

2022

CITY OF MYRTLE BEACH



Annual Budget & Financial Plans



FY 2021-22 ANNUAL BUDGET & FINANCIAL PLANS

MAYOR

Brenda Bethune

MAYOR PRO TEMPORE

Jackie Hatley

CITY COUNCIL

Michael Chestnut

John Krajc

Clyde H. "Mike" Lowder

Philip N. Render, DMD

Gregg Smith

City of Myrtle Beach



OFFICIALS and DIRECTORS

OFFICIALS

- ◊City Manager, Jonathan "Fox" Simons
- ◊Chief Financial Officer, Michelle Shumpert
- ◊Assistant City Manager, Lisa Wallace
- ◊Assistant City Manager, Vacant
- ◊City Attorney, William A. Bryan, Jr.
- ◊City Clerk, Jennifer Adkins

CITY DEPARTMENT HEADS

- ◊Financial Management & Reporting Director, Diana Farrell (Interim)
- ◊Financial Services Director, Jeremy Roof
- ◊Insurance and Risk Services Director, Val Rosser
- ◊Human Resources Director, Vacant
- ◊Public Information, Mark Kruea
- ◊Construction Services Director, Chris Thompson
- ◊Planning & Zoning Director, Kenneth May
- ◊Capital Projects, Jay Hood
- ◊General Manager, Myrtle Beach Convention Center, Brian Monroe
- ◊Chief of Police, Amy Prock
- ◊Fire Chief, Tom Gwyer
- ◊Recreation Services Director, Dustin Jordan
- ◊Sports Tourism Director, Timothy Huber
- ◊Public Works Director, Janet Curry

Special Thanks to the Financial Management & Reporting Staff

- ◊Diana Farrell, Interim Director of Financial Management & Reporting
- ◊Michael D. Price, Financial Analyst, Senior
- ◊Lori Frishmuth, Financial Analyst, Senior



OUR VISION

FIRST IN SERVICE

We believe that the employees of the city are collectively among the most talented and dedicated to be found in any work force. Through the efforts of these employees, the City of Myrtle Beach serves the public in an outstanding manner, providing needed services efficiently and courteously.

We believe that we can learn from the collective experiences of this work force to focus our efforts, provide even better service to the public, and improve the satisfaction experienced by all employees for the contributions they make.

- S**afety -- Comes First
- E**xcellence -- Constantly Improving
- R**espect -- For Ourselves and Others
- V**alue -- The Individual and the Organization
- I**ntegrity -- Fairness and Honesty
- C**ommunication and Courtesy -- To All
- E**ducation -- Knowledge to Help



OUR STRATEGIC INITIATIVES

Create an unparalleled quality of Life for our residents through:

Crime Prevention

Infrastructure

Communication

Economic Development

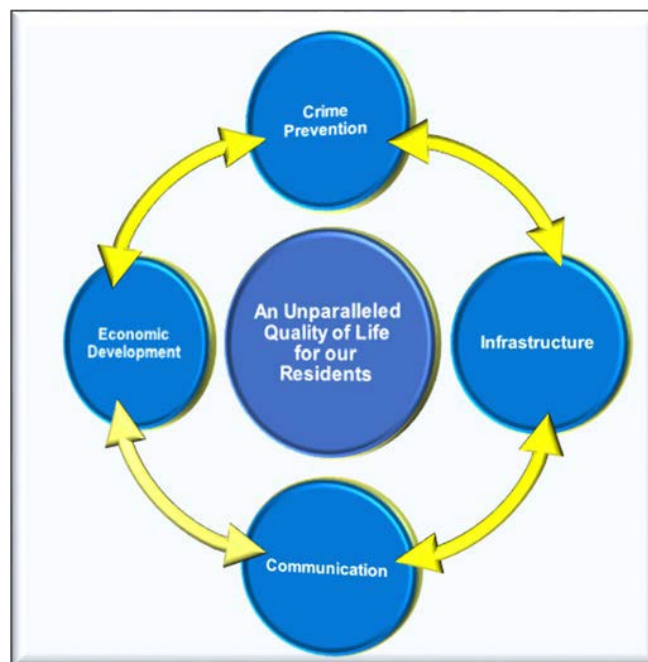




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Introduction

Budget Introduction

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Transmittal Letter

City Structure and Services

Organizational Chart

Operating Environment: Property Taxes

Operating Environment: User Fees

Buying Power of a Typical Household

Community Improvements

Financial Policies



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Budget Introduction



WELCOME to the City of Myrtle Beach 2021-22 Budget. This document has been designed to illustrate who we are as a community and as an organization, including our financial standing and our priorities for this upcoming year. We in the Office of Financial Management & Reporting hope this document provides a sense of the annual operations of our city, how they are financed and the manner in which we serve.

Sincerely,

Michelle Shumpert, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Diana Farrell, CPA
Interim Director of Financial
& Reporting

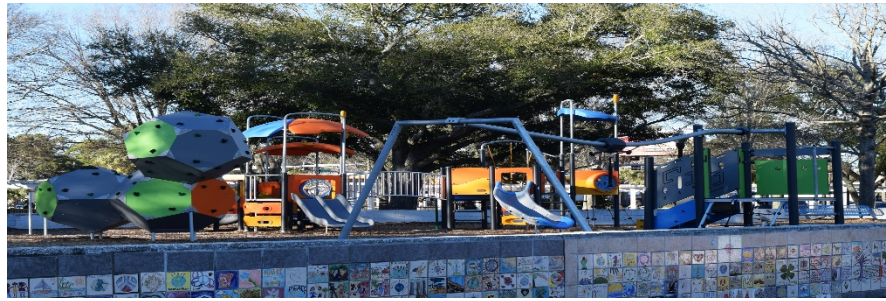
Michael Price, CGFO
Financial Analyst, Senior

Lori Frishmuth, CPA
Financial Analyst, Senior

The City Structure

The City of Myrtle Beach operates under a council-manager form of government, which was adopted by voters in 1973. Council is the legislative body of government, comprising seven elected members including the Mayor, each serving four-year terms. The Mayor and three Council Members stand for election in one year and two years later the remaining three Council seats are up for election. The Council determines the city's policy direction by enacting ordinances and resolutions as well as approving the annual budget. A professional City Manager is appointed by Council, and serves at the pleasure of the Council on a contractual basis. The Manager administers the daily operations of the City through appointed executive staff members and department heads.

