



Approval of Agenda – April 9, 2019



AGENDA
LAURENS COUNTY COUNCIL
APRIL 9, 2019 - 5:30 P.M.

HISTORIC COURTHOUSE – PUBLIC SQUARE

1. Call to Order – Chairman Pitts
2. Invocation – Councilman Carroll
3. Pledge of Allegiance
4. Approval of Agenda – April 9, 2019
5. Approval of Minutes - Previous Meetings:
 - March 9, 2019 Regular Meeting
 - March 26, 2019 Regular Meeting
 - March 28, 2019 Administration, Budget and Finance Subcommittee
6. Reports To Council:
 - a) Report – Laurens County Airport - Andy Howard
 - b) Presentation - First Draft Supplement #1- EMS Fund 128
7. Old Business:
 - a) Second Reading Ordinance #864 - Purchase of 0.29 Acres for Solid Waste Convenience Center
 - b) Public Hearing Ordinance #862 -The Muffin Mam Incorporated (formerly known as Project Blueberry)
 - c) Third Reading Ordinance #862 The Muffin Mam Incorporated (formerly known as Project Blueberry)
8. New Business:
 - a) Approval of Energy Efficiency Program Phase 3 Funding
 - b) First Reading Ordinance #863 - Flood Control Management - Chuck Bobo
 - c) Fire Services - Swiftwater Team Funding Request - Greg Lindley
 - d) Fire Services - Ladder Truck Paint Reimbursement Request - Greg Lindley
 - e) Resolution #2019 - 12 - Child Abuse Awareness Prevention Month
 - f) Resolution #2019 - 13 - April 14-20, 2019 – Telecommunicators Week
9. Public Comments - Fifteen (15) Minute Period for Public Comment (*Required to sign in prior to the meeting*)
10. County Council Comments
11. Executive Session:
 - a) Contractual Matter - Financial Advisory Services
 - b) Personnel – Reclassification Budget and Finance Subcommittee Recommendations
 - c) Employment - County Administrator
- 12.) After Executive Session in Open Meeting:
 - a.) Action on Recommendations from Administration, Budget and Finance Committee - Reclassification
- 13.)Adjournment



Approval of Minutes - Previous Meetings:

- March 9, 2019 Regular Meeting
- March 26, 2019 Regular Meeting
- March 28, 2019 Administration, Budget and Finance Subcommittee



**MINUTES
MARCH 12, 2019
LAURENS COUNTY COUNCIL
HISTORIC COURTHOUSE – COUNCIL CHAMBERS**

ATTENDANCE: **COUNCIL MEMBERS PRESENT** - County Council Chairman Joe Wood, and County Council Members: Diane Anderson, Jeff Carroll, Stewart Jones, Garrett McDaniel, David Pitts and Kemp Younts.

COUNCIL MEMBERS ABSENT- None.

COUNTY COUNCIL STAFF: Laurens County Administrator, Jon Caime; Laurens County Clerk to Council, Betty Walsh and Laurens County Attorney, Sandy Cruickshanks.

STAFF ABSENT: None.

DEPARTMENT HEADS PRESENT: Debi Parker, Human Resources Manager; Lesa Inabinette, Judge, Magistrate Courts; Matt Pennington, Director of EMS; Joey Avery, Director of E/911 – Communications; Greg Lindley, Director of County Fire Services; Lisa Kirk, Finance Director; Chris Gurga, Superintendent, Landfill / Rural Collections; Andy Howard, Director of Parks, Recreation and Tourism; David Satterfield, County Assessor; Lynn West, Director of Registration and Elections and Dale Satterfield, Director of Public Works.

INVITED GUESTS – County Assessor David Satterfield.

PRESS: Vic MacDonald, *The Clinton Chronicle* ; John Clayton, *The Laurens Advertiser* (5:45 P.M.) and Iva Cadmus, WLBG.

SCHEDULED AGENDA ITEMS –MARCH 12, 2019 – 1.) Call to Order – Chairman Pitts; 2.) Invocation – Council Woman Anderson; 3.) Pledge of Allegiance; 4.) Approval of Agenda – March 12, 2019; 5.) Approval of Minutes of Previous Meetings: a.)February 26, 2019 Regular Session b.) February 26, 2019 – Council Committee on Health, Welfare and Public Safety; 6.) Reports To Council: a.) Report to Council - Assessors Department; b.) Fiscal Year 2019/2020 Budget and Long Term Financial Plan Introduction - Jon Caime; c.) Fiscal Year 2019/2020 Preliminary Long Term Debt and Capital Plan - Jon Caime; 7.) Old Business: a.) #210 Solid Waste Capital Improvement Plan - Financial Plan and Transfer Station RFP; b.) Approval - Final HVAC phase Hillcrest; c.) Long Range Capital Plan -\$3.5M Fire Lease/Purchase; d.) Public Hearing, Ordinance #859- Conveyance of 13 Acres of Land to Laurens County Disability and Special Needs Board; e.) Third Reading, Ordinance #859- Conveyance of thirteen (13) Acres of Land to Laurens County Disability and Special Needs Board; f.) Second Reading, Ordinance #861 - Project Needle Punch; 8.) New Business: a.) Resolution #2019- 06 - Project Blueberry; b.) First Reading of Ordinance #862 - Project Blueberry; c.) Appointment – Laurens County Parks, Recreation and Tourism – Andy Howard, Director; d.) Appointment – Planning Commission – Councilman Carroll; 9.) Public Comment- Fifteen (15) Minute Period for Public Comment; 10.) County Council Comments; 11.) Executive Session: a.) Employment Matter – EMS; b.) Employment Matter - County Administrator; c.) Employment Matter - Litter/Humane Office; 12.) Adjournment.

MEETING NOTIFICATION – The requesting general public, department heads and Press were informed of the meeting in a timely manner. Postings of the Agenda were posted in County facilities on their bulletin boards and also posted on the County Web Site.

PUBLIC COMMENT SIGN UPS – None

CALL TO ORDER – Chairman Pitts called the meeting to order at 5:30 P.M. and invited all to stand for the Pledge of Allegiance. Councilwoman Anderson provided the invocation.

APPROVAL OF AGENDA – MARCH 12, 2019 – Chairman Pitts asked for approval of the agenda with any additions to or deletions.

Chairman Pitts requested for the appointment to the South Carolina Association of Counties Legislative Commission. And, Councilman McDaniel asked for the addition of a Resolution of Accommodation.

COUNCILMAN MCDANIEL made the MOTION to approve the March 12, 2019 agenda with the two (2) additional items. COUNCILMAN JONES SECONDING; VOTE 7-0.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES:

a.) **FEBRUARY 26, 2019 REGULAR SESSION** - Chairman Pitts asked for approval of the February 26, 2019 minutes of the regular Council. COUNCILWOMAN ANDERSON made the MOTION to approve the minutes with COUNCILMAN JONES SECONDING.

Councilman Jones asked that his comments from the last meeting concerning the proposed one cent sales tax be addressed in the minutes His comments were, “The State has proposals to lower the six percent (6%) sales tax to three percent (3%) as part of their sales tax reform and I cannot support an additional sales tax on the local level until that reform is completed allowing to give local governments the head room to provide for things needed on the local level”.

The addition was accepted by Councilwoman Anderson with COUNCIL VOTING 7-0 with the request of added comments from Councilman Jones.

b.) **FEBRUARY 26, 2019 – COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, WELFARE AND PUBLIC SAFETY** - Chairman Pitts asked for approval of the February 26, 2019 minutes of the Council Committee on Health, Welfare and Public Safety. COUNCILMAN MCDANIEL made the MOTION to approve the Committee minutes with COUNCILMAN CARROLL SECONDING; VOTE 7-0.

REPORTS TO COUNCIL:

ADDED AGENDA ITEM – RESOLUTION OF COMMENDATION – As a MOTION and as an added agenda item, COUNCILMAN MCDANIEL asked for Council approval of a Resolution to congratulate the Laurens Academy Basketball Team for winning their second straight SCISA Class A State Championship. COUNCILMAN CARROLL SECONDING; VOTE 7-0.

Councilman McDaniel read the Resolution and presented it to Jason Mariett, Head Coach; Sandy Moore, Assistant Coach; and players Reagan Williamson and Ruthie Moore.

ASSESSORS DEPARTMENT – Chairman Pitts stated that he is asking for all departments to provide reports to Council, and at each meeting one department will be reporting thus increasing transparency and we will begin with the Assessor’s Office tonight. Mr. David Satterfield, County Assessor, approached Council providing and update on the activity within the Assessor’s Office.

Mr. Satterfield began by saying, “I’ve been working in the Assessor’s Office for twenty three (23) years and have been the County Assessor for eight (8) years. I also want to thank Council for all of the needs within the Assessor’s Office being recognized with some accommodated. In 2018, a total of thirty eight million three hundred twenty eight thousand dollars (\$38,328,000) was in new construction. And in 2019 as of March 12, 2019 there has been forty six million seven hundred thousand dollars (\$46,700,000). Our next project will be the formation of reassessment in 2021”.

Chairman Pitts asked Mr. Satterfield to review, for the public, please tell us how assessed value works for a regular homeowner with a one hundred thousand dollar (\$100,000) home. Mr. Satterfield replied, “There are three classes – four percent (4%) on primary residential ownership – six percent (6%) on rental properties and secondary homes and ten and a half percent (10 ½%) on manufacturing. Chairman Pitts added that anything above a certain amount, that is where we, as a Council, through the Development Corporation comes into play with possibly a Fee in Lieu of Tax. Act #388 changed a lot of things in the State of South Carolina with one being the assessable transfer of interest.

Chairman Pitts asked Mr. Satterfield to elaborate on the where the increase of new construction is taking place and to address the boundary changes being implemented. Mr. Satterfield noted that the increased new construction is in the Fountain Inn area and that the boundary changes are being implemented on the northern boundary of Laurens County and Greenville County.

Mr. G. W. Daley, Deputy Assessor, reaffirmed the increase in new construction from 2018 as being an increase of twenty eight million dollars (\$28,000,000).

Continuing, Mr. Daley said that he has been with the Assessor’s Office for the past eight (8) years and I have been the Deputy Assessor for the past four (4) years. I will be giving you a review of our reassessment program.

Mr. G. W. Daley, Deputy Assessor, reaffirmed the increase in new construction from 2018 as being an increase of twenty eight million dollars (\$28,000,000). The current new construction numbers which are still to be finalized, will be an increase from in new construction for the tax year.”

Mr. Daley said, “Act 208, established in 1975, stated that the Assessor’s Office had to establish market value for all marketable property for taxes. The State of South Carolina then decided that reassessment should happen every five (5) years. Those years were 2001, 2006, 2011, 2016 and in 2021. The 2016 reassessment changed things drastically. Market value is important in our reassessment process because it establishes what the homeowner’s taxes will be. We try to insure accuracy for the people of Laurens County. The taxes can not be listed fairly unless the true value of each property is appraised.

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Councilman Jones asked what kind of capital he was referencing. Mr. Daily stated that the last flyover was in 2014 for a flyover and we like to get these as they occur with our reassessments as we do miss some areas. For the future, we are talking with some others that join our county and we would like to do waterfront flyovers. Some people add on and upgrade without securing permits. Administrator Caime added that a flyover is scheduled for the Fall and will cost ninety thousand dollars (\$90,000).

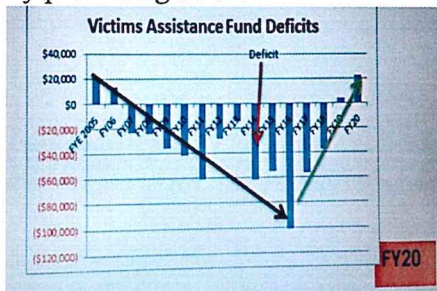
Chairman Pitts asked if John Q. Public wanted to know their assessed value, what do they need to do? Mr. Daily replied, “They can start by going to the web site and filling out the appeal application and stating why you think we are wrong”.

Councilman Jones stated that he had seen on other County web sites where they have included a calculation method where the homeowner could go on line to see the rates for property (i.e. \$100,000 house and \$200,000 house) and suggested including this on our website. Mr. Daley replied that that was not possible as we don’t know the millage to provide to do so.

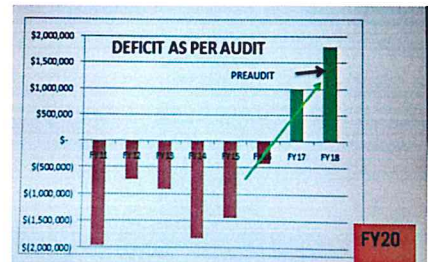
FISCAL YEAR 2019/2020 BUDGET AND LONG TERM FINANCIAL PLAN INTRODUCTION – Administrator Caime began by saying that the four million seven hundred thousand dollars (\$4,700,000) in new construction results in a one hundred twenty thousand (\$120,000) new revenue that we really can’t bank on.

Continuing Administrator Caime said, “When I first got here, I put together a three year, three phase-in financial plan for restructuring. I know fiscal year 2018 was a difficult year for all with all the rearranging of finances. Transparency was the reasoning behind it and that there were so many comingling of funds. The other things introduced that first year was the many inefficiencies. The second year, I introduced even more inefficiencies and carved out more operations and maintenance and capital items. More transparency was made in 2019. Phase three will be part of the budget deliberations in the coming weeks, geared towards long range plans. No with having these separate fund balances, we will be able to make better predictions”.

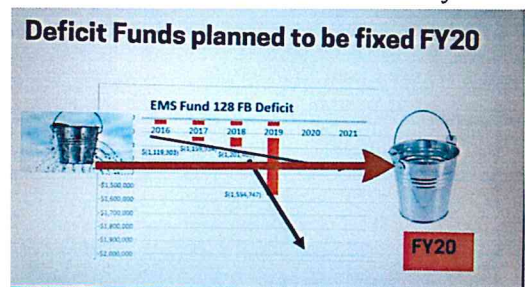
Phase 1 - 2018 – Fund Transparencies: Administrator Caime said, “The funds were a mess with all funds in one bucket filled with holes – spending more money than we took in. This, I am not sure why. We have now sorted out many funds and applied them their own account numbers – buckets. The general fund, as per our audits, ran deficits prior to fiscal year 2017. Our pre-audit books for 2018 look very promising also”.



Continuing, Administrator Caime said, “Another deficit fund was the Victim Assistance fund. This is a state funded mandate. There are revenues associated with it and unfortunately significant deficits were the Victims Assistance fund. I now predict that in 2020 we should break even and will be able to pay back the negative fund balance. The Solid Waste Fund, it really was not a leaky bucket. The fee was increased last year for



the first time in twelve (12) years - sixty dollar (\$60.00) solid waste fee was to seventy two dollars (\$72.00). The Emergency Medical Services, I will present this as a stand-alone budget. When you get your first draft budget, you will not have a 128 fund. We will be spending a lot of time discussing the Emergency Medical Services”.



Administrator Caime said, “In brief to recap Phase one, we corrected a lot of efficiencies. Utilities a sixty four percent (64%) reduction at Hillcrest; Telephones an eighteen percent (18%) overall reduction; Retiree Health Insurance a thirty four percent (34%) less (2017-2018) (\$174,000); Retiree Health Insurance a long term liability reduction (\$2,502,426); Health Insurance Subsidy annually a nineteen percent (19%) less (\$43,000); Health Insurance Subsidy, long term one hundred percent (100%) (\$232,000); A thirty five (35) hour work week increase to thirty seven five (37.5) annually (\$300,000); health Insurance markup – annual total \$800,000 less in 2017-2020; Health Insurance Markup – taxpayer portion \$650,000 per year; 210 Fund savings at twenty one percent (21%) (\$394,000)”.

Continuing Administrator Caime said, “When I first got here, I couldn’t make much sense of it all. It was largely because of the co-mingling of capital funds. Since I’ve made some changes, it is a much easier transition on how costs are going to be. There was a lot of capital and operations and management funds mingled. Year two (2) is where we are now. There is more fund transparency. Now we have plans to look at. We have done the compensation study, version one and we still have version two to complete. Version one involved the head count of positions. We did not know how many Clerks we had. We classified all of the positions. We still have two more parts of the puzzle and we need to keep moving forward”.

FISCAL YEAR 2019/2020 PRELIMINARY LONG TERM DEBT AND CAPITAL PLAN - Administrator Caime provided a brief overview by saying, “Laurens County now has a long range Capital Improvement Plan that is much more costly than we can currently afford. However we can take actions to start making positive progress on reducing our Capital Improvement Plan backlog. There are two top Capital Improvement Plan projects identified by Council and three more that need to be funded now. The estimates of millage noted in the following breakouts are speculative at this point. This is just an overall framework for guidance only and needs to be further researched.

Proposed Debt:

- Item #1: Hillcrest HVAC, Lighting, Roofing. (fixed capital assets) - Total Cost: \$3,380,000
Funding Source: \$3,130,000 GO backed debt (assumed 15 year)
- Item #2: Historic Courthouse phase 1 (assumed fixed capital asset) - Total Budget: \$700,000
Funding Source: \$700,000 General Obligation backed debt (assumed 15 year)
- Item #1 and 2 guestimate on millage combined: 4 mills 10 year, 2.5 15 yr (\$4M)
- Item #3: Solid Waste Fixed Capital Assets (transfer station/operations space) - Total Budget: \$1,200,000
Funding Source: Revenue backed bond (fund 210), 15 year, \$105,000/year
Structure Lease /Purchase so pre-payable without penalty (5-8 basis points)
- Item #4: Solid Waste Rolling Capital FY20 - Total Budget: \$500,000
Funding Source: 5 year L/P (fund 210), \$108,000/yr
- Item #5: Fire Equipment, payment start FY21 Total Budget: \$3,500,000
Funding Source: 10 year L/P (fire SPTD millage), \$425,000/year

NOTES: Assumed current available General Obligation bonding capacity:
\$8,434,238 Current Debt (millages are estimates):

1. 2010 Bonds- \$700,000 annually, matures 2025 (est. 4 mills) (GO)
2. 2010 Fire L/P- paid off FY20 (\$400,000 annually) Fire SPTD annual millage
3. 2013 Bonds- \$420,000 annually, matures 2023 (est. 2.5 mills) (GO)
4. 2015 Fire Bond- paid off 2025 (\$275,000 annually) (GO Millage) (4 mills)
5. 2018 L/P-Paid off FY22 (\$98,000 annually) E911 O&M GF budget
6. 2019 L/P-paid off FY21 (\$355,000 annually) Cap fund 600 (app. 2 of the 6 mills)

Questions:

1. Can existing GO debt be refinanced to stabilize GO millage increase?
2. Can L/P be paid off earlier for the 15 year L/P? Yes 5-10 basis points add.
3. What is actual current bond capacity?

4. Is Courthouse phase 1 fixed asset capital allowing GO (vs O&M)?
5. Should financial vehicles be spread out for federal tax purposes?
6. Assumed items #3,4 and 5 above do not count towards bonded capacity?

DETAILED PLAN

Item #3: Solid Waste Fixed Capital Assets (transfer station and operations space) - Total Budget: \$1,200,000

Funding Source: Revenue backed bond (fund 210), 15 year, \$105,000/yr

Structure so pre-payable without penalty (5-8 basis points)

Item #4: Solid Waste Rolling Capital FY20 - Total Budget: \$500,000

Funding Source: 5 year L/P (fund 210), \$108,000/yr

We only have one month under this new arrangement with Twin Chimneys. Our tipping fees will reduce from \$37 to \$17 per ton. We also expect a drop in the tons of trash we have to dispose of now that we are no longer subsidizing private haulers.

Item #5: Fire Equipment, payment start FY21 Total Budget: \$3,500,000

Funding Source: 10 year L/P (fire SPTD millage), \$425,000/yr

Two funds are interrelated in the Fire special purpose tax district. Fund 123 is the O&M budget. Fund 134 is the capital budget. These two funds assume a 1% increase in revenues and a 2.5% increase in expenses for fund 123 and a transfer of \$153,000 annually from fund 123 to fund 134 to cover capital. Currently we have \$153,000 in fund 123 to cover a portion of the 10 year Lease/Purchase.

We do not anticipate a problem (if any) until Fiscal Year 2027 however as shown with the model for fund 134 we have the ability to throttle down any transfer from fund 123 to fund 134 to keep fund 123 stable.

We anticipate additional expenses in fund 134 in 3-5 years for additional but with the projections we anticipate that we will be able to absorb additional capital costs without a tax increase for the foreseeable future. Attorney Cruickshanks suggested borrowing from ourselves and save three hundred sixty thousand dollars (\$360,000) in interest.

EMS (#128) problems were deficit spending. At one point it had reached two million dollars (\$200,000).

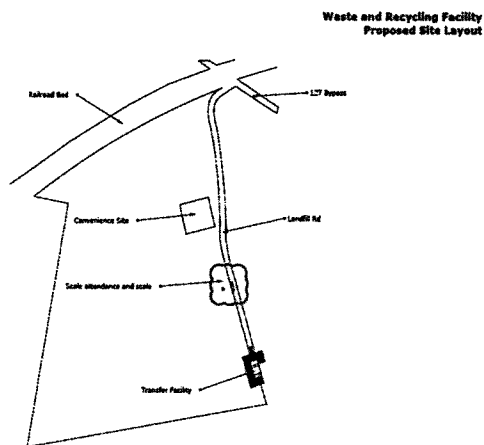
Vice Chairman Wood said, "Several years ago, we paid for EMS out of our general fund. I wanted people to see on their tax notices the breakout of tax dollars. If you don't have enough in one fund it has got to come from the general fund to pay for it. It was always general fund and never set up as seven mills".

Councilman Carroll asked if the costs for EMS were after collections? Administrator Caime replied that it does carry a negative fund balance.

OLD BUSINESS:

#210 SOLID WASTE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN - FINANCIAL PLAN AND TRANSFER STATION REQUEST FOR QUOTES - Public Works Director, Dale Satterfield approached Council saying, "Council now has a contract with Twin Chimneys for solid waste disposal and now needs to construct a Laurens County Transfer Station. In your package, I have provided a conceptual design of a proposed transfer station. There are four (4) components to construct a transfer station: 1.) Design / Function of Transfer Station; 2.) Relocation of Scales and Scale Attendance Building; 3.) Relocation of the Landfill Road Residential Convenience Center and 4.) Economic impact/savings with a transfer station".

Continuing Director Satterfield reviewed the building components as a tipping floor; a drive thru depressed tunnel for dump trailers and office space with restroom and parts and inventory storage.



Director Satterfield asked for Councils approval to proceed with securing proposals to design and build.

Vice Chairman Wood asked where the money would be coming from. Administrator Caime replied that it would be taken from all the revenues from solid waste; borrowing from ourselves and no fee increase. Director Satterfield stated that we have and intend to utilize all that we can without having to rebuild and keeping it low cost as much as we can.

Vice Chairman Wood asked Director Satterfield if he saw any foreseeable problems with this between now and when it is complete. Director Satterfield replied that he did not but the possible failure of the equipment used.

Vice Chairman Wood asked if the trucks were actually getting more mileage on them now by going to Twin Chimneys? Director Satterfield replied that they were actually getting less miles. Everything on the Western side of the County will go directly to the Landfill on Highway #25. The Joanna sites will be coming directly the Transfer Station.

