



Glossary of Terms

Accounting System: The total set of records and procedures which are used to record, classify, and report information on the financial status and operations of an entity.

Accounts Payable: A liability account reflecting amounts on open account owing to private persons or organizations for goods and services received by a government (but not including amounts due to other funds of the same government or to other governments).

Accounts Receivable: An asset account reflecting amounts owing to open accounts from private persons or organizations for goods and services furnished by a government.

Accrual Basis of Accounting: A basis of accounting in which transactions (debits and credits) are recognized at the time they are incurred, as opposed to when cash is received or spent.

Activity: A specific and distinguishable line of work performed by one or more organizational components of a government for the purpose of accomplishing a function for which the government is responsible (i.e. The Police Department is an activity within the public safety function.)

Adoption: Formal action by the City Council that sets the spending limits for the fiscal year.

Ad Valorem: Latin for "value of". Refers to the tax assessed against real (land and buildings) and personal (equipment and furniture) property.

Allocation: The portion of an appropriation which is designated for expenditure by specific organization units and/or for specific purposes.

Annual Operating Budget: The City's plan of current expenditures and the proposed means of financing them. The annual operating budget is the primary controlling document for most of the City's spending, financing, and/or acquisition activities.

Appropriation: The legal authorization granted by a legislative body (the City Council) to make expenditures and to incur obligations for specific purposes. An appropriation is usually limited in both amount and time.

Appropriation Ordinance: The City's legal instrument by which budgets are set and adopted on a line-item basis.

Assessed Valuation: The estimated value placed on real and personal property by the chief appraiser of the appraisal district as the basis for levying property taxes. All appraisal activity is the responsibility of The Georgetown County Assessor's Office.



Glossary of Terms (continued)

Audit: A methodical examination of the use of resources. It concludes in a written report of its findings, and it is a test of management's accounting system to determine the extent to which internal accounting controls are both available and being used.

Balance Sheet: The basic financial statement which discloses the assets, liabilities, and equities of an entity at a specified date in conformity with GAAP.

Bond: A written promise to pay a specified sum of money, called the face value or principal amount, at a specific date or dates in the future, called the maturity date(s), together with periodic interest at a specified rate.

Budget: A comprehensive financial plan of operation which incorporates an estimate of proposed expenditures for a given period and the proposed means of financing them.

Budget Calendar: The schedule of key dates or milestones which the City follows in the preparation and adoption of the budget.

Budget Message: A general discussion of the proposed budget presented in writing as a part of the budget document. The budget message explains principal budget issues against the background of the present economy and financial experience in recent years.

Budgetary Control: The control or management of a governmental unit or enterprise in accordance with an approved budget for the purpose of keeping expenditures within the limitations of available appropriations and available revenues.

Capital Improvement Program (CIP): A plan for purchasing, leasing, and/or constructing the equipment or property needed to complete the City's long-term improvement projects. The plan details by year (over a fixed number of years) for each project. The plan also specifies the resources estimated to be available to pay for the project expenditures.

Capital Outlay: Equipment with a value in excess of \$5,000.00 and an expected life of more than one year.

Capital Project: Construction, purchase, or major renovation of City infrastructure which results in a fixed asset.

Cash Basis of Accounting: A basis of accounting under which revenues are recognized when cash is received and expenditures incurred when cash is paid.



Glossary of Terms (continued)

Certificates of Participation (COPS): A Financing instrument by which certificates or securities are sold to investors who underwrite a project. The issuance of COPS is secured by lease-purchase agreements to which the City is a party.

Consumer Price Index (CPI): A statistical description of price levels provided by the U.S. Department of Labor. The index is used as a measure of the increase in the cost of living.

Cost: The amount of money or other consideration exchanged for property or services. Costs may be incurred even before money is paid; that is, as soon as liability is incurred. Ultimately, however, money or other consideration must be given in exchange.

Current Assets: Those assets which are available or can be made readily available from current operations or to pay current liabilities. Those assets which will be used up or converted to cash within one year. Some examples are cash, temporary investments and taxes receivable which will be collected within one year.

Current Liabilities: Debt or other legal obligation arising out of transactions in the past which must be liquidated, renewed, or refunded within one year.

Current Taxes: Taxes levied and due within one year.

Debt: An obligation resulting from borrowed money or from the purchase of goods and services. Debts of government include bonds and notes.

Debt Limit: The maximum amount of general obligated debt which is legally permitted. The State of South Carolina forbids cities from incurring debt in excess of 8% of the total assessed valuation of taxable property within the City.

Debt Service: The payment of principal and interest on borrowed funds, such as bonds.

Debt Service Requirement: The amount of money required to pay the interest currently due on outstanding debt, and /or principal portion due on debt maturing in the up-coming year. The city's debt service requirement may also include required annual contributions to sinking funds set up to accumulate monies for the retirement of term bonds.

Delinquent Taxes: Taxes that remain unpaid on and after the date they are due and which include a penalty for nonpayment.

Department: A major administrative unit of the City which manages an operation or group of related operations within a functional area.



Glossary of Terms (continued)

Depreciation: The decrease in value of physical assets due to use and the passage of time.

Sub-Department: A sub-unit of a Department having responsibility for a specific function within the Department.

Encumbrance: Commitments related to unperformed contracts for goods or services. Encumbrances represent the estimated amount of expenditures ultimately to result if the unperformed contracts are completed. Encumbrances are used for budgetary purposes only and are not expenditures under generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

Enterprise Fund: A fund established to account for operations: (a) financed through user charges and operated in a manner similar to private businesses, where the intent is to cover the cost of providing goods and services to the general public on a continuing basis; or (b) where the governing body has decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, or other purposes. The City's Enterprise Funds are for Electric, Water, Wastewater, Stormwater, Waste Management, and Kaminski House Museum.

Estimated Revenue: The amount of projected revenue to be collected during the fiscal year.

Exempt: Personnel not eligible to receive overtime pay and who are expected to put in whatever hours are necessary to complete their job assignments. Compensatory time off, as partial compensation for overtime hours worked, may be allowed by the respective department head.

Expenditures/Expenses: The amount of cash paid or to be paid for a service rendered, goods received or an asset purchased.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA): A federal agency that provides disaster relief.

Fiscal Year (FY): A 12-month period to which the annual operating budget applies and at the end of which a government determines its financial position and the results of its operations. The City of Georgetown's fiscal year begins July 1st and ends the following June 30th.

Fixed Asset: Assets of a long-term character which are intended to continue to be held or used, such as land, buildings, improvements other than buildings, machinery, and equipment.

Full Accrual Basis of Accounting: The method of accounting where revenues are recognized when earned, expenditures are recognized when incurred, and fixed assets are depreciated over their estimated useful life. All enterprise and internal service funds are accounted for using this method of accounting.



Glossary of Terms (continued)

Fund: A fiscal and accounting entity that has a self-balancing set of accounts recording cash and other financial resources, together with all related liabilities and residual equities or balances, and changes therein, which are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions, or limitations.

Fund Balance: The difference between governmental fund assets and liabilities also referred to as fund equity.

GASB 34: Statement number 34 issued by GASB. A new reporting model that will require government financial statements to be written in a format similar to private business.

Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP): A body of accounting and financial reporting standards set by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) for state and local governments.

