

COUNTY COUNCIL OF BEAUFORT COUNTY
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
BEAUFORT COUNTY GOVERNMENT ROBERT SMALLS COMPLEX
100 RIBAUT ROAD
POST OFFICE DRAWER 1228
BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA 29901-1228
TELEPHONE: (843) 255-2180
www.bcgov.net

D. PAUL SOMMERVILLE
CHAIRMAN

GERALD W. STEWART
VICE CHAIRMAN

COUNCIL MEMBERS

RICK CAPORALE
MICHAEL E. COVERT
GERALD DAWSON
BRIAN E. FLEWELLING
STEVEN G. FOBES
YORK GLOVER, SR.
ALICE G. HOWARD
STEWART H. RODMAN
ROBERTS "TABOR" VAUX

JOSHUA A. GRUBER
INTERIM COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR

THOMAS J. KEAVENY, II
COUNTY ATTORNEY

ASHLEY M. BENNETT
CLERK TO COUNCIL

AGENDA
COUNTY COUNCIL OF BEAUFORT COUNTY
REGULAR SESSION
Monday, January 22, 2018
6:00 p.m.

Council Chambers, Administration Building
Beaufort County Government Robert Smalls Complex
100 Ribaut Road, Beaufort

1. CALL TO ORDER - 6:00 P.M.
2. REGULAR SESSION
3. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE
4. INVOCATION – Councilman Michael Covert
5. PRESENTATION / THE TRUST FOR PUBLIC LAND AND BEAUFORT COUNTY OPEN LAND TRUST
6. ADMINISTRATIVE CONSENT AGENDA
 - A. Approval of Minutes
 1. January 8, 2018 Caucus ([backup](#))
 2. January 8, 2018 Regular Session ([backup](#))
 - B. Committee Reports (next meeting)
 1. Community Services (February 19, 2018 at 4:00 p.m., ECR)
 - a. Minutes – December 11, 2017 ([backup](#))
 2. Executive (February 5, 2018 at 3:00 p.m., ECR)
 3. Finance (February 5, 2018 at 2:00 p.m., ECR)
 - a. Minutes – January 8, 2018 ([backup](#))
 4. Governmental (February 5, 2018 at 4:00 p.m., ECR)
 5. Natural Resources (February 19, 2018 at 2:00 p.m., ECR)
 6. Public Facilities (February 26, 2018 at 3:00 p.m., ECR)
 - a. Minutes – December 11, 2017 ([backup](#))
 - C. Boards and Commissions ([backup](#))
7. PUBLIC COMMENT – Speaker sign-up encouraged no later than 5:45 p.m. day of meeting.



8. NEW BUSINESS

A. AMENDMENT / 2018 CAUCUS AND REGULAR MEETING SCHEDULE ([backup](#))

B. CONTRACT AWARD / OKATIE WEST REGIONAL BMP SERVICES FOR BEAUFORT COUNTY'S STORMWATER DEPARTMENT ([backup](#))

1. Contract award: R.B. Baker Construction, Garden City, Georgia
2. Amount: \$1,092,352.80 (\$993,048 and a 10% contingency of \$99,304.80)
3. Funding: Account 50260014, Okatie West Regional Stormwater
4. Natural Resources Committee discussion occurred January 16, 2018

C. AUTHORIZING AND PROVIDING FOR THE ISSUANCE AND SALE OF LIMITED GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS (BLUFFTON TOWNSHIP FIRE DISTRICT), SERIES 2018B OR SUCH OTHER APPROPRIATE SERIES DESIGNATION OF BEAUFORT COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA; FIXING THE FORM AND DETAILS OF THE BONDS; AUTHORIZING THE INTERIM COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR OR HIS LAWFULLY-AUTHORIZED DESIGNEE TO DETERMINE CERTAIN MATTERS RELATING TO THE BONDS; PROVIDING FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE BONDS AND DISPOSITION OF THE PROCEEDS THEREOF; AND OTHER MATTERS RELATING THERETO ([backup](#))

1. Consideration of first reading to occur January 22, 2018
2. Finance Committee discussion occurred January 8, 2018

9. CONSENT AGENDA

A. A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE INTERIM COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR TO PURSUE CONDEMNATION OF A PORTION OF A TRACT OF LAND LOCATED ON PALMETTO RIDGE STREET TO COMPLETE A SIGNIFICANT STORMWATER DRAINAGE PROJECT ([backup](#))

1. Consideration of adoption to occur January 22, 2018
2. Natural Resources Committee discussion and recommendation to adopt occurred January 16, 2018 / Vote 5:0
3. Stormwater Management Utility Board discussion and recommendation to approve occurred January 10, 2018 / Vote 7:0

B. AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT UTILITY ORDINANCE 2016/38 AS ADOPTED OCTOBER 24, 2016 TO PROVIDE FOR THE DEFINITION OF "DEVELOPMENT" AND EXEMPTIONS RELATED TO COUNTY DIRT ROAD PAVING ([backup](#))

1. Consideration of first reading to occur January 22, 2018
2. Natural Resources Committee discussion and recommendation to approve on first reading occurred January 16, 2018 / Vote 5:0
3. Stormwater Management Utility Board discussion and recommendation to approve occurred January 10, 2018 / Vote 6:1

- C. TEXT AMENDMENT TO THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CODE (CDC): ARTICLE 1, SECTION 1.3.50 EXEMPTIONS (TO EXEMPT EXISTING DIRT ROADS PAVED AS PART OF THE COUNTY’S DIRT ROAD PAVING PROGRAM FROM THE STANDARDS OF THE CDC) ([backup](#))
1. Consideration of first reading to occur January 22, 2018
 2. Natural Resources Committee discussion and recommendation to approve on first reading occurred January 16, 2018 / Vote 5:0
- CI. LADY’S ISLAND ZONING MAP AMENDMENT FOR R200 019 000 013A 0000 (0.21 ACRES AT 391 SEA ISLAND PARKWAY) FROM T2-RN (RURAL NEIGHBORHOOD) TO T2-RC (RURAL CENTER) ([backup](#))
1. Consideration of first reading to occur January 22, 2018
 2. Natural Resources Committee discussion and recommendation to approve on first reading occurred January 16, 2018 / Vote 5:0
- CII. AN ORDINANCE OF BEAUFORT COUNTY COUNCIL ADDING CHAPTER 38, ARTICLE 6: SINGLE-USE PLASTIC BAGS TO THE BEAUFORT COUNTY CODE OF ORDINANCES TO ENCOURAGE THE USE OF REUSABLE CHECKOUT BAGS AND RECYCLABLE PAPER CARRYOUT BAGS AND BANNING THE USE OF SINGLE-USE PLASTIC BAGS FOR RETAIL CHECKOUT OF PURCHASED GOODS IN THE UNINCORPORATED AREAS OF THE COUNTY ([backup](#))
1. Consideration of third and final reading to occur January 22, 2018
 2. Public hearing occurred January 8, 2018
 3. Second reading approval occurred December 11, 2017 / Vote 10:1
 4. First reading approval occurred November 13, 2017 / Vote 10:1
 5. Council Work Session to receive public comment and input occurred November 8, 2017
 6. Council Work Session to receive public comment and input occurred November 1, 2017
 7. Council Work Session to receive public comment and input occurred October 25, 2017
 8. Natural Resources Committee discussion and recommendation to approve ordinance with amendments/additions occurred October 16, 2017 / Vote 4:1
 9. Natural Resources Committee Work Session to receive public comment and input occurred October 5, 2017
 10. Natural Resources Committee Work Session to receive public comment and input occurred September 25, 2017
 11. Natural Resources Committee discussion incident to the date and time of two Natural Resources Committee Work Sessions occurred September 18, 2017
 12. Council postponed action and sent back to the Natural Resources Committee for additional public input and public comment on August 28, 2017
 13. Natural Resources Committee discussion and recommendation to approve on first reading occurred August 22, 2017 / Vote 4:2

F. AUTHORIZING THE ISSUANCE AND SALE OF GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS, SERIES 2018A, OR SUCH OTHER APPROPRIATE SERIES DESIGNATION, OF BEAUFORT COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA, IN THE PRINCIPAL AMOUNT OF NOT TO EXCEED \$11,250,000; FIXING THE FORM AND DETAILS OF THE BONDS; AUTHORIZING THE INTERIM COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR OR HIS LAWFULLY-AUTHORIZED DESIGNEE TO DETERMINE CERTAIN MATTERS RELATING TO THE BONDS; PROVIDING FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE BONDS AND THE DISPOSITION OF THE PROCEEDS THEREOF; AND OTHER MATTERS RELATING THERETO ([backup](#))

1. Consideration of first reading to occur January 22, 2018
2. Finance Committee discussion and recommendation to approve on first reading occurred January 8, 2018 / Vote 7:0

10. PUBLIC HEARINGS

A. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CDBG) NEEDS ASSESSMENT TO SOLICIT PUBLIC INPUT ON COMMUNITY NEEDS AND PRIORITIES FOR HOUSING, PUBLIC FACILITIES, AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ([backup](#))

1. Public Hearing Only

B. AN ORDINANCE TO CREATE THE KEEP BEAUFORT COUNTY BEAUTIFUL BOARD FOR THE PURPOSE OF LITTER CONTROL, BEAUTIFICATION, AND WASTE REDUCTION FOR BEAUFORT COUNTY ([backup](#))

1. Consideration of third and final reading approval to occur January 22, 2018
2. Second reading approval occurred January 8, 2018 / Vote 9:0
3. First reading approval occurred December 11, 2017 / Vote 11:0
4. Natural Resources Committee discussion and recommendation to approve on first reading occurred November 20, 2017 / Vote 4:0

11. MATTERS ARISING OUT OF EXECUTIVE SESSION

12. PUBLIC COMMENT - Speaker sign-up encouraged.

13. ADJOURNMENT

Official Proceedings
County Council of Beaufort County
January 8, 2018

The electronic and print media duly notified in accordance with the State Freedom of Information Act.

A caucus of the County Council of Beaufort County was held Monday, January 8, 2018 beginning at 5:00 p.m. in the Executive Conference Room of the Administration Building, Beaufort County Government Robert Smalls Complex, 100 Ribaut Road, Beaufort, South Carolina.

ATTENDANCE

Chairman D. Paul Sommerville, Vice Chairman Gerald Stewart, and Council members Rick Caporale, Michael Covert, Gerald Dawson, Brian Flewelling, Steven Fobes, York Glover and Stewart Rodman. Alice Howard and Roberts "Tabor" Vaux absent.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Chairman led those present in the Pledge of Allegiance.

CALL FOR EXECUTIVE SESSION

It was moved by Mr. Rodman, seconded by Mr. Flewelling, that Council go immediately into executive session regarding (i) discussions incident to proposed contractual negotiations and the proposed purchase of property (Sea Trawlers) and (ii) discussions incident to pending or threatened litigation and the receipt of legal advice (potential opioids impact litigation). The vote: YEAS – Mr. Caporale, Mr. Covert, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Flewelling, Mr. Fobes, Mr. Glover, Mr. Rodman, Mr. Sommerville and Mr. Stewart. ABSENT – Mrs. Howard and Mr. Vaux. The motion passed.

EXECUIVE SESSION

ADJOURNMENT

Council adjourned at 6:00 p.m.

COUNTY COUNCIL OF BEAUFORT COUNTY

By: _____
D. Paul Sommerville, Chairman

ATTEST:

Ashley M. Bennett, Clerk to Council

Ratified:

Official Proceedings
County Council of Beaufort County
January 8, 2018

The electronic and print media duly notified in accordance with the State Freedom of Information Act.

The regular session of the County Council of Beaufort County was held Monday, January 8, 2018 beginning at 6:00 p.m. in Council Chambers of the Administration Building, Beaufort County Government Robert Smalls Complex, 100 Ribaut Road, Beaufort, South Carolina.

ATTENDANCE

Chairman D. Paul Sommerville, Vice Chairman Gerald Stewart, Council members Rick Caporale, Mr. Covert, Gerald Dawson, Brian Flewelling, Steven Fobes, York Glover and Stewart Rodman. Alice Howard and Roberts "Tabor" Vaux absent.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Chairman led those present in the Pledge of Allegiance.

INVOCATION

Council member Brian E. Flewelling gave the Invocation.

RECOGNITION / ADOPT-A-HIGHWAY VOLUNTEER GROUPS

Chairman Paul Sommerville introduced representatives from Riverbend, Sun City and Dataw Island Adopt-A-Highway volunteer groups. On behalf of Council, he thanked them for their invaluable service to Beaufort County.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONSENT AGENDA

Review of the Proceedings of the Caucus held December 11, 2017

This item comes before Council under the Administrative Consent Agenda.

It was moved by Mr. Covert, seconded by Mr. Rodman, that Council approve the minutes of the caucus held December 11, 2017. The vote: YEAS – Mr. Caporale, Mr. Covert, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Flewelling, Mr. Fobes, Mr. Glover, Mr. Rodman, Mr. Sommerville and Mr. Stewart. ABSENT – Mrs. Howard and Mr. Vaux. The motion passed.

Review of the Proceedings of the Regular Session held December 11, 2017

This item comes before Council under the Administrative Consent Agenda.

It was moved by Mr. Covert, seconded by Mr. Rodman, that Council approve the minutes of the regular session held December 11, 2017. The vote: YEAS – Mr. Caporale, Mr. Covert, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Flewelling, Mr. Fobes, Mr. Glover, Mr. Rodman, Mr. Sommerville and Mr. Stewart. ABSENT – Mrs. Howard and Mr. Vaux. The motion passed.

Committee Reports

Finance Committee

Finance Committee Chairman Jerry Stewart stated at the earlier Finance Committee meeting, the Committee recommended Council authorize the purchase of two vehicles for the Bluffton Township Fire District.

It was moved by Mr. Stewart, seconded by Mr. Flewelling, that Council authorize the purchase of one heavy duty rescue truck and one pumper ladder truck for Fire Station 35 for the Bluffton Township Fire District. The vote: YEAS – Mr. Caporale, Mr. Covert, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Flewelling, Mr. Fobes, Mr. Glover, Mr. Rodman, Mr. Sommerville and Mr. Stewart. ABSENT – Mrs. Howard and Mr. Vaux. The motion passed.

Natural Resource Committee

Natural Resources Committee Chairman Brian Flewelling announced the Natural Resources Committee will meet January 16, 2018 and the agenda will include the following items: discussion of contract award for interpretation center at Fort Freemont, annual presentation by the Beaufort Soil and Water Conservation District, discussion of Mitchellville Preservation Project-Phase I, easement condemnation and easement abandonment, an update on Okatie West 319 Grant Project, information on the water quality data in the Okatie Regional Watershed, text amendments relative to dirt road paving, mapping error for parcels located on Sea Island parkway, Malind Bluff/Pointe map amendments and an update on access and bike path to Whitehall Development.

PUBLIC COMMENT

Mr. Tommy O'Brien, a Beaufort resident, spoke about affordable housing in Beaufort County. Why is it so expensive to build here? Why can we not have affordable housing? It is because it is expensive due to development standards. Another contributing factor, is that people do not want affordable housing, they want extravagant.

NEW BUSINESS

ADOPTION OF 2018 CAUCUS AND REGULAR MEETING SCHEDULE

It was moved by Mr. Flewelling, seconded by Mr. Dawson, that Council adopt the 2018 Caucus and Regular Meeting Schedule. The vote: YEAS – Mr. Caporale, Mr. Covert, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Flewelling, Mr. Fobes, Mr. Glover, Mr. Rodman, Mr. Sommerville and Mr. Stewart. ABSENT – Mrs. Howard and Mr. Vaux. The motion passed.

ITEM REMOVED FROM CONSENT AGENDA

TEXT AMENDMENTS TO THE BEAUFORT COUNTY CODE OF ORDINANCES, CHAPTER 2, ADMINISTRATION; ARTICLE I, EMPLOYEE BENEFITS; DIVISION 3. ELECTED AND APPOINTED OFFICIALS

Main motion: It was moved by Mr. Stewart, as Executive Committee Chairman, no second required, that Council approve on first reading an ordinance amending the Beaufort County Code of Ordinances, Chapter 2, Article VI, Division 3, Section 2-346 et seq. Establishing salaries for Elected and Appointed Officials.

Mr. Rodman removed this item from the Consent Agenda. Previously, Council discussed eliminating medical benefits for part-time employees, which put us on the right track. A couple years ago, Council waved the state statute phase-in of new magistrates. That needs to be revisited and addressed in this ordinance. Historically, we had magistrates with less experience but, over time, that has improved. The phase-in process discourages people from serving. In addition, a few years ago we including the magistrates in an ordinance with other elected officials. What is the logic of now singling them out and removing them from that ordinance?

Chairman Sommerville said a proposed Senate bill speaks of changing magistrate salaries.

Mr. Dawson stated the reason this is before Council is due to a recent legal matter between Beaufort County and Beaufort County Magistrates. If we take away health insurance benefits from part-time magistrates, Beaufort County would lose minority representation on the bench. He asked that Council forego action tonight and compensate the part-time magistrates as previously.

Chairman Sommerville stated the ordinance clarifies why this issue is before Council tonight. It says Council's experience in the past several years has shown that its decision to adopt a procedure for compensating magistrates, which is different from state law, has led to confusion, acrimony and litigation between the magistrates and the County over the appropriate compensation of magistrates. Council has concluded that the best way to avoid further and continued confusion, acrimony and litigation over the appropriate compensation for magistrates is to compensate magistrates in accordance with state law as set forth in the South Carolina Code of Laws.

Mr. Flewelling stated he is concerned about the diversity on the bench of the magistrate court; however, it has not been proven that the only way to enhance diversity on the bench is to offer

part-time magistrates benefit different from what we offer other part-time employees in Beaufort County. We do not offer other part-time employees health benefits. It is unfair to offer health benefits to anyone else, just because they have a college degree and sworn into the bar. The state sets all of the other elected officials' salaries. This ordinance is saying we will not change things for the magistrates and will pay them in accordance with the State.

Mr. Covert expressed his struggle with this item. He feels this could damage that in the minority communities. He referred to South Carolina Code Section 22-8-40(h) which states, "Magistrates in a county are entitled to the same perquisites as those employees of the county of a similar position and salary." What does that mean? The answer, "anyone elected and anyone appointed." Magistrates, therefore, are different from other part-time workers.

Mr. Glover stated he voted against this motion at Committee in order to allow representation from the minority community. There are minority lawyers, who would consider serving as a magistrate, but not full time. They would not be willing to give up their practice. We should not provide fringe benefits to anyone working six hours, but supports providing benefits for magistrates working 20+ hours. He asked Council to consider amending this ordinance to include benefits for part-time magistrates working no less than 20 hours a week.

Mr. Sommerville stated this text amendment has nothing to do with benefits. This only deals with payment.

Mr. Flewelling stated this ordinance does not preclude part-time magistrates. Council made the decision to eliminate health benefits for part time magistrates a year ago.

Mr. Tom Keaveny, County Attorney, said Council removed health benefits from part-time magistrates some time ago. As a result, the magistrates filed suit against Beaufort County to continue those benefits. That lawsuit was settled last month. Part-time magistrates will not receive health benefits. There is one exception, Mr. Bernard MacIntre, will stop receiving those benefits April 30, 2018. This ordinance before Council has nothing to do with fringe benefits.

Mr. Covert stated the agenda title language is different then what appears in the title of the ordinance. He cannot support something that has different language.

Mr. Keaveny stated the ordinance title states "An Ordinance amending Beaufort County Code of Ordinances, Chapter 2, Article VI, Division 3, Section 2-346 *et seq.*, Establishing salaries for Elected and Appointed Officials."

Mr. Rodman suggested remanding this item to the Executive Committee for further discussion. There are many open issues.

Mr. Caporale stated he cannot support this ordinance. There is something wrong with the way we have gone about the conversation related to magistrates' salary.

Mr. Stewart said we have talked about this for quite some time. We have tried to improve and help the magistrates and, sued twice. This would allow us to go back to the State salary and will get us out of the middle of this. We are making a decision based on assumptions that have not been proven wrong. We have no knowledge that we cannot hire part-time people. We have no knowledge that we cannot get qualified people. We need to prove to ourselves that this will not be possible. Until we prove that we cannot find those people, it is premature to stop the process we have embarked on.

Motion to postpone: It was moved by Mr. Rodman, seconded by Mr. Glover, that Council postpone action on an ordinance amending Beaufort County Code of Ordinances, Chapter 2, Article VI, Division 3, Section 2-346 et seq., Establishing salaries for Elected and Appointed Officials until the February 12, 20218 Executive Committee. The vote: YEAS – Mr. Caporale, Mr. Glover and Mr. Rodman. NAYS –Mr. Covert, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Flewelling, Mr. Fobes, Mr. Sommerville and Mr. Stewart. ABSENT – Mrs. Howard and Mr. Vaux. The motion failed.

Vote on main motion: The vote: YEAS – Mr. Flewelling, Mr. Sommerville and Mr. Stewart. NAYS: Mr. Caporale, Mr. Covert, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Fobes, Mr. Glover and Mr. Rodman. ABSENT – Mrs. Howard and Mr. Vaux. The motion failed.

CONSENT AGENDA

AN ORDINANCE TO CREATE THE KEEP BEAUFORT COUNTY BEAUTIFUL BOARD FOR THE PURPOSE OF LITTER CONTROL, BEAUTIFICATION, AND WASTE REDUCTION FOR BEAUFORT COUNTY

This item comes before Council under the Consent Agenda. Discussion occurred at the November 20, 2017 meeting of the Natural Resources Committee.

It was moved by Mr. Flewelling, seconded by Mr. Dawson, that Council approve on second reading an ordinance to create the Keep Beaufort County Beautiful Board for the purpose of litter control, beautification, and waste reduction for Beaufort County. The vote: YEAS – Mr. Caporale, Mr. Covert, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Flewelling, Mr. Fobes, Mr. Glover, Mr. Rodman, Mr. Sommerville and Mr. Stewart. ABSENT – Mrs. Howard and Mr. Vaux. The motion passed.

The Chairman announced a public hearing Monday, January 22, 2018 beginning at 6:30 p.m. in Council Chambers of the Administration Building, Beaufort County Government Robert Smalls Complex, 100 Ribaut Road.

PUBLIC HEARINGS

AN ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING THE INTERIM COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR TO EXECUTE A TWO (2) YEAR EXTENSION OF THE LEASE AGREEMENT WITH THE SANTA ELENA FOUNDATION FOR THE FEDERAL COURTHOUSE

The Chairman opened a public hearing beginning at 6:30 p.m. for the purpose of receiving public comment regarding an ordinance authorizing the Interim County Administrator to execute a two-year extension of the lease agreement with the Santa Elena Foundation for the Federal Courthouse. After calling three times for public comment and receiving none, the Chairman declared the hearing closed at 6:31 p.m.

It was moved by Mr. Fobes, seconded by Mr. Caporale, that Council approve on third and final reading an ordinance authorizing the Interim County Administrator to execute a two-year extension of the lease agreement with the Santa Elena Foundation for the Federal Courthouse. The vote: YEAS – Mr. Caporale, Mr. Covert, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Flewelling, Mr. Fobes, Mr. Glover, Mr. Rodman, Mr. Sommerville and Mr. Stewart. ABSENT – Mrs. Howard and Mr. Vaux. The motion passed.

AN ORDINANCE COMMITTING FUNDS FROM THE BUCKWALTER PLACE MULTI-COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PARK FEE IN LIEU OF TAXES REVENUE AND ADDITIONAL REVENUE GENERATED FROM THE BUCKWALTER PLACE DEVELOPMENT AFTER THE EXPIRATION OF THE MULTI-COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PARK, UP TO A TOTAL OF \$5,000,000.00, CONTINGENT UPON THE EXECUTION OF A MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING IDENTIFYING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE TOWN OF BLUFFTON AND THE BEAUFORT COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT TO FUND PORTIONS OF THE CONSTRUCTION COST OF THE LOWCOUNTRY CULINARY INSTITUTE AND TOURISM CENTER TO THE TECHNICAL COLLEGE OF THE LOWCOUNTRY

AN ORDINANCE ALLOCATING \$3,243,000.00 FROM LOCAL HOSPITALITY TAX FUNDS TO THE TECHNICAL COLLEGE OF THE LOWCOUNTRY FOR A PORTION OF COST FOR CONSTRUCTION OF A LOWCOUNTRY CULINARY INSTITUTE AND TOURISM CENTER

Due to the comparison between agenda item 10B and agenda item 10C, the Chairman decided to take these items up simultaneously for the purpose of public comment, discussion and action.

The Chairman opened a public hearing beginning at 6:32 p.m. for the purpose of receiving public comment regarding an ordinance committing funds from the Buckwalter Place Multi-County Industrial Park Fee in Lieu of Taxes Revenue and additional revenue generated from the Buckwalter Place Development after the expiration of the Multi-County Industrial Park, up to a total of \$5,000,000, contingent upon the execution of a Memorandum of Understanding identifying the contributions of the Town of Bluffton and the Beaufort County School District to fund portions of the construction cost of the Lowcountry Culinary Institute and Tourism Center to the Technical College of the Lowcountry and an ordinance allocating \$3,243,000 from Local Hospitality Tax

Funds to the Technical College of the Lowcountry for a portion of the cost for construction of a Lowcountry Culinary Institute and Tourism Center. After calling once for public comment, the Chairman introduced Mr. Michael Ramey, an employee of Beaufort Memorial Hospital, who spoke of the needed skill set of chefs in the area.

Mr. Charles Sampson, a Beaufort resident, spoke of the benefits of the culinary institute providing jobs in Beaufort County.

Mr. Jeff Kruse, a Beaufort resident, thanked Council for their commitment, tenacity and creativity from taking the Lowcountry Culinary Institute and Tourism from a long-standing vision of many and giving it the financial commitment that it will not become a reality. It will truly allow us to move into the future with a renewed purpose and commitment to continue to make Beaufort County such a truly unique place to live, learn, work and play.

Mr. David Nelems, CEO of the Don Ryan Center for Innovation, which serves as the economic arm for the Town of Bluffton, stated part of the Center's responsibility is to ensure sustainable economic growth and responsible development of the Buckwalter Place Commerce Park, the selected location for the Lowcountry Culinary Institute and Tourism Center. The consensus of the Bluffton Town Council and the Don Ryan Board is to be supportive of the Culinary Institute, as outlined in the Technical College of the Lowcountry (TCL) Business Plan. The Town of Bluffton Council has demonstrated their commitment to the project by pledging an additional \$500,000 of the Town's MCIP dollars to the Technical College of the Lowcountry for the Culinary Institute. The Town has requirements for the money which include the following: (1) the Beaufort County School District's commitment of \$125,000 per year, for 20 years, with a cap of \$2 million to be used only toward debt services, in exchange for TCL providing \$125,000 annual on dual enrollment tuitions; (2) TCL uses its best reasonable efforts to solicit pledges and support from third parties; (3) Beaufort County Council approves the Finance Committee's recommendation for funding; (4) TCL uses the best efforts to work with the Town of Bluffton to value engineer construction, and not have the construction costs exceed more than \$300 per square foot; and that TCL agrees to consult with the Don Ryan Center on the business plan of the Culinary Arts Program. The Don Ryan Center is excited for and supports this project.

Mr. Ray Pridgen, Sodexo employee, stated the skill set in the labor force is not there currently. He appreciates Council's support in moving this project forward.

Mr. Gregg Rawls, Co-Chair of Beaufort Arts Council, thanked Council for their support for a Lowcountry Culinary Institute and Tourism Center. This is an important way of bringing the culinary arts in Beaufort County. This is a good idea.

After calling twice more for public comment and receiving none, the Chairman declared the hearing closed at 6:45 p.m.

Mr. Rodman believes TCL will be using the name Culinary Arts, which should appear in the motion and ordinance. In addition, eliminate the wording "up to five million."

It was moved by Mr. Covert, seconded by Mr. Flewelling, that Council approve on third and final reading an ordinance committing funds from the Buckwalter Place Multi-County Industrial Park Fee in Lieu of Taxes Revenue and additional revenue generated from the Buckwalter Place Development after the expiration of the Multi-County Industrial Park, up to a total of \$5,000,000, contingent upon the execution of a Memorandum of Understanding identifying the contributions of the Town of Bluffton and the Beaufort County School District to fund portions of the construction cost of the Lowcountry Culinary Institute and Tourism Center to the Technical College of the Lowcountry. The vote: YEAS – Mr. Caporale, Mr. Covert, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Flewelling, Mr. Fobes, Mr. Glover, Mr. Rodman, Mr. Sommerville and Mr. Stewart. ABSENT – Mrs. Howard and Mr. Vaux. The motion passed.

It was moved by Mr. Covert, seconded by Mr. Flewelling, that Council approve on third and final reading an ordinance allocating \$3,243,000 from Local Hospitality Tax Funds to the Technical College of the Lowcountry for a portion of the cost for construction of a Lowcountry Culinary Institute and Tourism Center. The vote: YEAS – Mr. Caporale, Mr. Covert, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Flewelling, Mr. Fobes, Mr. Glover, Mr. Rodman, Mr. Sommerville and Mr. Stewart. ABSENT – Mrs. Howard and Mr. Vaux. The motion passed.

AN ORDINANCE OF BEAUFORT COUNTY COUNCIL ADDING CHAPTER 38, ARTICLE 6: SINGLE-USE PLASTIC BAGS TO THE BEAUFORT COUNTY CODE OF ORDINANCES TO ENCOURAGE THE USE OF REUSABLE CHECKOUT BAGS AND RECYCLABLE PAPER CARRYOUT BAGS AND BANNING THE USE OF SINGLE-USE PLASTIC BAGS FOR RETAIL CHECKOUT OF PURCHASED GOODS IN THE UNINCORPORATED AREAS OF THE COUNTY

The Chairman opened a public hearing beginning at 6:46 p.m. for the purpose of receiving public comment regarding an ordinance adding Chapter 38, Article 6: Single-Use Plastic Bags to the Beaufort County Code of Ordinances to encourage the use of reusable checkout bags and recyclable paper carryout bags and banning the use of single-use plastic bags for retail checkout of purchased good in the unincorporated areas of the County. After calling three times for public comment and receiving none, the Chairman declared the hearing closed at 6:48 p.m.

Natural Resources Chairman Brian Flewelling informed Council that the Town of Bluffton has not yet approved this ordinance on first reading. He asked Council to delay third and final reading in order to ensure Bluffton Town has significant support for this ordinance.

It was moved by Mr. Flewelling, seconded by Mr. Rodman, that Council delay action on an ordinance adding Chapter 38, Article 6: Single-Use Plastic Bags to the Beaufort County Code of Ordinances to encourage the use of reusable checkout bags and recyclable paper carryout bags and banning the use of single-use plastic bags for retail checkout of purchased good in the unincorporated areas of the County until the next County Council Regular Session meeting scheduled for January 22, 2018. The vote: YEAS – Mr. Caporale, Mr. Covert, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Flewelling, Mr. Fobes, Mr. Glover, Mr. Rodman, Mr. Sommerville and Mr. Stewart. ABSENT – Mrs. Howard and Mr. Vaux. The motion passed.

MATTERS ARISING OUT OF EXECUTIVE SESSION

Chairman Paul Sommerville stated in today’s Executive Session, Council considered retaining a law firm to represent Beaufort County in exploring and, if appropriate, initiating litigation against various defendants with regard to the opioid crisis.

It was moved by Mr. Sommerville, seconded by Mr. Dawson, that Council authorize the Interim County Administrator to execute a retainer agreement with the Law Firms of Finger, Melnick & Brook, P.A. and Marc J. Bern & Partners, LLP to investigate and, if appropriate, pursue litigation against any party believed is liable to Beaufort County for damages Beaufort County has incurred as a result of the opioid crisis in Beaufort County. The vote: YEAS – Mr. Caporale, Mr. Covert, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Flewelling, Mr. Fobes, Mr. Glover, Mr. Rodman, Mr. Sommerville and Mr. Stewart. ABSENT – Mrs. Howard and Mr. Vaux. The motion passed.

PUBLIC COMMENT

There were no requests to speak.

ADJOURNMENT

Council adjourned at 7:08 p.m.

COUNTY COUNCIL OF BEAUFORT COUNTY

By: _____
D. Paul Sommerville, Chairman

ATTEST: _____
Ashley M. Bennett, Clerk to Council

Ratified: _____

COMMUNITY SERVICES COMMITTEE

December 11, 2017

The electronic and print media duly notified in accordance with the State Freedom of Information Act.

The Community Services Committee met Monday, December 11, 2017 beginning at 3:00 p.m. in the Executive Conference Room of the Administration Building, Beaufort County Government Robert Smalls Complex, 100 Ribaut Road, Beaufort, South Carolina.

ATTENDANCE

Chairman Alice Howard, Vice Chairman Rick Caporale and members Michael Covert, Steven Fobes, York Glover and Roberts “Tabor” Vaux present. Non-committee members Gerald Dawson, Brian Flewelling, Stu Rodman, D. Paul Sommerville and Jerry Stewart present. (Paul Sommerville, as County Council Chairman, serves as an *ex-officio* member of each standing committee of Council and is entitled to vote.)

County staff: Joshua Gruber, Interim County Administrator; Alicia Holland, Assistant County Administrator–Finance; Chris Inglese, Assistant County Attorney; Thomas Keaveny, County Attorney; Ray McBride, Library System Director; and Monica Spells, Assistant County Administrator–Civic Engagement and Outreach.

Public: Jeff Boss, Deputy General Manager, Operations and Technical Services, Beaufort-Jasper Water and Sewer Authority; Brian Chemsak, Director of Engineering, Beaufort-Jasper Water and Sewer Authority; and Jessica Dailey, Community and Economic Development Specialist, Lowcountry Council of Government.

Media: Joe Croley, *Lowcountry Inside Track*.

Councilwoman Howard chaired the meeting.

INFORMATION ITEMS

1. **Update / Bonaire Estates Sewer Improvements Project (Community Development Block Grant – CDBG Project) with Beaufort-Jasper Water and Sewer Authority (BJWSA) and Lowcountry Council of Governments (LCOG)**

Notification: To view video of full discussion of this meeting please visit http://beaufort.granicus.com/ViewPublisher.php?view_id=2

Discussion: Ms. Monica Spells, Assistant County Administrator–Civic Engagement and Outreach, stated in June of 2016, Beaufort County was awarded a Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funding in the amount of \$1.0 million from the South Carolina Department

of Commerce. This grant was to extend sewer service in the Bonaire Estates subdivision, off of Parris Island Gateway, to about 175 households along Bonaire Circle and interior streets of Joppa Road, Winsor Road, and Falls Road. Due to the additional environmental benefits to the Broadriver Watershed Area, South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) awarded \$250,000 for this project. Ms. Spells also stated that this Committee had recommended moving forward with this project and with full Council approval, funding of approximately of \$182,000 was endorsed for this project via Resolution 2016/06 in April 2016. Ms. Spells stated that after Council's endorsement, it was discovered that this project had an estimated cost increase, in which Beaufort-Jasper Water Sewer Authority (BJWSA) provided an overview. This Committee in turn directed the team to exhaust all grant funding for this project. Ms. Spells stated that the team worked with Lowcountry Council of Governments (LCOG) and Beaufort-Jasper Water Sewer Authority (BJWSA) for this grant submission for additional funding. The County's Communications and Accountability Department and Stormwater Management Department collaborated with LCOG and BJWSA for this grant submission. On behalf of the South Carolina Rural Infrastructure Authority, a Basic Infrastructure Grant of \$500,000 was awarded for the Bonaire Sewer Extension Project. There would still be a shortfall in funding of approximately \$425,153 to complete this project. Ms. Spells stated if funded, a total project contribution of Council would be approximately \$607,419. Ms. Spells asked the Committee for their thoughts on providing additional funding to finish this project. Ms. Spells added that 51% of the homes needed to be Low Moderate Income (LMI) in order for (CDBG) funding.

Mrs. Howard voiced concern that the anticipated costs were greater than what was expected and asked that a BJWSA representative speak to that issue.

Mr. Brian Chemsak, Director of Engineering, BJWSA, stated that a full survey of that location was completed after hiring an engineer. The increased cost was due to the depth of the system inside a narrow right of way under the road, at least 15 feet deep, which is deep in that area. Utilities are also buried in this area. The initial estimate did not know the depths and aerial maps were used to estimate these depths. The hiring of an engineer to determine proper depths, switching to a vacuum-type sewer technology, and not having to go as deep all contribute to lower project costs.

Mr. Flewelling asked Mr. Chemsak about tap in fees for each homeowner.

Mr. Chemsak stated that the connection fee is \$500 and the sewer capacity fee is \$2,600. There are plumbing costs as well as the cost associated with septic tank removal.

Mr. Gruber and Mr. Chemsak clarified that for all qualifying (LMI) homes are connected under the grant program, non-LMI homes would pay the connection fee, sewer capacity fee, and plumbing costs. Mr. Chemsak added that various arrangements regarding the fee can be made for non-LMI homes.

Mrs. Howard asked how we would fund this deficit in order to complete the project.

Mr. Gruber, Interim County Administrator, stated that because this was a capital project, not an operational budget, the money could come from a reserve fund. Another option of funding is a General Obligation Bond and the payment could be delayed until June or July of 2018, after grant funds were used first.

Mr. Flewelling stated that this area has been on sewer since the 1950s and is surrounded by areas developed with sewer service. There will be more development, growth in the Town of Port area.

Mr. Covert stated for the record that the areas of Alljoy and Stony Creek were in need of sewer systems.

Motion: It was moved by Mr. Fobes, seconded by Mr. Covert, that Committee support additional funding for the Bonaire Sewer Improvements Project with Beaufort-Jasper Water and Sewer Authority and Lowcountry Council of Governments. The vote: YEAS – Mr. Caporale, Mr. Covert, Mr. Fobes, Mr. Glover, Mrs. Howard and Mr. Vaux. The motion passed.

Status: Informational purposes only.

2. Off Agenda – Library Impact Fees

Notification: To view video of full discussion of this meeting please visit http://beaufort.granicus.com/ViewPublisher.php?view_id=2

Discussion: Mrs. Howard announced that Mr. Ray McBride, Library System Director, is scheduled to appear before Port Royal Town Council on December 13, 2017 to discuss the County library system and library impact fees.

Status: Informational purposes only.

3. Consideration of Reappointments and Appointments / Library Board

Notification: To view video of full discussion of this meeting please visit http://beaufort.granicus.com/ViewPublisher.php?view_id=2

Status: No nominations were made at this time.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

January 8, 2018

The electronic and print media duly notified in accordance with the State Freedom of Information Act.

The Finance Committee met Monday, January 8, 2018 beginning at 1:30 p.m., in the Executive Conference Room, Administration Building, Beaufort County Government Robert Smalls Complex, 100 Ribaut Road, Beaufort, South Carolina.

ATTENDANCE

Chairman Jerry Stewart, Vice Chairman Michael Covert and members Rick Caporale, Gerald Dawson, Brian Flewelling, Steven Fobes and Stu Rodman present. Non-committee member York Glover and Paul Sommerville present. (Paul Sommerville, as County Council Chairman, serves as an *ex-officio* member of each standing committee of Council and is entitled to vote.)

County staff: Lidia Delhomme, Detention Center; Phil Foot, Assistant County Administrator–Public Safety; Joshua Gruber, Interim County Administrator; Alicia Holland, Assistant County Administrator–Finance; Chris Inglese, Assistant County Attorney; Gary James, Assessor; Tom Keaveny, County Attorney; Ray McBride, Library System Director; Colin Kinton, Division Director–Transportation Engineering; Jon Rembold, Airports Director; and Monica Spells–Assistant County Administrator–Civic Engagement and Outreach.

Public: Jim Atkins; Paul Boulware, Deputy Chief, Bluffton Township Fire District; Mary Lee Carns, Vice President, Institutional Advancement, and External Relations & Executive Director, TCL Foundation for the Technical College of the Lowcountry; Richard Gough, President, Technical College of the Lowcountry; Louise Poindexter, Board Member, Bluffton Township Fire District; Andrew Smith, Vice President of Administrative Services, Technical College of the Lowcountry; David Strange, Technical College of the Lowcountry Foundation Board; and John Thompson, Fire Chief, Bluffton Township Fire District.

Media: Joe Croley, *Lowcountry Inside Track*.

Councilman Stewart chaired the meeting.

ACTION ITEMS

1. 2018 General Obligation Bond Ordinance

Notification: To view video of full discussion of this meeting please visit http://beaufort.granicus.com/ViewPublisher.php?view_id=2

Discussion: Mr. Josh Gruber, Interim County Administrator, reviewed the Proposed FY2018 General Obligation Bond expenditures as follows:

- Arthur Horne Building Demolition / Replacement - \$3.5 million (one half of \$7.0 million total cost)
- Administration Building Re-Skin - \$5.5 million
- Beaufort County Voter Registration Building Phase 2 - \$250,000
- Beaufort County Pool Facilities Renovations - \$540,000
- Detention Center Repairs / Generator Upgrade - \$1.0 million

Mr. Flewelling asked staff to provide the standard GO Bond package that includes the debt repayment schedule.

Mr. Stewart, Committee Chairman, asked staff to provide an ordinance prior to first reading by Council.

Motion: It was moved by Mr. Flewelling, seconded by Mr. Rodman, that Committee recommend Council approve on first reading an ordinance authorizing the issuance and sale of not to exceed \$10,790,000 General Obligation Bonds.

Mr. Gruber provided the Committee an overview of proposed FY2018 General Obligation Bond expenditures as follows:

- Arthur Horne Building Replacement - \$3.5 million (second half of \$7.0 million)
- Public Works / Stormwater Facility – Repair/Replacement - \$3.5 million
- IT / Telephony Infrastructure Replacement - \$3.0 million
- Detention Center Repairs - \$1.0 million

Mr. Rodman stated the Airports Board asked the Town of Hilton Head Island for accommodations tax dollars for the Airport Entrance Project at the Hilton Head Island (HXD) Airport. The Town originally denied funding, but then agreed to contribute \$100,000 if dollars were available, subject to Beaufort County funding the other \$200,000. He would like this item included, if possible, in GOB issuance.

Mr. Gruber said that could be added to the FY2018 General Obligation Bond.

Motion to amend by substitution: It was moved by Mr. Rodman (seconded of the main motion), seconded by Mr. Flewelling (maker of the main motion), that Committee amend the recommendation to increase the appropriation by approximately \$200,000 to fund the Airport Entrance Project at the Hilton Head Island (HXD) Airport and approve on first reading authorizing the issuance and sale of not to exceed \$11.0 million General Obligation Bonds. (Due to the maker and the seconder of the main motion approving this motion to amend by substitution, this substitution takes place of the original main motion).

Vote on main motion, to include the motion to amend by substitution: Council approve on first reading an ordinance authorizing the issuance and sale of not to exceed \$11.0 million of General Obligation Bonds. The vote: YEAS - Mr. Caporale, Mr. Covert, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Flewelling, Mr. Fobes, Mr. Rodman and Mr. Stewart. The motion passed.

Mr. Gruber informed Council of one project that may be forthcoming but is not a part of this project list – Daufuskie Island convenience center. It is not included due to the active discussions with other parties for potential solutions.

Recommendation: Council approve on first reading an ordinance authorizing the issuance of sale of not to exceed \$11.0 million of General Obligation Bonds.

2. Bluffton Township Fire District / FY 2018 – FY 2020 Capital Projects

Notification: To view video of full discussion of this meeting please visit http://beaufort.granicus.com/ViewPublisher.php?view_id=2

Discussion: Chief John Thompson, Bluffton Township Fire District, provided the Committee a PowerPoint Presentation outlining FY2018 through FY2020 Capital Projects. The Bluffton area continues to grow and so does the population. The Bluffton Township Fire District has made good progress implementing the FY2014 – FY2019 Strategic Plan. The remaining items from the Strategic Plan are included in this list of projects. Chief Thompson provided an overview of the following projects:

- Hampton Lakes Fire Station
- Renovation of the Callawassie Fire Station
- Construction of additional concrete driveways and pads at the training facility
- Purchase of a new heavy duty rescue (HDR) Truck
- Replacement of the District's wildland firefighting truck
- Replacement / refurbishment of the District's water tanker
- Construction of a fire pump test pit at the training facility
- Replace and upgrade the District's fire/rescue boat

Project 1 - Hampton Lakes Fire Station 38

Information:

- Fastest growing residential area in the District.
- Travel distance from current service providing station will exceed ISO allowances for Phases 4 and 5.
- Reduction in response times to other areas by up to 35%.
- Reduction in response times to school complex by up to 45%.
- Significant amount of commercial development also permitted and projected for the new station's service area:
 - Buckwalter Place development.
 - Several multi-family condominium and apartment units under construction and/or planned.
 - Assisted living facilities and mercantile development as well.

Fire Station Construction:

- District's Fire Station Prototype Plan
- Include additional space for emergency operations functions.
- Include additional space for the District's second shift supervisor.
- Projected cost: \$3,000,000.
- Suggested Funding Method: 20 year General Obligation Bonds.

Fire Station Staffing:

- Fifteen additional positions are required.
- Federal grant (\$1,301,751) has been awarded to offset staffing costs over the first three years of employment.
- Study was completed to verify the District's ability to absorb the new positions in the budget will little or no tax increase in FY22.

Fire Station Response Equipment:

- Mixed-use occupancy will be served by the station. Some will be multi-story.
- Recommended vehicle is a "Quint" apparatus which combines the capability of a fire pumper with that of an aerial ladder.
- Sole source Pierce apparatus. District is a factory warranty service center.
- Estimated cost, including equipment: \$975,000.
- Estimated funding method: Fire Impact Fees

Project 2 – Callawassie Station Renovations

Information:

- Current station was constructed in 1993.
- District's facilities maintenance plan (FMP) suggests renovation in 20-25 years and full replacement at 50 – 55 years of age.
 - Condition is assessed each year.
 - Response demographics are also evaluated.
- Originally designed to accommodate 2 Firefighters. Now there are up to 5 occupants.
- National standards have changed.
 - Individual sleeping rooms.
 - Exercise/workout facilities.
 - Decontamination areas with extractors.
 - PPE storage.
 - Diesel exhaust control in the apparatus bays.
 - Increased size requirements for kitchen and common areas
- Addition is 1850 square feet.
- Current station will be gutted and the interior reconfigured.
- Renovation will utilize the Moss Creek fire station renovation plans and same architectural firm.
- Savings in design and engineering by using the Moss Creek plan.
- Project cost, including fixtures and furnishings is estimated at \$1,000,000.
- Suggested funding method: General obligation bonds.

Project 3 – Training Center Driveways / Pads

Information:

- Training building currently has a 25 foot wide concrete pad around the entire structure.
- Due to budget constraints the remaining areas around the building were compacted with gravel driving surfaces.
- The heavy trucks are rapidly degrading the surface.
- Loss of the surface is leading to:
 - Stuck vehicles
 - Mud and sand infiltration to some of the equipment
 - Limiting training when there has been wet weather
 - Erosion of the soil is leading to an abrupt change in elevation at the concrete pad and safety issues.
- Considered asphalt:
 - Degrades under the weight of the trucks, especially during hot weather.
 - Sticks to the heels of ladders and other equipment when the weather is hot.
 - Will need maintenance and repair often to maintain a usable surface.

- Permanent solution is concrete:
 - Approximately 50,000 square feet is required.
 - Must be a depth of 7 inches.
- Estimated cost of the project is \$300,000.
- Suggested funding method: Fire Impact Fees.

Project 4 – Heavy Duty Rescue (HDR) Truck

Information:

- Will combine equipment onto one vehicle with others in the fleet that are in need of replacement.
- Reduce wear and tear on the District's 2012 aerial platform truck.
- Goal is to stretch the aerial's life expectancy to 20 years.
- Will allow the District to respond to rescues without tying up our only aerial device.
- Specially trained responders will be assigned to one truck.
- Will cross-staff the HDR with the truck crew. Will not need to add staffing with this plan.
- Projected Cost: \$655,000 plus \$100,000 in loose equipment.
- Suggested Funding Source: 5 year lease (vehicle); fire impact fees (equipment)

The remaining four projects were not reviewed by the Committee, but were provided as part of the PowerPoint presentation for the Committee's review.

It was moved by Mr. Rodman, seconded by Mr. Flewelling, that Committee recommend Council authorize the purchase of one heavy duty rescue truck and one pumper ladder truck for the Bluffton Township Fire District. The vote: YEAS - Mr. Caporale, Mr. Covert, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Flewelling, Mr. Fobes, Mr. Rodman and Mr. Stewart. The motion passed.

Recommendation: Council authorize the purchase of one heavy duty rescue truck and one pumper ladder truck for the Bluffton Township Fire District.

INFORMATION ITEMS

3. Update / Technical College of the Lowcountry / Culinary Institute

Notification: To view video of full discussion of this meeting please visit http://beaufort.granicus.com/ViewPublisher.php?view_id=2

Discussion: Committee Chairman Jerry Stewart introduced this item to the Committee. At tonight's Council Regular Session, funding of the Technical College of the Lowcountry (TCL) Culinary Institute is up for public hearing and third and final reading. TCL was tasked to provide information about financing and insulation of money.

Dr. Richard Gough, President, Technical College of the Lowcountry, provided the Committee an update of TCL due diligence. On December 11, 2017, TCL met with the developer, the County, and the Town of Bluffton to better define a construction schedule. Mr. David Strange, TCL Foundation Board and project consultant, helped define this project. On December 14, 2017, TCL met with Bond Counsel and was informed that a 20-year Institutional Bond is the best funding tool going forward. The bond could be paid off in approximately 14 years. Only two-thirds of the \$11.3 million project would need to be funded, with the rest coming from accommodation taxes. The project amount and bond will cover building construction, land purchase, furniture, fixtures and equipment (FFE) and a contingency.

Status: Information only.

4. Off Agenda – Letter from Auditor Jim Beckert regarding Collection of Delinquent Taxes

Notification: To view video of full discussion of this meeting please visit http://beaufort.granicus.com/ViewPublisher.php?view_id=2

Discussion: Committee Chairman Jerry Stewart stated in response of a letter dated December 18, 2017 from County Auditor Jim Beckert regarding the collection of delinquent taxes, there is potential for a special meeting of the Finance Committee to be held January 16, 2018. If that day does not work for all parties, the topic will be discussed at the next regularly scheduled Finance Committee scheduled for February 5, 2018.

Status: Information only.

5. Review / HXD / Hilton Head Island and ARW / Beaufort County Airports Capital Improvement Projects

Notification: To view video of full discussion of this meeting please visit http://beaufort.granicus.com/ViewPublisher.php?view_id=2

Discussion: Mr. Jon Rembold, Airport Director, presented Council with the Airport Capital Improvement Program (ACIP) listings for Beaufort County Airport (ARW) and Hilton Head Island Airport (HXD). The Beaufort County Airports Board reviewed and accepted the ACIP listings at its November 16, 2017 meeting.

Status: Information only.

6. Discussion / Issuing a Request for Proposal for Public Education Campaign on Change of Form of Government Referendum and Transportation Sales Tax Referendum

Notification: To view video of full discussion of this meeting please visit http://beaufort.granicus.com/ViewPublisher.php?view_id=2

Discussion: Mr. Joshua Gruber, Interim County Administrator, reviewed this item with the Committee. This is not a novel idea and has been an approach taken up by other counties when taking up sales tax programs within their communities. This item is a request to receive approval of Council to issue a Request for Proposal for a public education campaign regarding the Change of Form of Government Referendum and Transportation Sales Tax Referendum. This organization would work with outside agencies to distribute information to the public that is educational in nature. Getting information to the public is something we should consider because if we are not successful in getting the proposed sales tax referendum passed by the public, it would greatly limit our options available in moving forward to address that issue. There are limited ways in raising that much money on a county level.

Status: Staff to move forward with the RFP process for a public education campaign on the Change of Form of Government referendum and Transportation Sales Tax referendum.

7. Housekeeping / County Budget Amendment to Reflect Additional Revenue Received from Town of Hilton Head Island for Sheriff's Office Operations

Notification: To view video of full discussion of this meeting please visit http://beaufort.granicus.com/ViewPublisher.php?view_id=2

Discussion: Mr. Gruber, Interim County Administrator, provided the Committee an overview of this item. Staff will be bringing forward a budget ordinance update. When Beaufort County adopted its budget, it was approved prior to the Town of Hilton Head Island finalizing their budget wherein they provided additional revenue for Sheriff Office operations on the Island. The budget would be amended to reflect the additional dollars received and to show the additional transfer to the Sheriff's Office. In addition, when we brought forward the budget last year, we pooled the 2% increase in retirement payments which we now know the details of such on a division basis. The same will be done with the step increase dollars. The budget document will be brought forward on January 22, 2018.

Status: Information only.