Councilman Jones noted that he understood the overall concept of what is being requested for the transfer station and how we are making the best from a worse situation.

Councilman Jones questioned the clearing of the trees at the County site on Landfill Road. Director Satterfield replied that the County does not own that property and that the property owner is clear cutting.

Councilman McDaniel questioned if a rate of return had been determined on a trash compactor. Director Satterfield replied that it is estimated that we can get two to three (2-3) tons in a forty eight foot (48') truck. That is seventeen dollars (\$17.00) a ton versus a two hundred thousand dollar (\$200,000) compactor.

COUNCILMAN JONES made the MOTION to authorize the County Administrator to proceed with securing a request for proposals to design and build the necessary transfer station. COUNCILMAN MCDANIEL SECONDING.

Vice Chairman Wood asked if actual architectural drawings were necessary. Director Satterfield replied that the South Carolina Department of Health and Human Services required it. COUNCIL VOTE 7-0.

APPROVAL - FINAL PHASE HVAC HILLCREST – Public Works Director Dale Satterfield approached Council concerning Phase 2 as being higher than initially thought. The East wing has more square footage, more HVAC units and more offices. There are thirty (30) more indoor units and four (4) more outside units versus the Wests wing. This means more electrical, more ductwork and more labor. The amount we need is approximately one million five hundred four thousand, four hundred thirty six dollars (\$1,504,436).

VICE CHAIRMAN WOOD made the MOTION to move forward with Phase II for the Hillcrest project. COUNCILMAN JONES SECONDING: VOTE 7-0.

LONG RANGE CAPITAL PLAN - \$3.5M FIRE LEASE/PURCHASE – Greg Lindley, Director of Fire Services approached Council requesting Council to approve for him to proceed with receiving bids for newer equipment to not exceed three million five hundred thousand dollars (\$3,500,000) in a lease / purchase program. This continues the previous plan for purchasing every ten years. This will allow us to purchase ten pumper/tankers and two rescue trucks. This will not require a tax increase to be allowed to do a new lease on fire apparatus using the current lease being paid off in 2020. The current budget and funds will pay for the lease with the first payment due in 2021.

Chairman Pitts asked if his request was for authorization to go out for requests for quotes or to actually spend the money to purchase. Mr. Lindly replied that it was to approve the funds with the existing lease / purchase.

Attorney Cruickshanks stated that as a matter of procedure, there was not a lease purchase proposal on the table. Administrator Caime noted that this was to just get pricing now and involving no funds.

COUNCILWOMAN ANDERSON made the MOTION to allow Mr. Lindley to seek needed equipment. COUNCILMAN CARROLL SECONDING for discussion.

Councilman Carroll said, “We all know that asking for RFPs is the same as saying that equipment is intended to be purchased. I would prefer offering you the option of going out and asking for bids or estimates”.

Chairman Pitts agreed and said, “The Fire Service will be spending seven million dollars (\$7,000,000) over the twenty (20) years for equipment. And not all of it benefits all citizens of Laurens County. There are needs in every department for a variety of things for the services Laurens County provides”.

Councilman Jones said that he felt like some of these expenses could be covered with grants? Mr. Lindley said, “We have received three million eight hundred thousand dollars (\$3,800,000) in federal grants. Twelve of our fourteen rescue trucks were replaced through grant funding. I am not asking for an increase in spending nor taxes. This is not increasing anything - other than what we (already) pay in taxes. If we wait until October or November, it could be four million two hundred thousand dollars (\$4,200, 000) instead of three million five hundred thousand dollars (\$3,500, 000). We have a countywide ISO rating of five (5) now and I’m looking at and working towards a four or a three (4 or a 3) ISO rating. This can’t be done with some of the equipment we have now.”

Councilman Younts asked if the three million five hundred thousand (\$3,500,000) would affect EMS? Administrator Caime replied that it would not and that it was only fire.

Councilman Younts asked if the three million five hundred thousand (\$3,500, 000) would affect taxes? Administrator Caime replied that it would not.

Councilman Younts asked if the three million five hundred thousand (\$3,500,000) would affect the debt limits? Administrator Caime replied that it is an obligation and that the problems will not go away.

Councilman Younts asked Mr. Lindley if his department had any more plans to come back to Council for more money. Mr. Lindley replied, “The three million five hundred thousand dollars (\$3,500,000) is within a ten (10) year cycle to replace and keep us up to par. The next big request would be in 2030 or 2031”.

Councilman Jones wished to revisit during the capital budget discussions.

Councilman Carroll repeated his earlier statement that an RFP is an intent to purchase.

Chairman Pitts asked Councilwoman Anderson is she wished to rescind her motion. Councilwoman Anderson replied that she did not.

COUNCIL VOTED 4-3 (Council Members Carroll, Pitts and Jones were in opposition).

PUBLIC HEARING, ORDINANCE #859- CONVEYANCE OF 13 ACRES OF LAND TO LAURENS COUNTY DISABILITY AND SPECIAL NEEDS BOARD – Chairman Pitts opened the floor at 7:14 P.M. for the public hearing. Having none, Chairman Pitts closed the hearing at 7:15 P.M.

THIRD READING, ORDINANCE #859- CONVEYANCE OF THIRTEEN (13) ACRES OF LAND TO LAURENS COUNTY DISABILITY AND SPECIAL NEEDS BOARD – VICE CHAIRMAN WOOD made the MOTION to approve Ordinance #859 upon third reading with COUNCILMAN MCDANIEL SECONDING; VOTE 7-0.

SECOND READING, ORDINANCE #861 - PROJECT NEEDLE PUNCH – Attorney Cruickshanks reported that this was an existing industry with the intent to create twenty five (25) new full time jobs and with a twelve million one hundred thousand dollar (\$12,100,000) investment.

COUNCILWOMAN ANDERSON made the MOTION to approve Ordinance #861 upon Second reading as requested with COUNCILMAN MCDANIEL SECONDING; VOTE 7-0.

NEW BUSINESS:

RESOLUTION #2019-06 - PROJECT BLUEBERRY – Johnathon Coleman, Executive Director, Laurens County Development Corporation, asked for Council approval of a Resolution for a new industry that will be adding one hundred fourteen (114) new jobs with an investment of eighteen million dollars (\$18,000,000).

COUNCILMAN JONES made the MOTION to approve with COUNCILWOMAN ANDERSON SECONDING; VOTE 7-0.

FIRST READING OF ORDINANCE #862 - PROJECT BLUEBERRY – COUNCILMAN JONES made the MOTION approve with COUNCILMAN CARROLL SECONDING; VOTE 7-0.

APPOINTMENT – LAURENS COUNTY PARKS, RECREATION AND TOURISM – Mr. Andy Howard, Director, Laurens County Parks, Recreation and Tourism Commission stated that this is actually a request being made by Councilman Jones. COUNCILMAN JONES asked as a MOTION for the appointment of Mr. Michael Bhurmaster to the Parks, Recreation and Tourism Commission with COUNCILMAN CARROLL SECONDING; VOTE 7-0.

APPOINTMENT – PLANNING COMMISSION – AS A MOTION, COUNCILMAN CARROLL asked for Council approval of appointing Mr. Jim Royer to the Laurens County Planning Commission from his District. COUNCILMAN JONES SECONDING; VOTE 7-0.

ADDED AGENDA ITEM – APPOINTMENT – SOUTH CAROLINA ASSOCIATION OF COUNTIES LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE - Chairman Pitts stated that an appointment from Council was needed for the Legislative Committee of the South Carolina Association of Counties.

Councilwoman Anderson noted that she has always served on that Committee and wishes to remain. Chairman Pitts asked is that was in the form of a motion, Councilwoman Anderson replied that it was. With the request a MOTION was made from CHAIRMAN PITTS for Councilwoman Anderson to remain; SECOND from VICE CHAIRMAN WOOD; VOTE 7-0.

PUBLIC COMMENT – Chairman Pitts called for public comments. No one had requested to address Council.

COUNTY COUNCIL COMMENTS:

- a.) Vice Chairman Wood reminded all that the ethics reports were due in two (2) weeks.
- b.) Chairman Pitts reminded Council of the upcoming meetings / banquets – Spotlight on Agriculture, Life at the Lake Summit. As to the Laurens United, we are waiting on confirmation from Congressman Dunkin.

EXECUTIVE SESSION – COUNCILMAN CARROLL made the MOTION to move into executive session at 7:27 P.M. to discuss an Employment Matter – EMS; Employment Matter - County Administrator; Employment Matter - Litter/Humane Office. COUNCILMAN JONES SECONDING; VOTE 7-0.

Chairman Pitts declared a five (5) minute break.

Council went into Executive Session at 7:35 P.M.

There was a COUNCIL CONSENSUS to reconvene in open session at 8:30 P.M.

Chairman Pitts reported:

- a.) Employment Matter – EMS – No action taken.
- b.) Employment Matter - County Administrator – No action taken.
- c.) Employment Matter - Litter/Humane Office – No action taken.

ADJOURNMENT – There was a COUNCIL CONSENSUS to adjourn the meeting at 8:35 P.M

Respectfully Submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Betty C. Walsh". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Betty C. Walsh
Laurens County Clerk to Council



**MINUTES
LAURENS COUNTY COUNCIL
HISTORICAL COURTHOUSE
MARCH 26, 2019 – 5:30 P.M.**

ATTENDING COUNTY COUNCIL MEMBERS – Chairman David Pitts and Vice Chairman Joe Wood; Council Members Diane Anderson, Jeff Carroll, Stewart Jones, Garrett McDaniel and Kemp Younts.

ATTENDING ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF – County Administrator Jon Caime; Clerk to County Council, Betty Walsh and County Attorney Sandy Cruickshanks.

ATTENDING DEPARTMENT HEADS - Laurens County Communications / E/911 Director, Joey Avery; Laurens County Fire Service Director, Greg Lindley; Laurens County Finance Director, Lisa Kirk; Laurens County Emergency Services Director, Matt Pennington; Laurens County Treasurer, Cindy Burke; Laurens County Human Resources Director, Debi Parker; Laurens County Public Works Director, Dale Satterfield; Laurens County Parks, Recreation and Tourism Director, Andy Howard and Lynn Lancaster, Laurens County Clerk of Court.

ATTENDING PRESS – Laurens County WLBG Radio, Iva Cadmus; *The Clinton Chronicle*, Vic McDonald; *The Laurens County Advertiser*, John Clayton.

INVITED GUESTS – Mr. Grant Davis of Mauldin and Jenkins; Mr. Jason Tavenner, Director, of Laurens County Disability and Special Needs; Laurens District #55 High School Robotics Team and Coaches.

MEETING NOTIFICATION – The requesting general public, department heads and Press were informed of the meeting in a timely manner. Postings of the Agenda were posted in County facilities on their bulletin boards and also posted on the County Web Site.

PUBLIC COMMENT SIGN UPS – None.

CALL TO ORDER – Chairman Pitts called the meeting to order at 5:30 P.M.

INVOCATION AND PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE – Chairman Pitts asked for all to stand for the invocation and Pledge of Allegiance. Councilman McDaniel provided the invocation and all stood for the Pledge of Allegiance.

APPROVAL OF AGENDA – The agenda was approved by a CONSENSUS of 7-0.

MINUTES OF MARCH 12, 2019 - The minutes will be included in the April 9th agenda package due to computer problems.

REPORTS TO COUNCIL:

RESOLUTION COMMENDATION - LAURENS DISTRICT #55 HIGH SCHOOL ROBOTICS TEAM AWARD – Councilman Jones asked for approval of the Resolution for the Robotics Team. COUNCILMAN MCDANIEL made the MOTION to approve with COUNCILMAN CARROLL SECONDING; VOTE 7-0. Councilman Jones asked for all of the team to come forward for the presentation.

HENRY LAURENS AWARD - COUNCILMAN JONES - As a MOTION, COUNCILMAN JONES requested consideration and approval for James E. Gambrell for the Henry Laurens Award. VICE CHAIRMAN WOOD SECONDING for discussion.

Councilman Jones stated the following comments about Mr. Gambrell: Original visionary of the Laurens County Museum and historian; First President of the Laurens County Museum Association; Inspirational

leader of conservation and preservation of Laurens County; Has shown unwavering passion for picking up litter and trash throughout Laurens County. Has been recognized by Laurens County and South Carolina for his efforts and dedication; Since he started picking up litter in Laurens County over 30 years ago, he's picked up over 3,000 bags of trash, not to mention all the other bigger items like tires, couches, TV's. totaling over 23 tons of litter and trash. Mr. James Gambrell has raised the bar for being a dedicated neighbor and servant to the people of Laurens County.

COUNCIL VOTED 7-0 to approve.

FY18 AUDIT REPORT- GRANT DAVIS OF MAULDIN AND JENKINS – Mr. Davis approached Council giving a brief overview of the audit documents received by Council.

This section of Laurens County annual financial report presents our discussion and analysis of the County's financial performance during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. Please read it in conjunction with the County's financial statements, which follow this section.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS:

- ☐ The County's assets exceeded its liabilities at June 30, 2018 by \$32 million (net position). Of this amount, \$54.0 million is net investment in capital assets; \$7.9 million is restricted for capital activity, debt service, family services and public safety, and with unrestricted net position of approximately (\$30.4 million).
- ☐ The County repaid \$2.0 million of bond and financing lease payables during the year. The County issued \$835 thousand in new debt during the year to purchase capital equipment for various departments.
- ☐ During the year, the County's General Fund balance increased by \$1.2 million. The General Fund total fund balance is \$7.6 million. Of this amount \$6.9 million is unassigned.
- ☐ The General Fund actual revenues were \$1.2 million greater than budgeted and General Fund expenditures were \$372 thousand less than budgeted.
- ☐ The County implemented Governmental Accounting Standard Board (GASB) Statement No. 75 as of July 1, 2017 which significantly changed the accounting for the County's other postemployment benefits and related disclosures.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This annual report consists of four parts - management's discussion and analysis (this section), the basic financial statements, required supplementary information, and an optional section that presents combining statements for non-major governmental funds. The basic financial statements include two kinds of statements that present different views of the County:

- ☐ The first two statements are government-wide financial statements that provide both long-term and short-term information about the County's overall financial status.
- ☐ The remaining statements are fund financial statements that focus on individual parts of the County government, reporting the County's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements.
- ☐ The governmental funds statements tell how general government services like public safety were financed in the short term as well as what remains for future spending.
- ☐ The business-type fund reports the activities of the County's solid waste department where the County charges fees to cover the costs of these services.
- ☐ Fiduciary fund statements provide information about resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support the County's own programs.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE COUNTY AS A WHOLE

Net Position: The County combined net position decreased \$6.4 million or 16.9 percent between fiscal years 2017 and 2018. Approximately \$5.6 million of this decrease is attributable to the implementation of GASB Statement. Unrestricted net position of governmental activities decreased by \$6.7 million to a deficit of \$30.4 million. Capital assets of \$3.2 million were acquired during the year while depreciation expense on new and existing capital assets totaled \$5.6 million.

Changes in net position. The County's total revenues decreased by 0.2 percent to \$40.2. Approximately 56.9 percent of the County's total revenue comes from property taxes, 20.7 percent comes from fees charged for services and 21.5 percent is from state and federal aid. The total cost of all programs and services decreased approximately \$895 thousand or 2.2 percent. The County's expenses cover a range of services, with about 37.5 percent related to public safety.

Capital Assets - At the end of 2018, the County had invested \$63.9 million in a broad range of capital assets (See Table A-3). This amount represents a net increase before depreciation (including additions and deductions) of \$3.3 million. However, after depreciation and transfers to the business-type activities, capital assets decreased \$2.4 million or 3.6 percent, over last year.

Long-term Debt At year-end, the County had \$9.9 in bonds and capital lease obligations outstanding, a decrease of 10.6 percent over last year. The state limits the amount of general obligation debt the County can issue to 8 percent of the assessed value of all taxable property within the County's legal limits.

FINANCIAL REPORT – MONTH EIGHT (8) - FISCAL YEAR 2018 / 2019- Finance Director, Lisa Kirk, provided Council with a copy of the Fiscal Year 2018-2019 / Month Eight (8) Financial Report.

Mrs. Kirk also informed Council that they are continuing to post the Bank of America transactions on the website and the check registry by the tenth (10th) of the following month.

Continuing, Mrs. Kirk said, "I will be speaking with our computer module technician tomorrow concerning "Smart AP"; where we can electronically pay our vendors as opposed to cutting checks. The Debt Set-Off Collections for EMS this period have been the best so far with just under seventy five thousand dollars (\$75,000) collected".

DISABILITIES AWARENESS MONTH PROCLAMATION – Mr. Jason Tavenner, Director for the Laurens County Disability and Special Needs Board introduced attending Board Members and thanked Council for the financial help. Mr. Tavenner went on to provide information about a client that has been working within the Sheriff's Department doing odd simple jobs and how the client remains to be so excited with his job and is constantly smiling.

VICE CHAIRMAN WOOD made the MOTION to approve the Resolution towards declaring April as Disability and Special Needs Month. COUNCILWOMAN ANDERSON SECONDING; VOTE 7-0.

FIRST DRAFT FISCAL YEAR 2019/2020 BUDGET – Administrator Caime noted that this will be the third year for reconstruction of the overall finances of the County as being as follows:

THREE YEAR, THREE PHASE FINANCIAL RESTRUCTURING OVERVIEW:

PHASE 1 (FY18) Goals: 1. Financial Transparency 2. Cut Costs through Efficiencies 3. Remove one time capital from O&M (annual operations and maintenance financials)

PHASE 2 (FY19) Goals: 1. More Financial Transparency, Efficiencies, and capital from O&M (in addition to phase 1 achievements). 2. Introduction of long range plans to guide budgeting and financial decisions

PHASE 3 (FY20) Goals: 1. More Financial Transparency, Efficiencies, and capital from O&M (in addition to phase 1 & 2 achievements). 2. Utilize long range plans to guide budgeting and financial decisions (from phase 2). 3. Introduce fund balances into the current and long range financial management and eliminate deficits. 4. Long term financial planning beyond the current fiscal year.

Continuing Administrator Caime said, "What I have done this year is breaking out the budgets that do not have any significant increases in spending from the current fiscal year. There are no new requests of spending in this budget; no increase in taxes and there are no new employees and no new requests for compensation. All have seen the proposed budgets from me and all agree with my recommendations. This can be conducted by Council real quickly and actually cuts out have of the budget process. The budgets do have increases for eligible personnel".

Administrator Caime said, "Next is what I'm calling non-consent budget. During the next Council meeting, I will be providing you with a separate supplemental report for EMS of their own revenue and capital".

Chairman Pitts asked for a better understanding of the health insurance markup; and, that he thought it was a flat fee paid by the employee and employer. Administrator Caime said, "Basically there is a surcharge based on our performance that goes to a pool. Some actually pay less than the markup".

Continuing Administrator Caime said, "Health Insurance went from 1.247 in fiscal Year 2017 to 1.0 in fiscal year 2020. Workman Compensation is another area that has had a twenty one percent (21%) decrease. A total annual cost reduction is at two million four hundred thousand dollar (\$2,400,000) which equates to about fourteen (14) mills of tax decrease. With the general fund budget, there were twenty five million dollars (\$25,000,000) requests. I have cut it to one million seven hundred forty seven thousand dollars (\$1,747,000). The total recommended budget is twenty three million four hundred sixty three thousand, three hundred seventeen dollars (\$23,463,317) and is a balanced budget".

Continuing, Administrator Caime said, "With the other funds, Victims Assistance has been running in a deficit spending for years and up to five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000). It is now balanced. Solid Waste, the fee increase from sixty five dollars (\$65.00) to seventy two dollars (\$72.00), is not going to be needed in the next fiscal year. EMS, running in with a five hundred thousand dollar (\$500,000) deficit on operations and maintenance which equates to a three (3) mills of tax. We have neglected the capital end on rolling stock".

Continuing Administrator Caime said, "The Treasurer 113 account was established as part of the County Administrators first budget and the phase 1 financial restructuring of FY18. The 113 has two designated revenue sources. In the past the expenses that should have been allocated to these revenue sources appear to have not been fully captured. As a result of this financial deficiency this fund was allowed to grow as the revenues outstripped the expenses.. At the end of FY17 the FB for these two funds was \$1,119,138. At the same time the GF was drawing down fund balances as expenses outstripped revenues. Some of these GF expenses should have been charged against these SRF funds. County Council took action to correct this deficiency by moving \$500,000 in this funds. At the end of each fiscal year going forward the revenues and expenses for SRF 113 will be accounted for in SRF 113. If a surplus is generated it will be allocated to the SRF 113 FB until the SRF FB reaches \$500,000. Any amount over \$500,000 in FB will be automatically transferred to the GF FB UD each FY. This action will permanently correct this situation".

Continuing, Administrator Caime said, "The 123 and 134 Fund - Fire Special Purpose Tax District have very healthy fund balances. As part of the long range strategic capital plan, advanced purchases of preowned equipment is planned for FY18 to FY20, prior to a reissuance of the next decade long bond for fire equipment in 2020. A renewed 10 year L/P for fire trucks is planned to take place in FY20 with the first payment due in Fiscal Year 2021.

Proposed budget adoption schedule

January 15: Completed budget worksheets returned to the Administration.

March (goal): Administration will present the first draft to the County Council for informational purposes only. Administration will then distribute first draft to the departments and budget managers. Administration will be available to meet with the departments and budget managers if you want to review your first draft budget.

April-June: Council works on Budget April 23, 2019 (target) (May 14 backup date) :

First Reading of Budget Ordinance May 14, 2019 (target) (May 28 backup date) 2019:
Second Reading of Budget Ord. June 11, 2019 (target) (June 25 backup):
Public Hearing and Third/Final Adoption

Councilman Jones questioned funds #123 and #134 and asked if there was any danger in running a deficit. Administrator Caime stated that both funds are healthy and that he did not foresee any problems with a deficit.

Councilwoman Anderson asked where the cost of living adjustment stood? Administrator Caime replied 2.4% per the Consumer Price Index.

Referring to the previous question, Chairman Pitts asked for confirmation that it meant a 2.3% expense and nothing in revenue. Administrator Caime replied that an increase in revenue would be for the increase in expenses. Chairman Pitts asked if there was a millage increase. Administrator Caime replied that there was not a millage increase.

LONG RANGE CAPITAL PLAN - \$3.5M FIRE LEASE/PURCHASE - CLARIFICATION OF NO TAX INCREASE

I. 10 YEAR REPLACEMENT PLAN: The fire services started a 10 year replacement plan in 2001.

- a. In 2010 approval was given to continue the plan.
- b. We are asking for approval to continue the 10 year replacement plan for 2021.
- c. Current \$3.2 million lease will be paid off in June 2020.
- d. \$3.5 million purchase payment starts in 2021.
- e. Current 20 mills of tax pays the payment without a tax increase.

II CURRENT FLEET: There are currently 105 vehicles in the Laurens County Fire Service.

