A. Call to Order and Introductions
   1. Determination of Quorum
   2. Approve Order and Contents of the Overall Agenda
   3. Introduction of Guests
   4. Invocation

B. Consent Agenda
   1. Approval of the September 28, 2017 Board Meeting Minutes (Enclosure 1)

C. Regular Agenda
   1. FY 2017 – 2018 CMCOG Budget Revision (Enclosure 2)
   2. Resolution for completion of the V.C. Summer Nuclear Facility (Enclosure 3)
   3. Central Midlands Region Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (Enclosure 4)

D. Announcements / Committee or Staff Reports / Correspondences
   1. CMCOG Regional Long Term Ombudsman Update (Enclosure 5)
   2. Regional Population Projections (Enclosure 6)
   3. Saluda River Greenway (Enclosure 7)

E. Old/New Business

F. Other Business

G. Adjourn

REMINDER: The next CMCOG Board Meeting will be held on Thursday, December 14, 2017 in the COG Conference Room

Note: Full Agenda packets can be found on the CMCOG website at www.cmCog.org.
Board of Directors Meeting of the
Central Midlands Council of Governments
Thursday, September 28, 2017 • 12:00 p.m. • CMCOG Conference Room

BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT:
Vina Abrams, Newberry County
Melissa Atkins, Lexington County
Michael Bailey, Richland County
Jimmy Bales, Richland County Legislative Delegation
Larry Brigham, Lexington County Council
David Brown, Fairfield County
John Carrigg, Lexington County
Micah Caskey, Lexington Co. Legislative Delegation
Ben Connell, Kershaw County Council
Ted Creech, City of Columbia
Todd Cullum, Lexington County Council
Joyce Dickerson, Richland County Council
Julie Ann Dixon, Richland County
Shawn Epps, City of Columbia
Douglas Fabel, Richland County
Dr. Roger Gaddy, Winnsboro Town Mayor
Malcolm Gorden, Blythewood Town Council
Zebbie Goudelock, Newberry City Council
Norman Jackson, Chairperson, Richland Co Council
William Leidinger, City of Columbia
Robert Liming, City of Columbia
Paul Livingston, Richland County Council
Steve MacDougall, Vice-Chair, Mayor of Lexington
Bill Malinowski, Richland County Council
Yvonne McBride, Richland County Council
Edward McDowell, Jr., Columbia City Council
Walt McLeod, Newberry Co Legislative Delegation
 Tony Mizzell, Richland County
Charles Simpkins, Lexington County
Bill Waldrop, Newberry County Council

GUESTS PRESENT:
Tevia Brown, S.C. Department of Transportation
John Boylston, S.C. Department of Transportation
Michelle Dickerson, City of West Columbia
Seth Duncan, Town of Batesburg-Leesville
Ladd Gibson, S.C. Department of Transportation
Jessica Hekter, Federal Highway Administration
Holland Leger, Lexington County
Jennifer Necker, S.C Department of Transportation
Donna Peeler, Joint Municipal Water & Sewer Commission
Jason Taylor, Fairfield County
Stephen Tosco, S.C. Department of Transportation

STAFF MEMBERS PRESENT:
Felicia Anderson, HR /Operations Manager
Roland Bart, Chief Transportation Planner
Eartha Burrell, Community Development Planner
Jessica Foster, A/P Clerk
Anna Harmon, Director of the Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program
Jason Kent, GIS Manager
Ben Mauldin, Executive Director
Malia Ropel, Finance Director
Andy Simmons, Information Services Manager
Reginald Simmons, Deputy Executive Director/Transportation Director
Gregory Sprouse, Director of Research, Planning and Development
Chris White, Director of Workforce Development

ADVISORY MEMBER PRESENT:
Barbara Smith-Carey, Mayor of Pelion
A. **CALL TO ORDER**

The meeting was called to order at 12:12 p.m. September 28, 2017 by Chairman Norman Jackson.

A1. **Determination of Quorum**

Chairman Jackson acknowledged the presence of a quorum.

A2. **Approve Order and Contents of the Overall Agenda**

**MOTION, approved**
Zebbie Goudelock moved to approve the order and contents of the overall agenda, seconded by Julie Ann Dixon and approved unanimously.

A3. **Introduction of Guests**

Gregory Sprouse introduced the guests at today's meeting. They are listed on the first page.

A4. **Invocation**

Mayor Steve MacDougall gave the invocation.

B. **CONSENT AGENDA**

1. Approval of the August 24, 2017 Board Meeting Minutes
2. Title VI & Environmental Justice Plan Update
3. CMCOG-COATS MPO DBE Plan Update
4. 2016-2022 Rural TIP Amendment-Exit 119 Interstate Interchange

**MOTION, approved**
Vina Abrams moved, seconded by Julie Ann Dixon, to approve the consent agenda, as listed above. The motion was approved unanimously.

C. **REGULAR AGENDA**

C1. **Resolution for completion of V.C Summer Nuclear Facility**

Ben Mauldin presented a resolution to show for the completion of V.C Summer plants. It was discussed in the Executive Meeting to add additional wording to explore all avenues to support the completion of V.C summer. The resolution will be amended and brought back to the board at the next meeting.
D. ANNOUNCEMENTS / COMMITTEE OR STAFF REPORTS / CORRESPONDENCES

D1. Executive Director's Report

Ben Mauldin gave the following report:

a. **Medicare Open Enrollment** – Open Enrollment starts October 15, 2017 and ends December 7, 2017.

b. **My Will Program** – The My Will program for seniors began September 22, 2017 and goes through May 19, 2018. The program will be held at different locations throughout our region.

c. **Senior Squares-Square Meals Just in Time** – This program was implemented to help combat the immediate hunger issues with our elderly. The Senior Squares Box is a 12”x12”x10” box filled with shelf stable senior friendly meals. This program has been funded by grants through the Harbison Foundation, Five Points Rotary Club and donations by individuals purchasing a Central Midlands Senior and Disability Services Directory.

d. **Midlands workforce Job Fair** – The Midlands Workforce Development Board will hold a job fair on November 8, 2017 from 10am to 2pm at Dutch Square Center.

e. **Advanced Grant Writing** – CMCOG will host a 2 day grant writing workshop at the COG October 16-17, 2017.

D2. Central Midlands Region Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy

Gregory Sprouse gave an update on CEDS. CEDS has to be updated every 5 years. The last CMCOG CEDS was updated and approved by the board in 2012. CMCOG staff is currently partnering with EngenuitySC and CEDS Strategy Committee. A primary goal of this planning process is to integrate and leverage other planning processes in order to reduce duplication and foster inter-agency/organizational collaboration and recognize the economic development work already being done. The draft goals and objectives will be put out for public comment the week of October 1, 2017. The final draft of the CEDS Plan will be presented at the October 20, 2017 CMCOG Board Meeting.

D3. SC Department of Transportation Ten Year Plan for Rebuilding SC Roads, Performance Management and Safety Targets

John Boylston from SCDOT gave an overview of the SCDOT Ten Year Plan for Rebuilding SC Roads, Performance Management and Safety Targets throughout the CMCOG region and state.

A brief discussion took place the plan.

E. OLD / NEW BUSINESS

Reginald Simmons mention that a public meeting for the Exit 119 Interchange Project was held on September 26th at Grace Chapel Church. He provided a flyer to the board members and noted that the public comment period in reference to the three alternatives that have been presented by
SCDOT will be open until October 11th. Mr. Simmons also reference another flyer that encouraged the Board Members to visit the Regional Freight Mobility project website to participate in an 8 question survey.

F. OTHER BUSINESS

No other business was brought forth.

G. ADJOURN

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at approximately 12:55 p.m.

The Board of Directors of the Central Midlands Council of Governments approved these minutes at its October 26, 2017 meeting.

______________________________  ______________________________
Benjamin J. Mauldin, Secretary-Treasurer  Norman Jackson, Chairperson
DATE: October 19, 2017
TO: CMCOG Board of Directors
FROM: Malia Ropel, Finance Director
SUBJECT: Approval of FY2018 Budget Revision #1

RECOMMENDATION:
Approve the attached FY2018 Budget Revision #1.

BACKGROUND:
During the initial budget process, CMCOG receives preliminary financial information from various state agencies. CMCOG receives some official grant award notifications after the start of the fiscal year. CMCOG calculates the fringe and indirect rates for the fiscal year based on prior year expenses. Once the calculation is complete it may be necessary to revise the budget.