General Fund: The fund used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

General Ledger: A book, file, or other device which contains the accounts needed to reflect the financial position and the results of operations of an entity. In double entry bookkeeping, the debits and credits in the general ledger are equal; therefore, the debit balances equal the credit balances.

General Obligation (GO) Bonds: When the city pledges its full-faith and credit to the repayment of the bonds it issued, then those bonds are general obligation (G.O.) bonds. Sometimes the term is used to refer to bonds which are repaid from taxes and other general revenue.

Goal: A statement of broad direction, purpose or intent on the needs of the community. A goal is general and timeless.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB): The authoritative accounting and financial reporting standard-setting body for government entities.

Governmental Funds: Those funds through which most governmental functions typically are financed. The acquisition, use, and financial resources and the related current liabilities are accounted for through governmental funds (General, Special Revenue, Capital Projects, and Debt Service Funds).

Grant: A contribution by a government or other organization to support a particular function. Grants may be classified as either categorical or block, depending upon the amount of discretion allowed the grantee.

Infiltration & Inflow (I&I): A situation where storm water enters the sewer system.



Glossary of Terms (continued)

Interfund Transfers: Amounts transferred from one fund to another, generally for expenses incurred but paid from another fund for services rendered or for account tracking purposes.

Intergovernmental Revenue: Revenue received from other governments, whether local, state or federal, usually in the form of grants, entitlements, shared revenues, or payments in lieu of taxes.

Insurance Service Office (ISO): Provides ratings bases on industry standards for fire services.

Levy: To impose taxes, special assessments, or service charges for the support of City activities.

Long Term Debt: Any unmatured debt that is not a fund liability since it is not currently due, such as outstanding bonds issued by the City.

Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Costs: The day-to-day operating and maintenance cost of a municipality including such things as personnel, gas, electric utility bills, telephone expense, reproduction costs, postage, and vehicle maintenance.

Mill: A tax rate based on the valuation of property. A tax rate of one mill produces one dollar of taxes on each \$1,000 of property valuation.

Modified Accrual Accounting: A basis of accounting in which expenditures are accrued but revenues are accounted for on a cash basis. This accounting technique is a combination of cash and accrual accounting since expenditures are immediately incurred as a liability while revenues are not recorded until they are actually received or are "measurable" and available. It is recommended as the standard for most governmental funds.

Non-Exempt: Personnel eligible to receive overtime pay when overtime work has been authorized or requested by the supervisor.

Objectives: A desired outcome that is measurable and that can be achieved within a specific time frame.

Operating Budget: A financial plan for the City's general operations, such as salaries, utilities, and supplies.

Operating Transfers: Legally authorized transfers from a fund receiving revenue to the fund through which the resources are to be expended.



Glossary of Terms (continued)

Ordinance: A formal legislative enactment by the governing board of a municipality (the City Council). If it is not in conflict with any higher form of law, such as, a State statute, a Federal law, or constitutional provision, it has the full force and effect of law within the boundaries of the municipality to which it applies. The difference between an ordinance and a resolution is that the latter requires less formality and has a lower legal status. Ordinarily, the City's statutes or charter will specify or imply those legislative actions which must be by ordinance and those which may be by resolution.

Performance Measurement: A method of evaluation that uses measurable performance of activities to determine achievement of goals.

Personal Services: The costs associated with compensating employees for their labor.

Program: An organized set of related work activities that are directed toward a common purpose or goal and represent well-defined uses of city resources.

Property Tax: Property taxes are levied on both real and personal property according to the property's assessed valuation and the tax rate applied.

Proposed Budget: The budget as formulated and proposed by the budget-making authority (the City Administrator). It is submitted to the legislative body (the City Council) for review and approval.

Purchase Order: A document which authorizes the delivery of specified merchandise or the rendering of certain services and the making of a charge for them.

Reserve: An account used to earmark a portion of the fund balance. This may be done for various reasons. The most common are to indicate that a portion of the fund balance is not available for general expenditures or the amount has been legally segregated for specific future use.

Resolution: A special or temporary order of a legislative body (the City Council). This action requires less legal formality than an ordinance.

Resources: Total monies available for appropriation purposes to include revenues, fund balances, transfers, and other financing services (e.g. bond proceeds).

Restricted Assets: Monies or other resources whose use is restricted by legal or contractual requirements. In governmental accounting, special treatment is given to restricted assets arising out of revenue bond indentures in enterprise funds.

Retained Earnings: An equity account reflecting the accumulated earnings of an enterprise or internal service fund. For budgeting purposes, the working capital definition of fund balance is used.



Glossary of Terms (continued)

Revenue: Income received or anticipated from taxes or other sources, such as business licenses, user fees, fines, and investments.

Revenue Bonds: When a government issues bonds which do not pledge the full faith and credit of the jurisdiction, it issues limited liability revenue bonds. Typically, pledges are made to dedicate one specific revenue source to repay these bonds. Revenue bonds are not included in the 8% general obligation debt limit set by the State. The City's revenue bonds are repayable from utility user charges.

Services: The costs related to services performed for the City by individuals, businesses, or utilities.

Short Term Debt: Any debt obligation of five years or less duration, such as short term loans or lease/purchase agreements for equipment purchases.

Special Assessments: A compulsory levy made against certain properties to defray part or all of the cost of a specific improvement or service deemed to primarily benefit those properties.

Special Revenue Fund: A fund used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditure for specified purposes.

Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA): A technology of automatic radio transmissions of data from a remote source to a receiving station for recording and analysis. Used in providing a monitoring mechanism for water and sewer systems.

Supplies: A cost category for minor items (individually priced at less than \$500.00) required by departments to conduct their operations.

Support Services: The expenditure class for charges paid by one City department or agency to another for services rendered or material supplied.

Taxes: Compulsory charges levied by a government for the purpose of financing services performed for the common benefit, such as police and fire services, planning, parks and recreation, etc. This term does not include specific charges such as special assessments or user charges.

Unencumbered Balance: The amount of an appropriation that is neither expended nor encumbered. It is essentially the amount of money still available for future use.

User Charges: The payment of a fee for direct receipt of a public service by the party benefiting from the service (e.g. fees paid for periodic refuse pick-up).

Working Capital: An amount calculated by subtracting current liabilities from current assets. An indicator of the liquidity of an entity.



Glossary of Acronyms

BS: Balance Sheet

CA: Current Assets

CALEA: Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act

CL: Current Liabilities

CIP: Capital Improvement Program

CDBG: Community Development Block Grant

CPI: Consumer Price Index

DS: Debt Service

FEMA: Federal Emergency Management Agency

FY: Fiscal Year

GAAP: Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

GASB: Governmental Accounting Standards Board

GO: General Obligation Bonds

GIS: Geographic Information System

I & I: Infiltration and Inflow

ISO: Insurance Service Office

O & M: Operations and Maintenance Costs

PARD: Parks and Recreation Department

PO: Purchase Order

RE: Retained Earnings

SCADA: Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition

SCLGIP: South Carolina Local Government Investment Pool

SCMIRF: South Carolina Municipal Insurance Risk Financing Fund

SCMIT: South Carolina Municipal Insurance Trust



Financial Policies

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)

**RESOLUTION TO ADOPT
FINANCIAL POLICIES AS
RECOMMENDED BY GFOA**

CITY OF GEORGETOWN)

WHEREAS, the City of Georgetown fully intends to operate in a fiscally responsible manner; and

WHEREAS, the best interest of the City of Georgetown can be served by developing financial policies that govern planning and decision making with regard to the use of resources; and

WHEREAS, the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) recommends that, at a minimum financial policies be developed by professional staff and formally adopted by the jurisdiction's governing board

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by Mayor and City Council of the City of Georgetown, South Carolina that the below policy is hereby adopted.

