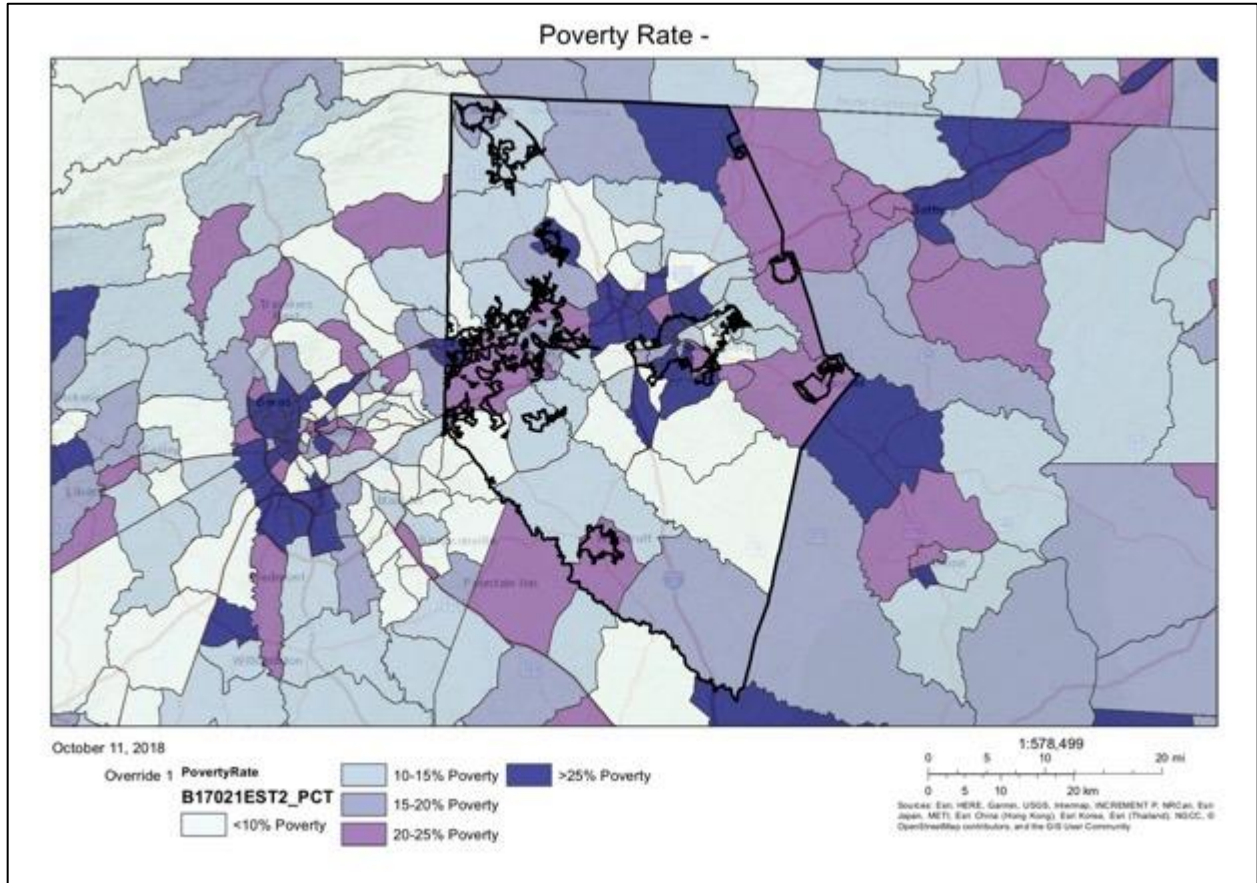
Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS 5-Year Estimates

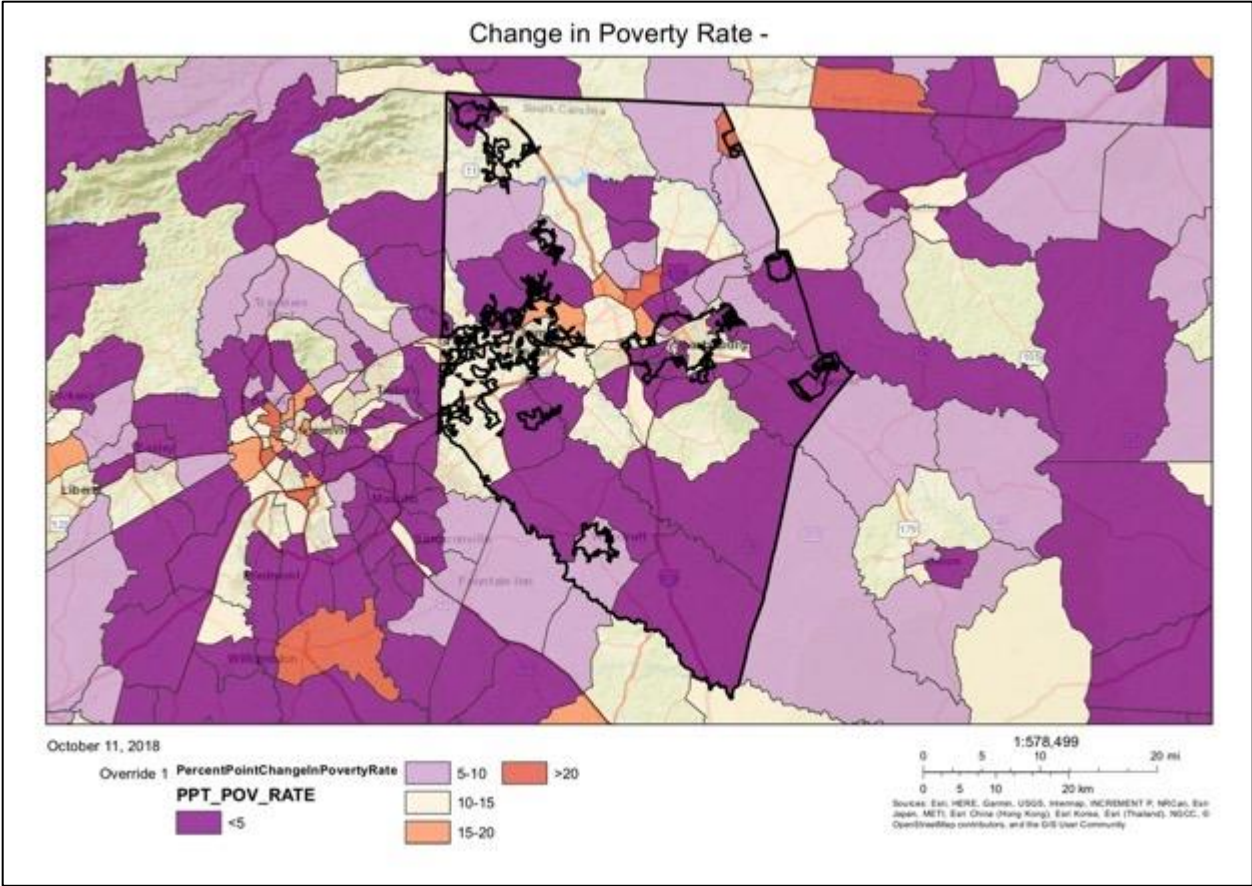


Poverty Rate

The following maps look at poverty in Spartanburg County. The first map displays the current concentrations of poverty and the second map shows how poverty has changed over time. The poverty rate is highest in the urban areas of the County. The central tracts had the highest poverty rate in Spartanburg and the rural areas saw the slowest increase in poverty.

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS 5-Year Estimates





Number of Households Table

| | 0-30% HAMFI | >30-50% HAMFI | >50-80% HAMFI | >80-100% HAMFI | >100% HAMFI |
|---|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Total Households | 13,160 | 13,450 | 18,315 | 11,415 | 53,560 |
| Small Family Households | 4,565 | 4,590 | 7,420 | 4,985 | 29,665 |
| Large Family Households | 1,090 | 880 | 1,440 | 1,010 | 4,295 |
| Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age | 2,250 | 3,175 | 4,710 | 2,495 | 11,750 |
| Household contains at least one person age 75 or older | 1,654 | 2,725 | 2,690 | 1,235 | 3,915 |
| Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger | 2,570 | 2,205 | 3,365 | 2,130 | 7,810 |

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Alternate Data Source Name:
2011-2015 CHAS

Number of Households

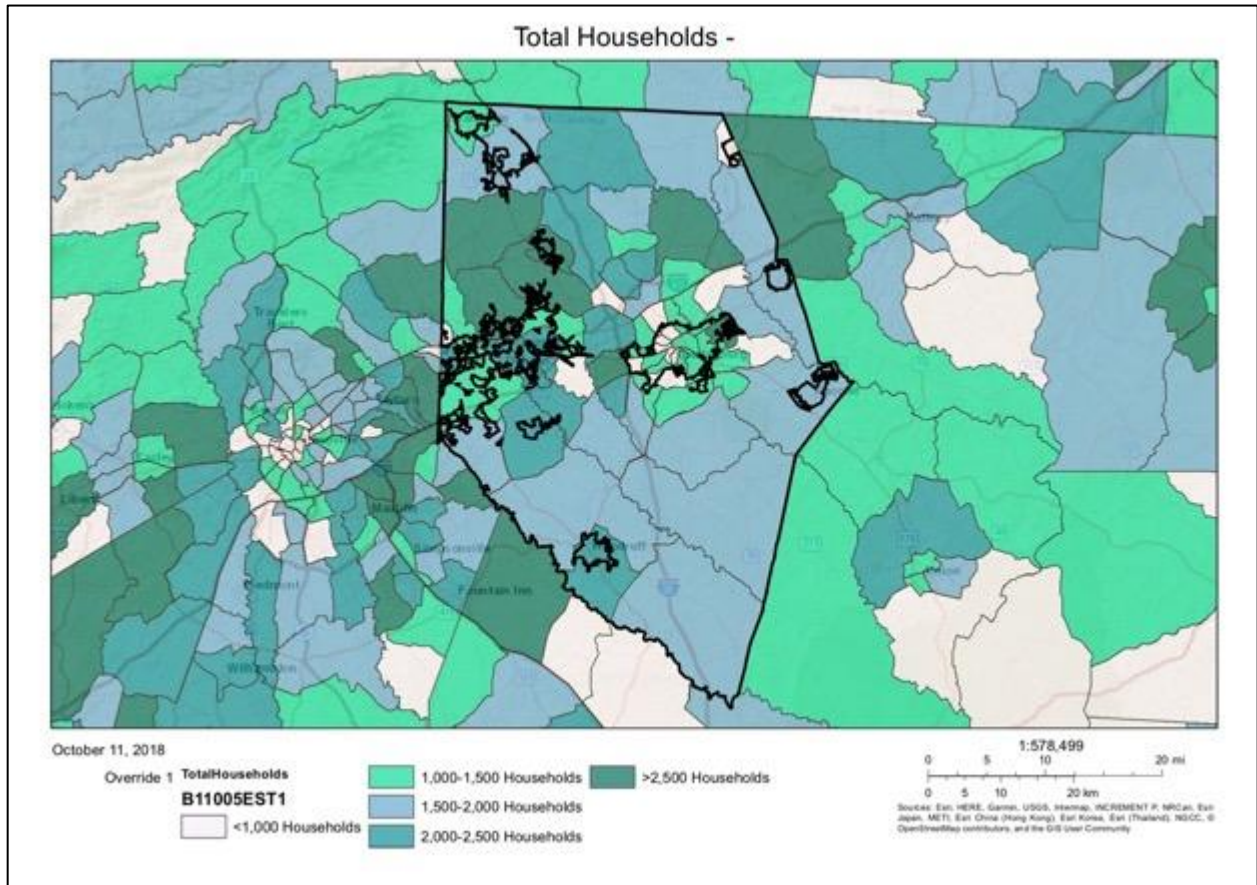
According to the CHAS data, a total of 13,160 households in Spartanburg County are 0-30% HAMFI, or extremely low-income. HAMFI is the HUD Area Median Family Income. HAMFI categories are: 0-30% HAMFI = extremely low-income, >30-50% HAMFI = Very low-income, >50-80% HAMFI = Low-income, >80-100% HAMFI = Low & Moderate-income.

Small family households are more prevalent than large families (HUD defines a large family with 5 or more members). For households with one or more children 6 years old or younger, 2,570 households are extremely low-income. For elderly 62 years and older, 3,904 households were extremely low-income.

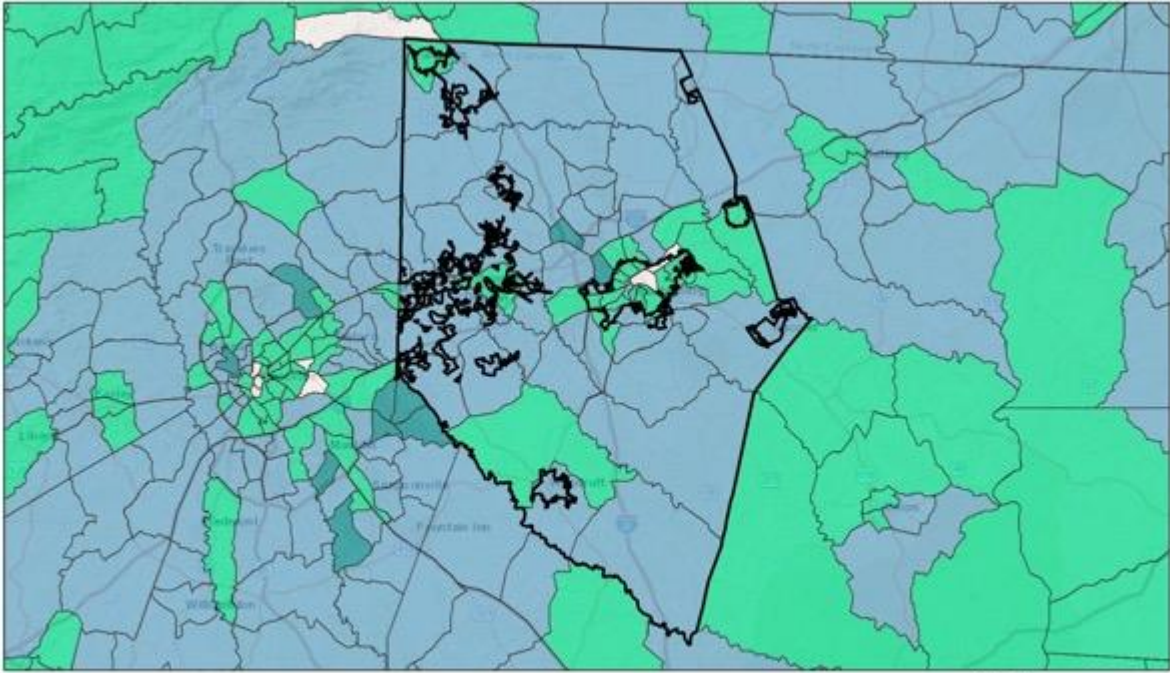
Household Density and Size

The following two maps show the distribution of households in Spartanburg County. The first map looks at the total distribution of households and the second map displays the average household size, giving a view of where larger and smaller families tend to live throughout the County.

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS 5-Year Estimates



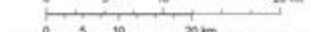
Average Household Size -



October 11, 2018



1:578,499

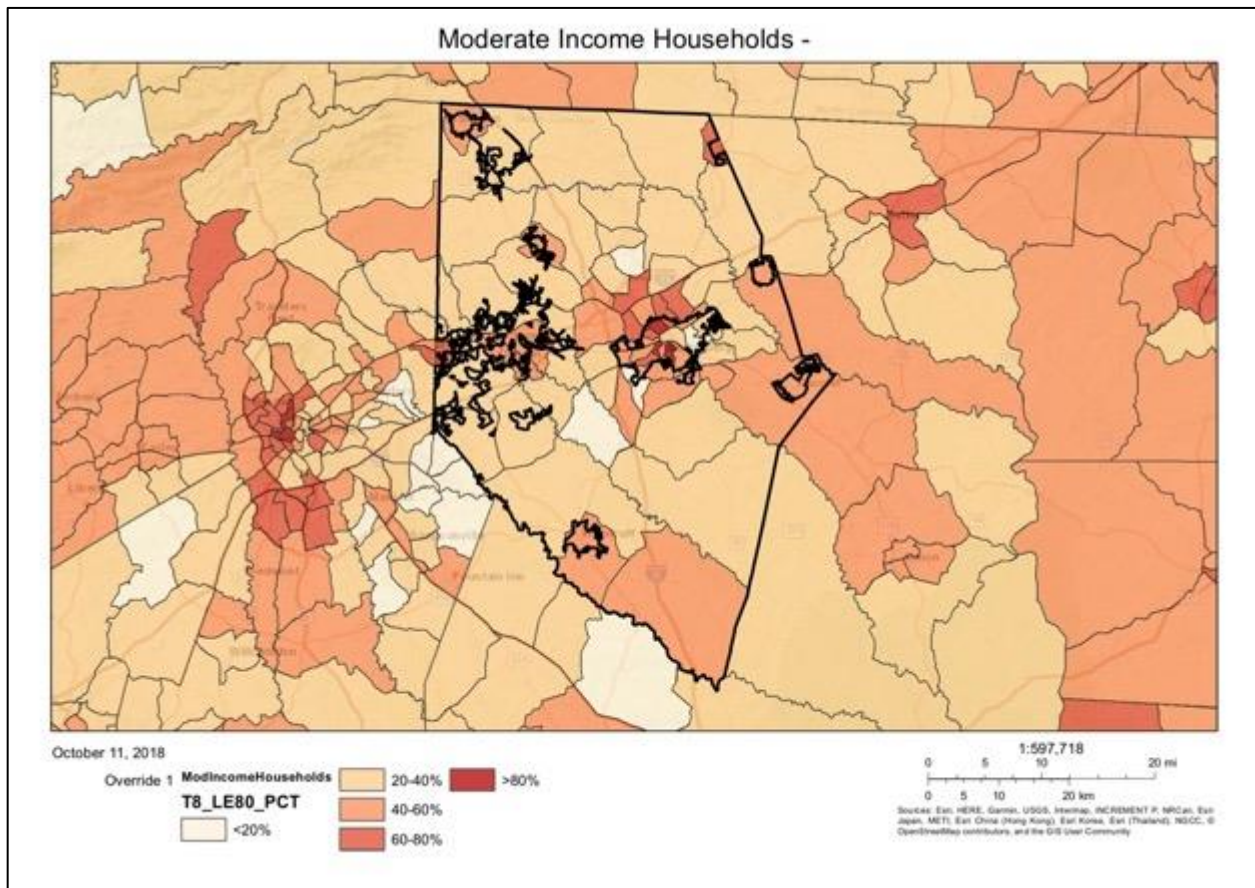


Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Imagery, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NBCC, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

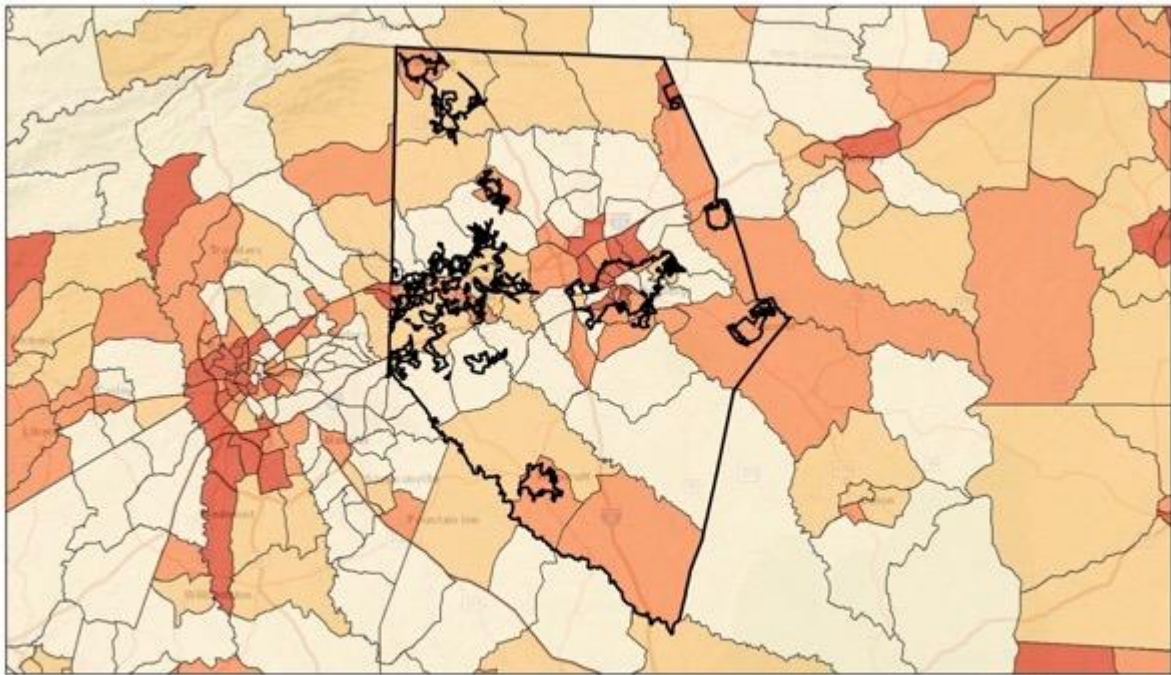
Low and Moderate Income Households

The following maps display the concentrations of Low- and Moderate-Income (LMI) households throughout Spartanburg County. The first map displays the distribution of moderate-income households, the second map shows low-income households, and the final map shows the distribution of extremely low-income households. Lower income households were more prevalent in the central tracts of the County.

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS 5-Year Estimates



Low Income Households -

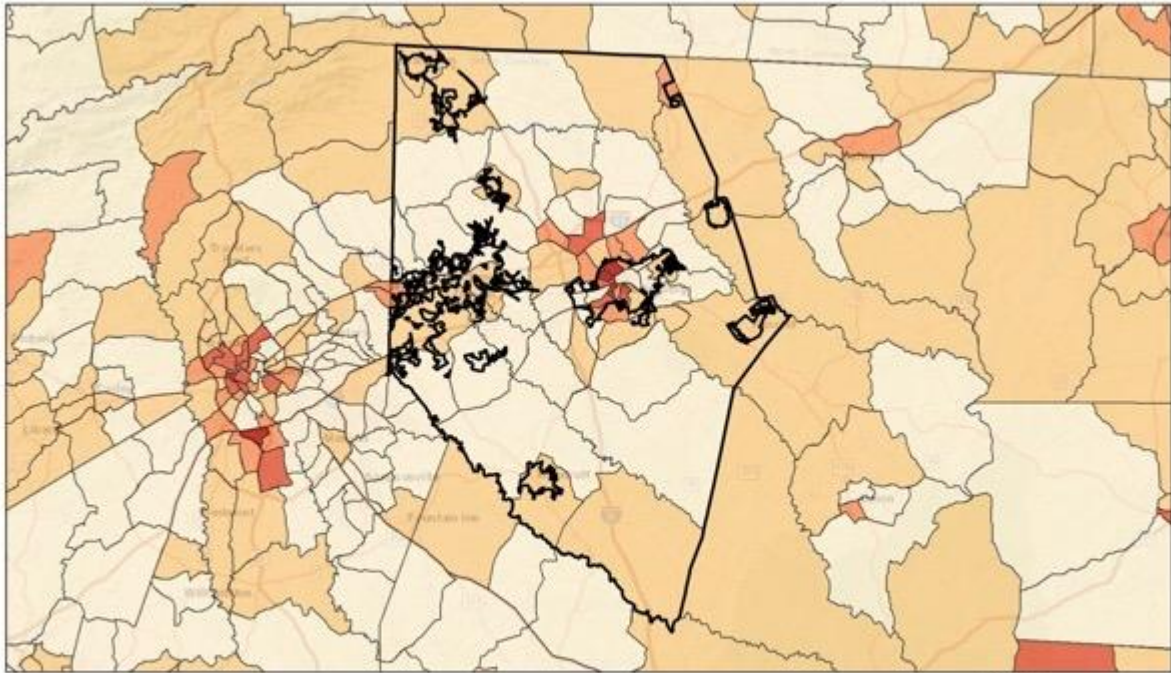


October 17, 2018

Override 1 LowIncomeHouseholds
T8_LE50_PCT
20-26.71%
26.71-39.09%
<20%
39.09-80%

1:597,718
0 5 10 20 mi
0 5 10 20 km
Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Swire, Esri (Thailand), NAVTEQ, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Extremely Low-Income Households -



October 17, 2018



1:597,718

0 5 10 20 mi

0 5 10 20 km

Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Swis, Esri (Thailand), NAVTEQ, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Housing Needs Summary Tables

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

| | Renter | | | | | Owner | | | | |
|---|-----------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------|-----------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------|
| | 0-30% AMI | >30-50% AMI | >50-80% AMI | >80-100% AMI | Total | 0-30% AMI | >30-50% AMI | >50-80% AMI | >80-100% AMI | Total |
| NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS | | | | | | | | | | |
| Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities | 135 | 155 | 200 | 145 | 635 | 80 | 85 | 30 | 20 | 215 |
| Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing) | 65 | 35 | 85 | 35 | 220 | 15 | 45 | 40 | 50 | 150 |
| Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems) | 195 | 170 | 240 | 150 | 755 | 75 | 70 | 200 | 100 | 445 |
| Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems) | 4,370 | 2,310 | 320 | 25 | 7,025 | 2,300 | 1,385 | 1,025 | 215 | 4,925 |
| Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems) | 825 | 2,925 | 2,650 | 320 | 6,720 | 815 | 1,350 | 3,185 | 1,275 | 6,625 |
| Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems) | 945 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 945 | 635 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 635 |

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Alternate Data Source Name:
2011-2015 CHAS

Housing Needs Summary

The table above gives a big picture overview of housing problems in Spartanburg County. Using CHAS data, it provides the number of households experiencing each category of housing problems broken down by income ranges (up to 100% AMI) and owner/renter status. For example, looking at the first data cell (top

left) we see that 135 renter households in the County made 30% or below the Area Median Income (AMI) and lacked complete plumbing or kitchen facilities.

Cost burden is clearly the most prevalent housing problem in the County. This is a common trend in many communities across the state and nation today. There were 6,720 renters and 6,625 homeowners spending 30% of their income on housing costs. Another 7,025 renters and 4,925 homeowners were spending more than 50% of their income on housing costs. The bigger picture is worse because these figures do not include households that earn more than 100% of the AMI - a distinction that will be further discussed in the cost burden section below. HUD defines cost-burden as paying more than 30% monthly income on housing costs. Severely cost-burden is paying more than 50% monthly income on housing costs.