The revision is necessary to account for additional funding that was awarded after the start of the fiscal year. Additionally, it is necessary to revise the budget due to the change to our fringe and indirect rates.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Revenue</th>
<th>Revised FY2018 Budget</th>
<th>Approved FY2018 Budget</th>
<th>FY2017 Budget</th>
<th>Percent of Change</th>
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<tr>
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<td>545,302</td>
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<td>State Aid</td>
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<td>70,407</td>
<td>70,407</td>
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<td>Interest Income</td>
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<td>Sale of Data &amp; Publications</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>WorkKeys</td>
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<td>25,000</td>
<td>21,526</td>
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<td>10,000</td>
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<td>SCAPA Training Revenue</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1,500</td>
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<td>Environmental COCs</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>500</td>
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<td>Local Revenue-Aging</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Local Revenue-Other</td>
<td>816,400</td>
<td>816,400</td>
<td>1,049,883</td>
<td>-15.54%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fringe Recovery</td>
<td>886,742</td>
<td>871,602</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Indirect Cost Recovery</td>
<td>498,240</td>
<td>373,755</td>
<td>306,708</td>
<td>25.59%</td>
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<td>Total Local Revenue</td>
<td>2,853,615</td>
<td>2,713,991</td>
<td>2,086,351</td>
<td>36.12%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Regional Programs</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Aging Planning &amp; Administration</td>
<td>848,694</td>
<td>758,453</td>
<td>580,264</td>
<td>46.26%</td>
</tr>
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<td>Ombudsman Program</td>
<td>320,679</td>
<td>273,671</td>
<td>256,371</td>
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<td>Midlands Workforce Development Board</td>
<td>1,069,703</td>
<td>1,072,501</td>
<td>2,176,344</td>
<td>-50.85%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>4,694,290</td>
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<td>Joint Land Use</td>
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<td>60,300</td>
<td>135,000</td>
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<td>Hazard Mitigation</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>34,125</td>
<td>-100.00%</td>
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<td>81,585</td>
<td>57,400</td>
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<td>EDA Technical Assistance</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>18,000</td>
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<td>Comm Development Block Grant-Planning</td>
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<td>50,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Regional Programs</td>
<td>7,138,750</td>
<td>6,968,840</td>
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<td>11,678</td>
<td>82,208</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Local Technical Assistance Contracts</td>
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<td>17,500</td>
<td>45,885</td>
<td>-61.86%</td>
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<td>Transfer From Other Program Areas-Matching, Other</td>
<td>470,993</td>
<td>473,783</td>
<td>457,151</td>
<td>3.03%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Operating Revenue</td>
<td>10,492,938</td>
<td>10,185,792</td>
<td>7,165,959</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contracted Services Revenue</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aging</td>
<td>3,365,062</td>
<td>3,365,062</td>
<td>3,365,062</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MWDB Contractors</td>
<td>2,612,154</td>
<td>2,612,154</td>
<td>2,284,198</td>
<td>14.36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Contracted Services Revenue</td>
<td>5,977,216</td>
<td>5,977,216</td>
<td>5,649,259</td>
<td>5.83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Revenue</td>
<td>16,469,752</td>
<td>16,163,006</td>
<td>12,815,219</td>
<td>28.52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel Costs</td>
<td>2,636,454</td>
<td>2,592,853</td>
<td>3,246,491</td>
<td>-18.79%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fringe &amp; Indirect Cost Allocation</td>
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<td>1,245,357</td>
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<td>Operations and Maintenance</td>
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<td>644,861</td>
<td>601,851</td>
<td>10.25%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Employee Development &amp; Training</td>
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<td>42,750</td>
<td>40,582</td>
<td>20.13%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Travel &amp; Transportation</td>
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<td>112,279</td>
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<td>Consultants &amp; Contracts</td>
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<td>900</td>
<td>400</td>
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<td>Capital Outlays</td>
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<td>25,000</td>
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<td>Instructional Training &amp; Supp Svcs</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>525,777</td>
<td>-100.00%</td>
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<td>JARC/New Freedom (CMRTA/Mid. Ridershare/Mid. Alliance)</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>211,633</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transfer To Other Program Areas-Matching, Other</td>
<td>470,993</td>
<td>473,783</td>
<td>457,151</td>
<td>3.03%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Contracted Services Expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aging</td>
<td>3,374,395</td>
<td>3,374,395</td>
<td>3,373,900</td>
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<td>MWDB Contractors</td>
<td>2,612,154</td>
<td>2,612,154</td>
<td>2,284,198</td>
<td>14.36%</td>
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<td>Total Contracted Services Expenses</td>
<td>5,986,549</td>
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<td>5,658,098</td>
<td>5.80%</td>
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<td>12,815,220</td>
<td>28.52%</td>
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<tr>
<td>revenue Over/(under) expenses</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF COMPLETING CONSTRUCTION WORK AT THE V.C. SUMMER NUCLEAR FACILITY IN FAIRFIELD COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

WHEREAS, the Central Midlands Council of Government (CMCOG) Board of Directors recognizes the importance of the construction of the two new 1100MW Westinghouse AP1000 nuclear units at the V.C. Summer site in western Fairfield County which were approved for construction in December 2006 by the South Carolina Public Service Commission, and

WHEREAS, the above-referenced construction project, administered by South Carolina Electric & Gas (SCE&G) and its junior partner Santee Cooper at a cost to the consumer of more than $9 billion, was to serve as a much-needed boost to the economy of the economically-distressed Fairfield County and the Central Midlands Region as a whole, and

WHEREAS, the unemployment rate in Fairfield County has risen to 8.9% the second-highest in the State of South Carolina in August 2017 with a loss of more than 5,000 site jobs since the construction work at the V.C. Summer plant ceased on July 31, 2017 due to well-documented cost overruns and financial mismanagement, and

WHEREAS, the majority of the reactor components are already on site at the facility in Jenkinsville, meaning that it is more cost-effective and efficient to keep them at their current location rather than sell them in order to cover the project’s debts, and

WHEREAS, the completion of the V.C. Summer nuclear plant expansion would represent a boost to the economy of the Central Midlands region of South Carolina (Richland, Lexington, Newberry, and Fairfield Counties) and support our commitment to the pursuit of reducing emissions and greenhouse gases through cleaner means of producing energy,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the board of the CMCOG supports any and all efforts, with the appropriate and necessary fiscal and financial oversight by state regulators of the State of South Carolina and to explore all possible avenues to enable the completion, at a minimum, of one of the reactors at the Fairfield County site.

Signed this date: October 26, 2017:

__________________________
Norman Jackson, CMCOG Chairman

__________________________
Benjamin J. Mauldin, Executive Director
Memorandum

TO: CMCOG Board of Directors

FROM: Gregory Sprouse, Director of Research, Planning, and Development

DATE: 10-19-17

SUBJECT: Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS)

BACKGROUND
The mission of the US Economic Development Administration (EDA) is to lead the federal economic development agenda by promoting innovation and competitiveness and preparing regions for growth and success in the regional economy. EDA accomplishes this goal by making strategic investments that foster job creation and attract private investment with an emphasis on support in economically distressed areas. In order to be eligible for EDA funding, a project must be consistent with the goals and strategies set forth in a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS), which has to be updated every five years. The last CMCOG CEDS was updated and approved by the board in 2012. CMCOG staff partnered with EngenuitySC and a CEDS Strategy Committee composed of representatives who broadly represent the main economic interests of the region, to develop a new five year CEDS plan. The draft plan has been posted for a 30 day public comment period on the CMCOG website and is enclosed for your review.

REQUESTED ACTION
CMCOG staff will provide a brief overview of the 2017-2022 Draft Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy. The CMCOG Board will be asked to adopt this document pending the completion of the public comment period which ends on October 29, 2017.
CENTRAL MIDLANDS
Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy

DRAFT 9-29-17
2017-2022

Newberry • Fairfield • Richland • Lexington
This report was developed through a collaborative partnership between:

Central Midlands Council of Governments
The US Economic Development Administration
EngenuitySC

CEDS Strategy Committee:

Bill Kirkland, University of South Carolina
Tom Ledbetter, Midlands Technical College
Jeff Ruble, Richland County Economic Development
Tiffany Harrison, Richland County Economic Development
Ty Davenport, Fairfield County Economic Development
Rick Farmer, Newberry County Economic Development
Ryan Coleman, City of Columbia Economic Development
Mike Eades, Lexington County Economic Development
  Mike Briggs, Central SC Alliance
  Rich Fletcher, I-77 Alliance
  Dave Lamie, Clemson Extension
  Stanley Green, Clemson Extension
  Chris White, Midlands Workforce Development Board
  Mary Snipes, MEBA
  Guillermo Espinosa, Alianza Latina
  Erin McKee, SC AFL/CIO
  Jennifer Moore, United Way
  Anita Floyd, United Way
  Erin Johnson, CCCF
  Morgan Harrell, SCANA
  Lee Bussell, Chernoff Newman/MBLG
  Hank Jibaja, Nephron Pharmaceuticals
  Otis Rawl, Lexington Chamber
  Ethel Bunch, Congaree Land Trust
  Stuart White, Congaree Land Trust
  Mike Switzer, Blythewood Chamber of Commerce
  Gregory Sprouse, Central Midlands Council of Governments
  Meghan Hickman, EngenuitySC
  Will Schenk, EngenuitySC

Adopted by the CMCOG Board on [Date]
The United States Economic Development Administration (EDA), which is part of the US Department of Commerce, is charged with leading the federal economic development agenda for the country by promoting innovation and regional collaboration as a means for increasing global competitiveness and building diversified and resilient regional economies. EDA accomplishes this goal by making strategic regional investments that foster job creation, leverage public and private resources, foster innovation, increase competitiveness, promote environmental sustainability, and strengthen underserved communities. These projects must also support the following national strategic priorities:

- Development and growth of innovation clusters
- Growth and expansion in manufacturing, and manufacturing supply chains
- Economic resiliency and readjustment
- Expansion and development of information technology (IT) infrastructure
- Increasing access to capital for small and medium-sized, and ethnically diverse enterprises
- Innovations in science and health care; technology transfer, and technology commercialization efforts
- Job-driven skills development

What is a CEDS?

EDA promotes regional collaboration by designating local economic development districts (EDD) which are then required to create and maintain a comprehensive economic development strategy (CEDS). The CEDS is designed to be an inclusive, strategy-driven planning process that defines a regional vision for economic growth and resilience and identifies local priorities for future investment. The CEDS is an ongoing planning process that must be revisited annually and comprehensively updated every five years.
The last CEDS plan for the Central Midlands EDD, which includes Fairfield, Newberry, Richland, and Lexington counties, was adopted in 2012. The document presented here represents the 2017-2022 five year update. Per EDA guidelines the 2022 CEDS is structured around the following elements:

1. Summary background of the regional economy, including socio-economic trends, an inventory of natural and cultural resource assets, and an assessment of economic conditions;
2. Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) analysis;
3. Regional goals and objectives; and
4. Performance measurement framework.

These elements were developed through a collaborative planning process that included a CEDS Strategy Committee and coordination with other local and regional planning processes.