Named for native wax myrtle trees growing wild along the shores, Myrtle Beach was incorporated as a town in 1938 and as a city in 1957. It is the largest city in Horry County as well as the Myrtle Beach-Conway MSA. Situated largely on a barrier island between the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway and the Atlantic Ocean, Myrtle Beach is home to over nine miles of recreational beachfront area and some of the world's cleanest stretches of white sandy beach. The community offers a wide variety of cultural entertainment, attracting 20.4 million visitors annually, Myrtle Beach is a major U.S. tourist center continually receiving accolades from regional and national publications.



The City is committed to being “First in Service,” providing an unparalleled quality of life for our residents and visitors. This commitment, along with the City’s ideal oceanfront location, combine to position Myrtle Beach among the best resort, business, and residential locations on the East Coast. Public amenities within the City include:

- 6 fire stations and full Emergency Medical Services.
- 3 Police stations-including the main headquarters, the police annex, and the joint use of Fire Station #4 on the Air Force Base.
- 1.2-mile Oceanfront Boardwalk featuring shops, cafes, and an oceanfront park.
- 12.5-miles of Greenway Bike Pathways and the 1.2 mile A10 Mountain Bike Trail.
- 38 City Parks, 2 dog parks, three full-service recreation centers and 9.25-miles of beaches, including 141 public beach accesses.
- 18-hole, championship Whispering Pines Golf Course.
- Myrtle Beach Convention Center with 100,000 square feet of meeting space.
- The 402-room Sheraton Myrtle Beach Convention Center Hotel, carrying ratings of 4-star by Forbes and Northstar and 3-diamond by AAA.
- Water and Sewer System serving over 17,000 commercial and residential customers.
- Full Solid Waste residential and recycling services, as well as limited service for shared compactors along Ocean Boulevard.
- Myrtle Beach Colored School, Charlie's Place, and the Train Depot historical sites and community centers.
- Chapin Memorial Library, owned and operated by the City.
- The Myrtle Beach Sports Center, a 100,000 Square foot Indoor Sports Complex opened in FY15 and is located on the Myrtle Beach Convention Center Campus.

Myrtle Beach Facts

<i>Population (2020):</i>	35,682
<i>Myrtle Beach MSA (2020):</i>	514,000
<i>Median Home Price (2021):</i>	\$248,000
<i>Largest Private Employer:</i>	Wal-Mart
<i>Median Income (2019):</i>	\$50,704
<i>Number of Rooms for Rent:</i>	157,000
<i>Estimated Unrestricted * True Value of Taxable</i>	
<i>Property (Tax Yr 2020):</i>	\$9,782,046,000
<i>Average Sunny Days:</i>	218
<i>Annual Precipitation:</i>	53.27"

Unrestricted values represent those giving rise to tax revenue that is available for General Fund operations.



FY 2021-22 Annual Budget Calendar



PHASE I - POLICY FORMATION & BUDGET DEVELOPMENT

October - November 2020

Budget Development—Establish Current Level Benchmarks

- Identify Council Priorities
- Develop pay and benefit recommendations
- Develop Current Level projections
- Provide update of economic & financial conditions

December 2020

Departmental Budget Development—Current Level

- Formulate SWOT Analysis
- Develop preliminary revenue estimates
- Complete Current Level requests

January 2021

Budget Development—Service Level Changes

- Provide update of economic & financial environment, status of major initiatives, budget calendar
- Departments prepare budget proposals
- New Capital project reviews

February – March 2021

Senior Management Review

- Debt Plan
- Capital Improvement Plan Review and Adjustment
- Departmental Operating Budgets
- Financial Partners and Outside Agency requests

CFO & Financial Management & Reporting Office

- Prepare Enterprise and Special Revenue Funds
- Capital Improvement Budget & Five-Year Plan
- Present proposals for balancing General Fund
- Review recommendations with City departments

March 2021

Preparation of Balanced Budget

- Property Tax and Hospitality-related revenue updates
- CFO reviews any adjustments with Manager
- Financial Management & Reporting Office coordinates departmental preparation of budget presentations for City Council Budget Retreat

PHASE II - BUDGET REVIEW AND ADOPTION

April 2021

Presentation of City Manager's Recommended FY 2021-22 Budget and 2022-2026 Capital Improvements Plan

- Budget Retreat
- Budget Workshops, if necessary
- Public Hearing Notice

May 2021

- Budget Workshops
- Public Hearing and First Reading

June 2021

- Second Reading
- Adoption



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FY 2021-22 Transmittal Letter

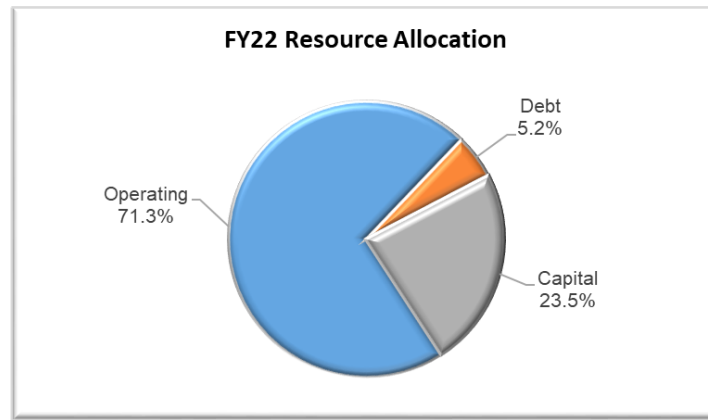


Honorable Mayor Brenda Bethune and Members of City Council:

On behalf of the City Manager, I am pleased to present the Municipal Budget for Fiscal Year 2021-22 (FY 2022), and the 2022-26 Capital Improvements Plan (CIP). Total expenditures/expenses for the fiscal year, net of interfund transfers, are approximately \$292.1 million, up from the \$216.5 million authorized in Fiscal Year 2020-21 by \$75.6 million or 34.9%.