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

| | Renter | | | | | Owner | | | | |
|---|-----------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------|-----------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------|
| | 0-30% AMI | >30-50% AMI | >50-80% AMI | >80-100% AMI | Total | 0-30% AMI | >30-50% AMI | >50-80% AMI | >80-100% AMI | Total |
| NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS | | | | | | | | | | |
| Having 1 or more of four housing problems | 5,590 | 5,595 | 3,495 | 680 | 15,360 | 3,280 | 2,930 | 4,485 | 1,660 | 12,355 |
| Having none of four housing problems | 1,535 | 1,760 | 3,650 | 3,270 | 10,215 | 1,175 | 3,155 | 6,690 | 5,805 | 16,825 |
| Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems | 945 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 945 | 635 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 635 |

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Alternate Data Source Name:
2011-2015 CHAS

Severe Housing Problems

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

3. Cost Burden > 30%

| | Renter | | | | Owner | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|--------|--------------|----------------|----------------|-------|
| | 0-30% AMI | >30-50% AMI | >50-80% AMI | Total | 0-30% AMI | >30-50% AMI | >50-80% AMI | Total |
| NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS | | | | | | | | |
| Small Related | 2,620 | 2,210 | 1,525 | 6,355 | 885 | 955 | 2,095 | 3,935 |
| Large Related | 520 | 395 | 140 | 1,055 | 355 | 95 | 360 | 810 |
| Elderly | 820 | 895 | 380 | 2,095 | 1,115 | 880 | 640 | 2,635 |
| Other | 2,400 | 1,660 | 950 | 5,010 | 1,110 | 370 | 510 | 1,990 |
| Total need by income | 6,360 | 5,160 | 2,995 | 14,515 | 3,465 | 2,300 | 3,605 | 9,370 |

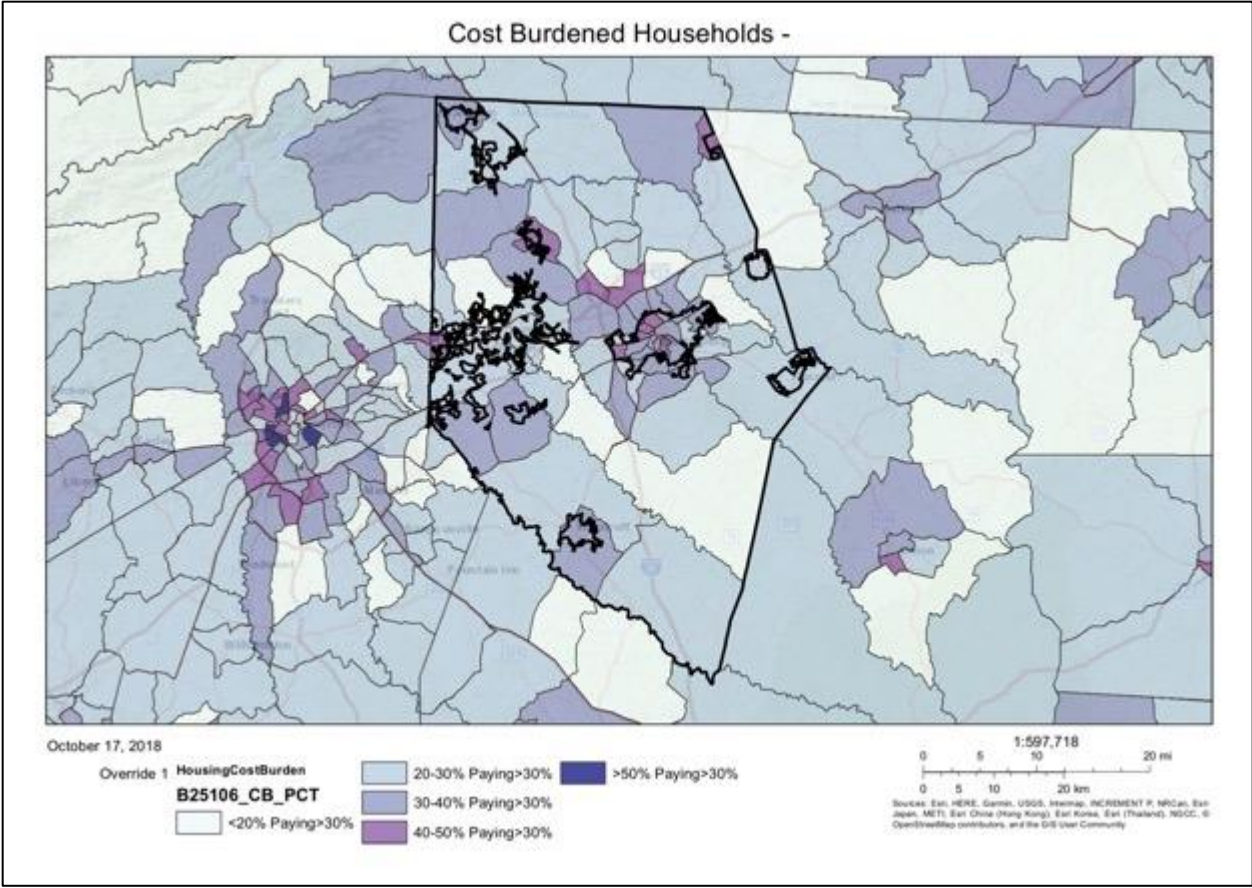
Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Alternate Data Source Name:
2011-2015 CHAS

Cost Burden

The table above displays CHAS data on cost burdened households in Spartanburg County in the 0% to 80% AMI cohorts. HUD defines cost-burden as paying more than 30% monthly income on housing costs. The map below displays the distribution of cost burdened households. The central tracts and those on the north side of the County show more households with housing cost burden.

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS 5-Year Estimates



4. Cost Burden > 50%

| | Renter | | | | Owner | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------|
| | 0-30% AMI | >30-50% AMI | >50-80% AMI | Total | 0-30% AMI | >30-50% AMI | >50-80% AMI | Total |
| NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS | | | | | | | | |
| Small Related | 1,995 | 800 | 95 | 2,890 | 685 | 455 | 370 | 1,510 |
| Large Related | 285 | 160 | 10 | 455 | 170 | 40 | 75 | 285 |
| Elderly | 580 | 515 | 105 | 1,200 | 675 | 375 | 180 | 1,230 |
| Other | 1,560 | 710 | 130 | 2,400 | 565 | 285 | 160 | 1,010 |
| Total need by income | 4,420 | 2,185 | 340 | 6,945 | 2,095 | 1,155 | 785 | 4,035 |

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Alternate Data Source Name:
2011-2015 CHAS

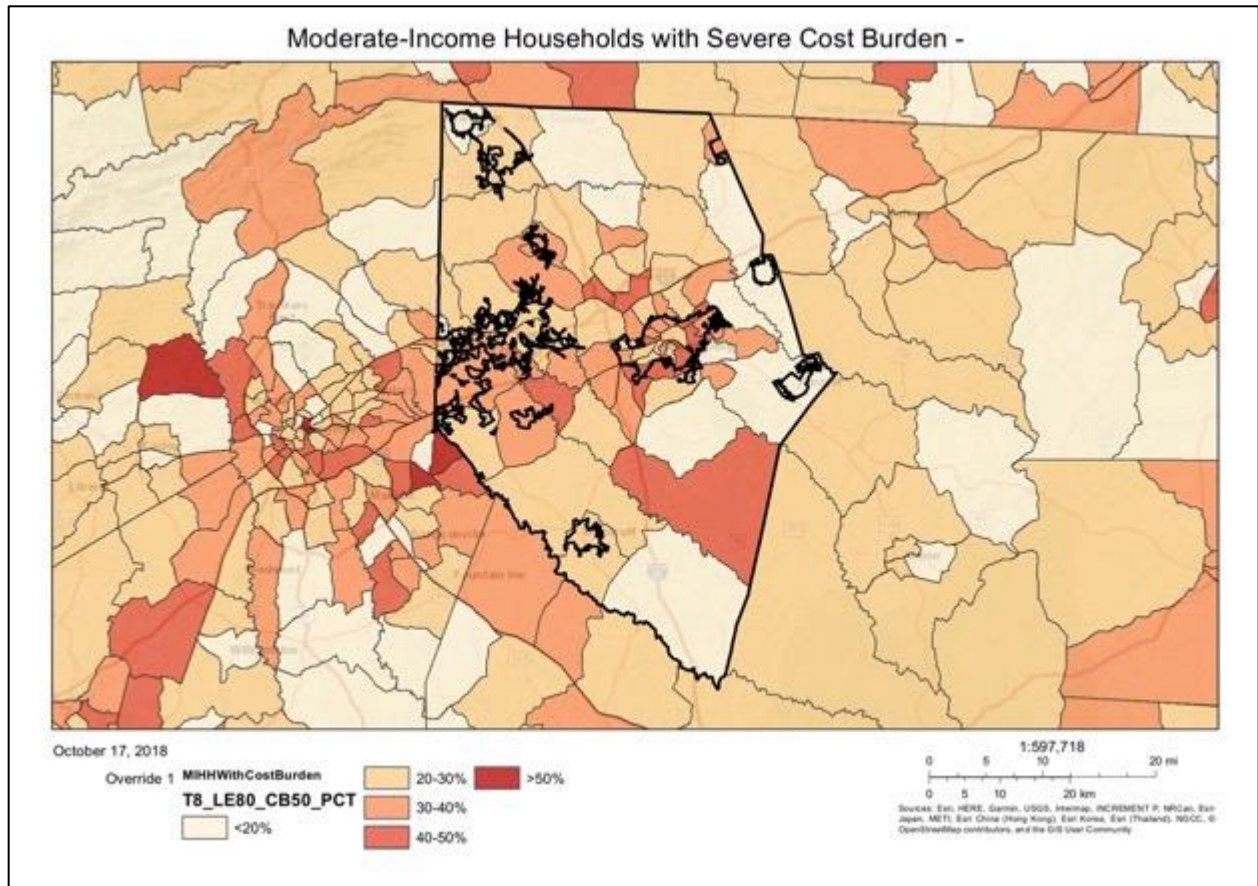
Severely Cost Burdened Households

The data above highlights the problem of severe cost burden in Spartanburg County, which is defined as paying more than 50% of household income on housing costs.

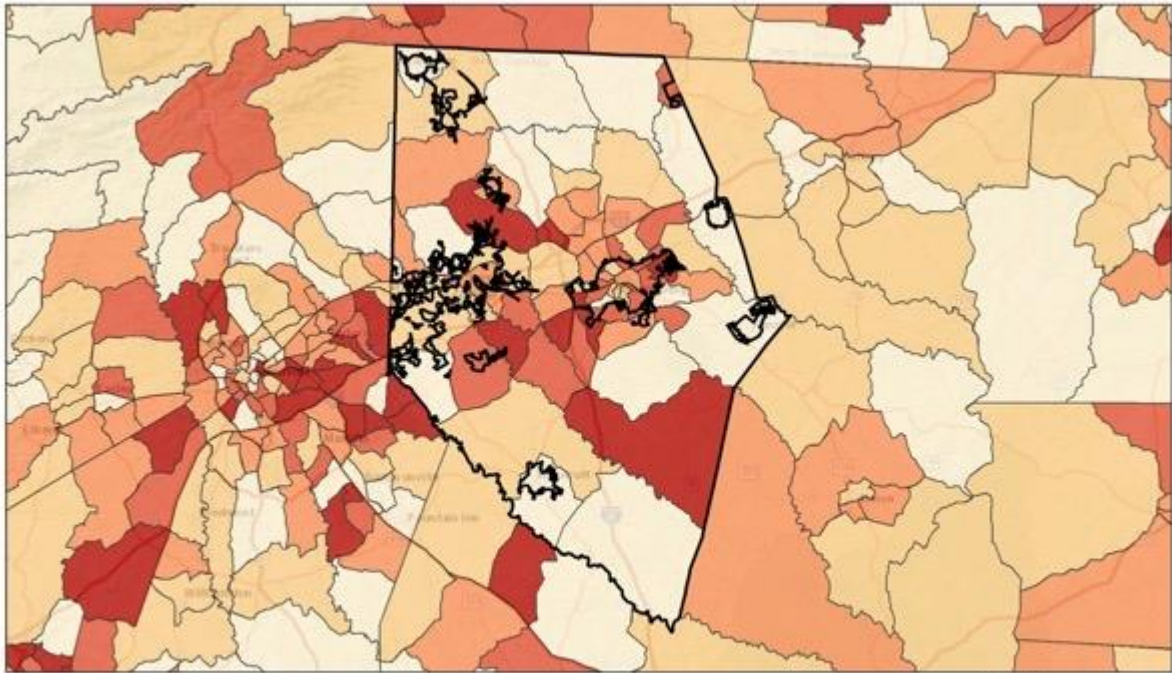
Severely Cost Burdened LMI Households

The following map displays the percentages of moderate-, low-, and extremely low-income households that are severely cost burdened in Spartanburg County. For moderate-income households, the distribution of severely cost burdened households is slightly higher in the southeastern tracts. For low-income households, the southeastern tracts are more clearly concentrated with higher distribution of severely cost burdened households than the rest of the County. Extremely low-income households experience severe cost burden more throughout the County than the other two income categories.

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS 5-Year Estimates



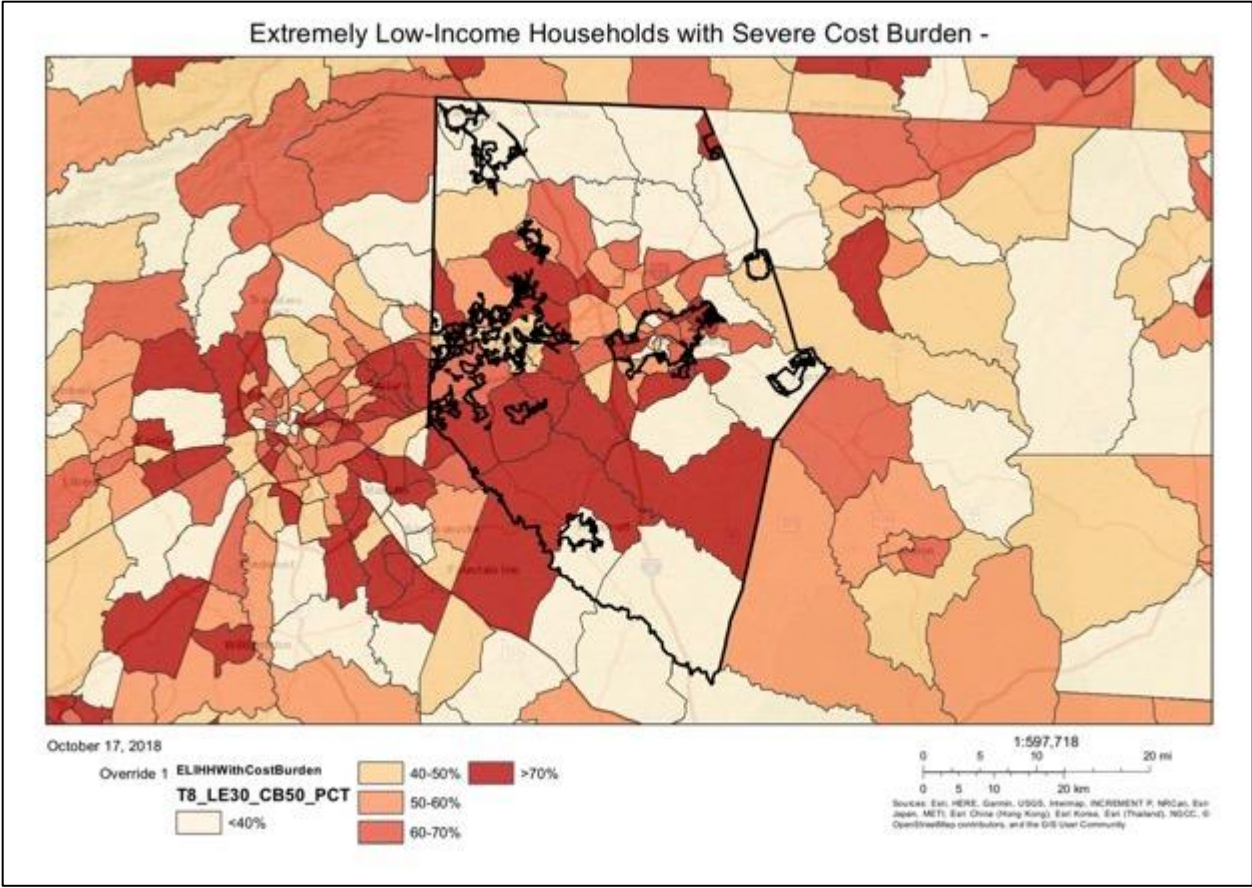
Low-Income Households with Severe Cost Burden -



October 17, 2018

Override 1 LIHWithCostBurden
T8_LE50_CB50_PCT
Legend:
Light yellow: <30%
Yellow-orange: 30-40%
Orange: 40-50%
Dark orange: 50-60%
Dark red: >60%

1:597,718
0 5 10 20 mi
0 5 10 20 km
Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NBCC, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community



5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

| | Renter | | | | | Owner | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| | 0-30% AMI | >30-50% AMI | >50-80% AMI | >80-100% AMI | Total | 0-30% AMI | >30-50% AMI | >50-80% AMI | >80-100% AMI | Total |
| NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS | | | | | | | | | | |
| Single family households | 170 | 205 | 200 | 165 | 740 | 90 | 85 | 205 | 80 | 460 |
| Multiple, unrelated family households | 70 | 4 | 105 | 25 | 204 | 0 | 60 | 35 | 69 | 164 |
| Other, non-family households | 20 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total need by income | 260 | 209 | 330 | 190 | 989 | 90 | 145 | 240 | 149 | 624 |

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Alternate Data Source Name:
2011-2015 CHAS

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

According to the 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 27% of occupied housing units in the region (approximately 30,094 households) are single-person households. The distribution of single-person households varies throughout the region. Census tracts immediately north of the City of Spartanburg have the highest rates of single-person households, over 33%. Rural areas tend to have lower rates of single-person households, often less than 20%. Furthermore, single-person households are much more likely to be renters. Approximately 34.3% of renter-occupied units are single-person households as compared to 23.6% of owner-occupied households. Because single-person households are more likely to be renters, it's important to note that ACS estimates show a high number of renters in the County are cost burdened.

Elderly

In Spartanburg County, 10.3% of the total households are elderly (65 years and over) and living alone, or 11,523 elderly single-person households. These residents may need special housing assistance.

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

Disability

In Spartanburg County, 44,982 individuals have a disability. Individuals with a disability had median earnings of \$17,660, which is significantly less than those without a disability (\$28,442). As discussed earlier, households with lower incomes have a higher probability of also experiencing housing cost burden and as a result would need housing assistance.

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

Victims of Crime

The South Carolina Law Enforcement Division (SCLD) and the South Carolina Department of Public Safety (SCDPS) compile crime statistics in a collaborative effort, *Crime in South Carolina*, which is a report on the trends and number of crimes committed in the state by county level. While the number of victims are not reported, the number of crimes are. The most recent year available for this report is 2016.

During 2016, residents in Spartanburg County reported 1,366 violent crimes. This number includes 18 murders, 5 cases of sexual battery, 264 robberies, and 965 aggravated assaults. The overall clearance rate of violent crimes was 40.8%, but there is significant discrepancies in clearance rates: 27.8% for murder, 41.2% for sexual battery, 29.2% for robbery, and 44.2% for aggravated assaults.

The availability of safe housing options for the victims of crime, particularly victims of domestic violence, is crucial. Victims are particularly vulnerable to further abuse and housing insecurity, particularly when the perpetrator of the violence is not found. In 2016, Spartanburg County Sheriff's Office handled more than 38,000 cases of domestic violence.

What are the most common housing problems?

Like many communities across the nation, affordability is the largest housing problem in the County. Approximately 17.8% of home owners and 45.8% of renters are cost-burdened, a total of 27,252 people.

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

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

The 2015 CHAS data, while yielding different totals than the recent data from the Census Bureau, provide a more nuanced view into which segments of the population experience housing problems. In general, lower income households experience more housing problems across the board. The extremely low-income income range (30% AMI and below) is statistically more likely to have at least one problem than higher income ranges, and extremely low-income renters more so than owners. When those facts intersect, we see that low and extremely low-income renters are more affected by housing problems than other groups. For example, extremely low-income renter households show a greater existence of severe housing cost burden than all other groups.

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

As indicated in 2015 CHAS data in Housing Needs Summary Tables, the lack of affordable housing is by far the greatest housing problem for extremely low-income households. There are 4,420 extremely low-income cost-burdened renter households in the county and 2,095 extremely low-income owner households, over 6,500 households in total.

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

Individual jurisdictions in the region do not provide such estimates.

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

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

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

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

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

Introduction

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

As noted in this plan, cost burden (a household spending more than 30 percent of its income on housing costs) is the largest housing problem in the County. Lack of affordable housing in the region is not uniform and different areas in the region are affected disproportionately, such as LMI census tracts. The effects of this can be that as racial groups become segregated, they also face a disproportionately greater need when it comes to housing problems.

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

0%-30% of Area Median Income

| Housing Problems | Has one or more of four housing problems | Has none of the four housing problems | Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems |
|--------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| Jurisdiction as a whole | 8,870 | 2,710 | 1,580 |
| White | 4,335 | 1,710 | 1,075 |
| Black / African American | 3,455 | 940 | 440 |
| Asian | 70 | 0 | 14 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 780 | 34 | 0 |

Table 12 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:
2011-2015 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

| Housing Problems | Has one or more of four housing problems | Has none of the four housing problems | Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems |
|--------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| Jurisdiction as a whole | 8,525 | 4,915 | 0 |
| White | 5,135 | 3,340 | 0 |
| Black / African American | 2,745 | 1,295 | 0 |
| Asian | 130 | 10 | 0 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 19 | 0 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 395 | 180 | 0 |

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:
2011-2015 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

| Housing Problems | Has one or more of four housing problems | Has none of the four housing problems | Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems |
|--------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| Jurisdiction as a whole | 7,980 | 10,340 | 0 |
| White | 4,700 | 8,060 | 0 |
| Black / African American | 2,670 | 1,665 | 0 |
| Asian | 150 | 135 | 0 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 360 | 460 | 0 |

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:
2011-2015 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

| Housing Problems | Has one or more of four housing problems | Has none of the four housing problems | Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems |
|--------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| Jurisdiction as a whole | 2,340 | 9,075 | 0 |
| White | 1,260 | 6,590 | 0 |
| Black / African American | 875 | 1,660 | 0 |
| Asian | 40 | 235 | 0 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 155 | 525 | 0 |

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:
2011-2015 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

Discussion

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

Jurisdiction wide, 67.4% or more of households in the 0% - 30% AMI income cohort experienced at least one of the four housing problems. There is no disparity by racial or ethnic group for this income group.

For the 30%-50% AMI income cohort, jurisdiction wide 64.9% of households experienced at least one of the four housing problems. There are two racial groups that experience disproportionately greater need for this income group, 92.9% of Asian households and 100% of American Indian households have 1 or more housing problems

For the 50%-80% AMI income cohort, jurisdiction wide 43.6% of households experienced at least one of the four housing problems. Black or African American households are the only group that disproportionately faces problems with 61.6%

For the 80%-100% AMI income cohort, jurisdiction wide 20.5% of households experienced at least one of the four housing problems. Again, Black or African American households face problems at a disproportionately high rate, 34.5%

NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems – 91.205

(b)(2)

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

Introduction

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

As discussed in the previous section, cost burden is the largest housing problem in the region. This section discusses severe housing problems, which is a household using 50 percent of its income for housing costs. Lack of affordable housing in the region is not uniform and different areas in the region are affected disproportionately, such as LMI census tracts. The effects of this can be that as racial groups become segregated, they also face a disproportionately greater need when it comes to housing problems.

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

0%-30% of Area Median Income

| Severe Housing Problems* | Has one or more of four housing problems | Has none of the four housing problems | Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems |
|--------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| Jurisdiction as a whole | 7,230 | 4,350 | 1,580 |
| White | 3,605 | 2,435 | 1,075 |
| Black / African American | 2,775 | 1,620 | 440 |
| Asian | 70 | 0 | 14 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 35 | 10 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 625 | 190 | 0 |

Table 16 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:
2011-2015 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

| Severe Housing Problems* | Has one or more of four housing problems | Has none of the four housing problems | Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems |
|--------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| Jurisdiction as a whole | 4,255 | 9,190 | 0 |
| White | 2,535 | 5,940 | 0 |
| Black / African American | 1,345 | 2,695 | 0 |
| Asian | 75 | 60 | 0 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 19 | 4 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 215 | 355 | 0 |

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:
2011-2015 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

| Severe Housing Problems* | Has one or more of four housing problems | Has none of the four housing problems | Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems |
|--------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| Jurisdiction as a whole | 2,140 | 16,170 | 0 |
| White | 1,320 | 11,445 | 0 |
| Black / African American | 620 | 3,720 | 0 |
| Asian | 40 | 245 | 0 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 155 | 655 | 0 |

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:
2011-2015 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

| Severe Housing Problems* | Has one or more of four housing problems | Has none of the four housing problems | Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems |
|--------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| Jurisdiction as a whole | 735 | 10,670 | 0 |
| White | 415 | 7,440 | 0 |
| Black / African American | 250 | 2,280 | 0 |
| Asian | 29 | 245 | 0 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 45 | 630 | 0 |

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:
2011-2015 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

Discussion

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

Jurisdiction wide, 54.9% of households in the 0% - 30% AMI income cohort experienced at least one of the four severe housing problems. However, 83.3% of Asian households, 77.8% of American Indian households, and 76.7% of Hispanic households are disproportionately affected by severe housing problems.

For the 30%-50% AMI income cohort, jurisdiction wide 31.5% of households experienced at least one of the four severe housing problems. Asian and American Indian households face severe housing problems at a disproportionate rate, 55.6% and 82.6%, respectively.

For the 50%-80% AMI income cohort, jurisdiction wide 11.7% of households experienced at least one of the four severe housing problems. No racial groups in the income cohort experienced a disproportionate need.

For the 80%-100% AMI income cohort, jurisdiction wide 6.4% of households experienced at least one of the four severe housing problems. No racial groups in the 80%-100% income cohort experienced a disproportionate need.

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

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

Introduction:

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

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

Housing Cost Burden

| Housing Cost Burden | <=30% | 30-50% | >50% | No / negative income (not computed) |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------------------------|
| Jurisdiction as a whole | 80,075 | 15,854 | 12,369 | 1,629 |
| White | 62,525 | 9,540 | 7,215 | 1,100 |
| Black / African American | 12,750 | 5,265 | 4,320 | 460 |
| Asian | 1,455 | 205 | 175 | 14 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 155 | 14 | 54 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 3,190 | 830 | 605 | 55 |

Table 20 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:
2011-2015 CHAS

Discussion:

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

Jurisdiction wide, 72.8% of households spent less than 30% of their monthly income on housing costs, 14.4% of households spent between 30-50% and 11.3% of households spent over 50% of their income on housing costs.

White households tend to spend less on housing costs than the other racial and ethnic groups. However, the difference rarely crossed the HUD threshold of 10% which would be considered a disproportionate need. However, there is one exception. American Indians are disproportionately more likely to be extremely cost burdened, 24.2% of these households are severely cost burdened.

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

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

Housing Problems

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

Jurisdiction wide, 67.4% or more of households in the 0% - 30% AMI income cohort experienced at least one of the four housing problems. There is no disparity by racial or ethnic group for this income group.

For the 30%-50% AMI income cohort, jurisdiction wide 64.9% of households experienced at least one of the four housing problems. There are two racial groups that experience disproportionately greater need for this income group, 92.9% of Asian households and 100% of American Indian households have 1 or more housing problems

For the 50%-80% AMI income cohort, jurisdiction wide 43.6% of households experienced at least one of the four housing problems. Black or African American households are the only group that disproportionately faces problems with 61.6%

For the 80%-100% AMI income cohort, jurisdiction wide 20.5% of households experienced at least one of the four housing problems. Again, Black or African American households face problems at a disproportionately high rate, 34.5%

Severe Housing Problems

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

Jurisdiction wide, 54.9% of households in the 0% - 30% AMI income cohort experienced at least one of the four severe housing problems. However, 83.3% of Asian households, 77.8% of American Indian households, and 76.7% of Hispanic households are disproportionately affected by severe housing problems.

For the 30%-50% AMI income cohort, jurisdiction wide 31.5% of households experienced at least one of the four severe housing problems. Asian and American Indian households face severe housing problems at a disproportionate rate, 55.6% and 82.6%, respectively.

For the 50%-80% AMI income cohort, jurisdiction wide 11.7% of households experienced at least one of the four severe housing problems. No racial groups in the income cohort experienced a disproportionate need.

For the 80%-100% AMI income cohort, jurisdiction wide 6.4% of households experienced at least one of the four severe housing problems. No racial groups in the 80%-100% income cohort experienced a disproportionate need.

Cost Burden

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

Jurisdiction wide, 72.8% of households spent less than 30% of their monthly income on housing costs, 14.4% of households spent between 30-50% and 11.3% of households spent over 50% of their income on housing costs.

White households tend to spend less on housing costs than the other racial and ethnic groups. However, the difference rarely crossed the HUD threshold of 10% which would be considered a disproportionate need. However, there is one exception. American Indians are disproportionately more likely to be extremely cost burdened, 24.2% of these households are severely cost burdened.