37 – Engines	19 – Tankers	18– Service Units
12 – Brush Trucks	02 – Aerials	08 – Director's Fleet
09 – Chief's Vehicles		

III. PROPOSED FLEET FY20/FY30: 98 Vehicles

37 – Engines & Pumper/Tankers	13 – Tankers	16 – Service Trucks
13 – Brush Trucks	02 – Aerials	08 – Director's Fleet
09 – Chief's Vehicles		

IV. PROPOSED FLEET FY30/FY40: 88 Vehicles

37 – Engines & Pumper/Tankers	03 – Tankers	16 – Service Trucks
13 – Brush Trucks	02 – Aerials	08 – Director's Fleet
09 – Chief's Vehicles		

V. PROPOSED FLEET FY40/FY50: 85 Vehicles – From 105 = 20 less

37 – Engines & Pumper/Tankers	0 – Tankers	16 – Service Trucks
13 – Brush Trucks	02 – Aerials	08 – Director's Fleet
09 – Chief's Vehicles		

VI. LONG RANGE COST SAVINGS:

Long Range Fleet Replacement will save the county millions of dollars.
A fleet of 105 vehicles goes to 85 over the next 30 years
\$420,000 x 20 vehicles = \$8,400,000.00

VII. PROPOSED PURCHASE:

10 Pumper/Tankers	1 Service Unit	2 First Response Units
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We are continuing the same three million five hundred dollars (\$3,500,000) lease purchase. What we have said was that we were going to go on and purchase pre-owned equipment. Greg has agreed to hold off on several purchases for a couple of more years. There is no tax increase”.

Director Lindley said, “What we are looking at is considered a pumper tanker truck. They are a dual purpose truck. If we save by buying these types of trucks, by the time we get to 2040, we will need to reduce the fleet from about one hundred five (105) down to eighty five (85).

Referring to the document provided to Council, Chairman Pitts questioned the current fleet of nineteen (19) tankers and thirty seven (37) engines and then looking at fiscal year 2040-2050, there are thirty seven (37) engines and pumper / tankers which is the same number that we currently have. Mr. Lindley replied, "What we are doing is, each pumper carries one thousand (1,000) gallons of water and the tanker carries two thousand (2,000) gallons of water. To get the water to a housefire, they have to roll three (3) trucks. What we are proposing to do is to go to a pumper/tanker that will carry two thousand (2,000) gallons of water. We are cutting down on the number of trucks to get an appropriate amount of water to a fire".

Chairman Pitts noted that the number of volunteers are dwindling down and in some cases we have less than five (5) volunteer firefighters. Mr. Lindley agreed and stated that on a national trend there has been a thirty five percent (35%) reduction with Laurens County actually in worse shape percentage wise.

Vice Chairman Wood said, "At the last meeting there were a lot of numbers thrown at us. Mr. Lindley came to us wanting us to approve three and half million dollars (\$3,500,000) and all I could see then was putting this County deeper in debt. I see now that I was wrong. The Fire Departments don't actually belong to the County but to the special purpose district which is funded with a twenty (20) mill of tax. Four (4) mills of that tax is for buying these trucks. At the last meeting, we actually voted to go out and solicit the bids".

VICE CHAIRMAN made a MOTION to move ahead with the ten year plan and to secure the vehicles with COUNCILMAN JONES SECONDING; VOTE 6-1 (Councilman Carroll was in opposition).

OLD BUSINESS: TO GO TO A PUMPER/TANKER

RESOLUTION #2019-08 - BLUE LAWS SUSPENSION - County Attorney Cruickshanks noted that this Resolution allows for the continuation of the suspension of the Blue Laws in the unincorporated areas of Laurens County through December 31, 2019.

COUNCILMAN JONES made the MOTION to approve with COUNCILMAN MCDANIEL SECONDING; VOTE 7-0.

VEHICLE USE POLICY CLARIFICATION FOR NON-RESIDENT EMPLOYEES - Administrator Caime briefed Council by saying that Mrs. Walsh provided me with minutes from prior meetings and it appears that Council tabled the Ordinance due to unconfirmed decisions towards not allowing new hires that are not residents of Laurens County to be able to take the County vehicle home. This part was never clarified as it relates to new hires. I am requesting Council action to removing the tabled position and allowing staff to revisit Ordinance #736 and remove it as an Ordinance and make it an official policy for the County. The new Policy would be approved by the full Council.

VICE CHAIRMAN WOOD made the MOTION to approve removing the document from the earlier tabled position. COUNCILMAN YOUNTS SECONDING for discussion.

COUNCIL VOTED 6-1 (Chairman Pitts objected).

VICE CHAIRMAN WOOD made the MOTION to leave it as is with COUNCILMAN CARROLL SECONDING for discussion.

Councilwoman Anderson said, "This is leading us into dangerous territory. It will mean that we will be getting feedback from the public with cars being seen out of county. I think we need to just grandfather in those that already have the option to take the vehicles home and set it that no new employees will be allowed to take the vehicle home if living out of county. We need to move forward and not backwards".

Councilman Jones stated that he understood the dilemma at hand and asked if there was any tracking devices on the vehicles to help monitor.

Vice Chairman Wood noted that if an employee is on twenty four call and lived ten miles from the County line, is he going to leave the car on the side of the road. We need to give the County Administrator some leeway to work with.

COUNCIL VOTED 4-3 (Council Members McDaniel, Anderson and Pitts were in opposition).

AUTHORIZATION FOR COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR TO HIRE THE LITTER/HUMANE SUPERVISOR – Public Works Director Dale Satterfield asked for Council approval to allow the County Administrator to hire the Supervisor for the Litter / Humane Department.

VICE CHAIRMAN WOOD made the MOTION to approve the request to hire with COUNCILMAN MCDANIEL SECONDING; VOTE 6-1 (Diane Anderson was in opposition).

PUBLIC HEARING ORDINANCE #860 - CERAMTEC FORMERLY KNOWN AS "PROJECT X"- Chairman Pitts opened the public hearing at 6:50 P.M. With no one wishing to address the Ordinance, Chairman Pitts closed the public hearing at 6:51 P.M.

THIRD READING ORDINANCE #860- CERAMTEC – FORMERLY KNOWN AS "PROJECT X" – COUNCILWOMAN ANDERSON made the MOTION to approve the Ordinance with COUNCILMAN MCDANIEL SECONDING; VOTE 7-0.

PUBLIC HEARING ORDINANCE #861- FIBERTEX NONWOVENS INCORPORATED - Chairman Pitts opened the public hearing at 6:52 P.M. With no one wishing to address the Ordinance, Chairman Pitts closed the public hearing at 6:53 P.M.

THIRD READING ORDINANCE #861- FIBERTEX NONWOVENS INCORPORATED- COUNCILWOMAN ANDERSON made the MOTION to approve the Ordinance with COUNCILMAN JONES SECONDING; VOTE 7-0.

APPROVAL OF CAPITAL PROJECT SALES TAX TO PROCEED FORWARD - Administrator Caime asked for Council approval to form a Committee to make project recommendations towards the capital sales tax.

COUNCILMAN CARROLL made the MOTION to approve for organizing a Committee with COUNCILWOMAN ANDERSON SECONDING for discussion.

Chairman Pitts read pertinent sections of the State Law on Capital Project Sales Tax as follows from Section 4-10-300:

SECTION 4-10-310. Imposition of tax. - Subject to the requirements of this article, the county governing body may impose a one percent sales and use tax by ordinance, subject to a referendum, within the county area for a specific purpose or purposes and for a limited amount of time. The revenues collected pursuant to this article may be used to defray debt service on bonds issued to pay for projects authorized in this article. However, at no time may any portion of the county area be subject to more than one percent sales tax levied pursuant to this article, pursuant to Chapter 37, Title 4, or pursuant to any local law enacted by the General Assembly.

SECTION 4-10-320. Commission creation; composition

(A) The governing body of any county is authorized to create a commission subject to the provisions of this section. The commission consists of six members, all of whom must be residents of the county, appointed as follows:

(1) The governing body of the county must appoint three members of the commission.

(2) The municipalities in the county must appoint three members, who must be residents of incorporated municipalities within the county, and who are selected according to the following mechanism:

(a) The total population of all incorporated municipalities within the county, as determined by the most recent United States census, must be divided by three, the result being an apportionate average.

(b) The respective population of each municipality in the county must be divided by the apportionate average to determine an appointive index.

(c) Each municipality in the county appoints a number of members to the commission equal to the whole number indicated by their appointive index. However, no single municipality may appoint more than

two members to the commission; unless there is only one municipality in the county, and in such case the municipality is entitled to three appointments to the commission.

... (C) The commission created pursuant to this section must consider proposals for funding capital projects within the county area. The commission then formulates the referendum question that is to appear on the ballot pursuant to Section 4-10-330(D).

SECTION 4-10-330. Contents of ballot question; purpose for which proceeds of tax to be used.

(A) The sales and use tax authorized by this article is imposed by an enacting ordinance of the county governing body containing the ballot question formulated by the commission pursuant to Section 4-10-320(C), subject to referendum approval in the county. The ordinance must specify:

(1) the purpose for which the proceeds of the tax are to be used, which may include projects located within or without, or both within and without, the boundaries of the local governmental entities, including the county, municipalities, and special purpose districts located in the county area, and may include the following types of projects:

(a) highways, roads, streets, bridges, and public parking garages and related facilities;

(b) courthouses, administration buildings, civic centers, hospitals, emergency medical facilities, police stations, fire stations, jails, correctional facilities, detention facilities, libraries, coliseums, educational facilities under the direction of an area commission for technical education, or any combination of these projects;

(c) cultural, recreational, or historic facilities, or any combination of these facilities;

(d) water, sewer, or water and sewer projects;

(e) flood control projects and storm water management facilities;

(f) beach access and beach renourishment;

(g) dredging, dewatering, and constructing spoil sites, disposing of spoil materials, and other matters directly related to the act of dredging;

(h) jointly operated projects of the county, a municipality, special purpose district, and school district, or any combination of those entities, for the projects delineated in subitems (a) through (g) of this item;

(i) any combination of the projects described in subitems (a) through (h) of this item;

(2) the maximum time, in two-year increments not to exceed eight years from the date of imposition, or in the case of a reimposed tax, a period ending on April thirtieth, not to exceed seven years, for which the tax may be imposed;

(C)(1) Upon receipt of the ordinance, the county election commission must conduct a referendum on the question of imposing the sales and use tax in the area of the county that is to be subject to the tax. The referendum for imposition or reimposition of the tax must be held at the time of the general election. Subject to item (2), two weeks before the referendum the election commission must publish in a newspaper of general circulation the question that is to appear on the ballot, with the list of projects and the cost of the projects. If the proposed question includes the use of sales taxes to defray debt service on bonds issued to pay the costs of any project, the notice must include a statement indicating that principal amount of the bonds proposed to be issued for the purpose and, if the issuance of the bonds is to be approved as part of the referendum, stating that the referendum includes the authorization of the issuance of bonds in that amount. This notice is in lieu of any other notice otherwise required by law.

(2) If the referendum on the question of imposing sales and use tax is conducted in an odd-numbered year, and it is the only matter being considered at the general election, then six weeks before the referendum, the election commission must publish in a newspaper of general circulation the question that is to appear on the ballot, with the list of projects and the cost of the projects.

(D) The referendum question to be on the ballot must read substantially as follows: "Must a special one percent sales and use tax be imposed in (county) for not more than (time) to raise the amounts specified for the following purposes?"

Councilman Jones said, "I have studied this very deeply of lately. The primary local municipalities already have this one cent (\$.01) sales tax in place and this again would call for all local business owners, that are in the municipalities to raise their taxes again".

Councilman Younts stated that it would be in excess of a year before it was in place and questioned projects. Administrator Caime replied that a lot of work needs to be done so we can move forward.

Vice Chairman Wood said, "We have all talked about this and I tend to agree with Councilman Jones in some ways. I live in Western Laurens and ask just what will this buy us. This tax allows six (6) people to say what to do with it. An Agricultural Center would be great but not near the Airport. It needs to be more central within the County".

Councilwoman Anderson said, "I personally think this to be a good idea. Other Counties do this same thing and all counties do benefit from it. The proposed Commission needs to develop the projects. Other people coming through Laurens County would also be helping. If you or I go to Greenwood to shop, we are helping them".

Councilman McDaniel said, "We have talked about many options where about ninety percent (90%) I do approve. We need to find the best way to fund and make these happen when the sales tax sunsets in eight (8) years. We need to think quality of life".

Councilman Carroll said, "We have all talked for the last several months of things nice to have that we don't have. But in reality, we have roads and infrastructure that need repairs or need to be built. I don't want to raise taxes without giving the opportunity to address what actual needs we have that are primary needs".

Vice Chairman Wood said, "Promises can be broken and they have. The Local Option Sales Tax promised the citizens that one hundred percent (100%) would be credited to their taxes. For the past several years, Council has used twenty nine percent (29%) of these funds to balance the general fund. This has gotten to become a yearly thing with the budget".

VOTE 5-2 (Council Members Jones and Wood were in opposition).

ORDINANCE # 862 - SECOND READING - "PROJECT BLUEBERRY" - COUNCILMAN MCDANIEL made the MOTION to approve the Ordinance as presented with COUNCILWOMAN ANDERSON SECONDING; VOTE 7-0.

RESOLUTION #2019-10 - FAIR HOUSING RESOLUTION - COUNCILMAN MCDANIEL made the MOTION to approve the Resolution as presented with COUNCILWOMAN ANDERSON SECONDING; VOTE 7-0.

NEW BUSINESS:

EMS 12 HOUR PAY REQUEST APPROVAL (REVENUE NEUTRAL) - Director Matt Pennington approached Council asking to allow changing three (3), twenty four-forty eight (24/48) hour Paramedic positions to twelve (12) hour positions. Three (3) additional Paramedic positions were approved in 2017 and we have been unable to hire for these positions. This request will also work as a pilot to determine if we will be able to hire more Paramedics based on different hours. All salaries have already been approved, and the only change would be the hourly rate that would need to be increased. This is a budget neutral request and the related job duties would be the same as the current Paramedic job description for the twenty four / forty eight (24/48) hour Paramedic.

COUNCILMAN CARROLL made the MOTION to approve with COUNCILMAN JONES SECONDING; VOTE 7-0.

EMS 800 RADIO GRANT ACCEPTANCE - Director Pennington approached Council acknowledging and requesting approval of the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, Office of Public Health Preparedness grant. The fiscal year 2019-202 grant is to purchase twenty-two (22) new 800 Radios in the total amount of eighty-seven thousand six hundred ninety seven thousand dollars and twenty cents (\$87,697.20) for FY 2019-2020 and includes one (1) year of user fees and a three (3) year service plan. This requires a ten percent (10%) match of eight thousand seven hundred sixty nine dollars and seventy two cents (\$8,769.72) with the funds coming from the Palmetto 800 line item in the budget.

COUNCILMAN WOOD made the MOTION to approve the request as presented with COUNCILMAN MCDANIEL SECONDING for further discussion.

Councilwoman Anderson asked if there is a reimbursement associated with this? Director Pennington stated that it is a grant where we actually purchase and they reimburse us.

COUNCIL VOTED 7-0 to approve.

Administrator Caime noted that a seventy thousand dollar (\$70,000) mass casualty trailer is parked out front for Council to view.

RESOLUTION OF GUN SANCTUARY- COUNCILMAN JONES – Councilman Jones said, “This is a very serious issue that I have been following where a Bill was passed in the United States Congress that offers infringements on our rights. What I want to reinforce here by Resolution is that the people of our County through their duly elected officials resolve that Laurens County Council is hereby designated as a “Gun Sanctuary County”, in order to preserve for the people of, on, and in Laurens County. This Resolution recognizes many things as the unalienable right to bare arms, as noted in the Second Amendment to the U S Constitution and the Constitution of South Carolina. As I have always said and stand as a proponent of due process. What I see happening in the Federal level right now we are opening the doors to undermining the due process. When law enforcement is needing to obtain someone, there are rules for them to follow. One statement that came out from the Whitehouse this week read – The Administration opposes the HRA because it would impose burdensome requirements of certain fire arm transactions and certain transfers, loans, sales and gifts to be processed by Federally, licensed, importer, manufacturer or dealer of firearms. It would impose permanent record keeping requirements and limitless fees on these transactions”.

COUNCILMAN JONES made the MOTION to approve the Resolution declaring Laurens County as a gun sanctuary County. VICE CHAIRMAN WOOD SECONDING for discussion.

Councilman Jones said, “One thing that I have studied in history is what the Nazis did in murdering over ten million people and what the Soviet Union did in murdering over twenty million people. There is always a process followed like background checks coupled with gun registries. The registries were used to confiscate fire arms with the leading to genocide. We have seen things like this in our recent history that targeted Afro-Americans. This Resolution says that we in Laurens County are going to reinforce our constitution”.

Vice Chairman Wood stated that he had read the document and I think it is okay because everything in it is already the law.

Councilman McDaniel said, “Firstly, I am a gun owner and I do have one in my vehicle. I believe in the US Constitution and I believe in the Second Amendment. I don’t particularly like the stigma attached with Laurens County being a gun sanctuary”.

Councilman Carroll said, “We all have been talking about moving the County forward and I don’t think that the gun sanctuary is the thing to do. We all took the oath to enforce all the amendments of the Constitution”.

Councilman Jones stated that is all the Resolution does – reinforce the Constitution.

Chairman Pitts read the oath that each one of Council took – “I do solemnly swear and I am duly qualified according the Constitution of this State to exercise the duties of the office of which I have been elected and I will to the best of my ability will preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of this State and of the United States”. I think this states volumes that I personally support the Federal and State Constitutions. Should I vote in the negative, of which I plan on doing, it certainly does not reflect that I do not support the Constitutions.

VOTE – 3-4 (Council Members Carroll, Anderson, McDaniel and Pitts in opposition).

PUBLIC COMMENT: None.

COUNTY COUNCIL COMMENTS:

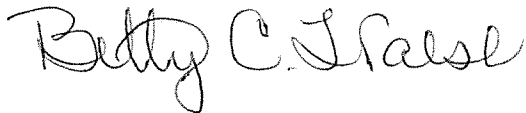
- 1.) Councilman Jones stated that we all take an oath over the Constitution. It is very important that we all reinforce, yet the State of South Carolina or the Federal Government tried to come into this County and undermine due process and undermine our second amendment rights, this Council and our Sheriffs Office would need to reinforce that. Its up to all of us to do that. That's the essence of government.
- 2.) Vice Chairman Wood extended his appreciation towards the Public Works Department and the Greenbox Sites concerning the recent deal handed to Council.
- 3.) Councilman McDaniel thanked Council for approving the referendum sales tax for capital purchases.
- 4.) Councilman Carroll, "I think we are going to be fine. It all is a difference of opinion. We are working hard to move Laurens County forward".

EXECUTIVE SESSION – COUNCILMAN MCDANIEL made the MOTION for Council to move into Executive Session at 7:31 P.M. for a contractual matter concerning Public Works / Solid Waste and an employment matter concerning the County Administrator. COUNCILMAN CARROLL SECONDING; VOTE 7-0. Chairman Pitts declared a five (5) minute break.

Council went into executive session at 7:42 P.M. Upon a COUNCIL CONSENSUS the Executive Session was closed and moved back in to open session at 7:53 P.M.

ADJOURMENT – COUNCILMAN MCDANIEL made the MOTION to adjourn at 7:55 P.M. with COUNCILMAN JONES SECONDING; VOTE 7-0.

Respectfully Submitted,



Betty C. Walsh
Laurens County Clerk to Council



MINUTES

LAURENS COUNTY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATION, BUDGET AND FINANCE MARCH 28, 2019 – 4:30 P.M.

ATTENDING COUNCIL COMMITTEE MEMBERS – Committee Chairman Wood and Committee Members Jones and McDaniel.

ATTENDING COUNTY COUNCIL MEMBERS – Council Members Anderson and Pitts.

ATTENDING COUNTY STAFF – Jon Caime, County Administrator and Betty Walsh, Clerk to Council.

ATTENDING PRESS – None.

ATTENDING DEPARTMENT HEADS – Laurens County Attorney Sandy Cruickshanks; Laurens County Assessor, David Satterfield; Laurens County Communications / E/911 Director, Joey Avery; Laurens County Fire Service Director, Greg Lindley; Laurens County Finance Director, Lisa Kirk; Laurens County Emergency Services Director, Matt Pennington; Laurens County Treasurer, Cindy Burke; Laurens County Human Resources Director, Debi Parker; Laurens County Public Works Director, Dale Satterfield; Laurens County Vehicle Maintenance / Procurement Superintendent Billy Wilson; Laurens County Parks, Recreation and Tourism Director, Andy Howard and Laurens County Registration / Elections Director, Lynn West.

CALL TO ORDER – Committee Chairman Wood called the meeting to order at 4:30 P.M. and stated that this was a continuation of the November, 2018 Committee meeting to discuss the Classification Study. This includes new Committee Members due to a new Chairman of Council making new Council Committee assignments.

INVOCATION – Committee Chairman Wood asked for all to stand for the invocation and Pledge of Allegiance. Committee Chairman Wood provided the invocation with all reciting the Pledge of Allegiance.

EXECUTIVE SESSION – Committee Chairman Wood called for a motion to move the Committee meeting into executive session at 4:35 P.M. COMMITTEE MEMBER JONES made the MOTION with COMMITTEE MEMBER MCDANIEL SECONDING; VOTE 3-0.

The Executive Session began by calling individual Department Heads back into Executive Session as follows:

County Attorney – 4:43 P.M. to 5:00 P.M.

County Assessor – 5:01 P.M. to 5:06 P.M.

Finance – 5:18 P.M. to 5:23 P.M.

Parks, Recreation & Tourism – 5:30 P.M. to 5:35 P.M.

Human Resources – 5:36 P.M. to 5:40 P.M.

Registration / Elections – 5:45 P.M. to 5:56 P.M.

Treasurer – 5:57 P.M. to 6:00 P.M.

Public Works – 6:01 P.M. to 6:09 P.M.

Communications/E/911 – 6:13 P.M. to 6:27 P.M.

Fire Service – 6:32 P.M. to 6:50 P.M.

Emergency Medical Service – 6:52 to 6:55 P.M.

BY CONSENSUS, Council reconvened in open session at 6:58 P.M. Committee Chairman Wood reported that the information received tonight will be discussed with the full Council.

ADJOURMENT – By CONSENSUS the meeting was adjourned at 7:00 P.M.

Respectfully Submitted,

Betty C. Walsh

Laurens County Clerk to Council



Old Business:

Second Reading Ordinance #864 - Purchase
of 0.29 Acres for Solid Waste Convenience
Center



AGENDA ITEM - REQUEST SHEET – COUNTY COUNCIL

7/a

ALL REQUESTS should be submitted by 1:00 P.M. on the Wednesday prior to the Tuesday meeting of Council. All other requests not submitted by the deadline will be retained and scheduled for the next meeting of Council

DATE OF REQUEST: April 1, 2019 (FOR APRIL 9, 2019 COUNTY COUNCIL MEETING)

DEPARTMENT / AGENCY: LEGAL

NAME: A. "SANDY" CRUICKSHANKS, IV, LAURENS COUNTY ATTORNEY

ADDRESS: _____

CITY: _____ STATE: _____ ZIP: _____

PHONE NUMBER: _____ EMAIL: _____

SIGNATURE: 

SUBJECT MATTER REQUESTED (please be as specific as possible):

ORDINANCE 864 – 2ND READING – PURCHASE OF 0.29 ACRES FROM HAWAII ERS TIMBERLAND FOR SWEETBRIAR ROAD SOLID WASTE COLLECTION SITE.