FP 1: Reserved and Unreserved Funds

The City will maintain reserved and unreserved stabilized funds at levels sufficient to protect the City's credit as well as its financial position from emergencies.

The City of Georgetown seeks to maintain a prudent level of financial resources to protect against reducing service levels or raising taxes and fees because of temporary revenue shortfalls or unpredicted one-time expenditures. Stabilization funds are called by many names including rainy day funds, unreserved, undesignated fund balances, and contingency funds. These funds are used at a government's discretion for many purposes: to address temporary cash flow shortages; to fund emergencies; unanticipated economic downturns; and one-time opportunities.

The following summarizes the City's policy on reserved and unreserved ending fund balances:

1. Unreserved Fund Balances

General Fund: The General Fund shall maintain an unreserved fund balance equal to at least 15% of the total audited General Fund expenditures for the previous fiscal year. These funds are to be left in the City's general operating cash account for the purpose of floating the City's operations throughout the fiscal year.



Financial Policies (continued)

Enterprise Fund: The Enterprise Fund shall maintain an unreserved fund balance equal to at least 20% of the total audited Enterprise Fund Operating Expenses for the previous fiscal year. These funds are to be left in the City's general operating cash account for the purpose of floating the City's operations throughout the fiscal year.

2. Reserved Fund Balance

All Reserved Fund Balances shall be fully funded. These fund balances may only be used for the express purpose of funding expenditures directly related to the specified fund.

FP 2: Revenue

The City will design, maintain, and administer a revenue system that will assure a reliable, equitable, diversified, and sufficient revenue stream to support desired City services.

The City seeks to use a balanced mix of revenues that will ensure reasonable stability for operation at continuous service levels through economic cycles, but will provide for the fluctuation required for response to increased service demands in a rapid-growth environment. A revenue system that requires the identification of both the cost of the program and the portion of the cost that will be recovered through fees and charges allows the City and its citizens to develop a better understanding of the cost of services and to consider the appropriateness of established fees and charges, as well as encourage economic efficiency and reduce the *ad valorem* tax burden.

To that end, the City has established the following goals that are used to accomplish this policy:

1. The City will seek to establish all user charges and fees at a level related to the full costs (operating, direct, indirect, and capital) of providing the service. The City will review these fees and charges annually in the budget process and target rates that meet the cost to serve-particularly in the City's key businesses (Electric, Water, Wastewater, Stormwater, and Waste Management). In any event, all enterprise funds will endeavor to be self-supporting.
2. Costs of service include direct and indirect costs such as operating and maintenance costs, overhead, and charges for use of capital (depreciation and debt service). A government may choose not to recover all costs, but it should identify such costs. Reasons for not recovering full costs should be identified and explained. State and local law may govern the establishment of fees and charges.
3. The City will consider market rates and charges levied by other businesses and municipalities for like services in establishing rates, fees, and charges. These fees will be reviewed through the City's annual rate survey.



Financial Policies (continued)

4. One-time or special revenues shall not be used to finance ongoing City operations but rather be used for the funding of special projects.
5. An aggressive policy of seeking the collection of delinquent utility and license fee accounts will be maintained.
6. Citizen input into decisions relating to revenues will be solicited during the annual budget public hearing process and will be made available for public review prior to City Council consideration of first reading.
7. In determining revenue projections – and where judgment is required – conservatism shall be the rule.

FP 3: Diversified Revenue Base

The City will annually review its revenue source to maintain a diversified revenue base.

The City of Georgetown is committed to a diverse revenue base. Since all revenue sources have particular characteristics in terms of stability, growth, sensitivity to inflation, or business cycle effects, and impact on tax and rate payers – a diversity of revenue sources can improve a government's ability to handle fluctuations in revenues and potentially help to better distribute the cost of providing services.

The City will identify approaches that will be used to improve revenue diversification. In accomplishing this policy, the City will analyze the sensitivity of revenues to changes in rates, the fairness of the tax or fee, administrative aspects of the revenue source, and other relevant issues.

Over time the City will strive to improve its revenue diversity to the extent feasible. Since the City is statutorily limited as to the types of revenues it may raise, it may consider options to enhance flexibility within the constraints of available revenue sources. For example, the City will seek to diversify the tax base on which the property tax is levied.

FP 4: Operating Transfers

The City will quantify operating transfers from the utility system to cover general fund expenses.

The City has traditionally made operating transfers from the Utility Enterprise Funds to the General Fund. City Council and staff have determined that the City needs to maintain the competitiveness of the utility system and to reduce the General Fund's need for Utility Enterprise Fund transfers. These transfers should be established at a level that is supportable by current utility business practices.



Financial Policies (continued)

FP 5: Operational Reporting

City staff will provide to the City Council a report on the operating results of the City.

All excess revenue collected by the City of Georgetown that exceeds the projected budget revenue figure from a specific revenue category for each fiscal reporting period must be reported to City Council on a monthly basis. The expenditure of any and all excess revenue will be at Council's discretion and cannot be utilized within the City budget without Council's approval.

Likewise, all expenditures that exceed the projected budget expense figures in excess of \$5,000 on a departmental level must receive prior approval from the City Administrator and the Director of Finance. Upon execution of the expense, written notification must be reported to the City Administrator within seven calendar days.

Cost savings that may occur within a specific department can be utilized within that particular department; however, this cost saving cannot be transferred to another department without prior approval of the City Administrator.

FP 6: Adoption of Balanced Budget

The City will annually adopt a Balanced Operating Budget.

According to the laws of the State of South Carolina, the City will adopt a balanced operating budget and provide full disclosure when a deviation from a balanced budget is planned or when it occurs. This balanced budget will ensure that all operating revenues are equal to, or exceed, all operating expenditures at adoption and at year-end. Any increase in expenses, decrease in revenues, or combination of the two that would result in a budget imbalance will require budget revision, rather than spending unappropriated surpluses or designated reserves to support ongoing operations. Any year end operating surpluses will revert to unappropriated balances.

The City of Georgetown annual budget appropriation will cover the twelve-month period beginning July 1 and ending June 30 of the following year. The proposed budget document is to be presented to the City Council for their consideration no later than June 1 with adoption of the approved ordinance by June 30. According to state law, any required public hearings will be scheduled to receive input on the development of the budget. Special public hearings are also required to consider the issue of a tax increase.

Budgets shall be prepared at the department level and provide the basis for the City's financial management system. The adopted appropriations by fund shall constitute the maximum expenditure authorization for that fund and can be amended only by action of the City Council. The budget shall be developed in conjunction with a stated program of performance objectives and measures with which to gauge progress towards meeting those objectives.