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

N/A

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

The second largest racial group in Spartanburg is the Black or African American population. While that population makes up approximately 1/3 of the overall population, there are some areas where they are the majority. Census tracts in the southern and western parts of the City of Spartanburg are majority Black.

Here is a list of census tracts where there population is over 50% Black:

45083020601 – 54.9%

45083020500 – 92.5%

45083020400 – 76.1%

45083020800 – 91.8%

45083020900 – 52.0%

45083020701 – 79.0%

45083020702 – 56.4%

45083021001 – 84.3%

45083021100 – 50.7%

45083022006 – 55.2%

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

Public housing was established to provide decent and safe rental housing for eligible low- and moderate-income families, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. Public housing includes federally subsidized, affordable housing that is owned and operated by the public housing authorities. The Spartanburg Housing Authority (SHA) serves approximately 1,132 Public Housing units located throughout Spartanburg, including the City of Spartanburg. The information about the properties, residents and waiting lists provided in the following sections was provided to the Community Development Department by the Spartanburg Housing Authority.

Totals in Use

| | Program Type | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------|-----------|----------------|----------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------|
| | Certificate | Mod-Rehab | Public Housing | Vouchers | | | Special Purpose Voucher | | |
| | | | | Total | Project - based | Tenant - based | Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing | Family Unification Program | Disabled * |
| # of units vouchers in use | 0 | 290 | 1,085 | 1,659 | 194 | 1,420 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 21 - Public Housing by Program Type

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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Characteristics of Residents

| | Program Type | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|-----------|----------------|----------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Certificate | Mod-Rehab | Public Housing | Vouchers | | | Special Purpose Voucher | |
| | | | | Total | Project - based | Tenant - based | Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing | Family Unification Program |
| Average Annual Income | 0 | 5,244 | 8,307 | 11,341 | 9,874 | 11,348 | 0 | 0 |
| Average length of stay | 0 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Average Household size | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| # Homeless at admission | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # of Elderly Program Participants (>62) | 0 | 15 | 176 | 304 | 27 | 271 | 0 | 0 |
| # of Disabled Families | 0 | 55 | 272 | 431 | 28 | 396 | 0 | 0 |
| # of Families requesting accessibility features | 0 | 290 | 1,085 | 1,659 | 194 | 1,420 | 0 | 0 |
| # of HIV/AIDS program participants | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # of DV victims | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 22 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

| Race | Program Type | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|-----------|----------------|----------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------|
| | Certificate | Mod-Rehab | Public Housing | Vouchers | | | Special Purpose Voucher | | |
| | | | | Total | Project - based | Tenant - based | Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing | Family Unification Program | Disabled * |
| White | 0 | 25 | 172 | 343 | 22 | 314 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Black/African American | 0 | 264 | 902 | 1,310 | 172 | 1,100 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Asian | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| American Indian/Alaska Native | 0 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

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

Table 23 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

| Ethnicity | Program Type | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-----------|----------------|----------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------|
| | Certificate | Mod-Rehab | Public Housing | Vouchers | | | Special Purpose Voucher | | |
| | | | | Total | Project - based | Tenant - based | Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing | Family Unification Program | Disabled * |
| Hispanic | 0 | 3 | 9 | 17 | 3 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Not Hispanic | 0 | 287 | 1,076 | 1,642 | 191 | 1,407 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

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

Table 24 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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

The Spartanburg Housing Authority (SHA) complies with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements by having 5% of its housing stock meet the accessibility requirements. In addition, the SHA offers a preference for disabled households on both the public housing and HCV waiting lists. Reasonable accommodations are available upon requests to applicants, residents, and participants. Specific needs are not identified until the applicant is selected from the waiting list. There continues to be a high demand for accessible units.

Most immediate needs of residents of Public Housing and Housing Choice voucher holders

SHA strives to assist in addressing the needs of low-income, very low-income and extremely low-income families in the City of Spartanburg and Spartanburg County. SHA does this through its Asset Management Program, Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Program, Mod Rehab Program, and other Affordable / Moderate Income Programs and HUD's Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) program.

There continues to be a need for affordable housing programs provided by the PHA as evidenced by occupancy rates in assisted housing as well as by response to wait list openings for Public Housing, HCV and Affordable Housing within the jurisdiction.

SHA serves over 3,577 families under its various housing programs:

Families served are within the maximum income limit of the 80% median family income for Spartanburg County. Rent payments are based on adjusted annual income. There are currently waiting lists for admission.

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

In light of the income of a large portion of the residents and candidates there is a high need for affordable housing in the jurisdiction. It is particularly important that housing units have easy access to supermarkets and medical facilities. Persons on a fixed income and low-income families have fewer choices. There is also a lack of affordable and reliable transportation that can limit family's options. The population at large has the same housing needs as residents in public housing, but the degree in which they face problems is less.

Discussion

The 2018 Median Income for the Spartanburg, SC MSA is \$61,200. Income Limits are based on the family size or number of persons in the family. Forty-one percent of SHA households consist of one member only. Thirty percent of area median income limit (AMI) in the Spartanburg, SC, MSA (Metropolitan Statistical Area) for a family with three is \$42,300. Ninety-three percent of families in the Asset Management

programs fall below this limit. The Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) participants are at 82% AMI. The Mod Rehab program participants are at 99% of AMI and other Affordable Housing Programs in Spartanburg are at 85.3% AMI. In 2017, SHA opened the HCV waiting list to families who met the definition of the working preference only. Families were placed on the list utilizing a lottery drawing system. The HCV waiting list opened again in August 2018. There is currently a shortage of landlords within Spartanburg County which makes it difficult for HCV voucher holders to find housing. Households of various races and ethnic groups of families on SHA's waiting lists for Asset Management account as 28.86% White, 64.34% Black, .49% Asian, and 6.3% Hispanic. Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Program waiting lists total as 18.1% White, 68.6% Black, .9% Asian, 8.2% Hispanic and other 4.2%. Finally, SHA's other Affordable Housing Programs, those families on the waiting lists amount to 13.5% White, 73% Black, 1.2% Asian, and 12.3% Hispanic. The SHA recognizes that the public housing waiting list needs exceed the number of existing units with an even greater need for one bedroom units. As of October 2018, the SHA has the current number of families on each sites waiting list by bedroom size.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

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

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

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

Data on the homeless populations include the entire Upstate CoC. Unfortunately, reliable data for the County is unavailable.

Homeless Needs Assessment

| Population | Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night | | Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year | Estimate the # becoming homeless each year | Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year | Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness |
|--|--|-------------|--|--|---|--|
| | Sheltered | Unsheltered | | | | |
| Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren) | 225 | 44 | 1,704 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Persons in Households with Only Children | 3 | 1 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Persons in Households with Only Adults | 621 | 291 | 2,395 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chronically Homeless Individuals | 95 | 86 | 566 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chronically Homeless Families | 1 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Veterans | 57 | 22 | 209 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unaccompanied Child | 44 | 12 | 237 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Persons with HIV | 8 | 11 | 63 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 25 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Alternate Data Source Name:
2018 Point-in-Time Count

Indicate if the homeless population is: Partially Rural Homeless

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

Data on persons experiencing homelessness is not separated by rural or urban living environment.

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

According to the most recent data available, annually an estimated 1,272 persons experience homelessness for the first time, 787 exit homelessness, and the average amount of time spent in a sheltered facility is 152 days. Source: HMIS

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

| Race: | Sheltered: | Unsheltered (optional) |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| White | 402 | 194 |
| Black or African American | 409 | 115 |
| Asian | 2 | 1 |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 5 | 14 |
| Pacific Islander | 3 | 1 |
| Ethnicity: | Sheltered: | Unsheltered (optional) |
| Hispanic | 31 | 14 |
| Not Hispanic | 818 | 322 |

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

There are currently 44 persons in families with children experiencing homelessness that are unsheltered and 225 that are sheltered in the region. There are also currently 57 sheltered and 22 unsheltered veterans.

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

For the unsheltered population, White residents are the most common and account for 59.7% (194 persons) of the population. Only 4.2% of the unsheltered population identifies as Hispanic.

Sheltered residents have a different racial background. Black residents are the most common with a plurality, 49.8% (409 persons). Similar to the unsheltered population, a relatively small amount of sheltered homeless identify as Hispanic, 3.7%.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

Most persons facing homelessness in the region are sheltered. There are a total of 849 sheltered and 336 unsheltered persons facing homelessness. Households with Children make up 27% of sheltered families and 13% of unsheltered families.

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

Introduction:

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

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

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

According to the most recent data available, there are approximately 61,648 residents over the age of 60 in the county, making up 20% of the population. Over 22,000 residents over the age of 60 have a disability, or 36.8% percent, and approximately 7,000 (11.4%) are below the poverty level. Elderly residents are much more likely to live in owner-occupied residences than renter occupied residences, 80.9% and 19.1%, respectively. However, elderly residents face a high rate of cost-burdened housing, regardless of whether they are renting or in an owner-occupied home. Nearly 50% of elderly renters and 20% of owners are cost burdened.

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

HIV/AIDS: See discussion below.

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

Out of 46 counties, Spartanburg County ranks 21st in Alcohol Use, 21st in Tobacco Use, and 31st in Opioid Use. Alcohol use is, by far, the most commonly abused substance. Nearly 13% of the adult population binge drink, 5.1% have use classified as heavy, and 36% of all traffic fatalities involve alcohol.

Spartanburg County, like many counties across the nation, are facing an opioid epidemic. In 2016, there were 36 opioid related deaths in Spartanburg County. The majority of these (33) involved prescription opioids. EMS in Spartanburg administered Narcan 454 times, saving lives.

The treatment services in Spartanburg County are ranked 32 out of 46. Overall, Spartanburg County is better than average in tobacco treatment, average for cocaine treatments, and below average for alcohol, marijuana, opiates, and amphetamine treatment. There is a significant need in the County for improved services, which includes housing options that encourage sobriety and healthy living.

Disability: There are 44,982 people in this jurisdiction who have a disability, which is 15.5% of the population. Nearly 75% of the disabled population is White, non-Hispanic and 21% are Black, non-Hispanic. Unsurprisingly, disability is correlated with age and older residents are more likely to have one or more disabilities. Ambulatory difficulty is the most common disability and Independent living difficulty is the second most common disability.

Source: 2012-2016 American Community 5-Year Estimates

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

According to the Charles Lea Center the needs of those suffering from a disability have the following needs: employment, day activities, personal care, nursing, environmental modifications, vehicle modifications, rental assistance, utility assistance, respite, daily supplies, Adult Day care, food and Christmas, as well as more IEP meeting/School assistance. The daily supplies needs are mainly the need for incontinence supplies as this is a very expensive necessity for some which need diapers/pull ups their entire life. Most of these needs are formally assessed, some are proven needs based on eviction or cut off notifications, and some needs such as food are based solely on the requests made by those receiving assistance.

PROGRAMS, CARE and SERVICES for HIV/AIDS population

Formerly the Ryan White Comprehensive AIDS Resources Emergency (CARE) Act, The Ryan White Program works with cities, states, and local community-based organizations to provide HIV-related services to more than half a million people each year. The program is for those who do not have sufficient health care coverage or financial resources for coping with the HIV disease.

Two organizations serving Spartanburg County residents living with HIV/AIDS are funded through the Ryan White Program.

Piedmont Care, Inc., the nonprofit organization providing HIV and AIDS care, prevention, and advocacy in the community, currently serves approximately 400 people living with HIV/AIDS. Approximately 75% of those reside in Spartanburg County. Since inception in 1994, Piedmont Care has served over 1200 people living with HIV/AIDS and their families. Each year Piedmont Care serves approximately 60 new HIV-positive clients and provides more than 100 free HIV tests. <Update figures>

Spartanburg Regional Healthcare System Ryan White clinic had approximately 527 active clients of which 84% or 444 reside in Spartanburg County as of December 31, 2012.

Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)

Piedmont Care combines Ryan White funds with HOPWA funds to provide service and support to people living with HIV and AIDS, which includes medical care, medications, oral health care, mental health, and case management. Piedmont Care is the HOPWA project sponsor that administers services to the HIV/AIDS population of Spartanburg County. In this capacity, the agency provides short-term rent, mortgage, utility assistance and deposits, as well as case management services for clients in tenant-based housing assistance voucher programs. A special feature of the HOPWA program is the availability of intensive case management services, including supportive services for people living with HIV/AIDS who may not receive local HOPWA assistance, but who are receiving TBRA assistance through Fort Mill Housing.

During FY 11/12 (4/1/11 thru 3/31/12) Piedmont Care served 64 households (at least one person in the household is a person living with HIV/AIDS) with HOPWA services in Spartanburg, Cherokee and Union Counties. It was reported that 49 of the 64 households were in the 0-30% area median income range, which is considered extremely low. Of the 64 households, 51 were also served the previous year, 2 moved into permanent/stable housing, 57 needed assistance to maintain, and 5 were in unstable housing.

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

Spartanburg County, like communities worldwide, is impacted by the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Of the 46 counties in the state, Spartanburg ranks 12th in HIV/AIDS case rates (SCDHEC surveillance reports).

2016 data provided by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC) shows that Spartanburg County reported 811 HIV and AIDS cases. Prevalence counts consist of cumulative cases still living at the end of 2010.

Of the 811 reported, 573 were male and 238 were female. Race is a major factor in HIV/AIDS rates, Black or African American residents made up the majority of HIV/AIDS cases (498, or 61.4%). The largest age demographic was 50-59 years old, 270 people (33.3%).

There are multiple risk groups that are reported through SCDHEC. These groups, with accompanying cases reported are:

- Male Sex w/Male – 200
- Injection Drug Use – 43
- MSM and Injection Drug Use – 17
- Heterosexual – 99

- Other/Undetermined – 73

Discussion:

The Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) as part of a statewide goal identified in 2006 Barriers that impact efforts to serve HIV/AIDS clients include:

- Affordable quality housing
- The high cost of housing for clients with prior criminal convictions (who do not have access to Section 8)
- HIV infected parents' concerns about raising their children in public housing projects where there are significant alcohol and drug abuse problems
- Stigma and perceived discrimination that create reluctance of HIV infected persons to disclose their status until they are "on the street"
- Lack of public transportation connecting affordable housing and workplaces or HOPWA sponsors
- Long housing authority waiting lists and no opportunity for "preference" listing prevent timely placement: before HOPWA funds expire or patient's death
- Length of Disability status decision often exceeds 21-week HOPWA limit
- Lack of scattered-site housing in which people living with HIV/AIDS are not segregated, but are given preference.

There are no supportive housing facilities within the City of Spartanburg for people living with HIV/AIDS. However, The Laurel, Project Care and Stephens House, located in Greenville, serve this population in the Piedmont region.

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

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Facilities:

Public facilities are necessary in order to create a safer and more suitable living environment, particularly for low and moderate-income households. Public facilities in low-income areas provide centers for the delivery of public services, workforce development training, childcare, services for the elderly, and community policing programs.

How were these needs determined?

These needs were determined through meetings with various public officials and citizens throughout the county and independent research. A stakeholder survey was given to community organizations to help determine the priority needs of the community.

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Improvements:

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

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

How were these needs determined?

These needs were determined through meetings with various public officials and citizens throughout the county and independent research. A stakeholder survey was given to community organizations to help determine the priority needs of the community.

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Services:

The jurisdiction has a great need for expanded and improved public services to provide support for the growing population. In particular, low-income families need assistance with child-care, housing, and public transportation.

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

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

How were these needs determined?

These needs were determined through meetings with various public officials and citizens throughout the county and independent research. A stakeholder survey was given to community organizations to help determine the priority needs of the community.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

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

MA-10 Number of Housing Units – 91.210(a)&(b)(2)

Introduction

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

All residential properties by number of units

| Property Type | Number | % |
|---------------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1-unit detached structure | 86,687 | 70% |
| 1-unit, attached structure | 2,355 | 2% |
| 2-4 units | 6,558 | 5% |
| 5-19 units | 7,121 | 6% |
| 20 or more units | 4,005 | 3% |
| Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc | 17,906 | 14% |
| Total | 124,632 | 100% |

Table 26 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Alternate Data Source Name:
2012-2016 ACS 5-Yr Estimates

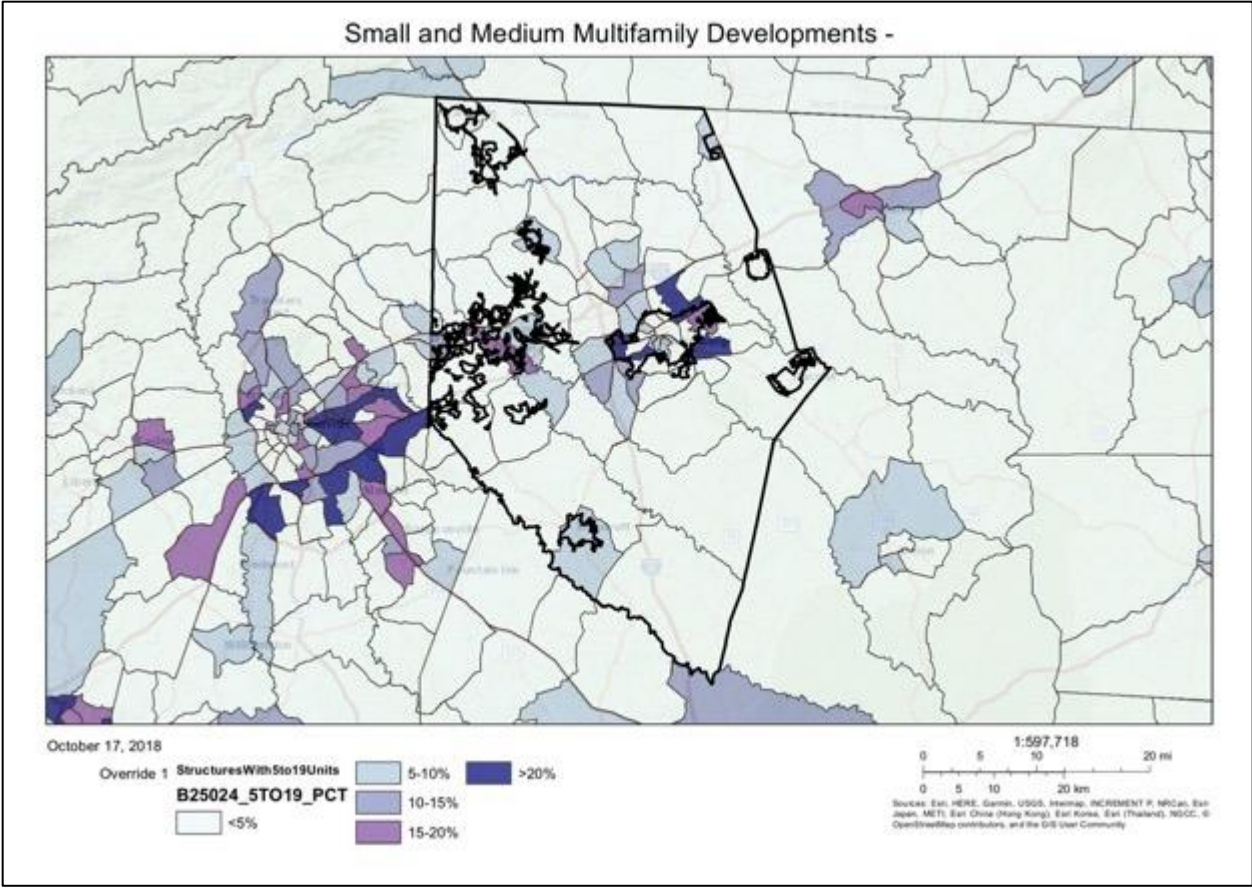
Residential Properties by Number of Units

The table above breaks down the housing stock by the number of units in each structure and by structure type. Traditional single-family, detached homes are most prominent, accounting for 70% of all housing units. Mobile Homes, boats, RVs, and vans is the second most common property type with 14%. Multifamily properties with 5 or more units make up only 9% of the residential housing in Spartanburg County.

Multifamily Development Distribution

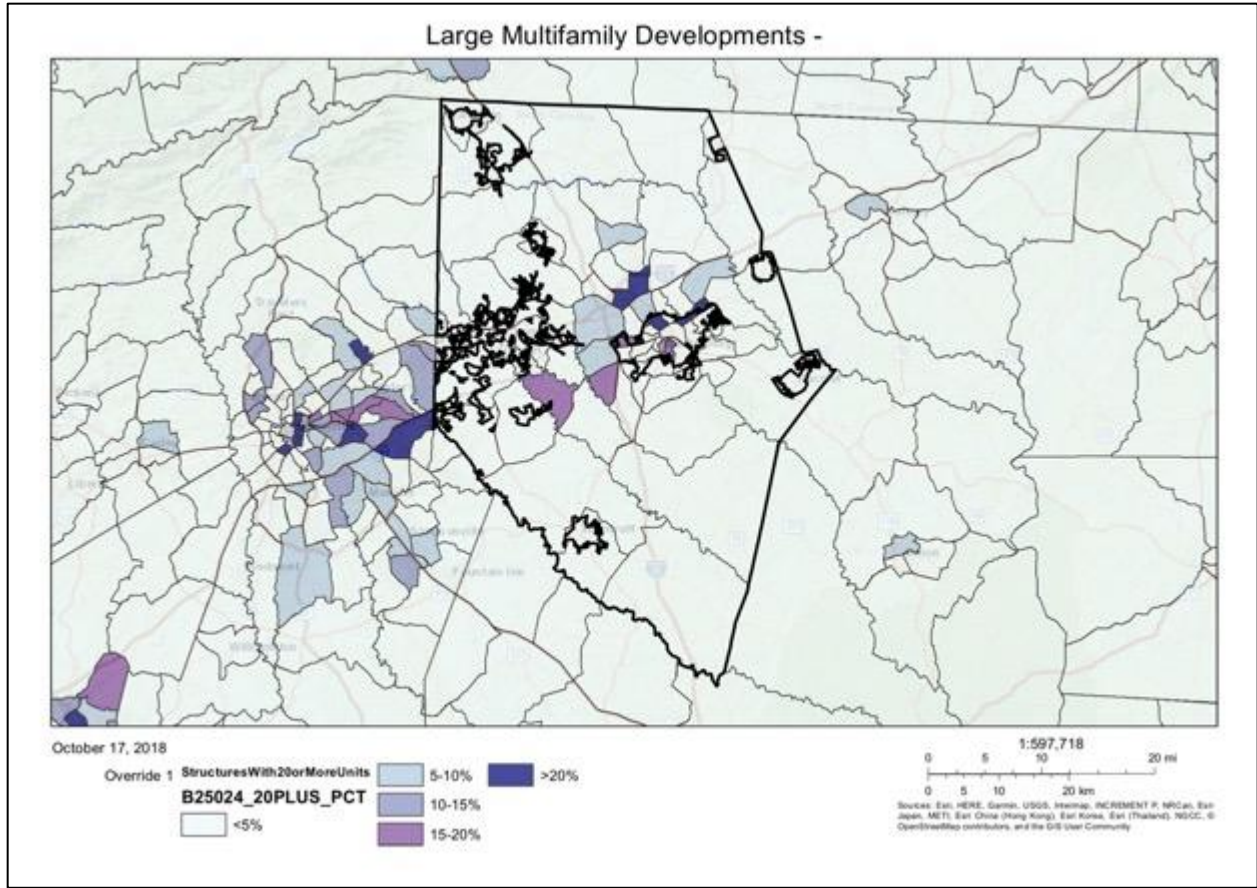
The two maps below highlight multifamily housing distribution in Spartanburg County. The first map shows the concentration of small- to medium-sized multifamily developments (5-19 units). The second map details the prevalence of larger multifamily developments (20+ units). Purple and darker blue shading indicate census tracts with higher concentrations of these larger developments, while lighter blue and green shades show areas of lower concentration of multifamily housing developments.

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS 5-Year Estimates



Small and Medium Multifamily Developments

While there are Small and Medium Multifamily Developments found throughout the County, these units are found in larger concentration near Spartanburg City.



Large Multifamily Developments

There are more Large Multifamily Developments in the center of the County, particularly along Interstate 85. These units are also found generally in larger concentrations in the tracts near Spartanburg City.