8. Update / Impact Fee Consultant

Notification: To view video of full discussion of this meeting please visit http://beaufort.granicus.com/ViewPublisher.php?view_id=2

Discussion: Mr. Joshua Gruber, Interim County Administrator, provided the Committee an update on the impact fee study process. When working with the consultant initially, the thought was that the cost was going to be around \$50,000, which has then been revised to above \$50,000. We have then begun the process for the Request for Proposals in order to bring forward and comply with procurement practices. We received one result, which was three times our estimate (\$160,000 to update the County impact fee study, and \$90,000 to update the School District impact fee study). We have canceled that Request for Proposal. Mr. Kinton has been working to identify other engineering firms within the area that could potentially bid on it, and draw up some interest in this bid. We will be reissuing the RFP.

Status: Information only.

9. Discussion / Library Impact Fees / City of Beaufort and Town of Port Royal

Notification: To view video of full discussion of this meeting please visit http://beaufort.granicus.com/ViewPublisher.php?view_id=2

Discussion: Mr. Joshua Gruber, Interim County Administrator, stated the County is in receipt of written correspondence from the City of Beaufort (City) and the Town of Port Royal (Town) that have indicated they would be amenable to instituting impact fees within their jurisdictions for library purposes. However, when the original impact fee ordinance was passed, there was a specific resolution (Resolution 1999-27) that was brought forward that said since the City and the Town decided not to participate from the outset, that in order for them to participate in the future, they would need to pay whatever impact fees would have been collected. They have indicated that they would not be willing to do that, but they are willing to impose the fee to move forward if this body waives the requirement. Mr. Gruber asked Council to waive that requirement due to it being better to have the impact fee moving forward, than not to have an impact fee at all.

It was moved by Mr. Flewelling, seconded by Mr. Caporale, that Committee delete the phraseology from our original library impact fee implementation ordinance to delete the requirement of recompense or repayment amount from years prior for the City of Beaufort and the Town of Port Royal.

Mr. Gruber estimated that what would have been collected is approximately \$200,000 cumulatively.

Mr. McBride, Library System Director, supports moving forward as recommended. The County is currently supporting those communities out of the budget, and this would allow us to receive impact fees for a portion of library services going forward.

Mr. Fobes wanted to know if there has been any discussions with the City regarding the parking situation around the Beaufort Branch Library and the possibility of foregoing either that revenue or making it conducive to parking.

Mr. McBride said there are only 25 public parking places. If the parking meters are removed, there is no way to control who parks there. It has been explored from many different directions.

Mr. Fobes feels the County should receive something in return. He asked administration to explore such negotiations with the City.

There was no vote on the motion because committee members agreed to delay consideration of this item until the February 5, 2018 Finance Committee meeting.

Status: This item was delayed until the next Finance Committee meeting, currently scheduled for February 5, 2018.

PUBLIC FACILITIES COMMITTEE

December 11, 2017

The electronic and print media duly notified in accordance with the State Freedom of Information Act.

The Governmental Committee met Monday, December 11, 2017 beginning at 2:00 p.m. in the Executive Conference Room of the Administration Building, Beaufort County Government Robert Smalls Complex, 100 Ribaut Road, Beaufort, South Carolina.

ATTENDANCE

Chairman Stu Rodman, Vice Chairman York Glover and members Rick Caporale, Michael Covert, Alice Howard, Jerry Stewart and Roberts “Tabor” Vaux present. Non-Committee members Gerald Dawson, Brian Flewelling, Steven Fobes and D. Paul Sommerville present. (Paul Sommerville, as County Council Chairman, serves as an *ex-officio* member of each standing committee of Council and is entitled to vote.)

County staff: Ron Clifford, Chairman, Board of Voter Registration and Elections; Josh Gruber, Interim County Administrator; Chris Inglese, Assistant County Attorney; Thomas Keaveny, County Attorney; Colin Kinton, Division Director–Transportation Engineering; Eric Larson, Division Director–Environmental Engineering and Land Management; Rob McFee, Division Director–Facilities and Construction Engineering; Mark Roseneau, Director, Facilities Management; Chad Stanley, Superintendent, Stormwater Infrastructure, Monica Spells, Assistant County Administrator–Civic Engagement and Outreach Area; Dave Thomas, Purchasing Director; and David Wilhelm, Public Works Director.

Public: Robert O’Kelly, Executive Secretary, Midway Farms Association.

Media: Joe Croley, *Lowcountry Inside Track*.

Chairman Stu Rodman chaired the meeting.

ACTION ITEMS

1. Consideration of Contract Award

- **Construction Services and Equipment Contract / Security Kiosk at Human Services Building (\$146,154)**

Notification: To view video of full discussion of this meeting please visit http://beaufort.granicus.com/ViewPublisher.php?view_id=2

Discussion: Mr. Josh Gruber, Interim County Administrator, stated this contract was one of two projects coming forward in short succession that Council had worked with administration

in identifying, a security checkpoint, a Magnetometer, and an X-ray machine at the Human Services Building located at 1905 Duke Street, Beaufort. This is for safety assurances, that no one is bringing guns or explosives into the building. The next contract award would come forward when Employee Services moves into their new location.

Mr. Dave Thomas, Purchasing Director, stated that in the bidding process, there were multiple bids; however, overall participation was low due to the small size of the project. County staff evaluated the bids, determined that Patterson Construction was in compliance with the requirements, the overall design was a better fit for the building, and would work better for the Sheriff's Office.

Motion: It was moved by Mr. Caporale, seconded by Mr. Glover, that Committee approve and recommend Council award a contract to Patterson Construction, Beaufort, South Carolina for construction and equipment for a security kiosk at the Human Services Building. The total cost is \$146,154 and funding would come from Account 40080011-54427, 2013 General Obligation Bond Capital Funding. The vote: YEAS – Mr. Caporale, Mr. Covert, Mr. Glover, Mrs. Howard, Mr. Rodman, Mr. Stewart and Mr. Vaux. The motion passed.

Recommendation: Council award a contract to Patterson Construction, Beaufort, South Carolina for construction and equipment for a security kiosk at the Human Services Building. The total cost is \$146,154 and funding would come from Account 40080011-54427, 2013 General Obligation Bond Capital Funding.

2. Consideration of Contract Award

- **State Contract Purchase / Two 2018 Dump Trucks for Public Works – Stormwater Infrastructure Section (\$318,308.52)**

Notification: To view video of full discussion of this meeting please visit http://beaufort.granicus.com/ViewPublisher.php?view_id=2

Discussion: Mr. Dave Thomas, Purchasing Director, reviewed this item with the Committee. The Purchasing Department received a request from the Public Works Director for the purchase of two 2018 dump trucks from Carolina International Trucks, Inc., a State contract vendor, for Public Works Stormwater-Infrastructure Section. The new equipment is a replacement of dump truck #23141 having over 140,000 miles of operation and dump truck #23105 having over 149,000 miles of operation. Both trucks are included in the equipment replacement schedule. The old equipment vehicles will be sold on GovDeal.

Motion: It was moved by Mr. Caporale, seconded by Mr. Glover, that Committee approve and recommend Council award a contract to Carolina International Trucks, Inc. (a state contract vendor), Columbia, South Carolina for the purchase of two 2018 dump trucks for the Public Works Department – Stormwater Infrastructure Section. The total cost is \$318,308.52 to be funded from Account 50250011-54000, Stormwater Utility Enterprise Fund Vehicle Purchases. The vote: YEAS – Mr. Caporale, Mr. Covert, Mr. Glover, Mrs. Howard, Mr. Rodman, Mr. Stewart and Mr. Vaux. The motion passed.

Recommendation: Council award a contract to Carolina International Trucks, Inc. (a state contract vendor), Columbia, South Carolina for the purchase of two 2018 dump trucks for the Public Works Department – Stormwater Infrastructure Section. The total cost is \$318,308.52 to be funded from Account 50250011-54000, Stormwater Utility Enterprise Fund Vehicle Purchases.

3. Consideration of Contract Award

- **National Joint Powers Association Cooperative Contract (NJPA) Vendor Purchase / One 2018 CAT Model 315F Excavator for Public Works – Stormwater Infrastructure Section State Contract Purchase / Two 2018 Dump Trucks for Public Works – Stormwater Infrastructure Section (\$318,308.52)**

Notification: To view video of full discussion of this meeting please visit http://beaufort.granicus.com/ViewPublisher.php?view_id=2

Discussion: Mr. Dave Thomas, Purchasing Director, reviewed this item with the Committee and recommended the purchase of one new 2018 CAT Model 315F Excavator from Blanchard CAT, Columbia, South Carolina, a certified National Joint Powers Association Cooperative Contract (NJPA) vendor. The new equipment is a replacement for a 2009 JCB JZ140 assigned to Public Works Department Stormwater Infrastructure Section, with over 4,896 hours of operation.

Motion: It was moved by Mr. Caporale, seconded by Mr. Covert, that Committee approve and recommend Council award a National Joint Powers Association Cooperation contract to Blanchard CAT, Columbia, South Carolina for the purchase of one 2018 CAT Model 315F excavator for Public Works – Stormwater Infrastructure Section in the amount of \$162,782. This contract will be funded from Account 50250011-54200, Stormwater Utility Enterprise Fund Specialized Capital Equipment. The vote: YEAS – Mr. Caporale, Mr. Covert, Mr. Glover, Mrs. Howard, Mr. Rodman, Mr. Stewart. Mr. Vaux recused himself (his law firm represents sales representatives for Blanchard CAT). The motion passed.

Recommendation: Council award a National Joint Powers Association Cooperation contract to Blanchard CAT, Columbia, South Carolina for the purchase of one 2018 CAT Model 315F excavator for Public Works – Stormwater Infrastructure Section in the amount of \$162,782. This contract will be funded from Account 50250011-54200, Stormwater Utility Enterprise Fund Specialized Capital Equipment.

4. Consideration of Contract Award

- **Software, Hardware, Licenses and Technical Assistance Purchase / School Zone Flasher System (\$108,466.02, plus contingency of \$5,423.30)**

Notification: To view video of full discussion of this meeting please visit http://beaufort.granicus.com/ViewPublisher.php?view_id=2

Discussion: Mr. Colin Kinton, Division Director-Transportation Engineering, reviewed this item with the Committee. Mr. Kinton gave a PowerPoint presentation showing the areas 15 school zone flasher system. This is to replace the existing time clocks and software at 15 locations, and move toward a cloud-based software solution that provides remote two-way communications between Beaufort County Traffic and Transportation Engineering Division (BCTE) staff and the time clocks. This will allow better time management of staff with existing flashers, monitor operations, respond quickly to citizen complaints and modify plans quickly and easily to changes in days and times (Saturday make-up days). He recommended approval of a contract to Temple Inc., Decatur, Alabama for software, hardware, licenses and technical assistance for a school zone flasher system. The amount totals \$113,889.32 (\$108,466.02 contract and \$5,423.30 contingency) which will be funded from County Motorized Licensed Vehicle Road Use Fee (TAG) Funds.

Motion: It was moved by Mrs. Howard, seconded by Mr. Glover, that Committee approve and recommend Council award a contract to Temple, Inc., Decatur, Alabama for software, hardware, licenses and technical assistance for school zone flasher system. The amount totals \$113,889.32 (\$108,466.02 contract and \$5,423.30 contingency) which will be funded from County Motorized Licensed Vehicle Road Use Fee (TAG) Funds. The vote: YEAS – Mr. Caporale, Mr. Glover, Mrs. Howard, Mr. Rodman, Mr. Stewart and Mr. Vaux. NAYS – Mr. Covert. The motion passed.

Recommendation: Council award a contract to Temple, Inc., Decatur, Alabama for software, hardware, licenses and technical assistance for school zone flasher system. The amount totals \$113,889.32 (\$108,466.02 contract and \$5,423.30 contingency) which will be funded from County Motorized Licensed Vehicle Road Use Fee (TAG) Funds.

5. Consideration of Contract Award

- **Construction Services Contract / Voters Registration Warehouse (\$210,834, plus contingency of \$21,083.34)**

Notification: To view video of full discussion of this meeting please visit http://beaufort.granicus.com/ViewPublisher.php?view_id=2

Discussion: Mr. Dave Thomas, Purchasing Director, reviewed this item with the Committee and recommended approval of a contract with Patterson Construction, Beaufort County, South Carolina, for construction services for the addition of a 2,319 square foot warehouse to the Voters Registration Department. The amount totals \$231,917.34 (\$210,834

contract plus \$21,083.34 contingency) to be funded from 2017 General Obligation Bond, Account 40100011-54420, Renovation Existing Building Voter Registration.

Motion: It was moved by Mr. Caporale, seconded by Mr. Glover, that Committee approve and recommend Council award a contract to Patterson Construction, Beaufort, South Carolina, for constructions services for the addition of a 2,319 square foot warehouse for the Voters Registration Department. The amount totals \$231,917.34 (\$210,834 contract and \$21,083.34 contingency) to be funded from 2017 General Obligation Bond, Account 40100011-54420, Renovation Existing Building, Voter Registration. The vote: YEAS – Mr. Caporale, Mr. Covert, Mr. Glover, Mrs. Howard, Mr. Rodman, Mr. Stewart and Mr. Vaux. The motion passed.

Recommendation: Council award a contract to Patterson Construction, Beaufort County, South Carolina, for construction services for the addition of a 2,319 square footage warehouse for the Voters Registration Department. The amount totals \$231,917.34 (\$210,834 contract and \$21,083.34 contingency) to be funded from 2017 General Obligation Bond, Account 40100011-54420, Renovation Existing Building Voter Registration.

INFORMATION ITEMS

6. Request for Road Acceptance into County Road System / Stillwell Road, Bluffton

Notification: To view video of full discussion of this meeting please visit http://beaufort.granicus.com/ViewPublisher.php?view_id=2

Discussion: Mr. Rob McFee, Division Director-Facilities and Construction Engineering, brought before the Committee a petition for a dirt road located off May River Road in Bluffton, County Council District 9 to be included into the County Road System. Stillwell Road has an established 60' right of way that leads to Midway Farms Subdivision. For the past 30 years, homeowners in the Midway Farms Homeowners Association have been solely responsible for the maintenance and repair of Stillwell Road. Midway Farms Homeowners Association has amended their covenant agreement to petition the County to include Stillwell Road into the County Roadway System.

Mr. Rodman recommended reviewing information that had been addressed and bringing this item back to the next Public Facilities meeting. Mr. Vaux stated he was in agreement and that this would give the opportunity to meet with the Midway Farms Homeowners Association in the meantime.

Status: Information only.

7. Transportation Update / U.S. Highway 278 Gateway Corridor

Notification: To view video of full discussion of this meeting please visit http://beaufort.granicus.com/ViewPublisher.php?view_id=2

Discussion: Mr. Rob McFee, Division Director–Facilities and Construction Engineering, reviewed this item with the Committee. Mr. Colin Kinton is in the process of scheduling a meeting with Hilton Head Island professional staff to discuss moving forward. A notice to proceed with the Environmental Assessment from KCI Technologies by December.

Status: Information only.

8. Transportation Update / Bluffton Parkway / S. C. Highway 46 Traffic Circle

Notification: To view video of full discussion of this meeting please visit http://beaufort.granicus.com/ViewPublisher.php?view_id=2

Discussion: Mr. Colin Kinton, Division Director - Transportation Engineering reviewed this item with the Committee. He is in the process of putting together a purchase order together for a consultant for an estimated six – eight week study in regards to the roundabout at Bluffton Parkway and S.C. Highway 46. This would include a consultant looking at traffic counts, accident reports, and interviewing police officers as well as others involved and then bring forward recommendations.

Committee members voiced their concerns about the safety of the traffic circle in comparison to the Sea Pines traffic circle.

Mr. Josh Gruber, Interim County Administrator, stated a neutral third party, who is an expert on roundabouts, will provide a recommendation for the existing roundabout.

Status: Informational purposes only.

9. Update on 2017 Strategic Plan Committee Assignments

- **Long-Term County Offices Plan**
- **Arthur Horne Building**
- **Detention Center (\$3.0 Million)**

Notification: To view video of full discussion of this meeting please visit http://beaufort.granicus.com/ViewPublisher.php?view_id=2

Status: These items are all in the current CIP plan going forward.

10. Update on 2017 Strategic Plan Committee Assignments

- **Solid Waste Curbside Pick Up / Recycling Implementation**

Notification: To view video of full discussion of this meeting please visit http://beaufort.granicus.com/ViewPublisher.php?view_id=2

Status: This item will carry over to a future meeting.

11. Update on 2017 Strategic Plan Committee Assignments

- **County Facilities Condition Assessment and Plan**

Notification: To view video of full discussion of this meeting please visit http://beaufort.granicus.com/ViewPublisher.php?view_id=2

Status: This will be provided on January 18, 2018.

12. Update on 2017 Strategic Plan Committee Assignments

- **Marshside Mama Sublease Agreement**

Notification: To view video of full discussion of this meeting please visit http://beaufort.granicus.com/ViewPublisher.php?view_id=2

Discussion: Josh Gruber, Interim County Administrator, stated the goal is to have the County look at transferring the property to the Daufuskie Island Council or otherwise coming to some kind of agreement that allows them to be responsible for the management of the property.

Status: Informational only.

13. Consideration of Reappointments and Appointments / Solid Waste and Recycling Board

Notification: To view video of full discussion of this meeting please visit http://beaufort.granicus.com/ViewPublisher.php?view_id=2

Status: There are no reappointments or appointments to report.

14. Off Agenda – Council Leadership and Strategic Planning Session (Retreat) Ideas

Notification: To view video of full discussion of this meeting please visit http://beaufort.granicus.com/ViewPublisher.php?view_id=2

Discussion: Mr. Rodman stated that the January 22, 2018 Committee meeting would be a good time to brainstorm ideas for the Council Leadership and Strategic Planning Session (Retreat) beginning February 9, 2018.

Status: Information only.

DRAFT

Boards and Commissions
Reappointments and Appointments
January 22, 2018

1 Natural Resources Committee

Design Review Board

<u>Nominate</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Position/Area/Expertise</u>	<u>Reappoint/Appoint</u>	<u>Votes Required</u>	<u>Term/Years</u>	<u>Expiration</u>
01.22.18	James Atkins	Registered Architect	Reappoint	8/11	4	2/22
01.22.18	John Michael Brock	Registered Landscape Architect	Reappoint	8/11	4	2/22

Historic Review Board

<u>Nominate</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Position/Area/Expertise</u>	<u>Reappoint/Appoint</u>	<u>Votes Required</u>	<u>Term/Years</u>	<u>Expiration</u>
01.22.18	Rosalyn Browne	St. Helena Island	Reappoint	10/11	4	2/22

Planning Commission

<u>Nominate</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Position/Area/Expertise</u>	<u>Reappoint/Appoint</u>	<u>Votes Required</u>	<u>Term/Years</u>	<u>Expiration</u>
01.22.18	Cecily McMillan	St. Helena Island	Appoint	6/11	3	2/22

*no application on file

Solid Waste and Recycling Board

<u>Nominate</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Position/Area/Expertise</u>	<u>Reappoint/Appoint</u>	<u>Votes Required</u>	<u>Term/Years</u>	<u>Expiration</u>
01.22.18	Lawrence P. Bryan	Solid Waste District #5-Sheldon	Appoint	6/11	partial-term	2/20

Southern Beaufort County Corridor Beautification Board

<u>Nominate</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Position/Area/Expertise</u>	<u>Reappoint/Appoint</u>	<u>Votes Required</u>	<u>Term/Years</u>	<u>Expiration</u>
01.22.18	Todd Theodore	Town of Hilton Head Island appointee	Reappoint	8/11	4	2/22

Stormwater Management Utility Board

<u>Nominate</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Position/Area/Expertise</u>	<u>Reappoint/Appoint</u>	<u>Votes Required</u>	<u>Term/Years</u>	<u>Expiration</u>
01.22.18	Allyn Schneider	Stormwater District #9-Unincorporated Bluffton Township and Daufuskie Island	Reappoint	10/11	4	2/22
01.22.18	Donald Smith	Stormwater District #5-Unincorporated Sheldon Township	Reappoint	10/11	4	2/22

Zoning Board of Appeals

<u>Nominate</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Position/Area/Expertise</u>	<u>Reappoint/Appoint</u>	<u>Votes Required</u>	<u>Term/Years</u>	<u>Expiration</u>
01.22.18	William Cecil Mitchell	Northern Beaufort County	Reappoint	10/11	3	2/21
01.22.18	Joseph Passiment	Southern Beaufort County	Reappoint	6/11	3	2/21
01.22.18	Chester Williams	Southern Beaufort County Attorney	Reappoint	10/11	3	2/21
01.22.18	Edgar Williams	Northern Beaufort County Attorney	Reappoint	10/11	3	2/21

County Council of Beaufort County 2018 Meetings

Date	CAUCUS		REGULAR	
	Time	Location	Time	Location
January 8, 2018	5:00 p.m.	Executive Conference Room	6:00 p.m.	Council Chambers
January 22, 2018	5:00 p.m.	Executive Conference Room	6:00 p.m.	Council Chambers
February 19, 2018	5:00 p.m.	Executive Conference Room	6:00 p.m.	Council Chambers
March 12, 2018	5:00 p.m.	Executive Conference Room	6:00 p.m.	Council Chambers
March 26, 2018	5:00 p.m.	Hilton Head Island Branch Library	6:00 p.m.	Hilton Head Island Branch Library
April 9, 2018	5:00 p.m.	Executive Conference Room	6:00 p.m.	Council Chambers
April 23, 2018	5:00 p.m.	Executive Conference Room	6:00 p.m.	Council Chambers
May 14, 2018	5:00 p.m.	Executive Conference Room	6:00 p.m.	Council Chambers
May 29, 2018 *	5:00 p.m.	Bluffton Branch Library	6:00 p.m.	Bluffton Branch Library
June 11, 2018	5:00 p.m.	Executive Conference Room	6:00 p.m.	Council Chambers
June 25, 2018	5:00 p.m.	Executive Conference Room	6:00 p.m.	Council Chambers
July 23, 2018	5:00 p.m.	Executive Conference Room	6:00 p.m.	Council Chambers
August 27, 2018	5:00 p.m.	Hilton Head Island Branch Library	6:00 p.m.	Hilton Head Island Branch Library
September 10, 2018	5:00 p.m.	Executive Conference Room	6:00 p.m.	Council Chambers
September 24, 2018	5:00 p.m.	Bluffton Branch Library	6:00 p.m.	Bluffton Branch Library
October 8, 2018	5:00 p.m.	Executive Conference Room	6:00 p.m.	Council Chambers
October 22, 2018	5:00 p.m.	Hilton Head Island Branch Library	6:00 p.m.	Hilton Head Island Branch Library
November 5, 2018	5:00 p.m.	Executive Conference Room	6:00 p.m.	Council Chambers
December 10, 2018	5:00 p.m.	Executive Conference Room	6:00 p.m.	Council Chambers

* Tuesday in lieu of Monday (Memorial Day)

Bluffton Branch Library, 120 Palmetto Way, Bluffton
 Council Chambers, Administration Building, Beaufort County Government Robert Smalls Complex, 100 Ribaut Road, Beaufort
 Executive Conference Room, Administration Building, Beaufort County Government Robert Smalls Complex, 100 Ribaut Road, Beaufort
 Hilton Head Island Branch Library, 11 Beach City Road, Hilton Head Island

Revised:



**COUNTY COUNCIL OF BEAUFORT COUNTY
PURCHASING DEPARTMENT**

106 Industrial Village Road, Bldg. 2, Post Office Drawer 1228
Beaufort, South Carolina 29901-1228

David L Thomas, Purchasing Director
dthomas@bcgov.net 843.255.2353

TO: Councilman Brian Flewelling, Chairman, Natural Resources Committee

FROM: David L Thomas. CPPO. Purchasing Director

SUBJ: New Contract as a Result of Solicitation
IFB 011618, Okatie West Regional Stormwater BMP Services for Beaufort County's Stormwater Department

DATE: 01/18/2018

BACKGROUND:

The Purchasing Department received a bid response from R. B. Baker Construction on January 16, 2018, for site construction work on a County owned parcel along Hwy170 for the purpose of creating a regional stormwater detention pond. The contractor will provide all equipment, supplies, and labor including line and grade control, to clear, grub, excavate and haul offsite approximately 37,225 cubic yards of spoil. Construction of the detention pond will also include fine grading, inlet/outlet control structures, rip rap overflow weirs, and slope protection measures. Access to the site is to be constructed along Hwy 170, consisting of asphalt curb-cut in SCDOT right-of-way and an improved dirt/gravel drive internal to the site. The project is funded by a Federal Section 319 Water Quality Grant, which has a completion deadline of June 2018, so timely completion of construction activities is imperative.

Staff is requesting a 10% contingency of \$99,304.80 to cover any unforeseen conditions. Staff reviewed the bid and determined that it was responsive to the bid requirements, compliant with Federal and State Small and Minority Business participation requirements, and was fair and reasonable. The grand total for the project including the 10% contingency for the project is \$1,092,352.80.

VENDOR INFORMATION:

R.B. Baker Construction, Garden City, GA

10% Contingency (\$99,304.80)

COST:

\$993,048 Base

\$1,092,352.80 Total

FUNDING:


This project is funded in part by the US EPA under a Section 319 Grant through the SC Department of Health and Environmental Control (SC DHEC).
 The total project budget is \$1,320,000 and funded by the following sources:
 \$712,800 Federal grant funds
 \$528,000 Stormwater Utility Enterprise funds
 \$ 79,200 State grant funds

Funding approved: By: Date:

FOR ACTION:

RECOMMENDATION:

The Purchasing Department recommends that the Natural Resources Committee approve and recommend to County Council the contract award of \$993,048 to R.B. Baker Construction and include a 10% contingency of \$99,304.80 for the aforementioned services in support of Stormwater operations.

Attachment:  IFB 011618 Attachment.pdf
391.79 KB

cc: Joshua Gruber, Interim County Administrator Approved: Date:

Check to override approval: Overridden by: Override Date:

Alicia Holland, Assistant County Administrator, Finance Approved: Date:

Monica Spells, Assistant County Administrator, Civic Engager Approved: Date:

Check to override approval: Overridden by: Override Date: ready for admin:

Eric Larson, Director, Environmental Engineering & Land Mar Approved: Date:

Check to override approval: Overridden by: Override Date: ready for admin:

After Initial Submission, Use the Save and Close Buttons

Bid Tabulation & Comparison to Engineer's Estimate
Okatie West Regional Stormwater BMP
Ward Edwards Engineering
January 17, 2018

	Engineer's Est. Quantity	Contractor's Est. Quantity	UM	Engineer's Est. Unit Price	Contractor's Unit Price	Total
Clearing						
Mobilization	1	1	LS	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 106,653.00	\$ 106,653.00
Tree Removal	3.8	5	AC	\$ 5,500.00	\$ 6,938.10	\$ 34,690.50
Remove Existing Curb & Gutter	90	90	LF	\$ 10.00	\$ 8.75	\$ 787.50
Remove Existing Asphalt Pathway	77	77	SY	\$ 5.00	\$ 12.15	\$ 935.55
Tree Protection	1110	3800	LF	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.05	\$ 7,790.00
				Sub-Total	\$ 34,960.00	\$ 150,856.55
Erosion Control						
Construction Entrance	1	1	LS	\$ 3,500.00	\$ 3,440.15	\$ 3,440.15
Silt Fence	5,615	5,888	LF	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.35	\$ 19,724.80
J-Hooks	75	77	EA	\$ 1.00	\$ 38.25	\$ 2,945.25
Temporary Seeding	11,000	11,000	SY	\$ 1.00	\$ 0.35	\$ 3,850.00
Permanent Seeding	11,000	11,000	SY	\$ 1.00	\$ 0.50	\$ 5,500.00
Concrete Washout	1	1	EA	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 873.75	\$ 873.75
				Sub-Total	\$ 43,420.00	\$ 36,333.95
Earthwork						
Stripping (8" average non-structural material to be hauled off)	3,380	5,000	CY	\$ 12.00	\$ 13.60	\$ 68,000.00
Site Excavation, On-site Placement	1,354	2,800	CY	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.40	\$ 15,120.00
Site Excavation, Offsite disposal	37,225	32,700	CY	\$ 20.00	\$ 15.50	\$ 506,850.00
Fine grading (Dirt Road, Gravel Road, Pond Banks)	15,000	15,000	SY	\$ 2.00	\$ 0.95	\$ 14,250.00
				Sub-Total	\$ 821,830.00	\$ 604,220.00
Storm Drainage						
Junction Box	6	6	EA	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 3,453.25	\$ 20,719.50
30" RCP	811	811	LF	\$ 75.00	\$ 76.45	\$ 62,000.95
36" RCP	48	48	LF	\$ 80.00	\$ 104.75	\$ 5,028.00
36" RCP Beveled end section	2	2	EA	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 1,448.50	\$ 2,897.00
19"x30" HE-RCP	104	104	LF	\$ 81.00	\$ 87.90	\$ 9,141.60
Rip Rap	302	302	SY	\$ 60.00	\$ 130.00	\$ 39,260.00
Turf Reinforcement Mat	593	593	SY	\$ 20.00	\$ 5.90	\$ 3,498.70
Outlet Control Structure	1	1	EA	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 15,895.00	\$ 15,895.00
				Sub-Total	\$ 129,069.00	\$ 158,440.75
Paving						
6" (650 lb/sy) Type A Asphalt Aggregate Base Course	86	86			\$ 68.00	\$ 5,848.00
2" (200 lb/sy) Type B Asphalt Paving (Intermediate Course)	86	86	SY	\$ 24.00	\$ 49.00	\$ 4,214.00
2" (200 lb/sy) Type B Asphalt Paving (Final Course)	86	86	SY	\$ 12.50	\$ 49.00	\$ 4,214.00
6" Header Curb	70	70	LF	\$ 15.00	\$ 64.50	\$ 4,515.00
Gravel Paving	1,020	1,020	SY	\$ 18.00	\$ 14.00	\$ 14,280.00
Striping, Signage, & Marking	1	1	LS	\$ 850.00	\$ 1,690.75	\$ 1,690.75
Concrete Pedestrian Ramps with Detectable warnings (ADA Curb Ramp)	2	2	EA	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 4,217.50	\$ 8,435.00
				Sub-Total	\$ 25,399.00	\$ 43,196.75

Engineer's Estimate	
Total	\$ 1,054,678.00
15% Contingency	\$ 158,201.70
Grand Total	\$ 1,212,879.70

R.B. Baker Bid	
Total	\$ 993,048.00
10% Contingency	\$ 99,304.80
Grand Total	\$ 1,092,352.80

ORDINANCE NO. _____

AUTHORIZING AND PROVIDING FOR THE ISSUANCE AND SALE OF LIMITED GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS (BLUFFTON TOWNSHIP FIRE DISTRICT), SERIES 2018B OR SUCH OTHER APPROPRIATE SERIES DESIGNATION OF BEAUFORT COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA; FIXING THE FORM AND DETAILS OF THE BONDS; AUTHORIZING THE INTERIM COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR OR HIS LAWFULLY-AUTHORIZED DESIGNEE TO DETERMINE CERTAIN MATTERS RELATING TO THE BONDS; PROVIDING FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE BONDS AND DISPOSITION OF THE PROCEEDS THEREOF; AND OTHER MATTERS RELATING THERETO.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL OF BEAUFORT COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA, AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. Findings and Determinations. The County Council (the “County Council”) of Beaufort County, South Carolina (the “County”), hereby finds and determines:

(a) Pursuant to Section 4-9-10, Code of Laws of South Carolina 1976, as amended (the “Code”), and the results of a referendum held in accordance therewith, the County Council-Administrator form of government was adopted and the County Council constitutes the governing body of the County.

(b) Article X, Section 14 of the Constitution of the State of South Carolina, 1895, as amended (the “Constitution”), provides that each county shall have the power to incur bonded indebtedness in such manner and upon such terms and conditions as the General Assembly shall prescribe by general law within the limitations set forth in Section 14 and Section 12 of Article X.

(c) Article X, Section 12 of the Constitution provides that no law shall be enacted permitting the incurring of bonded indebtedness by any county for fire protection service benefiting only a particular geographical section of the county unless a special assessment, tax or service charge in an amount designed to provide debt service on bonded indebtedness incurred for such purpose shall be imposed upon the area or persons receiving the benefit therefrom.

(d) Article X, Section 14 of the Constitution further provides that general obligation debt may be incurred only for a purpose which is a public purpose and which is a corporate purpose of the County. The power to incur general obligation debt shall include general obligation debt incurred by the County within the limitations prescribed by Article X, Section 12 of the Constitution.

(e) In determining the debt limitations imposed by the provisions of Article X, Section 14 of the Constitution, bonded indebtedness incurred pursuant to Article X, Section 12 shall not be considered.

(f) Pursuant to the provisions of Title 4, Chapter 19 of the Code (the “Act”), the County Council has, among other powers, the power: (1) To designate the areas of the County where fire protection service may be furnished by the County under the Act; and (2) To levy and collect ad valorem taxes without limit as to rate or amount upon all taxable property in the service area where fire protection services are furnished to effect the payment of principal and interest on all bonds issued pursuant to the Act or required for the maintenance and operation of the fire protection system.

(g) Pursuant to the provisions of Ordinance No. 2013/6 enacted by the County Council, the County created the “Bluffton Township Fire District” or the “Fire District.” As such, the Bluffton Township Fire District is a special taxing district.

(h) Pursuant to this Ordinance, the County Council is providing for the levy and collection of an annual ad valorem tax within the Bluffton Township Fire District which will be sufficient to provide for the payment of the principal and interest on the Bonds (hereinafter defined).

(i) In order to continue to provide fire protection services in the Fire District, there is a need to construct and equip a new fire station and renovating an existing facility in the Fire District (the "Project").

(j) It is necessary and in the best interest of the County and the residents of the Fire District for the County Council to provide for the issuance and sale of not to exceed \$4,150,000 limited general obligation bonds of the County pursuant to the aforesaid provisions of the Constitution and laws of the State of South Carolina (the "State"), the proceeds of which will be used: (a) to defray the cost of the Project; (b) to pay costs of issuance of the Bonds; and (c) for such other lawful corporate and public purposes as the County Council shall determine.

SECTION 2. Authorizations and Details of Bonds. Pursuant to the aforesaid provisions of the Constitution and laws of the State, there is hereby authorized to be issued limited general obligation bonds of the County in the amount of not to exceed \$4,150,000 to obtain funds for the purposes mentioned in Section 1(j) above which shall be designated "\$4,150,000 (or such lesser amount issued) Limited General Obligation Bonds (Bluffton Township Fire District), Series 2018B (or such other appropriate series designation), of Beaufort County, South Carolina" (the "Bonds").

The Bonds shall be issued as fully-registered bonds; shall be dated as of their date of delivery; shall be in the denomination of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof not to exceed the principal amount of the Bonds maturing in each year; shall be numbered from R-1 upward; shall bear interest at such times as hereafter designated by the Interim County Administrator or his lawfully-authorized designee (the "Administrator") at such rate or rates as may be determined at the time of the sale thereof; and shall mature serially in successive annual installments as determined by the Administrator.

Both the principal of and interest on the Bonds shall be payable in any coin or currency of the United States of America which is, at the time of payment, legal tender for public and private debts.

Regions Bank, Atlanta, Georgia, shall serve as registrar and paying agent (the "Registrar/Paying Agent") for the Bonds.

SECTION 3. Delegation of Authority to Determine Certain Matters Relating to the Bonds. The County Council hereby delegates to the Interim County Administrator or his lawfully-authorized designee the authority to: (a) determine the par amount of the Bonds; (b) determine the maturity dates of the Bonds and the respective principal amounts maturing on such dates; (c) determine the interest payment dates of the Bonds; (d) determine the redemption provisions, if any, for the Bonds; (e) determine the date and time of sale of the Bonds; (f) receive bids on behalf of the County Council; and (g) award the sale of the Bonds to the lowest bidder therefor in accordance with the terms of the Notice of Sale for the Bonds.

After the sale of the Bonds, the Interim County Administrator and/or his lawfully-authorized designee shall submit a written report to County Council setting forth the details of the Bonds as set forth in this paragraph.

The Administrator may delegate some or all of the duties and responsibilities assigned to him in this Ordinance to a member of County staff of the Fire Chief of the Fire District.

SECTION 4. Registration, Transfer and Exchange of Bonds. The County shall cause books (herein referred to as the “registry books”) to be kept at the offices of the Registrar/Paying Agent, for the registration and transfer of the Bonds. Upon presentation at its office for such purpose the Registrar/Paying Agent shall register or transfer, or cause to be registered or transferred, on such registry books, the Bonds under such reasonable regulations as the Registrar/Paying Agent may prescribe.

Each Bond shall be transferable only upon the registry books of the County, which shall be kept for such purpose at the principal office of the Registrar/Paying Agent, by the registered owner thereof in person or by his duly authorized attorney upon surrender thereof together with a written instrument of transfer satisfactory to the Registrar/Paying Agent duly executed by the registered owner or his or her duly authorized attorney. Upon the transfer of any such Bond, the Registrar/Paying Agent on behalf of the County shall issue in the name of the transferee a new fully-registered Bond or Bonds of the same aggregate principal amount, interest rate and maturity as the surrendered Bond. Any Bond surrendered in exchange for a new registered Bond pursuant to this Section shall be canceled by the Registrar/Paying Agent.

The County and the Registrar/Paying Agent may deem or treat the person in whose name any fully-registered Bond shall be registered upon the registry books as the absolute owner of such Bond, whether such Bond shall be overdue or not, for the purpose of receiving payment of the principal of and interest on such Bond and for all other purposes and all such payments so made to any such registered owner or upon his order shall be valid and effectual to satisfy and discharge the liability upon such Bond to the extent of the sum or sums so paid, and neither the County nor the Registrar/Paying Agent shall be affected by any notice to the contrary. In all cases in which the privilege of transferring the Bonds is exercised, the County shall execute and the Registrar/Paying Agent shall authenticate and deliver the Bonds in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance. Neither the County nor the Registrar/Paying Agent shall be obliged to make any such transfer of Bonds during the fifteen (15) days preceding an interest payment date on such Bonds.

SECTION 5. Record Date. The County hereby establishes a record date for the payment of interest or for the giving of notice of any proposed redemption of Bonds, and such record date shall be the fifteenth (15th) day (whether or not a business day) preceding an interest payment date on such Bond or, in the case of any proposed redemption of Bonds, such record date shall be the fifteenth (15th) day (whether or not a business day) prior to the mailing of notice of redemption of the Bonds.

SECTION 6. Mutilation, Loss, Theft or Destruction of Bonds. In case any Bond shall at any time become mutilated in whole or in part, or be lost, stolen or destroyed, or be so defaced as to impair the value thereof to the owner, the County shall execute and the Registrar shall authenticate and deliver at the principal office of the Registrar, or send by registered mail to the owner thereof at his request, risk and expense a new Bond of the same series, interest rate and maturity and of like tenor and effect in exchange or substitution for and upon the surrender for cancellation of such defaced, mutilated or partly destroyed Bond, or in lieu of or in substitution for such lost, stolen or destroyed Bond. In any such event the applicant for the issuance of a substitute Bond shall furnish the County and the Registrar evidence or proof satisfactory to the County and the Registrar of the loss, destruction, mutilation, defacement or theft of the original Bond, and of the ownership thereof, and also such security and indemnity as may be required by the laws of the State of South Carolina or such greater amount as may be required by the County and the Registrar. Any duplicate Bond issued under the provisions of this Section in exchange and substitution for any defaced, mutilated or partly destroyed Bond or in substitution for any allegedly lost, stolen or wholly-destroyed Bond shall be entitled to the identical benefits under this Ordinance as was the original Bond in lieu of which such duplicate Bond is issued, and shall be entitled to equal and proportionate benefits with all the other Bonds of the same series issued hereunder.

All expenses necessary for the providing of any duplicate Bond shall be borne by the applicant therefor.

SECTION 7. Execution of Bonds. The Bonds shall be executed in the name of the County with the manual or facsimile signature of the Chairman of the County Council attested by the manual or facsimile signature of the Clerk to the County Council under a facsimile of the seal of the County impressed, imprinted or reproduced thereon; provided, however, the facsimile signatures appearing on the Bonds may be those of the officers who are in office on the date of enactment of this Ordinance. The execution of the Bonds in such fashion shall be valid and effectual, notwithstanding any subsequent change in such offices. The Bonds shall not be valid or become obligatory for any purpose unless there shall have been endorsed thereon a certificate of authentication. Each Bond shall bear a certificate of authentication manually executed by the Registrar in substantially the form set forth herein.

SECTION 8. Form of Bonds. The Bonds including the certificate of authentication shall be in substantially the form set forth in Exhibit A attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference.

SECTION 9. Security for the Bonds. For the payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds, as they respectively mature, pursuant to Section 12 of Article X of the Constitution, the Act and this Ordinance, there shall be levied annually by the Auditor of the County and collected by the Treasurer of the County, in the same manner as other county taxes are levied and collected, an ad valorem tax, without limit, on all taxable property in the Fire District, sufficient to pay the principal of and interest on such Bonds as they respectively mature and to create such sinking fund as may be necessary therefor.

The County Council shall give the Auditor and Treasurer of the County written notice of the delivery of and payment for the Bonds and they are hereby directed to levy and collect annually, on all taxable property in the Fire District, an ad valorem tax sufficient to pay the principal and interest of the Bonds as they respectively mature and to create such sinking fund as may be necessary therefor.

SECTION 10. Notice of Public Hearing. The County Council hereby ratifies and approves the publication of a notice of public hearing regarding the Bonds and this Ordinance, such notice in substantially the form attached hereto as Exhibit B, having been published in The Island Packet and The Beaufort Gazette, newspapers of general circulation in the County, not less than 15 days prior to the date of such public hearing.

SECTION 11. Initiative and Referendum Provisions. The County Council hereby delegates to the Administrator the authority to determine whether the Notice prescribed under the provisions of Title 11, Chapter 27 of the Code relating to the initiative and referendum provisions contained in Title 4, Chapter 9, Article 13 of the Code shall be given with respect to this Ordinance. If said Notice is given, the Administrator is authorized to have published in a newspaper of general circulation in the County the notice in substantially the same form as attached hereto as Exhibit B.

SECTION 12. Exemption from State Taxes. Both the principal of and interest on the Bonds shall be exempt, in accordance with the provisions of Section 12-2-50 of the Code from all State, county, municipal, school district and all other taxes or assessments, except estate or other transfer taxes, direct or indirect, general or special, whether imposed for the purpose of general revenue or otherwise.

SECTION 13. Tax Covenants. The County hereby covenants and agrees with the holders of the Bonds that it will not take any action which will, or fail to take any action which failure will, cause interest on the Bonds to become includable in the gross income of the holders of the Bonds for federal income tax purposes pursuant to the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 as amended (the "IRC") and regulations promulgated thereunder in effect on the date of original issuance of the Bonds. The County further covenants and agrees with the holders of the Bonds that no use of the proceeds of the Bonds shall be made which, if such use had been reasonably expected on the date of issue of the Bonds

would have caused the Bonds to be “arbitrage bonds,” as defined in Section 148 of the IRC, and to that end the County hereby shall:

(a) comply with the applicable provisions of Sections 141 through 150 of the IRC and any regulations promulgated thereunder so long as the Bonds are outstanding;

(b) establish such funds, make such calculations and pay such amounts, in the manner and at the times required in order to comply with the requirements of the IRC relating to required rebates of certain amounts to the United States; and

(c) make such reports of such information at the time and places required by the IRC.

SECTION 14. Eligible Securities. The Bonds initially issued (the “Initial Bonds”) will be eligible securities for the purposes of the book-entry system of transfer maintained by The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York (“DTC”), and transfers of beneficial ownership of the Initial Bonds shall be made only through DTC and its participants in accordance with rules specified by DTC. Such beneficial ownership must be of \$5,000 principal amount of Bonds of the same maturity or any integral multiple of \$5,000.

The Initial Bonds shall be issued in fully-registered form, one Bond for each of the maturities of the Bonds, in the name of Cede & Co., as the nominee of DTC. When any principal of or interest on the Initial Bonds becomes due, the County shall transmit to DTC an amount equal to such installment of principal and interest. DTC shall remit such payments to the beneficial owners of the Bonds or their nominees in accordance with its rules and regulations.

Notices of redemption of the Initial Bonds or any portion thereof shall be sent to DTC in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance.

If (a) DTC determines not to continue to act as securities depository for the Bonds, or (b) the County has advised DTC of its determination that DTC is incapable of discharging its duties, the County shall attempt to retain another qualified securities depository to replace DTC. Upon receipt by the County of the Initial Bonds together with an assignment duly executed by DTC, the County shall execute and deliver to the successor securities depository Bonds of the same principal amount, interest rate and maturity registered in the name of such successor.

If the County is unable to retain a qualified successor to DTC or the County has determined that it is in its best interest not to continue the book-entry system of transfer or that interests of the beneficial owners of the Bonds might be adversely affected if the book-entry system of transfer is continued (the County undertakes no obligation to make any investigation to determine the occurrence of any events that would permit it to make any such determination), and has made provision to so notify beneficial owners of the Bonds by mailing an appropriate notice to DTC, upon receipt by the County of the Initial Bonds together with an assignment duly executed by DTC, the County shall execute, authenticate and deliver to the DTC participants Bonds in fully-registered form, in substantially the form set forth in Section 2 of this Ordinance in the denomination of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof.

SECTION 15. Sale of Bonds; Form of Notice of Sale. The Bonds shall be sold at public sale. A Notice of Sale in substantially the form attached hereto as Exhibit C and incorporated herein by reference shall be distributed to prospective bidders and a summary of such Notice of Sale shall be published in a newspaper having general circulation in the State or in a financial publication published in the City of New York, State of New York, or both, not less than seven (7) days prior to the date set for such sale.

SECTION 16. Preliminary and Official Statement. The County Council hereby authorizes and directs the Administrator to prepare, or cause to be prepared, a Preliminary Official Statement to be distributed to prospective purchasers of the Bonds together with the Notice of Sale. The County Council authorizes the Administrator to designate the Preliminary Official Statement as “near final” for purposes of Rule 15c2-12 of the Securities Exchange Commission. The Administrator is further authorized to see to the completion of the final form of the Official Statement upon the sale of the Bonds so that it may be provided to the purchaser of the Bonds.

SECTION 17. Filings with Central Repository. In compliance with Section 11-1-85 of the Code, the County covenants that it will file or cause to be filed with a central repository for availability in the secondary bond market when requested: (a) a copy of the annual audit of the County within thirty (30) days for the County's receipt thereof; and (b) within thirty (30) days of the occurrence thereof, relevant information of an event which adversely affects more than five (5%) percent of the revenues of the County or the County's tax base.

SECTION 18. Continuing Disclosure. In compliance with the Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 15c2-12, the County covenants and agrees for the benefit of the holders from time to time of the Bonds to execute and deliver prior to closing, and to thereafter comply with the terms of, a Continuing Disclosure Certificate in substantially the form appearing as Exhibit D to this Ordinance. In the event of a failure of the County to comply with any of the provisions of the Continuing Disclosure Certificate, an event of default under this Ordinance shall not be deemed to have occurred. In such event, the sole remedy of any bondholder or beneficial owner shall be an action to compel performance by the County.

SECTION 19. Deposit and Use of Proceeds. The proceeds derived from the sale of the Bonds shall be deposited with the Beaufort County Treasurer and used to pay costs of the Project and costs of issuance of the Bonds, except that the premium, if any, shall be deposited into the sinking fund for the Bonds.

SECTION 20. Defeasance. The obligations of the County under this Ordinance and the pledges, covenants and agreements of the County herein made or provided for, shall be fully discharged and satisfied as to any portion of the Bonds, and such Bond or Bonds shall no longer be deemed to be outstanding hereunder when:

(a) such Bonds shall have been purchased by the County and surrendered to the County for cancellation or otherwise surrendered to the County or the Paying Agent and is canceled or subject to cancellation by the County or the Paying Agent; or

(b) payment of the principal of and interest on such Bonds either (i) shall have been made or caused to be made in accordance with the terms thereof, or (ii) shall have been provided for by irrevocably depositing with the Paying Agent in trust and irrevocably set aside exclusively for such payment (1) moneys sufficient to make such payment or (2) Government Obligations (hereinafter defined) maturing as to principal and interest in such amounts and at such times as will ensure the availability of sufficient moneys to make such payment and all necessary and proper fees, compensation and expenses of the Paying Agent. At such time as the Bonds shall no longer be deemed to be outstanding hereunder, such Bonds shall cease to draw interest from the due date thereof and, except for the purposes of any such payment from such moneys or Government Obligations as set forth in (ii) above, shall no longer be secured by or entitled to the benefits of this Ordinance.

“Government Obligations” shall mean any of the following:

- (i) direct obligations of the United States of America or agencies thereof or obligations, the payment of principal or interest on which, in the opinion of the Attorney General of the United States, is fully and unconditionally guaranteed by the United States of America;
- (ii) non-callable, U. S. Treasury Securities - State and Local Government Series (“SLGS”); and
- (iii) general obligation bonds of the State, its institutions, agencies, school districts and political subdivisions, which, at the time of purchase, carry a AAA rating from Standard & Poor’s or a Aaa rating from Moody’s Investors Service.

SECTION 21. Miscellaneous. The County Council hereby authorizes the Administrator and the Clerk to County Council to execute such documents and instruments as may be necessary to effect the issuance of the Bonds. The County Council hereby retains McNair Law Firm, P.A., as Bond Counsel and Hilltop Securities as Financial Advisor, in connection with the issuance of the Bonds. The Administrator is authorized to execute such contracts, documents or engagement letters as may be necessary and appropriate to effectuate these engagements.

All rules, regulations, resolutions and parts thereof, procedural or otherwise, in conflict herewith or the proceedings authorizing the issuance of the Bonds are, to the extent of such conflict, hereby repealed and this Ordinance shall take effect and be in full force from and after its adoption.

Enacted this ____ day of March, 2018.

BEAUFORT COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

Chair, County Council

ATTEST:

Clerk, County Council

Date of First Reading:

Date of Second Reading:

Date of Public Hearing

Date of Third Reading:

FORM OF BOND

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
BEAUFORT COUNTY
(BLUFFTON TOWNSHIP FIRE DISTRICT)
LIMITED GENERAL OBLIGATION BOND
SERIES 2018B

No. R-

<u>INTEREST</u> <u>RATE</u>	<u>MATURITY</u> <u>DATE</u>	<u>ORIGINAL</u> <u>ISSUE DATE</u>	<u>CUSIP</u>
%			

REGISTERED HOLDER:

PRINCIPAL AMOUNT: DOLLARS

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that Beaufort County, South Carolina (the "County"), is justly indebted and, for value received, hereby promises to pay to the registered holder named above, or registered assigns, the principal amount shown above on the maturity date shown above, upon presentation and surrender of this Bond at the principal office of _____, in _____, _____ (the "Paying Agent"), and to pay interest on such principal sum from the date hereof at the interest rate per annum shown above until this Bond matures. Interest on this Bond is payable _____ 1, _____ and semiannually thereafter on _____ 1 and _____ 1 of each year, until this Bond matures, and shall be payable by check or draft mailed to the person in whose name this Bond is registered on the registration books of the County maintained by the registrar, presently _____, in _____, _____ (the "Registrar"), at the close of business on the fifteenth (15th) day of the calendar month preceding each semiannual interest payment date. The principal and interest on this Bond are payable in any coin or currency of the United States of America which is, at the time of payment, legal tender for public and private debts; provided, however, that interest on this fully-registered Bond shall be paid by check or draft as set forth above.

This Bond shall not be entitled to any benefit under the Ordinance of the County authorizing the Bonds, nor become valid or obligatory for any purpose, until the Certificate of Authentication hereon shall have been duly executed by the Registrar.

For the payment hereof, both principal and interest, as they respectively mature and for the creation of such sinking fund as may be necessary therefor, there shall be levied annually by the Auditor of Beaufort County and collected by the Treasurer of Beaufort County, in the same manner as other county taxes are levied and collected, an ad valorem tax, without limit, on all taxable property in the Bluffton Township Fire District (the "Fire District").

The Bonds are being issued by means of a book-entry system with no physical distribution of bond certificates to be made except as provided in the Ordinance. One bond certificate with respect to each date on which the Bonds are stated to mature, registered in the name of the securities depository nominee, is being issued and required to be deposited with the securities depository and immobilized in its custody. The book-entry system will evidence positions held in the Bonds by the securities depository's participants, beneficial ownership of the Bonds in the principal amount of \$5,000 or any multiple thereof being evidenced in the records of such participants. Transfers of ownership shall be effected on the records of the securities depository and its participants pursuant to rules and procedures established by the securities depository and its participants. The County and the Registrar/Paying Agent will recognize the securities depository nominee, while the registered owner of this bond, as the owner of this bond for all purposes, including payments of principal of and redemption premium, if any, and interest on this bond, notices and voting. Transfer of principal and interest payments to participants of the securities depository will be the responsibility of the securities depository, and transfer of principal, redemption premium, if any, and interest payments to beneficial owners of the Bonds by participants of the securities depository will be the responsibility of such participants and other nominees of such beneficial owners. The County will not be responsible or liable for such transfers of payments or for maintaining, supervision or reviewing the records maintained by the securities depository, the securities depository nominee, its participants or persons acting through such participants. While the securities depository nominee is the owner of this bond, notwithstanding, the provision hereinabove contained, payments of principal of, redemption premium, if any, and interest on this bond shall be made in accordance with existing arrangements between the Registrar/Paying Agent or its successors under the Ordinance and the securities depository.