STAFF RECOMMENDS 2ND READING APPROVAL OF ORDINANCE 864.

FINANCIAL AMOUNT REQUESTED: SEE THE ATTACHED.

SOURCE OF FUNDING: SEE THE ATTACHED.

(PLEASE – attach subject matter document pages as necessary)

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

REQUEST ASSIGNED TO: _____ DATE RECEIVED: _____

DATE OF ASSIGNMENT: _____ DATE OF AGENDA: _____

DATE RESPONSE DUE: _____

COUNCIL ACTION: _____

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)
)
COUNTY OF LAURENS)

ORDINANCE #864

**AN ORDINANCE FOR THE ACQUISITION OF APPROXIMATELY 0.29 ACRES OF
REAL ESTATE LOCATED ON SWEETBRIAR ROAD IN LAURENS COUNTY FOR
THE PURPOSES OF EXPANDING A GREENBOX SITE**

WHEREAS, Laurens County Council, pursuant to the provisions of Title 4 of the South Carolina Code of Laws, is vested with the authority to acquire real estate in its name; and

WHEREAS, the acquisition of a parcel of real estate in the Thompson Road area of approximately two (2) acres is available to the County for the use as a site for a fire substation; and

WHEREAS, Laurens County Council finds it appropriate and in the best interest of the citizens of the County to acquire this property so as to enhance the opportunity for improved fire protection services in Laurens County; and

WHEREAS, the consideration for the purchase is \$2,000.00 plus recording fees.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY Laurens County Council, duly assembled:

1. **PURPOSES:** It is the stated purpose of this Ordinance to enter into a contract to purchase approximately 0.29 acres of property as may be more fully described in **Exhibit A**, attached hereto and made a part hereof.
2. **ACTION TAKEN:** Pursuant to the enactment of this Ordinance, Council approves and authorizes the purchase of 0.29 acres, more or less, for use and expansion of a greenbox site. Funding for the purchase shall be from Enterprise account funds. The County Administrator is hereby authorized and empowered to execute any and all documents necessary to implement and conclude this transaction on behalf of Laurens County.
3. **AUTHORITY:** This ordinance is adopted under the authority and process granted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina and the Constitution of this State. Jurisdiction shall be exclusively in Laurens County.
4. **APPLICABILITY:** The provisions of this Ordinance shall apply to the transfer of said property by Laurens County.
5. **LANGUAGE:** The language used in this Ordinance, if used in the present tense, shall include the future tense. Words used in the singular include the plural, and the plural the singular, unless, however, the context clearly indicated to the contrary. The use of the word "shall" is mandatory and the word "may" is permissive.
6. **EFFECTIVE DATE:** The effective date of this Ordinance shall be upon three (3) readings and a public hearing as required by law.
7. **SEVERABILITY:** Should any paragraph, clause, phrase, or provision of this Ordinance

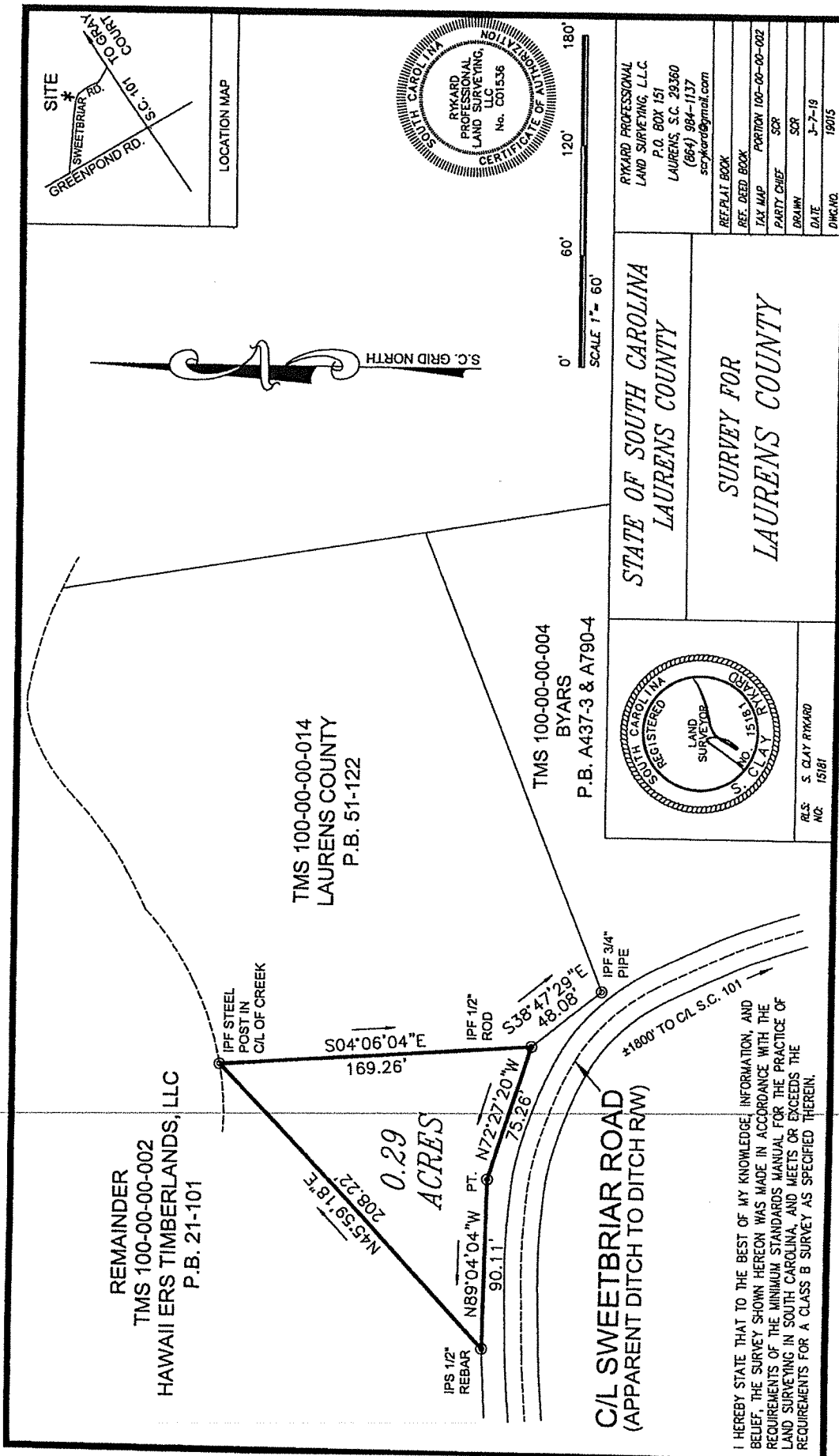
be judged invalid or held unconstitutional by a Court of competent jurisdiction, such declaration shall not affect the validity of any other section of the Ordinance as a whole or in part or provision thereof, other than the part so decided to be invalid or unconstitutional. All meanings, enforcement and interpretations shall be pursuant to the laws of the State of South Carolina.

BE IT SO ORDAINED by Laurens County Council, duly assembled.

(SIGNATURE PAGE FOLLOWS)

2nd Reading 2019.04.09

Exhibit A





Old Business:

Public Hearing Ordinance 862 The Muffin
Mam Inc. (f.k.a Blueberry)

Third Reading of Ordinance 862 The Muffin
Mam Inc. (f.k.a Blueberry)



AGENDA ITEM - REQUEST SHEET – COUNTY COUNCIL

ALL REQUESTS should be submitted by 1:00 P.M. on the Wednesday prior to the Tuesday meeting of Council. All other requests not submitted by the deadline will be retained and scheduled for the next meeting of Council

DATE OF REQUEST: April 1, 2019 (FOR APRIL 9, 2019 COUNTY COUNCIL MEETING)

DEPARTMENT / AGENCY: LEGAL

NAME: A. "SANDY" CRUICKSHANKS, IV, LAURENS COUNTY ATTORNEY

ADDRESS: _____

CITY: _____ STATE: _____ ZIP: _____

PHONE NUMBER: _____ EMAIL: _____

SIGNATURE: _____

SUBJECT MATTER REQUESTED (please be as specific as possible):

ORDINANCE 862 – PUBLIC HEARING AND 3RD READING – THE MUFFIN MAM, INC. (F/K/A PROJECT BLUEBERRY).

STAFF RECOMMENDS APPROVAL OF ORDINANCE 862.

FINANCIAL AMOUNT REQUESTED: N/A

SOURCE OF FUNDING: N/A

(PLEASE – attach subject matter document pages as necessary)

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

REQUEST ASSIGNED TO: _____ DATE RECEIVED: _____

DATE OF ASSIGNMENT: _____ DATE OF AGENDA: _____

DATE RESPONSE DUE: _____

COUNCIL ACTION: _____

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)
)
COUNTY OF LAURENS)

ORDINANCE 862

AN ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING THE EXECUTION AND DELIVERY OF AN AMENDMENT TO ONE OR MORE INCENTIVE AGREEMENTS BY AND BETWEEN LAURENS COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA, AND THE MUFFIN MAM, INC., AS SPONSOR, AND ONE OR MORE EXISTING OR TO-BE-FORMED OR ACQUIRED SUBSIDIARIES, OR AFFILIATED OR RELATED ENTITIES AND CERTAIN SPONSOR AFFILIATES, TO PROVIDE FOR CERTAIN ADDITIONAL SPECIAL SOURCE REVENUE CREDITS; AUTHORIZING THE RECEIPT AND ADMINISTRATION OF A UTILITY GRANT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PROJECT; AUTHORIZING THE EXECUTION AND DELIVERY OF ANY OTHER NECESSARY AGREEMENTS WITH THE SPONSOR TO EFFECT THE INTENT OF THIS ORDINANCE; AND OTHER RELATED MATTERS.

WHEREAS, GREENVILLE COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA (the "County"), acting by and through its County Council (the "*County Council*"), is authorized and empowered under and pursuant to the provisions of Title 12, Chapter 44 (the "*FILOT Act*"), Title 4, Chapter 1 (the "*Multi-County Park Act*"), and Title 4, Chapter 29, of the Code of Laws of South Carolina 1976, as amended, to enter into agreements with industry whereby the industry would pay fees in lieu of taxes with respect to qualified projects; to provide infrastructure credits against payment in lieu of taxes for reimbursement in respect of investment in certain infrastructure enhancing the economic development of the County; through all such powers the industrial development of the State of South Carolina (the "State") will be promoted and trade developed by inducing manufacturing and commercial enterprises to locate or remain in the State and thus utilize and employ the manpower, products and resources of the State and benefit the general public welfare of the County by providing services, employment, recreation or other public benefits not otherwise provided locally; and

WHEREAS, the County is authorized by Section 4-1-175 of the Multi-County Park Act to provide special source credits against payments in lieu of taxes to provide reimbursement to companies in respect of investment in infrastructure enhancing the economic development of the County, including improvements to real estate and personal property including machinery and equipment used in the operation of a manufacturing or commercial enterprise, within the meaning of Section 4-29-68, Code of Laws of South Carolina 1976, as amended ("*Infrastructure*"); and

WHEREAS, the County Council of Laurens County ("*County Council*") has agreed to assist [_____] a [_____] (the "*Operating Company*") and [_____] a [_____] (the "*Landlord*") and together with the Operating Company, the "*Company*") (formerly known to the County as *Project Blueberry*) [_____] a [_____] (the "*Company*") (formerly known to the County as *Project Blueberry*)], in the establishment by the Company of a manufacturing facility in the County (the "*Project*") by (i) maintaining the Company in a joint county industrial and business park established by the County with an adjoining South Carolina county pursuant to Article VIII, Section 13 of the South Carolina Constitution and Section 4-1-170 of the Multi-County Park Act (a "*Park*") and (ii) pursuant to the Section 4-1-175 of the Multi-County Park Act, providing for certain special source credits against payments in lieu of taxes by the Company from and with respect to the Project in qualified Infrastructure used in the establishment and operation of the Project; and

WHEREAS, the Company has represented that the Project will involve a combined investment of approximately \$18,800,000 in the County and the expected creation of approximately 114 new, full-time jobs at the Project, all within the Investment Period (as such term is defined in the hereinafter defined Special Source Credit Agreement; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the authority of Section 4-1-170 of the Multi-County Park Act and Article VIII, Section 13 of the South Carolina Constitution, the County intends to cause the Project, to the extent not already therein located, to be placed in a joint county industrial and business park such that the Project will receive the benefits of the Multi-County Park Act; and

WHEREAS, the County Council has agreed, pursuant to Section 4-1-175 of the Multi-County Park Act, to provide special source credit financing of the Infrastructure with respect to the Project by providing a credit to the Company against payments in lieu of taxes for the Project in the Park (the "**FILOT Payments**") in an annual amount equal to thirty-five percent (35%) of the FILOT Payments for the Project in the Park, for a period of ten (10) consecutive years, beginning with the FILOT Payment to be first payable on or before the January 15 immediately following the year immediately following the first year in which any portion of the Project is first placed in service for the Project in the Park, all subject to the Company meeting the investment set forth herein, and all as set forth more fully in the Special Source Credit Agreement between the County and the Company presented to this meeting (the "**Special Source Credit Agreement**"); and

WHEREAS, the County has determined and found, on the basis of representations of the Company, that the Project is anticipated to benefit the general public welfare of the County by providing services, employment, recreation or other public benefits not otherwise provided locally; and, that the Project gives rise to no pecuniary liability of the County or any incorporated municipality or a charge against the general credit or taxing power of either; that the purposes to be accomplished by the Project, i.e., economic development, retention of jobs, and addition to the tax base of the County, are proper governmental and public purposes;

WHEREAS, the County Council has caused to be prepared and presented to this meeting the form of the Special Source Credit Agreement which the County proposes to execute and deliver; and

WHEREAS, it appears that the Special Source Credit Agreement above referred to, which is now before this meeting, is in appropriate form and is an appropriate instrument to be executed and delivered or approved by the County for the purposes intended;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED, by the County Council as follows:

Section 1. The Chairman of the County Council and the County Administrator, for and on behalf of the County, are hereby authorized to execute and deliver the Special Source Credit Agreement, in substantially the form attached hereto, or with such minor changes as are not materially adverse to the County and as such officials shall determine and as are not inconsistent with the matters contained herein, and are directed to do anything otherwise necessary to effect the execution and delivery of the Special Source Credit Agreement and the performance of all obligations of the County under and pursuant to the Special Source Credit Agreement.

Section 2. The Chairman of County Council, the County Administrator and the Clerk to County Council, for and on behalf of the County, are hereby authorized and directed to do any and all things necessary to effect the execution and delivery of the Special Source Credit Agreement and the performance of all obligations of the County thereunder.

Section 3. The provisions of this ordinance are hereby declared to be separable and if any section, phrase or provisions shall for any reason be declared by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid or unenforceable, such declaration shall not affect the validity of the remainder of the sections, phrases and provisions hereunder.

Section 4. All ordinances, resolutions, and parts thereof in conflict herewith are, to the extent of such conflict, hereby repealed. This ordinance shall take effect and be in full force from and after its passage by the County Council.



New Business:
Approval of Energy Efficiency Program
Phase 3 Funding



AGENDA ITEM – REQUEST SHEET – COUNTY COUNCIL

ALL REQUESTS should be submitted by 1:00 P.M. on the Wednesday prior to the Tuesday meeting of Council. All other requests not submitted by the deadline will be retained and scheduled for the next meeting of Council.

Agenda Item #: 8/a

Department of Public Works/Building and Grounds Maintenance

COUNCIL ACTION REQUESTED: Approval of LED Lighting Project for 13 Facilities

More Detailed Description:

PURPOSE

The purpose of the LED Lighting Project is to further invest in energy efficiency projects that include a strong rate of return for Laurens County. The average rate of return is 1.83 years. The project has several benefits to allow the County to operate more efficiently. The benefits are:

1. Energy efficiencies will reduce monthly energy charges reducing the operational costs of the facilities. These savings are the primary factor that drives a strong rate of return.
2. The new fixtures will reduce the maintenance hours spent on replacing ballast and bulbs to keep offices properly lit. As well as reduce the costs associated with purchasing the ballast and bulbs.
3. The bulbs that are purchased are no longer in production. Current purchases are supplied by warehoused inventories that are stocked in the U.S. As supplies tighten, cost will rise until inventory is depleted.
4. Some employees are sensitive to fluorescent lighting because of the 60-cycle wave produced by the rotation of the generator causing headaches including migraines. We have already had positive comments from employees in areas where the replacements have occurred. LED lighting eliminates this side effect.

Project Costs

Attached to this Read Ahead is a listing of 13 facilities we propose to convert from florescent to LED lighting. Individual costs and estimated rate of returns are provided in the attached spreadsheet. It is our intention to balance the rate of return with the size of energy consumption to prioritize the order of conversion to gain the fastest savings. There will be some offices that will need dimmer switches. For example, the dispatch area located downstairs in the 911 building. The cost for these switches is not included in the project quote. Therefore, I'm requesting an additional \$500 which should cover approximately 10 dimmer switches. Project design and descriptions are attached for each facility. The total project cost for 13 facilities is \$201,354.10 tax included.

Staff Request

The staff request that the Public Works Director be allowed to enter into an agreement with Lighting Services to complete the project as designed and quoted. Thank you for your consideration.

FINANCIAL AMOUNT REQUESTED: \$201,354.10

SOURCE OF FUNDING:

(PLEASE – attach subject matter document pages as necessary)

Laurens County Additional 13 Location LED Upgrade Bid Summary					
	LOCATION	LED BID	ESTIMATE ROI	UTILITY	COMMENTS
1	Laurens County Library	\$42,850.00	2.0 years	Laurens CPW	Extended hours
2	Health Services Building	\$45,850.00	2.5 years	Duke Energy	Limited hours; Duke Rebate
3	EMS Headquarters Exchange St.	\$2,760.00	1.25 years	Laurens CPW	24/7 Operation
4	EMS Station Cross Hill	\$1,145.00	1 year	Duke Energy	24/7 Operation; Duke Rebate
5	EMS Station Gray Court	\$850.00	1.25 years	Laurens Electric	24/7 Operation
6	EMS Squad III	\$575.00	1.25 years	Laurens Electric	24/7 Operation
7	EMS Station Joanna	\$575.00	1 year	Duke Energy	24/7 Operation; Duke Rebate
8	EMS Station Ware Shoals	\$575.00	1 year	Duke Energy	24/7 Operation; Duke Rebate
9	Clemson Extension Building	\$1,950.00	2.5 years	Laurens CPW	Limited hours
10	Historic Court House	\$33,550.00	3.25 years	Laurens CPW	Limited hours; Currently poor lighting
11	Laurens County Court House Sheriff Annex	\$24,250.00	3.0 years	Laurens CPW	Extended hours
12	Church St. Office Complex	\$14,775.00	N/A	Laurens CPW	Building not in operation
13	Harper St. Emergency Services	\$19,780.00	2.0 years	Laurens CPW	24/7 Operation; Currently poor lighting
	GRAND TOTAL	\$189,485.00	13 Project LED Upgrade Bid		
	NOTE 1	Bid pricing good for 90 days; subject to US Custom Tariff changes.			
	NOTE 2	Bid pricing excludes sales or use tax.			
					March 28, 2019



Mr Allen Robertson, Buildings and Grounds Supervisor
Laurens County Administration Building
100 Hillcrest Square
Laurens, SC 29360
arobertson@co.laurens.sc.us

February 21, 2019

Re: Additional Laurens County Facility LED Upgrade Proposals

Hello Allen,

Thanks for another opportunity to survey additional Laurens County facilities for potential upgrade to more efficient and longer life LED (and assistance unlocking all those doors in order that accurate surveys could be completed).

As background info, our US EIA (Energy Information Administration) documents the fact lighting accounts for the largest percentage of energy consumed in an office setting (39%) AND also represents the fastest investment payback to improve such building's efficiency. In general, the LED upgrades recommended will slash lighting related energy consumption 54% (LED tubes) to 85% (LED fixtures), improve lighting quality for building personnel, increase both interior and exterior foot candles (FC's) and provide for practically maintenance free (15) to (25) year life for those facilities surveyed.

Our (8) lighting surveys indicated most exterior building spaces are lighted with poor color rendering and kelvin color HID, CFL or incandescent sources with 95% of interior spaces lighted with 4ft/8ft T12 or CFL inefficient fluorescent fixtures. Additionally, your T12 and CFL fluorescent parts are now difficult to find and costly to purchase since EPACT and ESIA energy laws phased them out of production several years ago. The few T8 lamp fluorescent illuminated spaces began a like-kind phaseout last month. Combined with the fact several buildings are served by Duke Energy (providing some lighting rebate incentives) AND other buildings are served by Laurens CPW (higher than average utility electric rates due to its Catawba Nuclear PMPA affiliation); now is a great time for Laurens County to consider upgrading these facilities to LED.

Following are lighting survey summaries for buildings chosen by Mr Satterfield and yourself. Each survey provides existing fixture counts (plus wattages and types), observations of existing lighting conditions, LED

photometric design recommendations and turnkey LED installation costs (either complete replacement of an existing fixture with a new LED or retrofit with new LED tubes).