Unit Size by Tenure

| | Owners | | Renters | |
|--------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| | Number | % | Number | % |
| No bedroom | 232 | 0% | 1,004 | 3% |
| 1 bedroom | 770 | 1% | 5,191 | 15% |
| 2 bedrooms | 11,861 | 16% | 14,752 | 42% |
| 3 or more bedrooms | 63,589 | 83% | 14,063 | 40% |
| Total | 76,452 | 100% | 35,010 | 100% |

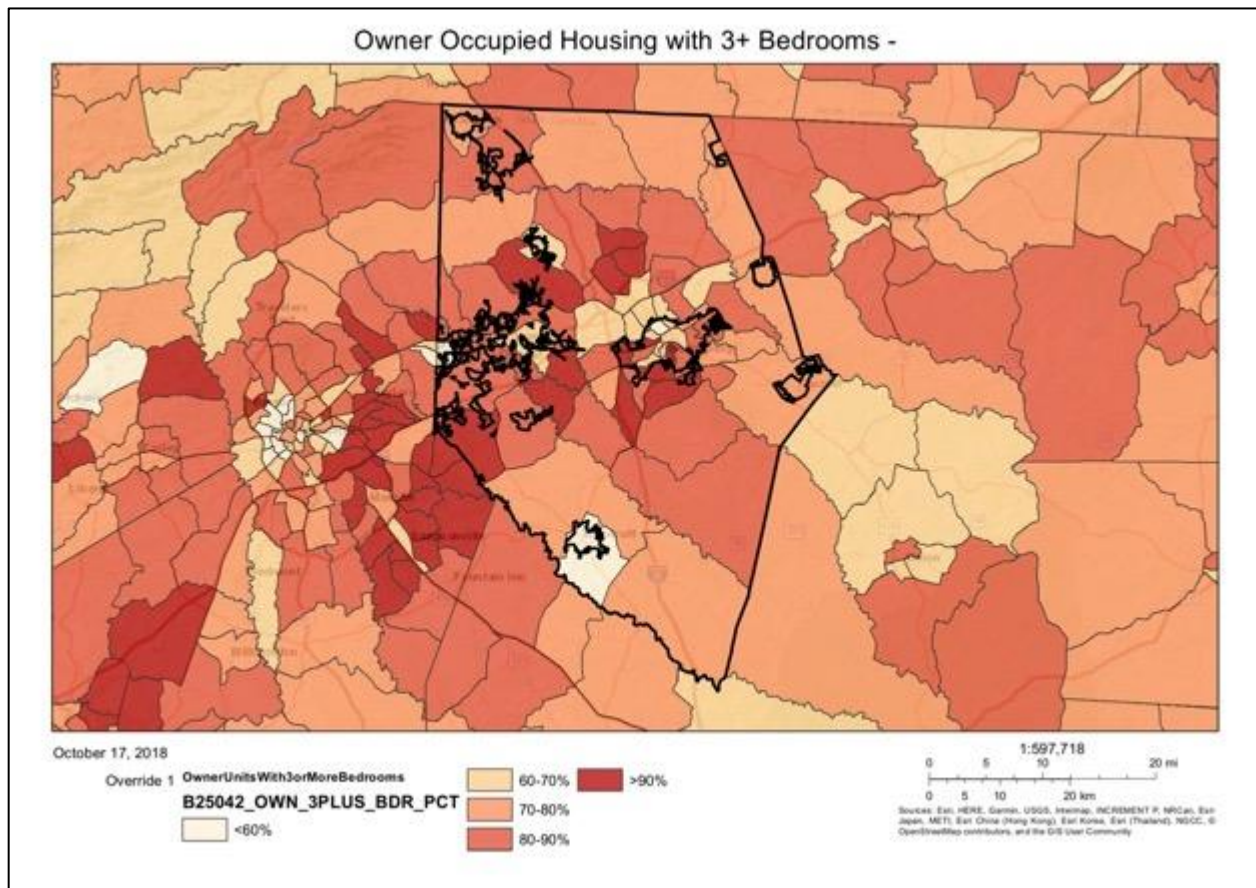
Table 27 – Unit Size by Tenure

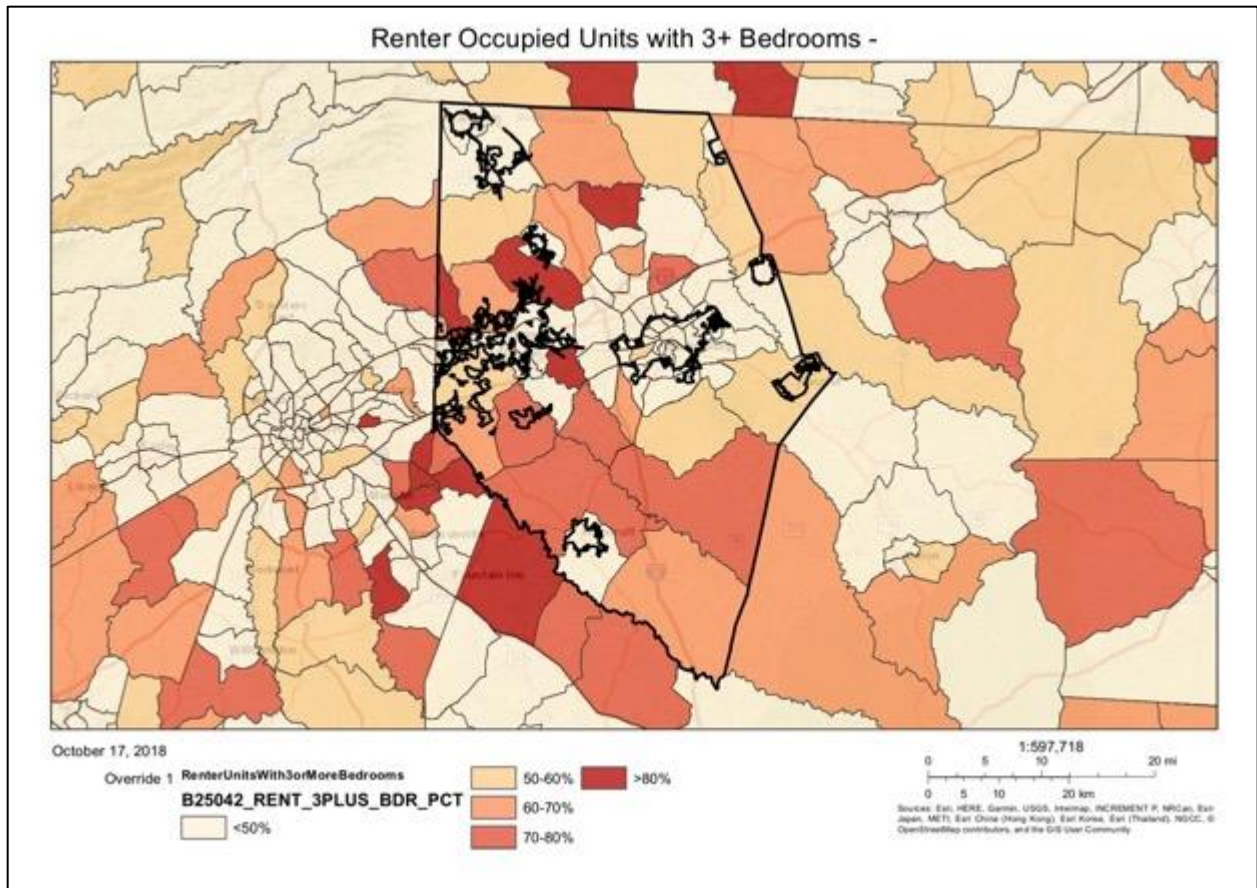
Alternate Data Source Name:
2012-2016 ACS 5-Yr Estimates

Unit Size by Tenure

Spartanburg County has an overwhelming percentage of units with 2 or more bedrooms. For homeowners 99% of units have 2 or more bedrooms. While not as dramatic, renter units have 82% of units with 2 or more bedrooms. Furthermore, for homeowners 83% have 3 or more bedrooms and for renters 40% have 3 or more bedrooms. The following maps show the distribution of homes with 3 or more bedrooms in the County. Lighter shades display areas with less concentration and increases as the shades become darker. While the central urban areas of the County show less homes with 3 or more bedrooms for both homeowners and renters, as indicated in the table above, homeowners with 3 or more bedrooms are prevalent. For renters, there are less homes with 3 or more bedrooms, especially in the center of County.

Map Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS 5-Year Estimates





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

The Spartanburg Housing Authority primarily targets very low-income and extremely low-income households in the area. The SHA currently runs four programs to serve the over 3,500 families in their programs. The Public Housing program has 637 units, the Housing Choice Voucher Program provides 1,952 vouchers, the Mod Rehab Program provides 226 vouchers, and other Affordable/Moderate Income Programs and HUD’s RAD Program have 424 units. The families served have a maximum income limit of 80% median family income.

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

No units are expected to be lost.

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

Determining the needs of the population and forecasting into the future is a difficult task. In general, no, there is a lack of decent affordable housing units in Spartanburg County. The number of cost burdened households, especially renter households, continues to rise at a quick rate. Affordability is a product of supply and demand, but it is also a product of location. From a quantitative standpoint, there may be enough homes in the County, they are not necessarily in the places needed to serve the low-income population.

Additionally, there is a significant lack of housing variety in Spartanburg County. There are very few multi-unit properties available even though they tend to be cheaper and increase density. With an aging population and demographic shifts occurring throughout the country, more and more residents are looking for alternatives to the single-family detached home.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

Spartanburg County needs more affordable units that are accessible to low-income households. There are currently 17,694 households on a program waiting list with the SHA, an increase of over 15,000 since the previous Consolidated Plan. There is also a need for multi-unit housing properties that are located near employment centers.

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

Introduction

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

Cost of Housing

| | Base Year: 2000 | Most Recent Year: 2016 | % Change |
|----------------------|-----------------|------------------------|----------|
| Median Home Value | 91,100 | 124,900 | 37% |
| Median Contract Rent | 381 | 548 | 44% |

Table 28 – Cost of Housing

Alternate Data Source Name:
2000 Census, 2012-2016 ACS

| Rent Paid | Number | % |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------|
| Less than \$500 | 5,352 | 17% |
| \$500-999 | 21,537 | 68% |
| \$1,000-1,499 | 4,183 | 13% |
| \$1,500-1,999 | 576 | 2% |
| \$2,000 or more | 234 | 1% |
| Total | 31,882 | 100% |

Table 29 - Rent Paid

Alternate Data Source Name:
2012-2016 ACS 5-Yr Estimates

Cost of Housing

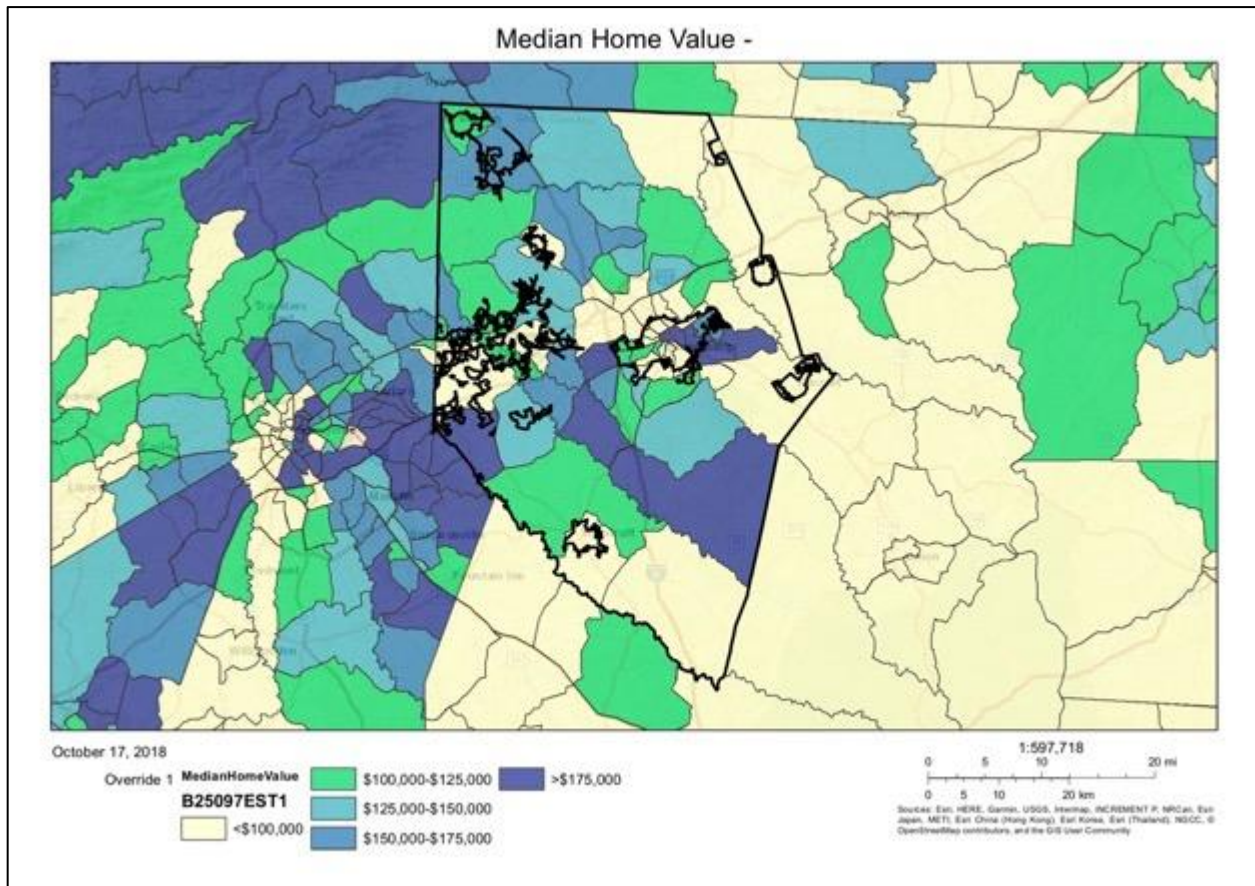
From 2000 to 2016, housing costs have increased substantially with home value increasing by 37% and rents climbing by 44% since the 2000 Census.

The table above breaks out the rent paid by price cohorts. Approximately 68% of all renters pay between \$500 and \$999 a month, the largest cohort. The next largest rent cohort is the Less than \$500 group, with 17% of renters falling in this range. Later in this section the report examines rental rates as a percentage of household income to determine the affordability of rental housing.

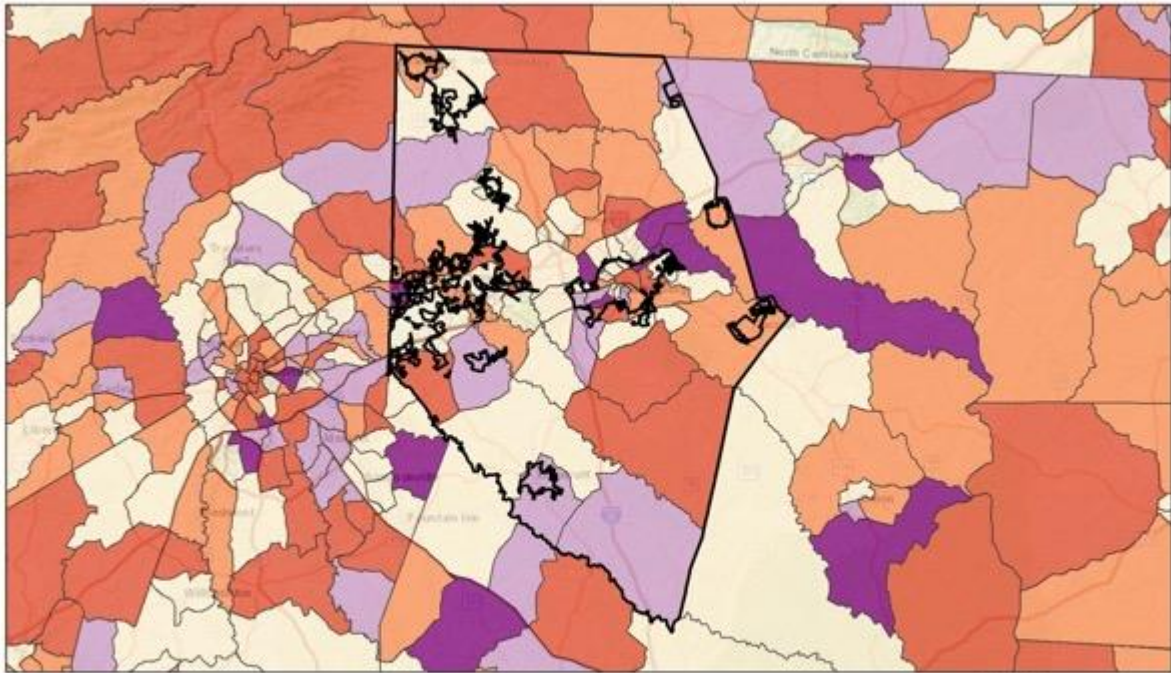
Home Values

The following two maps provide a visual display of the median home values throughout Spartanburg County. The first map shows the current median home value and the second map shows how home values have changed over the preceding decade. Median home values are highest south of Spartanburg City with some relatively high census tracts to the west and north. Median home values are lower in the north central areas and southeastern areas of the Spartanburg County. Since 2000, home values have also increased highest in the City and some tracts south of downtown.

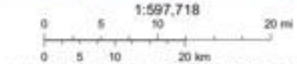
Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS 5-Year Estimates



Change in Median Home Value -



October 17, 2018

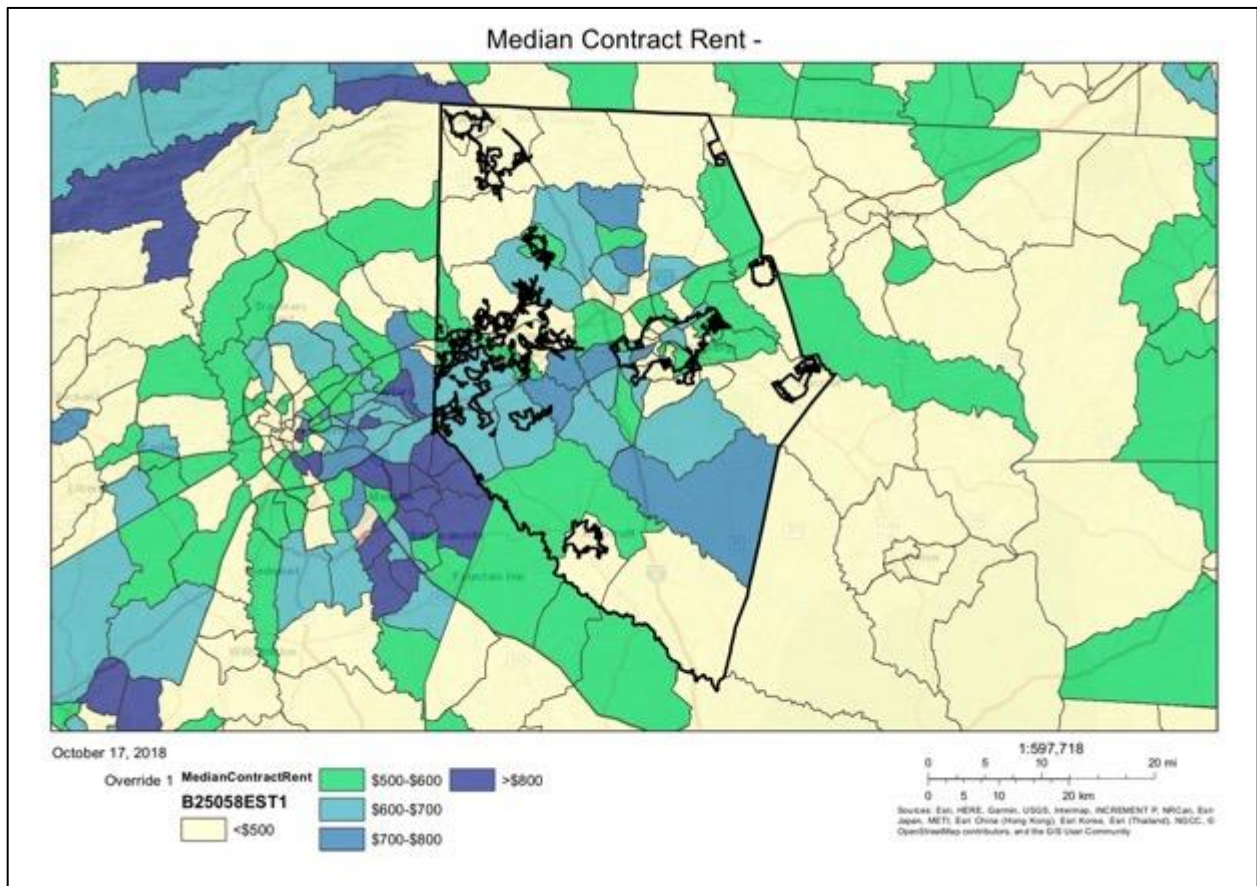


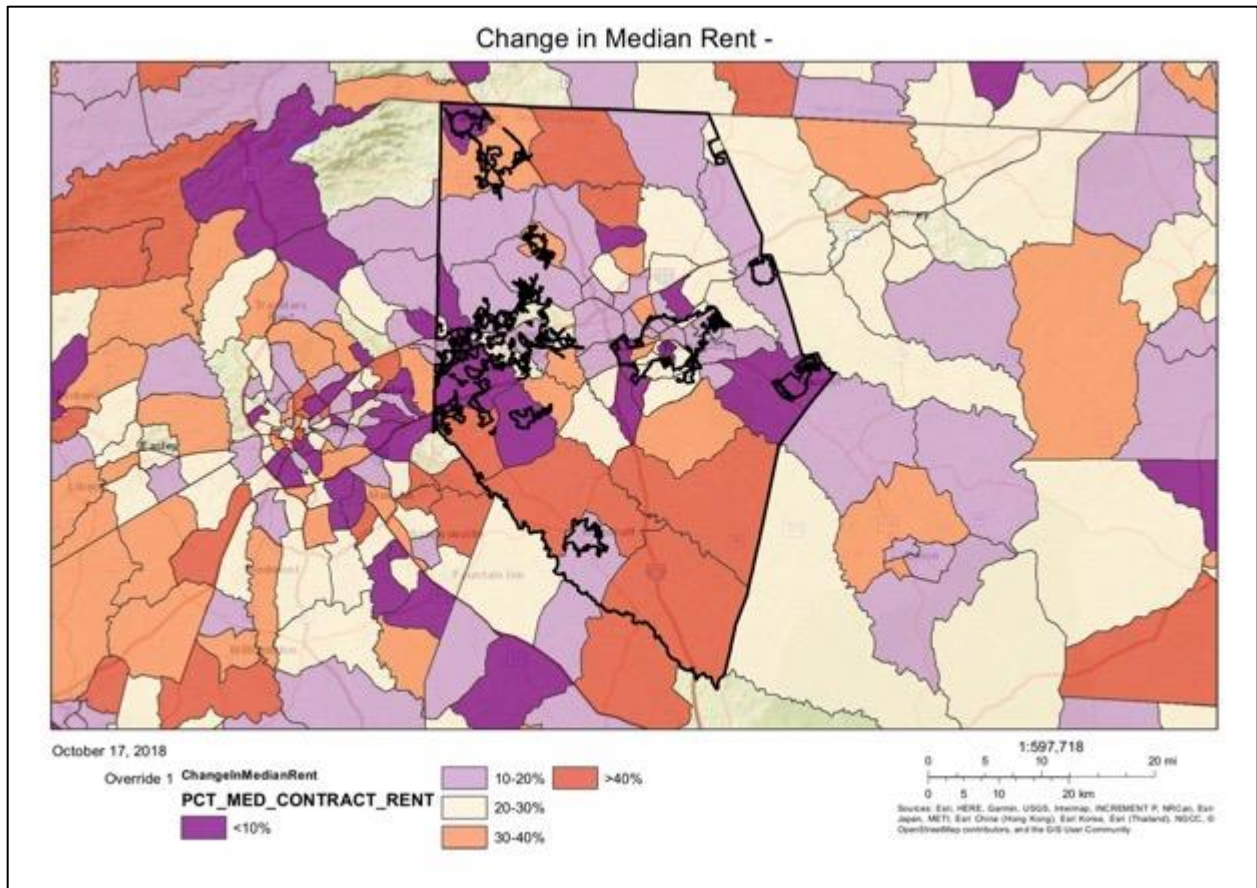
Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NBCC, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Median Rent

The following two maps look at median rent in Spartanburg County. The first map displays the current median rent and the second map shows how median rents have changed over the preceding decade. The median rent is lowest in the northern tracts and highest in the central tracts. Median rents have been increasing all throughout the County since 2000. There are very few tracts where median rents have increased less than 10%.

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS 5-Year Estimates





Housing Affordability

| % Units affordable to Households earning | Renter | Owner |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| 30% HAMFI | 988 | No Data |
| 50% HAMFI | 4,708 | 5,748 |
| 80% HAMFI | 13,179 | 13,948 |
| 100% HAMFI | No Data | 20,261 |
| Total | 18,875 | 39,957 |

Table 30 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2009-2013 CHAS

Housing Affordability

Units affordable to Households earning 30%, 50%, 80%, and 100% HAMFI is available for 2013 CHAS. HAMFI is the HUD Area Median Family Income. Not surprisingly, there are less units affordable to households with lower HAMFI. No data is available for extremely low income owner-occupied households.

Monthly Rent

| Monthly Rent (\$) | Efficiency (no bedroom) | 1 Bedroom | 2 Bedroom | 3 Bedroom | 4 Bedroom |
|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Fair Market Rent | 511 | 605 | 734 | 985 | 1,129 |
| High HOME Rent | 511 | 605 | 734 | 959 | 1,050 |
| Low HOME Rent | 511 | 550 | 661 | 763 | 851 |

Table 31 – Monthly Rent

Alternate Data Source Name:
HUD 2018 FMR and HOME Rents

Fair Market Rent and High/Low HOME Rent Limits

The table above compares the 2018 HOME program rent limits compared with Fair Market Rents (FMR) for Spartanburg County. On average, Fair Market Rents remain at or higher than the HOME rent limits, meaning HOME subsidized rental housing is generally more affordable than the Fair Market rates. Fair Market Rents are set by HUD and used to determine payment standard amounts for various HUD Programs. HUD annually estimates FMRs for Office of Management and Budget (OMB) defined metropolitan areas, some HUD defined subdivisions of OMB metropolitan areas and each nonmetropolitan county.

HOME Rents Limits are based on FMRs published by HUD. HOME Rent Limits are set to determine the rent in HOME-assisted rental units and are applicable to new HOME leases.

Source: HUD 2018

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

The table above compares the 2018 HOME program rent limits and the Fair Market Rents (FMR) in Spartanburg County. The High HOME Rent is either the same or lower than the FMR. This means that HOME subsidized rental housing is generally more affordable than Fair Market rates.

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

According to the 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year estimates, there are 13,170 vacant units in Spartanburg County. The vacancy rate for homeowners is 2.3% and the rental vacancy rate is 6.4%. These rates are fairly low, particularly the homeowner vacancy rate. This points to insufficient housing for residents. Adding to the problem is the location of vacant units. In general, there are more vacant units in the more rural parts of the county. Considering the rising median rent, limited housing type options, and high rate of cost-burdened renters, it is clear that there is not sufficient housing for all income levels, particularly low-income.

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

From 2000 to 2016, the County's Median Home Value increase 37%, from \$91,100 to \$124,900 and the Median Contract Rent increased by 44% from \$381 to \$548. Over the same time period, Median Household Income increased from \$37,332 to \$45,219, an increase of only 21.1%. With the increase in housing costs outpacing income there will be a continued increase in cost burden throughout the County.

Discussion

The Median Contract Rent was \$680 and approximately 94% of renters pay less than \$1,000. The Median Contract Rent falls between the 1-bedroom and 2-bedroom Fair Market Rent and High HOME Rent, as well as between 2-bedroom and 3-bedroom Low HOME Rent. With this in mind, the County's strategy will include considering the rental market and ways to help alleviate cost burdened renters in the County.

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

Introduction

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

As defined by HUD, the four housing problems are:

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

Definitions

The County uses the following definitions:

Substandard – a dwelling unit that is either dilapidated or unsafe, thus endangering the health and safety of the occupant, or that does not have adequate plumbing or heating facilities.

Substandard suitable for rehabilitation - a housing unit that is both economically and structurally viable. To be considered a viable housing unit the estimated costs of completing the rehabilitation required does not exceed 50% of the property equity.

Condition of Units

| Condition of Units | Owner-Occupied | | Renter-Occupied | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| | Number | % | Number | % |
| With one selected Condition | 14,463 | 19% | 14,777 | 42% |
| With two selected Conditions | 279 | 0% | 885 | 3% |
| With three selected Conditions | 93 | 0% | 33 | 0% |
| With four selected Conditions | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| No selected Conditions | 61,617 | 81% | 19,315 | 55% |
| Total | 76,452 | 100% | 35,010 | 100% |

Table 32 - Condition of Units

Alternate Data Source Name:
2012-2016 ACS 5-Yr Estimates

Housing Conditions

The table above details the number of owner and renter households that have at least one housing condition. As stated previously, HUD defines the four housing condition problems as: 1) a home that lacks complete or adequate kitchen facilities, 2) a home that lacks complete or adequate plumbing facilities 3)

a home that is overcrowded - defined as more than one person per room, and 4) a household that is cost burdened by paying more than 30% of their income towards housing costs.

Nineteen percent of all owner-occupied housing units face at least one housing condition while 42% of all renters have at least one problematic housing condition. There are relatively few households with multiple housing problems and when compared to the affordability statistics provided earlier in this section, the overwhelming majority of housing problems are cost related.