This Bond is one of a series of Bonds of like date of original issue, tenor and effect, except as to number, date of maturity, denomination and rate of interest, aggregating _____ and no/100 Dollars (\$ _____), issued pursuant to and in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the State of South Carolina, including Article X, Sections 12 and 14 of the Constitution of the State of South Carolina, 1895, as amended; Title 4, Chapter 19 of the Code of Laws of South Carolina 1976, as amended; and Ordinance No. _____ enacted by the County Council on _____, 2018 (the "Ordinance").

[Redemption Provisions]

This Bond is transferable as provided in the Ordinance, only upon the books of the County kept for that purpose at the principal office of the Registrar by the registered holder in person or by his duly authorized attorney upon surrender of this Bond together with a written instrument of transfer satisfactory to the Registrar duly executed by the registered holder or his duly authorized attorney. Thereupon a new fully-registered Bond of the same aggregate principal amount, interest rate, and maturity shall be issued to the transferee in exchange therefor as provided in the Ordinance. The County, the Registrar and the Paying Agent may deem and treat the person in whose name this Bond is registered as the absolute owner hereof for the purpose of receiving payment of or on account of the principal hereof and interest due hereon and for all other purposes.

Under the laws of the State of South Carolina (the "State"), this Bond and the interest hereon are exempt from all State, county, municipal, school district and other taxes or assessments, except estate or other transfer taxes, direct or indirect, general or special, whether imposed for the purpose of general revenue or otherwise.

It is hereby certified and recited that all acts, conditions and things required by the Constitution and laws of the State to exist, to happen and to be performed precedent to or in the issuance of this Bond exist, have happened and have been performed in regular and due time, form and manner as required by law; that the amount of this Bond, together with all other indebtedness of the County does not

exceed the applicable limitation of indebtedness under the laws of the State; and, that provision has been made for the levy and collection of a tax, without limit, on all taxable property in the County sufficient to pay the principal and interest on this Bond as it respectively matures and to create such sinking fund as may be necessary therefor.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, BEAUFORT COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA, has caused this Bond to be signed with the facsimile signature of the Chair of County Council and attested by the facsimile signature of the Clerk to County Council and the seal of the County impressed, imprinted or reproduced hereon.

BEAUFORT COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

Chair, County Council

ATTEST:

Clerk, County Council

[FORM OF REGISTRAR'S CERTIFICATE OF AUTHENTICATION]

Date of Authentication:

This Bond is one of the bonds described in the within-mentioned Ordinance of Beaufort County, South Carolina.

_____,
as Registrar

By: _____
Authorized Officer

The following abbreviations, when used in the inscription on the face of this Bond, shall be construed as though they were written out in full according to applicable laws or regulations.

TEN COM - as tenants in common

UNIF GIFT MIN ACT -

TEN ENT - as tenants by the
entireties

_____ Custodian _____
(Cust) (Minor)

JT TEN - as joint tenants with
right of survivorship
and not as tenants in
common

under Uniform Gifts to
Minors Act _____
(state)

Additional abbreviations may also be used though not in above list.

(FORM OF ASSIGNMENT)

FOR VALUE RECEIVED, the undersigned sells, assigns and transfers unto _____ (Name and Address of Transferee)

_____ the within Bond and does hereby irrevocably constitute and appoint _____ attorney to transfer the within Bond on the books kept for registration thereof, with full power of substitution in the premises.

Dated: _____

Signature Guaranteed

(Authorized Officer)

Notice: Signature(s) must be guaranteed by an institution which is a participant in the Securities Transfer Agents Medallion Program ("STAMP") or similar program.

Notice: The signature to this assignment must correspond with the name of the registered holder as it appears upon the face of the within Bond in every particular, without alteration or enlargement or any change whatever.

A copy of the final approving legal opinion to be rendered shall accompany each Bond and preceding the same a certificate shall appear, which shall be signed on behalf of the County with a facsimile signature of the Clerk of the County Council of the County. Said certificate shall be in substantially the following form:

IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED that the following is a true and correct copy of the final legal opinion (except for date and letterhead) of McNair Law Firm, P.A., Columbia, South Carolina, approving the issue of the Bonds of which the within bond is one, the original of which opinion was manually executed, dated and issued as of the date of delivery of and payment for the Bonds, and a copy of which is on file with Beaufort County, South Carolina.

BEAUFORT COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

By: _____
Clerk, County Council

FORM OF NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

Notice is hereby given that a public hearing will be held by the County Council of Beaufort County, South Carolina (the "County"), County Administration Building, 100 Ribaut Road, Beaufort, South Carolina, at 6:30 p.m. on _____, 2018.

The purpose of the public hearing is to consider an Ordinance providing for the issuance and sale of General Obligation Bonds (Bluffton Township Fire District) of Beaufort County, South Carolina, in the principal amount of not to exceed \$4,150,000 (the "Bonds"). The proceeds of the Bonds will be used for the following purposes: (i) constructing and equipping a new fire station and renovating an existing facility in the Bluffton Township Fire District; (ii) paying costs of issuance of the Bonds; and (iii) such other lawful purposes as the County Council shall determine.

The full faith, credit, and taxing power of the County will be pledged for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds and a tax, without limit, will be levied on and collected annually, in the same manner other County taxes are levied and collected, on all taxable property in the Bluffton Township Fire District sufficient to pay to principal of and interest on the Bonds as they respectively mature and to create such sinking fund as may be necessary therefor.

At the public hearing all taxpayers and residents of the County and any other interested persons who appear will be given an opportunity to express their views for or against the Ordinance and the issuance of the Bonds.

COUNTY COUNCIL OF BEAUFORT COUNTY,
SOUTH CAROLINA

FORM OF NOTICE

NOTICE OF ADOPTION OF ORDINANCE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the County Council (the "County Council") of Beaufort County, South Carolina (the "County"), on _____, 2018, enacted an ordinance entitled "ORDINANCE NO. _____ AUTHORIZING AND PROVIDING FOR THE ISSUANCE AND SALE OF NOT TO EXCEED \$4,150,000 LIMITED GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS OF BEAUFORT COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA (BLUFFTON TOWNSHIP FIRE DISTRICT), SERIES 2018B OR SUCH OTHER APPROPRIATE SERIES DESIGNATION; FIXING THE FORM AND DETAILS OF THE BONDS; AUTHORIZING THE ADMINISTRATOR TO DETERMINE CERTAIN MATTERS RELATING TO THE BONDS; PROVIDING FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE BONDS AND DISPOSITION OF THE PROCEEDS THEREOF; AND OTHER MATTERS RELATING THERETO (the "Ordinance"). The Ordinance authorizes the issuance and sale of not to exceed \$4,150,000 Limited General Obligation Bonds (Bluffton Township Fire District), Series 2018B (the "Bonds") of the County.

The proceeds of the Bonds will be used: (a) to defray the cost of constructing and equipping a new fire station and renovating an existing facility in the Bluffton Township Fire District; (b) to pay costs of issuance of the Bonds; and (c) for such other lawful corporate and public purposes as the County Council shall determine.

Pursuant to Section 11-27-40(8) of the South Carolina Code of Laws, 1976, as amended, unless a notice, signed by not less than five (5) qualified electors of the County, of the intention to seek a referendum is filed both in the office of the Clerk of Court of the County and with the Clerk of the County Council, the initiative and referendum provisions of South Carolina law, Sections 4-9-1210 to 4-9-1230, South Carolina Code of Laws, 1976, as amended, shall not be applicable to the Ordinance. The intention to seek a referendum must be filed within twenty (20) days following the publication of the adoption of the aforesaid Ordinance in a newspaper of general circulation in Beaufort County.

COUNTY COUNCIL OF BEAUFORT COUNTY,
SOUTH CAROLINA

FORM OF NOTICE OF SALE

OFFICIAL NOTICE OF SALE

\$ _____ LIMITED GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS
(BLUFFTON TOWNSHIP FIRE DISTRICT), SERIES 2018B
BEAUFORT COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

Time of Sale: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that bids will be received on behalf of Beaufort County, South Carolina (the “County”), until 11:00 a.m, South Carolina time, on _____, _____, 2018, at which time said proposals will be publicly opened for the purchase of \$ _____ Limited General Obligation Bonds (Bluffton Township Fire District), Series 2018B, of the County (the “Bonds”).

Electronic Bids: Electronic proposals must be submitted through i-Deal’s Parity Electronic Bid Submission System (“Parity”). No electronic bids from any other providers of electronic bidding services will be accepted. Information about the electronic bidding services of Parity may be obtained from i Deal, 1359 Broadway, 2nd Floor, New York, New York 10018, Customer Support, telephone (212) 849 5021.

Book-Entry-Only Bonds: The Bonds will be issued in fully-registered form. One Bond representing each maturity will be issued to and registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York (“DTC”), as registered owner of the Bonds and each such Bond will be immobilized in the custody of DTC. DTC will act as securities depository for the Bonds. Individual purchases will be made in book-entry-only form in the principal amount of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof not to exceed the principal amount of Bonds maturing each year; Purchasers will not receive physical delivery of certificates representing their interest in the Bonds purchased. The winning bidder, as a condition to delivery of the Bonds, will be required to deposit the Bond certificates representing each maturity with DTC.

The Bonds will be issued in fully-registered form registered as to principal and interest; will be dated _____, 2018; will be in denominations of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof not to exceed the principal amount of Bonds maturing in each year; and will mature serially in successive annual installments on _____ in each of the years and in the principal amounts as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Principal Amount*</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Principal Amount*</u>
-------------	--------------------------	-------------	--------------------------

*Preliminary, subject to adjustment.

Adjustment of Maturity Schedule. The County reserves the right, in its sole discretion, either to decrease or increase the principal amount of the Bonds maturing in any year (all calculations to be rounded to the near \$5,000), provided that any such decrease or increase shall not exceed 10% of the Bonds. Such adjustment(s), if any, shall be made within twenty-four (24) hours of the award of the Bonds. In order to calculate the yield on the Bonds for federal tax law purposes and as a condition precedent to the award of the Bonds, bidders must disclose to the County in connection with their respective bids the price (or yield to maturity) at which each maturity of the Bonds will be reoffered to the public.

In the event of any adjustment of the maturity schedule for the Bonds as described herein, no rebidding or recalculation of the proposals submitted will be required or permitted. Nevertheless, the award of the Bonds will be made to the bidder whose proposal produces the lowest true interest cost solely on the basis of the Bonds offered, without taking into account any adjustment in the amount of the Bonds pursuant to this paragraph.

Redemption Provisions: [TO BE PROVIDED]

Registrar/Paying Agent: Regions Bank, Atlanta, Georgia shall serve as Registrar/Paying Agent for the Bonds.

Bid Requirements: Bidders shall specify the rate or rates of interest per annum which the Bonds are to bear, to be expressed in multiples of 1/20 or 1/8 of 1% with no greater difference than two percent (2%) between the highest and lowest rates of interest named by a bidder. Bidders are not limited as to the number of rates of interest named, but the rate of interest on each separate maturity must be the same single rate for all Bonds of that maturity from their date to such maturity date. A bid for less than all the Bonds, a bid at a price less than par or a bid which includes a premium in excess of 10% of the par amount of the Bonds will not be considered. In addition to the bid price, the successful bidder must pay accrued interest from the date of the Bonds to the date of full payment of the purchase price.

Award of Bid. The Bonds will be awarded to the bidder or bidders offering to purchase the Bonds at the lowest true interest cost (TIC) to the County. The TIC will be the nominal interest rate which, when compounded semiannually and used to discount all debt service payments on the Bonds (computed at the interest rates specified in the bid and on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months) to the dated date of the Bonds, results in an amount equal to the price bid for the Bonds. In the case of a tie bid, the winning bid will be awarded by lot. The County reserves the right to reject any and all bids or to waive irregularities in any bid. Bids will be accepted or rejected no later than 3:00 p.m., South Carolina time, on the date of the sale.

Security: The full faith, credit, and taxing power of the County are hereby irrevocably pledged for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds as they respectively mature, and for the creation of such sinking fund as may be necessary therefor. There shall be levied annually by the Auditor of the County and collected by the Treasurer of the County, in the same manner as other county taxes are levied and collected, an ad valorem tax, without limit, on all taxable property in the Bluffton Township Fire District sufficient to pay the principal and interest of the Bonds as they respectively mature and to create such sinking fund as may be necessary therefor.

Good Faith Deposit: No good faith deposit is required.

Official Statement: Upon the award of the Bonds, the County will prepare an official statement (the "Official Statement") in substantially the same form as the preliminary official statement subject to minor additions, deletions and revisions as required to complete the Official Statement. Within seven (7) business days after the award of the Bonds, the County will deliver the Official Statement to the successful bidder in sufficient quantity to comply with Rule G-32 of the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board. The successful bidder agrees to supply to the County all necessary pricing information and any Underwriter identification necessary to complete the Official Statement within 24 hours after the award of the Bonds.

Continuing Disclosure: In order to assist the bidders in complying with S.E.C. Rule 15c2-12(b)(5), the County will undertake, pursuant to an ordinance and a Continuing Disclosure Certificate to provide certain annual financial information and notices of the occurrence of certain events, if material. A description of this undertaking is set forth in the Preliminary Official Statement and will also be set forth in the final Official Statement.

Legal Opinion: The County Council shall furnish upon delivery of the Bonds the final approving opinion of McNair Law Firm, P.A., Columbia, South Carolina, which opinion shall accompany each Bond, together with the usual closing documents, including a certificate that no litigation is pending affecting the Bonds.

Issue Price Certificate: [TO BE PROVIDED]

Delivery: The Bonds will be delivered on or about _____, 2018 in New York, New York, at the expense of the County or at such other place as may be agreed upon with the purchasers at the expense of the purchaser. The balance of the purchase price then due (including the amount of accrued interest) must be paid in federal funds or other immediately available funds.

CUSIP Numbers: It is anticipated that CUSIP identification numbers will be set forth on the Bonds, but neither the failure to print such numbers on any Bond nor any error with respect thereto shall constitute cause for failure or refusal by the purchaser thereof to accept delivery of and pay for the Bonds in accordance with the terms of its proposal. The CUSIP Service Bureau charge for the assignment of such numbers shall be the responsibility of and shall be paid for by the successful bidder.

Additional Information: The Preliminary Official Statement of the County with respect to the Bonds will be furnished to any person interested in bidding for the Bonds upon request to McNair Law Firm, P.A., Post Office Box 11390, Columbia, South Carolina 29211, Attention: Francenia B. Heizer, telephone (803) 799-9800, e-mail: fheizer@mcnair.net. The Preliminary Official Statement shall be reviewed by bidders prior to submitting a bid. Bidders may not rely on this Notice of Sale as to the complete information concerning the Bonds. Persons seeking information should communicate with the County's Financial Advisor, Jeff Minch, Vice President, Hilltop Securities, 5925 Carnegie Boulevard, Suite 380, Charlotte, North Carolina 28209, telephone (704) 654-3451, e-mail: jeff.minch@hilltopsecurities.com

BEAUFORT COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

FORM OF CONTINUING DISCLOSURE CERTIFICATE

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE CERTIFICATE

This Continuing Disclosure Certificate (the “Disclosure Certificate”) is executed and delivered by Beaufort County, South Carolina (the “County”) in connection with the issuance of \$_____ Limited General Obligation Bonds (Bluffton Township Fire District), Series 2018B, Beaufort County, South Carolina (the “Bonds”). The Bonds are being issued pursuant to an ordinance adopted by the County Council of the County (the “Ordinance”). The County covenants and agrees as follows:

SECTION 1. Purpose of the Disclosure Certificate. This Disclosure Certificate is being executed and delivered by the County for the benefit of the beneficial owners and in order to assist the Participating Underwriters (defined below) in complying with the Rule (defined below).

SECTION 2. Definitions. The following capitalized terms shall have the following meanings:

“**Annual Report**” shall mean any Annual Report provided by the County pursuant to, and as described in, Sections 3 and 4 of this Disclosure Certificate.

“**Bonds**” shall mean the \$_____ Limited General Obligation Bonds (Bluffton Township Fire District), Series 2018B Beaufort County, South Carolina, dated _____, 2018.

“**Dissemination Agent**” shall mean the County or any successor Dissemination Agent designated in writing by the County and which has filed with the County a written acceptance of such designation.

“**Listed Events**” shall mean any of the events listed in Section 5(a) of this Disclosure Certificate.

“**National Repository**” shall mean for purposes of the Rule, the Electronic Municipal Market Access (EMMA) system created by the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board.

“**Participating Underwriter**” shall mean _____ and any other original underwriter of the Bonds required to comply with the Rule in connection with offering of the Bonds.

“**Repository**” shall mean each National Repository and each State Depository, if any.

“**Rule**” shall mean Rule 15c2-12(b)(5) adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as the same may be amended from time to time.

“**State Depository**” shall mean any public or private repository or entity designated by the State of South Carolina as a state depository for the purpose of the Rule. As of the date of this Certificate, there is no State Depository.

SECTION 3. Provision of Annual Reports.

(a) The County shall, or shall cause the Dissemination Agent to provide, not later than February 1 of each year, commencing in 2019, to the Repository an Annual Report which is consistent with the requirements of Section 4 of this Disclosure Certificate. Not later than fifteen (15) business days prior to such date the County shall provide the Annual Report to the Dissemination Agent, if other than

the County; provided, that if the audited financial statements required pursuant to Section 4 hereof to be included in the Annual Report are not available for inclusion in the Annual Report as of such date, unaudited financial statements of the County may be included in such Annual Report in lieu thereof, and the County shall replace such unaudited financial statements with audited financial statements within fifteen (15) days after such audited financial statements become available for distribution. The Annual Report may be submitted as a single document or as separate documents comprising a package, and may cross-reference other information as provided in Section 4 of this Disclosure Certificate; provided that the audited financial statements of the County may be submitted separately from the balance of the Annual Report.

(b) If the County is unable to provide to the Repository an Annual Report by the date required in subsection (a), the County shall send a notice to the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board and State Depository, if any, in substantially the form attached hereto as Exhibit A.

(c) The Dissemination Agent shall:

(1) determine each year prior to the date for providing the Annual Report the name and address of the Repository; and

(2) if the Dissemination Agent is other than the County, file a report with the County and (if the Dissemination Agent is not the Registrar) the Registrar certifying whether the Annual Report has been provided pursuant to this Disclosure Certificate, and, if provided, stating the date it was provided, and listing the Repository to which it was provided.

SECTION 4. Content of Annual Reports. The County's Annual Report shall contain or incorporate by reference the most recent audited financial statements, which shall be prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (or, if not in such conformity, to be accompanied by a qualitative discussion of the differences in the accounting principles and the impact of the change in the accounting principles on the presentation of the financial information) applicable to governmental entities such as the County, and shall, in addition, contain or incorporate by reference the following information for the most recently completed fiscal year:

- (a) County population;
- (b) Total state appropriations subject to withholding under Article X, Sec. 15, South Carolina Constitution;
- (c) Outstanding Indebtedness of the County;
- (d) Market Value/Assessment Summary of taxable property in County;
- (e) Tax rates for County;
- (f) Tax collections for County; and
- (g) Five largest taxpayers (including fee-in-lieu-of-tax) for County.

Any or all of the items listed above may be incorporated by reference from other documents, including official statements of debt issues with respect to which the County is an "obligated person" (as defined by the Rule), which have been filed with the Repository or the Securities and Exchange Commission. If the document incorporated by reference is a final official statement, it must be available from the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board. The County shall clearly identify each such other document so incorporated by reference.

SECTION 5. Reporting of Significant Events.

(a) Pursuant to the provisions of this Section 5, the County shall give, or cause to be given, notice of the occurrence of any of the following events (the "Listed Events"):

- (1) Principal and interest payment delinquencies;
- (2) Non-payment related defaults;
- (3) Unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties;
- (4) Unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties;
- (5) Substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform;
- (6) Adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the Internal Revenue Service of proposed or final determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701-TEB) or other material notices or determinations with respect to the tax status of the security, or other material events affecting the tax status of the security;
- (7) Modifications to rights of security holders;
- (8) Bond calls;
- (9) Tender offers;
- (10) Defeasances;
- (11) Release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the securities;
- (12) Rating changes;
- (13) Bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or similar event of the County;
- (14) The consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving the County or the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the County other than in the ordinary course of business, the entry into a definitive agreement to undertake such an action or the termination of a definitive agreement relating to any such actions, other than pursuant to its terms;
- (15) Appointment of a successor or additional trustee or the change of name of a trustee.

(b) Whenever the County obtains knowledge of the occurrence of a Listed Event described in subsections (a)(2), (7), (8), (11), (14), or (15) above, the County shall as soon as possible determine if such event would be material under applicable federal securities laws. If the County determines that knowledge of the occurrence of such event would be material under applicable federal securities laws, the County shall promptly, and no later than 10 days after the occurrence of the event, file a notice of such occurrence with the Repository.

(c) Whenever the County obtains knowledge of the occurrence of a Listed Event described in subsections (a)(1), (3), (4), (5), (6), (9), (10), (12), or (13) above, the County shall promptly, and no later than 10 days after the occurrence of the event, file a notice of such occurrence with the Repository.

(d) Notwithstanding the foregoing, notice of Listed Events described in subsections (a)(8), (9), and (10) above need not be given under this subsection any earlier than the notice (if any) of the underlying event is given to owners of affected Bonds. For the purposes of the event identified in (a)(13) above, the event is considered to occur when any of the following occur: the appointment of a receiver, fiscal agent or similar officer for the County in a proceeding under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code or in any other proceeding under state or federal law in which a court or governmental authority has assumed jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the County, or if such jurisdiction has been assumed by leaving the existing governing body and officials or officers in possession but subject to the supervision and orders of a court or governmental authority, or the entry of an order confirming a plan of

reorganization, arrangement or liquidation by a court or governmental authority having supervision or jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the County.

SECTION 6. Termination of Reporting Obligation. The County's obligations under this Disclosure Certificate shall terminate upon the defeasance, prior redemption or payment in full of the Bonds.

SECTION 7. Dissemination Agent. The County may, from time to time, appoint or engage a Dissemination Agent to assist it in carrying out its obligations under this Disclosure Certificate, and may discharge any such Agent, with or without appointing a successor Dissemination Agent. The initial Dissemination Agent shall be the County.

SECTION 8. Amendment; Waiver. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Disclosure Certificate, the County may amend this Disclosure Certificate and any provision of this Disclosure Certificate may be waived, if such amendment or waiver is supported by an opinion of counsel expert in federal securities laws acceptable to the County, to the effect that such amendment or waiver would not, in and of itself, cause the undertakings herein to violate the Rule if such amendment or waiver had been effective on the date hereof but taking into account any subsequent change in or official interpretation of the Rule.

SECTION 9. Additional Information. Nothing in this Disclosure Certificate shall be deemed to prevent the County from disseminating any other information, using the means of dissemination set forth in this Disclosure Certificate or any other means of communication, or including any other information in any Annual Report or notice of occurrence of a Listed Event, in addition to that which is required by this Disclosure Certificate. If the County chooses to include any information in any Annual Report or notice of occurrence of a Listed Event, in addition to that which is specifically required by this Disclosure Certificate, the County shall have no obligation under this Certificate to update such information or include it in any future Annual Report or notice of occurrence of a Listed Event.

SECTION 10. Default. In the event of a failure of the County or the Dissemination Agent to comply with any provision of this Disclosure Certificate, any beneficial owner may take such actions as may be necessary and appropriate, including seeking injunctive relief or specific performance by court order, to cause the County, or the Dissemination Agent, as the case may be, to comply with its obligations under this Disclosure Certificate. A default under this Disclosure Certificate shall not be deemed an event of default under the Ordinance, and the sole remedy under this Disclosure Certificate in the event of any failure of the County or the Dissemination Agent to comply with this Disclosure Certificate shall be an action to compel performance.

SECTION 11. Duties, Immunities and Liabilities of Dissemination Agent. The Dissemination Agent shall have only such duties as are specifically set forth in this Disclosure Certificate, and the County agrees to indemnify and save the Dissemination Agent, its officers, directors, employees and agents, harmless against any loss, expense and liabilities which they may incur arising out of or in the exercise or performance of their powers and duties hereunder, including the costs and expenses (including attorneys' fees) of defending against any claim of liability, but excluding liabilities due to the Dissemination Agent's negligence or willful misconduct. The obligations of the County under this Section shall survive resignation or removal of the Dissemination Agent and payment of the Bonds.

SECTION 12. Beneficiaries. This Disclosure Certificate shall inure solely to the benefit of the County, the Dissemination Agent, the Participating Underwriters, and Holders from time to time of the Bonds and shall create no rights in any other person or entity.

SECTION 13. Counterparts. This Disclosure Certificate may be executed in several counterparts, each of which shall be an original and all of which shall constitute but one and the same instrument.

BEAUFORT COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

By: _____
Administrator

Dated: _____, 2018

NOTICE TO REPOSITORIES OF FAILURE TO FILE ANNUAL REPORT

Name of Issuer: Beaufort County, South Carolina
Name of Issue: \$_____ Limited General Obligation Bonds (Bluffton
Township Fire District), Series 2018B, Beaufort County, South Carolina
Date of Issuance: _____, 2018

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Beaufort County, South Carolina (the “County”) has not provided an Annual Report with respect to the above-named Bonds as required by Sections 3 and 4 of the Continuing Disclosure Certificate executed and delivered by the County as Dissemination Agent. The County has notified us in writing that the Annual Report will be filed by _____.

Dated: _____

BEAUFORT COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

RESOLUTION NO. 2018 / ____

A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE INTERIM COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR TO PURSUE CONDEMNATION OF A PORTION OF A TRACT OF LAND LOCATED ON PALMETTO RIDGE STREET TO COMPLETE A SIGNIFICANT STORMWATER DRAINAGE PROJECT

WHEREAS, the Beaufort County Stormwater Department (SWD) staff has obtained numerous easements and maintains ditches near to and adjacent to TMS# R100 033 00A 021F 0000 (the “subject property”); and

WHEREAS, the subject property is located with frontage along Palmetto Ridge Street and is also known as 3004 Palmetto Ridge Street; and

WHEREAS, the SWD staff has made diligent efforts to obtain the necessary easement on the relevant portion of the subject property as shown on the attached Exhibit “A”; and

WHEREAS, despite the diligent efforts of SWD staff, the owners of the subject property have not agreed to grant the necessary easement needed to complete the significant drainage improvement project; and

WHEREAS, the Beaufort County Stormwater Utility Board voted and recommended condemnation of the subject property at its January 10, 2018 meeting; and

WHEREAS, at the January 16, 2018 Natural Resources Committee, the committee unanimously recommended that County Council approve a Resolution authorizing the Interim County Administrator to proceed with a condemnation action; and

WHEREAS, the desired easement is the final piece needed to complete a drainage system in the area; and

WHEREAS, Beaufort County Council believes that it is in the best interests of its citizens to pursue condemnation of the portion of the above referenced property to complete the drainage project.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that Beaufort County Council hereby authorizes the Interim County Administrator to pursue the necessary condemnation of the relevant portion of TMS# R100 033 00A 021F 0000 shown on the attached Exhibit “A.”

ADOPTED this _____ day of _____, 2018.

COUNTY COUNCIL OF BEAUFORT COUNTY

BY: _____
D. Paul Sommerville, Chairman

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Thomas J. Keaveny, II, Esquire
Beaufort County Attorney

ATTEST:

Ashley M. Bennett, Clerk to Council

DRAFT

ORDINANCE 2018 /

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT UTILITY ORDINANCE 2016/38 AS ADOPTED OCTOBER 24, 2016 TO PROVIDE FOR THE DEFINITION OF “DEVELOPMENT” AND EXEMPTIONS RELATED TO COUNTY DIRT ROAD PAVING

WHEREAS, Act 283 of 1975, The Home Rule Act, vested Beaufort County Council with the independent authority to control all acts and powers of local governmental authority that are not expressly prohibited by South Carolina law; and

WHEREAS, Chapter 99, Article II, “Stormwater Management Utility” was adopted on August 27, 2001 and was modified by Ordinance on August 22, 2005, September 28, 2015, September 26, 2016, and October 24, 2016; and

WHEREAS, Stormwater Management Utility was established for the purpose of managing, acquiring, constructing, protecting, operating, maintaining, enhancing, controlling, and regulating the use of stormwater drainage systems in the county; and

WHEREAS, to meet the increasing demands on the Stormwater Management Utility in the areas of federally mandated municipal Separate Stormsewer Systems (MS4) permitting, capital project needs, and cost of service of operations and maintenance, as well as an evolving understanding of the impacts of the urban environment on water quality, the Stormwater Management Utility finds it necessary to amend the structure in which rates are determined and adjust the rates charged to the citizens of Beaufort County to meet said demands in a fair and equitable manner; and

WHEREAS, the administrative structure of the Stormwater Management Utility needs to be amended to reflect the organization of the current administration; and

WHEREAS, further amendments are needed to make adjustments to the rate structure to address the differences in taxation and billing for condominiums and parcels affected by standing water or tidal impacts; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the requirements mandated by the Municipal Separate Stormsewer System (MS4) permit issued by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) on December 1, 2015, Beaufort County is required to adopt standards related to stormwater management and create an regulatory framework to enforce the same; and

WHEREAS, the Beaufort County Stormwater Utility Board has amended the Manual for Stormwater Best Management and Design Practices (BMP Manual) as the source of the technical stormwater standards used in the development of Stormwater Plans and adopted the same on September 14, 2016; and

WHEREAS, the Stormwater Utility Board has determined that limited road improvement functions, specifically dirt road paving, should not be subject to certain stormwater requirements typically required for development; and

WHEREAS, Beaufort County Council believes to best provide for the health, safety, and welfare of its citizens it is appropriate to amend Chapter 99 of the Beaufort County Code and to provide for additional terms to said Article; and

WHEREAS, text that is underscored shall be added text and text ~~lined through~~ shall be deleted text.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY BEAUFORT COUNTY COUNCIL, that Chapter 99 of the Beaufort County Code is hereby amended and replaced with the following:

Chapter 99 - STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

ARTICLE I. - IN GENERAL

Secs. 99-1—99-100. - Reserved.

ARTICLE II. - STORMWATER MANAGEMENT UTILITY

Sec. 99-106. - Definitions.

Unless the context specifically indicates otherwise, the meaning of words and terms used in this article shall be as set forth in S.C. Code § 48-14-20, and 26 S.C. Code Regulation 72-301, mutatis mutandis.

Developed land. Developed land shall mean property altered from its natural state by construction or installation of improvements such as buildings, structures, or other impervious surfaces, or by other alteration of the property that results in a meaningful change in the hydrology of the property during and following rainfall events. Existing County maintained dirt roads which are improved and or paved as part of Beaufort County's Dirt Road Paving Program as set forth in Beaufort County Policy Statement 15 and Policy Statement 17 and existing private dirt roads which are improved or paved and where the project is not related to a pending or proposed development of adjacent land are deemed not to constitute "developed land".

Article III. – REGULATORY GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 99-203. - Definitions

The following definitions shall apply in Articles III, IV, V, and VI this Ordinance. Any term not herein defined shall be given the definition, if any, as is found elsewhere in the Code of Ordinances of Beaufort County, including the Community Development Code (CDC) Ordinance.

Development. All project construction, modification, or use of any lot, parcel, building, or structure on land and on water. Existing dirt roads which are improved and or paved as part of Beaufort County's Dirt Road Paving Program as set forth in Beaufort County Policy Statement 15 and Policy Statement 17 and existing private dirt roads which are improved or paved and where the project is not related to a pending or proposed development of adjacent land are deemed not to constitute "development".

Adopted this _____ day of _____, 2018.

COUNTY COUNCIL OF BEAUFORT COUNTY

By: _____
D. Paul Sommerville, Chairman

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Thomas J. Keaveny, II, Esquire
Beaufort County Attorney

ATTEST:

Ashley Bennett, Clerk to Council

First Reading:
Second Reading:
Public Hearing:
Third and Final Reading:

Section 2

Stormwater Design Criteria

2.1 General Planning and Design Requirements

2.1.1 General Standards

General planning and design requirements for stormwater management are as follows:

1. All development that creates runoff and/or discharge may adversely impact water quality in county streams, lakes and tidal waterbodies. Therefore, all proposed development and redevelopment shall be required to submit a Drainage Plan to show compliance with the peak attenuation, water quality, volume and construction pollution control requirements in this manual, with the following exceptions:
 - a. Total disturbed area is under 5,000 square feet (sq ft). Disturbed area shall include all areas utilized for construction, access, and storage of materials that are disturbed.
 - b. Any maintenance, alteration, renewal use or improvement to an existing drainage structure as approved by the stormwater manager that does not create adverse environmental or water quality impacts and does not increase the temperature, rate, quality, volume or location of stormwater runoff discharge.
 - c. Site work on existing developed sites 1-acre or less, where impervious area is increased by less than 5,000 sq ft, and earthwork does not increase runoff and/or eliminate detention/retention facilities and/or stormwater storage or alter stormwater flow rates or discharge location(s).
 - d. Agricultural activity not involving relocation of drainage canals.
 - e. Work by agencies or property owners required to mitigate emergency flooding conditions. If possible, emergency work should be approved by the duly appointed officials in charge of emergency preparedness or emergency relief. Property owners performing emergency work will be responsible for any damage or injury to persons or property caused by their unauthorized actions. Property owners will restore the site of the emergency work to its approximate pre-emergency condition within a period of 60 days following the end of the emergency period.
 - f. Golf courses are required to comply with all site runoff volume and water quality control and drainage planning and design requirements. However, both golf courses and private lagoons shall be exempt from the peak attenuation requirements.

g. The paving of dirt roads are deemed not to constitute “development” and shall be exempt from the standards of the County Code of Ordinance Chapter 99 (Stormwater Utility Ordinance), MS4 Program or this BMP Manual if the action meets one of the following conditions:

1. Existing County maintained dirt roads which are improved and/or paved as part of Beaufort County’s Dirt Road Paving Program as set forth in Beaufort County Policy Statement 15 and Policy Statement 17;

2. Private dirt roads with adequate existing Stormwater conveyance systems where the project is not related to a pending or proposed development of adjacent land, and the proposed paving meets the Thoroughfare Construction Specifications in Section 2.9.80 of the Community Development Code. Private dirt roads without adequate existing Stormwater conveyance systems will be required to construct a conveyance system per this BMP Manual but will not be required to provide Water Quality Control, Volume Control, or Retention / Detention Facilities.

2. Compliance with this section shall be demonstrated by the submission of detailed plans and calculations showing compliance through the use of BMPs provided within this manual. Detailed hydraulic and hydrologic calculations will be provided in a written report showing methodology and inputs for required calculations. All calculations and plans must be signed and sealed by a qualified professional registered under the South Carolina Division of Professional and Occupational Licensing.
3. Priority wetlands or other significant wetlands identified on the official County conservation district maps, or the Federal National Wetlands Inventory should not be adversely impacted by the construction of BMP facilities in or near them, which deprives them of required runoff or lowers their normal water table elevations. Adjacent BMPs that benefit retention of normal wetland water table elevations are acceptable. If the BMP's proposed location is near a priority wetland, the applicant must provide data showing that impacts will not be detrimental to the wetland hydrology.
4. Measures used to collect and convey stormwater on any site ("stormwater management facilities") shall be designed to meet the following minimum performance standards:
 - a. Prevent erosion damage and satisfactorily carry off or detain and control the rate of release of surface waters.
 - b. Carry surface water to the nearest adequate street, storm drain, detention basin, natural watercourse, or drainage facility.
 - c. Control/accommodate not only the anticipated peak discharge from the onsite disturbed area but also the existing runoff being contributed from all land at a higher elevation in the same watershed.
 - d. No stormwater runoff or natural drainage shall be so diverted as to overload existing drainage systems or create flooding or the need for additional drainage

structures on other private properties or public lands. Please see Appendix G regarding the Common Enemy Law.

- e. All stormwater management facilities shall be designed to satisfy the following requirements:
 - i. They shall be capable of withstanding the discharge associated with the 100-year return rainfall event, without failing or resulting in damage to downstream areas. Some nondetention facilities may be designed to bypass stormwater discharges that are in excess of the appropriate design storm. In this case, conveyance must be provided to transport the 100-year surcharge flow to downstream facilities, a natural watercourse, or storm drainage system inlet.
 - ii. All infiltration devices shall be protected from sedimentation. Areas designated for recharge shall not receive runoff until the contributory drainage areas have achieved final stabilization.
5. No new stormwater discharge shall be permitted onto any beaches/shorelines.
6. Final landscape designs and plantings shall not adversely impact the stormwater runoff, volume and quality controls and drainage concepts approved as part of the development permit approval process. Landscape design and plantings should enhance opportunities for percolation, retention, detention, filtration and plant absorption of site-generated stormwater runoff.
7. Irrigation systems used for complying with these stormwater requirements must use of all available surface runoff or other retained or detained stormwater as the water supply source. No groundwater wells or use of potable water for irrigation of any kind will be permitted in developments or redevelopments unless it can be demonstrated that alternative sources of irrigation water are required beyond the amount needed to meet volume control standards in this manual, or other extenuating circumstances apply. Any use of potable water sources must be approved by the stormwater manager. In addition, the design standards outlined in the Fact sheet for Irrigation (PTP-10) shall apply to all irrigation systems. In the case of extenuating circumstances, the designer may present alternate design standards. These must be approved by the stormwater manager prior and calculations and backup data must be presented for review.
8. The developer shall provide adequate outfall ditches, pipes and easements downstream from the proposed discharge if adequate public or private drainage facilities do not exist to carry the proposed discharge. If the outfall ditches, pipes and easements required for adequate drainage are larger than those needed to carry the additional proposed discharge from the development sought by the applicant, the County may bear those incremental costs that are greater than those properly allocable to the development. The County shall have the authority, however, to condition use of such expanded system by subsequent users on contributions by such users for allocable portions of the cost borne by the County.

2018 /

TEXT AMENDMENT TO THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CODE (CDC): ARTICLE 1,
SECTION 1.3.50 EXEMPTIONS (TO EXEMPT EXISTING DIRT ROADS PAVED AS PART
OF THE COUNTY'S DIRT ROAD PAVING PROGRAM FROM THE STANDARDS OF THE
CDC)

WHEREAS, added text is highlighted in yellow and deleted text is struck through.

Adopted this _____ day of _____, 2018.

COUNTY COUNCIL OF BEAUFORT COUNTY

By: _____
D. Paul Sommerville, Chairman

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Thomas J. Keaveny, II, County Attorney

ATTEST:

Ashley M. Bennett, Clerk to Council

First Reading:

Second Reading:

Public Hearing:

Third and Final Reading:

1.3.50 Exemptions

- A. The provisions of this Development Code shall not require formal subdivision of land as a result of actions taken by the State of South Carolina and its political subdivisions to acquire land or interests in land for public right-of-way and easements.
- B. County Council, public utilities, or County agencies may be exempt from the provisions of this Development Code when an emergency exists such that it is impossible to submit to the normal procedures and standards of this Development Code and quick and instant action is necessary to secure the public health, safety, or welfare. The County Council shall ratify such exemption after the fact at its next regularly scheduled meeting, and shall base its ratification on specified findings of fact related to the emergency involved.
- C. A public utility or public infrastructure installation (water, sewer, roads, gas, stormwater, telephone, cable, etc.) is exempt from the standards of this Development Code, except:
 - 1. Thoroughfare standards, in Division 2.9 (Thoroughfare Standards);
 - 2. Wetland standards, in Section 5.11.30 (Tidal Wetlands), and Section 5.11.40 (Non-Tidal Wetlands);
 - 3. River Buffer standards, in Section 5.11.60 (River Buffer);
 - 4. Tree Protection standards, in Section 5.11.90 (Tree Protection);
 - 5. Stormwater management standards, in Section 5.12.30 (Stormwater Standards);
 - 6. Utility standards, in Section 4.1.210 (Regional (Major) Utility);
 - 7. Wireless communication facilities standards, in Section 4.1.320 (Wireless Communications Facility).
 - 8. Historic Preservation standards, in Division 5.10 (Historic Preservation).
- D. The Department of Defense shall be exempt from the standards of this Development Code.
- E. The paving of dirt roads are deemed not to constitute “development” and shall be exempt from the standards of this Development Code if the action meets one of the following conditions:
 - 1. Existing County maintained dirt roads which are improved and/or paved as part of Beaufort County’s Dirt Road Paving Program as set forth in Beaufort County Policy Statement 15 and Policy Statement 17;
 - 2. Private dirt roads with adequate existing Stormwater conveyance systems where the project is not related to a pending or proposed development of adjacent land, and the proposed paving meets the Thoroughfare Construction Specifications in Section 2.9.80. Private dirt roads without adequate existing Stormwater conveyance systems will be required to construct a conveyance system per the County’s Stormwater Best Management Practices (BMP) Manual but will not be required to meet the Effective Impervious Values in Table 5.12.30.A or provide Retention / Detention Facilities.”

2018 / __

LADY'S ISLAND ZONING MAP AMENDMENT FOR R200 R200 019 000 013A 0000 (0.21 ACRES AT 391 SEA ISLAND PARKWAY) FROM T2-RN (RURAL NEIGHBORHOOD) TO T2-RC (RURAL CENTER)

BE IT ORDAINED, that County Council of Beaufort County, South Carolina, hereby amends the Zoning Map of Beaufort County, South Carolina. The map is attached hereto and incorporated herein.

Adopted this ___ day of ____, 2018.

COUNTY COUNCIL OF BEAUFORT COUNTY

By: _____
D. Paul Sommerville, Chairman

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Thomas J. Keaveny, II, County Attorney

ATTEST:

Ashley M. Bennett, Clerk to Council

First Reading:

Second Reading:

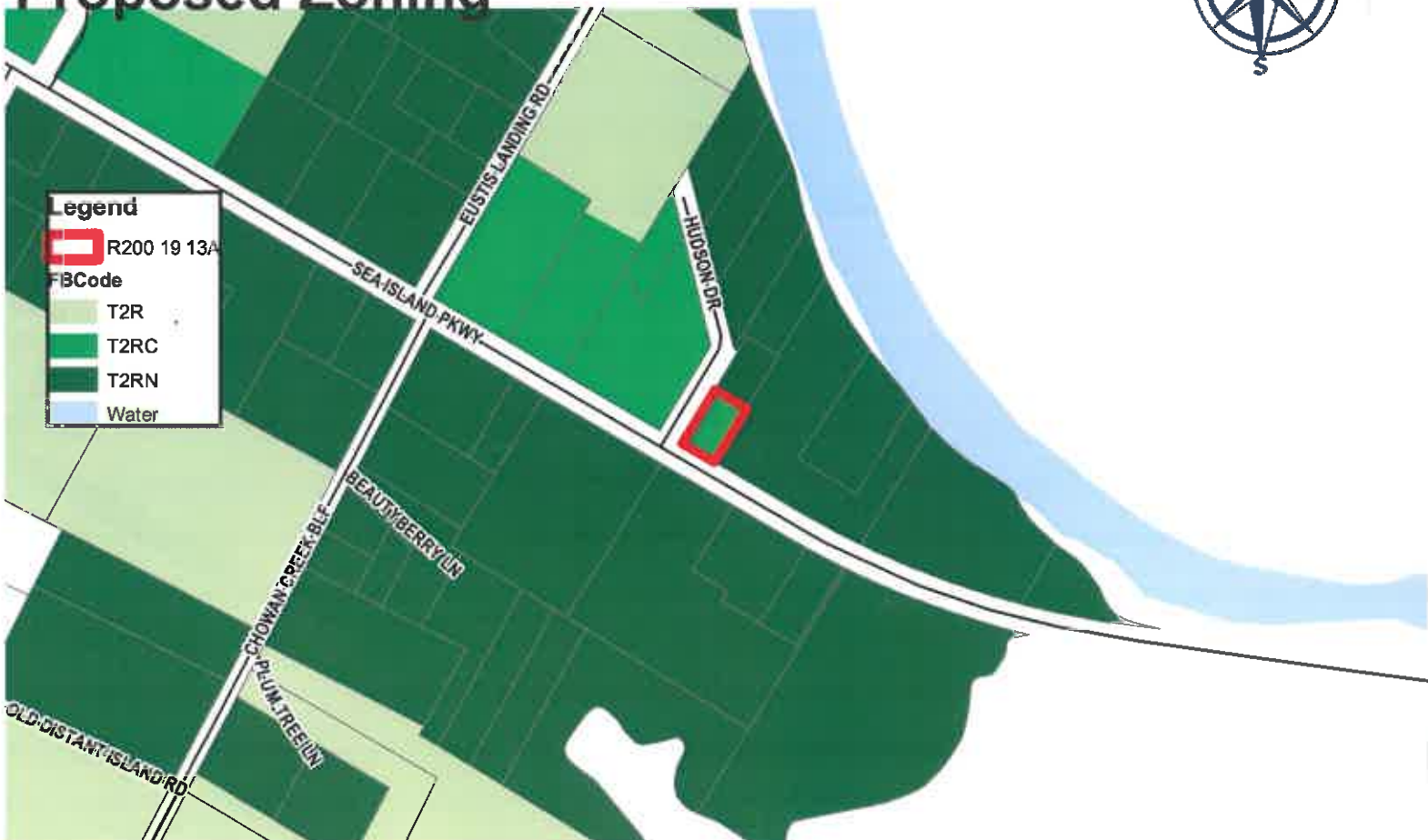
Public Hearing:

Third and Final Reading:

Existing Zoning



Proposed Zoning



Ordinance 2018/

AN ORDINANCE ADDING CHAPTER 38, ARTICLE 6: SINGLE-USE PLASTIC BAGS TO THE BEAUFORT COUNTY CODE OF ORDINANCES TO ENCOURAGE THE USE OF REUSABLE CHECKOUT BAGS AND RECYCLABLE PAPER CARRYOUT BAGS AND BANNING THE USE OF SINGLE-USE PLASTIC BAGS FOR RETAIL CHECKOUT OF PURCHASED GOODS IN THE UNINCORPORATED AREAS OF THE COUNTY

Section 38-161 Purpose and Intent.

This chapter is adopted to improve the environment of the county by encouraging the use of reusable checkout bags and recyclable paper carryout bags and banning the use of single-use plastic bags for retail checkout of purchased goods. Business establishments are encouraged to make reusable bags available for sale, to make recyclable paper carryout bags available for distribution and to continue offering bins for all recyclable products including but not limited to plastic products. This Ordinance does not impose a tax on the use of plastic products of any kind including but not limited to single use plastic bags.

Section 38-162 Definitions.

The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this chapter, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

- **Business Establishment.** Any commercial enterprise that provides carryout bags to its customers through its employees or independent contractors associated with the business. The term includes sole proprietorships, joint ventures, partnerships, corporations, or any other legal entity, whether for profit or not for profit.
- **Single-Use Plastic Carryout Bag.** A bag provided by a business establishment to a customer typically at the point of sale for the purpose of transporting purchases, which is made predominantly of plastic derived from either petroleum or a biologically-based source. "Single-use plastic carryout bag" includes compostable and biodegradable bags, but does not include reusable carryout bags.
- **Reusable Carryout Bag.** A carryout bag that is specifically designed and manufactured for multiple reuse, and meets the following criteria:
 - (1) Displays in a highly visible manner on the bag exterior, language describing the bag's ability to be reused and recycled;
 - (2) Has a handle; except that handles are not required for carryout bags constructed out of recyclable paper with a height of less than 14 inches and width of less than eight inches; and

- (3) Is constructed out of any of the following materials:
 - (a) Cloth, other washable fabric, or other durable materials, whether woven or non-woven; or
 - (b) Recyclable plastic, with a minimum thickness of 2.25 mils;

- **Customer.** A person who purchases merchandise from a business establishment.

Section 38-163 Regulations.

- (A) No person may provide single-use plastic carryout bags at any county facility, county-sponsored event, or any event held on county property.
- (B) No business establishment within the unincorporated county limits may provide single use plastic carryout bags to its customers.
- (C) Business establishments within the county limits are strongly encouraged to provide prominently displayed signage advising customers of the benefit of reducing, reusing and recycling and promoting the use of reusable carryout bags and recyclable paper carryout bags by customers.

Section 38-164 Exemptions.

This chapter shall not apply to:

- (A) Laundry dry cleaning bags, door-hanger bags, newspaper bags, or packages of multiple bags intended for use as garbage, pet waste, or yard waste;
- (B) Bags provided by pharmacists or veterinarians to contain prescription drugs or other medical necessities;
- (C) Bags used by a customer inside a business establishment to:
 - (1) Contain bulk items, such as produce, nuts, grains, candy, or small hardware items;
 - (2) Contain or wrap frozen foods, meat, or fish, whether or not prepackaged;
 - (3) Contain or wrap flowers, potted plants or other items to prevent moisture damage to other purchases; or
 - (4) Contain unwrapped prepared foods or bakery goods; and
- (D) Bags of any type that the customer bring to the store for their own use for carrying away from the store goods that are not placed in a bag provided by the store.

Section 38-165 Penalties.

- (A) Any business establishment that violates or fails to comply with any of the provisions of this chapter after a written warning notice has been issued for that violation shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. The penalty shall not exceed \$100 for a first violation; \$200 for a second violation within any 12-month period; and \$500 for each additional violation within any 12-month period. Each day that a violation continues will constitute a separate offense.
- (B) In addition to the penalties set forth in this section, repeated violations of this chapter by a person who owns, manages, operates, is a business agent of, or otherwise controls a

business establishment may result in the suspension or revocation of the business license issued to the premises on which the violations occurred. No business license shall be issued or renewed until all fines outstanding against the applicant for violations of this chapter are paid in full.

- (C) Violation of this chapter is hereby declared to be a public nuisance, which may be abated by the county by restraining order, preliminary and permanent injunction, or other means provided for by law, and the county may take action to recover the costs of the nuisance abatement.

Section 38-166 Effective Date and Review.

- (A) The provisions of this Chapter shall take effect 8 months from the date County Council enacts this Ordinance provided that the same or a substantially similar Ordinance has been adopted by every municipality in Beaufort County. If the same or substantially similar Ordinance has not been adopted by every municipality in Beaufort County on the date County Council adopts this Ordinance, then this Ordinance shall take effect on the date the last municipality does adopt such an Ordinance.
- (B) Provided this Ordinance takes effect, the County will implement a program to evaluate the success of this Chapter by soliciting input, including statistical data, from all parties and organizations with an interest in this legislation. County Council will review the evaluation three (3) years from the date this Ordinance goes into effect.

Adopted this _____ day of _____, 201____.

COUNTY COUNCIL OF BEAUFORT COUNTY

BY: _____
D. Paul Sommerville, Chairman

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Thomas J. Keaveny, II, Esquire
Beaufort County Attorney

ATTEST:

Ashley M. Bennett, Clerk to Council

First Reading: November 13, 2017
Second Reading: December 11, 2017
Public Hearing: January 8, 2018
Third and Final Reading:

DRAFT

ORDINANCE NO. _____

AUTHORIZING THE ISSUANCE AND SALE OF GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS, SERIES 2018A, OR SUCH OTHER APPROPRIATE SERIES DESIGNATION, OF BEAUFORT COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA, IN THE PRINCIPAL AMOUNT OF NOT TO EXCEED \$11,250,000; FIXING THE FORM AND DETAILS OF THE BONDS; AUTHORIZING THE INTERIM COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR OR HIS LAWFULLY-AUTHORIZED DESIGNEE TO DETERMINE CERTAIN MATTERS RELATING TO THE BONDS; PROVIDING FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE BONDS AND THE DISPOSITION OF THE PROCEEDS THEREOF; AND OTHER MATTERS RELATING THERETO.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL OF BEAUFORT COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA, AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. Findings and Determinations. The County Council (the “County Council”) of Beaufort County, South Carolina (the “County”), hereby finds and determines:

(a) Pursuant to Section 4-9-10, Code of Laws of South Carolina 1976, as amended (the “Code”), and the results of a referendum held in accordance therewith, the Council-Administrator form of government was adopted and the County Council constitutes the governing body of the County.

(b) Article X, Section 14 of the Constitution of the State of South Carolina, 1895, as amended (the “Constitution”), provides that each county shall have the power to incur bonded indebtedness in such manner and upon such terms and conditions as the General Assembly shall prescribe by general law. Such debt must be incurred for a public purpose and a corporate purpose in an amount not to exceed eight percent (8%) of the assessed value of all taxable property of such county.

(c) Pursuant to Title 4, Chapter 15 of the Code (the same being and hereinafter referred to as the “County Bond Act”), the governing bodies of the several counties of the State of South Carolina (the “State”) may each issue general obligation bonds to defray the cost of any authorized purpose and for any amount not to exceed its applicable constitutional limit.