1. Laurens County Library (1017 W Main St Laurens (Laurens CPW)): This beautiful building was adequately lighted with a variety of styles of T12 fluorescent fixtures, CFL exits, incandescent track fixtures and (4) styles of HID exterior fixtures. The total (484) fixture count includes (348) 2X4 ceiling troffers, (17) 2X2 U-lamp troffers, (10) exits, (2) 30 inch strips, 4ft cove fixtures, 4ft ceiling hung 2L up-down pendants, (17) dimmable track fixtures, (4) exterior HID wallpacks, (9) HID parking lot pole mounted shoeboxes and (1) HID flagpole flood. It's our recommendation new LED designs incorporate 40W LED flat panels, 15W and 18W 4ft type B tubes, new LED exits equipped with double 90 min emergency light heads, 40W LED 8ft type B tubes, LED dimmable tracks, 45W LED cutoff wallpacks, a 45W LED flat knuckle flood, 150W LED pole mount shoeboxes and a 30W LED bullet style flagpole flood. Based upon the library's long hours of operation and above average \$.138 per kwhr Laurens CPW rate, it is estimated this LED investment will result in a 2.0 year ROI, improved lighting quality, higher FC's and maintenance free 20+ year expected life. **Turnkey LED Upgrade BID @ \$42,850.00.**

2. Health Services Building (93 Human Services Rd Clinton SC (Duke Energy)): This large, single story building serves a variety of community social functions and consists of a large number of halls, offices and miscellaneous rooms. Interior and exterior lighting conditions were generally poor due to the wide spacing of interior ceiling fixtures (and exterior lighting poles) along with the old and inefficient T12 fluorescent and HID lighting technology. The total building (550) fixture population consists of (429) T12 ceiling grid fixtures, (23) CFL exits and (64) ea T12 fluorescent lamps operating in surface wraps or strips. Exterior spaces are lighted by (10) low wattage HID building mounted wallpacks, (5) HID entrance located soffits, (4) 30 in strips and (15) pole mounted 400W HID shoeboxes. It's fortunate this facility is served by Duke Energy because this utility provides attractive lighting rebates to help offset these LED upgrade costs. It is our recommendation the LED design incorporate new higher watt (50W) LED flat panels, 15W type B tubes, LED exits equipped with double 90 minute emergency light heads, induction lighting kits for entrance fixtures, LED 45W wallpacks and 150W LED shoeboxes. Based upon the building's operating hours and average \$.107 per kwhr Duke Energy electric rate, it is estimated this LED investment will result in a 2.5 year ROI, improved lighting quality, much higher interior and exterior FC's and maintenance free 25+ year expected life. **Turnkey LED Upgrade BID @ \$45,850.00.**

3. EMS Headquarters (306 Exchange St Laurens SC (Laurens CPW)): This very small, old and bypass located structure is home to the 24/7 EMS Headquarters. Lighting is as poor here as any location surveyed to date and consists of (46) interior and exterior fluorescent, incandescent and low wattage HID lamps and fixtures. There's not much that can be done without major expense except replacing or retrofitting the existing fixtures with higher lumen LED products. LED upgrade work will include replacement of bathroom located wall sconces with a new LED 2X2 flat panel, upgrade of 2X4 ceiling troffers with (4) new LED 50W flat panels, retrofit of T12 4ft and 8ft surface strips with LED 15W and 40W tubes, upgrade of (1) exit (and the installation of an additional LED exit equipped with 90 minute emergency light heads), replacement of side entrance CFL wall sconces with a single LED 25W wallpack, replacement of front door fixtures with a 17W LED wallpack, replacement of an antenna located low wattage HID fixture with a new LED 100W shoebox and upgrading (2) incandescent A-lamps with LED bulbs. Resultant outcomes of these LED upgrades are higher interior and exterior light levels (FC's) and practically maintenance free 15+ year life. **Turnkey LED Upgrade BID @ \$2,760.00.**

4. Cross Hill EMS Station (567 N Main St Cross Hill (Duke Energy)): This 24/7 facility is also small consisting of a vehicle storage area, bathroom, kitchen, common gathering area and sleeping quarters. Both interior and exterior lighting is moderately adequate provided by a system of (4) incandescent A-lamps, (31) ea 4ft T12 fluorescent lamps, (16) ea 8ft fluorescent lamps and (3) very inefficient exterior wall sconces. LED upgrades proposed include retrofitting 4ft and 8ft surface wraps and strips with type B LED 15W and 40W tubes, new LED A-lamps and installation of (3) wallpacks ((2) @ 45W and (1) @ 25W). Outcomes of the LED upgrade will include brighter spaces, energy savings and practically zero future maintenance expense. A small \$158 Duke Energy lighting rebate will help incentivize the **Turnkey LED Upgrade BID @ \$1,145.00.**

5. Gray Court EMS Station (9120 Hwy14 Gray Court (Laurens Electric Coop)): This similarity small 24/7 facility houses EMS vehicles and technicians for the Gray Court area of Laurens County. Adequate interior lighting is provided by (12) 8ft T12 fluorescent lamps in service bays, (6) T12 34W lamps in technician living quarters and (4) incandescent A-lamps in bathrooms. On the other hand, exterior lighting is poor provided by CFL fluorescent door located wall sconces, HID nema style building corner fixture and a small rear wallpack. LED upgrades will consist of new type B LED 40W and 15W tubes, new LED A-lamps, a small 17W front door mini wallpack and a 30W LED wallpack located at the rear corner of the

facility. LED resulting outcomes are identical to other EMS locations; a rapid 1.5 to 2.0 year ROI due to its 24/7 operation, higher FC's and maintenance free 15+ year life. **Turnkey LED Upgrade BID @ \$850.00.**

6. Squad 3 Young's Community EMS Station:

7. Joanna EMS Station:

8. Ware Shoals Area EMS Station:

Mr Robertson indicated EMS stations above are identical in size because each are housed in old double wide mobile homes with a carport awning to cover the EMS vehicle. All (3) locations are served by Duke Energy with kwhr rates averaging \$0.16. The Young's Community EMS location was surveyed with assumptions the others are identical. Lighting was poor to marginal; provided by a system of (10) ea incandescent A-lamps, CFL fluorescent front and rear door wall sconces and (2) each 2-lamp 8ft fluorescent strips to light the carport awning. Upgrade work proposed include relamping with LED A-lamps, (2) new LED 17W outside located mini wallpacks and installation of a new 30W LED canopy style fixture to illuminate the carport awning space. Outcomes are 1.5-2.0 year investment paybacks (due to energy savings, high average kwhr rates and 24/7 operations), higher FC's and practically zero future lighting maintenance. **Turnkey LED Upgrade BID Per EMS Station @ \$575 Each For TOTAL LED Upgrade BID @ \$1,725.00.**

If other type financing is required, the SC Energy Office offers attractive 1.5% fixed rate leasing through a program called ConserFund. Although terms are up to a maximum ten years, the fact these LED upgrades result in quick paybacks will probably result in an overall maximum (5) year lease term should Laurens County elect this form of financing. Our firm just completed a LED upgrade project for the City of Pickens where ConserFund funding was utilized.

GRAND TOTAL (8) Facility LED Upgrade BID @ \$95,180.00

ADD: Laurens County 6% Sales Tax @ \$5,710.80

GRAND TOTAL LED Upgrade BID w/sales tax @ \$100,890.80

In summary, LED is now a reliable, energy saving and longer life alternative to all other lighting sources. Federal energy laws (EPACT and ESIA) are now phasing out most all inefficient fixture components (lamps and ballasts) at these locations resultant in future higher repair costs. Thus, you'll transition to LED sooner or later. Over the last 35 years our 2-state licensed electrical contracting company has designed, installed,

repaired or upgraded all sorts of lighting to include the transition to all LED the last (4) years. Our first 2014 upgrade was to replace all 1000W HID's with new 210W LED fixtures to light the Greenwood Mall parking lots. Recent upgrade installations include the Countybanc, Diana Pet Food, UTC Aerospace, Piedmont Tec, Capsugel-Lonza, ASC Manufacturing, Park Seed, Velux and City of Pickens (1500W metal halide sports lighting system LED replacement). Upgrades now in progress include Laurens County's Hillcrest Square Administrative Building and other LED work at Diana Pet Food.

We appreciate another chance to earn your county's lighting business with an energy and maintenance saving LED upgrade. New DLC and UL listed LED fixtures and tubes used by our firm are sourced from (2) worldwide manufacturers. These LED products feature only tier 1 components and are stocked in our warehouse for prompt upgrade turnaround. Please advise if you have technical or other questions and/or desire our firm to present our lighting findings to your Council.

With Best Regards,

Joey Rudd, CEO/Owner Brick Drummond, Engineering Manager



Mr Allen Robertson, Buildings & Grounds Supv
Laurens County Administration Building
100 Hillcrest Square
Laurens, SC 29360

March 19, 2019

Re: Four ADDITIONAL Laurens County Building LED Upgrade Proposals

Hello Allen,

Per your March 1st email request, following please find our company's lighting survey observations, new design recommendations and turnkey costs to upgrade all interior and exterior lighted spaces of (4) additional Laurens County buildings with more efficient, long lasting and maintenance free LED lighting. Such proposed upgrades are identical to those in progress at Hillcrest Square. Although all buildings are served by Laurens CPW (no rebate incentives), lighting upgrade ROI's are still very attractive and the old T12 (or CFL) fluorescent and incandescent parts obsolescence must soon be faced by your county.

1. Laurens County Clemson Extension Building LED Upgrade Proposal:

Interior Building Space LED Upgrade: Interior spaces of this old building are lighted with (33) very inefficient and obsolete T12 fluorescent and incandescent fixtures; (11) ea 2-lamp 8ft industrial strips, (6) ea 4L surface wraps, (6) ea similar 2L surface wraps, (8) incandescent A-lamps and (2) CFL Exits. Proposed LED upgrades include new 15W @ 4ft and 30W @ 8ft LED tubes to replace existing 34W and 60W T12 lamps, LED bulbs to replace incandescents, new 30W LED shop fixture to upgrade the poorly incandescent lighted basement mechanical room and (2) new LED Exits equipped with double 90 min emergency heads. Such LED upgrades will reduce energy 60%+, dramatically improve FC's and result in maintenance free life of 25+ years.

Exterior Building Space LED Upgrade: There are only (2) fixtures lighting exteriors of the building with other light provided by Laurens CPW pole mounted fixtures. It is proposed to upgrade the front entrance door incandescent fixture with a new 30W LED canopy and the wall mounted 150W quartz incandescent flood with a 30W LED mini wallpack. LED outcomes include brighter spaces, energy savings and 20+ year expected life.

TOTAL TURNKEY LED (Clemson Extension Building) UPGRADE BID @ \$1,950.00

2. Laurens County Historic Courthouse LED Upgrade Proposal:

Interior Building Space LED Upgrades: Interior spaces are presently lighted with very inefficient and now obsolete T12 fluorescent fixtures and (1) incandescent. Fixture population includes (191) ea 2X4 4L ceiling grid troffers, (5) ea 2X2 2L ceiling grid fixtures, (8) ea 4ft X 4ft fluorescent ceiling fixtures housing (8) ea T12 lamps, (14) each 2L prismatic surface wraps, (1) incandescent A-lamp, (20) each CFL down lights and (16) CFL fluorescent Exits. Proposed LED upgrades for all interior spaces (except the Main Courtroom) include new 50W 2X4 or 40W 2X2 LED flat panels, 15W @ 4ft LED tubes and LED Exits equipped with double 90 min emergency light heads. Courtroom upgrades include replacement of 60% of the existing 2X4 ceiling grid fixtures with LED flat panels and a 1:1 replacement of the (20) CFL down lights with new 2X2 40W flat panels. Please note we included \$3,000 of additional labor and scaffolding costs for the difficult courtroom upgrade. Interior building upgrades will reduce connected lighting load 65%+, increase interior FC's, provide for a more pleasing work environment and eliminate lighting maintenance for 25+ years. Please also note we need to discuss the Kelvin color of the new LED should we have the opportunity to upgrade this historic building.

Exterior Building Space LED Upgrades: Exterior building spaces of this historic courthouse are mostly illuminated with Laurens CPW utility provided lighting with the exception of a 175W HID flood illuminating the flag and huge black ornamental wall and pendant mounted fixtures at the front, side and rear of the building (incandescent lighted). LED upgrades include replacement of the flagpole flood with a bullet style directional LED spot and retrofitting the high incandescent wattage ornamental fixtures with 27W LED corn lamps. Please note we need to discuss the Kelvin color of the new lighting should we have the opportunity to upgrade these exterior spaces. Such exterior lighting upgrades will reduce connected load 78%, increase exterior FC's surrounding these fixtures and eliminate maintenance for 20+ years.

TOTAL TURNKEY LED (Historic Courthouse) UPGRADE BID @ \$33,550.00

3. Laurens County Courthouse Annex (Sheriff's Office) LED Upgrade Proposal

Interior Building Space LED Upgrades: Interior spaces at the Sheriff's Office are also lighted with very inefficient and now obsolete both T12 fluorescent and incandescent fixtures. The interior (197) fixture population includes (163) each 2X4 4L ceiling troffers, (2) each 2X2 troffers, (23) 4ft T12 surface mount wraps, (3) incandescent A-lamps and (6) CFL fluorescent Exits. Many prismatic fixture lens are missing, others old, some yellowed and many brittle due to heat and advanced age. Additionally, there're multiple offices with very close fixture spacings for which we told you a credit would be issued should extra LED's not be needed for these offices. Proposed LED upgrades include new 50W flat panels to upgrade 144W 2X4 fluorescents, replacement of the 76W 2X2 fluorescents with new 40W LED flat panels, installation of new 7W LED bulbs for the 60W incandescents, a new 30W LED canopy fixture at the rear entrance stairwell and new LED Exits equipped with battery backup 90 min double emergency light heads. Such LED upgrades will reduce connected lighting load 65%, increase interior FC's, improve employee productivity and eliminate maintenance for 25+ years.

Exterior Building Space LED Upgrades: Exterior building entrances, sidewalks and parking lots are also poorly illuminated with (14) like kind inefficient lighting sources. Proposed upgrades include replacement of (4) existing 400W pole fixtures with new 150W LED's, upgrade of the 175W HID flagpole flood with a new LED bullet flood, upgrading the (4) incandescent post tops with 27W LED corn lamps, lighting the rear building entrance with another 30W LED canopy, replacement of the 175W HID nema rear fixture with a new 30W LED mini wallpack and upgrading the basement mechanical room with (3) new 30W LED shop lights. Such lighting upgrades will reduce connected lighting load 75%, increase exterior FC's and eliminate maintenance for 20+ years.

TOTAL TURNKEY LED Courthouse Annex (Sheriff's Office) UPGRADE BID @ \$24,250.00

4. Laurens County (Church St Office Complex (3 Catherine St)) LED Upgrade Proposal:

Interior Building Space LED Upgrade: Interior spaces are presently lighted with (120) very inefficient and now obsolete T12 fluorescent and incandescent fixtures. The fixture population includes (98) each 2X4 4L and (7) each 2L ceiling grid troffer fixtures, (3) incandescent A-lamps, (3) high wattage incandescent stage floods, (8) CFL fluorescent Exits and an old incandescent fixture to light the mechanical room. Proposed LED upgrades include new 50W flat panels to upgrade 144W 2X4 fluorescents, replacement of the 76W 2X2 fluorescents with new 40W LED flat panels, installation of new 7W LED bulbs for the 60W incandescents, stage flood upgrades with 15W LED PAR floods, installation of a new 30W LED shop fixture in the mechanical room and Exit replacements with LED Exits equipped with battery backup 90 min double emergency light heads. Such LED upgrades will reduce connected lighting load by 65%, dramatically increase FC's and eliminate maintenance for 25+ years.

Exterior Building Space LED Upgrade: Building entrances and exterior spaces are poorly illuminated with (8) very inefficient lighting fixtures; (4) sets of incandescent double PAR floods at building corners, (3) incandescent A-lamp soffit fixtures at building entrances and a single 175W mercury vapor nema style fixture on the front building wall. LED upgrades include replacement of PAR floods with 25W LED mini wallpacks, A-lamp entrance fixtures with a 30W LED canopy and upgrade of the mercury vapor fixture with a 25W mini wallpack. Such lighting upgrades will reduce lighting load by 78%, dramatically increase exterior FC's and eliminate maintenance for 20+ years.

TOTAL TURNKEY LED ((Vacant) Church St Office Complex) UPGRADE BID @ \$14,775.00

GRAND TOTAL TURNKEY LED UPGRADE (4) LOCATION BID @ \$74,525.00

ADD: Laurens County 6% Sales Tax @ \$4,471.50

GRAND TOTAL (4) LOCATION LED BID (With Sales Tax Added) @ \$78,996.50

Note: Bid price good for 60 days; may be modified should additional US Custom taxes be implemented.

Please advise if you have technical or other type questions or if we need to present our findings to your Council. Thanks again for the opportunity to meet your energy efficient LED lighting needs.

With Best Regards,

Joey Rudd, CEO/Owner Brick Drummond, Engineering Mgr



New Business:

First Reading Ordinance #863 - Flood Control
Management - Chuck Bobo



AGENDA ITEM – REQUEST SHEET – COUNTY COUNCIL

ALL REQUESTS should be submitted by 1:00 P.M. on the Wednesday prior to the Tuesday meeting of Council. All other requests not submitted by the deadline will be retained and scheduled for the next meeting of Council.

Agenda Item #: 8/6 (County Clerk will insert this)

DEPARTMENT / AGENCY: Building Codes / 532 Date of Request: 4/02/19

COUNCIL ACTION REQUESTED: Flood Ordinance Update

Short Description of Item for Consideration: Fema flood map updates for flood zones in the County as well as ordinance updates to make our flood ordinance current with State.

More Detailed Description (if needed):

Jessica Artz from S.C. Department of Natural resources will also be talking about the updates and answering questions.

FINANCIAL AMOUNT REQUESTED None

SOURCE OF FUNDING: _____

(PLEASE – attach subject matter document pages as necessary)



Laurens County Building Codes



100 Hillcrest Square, Laurens SC
P.O. Box 815, Laurens, S.C. 29360,
Office (864) 984-6659,
Fax (864) 984-1502

4/02/19

The new 2019 FEMA Flood maps must be adopted by County Council and will be in effect on June 20 2019. The changes will help some of the lake Green wood waterfront lot owners. The base flood elevation has been lowered two feet in many areas. This has allowed some lots to be taken out of the flood plain. Others now have the base flood area elevations determined instead of unknown as in the past. This will help surveyors to find the base flood elevation more accurately. We have the maps available for anyone interested or you can go to the FEMA website [Http://msc.fema.gov/](http://msc.fema.gov/) June 20th 2019 or later to observe.

First County Council reading of acceptance of the New maps will be April 9 2019

Charles Bobo

Building Official of Laurens County

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)
)
COUNTY OF LAURENS)

ORDINANCE 863

AN ORDINANCE TO RESCIND ORDINANCE 741 AND ORDINANCE 851 AS TO LAURENS COUNTY FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION AND TO ENACT A REPLACEMENT OF THE LAURENS COUNTY FLOOD PREVENTION ORDINANCE

WHEREAS, Laurens County Council on June 26, 2012, enacted Ordinance 741, which established, among other things, certain regulatory matters of flood control and prevention; and

WHEREAS, Laurens County Council on September 11, 2018, enacted Ordinance 851 to amend certain sections of the Laurens County Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (Ordinance 741); and

WHEREAS, Laurens County Council, based on periodic reviews and updated requirements of Federal Emergency Management Agency ("FEMA") and the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources ("SCDNR"), is required to review and revise regulatory enactments dealing with flood prevention and control. During the past several months, a review of the existing Ordinances and regulations has been completed; during this process it has been determined that modifications and changes are being recommended to existing Ordinances of Laurens County; further, due to duplicity of regulatory Ordinances that remain as part of the codified legislation of Laurens County, it is determined that all such regulatory matters that predate the enactment of this Ordinance shall be and by this Ordinance are rescinded and replaced by this enactment.

WHEREAS, Laurens County Council, by this Ordinance, authorizes that all prior regulatory Ordinances (741 and 851) be rescinded and replaced as set forth herein.

WHEREAS, federal and state regulatory changes have occurred over the past years which obviate the necessity of such replacement and revision and pursuant to the provisions of state statutory law and pursuant to the powers vested in the Laurens County Council, action is appropriate to rescind and replace the terms and conditions and application of the provisions of Ordinance 741 and Ordinance 851.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE LAURENS COUNTY COUNCIL, DULY ASSEMBLED:

1. **PURPOSE:** It is the stated purpose of this Ordinance to rescind Laurens County Ordinance 741 and Ordinance 851 and to enact Ordinance 863 as a replacement, in toto. Further, it is the stated purpose of this Ordinance to protect the general health, safety, and public welfare of the citizens of Laurens County, South Carolina, and to comply with the laws and Constitution of South Carolina.
2. **ACTION TAKEN:** Pursuant to the enactment of this Ordinance, Laurens County Council rescinds Ordinance 741 and Ordinance 851 in their entirety and directs that the adoption of this Ordinance replaces, in toto, Ordinance 741 and Ordinance 851.
3. **AUTHORITY:** This Ordinance is adopted pursuant to the authority and process granted by the Code of Laws enacted by the South Carolina General Assembly and by the Constitution of the State of South Carolina. Jurisdiction shall be exclusively in Laurens County.
4. **APPLICABILITY:** The provisions and actions taken shall apply only to Ordinance 741 and Ordinance 851.

ORDINANCE 863

5. **LANGUAGE:** The language used in this Ordinance, if used in the present tense, shall include the future tense. Words used in the singular include the plural, and the plural the singular, unless, however, the context clearly indicated to the contrary. The use of the word "shall" is mandatory and the word "may" is permissive.
6. **EFFECTIVE DATE:** The effective date of this Ordinance shall be upon three (3) readings as required by law.
7. **SEVERABILITY:** Should any paragraph, clause, phrase, or provision of this Ordinance be judged invalid or held unconstitutional by a Court of competent jurisdiction, such declaration shall not affect the validity of any other section of the Ordinance as a whole or in part or provision thereof, other than the part so decided to be invalid or unconstitutional. All meanings, enforcement, and interpretations shall be pursuant to the laws of the State of South Carolina.
8. The text of the new enactment is attached hereto and made a part hereof as FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION.

BE IT SO ORDAINED by Laurens County Council duly assembled.

(Signature page attached)

DONE, RATIFIED AND ADOPTED this ____ day of _____, 2019.

LAURENS COUNTY COUNCIL:

David A. Pitts, Chairman

Joseph E. Wood, Jr., Vice Chairman

Kemp Younts, Council Member

Garrett C. McDaniel, Council Member

Stewart O. Jones, Council Member

Jeffrey Carroll, Council Member

Diane B. Anderson, Council Member

ATTEST:

Jon Caime, Administrator
Laurens County Council
Laurens County, South Carolina

Betty C. Walsh, Clerk
Laurens County Council
Laurens County, South Carolina

First Reading: April 9, 2019
Second Reading: April 23, 2019
Third Reading: May 14, 2019
Public Hearing: May 14, 2019

FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION

1st Reading: 2019.04.09

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ARTICLE 1 - GENERAL STANDARDS:

A.) Statutory Authorization - County - The Legislature of the State of South Carolina has in SC Code of Laws, Title 4, Chapters 9 (Article 1), 25, and 27, and amendments thereto, delegated the responsibility to local governmental units to adopt regulations designed to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare of its citizenry. Therefore, the County Council of Laurens County South Carolina does ordain as follows:

B.) Findings of Fact - The Special Flood Hazard Areas of Laurens County are subject to periodic inundation which results in loss of life, property, health and safety hazards, disruption of commerce and governmental services, extraordinary public expenditures of flood protection and relief, and impairment of the tax base, all of which adversely affect the public health, safety, and general welfare.

Furthermore, these flood losses are caused by the cumulative effect of obstructions in floodplains causing increases in flood heights and velocities, and by the occupancy in flood hazard areas by uses vulnerable to floods or hazardous to other lands which are inadequately elevated, flood proofed, or otherwise unprotected from flood damages.

C.) Statement of Purpose and Objectives - It is the purpose of this ordinance to protect human life and health, minimize property damage, and encourage appropriate construction practices to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions by requiring that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction. Uses of the floodplain which are dangerous to health, safety, and property due to water or erosion hazards, or which increase flood heights, velocities, or erosion are restricted or prohibited. These provisions attempt to control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of flood waters, and control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase flood damage or erosion. Additionally, the ordinance prevents or regulates the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands.

The objectives of this ordinance are to protect human life and health, to help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of flood-prone areas in such a manner as to minimize flood blight areas, and to insure that potential home buyers are notified that property is in a flood area. The provisions of the ordinance are intended to minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone, and sewer lines, streets and bridges located in the floodplain, and prolonged business interruptions. Also, an important floodplain management objective of this ordinance is to minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects and rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding.