Year Unit Built

| Year Unit Built | Owner-Occupied | | Renter-Occupied | |
|-----------------|----------------|------------|-----------------|-------------|
| | Number | % | Number | % |
| 2000 or later | 19,238 | 25% | 6,521 | 19% |
| 1980-1999 | 24,455 | 32% | 11,580 | 33% |
| 1950-1979 | 25,516 | 33% | 12,746 | 36% |
| Before 1950 | 7,243 | 9% | 4,163 | 12% |
| Total | 76,452 | 99% | 35,010 | 100% |

Table 33 – Year Unit Built

Alternate Data Source Name:
2012-2016 ACS 5-Yr Estimates

Age of Housing

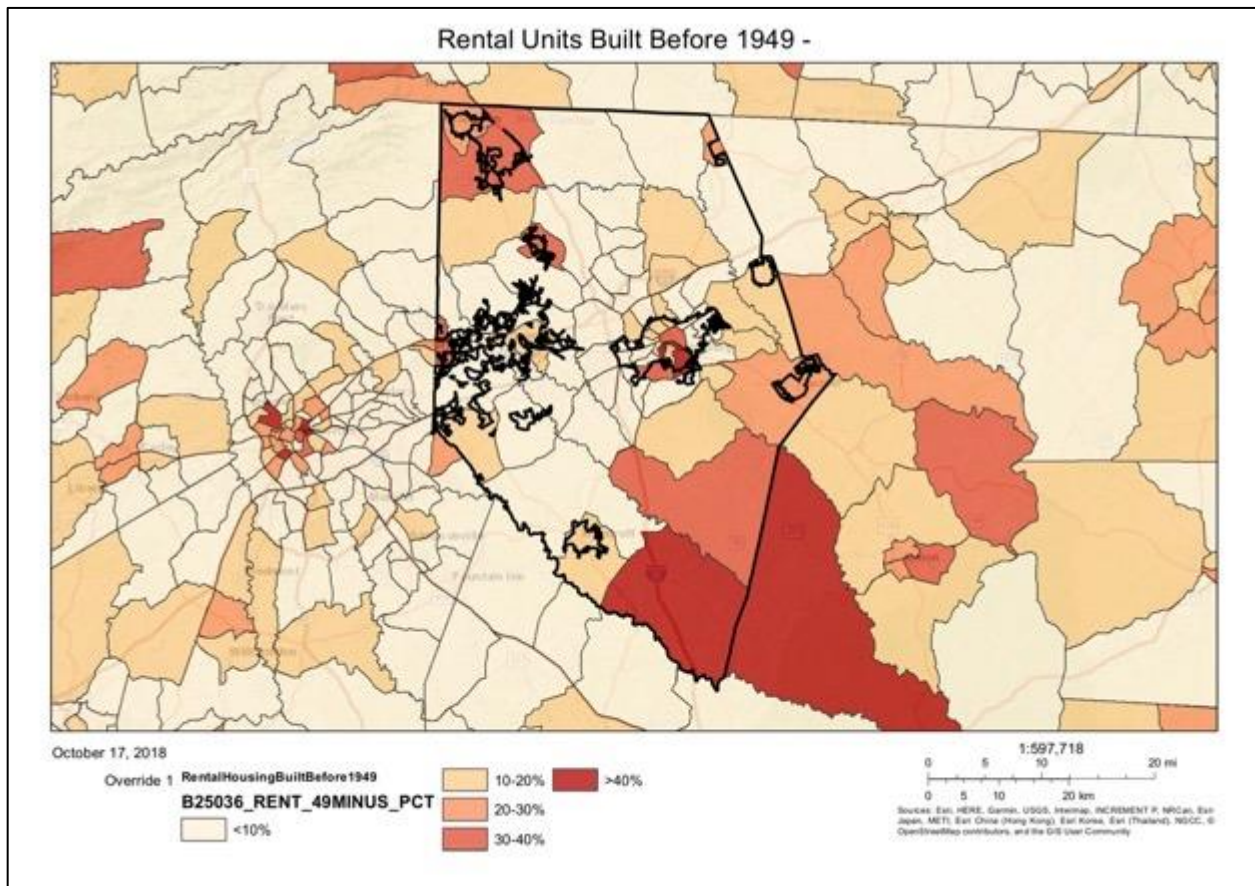
The table above provides details on the age of owner occupied and renter occupied housing units in Spartanburg County. The County has seen a gradual growth in development over the last few decades, however many homes built before 1980 remain. Approximately 42% of owner-occupied housing and 48% of renter-occupied housing was built before 1980. These homes will naturally have higher concentrations of deferred maintenance and deteriorating conditions. Additionally, older homes may have any number of code violations and of course there is a risk of lead-based paint hazards in these homes.

Data note: Due to rounding issues with IDIS, percentages may not add up to 100%.

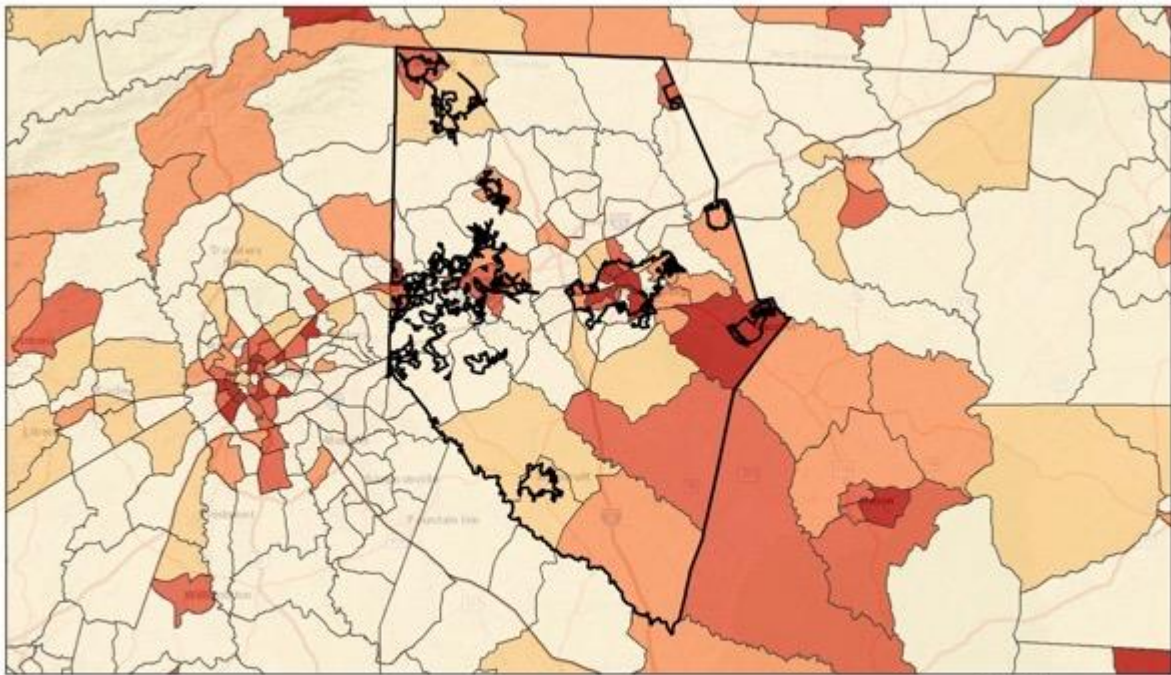
Age of Rental Housing Maps

The maps below depict the prevalence of older rental housing units in Spartanburg County. The first map identifies the percentage of rental units built prior to 1949, while the second map depicts rental units built before 1980. The darker shaded areas have higher concentrations of older rental housing units and the lighter shaded areas have a younger housing stock. In both cases, older units built before 1980 and 1949 are concentrated near Spartanburg City and rural areas to the northwest and southeast.

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS 5-Year Estimates



Rental Units Built Before 1980 -



October 17, 2018

Override 1 RentalHousingBuiltBefore1980

B25036_RENT_80MINUS_PCT

<50%



1:597,718

0 5 10 20 mi

0 5 10 20 km

Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NBCC, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

| Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard | Owner-Occupied | | Renter-Occupied | |
|---|----------------|-----|-----------------|-----|
| | Number | % | Number | % |
| Total Number of Units Built Before 1980 | 32,759 | 43% | 16,909 | 48% |
| Housing Units build before 1980 with children present | 9,022 | 12% | 5,939 | 17% |

Table 34 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

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

Lead-Based Paint Hazards

As mentioned previously, any housing unit built prior to 1980 may contain Lead-Based Paint in portions of the home (window and door frames, walls, ceilings etc.) or in some cases throughout the entire home. Thus, it is generally accepted that these homes at least have a risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazards and should be tested in accordance with HUD standards. As indicated in the table above, 43% of all owner-occupied housing units and 48% of all renter occupied units were built prior to 1980.

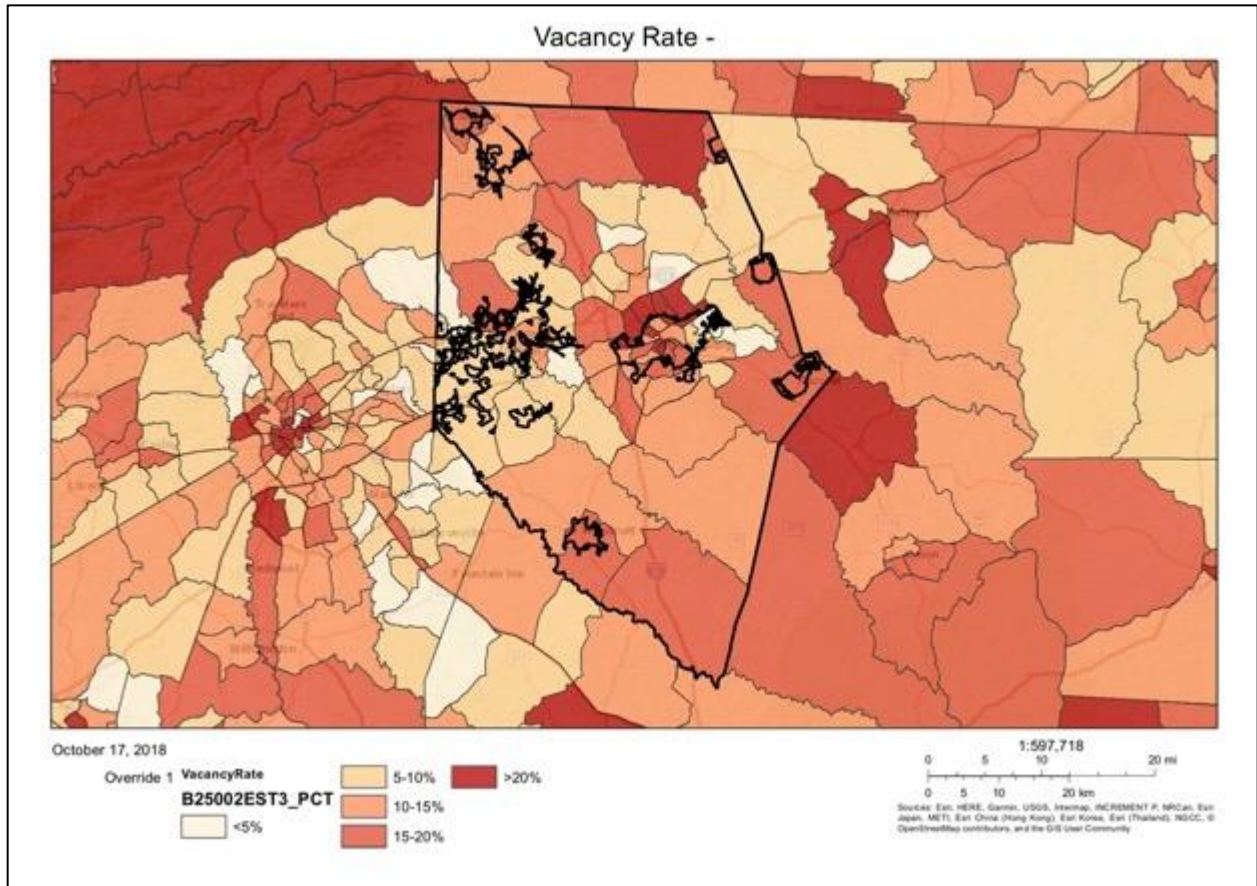
Furthermore, children are most at risk for experiencing Lead-Based Paint related illnesses. Therefore, special attention should be paid to homes built prior to 1980 where children are present. Approximately 12% of owner occupied homes (9,022) and 17% of renter occupied homes (5,939), built prior to 1980, have children living in the home.

Data Note: 2009-2013 CHAS data is the most recent year available and 2009-2013 ACS data was used to maintain consistency of the data time period.

Vacancy Rate

The following map shows the average housing vacancy rate. The darker shaded areas have higher vacancy rates while lighter shaded areas have lower vacancy rates. Vacancy rates are highest near Spartanburg City with many tracts reaching 20% vacancy.

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS 5-Year Estimates



Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

The age of the housing stock is an important factor in determining rehabilitation needs. According to the most recent data, 74% of owner-occupied and 81% of renter occupied units were built before 2000. Of those units, 43% of owner-occupied and 48% of renter occupied units were built before 1980. Nearly half of all housing units are nearly 40 years old, these homes tend to be more affordable but have more housing problems than newer properties. They are also more vulnerable to storm damage.

Estimated Number of Housing Units Occupied by Low or Moderate Income Families with LBP Hazards

The greatest potential for lead-based paint and other environmental and safety hazards are the nearly 50,000 homes built before 1980. It is unknown exactly how many of these homes are occupied by LMI households but the Community Development Department has developed Housing Policies that follow HUD guidelines for units built prior to 1978.

MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing – 91.210(b)

Introduction

This section provides a summary of the public and assisted housing available through the Spartanburg Housing Authority. This section will focus primarily on Public Housing and Housing Choice Vouchers, however the County has additional types of support to increase the affordable housing stock, including the LIHTC. Tax credit developments come with a capital subsidy to assist with construction costs that allow the developer to charge a rent that is below market rate. That price is fixed and is not a percentage of the tenant’s income.

Totals Number of Units

| | Program Type | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|-----------|----------------|----------|----------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------|
| | Certificate | Mod-Rehab | Public Housing | Vouchers | | | | | |
| | | | | Total | Project -based | Tenant -based | Special Purpose Voucher | | |
| | | | | | | | Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing | Family Unification Program | Disabled * |
| # of units vouchers available | 0 | 287 | 1,134 | 1,827 | 232 | 1,595 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # of accessible units | | | | | | | | | |
| *includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition | | | | | | | | | |

Table 35 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

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

There are 637 public housing units in Spartanburg County. They are all in good or excellent condition.

Public Housing Condition

| Public Housing Development | Average Inspection Score |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Archibald Village | 79 |
| Archibald Hi-rise | 63 |
| Scattered Sites | 91 |
| Prince Hall | 73 |
| Camp Croft | 90 |
| Victoria Gardens | 77 |
| Cambridge Place | 94 |
| Country Garden Estates | 81 |
| Collins Park | 82 |
| Cottage Grove | 81 |
| The Ridge at Southport | 81 |
| Cedar Springs Place | 77 |

Table 36 - Public Housing Condition

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

The Spartanburg Housing Authority has an approved Rental Assistance Demonstration Program (RAD) award for a portion of its portfolio. SHA intends to convert its entire remaining public housing portfolio utilizing the RAD process. The Public Housing units will convert to Project Based Vouchers under the RAD Program. SHA has received a Commitment to Enter into a Housing Assistance Payments Contract for these properties and anticipates a RAD conversion closing in 2019 or 2020.

Country Garden Estates - 50 Units, 10 RAD Vouchers, Refinancing

Collins Park - 100 Units, 24 RAD Vouchers, Convert

The Ridge - 78 Units, 54 RAD Vouchers, Convert

Cottage Grove - 8 Units, 8 RAD Vouchers, Transfer

Single Family Homes - 26 Units, 18 RAD Vouchers, Deminimis Disposition

Collins Park, The Ridge at Southport and Cottage Grove will convert under the RAD Program with no new financing.

Country Garden Estates will convert through refinancing. The initial 15-year Tax Credit compliance period has expired and SHA will exercise its first right of refusal to acquire the property as sole owner. A conventional loan will be utilized to pay off the existing first mortgage and fund some rehabilitation work.

Cammie Clagett Phase II – Phase II of the RAD conversion will consist of a Transfer of Assistance to another site. SHA has partnered with the City of Spartanburg, the Northside Development Group and Spartanburg Housing Partners to transfer the remaining 78 RAD replacement units from the Cammie Clagett development to a new construction.

Single Family Homes – The single-family homes will be disposed of under a portfolio “deminimus” disposition and will not convert to RAD units. SHA will sell the units at fair market value under an open bid process. Alternately, SHA may elect to partner with South Carolina Department of Mental Health to position these units for housing for persons with disabilities.

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

1. SHA intends to maintain the availability of decent, safe and affordable housing needs by: One for one replacement of units repositioned due to RAD. Leveraging private or other public funds as available to create additional affordable housing opportunities by:
 - i. Continue to support and to seek partnerships and alliances with non-profit and for-profit developers
 - ii. Identify opportunities, Low-Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) RAD, Project-Based Vouchers, HOME or other grants supporting rehabilitation or development
 - iii. Consider utilizing bonding capacity
1. Utilize Demolition or Disposition Transitional Funding (formerly Replacement Housing Factor Funds) and or development fees as available.
2. Review opportunities to acquire or build units or developments.
3. Use LIHTC program (both 4% & 9% credits) when available to rehabilitate existing, or to construct new affordable rental property. Support efforts by the City of Spartanburg and the Highland Community in the development of a Master Plan for Highland Area.
4. Maintain a minimum of 98% occupancy rate. Maintain vacant unit turnover time at or below 20 days.
5. Improve housing management monitoring and internal reporting tools. Maintain a high level of accountability, while implementing timely tracking, scheduling, and follow-up for rent collection efforts, vacancy turnover management, and new leases.
6. Review applications for additional vouchers through the NOFA process. The Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Program issued an RFP for project-based vouchers, or will utilize PBV's in accordance with RAD guidance in an effort to support the increase of affordable assisted housing within the community. HCV will review published NOFAs to determine eligibility and capacity.

The City's Consolidated Plan reflects a lack of affordable housing as a potential barrier. SHA will enter into a MOU with the City of Spartanburg and the County of Spartanburg to address the HUD, Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing protocol, if implemented by HUD. SHA participates in the United Way, Financial Stability and Housing Task Force, and continues to work with community partners to identify and address issues involving affordable housing. SHA will seek replacement of Asset Management units lost to the inventory through demolition, mixed finance development, and Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) replacement housing resources. SHA will market the HCV program among owners, particularly those outside of areas of minority and poverty concentration.

Discussion:

Phase III – The final Phase of the conversion includes the properties listed in the chart below. SHA will procure Development Partners to assist in the redevelopment of these properties. The proposed strategy for each property is summarized below.

Archibald Rutledge and Archibald Village – SHA will submit a 9% Low Income Housing Tax Credit application in 2019 which if successful, will combine with a 4% LIHTC transaction to rehabilitate 128 of the existing 150 units. Seven units will be demolished under the RAD permissible “deminimis” demolition and the 15 remaining units will transfer assistance to another location. SHA may seek to leverage capital that may become available for Opportunity Zones.

Camp Croft Courts – SHA proposed to redevelop this property through an on-site two phase approach. Half of the existing residents will be temporarily relocated to allow for demolition and new construction of 50% of the apartments. Upon completion of the first phase, a second phase will be done in the same manner with the intent to replace all units on the site under at 4% bond transaction. SHA may elect to redesign the parcels in a manner that supports a 9% LIHTC. SHA may consider building a COCC campus on the Camp Croft property.

Victoria Gardens – The RAD conversion strategy for Victoria Gardens is substantial rehabilitation with submission of a 9% Low Income Housing Tax Credit application in 2019. The rehab would be done using phases construction to minimize off-site relocation. SHA may seek to leverage capital that may become available for Opportunity Zones.

Prince Hall – The redevelopment strategy for Prince Hall is to submit a Section 18 disposition based on obsolescence and secure tenant protection vouchers. Residents will have the opportunity to elect permanent relocation options that will include Project Based Vouchers or a Tenant Protection Voucher. SHA will provide intensive relocation case management services and all benefits under URA. SHA will “bank” the land until such time that a redevelopment opportunity arises for the location of the site. SHA may seek to leverage capital that may be available for Opportunity Zones.

MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services – 91.210(c)

Introduction

There are 32 organizations with 57 projects that provide assistance to persons facing homelessness in the region. This includes Emergency Shelters, Transitional Housing, and Permanent Supportive Housing.

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

| | Emergency Shelter Beds | | Transitional Housing Beds | Permanent Supportive Housing Beds | |
|---|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| | Year Round Beds (Current & New) | Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds | Current & New | Current & New | Under Development |
| Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren) | 467 | 10 | 94 | 43 | 0 |
| Households with Only Adults | 381 | 241 | 85 | 295 | 10 |
| Chronically Homeless Households | 0 | 0 | 0 | 341 | 10 |
| Veterans | 0 | 0 | 10 | 135 | 10 |
| Unaccompanied Youth | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 |

Table 37 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Alternate Data Source Name:
HMIS UHC Data

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

Within Spartanburg County there are several agencies that complement services targeted at persons facing homelessness.

- South Carolina Department of Social Services – Assists with enrolling individuals in services to prevent or address homelessness
- Butterfly Foundation – Runs a housing program for chronically homeless or persons with disabilities.
- Benefit Bank – Provides screening and assistance in accessing resources to meet basic needs like medical assistance and food.
- Spartanburg Mental Health Center SOAR Program – Helps increase access to SSI/SSDI for adults experiencing or at risk of experiencing homelessness and have a mental illness, medical impairment, and/or substance use disorder.
- Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH) Program – Employees partner with the Spartanburg Mental Health Center to conduct street outreach and provide crisis services, medication services, counseling sessions, and other services.
- New Horizon Family Health Services Mobile Unit – Conducts outreach and provides medical, dental, behavioral health, and other services to residents where they are.
- ReGenesis – Develops and implements programs focused on improving quality of life and creating economic opportunity in low-income communities.
- St. Luke’s Free Clinic – Provides health care to uninsured residents in Spartanburg county to meet their need for primary medical care, medications, and patient education.
- South Carolina Works – Provides employment assistance through work search and training programs.
- South Carolina Legal Services – Helps with the prevention of homelessness through legal assistance in the case of evictions or foreclosures
- Homes for Life – Houses unaccompanied boys and provides them with skill training and services.

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

There are several services and facilities that meet the needs of homeless persons, particularly chronically homeless, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth.

- Butterfly Foundation – Five beds designated for chronically homeless persons. Training and case management is also available.

- Upstate Homeless Coalition – Two housing units for chronically homeless individuals
- Welcome Home – Seven beds available for veterans. Includes employment training opportunities, job placement, and job readiness.
- Merat Place – Multiple beds for veterans. Includes employment training opportunities, job placement, and job readiness.
- Homes for Life – Twelve beds available for male unaccompanied youth. Housing and life skills, education, and case management is also available.
- Safe Homes – Provides housing and counseling to victims of domestic violence.
- Spartanburg Interfaith Hospitality Network – Emergency shelter for homeless families and teaches life skills and provides case management
- The Haven - Emergency shelter for homeless families and teaches life skills and provides case management
- Miracle Hill – Emergency shelter for men and women that is regularly at 95% capacity. An additional 80 beds are available during cold weather conditions.
- Upstate Homeless Coalition – Runs a transitional housing program for 11 households. This program includes case management, utility assistance, financial assistance, and child care. There is also a Rapid Re-Housing Program that assists families with rent and utilities.

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

Introduction

There are four primary groups with non-homeless special needs in the County that require facilities and services. They are the elderly and frail elderly, those with HIV/AIDS and their families, those with alcohol and/or other drug addiction problems, and those who have physical or mental disabilities.

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

Elderly: The supportive housing needs for this population can vary widely depending on the health and fitness of the individuals. In general, as residents age they begin to face increased difficulties being independent. Their health issues can develop into disabilities, which creates a great need for assistance. Supportive housing must include access to health professionals and housing modifications to assist the residents to allow for independence.

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

Alcohol and/or Drug Addiction: Individuals dealing with addiction often require housing options that will provide a safe, sober place for recovery. A strong network is necessary to maximize the chance they will stay healthy and sober. It is important that these persons have access to health services, support groups, employment assistance, and access to family and friends. Additionally, detoxification facilities are necessary when addiction is first recognized. By taking a harm reduction approach to addiction, the County can work to reduce the harms of addiction and provide support during recovery, particularly for those dealing with opioid addiction.

Mental and Physical Disabilities: Individuals with disabilities encompass a wide range of skill levels and abilities. Therefore, they have many of the same issues as the general population with the added needs that are unique to their situation. Individuals with disabilities are more likely to have a fixed income and limited housing options. This requires additional support to ensure the availability of accessible and affordable housing.

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

The Charles Lea Center provides support for residents who face physical and mental challenges. These services include residential services, day services employment services, service coordination, early intervention, clinical services, and health services.

The Spartanburg Mental Health Center is part of the South Carolina Department of Mental Health and provides a variety of services to residents. Included in these services is supportive treatments for long-term care and the TLC program to assist patients making the transition from facilities back into the community.

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

The County will partner with the Spartanburg Housing Authority to target underserved populations for a two-year program which allows individuals to find their own home to rent and eventually transition into a self-sufficient status. An estimated 5 households will be assisted with rental housing through TBRA.

MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing – 91.210(e)

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

Although public policies are made with the intention to positively address the needs of citizens in a jurisdiction, there are times where they may have an unforeseen negative effect on certain aspects of the community, which in this case is affordable housing and residential investment. Public policies that affect affordable housing and residential investment negatively, in turn becomes a barrier to creating affordable housing in the area. Affordable housing and public and private residential investments are key components in furthering fair housing in any community.

To identify these negative effects and further the purposes of the Fair Housing Act, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) made it a legal requirement that entitlement grantees affirmatively further fair housing. The primary tool communities have for identifying contributing factors that lead to negative effects on the community is the Analysis of Impediments of Fair Housing Choice (AI).

In 2019, Spartanburg County, in partnership with the City of Spartanburg and the Spartanburg Housing Authority came together to carry out the Joint Analysis of Impediments of Fair Housing Choice, which identified six impediments to fair housing in the County along with a table listing their associated contributing factors. Contributing factors are issues leading to an impediment that are likely to limit or deny fair housing choice or access to opportunity. Recommended activities to address the contributing factors were also provided, along with goals, timelines, and responsible parties.

Full details of the fair housing impediments can be viewed in the 2019 Joint AI. A list of the identified impediments is shown below:

Impediment #1: Lack of Geographic Diversity in Affordable Housing Choices

Impediment #2: Neighborhoods Need Place-Based Community Investments

Impediment #3: Need for Continued and Expanded Fair Housing Activities

Impediment #4: Affordable Housing Planning Lacks Equity Focus

Impediment #5: Limited Housing Options for People with Disabilities

Impediment #6: Weak Job-Transit Connections

MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets – 91.215 (f)

Introduction

This section provides insight into the economic development landscape of Spartanburg County. The table below details the extent of business sector employment throughout the County. Unemployment, commute times, and education are also analyzed.

Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

| Business by Sector | Number of Workers | Number of Jobs | Share of Workers % | Share of Jobs % | Jobs less workers % |
|---|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction | 639 | 312 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations | 11,365 | 12,878 | 9 | 10 | 1 |
| Construction | 7,439 | 6,546 | 6 | 5 | -1 |
| Education and Health Care Services | 26,516 | 27,042 | 21 | 21 | 0 |
| Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate | 5,458 | 4,403 | 4 | 3 | -1 |
| Information | 2,408 | 1,128 | 2 | 1 | -1 |
| Manufacturing | 27,606 | 26,626 | 22 | 20 | -2 |
| Other Services | 7,195 | 3,020 | 6 | 2 | -4 |
| Professional, Scientific, Management Services | 10,815 | 15,172 | 8 | 12 | 4 |
| Public Administration | 3,083 | 3,239 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Retail Trade | 15,708 | 15,941 | 12 | 12 | 0 |
| Transportation and Warehousing | 5,623 | 7,374 | 4 | 6 | 2 |
| Wholesale Trade | 4,398 | 8,167 | 3 | 6 | 3 |
| Total | 128,253 | 131,848 | -- | -- | -- |

Table 38 - Business Activity

Alternate Data Source Name:

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

Data Source

The most recent data for the number of jobs (LEHD) was from 2015. The 2011-2015 ACS data for the number of

Comments:

workers was used to match LEHD data for the same time period.