CEDS Strategy Committee

The CEDS Strategy Committee, which is charged with guiding the development of the plan, includes representatives from a broad range of public and private sector stakeholders intended to represent the main economic interests of the region. Per EDA guidelines, the committee included involvement from the private sector, the economic development community, higher education, workforce development, and community and labor groups. The makeup of the strategy committee was also designed to ensure geographic representation across the four county EDD.

Coordination and Synthesis with Other Plans

A primary goal of the CEDS planning process is to take into account, integrate, and leverage other planning processes. Such coordination efforts help to reduce the duplication of efforts, foster inter-agency/organizational collaboration, and recognize the economic development work already being done at the regional and local level. The 2017-2022 Central Midlands CEDS was developed by ensuring consistency with existing economic development plans, and directly engaging with ongoing planning processes. Some key regional and local planning projects that were directly integrated with the CEDS are summarized on the following page.

### EDA Program/Funding Opportunities

EDA strives to meet their investment priorities by making funding available to local and regional partners through the following programs:

- Public Works and Economic Adjustment
- Trade Adjustment Assistance for Firms
- University Center Economic Development
- Regional Innovation Strategies
- Planning and Technical Assistance
- Economic Development Integration

In order to be eligible for EDA funding, projects should demonstrate consistency with the goals and objectives of the CEDS. For more information visit the EDA website at www.eda.gov.
In 2016 an eleven county region in South Carolina was awarded a USDA Rural Development technical service and training grant called Stronger Economies Together (SET). The purpose of the program is to strengthen the capacity of communities in rural areas to develop and implement an economic blueprint based on current and emerging economic strengths in their region.

Through this process partners and other stakeholders (which included three councils of governments) collaboratively developed a regional economic development plan. Like the CEDS, the planning process was designed to build synergy and consistency between multiple regional economic development planning processes funded through various federal, state, and local initiatives. Through the facilitated SET planning process, the regional project partners developed a set of broad-based regional goals and objectives focused on three key clusters:

- Agriculture and Local Food Systems
- Regional Military Installations
- Recreation, Arts, Tourism, and Entertainment

Key information from the public input sessions, SWOT analysis, focus groups meetings, and goals and objectives from the SET plan were directly incorporated into the CEDS planning process.

Four years ago, EngenuitySC embarked upon an effort to measure and benchmark competitiveness in the Columbia region. This effort, now published annually as the Midlands Regional Competitiveness report, features data from research economists at the University of South Carolina on five indicators of competitive communities:

- Talent
- Entrepreneurial and Business Environment
- Innovation
- Industry Clusters
- Livability

The Midlands Business Leadership Group (MBLG), a consortium of regional business leaders, is now using this annual report, as a tool for developing a collaborative, regional action strategy to enhance regional competitiveness and prosperity, and to provide a blueprint for future growth and development.
Central Midlands Council of Governments (CMCOG) in partnership with the Department of Defense, Office of Economic Adjustment (DEA), and area military installations are conducting a planning and feasibility study to identify opportunities to guide land use development around the installations by directly connecting compatible conservation and "working" land uses with military readiness priorities. The planning assessment includes a "working" land suitability analysis, a peer community/case study review, a comprehensive supply and demand based market analysis of agriculture, forestry, conservation, eco and agri-tourism related industries, and an assessment of institutional demand for regionally procured agricultural and forestry goods.

This study is also being coordinated with a larger effort by the Midlands Area Joint Installation Consortium to pursue a Federal Sentinel Landscape designation for the areas between Fort Jackson, McEntire JANGB, Shaw AFB, and the Congaree National Park. The U.S. Departments of Agriculture, Defense, and the Interior established the Sentinel Landscapes Partnership to better serve areas of the United States where working and natural lands converge with national defense facilities. The goals and objectives of the Joint Land Use Study and the regional sentinel landscape efforts are consistent with the goals and objectives established in the 2017-2022 CEDS.

Other key planning resources that were directly consulted as a part of the planning process include:

- Fairfield County Strategic Plan
- I-77 Alliance Strategic Economic Plan
- Richland County Strategic Economic Plan
- City of Columbia Economic Development Strategic Plan
- New Carolina: South Carolina's Council of Competitiveness Plans
- Lower Richland Tourism Study
- Workforce and Innovation Opportunity Act (WIOA) Plans
- COATS 2040 Long Range Transportation Plan
- Central Midlands Rural Long Range Transportation Plan
- COATS Regional Congestion Mitigation Plan
- Central Midlands Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan
- Self-Sufficiency Standard for South Carolina 2016
- Local Government Comprehensive and Strategic Plans
Located near the geographic center of the state, the Central Midlands Economic Development District (EDD) consists of Fairfield, Newberry, Richland, and Lexington Counties. The region is approximately equidistant between the blue ridge mountains and the Atlantic ocean, and is bisected by two major river systems, the Broad and Saluda, which converge in downtown Columbia. The four counties make up a combined metro and micropolitan statistical area that has a diverse and resilient economy, a rich natural and cultural heritage, and a growing population that is projected to exceed 1 million by the year 2050. The following regional summary highlights key trends related to growth and development, natural and cultural resources, infrastructure assets, and the regional economy and workforce.

Demographics

Like many parts of the Southeastern United States, the Columbia Metropolitan area continues to be a hotspot for growth and development. Since the 1970s urban and suburban growth has spread outward from the city center transforming small rural towns into booming bedroom communities. Northeast Richland County, the Irmo-Chapin area, and the Town of Lexington consistently absorb the largest share of regional population growth. In recent years, however, downtown Columbia has experienced a residential and commercial resurgence, highlighted by the Bull Street development and a boom in new student housing. Other historic business districts around the region, such as Newberry and Lexington, are also experiencing a renaissance, and are transforming themselves into vibrant, mixed use, regional activity centers.

Despite the rapid pace of growth in Richland and Lexington counties, it is important to recognize that much of the central Midlands region remains rural in nature and has not experienced the same level of residential and commercial development over the last several decades.
The entire region, however, will likely be impacted in some capacity, by the level of growth that is expected to take place over the next thirty years. By the year 2050 the entire region is expected to have over 1.3 million residents, which represents a 76% increase from the 2015 population estimate.

As would be expected, the age demographics for the region are reflective of the urban and rural divide, with the urban counties having a much larger population of younger and middle age residents, while the rural areas have a much larger aging population. The region as a whole is expected to see substantial growth in this age cohort over the next thirty years as retirees continue to migrate into the Southeastern United States. Needed investments in services and infrastructure to accommodate this aging population will continue to play an important role in regional planning and economic development initiatives.

As the regional population grows, it is also becoming more diverse. Since the 2000 Census the region has seen an increase in racial and ethnic diversity, especially in regards to the Hispanic population. According to estimates from the 2015 American Community Survey, Hispanics comprise around 5.3% of the Central Midlands population. The needs of this community are as diverse as they are themselves. An estimated 1.8% of the Central Midlands Hispanic population speaks only Spanish. According to state-wide data from the 2014 American Community Survey, 25% of the total Hispanic workforce-age population lives below poverty level and around 37% lack health insurance. Of the naturalized US citizens, around 35% of foreign-born immigrants had a bachelor degree or higher.

Hispanics, including unauthorized ones, are active contributors in the South Carolina culture, society, and economy. In 2014 the purchasing power of Hispanics totaled $5.1 billion, and in 2007 the sales of Hispanic-owned businesses were almost $2 billion. According to the US Census, immigrants comprise around 6.3% of the statewide workforce. Unauthorized immigrants made up 3% of the State’s workforce in 2012, according to the Pew Hispanic Center. In 2010 unauthorized immigrants paid around $33 million in state and local taxes according to the Institute of Taxation and Economic Policy. As these socioeconomic trends are expected to continue state-wide, improved communication with the Hispanic community is required to fully address the economic issues in the region.
Housing, Income, and Poverty

The demand for new housing continues to rise across the central midlands region, particularly in the high growth areas of Richland and Lexington counties. In 2016, over 4,000 residential building permits were issued at an estimated value of $862,065,304. Steady growth in building permits since 2013 indicates recovery from the recession. On average, about 70% of households own their home versus renting. This number has seen a slight decline over the last several decades. Median home values and rents have been steady, are slightly below the state average, and in some cases are significantly lower than other comparable market areas across the country. The median household income has also remained steady showing very little growth when adjusted for inflation. These numbers, averaged for the region, are comparable to SC as a whole, and significantly less than the US.

Since 2000, the region has seen a steady increase in families below the federal poverty level with the highest percentage in Fairfield County and the lowest percentage in Lexington County.

On average 16% of the total population is considered to be food insecure with the highest insecurity rates found in Fairfield and Richland counties. Approximately 26% of the population does not have access to a vehicle, with some of the highest rates occurring in rural areas with limited access to public transportation. According to the United Way of the Midlands Sufficiency Standards for South Carolina, in order to make ends meet (e.g., pay for housing, child care, food, healthcare, transportation, etc.), a family of 2 adults with children would need to make approximately $44,396 a year, which is just barely on par with the median HH income. This data underscores the importance of regional planning and economic development initiatives that increase access to food, affordable housing, and living wage employment opportunities.

Richland and Lexington Counties
Average Monthly Rent
$856

Fairfield and Newberry Counties
Average Monthly Rent
$667
Education and Workforce

Since 2010, the region has added an estimated 16,360 people 16 years and older to the labor force. This increase has largely been a result of population growth in Richland and Lexington counties as the population in the labor force has decreased in Newberry and Fairfield Counties. During this same timeframe the unemployment rate has dropped by 4.7% from an all-time high of 9.17% in 2010. Despite these regional gains the 2016 Fairfield County unemployment rate of 6.99% is still well above the state and national average. This figure is expected to increase due to the recent VC Summer announcement to halt construction of the two new nuclear reactors. This event will likely have a significant impact on employment trends across the region and beyond.