(d) The County Bond Act provides that as a condition precedent to the issuance of bonds an election be held and the result be favorable thereto. Title 11, Chapter 27 of the Code (“Title 11, Chapter 27”), provides that if an election be prescribed by the provisions of the County Bond Act, but not be required by the provisions of Article X of the Constitution, then in every such instance, no election need be held (notwithstanding the requirement therefor) and the remaining provisions of the County Bond Act shall constitute a full and complete authorization to issue bonds in accordance with such remaining provisions.

(e) Pursuant to Ordinance No. 2012/10 adopted on August 13, 2012, the County Council adopted Written Procedures related to Tax-Exempt Debt.

(f) The assessed value of all the taxable property in the County as of June 30, 2017, is \$1,818,238,632. Eight percent of the assessed value is \$145,459,091. As of the date hereof, the outstanding general obligation debt of the County subject to the limitation imposed by Article X, Section 14(7) of the Constitution is 130,644,359. Thus, the County may incur \$14,814,732 of additional general obligation debt within its applicable debt limitation.

(g) It is now in the best interest of the County for County Council to provide for the issuance and sale of not to exceed \$11,250,000 principal amount general obligation bonds of the County to provide funds for the following purposes: (i) capital improvements; (ii) paying costs of issuance of the Bonds (hereinafter defined); and (iii) such other lawful purposes as the County Council shall determine.

SECTION 2. Authorization and Details of Bonds. Pursuant to the aforesaid provisions of the Constitution and laws of the State, there is hereby authorized to be issued not to exceed \$11,250,000 aggregate principal amount of general obligation bonds of the County to be designated “11,250,000 (or such lesser amount issued) General Obligation Bonds, (appropriate series designation), of Beaufort County, South Carolina” (the “Bonds”), for the purposes set forth in Section 1(g) and other costs incidental thereto, including without limiting the generality of such other costs, engineering, financial and legal fees.

The Bonds shall be issued as fully registered bonds registrable as to principal and interest; shall be dated their date of delivery to the initial purchaser(s) thereof; shall be in denominations of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof not to exceed the principal amount of Bonds maturing each year; shall be subject to redemption if such provision is in the best interest of the County; shall be numbered from R-1 upward; shall bear interest from their date payable at such times as hereinafter designated by the Interim County Administrator and/or his lawfully-authorized designee at such rate or rates as may be determined at the time of the sale thereof; and shall mature serially in successive annual installments as determined by the Interim County Administrator and/or his lawfully-authorized designee.

Both the principal of and interest on the Bonds shall be payable in any coin or currency of the United States of America which is, at the time of payment, legal tender for public and private debts. Regions Bank, Atlanta, Georgia, shall serve as Registrar/Paying Agent for the Bonds.

SECTION 3. Delegation of Authority to Determine Certain Matters Relating to the Bonds. The County Council hereby delegates to the Interim County Administrator or his lawfully-authorized designee the authority to: (a) determine the par amount of the Bonds; (b) determine the maturity dates of the Bonds and the respective principal amounts maturing on such dates; (c) determine the interest payment dates of the Bonds; (d) determine the redemption provisions, if any, for the Bonds; (e) determine the date and time of sale of the Bonds; (f) receive bids on behalf of the County Council; and (g) award the sale of the Bonds to the lowest bidder therefor in accordance with the terms of the Notice of Sale for the Bonds.

After the sale of the Bonds, the Interim County Administrator and/or his lawfully-authorized designee shall submit a written report to County Council setting forth the details of the Bonds as set forth in this paragraph.

SECTION 4. Registration, Transfer and Exchange of Bonds. The County shall cause books (herein referred to as the “registry books”) to be kept at the offices of the Registrar/Paying Agent, for the registration and transfer of the Bonds. Upon presentation at its office for such purpose the Registrar/Paying Agent shall register or transfer, or cause to be registered or transferred, on such registry books, the Bonds under such reasonable regulations as the Registrar/Paying Agent may prescribe.

Each Bond shall be transferable only upon the registry books of the County, which shall be kept for such purpose at the principal office of the Registrar/Paying Agent, by the registered owner thereof in person or by his duly authorized attorney upon surrender thereof together with a written instrument of transfer satisfactory to the Registrar/Paying Agent duly executed by the registered owner or his duly authorized attorney. Upon the transfer of any such Bond the Registrar/Paying Agent on behalf of the County shall issue in the name of the transferee a new fully registered Bond or Bonds, of the same

aggregate principal amount, interest rate, and maturity as the surrendered Bond. Any Bond surrendered in exchange for a new registered Bond pursuant to this Section shall be canceled by the Registrar/Paying Agent.

The County and the Registrar/Paying Agent may deem or treat the person in whose name any fully registered Bond shall be registered upon the registry books as the absolute owner of such Series Bond, whether such Bond shall be overdue or not, for the purpose of receiving payment of the principal of and interest on such Bond and for all other purposes and all such payments so made to any such registered owner or upon his order shall be valid and effectual to satisfy and discharge the liability upon such Bond to the extent of the sum or sums so paid, and neither the County nor the Registrar/Paying Agent shall be affected by any notice to the contrary. In all cases in which the privilege of transferring Bonds is exercised, the County shall execute and the Registrar/Paying Agent shall authenticate and deliver Bonds in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance. Neither the County nor the Registrar/Paying Agent shall be obliged to make any such transfer of Bonds during the fifteen (15) days preceding an interest payment date on such Bonds.

SECTION 5. Record Date. The County hereby establishes a record date for the payment of interest or for the giving of notice of any proposed redemption of Bonds, and such record date shall be the fifteenth (15th) day (whether or not a business day) preceding an interest payment date on such Bond or in the case of any proposed redemption of Bonds, such record date shall be the fifteenth (15th) day (whether or not a business day) prior to the giving of notice of redemption of bonds.

SECTION 6. Mutilation, Loss, Theft or Destruction of Bonds. In case any Bond shall at any time become mutilated in whole or in part, or be lost, stolen or destroyed, or be so defaced as to impair the value thereof to the owner, the County shall execute and the Registrar shall authenticate and deliver at the principal office of the Registrar, or send by registered mail to the owner thereof at his request, risk and expense a new Bond of the same series, interest rate and maturity and of like tenor and effect in exchange or substitution for and upon the surrender for cancellation of such defaced, mutilated or partly destroyed Bond, or in lieu of or in substitution for such lost, stolen or destroyed Bond. In any such event the applicant for the issuance of a substitute Bond shall furnish the County and the Registrar evidence or proof satisfactory to the County and the Registrar of the loss, destruction, mutilation, defacement or theft of the original Bond, and of the ownership thereof, and also such security and indemnity in an amount as may be required by the laws of the State of South Carolina or such greater amount as may be required by the County and the Registrar. Any duplicate Bond issued under the provisions of this Section in exchange and substitution for any defaced, mutilated or partly destroyed Bond or in substitution for any allegedly lost, stolen or wholly destroyed Bond shall be entitled to the identical benefits under this Ordinance as was the original Bond in lieu of which such duplicate Bond is issued, and shall be entitled to equal and proportionate benefits with all the other Bonds of the same series issued hereunder.

All expenses necessary for the providing of any duplicate Bond shall be borne by the applicant therefor.

SECTION 7. Execution of Bonds. The Bonds shall be executed in the name of the County with the manual or facsimile signature of the Chairman of the County Council attested by the manual or facsimile signature of the Clerk to the County Council under a facsimile of the seal of the County impressed, imprinted or reproduced thereon; provided, however, the facsimile signatures appearing on the Bonds may be those of the officers who are in office on the date of enactment of this Ordinance. The execution of the Bonds in such fashion shall be valid and effectual, notwithstanding any subsequent change in such offices. The Bonds shall not be valid or become obligatory for any purpose unless there

shall have been endorsed thereon a certificate of authentication. Each Bond shall bear a certificate of authentication manually executed by the Registrar in substantially the form set forth herein.

SECTION 8. Form of Bonds. The Bonds including the certificate of authentication shall be in substantially the form set forth in Exhibit A attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference.

SECTION 9. Security for Bonds. The full faith, credit, and taxing power of the County are hereby irrevocably pledged for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds as they respectively mature, and for the creation of such sinking fund as may be necessary therefor. There shall be levied annually by the County Auditor and collected by the County Treasurer, in the same manner as other county taxes are levied and collected, a tax, without limit, on all taxable property in the County sufficient to pay the principal of and interest on the Bonds as they respectively mature and to create such sinking fund as may be necessary therefor.

The County Council shall give the County Auditor and County Treasurer written notice of the delivery of and payment for the Bonds and they are hereby directed to levy and collect annually, on all taxable property in the County, a tax, without limit, sufficient to pay the principal of and interest on the Bonds as they respectively mature and to create such sinking fund as may be necessary therefor.

SECTION 10. Notice of Public Hearing. The County Council hereby ratifies and approves the publication of a notice of public hearing regarding the Bonds and this Ordinance, such notice in substantially the form attached hereto as Exhibit B, having been published in *The Island Packet* and *The Beaufort Gazette*, newspapers of general circulation in the County, not less than 15 days prior to the date of such public hearing.

SECTION 11. Initiative and Referendum. The County Council hereby delegates to the Interim County Administrator and/or his lawfully-authorized designee the authority to determine whether the Notice prescribed under the provisions of Section 5 of Title 11, Chapter 27 of the Code relating to the initiative and referendum provisions contained in Title 4, Chapter 9, Article 13 of the Code shall be given with respect to this Ordinance. If said Notice is given, the Interim County Administrator and/or his lawfully-authorized designee are authorized to cause such Notice to be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the County, in substantially the form attached hereto as Exhibit C.

SECTION 12. Exemption from State Taxes. Both the principal of and interest on the Bonds shall be exempt, in accordance with the provisions of Section 12-2-50 of the Code from all State, county, municipal, school district and all other taxes or assessments, except estate or other transfer taxes, direct or indirect, general or special, whether imposed for the purpose of general revenue or otherwise.

SECTION 13. Tax Covenants. The County hereby covenants and agrees with the holders of the Bonds that it will not take any action which will, or fail to take any action which failure will, cause interest on the Bonds to become includable in the gross income of the holders of the Bonds for federal income tax purposes pursuant to the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "IRC") and regulations promulgated thereunder in effect on the date of original issuance of the Bonds. The County further covenants and agrees with the holders of the Bonds that no use of the proceeds of the Bonds shall be made which, if such use had been reasonably expected on the date of issue of the Bonds would have caused the Bonds to be "arbitrage bonds," as defined in Section 148 of the IRC, and to that end the County hereby shall:

(a) comply with the applicable provisions of Sections 103 and 141 through 150 of the IRC and any regulations promulgated thereunder so long as the Bonds are outstanding;

(b) establish such funds, make such calculations and pay such amounts, in the manner and at the times required in order to comply with the requirements of the Code relating to required rebates of certain amounts to the United States; and

(c) make such reports of such information at the time and places required by the IRC.

SECTION 14. Eligible Securities. The Bonds initially issued (the “Initial Bonds”) will be eligible securities for the purposes of the book-entry system of transfer maintained by The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York (“DTC”), and transfers of beneficial ownership of the Initial Bonds shall be made only through DTC and its participants in accordance with rules specified by DTC. Such beneficial ownership must be of \$5,000 principal amount of Bonds of the same maturity or any integral multiple of \$5,000.

The Initial Bonds shall be issued in fully-registered form, one Bond for each of the maturities of the Bonds, in the name of Cede & Co., as the nominee of DTC. When any principal of or interest on the Initial Bonds becomes due, the Paying Agent, on behalf of the County, shall transmit to DTC an amount equal to such installment of principal and interest. DTC shall remit such payments to the beneficial owners of the Bonds or their nominees in accordance with its rules and regulations.

Notices of redemption of the Initial Bonds or any portion thereof shall be sent to DTC in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance.

If (a) DTC determines not to continue to act as securities depository for the Bonds, or (b) the County has advised DTC of its determination that DTC is incapable of discharging its duties, the County shall attempt to retain another qualified securities depository to replace DTC. Upon receipt by the County the Initial Bonds together with an assignment duly executed by DTC, the County shall execute and deliver to the successor securities depository Bonds of the same principal amount, interest rate, and maturity registered in the name of such successor.

If the County is unable to retain a qualified successor to DTC or the County has determined that it is in its best interest not to continue the book-entry system of transfer or that interests of the beneficial owners of the Bonds might be adversely affected if the book-entry system of transfer is continued (the County undertakes no obligation to make any investigation to determine the occurrence of any events that would permit it to make any such determination), and has made provision to so notify beneficial owners of the Bonds by mailing an appropriate notice to DTC, upon receipt by the County the Initial Bonds together with an assignment duly executed by DTC, the County shall execute, authenticate and deliver to the DTC participants Bonds in fully-registered form, in substantially the form set forth on Exhibit A attached to this Ordinance in the denomination of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof.

SECTION 15. Sale of Bonds, Form of Notice of Sale. The Bonds shall be offered for public sale on the date and at the time designated by the Interim County Administrator and/or his lawfully-authorized designee. A Notice of Sale in substantially the form set forth as Exhibit D attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference shall be distributed to prospective bidders and a summary of such Notice of Sale shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the State and/or in a financial publication published in the City of New York not less than seven (7) days prior to the date set for such sale.

SECTION 16. Preliminary and Final Official Statement. The County Council hereby authorizes and directs the Interim County Administrator and/or his lawfully-authorized designee to prepare, or cause to be prepared, a Preliminary Official Statement to be distributed to prospective purchasers of the Bonds together with the Notice of Sale. The County Council authorizes the Interim County Administrator to designate the Preliminary Official Statement as “final” for purposes of Rule 15c2-12 of the Securities Exchange Commission. The Interim County Administrator and/or his lawfully-authorized designee are further authorized to see to the completion of the final form of the Official Statement upon the sale of the Bonds so that it may be provided to the purchaser of the Bonds.

SECTION 17. Filings with Central Repository. In compliance with Section 11-1-85 of the Code, the County covenants that it will file or cause to be filed with a central repository for availability in the secondary bond market when requested: (a) a copy of the annual financial report of the County within thirty (30) days from the County’s receipt thereof; and (b) within thirty (30) days of the occurrence thereof, relevant information of an event which adversely affects more than five (5%) percent of the revenues of the County or the County’s tax base.

SECTION 18. Continuing Disclosure. In compliance with the Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 15c2-12, the County covenants and agrees for the benefit of the holders from time to time of the Bonds to execute and deliver prior to closing, and to thereafter comply with the terms of a Continuing Disclosure Certificate in substantially the form appearing as Exhibit E attached to this Ordinance. In the event of a failure of the County to comply with any of the provisions of the Continuing Disclosure Certificate, an event of default under this Ordinance shall not be deemed to have occurred. In such event, the sole remedy of any bondholder or beneficial owner shall be an action to compel performance by this Ordinance.

SECTION 19. Deposit and Use of Proceeds. The proceeds derived from the sale of the Bonds shall be deposited with the County Treasurer in a special fund to the credit of the County and shall be applied solely to the purposes for which the Bonds have been issued, including payment of costs of issuance of the Bonds.

SECTION 20. Defeasance. The obligations of the County under this Ordinance and the pledges, covenants and agreements of the County herein made or provided for, shall be fully discharged and satisfied as to any portion of the Bonds, and such Bond or Bonds shall no longer be deemed to be outstanding hereunder when:

(a) such Bond or Bonds shall have been purchased by the County and surrendered to the County for cancellation or otherwise surrendered to the County or the Paying Agent and is canceled or subject to cancellation by the County or the Paying Agent; or

(b) payment of the principal of and interest on such Bonds either (i) shall have been made or caused to be made in accordance with the terms thereof, or (ii) shall have been provided for by irrevocably depositing with a corporate trustee in trust and irrevocably set aside exclusively for such payment, (1) moneys sufficient to make such payment, or (2) Government Obligations (hereinafter defined) maturing as to principal and interest in such amounts and at such times as will ensure the availability of sufficient moneys to make such payment and all necessary and proper fees, compensation and expenses of the corporate trustee. At such time as the Bonds shall no longer be deemed to be outstanding hereunder, such Bonds shall cease to draw interest from the due date thereof and, except for the purposes of any such payment from such moneys or Government Obligations, shall no longer be secured by or entitled to the benefits of this Ordinance.

“Government Obligations” shall mean any of the following:

- (i) direct obligations of the United States of America or agencies thereof or obligations, the payment of principal or interest on which, in the opinion of the Attorney General of the United States, is fully and unconditionally guaranteed by the United States of America;
- (ii) non-callable, U. S. Treasury Securities - State and Local Government Series (“SLGS”); and
- (iii) general obligation bonds of the State, its institutions, agencies, counties and political subdivisions, which, at the time of purchase, carry a AAA rating from Standard & Poor’s or a Aaa rating from Moody’s Investors Service.

SECTION 21. Miscellaneous. The County Council hereby authorizes the Administrator and the Clerk to County Council to execute such documents and instruments as may be necessary to effect the issuance of the Bonds. The County Council hereby retains McNair Law Firm, P.A., as Bond Counsel and Hilltop Securities as Financial Advisor, in connection with the issuance of the Bonds. The Administrator is authorized to execute such contracts, documents or engagement letters as may be necessary and appropriate to effectuate these engagements.

All rules, regulations, resolutions, and parts thereof, procedural or otherwise, in conflict herewith or the proceedings authorizing the issuance of the Bonds are, to the extent of such conflict, hereby repealed and this Ordinance shall take effect and be in full force from and after its enactment.

Enacted this ____ day of March, 2018.

BEAUFORT COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

Chair, County Council

(SEAL)

ATTEST:

Clerk, County Council

First Reading:

Second Reading:

Public Hearing:

Third and Final Reading:

FORM OF BOND

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
COUNTY OF BEAUFORT
GENERAL OBLIGATION BOND, SERIES 2018A

No. R-

INTEREST	MATURITY	ORIGINAL	
<u>RATE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>ISSUE DATE</u>	<u>CUSIP</u>

REGISTERED HOLDER:

PRINCIPAL AMOUNT: DOLLARS

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that Beaufort County, South Carolina (the "County"), is justly indebted and, for value received, hereby promises to pay to the registered holder specified above, or registered assigns, the principal amount specified above on the maturity date specified above, upon presentation and surrender of this Bond at the principal office of _____ in _____ (the "Paying Agent"), and to pay interest on such principal amount from the date hereof at the rate per annum specified above until this Bond matures. Interest on this Bond is payable _____ 1, 20__, and semiannually on _____ 1 and _____ 1 of each year thereafter, until this Bond matures, and shall be payable by check or draft mailed to the person in whose name this Bond is registered on the registration books of the County maintained by the registrar, presently _____ in _____ (the "Registrar"), at the close of business on the fifteenth (15th) day of the calendar month preceding each semiannual interest payment date. The principal of and interest on this Bond are payable in any coin or currency of the United States of America which is, at the time of payment, legal tender for public and private debts; provided, however, that interest on this fully registered Bond shall be paid by check or draft as set forth above.

This Bond shall not be entitled to any benefit under the Ordinance (hereafter defined), nor become valid or obligatory for any purpose, until the certificate of authentication hereon shall have been duly executed by the Registrar.

For the payment hereof, both principal and interest, as they respectively mature and for the creation of such sinking fund as may be necessary therefor, the full faith, credit and taxing power of the County are irrevocably pledged and there shall be levied annually by the Auditor of the County and collected by the Treasurer of the County, in the same manner as other county taxes are levied and collected, a tax, without limit, on all taxable property in the County sufficient to pay the principal of and interest on this Bond as they respectively mature and to create such sinking fund as may be necessary therefor.

The Bonds are being issued by means of a book-entry system with no physical distribution of bond certificates to be made except as provided in the Ordinance. One bond certificate with respect to each date on which the Bonds are stated to mature, registered in the name of the securities depository nominee, is being issued and required to be deposited with the securities depository and immobilized in its custody. The book-entry system will evidence positions held in the Bonds by the securities depository's participants, beneficial ownership of the Bonds in the principal amount of \$5,000 or any multiple thereof being evidenced in the records of such participants. Transfers of ownership shall be effected on the records of the securities depository and its participants pursuant to rules and procedures established by the securities depository and its participants. The County and the Registrar/Paying Agent will recognize the securities depository nominee, while the registered owner of this bond, as the owner of this bond for all purposes, including payments of principal of and redemption premium, if any, and interest on this bond, notices and voting. Transfer of principal and interest payments to participants of the securities depository will be the responsibility of the securities depository, and transfer of principal, redemption premium, if any, and interest payments to beneficial owners of the Bonds by participants of the securities depository will be the responsibility of such participants and other nominees of such beneficial owners. The County will not be responsible or liable for such transfers of payments or for maintaining, supervision or reviewing the records maintained by the securities depository, the securities depository nominee, its participants or persons acting through such participants. While the securities depository nominee is the owner of this bond, notwithstanding, the provision hereinabove contained, payments of principal of, redemption premium, if any, and interest on this bond shall be made in accordance with existing arrangements between the Registrar/Paying Agent or its successors under the Ordinance and the securities depository.

This Bond is one of a series of Bonds of like date of original issue, tenor and effect, except as to number, denomination, date of maturity, redemption provisions, and rate of interest, aggregating _____ Dollars (\$ _____), issued pursuant to and in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the State of South Carolina, including Article X of the Constitution of the State of South Carolina, 1895, as amended; Title 4, Chapter 15, Code of Laws of South Carolina 1976, as amended; Title 11, Chapter 27, Code of Laws of South Carolina 1976, as amended;; and Ordinance No. _____ duly enacted by the County Council on _____, 2018.

[Redemption Provisions]

This Bond is transferable as provided in the Ordinance, only upon the books of the County kept for that purpose at the principal office of the Registrar by the registered holder in person or by his duly authorized attorney upon surrender of this Bond together with a written instrument of transfer satisfactory to the Registrar duly executed by the registered holder or his duly authorized attorney. Thereupon a new fully registered Bond or Bonds of the same aggregate principal amount, interest rate redemption provisions, if any, and maturity shall be issued to the transferee in exchange therefor as provided in the Ordinance. The County, the Registrar and the Paying Agent may deem and treat the person in whose name this Bond is registered as the absolute owner hereof for the purpose of receiving payment of or on account of the principal hereof and interest due hereon and for all other purposes.

Under the laws of the State of South Carolina (the "State"), this Bond and the interest hereon are exempt from all State, county, municipal, school district and all other taxes or assessments, except estate or other transfer taxes, direct or indirect, general or special, whether imposed for the purpose of general revenue or otherwise.

It is hereby certified and recited that all acts, conditions and things required by the Constitution and laws of the State to exist, to happen and to be performed precedent to or in the issuance of this Bond exist, have happened and have been performed in regular and due time, form and manner as required by

law; that the amount of this Bond, together with all other indebtedness of the County, does not exceed the applicable limitation of indebtedness under the laws of the State; and that provision has been made for the levy and collection of a tax, without limit, on all taxable property in the County sufficient to pay the principal of and interest on this Bond as the same shall respectively mature and to create such sinking fund as may be necessary therefor.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, BEAUFORT COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA, has caused this Bond to be signed with the manual or facsimile signature of the Chairman of the County Council, attested by the manual or facsimile signature of the Clerk to the County Council and the seal of the County impressed, imprinted, or reproduced hereon.

BEAUFORT COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

Chair of County Council

(SEAL)

ATTEST:

Clerk of County Council

[FORM OF REGISTRAR'S CERTIFICATE OF AUTHENTICATION]

Date of Authentication:

This bond is one of the Bonds described in the within mentioned Ordinance of Beaufort County, South Carolina.

_____ as Registrar

By: _____ Authorized Officer

The following abbreviations, when used in the inscription on the face of this Bond shall be construed as though they were written out in full according to applicable laws or regulations.

TEN COM - As tenants in common

UNIF GIFT MIN. ACT

TEN ENT - As tenants by the entireties

_____ Custodian _____
(Cust.) (Minor)

JT TEN - As joint tenants with right of survivorship and not as tenants in common

under Uniform Gifts to Minors

_____ (State)

Additional abbreviations may also be used though not in list above.

[FORM OF ASSIGNMENT]

FOR VALUE RECEIVED, the undersigned sells, assigns and transfers unto

_____ (Name and address of Transferee)

the within Bond and does hereby irrevocably constitute and appoint _____ attorney to transfer the within Bond on the books kept for registration thereof, with full power of substitution in the premises.

Dated:

Signature Guaranteed:

(Authorizing Officer)

Signature(s) must be guaranteed by an institution which is a participant in the Securities Transfer Agents Medallion Program ("STAMP") or similar program.

NOTICE: The signature to this agreement this agreement must correspond with the name of the registered holder as it appears upon the face of the within Bond in every particular, without alteration or enlargement or any change whatever.

A copy of the final approving opinion to be rendered shall be attached to each Bond and preceding the same a certificate shall appear, which shall be signed on behalf of the County with a manual or facsimile signature of the Clerk to the County Council. The certificate shall be in substantially the following form:

[FORM OF CERTIFICATE]

IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED that the following is a true and correct copy of the complete final approving opinion (except for date and letterhead) of McNair Law Firm, P.A., Columbia, South Carolina, approving the issue of Bonds of which the within Bond is one, the original of which opinion was manually executed, dated and issued as of the date of delivery of and payment for the Bonds and a copy of which is on file with the County Council of Beaufort County, South Carolina.

BEAUFORT COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

By: _____
Clerk of County Council

FORM OF NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

Notice is hereby given that a public hearing will be held by the County Council of Beaufort County, South Carolina (the "County"), County Administration Building, 100 Ribaut Road, Beaufort, South Carolina, at 6:30 p.m. on _____, 2018.

The purpose of the public hearing is to consider an Ordinance providing for the issuance and sale of General Obligation Bonds of Beaufort County, South Carolina, in the principal amount of not to exceed \$11,250,000 (the "Bonds"). The proceeds of the Bonds will be used for the following purposes: (i) funding capital improvements; (ii) paying costs of issuance of the Bonds; and (iii) such other lawful purposes as the County Council shall determine.

The full faith, credit, and taxing power of the County will be pledged for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds and a tax, without limit, will be levied on and collected annually, in the same manner other County taxes are levied and collected, on all taxable property of the County sufficient to pay to principal of and interest on the Bonds as they respectively mature and to create such sinking fund as may be necessary therefor.

At the public hearing all taxpayers and residents of the County and any other interested persons who appear will be given an opportunity to express their views for or against the Ordinance and the issuance of the Bonds.

COUNTY COUNCIL OF BEAUFORT COUNTY,
SOUTH CAROLINA

FORM OF NOTICE

NOTICE OF ADOPTION OF ORDINANCE

Notice is hereby given that on _____, 2018, the Beaufort County Council adopted an ordinance entitled: "ORDINANCE NO. _____ AUTHORIZING THE ISSUANCE AND SALE OF GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS, SERIES 2018A, OR SUCH OTHER APPROPRIATE SERIES DESIGNATION, OF BEAUFORT COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA, IN THE PRINCIPAL AMOUNT OF NOT TO EXCEED \$11,250,000; FIXING THE FORM AND DETAILS OF THE BONDS; AUTHORIZING THE INTERIM COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR OR HIS LAWFULLY-AUTHORIZED DESIGNEE TO DETERMINE CERTAIN MATTERS RELATING TO THE BONDS; PROVIDING FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE BONDS AND THE DISPOSITION OF THE PROCEEDS THEREOF; AND OTHER MATTERS RELATING THERETO" (the "Ordinance"). The Ordinance authorizes the issuance and sale of not to exceed \$11,250,000 General Obligation Bonds, Series 2018A (the "Bonds") of the County.

The proceeds of the Bonds will be used for the following purposes: (i) funding capital improvements; (ii) paying costs of issuance of the Bonds; and (iii) such other lawful purposes as the County Council shall determine.

Pursuant to Section 11-27-40(8) of the South Carolina Code of Laws, 1976, as amended, unless a notice, signed by not less than five (5) qualified electors of the County, of the intention to seek a referendum is filed both in the office of the Clerk of Court of the County and with the Clerk of the County Council, the initiative and referendum provisions of South Carolina law, Sections 4-9-1210 to 4-9-1230, South Carolina Code of Laws 1976, as amended, shall not be applicable to the Ordinance. The notice of intention to seek a referendum must be filed within twenty (20) days following the publication of this notice of the adoption of the aforesaid Ordinance in a newspaper of general circulation in Beaufort County.

COUNTY COUNCIL OF BEAUFORT COUNTY,
SOUTH CAROLINA

FORM OF NOTICE OF SALE

OFFICIAL NOTICE OF SALE

\$ _____ GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS, SERIES 2018A,
OF BEAUFORT COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

Time of Sale: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that bids will be received on behalf of Beaufort County, South Carolina (the "County"), until 11:00 a.m, South Carolina time, on _____, _____, 2018, at which time said proposals will be publicly opened for the purchase of \$ _____ General Obligation Bonds, Series 2018A, of the County (the "Bonds").

Electronic Bids: Electronic proposals must be submitted through i-Deal's Parity Electronic Bid Submission System ("Parity"). No electronic bids from any other providers of electronic bidding services will be accepted. Information about the electronic bidding services of Parity may be obtained from i-Deal, 1359 Broadway, 2nd Floor, New York, New York 10018, Customer Support, telephone (212) 849-5021.

Book-Entry-Only Bonds: The Bonds will be issued in fully-registered form. One Bond representing each maturity will be issued to and registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC"), as registered owner of the Bonds and each such Bond will be immobilized in the custody of DTC. DTC will act as securities depository for the Bonds. Individual purchases will be made in book-entry form only, in the principal amount of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof not to exceed the principal amount of Bonds maturing each year; Purchasers will not receive physical delivery of certificates representing their interest in the Bonds purchased. The winning bidder, as a condition to delivery of the Bonds, will be required to deposit the Bond certificates representing each maturity with DTC.

The Bonds will be issued in fully-registered form registered as to principal and interest; will be dated _____, 2018; will be in denominations of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof not to exceed the principal amount of Bonds maturing in each year; and will mature serially in successive annual installments on _____ in each of the years and in the principal amounts as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Principal Amount*</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Principal Amount*</u>
-------------	--------------------------	-------------	--------------------------

*Preliminary, subject to adjustment.

Adjustment of Maturity Schedule. The County reserves the right, in its sole discretion, either to decrease or increase the principal amount of the Bonds maturing in any year (all calculations to be rounded to the near \$5,000), provided that any such decrease or increase shall not exceed 10% of the Bonds. Such adjustment(s), if any, shall be made within twenty-four (24) hours of the award of the Bonds. In order to calculate the yield on the Bonds for federal tax law purposes and as a condition precedent to the award of the Bonds, bidders must disclose to the County in connection with their respective bids the price (or yield to maturity) at which each maturity of the Bonds will be reoffered to the public.

In the event of any adjustment of the maturity schedule for the Bonds as described herein, no rebidding or recalculation of the proposals submitted will be required or permitted. Nevertheless, the award of the Bonds will be made to the bidder whose proposal produces the lowest true interest cost solely on the basis of the Bonds offered, without taking into account any adjustment in the amount of the Bonds pursuant to this paragraph.

[Redemption Provisions]

Registrar/Paying Agent: Regions Bank will serve as Registrar/Paying Agent for the Bonds.

Bid Requirements: Bidders shall specify the rate or rates of interest per annum which the Bonds are to bear, to be expressed in multiples of 1/20 or 1/8 of 1% and the interest rate specified for any maturity shall not be lower than the interest rate specified for any previous maturity. Bidders are not limited as to the number of rates of interest named, but the rate of interest on each separate maturity must be the same single rate for all Bonds of that maturity from their date to such maturity date. A bid for less than all the Bonds, a bid at a price less than par or a bid which includes a premium in excess of 10% of the par amount of the Bonds will not be considered. In addition to the bid price, the successful bidder must pay accrued interest from the date of the Bonds to the date of full payment of the purchase price.

Award of Bid. The Bonds will be awarded to the bidder or bidders offering to purchase the Bonds at the lowest true interest cost (TIC) to the County. The TIC will be the nominal interest rate which, when compounded semiannually and used to discount all debt service payments on the Bonds (computed at the interest rates specified in the bid and on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months) to the dated date of the Bonds, results in an amount equal to the price bid for the Bonds. In the case of a tie bid, the winning bid will be awarded by lot. The County reserves the right to reject any and all bids or to waive irregularities in any bid. Bids will be accepted or rejected no later than 3:00 p.m., South Carolina time, on the date of the sale.

Security: The full faith, credit, and taxing power of the County are hereby irrevocably pledged for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds as they respectively mature, and for the creation of such sinking fund as may be necessary therefor. There shall be levied annually by the Auditor of the County and collected by the Treasurer of the County, in the same manner as other county taxes are levied and collected, an ad valorem tax, without limit, on all taxable property in the County sufficient to pay the principal and interest of the Bonds as they respectively mature and to create such sinking fund as may be necessary therefor.

Good Faith Deposit: No good faith deposit is required.

Official Statement: Upon the award of the Bonds, the County will prepare an official statement (the "Official Statement") in substantially the same form as the preliminary official statement subject to minor additions, deletions and revisions as required to complete the Official Statement. Within seven (7) business days after the award of the Bonds, the County will deliver the Official Statement to the successful bidder in sufficient quantity to comply with Rule G-32 of the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board. The successful bidder agrees to supply to the County all necessary pricing information and any Underwriter identification necessary to complete the Official Statement within 24 hours after the award of the Bonds.

Continuing Disclosure: In order to assist the bidders in complying with S.E.C. Rule 15c2-12(b)(5), the County will undertake, pursuant to an ordinance and a Continuing Disclosure Certificate to provide certain annual financial information and notices of the occurrence of certain events, if material. A description of this undertaking is set forth in the Preliminary Official Statement and will also be set forth in the final Official Statement.

Legal Opinion: The County Council shall furnish upon delivery of the Bonds the final approving opinion of McNair Law Firm, P.A., Columbia, South Carolina, which opinion shall accompany each Bond, together with the usual closing documents, including a certificate of the County that no litigation is pending affecting the Bonds.

Issue Price Certificate: [TO BE PROVIDED]

Delivery: The Bonds will be delivered on or about _____, 2018, in New York, New York, at the expense of the County. The balance of the purchase price then due, including the amount of accrued interest, must be paid in federal funds or other immediately available funds.

CUSIP Numbers: It is anticipated that CUSIP identification numbers will be set forth on the Bonds, but neither the failure to print such numbers on any Bond nor any error with respect thereto shall constitute cause for failure or refusal by the purchaser thereof to accept delivery of and pay for the Bonds in accordance with the terms of its proposal. The CUSIP Service Bureau charge for the assignment of such numbers shall be the responsibility of and shall be paid for by the successful bidder.

Additional Information: The Preliminary Official Statement of the County with respect to the Bonds will be furnished to any person interested in bidding for the Bonds upon request to McNair Law Firm, P.A., Post Office Box 11390, Columbia, South Carolina 29211, Attention: Francenia B. Heizer, telephone (803) 799-9800, e-mail: fheizer@mcnair.net. The Preliminary Official Statement shall be reviewed by bidders prior to submitting a bid. Bidders may not rely on this Notice of Sale as to the complete information concerning the Bonds. Persons seeking information should communicate with the County's Financial Advisor, Jeff Minch, Vice President, Hilltop Securities, 5925 Carnegie Boulevard, Suite 380, Charlotte, North Carolina 28209, telephone (704) 654-3451, e-mail: jeff.minch@hilltopsecurities.com.

BEAUFORT COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

FORM OF CONTINUING DISCLOSURE CERTIFICATE

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE CERTIFICATE

This Continuing Disclosure Certificate (the “Disclosure Certificate”) is executed and delivered by Beaufort County, South Carolina (the “County”) in connection with the issuance of \$_____ General Obligation Bonds, Series 2018A, Beaufort County, South Carolina (the “Bonds”). The Bonds are being issued pursuant to an ordinance adopted by the County Council of the County (the “Ordinance”). The County covenants and agrees as follows:

SECTION 1. Purpose of the Disclosure Certificate. This Disclosure Certificate is being executed and delivered by the County for the benefit of the beneficial owners and in order to assist the Participating Underwriters (defined below) in complying with the Rule (defined below).

SECTION 2. Definitions. The following capitalized terms shall have the following meanings:

“**Annual Report**” shall mean any Annual Report provided by the County pursuant to, and as described in, Sections 3 and 4 of this Disclosure Certificate.

“**Bonds**” shall mean the \$_____ General Obligation Bonds, Series 2018A, Beaufort County, South Carolina, dated _____, 2018.

“**Dissemination Agent**” shall mean the County or any successor Dissemination Agent designated in writing by the County and which has filed with the County a written acceptance of such designation.

“**Listed Events**” shall mean any of the events listed in Section 5(a) of this Disclosure Certificate.

“**National Repository**” shall mean for purposes of the Rule, the Electronic Municipal Market Access (EMMA) system created by the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board.

“**Participating Underwriter**” shall mean _____ and any other original underwriter of the Bonds required to comply with the Rule in connection with offering of the Bonds.

“**Repository**” shall mean each National Repository and each State Depository, if any.

“**Rule**” shall mean Rule 15c2-12(b)(5) adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as the same may be amended from time to time.

“**State Depository**” shall mean any public or private repository or entity designated by the State of South Carolina as a state depository for the purpose of the Rule. As of the date of this Certificate, there is no State Depository.

SECTION 3. Provision of Annual Reports.

(a) The County shall, or shall cause the Dissemination Agent to provide, not later than February 1 of each year, commencing in 2019, to the Repository an Annual Report which is consistent with the requirements of Section 4 of this Disclosure Certificate. Not later than fifteen (15) business days prior to such date the County shall provide the Annual Report to the Dissemination Agent, if other than the County;

provided, that if the audited financial statements required pursuant to Section 4 hereof to be included in the Annual Report are not available for inclusion in the Annual Report as of such date, unaudited financial statements of the County may be included in such Annual Report in lieu thereof, and the County shall replace such unaudited financial statements with audited financial statements within fifteen (15) days after such audited financial statements become available for distribution. The Annual Report may be submitted as a single document or as separate documents comprising a package, and may cross-reference other information as provided in Section 4 of this Disclosure Certificate; provided that the audited financial statements of the County may be submitted separately from the balance of the Annual Report.

(b) If the County is unable to provide to the Repository an Annual Report by the date required in subsection (a), the County shall send a notice to the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board and State Depository, if any, in substantially the form attached hereto as Exhibit A.

(c) The Dissemination Agent shall:

(1) determine each year prior to the date for providing the Annual Report the name and address of the Repository; and

(2) if the Dissemination Agent is other than the County, file a report with the County and (if the Dissemination Agent is not the Registrar) the Registrar certifying whether the Annual Report has been provided pursuant to this Disclosure Certificate, and, if provided, stating the date it was provided, and listing the Repository to which it was provided.

SECTION 4. Content of Annual Reports. The County's Annual Report shall contain or incorporate by reference the most recent audited financial statements, which shall be prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (or, if not in such conformity, to be accompanied by a qualitative discussion of the differences in the accounting principles and the impact of the change in the accounting principles on the presentation of the financial information) applicable to governmental entities such as the County, and shall, in addition, contain or incorporate by reference the following information for the most recently completed fiscal year:

- (a) County population;
- (b) Total state appropriations subject to withholding under Article X, Sec. 15, South Carolina Constitution;
- (c) Outstanding Indebtedness of the County;
- (d) Market Value/Assessment Summary of taxable property in County;
- (e) Tax rates for County;
- (f) Tax collections for County; and
- (g) Five largest taxpayers (including fee-in-lieu-of-tax) for County.

Any or all of the items listed above may be incorporated by reference from other documents, including official statements of debt issues with respect to which the County is an "obligated person" (as defined by the Rule), which have been filed with the Repository or the Securities and Exchange Commission. If the document incorporated by reference is a final official statement, it must be available from the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board. The County shall clearly identify each such other document so incorporated by reference.

SECTION 5. Reporting of Significant Events.

(a) Pursuant to the provisions of this Section 5, the County shall give, or cause to be given, notice of the occurrence of any of the following events (the “Listed Events”):

- (1) Principal and interest payment delinquencies;
- (2) Non-payment related defaults;
- (3) Unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties;
- (4) Unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties;
- (5) Substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform;
- (6) Adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the Internal Revenue Service of proposed or final determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701-TEB) or other material notices or determinations with respect to the tax status of the security, or other material events affecting the tax status of the security;
- (7) Modifications to rights of security holders;
- (8) Bond calls;
- (9) Tender offers;
- (10) Defeasances;
- (11) Release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the securities;
- (12) Rating changes;
- (13) Bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or similar event of the County;
- (14) The consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving the County or the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the County other than in the ordinary course of business, the entry into a definitive agreement to undertake such an action or the termination of a definitive agreement relating to any such actions, other than pursuant to its terms;
- (15) Appointment of a successor or additional trustee or the change of name of a trustee.

(b) Whenever the County obtains knowledge of the occurrence of a Listed Event described in subsections (a)(2), (7), (8), (11), (14), or (15) above, the County shall as soon as possible determine if such event would be material under applicable federal securities laws. If the County determines that knowledge of the occurrence of such event would be material under applicable federal securities laws, the County shall promptly, and no later than 10 days after the occurrence of the event, file a notice of such occurrence with the Repository.

(c) Whenever the County obtains knowledge of the occurrence of a Listed Event described in subsections (a)(1), (3), (4), (5), (6), (9), (10), (12), or (13) above, the County shall promptly, and no later than 10 days after the occurrence of the event, file a notice of such occurrence with the Repository.

(d) Notwithstanding the foregoing, notice of Listed Events described in subsections (a)(8), (9), and (10) above need not be given under this subsection any earlier than the notice (if any) of the underlying event is given to owners of affected Bonds. For the purposes of the event identified in (a)(13) above, the event is considered to occur when any of the following occur: the appointment of a receiver, fiscal agent or similar officer for the County in a proceeding under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code or in any other proceeding under state or federal law in which a court or governmental authority has assumed jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the County, or if such jurisdiction has been assumed by leaving the existing governing body and officials or officers in possession but subject to the supervision and orders of a court or governmental authority, or the entry of an order confirming a plan of reorganization, arrangement or liquidation by a court or governmental authority having supervision or jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the County.

SECTION 6. Termination of Reporting Obligation. The County's obligations under this Disclosure Certificate shall terminate upon the defeasance, prior redemption or payment in full of the Bonds.

SECTION 7. Dissemination Agent. The County may, from time to time, appoint or engage a Dissemination Agent to assist it in carrying out its obligations under this Disclosure Certificate, and may discharge any such Agent, with or without appointing a successor Dissemination Agent. The initial Dissemination Agent shall be the County.

SECTION 8. Amendment; Waiver. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Disclosure Certificate, the County may amend this Disclosure Certificate and any provision of this Disclosure Certificate may be waived, if such amendment or waiver is supported by an opinion of counsel expert in federal securities laws acceptable to the County, to the effect that such amendment or waiver would not, in and of itself, cause the undertakings herein to violate the Rule if such amendment or waiver had been effective on the date hereof but taking into account any subsequent change in or official interpretation of the Rule.

SECTION 9. Additional Information. Nothing in this Disclosure Certificate shall be deemed to prevent the County from disseminating any other information, using the means of dissemination set forth in this Disclosure Certificate or any other means of communication, or including any other information in any Annual Report or notice of occurrence of a Listed Event, in addition to that which is required by this Disclosure Certificate. If the County chooses to include any information in any Annual Report or notice of occurrence of a Listed Event, in addition to that which is specifically required by this Disclosure Certificate, the County shall have no obligation under this Certificate to update such information or include it in any future Annual Report or notice of occurrence of a Listed Event.

SECTION 10. Default. In the event of a failure of the County or the Dissemination Agent to comply with any provision of this Disclosure Certificate, any beneficial owner may take such actions as may be necessary and appropriate, including seeking injunctive relief or specific performance by court order, to cause the County, or the Dissemination Agent, as the case may be, to comply with its obligations under this Disclosure Certificate. A default under this Disclosure Certificate shall not be deemed an event of default under the Ordinance, and the sole remedy under this Disclosure Certificate in the event of any failure of the County or the Dissemination Agent to comply with this Disclosure Certificate shall be an action to compel performance.

SECTION 11. Duties, Immunities and Liabilities of Dissemination Agent. The Dissemination Agent shall have only such duties as are specifically set forth in this Disclosure Certificate, and the County agrees to indemnify and save the Dissemination Agent, its officers, directors, employees and agents, harmless against any loss, expense and liabilities which they may incur arising out of or in the exercise or performance of their powers and duties hereunder, including the costs and expenses (including attorneys' fees) of defending against any claim of liability, but excluding liabilities due to the Dissemination Agent's negligence or willful misconduct. The obligations of the County under this Section shall survive resignation or removal of the Dissemination Agent and payment of the Bonds.

SECTION 12. Beneficiaries. This Disclosure Certificate shall inure solely to the benefit of the County, the Dissemination Agent, the Participating Underwriters, and Holders from time to time of the Bonds and shall create no rights in any other person or entity.

SECTION 13. Counterparts. This Disclosure Certificate may be executed in several counterparts, each of which shall be an original and all of which shall constitute but one and the same instrument.

BEAUFORT COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

By: _____
Interim County Administrator

Dated: _____, 2018

NOTICE TO REPOSITORIES OF FAILURE TO FILE ANNUAL REPORT

Name of Issuer: Beaufort County, South Carolina
Name of Issue: \$_____ General Obligation Bonds, Series 2018A,
Beaufort County, South Carolina
Date of Issuance: _____, 2018

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Beaufort County, South Carolina (the “County”) has not provided an Annual Report with respect to the above-named Bonds as required by Sections 3 and 4 of the Continuing Disclosure Certificate executed and delivered by the County as Dissemination Agent. The County has notified us in writing that the Annual Report will be filed by _____.

Dated: _____

BEAUFORT COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

CDBG & HOME Notice of Public Hearing Concerning Needs Assessment**Beaufort County**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on Monday, January 22, 2018 at 6:30 p.m. in County Council Chambers inside Beaufort County Administration Building, 100 Ribaut Road, Beaufort, SC, 29902, Beaufort County will hold a public hearing to solicit public input on community needs and priorities for housing, public facilities, and economic development in the county. At this public hearing Beaufort County will provide the results of its needs assessment and the activities which might be undertaken to meet identified needs, including the estimated amount proposed to be used for activities that will benefit persons of low and moderate income.

The County will also discuss matters related to housing needs and Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing in anticipation of participation in the Beaufort County/Lowcountry Regional HOME Consortium funded by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

This public hearing and the matters to be discussed are subject to the provisions of the County's Citizen Participation Plan, developed in anticipation of participation in the State of South Carolina's Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program, providing for the participation of the citizens of the County in the planning and implementation of community and economic development projects which will involve CDBG funds. The Citizen Participation Plan is available for review at Beaufort County Administration Building, 100 Ribaut Road, Beaufort, SC, 29902 Monday through Friday between the hours of 9:00a.m. and 5:00p.m. Persons with questions or comments concerning the public hearing or the Citizen Participation Plan may contact Michelle Knight, Lowcountry Council of Governments, PO Box 98, Yemassee, SC 29945, (843) 473-3990.

Beaufort County does not discriminate on the basis of age, color, religion, sex, national origin, familial status or disability in the admission or access to, or treatment or employment in its federally assisted programs or activities. Joshua A. Gruber, Deputy County Administrator for Beaufort County, PO Box 1228, Beaufort, SC 29901-1228, (843) 255-2055, has been designated to coordinate compliance with the nondiscrimination requirements contained in the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's regulations.

Note: Assistance will be provided to accommodate the special needs of disabled or limited English proficient persons upon request with a forty-eight hour notice.

Nota: Se proporcionará asistencia para acomodar las necesidades especiales de personas discapacitadas o con dominio limitado del inglés previa solicitud con un aviso de cuarenta y ocho horas.

2018
Community Development
Block Grant (CDBG)

BEAUFORT COUNTY

Community and Economic Development
Strengthening People Strengthening Communities

FAIR HOUSING IS THE LAW

Also, as a part of the requirements of the program, the locality is expected to undertake activities that promote Fair Housing. Title VIII of the Civil Rights of 1968 stipulates that we all have the right to be treated fairly regardless of our **race, color, religion, sex, familial status, or national origin.**

In the sale and rental of housing

In residential real estate transactions

In the provision of brokerage services



If you believe that you have been a victim of discriminatory housing practices, you have avenues by which the matter can be investigated.



Hampton County and Lowcountry Council of Governments are committed to Fair Housing.

For more information contact

LCOG at (843) 473-3990.

The SC CDBG Program is designed to provide assistance to units of local government in improving economic opportunities and meeting community revitalization needs, particularly for persons of low and moderate income (LMI).

LMI QUALIFIED

Beaufort County	1 Person	2 Person	3 Person	4 Person	5 Person	6 Person	7 Person	8+ Person
30% Limits	\$14,800	\$16,900	\$20,420	\$24,600	\$28,780	\$32,960	\$37,140	\$41,320
Median Family Income: 50% Limits	\$24,650	\$28,150	\$31,650	\$35,150	\$38,000	\$40,800	\$43,600	\$46,400
\$70,300 80% Limits	\$39,400	\$45,000	\$50,650	\$56,250	\$60,750	\$65,250	\$69,750	\$74,250

Community and Economic Development
Strengthening People Strengthening Communities

The CDBG program has been funded through the State since 1982 by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) under Title I of the Housing Community Development Act of 1974 as amended (Title I).

The Annual allocation from HUD for the program is administered by the S C Department of Commerce -Division of Grant Administration.

SC has been allotted approximately \$18,504,693 in CDBG funds for 2018.

GRANT PROGRAM CATEGORIES

There are three broad grant program categories:

- Community Development**
- Business Development**
- Regional Planning**

The Community Development Program is further broken down into several subcategories to address infrastructure, community facilities, and neighborhood priorities as follows:

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE \$10,534,846
APPLICATION REQUEST 3/16/18 APPLICATION DEADLINE 4/16/18
WATER
SEWER
DRAINAGE
ROADS
MINIMUM FUNDING AMOUNT - \$50,000 MAXIMUM FUNDING AMOUNT - \$750,000
SPECIAL PROJECTS \$300,000
APPLICATION REQUEST 8/17/18 APPLICATION DEADLINE 9/17/18
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
INNOVATION
ENERGY CONSERVATION
PARK/TRAILS/GREENWAYS MINIMUM FUNDING AMOUNT - \$50,000 MAXIMUM FUNDING AMOUNT - \$150,000

COMMUNITY ENRICHMENT \$3,000,000
APPLICATION REQUEST 8/17/18 APPLICATION DEADLINE 9/17/18
BROWNFIELD PROJECTS/DEMOLITION OBSOLETE BUILDINGS
DOWNTOWN STREETScape IMPROVEMENTS
PLANNING FOR REGIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE
PUBLIC FACILITIES MODIFICATIONS
LIBRARIES
PUBLICLY OWNED FACILITIES
TRANSPORTATION-ORIENTED PUBLIC FACILITIES
PUBLIC SAFETY FACILITIES/SERVICES
DEMOLITION VACANT, DILAPIDATED STRUCTURES TO ADDRESS/SUPPORT CRIME PREVENTION
FIRE SUBSTATIONS OR FIRE TRUCKS
HEALTH CLINIC FACILITIES/EQUIPMENT
PUBLIC FACILITY MODIFICATIONS MINIMUM FUNDING AMOUNT - \$50,000 MAXIMUM FUNDING AMOUNT - \$500,000

READY TO GO \$600,000
APPLICATION REQUEST ONGOING APPLICATION DUE 30 DAYS AFTER REQUEST
ACTIVITIES LISTED IN COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE & COMMUNITY ENRICHMENT
MINIMUM FUNDING AMOUNT - \$50,000 MAXIMUM FUNDING AMOUNT - \$500,000

NATIONAL OBJECTIVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Benefit low-to-moderate income (“LMI”) Persons •Aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight •Meet other urgent community needs posing a serious threat to the health or welfare of the community

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION \$914,708 - MUST HAVE A PLAN
APPLICATION REQUEST 8/17/18 APPLICATION DEADLINE 9/17/18
INFRASTRUCTURE - WATER, SEWER, ROADS, DRAINAGE
PUBLIC FACILITIES (SIDEWALKS, SECURITY LIGHTING, CAMERAS, POLICE SUBSTATIONS)
HOUSING - INFRASTRUCTURE TO SUPPORT AFFORDABLE HOUSING
HOUSING - LIMITED EXTERIOR ONLY
DEMOLITION AND CLEARANCE OF VACANT/DILAPIDATED PROPERTIES
PUBLIC SERVICES (CRIME WATCH PROGRAM, DRUG/GANG EDUCATION, AWARENESS/PREVENTION PROGRAMS)
MINIMUM FUNDING AMOUNT - \$50,000 MAXIMUM FUNDING AMOUNT - \$500,000

10% MATCH REQUIREMENT FOR ALL PROJECTS

GRANT PROGRAM CATEGORIES

Business Development Program: \$2,000,000

This program provides financial resources for local governments to pursue opportunities that create new jobs, retain existing employment, stimulate private investment, and revitalize or facilitate the competitiveness of the local economy. Funding will be prioritized based on the following order:

1. New or expanding businesses tied to job creation
2. Area economic development activities not associated with job creation
3. New or expanding local businesses that provide essential goods and services in predominately LMI communities

GRANT PROGRAM CATEGORIES

Regional Planning Program: \$ 500,000

This program is designed to provide CDBG funds to Councils of Governments to assist local governments in developing plans and building local community development capacity.