Labor Force

| | |
|--|---------|
| Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force | 141,916 |
| Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over | 131,171 |
| Unemployment Rate | 7.60 |
| Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24 | 17.10 |
| Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65 | 6.00 |

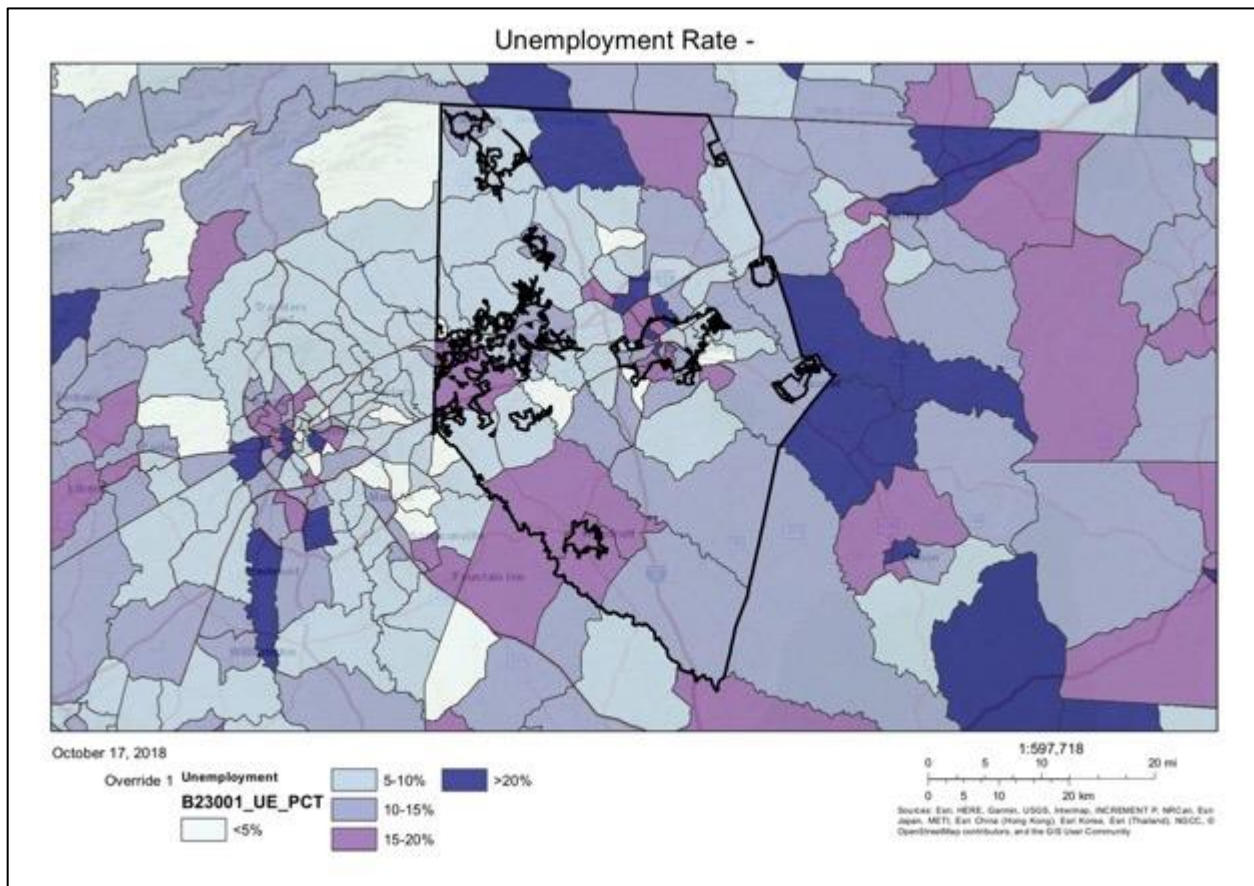
Table 39 - Labor Force

Alternate Data Source Name:
2012-2016 ACS 5-Yr Estimates

Unemployment

According to the 2012-2016 ACS, the unemployment rate was 7.6% in Spartanburg County. However, the unemployment rate varied throughout the County. The unemployment rate was highest in a few urban tracts to the north of the City of Spartanburg and the tracts on the north end of the County.

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS 5-Year Estimates



| Occupations by Sector | Number of People |
|--|-------------------------|
| Management, business and financial | 40,466 |
| Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations | 256 |
| Service | 20,840 |
| Sales and office | 30,606 |
| Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair | 11,501 |
| Production, transportation and material moving | 27,502 |

Table 40 – Occupations by Sector

Alternate Data Source Name:
2012-2016 ACS 5-Yr Estimates

Occupations by Sector

The largest employment sector identified above is the Management, Business, and Financial sector employing 40,466 persons. This is followed by the Sales and Office sector with 30,606 persons employed and the Production, transportation and material moving sector with 27,502 persons employed.

Travel Time

| Travel Time | Number | Percentage |
|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| < 30 Minutes | 89,476 | 72% |
| 30-59 Minutes | 30,158 | 24% |
| 60 or More Minutes | 4,985 | 4% |
| Total | 124,619 | 100% |

Table 41 - Travel Time

Alternate Data Source Name:
2012-2016 ACS 5-Yr Estimates

Commute Time Greater Than One Hour

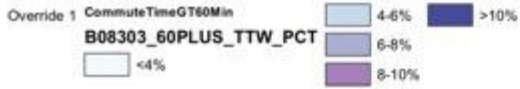
A long commute time is not an issue to many residents in Spartanburg County, however 4% of workers still have a commute time to work of over an hour. The locations where residents have long commutes are scattered around the rural tracts of the County.

Map Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS 5-Year Estimates

Commute Time Greater Than One Hour -



October 17, 2018



1:597,718
0 5 10 20 mi
0 5 10 20 km
Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NBCC, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

| Educational Attainment | In Labor Force | | Not in Labor Force |
|---|-------------------|------------|--------------------|
| | Civilian Employed | Unemployed | |
| Less than high school graduate | 9,747 | 2,606 | 10,064 |
| High school graduate (includes equivalency) | 28,840 | 3,572 | 12,655 |
| Some college or Associate's degree | 37,265 | 2,967 | 10,611 |
| Bachelor's degree or higher | 29,876 | 801 | 5,822 |

Table 42 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Alternate Data Source Name:
2012-2016 ACS 5-Yr Estimates

Educational Attainment by Age

| | Age | | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| | 18–24 yrs | 25–34 yrs | 35–44 yrs | 45–65 yrs | 65+ yrs |
| Less than 9th grade | 318 | 1,430 | 1,266 | 3,965 | 5,371 |
| 9th to 12th grade, no diploma | 3,807 | 4,049 | 3,174 | 7,304 | 5,521 |
| High school graduate, GED, or alternative | 9,691 | 9,842 | 10,091 | 24,162 | 14,403 |
| Some college, no degree | 10,657 | 8,891 | 8,290 | 16,243 | 7,686 |
| Associate's degree | 1,643 | 4,052 | 4,777 | 8,037 | 2,836 |
| Bachelor's degree | 2,295 | 6,200 | 5,982 | 11,855 | 4,829 |
| Graduate or professional degree | 46 | 2,404 | 3,067 | 6,882 | 3,564 |

Table 43 - Educational Attainment by Age

Alternate Data Source Name:
2012-2016 ACS 5-Yr Estimates

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

| Educational Attainment | Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| Less than high school graduate | 20,439 |
| High school graduate (includes equivalency) | 26,083 |
| Some college or Associate's degree | 32,119 |
| Bachelor's degree | 44,990 |
| Graduate or professional degree | 52,496 |

Table 44 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Alternate Data Source Name:
2012-2016 ACS 5-Yr Estimates

Median Earnings in Past 12 Months based on Educational Attainment

As might be expected, median earnings are directly proportional to educational attainment. In Spartanburg County those individuals with a Bachelor's degree can expect to earn more than twice those with less than a high school degree. Those with graduate or professional degrees can expect to earn twice those with a high school degree.

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

The primary employers in Spartanburg County fall into one of two categories: Manufacturing and Education and Health Care Services. Manufacturing produces 26,626 jobs (20%) and Education and Health Care Services produces 27,042 (21%). Retail Trade is the third largest sector with 15,941 jobs (12%).

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

Spartanburg County is an area with a significant manufacturing and distribution base. The automation of these facilities has continued to increase and the workforce has not been able to train in these new skills quickly enough. The Upstate Workforce Investment Board runs several programs to train residents and connect them with employers in the region. It is possible that the manufacturing base in the county will move if a properly trained workforce is no longer available.

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

Inland Port Investment: In 2013, the South Carolina Port Authority announced an inland port would be developed in Greer, SC. It was designed to relieve traffic congestion, enhance port competitiveness and spur economic development. It was to enable shipping containers to be transferred between ship to truck or ship to train, rather than goods only being loaded and unloaded in Charleston, SC. The development was planned to be on a 30 acre site, located at the intersection of 290 and Verne Smith Parkway; and was anticipated to be completed in 2014. The cost is estimated at \$23.5 million which will bring long term positive effects for Spartanburg County's (especially the Greer area) economic climate, specifically the distribution and warehouse market.

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

The current workforce skills have shown improvement with the strong collaborative efforts being driven by the Upstate Workforce Investment Board (WIB), industry leaders and the high school career

centers. Working to develop a successful high skill workforce is a priority to our community to remain successful.

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

The current workforce has seen improvement due, in part, to collaboration between industry leaders and education centers. The Upstate Workforce Board currently has several programs to help keep a strong connection between education and employment. They are:

- Education and Training Opportunities
- The Incumbent Worker Training Program to fund training needed by businesses for expansion, new technology, retooling, new services or products, or as part of a layoff aversion strategy.
- SC Works Greater Upstate provides job seekers a central location to connect with employers
- Ready to Work Assessments
- The ACHIEVE (Academic Challenges Helping Individuals Expand Values and Education) Program

The Spartanburg Area Chamber of Commerce's current workforce initiative involves the collaboration of a variety of agencies and groups focused on workforce improvements. They are committed to becoming an ACT certified community in conjunction with SC Works, a statewide career center with 56 local centers staffed by workforce professionals. The Chamber also partners with ReadySC, a division of the SC Tech College System which provides customized training to new or expanding businesses in SC at little or no cost.

The Spartanburg Chamber Workforce Opportunities Resources Council is represented by educators from K-12, Colleges, Government Officials, Agencies, Industries and Business Leaders within the Spartanburg, Union and Cherokee Counties.

Through the Manufacturing Skill Standards Council (MSSC), the Spartanburg Community College offers 100% free class tuition for up to 35 students for the Certified Logistics Technician course. They also offer 100% free class tuition for up to 26 qualified individuals for the Production Technician Certification. MSSC is an industry-led training, assessment and certification system focused on the core skills needed by production and material handling workers.

All of these groups benefit Spartanburg County citizens by giving them the opportunity to obtain the needed skills required for living wage jobs in the area.

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

Yes

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

The South Carolina Appalachian Council of Governments (SCACOG) produces the 5-Year Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy for the Appalachian Region of South Carolina. The Appalachian Region is made up of 6 counties and 42 municipalities existing within those counties. The counties served by the SCACOG are Anderson, Cherokee, Greenville, Oconee, Pickens and Spartanburg.

The Upstate South Carolina Alliance formed in 2000 is a public/private regional economic development organization designed to market the dynamic 10-county Upstate region to the world. Referred to most often as "The Upstate Alliance", this group focuses on the economic development of the Upstate by fostering investment and job creation by marketing the region on a global level.

The SCACOG points out in the CEDS how critical small business incubators and accelerators will be to entrepreneurship in the 21st century. Spartanburg County, through the Center for Business and Entrepreneurial Development (CBED) at SCC-Tyger River Campus, offers an invaluable tool for entrepreneurs to start up a new venture, jump start an expansion or relocation, beta test a new product line, or train employees on new products or processes.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

HUD identifies four specific data points that constitute housing problems: cost burden, overcrowding, lack of complete plumbing facilities, and lack of complete kitchen facilities. Of occupied housing units in the County 0.3% lack complete plumbing facilities, 0.8% lack complete kitchen facilities, 2.8% are overcrowded, and 24.6% are cost burdened.

For this section an area of concentration is any census tract with two or more housing problems that are substantially higher than the regional rate. Substantially higher means 1% lack complete plumbing, 2% lack complete kitchen facilities, 7.5% are overcrowded, or 50% are cost burdened. In Spartanburg County there are 4 census tracts with multiple housing problems concentrated.

45083021700

- Lacks Complete Plumbing – 1.4%
- Lacks Complete Kitchen Facilities – 3.5%

45083021802

- Overcrowded – 7.5%
- Cost Burdened – 59.8%

45083022004

- Lacks Complete Plumbing – 3.0%
- Lacks Complete Kitchen Facilities – 3.0%

45083022101

- Lacks Complete Plumbing – 2.5%
- Lacks Complete Kitchen Facilities – 3.0%

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

Jurisdiction wide, 20.5% of the population is Black or African American, Non-Hispanic and 6.3% of the population is Hispanic (the two most prominent minority groups). A census tract has a concentration of these groups if the Black or African American, non-Hispanic population is greater than 60% and the Hispanic population is greater than 20%. A census tract is considered a concentration of low-income if the

median household income is 50% or less than the County wide MHI. The County MHI is \$45,219 and an LMI census tract has an MHI less than \$22,610.

Black or African-American, Non-Hispanic Concentrations

- 45083020500 – 74.9%
- 45083020601 – 92.5%
- 45083020702 – 79.0%
- 45083020900 – 89.5%
- 45083021100 – 84.3%

Hispanic Concentrations

- 45083021802 – 21.3%
- 45083021804 – 32.8%
- 45083021901 – 44.3%
- 45083023302 – 34.0%

Low Income Households

- 45083020301 - \$12,500
- 45083020701 - \$21,818
- 45083020800 - \$9,895
- 45083021001 - \$19,539
- 45083021802 - \$19,013

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

The tracts with a concentration of Black, African-Americans is located solely in the City of Spartanburg while the concentration of Hispanic residents is to the northwest of the City of Spartanburg and near the western border of the County. These areas are in the same area as the areas with a concentration of Low Income Households.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

This section details Spartanburg County’s Strategic Plan for the investment of CDBG and HOME funds for the program years 2019-2023. The Consolidated Plan priorities will influence the programming of funds for the Annual Action Plans and will determine how funding decisions are made. The County’s mission is to increase homeownership, support community development, and increase access to affordable housing free from discrimination.

The priorities are based on the Needs Assessment, Market Analysis, the current Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice, citizen participation, and program eligibility requirements. The Community Development Department focuses their priorities on those projects and programs that meet program requirements, meet the goals of the department, have long term impacts on low- and moderate-income (LMI) residents, and help address other federal priorities such as fair housing and sustainability. The priorities outlined in this section will be reviewed annually and adjusted as necessary.

SP-10 Geographic Priorities – 91.215 (a)(1)

Geographic Area

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1 | Area Name: | Countywide |
| | Area Type: | Unincorporated area of Spartanburg County |
| | Other Target Area Description: | Unincorporated area of Spartanburg County |
| | HUD Approval Date: | |
| | % of Low/ Mod: | |
| | Revital Type: | |
| | Other Revital Description: | |
| | Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area. | Countywide covers all unincorporated areas of Spartanburg County. |
| | Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area. | The County has seen a gradual growth in development over the last few decades, however many homes built before 1980 remain. Approximately 42% of owner-occupied housing and 48% of renter-occupied housing was built before 1980. These homes will naturally have higher concentrations of deferred maintenance and deteriorating conditions. |
| | How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area? | The Community Development Department held needs assessment meetings all throughout Spartanburg County. Affordable housing, public services for LMI and special needs populations, and community revitalization through improvements to public facilities and infrastructure were all needed across the County. |
| Identify the needs in this target area. | There is a need for housing rehabilitation, affordable housing development, road improvements, water and sewer, improvements to public facilities, supportive services for the special needs population, and various public services throughout the County. | |

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?</p> | <p>Affordable housing opportunities such as preservation of existing housing and new housing development will help residents with housing affordability. Vital public services that cover a wide range of issues and help assist LMI households and the special needs population will improve the quality of life of citizens. Community revitalization through improvement and expansion of public facilities and infrastructure in LMI neighborhoods will improve the overall living environment in the County.</p> |
| <p>Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?</p> | <p>Access to funding is a barrier for improvement in this area.</p> |

Table 45 - Geographic Priority Areas

General Allocation Priorities

Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the jurisdiction.

Affordable housing opportunities, quality of life improvements and community revitalization are priority needs countywide. Improving the access to and availability of affordable housing is one of the highest priority needs for LMI residents of Spartanburg County. There is a need for public services throughout the County that support the special needs populations, at risk youth, and the needs of low-income families. There is a need for community revitalization through improvement and expansion of public facilities and infrastructure in LMI neighborhoods.

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

Priority Needs

Table 46 – Priority Needs Summary

| | | |
|----------|------------------------------------|---|
| 1 | Priority Need Name | Affordable Housing Opportunities |
| | Priority Level | High |
| | Population | Extremely Low Low Moderate Families with Children Elderly Rural Individuals Families with Children veterans |
| | Geographic Areas Affected | Countywide |
| | Associated Goals | 1A Preservation of Existing Affordable Housing 1B Development of New Affordable Housing 1C Increase Homeownership Opportunities 1D Provide for Rental Assistance |
| | Description | As housing cost burden is a significant housing problem, the County will focus on increasing the affordable housing stock. |
| | Basis for Relative Priority | Improving the access to and availability of affordable housing is one of the highest priority needs for LMI residents of Spartanburg County. |
| 2 | Priority Need Name | Quality of Life Improvements |
| | Priority Level | High |

| | | |
|----------|------------------------------------|---|
| | Population | Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Chronic Homelessness Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence |
| | Geographic Areas Affected | Countywide |
| | Associated Goals | 2A Increase & Expand Public Services LMI 2B Increase & Expand Public Services Special Needs 2C Promotion of Fair Housing |
| | Description | These vital public service activities will cover a wide range of issues and help assist low- to moderate-income households and the special needs population. |
| | Basis for Relative Priority | There is a need for public services throughout the County that support the special needs populations, at risk youth, and the needs of low-income families. |
| 3 | Priority Need Name | Community Revitalization |
| | Priority Level | High |
| | Population | Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Non-housing Community Development |
| | Geographic Areas Affected | Countywide |
| | Associated Goals | 3A Increase & Improve Access to Public Facilities 3B Increase & Expand Capacity Public Infrastructure |

| | | |
|--|------------------------------------|--|
| | Description | There is a need for community revitalization through improvement and expansion of public facilities and infrastructure in LMI neighborhoods. |
| | Basis for Relative Priority | There are various LMI areas throughout Spartanburg County that are in need of public facility and infrastructure improvements. Infrastructure improvements include street and road improvements, sidewalks as well as water and sewer improvements. These efforts will help to foster safe and decent living environments for residents. |

Narrative

Priority needs are the community necessities that will be addressed by the goals outlined in the Strategic Plan. This section will “describe the rationale for establishing the allocation priorities given to each category of priority needs, particularly among extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income households” as required in 24 CFR 91.215(a)(2).

The three priority needs the County has identified are:

1. Affordable Housing Opportunities
2. Quality of Life Improvements
3. Community Revitalization

SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions – 91.215 (b)

Influence of Market Conditions

| Affordable Housing Type | Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type |
|--|---|
| Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) | There is a high level of housing cost burden among low- and moderate-income households in the County, however renters are much more affected by affordability than homeowners. |
| TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs | There is a high level of housing cost burden among low- and moderate-income households in the County, however renters are much more affected by affordability than homeowners. |
| New Unit Production | As the population steadily increases throughout the County, there is a need for more housing that is affordable for low- and moderate-income households. |
| Rehabilitation | The relatively large number of housing units that are old and aging remains a concern. Approximately 42% of owner-occupied units 48% of renter-occupied units were built before 1980. Older housing units are more susceptible to higher maintenance, repairs and/or rehab, and lead-based paint hazards. |
| Acquisition, including preservation | The relatively large number of housing units that are old and aging remains a concern. Approximately 42% of owner-occupied units 48% of renter-occupied units were built before 1980. Older housing units are more susceptible to higher maintenance, repairs and/or rehab, and lead-based paint hazards. |

Table 47 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction

Spartanburg County is an entitlement community that receives federal funding from the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). This section outlines the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) funding Spartanburg County anticipates receiving on an annual basis for the 2019-2023 period covered by this Consolidated Plan.

The CDBG program works to ensure decent affordable housing, to provide services to the most vulnerable in our communities, and to create jobs through the expansion and retention of businesses. HOME provides formula grants to States and localities that communities use-often in partnership with local nonprofit groups to fund a wide range of activities that build, buy, and/or rehabilitate affordable housing for rent or homeownership or provide direct rental assistance to LMI households. The Community Development Department will continue to utilize the CDBG and HOME funding to help improve the lives of the citizens of Spartanburg County through partnerships with local nonprofits and organizations.

The County anticipates an annual allocation for CDBG funds of approximately \$1,515,163 for each year of the Five-Year Consolidated Plan period. For HOME funds, the County anticipates an annual allocation of approximately \$558,819 for each year of the Five-Year Consolidated Plan period.

Anticipated Resources

| Program | Source of Funds | Uses of Funds | Expected Amount Available Year 1 | | | | Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$ | Narrative Description |
|---------|------------------|---|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-----------|---|-----------------------|
| | | | Annual Allocation: \$ | Program Income: \$ | Prior Year Resources: \$ | Total: \$ | | |
| CDBG | public - federal | Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services | 1,515,163 | 0 | 0 | 1,515,163 | 6,060,652 | |
| HOME | public - federal | Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA | 558,819 | 0 | 0 | 558,819 | 2,235,276 | |

Table 48 - Anticipated Resources

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

The federal funds listed above represent the annual allocation received by Spartanburg County to support the activities outlined in the 2019 Annual Action Plan, as well as the anticipated funding for the remainder of the Consolidated Plan (2019-2023). Estimates of funding are based on those funds that have been historically received and it is anticipated to remain at around the same level for the period covered by this Plan.

The Spartanburg County Community Development Department does not receive additional resources directly, but does partner with multiple agencies that receive funding from various other sources. There are also programs that require a match to the federal funds expended, for instance the HOME allocation has a requirement of 25%. The Community Development Department relies on the additional non-federal funding of the organizations that are awarded HOME grants to meet this requirement.

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

Spartanburg County does not own land or property that is currently being considered as a possible way to address any of the needs identified in the 2019-2023 Consolidated Plan.

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k)

| Responsible Entity | Responsible Entity Type | Role | Geographic Area Served |
|---|--------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| Spartanburg County | Government | Economic Development Planning neighborhood improvements public facilities | Jurisdiction |
| Spartanburg Housing Authority | Government | Planning public services | Jurisdiction |
| Appalachian Council of Governments | Non-profit organizations | Planning | Region |
| United Housing Connections | COC | Planning | Region |
| Spartanburg County Health Department | Government | Non-homeless special needs Planning | Jurisdiction |
| Nehemiah Corporation | CHDO | Rental neighborhood improvements | Jurisdiction |
| City of Spartanburg | Government | Planning public services | Jurisdiction |
| City of Chesnee | Government | Planning public services | Jurisdiction |
| City of Woodruff | Government | Planning public services | Jurisdiction |
| Spartanburg Area Chamber of Commerce | Non-profit organizations | Economic Development Planning | Jurisdiction |
| Piedmont Care Inc. | Non-profit organizations | Economic Development Planning | Jurisdiction |
| Spartanburg County Health Department | Government | Non-homeless special needs Planning | Jurisdiction |
| Middle Tyger Community Center | Subrecipient | Economic Development Non-homeless special needs public services | Jurisdiction |
| Goodwill Industries of Upstate/Midlands | Non-profit organizations | neighborhood improvements public services | Jurisdiction |
| United Way of the Piedmont | Non-profit organizations | neighborhood improvements public services | Jurisdiction |
| ReGenesis Health Care | Non-profit organizations | public services | Jurisdiction |

Table 49 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The institutional delivery list covers organizations, agencies, contractors, and private developers that are vital to the Community Development Department in implementing the Consolidated Plan. Spartanburg County is listed as an individual organization, but includes multiple departments that are involved in providing resources for the Community Development Department. These departments are: Administration, Planning, Building Codes, Environmental Enforcement, Sherriff's Department, Veteran Affairs, Parks and Public Works.

Spartanburg County's variety of partners within its institutional structure includes a large number of nonprofits, government agencies, developers, and public health institutions contributing to the work of assisting target communities identified in this plan. These service providers and community development partners have many years of experience and are supported by Spartanburg County governmental resources.

Gaps in the institutional delivery system include timeliness in the delivery of housing placement in the form of waiting lists in the local housing Authorities or lack of participating Housing Choice Voucher landlords. Further, there are limitations in availability of funding to provide housing and services and challenges in developing and determining funding priorities. There is also the issue of educating and disseminating information about what services are available to those who are in need.

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

| Homelessness Prevention Services | Available in the Community | Targeted to Homeless | Targeted to People with HIV |
|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Homelessness Prevention Services | | | |
| Counseling/Advocacy | X | X | X |
| Legal Assistance | X | X | |
| Mortgage Assistance | X | | |
| Rental Assistance | X | X | |
| Utilities Assistance | X | | |
| Street Outreach Services | | | |
| Law Enforcement | | | |
| Mobile Clinics | | | |
| Other Street Outreach Services | | | |
| Supportive Services | | | |
| Alcohol & Drug Abuse | X | X | X |
| Child Care | X | | |
| Education | X | X | X |
| Employment and Employment Training | X | X | |
| Healthcare | X | X | X |
| HIV/AIDS | X | X | X |
| Life Skills | X | X | X |
| Mental Health Counseling | X | X | X |
| Transportation | X | | X |

Table 50 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

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

A network of local homeless services and housing providers are involved in the planning and coordination of programs and service delivery systems that reach across the County to assist the needs of homeless persons. The principle organizations that work towards these needs are The Haven, Inc., Miracle Hill Rescue Mission Spartanburg, Spartanburg Interfaith Hospitality Network, Safe Homes Rape Crisis, Spartanburg Soup Kitchen, Upstate Warrior Solution, Habitat for Humanity Spartanburg, Piedmont Care and United Housing Connections.

United Housing Connections (UHC) is the lead organization in the Continuum of Care (COC) in the region and also provides coordination on homeless programs and initiatives in the area.

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

As the local Continuum of Care (COC) serving the region, United Housing Connections (UHC) coordinates with many partner organizations and agencies that work to meet the needs of the homeless population. The County also works with a large network of partners and nonprofits to meet the needs of the special needs population. These nonprofits and organizations also helped to consult with the overall needs assessment in the County.

Due to the nature of the rural community, County citizens that live further away from urban areas and in unincorporated areas of the County often experience less access to service providers. Homeless counts are often difficult in rural areas and do not fully capture details on homelessness, resulting in incomplete assessments of the homeless in rural communities.

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

The County will continue its active role in providing cooperation, innovation and control in the provision of opportunities which address the priority needs of its citizens. To overcome gaps in the institutional structure and service delivery systems the County will rely on its partners listed in this section to help implement its goals and activities to address the priority needs of its citizens.