	FY2019-20 Actual	FY2020-21 Rev. Budget	FY2021-22 Budget	% Δ
Governmental Operations	\$ 217,832,371	\$ 204,547,872	\$ 225,626,586	10.3%
Enterprise Operations	<u>62,834,106</u>	<u>41,151,913</u>	<u>47,259,257</u>	14.8%
Total Operating Budget	<u>280,666,477</u>	<u>245,699,785</u>	<u>272,885,843</u>	11.1%
Governmental Capital Projects	<u>6,104,286</u>	<u>24,188,234</u>	<u>55,905,308</u>	131.1%
Reconciling Items				
Enterprise Capital Projects	<u>2,382,700</u>	<u>3,799,300</u>	<u>27,999,400</u>	637.0%
Total Reconciling Items	<u>2,382,700</u>	<u>3,799,300</u>	<u>27,999,400</u>	637.0%
Less: Interfund Transfers	<u>(78,106,615)</u>	<u>(57,181,347)</u>	<u>(64,705,161)</u>	13.2%
Grand Total Appropriations	<u>\$ 211,046,848</u>	<u>\$ 216,505,972</u>	<u>\$ 292,085,390</u>	34.9%

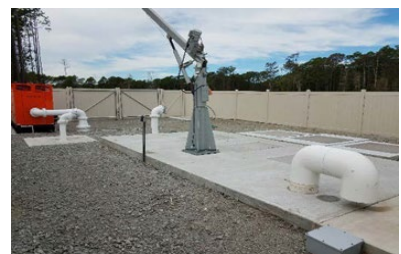
Before interfund transfers are backed out of the total, expenditures for general government operations and maintenance and of City enterprises are estimated at \$254.4 million (71.3% of total). Debt service expenditures/expenses equal \$18.5 million (5.2% of total). New capital improvement appropriations for FY 2022 have been authorized in the amount of \$83.9 million (23.5% of the total).



This budget includes no increase in the *ad valorem* tax rate and no increase business license or permitting fees. Fees for the City owned Cemetery were increased to more closely mirror the local market, however the City's fees remain below those charged by other local service providers.

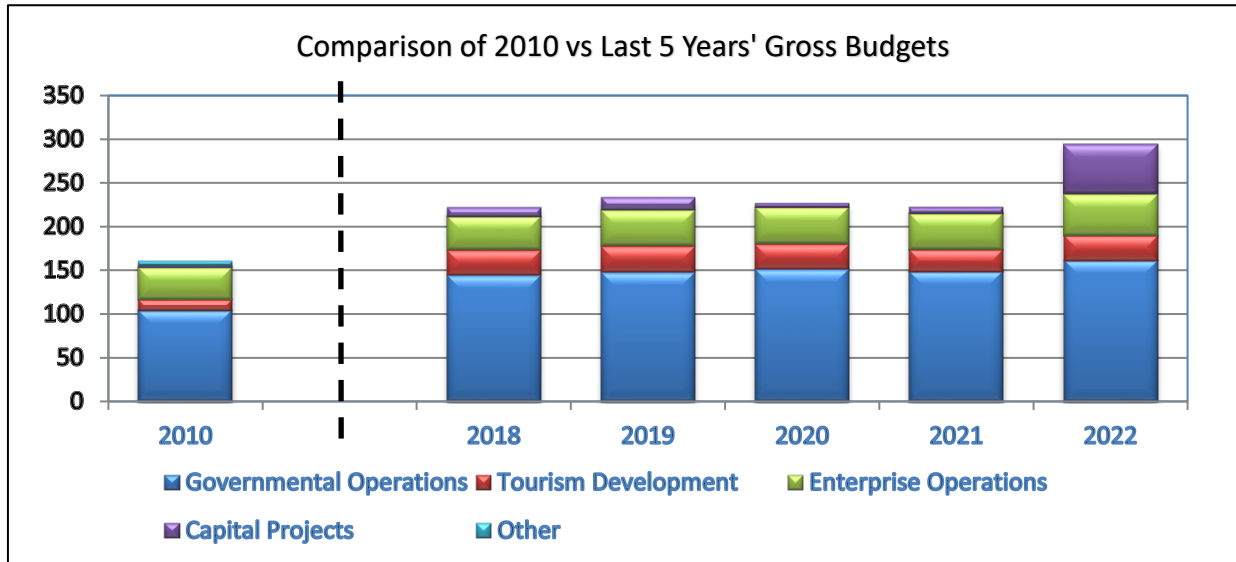
In the City's various special revenue and enterprise funds, fees and charges were increased as follows:

- **Water and Sewer Fund**—A blended increase of 5.0%, depending upon usage. The increase amounts to \$1.96 per month for a residential user on an average of 7,500 gallons per month. The Water and Sewer connection fee increased \$1,805, or 67.3%, for new connections to the water and sewer system.
- **Storm Water Management Fund** — A monthly rate increase of \$1.38 for a residential property owner.



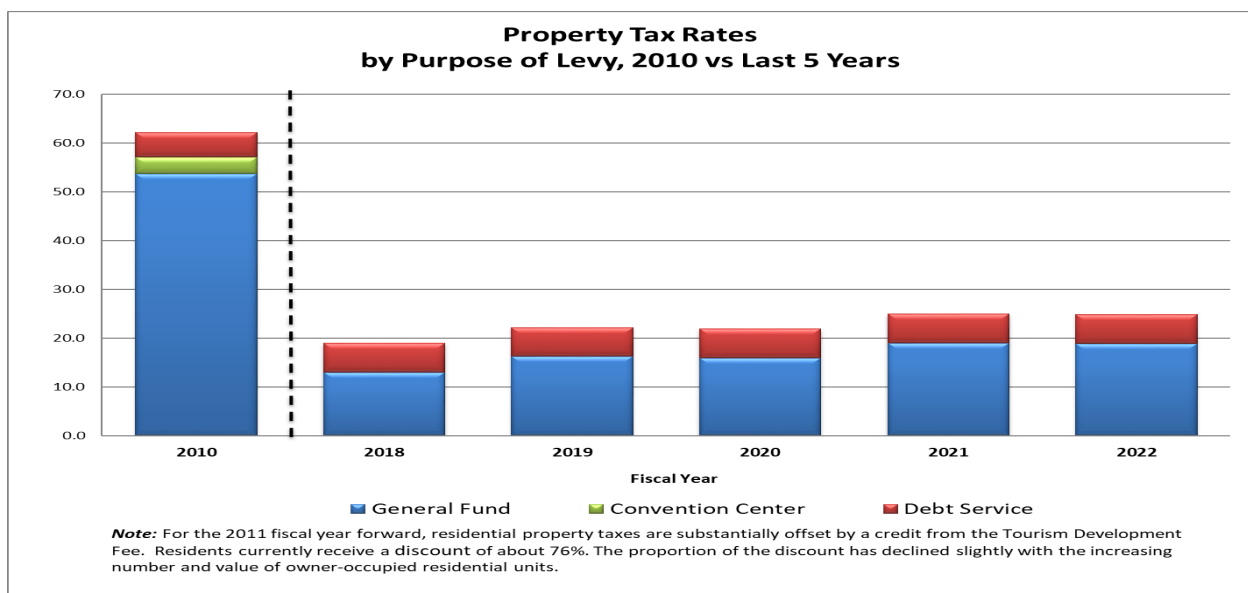
Budget Comparisons and Costs of City Services

As the following graphs show, while the costs of city services have risen over the past ten years, the full impact of that rise has been spared to residential taxpayers inside the City.