State Technical Assistance (1%) \$ 185,046

State Administration \$ 470,093

(2% of allocation+\$100,000)

PERFORMANCE THRESHOLD

A unit of local government can apply for an additional Community Development grant if it has no more than two open CDBG grants (excluding Business Development or Regional Planning grants).

However, the open grants must not have exceeded a **30 month grant period.**

PERFORMANCE THRESHOLD

No more than one Neighborhood Revitalization/Village Renaissance or streetscape project.

No more than one Ready to Go project.

No more than one project for the same general target area/neighborhood open at the same time, unless the current project is under construction.

BEAUFORT COUNTY/LOWCOUNTRY REGIONAL HOME CONSORTIUM

The Beaufort County/Lowcountry Regional HOME Consortium (LRHC) is comprised of the following counties: Beaufort, Colleton, Hampton, and Jasper and all 21 municipalities in the region.

BEAUFORT COUNTY/LOWCOUNTRY
REGIONAL HOME CONSORTIUM

TOP THREE OBJECTIVES:

- 1. Rehabilitation of substandard housing**
- 2. Increase accessibility to adequate and affordable housing**
- 3. Support the development and availability of safe, decent, and affordable housing**

BEAUFORT COUNTY/LOWCOUNTRY REGIONAL HOME CONSORTIUM

Beaufort, Hampton, Colleton and Jasper Counties have areas that are in need of affordable housing, rehabilitation of substandard housing, and demolition of vacant/dilapidated houses.

As the housing stock ages, there becomes a greater need for rehabilitation of substandard houses and the number of vacant/dilapidated houses increases while increasing the number of persons at risk for homelessness.

Please give us a list of the priority housing needs for your area to be considered in our upcoming 2018-2019 Annual Action Plan to be submitted to HUD by April 30, 2018.

AN ORDINANCE TO CREATE THE KEEP BEAUFORT COUNTY BEAUTIFUL BOARD FOR THE PURPOSE OF LITTER CONTROL, BEAUTIFICATION, AND WASTE REDUCTION FOR BEAUFORT COUNTY

WHEREAS, Keep Beaufort County Beautiful (KBCB) has been an active organization, created as a non-profit organization under South Carolina law since 1986; and

WHEREAS, KBCB has operated with the support of County staff from the Department of Solid Waste and Recycling; and

WHEREAS, KBCB has a mission to educate and empower the Beaufort County Community (including governments, businesses, schools, and citizens) to participate directly in improving the environment through an all-out effort in beautification, litter control, and waste reduction; and

WHEREAS, KBCB has maintained its status as an affiliate of Keep America Beautiful (KAB) and Palmetto Pride by meeting the requirements of a KAB affiliate including filing the required annual reports; and

WHEREAS, KBCB has managed volunteers for the SCDOT Adopt A Highway program; and

WHEREAS, being chartered by County Council will acknowledge the success of the KBCB and solidify the organization within the County structure and provide for continued staff support for the purposes set forth below; and

WHEREAS, a county chartered organization will not have an adverse impact on the traditional funding sources from Palmetto Pride and further will have no adverse impact on affiliate status with KAB; and

WHEREAS, it is the intention of the existing Keep Beaufort County Beautiful Board of Directors to dissolve the existing non-profit and become a county chartered organization.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED, by Beaufort County Council that there is hereby created a Keep Beaufort County Beautiful Board and that such Board shall be organized and operated according to the following Charter Provisions. The Beaufort County Code of Ordinances is hereby amended by inserting the following Article VII Sections 62-58 through 62-67 into Chapter 62:

Chapter 62- Solid Waste

Article VII Section 62-58. – Litter Control and Beautification Board

Sec. 62-58. - Title.

The name of the organization shall be known as the Keep Beaufort County Beautiful Board (KBCBB).

Sec. 62-59. - Composition.

The board shall be comprised of the following membership:

- (a) One member from County Council District 1.
- (b) One member from County Council District 2.
- (c) One member from County Council District 3.
- (d) One member from County Council District 4.
- (e) One member from County Council District 5.
- (f) One member from County Council District 6.
- (g) One member from County Council District 7.
- (h) One member from County Council District 8.
- (i) One member from County Council District 9.
- (j) One member from County Council District 10.
- (l) One member from County Council District 11.

Sec. 62-60. - Filling of vacancies; removal of board members; terms.

- (1) A vacancy on the board is filled in the same manner as provided for under sections 2-191 through 2-198 of the Beaufort County Code of Ordinances, upon nomination of the respective member of County Council.
- (2) Board members are subject to removal procedures provided in Sec. 2-193 of the Beaufort County Code of Ordinances.
- (3) Board members shall serve at the pleasure of county council. Board members shall be appointed to one (1) term. A term of appointment shall be for four (4) years. No board member shall serve for more than four (4) consecutive terms except that county council may approve a fifth term by unanimous vote.

- a. Upon passage of this Charter, all eleven (11) board members shall be appointed by county council.
- b. For Districts one, two, three, four, five, and six the board members shall be re-appointed after the initial two (2) years for a full four (4) year term, thereby staggering appointments of board members. The initial two (2) year term shall not count toward the four (4) term limit.
- c. For Districts, seven, eight, nine, ten, and eleven, the board members' term shall expire after the full four (4) year term and vacancies be filled by re-appointment, or filled by new appointment.

Sec. 62-61. – Officers, officers' duties, and elections of officers.

The members shall elect three (3) officers from its membership, a chairperson, a co-chairperson and a secretary. A majority of board members present and voting, when a quorum is established, shall elect the officers.

- (1) Chairperson- The chairperson shall be responsible for leading the Board in program development and policy consistent with the Keep America Beautiful objectives. The chairperson shall be spokesperson for the Board at functions, prepare and work with the county staff in preparation of reports including but not limited to the annual Keep America Beautiful report and perform such other duties as the Board shall elect.
- (2) Co-Chairperson- The co-chairperson shall serve as the Chairperson in his or her absence, and shall discharge such other duties as the Board shall direct.
- (3) Secretary- The secretary shall keep minutes of all Board meetings and shall forward the approved minutes to the appropriate County staff person for record keeping and storage. The secretary shall also perform such other duties as the Board shall direct.

Sec. 62-62. - Meetings.

The board shall meet at the call of the chairperson, at least quarterly, and shall be conducted in compliance with the South Carolina Freedom of Information Act. Minutes shall be kept of any meetings and the minutes shall be stored in the Department of Solid Waste and Recycle or the Records Management Department of the County. A majority of the number of members on the board shall constitute a quorum for transaction of business at any meeting. A majority of those present and voting shall be required to decide any issue after a quorum has been established.

Sec. 62-63. - Purpose.

The purpose of the board will be to educate and empower the Beaufort County Community (including governments, businesses, schools, and citizens) to participate directly in improving the environment through an all-out effort in beautification, litter control, and waste reduction.

Sec. 62-64. - Objectives.

The objectives of the board include but are not limited to:

- A. Conduct and promote continuing education programs; and
- B. Develop new programs which will result in the sustained reduction of litter, graffiti and increase recycling in Beaufort County; and
- C. Encourage stricter code enforcement regarding litter and dumping; and
- D. Review and recommend appropriate legislative changes regarding environmental ordinances in Beaufort County; and
- E. Encourage placing, planting and preservation of trees, flowers, shrubs and objects of ornamentation in Beaufort County; and
- F. Maintain affiliate certification with Keep America Beautiful; and
- G. File the required annual report to Keep America Beautiful; and
- H. Pursue and secure funding from available sources.

Sec. 62-64- Keep America Beautiful Affiliation

The board shall maintain the Keep America Beautiful affiliation status and utilize the KAB resources whenever possible. The board's activities are limited to the boundaries of Beaufort County but should not be construed to exclude activities within the municipal boundaries located in Beaufort County.

Sec. 62-65. - Annual budget.

The board shall submit a recommended annual budget to Beaufort County Council for review and adoption indicating all anticipated sources of revenue, all anticipated expenditures, and any remaining funds that have been carried over from previous years. Additionally, the board shall advise and make recommendations to county council on the expenditure of any and all county funds that may be appropriate to it as well as the design and implementation of any improvement projects that will occur on land owned, maintained, or subject to the control of Beaufort County Council.

Sec. 62-66. - Appointment of other committees.

The board may appoint such other standing, special, or advisory committees from time to time as it deems appropriate. Members of such committees may include board members, as well as individuals representing specialized interests in areas that would be beneficial to the board carrying out its purpose.

Sec. 62-67. - Conflict of interest.

The board shall adhere to all conflict of interest prohibitions and disclosure requirements provided in South Carolina Code of Laws § 8-13-700 et seq., as well as any applicable provisions of the Beaufort County Code of Ordinances.

Adopted this ____ day of _____, 201__.

COUNTY COUNCIL OF BEAUFORT COUNTY

BY: _____
D. Paul Sommerville, Chairman

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Thomas J. Keaveny, II, Esquire
Beaufort County Attorney

ATTEST:

Ashley M. Bennett, Clerk to Council

First Reading: December 11, 2017

Second Reading: January 8, 2018

Public Hearing:

Third and Final Reading:

ADD-ONS

The document(s) herein were provided to Council for information and/or discussion after release of the official agenda and backup items.

Topic: General Obligation Millage Rates and Debt Service
Date Submitted: January 22, 2018
Submitted By: Alicia Holland
Venue: Council Regular Session

BEAUFORT COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA
GENERAL OBLIGATION MILLAGE RATES AND DEBT SERVICE

	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>	<u>FY 2017</u>	<u>FY 2018¹</u>
County Debt Millage Rate	5.48	5.48	5.48	5.48	5.58
Revenue	\$ 8,849,801	\$ 9,072,492	\$ 9,311,633	\$ 9,576,419	\$ 10,155,600
County Rural & Critical Lands Millage Rate	4.34	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.80
Revenue	\$ 7,031,468	\$ 8,073,859	\$ 8,322,109	\$ 8,560,393	\$ 8,736,000
Calculated Value of 1 mil (millions)	\$ 1.62	\$ 1.65	\$ 1.70	\$ 1.75	\$ 1.82
Statutory 8% of Assessed Value of Property	\$ 136,029,476	\$ 134,496,878	\$ 142,481,716	\$ 145,459,091	\$ 145,600,000
Debt outstanding subject to 8% Statutory Limit	\$ 88,506,497	\$ 96,662,259	\$ 81,400,573	\$ 130,644,151	\$ 104,347,572
8% Debt Capacity	\$ 47,522,979	\$ 37,834,619	\$ 61,081,143	\$ 14,814,940	\$ 41,252,428

*Note 1: FY 2018 revenue is projected based on the estimated value of 1 mil in the amount of \$1.82 million.
FY 2018 8% of Assessed Value of Property is estimated based on the preliminary estimated value of 1 mil.
FY 2018 Debt outstanding subject to 8% Statutory Limit is including the proposed \$11 million GO Bond (2018).*

Debt Service (annual principal and interest payments by category)

	<u>FY 2018</u>	<u>FY 2019</u>	<u>FY 2020</u>	<u>FY 2021</u>	<u>FY 2022</u>	<u>FY 2023</u>	<u>FY 2024</u>	<u>FY 2025</u>	<u>FY 2026</u>	<u>FY 2027</u>	<u>FY 2028</u>
8% Statutory Limit ²	\$ 9,965,370	\$ 10,434,250	\$ 10,275,117	\$ 9,701,254	\$ 9,535,434	\$ 8,729,868	\$ 8,529,414	\$ 8,060,155	\$ 4,338,961	\$ 4,728,591	\$ 5,472,844
Rural & Critical Lands Program (Voter Referendum)	\$ 8,664,120	\$ 9,182,774	\$ 9,253,811	\$ 10,110,045	\$ 10,130,613	\$ 10,141,284	\$ 10,187,535	\$ 8,498,631	\$ 4,901,351	\$ 6,280,566	\$ 6,088,982
Bluffton Parkway Bonds (Bluffton Road/Traffic Impact Fees and County Admissions Fees)	\$ 2,821,661	\$ 2,933,980	\$ 3,039,340	\$ 3,132,705	\$ 3,210,148	\$ 3,221,318	\$ 3,226,522	\$ 3,226,454	\$ 3,154,393	\$ 497,663	\$ -
County TAG (Motor Vehicle Fees)	\$ 362,157	\$ 370,354	\$ 373,845	\$ 365,923	\$ 360,746	\$ 365,060	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
PALS Impact Fees - Bluffton	\$ 345,965	\$ 345,862	\$ 345,682	\$ 345,168	\$ 345,631	\$ 345,734	\$ 345,734	\$ 345,155	\$ 345,232	\$ 346,364	\$ 345,969
Stormwater Utility Enterprise Fund	\$ 85,244	\$ 188,268	\$ 188,268	\$ 188,268	\$ 247,092	\$ 244,151	\$ 241,210	\$ 238,269	\$ 235,328	\$ 570,131	\$ 515,499
Airport Enterprise Fund	\$ 245,242	\$ 245,242	\$ 245,242	\$ 245,242	\$ 245,242	\$ 245,242	\$ 245,242	\$ 245,242	\$ 245,242	\$ 245,242	\$ 245,242
GRAND TOTAL GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS DEBT SERVICE	\$ 22,489,759	\$ 23,700,730	\$ 23,721,305	\$ 24,088,605	\$ 24,074,906	\$ 23,292,657	\$ 22,775,657	\$ 20,613,906	\$ 13,220,507	\$ 12,668,557	\$ 12,668,536
2017 GO BAN (HURRICANE MATTHEW) ²	\$ 30,673,500										

This BAN is due to be repaid/defeased in June 2018. The funding source is intended to be federal and state reimbursements related to Hurricane Matthew.

Note 2: The total FY 2018 8% Debt Service (principal and interest) is \$40,638,870, including the repayment of the BAN related to Hurricane Matthew.

Topic: General Obligation Millage Rates and Debt Service
Date Submitted: January 22, 2018
Submitted By: Alicia Holland
Venue: Council Regular Session

Beaufort County Debt Workbook.xlsx - GEN OBLIGATION (8%) DEBT SVC

TOTAL DEBT SERVICE (P & I)	TOTAL O/S	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	
2010A Bonds	\$ 6,068,452	2,323,370	2,023,456	1,721,626	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2010C Bonds	\$ 5,356,750	1,068,600	1,071,750	1,069,000	1,071,000	1,076,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2011 Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2012A Bonds	\$ 4,614,745	760,328	777,537	784,865	768,232	757,363	766,421	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2012C Bonds	\$ 8,622,609	578,208	665,247	772,841	877,336	1,354,260	1,547,550	1,985,913	841,253	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2012E Bonds	\$ 10,115,280	280,980	280,980	280,980	280,980	280,980	280,980	280,980	280,980	280,980	280,980	280,980	280,980	280,980	280,980	280,980	280,980	280,980	
2013A Bonds	\$ 7,981,316	499,994	498,794	497,194	500,194	497,594	499,594	500,994	496,794	497,194	496,994	501,194	499,594	496,694	498,494	499,844	500,156	-	
2013B Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2013C Bonds	\$ 12,294,892	1,245,700	1,295,150	1,341,962	1,382,894	1,416,410	1,414,967	1,414,560	1,411,505	1,371,744	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2014A Bonds	\$ 13,778,161	851,177	850,880	850,360	848,874	850,211	850,508	850,508	848,837	752,319	755,588	754,362	752,468	753,620	753,991	752,483	849,482	852,491	
2014B Bonds	\$ 16,798,728	503,792	503,792	503,792	2,992,748	2,017,337	2,100,263	2,242,169	2,941,790	213,021	230,346	1,255,714	1,293,962	-	-	-	-	-	
2016A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2017 GO BAN (HURRICANE MATTHEW)	\$ 30,673,500	30,673,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2017A GO BONDS	\$ 39,277,205	443,268	978,996	978,996	978,996	1,284,878	1,269,584	1,254,290	1,238,996	1,223,702	2,964,682	2,680,594	2,640,065	2,635,094	2,633,055	2,632,953	2,656,480	2,679,880	
2017B GO BONDS (REF 2007B)	\$ 4,371,122	1,409,953	1,487,667	1,473,501	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL DEBT SERVICE (P & I)	\$ 159,952,759	40,638,870	10,434,250	10,275,117	9,701,254	9,535,434	8,729,868	8,529,414	8,060,155	4,338,960	4,728,591	5,472,844	5,467,069	4,166,388	4,166,520	4,166,260	4,287,099	3,813,352	
PRINCIPAL																			
2010A Bonds	\$ 5,535,273	2,046,606	1,849,023	1,639,644	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2010C Bonds	\$ 4,795,000	895,000	925,000	950,000	990,000	1,035,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2011 Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2012A Bonds	\$ 4,032,602	599,024	640,194	673,130	683,422	699,890	736,943	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2012C Bonds	\$ 8,384,253	291,708	391,785	521,095	653,817	1,158,351	1,399,462	1,895,321	828,023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2012E Bonds	\$ 5,700,823	81,451	84,302	87,253	90,306	93,467	96,738	100,124	103,629	107,256	111,010	114,895	118,916	123,078	127,386	131,845	136,459	141,235	
2013A Bonds	\$ 6,040,000	280,000	290,000	300,000	315,000	325,000	340,000	355,000	365,000	380,000	395,000	415,000	430,000	440,000	455,000	470,000	485,000	-	
2013B Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2013C Bonds	\$ 10,312,669	889,228	952,017	1,013,109	1,094,565	1,182,809	1,240,507	1,289,720	1,325,357	1,325,357	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2014A Bonds	\$ 12,208,417	482,106	490,576	498,967	518,420	541,503	564,499	594,834	625,078	559,709	580,572	597,582	614,452	634,892	655,182	675,321	796,509	825,792	
2014B Bonds	\$ 13,311,786	-	-	-	2,488,956	1,613,103	1,760,553	1,972,881	2,751,417	132,705	153,348	1,182,549	1,256,274	-	-	-	-	-	
2016A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2017 GO BAN (HURRICANE MATTHEW)	\$ 30,250,000	30,250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2017A GO BONDS	\$ 26,000,004	-	-	-	-	305,882	305,882	305,882	305,882	305,882	2,062,157	1,881,177	1,934,706	2,026,471	2,105,491	2,189,608	2,278,824	2,370,589	
2017B GO BONDS (REF 2007B)	\$ 4,073,335	1,320,001	1,350,001	1,403,334	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL PRINCIPAL	\$ 130,644,161	37,135,124	6,972,897	7,086,532	6,834,486	6,955,005	6,444,584	6,513,763	6,304,387	2,810,910	3,302,087	4,191,203	4,354,348	3,224,441	3,343,059	3,466,774	3,696,792	3,337,615	
INTEREST																			
2010A Bonds	\$ 533,179	276,764	174,433	81,982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2010C Bonds	\$ 561,750	173,600	146,750	119,000	81,000	41,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2011 Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2012A Bonds	\$ 582,144	161,304	137,343	111,735	84,810	57,473	29,478	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2012C Bonds	\$ 1,483,047	286,500	273,462	251,745	223,519	195,909	148,089	90,592	13,230	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2012E Bonds	\$ 4,414,457	199,529	196,678	193,727	190,674	187,513	184,242	180,856	177,351	173,724	169,970	166,085	162,064	157,902	153,594	149,135	144,521	139,745	
2013A Bonds	\$ 1,941,316	219,994	208,794	197,194	185,194	172,594	159,594	145,994	131,794	117,194	101,994	86,194	69,594	56,694	43,494	29,844	15,156	-	
2013B Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2013C Bonds	\$ 1,982,223	356,472	343,133	328,853	288,329	233,601	174,460	124,840	86,148	46,387	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2014A Bonds	\$ 3,522,166	369,071	360,303	351,393	330,454	308,709	286,010	255,674	223,759	192,610	175,017	156,780	138,016	118,728	98,809	77,162	52,973	26,699	
2014B Bonds	\$ 3,486,942	503,792	503,792	503,792	503,792	404,234	339,710	269,288	190,373	80,316	76,998	73,165	37,688	-	-	-	-	-	
2016A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2017 GO BAN (HURRICANE MATTHEW)	\$ 423,500	423,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2017A GO BONDS	\$ 13,277,201	443,268	978,996	978,996	978,996	978,996	963,702	948,407	933,113	917,819	902,525	799,417	705,358	608,623	527,564	443,345	377,656	309,292	
2017B GO BONDS (REF 2007B)	\$ 297,786	89,953	137,667	70,167	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL INTEREST	\$ 32,505,711	3,503,746	3,461,353	3,188,585	2,866,768	2,580,429	2,285,284	2,015,652	1,755,768	1,528,051	1,426,504	1,281,641	1,112,721	941,947	823,461	699,486	590,307	475,736	

TOTAL DEBT SERVICE (P & I)	TOTAL O/S	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053
2010A Bonds	\$ 6,068,452	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2010C Bonds	\$ 5,356,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011 Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012A Bonds	\$ 4,614,745	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012C Bonds	\$ 8,622,609	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012E Bonds	\$ 10,115,280	280,980	280,980	280,980	280,980	280,980	280,980	280,980	280,980	280,980	280,980	280,980	280,980	280,980	280,980	280,980	280,980	280,980	280,980	280,980
2013A Bonds	\$ 7,981,316	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013B Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013C Bonds	\$ 12,294,892	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014A Bonds	\$ 13,778,161	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014B Bonds	\$ 16,798,728	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017 GO BAN (HURRICANE MATTHEW)	\$ 30,673,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017A GO BONDS	\$ 39,277,205	2,703,076	2,699,970	2,699,651	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017B GO BONDS (REF 2007B)	\$ 4,371,122	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL DEBT SERVICE (P & I)	\$ 159,952,759	2,984,056	2,980,950	2,980,631	280,980	280,980	280,980	280,980	280,980	280,980	280,980	280,980	280,980	280,980	280,980	280,980	280,980	280,980	280,980	280,980
PRINCIPAL																				
2010A Bonds	\$ 5,535,273	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2010C Bonds	\$ 4,795,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011 Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012A Bonds	\$ 4,032,602	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012C Bonds	\$ 8,384,253	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012E Bonds	\$ 5,700,823	146,178	151,295	156,590	162,071	167,743	173,614	179,691	185,980	192,489	199,226	206,199	213,416	220,886	228,617	236,618	244,900	253,471	262,343	270,146
2013A Bonds	\$ 6,040,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013B Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013C Bonds	\$ 10,312,669	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014A Bonds	\$ 12,208,417	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014B Bonds	\$ 13,311,786	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017 GO BAN (HURRICANE MATTHEW)	\$ 30,250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017A GO BONDS	\$ 26,000,004	2,464,902	2,538,824	2,617,844	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017B GO BONDS (REF 2007B)	\$ 4,073,335	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL PRINCIPAL	\$ 130,644,161	2,611,080	2,690,119	2,774,434	162,071	167,743	173,614	179,691	185,980	192,489	199,226	206,199	213,416	220,886	228,617	236,618	244,900	253,471	262,343	270,146
INTEREST																				
2010A Bonds	\$ 533,179	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2010C Bonds	\$ 561,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011 Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012A Bonds	\$ 582,144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012C Bonds	\$ 1,483,047	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012E Bonds	\$ 4,414,457	134,802	129,685	124,390	118,909	113,237	107,366	101,289	95,000	88,491	81,754	74,781	67,564	60,094	52,363	44,362	36,080	27,509	18,637	10,834
2013A Bonds	\$ 1,941,316	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013B Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013C Bonds	\$ 1,982,223	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014A Bonds	\$ 3,522,166	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014B Bonds	\$ 3,486,942	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017 GO BAN (HURRICANE MATTHEW)	\$ 423,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017A GO BONDS	\$ 13,277,201	238,174	161,146	81,808	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017B GO BONDS (REF 2007B)	\$ 297,786	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL INTEREST	\$ 32,505,711	372,976	290,831	206,198	118,909	113,237	107,366	101,289	95,000	88,491	81,754	74,781	67,564	60,094	52,363	44,362	36,080	27,509	18,637	10,834

TOTAL DEBT SERVICE (P & I)	TOTAL O/S	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
2010A Bonds	\$ 4,220,548	1,615,880	1,407,294	1,197,374	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2010C Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011 Bonds	\$ 12,907,363	513,825	549,725	569,825	1,399,425	921,275	456,475	290,025	283,375	366,875	342,825	1,469,375	1,448,913	2,147,800	2,147,625	-	-	-
2012A Bonds	\$ 4,396,170	724,315	740,709	747,690	731,845	721,491	730,120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012C Bonds	\$ 17,895,168	1,285,401	1,451,162	1,656,069	1,855,074	2,763,349	3,131,459	3,966,297	1,786,356	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012E Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013B Bonds	\$ 26,973,368	1,684,625	1,684,425	1,688,675	1,685,425	1,684,925	1,686,925	1,686,175	1,687,675	1,683,475	1,687,475	1,684,275	1,684,075	1,686,675	1,686,825	1,685,625	1,686,093	-
2013C Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014B Bonds	\$ 11,683,347	350,383	350,383	350,383	2,081,427	1,403,038	1,460,712	1,559,406	2,045,985	148,154	160,204	873,336	899,938	-	-	-	-	-
2016A Bonds	\$ 16,484,849	1,443,739	1,502,170	1,553,973	1,603,776	1,648,167	1,698,990	1,720,793	1,742,166	1,761,538	1,809,537	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017 GO BAN (HURRICANE MATTHEW)	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017A GO BONDS	\$ 30,213,240	340,975	753,074	753,074	753,074	988,368	976,603	964,839	953,074	941,309	2,280,525	2,061,996	2,030,819	2,026,996	2,025,427	2,025,349	2,043,447	2,061,447
2017B GO BONDS (REF 2007B)	\$ 2,185,558	704,976	743,833	736,749	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>TOTAL DEBT SERVICE (P & I)</u>	\$ 126,959,610	8,664,120	9,182,774	9,253,811	10,110,045	10,130,613	10,141,284	10,187,535	8,498,631	4,901,351	6,280,566	6,088,982	6,063,745	5,861,471	5,859,877	3,710,974	3,729,540	2,061,447
PRINCIPAL																		
2010A Bonds	\$ 3,849,727	1,423,394	1,285,977	1,140,356	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2010C Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011 Bonds	\$ 9,645,000	205,000	245,000	270,000	1,105,000	660,000	215,000	55,000	50,000	135,000	115,000	1,245,000	1,265,000	2,005,000	2,075,000	-	-	-
2012A Bonds	\$ 3,841,599	570,651	609,871	641,247	651,052	666,740	702,038	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012C Bonds	\$ 14,769,643	691,764	885,195	1,134,361	1,390,084	2,353,963	2,816,232	3,763,718	1,734,327	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012E Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013B Bonds	\$ 20,020,000	880,000	915,000	965,000	1,010,000	1,060,000	1,115,000	1,170,000	1,230,000	1,275,000	1,330,000	1,380,000	1,435,000	1,495,000	1,540,000	1,585,000	1,635,000	-
2013C Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014B Bonds	\$ 9,258,214	-	-	-	1,731,044	1,121,897	1,224,447	1,372,119	1,913,583	92,295	106,652	822,451	873,726	-	-	-	-	-
2016A Bonds	\$ 14,078,185	1,058,805	1,149,000	1,235,273	1,309,781	1,380,368	1,458,798	1,509,778	1,576,443	1,643,109	1,756,832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017 GO BAN (HURRICANE MATTHEW)	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017A GO BONDS	\$ 20,000,007	-	-	-	-	235,294	235,294	235,294	235,294	235,294	1,586,275	1,447,059	1,488,236	1,558,824	1,619,608	1,684,314	1,752,942	1,823,530
2017B GO BONDS (REF 2007B)	\$ 2,036,665	659,999	674,999	701,666	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>TOTAL PRINCIPAL</u>	\$ 97,499,039	5,489,613	5,765,042	6,087,902	7,196,961	7,478,262	7,766,809	8,105,909	6,739,647	3,380,698	4,894,759	4,894,510	5,061,962	5,058,824	5,234,608	3,269,314	3,387,942	1,823,530
INTEREST																		
2010A Bonds	\$ 370,821	192,486	121,317	57,018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2010C Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011 Bonds	\$ 3,262,363	308,825	304,725	299,825	294,425	261,275	241,475	235,025	233,375	231,875	227,825	224,375	183,913	142,800	72,625	-	-	-
2012A Bonds	\$ 554,571	153,664	130,838	106,443	80,793	54,751	28,082	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012C Bonds	\$ 3,125,525	593,638	565,967	521,708	464,990	409,386	315,228	202,579	52,030	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012E Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013B Bonds	\$ 6,953,368	804,625	769,425	723,675	675,425	624,925	571,925	516,175	457,675	408,475	357,475	304,275	249,075	191,675	146,825	100,625	51,093	-
2013C Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014B Bonds	\$ 2,425,133	350,383	350,383	350,383	350,383	281,141	236,265	187,287	132,402	55,859	53,552	50,885	26,212	-	-	-	-	-
2016A Bonds	\$ 2,406,664	384,934	353,170	318,700	293,995	267,799	240,192	211,016	165,723	118,429	52,705	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017 GO BAN (HURRICANE MATTHEW)	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017A GO BONDS	\$ 10,213,233	340,975	753,074	753,074	753,074	753,074	741,309	729,544	717,780	706,015	694,250	614,936	542,584	468,172	405,819	341,034	290,505	237,917
2017B GO BONDS (REF 2007B)	\$ 148,893	44,976	68,833	35,083	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>TOTAL INTEREST</u>	\$ 29,460,571	3,174,507	3,417,732	3,165,909	2,913,084	2,652,351	2,374,475	2,081,626	1,758,984	1,520,653	1,385,807	1,194,472	1,001,783	802,647	625,269	441,659	341,598	237,917

TOTAL DEBT SERVICE (P & I)	TOTAL O/S	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053
2010A Bonds	\$ 4,220,548	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2010C Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011 Bonds	\$ 12,907,363	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012A Bonds	\$ 4,396,170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012C Bonds	\$ 17,895,168	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012E Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013B Bonds	\$ 26,973,368	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013C Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014B Bonds	\$ 11,683,347	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016A Bonds	\$ 16,484,849	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017 GO BAN (HURRICANE MATTHEW)	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017A GO BONDS	\$ 30,213,240	2,079,290	2,076,900	2,076,655	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017B GO BONDS (REF 2007B)	\$ 2,185,558	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL DEBT SERVICE (P & I)	\$ 126,959,610	2,079,290	2,076,900	2,076,655	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRINCIPAL																				
2010A Bonds	\$ 3,849,727	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2010C Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011 Bonds	\$ 9,645,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012A Bonds	\$ 3,841,599	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012C Bonds	\$ 14,769,643	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012E Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013B Bonds	\$ 20,020,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013C Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014B Bonds	\$ 9,258,214	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016A Bonds	\$ 14,078,185	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017 GO BAN (HURRICANE MATTHEW)	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017A GO BONDS	\$ 20,000,007	1,896,079	1,952,942	2,013,726	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017B GO BONDS (REF 2007B)	\$ 2,036,665	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL PRINCIPAL	\$ 97,499,039	1,896,079	1,952,942	2,013,726	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INTEREST																				
2010A Bonds	\$ 370,821	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2010C Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011 Bonds	\$ 3,262,363	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012A Bonds	\$ 554,571	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012C Bonds	\$ 3,125,525	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012E Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013B Bonds	\$ 6,953,368	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013C Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014B Bonds	\$ 2,425,133	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016A Bonds	\$ 2,406,664	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017 GO BAN (HURRICANE MATTHEW)	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017A GO BONDS	\$ 10,213,233	183,211	123,958	62,929	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017B GO BONDS (REF 2007B)	\$ 148,893	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL INTEREST	\$ 29,460,571	183,211	123,958	62,929	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TOTAL DEBT SERVICE (P & I)	TOTAL O/S	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
2010A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2010C Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011 Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012C Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012E Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013B Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013C Bonds	\$ 23,930,483	2,424,600	2,520,850	2,611,963	2,691,631	2,756,865	2,754,058	2,753,265	2,747,320	2,669,931	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014B Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016A Bonds	\$ 4,533,701	397,061	413,130	427,377	441,074	453,283	467,260	473,257	479,134	484,462	497,663	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017 GO BAN (HURRICANE MATTHEW)	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017A GO BONDS	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017B GO BONDS (REF 2007B)	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL DEBT SERVICE (P & I)	\$ 28,464,184	2,821,661	2,933,980	3,039,340	3,132,705	3,210,148	3,221,318	3,226,522	3,226,454	3,154,393	497,663	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRINCIPAL																		
2010A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2010C Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011 Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012C Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012E Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013B Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013C Bonds	\$ 20,072,331	1,730,772	1,852,983	1,971,891	2,130,435	2,302,191	2,414,493	2,510,280	2,579,643	2,579,643	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014B Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016A Bonds	\$ 3,871,815	291,195	316,001	339,728	360,219	379,632	401,202	415,223	433,557	451,892	483,168	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017 GO BAN (HURRICANE MATTHEW)	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017A GO BONDS	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017B GO BONDS (REF 2007B)	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL PRINCIPAL	\$ 23,944,146	2,021,967	2,168,984	2,311,619	2,490,654	2,681,823	2,815,695	2,925,503	3,013,200	3,031,535	483,168	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INTEREST																		
2010A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2010C Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011 Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012C Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012E Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013B Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013C Bonds	\$ 3,858,152	693,828	667,867	640,072	561,196	454,674	339,565	242,985	167,677	90,288	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014B Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016A Bonds	\$ 661,886	105,866	97,130	87,650	80,855	73,651	66,058	58,034	45,577	32,571	14,495	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017 GO BAN (HURRICANE MATTHEW)	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017A GO BONDS	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017B GO BONDS (REF 2007B)	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL INTEREST	\$ 4,520,038	799,694	764,996	727,722	642,051	528,325	405,623	301,019	213,254	122,858	14,495	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TOTAL DEBT SERVICE (P & I)	TOTAL O/S	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
2010A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2010C Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011 Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012A Bonds	\$ 2,198,085	362,157	370,354	373,845	365,923	360,746	365,060	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012C Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012E Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013B Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013C Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014B Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017 GO BAN (HURRICANE MATTHEW)	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017A GO BONDS	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017B GO BONDS (REF 2007B)	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL DEBT SERVICE (P & I)	\$ 2,198,085	362,157	370,354	373,845	365,923	360,746	365,060	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRINCIPAL																		
2010A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2010C Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011 Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012A Bonds	\$ 1,920,800	285,326	304,936	320,624	325,526	333,370	351,019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012C Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012E Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013B Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013C Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014B Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017 GO BAN (HURRICANE MATTHEW)	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017A GO BONDS	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017B GO BONDS (REF 2007B)	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL PRINCIPAL	\$ 1,920,800	285,326	304,936	320,624	325,526	333,370	351,019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INTEREST																		
2010A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2010C Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011 Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012A Bonds	\$ 277,285	76,832	65,419	53,222	40,397	27,376	14,041	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012C Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012E Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013B Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013C Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014B Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017 GO BAN (HURRICANE MATTHEW)	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017A GO BONDS	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017B GO BONDS (REF 2007B)	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL INTEREST	\$ 277,285	76,832	65,419	53,222	40,397	27,376	14,041	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TOTAL DEBT SERVICE (P & I)	TOTAL O/S	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
2010A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2010C Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011 Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012C Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012E Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013B Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013C Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014A Bonds	\$ 5,876,330	345,965	345,862	345,682	345,168	345,631	345,734	345,734	345,155	345,232	346,364	345,939	345,284	345,682	345,811	345,289	345,379	346,420
2014B Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017 GO BAN (HURRICANE MATTHEW)	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017A GO BONDS	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017B GO BONDS (REF 2007B)	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL DEBT SERVICE (P & I)	\$ 5,876,330	345,965	345,862	345,682	345,168	345,631	345,734	345,734	345,155	345,232	346,364	345,939	345,284	345,682	345,811	345,289	345,379	346,420
PRINCIPAL																		
2010A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2010C Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011 Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012C Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012E Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013B Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013C Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014A Bonds	\$ 4,442,688	197,967	201,824	205,680	213,393	222,392	231,390	242,960	254,529	262,242	271,241	278,954	286,667	295,665	304,664	313,662	323,946	335,516
2014B Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017 GO BAN (HURRICANE MATTHEW)	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017A GO BONDS	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017B GO BONDS (REF 2007B)	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL PRINCIPAL	\$ 4,442,688	197,967	201,824	205,680	213,393	222,392	231,390	242,960	254,529	262,242	271,241	278,954	286,667	295,665	304,664	313,662	323,946	335,516
INTEREST																		
2010A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2010C Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011 Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012C Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012E Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013B Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013C Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014A Bonds	\$ 1,433,642	147,998	144,039	140,002	131,775	123,239	114,344	102,774	90,626	82,990	75,123	66,986	58,617	50,017	41,147	31,627	21,433	10,904
2014B Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017 GO BAN (HURRICANE MATTHEW)	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017A GO BONDS	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017B GO BONDS (REF 2007B)	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL INTEREST	\$ 1,433,642	147,998	144,039	140,002	131,775	123,239	114,344	102,774	90,626	82,990	75,123	66,986	58,617	50,017	41,147	31,627	21,433	10,904

TOTAL DEBT SERVICE (P & I)	TOTAL O/S	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037
2010A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2010C Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011 Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012C Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012E Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013B Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013C Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014B Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017 GO BAN (HURRICANE MATTHEW)	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017A GO BONDS	\$ 7,553,302	85,244	188,268	188,268	188,268	247,092	244,151	241,210	238,269	235,328	570,131	515,499	507,705	506,749	506,357	506,337	510,860	515,360	519,821	519,224	519,162
2017B GO BONDS (REF 2007B)	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL DEBT SERVICE (P & I)	\$ 7,553,302	85,244	188,268	188,268	188,268	247,092	244,151	241,210	238,269	235,328	570,131	515,499	507,705	506,749	506,357	506,337	510,860	515,360	519,821	519,224	519,162
PRINCIPAL																					
2010A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2010C Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011 Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012C Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012E Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013B Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013C Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014B Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017 GO BAN (HURRICANE MATTHEW)	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017A GO BONDS	\$ 5,000,000	-	-	-	-	58,824	58,824	58,824	58,824	58,824	396,569	361,765	372,059	389,706	404,902	421,079	438,234	455,881	474,019	488,234	503,430
2017B GO BONDS (REF 2007B)	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL PRINCIPAL	\$ 5,000,000	-	-	-	-	58,824	58,824	58,824	58,824	58,824	396,569	361,765	372,059	389,706	404,902	421,079	438,234	455,881	474,019	488,234	503,430
INTEREST																					
2010A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2010C Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011 Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012C Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012E Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013B Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013C Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014B Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017 GO BAN (HURRICANE MATTHEW)	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017A GO BONDS	\$ 2,553,302	85,244	188,268	188,268	188,268	188,268	185,327	182,386	179,444	176,503	173,562	153,734	135,646	117,043	101,454	85,258	72,626	59,479	45,803	30,990	15,732
2017B GO BONDS (REF 2007B)	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL INTEREST	\$ 2,553,302	85,244	188,268	188,268	188,268	188,268	185,327	182,386	179,444	176,503	173,562	153,734	135,646	117,043	101,454	85,258	72,626	59,479	45,803	30,990	15,732

TOTAL DEBT SERVICE (P & I)	TOTAL O/S	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037
2010A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2010C Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011 Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012C Bonds	\$ 1,451,106	96,740	96,740	96,740	96,740	96,740	96,740	96,740	96,740	96,740	96,740	96,740	96,740	96,740	96,740	96,740	-	-	-	-	-
2012E Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013B Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013C Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014A Bonds	\$ 2,598,783	148,502	148,502	148,502	148,502	148,502	148,502	148,502	148,502	148,502	148,502	148,502	148,502	148,502	148,502	148,502	148,502	148,502	148,502	74,251	-
2014B Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017 GO BAN (HURRICANE MATTHEW)	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017A GO BONDS	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017B GO BONDS (REF 2007B)	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL DEBT SERVICE (P & I)	\$ 4,049,889	245,242	245,242	245,242	245,242	245,242	245,242	245,242	245,242	245,242	245,242	245,242	245,242	245,242	245,242	245,242	148,502	148,502	74,251	-	-
PRINCIPAL																					
2010A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2010C Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011 Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012C Bonds	\$ 1,244,691	71,528	73,020	74,544	76,099	77,686	79,307	80,961	82,650	84,374	86,135	87,931	89,766	91,638	93,550	95,501	-	-	-	-	-
2012E Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013B Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013C Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014A Bonds	\$ 2,025,862	89,927	92,600	95,353	98,187	101,106	104,111	107,206	110,393	113,674	117,053	120,533	124,116	127,805	131,604	135,516	139,545	143,693	73,440	-	-
2014B Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017 GO BAN (HURRICANE MATTHEW)	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017A GO BONDS	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017B GO BONDS (REF 2007B)	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL PRINCIPAL	\$ 3,270,553	161,455	165,620	169,896	174,286	178,792	183,418	188,167	193,043	198,049	203,188	208,464	213,882	219,443	225,154	231,017	139,545	143,693	73,440	-	-
INTEREST																					
2010A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2010C Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011 Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012C Bonds	\$ 206,415	25,212	23,720	22,197	20,642	19,054	17,434	15,779	14,090	12,366	10,606	8,809	6,975	5,102	3,190	1,239	-	-	-	-	-
2012E Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013B Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013C Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014A Bonds	\$ 572,921	58,575	55,902	53,149	50,315	47,396	44,391	41,296	38,109	34,828	31,449	27,969	24,386	20,697	16,898	12,986	8,957	4,809	811	-	-
2014B Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016A Bonds	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017 GO BAN (HURRICANE MATTHEW)	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017A GO BONDS	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017B GO BONDS (REF 2007B)	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL INTEREST	\$ 779,335	83,787	79,622	75,346	70,957	66,450	61,824	57,075	52,199	47,194	42,054	36,778	31,361	25,799	20,088	14,224	8,957	4,809	811	-	-

Topic: Petition - Ban Single Use Plastic Bags
Date Submitted: January 22, 2018
Submitted By: Jennifer Sharp
Venue: Council Regular Session

Topic: Petition - Ban Single Use Plastic Bags

Date Submitted: January 22, 2018

Submitted By: Jennifer Sharp

Venue: Council Regular Session

12-23-17

Petition

Indivisible Beaufort SC encourages the Beaufort County Council, Beaufort City Council, Port Royal Town Council, Bluffton Town Council and Hilton Head Island Town Council to ban single-use plastic bags, which are harmful to people and the fragile Beaufort County marine ecosystem.

FULL NAME	ZIP CODE	PHONE OR EMAIL
Toni McCann	62234	618-920-9691
Maggie McLean	29907	301-775-1185
Lois Smith	29920	843-929-0678
Julia Smith	29906	843-941-0237
Janet Sheffield	29936	843-226-0814
Janet Burns	30474	912-844-7099
DENNIS McCANN	62234	wquh@yahoo.com
Quanda Massey	63017	636-532-5150
South W. Massey	63017	636-532-5150
Meghan Foster	29902	mfoster119@hotmail.com
Bonnie Drew	29906	843-271-2769
William J O'Connor	29941	843-846-9464
Benjamin Sellers	29902	404-374-4058

12-23-17

Petition

Indivisible Beaufort SC encourages the Beaufort County Council, Beaufort City Council, Port Royal Town Council, Bluffton Town Council and Hilton Head Island Town Council to ban single-use plastic bags, which are harmful to people and the fragile Beaufort County marine ecosystem.

FULL NAME	ZIP CODE	PHONE OR EMAIL
Edward Fields	29902	edwardfields298@gmail.com
Maqay McDevitt	29902	bojumay@gmail.com
Cynthia Jenkins	29920	Cynthia 476-8025
Dave Langby	29906	814-937-4861
Faye Rahv	29935	843-524-7353
Ken Hoffman	32169	Ken_Hoffman_FOS @ YAHOO Com
Emily Mahley	29935	emilgracimahley@gmail.com
Ricki Lee	29910	RILCOOSER@AOL
Amanda Williamson	29902	aforbes@emich.edu
Annal Simarons	29935	Annal Simarons
Michelle	32104	michelleconstat@gmail.com
Kayla Griffin	29906	kgriffin10@yahoo.com
Jordan Griffin	29906	Jgriffin15801@gmail.com

12-23-17

Petition

Indivisible Beaufort SC encourages the Beaufort County Council, Beaufort City Council, Port Royal Town Council, Bluffton Town Council and Hilton Head Island Town Council to ban single-use plastic bags, which are harmful to people and the fragile Beaufort County marine ecosystem.

FULL NAME	ZIP CODE	PHONE OR EMAIL
Betty Allen	29920	bettyjallen@aol.com
TERRY MITCHELL	29907	terryamitchell@yahoo.com
Glynda Hughes	29907	glynda.hughes477@gmail
Mary H. Roseneau	29907	843-252-7334
Todd Roseneau	29907	843-252-7335
Cheryl Johnson	29902	ccraucjaj@aol.com
Denise Creech	29907	crenise@gmail.com
DARRYL OWENS	29935	D.OWENS@JCSA.NET
Elizabeth Bergmann	29935	khavis17@hotmail.com
Kelsey Galen	29920	
Kathy Galen	29920	Kathy.galen@gmail.com
Nra Anacnyk	29907	Nrora213@aol.com
Leonora Connell	29920	drnconnell@gmail.com

12-23-17

Petition

Indivisible Beaufort SC encourages the Beaufort County Council, Beaufort City Council, Port Royal Town Council, Bluffton Town Council and Hilton Head Island Town Council to ban single-use plastic bags, which are harmful to people and the fragile Beaufort County marine ecosystem.

FULL NAME	ZIP CODE	PHONE OR EMAIL
Kristie Wallace	29902	dr.kwallace@gmail.com
Phil Grubb	43113	
Curt McCONN	29935	
Sallie Stone	29907	salliestone@hiltonhead.com
Ken Evall	29907	
Patsy Taylor	29907	
Virginia P. Simpson	29935	
Sharon Rectenwald	29902	
Stephen Mickel	29902	
Jahleel Witter	29902	
Tiffany Witt	29902	
Robert Rankin	29902	
Joe Allard	29907	

12-23-17

Petition

Indivisible Beaufort SC encourages the Beaufort County Council, Beaufort City Council, Port Royal Town Council, Bluffton Town Council and Hilton Head Island Town Council to ban single-use plastic bags, which are harmful to people and the fragile Beaufort County marine ecosystem.

FULL NAME	ZIP CODE	PHONE OR EMAIL
Mallory Thomas	29935	mallory.t90@gmail.com
PAUL FORBES	49508	PAULTFORBES@COMCAST.BE
Sonia Simmons	29935	
MARLON STRACOR	29936	
NICHOLAS V. EIGHMY	29902	
Josie Eighmy	29902	
William	29902	
LUCIA RAIBLE	29902	
Kim Byers	29902	byers4va@gmail.com
BARBARA W. ENTRIKEN	29907	bentriken@easierway.com
Doug McGowan	29920	
Michael Ursetti	29907	michael.ursetti@gmail.com
DEBBIE MITCHELL	29907	

12-23-17

Petition

Indivisible Beaufort SC encourages the Beaufort County Council, Beaufort City Council, Port Royal Town Council, Bluffton Town Council and Hilton Head Island Town Council to ban single-use plastic bags, which are harmful to people and the fragile Beaufort County marine ecosystem.

FULL NAME	ZIP CODE	PHONE OR EMAIL
Diana Jordan	29920	843-812-1611
Roseanne Zimm	29906	843 379-3770
Carol Dee	29966	843-522-8286
Dianne Cooper	29812	843-263-8859
SMART TAYLOR	29907	847 682 0930
Ron Callari	29906	201-681-3728
Donna Lane	29907	843-322-5700
Abby Schuber	29902	843 422 6730
ELAINE S. PATRICK	29907	843.322-9822
MARGARET BRATON	29907	843 271 0328
Carolyn Caretti	29925	843.7797.5671
Anne Daleen	29902	919-619-7703

12-23-17

Petition

Indivisible Beaufort SC encourages the Beaufort County Council, Beaufort City Council, Port Royal Town Council, Bluffton Town Council and Hilton Head Island Town Council to ban single-use plastic bags, which are harmful to people and the fragile Beaufort County marine ecosystem.

FULL NAME	ZIP CODE	PHONE OR EMAIL
Lealet Dionisio	29902	redenandlealet2016@gmail.com
Peter Km	29902	PB0179417@gmail.com
JOHN TETER	29902	Seasaw55@yahoo.com
Patti Teter	29902	theseal1582003@yahoo.com
Marty K. TAPLETT	29902	MKTAPLETT@LIVE.COM
Sue Johns	98388	- - -
an Jon	98358	- - -
CHIZIS WARD	29907	Cward411@gmail.com
Elizabeth Faloe	10004	e.j.enloe@gmail.com
Robert Bowers	29902	BowersRob@HITHEADTOWN.CC
Claudia Bowers	29902	20851UC@gmail.com
Malena Bergmann	28208	7093395816
Elizabeth Bergmann	299	

already signed



12-23-17

Petition

Indivisible Beaufort SC encourages the Beaufort County Council, Beaufort City Council, Port Royal Town Council, Bluffton Town Council and Hilton Head Island Town Council to ban single-use plastic bags, which are harmful to people and the fragile Beaufort County marine ecosystem.

FULL NAME	ZIP CODE	PHONE OR EMAIL
Drew Mitchell	19473	dmitchell@arcadia.edu
Garrett Clark	29907	ggclark4@gmail

Topic: Fact Sheet - Economic Impact of Parks, Trails and Open Space
Date Submitted: January 22, 2018
Submitted By: Jessica Argent
Venue: Council Regular Session

The economic benefits of parks, trails, and conserved open spaces in Beaufort County, South Carolina

THE
TRUST
FOR
PUBLIC
LAND



The parks, trails, and conserved open spaces in Beaufort County provide substantial economic benefits to the community's residents. Many people understand that parks, trails, and conserved open spaces are a valuable component of healthy communities, but this value is rarely quantified. A new report by The Trust for Public Land analyzes these amenities in Beaufort County for the first time and documents a selection of the significant economic benefits that they generate.

For the full report, visit
www.tpl.org/beaufort-county-economic-benefits

Places like Hunting Island State Park, Henry C. Chambers Waterfront Park, the Spanish Moss Trail, Oyster Factory Park, and Chaplin Community Park as well as lands acquired through the Beaufort County Rural and Critical Land Preservation Program create diverse economic benefits for Beaufort County's residents, businesses, and government. These lands enhance property values, infiltrate stormwater, improve air quality, attract visitors to the county, provide recreational opportunities for residents, improve human health, boost economic development, and bolster the farming and defense industries.

Topic: Fact Sheet - Economic Impact of Parks, Trails and Open Space
Date Submitted: January 22, 2018
Submitted By: Jessica Argent
Venue: Council Regular Session

Enhancing property values

People in Beaufort County enjoy living close to parks, trails, and conserved open spaces and they are willing to pay for this proximity. These amenities raise the value of nearby homes by a total of \$127 million and increase property tax revenues by \$1.12 million a year. A subset of this total, Rural and Critical Lands (RCL) increase property values by \$22.5 million and boost annual tax revenues by \$174,000.

Providing essential natural goods and services

Beaufort County's parks and conserved lands reduce stormwater by capturing precipitation and slowing its runoff. These spaces also remove air pollutants that endanger human health and damage structures. Throughout the county, these lands provide stormwater infiltration services of \$27.4 million annually, \$8.10 million of which is generated by RCL. They also provide air pollution removal benefits of \$317,000 per year, \$72,900 of which is generated by RCL.

Boosting tourism

Tourism is a key component of the Beaufort County economy. At least 9 percent of visitors to the county come primarily to visit parks, trails, and conserved open spaces. These visitors are estimated to spend \$116 million annually and generate \$3.46 million in local tax revenues.

Enabling recreation

Residents of Beaufort County also enjoy parks, trails, and conserved open spaces. Each year, county residents make hundreds of thousands of visits to these places to walk, hike, relax, visit with friends and family, and engage in other activities. In total, residents receive an annual benefit of \$16.8 million for the recreational use of these amenities.

Increasing public health

Research shows that park and trail use increases physical activity and results in medical care cost savings. While all Beaufort County residents who visit parks, trails, and conserved open spaces improve their health by visiting, approximately 5,790 adults use these spaces for enough physical activity to result in measurable medical cost savings, totaling \$7.91 million per year.

Propelling economic development

Parks, trails, and conserved open spaces contribute to the high quality of life in Beaufort County, which attracts businesses and employees. By providing opportunities for recreation, these amenities also support \$12.8 million in resident spending on sports, recreation, and exercise equipment annually.

Bolstering the farming industry

Land conservation supports the farming industry in Beaufort County by helping to maintain the working landscape on which this industry depends. Together, the county's 137 farms generate over \$28.3 million in agricultural products annually.