Because of the existing educational infrastructure in all four counties, the region is relatively strong in terms of educational attainment. Approximately 84% of the population 25 years and older have a high school diploma or higher, while 24% have a bachelor's degree or higher. The region is well endowed with a number of quality institutions of higher education serving a student body of almost 60,000. The technical college system continues to develop programming with regional workforce needs in mind and there are also a number of other public, private, and non-governmental entities working collaboratively to expand the region's capacity to meet changing labor demands.
Fairfield County
2016 Unemployment Rate
6.9%

Newberry County
2016 Unemployment Rate
4.3%

Lexington County
2016 Unemployment Rate
3.9%

Richland County
2016 Unemployment Rate
4.6%

INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

ALLEN UNIVERSITY
BENEDICT COLLEGE
CENTURA COLLEGE
COLUMBIA COLLEGE
COLUMBIA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
FORTIS COLLEGE
LIMESTONE COLLEGE
MIDLANDS TECHNICAL COLLEGE
NEWBERRY COLLEGE
REMINGTON COLLEGE
SOUTH UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY OF PHOENIX
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA
Natural and Cultural Resources

The natural and cultural resources of the region are important and critical assets. The preservation and long-term sustainability of these resources is a high priority economic development objective. In addition to providing critical resources to area businesses, a clean and attractive natural environment with an abundance of art, culture, and recreational resources is an asset for attracting and retaining a skilled workforce, promoting tourism, and ensuring that the region maintains a reputation as one of the best places to live and do business.

Water is one of the most abundant resources in the region. The three rivers which converge in downtown Columbia are now being recognized as one of the region’s greatest assets. While the rivers have historically served as a dividing line in some ways, a renewed focus on a clean, accessible river system promises to serve as a major selling point for the region for years to come. Much work still needs to be done, however, as 25% of the water quality monitoring stations in the region are impaired and do not support their designated use. This is especially important for Lower Saluda and Congaree rivers which support a growing recreational water use industry.

Another important natural resource for the region is its land base which is both biologically diverse and supportive of a strong agricultural sector that has a rich heritage and renewed emphasis on local food production. Protecting critical habitat and preserving working land uses such as farming and forestry, are two important objectives with great economic development potential.

The region’s arts and entertainment industries are also an important and emerging sector of the regional economy, with an 80% growth rate between 2010 and 2017. Natural, cultural, recreational, and tourism industries continue to grow at a rapid rate and should be supported by public and private entities alike in order to sustain this growth and create new economic opportunity.
Infrastructure

Investment in our regional infrastructure is a critical component of economic development that enhances the daily functioning of our community and provides the necessary ingredients for growth and prosperity. Because of the abundance of water resources, the region has been successful in developing an expansive water distribution and sewer collection system serving the urbanized area. Centralized water and sewer service in the rural areas, however, continues to be a limiting factor for growth and industrial development. The lack of consolidation of water and sewer providers across the region also presents a number of challenges for both urban and rural areas, most important of which is the limited ability to make capital intensive investments in infrastructure improvements and system expansions.

Broadband access, an important economic driver, also follows the urban-rural divide as it is abundant in the urban and suburban areas but limited in the two rural counties. The issue of providing better service is complicated by the fact that South Carolina law determines which providers can provide service in any given area.

While most of the region has access to power, electricity prices remain high. A primary driver is the 2007 Base Load Review Act which has allowed utility companies to pass along rate hikes for nuclear construction to consumers during the construction of 2 new reactors at the V.C. Summer Nuclear Station, a project which was recently abandoned.

The region is served by a well-connected multi-modal transportation system consisting of highway, rail, bus transit, and air infrastructure. Because of its location in the center of the state, the transportation network effectively connects the Columbia area to the port of Charleston and a number of other major metropolitan markets within the Southeastern United States. Despite the regional connectivity, peak hour congestion in the Columbia area is a major challenge with some of the hot spots consisting of the I-26/I-20 interchange and many of the region’s primary thoroughfares connecting suburban areas with the interstate and downtown Columbia (e.g., US 378 and US 1). The Comet, which is the region’s primary public transit system, provides fixed route bus service in the Columbia area with some limited services in Lower Richland County and West Columbia/Cayce. As the region’s population grows, effective public transit upgrades and service expansions will be needed, including investments in commuter based services, especially now that Newberry-Columbia Smart Ride has been suspended.

The region is poised to make significant investments in the regional transportation system in the coming years. The Richland County 1½ penny sales tax, passed in 2012, is providing a steady stream of funding for road improvements, transit service, and bike, pedestrian, and greenway facilities. SCDOT has also committed to improving the I-26/I-20 interchange, branded as the “Carolina Crossroads” project. Once implemented, this project alone will have a positive impact on regional mobility.
PLANNED TRANSPORTATION INVESTMENTS

I-77, I-26, I-20 Widenings
Columbia Ave S-48
Hard Scrabble Road SC 262
Shop Rd Extension
Agusta Hwy

3 Rivers Greenway (Zoo)
3 Rivers Greenway Saluda Bridge
3 Rivers Greenway Congaree Bridge
Gills Creek Greenway
Smith/Rocky Branch Greenway

Change is Coming
1202/1206 Carolina Project
Carolina Crossroads
$1.5b
Interstate Widening Projects
$404m
Top Road Widening Projects
$183m

New Buses
New Stops and Shelters
New Flex Ride Services
New Downtown Circulator
Economy

The region is fortunate to have a diversified economic base built on a foundation of anchor institutions such as the state government, higher education, healthcare, military installations, and a broad range of large private sector employers of regional and statewide significance. Overall the regional cluster portfolio is approximately 70% local and 30% traded. Some of the top industry clusters by location quotient are vulcanized and fired materials, insurance services, and electric power generation.

Other top industries in terms of employment include state and local government, business services, distribution and electronic commerce, education and knowledge generation, hospitality and tourism, livestock processing, financial services, and transportation and logistics. The insurance tech industry, one of the nation’s strongest, and distribution and logistics, are both area of competitive advantage for the region because of the favorable location and relatively educated workforce compared to the rest of the state. Increased onshoring of advanced manufacturing in recent years has led to several major foreign investments in the region - most notably, Samsung in Newberry County and China Jushi in Richland County. Other recent economic development announcements include LulaRoe, MM Technics, Electro-Spec Inc., and the expansion of the Trane facility.

The region has long had strengths in textiles and in business services, but these are declining in employment as industry shifts towards high-tech advanced manufacturing, cloud computing and outsourced business staffing needs. As mentioned earlier, the recent decision to halt construction of the VC Summer Nuclear power plant will also have significant impacts on the regional economy.

Competitive Advantages

Central Location
Abundant Water Supply
Stable Institutional Anchors
Low Cost of Living
Natural Resources Base
Agriculture and local food systems is an area of the regional economy that has the potential for future growth as the demand for local foods continues to increase. According to the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Lewis’ 2017 report: Harvesting Opportunity, there was a 223 percent increase in growth in local food demand over a 20-year span that far outpaced the average rate of sales growth in the U.S. agricultural sector. South Carolina is a prime food source for the Eastern Seaboard. However, despite the growing demand for local foods, over 90% of the food purchased by South Carolinians is sourced out-of-state. This data indicates a huge leakage in food purchases to out-of-region sources when demand indicates a potential for retaining much of the food chain dollars within the regional economy. According to Utah State University Extension, when you purchase more of your food locally, more of the money you spend remains in the local community. On average, it is estimated that buying local keeps approximately 65% of your dollar within the community, whereas shopping at large chain stores keeps only 40%. Creating new linkages in the local food chain would build the regional economy that would increase the multiplier effect of each food dollar spent purchasing from local farms.

The region’s military installations are another critical aspect of the regional economy with a combined total economic of $3.03 billion (including Shaw AFB in Sumter). Continuing and strengthening the ties between the installations and the region will strengthen the regional economy in the short term and ensure the long-term continuation of the military installations as a major regional economic engine.

Strategic Target Sectors

- Insurance and Tech Industries
- Transportation, Distribution, Logistics
- Advanced Manufacturing
- Agriculture and Local Food Systems
- Arts, Recreation, and Tourism
Resilience

Economic resilience is the ability to prevent, withstand, and quickly recover from any type of major disruption to the local or regional economic base. A disruption can be caused by the loss of a major employer, by a downturn in a specific industry or cluster, by a larger economic recession, or by a man made or natural disaster. In order for a region to be resilient, it must be able to adequately evaluate socio-economic risk and vulnerabilities, assess potential impacts, and build the institutional capacity to mitigate, respond, and recover from an event. Examples of strategies a community can adopt include, economic diversification, workforce resiliency, natural hazard mitigation (i.e., protecting critical economic and infrastructure assets), and regional coordination for pre and post disaster planning.

The central midlands region is fortunate to have a diversified economic base, increasing its ability to withstand and absorb a major disruption such as the recent suspension of work on the new reactors at the VC Summer Nuclear Power Plant. Though this disruption has been felt across the region, with a particularly devastating impact on Fairfield County, the economic and workforce development community has responded to address the short term needs of those directly affected. There remains, however, a need for regional coordination and collaboration in assessing and responding to the longer term impacts of this event.

Natural hazard mitigation is an important component of resiliency planning. Analyzing the historical extent and impact of hazard events aids in determining the probability of re-occurrence. Combining this information with socioeconomic data such as income, ethnicity, age, property values, and available housing units provides a clearer picture as to the locations most vulnerable and which may require assistance with returning to regular economic function.
Each County in the Midlands contends with various natural hazards, each with different economic implications. Hazards such as tornadoes and hurricanes have caused more than $329 million in property loss and inflicted more than 200 casualties in the region since 1960. While these events are highly visible and immediate in their impacts, hazards like drought and extreme heat or cold result in hard-to-track but expensive economic impacts and threaten vulnerable populations. Since 1960 these hazards have caused more than $225 million in damages to agriculture and infrastructure.