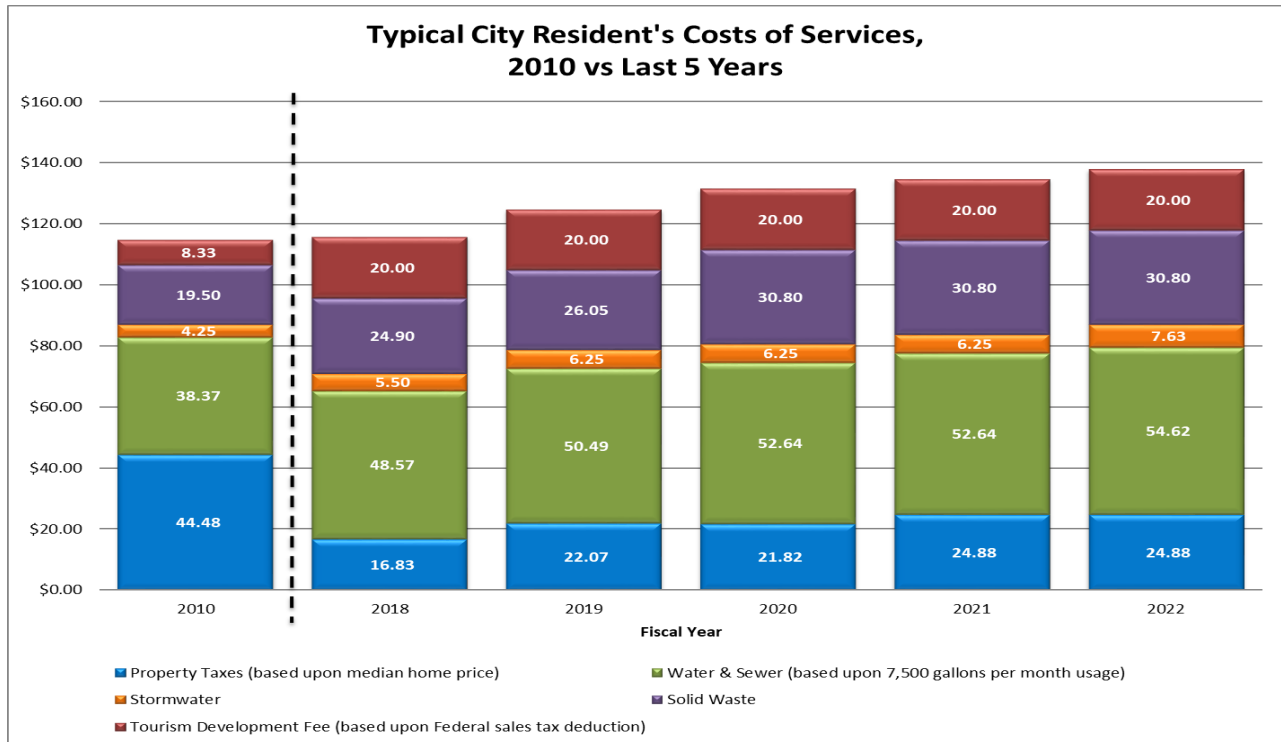
The Tourism Development Fee statute, §4-10-970(A)(2)(a), provides that at least twenty percent of the collections not required to be spent for out-of-state advertising by a local direct marketing organization, or 4% of total revenue, may be used to provide a credit against the property tax liability of owner-occupied residential units.

The City has elected to use far more than the amount required, in recent years employing as much as 20.0% of total revenue for the purpose of granting the credit against property tax liabilities for owner-occupied units. That amount has grown to over \$5.6 million in the 2022 budget.



The following graph shows the net property tax rates that residents living in their own homes have paid for fiscal years for the last five fiscal years. Fiscal Year 2010 has been shown for comparison's sake, so that the effect of the TDF credits are not lost on the reader.

The net cost of all City services to an average Myrtle Beach resident, when all regular taxes, fees and service charges are considered, is estimated to be about \$137.93, less than a typical power bill or the cost of phone, internet and cable TV service. When the effects of the increase in median home price are accounted for, the costs of service have actually only increased by about \$4.94 per month between fiscal years 2010 and 2022.¹



¹ Analysis assumes median-priced home ranging from \$167,000 market value in 2010 to \$248,000 in 2022; vehicles valued at \$34,700; average water consumption of 7,500 gallons; taxable expenditures of \$2,000 per month; standard residential storm water and solid waste service.

Budget Planning and Strategic Initiative Development



Typically the City begins strategic budget planning in October each year, conducting a series of budget workshop sessions at which City Council participates in in-depth discussions of Council focus areas and priorities for the coming fiscal year. Following the October Council workshop, Senior Management and Department Heads hold a staff workshop to discuss Council priorities, participate in an informal organization-wide SWOT analysis, and establish a foundation for the development of departmental budget proposals. For FY22, the pandemic made it difficult to come together in person for group meetings and workshops. Fortunately the strategic initiatives identified in FY20 were developed in a deliberate, comprehensive manner meant to be the guide for resource allocation for many years to come.

During April budget workshops, Council confirmed their dedication to their goal of fostering an unparalleled overall quality of life for our residents, visitors, and business owners, as well as the four previously identified major strategic initiatives to further their goal. The strategic initiatives are Public Safety, Community and Economic Development, Infrastructure/Equipment, and Communication. All of Council's focus areas are incorporated into a clearly defined set of strategic initiatives and incorporated in the annual financial plan for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022.

Strategic Initiatives 2021-22

The City will strive to offer an unparalleled overall quality of life for our residents, visitors, and business owners through efforts to promote and maintain the community's natural beauty and recreational opportunities, optimization of public safety and health, supporting community building and growth, and fostering an environment in which economic activity can be expanded so that more of our citizens can enjoy what the community has to offer.