Supporting military bases and the economy

Defense is a key industry in Beaufort County, where three major installations support 14,900 jobs. Land conservation helps the U.S. military create safe buffer zones around installations, separating growing communities from land needed for vital training missions and base operations.

SOURCE: The Trust for Public Land, *The economic benefits of parks, trails, and conserved open spaces in Beaufort County, South Carolina*. San Francisco, CA: The Trust for Public Land, 2018.

This project was completed with generous support from the Doris Duke Charitable Foundation, Gaylord and Dorothy Donnelley Foundation, and Beaufort County Open Land Trust.



The Trust for Public Land creates parks and protects land for people, ensuring healthy, livable communities for generations to come.

tpl.org

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Will Abberger
The Trust for Public Land
306 North Monroe Street
Tallahassee, FL 32301
850.222.7911
will.abberger@tpl.org

Barbara G. Holmes
Beaufort County Open Land Trust
124 Lady's Island Drive
Beaufort, SC 29907
843.521.2175
barbara@openlandtrust.com

PHOTO: AJ PIERRO PHOTOGRAPHY
©2017 THE TRUST FOR PUBLIC LAND

Topic: Full Report - Economic Impact of Parks, Trails and Open Space
Date Submitted: January 22, 2018
Submitted By: Jessica Argent
Venue: Council Regular Session



The economic benefits of parks, trails, and conserved open spaces in Beaufort County, South Carolina

THE
TRUST
FOR
PUBLIC
LAND



Topic: Full Report - Economic Impact of Parks, Trails and Open Space
Date Submitted: January 22, 2018
Submitted By: Jessica Argent
Venue: Council Regular Session

The economic benefits of parks, trails, and conserved open spaces in Beaufort County, South Carolina

The Trust for Public Land
January 2018

Printed on 100% recycled paper
©2018 The Trust for Public Land



The Trust for Public Land creates parks
and protects land for people,
ensuring healthy, livable communities
for generations to come.

The Trust for Public Land's Conservation Economics team has extensive experience measuring the economic benefits and fiscal impacts of land conservation. Partnering with The Trust for Public Land's award-winning GIS team, the Conservation Economics team has published over 40 economic analyses for jurisdictions throughout the country, including communities in Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington, and Wyoming.

The Trust for Public Land has advanced this research working with leading academic partners and research institutions, including Colorado State University, Dartmouth College, Georgia Institute of Technology, Michigan State University, University of California, Davis, University of Georgia, Texas A&M, University of Minnesota, University of New Hampshire, University of Wyoming, and the U.S. Forest Service.

tpl.org/beaufort-county-economic-benefits

Acknowledgments

This project would not have been possible without generous support from the Doris Duke Charitable Foundation, Gaylord and Dorothy Donnelley Foundation, and Beaufort County Open Land Trust.

The Trust for Public Land gratefully acknowledges all of the individuals who contributed their time, energy, and ideas toward the creation of this report. The working group below guided the report and provided input throughout the various phases of the report's production, including scoping, data collection, and review.

Mark Baker, ASLA	President, Wood + Partners
Barbara G. Holmes	Director of Land Protection, Beaufort County Open Land Trust
Lisa J. Lord, CWB®	Former Director of Land Protection, Beaufort County Open Land Trust
Michael Mathews	Chairman, Rural and Critical Land Preservation Board
Robert Merchant	Long Range Planner / Development Review Planner, Beaufort County Department of Planning and Development
Ed Pappas	Former Chairman, Rural and Critical Land Preservation Board

Table of contents

Executive summary.....	2
Map.....	5
Introduction	6
Enhanced property value	9
Stormwater infiltration.....	12
Air pollution.....	16
Tourism.....	18
Recreational use.....	21
Health care cost savings.....	24
Economic development.....	28
Farming	32
Defense	35
Conclusion.....	37
Bibliography.....	38
Appendix A. Recreational use and health care cost savings questionnaire.....	43
Appendix B. Expanded economic development analysis.....	46

Executive summary

PARKS, TRAILS, AND CONSERVED OPEN SPACES ARE VALUABLE COMPONENTS of healthy, flourishing communities. This report analyzes these amenities in Beaufort County and documents a selection of the significant economic benefits that they provide to the community. This analysis includes places like Hunting Island State Park, Henry C. Chambers Waterfront Park, the Spanish Moss Trail, Oyster Factory Park, and Chaplin Community Park as well as all lands acquired through the Beaufort County Rural and Critical Land Preservation Program (RCLPP). Parks, trails, and conserved open spaces in Beaufort County enhance property values, infiltrate stormwater, improve air quality, attract visitors to the county, provide recreational opportunities for residents, improve human health, boost economic development, and bolster the farming and defense industries. These amenities support local jobs, increase spending at local businesses, save residents money, and generate local tax revenue. Specifically, the parks, trails, and conserved open spaces in Beaufort County, as pictured in [Exhibit 1](#), produce the following economic benefits ([Table 1](#)):¹

- Parks, trails, and conserved open spaces increase the value of nearby residential properties in Beaufort County because people enjoy living close to these amenities and are willing to pay for this proximity. Parks, trails, and conserved open spaces in Beaufort County raise the value of nearby homes by a total of \$127 million and increase property tax revenues by \$1.12 million a year (see [Table 2](#)). As a subset of the total, Rural and Critical Lands (RCL) are responsible for an increase in property values of \$22.5 million and a \$174,000 boost tax to revenues (see [Table 3](#)).
- Parks and conserved lands reduce stormwater by capturing precipitation, slowing its runoff, and reducing the volume of water that enters the stormwater system. Parks, trails, and conserved open spaces provide stormwater infiltration valued at a total of \$27.4 million annually, \$8.10 million of which is generated by RCL (see [Tables 5 and 6](#)).
- Trees and shrubs in parks and open spaces remove air pollutants that endanger human health and damage structures. Such spaces provide health benefits and reduce pollution control costs in Beaufort County by a total of \$317,000 per year, \$72,900 of which is generated by RCL (see [Tables 7 and 8](#)).
- Tourism is a key component of the Beaufort County economy. At least 9 percent of visitors to Beaufort County come primarily to visit parks, trails, and conserved open spaces. These visitors are estimated to spend \$116 million annually in Beaufort County and generate \$3.46 million in local tax revenues (see [Table 9](#)).
- Residents of Beaufort County also enjoy parks, trails, and conserved open spaces. Each year, residents of Beaufort County receive a benefit of \$16.8 million for the recreational use of these amenities (see [Table 11](#)).
- According to the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, Beaufort is the healthiest county in South Carolina; however, even in this top-ranking county, physical inactivity and obesity are challenging health problems that exist, and parks can help address them. Research shows that park and trail use translates into increased physical activity, resulting in medical care cost savings. All Beaufort County residents who visit parks, trails, and conserved open spaces improve their health. Approximately 5,790 adult residents exclusively use these spaces in Beaufort County to engage in physical activity at a level sufficient to generate measurable health benefits. This yields an annual medical cost savings of \$7.91 million (see [Table 12](#)).

¹ The values of the economic benefits estimated in this analysis are reported in 2017 dollars.

- Parks, trails, and conserved open spaces contribute to the high quality of life in Beaufort County, which plays an important role in attracting business and employees to the county. These assets also enhance the robust recreation economy. By providing opportunities for recreation, these amenities support \$12.8 million in resident spending on sports, recreation, and exercise equipment annually. Resident and tourist spending supports 71 sporting goods stores that generate \$102 million in sales and provide 595 jobs, further demonstrating that parks, trails, and conserved open spaces are significant contributors to the Beaufort County economy.
- Land conservation supports the farming industry in Beaufort County by helping to maintain the working landscape on which this industry depends. Across the state, Beaufort County is the number one grower of tomatoes in the open and the third harvester of all vegetables. Together, the 137 farms in Beaufort County generate approximately \$28.3 million (2007\$) in agricultural products annually.
- Land conservation helps the U.S. military create safe buffer zones around installations, separating growing communities from land needed for vital training missions and safe installation operation. Defense is a key industry in Beaufort County, where three major installations support 14,900 jobs.

This study provides information on the benefits of parks, trails, and conserved open spaces in Beaufort County, which until now have been unknown. This analysis estimates the benefits of the system as it currently exists. These benefits are distributed across many sectors of Beaufort County’s economy. Each estimate above represents a different type of value, with different accrual types (e.g., annual versus one-time) and different beneficiaries (e.g., local businesses, government, and residents), and therefore cannot be summed into a single figure. In order to provide a robust and reliable report, this analysis used the most conservative methods supported by existing methodology and literature. For example, in any instance where multiple valuation methods were available, The Trust for Public Land utilized the method that produced the lower bound estimate.

This study illustrates that parks, trails, and conserved open spaces in Beaufort County are key economic drivers that contribute millions in economic benefits annually to the county as a whole (see [Table 1](#)).



BARBARA G. HOLMES

TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED ECONOMIC BENEFITS PROVIDED BY PARKS, TRAILS, AND CONSERVED OPEN SPACES²

BENEFIT CATEGORY*	VALUE (2017\$)
Enhanced property value	
Total additional property value**	\$127,000,000
Subset attributable to RCL	\$22,500,000
Additional annual property tax	\$1,120,000
Subset attributable to RCL	\$174,000
Stormwater infiltration	\$27,400,000
Subset attributable to RCL	\$8,100,000
Air pollution removal	\$317,000
Subset attributable to RCL	\$72,900
Tourism	
Total park, trail, and conserved open space visitor spending	\$116,000,000
Local sales tax on park, trail, and conserved open space visitor spending	\$3,460,000
Recreational use	\$16,800,000
Health care cost savings	\$7,910,000
SUMMARY OF INDUSTRIES SUPPORTED BY PARKS, TRAILS, AND CONSERVED OPEN SPACES IN BEAUFORT COUNTY***	VALUE (2017\$)
Economic development	
Spending on sports, recreation, and exercise equipment	\$12,800,000
Sales generated by sporting goods	\$102,000,000
Farming	
Value of agricultural products	\$28,300,000 (2007\$)
Defense	
Jobs supported by Beaufort County's three military installations	14,900

*These benefits are distributed across many sectors of Beaufort County's economy. Each estimate represents a different type of value, with different time frames, accruing to different beneficiaries, and therefore cannot be summed into a single figure; however, many benefits accrue annually and will continue into the future.

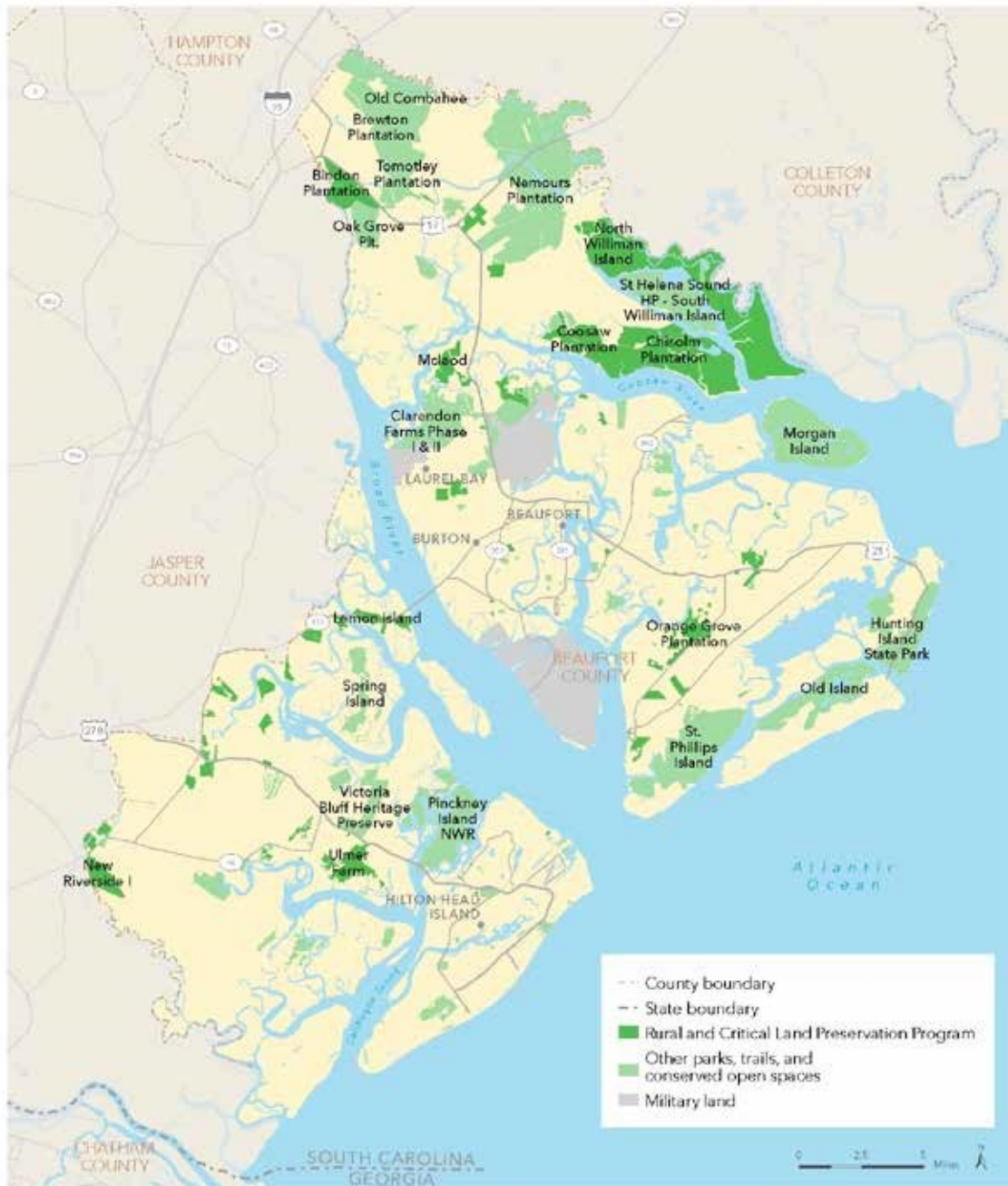
** The additional property value does not accrue annually, but rather is a one-time boost to property values that would be realized upon the sale of the home.

***The economic development, farming, and defense values presented here are illustrative of the importance of these industries to Beaufort County's economy. Not all of the value in these categories is exclusively generated by parks, trails, and conserved open spaces; however, these amenities do play an important role in supporting these industries.

For more information about these analyses beyond what is included in each of the following sections, please see the appendices that are available at the end of electronic versions of this report at www.tpl.org/beaufort-county-economic-benefits.

2 The Trust for Public Land has rounded all numbers in the text and tables to three significant digits unless otherwise noted. Because of rounding, some report figures and tables may appear not to sum. The spatially based methodologies for estimating enhanced property value, stormwater infiltration, and air pollution removal allowed for the breakout of economic value for RCL as a component of all parks, trails, and conserved open spaces. This was not possible for the other analyses.

**EXHIBIT 1. MAP OF THE PARKS, TRAILS, AND CONSERVED OPEN SPACES
IN BEAUFORT COUNTY³**



**Parks, trails, and conserved open spaces
(including the Rural and Critical Land Preservation Program)**

BEAUFORT COUNTY, SC, ECONOMIC BENEFITS ANALYSIS

October 3, 2017. Copyright © The Trust for Public Land. The Trust for Public Land and The Trust for Public Land logo are federally registered marks of The Trust for Public Land. Information on this map is provided for purposes of illustration and evaluation only. www.tpl.org



3 This map shows all of the parks, trails, and conserved open spaces that were included in the property value, stormwater, and air pollution analyses. These amenities were finalized with the working group in May 2017.

Introduction

PARKS, TRAILS, AND CONSERVED OPEN SPACES ARE VALUABLE COMPONENTS of healthy, flourishing communities. These amenities are public goods that are provided and maintained by federal, state, and local governments as well as nonprofit organizations for residents to access at little or no cost per visit. As such, the actual value of park, trail, and open space amenities is often overlooked. Unlike tickets sold to a sporting event for instance, a public park does not increase revenues with additional visitors. In fact, the greater the usage of a local park, the greater the costs to clean and maintain it. Parks can even be seen as a drain on limited resources when undefined, vague benefits are compared with the very real costs for maintenance and operations. Yet parks do provide tangible, and measurable, economic benefits to local residents and governments. Through economic analysis, it is possible to isolate and quantify many of these benefits and help interested parties gain a fuller understanding of the value of their parks, trails, and conserved open spaces.

This report analyzes the parks, trails, and conserved open spaces in Beaufort County and documents a selection of the significant economic benefits that these amenities provide to the community. This analysis includes places north of the Broad River, like Hunting Island State Park, Henry C. Chambers Waterfront Park, and the Spanish Moss Trail, as well as places south of the Broad River, like Oyster Factory Park and Chaplin Community Park. This analysis also examines all lands acquired throughout the county as part of the Beaufort County Rural and Critical Land Preservation Program (RCLPP). The lands studied (as shown in the [map on page 5](#) 📍) consist of all public parks, public trails, and conserved open spaces inside Beaufort County, regardless of their ownership or management.

Defining parks, trails, and conserved open spaces

Prior to this report, there was no single source or map record of the various public and conserved lands in Beaufort County. The Trust for Public Land worked with Beaufort County Open Land Trust, Beaufort County's Geographic Information System (GIS) Department, local municipalities, local conservation organizations, and state and federal agencies to acquire, compile, and classify 13 different data layers of parks, trails, and conserved open spaces in Beaufort County.

PARKS, TRAILS, AND CONSERVED OPEN SPACES include state and federally protected lands; municipal and county parks, trails, and conserved lands; private lands with conservation easements; lands held by local, regional, and national land trusts and conservation organizations; and all other publicly conserved spaces including RCL within Beaufort County.

RURAL AND CRITICAL LANDS (RCL) include all lands acquired partially or wholly with funding from the Beaufort County RCLPP since its founding in 1999. These lands are a subset of parks, trails, and conserved open spaces. The spatially based methodologies of the enhanced property value, stormwater infiltration, and air pollution removal analyses allow the benefits of RCL to be examined as a separate component of the parks, trails and conserved open spaces in Beaufort County.

POCKET PARKS include parcels of less than 0.5 acres or with less than 0.5 acres of green space. Pocket parks are included in the tourism, recreation, health, and economic development sections. They are omitted from the spatially based enhanced property value, stormwater infiltration, and air pollution removal analyses because of their modest size.

PRIVATE AMENITIES including open and recreation lands on private properties, such as golf courses or undeveloped lands in private communities, are not included in this analysis. These private parklike amenities can provide benefits similar to those measured in this report; however, those benefits accrue primarily to the residents in those communities. Additionally, even though such lands are presently open spaces, they may be developed or altered at the owners' discretion negating the benefits.

Parks, trails, and conserved open spaces enhance property values, infiltrate stormwater, decrease air pollution, attract visitors, provide recreational opportunities, improve human health, boost economic development, bolster the farming industry, and support military installations. These amenities support local jobs, increase spending at local businesses, and generate local tax revenue. More specifically:

- Parks, trails, and conserved open spaces increase the value of nearby residential properties in Beaufort County because people enjoy living close to these amenities and are willing to pay for this proximity. The Trust for Public Land calculated this premium for all homes near parks, trails, and conserved open spaces in Beaufort County in the **ENHANCED PROPERTY VALUE SECTION** 📍. The premium represents real, additional property value that exists due to parks, trails, and conserved open spaces. Further, as property tax is based on a home's value, additional annual property tax revenue is generated by these homes proximate to these amenities.
- Parks and open spaces can absorb and reduce the volume of stormwater runoff, decreasing local governments' stormwater management costs. In the **STORMWATER SECTION** 📍 of this report, The Trust for Public Land uses available stormwater treatment cost data to calculate the economic value of stormwater runoff retained by protected areas in Beaufort County.
- The vegetation in parks and open space plays a role in improving air quality and helping areas avoid the costs associated with pollution. In the **AIR POLLUTION SECTION** 📍, The Trust for Public Land estimates the amount of air pollution removal by trees and the monetary value of the pollution removal.
- The parks, trails, and conserved open spaces in Beaufort County draw visitors to Beaufort County. In the **TOURISM SECTION** 📍, The Trust for Public Land uses information on visitor characteristics and spending to calculate the economic impact of park, trail, and conserved open space amenities to the local tourism economy.
- Beaufort County's parks, playgrounds, trails, community centers, and conserved open spaces generate economic benefits within the local community by providing access to an array of recreational activities for free or at lower cost than private venues. These activities include walking and hiking, enjoying nature and observing birds and wildlife, going to the beach, biking, playing sports, picnicking, reading, and relaxing. The Trust for Public Land calculates the millions of dollars saved by residents each year through access to these activities in the **RECREATIONAL USE SECTION** 📍 of the report.
- According to the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, Beaufort is the healthiest county in South Carolina; however, even in this top-ranking county, physical inactivity and obesity are challenging health problems that exist, and parks can help address these issues. Research shows that park and trail use translates into increased physical activity, resulting in medical care cost savings. While all Beaufort County residents who visit the county's parks, trails, and conserved open spaces improve their health by visiting, this report calculates the number of adult residents who use these amenities at a level sufficient to generate measurable health benefits. In the **HEALTH CARE COST SAVINGS SECTION** 📍, The Trust for Public Land uses national health guidelines to translate these benefits into their equivalent health care savings value.
- The parks, trails, and conserved open space contribute to the high quality of life in Beaufort County, which plays an important role in attracting businesses and employees to the county. These amenities are assets that also support the area's robust recreation economy. The **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SECTION** 📍 of the report describes the qualitative benefits of parks, trails, and open spaces in Beaufort County and looks at annual spending by residents on recreation.
- Supporting working farms through mechanisms such as easements is a critical tool to keep

Beaufort's working lands operational. In the **FARMING SECTION** 📍, The Trust for Public Land summarizes the impact that rural land protection has had on local farms in Beaufort County.

- Land conservation helps the U.S. military create safe buffer zones around installations, separating growing communities from training missions and installation operation. To this end, significant acreage has been protected around military installations in Beaufort County. The **DEFENSE SECTION** 📍 summarizes the economic impact of the defense industry in the county, and the importance of conserved spaces to the continued support and growth of this industry.

This report brings to light many of these previously intangible benefits of the parks, trails, and conserved open spaces in Beaufort County. In order to provide robust and grounded economic estimates, this analysis relies on the most conservative methods supported by comparable economic valuation studies. In any instance where multiple valuation methods are supported, or where a range of values are available for analysis, The Trust for Public Land selects the method or values producing the lower bound estimate. As such, it is likely that the actual benefits are higher than what The Trust for Public Land estimates in the following pages.

Beaufort County's park, trail, and conserved open space amenities are key contributors to its reputation as a county of excellence. While this analysis determines many of the economic benefits of parks, trails, and conserved open spaces in Beaufort County, it does not capture the full value of these spaces for area residents. From having a quiet place to walk and reflect to venues for hosting regionally important events, the full value of parks, trails, and conserved open spaces goes far beyond dollars and cents.



MARCI TRESSEL

Enhanced property value

PARKS, TRAILS, AND CONSERVED OPEN SPACES HAVE A POSITIVE IMPACT ON NEARBY RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY VALUES.⁴ All other things being equal, people are willing to pay more for a home close to these amenities. Further, since property tax is based on a home's value, the increased value of homes near these protected spaces leads to additional property taxes being generated annually. Through economic analysis, it is possible to isolate the impact that parks, trails, and conserved open spaces have on home values. This analysis estimates the enhanced property value due to parks, trails, and conserved open spaces in Beaufort County, as well as the additional tax revenue generated. This analysis also considers the role Rural and Critical Lands play in boosting property values and generating additional taxes.⁵

The effect of parks, trails, and conserved open spaces on local property value are evident in Beaufort County. These spaces contribute to the nationally recognized quality of life in the county, which is increasingly drawing new residents to the area, both north and south of the Broad River. For example, *Southern Living* magazine does an annual reader survey to find the best small towns in the South, and the city of Beaufort consistently tops the list, in part because of its stunning scenery and views made possible by these conserved spaces.⁶ Similar benefits of parks, trails, and conserved open spaces can be seen throughout the county.

The property value added by these protected spaces is separate from the value residents gain from the recreational use of parks, trails, and conserved open spaces; property value goes up even if the resident never visits or uses these places. Property value is affected by two factors: quality of and distance from the park, trail, or conserved open space.

Town of Bluffton uses new Dubois Park to help build community in town's Historic District

BY THE TOWN OF BLUFFTON

Dubois Park is located in the heart of Bluffton's Historic District. This 1.25-acre park, owned and programmed by the Town of Bluffton, was donated to the town to be used as a civic space. Construction initially began in 2012, and over the last five years, the park has seen a number of improvements guided by community input in order to help the Town enhance the Historic District. The park now consists of swings, playground facilities, a covered pavilion, and restrooms, along with artificial turf and open areas with landscaping. It is located within a mix of commercial and residential uses and is well used by visitors and residents of the community.

Since the opening of Dubois Park in 2012, there has been a great deal of new development as well as redevelopment in the surrounding area. This includes the conversion of vacant and residential structures to retail, locally operated small businesses, and new residential homes. The value of the park is so evident that the Town purchased a lot immediately across the street to extend the park network. This will add parking and green space to supplement the high growth in the area and respond to community needs. It is no coincidence that as Dubois Park continues to grow, so does Bluffton's burgeoning Historic District.

4 Virginia McConnell and Margaret Walls, *The Value of Open Space: Evidence from Studies of Nonmarket Benefits* (Washington, DC: Resources for the Future, 2005); John L. Crompton, "The Impact of Parks on Property Values: Empirical Evidence from the Past Two Decades in the United States," *Managing Leisure* 10, no. 4 (2005): 203-218.

5 The estimated enhancement to property value does not include the increased value associated with beaches, except for the public access points larger than 0.5 acres that were included in the map shown in Exhibit 1.

6 Valerie Fraser Luesse, "The South's Best Small Towns 2017," *Southern Living*, accessed September 9, 2017, <http://www.southernliving.com/souths-best/small-towns#beaufort-south-carolina-marsh-view>.

The quality of parks, trails, and conserved open spaces can affect nearby property values in several ways. Beautiful natural areas with public access, scenic vistas, and bodies of water are markedly valuable. Less attractive or poorly maintained parks, trails, and conserved open spaces may provide only marginal value, and in some cases, they may actually reduce nearby property values. When looking at the impact of individual parks, trails, and conserved open spaces, economic analysis is complicated by the subjective nature of an area's quality and the variation in quality across time. Over a number of years, for instance, any given open space may go through cycles of disrepair and reconstruction. However, variations in individual premiums can be accounted for when looking at the impact of an entire county's park, trail, and conserved open space system. A premium can be calculated that isolates the minimum average value added by these spaces, separate from other locational factors that affect a home's value, such as proximity to transportation networks and central business districts. Using this method, the open space premium is not based on any one park, trail, or conserved open space, but rather on the entire system of these spaces. This makes it possible to generate a reliable estimate of the total impact of these protected areas on property values based on established rates from comparable studies.

In addition to quality, distance from parks, trails, and conserved open spaces is the second factor impacting property values. The premium for proximity to these spaces can impact market values up to 2,000 feet by 20 percent or more.⁷ A 2009 report from the National Association of Realtors found the premium for homes near parks can extend three blocks and start at 20 percent, declining as distance from the park increases.⁸ A study in Greenville, South Carolina, found that homes between 300 and 500 feet from neighborhood parks increased their average value by 13 percent, and homes up to 1,500 feet away from parks increased their average value by 6.5 percent.⁹ Another study in nearby Savannah, Georgia, found that adjacency to a park enhanced sales value.¹⁰ Wild areas that provide habitat also boost property values. For example, a study of enhanced property value due to proximity to National Wildlife Refuges found that Southeastern homes located within a half mile of a National Wildlife Refuge and eight miles of an urban center were worth between 7 percent and 9 percent higher than other homes.¹¹ Trails also increase property values. A study in Austin, Texas, found that being directly adjacent to greenbelts increased homes' average value by 5.7 or 12.2 percent, depending on the greenbelt.¹²

Using the most conservative method of analysis supported by these and other studies, The Trust for Public Land analyzed the value premium and increased tax revenue from residences due to their proximity to parks, trails, and conserved open spaces in Beaufort County. The Trust for Public Land identified all homes in the county within 500 feet of these spaces using spatial analysis.¹³ Appraisal data from Beaufort County was used to obtain 2016 property value and tax information for all homes in the county. This information was then combined with the spatial analysis to isolate a 5 percent value premium for residences proximate to parks, trails, and conserved open spaces as well as the accompanying property tax contributions due to this premium. The Trust for Public Land repeated

7 John L. Crompton, *The Proximate Principle: The Impact of Parks, Open Space and Water Features on Residential Property Values and the Property Tax Base* (Ashburn, VA: National Recreation and Park Association, 2004).

8 Brad Broberg, "Everybody Loves a Park: Green Space Is a Premium When Building, Buying, or Selling," *National Association of Realtors, On Common Ground* (2009): 20-25.

9 Molly Espy and Kwame Owusu-Edusei, "Neighborhood Parks and Residential Property Values in Greenville, South Carolina," *Journal of Agricultural & Applied Economics* 33 (2001): 487-492.

10 Richard J. Cebula, "The Hedonic Pricing Model Applied to the Housing Market of the City of Savannah and Its Savannah Historic Landmark District," *The Review of Regional Studies* 39 (2009): 9-22.

11 Laura O. Taylor, Xiangping Liu, and Timothy Hamilton, *Amenity Values of Proximity to National Wildlife Refuges* (Arlington, VA: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 2012).

12 Sarah Nicholls and John Crompton, "The Impact of Greenways on Property Values: Evidence from Austin, Texas," *Journal of Leisure Research* 37 (2005): 321-341.

13 A home consists of a residential structure that is owned and taxed. This analysis includes single-family homes as well as multiple unit dwellings (i.e., condominiums). Other property types were not considered in this analysis because sufficient data were not available to quantify the benefit. Nonresidential property types are rarely studied in the literature as they are more difficult to statistically analyze—there are more variables that influence value and fewer real estate transactions to compare.

this procedure for the subset of parcels protected through RCL.

Table 2 shows the results of this analysis for all parks, trails, and conserved spaces in Beaufort County. In 2016, 7,450 of Beaufort County’s 61,200 homes were located within 500 feet of these amenities. These homes had a total market value of \$2.53 billion. An additional \$127 million in residential property value in Beaufort County resulted from proximity to parks, trails, and conserved open spaces. The residential property tax rates for each parcel were used to determine how much additional tax revenue was raised throughout the county due to this proximity premium. Each year, \$1.12 million in additional property tax revenue is generated by parks, trails, and conserved open spaces in Beaufort County.

The Trust for Public Land was also able to calculate the impact of RCL as a subset of all the parks, trails, and conserved open spaces in Beaufort County (Table 3). The Trust for Public Land found that 1,990 homes were within 500 feet of RCL properties. These homes had a total market value of \$451 million, of which an estimated \$22.5 million of value was due to RCL. This additional market value contributes \$174,000 in additional property tax revenue each year.

TABLE 2. ENHANCED PROPERTY VALUE DUE TO PROXIMITY TO PARKS, TRAILS, AND CONSERVED OPEN SPACES IN BEAUFORT COUNTY ¹⁴	
CATEGORY	VALUE (2016\$)
Number of homes within 500 feet of parks, trails, and conserved open spaces	7,450
Total market value of homes within 500 feet of parks, trails, and conserved open spaces	\$2,530,000,000
Additional market value due to parks, trails, and conserved open spaces	\$127,000,000
Additional annual property tax revenue due to parks, trails, and conserved open spaces	\$1,120,000

TABLE 3. ENHANCED RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY VALUE DUE TO PROXIMITY TO RCL IN BEAUFORT COUNTY (2016)	
CATEGORY	VALUE (2016\$)
Number of homes within 500 feet of RCL	1,990
Total market value of homes within 500 feet of RCL	\$451,000,000
Additional market value due to RCL	\$22,500,000
Additional annual property tax revenue due to RCL	\$174,000

14 Property value and tax revenue calculations in this section were based on 2016 data and adjusted to 2017 dollars using the consumer price index for all goods and all urban consumers. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Consumer Price Index*, accessed September 11, 2017, <http://www.bls.gov/cpi/data.htm>.

Stormwater infiltration

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT IS AN IMPORTANT ISSUE FOR THE RESIDENTS OF BEAUFORT COUNTY. The county is located on the coast and is crossed by large bodies of water. These features contribute to the natural beauty that is a recognized draw for both tourists and residents, but they also create a strong need to manage stormwater runoff.¹⁵ Routine precipitation and extreme weather such as hurricanes produce rainfall that flows off roads, sidewalks, and other impervious surfaces and can cause flooding, erosion, and declines in water quality from pollutants carried with it. Since Beaufort County does not treat most of its stormwater, untreated rainwater can flow directly into waterways, causing costly ecological problems such as algal blooms and reduced drinking water quality.

Parks, trails, and conserved open spaces in Beaufort County reduce stormwater by capturing precipitation and slowing its runoff. These large pervious (absorbent) surface areas allow precipitation to infiltrate and recharge groundwater. Meanwhile, vegetation provides considerable surface area that intercepts and stores rainwater, allowing some to evaporate before it ever reaches the ground. In effect, parks function like storage reservoirs and reduce peak flows of runoff during rain events, and are the original form of green infrastructure.

Understanding the importance of these spaces as part of a robust stormwater management system, the former Western Research Station of the U.S. Forest Service developed a model to estimate the value of stormwater retained by parks, trails, and conserved open spaces. Inputs to the model consist of geographic location, climate region, surface permeability, acres of parkland, land cover, and vegetation types. The model was adapted for use in Beaufort County.



DONNA VARNER

15 Recognizing an increasing need to manage stormwater properly, Beaufort created a countywide stormwater utility in 2006. Beaufort County, "Chapter 99—Stormwater Management," in *Beaufort County, SC Code of Ordinances*, accessed August 24, 2017, https://library.municode.com/SC/Beaufort_County/codes/code_of_ordinances.

First, The Trust for Public Land determined the perviousness of parks, trails, and conserved open spaces in Beaufort County using the County’s impervious surface and building footprint spatial data layers. Impervious areas consist of roadways, trails, parking areas, buildings, and hard courts. The 81,400 acres of parks, trails, and conserved open spaces within the county had only 161 acres of impervious surface, making them 0.20 percent impermeable. The Trust for Public Land also analyzed the subset of RCL, which were found to have a similar level of permeability; the 24,400 acres of RCL had only 38 acres of impervious surface, making them 0.16 percent impermeable (Table 4).

TABLE 4. ACREAGE AND PERMEABILITY OF PARKS, TRAILS, AND CONSERVED OPEN SPACES IN BEAUFORT COUNTY ¹⁶		
CATEGORY	ACRES	PERCENT OF AREA
Acres of parks, trails, and conserved open spaces		
With pervious soil	81,300	99.8%
With impervious soil	161	0.20%
Total	81,400	100%
Acres of RCL		
With pervious soil	24,400	99.8%
With impervious soil	38	0.16%
Total	24,400	100%

Second, The Trust for Public Land estimated the amount of perviousness of the rest of Beaufort County (i.e., the county without its parks, trails, and conserved open spaces) using the same impervious surface data. The pervious land consists largely of residential front and back yards and private open space areas such as golf clubs, public institution grounds, and office campuses. Impervious land includes sidewalks, streets, parking areas, and rooftops. Beaufort County, without its parkland, is 97.0 percent permeable and 3.00 percent impermeable. Therefore, Beaufort County’s parks, trails, and conserved open spaces are more permeable than the rest of Beaufort County.

Third, the University of California, Davis, created a stormwater runoff reduction model for Beaufort County. The model uses precipitation data for the county to estimate annual runoff. Typically, Beaufort County receives 53.7 inches of rain per year.¹⁷ The reduction in runoff attributable to parks, trails, and conserved open spaces in Beaufort County was calculated by comparing the modeled runoff with the runoff that would leave a hypothetical park site of the same size but with land cover that is typical of the surrounding level of development (i.e., with streets, rooftops, or parking lots). In other words, this analysis does not measure all of the water that is absorbed by parks, trails, and conserved open spaces in Beaufort County, but instead measures the amount of water that is retained

16 For ease of reporting, figures in this report have been rounded to three significant digits. Because of this rounding, these percentages appear not to sum to 100 percent. The underlying figures are not rounded and sum to 100 percent.

17 The stormwater model uses real precipitation data from the region in 2016. The selection of which year’s precipitation data to use is based on the annual precipitation that is closest to normal with the smallest standard deviation for annual precipitation and for annual air temperature. Precipitation data are from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration’s National Centers for Environmental Information.

by these spaces above what would be absorbed had the land been developed similarly to the rest of the county. The University of California, Davis, completed this analysis for all parks, trails, and conserved open spaces in Beaufort County and for all RCL parcels separately. In total, parks, trails, and conserved open spaces reduced stormwater runoff in Beaufort County by 607 million cubic feet per year (Table 5 ●), 180 million cubic feet of which is attributable to RCL (Table 6 ●).

TABLE 5. ANNUAL STORMWATER COST SAVINGS FROM PARKS, TRAILS, AND CONSERVED OPEN SPACES IN BEAUFORT COUNTY		
CATEGORY	INCHES	AMOUNT (2017\$)
Rainfall	53.7	15,900,000,000 cubic feet
Runoff with parks, trails, and conserved open spaces	16.2	4,780,000,000 cubic feet
Runoff without parks, trails, and conserved open spaces	18.2	5,390,000,000 cubic feet
Runoff reduction from parks, trails, and conserved open spaces	2.06	607,000,000 cubic feet
Value of stormwater (\$ per cubic foot)		\$0.05
Total stormwater infiltration value due to parks, trails, and conserved open spaces		\$27,400,000

TABLE 6. ANNUAL STORMWATER COST SAVINGS FROM RCL IN BEAUFORT COUNTY		
CATEGORY	INCHES	AMOUNT (2017\$)
Rainfall	53.7	4,750,000,000 cubic feet
Runoff with RCL	16.2	1,430,000,000 cubic feet
Runoff without RCL	18.2	1,610,000,000 cubic feet
Runoff reduction from RCL	2.03	180,000,000 cubic feet
Value of stormwater (\$ per cubic foot)		\$0.05
Total stormwater infiltration value due to RCL		\$8,100,000

The final step in determining the economic value of stormwater infiltration by parks, trails, and conserved open spaces in Beaufort County was to estimate the cost of managing stormwater with infrastructure (e.g., detention ponds, constructed wetlands, and infiltration basins). Beaufort’s protected lands manage a measurable volume of stormwater at no cost, which can be compared with the costs of treating the same volume of stormwater through infrastructure. Looking at these costs provides a comparable value to use when estimating the savings parks produce through their natural retention and treatment features. While Beaufort County does not directly treat stormwater as part of a comprehensive stormwater program, the County does require stormwater treatment infrastructure to be built alongside new construction and redevelopment projects. National studies have found that construction and annual maintenance costs for common stormwater best management practices

range from \$0.05 to \$0.86 per cubic foot of stormwater treated.¹⁸ To be conservative, The Trust for Public Land uses the lower bound of the stormwater treatment cost range (\$0.05 per cubic foot) to estimate the value of stormwater infiltration provided by parks, trails, and conserved open spaces.

In addition to being conservative among national studies, the estimated cost of stormwater treatment is low compared to local costs. The Trust for Public Land analyzed treatment costs specific to Beaufort County and the larger region. Beaufort County's Stormwater Management Department has recently completed two stormwater treatment facilities.¹⁹ Construction and annual maintenance costs for these two sites suggest water treatment costs of \$0.16 per cubic foot of treatment.²⁰ This small sample size suggests the stormwater treatment savings provided by Beaufort County's parks, trails, and conserved open spaces could be as much as three times greater than the conservative estimate that results from this analysis.

The Trust for Public Land estimates a total annual stormwater value of \$27.4 million for parks, trails, and conserved open spaces in Beaufort County (see Table 5 ●), which includes a total of \$8.10 million for RCL properties (see Table 6 ●).



PATRICIA ROCHE

-
- 18 Based on 2005 cost ranges were adjusted to 2017 dollars using the consumer price index for all goods and all urban consumers. City of Overland Park, Kansas, *Overland Park Site BMP Cost Analysis*, Olsson Associates, 2007; James P. Heaney and Joong G. Lee, *Methods for Optimizing Urban Wet-Weather Control Systems*, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2006; Ada Wossink and Bill Hunt, *The Economics of Structural Stormwater BMPs in North Carolina*, Water Resources Research Institute of the University of North Carolina, 2003; U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *Preliminary Data Summary of Stormwater Best Management Practices*, 1999; Chesapeake Research Consortium, *The Economics of Stormwater BMPs in the Mid-Atlantic Region*, 1997; James P. Heaney, *Costs of Urban Stormwater Control*, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2002; U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Consumer Price Index*.
- 19 Okatie West regional pond construction and Battery Creek retrofit pond project. These were all of the county stormwater treatment projects for which capital and maintenance cost data were available. Eric W. Larson, manager, Beaufort County Stormwater Utility, email message to the author, May 31, 2017.
- 20 This figure was derived from the average treatment costs for the two projects over a 25-year time horizon. Treatment costs were calculated based on total volume treated divided by total construction, engineering, and annual maintenance costs figures obtained from the County.

Air pollution

AIR POLLUTION IS A SIGNIFICANT AND EXPENSIVE PROBLEM that causes injuries to human health and damage to structures. Human cardiovascular and respiratory systems are affected, with broad consequences for health care costs and productivity.²¹ In addition, acid rain, smog, and ozone increase the need to clean and repair buildings and other infrastructure.²²

Trees and shrubs have the ability to remove pollutants from the air. Leaves absorb gases such as nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, and ozone. Particulate matter (PM), which includes small particles of dust, metals, chemicals, and acids, can also be removed by adhering to plant surfaces.²³ The vegetation in public parks and conserved open spaces plays a role in improving air quality, helping nearby areas avoid the costs associated with pollution.²⁴

This study includes an analysis of the air pollution removal benefits that result from the parks, trails, and conserved open spaces in Beaufort County, as well as the subset of these lands that were protected through the Rural and Critical Land Preservation Program. These types of spaces provide vegetation that absorbs air pollution and contributes to the nationally recognized air quality in the South.²⁵ Further, as Beaufort County continues to grow at a rapid rate,²⁶ protected spaces are an increasingly important means of mitigating the negative effects of pollution associated with this development and growth.

The Northern Research Station of the U.S. Forest Service in Syracuse, New York, designed a calculator for The Trust for Public Land to estimate air pollution removal by park, trail, and conserved open space vegetation and the value of pollution removed by this vegetation. This calculator utilizes the U.S. Forest Service's i-Tree Eco model, which is location-specific, and incorporates factors such as tree canopy, pollution, weather, and U.S. Census data for Beaufort County.²⁷

The Trust for Public Land determined the amount of tree canopy cover in the parks, trails, and conserved open spaces in Beaufort County using the 2011 National Land Cover Dataset (the most recent data available). Although Beaufort County has numerous trees on private developments as well as on streets, this study measures only the economic value of trees located on park, trail, and conserved open space properties. Tree canopy covers 43 percent of these lands throughout the county and 33 percent of RCL.

-
- 21 Marilena Kampa and Elias Castanas, "Human Health Effects of Air Pollution, Environmental Pollution," *Environmental Pollution* 151 (2007): 362-367; Janet Currie, "Pollution and Infant Health," *Child Development Perspectives* 7 (2013): 237-242.
 - 22 R. N. Butlin, "Effects of Air Pollutants on Buildings and Materials," *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Section B. Biological Sciences* 97 (1990): 255-272; U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *The Plain English Guide to the Clean Air Act*, EPA-456/K-07-001, Office of Air Quality Planning and Statistics, 2007; American Lung Association, "Health Effects of Ozone and Particle Pollution," accessed October 4, 2017, <http://www.lung.org/our-initiatives/healthy-air/sota/health-risks/>.
 - 23 Particulate matter includes fine and coarse particles. Fine particles consist of particulate matter less than 2.5 micrometers in diameter and are so small they can be detected only with an electron microscope. Sources include all types of combustion, including motor vehicles, power plants, and residential wood burning. Coarse dust particles consist of particulate matter between 2.5 and 10 micrometers in diameter and are generated by crushing and grinding operations as well as dust stirred up by cars traveling on roads. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, "Particle Pollution (PM)," accessed October 4, 2017, <http://www.airnow.gov/index.cfm?action=aqibasics.particle>.
 - 24 David J. Nowak et al., "Modeled PM_{2.5} Removal by Trees in Ten U.S. Cities and Associated Health Effects," *Environmental Pollution* 178 (2013): 395-402.
 - 25 Maggie Angst, "Report: You Can Breathe Easily in the Southeast... Literally," *The Island Packet*, April 19, 2017, accessed September 6, 2017, <http://www.islandpacket.com/news/local/article145519869.html>; American Lung Association, *State of the Air* 2017, 2017.
 - 26 Erin Heffernan, "Beaufort County among Fastest Growing in South Carolina," *The Island Packet*, March 23, 2017, accessed September 6, 2017, <http://www.islandpacket.com/news/local/community/beaufort-news/article140294078.html>.
 - 27 This model is designed to estimate annual air pollutant removal (tons m⁻²) and monetary values (\$ m⁻²) for areas in the United States, based on user-supplied information on location and tree cover. The program uses average removal amounts and values per unit of tree cover that were derived on a county basis from i-Tree Eco analyses across the United States in 2010. Three analyses were conducted to determine the effect per unit of tree cover on a county basis: (1) derivation of the total tree cover, evergreen percentage, and leaf area index, (2) estimation of air pollutant removal and concentration changes, and (3) valuation of air pollutant removal using the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Environmental Benefits Mapping and Analysis Program (BenMAP). David J. Nowak et al., "Tree and Forest Effects on Air Quality and Human Health in the United States," *Environmental Pollution* 193 (2014): 119-129.

The i-Tree Eco model processed the tree canopy cover data to estimate hourly changes in annual air pollution removal due to park, trail, and conserved open space trees. The model then estimated the value of these changes for each pollutant based on values established by i-Tree researchers, primarily based on savings in health care costs. These values were derived from the Environmental Protection Agency’s Environmental Benefits Mapping and Analysis Program (BenMAP) as well as other externality values used in energy decision-making developed by a well-cited study.²⁸

A total value of \$317,000 in air pollution removal was estimated for parks, trails, and conserved open spaces in Beaufort County (Table 7 ☛), of which \$72,900 was attributable to RCL (Table 8 ☛).

TABLE 7. VALUE OF AIR POLLUTION REMOVED BY PARKS, TRAILS, AND CONSERVED OPEN SPACES IN BEAUFORT COUNTY

CATEGORY	INCHES	AMOUNT (2017\$)
Carbon monoxide	10,000	\$130
Nitrogen dioxide	234,000	\$2,040
Ozone	1,960,000	\$103,000
Coarse dust particles	398,000	\$24,300
Fine particles	82,400	\$187,000
Sulfur dioxide	299,000	\$837
Total	2,980,000	\$317,000

TABLE 8. VALUE OF AIR POLLUTION REMOVED BY RCL IN BEAUFORT COUNTY

CATEGORY	INCHES	AMOUNT (2017\$)
Carbon monoxide	2,300	\$30
Nitrogen dioxide	53,700	\$470
Ozone	450,000	\$23,600
Coarse dust particles	91,600	\$5,590
Fine particles	18,900	\$43,000
Sulfur dioxide	68,800	\$192
Total	685,000	\$72,900

28 BenMAP was used to estimate the incidence of adverse health effects and associated monetary costs resulting from changes in NO₂, O₃, PM_{2.5}, and SO₂ concentrations. The pollutant removal values for CO and PM₁₀* were CO = \$27 t⁻¹ and PM₁₀* = \$126 t⁻¹. Values for CO and PM₁₀* were estimated using national median externality values adjusted to 2017 values using the producer price index. For each area, calculated total removal amount and monetary value are divided by the area’s total tree cover to derive the removal amount and monetary value multipliers, respectively. F. J. Murray, L. Marsh, and P. A. Bradford, *New York State Energy Plan, Vol. II: Issue Reports*, New York State Energy Office, 1994. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Producer Price Index, accessed September 6, 2017, www.bls.gov/ppi/.

Tourism

FROM THE SANDY BEACHES OF HILTON HEAD ISLAND TO THE SCENIC CAMPGROUNDS AT HUNTING ISLAND STATE PARK, Beaufort County's parks, trails, and conserved open spaces play a critical role in driving the growing tourism industry. Many of Beaufort County's visitors come to recreate at these amenities and spend considerably on goods, entertainment, lodging, fuel, gifts, and other items during their stay in the county. This section documents the total impact of tourism in Beaufort County and then isolates the contribution of parks, trails, and conserved open spaces to this sector of the county's economy.

South Carolina has become a top travel destination in the United States. More than 30 million visitors come to the state annually,²⁹ creating a \$19.1 billion economic impact.³⁰ An estimated 195,000 jobs, or almost one out of every ten jobs in the state, are supported by tourism.³¹ Outdoor recreation plays a large role in supporting this growth. More than one-third of visitors to South Carolina participate in outdoor recreation while in the state,³² and according to the most recent travel data, the primary purpose for 21 percent of all leisure visitors traveling to the state is to participate in outdoor recreation.³³



BEAUFORT REGIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

- 29 Combination of total domestic visits (29.5 million) and international visitors (1 million). *South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism, South Carolina State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP), 2014.*
- 30 Dawn Dawson-House, "Tourism Is Now a \$19.1 Billion Industry in South Carolina," *South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism*, February 17, 2016, accessed August 4, 2017, <https://www.scprr.com/articles/tourism-is-now-a-19-billion-industry-in-south-carolina>.
- 31 Based on employment generated by direct, indirect, and induced impacts of tourism spending. U.S. Travel Association, *The Economic Contribution of Tourism in South Carolina—2015 Tourism Satellite Account Results, 2017.*
- 32 Of the 30.5 million annual visitors to South Carolina, more than 11 million participate in some form of outdoor recreation. South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism, *SCORP*.
- 33 South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism and U.S. Travel Association, *Domestic Leisure Travel to South Carolina from Out-of-State, 2017*; South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism and U.S. Travel Association, *In-State Leisure Travel in South Carolina, 2017.*

Beaufort County is particularly well positioned within the growing tourism industry in South Carolina. Beaufort County ranks third out of all 46 counties in the state in terms of tourism revenue.³⁴ Beaufort County's parks, trails, beaches, and open spaces both north and south of the Broad River are a primary driver of this tourism. On the north side of the Broad River, there are nationally recognized destinations such as Hunting Island State Park and public spaces such as the Spanish Moss Trail. Hunting Island State Park had 1.35 million visitors in 2014 – many of whom come from other parts of the state and county – making it South Carolina's most visited state park.³⁵ These destinations generate positive economic impacts by drawing visitors who spend money at local businesses, support local jobs, and spur economic growth.

South of the Broad River, there are magnificent open spaces that generate tourism activity, including Hilton Head Island, a leading national attraction, and regional attractions such as Bluffton Oyster Factory. *Travel + Leisure* magazine readers voted Hilton Head Island the number one island destination in the continental United States and number two in world.³⁶ Opportunities abound for the more than 2.6 million visitors to Hilton Head Island each year³⁷ to recreate, stay, shop, and dine at over 250 restaurants.³⁸ At the center of this economic activity are Hilton Heads Island's outdoor amenities, including its 12 miles of sandy beaches. Hilton Head Island's natural assets are a primary driver of visitors, who then contribute to the region's economy by spending on local goods and services.

While it is clear that Beaufort County's parks, trails, and conserved open spaces are fundamental drivers of the county's tourism economy, the actual contribution due to these spaces has not been isolated prior to this analysis. Using survey results and data from the U.S. Travel Association and the South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism at the county and state levels, The Trust for Public Land determined a conservative estimate for this contribution. Total direct spending by visitors to Beaufort County is \$1.29 billion annually. This spending generates \$38.4 million in local taxes and \$78.2 million in state taxes each year.³⁹ Meanwhile, 9 percent of visitors traveled to South Carolina for the primary purpose of outdoor recreation.⁴⁰ Applying this portion of visitors to the total tourism spending in the county suggests that a minimum of \$116 million in spending each year is attributable to the parks, trails, and conserved open spaces that make the outdoors accessible to tourists (see Table 9). Spending by these park-, trail-, and open space-related visitors generates \$3.46 million and \$7.04 million in local and state tax revenues, respectively.

34 U.S. Travel Association, *The Economic Impact of Travel on South Carolina Counties* 2015, Washington, DC, 2016.

35 Erin Moody, "Hunting Island Tops List of Most Visited SC State Parks in 2014," *The Beaufort Gazette*, February 03, 2015, accessed August 16, 2017, <http://www.islandpacket.com/news/local/community/beaufort-news/article33630105.html>.

36 Mandy Matney, "Hooray, Hilton Head: Named 'Best Island' in the US, No. 2 in the World. Here's Why," *The Island Packet*, July 11, 2017, accessed August 14, 2017, <http://www.islandpacket.com/news/local/article160695859.html>.