Continuous and collaborative, long-term resiliency planning is needed in order for the region to adequately adapt to future changes in the frequency and variability of extreme weather events. Temperatures in the southeastern United States are projected to increase as a result of increased levels of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. Climate models consistently project higher minimum (overnight) temperatures, and higher maximum (afternoon) temperatures. The number of extreme high heat days about 95°F will likely increase.

Future changes in annual average precipitation are less certain as some models project higher annual precipitation, while others project decreases. However, heavy precipitation events could increase in frequency and intensity due to atmospheric water vapor increases. Despite possible increases in precipitation, increases in temperature can cause more evaporation and more rapid loss of soil moisture. When this happens in the midst of a dry spell, future droughts would be more intense. These changes will directly impact water quality and availability for the region as well as the natural and human systems that rely on this resource. Population growth in the region will increase competition for water and may also impact water quality due to land use change and decreased pervious surfaces near water bodies. In order the meet these challenges, the EDD should be prepared to serve as a source of information for resiliency planning and a facilitator for regional coordination and collaboration.

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**Economic Impacts of Natural Hazards in the Midlands Since 1960-2014**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property Loss</th>
<th>Agriculture and Infrastructure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$329m</td>
<td>$225m</td>
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**SWOT Summary**

**Strengths**

- Access to interstate highways connecting the region to major markets
- Proximity to rail lines, airport, and Port of Charleston
- Abundant recreational and cultural attractions
- Longest unpollluted downtown riverfront
- Military presence and employment
- Insurance technology & services industry
- Low cost of living
- Water resources readily available and not limiting
- Higher education system
- Stable base of government employment

**Opportunities**

- Completion of downtown riverfront development with greater river access
- Enhancement and coordination of regional marketing and sense of pride
- Streamlining of licensing and permitting processes for businesses
- Reduction in property taxes
- Pursuit of midsize company headquarters
- Development of suitable sites and incentives for the knowledge economy
- Infill development and improved accessibility/walkability within the downtown areas
- Maintenance and improvement of existing infrastructure
- Improved awareness of regional opportunities
- Address gaps in basic student needs
- Maintenance and improvement of existing infrastructure
- Water and sewer access expansion in rural areas
Weaknesses

- Low awareness of attractive elements, including internally
- Lack of intergovernmental and intra-regional cooperation
- Utility costs
- Commercial property taxes, especially Richland County
- Lack of suitable development product and no regional megasites
- Limited rural infrastructure, especially water and sewer
- K12 education quality is inconsistent
- Poor roads, leading to accidents and congestion
- Labor skills mismatches in existing workforce
- High percentage of employment in low-wage sectors leads to persistent poverty

Threats

- V.C. Summer project cancellation's long-term effects are uncertain
- Continued dependence on shrinking government sector to fill employment needs
- Not enough focus on business growth and retention
- Inconsistency of proactive approaches to regional economic development
- Columbia Metropolitan Airport doesn't provide effective service - limited flight options
- Lack of a modern funding model for transportation and infrastructure
- Lack of regional cooperation in planning and coordination
- Poor planning for growth; traffic congestion and conflicts with land development
- Racial divides that continue to inhibit growth
- Aging workforce
- No solution to lower utility rates in sight
Based upon the group's SWOT analysis and the numerous planning initiatives integrated into this document, several major goals emerged as regional priorities. These goals and their underlying strategies address systemic issues and opportunities which have the potential to transform the region's economic growth patterns and aid in the transition from a light manufacturing, government and basic services-centered economy to one attracting knowledge-based companies in advanced manufacturing, technology and other high-growth fields.

**Goal 1:** Develop a coordinated strategy for economic development across the region, built upon existing strengths and future industries.

**Goal 2:** Improve regional infrastructure, including transportation, housing, water, sewer and broadband.

**Goal 3:** Coordinated strategies for cross-sector regional planning to ensure sustainable growth and high quality of life, meeting economic, environmental and social needs.

**Goal 4:** Diversify and develop regional leadership.

**Goal 5:** Coordinated solutions for workforce development, that directly integrate regional and local economic development and growth plans.
**Goal 1:** Develop a coordinated strategy for economic development across the region, built upon existing strengths and future industries.

**Background:**

The Central Midlands has seen some significant wins in recent years with announcements such as Samsung, China Jushi and Amazon. However, the region currently has numerous entities practicing economic development in some capacity, and there remains little coordination between these entities to utilize consistent branding, strategy and target markets. In addition, current incentive structures have fostered a limited definition of economic development, reflected in a narrow focus on manufacturing, distribution and similar announcements. Better connections between local agricultural and military systems present significant opportunities for the region.

**Strategies:**

- Develop incentive programs for non-manufacturing/distribution growth, focused around higher average wages, with better tools to grow existing industry
- Continue the diversification of the Central Midlands’ industry base through a broader definition of economic development and a more diverse recruitment strategy
- Create a program to recruit small companies with high growth potential
- Increase economic connections between regional military installations and communities
- Develop a sustainable, accessible, local food system that reduces agricultural barriers, stimulates demand for locally produced goods, decreases food insecurity, agricultural barriers, and reduces food waste

**Evaluation Metrics**

- Increase in local food products consumed by residents and visitors
- Number of acres of farmland preserved
- Decrease in food waste sent to landfills
- Job creation
- Average wages
- New investments
- Military installations economic impact
Goal 2: Improve regional infrastructure, including transportation, housing, water, sewer and broadband.

Background:

The Central Midlands has significant opportunities to create a friendlier environment for economic development through the improvement of transportation and infrastructure networks. While the region faces relatively short commute times and has a strong network of interstate highways providing easy access to major markets, road conditions and infrastructure need upgrades to handle increasing population and volume. In addition, water and sewer expansion and upgrades represent opportunities to increase the area accessible for economic development while limiting waterway pollution. Alternative transportation options are currently limited, but represent an area of focus as growth continues throughout the region. Broadband access and providers are regulated by state law, limiting the ability to provide better service to many areas.

Strategies:

- Expand public transit service to non-Richland County areas and explore alternative funding models
- Support and invest in all modes of transportation (e.g., bike, pedestrian, and greenway facilities)
- Increase and preserve affordable housing across the region
- Improve traffic flow along major corridors through coordination with SCDOT and CMCOG/COATS
- Develop a regional water resource management plan to improve water quality and ensure long term sustainability for domestic, industrial, and recreational uses
- Increase water and sewer capacity in rural areas through regionalization of wastewater treatment facilities and funding for service expansion and needed upgrades
- Improve Columbia Metropolitan Airport with more flight options, lower fares, and more connections with mass transit

Evaluation Metrics

- New water and sewer service
- Average commute time
- Number of public transit users and new service routes
- Investments in bike, pedestrian, and greenway facilities
- Number of passengers flying into/out of CAE
- % of housing burdened households
Goal 3: Coordinated strategies for cross-sector regional planning to ensure sustainable growth and high quality of life, meeting economic, environmental and social needs.

Background:

Much as with economic development, local government planning is often conducted within the confines of individual political jurisdictions. This has led to a development pattern dominated by low density single family residential development with little focus on infill opportunities. This type of development pattern can lead to increased congestion, greater infrastructure costs, a loss of open space, air and water quality concerns, and limitations to economic mobility. Current and future trends at the national and local level a growing demand for more mixed-use, infill development, particularly within downtown areas. Collaborative growth planning efforts are needed to ensure more efficient and resilient development patterns.

Strategies:

- Create a master growth and development plan that takes into account economic development, historic preservation, environmental, and social needs, with support and “buy in” from local government, business, and nonprofit leadership
- Host regional planning summits bringing together various planning entities and initiatives
- Encourage prioritization of higher density, mixed-use, walkable and bikeable communities as a key tenet of attractive environments for economic development
- Complete development of a connected riverfront, including the downtown section, to create a regional attraction and destination spurring private-sector investment
- Create a nimble public/private entity to oversee downtown riverfront development
- Adopt a clear definition of “livability”, shared by all stakeholders across the region
- Coordinate regional marketing to promote the region for both economic development and tourism, with greater recognition and promotion of regional assets
- Enhance support for existing regional arts, entertainment, recreation, and tourism assets by increasing their visibility, promoting connectivity, and facilitating targeted research and investment opportunities
- Preparedness to serve as a responsive partner, information hub, and convener to facilitate rapid and long term recovery from economic disruption

Evaluation Metrics

- Number of pedestrian/cyclist commuters
- Regional population and employment growth by Census Tract
- Greenfield vs. infill development - # and distribution of new single-family residential building permits issued
- Urban core population in Columbia, West Columbia, Cayce and Lexington
- Increased economic impact of arts, recreation, and tourism industries
Goal 4: Diversify and develop regional leadership.

Background:

The Central Midlands faces a looming leadership gap, with little diversity of age, race and gender in leadership positions. By working with current leaders across private and public sectors, an initiative to develop the next generation of regional leadership could create a smooth transition and greater opportunities for collaboration and growth.

Strategies

- Systematize leadership development on regional boards and commissions, including those of non-profits, to prioritize greater diversity and young leadership representing a broader cross-section of the community
- Increase public sector engagement and coordination with service providers, community leaders, and stakeholders representing limited English proficiency (LEP) populations
- Develop an integrated, cohesive regional economic development coordinating council or information network that includes public, private and nonprofit sector representation

Evaluation Metrics

- # of regional public, private, and non-profit organizations with diverse leadership and board representation
- # of public sector outreach efforts targeting LEP populations
**Goal 5:** Coordinated solutions for workforce development, that directly integrate regional and local economic development and growth plans.

**Background:**

Much like the nation as a whole, the region faces skills gaps in fields such as advanced manufacturing, engineering and computer science. Numerous initiatives aim to address pieces of this issue, but a collaborative, region-wide effort could put the Central Midlands at the forefront of the fight against the skills gap and present a tremendous asset in attracting and retaining businesses, while also increasing regional entrepreneurship and innovation.