- ❑ **Public Safety Initiative** to continue to implement the Police recruitment and retention plan, increase the utilization of technological tools in the Police and Fire departments, maintain Emergency Service presence on our beaches, activate parks and open spaces, and encourage development in underutilized areas of the City.
- ❑ **Community and Economic Development Initiative** to foster an environment in which economic activity can be expanded so that all our citizens have an opportunity to enjoy what the community has to offer and to address quality of life issues in center city neighborhoods by facilitating community watch groups, aggressive code enforcement, promoting affordable and workforce housing, and multi-year CDBG programming.
- ❑ **Infrastructure/Equipment Initiative** to ensure continuation of service and access to the City's resources by acquiring and maintaining the equipment, facilities, and infrastructure necessary to meet our stakeholder needs.
- ❑ **Communication Initiative** to be open and transparent in deliberations and decision-making, welcome public input and involvement, and continue to remain responsive to our community.

The adopted budget includes measures to address these initiatives. In all, a total of \$3.5 million in service level changes were added utilizing a mix of general revenues and grant

funding. The service level changes include authorization for 15 new full time positions for Fiscal Year 2022.

The new positions include:

- Chief Innovation Officer (Overall Quality of Life – Support for all Initiatives)
- Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Officer (Overall Quality of Life – Support for all Initiatives)
- Sewer Superintendent (Infrastructure)
- Assistant City Attorney (Overall Quality of Life – Support for all Initiatives)
- Administrative Legal Secretary (Overall Quality of Life – Support for all Initiatives)
- 10 Police Officers (Public Safety)

In addition to the positions added in the budget, a pay plan adjustment is included for the Fire Department. The adjustment is intended to improve recruitment and retention in the department, supporting those vital public safety services. Finally, a service level change creating a partnership with a Place Management Organization (PMO) is included in the FY22 budget to further the City's economic development efforts.

Beyond the service level changes included in the budget, the City will implement a reorganization in FY22. The reorganization involves a redistribution of departmental functions to create an Economic Development division, transitioning certain departments under the Economic Development Director.

Capital Improvements

A total of \$320.2 million in capital improvements are planned over the five-year term.

The 2022-26 Capital Improvements Plan (CIP) includes \$84.0 million of new projects for the first year of the plan. General FY22 appropriations of \$27.2 million include pay-as-you-go projects for recreational facilities, public safety facilities, street and sidewalk improvements, and transportation system improvements. Also in FY22, along the Historic Ocean Front district, \$5.9 million in projects are planned for revitalization of the Boardwalk and installation of decorative railing along Ocean Boulevard. In the Arts and Innovation District, the FY22 plan includes \$14.4 million for facilities and transportation system improvements. Storm water improvements of \$7.6 million are included in FY22 for flood mitigation, neighborhood and downtown storm water system improvements, and initial engineering for an ocean outfall. Water and sewer system projects of \$27.9 million in the FY22 plan include system maintenance and extension, as well as renewal and replacement of system infrastructure.

Conclusion

We look forward to working with Council to review the City's strategic initiatives

this fall and to fashion a budget for 2023 that will continue to advance the City as a premier resort community with an unparalleled quality of life for our residents and visitors alike.

On behalf of the City Manager, I would like to thank the Departmental Management team and, indeed, the entire work force for the positive manner in which they have taken ownership of the strategic initiatives funded in this budget. We would also like to thank City Council for its direction and its stalwart support. And for all of my colleagues in the Financial Management Group, you are a very special group of people—without you, the delivery of quality services in Myrtle Beach would be impossible.

This City works well because its people work together.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Michelle Shumpert". The ink is a dark grey or black, and the signature is fluid and legible.

Michelle Shumpert,
CPA Chief
Financial Officer



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Myrtle Beach Structure and Services

Local Government Powers

Myrtle Beach is a municipal corporation of the state of South Carolina and, as such, possesses all the general powers granted to municipalities by the state's constitution and general statutes. In 1972, as part of a general revision of South Carolina's 1895 Constitution, voters approved a new Article VIII on local government. The key passage in Section 17 of that article states that:

"The provisions of this Constitution and all laws concerning local governments shall be liberally construed in their favor. Powers, duties and responsibilities granted local government subdivisions by this Constitution and by law shall include those fairly implied and not prohibited by this Constitution."

This constitutional amendment and the State of South Carolina, Local Government Act (1975), have established South Carolina as a 'home rule' state. The constitution requires that courts interpret the statutes liberally in favor of local government. Though political and legal challenges continue to arise from time to time, a number of state court decisions in the intervening years have reaffirmed the home rule doctrine in many respects but, arguably, have eroded it in others—especially with regards to financial home rule.

Government Services

The City is a public agency. It is also a multimillion-dollar corporation offering a diverse line of services and products. Residents and visitors receive traditional municipal services such as police protection, fire prevention and protection, well-maintained public parks and rights-of-ways, recreation facilities and programs, sanitation and street maintenance, and community development assistance including planning, zoning, and building code enforcement.