Floodplains are an important asset to the community. They perform vital natural functions such as temporary storage of floodwaters, moderation of peak flood flows, maintenance of water quality, groundwater recharge, prevention of erosion, habitat for diverse natural wildlife populations, recreational opportunities, and aesthetic quality. These functions are best served if floodplains are kept in their natural state. Wherever possible, the natural characteristics of floodplains and their associated wetlands and water bodies should be preserved and enhanced. Decisions to alter floodplains, especially floodways and stream channels, should be the result of careful planning processes that evaluate resource conditions and human needs.

D.) Lands to Which this Ordinance Applies This ordinance shall apply to all areas of special flood hazard within the jurisdiction of Laurens County as identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in its Flood Insurance Study, dated June 20, 2019 with accompanying maps and other supporting data that are hereby adopted by reference and declared to be a part of this ordinance.

Upon annexation any special flood hazard areas identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in its Flood Insurance Study for the unincorporated areas of Laurens County, with accompanying map and other data are adopted by reference and declared part of this ordinance.

E.) Establishment of Development Permit - A Development Permit shall be required in conformance with the provisions of this ordinance prior to the commencement of any development activities.

F.) Compliance - No structure or land shall hereafter be located, extended, converted, or structurally altered without full compliance with the terms of this ordinance and other applicable regulations.

G.) Interpretation - In the interpretation and application of this ordinance all provisions shall be considered as minimum requirements, liberally construed in favor of the governing body, and deemed neither to limit nor repeal any other powers granted under State law. This ordinance is not intended to repeal, abrogate, or impair any existing easements, covenants, or deed restrictions. However, where this ordinance and another conflict or overlap, whichever imposes the more stringent restrictions, shall prevail.

H.) Partial Invalidity and Severability - If any part of this Ordinance is declared invalid, the remainder of the Ordinance shall not be affected and shall remain in force.

I.) Warning and Disclaimer of Liability - The degree of flood protection required by this ordinance is considered reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on scientific and engineering consideration. Larger floods can and will occur on rare occasions. Flood heights may be increased by man-made or natural causes. This ordinance does not imply that land outside the areas of special flood hazard or uses permitted within such areas will be free from flooding or flood damages. This ordinance shall not create liability on the part of Laurens County or by any officer or employee thereof for any flood damages that result from reliance on this ordinance or any administrative decision lawfully made hereunder.

J.) Penalties for Violation - Violation of the provisions of this ordinance or failure to comply with any of its requirements, including violation of conditions and safeguards established in connection with grants of variance or special exceptions, shall constitute a misdemeanor. Any person who violates this ordinance or fails to comply with any of its requirements shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$500.00 or imprisoned for not more than 30 days, or both. Each day the violation continues shall be considered a separate offense. Nothing herein contained shall prevent Laurens County from taking such other lawful action as is necessary to prevent or remedy any violation.

ARTICLE II - DEFINITIONS

A.) General - Unless specifically defined below, words or phrases used in this ordinance shall be interpreted so as to give them the meaning they have in common usage and to give this ordinance its most reasonable application.

1.) Accessory Structure (Appurtenant Structure) - structures that are located on the same parcel of property as the principal structure and the use of which is incidental to the use of the principal structure. Accessory Structures should constitute a minimal investment, may not be used for human habitation, and be designed to have minimal flood damage potential. Examples of accessory structures are detached garages, carports, storage sheds, pole barns, and hay sheds.

2.) Addition (to an existing building)- an extension or increase in the floor area or height of a building or structure. Additions to existing buildings shall comply with the requirements for new construction regardless as to whether the addition is a substantial improvement or not. Where a firewall or load-bearing wall is provided between the addition and the existing building, the addition(s) shall be considered a separate building and must comply with the standards for new construction.

- 3.) **Agricultural structure** - a structure used solely for agricultural purposes in which the use is exclusively in connection with the production, harvesting, storage, drying, or raising of agricultural commodities, including the raising of livestock. Agricultural structures are *not* exempt from the provisions of this ordinance.
- 4.) **Appeal** - a request for a review of the local floodplain administrator's interpretation of any provision of this ordinance.
- 5.) **Area of shallow flooding** - a designated AO or VO Zone on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) with base flood depths of one to three feet where a clearly defined channel does not exist, where the path of flooding is unpredictable and indeterminate, and where velocity flow may be evident.
- 6.) **Area of special flood hazard** - the land in the floodplain within a community subject to a one percent or greater chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.
- 7.) **Base flood** - the flood having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.
- 8.) **Basement** - means any enclosed area of a building that is below grade on all sides.
- 9.) **Building** - see structure
- 10.) **Coastal High Hazard Area** - an area of special flood hazard extending from offshore to the inland limit of the primary frontal dune along an open coast and any other area subject to velocity wave action from storms or seismic sources.
- 11.) **Critical Development** — development that is critical to the community's public health and safety, is essential to the orderly functioning of a community, store or produce highly volatile, toxic or water-reactive materials, or house occupants that may be insufficiently mobile to avoid loss of life or injury. Examples of critical development include jails, hospitals, schools, fire stations, nursing homes, wastewater treatment facilities, water plants, and gas/oil/propane storage facilities.
- 12.) **Development** - any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including, but not limited to, buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation or drilling operations, or storage of equipment or materials.
- 13.) **Elevated building** - a non-basement building built to have the lowest floor elevated above the ground level by means of solid foundation perimeter walls, pilings, columns, piers, or shear walls parallel to the flow of water.
- 14.) **Executive Order 11988 (Floodplain Management)** - Issued by President Carter in 1977, this order requires that no federally assisted activities be conducted in or have the potential to affect identified special flood hazard areas, unless there is no practicable alternative.
- 15.) **Existing Construction** - means, for the purposes of determining rates, structures for which the start of construction commenced before December 15, 1990.
- 16.) **Existing manufactured home park or manufactured home subdivision** - a manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including, at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either the final grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed before November 20, 1978

- 17.) Expansion to an existing manufactured home park or subdivision** - the preparation of additional sites by the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete slabs).
- 18.) Flood** - a general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from the overflow of inland or tidal waters, or the unusual and rapid accumulation of runoff of surface waters from any source.
- 19.) Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM)** - an official map of a community, issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, where the boundaries of the areas of special flood hazard have been defined as Zone A.
- 20.) Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)** - an official map of a community, on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency has delineated both the areas of special flood hazard and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.
- 21.) Flood Insurance Study** - the official report provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency which contains flood profiles, as well as the Flood Boundary Floodway Map and the water surface elevation of the base flood.
- 22.) Flood-resistant material** - any building material capable of withstanding direct and prolonged contact (minimum 72 hours) with floodwaters without sustaining damage that requires more than low-cost cosmetic repair. Any material that is water-soluble or is not resistant to alkali or acid in water, including normal adhesives for above-grade use, is not flood-resistant. Pressure-treated lumber or naturally decay-resistant lumbers are acceptable flooring materials. Sheet-type flooring coverings that restrict evaporation from below and materials that are impervious, but dimensionally unstable are not acceptable. Materials that absorb or retain water excessively after submergence are not flood-resistant. Please refer to Technical Bulletin 2, *Flood Damage-Resistant Materials Requirements*, dated 8/08, and available from the Federal Emergency Management Agency. Class 4 and 5 materials, referenced therein, are acceptable flood-resistant materials.
- 23.) Floodway** - the channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one foot.
- 24.) Freeboard** - a factor of safety usually expressed in feet above a flood level for purposes of flood plain management. "Freeboard" tends to compensate for the many unknown factors that could contribute to flood heights greater than the height calculated for a selected size flood and floodway conditions, such as wave action, bridge openings, and the hydrological effect of urbanization of the watershed.
- 25.) Functionally dependent use-** a use which cannot perform its intended purpose unless it is located or carried out in close proximity to water. The term includes only docking facilities, port facilities that are necessary for the loading and unloading of cargo or passengers, and ship building and ship repair facilities, but does not include long-term storage or related manufacturing facilities.
- 26.) Highest Adjacent Grade** - the highest natural elevation of the ground surface, prior to construction, next to the proposed walls of the structure.

- 27.) Historic Structure** - any structure that is: (a) listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (a listing maintained by the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI)) or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as meeting the requirements for individual listing on the National Register; (b) certified or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as contributing to the historical significance of a registered historic district or a district preliminarily determined by the Secretary to qualify as a registered historic district; (c) individually listed on a State inventory of historic places; (d) individually listed on a local inventory of historic places in communities with historic preservation programs that have been certified (1) by an approved State program as determined by the Secretary of Interior, or (2) directly by the Secretary of Interior in states without approved programs. Some structures or districts listed on the State or local inventories *MAY NOT* be "Historic" as cited above, but have been included on the inventories because it was believed that the structures or districts have the *potential* for meeting the "Historic" structure criteria of the DOI. In order for these structures to meet NFIP historic structure criteria, it must be demonstrated and evidenced that the South Carolina Department of Archives and History has *individually determined* that the structure or district meets DOI historic structure criteria.
- 28.) Increased Cost of Compliance (ICC)** — applies to all new and renewed flood insurance policies effective on and after June 1, 1997. The NFIP shall enable the purchase of insurance to cover the cost of compliance with land use and control measures established under Section 1361. It provides coverage for the payment of a claim to help pay for the cost to comply with State or community floodplain management laws or ordinances after a flood event in which a building has been declared substantially or repetitively damaged.
- 29.) Limited Storage** - an area used for storage and intended to be limited to incidental items that can withstand exposure to the elements and have low flood damage potential. Such an area must be of flood resistant or breakaway material, void of utilities except for essential lighting and cannot be temperature controlled. If the area is located below the base flood elevation in an A, AE and A1-A30 zone it must meet the requirements of Article IV.A.4 of this ordinance. If the area is located below the base flood elevation in a V, VE and V1-V30 zone it must meet the requirements of Article IV.F of this ordinance.
- 30.) Lowest Adjacent Grade (LAG)** - is an elevation of the lowest ground surface that touches any deck support, exterior walls of a building or proposed building walls.
- 31.) Lowest Floor** -the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement). An unfinished or flood resistant enclosure, usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement area is not considered a building's lowest floor; provided, that such enclosure is not built so as to render the structure in violation of the applicable non-elevation design requirements of this ordinance.
- 32.) Manufactured Home** - a structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and designed to be used with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities. The term "manufactured home" does not include a "recreational vehicle".
- 33.) Manufactured Home Park or Subdivision** - a parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into two or more manufactured home lots for rent or sale.
- 34.) Mean Sea Level** — means, for the purpose of this ordinance, the Nations Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929, North American Vertical Datum (NAVD) of 1988, or other datum, to which the base flood elevations shown on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) are shown.
- 35.) National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929** - as corrected in 1929, elevation reference points set by National Geodetic Survey based on mean sea level.

- 36.) **North American Vertical Datum (NAVD) of 1988** — vertical control, as corrected in 1988, used as the reference datum on Flood Insurance Rate Maps.
- 37.) **New Construction** - structure for which the start of construction commenced on or after November 20, 1978. The term also includes any subsequent improvements to such structure.
- 38.) **New Manufactured Home Park or Subdivision** - a manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete slabs) is completed on or after November 20, 1978,
- 39.) **Primary Frontal Dune** - a continuous or nearly continuous mound or ridge of sand with relatively steep seaward and landward slopes immediately landward and subject to erosion and overtopping from high tides and waves during coastal storms. The inland limit of the primary frontal dune occurs at the point where there is a distinct change from a relatively steep slope to a relatively mild slope.
- 40.) **Recreational Vehicle** - a vehicle which is: (a) built on a single chassis; (b) 400 square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projection; (c) designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light duty truck; and, (d) designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling, but as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel, or seasonal use.
- 41.) **Repetitive Loss** — a building covered by a contract for flood insurance that has incurred flood-related damages on 2 occasions during a 10 year period ending on the date of the event for which a second claim is made, in which the cost of repairing the flood damage, on the average, equaled or exceeded 25% of the market value of the building at the time of each such flood event.
- 42.) **Section 1316 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968** - The act provides that no new flood insurance shall be provided for any property found by the Federal Emergency Management Agency to have been declared by a state or local authority to be in violation of state or local ordinances.
- 43.) **Stable Natural Vegetation** - the first place on the oceanfront where plants such as sea oats hold sand in place.
- 44.) **Start of Construction** - for other than new construction or substantial improvements under the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (P.L. 97-348), includes substantial improvement, and means the date the building permit was issued, provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or improvement was within 180 days of the permit date. The actual start means the first placement of permanent construction of a structure (including a manufactured home) on a site, such as the pouring of slabs or footings, installation of piles, construction of columns, or any work beyond the stage of excavation or the placement of a manufactured home on a foundation. Permanent construction does not include land preparation, such as clearing, grading, and filling; nor does it include the installation of streets and/or walkways; nor does it include excavation for footings, piers or foundations, or the erection of temporary forms; nor does it include the installation on the property of accessory buildings, such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main structure. For a substantial improvement, the actual start of construction means the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of the building, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building.
- 45.) **Structure** - a walled and roofed building, a manufactured home, including a gas or liquid storage tank that is principally above ground.
- 46.) **Substantial Damage** - damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the

structure to its before damaged condition would equal or exceed 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred. Such repairs may be undertaken successively and their costs counted cumulatively. Please refer to the definition of "substantial improvement".

- 47.) **Substantial Improvement** - any repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or other improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the start of construction of the improvement. This term includes structures that have incurred repetitive loss or substantial damage, regardless of the actual repair work performed. The term does not, however, include either:
- a.) any project of improvement to a structure to correct existing violations of State or local health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which have been identified by the local code enforcement official and which are the minimum necessary to assure safe living conditions or,
 - b.) any alteration of a historic structure, provided that the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure.

Permits shall be cumulative for a period of five years. If the improvement project is conducted in phases, the total of all costs associated with each phase, beginning with the issuance of the first permit, shall be utilized to determine whether "substantial improvement" will occur.

- 48.) **Substantially Improved Existing Manufactured Home Park or Subdivision** - where the repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation or improvement of the streets, utilities and pads equals or exceeds 50 percent of the value of the streets, utilities and pads before the repair, reconstruction, or improvement commenced.
- 49.) **Variance** - is a grant of relief from a term or terms of this ordinance.
- 50.) **Violation** — the failure of a structure or other development to be fully compliant with these regulations.

ARTICLE III - ADMINISTRATION

A) Designation of Local Floodplain Administrator -The County Building Official or his designee is hereby appointed to administer and implement the provisions of this ordinance.

B) Adoption of Letter of Map Revisions (LOMR) — All LOMRs that are issued in the areas identified in Article I Section D of this ordinance are hereby adopted.

C.) Development Permit and Certification Requirements.

1.) Development Permit: - Application for a development permit shall be made to the local floodplain administrator on forms furnished by him or her prior to any development activities. The development permit may include, but not be limited to, plans in duplicate drawn to scale showing: the nature, location, dimensions, and elevations of the area in question; existing or proposed structures; and the location of fill materials, storage areas, and drainage facilities. Specifically, the following information is required:

- a.1) A plot plan that shows the 100-year floodplain contour or a statement that the entire lot is within the floodplain must be provided by the development permit applicant when the lot is within or appears to be within the floodplain as mapped by the Federal Emergency Management Agency or the floodplain identified pursuant to either the Duties and

Responsibilities of the local floodplain administrator of Article III.E.11 or the Standards for Subdivision Proposals of Article IV.B and the Standards for streams without Estimated Base Flood Elevations and Floodways of Article IV.C The plot plan must be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a registered land surveyor or professional engineer and certified by it. The plot plan must show the floodway, if any, as identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency or the floodway identified pursuant to either the duties or responsibilities of the local floodplain administrator of Article III.E.11 or the standards for subdivision proposals of Article IV.B.13 and the standards for streams without estimated base flood elevations and floodways of Article IV.C.

b.) Where base flood elevation data is provided as set forth in Article I.D or the duties and responsibilities of the local floodplain administrator of Article III.E.11 the application for a development permit within the flood hazard area shall show:

- 1.) The elevation (in relation to mean sea level) of the lowest floor of all new and substantially improved structures, and
- 2.) if the structure will be floodproofed in accordance with the Non-Residential Construction requirements of Article IV.B.2 the elevation (in relation to mean sea level) to which the structure will be floodproofed.

c.) Where base flood elevation data is not provided as set forth in Article I.D or the duties and responsibilities of the local floodplain administrator of Article III.D.11, then the provisions in the standards for streams without estimated base flood elevations and floodways of Article IV.0 must be met.

d.) Alteration of Watercourse: Where any watercourse will be altered or relocated as a result of proposed development, the application for a development permit shall include a description of the extent of watercourse alteration or relocation, an engineering study to demonstrate that the flood- carrying capacity of the altered or relocated watercourse is maintained and a map showing the location of the proposed watercourse alteration or relocation.

Certifications

Floodproofing Certification - When a structure is floodproofed, the applicant shall provide certification from a registered, professional engineer or architect that the nonresidential, floodproofed structure meets the floodproofing criteria in the non-residential construction requirements of Article IV.B.2 and Article IV.E.2(b).

b.) Certification During Construction — A lowest floor elevation or flood proofing certification is required after the lowest floor is completed. As soon as possible after completion of the lowest floor and before any further vertical construction commences, or floodproofing by whatever construction means, whichever is applicable, it shall be the duty of the permit holder to submit to the local floodplain administrator a certification of the elevation of the lowest floor, or floodproofed elevation, whichever is applicable, as built, in relation to mean sea level. Said certification shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a registered land surveyor or professional engineer and certified by it. Any work done prior to submission of the certification shall be at the permit holder's risk. The local floodplain administrator shall review the floor elevation survey data submitted. The permit holder immediately and prior to further progressive work being permitted to proceed shall correct deficiencies detected by such review. Failure to submit the survey or failure to make said corrections required hereby shall be cause to issue a stop-work order for the project.

V-Zone Certification - When a structure is located in Zones V, VE, or V1-30, certification shall be provided from a registered professional engineer or architect, separate from submitted plans, that new construction and substantial improvement meets the criteria for the coastal high hazard areas outlined in Article IV.F.5.

As-built Certification - Upon completion of the development a registered professional engineer, land surveyor or architect, in accordance with SC law, shall certify according to the requirements of Article III.D.2a, 2b, and 2c that the development is built in accordance with the submitted plans and previous pre-development certifications.

D.) Duties and Responsibilities of the Local Floodplain Administrator - shall include, but not be limited to:

1. Permit Review - Review all development permits to assure that the requirements of this ordinance have been satisfied.

2. Requirement of Federal and/or state permits - Review proposed development to assure that all necessary permits have been received from those governmental agencies from which approval is required by Federal or State law, including section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, 33 U.S.C. 1334.

3. Watercourse alterations:

a.) Notify adjacent communities and the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, Land, Water, and Conservation Division, State Coordinator for the National Flood Insurance Program, prior to any alteration or relocation of a watercourse, and submit evidence of such notification to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

b.) In addition to the notifications required watercourse alterations per Article III.D.3a, written reports of maintenance records must be maintained to show that maintenance has been provided within the altered or relocated portion of said watercourse so that the flood-carrying capacity is maintained. This maintenance must consist of a comprehensive program of periodic inspections, and routine channel clearing and dredging, or other related functions. The assurance shall consist of a description of maintenance activities, frequency of performance, and the local official responsible for maintenance performance. Records shall be kept on file for FEMA inspection.

c.) If the proposed project will modify the configuration of the watercourse, floodway, or base flood elevation for which a detailed Flood Insurance Study has been developed, the applicant shall apply for and must receive approval for a Conditional Letter of Map Revision with the Federal Emergency Management Agency prior to the start of construction.

d.) Within 60 days of completion of an alteration of a watercourse, referenced in the certification requirements of Article III.D.2.d, the applicant shall submit as-built certification, by a registered professional engineer, to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

4. Floodway encroachments - Prevent encroachments within floodways unless the certification and flood hazard reduction provisions of Article IV.B.5 are met.

5. Adjoining Floodplains - Cooperate with neighboring communities with respect to the management of adjoining floodplains and/or flood-related erosion areas in order to prevent aggravation of existing hazards.

6. Notifying Adjacent Communities — Notify adjacent communities prior to permitting substantial commercial developments and large subdivisions to be undertaken in areas of special flood hazard and/or flood-related erosion hazards.

7.Certification requirements:

- a.) Obtain and review actual elevation (in relation to mean sea level) of the lowest floor of all new or substantially improved structures, in accordance with administrative procedures outlined in Article III.D.2.b or the coastal high hazard area requirements outlined in Article IV.F.5.
- b.) Obtain the actual elevation (in relation to mean sea level) to which the new or substantially improved structures have been flood proofed, in accordance with the flood proofing certification outlined in Article III.D.2.a.
- c.) When flood proofing is utilized for a particular structure, obtain certifications from a registered professional engineer or architect in accordance with the non-residential construction requirements outlined in Article IV.B.2.
- d.) A registered professional engineer or architect shall certify that the design, specifications and plans for construction are in compliance with the provisions contained in the coastal high hazard area requirements outlined in Article IV.F.4, Article IV.F.6, and Article IV.F.8 of this ordinance.

8.Map Interpretation - Where interpretation is needed as to the exact location of boundaries of the areas of special flood hazard (for example, where there appears to be a conflict between a mapped boundary and actual field conditions), make the necessary interpretation. The person contesting the location of the boundary shall be given a reasonable opportunity to appeal the interpretation as provided in this article.

9.Prevaling Authority — Where a map boundary showing an area of special flood hazard and field elevations disagree, the base flood elevations for flood protection elevations (as found on an elevation profile, floodway data table, etc.) shall prevail. The correct information should be submitted to FEMA as per the map maintenance activity requirements outlined in Article IV.B.7.b.

10.Use Of Best Available Data - When base flood elevation data and floodway data has not been provided in accordance with Article I.D, obtain, review, and reasonably utilize best available base flood elevation data and floodway data available from a federal, state, or other source, including data developed pursuant to the standards for subdivision proposals outlined in Article IV.C.4, in order to administer the provisions of this ordinance. Data from preliminary, draft, and final Flood Insurance Studies constitutes best available data from a federal, state, or other source. Data must be developed using hydraulic models meeting the minimum requirement of NFIP approved model. If an appeal is pending on the study in accordance with 44 CFR Ch. 1, Part 67.5 and 67.6, the data does not have to be used.

11.Special Flood hazard Area/topographic Boundaries Conflict - When the exact location of boundaries of the areas special flood hazards conflict with the current, natural topography information at the site; the site information takes precedence when the lowest adjacent grade is at or above the BFE, the property owner may apply and be approved for a Letter of Map Amendment (LOMA) by FEMA. The local floodplain administrator in the permit file will maintain a copy of the Letter of Map Amendment issued from FEMA.

12.On-Site inspections - Make on-site inspections of projects in accordance with the administrative procedures outlined in Article III.F.4.

13.Administrative Notices - Serve notices of violations, issue stop-work orders, revoke permits and take corrective actions in accordance with the administrative procedures in Article III.F.

14.Records Maintenance - Maintain all records pertaining to the administration of this ordinance and make these records available for public inspection.

15.Annexations and Detachments - Notify the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources Land, Water and Conservation Division, State Coordinator for the National Flood Insurance Program within six (6) months, of any annexations or detachments that include special flood hazard areas.