**Strategy:**

- Close the skills gap by increasing workforce training programs matched to higher-opportunity jobs
- Enrich the relationship between businesses and education, with more embedded programs in schools (vs. at businesses) and with adaptive curricula
- Adopt STEM Premier in all districts in 4-county CEDS Region
- Develop region-wide employability skills training programs for the high school, transitioning workforce and existing workforce levels
- Create apprenticeship programs for knowledge economy positions, extending into regional leadership organizations
- Incentives to retain and recruit immigrant workforce in areas of need
- Develop an integrated solution to attract and retain talent
- Develop a centralized database of service providers and outreach programs serving limited english proficiency (LEP) populations

**Evaluation Metrics**

- Number of registered apprenticeship and internship programs
- Number of workforce training program graduates (e.g., ReadySC trainees)
- # of new jobs created
- # of students with access to STEM Premier
- # of degrees awarded from regional institutions of education
- Local retention rates of college graduates from regional institutions of higher education
Educational Information

To: Central Midlands Council of Governments Board of Directors
From: Anna Harmon, Long-Term Care Ombudsman Director
Date: October 20, 2017
Re: Helpful Information for Residents in Long-Term Care Facilities and their Families Handbook

The enclosed handbook, *Helpful Information for Residents in Long-Term Care Facilities and their Families* is the most recent handbook created by the Central Midlands Long-Term Care Ombudsman staff. This handbook was designed to empower residents and their families should they have a facility related concern or question.

If you have any questions, input or would like additional copies, please feel free to contact Fretoria or Laurie at 803-376-5389 or 1-800-391-1185.
Helpful Information
For Residents of Long-Term Care Facilities
& Their Families

Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program
236 Stoneridge Dr.
Columbia, SC 29210

(803) 376-5389 / 1-800-391-1185 (Toll Free)
(803) 253-7542 (Fax)
**Introduction**

Making the decision to place a loved one in a long-term care facility can be very emotional. Residents and their loved ones rely on the expertise and the care provided by the long-term care facility staff. In some cases, many residents and their family members may have concerns that need to be addressed to the facility but they may not know the appropriate course of action to take.

This handbook is intended to provide assistance in handling concerns and/or grievances that may arise in a long-term care facility. It also provides helpful information on care planning and advance directives. Guidance related to establishing a productive resident and family council is included as such councils could be used as a tool to quality care and a quality life for the resident. Contact information for different agencies in South Carolina that may be helpful to residents in long-term care facilities and their loved ones are also included. Important terms and acronyms to become familiar with is also included in this handbook.
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Chapter 1
What is a Family Council?

A Family Council is a group of committed individuals who work together to improve the quality of life for residents in long-term care facilities. Family Councils are made up of family members, friends and others who have loved ones in a long-term facility.

They develop for a variety of reasons:

➢ To support one another
➢ To gain education about the long term care regulations
➢ To provide a voice for the residents
➢ To suggest areas needing improvement in the facility

Whatever the reasons, these individuals come together on a regular basis to discuss and formulate solutions regarding issues or concerns that are common to the families and residents of long term care facilities.

The issues and/or concerns identified could be handled through:

➢ Meeting with the facility’s Administrator or appropriate staff
➢ The facility’s formal grievance procedure
➢ The individualized care plan
➢ Contacting the Ombudsman Program
➢ Contacting the Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) the Health Licensing and/or Certification Division
The size of the Family Council does not matter. Please do not be discouraged by size; remember individuals attend according to their needs.
Chapter 2: 
What is a Resident Council?

The purpose of the Resident Council is to find out from the residents themselves what they deem important in developing their abilities, enhancing their independence, and promoting their quality of life. Resident Councils represent an important tool for long-term care facility residents to voice their concerns and opinions, suggest facility improvements, provide praise for quality services, and express their individual needs as customers. When issues and concerns are brought out into the open, they can be brought to the staff's attention more quickly, allowing them to remedy issues more rapidly.

In addition, by communicating with peers, residents gain more compassion and ease with their neighbors. They learn they have similar needs, and this makes them feel less alone. Resident Councils are one way for residents to plan activities that they will enjoy. It provides an opportunity for residents to apply various skills and talents, benefiting both the residents at large and each participating individual for satisfaction of contributing to the group.

Overall, Resident Councils can make residents happier and more unified. It provides residents with some control over their lives, giving them a forum where they can actively use and protect their rights.

An active Resident Council is very important to the facility. The Resident Council lets the administration know of issues and concerns on many aspects of care.

The Resident Council usually has a monthly or regularly scheduled event or meeting. They should be empowered to meet often and frequently. They should feel comfortable to voice their opinions. They should feel that the issues they bring up are being addressed and taken care of in an appropriate time frame. They should feel safe from any reprisals or retaliation from staff.
All staff, visitors, family members, state representatives, and Ombudsman representatives may only attend the Resident Council if invited by the Resident Council. The meeting should be private and in a location that provides the proper environment with tables, chairs, temperature and lighting.
Chapter 3: 
What is the Resident Bill of Rights?

Right of Residents; 
Written and Oral Explanation Required

A. Each resident or the resident's representative must be given by the facility a written and oral explanation of the rights, grievance procedures, and enforcement provisions of this chapter before or at the time of admission to a long-term care facility. Written acknowledgement of the receipt of the explanation by the resident or the resident's representative must be made a part of the resident's file. Each facility must have posted written notices of the resident's rights in conspicuous locations in the facility. The department must approve the written notices. The notices must be in a type and format, which is easily readable by residents and must describe residents' rights, grievance procedures, and the enforcement provisions provided by this chapter.

B. Each resident and the resident's representative must be informed in writing, before or at the time of admission, of:

   a. Available services and related charges, including all charges not covered under federal or state programs, by other third party payers, or by the facility's basic per diem rate;

   b. The facility's refund policy which must be adopted by each facility and which must be based upon the actual number of days a resident was in the facility and any reasonable number of bed-hold days.

Each resident and the resident's representative must be informed in writing of any subsequent change in services, charges, or refund policy.
C. Each resident or the resident’s legal guardian has the right to:

a. Choose a personal attending physician

b. Participate in planning care and treatment or changes in care and treatment;

c. Be fully informed in advance about changes in care and treatment that may affect the resident’s well-being;

d. Receive from the resident’s physician a complete and current description of the resident’s diagnosis and prognosis in terms that the resident is able to understand;

e. Refuse to participate in experimental research.

A. A resident may be transferred or discharged only for medical reasons, for the welfare of the resident or the welfare of other residents of the facility, or for nonpayment, and must be given written notice of not less than thirty (30) days, except that when the health, safety, or welfare of other residents of the facility would be endangered by the thirty-day notice requirement. Each resident must be given written notice before the resident’s room or roommate in the facility is changed.

B. Each resident or the resident’s representative may manage the resident’s personal finances unless the facility has been delegated in writing to carry out this responsibility, in which case the resident must be given a quarterly report of the resident’s account.

C. Each resident must be free from mental and physical abuse and free from chemical and physical restraints except those restraints ordered by a physician.

D. Each resident must be assured security in storing personal possessions and confidential treatment of the resident’s personal and medical records and may approve or refuse their release to any individual outside the facility, except in the case of a transfer to
another health care institution or as required by law or a thirty-
party payment contract.

E. Each resident must be treated with respect and dignity and assured
privacy during treatment and when receiving personal care.

F. Each resident must be assured that no resident will be required to
perform services for the facility that are not for therapeutic
purposes as identified in the plan of care for the resident.

G. The legal guardian, family members and other relatives of each
resident must be allowed immediate access to that resident, subject
to the resident’s right to deny access or withdraw consent to access
at any time. Each resident without unreasonable delay or
restrictions must be allowed to associate and communicate
privately with persons of the resident’s choice and must be assured
freedom and privacy in sending and receiving mail. The legal
guardian, family members or other relatives of each resident must
be allowed to meet in the facility with the legal guardian, family
members and other relatives of other residents to discuss matters
related to the facility, so long as the meeting does not disrupt
resident care of safety.

H. Each resident may meet with and participate in activities of social,
religious, and community groups at the resident’s discretion unless
medically contraindicated by written medical order.

I. Each resident must be able to keep and use personal clothing and
possessions, as space permits, unless it infringes on another
resident’s rights.

J. Each resident must be assured privacy for visits of a conjugal
nature.

K. Married residents must be permitted to share a room unless
medically contraindicated by the attending physician in the medical
record.

L.
DISCRIMINATION
Each resident must be offered treatment without discrimination as to sex, race, color, religion, national origin or source of payment.

GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES; REVIEW BY DEPT
Each facility shall establish grievance procedures to be exercised by or on behalf of the resident to enforce the rights provided by this act. The department shall review and approve these grievance procedures annually. This act is enforced by the department. The department may promulgate regulations to carry out the provisions of this act.

RETIALLATION
No facility by or through its owner, administrator or operator, or any person subject to the supervision, direction or control of the owner, administrator or operator shall retaliate against a resident after the resident or the resident’s legal representative has engaged in exercising rights under this Act by increasing charges, decreasing services, rights or privileges, or by taking any action to coerce or compel the resident to leave the facility or by abusing or embarrassing or threatening any resident in any manner.
Chapter 4: What are Advance Directives?

Advance Directives are legally binding documents that you can sign to specify the kind of treatment you want or do not want to be given in the event that you become unable to express your wishes at the time of treatment. The living will and the health care power of attorney are two types of Advance Directives in South Carolina.

- A **Living Will** is a document that allows you to tell your doctor what to do if you are permanently unconscious or if you are terminally ill and close to death. A living will allows you to declare your desire to die a natural death, instead of having you life prolonged indefinitely by artificial or extraordinary means.