Financial Policies (continued)

The following guidelines will be used in the preparation of the budget document:

1. Current appropriations in all funds are limited to the sum of available, unencumbered cash balances and revenues estimated to be received in the current budget period.
2. Special Revenue Funds are supported by special levies and fees, grants, or intergovernmental revenues. Expenditures in these funds are strictly limited to the mandates of the funding source. Special Revenue Funds are not to be used to subsidize other funds, except as required or permitted by program regulation.
3. All operations of the Enterprise Funds should strive to be self-supporting entities. The City will conduct an annual review of fee structures, charges for services, and other operating revenues and expenditures.
4. For purposes of this policy, cash basis of accounting are used in defining revenues and expenditures.
5. It will be the duty of the City Administrator to take action to bring the budget into balance if adjustments are needed in the course of a fiscal period.

FP 9: Delivery of Services

The City will identify priority services, establish appropriate service levels, and administer the expenditure of available resources to assure fiscal stability and effective and efficient delivery of services.

The City will operate on a current funding basis. Expenditures shall be budgeted and controlled so as not to exceed current revenues plus the planned use of fund balance accumulated through prior years.

The Finance Director is charged with performing periodic staff and third-party reviews of City programs for both efficiency and effectiveness. Privatization and contracting with other governmental agencies will be evaluated as alternatives to service delivery. Programs that are determined to be inefficient and/or ineffective are to be reduced in scope or eliminated.

The City of Georgetown makes every effort to maximize any discounts offered by creditors/vendors. Staff shall also use competitive bidding to attain the best possible price on goods and services.

FP 10: Debt Policy

The City will adhere to a debt policy that ensures that debt is issued and managed prudently in order to maintain a sound fiscal position and protect credit quality.



Financial Policies (continued)

Issuing debt commits the City's revenues several years into the future, and may limit the City's flexibility to respond to changing services priorities, revenue inflows, or cost structures. Debt levels and their related annual costs are important long-term obligations that must be managed within available resources. Debt policies are written guidelines and restrictions that affect the amount and type of debt issued by a state or local government, the issuance process, and the management of a debt portfolio. Adherence to a debt policy helps to ensure that the City maintains a sound debt position and that credit quality is protected. Components of the debt policy are as follows:

1. Debt Limit – This is the only measure that is prescribed by state law, which provides that the City's general obligation debt cannot exceed 8% of the City's total assessed value (excluding tax anticipation notes and other indebtedness with a maturity of one year or less; bonds or other indebtedness of the City payable from taxes levied from special taxing areas; and self-supporting bonds or other debt.)
2. Utility Enterprise Debt Measures – The City's Revenue debt level shall not exceed a debt service coverage ratio of 1.20 times of the annual new pledged revenues to annual debt service.
3. Tax Increment Debt Measures – The City's Tax Increment debt level shall not exceed the current available revenues or revenues projected within the district from projects that have obtained a building permit.

FP 11: Contingency Planning

The City's best interest can be served by developing a long term financial strategy to meet emergencies.

In order to provide adequate working capital in the event of emergencies or other unexpected economic events and to reduce the need for short-term borrowing, the City endeavors to maintain an unreserved fund balance in the General Fund in an amount equal to approximately two months of normal General Fund operating expenditures, excluding capital outlay.

FP 12: Accounting Functions

The City of Georgetown will perform accounting functions that shall conform to the generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to governments.

The City will comply with prevailing federal, state, and local statutes and regulations. The City will also conform to generally accepted accounting principles as promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA), and the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA).



Financial Policies (continued)

In general, it will be the policy of the City to:

1. Prepare and present regular reports that analyze, evaluate, and forecast the City's financial performance and economic conditions. This information will be made available to the public for their inspection.
2. With available resources, the City will seek out and employ the assistance of qualified financial advisors and consultants in the management and administration of the City's financial functions.
3. An independent audit will be performed annually.
4. The City will issue annual financial reports in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as outlined in the Governmental Accounting, Auditing, and Financial Reporting (GAAFR) publication.

The **basis of accounting** refers to the point at which revenues or expenditures/expenses are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. It relates to the timing of the measurements made regardless of the measurement focus applied. As in the basis of budgeting, accounting records for the City of Georgetown governmental funds are maintained on a **modified accrual basis** with the revenues being recorded when available and measurable and expenditures being recorded when the services or goods are received and the liabilities are incurred. In contrast to the basis of budgeting, accounting records for proprietary funds are maintained on the **accrual basis** in which revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when incurred.

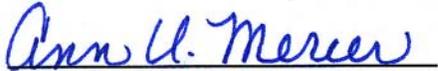
The City of Georgetown's accounting system is organized and operated on a "fund" basis. Each accounting entity is accounted for in a separate "fund" which is defined as a fiscal accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts recording cash and other financial resources together with related liabilities and residual equities or balances, and changes therein.



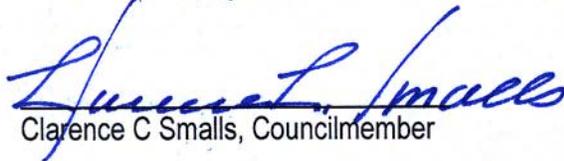
Financial Policies (continued)

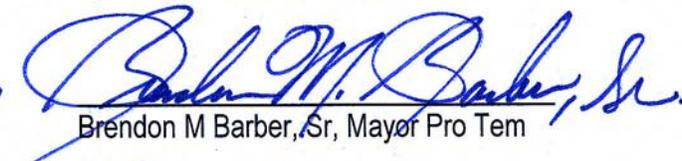
PASSED AND ADOPTED this 17th day of August, 2006.

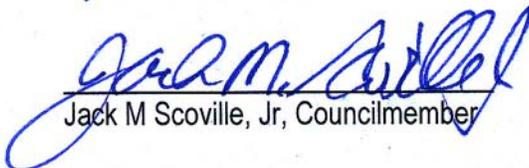
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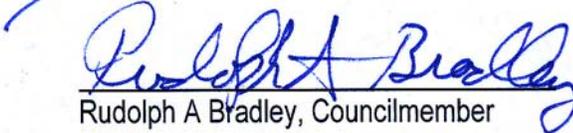

Ann U Mercer, City Clerk


Lynn Wood Wilson, Mayor

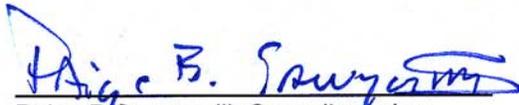

Clarence C Smalls, Councilmember


Brendon M Barber, Sr, Mayor Pro Tem


Jack M Scoville, Jr, Councilmember


Rudolph A Bradley, Councilmember

Peggy P Wayne, Councilmember


Paige B Sawyer, III, Councilmember



**AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE TAX MILLAGE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30,
2007 FOR THE CITY OF GEORGETOWN, SOUTH CAROLINA**

WHEREAS, § 5-7-260(3) of the South Carolina Code requires that a municipal council shall act by ordinance to adopt budgets and levy taxes pursuant to public notice: and

WHEREAS, the Mayor and City Council of the City of Georgetown, in council duly assembled, desire to establish a tax millage for the fiscal year 2006/2007 Budget,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED, by the Mayor and City Council of the City of Georgetown, that the following tax for the 2006/2007 fiscal year budget has been accepted and adopted:

Section 1. A tax to cover the period of July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007, both inclusive , that shall be levied, collected and paid into the Treasury of the City of Georgetown for the use and service thereof, i.e., in the amount of Ninety Three Dollars and Sixty Eight Cents (\$93.68) on every One Thousand Dollars (\$1000) in value of real estate of every description owned and used in the City of Georgetown, South Carolina, except such as is exempt from taxation under the Constitution and Laws of the State of South Carolina, is and for the purpose of paying current expenses of said municipality. Such tax is levied on such property as is assessed for taxation for County and State purposes.