37 Based on 2016 visitor data. Total visitor numbers include hotel, home & villa, timeshare, second homeowner, and day trip visitors to Hilton Head Island and are collected by Hilton Head Island Chamber of Commerce in collaboration with Smith Travel Research, DestiMetrics, and the University of South Carolina Beaufort. Kelli Brunson, research & digital marketing coordinator, Hilton Head Island Chamber of Commerce, e-mail message to the author, August 14, 2017.

38 Hilton Head Island Chamber of Commerce, "It's Always the Best of Fun & Sun at Hilton Head Island," accessed August 14, 2017, <https://www.hiltonheadisland.org/>. Based on 2015 data, the most recent year for which countywide spending data were available, and adjusted to 2017\$. U.S. Travel Association, *Impact of Travel in SC*.

39 Based on 2015 data, the most recent year for which countywide spending data were available, and adjusted to 2017\$. This spending includes all domestic visitors to Beaufort County, including residents and nonresidents of South Carolina. U.S. Travel Association, *Impact of Travel in SC*.

40 The state is the smallest geographic unit for which data are available. South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism and U.S. Travel Association, *Total Domestic Travel to South Carolina*, 2017.

**TABLE 9. TOURISM IMPACTS OF PARKS, TRAILS,
AND CONSERVED OPEN SPACES IN BEAUFORT COUNTY (2015)⁴¹**

CATEGORY	VALUE (2017\$)
Total direct travel spending by visitors to Beaufort County	\$1,290,000,000
Total local tourism tax revenue in Beaufort County	\$38,400,000
Total state tourism tax revenue in Beaufort County	\$78,200,000
Percentage of tourists whose primary reason to visit Beaufort County was outdoor recreation	9%
Approximate spending of tourists attributable to parks, trails, and conserved open spaces	\$116,000,000
Approximate local tourism tax revenue attributable to parks, trails, and conserved open spaces	\$3,460,000
Approximate state tourism tax revenue attributable to parks, trails, and conserved open spaces	\$7,040,000

These figures are conservative because they only include spending and tax revenues generated by visitors who come to Beaufort County for the primary purpose of outdoor recreation, and not visitors who come for another primary reason. For example, many visitors come to places such as the Marine Corps Recruit Depot at Parris Island for family day or graduation, and they may extend their stay in order to enjoy these park, trail, and open space amenities, further increasing their spending impacts in the county. As mentioned above, more than a third of visitors to the state engaged in some form of outdoor recreation while in the area.⁴² Further, the percentage used to represent visitors' primary purpose of travel used in this analysis is based on statewide data. Beaufort County is a top travel destination in the state and is particularly well known for its beaches and other outdoor amenities. It is therefore highly likely that the actual percentage of visitors whose primary purpose for visiting the county for outdoor recreation is higher than the state average. Even using these conservative estimates, it is clear that Beaufort County's outdoor amenities are a vital driver of the county's growing tourism economy.

41 Total spending, tax, and employment estimates are based on U.S. Travel Association, *Impact of Travel in SC*, adjusted from 2015\$ to 2017\$ using the consumer price index for all items and all urban consumers. The percentage of tourists whose primary reason to visit Beaufort County was outdoor recreation is based on South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism and U.S. Travel Association, *Total Travel*.

42 More than 11 million visitors participated in some form of outdoor recreation during their trip, compared to 31.5 million total visitors. South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism, *SCORP*.

Recreational use

IN ADDITION TO BOLSTERING THE TOURISM ECONOMY, the parks, trails, and publicly accessible conserved open spaces in Beaufort County provide substantial economic benefits through their wide use by local residents. These amenities offer direct value to Beaufort County residents by providing access to recreational opportunities such as hiking, walking, enjoying nature, observing wildlife and birding, visiting the beach, visiting with family, relaxing, playing in playgrounds, and picnicking.

Most recreational uses in parks, trails, and publicly accessible conserved open spaces, such as those in Beaufort County, are available at low or no cost to the public, but economists can calculate their value by determining the consumer’s “willingness-to-pay” for the same experience in the private marketplace. In other words, if these public amenities were not made available, how much would similar experiences cost at commercial facilities? Rather than income, the recreational use value represents the amount of money that residents save by not having to pay market rates to indulge in the activities they enjoy. The value from nonresident use was excluded from this analysis since it is accounted for in the tourism section (see page 18).

To calculate the recreational use value to residents of Beaufort County, The Trust for Public Land first determined the number of visits to the parks, trails, and publicly accessible conserved open spaces in Beaufort County through a professionally conducted telephone survey of county residents.⁴³ The survey, which can be found in Appendix A, was conducted in July 2017. Respondents provided information about the frequency and duration of their visits to parks, trails, and conserved open spaces in Beaufort County, as well as detailed information about the types of activities in which they participated.

TABLE 10. TOP FIVE ACTIVITIES IN THE PARKS, TRAILS, AND PUBLICLY ACCESSIBLE CONSERVED OPEN SPACES IN BEAUFORT COUNTY ESTIMATED USING SURVEY DATA (2017)

ACTIVITY	PARTICIPATION (ANNUAL VISITS)		
	ADULTS	CHILDREN	TOTAL
Walk or hike	547,000	96,600	644,000
Enjoy nature or observe birds and wildlife	426,000	102,000	528,000
Visit a publicly accessible beach for swimming, relaxing, picnicking, or visiting with friends and family	277,000	63,400	340,000
Visit a park or playground to visit with friends or family, relax, picnic, or read	199,000	129,000	327,000
Bike	218,000	69,300	288,000

The survey results indicated that 65.8 percent of adults and 81.7 percent of children have visited the parks, trails, and publicly accessible conserved open spaces in Beaufort County in the last 12 months.⁴⁴ The results also indicated that the most popular activity for adults was walking or hiking, followed by enjoying nature and observing birds and wildlife, going to the beach, biking, and general

43 The survey was conducted of a statistically representative sample of 400 residents of Beaufort County with an accuracy level of plus or minus 4.9 percent. The professional survey firm conducted the survey in English and Spanish, surveying 50 percent of respondents via wireless telephones and 50 percent via landline telephones.

44 Adults with children under the age of 18 provided information about the visitation and participation of one of their children in order to account for this age group.

park activities.⁴⁵ The most popular activity for children was general park use followed by enjoying nature and observing birds and wildlife, walking and hiking, playing sports, and biking. See Table 10 for a listing of the five most popular activities overall. These results are generally consistent with previous research, including the most recent survey by the South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism, which indicated the most popular recreational activities for South Carolinians age 12 and older were birdwatching, wildlife watching, beach swimming or sunbathing, motor boating, freshwater fishing, and lake or river swimming.⁴⁶



DEBBIE QUINN

To be conservative for the purposes of the recreational use analysis, The Trust for Public Land adjusted the self-reported participation data in three ways. First, The Trust for Public Land adjusted the data to account for individuals' participation in multiple activities during a single visit, such as walking and wildlife watching, or visiting a beach and fishing. Second, The Trust for Public Land addressed the tendency of individuals to overreport park visitation because they perceive such a response to be socially desirable.⁴⁷ Third, The Trust for Public Land considered fluctuations in usage by season.⁴⁸ This resulted in an estimated 3.66 million person visits annually (see Table 11).

Once participation was determined, The Trust for Public Land assigned dollar values to each use by each participant in each activity. The Trust for Public Land applied a methodology developed using the framework of the Unit Day Value method, which is employed by the U.S. Army Corps of

45 General park activities include visiting parks and playgrounds to visit with friends or family, relax, picnic, or read.

46 South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism, *2005 Recreation Participation and Preference Study*, Columbia, SC, 2005; University of South Carolina, Moore School of Business, *Underappreciated Assets: The Economic Impact of South Carolina's Natural Resources*, 2009.

47 Adjusting for the overreporting of park use that occurs due to social desirability bias is consistent with the literature. B. Wyker et al., *Self-Reported and Accelerometer-Measured Physical Activity: A Comparison in New York City* (New York: New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, 2013).

48 Residents use the parks, trails, and open space in Beaufort County year-round but these amenities experience fluctuations in usage throughout of the year. Visitation was adjusted based on seasonal participation information provided about the Spanish Moss Trail and Hunting Island State Park. Sissy Perryman, Friends of Spanish Moss Trail, e-mail message to author, March 23, 2017; Matt Elswick, South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism, e-mail message to author, July 20, 2017.

Engineers to count visits by specific activity, assigning each activity a dollar value.⁴⁹ The Trust for Public Land determined the value of recreation activities in Beaufort County utilizing estimates of outdoor recreation value from Oregon State University’s Recreation Use Values Database as well as market rates, when available. Oregon State University’s database contains values for more than 20 activities and comprises over 420 economic studies that estimated the use value of recreation activities in the United States and Canada from 1958 to 2015.⁵⁰ In determining which values to use, The Trust for Public Land’s economists applied the values most conservative and relevant to Beaufort County.

In quantifying the benefits of resident use, The Trust for Public Land also recognized that not every visit within a given period has the same value for the visitor. In fact, additional uses of a park are less valuable than the first use. For example, an individual’s first visit of the year is worth more than that same individual’s tenth visit of the year.⁵¹ The Trust for Public Land also took into account any fees charged to participate in an activity, such as an entrance fee to a public beach. The per-person fee is subtracted from the imputed value and only the “extra” value is assigned. For example, if a visit to the beach is worth approximately \$10.00 and it costs \$2.00 for a day pass, the value of the resident’s first time visiting the beach would be \$8.00.

The average value per visit of \$4.60 is a unique calculation for Beaufort County residents across all activities engaged in for all visitors (Table 11). The Trust for Public Land calculated the value based on the frequency and type of activities engaged in by residents of Beaufort County in the past year. The calculation takes into account the diverse types of activities available to Beaufort County residents, seasonality of use, individual demand curves for each person for each activity, and varying values by activity. This analysis finds the recreational use value for Beaufort County is \$16.8 million for 2017 (Table 11).

TABLE 11. ANNUAL ECONOMIC VALUE OF RECREATIONAL USE IN PARKS, TRAILS, AND PUBLICLY ACCESSIBLE CONSERVED OPEN SPACES IN BEAUFORT COUNTY BY RESIDENTS			
	PERSON VISITS	AVERAGE VALUE PER VISIT	VALUE (2017\$)
Total	3,660,000	\$4.60	\$16,800,000

49 The unit day values for recreation used by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers range from \$3.96 to \$11.89 for general use such as hiking on trails, and from \$16.10 to \$47.05 for specialized activities that require specialized equipment and expertise. Wilbert V. Paynes, *Memorandum for Planning Community of Practice: Economic Guidance Memorandum*, 17-03, *Unit Day Values for Recreation for Fiscal Year 2017*, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 2016.

50 Oregon State University, “Recreation Use Values Database,” accessed July 6, 2017, <http://recvaluation.forestry.oregonstate.edu/database>.

51 This is consistent with the economic law of diminishing marginal utility, which recognizes that the more of a good one consumes, within a given time and holding all else constant, the smaller the gain in the total utility derived from each additional amount. Utility, in this case, is the amount of satisfaction derived from the consumption of park and trail amenities.

Health care cost savings

ACCESS TO PARKS, TRAILS, AND PUBLICLY ACCESSIBLE CONSERVED OPEN SPACES CAN HELP a community meet health goals and reduce medical costs. The physical benefits of public open spaces are well documented. There are many potential ways by which nature has been empirically tied to specific physical and mental health outcomes.⁵² It is well established that increased access to public outdoor spaces encourages people to exercise more, reducing overall health care expenditures.⁵³ Public health can be improved by making cities more friendly to bikers and walkers.⁵⁴ Physical exercise can reduce the likelihood of illnesses such as obesity, cardiovascular disease, diabetes, or arthritis, and consequently, it can reduce the associated medical costs.⁵⁵ Similarly, studies have found that physical inactivity and poor diet are the second leading cause of death in the United States.⁵⁶ Investment in public open space encourages behavioral changes that not only reduce chronic diseases and health care costs, but also improve quality of life.⁵⁷

In addition to physical benefits, research indicates that people who have increased exposure to the outdoors show long-term mental health improvements. Several studies have demonstrated that access to public outdoor spaces can decrease stress, aid in mental fatigue recovery, and reduce levels of depression and anxiety.⁵⁸ Exposure to natural environments or more green areas provides further benefits. Researchers have found that leisurely walks in natural environments lead to a 12 percent decrease in the stress hormone cortisol and are linked to fewer cases of depression and lower perceived stress.⁵⁹ In addition, women living with a higher amount of greenness around their homes had a 12 percent lower rate of death from non-accidental causes compared to women living with the least amount of greenness.⁶⁰

The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation recently ranked Beaufort the healthiest of South Carolina's 46 counties, taking into consideration length of life, quality of life, health behavior (including physical inactivity and access to exercise opportunities), clinical care, social and economic factors, and the physical environment. For example, Beaufort County residents are more physically active on average. That is, only 15 percent of Beaufort County's population is physically inactive, compared to 24 percent of the state's residents. Beaufort County residents also have more access to exercise opportunities. That is, 80 percent of the county's residents have access to exercise opportunities, compared to 71 percent of the state's population.⁶¹

52 Ming Kuo, "How Might Contact with Nature Promote Human Health? Promising Mechanisms and a Possible Central Pathway," *Frontiers in Psychology* 6 (2015): 1-8.

53 A. T. Kaczynski and K. A. Henderson, "Parks and Recreation Settings and Active Living: A Review of Associations with Physical Activity Function and Intensity," *Journal of Physical Activity and Health* 5, no. 4 (2008): 619-632; Chenoweth and Associates, *The Economic Costs of Overweight, Obesity, and Physical Inactivity Among California Adults—2006*, California Center for Public Health Advocacy, 2009.

54 Janette Sadik-Khan and Seth Solomonow, "Improving Public Health by Making Cities Friendly to Walking and Biking," *Health Care Policy and Law* 177, no. 5 (2017): 613-614.

55 Kaczynski and Henderson, "Parks and Recreation Settings and Active Living."

56 A. H. Mokdad et al., "Actual Causes of Death in the United States, 2000," *Journal of the American Medical Association* 291 (2004): 1238-1245; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *The Burden of Chronic Diseases and Their Risk Factors: National and State Perspectives, 2002*, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2003.

57 P. Veugelaers, F. Sithole, and S. Zhang, "Neighborhood Characteristics in Relation to Diet, Physical Activity and Overweight of Canadian Children," *International Journal of Pediatric Obesity* 3 (2008): 152-159.

58 Ibid. Ian Alcock et al., "Longitudinal Effects on Mental Health of Moving to Greener and Less Green Urban Areas," *Environmental Science and Technology* 48, no. 2 (2014): 1247-1255.

59 M. R. Marselle, K. N. Irvine, and S. L. Warber, "Examining Group Walks in Nature and Multiple Aspects of Well-Being: A Large-Scale Study," *Ecopsychology* 6, no. 3 (2014): 134-147; Claude Bouchard, Steven N. Blair, and William Haskell, *Physical Activity and Health* (Human Kinetics, 2012); Ronald Sturm and Deborah Cohen, "Proximity to Urban Parks and Mental Health," *Journal of Mental Health Policy and Economics* 17, no. 1 (2014): 19-24.

60 Peter James et al., "Exposure to Greenness and Mortality in a Nationwide Prospective Cohort Study of Women," *Environmental Health Perspectives* 124, no. 9 (2016): 1344-1352.

61 Beaufort Memorial Hospital, *Community Health Needs Assessment September 2016*, 2016; Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, "County Health Rankings and Roadmap: Beaufort County, SC," accessed July 6, 2017, <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/south-carolina/2017/rankings/beaufort/county/outcomes/overall/snapshot>.

Despite Beaufort County's health rankings relative to other counties in the state, physical inactivity and obesity are challenging health problems and have significant impacts on the resident population. Beaufort County ranked the third-lowest overweight county in the state in 2010; however, a majority of adults, 56.9 percent, were overweight or obese.⁶² In 2013, Beaufort County's total estimated cost due to physical inactivity was \$161 million, or \$1,180 per adult.⁶³ In fact, in Beaufort Memorial Hospital's 2016 Community Health Needs Assessment, the hospital assessed its efforts in responding to the needs of its community. In the assessment, the hospital identified three strategies to that end: continuing to build capacity to prevent and address obesity, continuing to address chronic disease management, and supporting programs to address social determinants of health.⁶⁴



AJ PIERRO PHOTOGRAPHY

In this analysis, The Trust for Public Land measured the collective economic savings realized on an annual basis by residents of Beaufort County who use the parks, trails, and conserved open spaces in the county to exercise. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recognizes that physical activity helps improve overall health and reduces the risk for chronic diseases. As such, the CDC promotes physical activity guidelines, defining sufficient activity as at least 150 minutes of moderate-intensity activity per week or at least 75 minutes of vigorous-intensity activity per week, along with muscle-strengthening activities at least two days per week. For seniors, the thresholds for moderate-intensity and vigorous-intensity physical activity are higher: 300 and 150 minutes, respectively.⁶⁵

Having access to places to walk can help individuals meet recommendations for regular physical activity.⁶⁶ Parks are some of the most commonly reported convenient places to improve physical and

62 South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism, *SCORP*.

63 South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, *2013 Beaufort County Obesity Fact Sheet*, 2013.

64 Beaufort Memorial Hospital, *Community Health Needs Assessment*.

65 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "How Much Physical Activity Do Adults Need?," accessed October 5, 2017, <http://www.cdc.gov/physicalactivity/everyone/guidelines/adults.html>.

66 B. Giles-Corti and R. J. Donovan, "The Relative Influence of Individual, Social, and Physical Environment Determinants of Physical Activity," *Social Science and Medicine* 54 (2002): 1793-1812.

mental health, especially if the space is well maintained, safe, and accessible.⁶⁷ From a public health perspective, parks provide low-cost, high-yield wellness opportunities.⁶⁸

Based on the CDC's guidelines for physical activity, The Trust for Public Land used the results of the professionally conducted telephone survey (see Appendix A ●) to determine how many adults were using the parks, trails, and publicly accessible conserved open spaces at a frequency and intensity that would result in medical care cost savings.⁶⁹ The Trust for Public Land conservatively defines vigorous- and moderate-intensity physical activity according to the guidelines developed by the CDC and assumed the lowest level of intensity possible for each activity.⁷⁰ That is, if the respondent reported bicycling, The Trust for Public Land assumed he or she did so at a leisurely pace on level terrain, which qualifies as a moderate activity, rather than bicycling at a brisk pace or on steep uphill terrain, which qualifies as a vigorous activity. The Trust for Public Land limited vigorous-intensity activity to running or jogging. Moderate-intensity activities included walking, hiking, biking, swimming, exercising in a pool, water sports, skateboarding, playing sports, using recreation center amenities, and other types of physical activity or exercise in parks, trails, and conserved open spaces. The health analysis does not include sedentary or low-heart-rate activities, such as picnicking, wildlife watching, fishing, or photography. In addition, individuals must use the parks, trails, and conserved open spaces exclusively to an extent that is sufficient to meet the CDC's physical activity guidelines. This analysis does not include individuals who use private facilities in conjunction with public facilities to meet the CDC's physical activity thresholds.

This analysis finds that 5,790 adult residents of Beaufort County improve their health to a degree that meets the CDC's physical activity guidelines by using the parks, trails, and publicly accessible conserved open spaces in Beaufort County exclusively.⁷¹

Based on previous work in health care economics, The Trust for Public Land assigned a value of \$1,200 as the annual medical cost savings between those in Beaufort County who exercise regularly and those who do not. The Trust for Public Land chose this value based on a careful review of health care economics literature that focuses on the cost difference between physically active and inactive persons. The cost savings was based on the National Medical Expenditures Survey and has been widely cited in similar studies.⁷² The Trust for Public Land adjusted the medical care cost savings for inflation and converted the value to 2017 dollars.⁷³ The Trust for Public Land doubled the health care cost savings for persons over age 65 because seniors typically incur two or more times the medical care costs of younger adults.⁷⁴ This doubling of health care cost savings is conservative. For example, one study found that average health care expenses for adults over 65 were over three times those of working-age people.⁷⁵

In 2017, the combined health savings gained by residents of Beaufort County who were physically active in the parks, trails, and conserved open spaces of Beaufort was \$7.91 million (see Table 12 ●).

67 K. E. Powell, L. M. Martin, and P. P. Chowdhury, "Places to Walk: Convenience and Regular Physical Activity," *American Journal of Public Health* 93, no. 9 (2003): 1519-1521.

68 M. A. Barrett and Daphne Miller, "Parks and Health: Aligning Incentives to Create Innovations in Chronic Disease Prevention," *Preventing Chronic Disease* (2014).

69 See Appendix A for more information about the survey questionnaire that was used to estimate the health care cost savings.

70 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *General Physical Activities Defined by Level of Intensity*, accessed October 5, 2017, http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dnpa/physical/pdf/pa_intensity_table_2_1.pdf.

71 This analysis does not include individuals who use the park system fewer than two times per week or 104 times per year.

72 M. Pratt, C. A. Macera, and G. Wang, "Higher Direct Medical Costs Associated with Physical Inactivity," *Physician and Sports Medicine* 28, no. 10 (2000): 63-70.

73 The Trust for Public Land used the unadjusted medical cost consumer price index to account for inflation. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, Not Seasonally Adjusted, U.S. City Average for Medical Care*, accessed August 10, 2017, www.data.bls.gov.

74 Roland D. McDevitt and Sylvester J. Schieber, *From Baby Boom to Elder Boom: Providing Health Care for an Aging Population* (Washington, DC: Watson Wyatt Worldwide, 1996).

75 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, "The High Concentration of U.S. Health Care Expenditures," accessed October 5, 2017, <http://www.ahrq.gov/research/findings/factsheets/costs/expriach/index.html#HowAre>.

TABLE 12. ESTIMATED HEALTH BENEFITS OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY IN THE PARKS, TRAILS, AND CONSERVED OPEN SPACES IN BEAUFORT COUNTY

CATEGORY	VALUE (2017\$)
Adults 18-64 years of age	
Number of adults (18-64) physically active in parks*	4,980
Average annual medical care cost difference between active and inactive persons between 18 and 64 years old	\$1,200
Subtotal of health care benefits (18-64)	\$5,990,000
Adults 65 years of age and older	
Number of adults (65+) physically active in parks*	801
Average annual medical care cost difference between active and inactive persons over 65 years old	\$2,400
Subtotal of health care benefits (65+)	\$1,930,000
Total adults physically active in parks*	5,790
Total annual value of health benefits from parks	\$7,910,000

*Calculations are based on persons using the parks, trails, and conserved open spaces in Beaufort County exclusively to engage in sufficient levels of moderate- and/or vigorous-intensity activity that meets the CDC's physical activity guidelines.

This estimate is conservative because it does not include health care cost savings that result when children use these resources to an extent that makes them healthier. It has been shown that public outdoor spaces also provide important benefits to children and childhood development.⁷⁶ Multidisciplinary research has consistently shown that children's play, playgrounds, and parks are linked to positive development of neural pathways for large and small motor skills, and social skills.⁷⁷ Parks and the outdoors can provide additional benefits to children with developmental disorders. For example, one study on the effects of outdoor playtime on children with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) showed that a 20-minute exposure to the outdoors, such as walking in the park, improved concentration just as effectively as common prescription medications.⁷⁸ Similarly, other studies have found that limited or no access to nature leads to higher rates of ADHD and other mental disorders.⁷⁹

76 J. Eccles and J. Gootman, *Community Programs to Promote Youth Development* (Washington, DC: National Academy Press, 2002).

77 S. Hudson and D. Thompson, "Are Playgrounds Still Viable in the 21st Century?," *Parks & Recreation* 36 (2001); L. Palmer, *Developmental Brain Stimulation in School and Day Care Settings: SMART Overview* (Winona, MN: Office of Accelerated Learning, Winona State University, 2003); Mary S. Rivkin, *Outdoor Experiences for Young Children*, ERIC Digest, 2000; Bruce Perry, Lea Hogan, and Sarah J. Marlin, "Curiosity, Pleasure and Play: A Neurodevelopmental Perspective," *Haaeyc Advocate* 20 (2000): 9-12.

78 A. F. Taylor and F. E. Kuo, "Children with Attention Deficits Concentrate Better After Walk in the Park," *Journal of Attention Disorder* 12, no. 5 (2009): 402-409.

79 A. F. Taylor, F. E. Kuo, and W. Sullivan, "Coping with ADD: The Surprising Connection to Green Play Settings," *Environment and Behavior* 33 (2001): 54-77.

Economic development

Parks, trails, and conserved open spaces support Beaufort County’s economic development in two important ways. First, they are scenic amenities that provide diverse leisure opportunities for residents and visitors and enhance quality of life in Beaufort County. The high quality of life, in turn, attracts talent, employers, and investment to the community. Second, residents take advantage of the county’s plentiful outdoor recreation opportunities. By purchasing equipment and gear to use while participating in those activities, residents boost local recreation businesses and contribute to Beaufort County’s recreation economy.

This section explores economic development in Beaufort County as related to parks, trails, and conserved open spaces by examining how these amenities enhance quality of life, boost the recreation economy, and support local businesses. The expanded economic development section in [Appendix B](#) includes in-depth statistics on participation in recreation and annual household spending on sports and recreation equipment, indices of market and spending potential, and a comparison of Beaufort County with the national average and five comparison communities. The section also explores common household types using Esri Tapestry Segmentation to shed light on residents’ recreation and purchasing habits.

Enhancing quality of life

Beaufort County is an attractive area for businesses and employees. The county is home to three military installations, the historic city of Beaufort, and the Hilton Head Island resort community. The county has a robust business community fueled by tourism, the military, the retirement industry, residential development, education, and health care. Quality of life in the county is recognized for its importance in continuing to attract these industries and the businesses and talented employees on which they depend. The top industries in terms of employment are accommodation and food services, retail trade, health care and social assistance, and construction.

According to the University of South Carolina, opportunities for recreation and tourism are key for economic development.⁸⁰ Parks in southern Beaufort County are integral to the region’s quality of life and economy and are essential to providing access to residents and tourists.⁸¹ Although the business environment plays a large role in attracting and retaining businesses and encouraging redevelopment, parks, recreation opportunities, and other community assets play into the equation as well. This is especially important as the County seeks to include more skilled and knowledge-based jobs, such as those in manufacturing, finance, and technology.⁸² According to Shellie West, the CEO and founder of the Greater Bluffton Chamber of Commerce, “When companies consider moving to this area they are looking at the big picture. They’re considering amenities that will keep people here and draw new people to live in the community – things like infrastructure, parks and recreation, affordable housing, affordable childcare and good schools. Investments in parks and trails, and other community assets, like pools, tennis courts, playgrounds, and other outside recreation help stimulate the overall well-being of the working community and make it more desirable for new and relocating businesses.”⁸³ In fact, the Don Ryan Center for Innovation, which specializes in helping startups and recruiting companies to the South Carolina Lowcountry, highlights the area’s parks and opportunities for watersports, outdoor recreation, and organized sports programming.⁸⁴

80 University of South Carolina, *Underappreciated Assets*.

81 Town of Bluffton, Town of Hilton Head Island, and Beaufort County, *Southern Beaufort County Regional Plan*, 2006.

82 Beaufort County, “Chapter 7—Economic Development,” in *Beaufort County Comprehensive Plan*, 2010.

83 Shellie West, Greater Bluffton Chamber of Commerce, e-mail message to author, July 13, 2017.

84 Don Ryan Center for Innovation, “Culture and Recreation,” accessed July 7, 2017, <https://www.donryancenter.com/culture-recreation>.

Parks, trails, and conserved open spaces influence decisions of people's decisions to live, visit, and operate businesses in the county. Matthew McAlhane, owner of City Loft Hotel, says "In my hometown of Beaufort, SC, it is not lost on me, my colleagues or competitors that the open spaces, parks and preserved vistas are in and of themselves a key component to the economic engine that drives our small island town. A seven acre passive waterfront park, preserved vistas along the bluff overlooking the Beaufort River, open spaces at the termination of nearly every street in our most historic neighborhood and an abundance of public boat landings are in large part the reason people chose to visit and live here."⁸⁵

Several municipalities in the county have received accolades for their quality of life. In 2015, Bluffton was named the third best town in which to raise a family in South Carolina by Niche.com, a company that ranks communities based on their overall livability. Bluffton was also included in lists of the best places to retire by *Forbes* in 2014 and *Money* in 2015. Bluffton was also considered the best place for waterfront living by *Money* in 2015 and a southern dream town by *Garden & Gun*.⁸⁶ Beaufort was included in *Smithsonian Magazine's* 2014 list of best small towns in the United States and was named America's happiest seaside town in 2013 by *Coastal Living*.⁸⁷



BEAUFORT COUNTY OPEN LAND TRUST

Boosting the recreation economy

Residents use Beaufort County's parks, trails, and conserved open spaces for many types of activities. These activities generate economic activity and support businesses, including those that sell recreation-related equipment. The Trust for Public Land used Esri Business Analyst to examine and better understand the recreation-related economic activity occurring in Beaufort County, which is fueled by the recreation opportunities provided by public and private amenities. Golf courses provide an example of private amenities that support the recreation economy. In Beaufort County, 50 golf courses generate \$132 million in sales and support 2,800 employees. The presence of the

85 Matthew McAlhane, owner, City Loft Hotel, e-mail message to author, July 20, 2017.

86 Don Ryan Center for Innovation, "Accolades," accessed July 7, 2017, <https://www.donryancenter.com/accolades>.

87 City of Beaufort, "Awards and Items of Note," accessed July 7, 2017, <http://www.beaufortsc.org/media/images/Awards.pdf>.

private market, and the willingness of residents to pay for access to these private resources, clearly demonstrate that residents value recreational amenities. Both public and private amenities support the recreation-related business, sales, and employment figures that are summarized in this section of the report. Data are not available to differentiate where consumers plan to use the sporting goods they purchase. In addition, it would not be appropriate to separate sporting goods sales that are supported by public and private recreation amenities since both are essential components of the recreation economy and the private amenities are complementary to, not a substitute for, the available public amenities.


Recreation activities are important to the residents of Beaufort County. According to Esri Business Analyst, residents of many households in Beaufort County recreate in parks, trails, and conserved open spaces. In the last 12 months, 29.2 percent of households reported walking for exercise, the highest-reported activity. In addition, greater than 10 percent of households reported swimming, jogging or running, golfing, freshwater fishing, and weight lifting. Individuals who participate in these recreation activities purchase products to enhance their experience, such as exercise clothing, footwear, and fishing equipment, and thereby contribute to the local economy.

For more information on Beaufort County households' participation in recreation activities, [see Table B1 in Appendix B](#). Also, [see Appendix B](#) for an exploration of top Beaufort County household types through Esri Tapestry Segmentation, including the relationship of these groups to fitness, recreation, and sports activities.

There is a strong market for recreation goods and services in Beaufort County. The market potential index (MPI) measures the likely demand for a good or service in an area compared to the U.S. average. Business Analyst estimates that for recreation activities in Beaufort County, the MPI is higher than the national average for many activities, including (in descending order) golfing, saltwater fishing, downhill skiing, power boating, walking for exercise, swimming, weight lifting, mountain bicycling, motorcycling, canoeing and kayaking, and target shooting ([see Table B1 in Appendix B](#)). The MPI is calculated for a host of recreational activities, including those that may be of limited availability in Beaufort County (e.g., skiing) or unrelated to parks, trails, and conserved open space (e.g., golfing). However, considering the MPI across all recreational opportunities can provide a sense of the state of the recreation economy in Beaufort County. These data demonstrate that residents of Beaufort County are significantly more likely to spend money on gear and equipment related to recreational activities when compared to households nationally. Beaufort County residents who spend money on sports and recreation equipment are likely to spend a significant amount. Of the 20.1 percent of Beaufort County households that purchased sports and recreation equipment in the last 12 months, 7.7 percent spent \$250 or more on sports and recreation equipment; 6.1 percent spent \$100–\$249; and 6.3 percent spent \$1–\$99 ([see Table B2 in Appendix B](#)). Spending levels and market potential for parks and recreation spending are slightly higher in Beaufort County when compared with the averages of five comparison counties: Charleston County, South Carolina; Chatham County, Georgia; Glynn County, Georgia; Greenville County, South Carolina; and Horry County, South Carolina ([see Table B4 in Appendix B](#)).⁸⁸

Beaufort County households spend a total of \$12.8 million annually on sports, recreation, and exercise equipment, or an average of \$179 per year. For example, this includes average household spending of \$52.70 on hunting and fishing equipment per year. For a complete listing of the sports, recreation, and exercise equipment spending categories, [see Table B3 in Appendix B](#). Esri Business Analyst compiles estimates of recreation expenditures and calculates a spending potential index (SPI) that represents the amount spent for a product or service relative to the national average. The SPI for sports, recreation, and exercise equipment and the categories within is higher in Beaufort

88 Average annual household spending is higher than all five other counties, as is spending potential. Market potential is higher than the average of the five other counties, with the exception of spending between \$100 and \$249.

County compared to the national average, with the exception of winter sports equipment that is driven by the region's climate. Beaufort County's SPI of 106 implies that households spend 6 percent more on any type of sports, recreation, and exercise equipment compared to households nationally. Spending potential for parks and recreation in Beaufort County is higher than in the five comparison counties, each of which has a spending potential that is less than the national average (see [Table B4 in Appendix B](#) .



GREGG HUNT

Supporting local businesses

Parks, trails, and conserved open spaces in Beaufort County are used for multiple types of activities that generate economic activity and support businesses, including those that sell related equipment. Residents and tourists support Beaufort County businesses in the recreation economy by purchasing sports equipment and gear from local stores. According to Esri Business Analyst, Beaufort County has 71 sporting goods stores, which together generate \$102 million in sales and support 595 employees. This list includes 26 bicycle dealers, 12 retail sporting goods stores, 9 retail golf equipment and supply stores, 7 gun and gunsmiths, 6 fishing-related businesses, and 11 other businesses that sell various sporting goods. Sporting goods stores account for 0.83 percent of all businesses, 0.79 percent of the total sales volume, and 0.69 percent of all employees in Beaufort County.⁸⁹

To summarize, parks, trails, and conserved open spaces support Beaufort County's economic development by contributing to the area's high quality of life that makes the area an attractive place for people to live, work, and play, as well as by providing diverse recreational opportunities that support the local recreation economy. The opinions of local business leaders underscore the important role of parks, trails, and conserved open spaces, while the quality of life and sense of place that they create are paramount to the rankings Beaufort County's communities receive in the media. In addition, consumer and market data produced by Esri and analyzed by The Trust for Public Land demonstrate that recreation-related expenditures, such as those supported by parks, trails, and conserved open spaces, are an important component of the local economy that makes Beaufort County stand out among its peers and nationwide trends.

89 Esri, Business Analyst Tool—Business Report, accessed for Beaufort County by The Trust for Public Land, July 31, 2017.

Farming

WORKING FARMS DIVERSIFY BEAUFORT COUNTY'S ECONOMY AND PRESERVE A WAY OF LIFE that has a long history in the region. Beaufort County's working farms supply jobs, provide locally sourced produce, and support the quality-of-life factors such as sense of place and cultural identity that make the area a draw for residents and visitors alike. As recently as 2016, for example, a feature in *Vogue* highlighted several Beaufort County farms as top attractions for the county.⁹⁰ These same quality of life factors have led to tremendous population growth in the county over the last decade, which has further fueled economic activity in the region. At the same time, this growth pressures remaining agricultural lands by driving up property values and incentivizing the development of farmland. Conserved open spaces, including agricultural easements, allow Beaufort County's farms to continue creating benefits throughout the community for generations to come.

Beaufort County has a long and robust history of agricultural production. It is one of the largest producers of tomatoes, melons, and vegetables in the state (Table 13). According to the 2012 Census of Agriculture, there are 137 farms in Beaufort County, comprising 42,200 acres of land. To protect the financial information of individual farms, the Census withheld sales information for Beaufort County in 2012; however, data from 2007 indicate that farms in the county sold \$28.3 million in agricultural products.⁹¹ There are large operations across the county, such as Seaside Farm on St. Helena Island. Established in the early 1900s, the family-owned Seaside Farm is one of the earliest commercial tomato farms on the East Coast, producing up to 20 million pounds of tomatoes each year.⁹² Alongside these are places such as Dempsey Farms, a family-operated farm that grows a variety of fruits and vegetables throughout the year, which residents can purchase locally as well as pick themselves directly at the farm.⁹³ Working lands contribute to Beaufort County's historical identity but also to its present-day economy.

TABLE 13. TOP CROPS IN BEAUFORT COUNTY BY ACREAGE (2012)⁹⁴

CROP	ACRES UNDER PRODUCTION	STATE RANK
Vegetables harvested, all	2,280	3
Tomatoes in the open	Data not publicly available*	1
Soybeans for beans	804	36
Corn for grain	795	31
Watermelon	674	3

* 2012 Census of Agriculture acreage totals for open tomato crops were withheld for Beaufort County to protect the financial information of individual farms. U.S. Department of Agriculture, *2012 County Profile: Beaufort*.

Beaufort County's growing reputation as a quality place to live has caused land value to increase, resulting in development pressure on agricultural lands. Farmland in the county is among the most expensive in the state,⁹⁵ and the result is that agricultural lands in the county are shrinking rapidly.

90 Daniel Scheffler, "Beaufort: One of South Carolina's Most Charming Small Towns," *Vogue*, March 3, 2016, accessed September 7, 2017, <https://www.vogue.com/article/beaufort-travel-guide-south-carolina-small-town>.

91 U.S. Department of Agriculture, *2012 Census of Agriculture, County Profile: Beaufort County, South Carolina*, 2014.

92 Seaside Farm, Inc., "Heritage," accessed September 7, 2017, <http://seasidefarm.com/heritage/>.

93 Josh Mitelman, "Dempsey Farms, Popular Strawberry Grower, Open Again for Picking," *Island Packet*, March 22, 2017, accessed September 9, 2017, <http://www.islandpacket.com/news/local/community/beaufort-news/article140049818.html>.

94 U.S. Department of Agriculture, *2012 County Profile: Beaufort*.

95 Based on estimated market value of land and buildings. The average cost per acre of farmland in South Carolina is \$2,981. In Beaufort County, the average value per acre of farmland is \$3,382. This ranks 15th out of the state's 46 counties. U.S. Department of Agriculture, *2012 Census of Agriculture, South Carolina, State and County Data: County Summary Highlights*, 2014.

From 2007 to 2012, while the number of active farms in Beaufort County actually increased slightly from 125 to 137, the acreage of farmland in Beaufort County decreased 14.6 percent from 49,400 acres to 42,200 acres over the same period.⁹⁶ These trends are not unique to Beaufort County but rather are found in the entire region of the South Carolina Lowcountry. Looking at the nearby Tri-County Area of Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties, a 2000 report by Clemson University found that more than half of the remaining cultivated land in the region could be developed by 2030.⁹⁷

These trends seem to suggest that farmland loss may be an inevitable product of population growth and development in the Lowcountry; however, growth and farmland loss do not have to be synonymous. The same analysis by Clemson University goes on to note that “economic growth is not the problem”; rather the problem is how “the region accommodates the growth, [and] how the different communities physically develop.”⁹⁸ That is, balanced land use can be a key tool to ensure that both the economic benefits of a robust farming industry and the benefits of continued growth are realized in Beaufort County.



NURNBERG PHOTOGRAPHY, LLC

Conservation easements are among the most effective planning tools for supporting the continued success of farming in Beaufort County.⁹⁹ By removing development rights from farm properties, conservation easements help relieve development pressure on farms, keep working farms intact, and may provide tax savings to farmers. Used as part of a balanced land use planning strategy at the county level, conservation easements can also leverage outside investment to bring new funding to the county. An early example in the county was Sanders Farm on St. Helena Island. An easement was purchased on this 160-acre farm in 2007, protecting farmland that has been farmed by the same family for over 100 years while also helping to protect the surrounding Gullah-Geechee community. Because of the significance of this project, the RCLPP was able to leverage federal investment from

96 U.S. Department of Agriculture, *2012 County Profile: Beaufort*.

97 South Carolina Water Resources Center and Strom Thurmond Institute at Clemson University, *Cultivated Agriculture Lands at Risk from Potential Urbanization in the Tri-County Area*, 2000.

98 *Ibid.*

99 *Ibid.*

the U.S. Department of Agriculture's former Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program (currently the Agricultural Conservation Easement Program) as well as state investment from South Carolina's Conservation Bank to make the purchase possible.¹⁰⁰ The RCLPP has been a particularly useful tool for attracting state and federal land protection funding because of its ability to meet the matching funding requirements for these programs. In 2010, for example, 100 percent of the Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program funds awarded in South Carolina went to Beaufort County.¹⁰¹

Beyond attracting state and federal investment, conservation easements are supporting farms across Beaufort County by keeping working lands active. This includes the 149 acres under conservation easement on St. Helena Island that are a part of Coosaw Farms. The blueberry fields were acquired as part of the family's sustainability plan for good crop diversity.¹⁰² The conservation easement on these lands, held by Beaufort County Open Land Trust,¹⁰³ ensured that the market price of the land reflected the agricultural value of production when the land was acquired by Coosaw Farms. Agricultural easements have been, and will continue to be, an important means of ensuring the continued success Beaufort County's farming industry.

Even farms without agricultural easements benefit from nearby easements because those easements provide stability and ensure the permanence of farming and supporting industries in an area. Farm supply stores know they will have enough customers each season to remain open. Meanwhile, nearby farmers without easements can continue to invest in their properties because they know the industry will remain intact. In this way, easement benefits spill over across the entire agricultural sector.

Beaufort County's agricultural lands are significant economic producers in the county. They also contribute to the quality-of-life and sense-of-place factors that have driven population growth in the region over the last 20 years. At the same time, this growth is increasing pressure to convert remaining agricultural lands to other forms of development. This long-term trend is threatening the continued viability of the industry as a whole, as well as its many and varied contributions to the county's economy and sense of place. Recognizing the importance of these working lands, conservation efforts, such as agricultural easements, are a key tool for the continued viability of this important piece of Beaufort County's economy.

100 The Trust for Public Land, "Sanders Farm, St. Helena Island," accessed September 9, 2017, <https://www.tpl.org/our-work/sanders-farm-st-helena-island#sm.0001jzm2lqcsefeyrav2bzqfriti4>.

101 Beaufort County Rural and Critical Land Preservation Program, "Get to Know the Rural and Critical Land Preservation Program," accessed September 11, 2017, <http://rurallandcritical.org/land-preservation-program/>.

102 Coosaw Farms, "Farm and Family," accessed September 9, 2017, <http://www.coosawfarms.com/about-our-farm/farm-and-family/>.

103 Beaufort County Open Land Trust, *Annual Report 2016*, 2016.

Defense

THE DEFENSE INDUSTRY IS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE COMMUNITY, CULTURE, AND ECONOMY OF BEAUFORT COUNTY. The successful operation of defense installations requires integrative land use planning that includes buffers around installations made up of open and working lands. These spaces allow defense training, testing, and operations to take place while minimizing encroachments from land uses that would negatively affect both citizens and the military. As Beaufort County continues to grow at a rapid rate, its open spaces are playing an increasingly valuable role in supplying the buffer zones between military and civilian land. This section will document the economic importance of the military community in Beaufort County and highlight the importance of conserved open spaces as a component of this industry.

Beaufort County's military community is significant. Three installations – Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Beaufort, the Marine Corps Recruit Depot (MCRD) Parris Island, and the Naval Hospital Beaufort – are located in the county, as well as the South Carolina National Guard, numerous military contractors, veterans, and military retirees. A 2017 study by the University of South Carolina looked at the economic impacts of the military community across South Carolina. It found the annual economic impact in the Beaufort region to be the fourth largest in the state, totaling \$2.3 billion annually, supporting 19,500 jobs and \$1.0 billion in labor income.¹⁰⁴ Looking just at the three military installations located in Beaufort County, the study found the total economic impact to be \$1.74 billion, with approximately 14,900 jobs and \$822 million in labor income. Beaufort's military presence not only contributes to the nation's defense; it also is a critical driver of the county's robust economy.

Defense installations and conserved lands were not historically thought of as related concepts. However, starting in the late 1990s the Department of Defense (DoD) became alarmed by growing populations and development on areas adjacent to installations. These developments posed a risk to successful and safe operations. DoD termed the problem “encroachment” and began searching for means of mitigation.¹⁰⁵

One market-based solution that has proved very successful has been purchasing conservation easements on civilian property surrounding installations. These easements create buffer lands and allow for safe use and operations on installations while preventing conflicting land uses. For instance, land adjacent to an installation might be suitable for forestry, farming, and housing developments. A purchased easement by DoD would allow for forestry and farming while limiting other development. Such an arrangement allows land to remain productive and in private hands and enables DoD to maximize the impact of its budget by not having to purchase buffer lands outright.

The federal government has recognized the importance of such approaches, as well as the mutually beneficial relationship that can exist between defense lands and conservation lands, through the establishment of such programs as the Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration (REPI) Program, and more recently through the Sentinel Landscapes Partnership between the U.S. Departments of Agriculture, Defense, and the Interior. These initiatives foster partnerships between military installations, landowners, conservation groups, farmland interests, and other stakeholders.

104 The economic impact analysis report analyzed South Carolina's military community based on geographic regions. Data were not available at the county level; however, the Beaufort region highlighted in the report includes Marine Corps Air Station in Beaufort, Marine Corps Recruit Depot in Parris Island, and Naval Hospital Beaufort in Beaufort County, as well as Department of Defense contracting firms, military retirees and veterans, and the South Carolina National Guard and U.S. Army Reserves located in Beaufort County and the surrounding counties. Joseph C. Von Nessen, *The Economic Impact of South Carolina's Military Community—A statewide and Regional Analysis*, May 2017, accessed September 11, 2017, https://www.scmilitarybases.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/2017_SCMBTF_Economic_Impact_Study_R1.pdf.

105 U.S. Department of Defense, *REPI 11th Annual Report to Congress—2017 Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration Program*, 2017.

They also provide funding to create compatible land uses surrounding defense installations. From its inception in 2002, the REPI program has generated more than \$1.32 billion in funding for land protection surrounding military installations around the country. More locally, this includes \$56 million of funding toward 19 land transactions to protect more than 3,700 acres surrounding MCAS Beaufort in Beaufort County.¹⁰⁶ Growing federal support and spending on these programs signify the national importance of conserved buffer lands for defense readiness.

Open spaces, including easements, represent compatible land use in buffer zones between military and civilian lands. They provide mutual economic benefit for both DoD installations and civilian populations in Beaufort County. As Beaufort County's growth continues, conserved open spaces will increasingly support the continued viability and economic impact of the defense industry.

Purchased easements provide a "win-win" for Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort and private landowners

The 150 acres of mature pineland in rural Burton had been in William Harvey III's family for 30 years when he received a call from a local land trust. "Would you be interested in selling your land to the Navy?" the land trust's attorney asked Harvey. The Navy had not mistaken the pineland for oceanfront property, and they were not interested in buying his land outright. What they were interested in was a conservation easement on the property that would limit its use and development. This was because the land was near MCAS Beaufort and was in the station's air compatibility zone. The air compatibility zone is designated to protect the health, safety, and welfare of residents and reduce the noise and accident potential. At the time, Harvey and his family were managing the pine stand for timber production and occasional hunting leases. An easement on the land would allow these activities to continue, while preventing developments that might interfere with successful installation operations, such as a residential subdivision. "My family has been in Beaufort for four generations," notes Harvey, who operates a law practice in Beaufort. "I felt that the air station was important to the community, and there was a local feeling of pride and protection. So I said sure." MCAS can now expect the land to remain in compatible uses, and according to Harvey, since the easement allows his family the continued use of their land for pine production and hunting, the deal was a "win-win."



BARBARA G. HOLMES

106 Ibid.

Conclusion

THIS IS THE FIRST TIME THAT THE ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE PARKS, TRAILS, AND CONSERVED OPEN SPACES in Beaufort County have been measured. This study illustrates that these amenities are key economic drivers that contribute millions annually in economic benefits. As explained above, parks, trails, and conserved open spaces in Beaufort County increase the value of nearby residential properties by \$127 million and increase property tax revenues by \$1.12 million per year. Of those totals, RCL increase property values by \$22.5 million and boost tax revenues by \$174,000.

In addition, these park, trail, and open space amenities provide natural goods and services. Specifically, by reducing the amount of stormwater, they provide a value of \$27.4 million each year, \$8.10 million of which is due to RCL. By removing air pollutants that cause damage to structures and endanger human health, the trees and shrubs within parks, trails, and conserved open spaces reduce health care costs and lower pollution control costs by \$317,000 per year, \$72,900 of which is due to RCL.

Parks, trails, and conserved open space also contribute to the tourism economy. Approximately 9 percent of visitors to Beaufort County come for the primary purpose of visiting these amenities. These visitors spend an estimated \$116 million annually in Beaufort County and generate \$3.46 million in local tax revenues.

People who live in Beaufort County also benefit from their parks, trails, and conserved open spaces. Each year residents of Beaufort County receive a benefit of \$16.8 million for the recreational use of these amenities. Approximately 5,790 adult residents of Beaufort County engage in physical activity at a level sufficient to generate measurable health benefits, yielding annual medical cost savings of \$7.91 million.

Parks, trails, and conserved open spaces in the county contribute to the high quality of life, which plays an important role in attracting business and employees to the county and supporting a robust recreation economy. By providing opportunities for recreation, these amenities support \$12.8 million in resident spending on sports, recreation, and exercise equipment annually, or an average of \$179 per household. Resident and tourist expenditures support 71 sporting goods stores that generate \$102 million in sales and provide 595 jobs, further demonstrating that parks, trails, and conserved open spaces are significant contributors to the Beaufort County economy.

Land conservation supports the farming industry in Beaufort County by helping to maintain the working landscape on which this industry depends. The 137 farms in Beaufort County generate approximately \$28.3 million in agricultural products annually.

Finally, land conservation helps the U.S. military create safe buffer zones around installations, separating growing communities from defense operations and providing the land needed for vital training missions. Defense is a key industry in Beaufort County, with its three major installations supporting 14,900 jobs.

Bibliography

- Alcock, Ian, Mathew P. White, Benedict W. Wheeler, Lora E. Fleming, and Michael H. Depledge. "Longitudinal Effects on Mental Health of Moving to Greener and Less Green Urban Areas." *Environmental Science and Technology* 48, no. 2 (2014): 1247-1255.
- American Lung Association. "Health Effects of Ozone and Particle Pollution." Accessed October 4, 2017. <http://www.lung.org/our-initiatives/healthy-air/sota/health-risks/>.
- American Lung Association. *State of the Air 2017*. 2017. Accessed September 6, 2017. <http://www.lung.org/assets/documents/healthy-air/state-of-the-air/state-of-the-air-2017.pdf>.
- Angst, Maggie. "Report: You Can Breathe Easily in the Southeast... Literally." *The Island Packet*. April 19, 2017. Accessed September 6, 2017. <http://www.islandpacket.com/news/local/article145519869.html>.
- Barrett, M. A. and Daphne Miller. "Parks and Health: Aligning Incentives to Create Innovations in Chronic Disease Prevention." *Preventing Chronic Disease*. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2014). doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.5888/pcd11.130407>.
- Beaufort County. "Chapter 7–Economic Development." In *Beaufort County Comprehensive Plan*. 2010. Accessed October 5, 2017. <http://www.bcgov.net/departments/administrative/beaufort-county-council/comprehensive-plan/2010-comprehensive-plan.php>.
- Beaufort County. "Chapter 99–Stormwater Management." In *Beaufort County, SC Code of Ordinances*. Accessed August 24, 2017. https://library.municode.com/SC/Beaufort_County/codes/code_of_ordinances.
- Beaufort County Open Land Trust. *Annual Report 2016*. 2016. Accessed October 5, 2017. <https://openlandtrust.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/OLT-Annual-Report-2016-FINAL-compressed.pdf>.
- Beaufort County Rural and Critical Land Preservation Program. "Get to Know the Rural and Critical Land Preservation Program." Accessed September 11, 2017. <http://ruralandcritical.org/land-preservation-program/>.
- Beaufort Memorial Hospital. *Community Health Needs Assessment September 2016*. 2016. Accessed October 4, 2017. <http://www.bmhsc.org/Resources/15194/FileRepository/Beaufort%20Memorial%20Hospital%20CHNA%202016%20Final%2010%203%202016.pdf>.
- Bouchard, Claude Steven N. Blair, and William Haskell. *Physical Activity and Health*. Human Kinetics. 2012.
- Broberg, Brad. *Everybody Loves a Park: Green Space Is a Premium When Building, Buying, or Selling*. National Association of Realtors. On Common Ground (2009): 20–25.
- Brunson, Kelly. Research & Digital Marketing Coordinator. Hilton Head Island Chamber of Commerce. E-mail message to the author. August 14, 2017.
- Butlin, R. N. "Effects of Air Pollutants on Buildings and Materials." *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Section B. Biological Sciences* 97 (1990): 255-272.
- Cebula, Richard J. "The Hedonic Pricing Model Applied to the Housing Market of the City of Savannah and Its Savannah Historic Landmark District." *The Review of Regional Studies* 39 (2009): 9-22.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *The Burden of Chronic Diseases and Their Risk Factors: National and State Perspectives, 2002*. National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. 2003.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. "General Physical Activities Defined by Level of Intensity." Accessed October 5, 2017. http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dnpa/physical/pdf/pa_intensity_table_2_1.pdf.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. "How Much Physical Activity Do Adults Need?" Accessed October 5, 2017. <http://www.cdc.gov/physicalactivity/everyone/guidelines/adults.html>.
- Chenoweth and Associates. *The Economic Costs of Overweight, Obesity, and Physical Inactivity Among California Adults–2006*. California Center for Public Health Advocacy. 2009.
- Chesapeake Research Consortium. *The Economics of Stormwater BMPs in the Mid-Atlantic Region*. 1997.
- City of Beaufort. "Awards and Items of Note." Accessed July 7, 2017. <http://www.beaufortsc.org/media/images/Awards.pdf>.
- City of Overland Park, Kansas. "Overland Park Site BMP Cost Analysis." Olsson Associates. 2007.
- Coosaw Farms. "Farm and Family." Accessed September 9, 2017. <http://www.coosawfarms.com/about-our-farm/farm-and-family/>.
- Crompton, John L. "The Impact of Parks on Property Values: Empirical Evidence from the Past Two Decades in the United States." *Managing Leisure* 10 (2005): 203-218.