- A **Health Care Power of Attorney** is another document that allows you to give instructions for your future health care. With a health care power of attorney, you can name someone to be your "agent" in the event that you become unable to make your own health care decisions. Under such circumstances, the agent has the authority to make all decisions about your health care that need to be made. You can guide the decisions of your agent by including specific rules or limitations in your health care power of attorney.

**What are the advantages of a health care power of attorney?**
The health care power of attorney is actually a more flexible document than the living will. With a living will, you can only say what you *don't* want, but a health care power of attorney allows you to say what kind of treatment you *do* want as well. If you choose to, you can sign both a living will and a health care power of attorney. *If you change your mind,* these documents can be revoked at any time by you or someone authorized by you.
Take the burden of decision off your family.
If you become unable to make your own health care decisions because of terminal illness or permanent unconsciousness, and you don’t have a living will or health care power of attorney, then your family will be responsible for those important decisions. Your family would probably try to do what you would want. And they might not all agree. It would be better for them if they didn’t have to worry about making these tough decisions during such an emotionally difficult time. They won’t have to if you sign a living will or health care power of attorney.
Chapter 5:
What is the Omnibus Adult Protection Act?

The Omnibus Adult Protection Act is a law that addresses elder abuse. It is mandated that all long-term care facilities post, in a conspicuous space, the notice below:

Notice


If you have reason to believe that a client or patient of a long-term care facility (18 years of age or older) has suffered physical or psychological abuse, neglect or exploitation, you should report the incident to the Long Term Care Ombudsman Program or Local Law Enforcement.

All Health Care Professionals and Allied Health Professionals, Staff or Volunteers of an adult day care center or a facility, law enforcement officers, public assistance workers, and caregivers are subject to criminal charges if they fail to make such a report. Reports should be made within 24 hours of the next business day of having reason to believe that a vulnerable adult has been or is likely to be physically or psychologically abused, neglected, or exploited.

Anyone convicted of abuse, neglect or exploitation can be fined, imprisoned, or both.

Reports of abuse, neglect or exploitation may be made orally, in writing, or by telephone.

Each nursing care facility, community residential care facility, psychiatric hospital, or a facility operated or contracted for operation by the State Department of Mental Health or the South Carolina Department of Disabilities and Special Needs, operating under the provisions of the
Omnibus Adult Protection Act (OAPA), is required to display the OAPA prominently for the benefit of clients, patients, personnel, and families.

The Omnibus Adult Protection Act include the definitions of:

- **Physical abuse** as defined in the Omnibus Adult Protection Act means intentionally inflicting or allowing injury on a vulnerable adult by an act or failure to act. Physical abuse includes, but is not limited to, slapping, hitting, kicking, biting, choking, pinching, burning, actual or attempted sexual battery, use of medication outside the standards of reasonable medical practice for the purpose of controlling behavior, and unreasonable confinement. Physical abuse also includes the use of a restrictive or physically intrusive procedure to control behavior for the purpose of punishment except that a therapeutic procedure prescribed by a licensed physician or other qualified professional or that is part of a written plan of care by a licensed physician or other qualified professional is not considered physical abuse. Physical abuse does not include altercations or acts of assault between vulnerable adults.

- **Neglect** as defined in the Omnibus Adult Protection Act means the failure or omission of a caregiver to provide the care, goods, or services necessary to maintain the health or safety of a vulnerable adult including, but not limited to, food, clothing, medicine, shelter, supervision, and medical services. Neglect may be repeated conduct or a single incident, which has produced or can be proven to result in serious physical or psychological harm or substantial risk of death. Noncompliance with regulatory standards alone does not constitute neglect. Neglect includes the inability of a vulnerable adult, in the absence of a caretaker, to provide for his or her own health or safety which produces or could reasonably be expected to produce serious physical or psychological harm or substantial risk of death.
• **Exploitation** as defined in the Omnibus Adult Protection Act is causing or requiring a vulnerable adult to engage in activity or labor, which is improper, illegal, or against the reasonable and rational wishes of the vulnerable adult. Exploitation does not include requiring a vulnerable adult to participate in an activity or labor which is a part of a written plan of care or which is prescribed or authorized by a licensed physician attending the patient; or an improper, illegal, or unauthorized use of the funds, assets, property, power of attorney, guardianship, or conservatorship of a vulnerable adult by a person for the profit or advantage of that person or another person.
Chapter 6: Grievances and Helpful Contact Information

Each facility should have a grievance procedure. Become familiar with the grievance procedure and keep copies of all written grievance submitted to facility staff. You should always follow-up on the results of your grievance. Remember, facility staff must honor laws governing confidentiality at all times. Confidentiality and HIPAA guidelines must be honored by all parties involved.

When you attempt to resolve your concerns/problems with the facility staff you will need the facts. The facts should include names, dates, time, places, shift, resident and staff involved. You may want to maintain this information in a journal, but please be mindful to address all concerns as soon as possible.

Also, become familiar with agencies that could assist with complaints, care issues, abuse, neglect, exploitation and/or resident rights related issues.

At any time, you may contact your Long-Term Care Ombudsman, Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC), SC Medical Board, SC Nursing Board, or SC Long-Term Care Administrator’s Board to voice any concerns you may have.
Central Midlands Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program
236 Stoneridge Drive, Columbia, SC 29210
Phone: 803-376-5389/ 1-800-391-1185
Fax: 803-253-7542

SC State Long Term Care Ombudsman Program
Lt. Governor's Office on Aging
1301 Gervais Street, Suite 200, Columbia, SC 29201
Phone: 803-734-9900/ 1-800-868-9095
Fax: 803-734-9886

SC Attorney General's Office-Medicaid Fraud Division
P.O. Box 11549, Columbia, SC 29211
Phone: 803-734-3970/ Fax: 803-734-8754

DHEC Health Licensing
2600 Bull Street, Columbia, SC 29201
Phone: 803-545-4370/ Fax: 803-545-4212

DHEC Certification
2600 Bull Street, Columbia, SC 29201
Phone: 803-545-4205/ Fax: 803-545-4292

South Carolina Medical Board
110 Centerview Drive, Columbia, SC 29210
Mailing Address:
PO Box 11289, Columbia, S.C. 29211
Phone: 803-896-4500/ Fax: 803-896-4515

South Carolina Board of Nursing
110 Centerview Drive, Columbia, SC 29210
Mailing Address:
PO Box 12367, Columbia, S.C. 29211
Phone: 803-896-4550/Fax: 803-896-4525

Department of Health and Human Services-Appeals and Hearings
PO Box 8206, Columbia, S.C. 29202
Phone: 803-898-2600/ Fax: 803-255-8206
SC Long Term Care Administrators Board
110 Centerview Drive, Columbia, SC 29210
_Mailing Address:_ PO Box 11329, Columbia, S.C. 29211
Phone: 803-896-4544/Fax: 803-896-4555

Fairfield County Probate Court- Guardianship
Congress & Washington St, Winnsboro, SC 29180
_Mailing Address:_ P.O. Box 385, Winnsboro, SC 29180-0385
Phone: 803-712-6519

Lexington County Probate Court- Guardianship
205 E. Main Street, Room 134, Lexington, SC 29072
Phone: 803-785-8324/ Fax: 803-785-8199

Newberry County Probate Court- Guardianship
1309 College Street, Newberry SC 29108
_Mailing Address:_ P.O. Box 442, Newberry, SC 29108
Phone: 803-321-2118/ Fax: 803-321-2119

Richland County Probate Court- Guardianship
1701 Main Street, 2nd Floor, Suite 207, Columbia, SC 29201
_Mailing Address:_ PO Box 192, Columbia, SC 29202
Phone: 803-576-1962/ Fax: 803-576-1983

Fairfield County Adult Protective Services
321 By-Pass & Kincaid Bridge Rd, Winnsboro, SC 29180
_Mailing Address:_ PO Box 210, Winnsboro, SC 29180
Phone: 803-635-5502/ Fax: 803-635-2322

Lexington County Adult Protective Services
314 W. Main Street , Lexington, SC 29072
_Mailing Address:_ PO Box 430, Lexington, SC 29071
Phone: 803-785-7333/ Fax: 803-785-1500

Newberry County Adult Protective Services
2107 Wilson Rd, Newberry, SC 29108
_Mailing Address:_ PO Box 309, Newberry, SC 29108
Phone: 803-321-2155/ Fax: 803-321-2168
Richland County Adult Protective Services
3220 Two Notch Road, Columbia, SC 29204
Phone: 803-714-7483/ Fax: 803-714-7301

Community Long Term Care
7499 Parklane Rd # 164, Columbia, 29223
Phone: 803-741-0826

Protection and Advocacy for People with Disabilities, Inc.
3710 Landmark Drive, Suite 208, Columbia, SC 29204
Phone: 803-782-0639/ 866-275-7273 (Toll-free)
Fax: 803-790-1946
www.protectionandadvocacy-sc.org

Department of Disabilities and Special Needs
3440 Harden Street Ext, Columbia, SC 29203
Mailing Address:
P.O. Box 4706, Columbia, SC 29240
Phone: 803-898-9600/ 1-888-376-4636
Fax: 803-898-9653

Department of Mental Health
2414 Bull Street, Columbia, SC 29202
Phone: 803-898-8581/ 1-800-763-1024
Fax: 803-898-8614

Social Security Administration, District Office
1835 Assembly Street, Suite 872 (Strom Thurmond Fed Bldg)
Columbia, SC 29201
Phone: 803-929-7635

SC State Medicaid Eligibility and Beneficiary Services
Phone: 803-898-2502/ 1-888-549-0820

Medicare 1-800-Medicare
The Carolinas Center for Medical Excellence  
246 Stoneridge Drive, Columbia, SC 29210  
803-251-2215/800-922-3089 (Toll-free)  
Fax: 803-255-0897  
www.mrmc.org  