Section 2. If for any reason, any sentence, clause, or provision of this ordinance shall be declared invalid, such shall not affect the remaining provisions hereof.

Repeal and Effective Date. All ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent with this ordinance are hereby repealed. This ordinance shall take effect immediately upon approval by the City Council of the City of Georgetown, South Carolina.

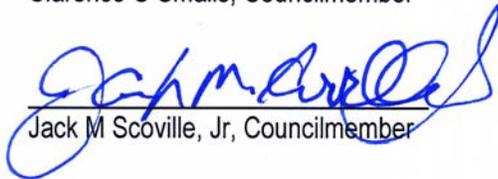


PASSED this 29th day of June, 2006.

ATTEST:

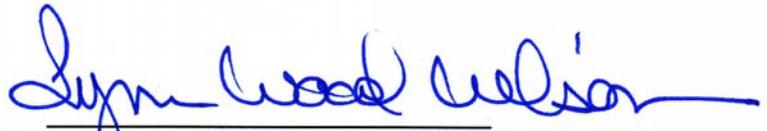

Ann U Mercer, City Clerk

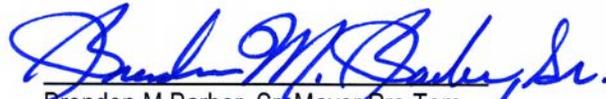
Clarence C Smalls, Councilmember


Jack M Scoville, Jr, Councilmember

Peggy P Wayne, Councilmember

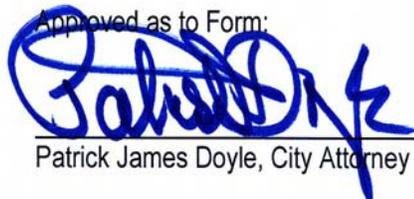
First Reading: 15 June 2006
Second Reading: 29 June 2006


Lynn Wood Wilson, Mayor


Brendon M Barber, Sr, Mayor Pro Tem


Rudolph A Bradley, Councilmember

Paige B Sawyer, III, Councilmember

Approved as to Form:

Patrick James Doyle, City Attorney



**AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 13, ARTICLE II, BUSINESS LICENSES,
SECTION 13-21 DEDUCTIONS AND EXEMPTIONS;
SECTION 13-36 CLASSIFICATION; RATES
OF THE CODE OF ORDINANCES
OF THE CITY OF GEORGETOWN, SOUTH CAROLINA**

WHEREAS, S.C. Code Section 5-7-30 authorizes the City to impose business license taxes; and

WHEREAS, Council has determined that the business license provisions of the City Code should be revised and updated;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the City Council of the City of Georgetown, South Carolina, that Chapter 13, Article II, Business Licenses, be amended as follows:

Section 13-21. Deductions and Exemptions.

No deductions from gross income shall be made except income from business done wholly outside of the city on which a license tax is paid to some other municipality or a county, or income which cannot be taxed pursuant to state or federal law. The applicant shall have the burden to establish the right to deduction by satisfactory records and proof. No person shall be exempt from the requirements of this article by reason of the lack of an established place of business within the city, unless exempted by state or federal law. The license inspector shall determine the appropriate classification for each business in accordance with the latest issue of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) for the United States published by the office of Management and Budget. No person shall be exempt from this article by reason of the payment of any other tax, unless exempted by state law, and no person shall be relieved of the liability for the payment of any other tax by reason of the application of this article.
(Ord. of 3-9-98)

Section 13-36. Classification; Rates.

The license fee for each class of business shall be computed in accordance with the following rates. The major groups of businesses included in each class are listed with the major group number according to the United States North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes. The license inspector shall determine the proper class for a business according to the NAICS.



RATES

RATE CLASS	<u>INCOME: 0 - \$2,000</u>	<u>ALL OVER \$2,000</u>
	MINIMUM FEE	Rate per Thousand or fraction thereof
1	\$30.00	\$ 1.25
2	35.00	\$1.45
3	40.00	\$1.65
4	45.00	\$1.85
5	50.00	\$2.05
6	55.00	\$2.25
7	60.00	\$2.45
8	See individual business in class 8.	

NON-RESIDENT RATES

Unless otherwise specifically provided, all minimum fees and rates shall be doubled for nonresidents and itinerants having no fixed principal place of business within the City.

DECLINING RATES

Declining rates apply in all classes for gross income in excess of one million dollars (\$1,000,000).

Gross Income in \$ Millions	Percent of Class Rate for Each Additional \$1,000
0 - 1	100%
1 - 2	90%
2 - 3	80%
3 - 4	70%
4 - 5	60%
5 - 10	50%
Over 10	40%



CLASS 8 RATES

(Each NAICS Number designates a separate sub-classification. The businesses in this section are treated as separate and individual subclasses due to provisions of state law, regulatory requirements, service burdens, tax equalization considerations, etc., which are deemed to be sufficient to require individually determined rates. Nonresident rates do not apply except where indicated.)

NAICS 23 - *Contractors, construction, all types:*

<u>Income</u>	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Per \$1,000 or Fraction</u>
A. Having permanent place of business within the city:		
First \$2,000.....	\$35.00	Plus
Over \$2,000.....		\$1.45
B. Non-resident (no permanent place of business in the city):		
First \$2,000.....	\$70.00	Plus
Over \$2,000 (nonresident double rates do not apply).....		\$2.90

A trailer at a construction site is not a permanent place of business under this ordinance.

The total fee for the full amount of the contract shall be paid prior to commencement of work and shall entitle contractor to complete the job without regard to the normal license expiration date.

No contractor shall be issued a business license until all state and municipal qualification examination and trade license requirements have been met. Each contractor shall post a sign in plain view on each job identifying the contractor with the job.

Subcontractors shall be licensed on the same basis as general or prime contractors for the same job, and no deductions shall be made by a general or prime contractor for value of work performed by a subcontractor.

No contractor shall be issued a business license until all performance and indemnity bonds required by the building code have been filed and approved. Zoning permits must be obtained when required by the zoning ordinance.

Each prime contractor shall file with the license inspector a list of subcontractors furnishing labor or materials for each project.



NAICS 482 - Railroad companies - (See Code Sec. 12-23-210)Flat fee.....\$295.00

Telecommunications Companies

(a) Notwithstanding any other provisions of the business license ordinance, the business license tax for retail telecommunications services, as defined in S.C. Code 1976, section 58-9-2200, shall be at the maximum rate authorized by S.C. Code 1976, section 58-9-2220, as it now provides or as provided by its amendment. The business license tax year shall begin on January 1 of each year. The rate for the 2005 business license tax year shall be the maximum rate allowed by state law as in effect on February 1, 2005. Declining rates shall not apply.