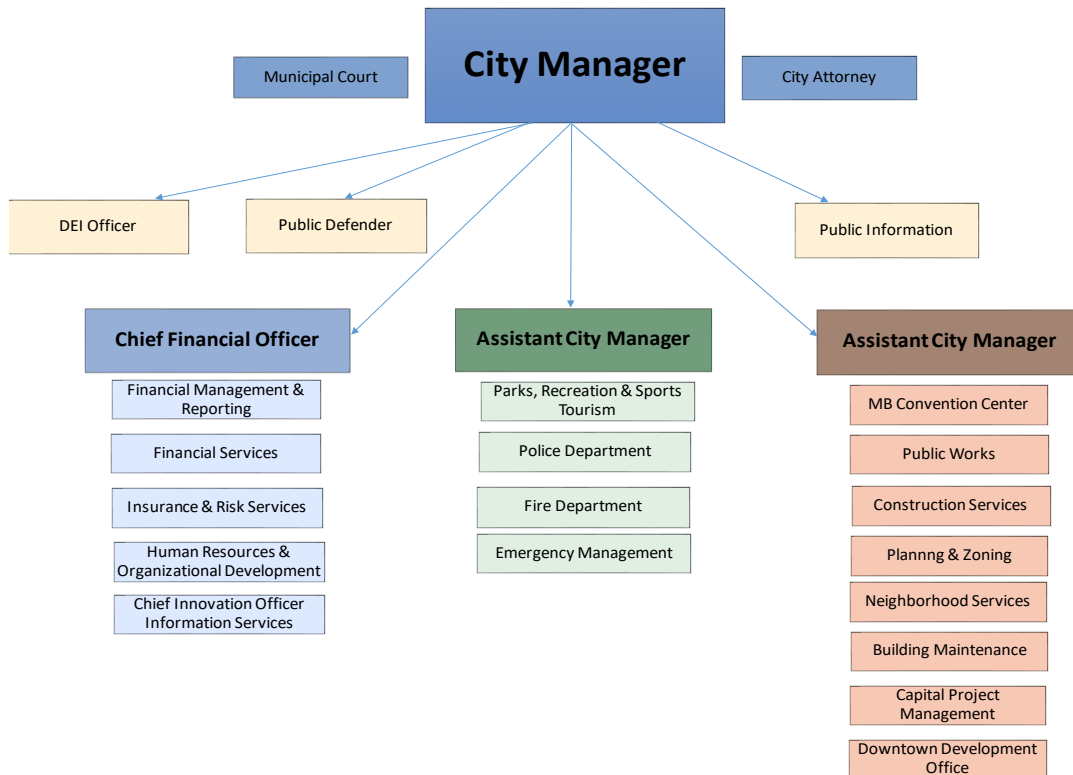
Citizen Participation and Voluntarism

The City considers citizen participation vital to the successful fulfillment of its mission. Citizen input is sought in order to help reveal and clarify the true needs of City customers, provide efficacious access for citizens to their local government, and allow council and staff to receive timely and insightful information regarding the potential impacts of public policy decisions upon different sectors of the community. Most members of boards and commissions are appointed by Council and open to the public at-large.

Organizational Chart



Mayor & City Council





Operating Environment: Property Tax

Operating and Debt Service Millage

Property tax reform legislation adopted in 2006 limits the City's annual ability to raise millage rates to an amount equal to the annual increase in the Consumer Price index (CPI) plus the population growth rate based on U.S. Census estimates. Other increases are allowed only in specific circumstances, such as requiring a 2/3 majority vote. For tax year 2021, fiscal year 2021-22, the City's limit for increasing its operating millage is 3.93%. Given that the City has used only 4.10% of its millage increase capacity for the three prior years, the cumulative increase allowed by law is 11.23%. Property tax millage for FY 22 is 78.9 mills and the adopted budget included no increase in the ad valorem property tax.

South Carolina Operating Millage Rates

City	City
Myrtle Beach ¹	78.9
Charleston	76.3
North Augusta	73.5
Orangeburg	100.0
Greenville	85.3
North Charleston	97.0
Rock Hill	93.5
Spartanburg	104.4
Columbia	93.8
Anderson	116.0

¹ Total Tax Levy in the city of Myrtle Beach is 78.9 mills. The City applies a tax credit to offset the majority of the millage for operations—60 mills or 76.01%—on owner-occupied residential property, thanks to the implementation of a 1% Tourism Development Fee. Thus the resident pays a net rate of 18.9 mills, of which 6.0 mills are for debt service.

The adjacent chart compares Myrtle Beach tax millage to those of nine other South Carolina cities. Myrtle Beach, Charleston and North Augusta are the lowest of the ten cities in terms of City millage.

Property Tax Burden Based on Median Home Price

The chart below compares the property tax burden in Myrtle Beach with that of other cities in the state. This chart does not compare additional local taxes or fees.

Property Tax Burden Comparison Chart

	Myrtle Beach	Greenville	Spartanburg	Charleston	North Charleston	Columbia
Median Home Price (2018)	\$248,000	\$292,400	\$125,600	\$330,600	\$174,800	\$181,100
Household Median Income (2018 - Adj. For Inflation)	\$43,200	\$56,609	\$40,053	\$68,438	\$45,510	\$47,286
Personal Real Estate Tax Burden based on Median Price (see note 1 above)	\$783 (723) \$ 60	\$998	\$524	\$1009	\$678	\$679
Real Property Tax Burden as % of Median Income	0.14%	1.76%	1.31%	1.48%	1.49%	1.44%

Sources: US Census Bureau, 2015-2019 American Community Survey; Office of Financial Management & Reporting.



Operating Environment: User Fees

Myrtle Beach is a transient, oceanfront resort with a population ranging from 3 to 12 times the size of its permanent population depending upon the season. While the need for capacity to serve peak rather than average population creates upward pressure on water and sewer rates, Myrtle Beach has managed to keep its user fees reasonable to residents. The following chart compares the City to other selected South Carolina cities in terms of water and sewer rates. The chart compares each city's rate based on 7,500 gallons of consumption and demonstrates that Myrtle Beach rates are well below most of the other in-state communities surveyed.

City	Water	Sewer	Total
North Charleston	44.78	48.10	92.88
Charleston	29.11	98.08	127.19
Spartanburg	36.30	56.33	92.63
Anderson	36.19	57.54	93.73
Rock Hill	28.57	52.03	80.60
Greenville	17.81	56.70	74.51
Columbia	29.95	52.83	82.78
North Augusta	18.01	35.47	53.48
Myrtle Beach	20.38	34.24	54.62
<u>Orangeburg</u>	<u>18.17</u>	<u>29.69</u>	<u>47.86</u>

Source: Myrtle Beach Office of Financial Management & Reporting, Survey of South Carolina Water and Sewer Systems, July 2021.



Buying Power of a Typical Household's Taxes and Fees

Household:

Based upon a house valued at \$248,000, two cars valued at \$34,700, and monthly household water consumption of 7,500 gallons, a typical Myrtle Beach household will pay the City's General Government a total of \$1,655.15 this year. This includes:

City Taxes	\$298.55
Water and Sewer charges	655.44
Storm Water Fees	91.56
Solid Waste Fees	369.60
Tourism Development Fee	240.00
Annual Total	\$1,655.15



If you are the typical City resident, your \$1,655.15 will buy any one of these things:



Two bullet-proof vests or a gun and body camera for one Police Officer

One Level-A Hazardous Material Suit for a Fire Fighter or 300 ft. of fire hose

About 6 days' salary and benefits for an entry-level Police Officer or Firefighter

75 linear feet of new paving, 17 street signs, or 70 linear feet of sidewalk

96 children's books, 32 reference books, or 3 IPAD Air (available for loan) for Chapin Library.

100 cubic yards of mulch for landscaped medians and parks

Outfit 10 children for youth football with a helmet, shoulder pads, pants and pads, and a jersey.