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

| Sort Order | Goal Name | Start Year | End Year | Category | Geographic Area | Needs Addressed | Funding | Goal Outcome Indicator |
|------------|--|------------|----------|---|-----------------|----------------------------------|--|--|
| 1 | 1A Preservation of Existing Affordable Housing | 2019 | 2023 | Affordable Housing | Countywide | Affordable Housing Opportunities | CDBG: \$191,326 HOME: \$3,459 | Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 25 Household Housing Unit |
| 2 | 1B Development of New Affordable Housing | 2019 | 2023 | Affordable Housing | Countywide | Affordable Housing Opportunities | HOME: \$193,424 HOME: \$186,055 | Rental units constructed: 5 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Added: 10 Household Housing Unit |
| 3 | 1C Increase Homeownership Opportunities | 2019 | 2023 | Affordable Housing | Countywide | Affordable Housing Opportunities | | Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 0 Households Assisted |
| 4 | 1D Provide for Rental Assistance | 2019 | 2023 | Affordable Housing | Countywide | Affordable Housing Opportunities | HOME: \$120,000 | Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 50 Households Assisted |
| 5 | 2A Increase & Expand Public Services LMI | 2019 | 2023 | Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development | Countywide | Quality of Life Improvements | CDBG: \$223,397 | Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 3195 Households Assisted |

| Sort Order | Goal Name | Start Year | End Year | Category | Geographic Area | Needs Addressed | Funding | Goal Outcome Indicator |
|------------|---|------------|----------|--|-----------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|---|
| 6 | 2B Increase & Expand Public Services Special Needs | 2019 | 2023 | Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development | Countywide | Quality of Life Improvements | | Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 900 Households Assisted |
| 7 | 2C Promotion of Fair Housing | 2019 | 2023 | Non-Housing Community Development | Countywide | Quality of Life Improvements | CDBG: \$303,032 | Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1000 Households Assisted |
| 8 | 3A Increase & Improve Access to Public Facilities | 2019 | 2023 | Non-Housing Community Development | Countywide | Community Revitalization | CDBG: \$697,408 | Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 500 Households Assisted |
| 9 | 3B Increase & Expand Capacity Public Infrastructure | 2019 | 2023 | Non-Housing Community Development | Countywide | Community Revitalization | | Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 12225 Households Assisted |

Table 51 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

| | | |
|---|-------------------------|---|
| 1 | Goal Name | 1A Preservation of Existing Affordable Housing |
| | Goal Description | The County will work towards the preservation of the existing affordable housing stock through homeowner and renter housing rehabilitation. |
| 2 | Goal Name | 1B Development of New Affordable Housing |
| | Goal Description | The County will help expand the affordable housing stock through support for the addition of owner-occupied housing and rental units. |
| 3 | Goal Name | 1C Increase Homeownership Opportunities |
| | Goal Description | The County will assist in increasing homeownership opportunities through direct financial assistance to new potential LMI homebuyers. |
| 4 | Goal Name | 1D Provide for Rental Assistance |
| | Goal Description | The County will provide rental assistance to qualified low-income households through Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA). |
| 5 | Goal Name | 2A Increase & Expand Public Services LMI |
| | Goal Description | The County will work to increase and expand vital public services for LMI individuals and households. |
| 6 | Goal Name | 2B Increase & Expand Public Services Special Needs |
| | Goal Description | The County will work to improve the quality of life for special needs citizens including the elderly, disabled persons and the homeless population. |
| 7 | Goal Name | 2C Promotion of Fair Housing |
| | Goal Description | The County will work to promote fair housing for all households in the community. |

| | | |
|---|-------------------------|---|
| 8 | Goal Name | 3A Increase & Improve Access to Public Facilities |
| | Goal Description | Spartanburg County will work towards increasing and improving access to public facilities in LMI neighborhoods in the County. Activities include improving access to disabled persons and ADA compliance. |
| 9 | Goal Name | 3B Increase & Expand Capacity Public Infrastructure |
| | Goal Description | Spartanburg County will work towards increasing and expanding the public infrastructure in LMI neighborhoods in the County. Activities may include road and street improvement and expansion, sidewalks and water and sewer improvements. |

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

Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 25 Household Housing Unit

Rental units constructed: 5 Household Housing Unit

Homeowner Housing Added: 10 Household Housing Unit

Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 50 Households Assisted

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

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

Currently the Spartanburg Housing Authority (SHA) is not expanding the number of accessible units in compliance with Section 504. However, it is the policy of the SHA to comply with Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act and the Federal Fair Housing Act to provide reasonable accommodations and modifications upon the request to all applicants, residents, and employees with disabilities. SHA is an equal housing opportunity provider and does not discriminate against applicants and/or residents with disabilities. It is the policy of the housing authority to provide reasonable accommodations and/or modifications to applicants or residents who have a disability to be able to fully use and enjoy their apartment and the apartment community. In accordance with Section 504, reasonable accommodations will be made for individuals with handicaps or disabilities (applicants or residents). Such accommodations may include changes in the method of administering policies, procedures, or services.

SHA also administers the HCV program. These vouchers are available to families with a disability, and vouchers can be used in the private market where persons with a disability will have more options to find units that can accommodate their unique situation.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

SHA Resident Councils help to ensure a high quality of life for residents in the community by working closely in cooperation with the management staff. In addition, the Council Officers are the leaders in the community and foster civic engagement and neighborhood involvement.

Each SHA property with a community center has an active Resident Council. All head of households and other residents over the age of 18 are automatically a member of the Council. The officers are elected bi-annually by the residents. The Resident Councils hold monthly meetings in the neighborhood community rooms. The officers coordinate neighborhood events such as National Night Out and Back to School Events, as well as leading the volunteer initiative and the Neighborhood Community Watch program, if the residents desire. Resident councils also assist in offering programs for residents to become self-sufficient.

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

No

Plan to remove the ‘troubled’ designation

N/A

SP-55 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.215(h)

Barriers to Affordable Housing

Although public policies are made with the intention to positively address the needs of citizens in a jurisdiction, there are times where they may have an unforeseen negative effect on certain aspects of the community, which in this case is affordable housing and residential investment. Public policies that affect affordable housing and residential investment negatively, in turn becomes a barrier to creating affordable housing in the area. Affordable housing and public and private residential investments are key components in furthering fair housing in any community.

To identify these negative effects and further the purposes of the Fair Housing Act, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) made it a legal requirement that entitlement grantees affirmatively further fair housing. The primary tool communities have for identifying contributing factors that lead to negative effects on the community is the Analysis of Impediments of Fair Housing Choice (AI).

In 2019, Spartanburg County, in partnership with the City of Spartanburg and the Spartanburg Housing Authority came together to carry out the Joint Analysis of Impediments of Fair Housing Choice, which identified six impediments to fair housing in the County along with a table listing their associated contributing factors. Contributing factors are issues leading to an impediment that are likely to limit or deny fair housing choice or access to opportunity. Recommended activities to address the contributing factors were also provided, along with goals, timelines, and responsible parties.

Full details of the fair housing impediments can be viewed in the 2019 Joint AI. A list of the identified impediments is shown below:

Impediment #1: Lack of Geographic Diversity in Affordable Housing Choices

Impediment #2: Neighborhoods Need Place-Based Community Investments

Impediment #3: Need for Continued and Expanded Fair Housing Activities

Impediment #4: Affordable Housing Planning Lacks Equity Focus

Impediment #5: Limited Housing Options for People with Disabilities

Impediment #6: Weak Job-Transit Connections

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

The 2019 Joint AI made recommended activities to address the impediments to fair housing choice in the County and the City of Spartanburg. There were multiple contributing factors that led to barriers to affordable housing. To address these barriers, the AI outlined several activities that would work to remove these barriers to affordable housing in the County. They were:

- A regular, ongoing campaign to reach and recruit new landlords into the HCV program should be designed by SHA and implemented with partnership from the City and County.
- The City and County should be supportive and accommodating of proposed LIHTC developments within their jurisdictions, providing letters of support or gap financing where possible and appropriate.
- New affordable housing development, whether by the SHA in its RAD conversions or the City and County with CDBG or HOME funds, should be given priority consideration when it will be located in an area that increases access to new types of opportunity.
- Fund agencies that provide homeownership preparation and financial counseling for first time homebuyers.
- Develop partnerships with credit counseling agencies to reach communities of color and build a pipeline of potential homebuyers.
- Meet with lenders and/or appraisers to inform them of goals for furthering fair housing and discuss lending barriers related to homeownership and community reinvestment in low-income neighborhoods.
- New affordable housing development, whether by the SHA in its RAD conversions or the City and County with CDBG or HOME funds, should be given priority consideration when it will be located in an area that increases access to new types of opportunity.
- As the City and County comprehensive plans are routinely updated, the community development/neighborhood services staff at the City and County and the SHA should review the proposed housing element updates and comment to planning staff on any concerns related to equity of planning policies or development plans.
- Monitor and provide financial support for the efforts of existing community-based organizations in offering fair housing enforcement and education related to the rights of people with disabilities.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

The County works with United Housing Connections (UHC), the lead agency for the Continuum of Care (COC).

Street outreach is one of the COC's annual priorities. UHC currently supports Spartanburg-based housing providers that work to engage persons experiencing homelessness through presence at the local soup kitchen, on the street, and at the public library. In addition to direct services to street homeless, information is provided to local churches and service providers identifying homeless programs available and contact information.

Data from the centralized Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) and intakes into the Coordinated Entry System provide important details of individuals and families experiencing homelessness (including household composition, ages, disability status, length of time homeless, and overall vulnerability) inform programs and agencies of the needs and recommended housing interventions for this population in Spartanburg and across the COC.

HMIS is the local information technology system used to collect client-level data and data on the provision of housing and services to homeless individuals and families and persons at risk of homelessness. The Coordinated Entry System is a process developed to ensure that all people experiencing a housing crisis have fair and equal access and are quickly identified, assessed for, referred, and connected to housing and assistance based on their strengths and needs.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Emergency shelter and Transitional housing continue to be ongoing priorities for the COC, though funding for transitional housing has been drastically reduced or, in most cases, completely eliminated (except for unaccompanied youth transitional housing). Currently, the COC's only program for transitional housing is 10 beds for unaccompanied youth between the ages of 18-24. There is a need to increase the bed capacity of emergency shelters, especially for families.

UHC still offers transitional housing for families in Spartanburg, and Miracle Hill offers emergency shelter for single men and women, but only a limited number for families and only if there are no male children over the age of 8. Homes for Life offers emergency shelter and transitional housing to qualified youth in partnership with SC Department of Social Services (DSS) - Foster Care program.

Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals

and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again.

The COC is always working to help homeless individuals and families quickly transition to permanent housing and independent living. The COC's goals to increase housing options and improve housing stability for homeless populations include:

- Engage PHAs whose policies restrict opportunities for families to obtain housing;
- seek priority for homeless persons to obtain HCV;
- work with state agencies to increase rental assistance for family CH populations e.g., rental assistance is now a part of SC Dept of Mental Health budget;
- increase affordable housing by seeking legislative changes to SC's housing trust fund;
- work with non-homeless providers to increase the number, availability, and affordability of early childhood centers and day-cares;
- continue to create new job training programs

Veterans

The COC maintains an active veteran master list, identifying all known veterans experiencing homelessness in the Upstate. This list is reviewed on a bi-weekly basis through a case conferencing meeting of veteran-specific service providers. With guidance from centralized intake assessment scores, the group of providers is able to determine which available housing opportunity is most appropriate for each veteran and improve efficiency across providers in communicating and gathering the necessary documentation to move them quickly into housing. For qualified veterans, the COC supports the Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SVFF) program (Austin-Wilkes Columbia), per diem and Veteran Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) voucher programs, networking with those vet organizations (e.g. Austin-Wilkes; Kinard House; Dorn Vets Center, VA facilities) to provide a variety of housing based on a veteran's military service history, discharge status, and current level of service need.

The COC leadership is also working with newly developed organizations seeking to serve veterans not yet on line. The greatest need is for organizations to work with the most difficult veteran populations. Currently, Upstate Warrior Solution is on the front lines serving this population, assisting them to obtain housing and financial resources, jobs, transportation, VA benefits, and medical care. Furthermore, there is regional coordination with the VA to assist in helping with the annual PIT count. Rapid Re-Housing programs are also an effective vehicle to move homeless veterans into permanent housing very quickly. All housing options available to veterans experiencing homelessness offer accompanying intensive case management to increase the likelihood of long-term housing stability and decrease the chance of the veteran returning to homelessness.

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

The COC has strong collaborative relationships with public institutions and systems of care, at both the Continuum and local chapter levels. In Spartanburg, these include Access Health, New Horizon Family Health Services, Spartanburg Mental Health, Hope Center for Children, able South Carolina, McKinney-Vento liaisons in the public schools, SC Department of Social Services, and local law enforcement. Through these partnerships, the COC is able to proactively identify those who are at-risk of homelessness and connect them to available resources, including assistance with rental and/or utility payments, referrals to income-based rental options, and applications for public benefits for which they may be eligible.

The COC is working with local churches and Community Action Program (CAP) agencies, requesting that they prioritize persons in need of rental assistance or those who must make a decision between paying their rent or another bill. Furthermore, the COC is working with local PHA's, asking them to reduce their barriers such as back rent, damages and evictions, as well as to revisit the extent of their criminal background criteria (still remaining in compliance with HUD criteria) for housing persons whom are at risk of becoming homeless. The COC has a transitions program that assists formerly homeless youth with housing and support services.

Domestic Violence victim providers (Safe Harbor, Safe Homes-Rape Crisis centers) have in place the following services: emergency shelter; counseling (individual and group; employment); transitional housing (preferred over rapid re-housing as family may have to move several times); crisis intervention; life skills; financial management; case management; and transportation assistance. While domestic violence providers have their own network, referrals are made to the COC providers.

SP-65 Lead based paint Hazards – 91.215(i)

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

Lead-based paint testing will continue to be a requirement with all housing rehabilitation activities carried out by the Spartanburg County Community Development. The Community Development will continue to conduct risk assessments which identify lead-based paint hazards. All regulations as required by HUD are followed where there is a disturbance as well as when clearance is necessitated.

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

According to the 2012-2016 ACS, there were a total of 57,436 housing units in Spartanburg County that were built in 1979 or earlier. That represents 46.1% of all the housing units in the County. As there is a significant number of pre-1978 dwellings, the County will require that all housing programs follow LBP regulations as required by HUD.

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

Three different approaches will be reviewed when determining lead hazard reduction activities.

1. Do No Harm – Perform the rehabilitation work in a way that does not create lead hazards.
2. Identify & Control Lead Hazards – Identify lead-based paint hazards and use a range of methods to reduce or eliminate the hazards that may be created with rehabilitation work.
3. Identify & Abate Lead Hazards – Identify lead-based paint hazards and remove them permanently before rehabilitation work begins.

Lead hazard evaluation and reduction activities required for rehabilitation will depend on the amount of assistance received. This amount of assistance will be determined by the rehabilitation hard costs. Rehabilitation hard costs do not include the costs of lead hazard evaluation and reduction such as site preparation, occupant protection, relocation, interim controls, abatement, clearance, or waste handling attributable to lead-based paint hazard reduction.

Additional details are described in the Department of Housing and Urban Development Regulations 24 CFR Part 35 Subpart J – Rehabilitation.

SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy – 91.215(j)

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

In setting priorities for the Consolidated Plan, it was important to identify programs that could not only address basic needs, but also create long term meaningful change. Many of the Public Service activities being funded in the first year Annual Action Plan focus on a wide range of economic development concerns. The purpose of economic development is to create jobs and/or job opportunities for low-income individuals that will assist them in moving from poverty to financial independence, no longer requiring public assistance.

The homeless programs that the Community Development Department has recommended for funding both provide support that not only meets immediate needs but provides case management to ensure these individuals/families do not remain homeless.

Youth programs are also an important part of economic and community development providing at risk youth with after school programs and mentoring. Programs considered for funding will focus on providing youth the opportunity to develop necessary life and work skills to help lift themselves and their families out of poverty.

It is also important to continue to ensure compliance with Section 3 requirements which state that to the greatest extent possible contractors on projects using CDBG and/or HOME funds provide job training, employment, and contract opportunities to low- and very low-income residents.

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

One of the priority needs identified by Spartanburg County is the need to improve the quality of life of its LMI citizens, which includes reducing poverty across the County. Public services offered by the County and its partners for LMI individuals and households work to directly and indirectly help fight poverty. As such, it is the goal of the County to increase and expand public services for LMI and special needs households. These programs supported by the County are primarily economic development activities and youth enrichment programs at this time. Providing individuals and families with the education/skills necessary to obtain living-wage employment directly affects their ability to obtain affordable housing and stay out of poverty.

SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230

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

Spartanburg County follows a monitoring plan to review performance over a period of time and evaluate compliance of nonprofit Subrecipients funded with CDBG and HOME funds. Monitoring is used to evaluate regulatory performance in the following 3 areas: Administrative, Financial, and Programmatic. Monitoring is also used to evaluate progress in achieving their performance objectives on schedule and within budget.

Monitoring allows the County to make informed judgments about a Subrecipient's program effectiveness, efficiency, and their ability to prevent fraud, waste, and abuse of public funds. It also allows the County to provide technical assistance to help subrecipients comply with applicable laws and regulations, increase capacity, and stay updated on regulations relevant to CDBG and HOME. It also identifies deficiencies and highlights accomplishments.

A Subrecipient Risk Assessment Matrix is assigned to all subrecipients. The categories are Low, Medium and High Risk.

Pre-Award Monitoring will be conducted on all High Risk and new Subrecipients regardless of the risk they present within the matrix unless there is adequate public information available to prove this to be unnecessary. Community Development staff will go on-site to conduct interviews and review facilities, accounting systems, and personnel to verify that there is enough capacity within the organization to properly manage federal funding.

Desk Monitoring will be conducted on a Medium Risk Subrecipient once they have spent approximately 50% of their grant funding. A Desk Monitoring may be conducted in place of an On-Site Monitoring for a Low Risk Subrecipient if it has been less than 12 months since the last On-Site Monitoring. This is assuming there have been no major issues throughout the year and no major staff changes. A Desk Monitoring includes review of the following items:

- Application
- Written Agreement
- Monthly Reports
- Payment Requests
- Documentation of previous monitoring
- Copies of an audit, either by an independent public accountant or another entity such as the Office of the Inspector General or General Accounting Office.

On-Site Monitoring will be conducted for all subrecipients at all risk levels. This will be done when a High Risk Subrecipient has spent approximately 50% of their funding, and then for all Subrecipients when they

have spent approximately 90% of their funding. Upon completion of the monitoring and addressing any findings/concerns, the subrecipient will receive the last approximate 10% of their funding to close out their grant.

Once an On-Site Monitoring is needed the Community Development Activity Manager will contact their Subrecipient and notify them that it is time to be monitored, what we will be looking at, who will be coming, and an agreed meeting date. At this point a 5-Step Monitoring Process has been triggered and will consist of steps:

1. Notification Letter
2. Entrance Conference
3. Documentation, Data Acquisition, and Analysis
4. Exit Conference
5. Monitoring Letter

Within 30 days of the monitoring County sends a monitoring letter that formally communicates the results of the monitoring. We recognize areas of strength as well as point out any concerns/findings that need to be addressed and corrected with a deadline prior to closing out the grant.

Expected Resources

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

Introduction

Spartanburg County is an entitlement community that receives federal funding from the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). This section outlines the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) funding Spartanburg County anticipates receiving on an annual basis for the 2019-2023 period covered by this Consolidated Plan.

The CDBG program works to ensure decent affordable housing, to provide services to the most vulnerable in our communities, and to create jobs through the expansion and retention of businesses. HOME provides formula grants to States and localities that communities use-often in partnership with local nonprofit groups to fund a wide range of activities that build, buy, and/or rehabilitate affordable housing for rent or homeownership or provide direct rental assistance to LMI households. The Community Development Department will continue to utilize the CDBG and HOME funding to help improve the lives of the citizens of Spartanburg County through partnerships with local nonprofits and organizations.

The County anticipates an annual allocation for CDBG funds of approximately \$1,515,163 for each year of the Five-Year Consolidated Plan period. For HOME funds, the County anticipates an annual allocation of approximately \$558,819 for each year of the Five-Year Consolidated Plan period.

Anticipated Resources

| Program | Source of Funds | Uses of Funds | Expected Amount Available Year 1 | | | | Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$ | Narrative Description |
|---------|------------------|---|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-----------|---|-----------------------|
| | | | Annual Allocation: \$ | Program Income: \$ | Prior Year Resources: \$ | Total: \$ | | |
| CDBG | public - federal | Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services | 1,515,163 | 0 | 0 | 1,515,163 | 6,060,652 | |
| HOME | public - federal | Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA | 558,819 | 0 | 0 | 558,819 | 2,235,276 | |

Table 52 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

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

The federal funds listed above represent the annual allocation received by Spartanburg County to support the activities outlined in the 2019 Annual Action Plan, as well as the anticipated funding for the remainder of the Consolidated Plan (2019-2023). Estimates of funding are based on those funds that have been historically received and it is anticipated to remain at around the same level for the period covered by this Plan.

The Spartanburg County Community Development Department does not receive additional resources directly, but does partner with multiple agencies that receive funding from various other sources. There are also programs that require a match to the federal funds expended, for instance the HOME allocation has a requirement of 25%. The Community Development Department relies on the additional non-federal funding of the organizations that are awarded HOME grants to meet this requirement.

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

Spartanburg County does not own land or property that is currently being considered as a possible way to address any of the needs identified in the 2019-2023 Consolidated Plan.

Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

Goals Summary Information

| Sort Order | Goal Name | Start Year | End Year | Category | Geographic Area | Needs Addressed | Funding | Goal Outcome Indicator |
|------------|--|------------|----------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|--|---|
| 1 | 1A Preservation of Existing Affordable Housing | 2019 | 2023 | Affordable Housing | Countywide | Affordable Housing Opportunities | CDBG: \$191,326 HOME: \$3,459 | Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 5 Household Housing Unit |
| 2 | 1B Development of New Affordable Housing | 2019 | 2023 | Affordable Housing | Countywide | Affordable Housing Opportunities | HOME: \$193,424 HOME: \$186,055 | Rental units constructed: 1 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Added: 2 Household Housing Unit |
| 3 | 1C Increase Homeownership Opportunities | 2019 | 2023 | Affordable Housing | Countywide | Affordable Housing Opportunities | | Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 0 Households Assisted |
| 4 | 1D Provide for Rental Assistance | 2019 | 2023 | Affordable Housing | Countywide | Affordable Housing Opportunities | HOME: \$120,000 | Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 10 Households Assisted |

| Sort Order | Goal Name | Start Year | End Year | Category | Geographic Area | Needs Addressed | Funding | Goal Outcome Indicator |
|------------|---|------------|----------|--|-----------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|---|
| 5 | 2A Increase & Expand Public Services LMI | 2019 | 2023 | Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development | Countywide | Quality of Life Improvements | CDBG: \$223,397 | Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 639 Households Assisted |
| 6 | 2B Increase & Expand Public Services Special Needs | 2019 | 2023 | Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development | Countywide | Quality of Life Improvements | | Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 180 Households Assisted |
| 7 | 2C Promotion of Fair Housing | 2019 | 2023 | Non-Housing Community Development | Countywide | Quality of Life Improvements | CDBG: \$303,032 | Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 200 Households Assisted |
| 8 | 3A Increase & Improve Access to Public Facilities | 2019 | 2023 | Non-Housing Community Development | Countywide | Community Revitalization | CDBG: \$697,408 | Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 100 Households Assisted |
| 9 | 3B Increase & Expand Capacity Public Infrastructure | 2019 | 2023 | Non-Housing Community Development | Countywide | Community Revitalization | | Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2445 Households Assisted |

Table 53 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

| | | |
|---|-------------------------|---|
| 1 | Goal Name | 1A Preservation of Existing Affordable Housing |
| | Goal Description | The County will work towards the preservation of the existing affordable housing stock through homeowner and renter housing rehabilitation. |
| 2 | Goal Name | 1B Development of New Affordable Housing |
| | Goal Description | The County will help expand the affordable housing stock through support for the addition of owner-occupied housing and rental units. |
| 3 | Goal Name | 1C Increase Homeownership Opportunities |
| | Goal Description | The County will assist in increasing homeownership opportunities through direct financial assistance to new potential LMI homebuyers. |
| 4 | Goal Name | 1D Provide for Rental Assistance |
| | Goal Description | The County will provide rental assistance to qualified low-income households through Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA). |
| 5 | Goal Name | 2A Increase & Expand Public Services LMI |
| | Goal Description | The County will work to increase and expand vital public services for LMI individuals and households. |
| 6 | Goal Name | 2B Increase & Expand Public Services Special Needs |
| | Goal Description | The County will work to improve the quality of life for special needs citizens including the elderly, disabled persons and the homeless population. |
| 7 | Goal Name | 2C Promotion of Fair Housing |
| | Goal Description | The County will work to promote fair housing for all households in the community. |
| 8 | Goal Name | 3A Increase & Improve Access to Public Facilities |
| | Goal Description | Spartanburg County will work towards increasing and improving access to public facilities in LMI neighborhoods in the County. Activities include improving access to disabled persons and ADA compliance. |

| | | |
|---|-------------------------|---|
| 9 | Goal Name | 3B Increase & Expand Capacity Public Infrastructure |
| | Goal Description | Spartanburg County will work towards increasing and expanding the public infrastructure in LMI neighborhoods in the County. Activities may include road and street improvement and expansion, sidewalks and water and sewer improvements. |

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

Below is a summary of projects that have been chosen to address the County’s priority needs. Specific activities are detailed within the individual project descriptions below.

Projects

| # | Project Name |
|---|---|
| 1 | CDBG: Program Administration (2019) |
| 2 | CDBG: Quality of Life Improvements (2019) |
| 3 | CDBG: Community Revitalization (2019) |
| 4 | CDBG: Housing (2019) |
| 5 | HOME: Program Administration (2019) |
| 6 | HOME: CHDO Set-Aside 15% (2019) |
| 7 | HOME: Affordable Housing Development (2019) |
| 8 | HOME: TBRA (2019) |
| 9 | HOME: Owner-Occupied Housing Rehab (2019) |

Table 54 – Project Information

Describe the reasons for allocation priorities and any obstacles to addressing underserved needs

Spartanburg County has developed its strategic plan based on an analysis of the data presented in this plan and the community participation and stakeholder consultation process. Through these efforts, the County has identified three priority needs and associated goals to address those needs. The priority needs are:

1. Affordable Housing Opportunities
2. Non-Housing Community Development.
3. Community Revitalization

To provide for those needs, the goals are as follows:

- 1A Preservation of Existing Affordable Housing
- 1B Development of New Affordable Housing
- 1C Increase Homeownership Opportunities
- 1D Provide for Rental Assistance
- 2A Increase & Expand Public Services LMI
- 2B Increase & Expand Public Services Special Needs
- 2C Promotion of Fair Housing

- 3A Increase & Improve Access to Public Facilities
- 3B Increase & Expand Capacity Public Infrastructure

Therefore, since we believe our goals address our priority needs, we have chosen to have goal-specific projects. Our projects "mirror" our goals and then our activities will be what brings our projects to fruition.

All activity applications received are reviewed to ensure completeness as well as program eligibility prior to being rated and ranked by SCCDD staff, a Finance Department representative, and a Planning Department representative. During the rating and ranking process, activities are given a score based on the goals and objectives met by the activity being considered as well as the completeness and accuracy of the application. Funding levels are then recommended to our Community Development Advisory Committee as well as Spartanburg County Council for approval and then ultimately awarded based on the final scores of all applications received. Additional points are awarded to those projects that will serve the targeted area defined in the Consolidated Plan.

Obstacles to addressing underserved needs

SCCDD faces several obstacles in meeting underserved needs. The first obstacle is finding qualified CHDOs. The County had one CHDO, but has recently added another.

A second obstacle is the 15% Public Service Activity (PSA) cap imposed on CDBG fund allocations. The need for PSAs is greater than the grant allocation allowed. Nonprofits alleviate this issue by applying for other resources to help fund their organization and programs.

The third and most obvious obstacle we face is lack of funding. Our needs are always greater than our available resources. We believe more funding is needed to properly address the needs of our community.

AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information

(See following table)

| | | |
|------------------------|--|--|
| 1 | Project Name | CDBG: Program Administration (2019) |
| | Target Area | Countywide |
| | Goals Supported | 1A Preservation of Existing Affordable Housing 2A Increase & Expand Public Services LMI 2B Increase & Expand Public Services Special Needs 2C Promotion of Fair Housing 3A Increase & Improve Access to Public Facilities 3B Increase & Expand Capacity Public Infrastructure |
| | Needs Addressed | Affordable Housing Opportunities Community Revitalization Quality of Life Improvements |
| | Funding | CDBG: \$303,032 |
| | Description | CDBG program administration for FY2019. |
| | Target Date | 6/30/2020 |
| | Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | N/A – Countywide program administration of the CDBG program. |
| | Location Description | The program administration of the CDBG program is Countywide. |
| | Planned Activities | Program Administration Fair Housing activities |
| | 2 | Project Name |
| Target Area | | Countywide |
| Goals Supported | | 2A Increase & Expand Public Services LMI 2B Increase & Expand Public Services Special Needs 2C Promotion of Fair Housing |
| Needs Addressed | | Quality of Life Improvements |
| Funding | | CDBG: \$223,397 |
| Description | | The City will support agencies that provide vital public services to address the needs of City citizens, in particular low- and moderate-income households and the special needs population. These services also include fair housing services to all citizens in the County. |
| Target Date | | 6/30/2020 |

| | | |
|----------|--|---|
| | Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | LMI households: 454 Households Assisted Special Needs: 200 Households Assisted Fair Housing: 200 Households Assisted |
| | Location Description | Public services will be administered citywide. |
| | Planned Activities | Public Services for LMI households: Arch Ministries – \$14,100 Big Brother Big Sisters Upstate – \$15,100 Boys and Girls Club Upstate – \$16,750 Carolina Miracle League – \$16,750 Chapman Cultural Center – \$14,850 Christmas in Action – \$12,160 Fair Housing Activities – \$5,000 Goodwill of Upstate and Midlands – \$13990 Middle Tyger Counseling Program – \$16,750 Spartanburg County District AIM to Work – \$12,600 Spartanburg Regional Health Services – \$17,100 The Forrester Center Behavioral Health – \$15,850 The Haven – Community Outreach - \$10,125 The Haven Emergency Shelter – \$10,125 The Haven Security Deposits Program – \$5,500 Upstate Family Resource Center – \$17,100 Urban League Upstate Project Ready – \$5,500 Public Services for Special Needs households: Christmas in Action – \$9,210 The Haven Community Outreach –\$ 8,600 |
| 3 | Project Name | CDBG: Community Revitalization (2019) |
| | Target Area | Countywide |
| | Goals Supported | 3A Increase & Improve Access to Public Facilities 3B Increase & Expand Capacity Public Infrastructure |
| | Needs Addressed | Community Revitalization |
| | Funding | CDBG: \$697,408 |

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| | Description | Community Revitalization will include improvements to public facilities: Hope Center for Children, Project Hope Foundation and Middle Tyger Community Center. Area wide benefits for the Una Community through the addition of a new tool that will allow the fire department to access vehicles in administering first aid in case of emergency. |
| | Target Date | 6/30/2020 |
| | Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | Public Facilities: 100 LMI households assisted Public Infrastructure: 2445 LMI households assisted |
| | Location Description | Countywide |
| | Planned Activities | Hope Center kitchen upgrades – \$197,500 Middle Tyger Community Center phone system upgrades – \$35,000 Project Hope plumbing system upgrades – \$40,000 Una Area Fire Department – \$74,908 Spartanburg County Roads and Bridges - \$350,000 |
| 4 | Project Name | CDBG: Housing (2019) |
| | Target Area | Countywide |
| | Goals Supported | 1A Preservation of Existing Affordable Housing |
| | Needs Addressed | Affordable Housing Opportunities |
| | Funding | CDBG: \$191,326 |
| | Description | Through CDBG, the Owner-Occupied Housing Rehab Program will rehabilitate and reconstruct an estimated 4 substandard owner-occupied homes in the County to provide safe, decent and sanitary housing for LMI households. |
| | Target Date | 6/30/2020 |
| | Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | Homeowner housing rehabilitation: 4 LMI households assisted |
| | Location Description | Countywide |
| | Planned Activities | Homeowner housing rehabilitation in the County. |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| 5 | Project Name | HOME: Program Administration (2019) |
| | Target Area | Countywide |
| | Goals Supported | 1A Preservation of Existing Affordable Housing 1B Development of New Affordable Housing 1C Increase Homeownership Opportunities 1D Provide for Rental Assistance |
| | Needs Addressed | Affordable Housing Opportunities |
| | Funding | HOME: \$55,881 |
| | Description | Countywide administration of the HOME program. |
| | Target Date | 6/30/2020 |
| | Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | N/A - Countywide administration of the HOME program. |
| | Location Description | Countywide |
| | Planned Activities | Countywide administration of the HOME program. |
| 6 | Project Name | HOME: CHDO Set-Aside 15% (2019) |
| | Target Area | Countywide |
| | Goals Supported | 1A Preservation of Existing Affordable Housing 1B Development of New Affordable Housing 1C Increase Homeownership Opportunities |
| | Needs Addressed | Affordable Housing Opportunities |
| | Funding | HOME: \$193,424 |
| | Description | In compliance with the HOME program rules and regulations, the County will provide 15% of the HOME allocation to qualified CHDOs to support development and rehab of affordable housing opportunities within the jurisdiction. |
| | Target Date | 6/30/2020 |
| | Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | New affordable housing added for homeowners: 1 LMI Household New affordable housing added for renters: 1 LMI household |
| | Location Description | Countywide |

| | | |
|---------------------------|---|---|
| | Planned Activities | <p>CHDO, Greer Community Outreach Center, will construct one single-family home in an unincorporated area in the County to increase affordable housing for LMI households.</p> <p>CHDO, Nehemiah CRC, will construct one duplex as part of the Faulkner Cove Phase 2 in the County and will be designated as a HOME-assisted rental unit.</p> |
| 7 | Project Name | HOME: Affordable Housing Development (2019) |
| | Target Area | Countywide |
| | Goals Supported | 1B Development of New Affordable Housing 1C Increase Homeownership Opportunities |
| | Needs Addressed | Affordable Housing Opportunities |
| | Funding | HOME: \$186,055 |
| | Description | The County will support Habitat for Humanity of Spartanburg to construct new homes in unincorporated areas of the County by providing funding for construction materials. LMI households will be able to purchase safe and affordable housing through this project. |
| | Target Date | 6/30/2020 |
| | Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | LMI households: 2 Households Assisted |
| | Location Description | Countywide |
| Planned Activities | Habitat for Humanity of Spartanburg will build two new affordable housing units for LMI households. | |
| 8 | Project Name | HOME: TBRA (2019) |
| | Target Area | Countywide |
| | Goals Supported | 1D Provide for Rental Assistance |
| | Needs Addressed | Affordable Housing Opportunities |
| | Funding | HOME: \$120,000 |
| | Description | The County will work with the Spartanburg Housing Authority to administer the TBRA program in the County. |
| | Target Date | 6/30/2020 |

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| | Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | TBRA rental assistance: 5 LMI households assisted |
| | Location Description | Countywide |
| | Planned Activities | TBRA rental assistance in the County. |
| 9 | Project Name | HOME: Owner-Occupied Housing Rehab (2019) |
| | Target Area | Countywide |
| | Goals Supported | 1A Preservation of Existing Affordable Housing |
| | Needs Addressed | Affordable Housing Opportunities |
| | Funding | HOME: \$3,459 |
| | Description | Through HOME, the Owner-Occupied Housing Rehab will rehabilitate and reconstruct an estimated 1 substandard owner-occupied homes in the County to provide safe, decent and sanitary housing for LMI households. |
| | Target Date | 6/30/2020 |
| | Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | Homeowner housing rehabilitation: 1 LMI households assisted |
| | Location Description | Countywide |
| | Planned Activities | Homeowner housing rehabilitation in the County. |

AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f)

Description of the geographic areas of the entitlement (including areas of low-income and minority concentration) where assistance will be directed

The Spartanburg County Community Development Department (SCCDD) does not exclusively seek geographic areas for allocation of federal funds when requesting applications; rather these funds are made available countywide through the receipt of applications.

Geographic Distribution

| Target Area | Percentage of Funds |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| Countywide | 100 |

Table 55 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

SCCDD does not prioritize activities for the upcoming fiscal year based on geographic area. The County will make funding available countywide and award on the basis of priority need and income.

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

SCCDD is committed to supporting the development of affordable housing and preserving existing housing for low- and moderate-income individuals and families. We exercise our commitment by participating in the following:

- Affordable Housing Development - We continue to assist with the construction costs necessary to produce quality and affordable housing in Spartanburg County. The County supports CHDO, Nehemiah CRC, in the form of funding for new construction rental housing and CHDO Operating. The County also supports, Greer Community Outreach Center, in the development of new affordable homeowner housing. SCCDD partners with Habitat for Humanity to provide materials for new construction homes. In total, one (1) new affordable rental unit and two (2) new affordable units will be available for homebuyers.
- Housing Rehabilitation – SCCDD’s "in-house" Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation Program will rehab 5 owner-occupied homes in the County. This will allow families to live safely in their homes and help to protect the value of their property.
- Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) – The County will partner with the Spartanburg Housing Authority to target underserved populations for a two-year program which allows individuals to find their own home to rent and eventually transition into a self-sufficient status. An estimated 10 households will be assisted with rental housing through TBRA.

| One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported | |
|--|----|
| Homeless | 10 |
| Non-Homeless | 8 |
| Special-Needs | 0 |
| Total | 18 |

Table 56 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

| One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through | |
|--|----|
| Rental Assistance | 10 |
| The Production of New Units | 3 |
| Rehab of Existing Units | 5 |
| Acquisition of Existing Units | 0 |
| Total | 18 |

Table 57 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

The Mission of the Spartanburg Housing Authority (SHA) is to develop, provide affordable, quality housing options and programs that support self-sufficiency. SHA managed approximately 720 Public Housing units located throughout Spartanburg. SHA also administers the HCV program. These vouchers are available to families with a disability, and vouchers can be used in the private market where persons with a disability will have more options to find units that can accommodate their unique situation.

Actions planned during the next year to address the needs to public housing

SHA will continue to assist in addressing the needs of low-income, very low-income and extremely low-income families in the City of Spartanburg and Spartanburg County. SHA will do this through its Asset Management Program, Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Program, Mod Rehab Program, and other Affordable / Moderate Income Programs and HUD's Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) program.

Actions to encourage public housing residents to become more involved in management and participate in homeownership

SHA Resident Councils help to ensure a high quality of life for residents in the community by working closely in cooperation with the management staff. In addition, the Council Officers are the leaders in the community and foster civic engagement and neighborhood involvement.

Each SHA property with a community center has an active Resident Council. All head of households and other residents over the age of 18 are automatically a member of the Council. The officers are elected bi-annually by the residents. The Resident Councils hold monthly meetings in the neighborhood community rooms. The officers coordinate neighborhood events such as National Night Out and Back to School Events, as well as leading the volunteer initiative and the Neighborhood Community Watch program, if the residents desire. Resident councils also assist in offering programs for residents to become self-sufficient.

If the PHA is designated as troubled, describe the manner in which financial assistance will be provided or other assistance

N/A. SHA is not designated as "troubled."

AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities – 91.220(i)

Introduction

The County works with United Housing Connections (UHC), the lead agency for the Continuum of Care (COC). Spartanburg County will work closely with the COC to meet the needs of the homeless in the County.

Describe the jurisdictions one-year goals and actions for reducing and ending homelessness including

Spartanburg County will work closely with the COC to meet the needs of the homeless in the County and refer to its coordination of services. The County will work with the Spartanburg Housing Authority to identify families for the use of TBRA funds for rental assistance. An estimated 5 households will be assisted through this program.

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

Street outreach is one of the COC's annual priorities. UHC currently supports Spartanburg-based housing providers that work to engage persons experiencing homelessness through presence at the local soup kitchen, on the street, and at the public library. In addition to direct services to street homeless, information is provided to local churches and service providers identifying homeless programs available and contact information.

Data from the centralized Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) and intakes into the Coordinated Entry System provide important details of individuals and families experiencing homelessness (including household composition, ages, disability status, length of time homeless, and overall vulnerability) inform programs and agencies of the needs and recommended housing interventions for this population in Spartanburg and across the COC.

HMIS is the local information technology system used to collect client-level data and data on the provision of housing and services to homeless individuals and families and persons at risk of homelessness. The Coordinated Entry System is a process developed to ensure that all people experiencing a housing crisis have fair and equal access and are quickly identified, assessed for, referred, and connected to housing and assistance based on their strengths and needs.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Emergency shelter and Transitional housing continue to be ongoing priorities for the COC, though funding for transitional housing has been drastically reduced or, in most cases, completely eliminated (except for unaccompanied youth transitional housing). Currently, the COC's only program for transitional housing is

10 beds for unaccompanied youth between the ages of 18-24. There is a need to increase the bed capacity of emergency shelters, especially for families.

UHC still offers transitional housing for families in Spartanburg, and Miracle Hill offers emergency shelter for single men and women, but only a limited number for families and only if there are no male children over the age of 8. Homes for Life offers emergency shelter and transitional housing to qualified youth in partnership with SC Department of Social Services (DSS) - Foster Care program.

The County will directly fund The Haven for emergency shelter services, as well as their community outreach and security deposit programs for eligible households.

Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again

The COC is always working to help homeless individuals and families quickly transition to permanent housing and independent living. The COC's goals to increase housing options and improve housing stability for homeless populations include:

- Engage PHAs whose policies restrict opportunities for families to obtain housing;
- seek priority for homeless persons to obtain HCV;
- work with state agencies to increase rental assistance for family CH populations e.g., rental assistance is now a part of SC Dept of Mental Health budget;
- increase affordable housing by seeking legislative changes to SC's housing trust fund;
- work with non-homeless providers to increase the number, availability, and affordability of early childhood centers and day-cares;
- continue to create new job training programs

Veterans

The COC maintains an active veteran master list, identifying all known veterans experiencing homelessness in the Upstate. This list is reviewed on a bi-weekly basis through a case conferencing meeting of veteran-specific service providers. With guidance from centralized intake assessment scores, the group of providers is able to determine which available housing opportunity is most appropriate for each veteran and improve efficiency across providers in communicating and gathering the necessary documentation to move them quickly into housing. For qualified veterans, the COC supports the Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SVFF) program (Austin-Wilkes Columbia), per diem and Veteran Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) voucher programs, networking with those vet organizations (e.g.

Austin-Wilkes; Kinard House; Dorn Vets Center, VA facilities) to provide a variety of housing based on a veteran's military service history, discharge status, and current level of service need.

The COC leadership is also working with newly developed organizations seeking to serve veterans not yet on line. The greatest need is for organizations to work with the most difficult veteran populations. Currently, Upstate Warrior Solution is on the front lines serving this population, assisting them to obtain housing and financial resources, jobs, transportation, VA benefits, and medical care. Furthermore, there is regional coordination with the VA to assist in helping with the annual PIT count. Rapid Re-Housing programs are also an effective vehicle to move homeless veterans into permanent housing very quickly. All housing options available to veterans experiencing homelessness offer accompanying intensive case management to increase the likelihood of long-term housing stability and decrease the chance of the veteran returning to homelessness.

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

The COC has strong collaborative relationships with public institutions and systems of care, at both the Continuum and local chapter levels. In Spartanburg, these include Access Health, New Horizon Family Health Services, Spartanburg Mental Health, Hope Center for Children, able South Carolina, McKinney-Vento liaisons in the public schools, SC Department of Social Services, and local law enforcement. Through these partnerships, the COC is able to proactively identify those who are at-risk of homelessness and connect them to available resources, including assistance with rental and/or utility payments, referrals to income-based rental options, and applications for public benefits for which they may be eligible.

The COC is working with local churches and Community Action Program (CAP) agencies, requesting that they prioritize persons in need of rental assistance or those who must make a decision between paying their rent or another bill. Furthermore, the COC is working with local PHA's, asking them to reduce their barriers such as back rent, damages and evictions, as well as to revisit the extent of their criminal background criteria (still remaining in compliance with HUD criteria) for housing persons whom are at risk of becoming homeless. The COC has a transitions program that assists formerly homeless youth with housing and support services.

Domestic Violence victim providers (Safe Harbor, Safe Homes-Rape Crisis centers) have in place the following services: emergency shelter; counseling (individual and group; employment); transitional housing (preferred over rapid re-housing as family may have to move several times); crisis intervention; life skills; financial management; case management; and transportation assistance. While domestic violence providers have their own network, referrals are made to the COC providers.

AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.220(j)

Introduction:

In 2019, Spartanburg County, in partnership with the City of Spartanburg and the Spartanburg Housing Authority came together to carry out the Joint Analysis of Impediments of Fair Housing Choice, which identified six impediments to fair housing in the County along with a table listing their associated contributing factors. Contributing factors are issues leading to an impediment that are likely to limit or deny fair housing choice or access to opportunity. Recommended activities to address the contributing factors were also provided, along with goals, timelines, and responsible parties.

To the extent that members of protected classes such as minority groups, the elderly and persons who are disabled tend to have lower incomes, fair housing is related to affordable housing. A relative impediment to fair housing is affordable housing.

Full details of the fair housing impediments can be viewed in the 2019 Joint AI. A list of the identified impediments is shown below:

Impediment #1: Lack of Geographic Diversity in Affordable Housing Choices

Impediment #2: Neighborhoods Need Place-Based Community Investments

Impediment #3: Need for Continued and Expanded Fair Housing Activities

Impediment #4: Affordable Housing Planning Lacks Equity Focus

Impediment #5: Limited Housing Options for People with Disabilities

Impediment #6: Weak Job-Transit Connections

Actions it planned to remove or ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing such as land use controls, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affecting the return on residential investment

The 2019 Joint AI made recommended activities to address the impediments to fair housing choice in the County and the City of Spartanburg. There were multiple contributing factors that led to barriers to affordable housing. To address these barriers, the AI outlined several actions that would work to remove these barriers to affordable housing in the County. They were:

- A regular, ongoing campaign to reach and recruit new landlords into the HCV program should be designed by SHA and implemented with partnership from the City and County.

- The City and County should be supportive and accommodating of proposed LIHTC developments within their jurisdictions, providing letters of support or gap financing where possible and appropriate.
- New affordable housing development, whether by the SHA in its RAD conversions or the City and County with CDBG or HOME funds, should be given priority consideration when it will be located in an area that increases access to new types of opportunity.
- Fund agencies that provide homeownership preparation and financial counseling for first time homebuyers.
- Develop partnerships with credit counseling agencies to reach communities of color and build a pipeline of potential homebuyers.
- Meet with lenders and/or appraisers to inform them of goals for furthering fair housing and discuss lending barriers related to homeownership and community reinvestment in low-income neighborhoods.
- New affordable housing development, whether by the SHA in its RAD conversions or the City and County with CDBG or HOME funds, should be given priority consideration when it will be located in an area that increases access to new types of opportunity.
- As the City and County comprehensive plans are routinely updated, the community development/ neighborhood services staff at the City and County and the SHA should review the proposed housing element updates and comment to planning staff on any concerns related to equity of planning policies or development plans.
- Monitor and provide financial support for the efforts of existing community-based organizations in offering fair housing enforcement and education related to the rights of people with disabilities.

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

The Spartanburg County Community Development Department (SCCDD) is dedicated to improving the lives of its citizens, particularly the LMI and special needs population to enjoy a decent quality of life in the County. The County's CDBG and HOME program does this by community development programs which involve public services, expansion and improvements to public infrastructure and facilities, and housing programs. Below are other actions planned by the County to meet the needs of the community.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

SCCDD keeps in close contact with organizations that deal first-hand with the unmet needs of the community. We use them as a front-line resource for needs assessment, as well as suggest they seek funding so they can better serve those in need.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

SCCDD will continue the following activities:

- Further fair housing through neighborhood outreach, forums, and advertisements.
- Continue our "in-house" rehabilitation and reconstruction programs to maintain the current affordable housing stock.
- Work with our CHDOs to develop affordable rental and homeowner housing for low-income households.
- Partnering with the Spartanburg Housing Authority to continue our Tenant Based Rental Assistance.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

Lead-based paint testing will continue to be a requirement with all housing rehabilitation activities carried out by the Spartanburg County Community Development. The SCCDD will continue to conduct risk assessments which identify lead-based paint hazards. All regulations as required by HUD are followed where there is a disturbance as well as when clearance is necessitated.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

Public services offered by the County and its partners for LMI individuals and households work to directly and indirectly help fight poverty.

Public Service projects being funded in the first year Annual Action Plan will focus on a wide range of economic development concerns. The purpose of economic development is to create jobs and/or job opportunities for low-income individuals that will assist them in moving from poverty to financial

independence, no longer requiring public assistance.

Youth programs are also an important part of economic and community development providing at risk youth with after school programs and mentoring. Programs considered for funding will focus on providing youth the opportunity to develop necessary life and work skills to help lift themselves and their families out of poverty. Providing individuals and families with the education/skills necessary to obtain living-wage employment directly affects their ability to obtain affordable housing and stay out of poverty.

It is also important to continue to ensure compliance with Section 3 requirements which state that to the greatest extent possible contractors on projects using CDBG and/or HOME funds provide job training, employment, and contract opportunities to low and very low-income residents.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

SCCDD will continue to coordinate its large network of public service agencies, government departments, businesses, local municipalities, and special needs boards and commissions to find opportunities to better serve the citizens of Spartanburg County. These relationships are integral in streamlining the implementation of CDBG and HOME projects in a time of limited funding.

Each CDBG subrecipient is provided information on the guidelines of the program and federal and HUD regulations, as well as how to report outcomes. SCCDD will continue to closely monitor HOME projects and work with Nehemiah CRC and Greer Community Outreach Center, its two local CDHOs.

SCCDD staff members will participate in as many training sessions as possible to increase our ability to deliver excellent service to the LMI residents of Spartanburg County and to be aware of any areas of necessary change or improvement of program delivery.

Actions planned to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies

Although SCCDD does not offer its own public housing development, it furthers the efforts of other organizations in improving public housing conditions and availability. Spartanburg County has developed a very strong working relationship with various agencies that offer housing to low-to-moderate income citizens. Some of these agencies include:

- Spartanburg Housing Authority (PHA)
- The City of Spartanburg (Housing Programs)
- Nehemiah Community Revitalization Corporation (CHDO)
- Greer Community Outreach Center (CHDO)
- United Housing Connections (Homeless)
- The Haven (Homeless)

Each of these agencies play a role in the overall efforts to reduce homelessness, prevent future homelessness, and improve the quality and quantity of affordable housing.

Program Specific Requirements

AP-90 Program Specific Requirements – 91.220(I)(1,2,4)

Introduction:

This section is a summary of program specific requirements for the CDBG and HOME programs.

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG) Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(1)

Projects planned with all CDBG funds expected to be available during the year are identified in the Projects Table. The following identifies program income that is available for use that is included in projects to be carried out.

| | |
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| 1. The total amount of program income that will have been received before the start of the next program year and that has not yet been reprogrammed | 0 |
| 2. The amount of proceeds from section 108 loan guarantees that will be used during the year to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified in the grantee's strategic plan. | 0 |
| 3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements | 0 |
| 4. The amount of any grant funds returned to the line of credit for which the planned use has not been included in a prior statement or plan | 0 |
| 5. The amount of income from float-funded activities | 0 |
| Total Program Income: | 0 |

Other CDBG Requirements

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| 1. The amount of urgent need activities | 0 |
| 2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income. Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan. | 100.00% |

**HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)
Reference 24 CFR 91.220(l)(2)**

1. A description of other forms of investment being used beyond those identified in Section 92.205 is as follows:

The SCCDD does not have other funds to be invested in projects beyond the HOME funds allocated on an annual basis. However, all of the organizations awarded funding receive funds from other sources and are therefore able to leverage the HOME funds received. All match requirements are met through those non-federal funds utilized for the projects carried out with HOME funds.

2. A description of the guidelines that will be used for resale or recapture of HOME funds when used for homebuyer activities as required in 92.254, is as follows:

Will be attached.

3. A description of the guidelines for resale or recapture that ensures the affordability of units acquired with HOME funds? See 24 CFR 92.254(a)(4) are as follows:

Will be attached.

4. Plans for using HOME funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily housing that is rehabilitated with HOME funds along with a description of the refinancing guidelines required that will be used under 24 CFR 92.206(b), are as follows:

Will be attached.

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

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| 1 | Data Source Name 2000 Census, 2012-2016 ACS |
| | List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. US Census Bureau |
| | Provide a brief summary of the data set. The US Census 2000 contains detailed tables presenting data for the United States, 50 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico focusing on age, sex, households, families, and housing units. These tables provide in-depth figures by race and ethnicity. The American Community Survey (ACS) is an ongoing survey that provides data every year -- giving communities the current information they need to plan investments and services. Information from the survey generates data that help determine how more than \$400 billion in federal and state funds are distributed each year. The ACS is accessed through the American FactFinder website, which provides data about the United States, Puerto Rico and the Island Areas. |
| | What was the purpose for developing this data set? Census information affects the numbers of seats a state occupies in the U.S. House of Representatives. An accurate count of residents can also benefit the community. The information the census collects helps to determine how more than \$400 billion dollars of federal funding each year is spent on infrastructure and services. Among other things, Census data is used to advocate for causes, rescue disaster victims, prevent diseases, research markets, locate pools of skilled workers and more. ACS: Information from the ACS help determine how more than \$400 billion in federal and state funds are distributed each year to help communities, state governments, and federal programs. |
| | How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population? Spartanburg County |
| | What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set? 2000 Census, 2012-2016 ACS 5-Year Estimates |
| | What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)? N/A |
| | 2 Data Source Name 2011-2015 CHAS |

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| | <p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>US Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)</p> |
| | <p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>Each year, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) receives custom tabulations of American Community Survey (ACS) data from the U.S. Census Bureau. These data, known as the "CHAS" data (Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy), demonstrate the extent of housing problems and housing needs, particularly for low income households.</p> |
| | <p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>The CHAS data are used by local governments to plan how to spend HUD funds, and may also be used by HUD to distribute grant funds.</p> |
| | <p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>Spartanburg County</p> |
| | <p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>2011-2015 CHAS</p> |
| | <p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>N/A</p> |
| 3 | <p>Data Source Name</p> <p>2012-2016 ACS 5-Yr Estimates</p> |
| | <p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>US Census Bureau</p> |
| | <p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>The American Community Survey (ACS) is an ongoing survey that provides data every year -- giving communities the current information they need to plan investments and services. Information from the survey generates data that help determine how more than \$400 billion in federal and state funds are distributed each year. The ACS is accessed through the American FactFinder website, which provides data about the United States, Puerto Rico and the Island Areas.</p> |
| | <p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>Information from the ACS help determine how more than \$400 billion in federal and state funds are distributed each year to help communities, state governments, and federal programs.</p> |
| | <p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>Spartanburg County</p> |

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| | <p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>2012-2016 ACS 5-Year Estimates</p> |
| | <p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Complete</p> |
| 4 | <p>Data Source Name</p> <p>2011-2015 ACS (Workers), 2015 LEHD (Jobs)</p> |
| | <p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>2011-2015 ACS and 2015 Longitudinal Employee-Household Dynamics: United States Census Bureau</p> |
| | <p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>The American Community Survey (ACS) is an ongoing survey that provides data every year -- giving communities the current information they need to plan investments and services. Information from the survey generates data that help determine how more than \$400 billion in federal and state funds are distributed each year. The ACS is accessed through the American FactFinder website, which provides data about the United States, Puerto Rico and the Island Areas.</p> <p>The Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) program is part of the Center for Economic Studies at the U.S. Census Bureau. The LEHD program produces new, cost effective, public-use information combining federal, state and Census Bureau data on employers and employees under the Local Employment Dynamics (LED) Partnership.</p> |
| | <p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>ACS: Information from the ACS help determine how more than \$400 billion in federal and state funds are distributed each year to help communities, state governments, and federal programs.</p> <p>LEHD: Information from the LEHD help state and local authorities who increasingly need detailed local information about their economies to make informed decisions. The LEHD Partnership works to fill critical data gaps and provide indicators needed by state and local authorities. LEHD's mission is to provide new dynamic information on workers, employers, and jobs with state-of-the-art confidentiality protections and no additional data collection burden.</p> |
| | <p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>Spartanburg County</p> |
| | <p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>2011-2015 ACS (Workers), 2015 LEHD (Jobs)</p> |
| | <p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Complete</p> |

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| 5 | Data Source Name HUD 2018 FMR and HOME Rents |
| | List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) |
| | Provide a brief summary of the data set. Fair Market Rents (FMRs) are set by HUD and used to determine payment standard amounts for HUD Programs. HUD annually estimates FMRs for Office of Management and Budget (OMB) defined metropolitan areas, some HUD defined subdivisions of OMB metropolitan areas and each nonmetropolitan county. HOME Rents Limits are based on FMRs published by HUD. HOME Rent Limits are set to determine the rent in HOME-assisted rental units and are applicable to new HOME leases. |
| | What was the purpose for developing this data set? Fair Market Rents (FMRs) are used to determine payment standard amounts for HUD Programs. HOME Rent Limits are the maximum amount that may be charged for rent in HOME-assisted rental units and are applicable to new HOME leases. |
| | How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population? Spartanburg County is part of the SC HUD Metro FMR Area. |
| | What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set? 2018 |
| | What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)? Complete |
| 6 | Data Source Name 2018 Point-in-Time Count |
| | List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. Upstate Continuum of Care |
| | Provide a brief summary of the data set. A one-day count of the homeless population in the region. |
| | What was the purpose for developing this data set? Gather data about the population to assist with policy. |
| | Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected. 2018 |

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| | <p>Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.</p> <p>Services that support persons experiencing homelessness gathered data.</p> |
| | <p>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.</p> <p>Persons experiencing homelessness in the region.</p> |
| | <p>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</p> <p>Persons experiencing homelessness, 1,185 in the region.</p> |