(b) In conformity with S.C. Code 1976, section 58-9-2220, the business license tax for "retail telecommunications services" shall apply to the gross income derived from the sale of retail telecommunications services for the preceding calendar or fiscal year which either originate or terminate in the municipality and which are charged to a service address within the municipality regardless of where these amounts are billed or paid and on which a business license tax has not been paid to another municipality. The measurement of the amounts derived from the retail sale of mobile telecommunications services shall include only revenues from the fixed monthly recurring charge of customers whose service address is within the boundaries of the municipality. For a business in operation for less than one year, the amount of business license tax shall be computed on a twelve-month projected income.

(c) For the year 2005, the business license tax for retail telecommunications services shall be due on February 1, 2005, and payable by February 28, 2005, without penalty. For years after 2005, the business license tax for "retail telecommunications services" shall be due on January 1 of each year and payable by January 31 of that year, without penalty.

(d) The delinquent penalty shall be five (5) per cent of the tax due for each month, or portion thereof, after the due date until paid.

(e) Exemptions in the business license ordinance for income from business in interstate commerce are hereby repealed. Properly apportioned gross income from interstate commerce shall be included in the gross income for every business subject to a business license tax.

(f) Nothing in this ordinance [Ordinance of September 16, 2004] shall be interpreted to interfere with continuing obligations of any franchise agreement or contractual agreement in the event that the franchise or contractual agreement should expire after December 31, 2003.

(g) All fees collected under such a franchise or contractual agreement expiring after December 31, 2003, shall be in lieu of fees or taxes which might otherwise be authorized by this ordinance [Ordinance of September 16, 2004].

(h) As authorized by S. C. Code 1976, section 5-7-300, the agreement with the Municipal Association of South Carolina for collection of current and delinquent license taxes from telecommunications companies pursuant to S.C. Code 1976, section 58-9-2200, shall continue in effect. Notwithstanding the provisions of the agreement, for the year 2005, the Municipal Association of South Carolina is authorized to collect current and delinquent license taxes, in conformity with the due date and delinquent date for 2005 as set out in this ordinance [Ordinance of September 16, 2004] and is further authorized, for the year 2005, to disburse business license taxes collected, less the service charge agreed to, to this municipality on or before April 1, 2005, and thereafter as remaining collections permit.

NAICS 5175 Television, cable or PayConsent or Franchise



NAICS 2211 - 2212 Electric and Gas CompaniesConsent or Franchise

<u>NAICS</u>	<u>Income</u>	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Per \$1,000 or Fraction</u>
423930	<u>Junk or Scrap Dealers</u> (Nonresident rates apply):		
	First \$2,000.....	\$65.00	Plus
	Over \$2,000.....		\$2.75
4411	<u>Automotive, Motor Vehicle Dealers and Farm Machinery, Retail</u>		
	First \$2,000.00.....	\$25.00	Plus
	Over \$2,000.00.....		\$0.80
	One sales lot not more than four hundred (400) feet from the main showroom may be operated under this license provided that proceeds from sales at the lot are included in gross receipts at the main office when both are operated under the same name and ownership.		
	Gross receipts for this classification shall include full sales price without deduction for trade-ins. Dealer transfers shall not be included in gross receipts.		
7224	<u>Drinking Places</u> - (Alcoholic beverages, beer and wine consumed on premises):		
	First \$2,000.....	\$65.00	Plus
	Over \$2,000.....		\$2.75
522298	<u>Pawn Brokers</u> , All Types:		
	First \$2,000.....	\$65.00	Plus
	Over \$2,000.....		\$2.75
7131	<u>Vending Machines</u> and all other coin-operated Automatic Merchandising Machines (not Included in Business Gross Income)		
	First \$2,000.....	\$40.00	Plus
	Over \$2,000.....		\$1.65



454390 Peddlers, Solicitors, Canvassers, Door-To-Door Sales

direct retail sales of merchandise. (Nonresident rates do not apply.):

A.	Temporary activities up to three (3) consecutive days. (Separate license required for each sale period.):		
	First \$2,000.....	\$25.00	Plus
	Over \$2,000.....		\$2.75
B.	Long-term activities (up to 365 days):		
	First \$2,000.....	\$110.00	Plus
	Over \$2,000.....		\$2.75

524 Insurance Companies:

Except as to fire insurance, "gross premiums" means gross premiums collected (1) on policies on property or risks located in the municipality, and (2) on policies, wherever the insured property or risk is located, that are sold, solicited, negotiated, taken, transmitted, received, delivered, applied for, produced or serviced by the insurance company's office located in the municipality or by the insurance company's employee doing business within the municipality or by the office of the insurance company's licensed or appointed producer (agent) located in the municipality or by the insurance company's licensed or appointed producer (agent) doing business within the municipality. As to fire insurance, "gross premiums" means gross premiums (1) collected in the municipality, and/or (2) realized from risks located within the limits of the municipality.

Gross premiums shall include new and renewal business without deductions for any dividend, credit, return premiums or deposit.

Solicitation for insurance, receiving or transmitting an application or policy, examination of a risk, collection or transmitting of a premium, adjusting a claim, delivering a benefit, or doing any act in connection with a policy or claim shall constitute doing business within the municipality whether or not an office is maintained therein. A premium collected on property or a risk located within the municipality shall be deemed to have been collected within the municipality. Declining rates shall not apply.



Life, health and accident0.75% of gross premiums

Fire and casualty2% of gross premiums

Title insurance2% of gross premiums

Brokers for fire and casualty insurers -- Non-admitted:

As to brokers for non-admitted fire and casualty insurers, "gross premiums" means gross premiums collected by or for fire and casualty insurers not licensed in South Carolina (1) on policies on property or risks located in the municipality and/or (2) on policies, wherever the insured property or risk is located, that are sold, solicited, negotiated, taken, transmitted, received, delivered, applied for, produced or serviced by a broker located in or doing business within the municipality. Brokers shall provide, with their payment of the tax, a copy of the report required by the state department of insurance showing the locations of the property or risks insured2% of gross premiums

[Premiums for non-admitted business are not included in broker's gross commissions for other business. Declining rates shall not apply.]

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this ordinance, license taxes for insurance companies and brokers for non-admitted fire and casualty insurers shall be payable on or before May 31 in each year without penalty. The penalty for delinquent payments shall be 5% of the tax due per month, or portion thereof, after the due date until paid.

Any exemptions in the business license ordinance for income from business in interstate commerce are hereby repealed. Gross income from interstate commerce shall be included in the gross income for every business subject to a business license tax.

The agreement with the Municipal Association of South Carolina, pursuant to S. C. Code section 5-7-300, for collection of current and delinquent license taxes from insurance companies and brokers for non-admitted fire and casualty insurers shall continue in effect.

NAICS – 7131 Amusement machines, coin operated:

A. Music machines, kiddie rides, and amusement machines licensed pursuant to South Carolina Code 1976, section 12-21-2720(A)(1) and (A)(2):

1. Operator of machine: \$12.50 per machine, [South Carolina Code 1976, section 12-21-2746], plus \$12.50 business license for operation of all machines (not on gross income).