What Can You Buy per month for \$137.93?

City Services:

- ✓ 24-hour police protection
- ✓ Criminal Investigation
- ✓ Traffic Enforcement
- ✓ Crime Prevention Programs
- ✓ School Resource Officer's Program
- ✓ 24-hour fire protection
- ✓ Fire Prevention Services
- ✓ 24-hour Emergency Medical Response
- ✓ Hazardous Materials Response
- ✓ Street Construction and Maintenance
- ✓ Traffic Signals and Street Lighting
- ✓ Street Cleaning
- ✓ Drainage System Maintenance
- ✓ Drainage Improvements
- ✓ Parks and Recreation Facilities and Programs
- ✓ Street Tree Planting and Maintenance
- ✓ Community Planning, Zoning, and Development Review
- ✓ Neighborhood Services
- ✓ Construction Services
- ✓ Municipal Court
- ✓ Various Economic Development Services
- ✓ All Municipal Legislative, Management, and Support Services



One evening out for two with dinner and a movie:

\$ 135.50

Based upon entrée' price of \$24.95, including two drinks, taxes, tips, and refreshments at the theater.



**Total Cost of City Services:
\$137.93 Per Month**

Two and a half tanks of mid-grade gasoline to fill your family's mid-sized sedan:

\$147.00

Based upon 21.0-gallon fuel capacity at \$2.80 per gallon.

Compare with:



One month's subscription to basic cable TV and high speed internet access:

\$145.99



One week's moderate cost grocery bill for a family of 4:

\$ 216.60

Based upon USDA Official Food Plan update April 2021.



Community Improvements

Since the Comprehensive Plan was enacted in 2000, great changes have come to the City of Myrtle Beach. Many of the Comprehensive Plan elements below have been accomplished by the City.

- Revitalization of the downtown area through the construction of a 1.4-mile-long oceanfront boardwalk that meanders along the dunes. The central section of the boardwalk parallels Plyler Park and a variety of oceanfront businesses. The southern section is a broad promenade with lush landscaping and a great beach view.
- Transformation at the former Air Force Base with the opening of the Market Common, the renovation of Crabtree Gym and Thunderbolt Park, completion of miles of new walking and biking trails, extensive landscaping and lighting of public spaces, construction of a new multi-field sports complex at Grand Park, and installation of Savannah's Playground, an enabling playground for all children.
- Joint development of the new International Technology and Aerospace Park, or ITAP, covering nearly 400 acres at the former Air Force Base. The property, ready and waiting for new industry, is being marketed by Horry County and the Myrtle Beach Regional Economic Development Corporation. Located off Farrow Parkway, the park is literally next door to the runway at Myrtle Beach International Airport and just down the street from The Market Common.
- Preservation of the natural resources by maintaining ocean dunes in their natural state and enhancing accessibility to afford all people the opportunity to enjoy the beaches.
- New roadways such as Harrelson Boulevard, Grissom Parkway, the Carolina Bays Parkway, Pine Island Drive, the 82nd Parkway extension, Farrow Parkway, Burroughs and Chapin Boulevard, and the construction of the Fantasy Harbor bridge to improve access to and within the city.
- Extensive community outreach programs such as the Canal/Nance Revitalization project, neighborhood watch groups, and new community meeting/event facilities such as the Myrtle Beach Colored School and the Train Depot.
- Provision of affordable housing options through Waccamaw Housing, Grand Strand, and other groups. Plan for Unity Village, a consolidated homeless housing, health care, and job placement center. Master plan to rehabilitate housing in target areas of the city.
- Citywide street lighting plan and improvements. Burying of utility lines in the Downtown area and along the main thoroughfares. Aesthetic enhancements in landscaping along main thoroughfares and commercial areas such as Kings Highway, Coastal Grand Mall, and the Market Common development.
- Eliminating visual clutter citywide by zoning ordinances as well as the underground utility improvements. Continuous recipient of the "Tree City USA" distinction for amount of trees and shrubs planted in city rights-of-way.



Financial Policies

Elements of Financial Planning in the City of Myrtle Beach

(1) *Mix of Available Resources*

Objectives:

- ✓ Use a balanced mix of revenues that will ensure reasonable stability for operation at continuous service levels through economic cycles, but will provide the economic sensitivity suitable for responding to increased service demand in a rapid-growth environment.
- ✓ Evaluate the characteristics of major resources and apply them to the types of expenditures for which they are best suited, e.g., recurring revenues for operating expenditures, one-time revenues for capital investment.

(2) *Balanced Budget with Competitive Rate Structures*

Objectives:

- ✓ Maintain operating expenditures within the City's ability to raise revenues while keeping tax and rate structures competitive.
- ✓ Maintain strong prospects of structural balance over the long term.

(3) *Adequate Liquidity to Retire Operating Obligations*

Objective:

- ✓ Ensure continuity of service without the use of interim borrowing.

(4) *Access to Capital Markets*

Objective:

- ✓ Adequate capital financing sources and low costs of borrowing by managing to ensure the City's credit worthiness.

The policies on the following pages are consistent with the objectives stated above. While policies are long-standing in nature, they are reviewed and evaluated as to their appropriateness at the beginning of each annual budget process. Policies are intended to guide the organization in observing best practices of prudent financial management. Their function is to facilitate—not to hamstring—the operation of City government. To that end, it is expected that the City will exercise a certain amount of flexibility where necessary in order to keep a balance between best financial practices and optimum service delivery.

Balanced Budget

- The South Carolina Constitution and Code of Laws require that local governments adopt balanced budgets.

- A balanced budget provides for sufficient revenues and other financing sources to offset expenditures authorized for a fiscal period. The resources used to balance the budget may include judicious use of fund balance and may include the use of long-term debt for financing capital projects.
- The City adopts balanced budgets for each year and attempts to maintain structural balance between revenues and expenditures in each operating fund over the long term.

Long Term Financial Planning

- The Financial Management & Reporting Department maintains and annually updates financial plans with a five-year planning horizon.
- Five-year plans for operating funds incorporate the effects of absorbing the operating costs of capital projects in the Capital Improvements Program, the Debt Management Plan, and Comprehensive Plan implementation.
- Long-term plans help to ensure structural balance of financing sources and uses by allowing the evaluation of long-term impacts of current decisions. Where structural deficits are found, the plans provide recommendations for corrective actions to restore structural balance in a timely fashion.