16.Federally Funded Development - The President issued *Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management May 1977*. E.O. 11988 directs federal agencies to assert a leadership role in reducing flood losses and losses to environmental values served by floodplains. Proposed developments must go through an eight-step review process. Evidence of compliance with the executive order must be submitted as part of the permit review process.

17.Substantial Damage Determination — Perform an assessment of damage from any origin to the structure using FEMA's Residential Substantial Damage Estimator (RSDE) software to determine if the damage equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

18.Substantial Improvement Determinations — Perform an assessment of permit applications for improvements or repairs to be made to a building or structure that equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the start of construction. Cost of work counted for determining if and when substantial improvement to a structure occurs shall be cumulative for a period of five years. If the improvement project is conducted in phases, the total of all costs associated with each phase, beginning with the issuance of the first permit, shall be utilized to determine whether "substantial improvement" will occur.

The market values shall be determined by one of the following methods:

- a) the current assessed building value as determined by the county's assessor's office or the value of an appraisal performed by a licensed appraiser at the expense of the owner within the past 6 months.
- b) one or more certified appraisals from a registered professional licensed appraiser in accordance with the laws of South Carolina. The appraisal shall indicate actual replacement value of the building or structure in its pre-improvement condition, *less the cost of site improvements and depreciation for functionality and obsolescence*.
- c) Real Estate purchase contract within 6 months prior to the date of the application for a permit.

Ea Administrative Procedures

1.) Inspections of Work in Progress - As the work pursuant to a permit progresses, the local floodplain administrator shall make as many inspections of the work as may be necessary to ensure that the work is being done according to the provisions of the local ordinance and the terms of the permit. In exercising this power, the floodplain administrator has a right, upon presentation of proper

credentials, to enter on any premises within the territorial jurisdiction at any reasonable hour for the purposes of inspection or other enforcement action.

2.) Stop-Work Orders - Whenever a building or part thereof is being constructed, reconstructed, altered, or repaired in violation of this ordinance, the floodplain administrator may order the work to be immediately stopped. The stop-work order shall be in writing and directed to the person doing the work. The stop-work order shall state the specific work to be stopped, the specific reasons for the stoppage, and the conditions under which the work may be resumed. Violation of a stop-work order constitutes a misdemeanor.

3.) Revocation of Permits - The local floodplain administrator may revoke and require the return of the development permit by notifying the permit holder in writing, stating the reason for the revocation. Permits shall be revoked for any substantial departure from the approved application, plans, or specifications; for refusal or failure to comply with the requirements of state or local laws; or for false statements or misrepresentations made in securing the permit. Any permit mistakenly issued in violation of an applicable state or local law may also be revoked.

4.) Periodic Inspections - The local floodplain administrator and each member of his/her inspections department shall have a right, upon presentation of proper credentials, to enter on any premises within the territorial jurisdiction of the department at any reasonable hour for the purposes of inspection or other enforcement action.

5.) Violations to be Corrected - When the local floodplain administrator finds violations of applicable state and local laws, it shall be his/her duty to notify the owner or occupant of the building of the violation. The owner or occupant shall immediately remedy each of the violations of law on the property he owns.

6.) Actions in Event of Failure to Take Corrective Action: If the owner of a building or property shall fail to take prompt corrective action, the floodplain administrator shall give him written notice, by certified or registered mail to his last known address or by personal service, that:

- a.) the building or property is in violation of the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance,
- b.) a hearing will be held before the local floodplain administrator at a designated place and time, not later than 10 days after the date of the notice, at which time the owner shall be entitled to be heard in person or by counsel and to present arguments and evidence pertaining to the matter; and,
- c.) following the hearing, the local floodplain administrator may issue such order to alter, vacate, or demolish the building; or to remove fill as appears appropriate.

7.) Order to Take Corrective Action: If, upon a hearing held pursuant to the notice prescribed above, the floodplain administrator shall find that the building or development is in violation of the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance, he/she shall make an order in writing to the owner, requiring the owner to remedy the violation within such period, not less than 60 days, the floodplain administrator may prescribe; provided that where the floodplain administrator finds that there is imminent danger to life or other property, he may order that corrective action be taken in such lesser period as may be feasible.

8.) Appeal: Any owner who has received an order to take corrective action may appeal from the order to the local elected governing body by giving notice of appeal in writing to the floodplain administrator and the clerk within 10 days following issuance of the final order. In the absence of an

appeal, the order of the floodplain administrator shall be final. The local governing body shall hear an appeal within a reasonable time and may affirm, modify and affirm, or revoke the order.

9.) **Failure to Comply with Order:** If the owner of a building or property fails to comply with an order to take corrective action from which no appeal has been taken, or fails to comply with an order of the governing body following an appeal, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished in the discretion of the court.

10.) **Denial of Flood Insurance under the NFIP:** If a structure is declared in violation of this ordinance and after all other penalties are exhausted to achieve compliance with this ordinance then the local floodplain administrator shall notify the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to initiate a Section 1316 of the National Flood insurance Act of 1968 action against the structure upon the finding that the violator refuses to bring the violation into compliance with the ordinance. Once a violation has been remedied the local floodplain administrator shall notify FEMA of the remedy and ask that the Section 1316 be rescinded.

11.) The following **documents** are incorporated by reference and may be used by the local floodplain administrator to provide further guidance and interpretation of this ordinance as found on FEMA's website at www.fema.gov:

- a) FEMA 55 Coastal Construction Manual
- b) All FEMA Technical Bulletins
- c) All FEMA Floodplain Management Bulletins
- d) FEMA 348 Protecting Building Utilities from Flood Damage e.)FEMA

499 Home Builder's Guide to Coastal Construction Technical Fact Sheets

ARTICLE IV - PROVISIONS FOR FLOOD HAZARD REDUCTION

A.) General Standards - Development may not occur in the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) where alternative locations exist due to the inherent hazards and risks involved. Before a permit is issued, the applicant shall demonstrate that new structures cannot be located out of the SFHA and that encroachments onto the SFHA are minimized. In all areas of special flood hazard the following provisions are required:

- 1) **Reasonably safe from flooding -** Review all permit applications to determine whether proposed building sites will be reasonably safe from flooding.
- 2) **Anchoring -** All new construction and substantial improvements shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, and lateral movement of the structure.
- 3) **Flood Resistant Materials and Equipment -** All new construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed with flood resistant materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage in accordance with Technical Bulletin 2, *Flood Damage-Resistant Materials Requirements*, dated 8/08, and available from the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
- 4) **Minimize Flood Damage -** All new construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed by methods and practices that minimize flood damages,
- 5.) **Critical Development -** shall be elevated to the 500 year flood elevation or be elevated to the highest known historical flood elevation (where records are available), whichever is greater. If no data exists

establishing the 500 year flood elevation or the highest known historical flood elevation, the applicant shall provide a hydrologic and hydraulic engineering analysis that generates 500 year flood elevation data,

5.) **Utilities** - Electrical, ventilation, plumbing, heating and air conditioning equipment (including ductwork), and other service facilities shall be designed and/or located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during conditions of the base flood plus 1-foot.

6.) **Water Supply Systems** - All new and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of floodwaters into the system,

7.) **Sanitary Sewage Systems** - New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of floodwaters into the systems and discharges from the systems into floodwaters, On-site waste disposal systems shall be located and constructed to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding,

8.) **Gas Or Liquid Storage Tanks** - All gas or liquid storage tanks, either located above ground or buried, shall be anchored to prevent floatation and lateral movement resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads.

9.) **Alteration, Repair, Reconstruction, Or Improvements** - Any alteration, repair, reconstruction, or improvement to a structure that is in compliance with the provisions of this ordinance, shall meet the requirements of "new construction" as contained in this ordinance. This includes post-FIRM development and structures.

10.) **Non-Conforming Buildings or Uses** - Non-conforming buildings or uses may not be enlarged, replaced, or rebuilt unless such enlargement or reconstruction is accomplished in conformance with the provisions of this ordinance. Provided, however, nothing in this ordinance shall prevent the repair, reconstruction, or replacement of an existing building or structure located totally or partially within the floodway, provided that the bulk of the building or structure below base flood elevation in the floodway is not increased and provided that such repair, reconstruction, or replacement meets all of the other requirements of this ordinance,

11.) **American with Disabilities Act (ADA)** - A building must meet the specific standards for floodplain construction outlined in Article IV.B, as well as any applicable ADA requirements. The ADA is not justification for issuing a variance or otherwise waiving these requirements. Also, the cost of improvements required to meet the ADA provisions shall be included in the costs of the improvements for calculating substantial improvement.

B.) Specific Standards - In all areas of special flood hazard (Zones A, AE, AH, AO, AI-30, V, and VE) where base flood elevation data has been provided, as set forth in Article I.D or outlined in the Duties and Responsibilities of the local floodplain administrator Article III.E., the following provisions are required:

1.) **Residential Construction** - New construction and substantial improvement of any residential structure (including manufactured homes) shall have the lowest floor elevated no lower than 3 feet above the base flood elevation. No basements are permitted. Should solid foundation perimeter walls be used to elevate a structure, flood openings sufficient to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces, shall be provided in accordance with the elevated buildings requirements in Article IV B.4.

2.) **Non-Residential Construction:**

a.) New construction and substantial improvement of any commercial, industrial, or non-Residential structure (including manufactured homes) shall have the lowest floor elevated no lower than 3 feet, above the level of the base flood elevation. Should solid foundation perimeter walls be used to elevate a structure, flood openings sufficient to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces, shall be provided in accordance with the elevated buildings requirements in Article IV B.4. No basements are permitted. Structures located in A-zones

may be flood proofed in lieu of elevation provided that all areas of the structure below the required elevation are watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water, using structural components having the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and the effect of buoyancy.

b.) A registered, professional engineer or architect shall certify that the standards of this subsection are satisfied. Such certifications shall be provided to the official as set forth in the flood proofing certification requirements in Article III.D.2.a. A variance may be considered for wet-flood proofing agricultural structures in accordance with the criteria outlined in Article V.D of this ordinance. Agricultural structures not meeting the criteria of Article V.D must meet the non-residential construction standards and all other applicable provisions of this ordinance. Structures that are flood proofed are required to have an approved maintenance plan with an annual exercise. The local floodplain administrator must approve the maintenance plan and notification of the annual exercise shall be provided to it.

3.) **Manufactured Homes:**

a.) Manufactured homes that are placed or substantially improved on sites outside a manufactured home park or subdivision, in a new manufactured home park or sub-division, in an expansion to an existing manufactured home park or subdivision, or in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision on which a manufactured home has incurred "substantial damage" as the result of a flood, must be elevated on a permanent foundation such that the lowest floor of the manufactured home is elevated no lower than 3 feet above the base flood elevation and be securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse, and lateral movement.

b.) Manufactured homes that are to be placed or substantially improved on sites in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision that are not subject to the provisions for residential construction in Article IV.B.1 of this ordinance must be elevated so that the lowest floor of the manufactured home is elevated no lower 3 feet than above the base flood elevation, and be securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation to resist flotation, collapse, and lateral movement.

c.) Manufactured homes shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, and lateral movement. For the purpose of this requirement, manufactured homes must be anchored to resist flotation, collapse, and lateral movement in accordance with Section 40-29-10 of the *South Carolina Manufactured Housing Board Regulations*, as amended. Additionally, when the elevation requirement would be met by an elevation of the chassis 36 inches or less above the grade at the site, the chassis shall be supported by reinforced piers or engineered foundation. When the elevation of the chassis is above 36 inches in height an engineering certification is required.

d.) An evacuation plan must be developed for evacuation of all residents of all new, substantially improved or substantially damaged manufactured home parks or subdivisions located within flood-prone areas. This plan shall be filed with and approved by the local floodplain administrator and the local Emergency Preparedness Coordinator.

4.) **Elevated Buildings** - New construction and substantial improvements of elevated buildings that include fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are usable solely for the parking of vehicles, building access, or limited storage in an area other than a basement, and which are subject to

flooding shall be designed to preclude finished space and be designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of floodwaters.

a.) Designs for complying with this requirement must either be certified by a professional engineer or architect or meet or exceed all of the following minimum criteria:

- 1) Provide a minimum of two openings on different walls having a *total net area* of not less than one square inch for every square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding.
- 2) The bottom of each opening must be no more than 1 foot above the higher of the interior or exterior grade immediately under the opening.
- 3) Only the portions of openings that are below the base flood elevation (BFE) can be counted towards the required net open area.
- 4) Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, valves, or other coverings or devices provided they permit the automatic flow of floodwaters in both directions.
- 5) Fill placed around foundation walls must be graded so that the grade inside the enclosed area is equal to or higher than the adjacent grade outside the building on at least one side of the building.

b.) Hazardous Velocities - Hydrodynamic pressure must be considered in the design of any foundation system where velocity waters or the potential for debris flow exists. If flood velocities are excessive (greater than 5 feet per second), foundation systems other than solid foundations walls should be considered so that obstructions to damaging flood flows are minimized.

c.) Enclosures below Lowest Floor

- 1.) Access to the enclosed area shall be the minimum necessary to allow for parking of vehicles (garage door) or limited storage of maintenance equipment used in connection with the premises (standard exterior door) or entry to the living area (stairway or elevator).
- 2.) The interior portion of such enclosed area shall not be finished or partitioned into separate rooms, must be void of utilities except for essential lighting as required for safety, and cannot be temperature controlled.
- 3.) One wet location switch and/or outlet connected to a ground fault interrupt breaker may be installed below the required lowest floor elevation specified in the specific standards outlined in Article IV.B.1, 2 and 3.
- 4.) All construction materials below the required lowest floor elevation specified in the specific standards outlined in Article IV.B 1, 2, 3 and 4 should be of flood resistant materials.
- 5.) Floodways - Located within areas of special flood hazard established in Article I.D, are areas designated as floodways. The floodway is an extremely hazardous area due to the velocity of floodwaters that carry debris and potential projectiles and has erosion potential. The following provisions shall apply within such areas:

a.) No encroachments, including fill, new construction, substantial improvements, additions, and other developments shall be permitted unless:

1) It has been demonstrated through hydrologic and hydraulic analyses performed in accordance with standard engineering practice that the proposed encroachment would not result in any increase in the flood levels during the occurrence of the base flood. Such certification and technical data shall be presented to the local floodplain administrator.

2) A Conditional Letter of Map revision (CLOMR) has been approved by FEMA. A Letter of Map Revision must be obtained upon completion of the proposed development.

b.) If Article IV.B.5a is satisfied, all new construction and substantial improvements shall comply with all applicable flood hazard reduction provisions of Article IV.

c.) No manufactured homes shall be permitted, except in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision. A replacement manufactured home may be placed on a lot in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision provided the anchoring and the elevation standards of Article IV B.3 and the encroachment standards of Article IV.B.5(a) are met.

d.) Permissible uses within floodways may include: general farming, pasture, outdoor plant nurseries, horticulture, forestry, wildlife sanctuary, game farm, and other similar agricultural, wildlife, and related uses. Also, lawns, gardens, play areas, picnic grounds, and hiking and horseback riding trails are acceptable uses, provided that they do not employ structures or fill. Substantial development of a permissible use may require a no-impact certification. The uses listed in this subsection are permissible only if and to the extent that they do not cause any increase in base flood elevations or changes to the floodway configuration.

6.) Recreational Vehicles

a.) A recreational vehicle is ready for highway use if it is:

1.) on wheels or jacking system

2.) attached to the site only by quick-disconnect type utilities and security devices; and

3.) has no permanently attached additions

b.) Recreational vehicles placed on sites shall either be:

1.) on site for fewer than 180 consecutive days; or

2.) be fully licensed and ready for highway use, or *meet* the development permit and certification requirements of Article III.D, general standards outlined in Article IV.A, and manufactured homes standards in Article IV.B.3 and B.4.

7.) Map Maintenance Activities — The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) requires flood data to be reviewed and approved by FEMA. This ensures that flood maps, studies and other data identified in Article I.D accurately represent flooding conditions so appropriate floodplain

management criteria are based on current data. The following map maintenance activities are identified:

a.) Requirement to Submit New Technical Data

1.) For all development proposals that impact floodway delineations or base flood elevations, the community shall ensure that technical or scientific data reflecting such changes be submitted to FEMA as soon as practicable , but no later than six months of the date such information becomes available. These development proposals include; but not limited to::

a.) Floodway encroachments that increase or decrease base flood elevations or alter floodway boundaries;

b.) Fill sites to be used for the placement of proposed structures where the applicant desires to remove the site from the special flood hazard area;

c.) Alteration of watercourses that result in a relocation or elimination of the special flood hazard area, including the placement of culverts; and

d.) Subdivision or large scale development proposals requiring the establishment of base flood elevations in accordance with Article IV.C.1.

2.) It is the responsibility of the applicant to have technical data, required in accordance with Article IV.B.7, prepared in a format required for a Conditional Letter of Map Revision or Letter of Map Revision, and submitted to FEMA Submittal and processing fees for these map revisions shall also be the responsibility of the applicant.

3.) The local floodplain administrator shall require a Conditional Letter of Map Revision prior to the issuance of a floodplain development permit for:

a) Proposed floodway encroachments that increase the base flood elevation; and

b) Proposed development which increases the base flood elevation by more than one foot in areas where FEMA has provided base flood elevations but no floodway.

4.) Applicant obtaining a Letter of Map Revision from FEMA for any Development proposal subject to Article IV B.7.

b.) Right to Submit New Technical Data - The floodplain administrator may request changes to any of the information shown on an effective map that does not impact floodplain or floodway delineations or base flood elevations, such as labeling or planimetric details. Such a submission shall include appropriate supporting documentation made in writing by the local jurisdiction and may be submitted at any time.

8.) Accessory Structures:

a.) A detached accessory structure or garage, the cost of which is greater than \$3,000, Must comply with the requirements as outlined in FEMA's Technical Bulletin 7-93 *Wet Flood proofing Requirements* or be elevated in accordance with Article IV Section B(1) and B (4) or dry flood proofed in accordance with Article IV B (2).

b.) If accessory structures of \$3,000 or less are to be placed in the floodplain, the following criteria shall be met:

- 1.) Accessory structures shall not be used for any uses other than the parking of vehicles and storage,
- 2.) Accessory structures shall be designed to have low flood damage potential,
- 3.) Accessory structures shall be constructed and placed on the building site so as to offer the minimum resistance to the flow of floodwaters,
- 4.) Accessory structures shall be firmly anchored to prevent flotation, collapse and lateral movement of the structure,
- 5.) Service facilities such as electrical and heating equipment shall be installed in accordance with Article IV.A .5,
- 6.) Openings to relieve hydrostatic pressure during a flood shall be provided below base flood elevation in conformance with Article IV.B.4a, and
- 7.) Accessory structures shall be built with flood resistance materials in accordance with Technical Bulletin 2, *Flood Damage-Resistant Materials Requirements*, dated 8/08, and available from the Federal Emergency Management Agency. Class 4 and 5 materials, referenced therein, are acceptable flood-resistant materials.

9.) Swimming Pool Utility Equipment Rooms - If the building cannot be built at or above the BFE, because of functionality of the equipment then a structure to house the utilities for the pool may be built below the BFE with the following provisions:

- a.) Meet the requirements for accessory structures in Article IV.B.8
- b.) The utilities must be anchored to prevent flotation and shall be designed to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during conditions of the base flood.

10.) Elevators

- a.) Install a float switch system or another system that provides the same level of safety necessary for all elevators where there is a potential for the elevator cab to descend below the BFE during a flood per FEMA's Technical Bulletin 4-93 Elevator Installation for Buildings Located in Special Flood Hazard Areas.
- b.) All equipment that may have to be installed below the BFE such as counter weight roller guides, compensation cable and pulleys, and oil buffers for traction elevators and the jack assembly for a hydraulic elevator must be constructed using flood-resistant materials where possible per FEMA's Technical Bulletin 4-93 Elevator Installation for Buildings Located in Special Flood Hazard Areas.

11.) Fill - An applicant shall demonstrate that fill is the only alternative to raising the building to meet the residential and non-residential construction requirements of Article IV B(1) or B (2), and that the amount of fill used will not affect the flood storage capacity or adversely affect adjacent properties. The following provisions shall apply to all fill placed in the special flood hazard area:

- a.) Fill may not be placed in the floodway unless it is in accordance with the requirements in Article IV.B.5a.
- b.) Fill may not be placed in tidal or non-tidal wetlands without the required state and federal permits.
- c.) Fill must consist of soil and rock materials only. A registered professional geotechnical engineer may use dredged material as fill only upon certification of suitability. Landfills, rubble fills, dumps, and sanitary fills are not permitted in the floodplain.
- d.) Fill used to support structures must comply with ASTM Standard D-698, and its suitability to support structures certified by a registered, professional engineer.
- e.) Fill slopes shall be no greater than two horizontal to one vertical. Flatter slopes may be required where velocities may result in erosion.
- f.) The use of fill shall not increase flooding or cause drainage problems on neighboring properties.
- g.) Fill may not be used for structural support in the coastal high hazard areas.
- h.) Will meet the requirements of FEMA Technical Bulletin 10-01, *Ensuring That Structures Built on Fill in or Near Special Flood Hazard Areas Are Reasonable Safe from Flooding*.

12.) Standards for Subdivision Proposals and other development

- a.) All subdivision proposals and other proposed new development shall be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage and are subject to all applicable standards in these regulations.
- b.) All subdivision proposals and other proposed new development shall have public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems located and constructed to minimize flood damage.
- c.) All subdivision proposals and other proposed new development shall have adequate drainage provided to reduce exposure to flood damage.
- d.) The applicant shall meet the requirement to submit technical data to FEMA in Article IV B.7 when a hydrologic and hydraulic analysis is completed that generates base flood elevations.

C.) Standards for Streams without Established Base Flood Elevations and Floodways - Located within the Areas of special flood hazard (Zones A and V) established in Article I.D, are small streams where no base flood data has been provided and where no floodways have been identified. The following provisions apply within such areas:

- 1.) In all areas of special flood hazard where base flood elevation data are not available, the Applicant shall provide a hydrologic and hydraulic engineering analysis that generates base flood elevations for all subdivision proposals and other proposed developments containing at least 50 lots or 5 acres, whichever is less.

2.) No encroachments, including fill, new construction, substantial improvements and new development shall be permitted within 100 feet of the stream bank unless certification with supporting technical data by a registered professional engineer is provided demonstrating that such encroachments shall not result in any increase in flood levels during the occurrence of the base flood discharge.

3.) If Article IV.C.1 is satisfied and base flood elevation data is available from other sources, all new construction and substantial improvements within such areas shall comply with all applicable flood hazard ordinance provisions of Article IV and shall be elevated or flood proofed in accordance with elevations established in accordance with Article III.E.11.

4.) Data from preliminary, draft, and final Flood Insurance Studies constitutes best available data. Refer to FEMA Floodplain Management Technical Bulletin 1-98 *Use of Flood Insurance Study (FIS) Data as Available Data*. If an appeal is pending on the study in accordance with 44 CFR Ch. 1, Part 67.5 and 67.6, the data does not have to be used.