2. Distributor selling or leasing machines (not licensed by the state as an operator pursuant to South Carolina Code 1976, section 12-21-2728):



Income	Minimum	Per \$1,000 or Fraction
First \$2,000.....	\$40.00	Plus
Over \$2,000.....		\$1.65

NAICS - 7139 Billiard or Pool rooms, all types - \$5.00 stamp per table, plus

Income	Minimum	Per \$1,000 or Fraction
First \$2,000.....	\$40.00	Plus
Over \$2,000.....		\$1.65

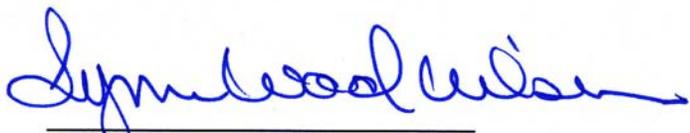
NAICS - 7119 Carnivals and Circuses:

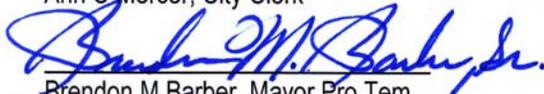
Income	Minimum	Per \$1,000 or Fraction
First \$2,000.....	\$65.00	Plus
Over \$2,000.....		\$2.75

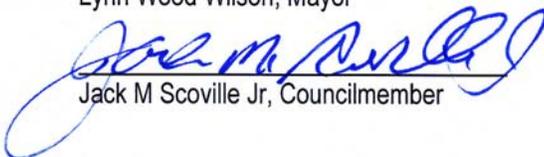
PASSED by City Council duly assembled this 29 day of June, 2006.

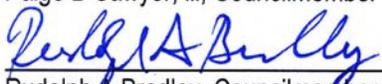
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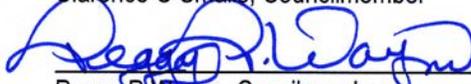

 Ann U. Mercer, City Clerk


 Lynn Wood Wilson, Mayor


 Brendon M Barber, Mayor Pro Tem


 Jack M Scoville Jr, Councilmember

Paige B Sawyer, III, Councilmember

 Rudolph A. Bradley, Councilmember

Clarence C Smalls, Councilmember

 Peggy P. Wayne, Councilmember

First Reading: 15 June 2006
 Second Reading: 29 June 2006

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

 Patrick James Doyle, City Attorney



AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE WATER UTILITY RATES CONTAINED IN THE CITY CLERK'S OFFICIAL RECORD OF UTILITY RATES, DEPOSITS, AND MISCELLANEOUS FEES AND CHARGES FOR THE CITY OF GEORGETOWN, SOUTH CAROLINA

WHEREAS, it is prudent and fiscally responsible for the City of Georgetown to periodically review established utility policies, and

WHEREAS, the provisions referred to above are contained in the City Clerk's Official Record of Utility Rates, Deposits, and Miscellaneous Fees and Charges.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by City Council of The City of Georgetown, South Carolina, that the water utility rates contained in the City Clerk's Official Record of Utility Rates, Deposits, and Miscellaneous Fees and Charges be revised as follows:

Water Utility Rates

In-City Rates

In-City rates apply to all water service located within the city limits of the City of Georgetown.

<u>Meter Size</u>	<u>Monthly Customer Charge</u>	<u>Usage Charge (Per Thousand Gallons)</u>
0.75"	\$ 9.35	2.08
1.00"	\$ 15.62	2.08
1.50"	\$ 31.14	2.08
2.00"	\$ 49.84	2.08
3.00"	\$ 93.50	2.08
4.00"	\$ 155.87	2.08
6.00"	\$ 311.64	2.08
8.00"	\$ 561.00	2.08

Out-of-City Rates

Out-of-City rates apply to all water service located outside the city limits of the City of Georgetown.

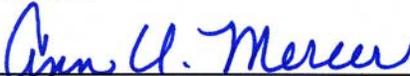
<u>Meter Size</u>	<u>Monthly Customer Charge</u>	<u>Usage Charge (Per Thousand Gallons)</u>
0.75"	\$ 13.97	2.08
1.00"	\$ 23.38	2.08
1.50"	\$ 46.65	2.08
2.00"	\$ 74.70	2.08
3.00"	\$ 140.20	2.08
4.00"	\$ 233.75	2.08
6.00"	\$ 467.40	2.08
8.00"	\$ 841.45	2.08



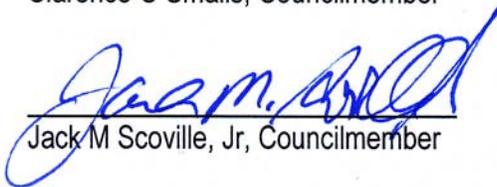
The above customer charges, based upon nominal meter size, shall be the minimum charge each month. No allowance for usage is included in the customer charge.

PASSED this 29th day of June, 2006.

ATTEST:


Ann U Mercer, City Clerk

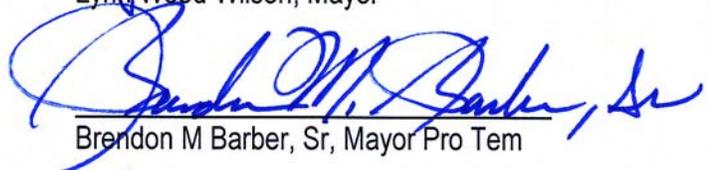
Clarence C Smalls, Councilmember


Jack M Scoville, Jr, Councilmember

Peggy P Wayne, Councilmember

First Reading: 15 June 2006
Second Reading: 29 June 2006

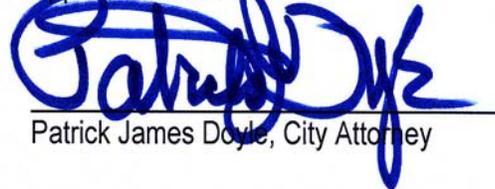

Lynn Wood Wilson, Mayor


Brendon M Barber, Sr, Mayor Pro Tem


Rudolph A Bradley, Councilmember

Paige B Sawyer, III, Councilmember

Approved as to Form:


Patrick James Doyle, City Attorney



AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE WASTEWATER UTILITY RATES CONTAINED IN THE CITY CLERK'S OFFICIAL RECORD OF UTILITY RATES, DEPOSITS, AND MISCELLANEOUS FEES AND CHARGES FOR THE CITY OF GEORGETOWN, SOUTH CAROLINA

WHEREAS, it is prudent and fiscally responsible for the City of Georgetown to periodically review established utility policies: and

WHEREAS, the provisions referred to above are contained in the City Clerk's Official Record of Utility Rates, Deposits, and Miscellaneous Fees and Charges.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by City Council of the City of Georgetown, South Carolina, that the wastewater utility rates contained in the City Clerk's Official Record of Utility Rates, Deposits, and Miscellaneous Fees and Charges be revised as follows:

Wastewater Utility Rates

In-City Rates

In-City rates apply to all wastewater service located within the City limits of the City of Georgetown.

Meter Size	Monthly Customer Charge	Usage Charge (Per Thousand Gallons)
.75"	\$ 13.20	\$ 2.58
1.00"	21.60	2.58
1.50"	43.20	2.58
2.00"	68.40	2.58
3.00"	128.40	2.58
4.00"	213.60	2.58
6.00"	426.00	2.58
8.00"	765.60	2.58

Out-of-City Rates

Out-of-City rates apply to all wastewater service located outside the City limits of the City of Georgetown.