Alzheimer’s Association  
Palmetto Chapter  
2999 Sunset Boulevard, Suite 102, West Columbia, SC 29169  
803-791-3430/800-772-3349 (toll-free)  
Fax: 803-772-3349  
www.scpalmettoalz.org  

HOSPITALS  

Fairfield County  
Fairfield Memorial Hospital  
102 US Highway 321 Bypass North, Winnsboro, SC 29180  
Phone: 803-635-0233  

Lexington County  
Lexington Medical Center  
2720 Sunset Boulevard, West Columbia, SC 29169  
Phone: 803-791-2000  

Three Rivers Behavioral Health, LLC  
2900 Sunset Boulevard, West Columbia, SC 29169  
Phone: 803-796-9911  

South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Evaluation Center  
1400 Boston Avenue, West Columbia, SC 29170  
Phone: 803-896-6040  

Newberry County  
Newberry County Memorial Hospital  
2669 Kinard Street, Newberry, SC 29108  
Phone: 803-276-7570  

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**Richland County**
*Willow Lane Infirmary*
4650 Broad River Road, Columbia, SC 29210
Phone: 803-896-9107

**William S. Hall Psychiatric Institute**
1800 Colonial Drive, Columbia, SC 29202
Phone: 803-935-7339

**Gilliam Psychiatric Hospital**
4344 Broad River Road, Columbia, SC 29210
Phone: 803-896-8597

**InterMedical Hospital of South Carolina**
Taylor at Marion Street, Columbia, SC 29220
Phone: 803-296-5425

**Columbia Care Center**
7901 Farrow Road, Columbia, SC 29203
Phone: 803-935-0505

**Palmetto Health Richland**
5 Richland Medical Park Drive, Columbia, SC 29203
Phone: 803-434-7000

**Palmetto Health Baptist**
Taylor at Marion Street, Columbia, SC 29220
Phone: 803-296-5678

**Morris Village**
610 Faison Drive, Columbia, SC 29203
Phone: 803-935-7339

**South Carolina State Hospital**
2100 Bull Street, Columbia, SC 29202
Phone: 803-935-7339
G. Werber Bryan Psychiatric Hospital
220 Faison Drive, Columbia, SC 29203
Phone: 803-935-7339

Healthsouth Rehabilitation Hospital of Columbia
2935 Colonial Drive, Columbia, SC 29203
Phone: 803-254-7777

Providence Hospital Northeast
120 Gateway Corporate Boulevard, Columbia, SC 29203
Phone: 803-865-4500

Providence Hospital
2435 Forest Drive, Columbia, SC 29204
Phone: 803-256-5310
Chapter 7:
Terms and Acronyms to Become Familiar With

- Activities of daily living (ADLs) are activities related to personal care and include bathing or showering, dressing, getting in or out of bed or a chair, using the toilet, and eating.

- Advance directives are written documents, completed and signed when a person is legally competent, that explain a person's medical wishes in advance, allowing someone else to make treatment decisions on his or her behalf later in the disease process.

- A care plan is a strategy for how the staff will help a resident. It identifies the staff who will participate in the care process (for instance- the nursing assistant may be the person to assist Mrs. Jones to walk to each meal to build her strength.) Care plans must be reviewed regularly to make sure they work and must be revised as needed (especially when care needs change). For care plans to work, residents must feel like they meet their needs. Care plans can address any medical or non-medical problem (example: incompatibility with a roommate). That is why the assessment process is extremely important.

- A Conservator is a court appointed individual or entity that handles the management of financial affairs or property of an incapacitated adult.

- A family council is an organized group of relatives and/or friends of residents of long-term care facilities who meet on a regular basis to discuss issues and concerns regarding the facility.
• A *grievance procedure* is a procedure allowing residents in long-term care facilities and their family to express complaints and seek remedies from the facility.

• A *Guardian* is a court appointed individual that handles the personal and custodial matters for an incapacitated adult. The primary responsibilities of the guardian are to decide where the incapacitated adult will live and make provisions for their care, comfort and maintenance, including medical and healthcare decisions.

• The *Health Care Consent Act* spells out, in order, who can make important health care decisions for persons who are unable to do so themselves. Typically, the act comes into play when there is no health care power of attorney, living will or guardian established. In these cases, physicians usually ask, in the following order, for assistance in making decisions based on what the person and family wants: 1) Spouse, 2) Parent or adult child of resident, 3) Adult sibling, grandparent or adult grandchild of resident, and 4) any other relative by blood or marriage.

• A *Health Care Power of Attorney* is another document that allows your loved one to give instructions for their future health care. With a health care power of attorney, they can name someone to be their “agent” in the event that they become unable to make their own health care decisions. Under such circumstances, the agent has the right to make all decisions about the loved one’s health care that need to be made. The loved one can guide the decisions of their agent by including specific rules or limitations in their health care power of attorney.

• *Intermediate nursing care* is a type of care that is needed for individuals who have stable conditions that requires daily care, but not 24 hour nursing supervision. Intermediate nursing care is ordered by the individual’s personal physician and supervised by registered nurses. This care is less specialized than skilled long-term care facility care. It often involves assistance in performing daily routine tasks, such as bathing and eating.
• A Living Will is a document that allows your loved one to tell their doctor what to do if they are permanently unconscious or if they are terminally ill and close to death. A living will allows them to declare their desire to die a natural death, instead of having their life prolonged indefinitely by artificial or extraordinary means.

• Medicaid was authorized by Title XIX of the Social Security Act in 1965 as a jointly funded cooperative venture between the Federal and State governments to assist States in the provision of adequate medical care to eligible needy persons. Within broad Federal guidelines, each of the States establishes its own eligibility standards; determines the type, amount, duration, and scope of services; sets the rate of payment for services; and administers its own program.

• Medicare is a health insurance program for seniors age 65 or older, some people with disabilities under age 65, and people with End-Stage Renal Disease

• The Medication Administration Record (MAR) is a record of medications administered to a resident by a health care professional.

• A Long-Term Care Ombudsman is an advocate for residents of long-term care facilities. Ombudsmen provide information about how to find a facility and what to do to get quality care. They are trained to resolve problems. If you want, the ombudsman can assist you with complaints. However, unless you give the ombudsman permission to share your concerns, these matters are kept confidential. Under the federal Older Americans Act, every state is required to have an Ombudsman Program that addresses complaints and advocates for improvements in the long term care system.

• The Omnibus Adult Protection Act protects vulnerable disabled and elderly persons by creating a system for reporting, investigating, and prosecuting adult abuse, neglect, and
exploitation and by allowing law enforcement to take adults into protective custody when necessary.

- **Physical restraints** are items used to restrict, restrain or prevent movement of a person. Examples of restraints include belts, vest restraints and cuffs. Special chairs and bedside rails can be used as restraints. Whether or not a particular item is considered a physical restraint depends on the purpose and effect of its use. If an item is used to restrict movement, it is a restraint. The same item may not be considered a restraint if it is used to enable a resident in some way. For example, a bed rail could be used to keep someone from getting out of bed or could be used to help a resident turn over in bed.

- **A resident council** is an independent, organized group of persons living in a long-term care facility who meet on a regular basis to discuss concerns, develop suggestions and plan activities.

- Residents in long-term care facilities have **Resident Rights** and certain protections under the law. The nursing home must list and give all new residents a copy of these rights.

  Resident rights usually include:

  **Respect:** You have the right to be treated with dignity and respect.

  **Services and Fees:** You must be informed in writing about services and fees before you enter the nursing home.

  **Money:** You have the right to manage your own money or to choose someone else you trust to do this for you.

  **Privacy:** You have the right to privacy, and to keep and use your personal belongings and property as long as it doesn't interfere with the rights, health, or safety of others.
Medical Care: You have the right to be informed about your medical condition, medications, and to see your own doctor. You also have the right to refuse medications and treatments.

For a copy of the Resident Bill of Rights, contact your Long-Term Care Ombudsman.

- **Respite care** provides temporary relief for primary caregivers of older individuals. This service may be provided for varied periods of time in a location agreed upon by the caregiver, the older individual and the respite provider.

- **Skilled level of care** is a type of care that is needed for individuals who require medical care by medical personnel such as a registered nurse or professional therapist. Some people may need skilled care for a short period of time following an acute illness, while others require skilled care for a long duration. The specific therapy is usually ordered by an individual’s personal physician who outlines and monitors a treatment plan that is carried out in a long-term care facility.

Some Commonly Used Acronyms/Symbols in Long-Term Care

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Licensed Practical Nurse
Long Term Care
Medication Administration Record
Nursing Assistant
Nothing By Mouth
Out Of Bed
Without
This handbook was prepared by the Central Midlands Long-Term Care Ombudsman staff.

If there is a phone number or address that is no longer current, please call us at (803) 376-5389 or 1-800-391-1185.
Memorandum

TO: CMCOG Board of Directors
FROM: Andrew J. Simmons, Information Services Manager
DATE: October 18, 2017
SUBJECT: Regional Population Projections

At the October 25th board meeting, staff will present an overview of 2050 population projections at the CMCOG Planning Sector Level. These projections are derived from the county level projections approved by the Board at the March 2017 meeting. Over the past several months, CMCOG staff have met with local planners throughout the region to allocate the county level projections to lower levels of geography, including CMCOG Planning Sectors and Census Tracts.

These projections will be used to project travel demand for transportation planning purposes, as well as other projects like the 208 Water Quality Plan Update.

The highest levels of growth are projected to be in the Lexington, Blythewood, Red Bank, Pelion and Gilbert areas, with continued growth also expected to be seen in Downtown Columbia, Northwest Richland County and Northeastern Richland/Elgin areas.

Andrew Simmons, Information Services Manager, will provide an in-depth look at the projections at the October 25th meeting.