Crompton, John L. *The Proximate Principle: The Impact of Parks, Open Space and Water Features on Residential Property Values and the Property Tax Base*. Ashburn, VA: National Recreation and Park Association, 2004.

Currie, Janet. "Pollution and Infant Health." *Child Development Perspectives* 7 (2013): 237-242.

Dawson-House, Dawn. "Tourism Is Now a \$19.1 Billion Industry in South Carolina." *South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism*. February 17, 2016. Accessed August 4, 2017. <https://www.scprt.com/articles/tourism-is-now-a-19-billion-industry-in-south-carolina>.

Don Ryan Center for Innovation. "Accolades." Accessed July 7, 2017. <https://www.donryancenter.com/accolades>.

Don Ryan Center for Innovation. "Culture and Recreation." Accessed July 7, 2017. <https://www.donryancenter.com/culture-recreation>.

Duerr Evaluation Resources. *The Benefits of Playgrounds for Children Aged 0-5*. Shasta Children and Families First Commission.

Eccles, J. and J. Gootman. *Community Programs to Promote Youth Development*. Washington, DC: National Academy Press. 2002.

Elswick, Matt. South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism. E-mail message to author. July 20, 2017.

Espey, Molly and Kwame Owusu-Edusei. "Neighborhood Parks and Residential Property Values in Greenville, South Carolina." *Journal of Agricultural & Applied Economics* 33 (2001): 487-492.

Esri, Business Analyst Tool–Business Report. Accessed for Beaufort County by The Trust for Public Land. July 31, 2017.

Esri. Business Analyst Tool–Tapestry Segmentation Area Profile. Accessed for Beaufort County by The Trust for Public Land. August 17, 2017.

Esri. *Esri Consumer Spending Methodology 2016*. 2016. Accessed October 5, 2017. http://downloads.esri.com/esri_content_doc/dbl/us/J9945_2016_US_Consumer_Spending_Data.pdf.

Esri. *In Style*. 2014. Accessed August 18, 2017. http://downloads.esri.com/esri_content_doc/dbl/us/tapestry/segment17.pdf.

Esri. *Methodology Statement: Esri US–Market Potential Database*. 2015. Accessed October 5, 2017. http://downloads.esri.com/esri_content_doc/dbl/us/J9672_2015_Market_Potential_DB_Methodology_Statement.pdf.

Esri. *Middleburg*. Accessed August 18, 2017. http://downloads.esri.com/esri_content_doc/dbl/us/tapestry/segment15.pdf.

Esri. *Silver and Gold*. 2014. Accessed August 18, 2017. http://downloads.esri.com/esri_content_doc/dbl/us/tapestry/segment40.pdf.

Esri. *The Elders*. 2014. Accessed August 18, 2017. http://downloads.esri.com/esri_content_doc/dbl/us/tapestry/segment42.pdf.

Esri. *Up and Coming Families*. 2014. Accessed August 18, 2017. http://downloads.esri.com/esri_content_doc/dbl/us/tapestry/segment27.pdf.

Giles-Corti, B. and R. J. Donovan. "The Relative Influence of Individual, Social, and Physical Environment Determinants of Physical Activity." *Social Science and Medicine* 54 (2002): 1793-1812.

Heaney, James P. *Costs of Urban Stormwater Control*. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. 2002.

Heaney, James P. and Joong G. Lee. *Methods for Optimizing Urban Wet-Weather Control Systems*. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. 2006.

Heffernan, Erin. "Beaufort Count Among Fastest Growing in South Carolina." *The Island Packet*. March 23, 2017. Accessed September 6, 2017. <http://www.islandpacket.com/news/local/community/beaufort-news/article140294078.html>.

Hilton Head Island Chamber of Commerce. "It's Always the Best of Fun & Sun at Hilton Head Island." Accessed August 14, 2017. <https://www.hiltonheadisland.org/>.

Hudson, S. and D. Thompson. "Are Playgrounds Still Viable in the 21st Century?" *Parks & Recreation* 36 (2001).

James, Peter, Jaime E. Hart, Rachel F. Banay, and Francine Laden. "Exposure to Greenness and Mortality in a Nationwide Prospective Cohort Study of Women." *Environmental Health Perspectives* 124, no. 9 (2016): 1344-1352.

Kaczynski, A. T. and K. A. Henderson. "Parks and Recreation Settings and Active Living: A Review of Associations with Physical Activity Function and Intensity." *Journal of Physical Activity and Health* 5, no. 4 (2008): 619-632.

Kampa, Marilena and Elias Castanas. "Human Health Effects of Air Pollution, Environmental Pollution." *Environmental Pollution* 151 (2007): 362-367.

Kuo, Ming. "How Might Contact with Nature Promote Human Health? Promising Mechanisms and a Possible Central Pathway." *Frontiers in Psychology* 6 (2015): 1-8.

Larson, Eric W. Manager. Beaufort County Stormwater Utility. E-mail message to the author. May 31, 2017.

Luesse, Valerie Fraser. "The South's Best Small Towns 2017." *Southern Living*. Accessed September 9, 2017. <http://www.southernliving.com/souths-best/small-towns#beaufort-south-carolina-marsh-view>.

Marselle, M. R., K. N. Irvine, and S. L. Warber. "Examining Group Walks in Nature and Multiple Aspects of Well-Being: A Large-Scale Study." *Ecopsychology* 6, no. 3 (2014): 134-147.

Matney, Mandy. "Hooray, Hilton Head: Named 'Best Island' in the US, No. 2 in the World. Here's Why." *The Island Packet*. July 11, 2017. Accessed August 14, 2017. <http://www.islandpacket.com/news/local/article160695859.html>.

McAlhane, Matthew. Owner. City Loft Hotel. E-mail message to author. July 20, 2017.

McConnell, Virginia and Margaret Walls. *The Value of Open Space: Evidence from Studies of Nonmarket Benefits*. Resources for the Future. 2005.

McDevitt, Roland D. and Sylvester J. Schieber. *From Baby Boom to Elder Boom: Providing Health Care for an Aging Population*. Washington, DC: Watson Wyatt Worldwide. 1996.

Mitelman, Josh. "Dempsey Farms, Popular Strawberry Grower, Open Again for Picking." *Island Packet*. March 22, 2017. Accessed September 9, 2017. <http://www.islandpacket.com/news/local/community/beaufort-news/article140049818.html>.

Mokdad, A. H., J. S. Marks, D. F. Stroup, and J. L. Gerberding. "Actual Causes of Death in the United States, 2000." *Journal of the American Medical Association* 291 (2004): 1238-1245.

Moody, Erin. "Hunting Island tops list of most visited SC state parks in 2014." *The Beaufort Gazette*. February 3, 2015. Accessed August 16, 2017. <http://www.islandpacket.com/news/local/community/beaufort-news/article33630105.html>.

Murray, F. J., L. Marsh, and P. A. Bradford. *New York State Energy Plan, Vol. II: Issue Reports*. New York State Energy Office. 1994.

Nicholls, Sarah and John Crompton. "The Impact of Greenways on Property Values: Evidence from Austin, Texas." *Journal of Leisure Research* 37 (2005): 321-341.

Nowak, David J., Satoshi Hirabayashi, Allison Bodine, and Eric Greenfield. "Tree and Forest Effects on Air Quality and Human Health in the United States." *Environmental Pollution* 193 (2014): 119-129.

Nowak, David J., Satoshi Hirabayashi, Allison Bodine, and Robert Hoehn. "Modeled PM2.5 Removal by Trees in Ten U.S. Cities and Associated Health Effects." *Environmental Pollution* 178 (2013): 395-402.

Oregon State University. "Recreation Use Values Database." Accessed July 6, 2017. <http://revaluation.forestry.oregonstate.edu/database>.

Palmer, L. *Developmental Brain Stimulation in School and Day Care Settings: SMART Overview*. Winona, MN: Office of Accelerated Learning, Winona State University. 2003.

Paynes, Wilbert V. *Memorandum for Planning Community of Practice: Economic Guidance Memorandum, 17-03, Unit Day Values for Recreation for Fiscal Year 2017*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. 2016. Accessed October 4, 2017. <https://planning.erd.c.dren.mil/toolbox/library/EGMs/EGM17-03.pdf>.

Perry, Bruce, Lea Hogan, and Sarah J. Marlin. "Curiosity, Pleasure and Play: A Neurodevelopmental Perspective." *Haaeyc Advocate* 20 (2000): 9-12.

Perryman, Sissy. Friends of Spanish Moss Trail. E-mail message to author. March 23, 2017.

Powell, K. E., L. M. Martin, and P. P. Chowdhury. "Places to Walk: Convenience and Regular Physical Activity." *American Journal of Public Health* 93 (2003): 1519-1521.

Pratt, M., C. A. Macera, and G. Wang. "Higher Direct Medical Costs Associated with Physical Inactivity." *Physician and Sportsmedicine* 28 (2000): 63-70.

Rivkin, Mary S. *Outdoor Experiences for Young Children*. ERIC Digest. 2000.

Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. "County Health Rankings and Roadmap: Beaufort County, SC." Accessed July 6, 2017. <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/south-carolina/2017/rankings/beaufort/county/outcomes/overall/snapshot>.

Sadik-Khan, Janette and Seth Solomonow. "Improving Public Health by Making Cities Friendly to Walking and Biking." *Health Care Policy and Law* 177, no. 5 (2017): 613-614.

Scheffler, Daniel. "Beaufort: One of South Carolina's Most Charming Small Towns." *Vogue*. March 3, 2016. Accessed September 7, 2017. <https://www.vogue.com/article/beaufort-travel-guide-south-carolina-small-town>.

Seaside Farm, Inc. "Heritage." Accessed September 7, 2017. <http://seasidefarm.com/heritage/>.

South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control. *2013 Beaufort County Obesity Fact Sheet*. Accessed July 12, 2017. <https://www.scdhec.gov/Health/docs/Epi/obesity/Beaufort.pdf>.

South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism. *2005 Recreation Participation and Preference Study*. Columbia, SC. 2005.

South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism. *South Carolina State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP)*. 2014.

South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism and U.S. Travel Association. *Domestic Leisure Travel to South Carolina from Out-of-State*. 2017.

South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism and U.S. Travel Association. *In-State Leisure Travel in South Carolina*. 2017.

South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism and U.S. Travel Association. *Total Domestic Travel to South Carolina*. 2017.

South Carolina Water Resources Center and Storm Thurmond Institute at Clemson University. *Cultivated Agriculture Lands at Risk from Potential Urbanization in the Tri-County Area*. 2000. Accessed September 11, 2017. <http://www.scdhec.gov/HomeandEnvironment/docs/ModelOrdinances/SCEexamples/AgAtRisk-StromThurmondInstitute.pdf>.

Sturm, Ronald and Deborah Cohen. "Proximity to Urban Parks and Mental Health." *Journal of Mental Health Policy and Economics* 17, no. 1 (2014): 19-24.

Taylor, A. F. and F. E. Kuo. "Children with Attention Deficits Concentrate Better After Walk in the Park." *Journal of Attention Disorder* 12, no. 5 (2009): 402-409.

Taylor, A. F., F. E. Kuo, and W. Sullivan. "Coping with ADD: The Surprising Connection to Green Play Settings." *Environment and Behavior* 33 (2001): 54-77.

Taylor, Laura O., Xiangping Liu, and Timothy Hamilton. *Amenity Values of Proximity to National Wildlife Refuges*. 2012. Accessed September 13, 2017. <https://www.fws.gov/economics/Discussion%20Papers/2012.4.NWRSAmenityReportApril2012withCovers8.pdf>.

The Trust for Public Land. "Sanders Farm, St. Helena Island." Accessed September 9, 2017. <https://www.tpl.org/our-work/sanders-farm-st-helena-island#sm.0001jzm2lqcsefeyrav2bzqfriti4>.

Town of Bluffton, Town of Hilton Head Island, and Beaufort County. *Southern Beaufort County Regional Plan*. 2006. Accessed October 5, 2017. <https://www.townofbluffton.sc.gov/pdfs/southern-beaufort-county-regional-plan.pdf>.

U.S. Department of Agriculture. *2012 Census of Agriculture, County Profile: Beaufort County, South Carolina*. 2014.

U.S. Department of Agriculture. *2012 Census of Agriculture, South Carolina, State and County Data: County Summary Highlights*. 2014.

U.S. Department of Defense. *REPI 11th Annual Report to Congress—2017 Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration Program*. 2017.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. "The High Concentration of U.S. Health Care Expenditures." Accessed October 5, 2017. <http://www.ahrq.gov/research/findings/factsheets/costs/expriach/index.html#HowAre>.

U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Consumer Price Index*. Accessed September 11, 2017. <http://www.bls.gov/cpi/data.htm>.

U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, Not Seasonally Adjusted, U.S. City Average for Medical Care*. Accessed August 10, 2017. <http://data.bls.gov/>.

U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Producer Price Index*. Accessed September 6, 2017. <http://www.bls.gov/data>.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. "Particle Pollution (PM)." *Air Now*. Accessed October 4, 2017. <http://www.airnow.gov/index.cfm?action=aqibasics.particle>.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. *The Plain English Guide to the Clean Air Act*. EPA-456/K-07-001. Office of Air Quality Planning and Statistics, 2007. Accessed October 5, 2017. <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-08/documents/peg.pdf>.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. *Preliminary Data Summary of Stormwater Best Management Practices*. 1999.

U.S. Travel Association. *The Economic Contribution of Tourism in South Carolina—2015 Tourism Satellite Account Results*. 2017. Accessed August 4, 2017. <https://embed.widencdn.net/pdf/plus/scpr/nbq2fr5smf/SC%20TSA%202015%20Report.pdf?u=kceaj9>.

U.S. Travel Association. *The Economic Impact of Travel on South Carolina Counties 2015*. Washington, DC 2016. Accessed August 4, 2017. <https://embed.widencdn.net/pdf/plus/scprt/cszxc8etr0/SC%202015%20TEIM%20Report.pdf?u=kceaj9>.

University of South Carolina, Moore School of Business. *Underappreciated Assets: The Economic Impact of South Carolina's Natural Resources*. 2009.

Veugeliers, P., F. Sithole, and S. Zhang. "Neighborhood Characteristics in Relation to Diet, Physical Activity and Overweight of Canadian Children." *International Journal of Pediatric Obesity* 3 (2008): 152-159.

Von Nessen, Joseph C. *The Economic Impact of South Carolina's Military Community—A Statewide and Regional Analysis*. 2017. Accessed September 11, 2017. https://www.scmilitarybases.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/2017_SCMBTF_Economic_Impact_Study_R1.pdf.

West, Shellie. Greater Bluffton Chamber of Commerce. E-mail message to author. July 13, 2017.

Wossink, Ada and Bill Hunt. *The Economics of Structural Stormwater BMPs in North Carolina*. Water Resources Research Institute of the University of North Carolina. May 2003.

Wyker, B., K. Bartley, E. Holder-Hayes, S. Immerwahr, D. Eisenhower, and T. G. Harris. *Self-Reported and Accelerometer-Measured Physical Activity: A Comparison in New York City*. New York: New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene: Epi Research Report, 2013. Accessed October 4, 2017. http://www1.nyc.gov/assets/doh/downloads/pdf/epi/epiresearch-pa_measures.pdf.

Appendix A. Recreational use and health care cost savings questionnaire

The analyses of recreational use and health care cost savings were conducted using the results of a professionally conducted telephone survey. The survey of 400 Beaufort County residents was conducted in July 2017 and was statistically representative with an accuracy level of plus or minus 4.9 percent. The survey instrument was conducted in English and Spanish, surveying 50 percent of respondents by cellular telephone and 50 percent by landline telephone.

The following pages contain the survey instrument that was implemented in the field.

For the purposes of our study, please ONLY consider publicly accessible parks, trails, and open spaces in Beaufort County. This includes places like Hunting Island State Park, Beaufort's Henry C. Chambers Waterfront Park, the Spanish Moss Trail, Oyster Factory Park, and Chaplin Community Park – places that are open unless significantly damaged by storms. It does not include private golf courses, clubs or gyms, school properties or regular streets.

1. Do you use parks, trails, or open spaces in Beaufort County?
2. Do you have any children 18 years or under living at home?
3. Does your child use parks, trails, and open spaces in Beaufort County?
4. In the last 12 months, how many times have YOU used the parks, trails, and open spaces in Beaufort County?
5. In the last 12 months, how many times has YOUR CHILD used the parks, trails, and open spaces in Beaufort County?
6. Approximately how much time do you spend during a typical visit to the parks, trails, and open spaces in Beaufort County?

The following series of questions will ask you about YOUR use of the parks, trails, and open spaces in Beaufort County. Please do NOT include your participation in these activities outside of parks, trails, and open spaces in Beaufort County.

7. During a typical week's time, on how many days do you:
 - a. Walk or hike, including dog walking?
 - b. Run or jog?
 - c. Bike?
 - d. Exercise in a public pool, including swimming lessons, lap swimming, or water aerobics?
 - e. Participate in water sports such as kayaking, rowing, kite surfing, paddle boarding, or wind surfing?
 - f. Use recreation centers or fitness trails for exercise, including cardio equipment, resistance machines, weights, or racquetball courts?
 - g. Play sports like Pickleball, soccer, tennis, or softball?
 - h. Skateboard?
 - i. Participate in any other types of physical activity not mentioned above?

8. In the past twelve (12) months, on how many days did you:
 - a. Go boating via a public access point?
 - b. Visit a publicly accessible beach for swimming, relaxing, picnicking, or visiting with friends and family?
 - c. Visit parks or playgrounds to visit with friends or family, relax, picnic, or read?
 - d. Enjoy nature or observe birds and wildlife?
 - e. Go fishing?
 - f. Photograph or paint?
 - g. Visit a public dog park?
 - h. Attend special park events, such as the Gullah Festival, the Beaufort Water Festival, or a seasonal concert?

The following series of questions will ask you about YOUR CHILD'S use of the parks, trails, and open spaces in Beaufort County. Please do NOT include your child's participation in these activities outside of parks, trails, and open spaces in Beaufort County.

9. During a typical week's time, on how many days does your child:
 - a. Walk or hike, including dog walking?
 - b. Run or jog?
 - c. Bike?
 - d. Exercise in a public pool, including swimming lessons, lap swimming, or water aerobics?
 - e. Participate in water sports such as kayaking, rowing, kite surfing, paddle boarding, or wind surfing?
 - f. Use recreation centers or fitness trails for exercise, including cardio equipment, resistance machines, weights, or racquetball courts?
 - g. Play sports like basketball, lacrosse, flag football, baseball, or softball?
 - h. Skateboard?
 - i. Participate in any other types of physical activity not mentioned above?
10. In the past twelve (12) months, on how many days did your child:
 - a. Go boating via a public access point?
 - b. Visit a publicly accessible beach for swimming, relaxing, picnicking, or visiting with friends and family?
 - c. Visit parks or playgrounds to visit with friends or family, relax, picnic, or read?
 - d. Enjoy nature or observe birds and wildlife?
 - e. Go fishing?
 - f. Photograph or paint?
 - g. Visit a public dog park?
 - h. Attend special park events, such as the Gullah Festival, the Beaufort Water Festival, or a seasonal concert?

D1. Record gender based on observation.

D2. In what year were you born?

D3. For statistical purposes only, which of these categories best describes your total household

income last year:

- a. Less than \$10,000
- b. \$10,000 to less than \$15,000
- c. \$15,000 to less than \$25,000
- d. \$25,000 to less than \$35,000
- e. \$35,000 to less than \$50,000
- f. \$50,000 to less than \$75,000
- g. \$75,000 to less than \$100,000
- h. \$100,000 to less than \$150,000
- i. \$150,000 to less than \$200,000
- j. \$200,000 or more

- D4. What is the last year of schooling that you have completed?
- D5. And finally, what is your race?
- D6. Are you of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin or descent?

Appendix B. Expanded economic development analysis

The economic development section of this report, beginning on [page 28](#), describes the multiple ways that parks, trails, and conserved open spaces support economic development in Beaufort County. The text explains how, by providing diverse leisure and recreation opportunities, these amenities enhance quality of life for visitors and residents, help generate economic activity, and support local businesses.

Read more about how parks, trails, and conserved open spaces enhance quality of life on [page 28](#) and support local businesses on [page 31](#).

Parks and recreation amenities also help to boost the recreation economy in Beaufort County. The section that follows provides more details on Beaufort County households' participation in recreation activities. It also uses Esri Business Analyst and Tapestry Segmentation to explore top Beaufort County household types and the relationship of these groups to fitness, recreation, and sports activities.¹⁰⁷

Boosting the recreation economy

The parks, trails, and conserved open spaces in Beaufort County are used for many types of activities that generate economic activity and support businesses, including those that sell recreation-related equipment.

Beaufort County households

It is important to understand the preferences and consumer behavior of Beaufort County residents because the activities in which residents participate, and the associated purchases they make, determine the impact on the local economy. Esri Tapestry Segmentation allows us to understand the lifestyle choices of households in Beaufort County, how they spend their free time, and how they behave as consumers. Tapestry Segmentation classifies U.S. residential neighborhoods into 67 unique segments based on demographic and socioeconomic characteristics and characterizes these households according to their preferences.

In Beaufort County, the top five Tapestry segments include *Silver & Gold* (21.2 percent), *Up and Coming Families* (10.8 percent), *The Elders* (9.0 percent), *Middleburg* (7.3 percent), and *In Style* (6.1 percent). Cumulatively, these market segments account for 54.4 percent of Beaufort County households. Each of these top market segments is significantly more prevalent in Beaufort County than in the United States as a whole: cumulatively these five segments make up only 8.9 percent of U.S. households.¹⁰⁸

Digging further into the characteristics of these Tapestry segments shows us how the majority of households in Beaufort County engage with the parks, trails, and conserved open spaces. Beaufort County's top five tapestry segments include two of the oldest senior markets, members of which are home-owning households with moderate to high wealth and are socially active. The *Silver & Gold* segment accounts for over 20 percent of households in Beaufort County and is the most affluent senior market, with the time and resources to enjoy travel, hobbies, and sports, especially golf and boating. Park and open space amenities that provide access to the water are useful for supporting

107 Esri Business Analyst is a tool that allows users to perform detailed geospatial analyses of customer and sales information in combination with demographic, consumer spending, market segmentation, and business data. Typically used to support and recommend business decisions, Business Analyst also provides valuable insight into consumer spending for activities and equipment related to recreation and parks, and enables comparison among peer communities as in this report.

108 Esri, Business Analyst Tool—Tapestry Segmentation Area Profile, accessed for Beaufort County by The Trust for Public Land, August 17, 2017.

the boating interests of this group. The Elders are the oldest Tapestry Segmentation market, with lower income and wealth; however, members of this market frequently shop for apparel and exercise equipment.

In addition to the two older markets that account for 30.2 percent of the population, there are three younger markets that round out the top five. These three groups have higher incomes and net worth than national averages. Two of these market groups also depend on the parks, trails, and conserved open spaces for recreational opportunities. Up and Coming Families enjoy “family activities, movies at home, trips to theme parks or the zoo, and sports, from backpacking and baseball to weight lifting and yoga.” Parks, trails, and conserved open space amenities provide important opportunities for this market’s recreation. The Middleburg market segment households participate in sports including hunting, target shooting, bowling, and baseball as well as family-oriented entertainment.¹⁰⁹

Participation in recreation

According to Esri Business Analyst, recreation is important to many households in Beaufort County. In the last 12 months, 29.2 percent of households reported walking for exercise, the highest-reported activity. See [Table B1](#) for a detailed breakdown of participation in recreation activities. Individuals who participate in recreation activities purchase products to enhance their experience, such as exercise clothing, footwear, bicycles, and fishing equipment and thereby contribute to the local economy.

Market potential

There is a strong market for recreation goods and services in Beaufort County. Esri uses information from Tapestry Segmentation profiles to estimate the likely demand for recreation goods and services in the area. Esri Business Analyst estimates the expected number of local consumers, then calculates the local consumption rate and market potential index (MPI), which measures the likely demand for a good or service in an area compared to the U.S. average.¹¹⁰ This enables research into the strength of the sports and recreation market in Beaufort County compared to the national average and five comparison communities: Charleston County, South Carolina; Chatham County, Georgia; Glynn County, Georgia; Greenville County, South Carolina; and Horry County, South Carolina.¹¹¹

Comparing Beaufort County to other communities allows us to understand the relative demand for recreation services and related products. Business Analyst estimates that for recreation activities in Beaufort County, the market potential index is higher than the national average (MPI >100) for many activities (see [Table B1](#)). Beaufort County households participate in these activities on a level consistent with households in the comparison counties. Again, these figures include recreational activity by households occurring inside and outside Beaufort County. These data demonstrate how residents of Beaufort County are significantly more likely to spend money on gear and equipment related to recreational activities when compared to households nationally.

109 Esri, *Silver and Gold*, 2014; Esri, *Up and Coming Families*, 2014; Esri, *The Elders*, 2014; Esri, *Middleburg*, 2014; Esri, *In Style*, 2014.

110 The MPI is tabulated to represent a value of 100 as the overall demand for the United States. An MPI of more than 100 represents high demand; a value of less than 100 represents low demand. For example, a MPI of 120 implies that demand is likely to be 20 percent higher than the national average. MPI is computed by Esri, using tapestry segmentation data with consumer survey data compiled by GfK MRI. Each respondent is identified by a tapestry segment, so a rate of consumption by tapestry segment can be determined for a product or service for any area. The consumption rate is then multiplied by the number of households belonging to a tapestry segment in an area and summed across all segments. This expected number of consumers is then divided by the total households in an area to obtain the local consumption rate. The MPI is the ratio of local consumption rate divided by national consumption rate, multiplied by 100. Esri, *Methodology Statement: Esri US—Market Potential Database*, 2015.

111 The Trust for Public Land, in consultation with the working group, chose these counties as comparisons based on their similarity to Beaufort County in terms of geography, size, and character.

**TABLE B1. 2016 PARTICIPATION IN RECREATION AND MARKET POTENTIAL
IN BEAUFORT COUNTY**

RECREATION ACTIVITY	PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS THAT PARTICIPATED IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS	MARKET POTENTIAL INDEX
Walking for exercise	29.2%	109
Swimming	16.7%	108
Jogging/running	12.6%	95
Golf	12.1%	132
Fishing (fresh water)	12.0%	97
Weight lifting	10.6%	107
Bicycling (road)	9.8%	99
Hiking	9.8%	99
Bowling	9.1%	96
Aerobics	8.5%	100
Basketball	7.3%	88
Yoga	6.9%	97
Boating (power)	6.0%	113
Canoeing/kayaking	5.7%	103
Target shooting	4.8%	101
Fishing (salt water)	4.7%	119
Football	4.4%	94
Baseball	4.4%	95
Frisbee	4.3%	100
Hunting with rifle	4.1%	90
Bicycling (mountain)	4.1%	105
Hunting with shotgun	3.7%	94
Tennis	3.6%	92
Soccer	3.4%	88
Softball	3.3%	97
Skiing (downhill)	3.1%	115
Volleyball	3.1%	94
Motorcycling	3.0%	104
Backpacking	3.0%	98
Pilates	2.6%	94
Archery	2.5%	91
Horseback riding	2.4%	97
Ice skating	2.1%	87

Looking more in-depth into the spending habits of Beaufort County residents helps us understand how much households are spending annually for sports and recreation equipment. [Table B2](#) shows that 20.1 percent of Beaufort County households purchased sports and recreation equipment in the last 12 months. It also breaks spending into categories by amount and shows the percent of Beaufort County households that spent that amount over the last 12 months. Beaufort County households are 10 percent more likely than households nationally to spend between \$1 and \$99 dollars on sporting goods, and are 6 percent more likely than national households to spend over \$250. The fact that

the highest spending category is the most common suggests that Beaufort County households may purchase expensive sports and recreation equipment, such as bicycles, or a high number of lower-priced items.

TABLE B2. 2016 ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD SPENDING ON SPORTS AND RECREATION EQUIPMENT IN BEAUFORT COUNTY		
TYPE OF SPENDING	PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS THAT SPENT IN LAST 12 MONTHS	MARKET POTENTIAL INDEX
Sports and recreation equipment, \$1-\$99	6.3%	110
Sports and recreation equipment, \$100-\$249	6.1%	99
Sports and recreation equipment, \$250+	7.7%	106

Recreation expenditures and spending potential

Beaufort County residents spend money on sports and recreation equipment. Table B3 shows the average amount per year spent by Beaufort County households on sports, recreation, and exercise equipment (\$179), then breaks total spending out by category (e.g., exercise equipment and gear, bicycles).¹¹² It also includes the spending potential index (SPI) for each spending category. SPI is compiled using Esri Business Analyst estimates of recreation expenditures and represents the amount spent for a product or service relative to the national average.¹¹³

The SPI for sports, recreation, and exercise equipment and most of the categories within is high in Beaufort County compared to the national average, ranging from 103 for the rental and repair of sports, recreation, and exercise equipment to 109 for hunting and fishing equipment. Overall, Beaufort County households have the potential to spend 6 percent more on sports, recreation, and exercise equipment compared to households nationally.

The average household spending in Beaufort County of \$179 per year is higher than the average spending by household in comparison counties (see Table B3). Interestingly though, Beaufort County’s total spending of \$12.8 million per year is low compared with the comparison counties that have an average total spending of \$18.5 million. Beaufort County also has comparatively low levels of total spending for each category of sports and recreation equipment despite having the highest median household income among comparison communities. For Beaufort County, the SPI is above the national average for all categories of recreation equipment spending, with the exception of winter sports equipment; however, interestingly, the spending potential is lower than the national average for all categories of recreation equipment spending in all of the comparison counties. Esri also calculates the MPI for categories of spending, \$1–\$99, \$100–\$249, and \$250 or more per year, and reports the percent of households that spent these amounts over the preceding 12 months. Market potential for Beaufort County is above the U.S. average as well as the averages across the

112 This spending includes some categories with purchases unrelated to the parks, trails, and conserved open space (e.g., game tables) or includes purchases of outdoor-recreation related equipment for activities of limited availability in Beaufort County (e.g., skiing). That is, all skiing activity by residents occurs outside the county. Additionally, some of these activities likely take place in private facilities, such as private retirement communities (e.g., swimming and golf). Bike sales, however, make up a substantial portion of total spending on sports, recreation, and exercise equipment, and the park, trails, and conserved open spaces in Beaufort County offer numerous opportunities for bicycle riding.

113 The SPI is an indicator of what level of discretionary income consumers are willing to devote to a particular good or service. SPI is tabulated to represent a value of 100 as the overall spending for the United States; therefore, when the SPI is equal to 100 for a specific type of merchandise, consumers are spending at a rate equal to the national average. To calculate the SPI, Esri combines information from the latest Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Expenditure Surveys, which include a diary survey for daily purchases and an interview survey for general purposes. Consumer spending is influenced by market conditions and trends and reflects economic and demographic change. Source: Esri, *Esri Consumer Spending Methodology 2016*, 2016.

five comparison counties for the highest and lowest spending tiers. Remarkably, for each of the six counties, the highest spending tier, \$250 or more, also had the highest MPI and the greatest percent of households that spent in the last 12 months. This indicates that households in each of these counties are more likely to spend a significant amount on recreation and sports equipment than they are likely to spend a modest amount on these items.

TABLE B3. 2016 ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD SPENDING ON SPORTS, RECREATION, AND EXERCISE EQUIPMENT IN BEAUFORT COUNTY (2017\$)			
SPENDING CATEGORY	AVERAGE AMOUNT SPENT PER HOUSEHOLD	TOTAL SPENDING	SPENDING POTENTIAL INDEX
Sports, recreation, and exercise equipment	\$179.00	\$12,800,000	106
Exercise equipment and gear, game tables	\$ 7.40	\$4,110,000	104
Bicycles	\$28.30	\$2,030,000	108
Camping equipment	\$16.00	\$1,150,000	106
Hunting and fishing equipment	\$52.70	\$3,770,000	109
Winter sports equipment	\$4.86	\$348,000	95
Water sports equipment	\$5.76	\$412,000	107
Other sports equipment	\$10.50	\$749,000	108
Rental and repair of sports, recreation, and exercise equipment	\$3.06	\$219,000	103

TABLE B4. 2016 ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD SPENDING ON SPORTS AND RECREATION EQUIPMENT IN BEAUFORT COUNTY AND COMPARISON COMMUNITIES (2017\$)							
	BEAUFORT COUNTY, SC	CHARLESTON COUNTY, SC	CHATHAM COUNTY, GA	GLYNN COUNTY, GA	GREENVILLE COUNTY, SC	HORRY COUNTY, SC	AVERAGE OF COMPARISON COUNTIES
Average annual household spending on sports, recreation, and exercise equipment (2016)	\$179	\$163	\$139	\$152	\$151	\$133	\$147
Total spending on sports, recreation, and exercise equipment (2016)	\$12,800,000	\$26,200,000	\$15,300,000	\$4,980,000	\$28,800,000	\$17,200,000	\$18,500,000
Spending potential index	106	97	83	90	90	79	88
Median household income (adjusted to 2017\$)	\$57,900	\$52,100	\$47,000	\$51,300	\$51,100	\$43,700	\$49,000
Market potential index for sports and recreation equipment spending (\$1-\$99)	110	101	101	102	105	103	102
Percent of households that spent in last 12 months	6.32%	5.79%	5.84%	5.85%	6.03%	5.91%	5.88%
Market potential index for sports and recreation equipment spending (\$100-\$249)	99	102	100	108	105	98	103
Percent of households that spent in last 12 months	6.12%	6.28%	6.17%	6.65%	6.43%	6.01%	6.31%
Market potential index for sports and recreation equipment spending (\$250+)	106	107	102	102	109	104	105
Percent of households that spent in last 12 months	7.68%	7.78%	7.44%	7.43%	7.91%	7.56%	7.63%

Notes

Series of horizontal dashed lines for taking notes.



THE
TRUST
FOR
PUBLIC
LAND

The Trust for Public Land

306 North Monroe Street

Tallahassee, FL 32301

850.222.7911

PHOTOS: FRONT TOP: AJ PIERRO PHOTOGRAPHY; BOTTOM: CAPTURED MOMENTS PHOTOGRAPHY
BACK: BEAUFORT COUNTY OPEN LAND TRUST

tpl.org

Topic: PowerPoint - Economic Impact of Parks, Trails and Open Space
Date Submitted: January 22, 2018
Submitted By: Jessica Argent
Venue: Council Regular Session

Topic: PowerPoint - Economic Impact of Parks, Trails and Open Space
Date Submitted: January 22, 2018
Submitted By: Jessica Argent
Venue: Council Regular Session

The economic benefits of parks, trails, and conserved open spaces

Jessica Sargent, Conservation Economics Research Director
January 2018



Outline

- Introduction to The Trust for Public Land
- What is conservation economics?
- The economic benefits in Beaufort County
- Questions

The Trust for Public Land: How we work

FUND

Help enact measures for public funding

PLAN

Identify the most important land for conservation

PROTECT

Acquire and protect land

CREATE

Create innovative parks

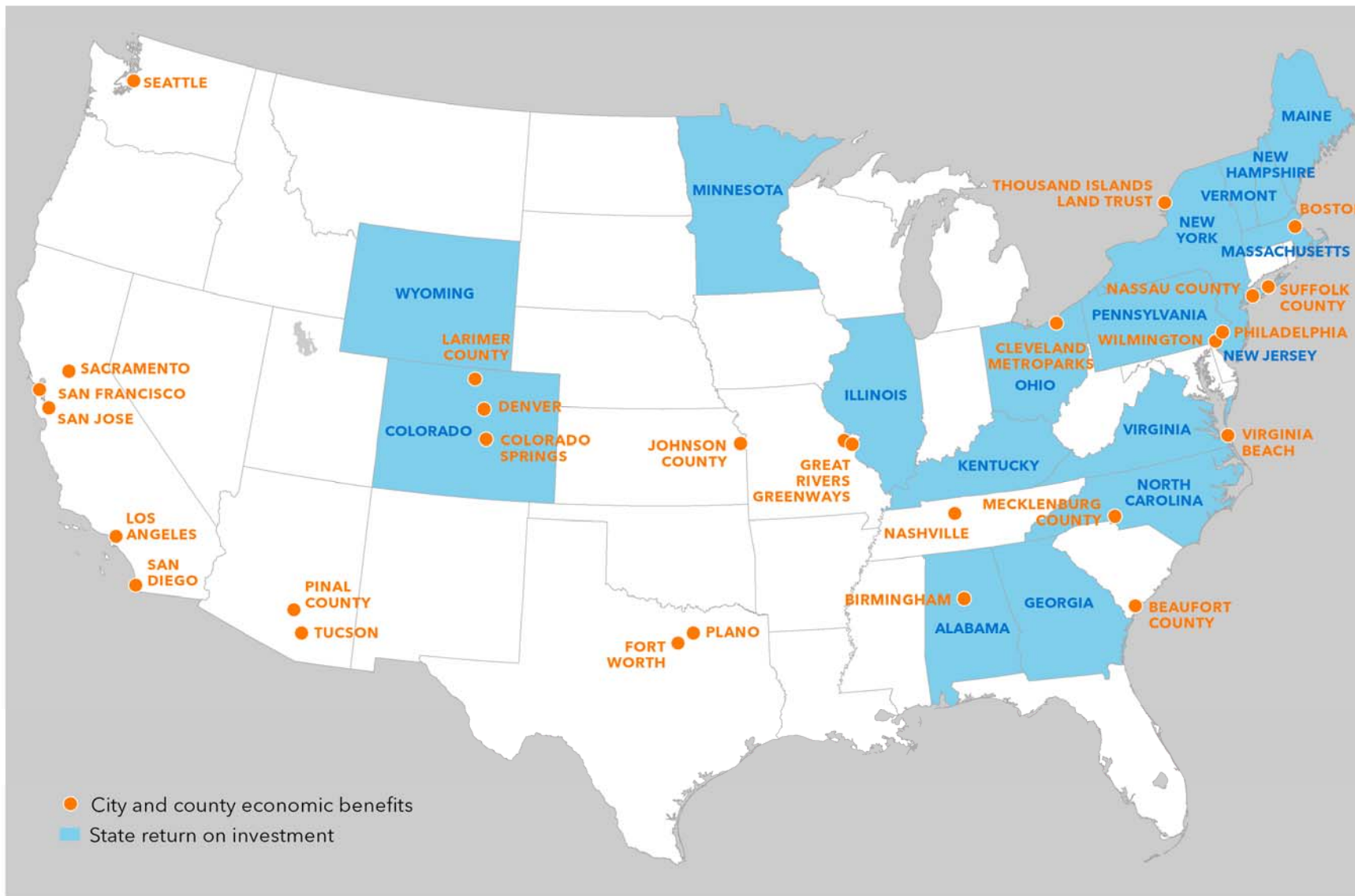
The Trust for Public Land in Beaufort County



Photo: The Trust for Public Land

- The Trust for Public Land has helped create new parks and preserved historic farmland
- Examples:
 - Bluffton Oyster Company expansion
 - McLeod Farms near MCAS Beaufort





Economic benefits studies in cities, counties, and states (2008-2018)

January 18, 2018. Copyright © The Trust for Public Land. The Trust for Public Land and The Trust for Public Land logo are federally registered marks of The Trust for Public Land. Information on this map is provided for purposes of discussion and visualization only. www.tpl.org



Conservation Economics



Photo: Debbie Quirin

- Examining **measurable** economic benefits of parks and trails
- Translating **perceived** values into dollars and cents
- Parks and trails:
 - Enhance property values
 - Provide essential natural goods and services
 - Boost tourism
 - Enable recreation
 - Increase public health
 - Propel economic development
 - Bolster the farming industry
 - Support military installations



Parks, trails, and conserved open spaces

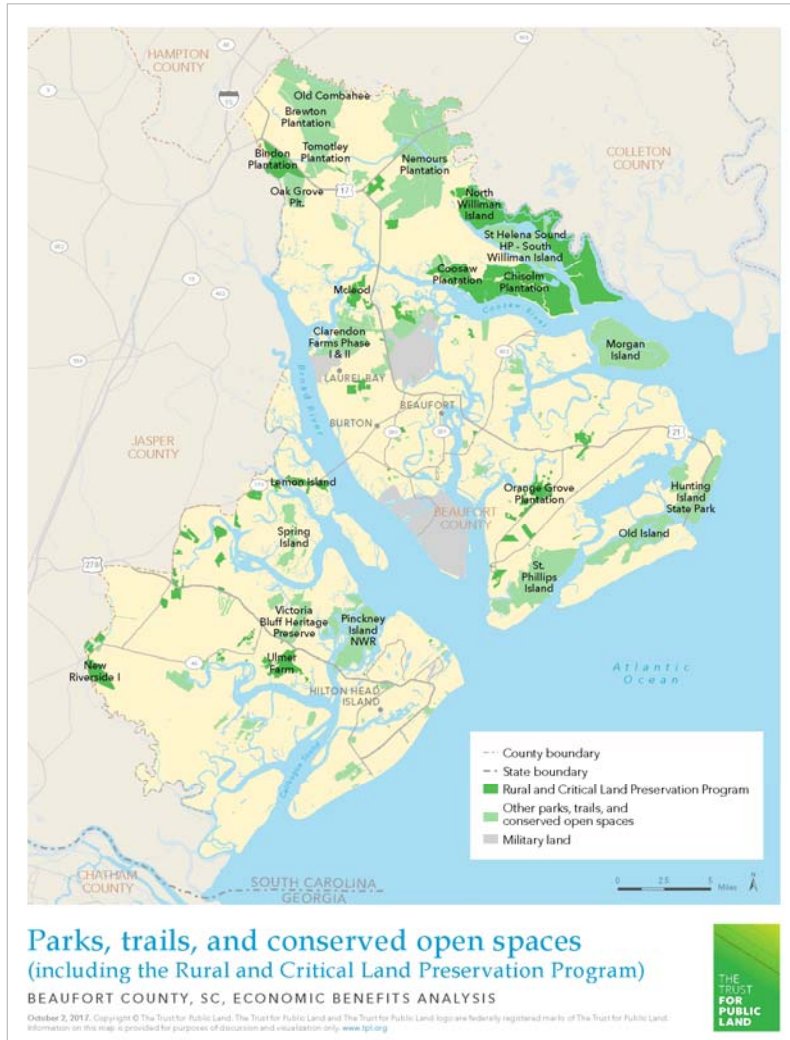


Photo: The Trust for Public Land

- This analysis looks at:
 - Municipal, county, state, and federal protected lands
 - Private lands with conservation easements
 - Lands held by land trusts and conservation organizations
 - Other publically conserved spaces
 - Rural and Critical Lands (RCL)

Enhancing property values



Photo: Beaufort County Open Land Trust

- Residents enjoy living near these amenities and are willing to pay for this proximity
- Increase the value of homes by \$127 million
- \$1.12 million in property tax revenue per year
 - RCL: increase the value of homes by \$22.5 million
 - RCL: \$174,000 in property tax revenue per year

Case Study – Dubois Park



Photo: Town of Bluffton

- Bluffton's Historic District
- 1.25-acre park owned and operated by Town of Bluffton
- Supporting redevelopment of the Historic District
 - Recreational use
 - Community events
 - Conversion of vacant properties to new retail
 - Redevelopment of nearby residential properties

Dubois Ribbon Cutting

Providing essential natural goods and services

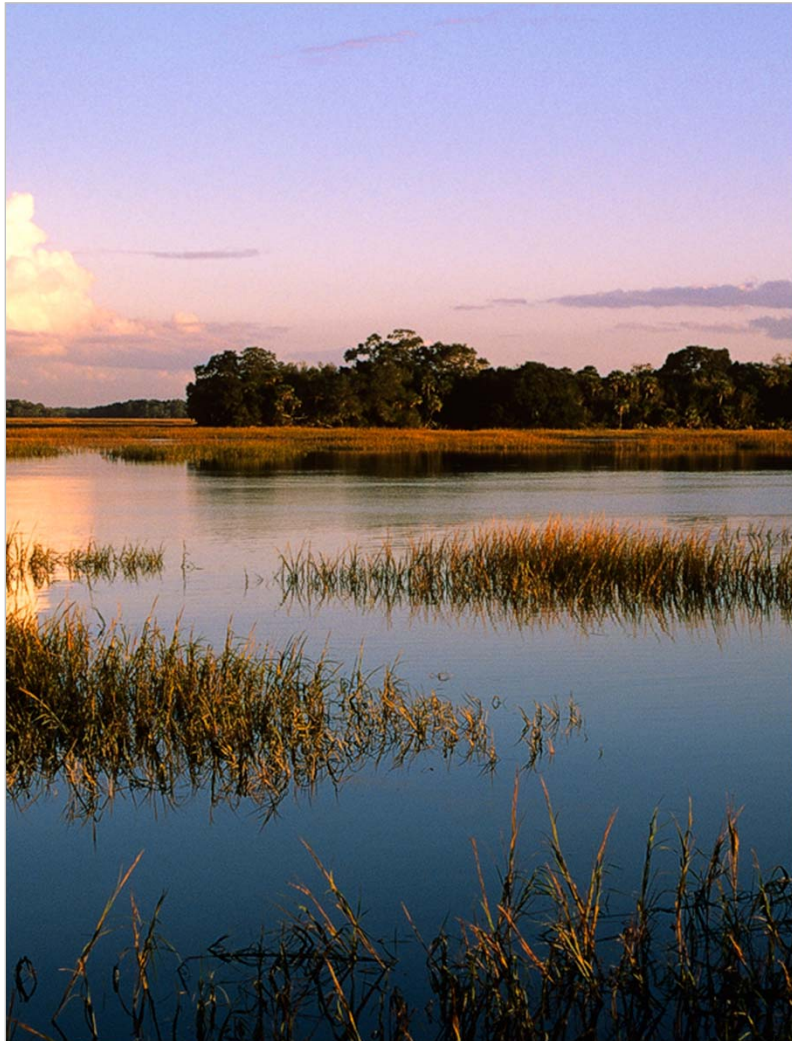


Photo: Eric Horan

- Support stormwater management and reduce air pollution
- \$27.4 million in stormwater infiltration
- \$317,000 in air pollution removal benefits
 - RCL: \$8.10 million in stormwater infiltration
 - RCL: \$72,900 in air pollution removal benefits



Boosting tourism



Photo: Beaufort County Chamber of Commerce

- Tourism is a key component of the county's economy
- 9% of visitors come primarily to visit parks, trails, and conserved open spaces
- These visitors:
 - Spend \$116 million annually
 - Generate \$3.46 million in local tax revenues

Enabling recreation



Photo: AJ Pierro Photography

- Each year, county residents make millions of visits
- Top activities include walking, enjoying nature, using beaches and parks to visit, relax, and picnic.
- \$16.8 million annually

Increasing public health



Photo: AJ Pierro Photography

- Increase physical activity and improve health
- Translates to medical care cost savings
- Measurable health benefits
 - 5,790 adults
 - \$7.91 million in savings annually

Propelling economic development



Photo: Gregg Hunt

- High quality of life
- Attracts and retains residents and businesses
- Supports spending on outdoor recreation
- \$12.8 million in residential spending on sports, recreation, and exercise equipment annually

Bolstering the farming industry



Photo: Beaufort County Open Land Trust

- Supports the farming industry
- Helps maintain the working landscape on which farming depends
- 137 farms generate \$28.3 million in agriculture products annually

Supporting military installations



Photo: Eric Horan

- Safe buffer zones around installations
- Separates growing communities from training missions and installation operations
- Defense is a key industry
 - 3 major installations
 - 14,900 jobs

Summary



Photo: Donna Varner

- Parks, trails, and conserved open spaces are key economic drivers in Beaufort County
- These amenities generate hundreds of millions of dollars in the county's economy annually.

Additional Information

Report and factsheet available:

www.tpl.org/beaufort-county-economic-benefits

Contact information:

Jessica Sargent
Conservation Economics Research
Director
The Trust for Public Land
jessica.sargent@tpl.org
207.772.7424

Will Abberger
Director of Conservation Finance
The Trust for Public Land
will.abberger@tpl.org
850.222.7911

Barbara G. Holmes
Director of Land Protection
Beaufort County Open Land Trust
barbara@openlandtrust.com
843.521.2175



Summary

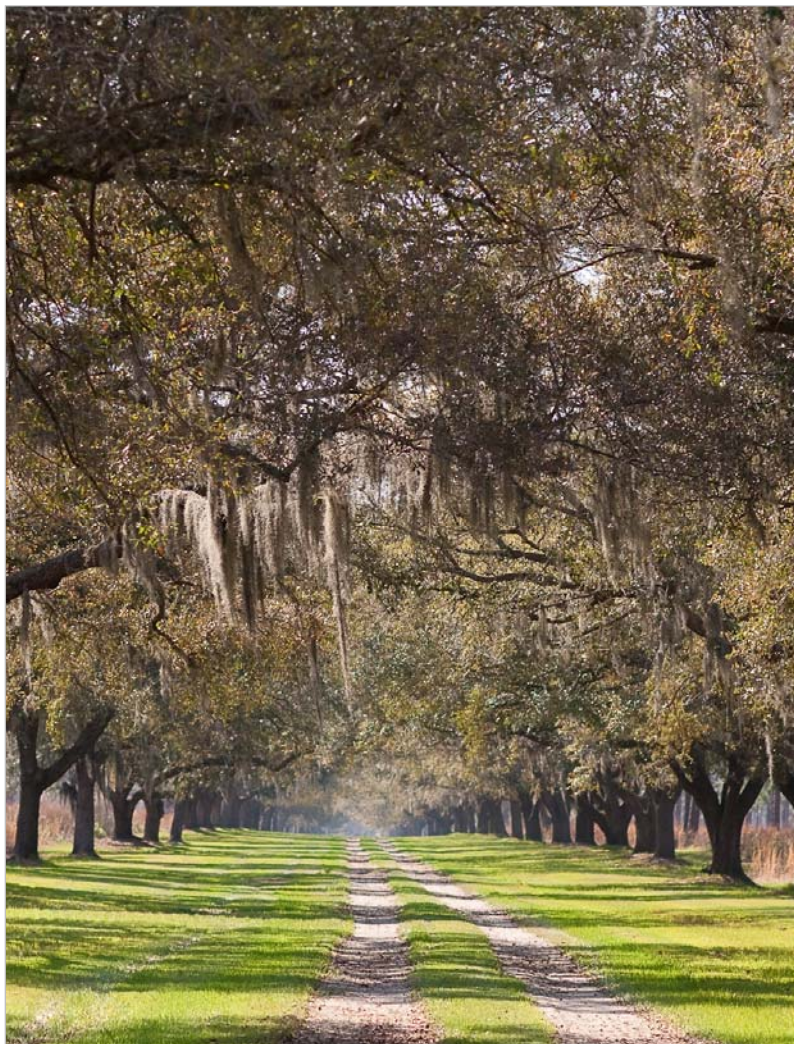


Photo: Donna Varner

Ihly Farm

- Property values
 - \$127 million total additional property value
 - \$22.5 million subset attributable to RCL
 - \$1.12 million additional property tax revenue
 - \$174,000 subset attributable to RCL
- Natural goods and services
 - \$27.4 million annual stormwater benefit
 - \$8.2 million subset attributable to RCL
 - \$317,000 annual air pollution benefit
 - \$72,900 subset attributable to RCL
- Tourism
 - \$116 million visitor spending
 - \$3.46 million local tax revenue
- Recreation
 - \$16.8 million in residential recreational use
- Public health
 - \$7.91 million in health care cost savings
- Economic development
 - \$12.8 million in spending on sports, recreation and exercise equipment
 - \$102 million in sales generated by sporting goods stores
- Farming
 - \$28.3 million in agriculture products sold
- Defense
 - 14,900 jobs supported by military installations