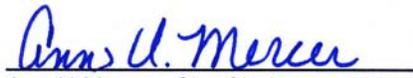
Meter Size	Monthly Customer Charge	Usage Charge (Per Thousand Gallons)
.75"	\$ 19.74	\$ 2.58
1.00"	32.34	2.58
1.50"	64.74	2.58
2.00"	102.54	2.58
3.00"	192.54	2.58
4.00"	320.34	2.58
6.00"	638.94	2.58
8.00"	1,148.34	2.58



The above customer charge, based upon nominal meter size, shall be the minimum charge each month. No allowance for usage is included in the customer charge.

PASSED this 29th day of June, 2006.

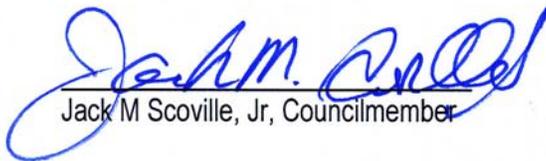
ATTEST:

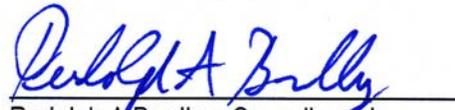

Ann U Mercer, City Clerk


Lynn Wood Wilson, Mayor

Clarence C Smalls, Councilmember


Brendon M Barber, Sr, Mayor Pro Tem


Jack M Scoville, Jr, Councilmember


Rudolph A Bradley, Councilmember

Peggy P Wayne, Councilmember

Paige B Sawyer, III, Councilmember

First Reading: 15 June 2006
Second Reading: 29 June 2006

Approved as to Form:

Patrick James Doyle, City Attorney



AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE STORMWATER UTILITY RATES CONTAINED IN THE CITY CLERK'S OFFICIAL RECORD OF UTILITY RATES, DEPOSITS, AND MISCELLANEOUS FEES AND CHARGES FOR THE CITY OF GEORGETOWN, SOUTH CAROLINA

WHEREAS, it is prudent and fiscally responsible for the City of Georgetown to periodically review established utility policies: and

WHEREAS, the provisions referred to above are contained in the City Clerk's Official Record of Utility Rates, Deposits, and Miscellaneous Fees and Charges.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED, by the Mayor and City Council of the City of Georgetown, South Carolina that the Stormwater utility rates contained in the City Clerk's Official Record of Utility Rates, Deposits, and Miscellaneous Fees and Charges be revised as follows:

Stormwater Utility Rates

Residential Rates

Residential rates shall apply to a private residence or an individual family apartment. Residential rates are not applicable for structures designed for short term occupancy such as bed and breakfast establishments and overnight boarding houses. Such structures shall be subject to commercial rates. Fees billed each month for residential lots with more than a single-family use shall be based on a residential equivalency unit (REU) equal to the number of electric or water meters, whichever is greater.

Monthly fee for residential shall be equal to: \$4.00 per REU

Commercial Rates

Commercial rates shall apply to commercial and all other users not qualifying for residential rates. One acre of commercial, industrial, nonprofit, public, or semipublic property shall be equal to 6.3 REU's or Residential Equivalency Units. Accordingly, fees will be assessed at a standard rate per REU, as determined by City Council. Any commercial property less than one acre shall be considered one acre when computing the fee.

Monthly fee for commercial shall be \$4.00 per REU



PASSED this 29th day of June, 2006.

ATTEST:

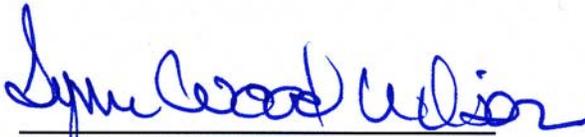

Ann U Mercer, City Clerk

Clarence C Smalls, Councilmember

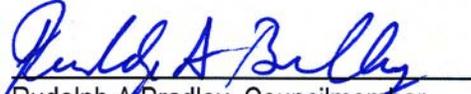

Jack M Scoville, Jr, Councilmember

Peggy P Wayne, Councilmember

First Reading: 15 June 2006
Second Reading: 29 June 2006


Lynn Wood Wilson, Mayor


Brendon M Barber, Sr, Mayor Pro Tem


Rudolph A Bradley, Councilmember

Paige B Sawyer, III, Councilmember

Approved as to Form:


Patrick James Doyle, City Attorney



**AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND CHAPTER 9, GARBAGE, TRASH AND WEEDS,
ARTICLE II, COLLECTION REGULATIONS OF THE CODE OF ORDINANCES
OF THE CITY OF GEORGETOWN, SOUTH CAROLINA**

BE IT ORDAINED by the City Council of the City of Georgetown, South Carolina, that Chapter 9, Article II, Section 9-22 (a) be amended as follows:

- (a) Residential customers shall be charged nineteen dollars (\$19.00) per month. Service for additional rollouts will be an additional nineteen dollars (\$19.00) per month. This fee provides for pick up of rollouts twice per week, pick up of recycling once per week, pick up of yard debris and scheduled pick up of brown and white goods.

BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED by City Council of the city of Georgetown, South Carolina, that Chapter 9, Article II, Section 9-22 (b and c) be amended as follows:

- (b) Nonresidential customers utilizing rollout containers in the DSD shall be charged a base monthly fee of nineteen dollars (\$19.00), which provides for one rollout container and up to seven (7) pick ups per week as well as the pick up of the flattened boxed. Customers generating higher volumes of waste can request service for additional rollouts at the monthly rate of forty dollars (\$40.00) per rollout. Pick up of yard debris, white goods, and brown goods are not provided to nonresidential sanitation customers in the DSD.
- (c) All other nonresidential sanitation customers utilizing rollout containers shall be charged nine dollars and fifty cent (\$9.50) per rollout per weekly pick up. This fee provides only for pick up of rollouts. Pick up of yard debris, white goods and brown goods are not provided to nonresidential sanitation customers. A minimum of two (2) pick ups per week is required. Weekend service is not provided.



PASSED this 29th day of June, 2006.

ATTEST:

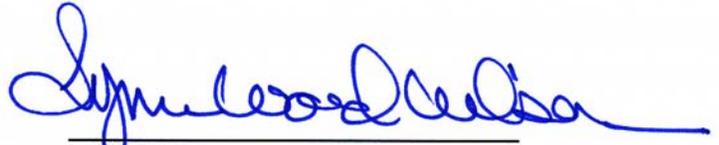

Ann U Mercer, City Clerk

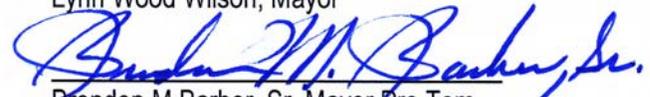
Clarence C Smalls, Councilmember

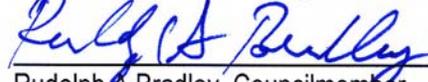

Jack M Scoville, Jr, Councilmember

Peggy P Wayne, Councilmember

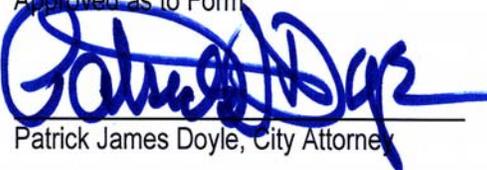
First Reading: 15 June 2006
Second Reading: 29 June 2006


Lynn Wood Wilson, Mayor


Brendon M Barber, Sr, Mayor Pro Tem


Rudolph A Bradley, Councilmember

Paige B Sawyer, III, Councilmember

Approved as to Form:

Patrick James Doyle, City Attorney