5.) When base flood elevation (BFE) data is not available from a federal, state, or other source one of the following methods may be used to determine a BFE For further information regarding the methods for determining BFEs listed below, refer to FEMA's manual *Managing Floodplain Development in Approximate Zone A Areas*:

Contour Interpolation

1.) Superimpose approximate Zone A boundaries onto a topographic map and estimate a BFE.

2.) Add one-half of the contour interval of the topographic map that is used to the BFE.

b.) Data Extrapolation - A BFE can be determined if a site within 500 feet upstream of a reach of a stream reach for which a 100-year profile has been computed by detailed methods, and the floodplain and channel bottom slope characteristics are relatively similar to the downstream reaches. No hydraulic structures shall be present.

c.) Hydrologic and Hydraulic Calculations- Perform hydrologic and hydraulic calculations to determine BFEs using FEMA approved methods and software.

D.) Standards for Streams with Established Base Flood Elevations but without Floodways - Along rivers and streams where Base Flood Elevation (BFE) data is provided but no floodway is identified for a Special Flood Hazard Area on the FIRM or in the FIS.

1.) No encroachments including fill, new construction, substantial improvements, or other development shall be permitted unless certification with supporting technical data by a registered professional engineer is provided demonstrating that the cumulative effect of the proposed development, when combined with all other existing and anticipated development, will not increase the water surface elevation of the base flood more than one foot at any point within the community.

E.) Standards for Areas of Shallow Flooding (AO Zones) - Located within the areas of special flood hazard established in Article 1.D, are areas designated as shallow flooding. The following provisions shall apply within such areas:

1.) All new construction and substantial improvements of residential structures shall have the Lowest floor elevated to at least as high as the depth number specified on the Flood Insurance Rate

Map, in feet, above the highest adjacent grade. If no depth number is specified, the lowest floor shall be elevated at least three (3) feet above the highest adjacent grade.

2.) All new construction and substantial improvements of non-residential structures shall:

a.) Have the lowest floor elevated to at least as high as the depth number specified on the Flood Insurance Rate Map, in feet, above the highest adjacent grade. If no depth number is specified, the lowest floor shall be elevated at least three (3) feet above the highest adjacent grade; or,

b.) Be completely flood-proofed together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities to or above that level so that any space below that level is watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water and with structural components having the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and effects of buoyancy. Certification is required as stated in Article III.D.

1.)

A

II structures on slopes must have drainage paths around them to guide water away from the structures.

ARTICLE V - VARIANCE PROCEDURES

A.) Establishment of Appeal Board — The Planning Commission as established by the Laurens County Council, shall hear and decide requests for variances from the requirements of this ordinance.

B.) Right to Appeal - Any person aggrieved by the decision of the appeal board or any taxpayer may appeal such decision to the Court.

C.) Historic Structures - Variances may be issued for the repair or rehabilitation of historic structures upon the determination that the proposed repair or rehabilitation will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure and the variance is the minimum necessary to preserve the historic character and design of the structure.

D.) Functionally Dependant Uses — Variances may be issued for development necessary for the conduct of a functionally dependant use, provided the criteria of this Article are met, no reasonable alternative exist, and the development is protected by methods that minimize flood damage and create no additional threat to public safety.

E.) Agricultural Structures - Variances may be issued to wet floodproof an agricultural structure provided it is used solely for agricultural purposes. In order to minimize flood damages during the base flood and the threat to public health and safety, the structure must meet all of the conditions and considerations of Article V.H, this section, and the following standards:

1.) Use of the structure must be limited to agricultural purposes as listed below:

a.) Pole frame buildings with open or closed sides used exclusively for the storage of farm machinery and equipment,

b.) Steel grain bins and steel frame corncribs,

c.) General-purpose barns for the temporary feeding of livestock that are open on at least one side;

d.) For livestock confinement buildings, poultry houses, dairy operations, and similar livestock operations, variances may not be issued for structures that were substantially damaged.

New construction or substantial improvement of such structures must meet the elevation requirements of Article IV.B.2 of this ordinance; and,

- 2.) The agricultural structure must be built or rebuilt, in the case of an existing building that is substantially damaged, with flood-resistant materials for the exterior and interior building components and elements below the base flood elevation.
- 3.) The agricultural structure must be adequately anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement. All of the structure's components must be capable of resisting specific flood-related forces including hydrostatic, buoyancy, hydrodynamic, and debris impact forces. Where flood velocities exceed 5 feet per second, fast-flowing floodwaters can exert considerable pressure on the building's enclosure walls or foundation walls.
- 4.) The agricultural structure must meet the venting requirement of Article IV.B.4 of this ordinance.
- 5.) Any mechanical, electrical, or other utility equipment must be located above the base flood elevation (BFE) so that they are contained within a watertight, flood proofed enclosure that is capable of resisting damage during flood conditions in accordance with Article IV.A.5 of this ordinance.
- 6.) The agricultural structure must comply with the floodway encroachment provisions of Article IV.B.5 of this ordinance.
- 7.) Major equipment, machinery, or other contents must be protected. Such protection may include protective watertight flood proofed areas within the building, the use of equipment hoists for readily elevating contents, permanently elevating contents on pedestals or shelves above the base flood elevation, or determining that property owners can safely remove contents without risk to lives and that the contents will be located to a specified site out of the floodplain.

F.) **Considerations** - In passing upon such applications, the appeal board shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, all standards specified in other sections of this ordinance, and:

- 1.) The danger that materials may be swept onto other lands to the injury of others;
- 2.) The danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion damage, and the safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles;
- 3.) The susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the individual owner;
- 4.) The importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the community;
- 5.) The necessity to the facility of a waterfront location, where applicable;
- 6.) The availability of alternative locations, not subject to flooding or erosion damage, for the proposed use;
- 7.) The compatibility of the proposed use with existing and anticipated development, and the relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan and floodplain management program for that area;
- 8.) The expected heights, velocity, duration, rate of rise, and sediment transport of the floodwaters and the effects of wave action, if applicable, expected at the site;
- 9.) The costs of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions including maintenance and repair of public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems, and streets and bridges; and

10.) Agricultural structures must be located in wide, expansive floodplain areas, where no other alternative location for the agricultural structure exists. The applicant must demonstrate that the entire farm acreage, consisting of a contiguous parcel of land on which the structure is to be located, must be in the Special Flood Hazard Area and no other alternative locations for the structure are available.

G.) Findings - Findings listed above shall be submitted to the appeal board, in writing, and included in the application for a variance. Additionally, comments from the Department of Natural Resources, Land, Water and Conservation Division, State Coordinator's Office, must be taken into account and included in the permit file.

IL) Floodways - Variances shall not be issued within any designated floodway if any increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge would result unless a CLOMR is obtained prior to issuance of the variance. In order to ensure the project is built in compliance with the CLOMR for which the variance is granted the applicant must provide a bond for 100% of the cost to perform the development.

Conditions - Upon consideration of the factors listed above and the purposes of this ordinance, the appeal board may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary to further the purposes of this ordinance. The following conditions shall apply to all variances:

- 1.) Variances may not be issued when the variance will make the structure in violation of other federal, state, or local laws, regulations, or ordinances.
- 2.) Variances shall only be issued upon a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.
- 3.) Variances shall only be issued upon a showing of good and sufficient cause, a determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship, and a determination that the granting of a variance will not result in increased flood heights, additional threats to public safety, extraordinary public expense, create nuisance, cause fraud on or victimization of the public, or conflict with existing local laws or ordinances.
- 4.) Any applicant to whom a variance is granted shall be given written notice specifying the difference between the base flood elevation (BFE) and the elevation to which the structure is to be built and a written statement that the cost of flood insurance will be commensurate with the increased risk. Such notification shall be maintained with a record of all variance actions.
- 5.) The local floodplain administrator shall maintain the records of all appeal actions and report any variances to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) upon request.
- 6.) Variances shall not be issued for unpermitted development or other development that is not in compliance with the provisions of this ordinance. Violations must be corrected in accordance with Article III.F .5 of this ordinance.

ARTICLE VI - LEGAL STATUS PROVISIONS

A.) Effect on Rights and Liabilities under the Existing Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance - This Ordinance in part comes forward by re-enactment of some of the provisions of the flood damage prevention ordinance enacted April 11, 1995 and it is not the intention to repeal but rather to re-enact and continue to enforce without interruption of such existing provisions, so that all rights and liabilities that have accrued there under are reserved and may be enforced. The enactment of this ordinance shall not affect any action, suit or proceeding instituted or pending. All provisions of the flood damage prevention ordinance of Laurens County enacted on April 11, 1995 as amended, which are not reenacted herein, are repealed.

B.) Effect upon Outstanding Building Permits - Nothing herein contained shall require any change in the plans, construction, size or designated use of any building, structure or part thereof for which a building permit has been granted by the Chief Building Inspector or his authorized agents before the time of passage of this

ordinance; provided, however, that when start of construction has not occurred under such outstanding permit within a period of sixty (60) days subsequent to passage of this ordinance, construction or use shall be in conformity with the provisions of this ordinance.

C.) Effective Date -This ordinance shall become effective upon adoption.

44 CFR § 60.3(d) and (e)

South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, Land, Water and Conservation Division



New Business:

Fire Services - Swiftwater Team Funding
Request - Greg Lindley



AGENDA ITEM – REQUEST SHEET – COUNTY COUNCIL

ALL REQUESTS should be submitted by 1:00 P.M. on the Wednesday prior to the Tuesday meeting of Council. All other requests not submitted by the deadline will be retained and scheduled for the next meeting of Council.

Agenda Item #:

8/c

DEPARTMENT / AGENCY: FIRE SERVICE

COUNCIL ACTION REQUESTED: Requesting \$8,000.00 from fire reserves to replace both inflatable boats with the swiftwater team.

More Detailed Description: One of the inflatable boats was damaged while returning from the deployment to Hurricane Florence. A request was made to FEMA on helping to replace it. Due to the boat being past its service life, the county will have to replace it. Our team only has two inflatable motorized boats. Both were purchased at the same time with grant money. The other boat could at anytime start to have major issues. With the upcoming summer months, these boats need replacing now.

FINANCIAL AMOUNT

REQUESTED \$8,000.00

SOURCE OF FUNDING: Fire Reserve

(PLEASE – attach subject matter document pages as necessary)



13481 Highway 31 • Athens, AL 35611 • (800) 737-2831

Price Quotation - Valid for 60 days

4/2/19

Laurens County, SC Fire Service
205 Beeks Ave.
Ware Shoals, SC 29692

Dear Greg Lindley,

It was a pleasure speaking with you today. After reviewing the pictures of your existing 470 inflatable boat (Hull #JPM4RA03H213) it is our suggestion that you replace the boat. Your current boat has leaks in multiple chambers and the transom is starting to separate from the tubes. When the transom is starting to come apart from the tubes it becomes very dangerous to repair due to the torque when throttling up with your motor. The widespread leaks in various chambers would be cost prohibitive to repair.

Your current boat is made of PVC-based fabric & glue. In the last 2 years we have started to provide Mehler synthetic fabric & welded seams inflatable boats that handle harsher environments better. I believe it will handle the moderate to tropical weather in your region better and has better durability than your current boats. Below I have provided pricing for the welded seams inflatable comparable to the boat we are advising you to replace. The retail price for this boat is typically \$3,895.95 + shipping, but since you've been a loyal customer I have discounted the boat considerably for you.

Product Name	Description	Qty	Unit Price	Total Price
R ONE iSeries® 470-RS-HD Inflatable	15' 6" Inflatable HD (welded seams) boat inclusive storage bag, repair kit, 2 paddles, and foot pump	1	\$3,395.00	\$3,395.00
Shipping	Freight charges	1	\$195.00	\$195.00

Grand Total: \$3,590.00

Notes:
Tax exemption assumed
All Prices F.O.B. Athens, AL
Factory Pickup - Free
Specifications subject to change without notice

Let me know if you have any questions and when would be convenient for me to follow up with you. We appreciate the opportunity to serve you.

Sincerely,

Kevin Fielder
General Manager
ONE Boat Rescue Boats
Direct Line: (800) 737-2831
Fax Number: (256) 206-8037
Email: kevin.fielder@theoneboat.com
Website: www.theoneboat.com

Professional Equipment for Emergency Professionals



New Business:

Fire Services - Ladder Truck Paint
Reimbursement Request - Greg Lindley



AGENDA ITEM – REQUEST SHEET – COUNTY COUNCIL

ALL REQUESTS should be submitted by 1:00 P.M. on the Wednesday prior to the Tuesday meeting of Council. All other requests not submitted by the deadline will be retained and scheduled for the next meeting of Council.

Agenda Item #: 8/d

DEPARTMENT / AGENCY: FIRE SERVICE

COUNCIL ACTION REQUESTED: Reimbursement to the Joanna Volunteer Fire Department for the department paying to paint the new platform truck the department received from the county.

More Detailed Description: County Council approved \$250,000.00 to purchase a pre-owned platform truck for the Joanna Volunteer Fire Department. The county fire service staff located a 2007 KME platform truck in NC at Chappell Hill. The truck was in excellent condition and was well maintained. The original asking price for the truck was \$250,000.00. After several discussions with the department, the county was able to purchase the platform truck for \$210,000.00. The truck was a light blue in color and the Joanna Fire Department paid to have it painted to match their fleet. The fire department is requesting a reimbursement for the amount they spent on getting the truck painted and some body work done on it. They are requesting \$24,300.00. This still puts the total purchase and painting under the approved amount of \$250,000.00. The total spent on the truck will be \$234,300.00. The \$24,300.00 the department is requesting back will be used to outfit the new platform truck with equipment.

FINANCIAL AMOUNT

REQUESTED \$24,300.00

SOURCE OF FUNDING: Fire Reserve

(PLEASE – attach subject matter document pages as necessary)

ANDERSON BROTHERS FLEET

Joanna Vol. Fire Dept.

Estimate: 6814

Repair Order: 6814

FINAL BILL

1711 HWY 86 AT I-85
PO BOX 386
PIEDMONT, SC 29673
(864) 845-0888

Customer: Insured	Vehicle:	Ins. Company:
Joanna Vol. Fire Dept. PO Box 127 Joanna, SC 29351 Home: (864) 923-0002 Email: rplaxico@joannafire.org	KME Fire YEAR: 2007 Paint Code: PPG 70853 License: NO TAG Mileage In: 1 Mileage Out: 1 VIN: 1K9AF64847N058252 Arrival Date: 01/07/19 Proj. Delivery Date: 01/07/19 Delivery Date: 03/26/19 Drivable: Unknown	CUSTOMER PAY

Written by: Hayworth, Trina

Item	Price	Ext. Price	Labor Units	Paint Units	PT	BT
1 REMOVE/RE-INSTALL Trim Parts For Paint			80.0 B			
3 REPAIR Lower Corners Rear (Left)			3.0 B			
4 REPAIR Repair Corrosion & Body filler at Windshield & Grill			6.0 B			
5 COMMENT Line 4 Front Cab Hidden Damage			8.0 B			
6 REFINISH Prep & Paint				100.0		
7 REFINISH Buff and Polish To Emergency Vehicle Standards.				15.0		
8 REMOVE/REPLACE Seat Bottoms (Vinyl)	224.00 (5)	1120.00				O
9 REMOVE/REPLACE Door Weather Strip	100.00	100.00				O
10 REMOVE/REPLACE "KME" Emblems	22.50 (4)	90.00				O
11 REMOVE/REPLACE Compartment Door Seal	100.00	100.00	6.0 B			O
12 Freight Charge for Invoice INV029783	25.00	25.00				
13 Freight Charge for Invoice INV030672	187.30	187.30				
14 REMOVE/REPLACE Chrome/Black Trim at Bottom of Doors and Cab	80.00	80.00	3.0 B			A
29 REMOVE/REPLACE Drivers Seat Cushion	335.00	335.00				
30 REMOVE/REPLACE Freight for Drivers Seat	115.00	115.00				

FINAL BILL SUMMARY

PARTS				LABOR					
	Regular	Supp	Total	Department	Units	Supp Units	Rate	Total	Units
New (OEM) Parts:	\$1,410.00	\$0.00	\$1,410.00	Body	106.0	0.0	\$80.00	\$8,480.00	106.0
Other parts:	\$742.30	\$0.00	\$742.30	Paint	115.0	0.0	\$80.00	\$9,200.00	115.0

PAID
CK #0991
3/27/19

	Regular	Supp	Total
Parts Total:	\$2,152.30	\$0.00	\$2,152.30
Labor Total:	\$17,680.00	\$0.00	\$17,680.00
Paint/Material:	\$4,312.50	\$0.00	\$4,312.50
Hazardous Disposal:	\$25.00	\$0.00	\$25.00
Tax:	\$130.20	\$0.00	\$130.20
Total:			\$24,300.00

CUSTOMER PAY PAYABLE REPAIR TOTAL

TOTAL
\$24,300.00

AUTHORIZED AND ACCEPTED: You are hereby authorized to make the above specified repairs. I understand that payment in full will be due upon release of the vehicle, including additional supplemental damage charges, and hereby grant you and/or your employees permission to operate the vehicle herein described on the street, highway or elsewhere for the purpose of testing and/or inspection. An express mechanic's lien is hereby acknowledged on the above vehicle to secure the amount of repairs thereto. You will not be held responsible for loss or damage to vehicle or articles left in vehicle in case of fire, theft, accident or any other cause beyond your control. Parts removed from the above vehicle will be



New Business:

Resolution #2019 - 12 -
Child Abuse Awareness Month



AGENDA ITEM – REQUEST SHEET – COUNTY COUNCIL

ALL REQUESTS should be submitted by 1:00 P.M. on the Wednesday prior to the Tuesday meeting of Council. All other requests not submitted by the deadline will be retained and scheduled for the next meeting of Council

AGENDA ITEM: 8/e DATE OF REQUEST: _____

DEPARTMENT / AGENCY: Council

NAME: Garrett McDaniel

ADDRESS: _____

CITY: _____ STATE: _____ ZIP: _____

PHONE NUMBER: _____ EMAIL: _____

SIGNATURE: _____

COUNCIL ACTION REQUESTED: Declaring Child Abuse

Awareness Prevention

Month

SUBJECT MATTER DESCRIPTION (please be as specific as possible): _____

FINANCIAL AMOUNT REQUESTED: _____

SOURCE OF FUNDING: _____

(PLEASE – attach subject matter document pages as necessary)

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

REQUEST ASSIGNED TO: _____ DATE RECEIVED: _____

DATE OF ASSIGNMENT: _____ DATE OF AGENDA: _____

DATE RESPONSE DUE: _____

COUNCIL ACTION: _____

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)
)
COUNTY OF LAURENS)

RESOLUTION #2019 - 12

TO DESIGNATE THE MONTH OF APRIL 2019 AS LAURENS COUNTY
"CHILD ABUSE AWARENESS PREVENTION MONTH"

WHEREAS, nationwide, April has been declared and recognized as National Child Abuse Prevention Awareness Month; and,

WHEREAS, our children represent our future and our most valuable resource deserving our protection and deserve to have the safe, stable, nurturing homes and communities they need to foster their health growth and development; and,

WHEREAS, Laurens County Council promotes a pro-active response to the problem of child abuse and neglect by supporting the efforts of many organizations that stand firm in the education of and the prevention of child maltreatment; and,

WHEREAS, the solution to this problem cannot be left solely to persons involved in professions dealing directly with child abuse and neglect but must be shared by the entire community and supported by governmental efforts; and,

WHEREAS, effective child abuse prevention strategies succeed because of partnerships created among citizens, human service agencies, schools, faith communities, health care providers, civic organizations, law enforcement agencies and the business community.

BE IT RESOLVED, that Laurens County Council officially recognizes April as "Child Abuse Awareness Prevention Month in Laurens County" and call upon all to increase their participation in our efforts to support families, thereby preventing child abuse and strengthening the communities in which we live.

Approved, this 9th day of April, 2019.

LAURENS COUNTY COUNCIL:

David A. Pitts, Chairman

Joseph E. Wood, Jr, Vice Chairman

ATTEST:

Jon W. Caime, Administrator
Laurens County Council
Laurens County, South Carolina

Diane B. Anderson, Council Member

Jeffrey D. Carroll, Council Member

Stewart O. Jones, Council Member

Betty C. Walsh, Clerk
Laurens County Council
Laurens County, South Carolina

Garrett C. McDaniel, Council Member

M. Kemp Younts, Council Member



New Business:

Resolution #2019 -13 –
April 14-20, 2019 – Telecommunicators Week



AGENDA ITEM – REQUEST SHEET – COUNTY COUNCIL

ALL REQUESTS should be submitted by 1:00 P.M. on the Wednesday prior to the Tuesday meeting of Council. All other requests not submitted by the deadline will be retained and scheduled for the next meeting of Council

AGENDA ITEM: 8/f DATE OF REQUEST: _____

DEPARTMENT / AGENCY: Communications / E-911

NAME: Jody Avery

ADDRESS: _____

CITY: _____ STATE: _____ ZIP: _____

PHONE NUMBER: _____ EMAIL: _____

SIGNATURE: _____

COUNCIL ACTION REQUESTED: Declaring April 14-20, 2019
as Telecommunicators week

SUBJECT MATTER DESCRIPTION (please be as specific as possible): _____

FINANCIAL AMOUNT REQUESTED: _____

SOURCE OF FUNDING: _____

(PLEASE – attach subject matter document pages as necessary)

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

REQUEST ASSIGNED TO: _____ DATE RECEIVED: _____

DATE OF ASSIGNMENT: _____ DATE OF AGENDA: _____

DATE RESPONSE DUE: _____

COUNCIL ACTION: _____

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)
)
COUNTY OF LAURENS)

RESOLUTION #2019 - 13

**TO DESIGNATE THE WEEK OF APRIL 14-20, 2019
AS TELECOMMUNICATORS WEEK**

WHEREAS, Thousands of dedicated telecommunicators daily serve the citizens of the United States and Canada by answering phone calls for police, fire and emergency medical services by dispatching the appropriate assistance as quickly as possible, and;

WHEREAS, The critical functions performed by professional telecommunicators also include those related to forestry and conservation operations, highway safety and maintenance activities, and many other operations performed by federal, state and local government agencies, and;

WHEREAS, Professional telecommunicators work to improve the emergency response capabilities of these communications systems through their leadership and participation in training programs and other activities, and;

WHEREAS, The Associated Public Safety Communications Officers, Incorporated, an organization of nearly 10,000 persons engaged in the design, installation and operation of emergency response communications systems, has set aside a week in April to recognize telecommunicators and their crucial role in the protection of life and property.

THEREFORE, Laurens County Council hereby proclaims the week of April 14-20, 2019 as "Telecommunicators Week" in the County of Laurens in honor and recognition of our public safety telecommunicators and the vital contributions they make to the safety and well-being of our citizens.

Approved, this 9th day of April, 2019.

LAURENS COUNTY COUNCIL:

David A. Pitts, Chairman

Joseph E. Wood, Jr, Vice Chairman

Diane B. Anderson, Council Member

Jeffrey D. Carroll, Council Member

Stewart O. Jones, Council Member

Garrett C. McDaniel, Council Member

M. Kemp Younts, Council Member

Jon W. Caime, Administrator
Laurens County Council
Laurens County, South Carolina

Betty C. Walsh, Clerk
Laurens County Council
Laurens County, South Carolina