Revenues and Expenditures

- The City utilizes formal historic trend analysis to establish baseline estimates of major revenues and expenditures. The Financial Management & Reporting Department updates both mathematical specifications of trends and their resulting long-term projections each year.
- Updates are formed by study of economic projections of Waccamaw Regional Council and Charleston Southern University. This information helps to identify trends in independent variables in the deterministic models of City revenues and expenditures and to anticipate the likelihood and direction of short-term deviations from long-term trends.
- Revenue estimates are formulated so as to assume reasonable risk, but avoid overly optimistic projections.
- The City maintains operating expenditures within its ability to raise revenues. Annually recurring revenues must equal or exceed annually recurring expenditures.
- The City utilizes a mix of operating revenues characterized by (1) some sources that offer reasonable stability to support operation at continuous service levels and (2) others that provide the elasticity necessary for responding quickly to the challenges of a rapid growth environment. Toward that end, the City will:
 - use more economically sensitive revenues, such as business license fees, in the General Fund to allow more timely response to increased service demands during high-growth periods, and to ease the immediate burden on the ad valorem tax rate;

- stabilize the revenue base for payment of debt service and capital leases by utilizing a portion of the property tax levy for this purpose;
- avoid the use of non-recurring revenues to fund operations, using them instead to accumulate reserves or to fund capital improvements;
- use more volatile sources (such as tourism taxes) to fund pay-as-you-go capital improvements.

Capital Improvements

- The capital improvements program will not fund all community needs, but will fund high priority community growth projects in a variety of program areas.
- Existing infrastructure will be maintained and replaced as needed. The City will maintain or increase the use of pay-as-you-go funding, and will avoid the use of long-term debt for small projects (generally those under \$250,000) or those with a useful life of less than 20 years.
- Proceeds of new funding sources for the capital improvements program will be used for capital acquisition or to establish reserves for the renewal and replacement of existing capital assets.
- The first year of the five-year CIP will be the basis of formal fiscal year appropriations during the annual budget process.
- A projects monitoring team, chaired by a representative of the City Manager's office and including all project managers for active projects, will periodically review progress, issue progress reports, and coordinate new project resolutions and ordinances with the Department of Financial Management & Reporting during the year.

Contingencies and Strategies to Manage Certain Volatile Expenditures

- In formulating the annual budget, the City appropriates contingency accounts in major operating funds equal to one and one-half per cent (1.5%) of annual operating revenues.
- A disaster recovery reserve is maintained in the Self-Insurance Fund to provide additional cash flow in disaster response situations pending the receipt of FEMA assistance. When reimbursements are received into the City treasury, they are used to replenish the reserve.
- The City maintains a sinking fund for the timely replacement of rolling stock with a value exceeding \$10,000. It is funded by annual lease payments from the users. Additions to the fleet are acquired with an initial capital outlay from grants or fund equities of the appropriate funds.

Budget Amendments and Updates

- Budget-to-actual reports are provided monthly. The Financial Management & Reporting Department completes budget reviews and re-projections quarterly and includes recommendations for corrective action as necessary.

- Budget amendments are processed as necessary, but are considered no less frequently than quarterly.

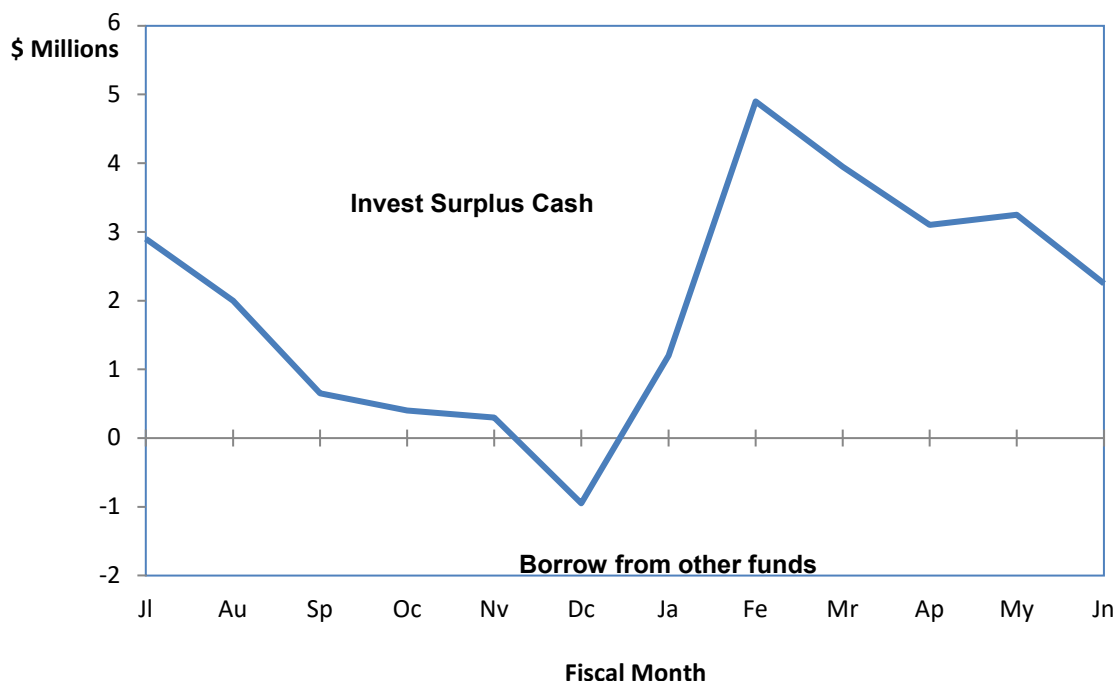
Working Capital

- The City regularly evaluates the need and the availability of sufficient working capital to finance operations without interruption and without having to resort to short-term borrowing for operations.
- Working capital recommendations take into account the city's particular risk characteristics and are based upon an inventory model to plan for adequate inventories of unrestricted cash throughout the year.
- Recommended working capital levels are set based upon projections of cash flow patterns, which are well synchronized in some funds—especially enterprise funds—but asynchronous in most governmental funds. In the General Fund, the recommended level is normally about 20% of recurring expenditures based upon the City's historical cash flows and the asynchronous nature of cash inflows and outflows. The City should retain sufficient working capital to provide some cushion against possible interruption of cash inflows in the event of a natural disaster.
- The City will not issue revenue or tax anticipation notes. To avoid such interim borrowing, the City will;
 - maintain unreserved and undesignated fund balances in governmental funds which are sufficient to avoid interim borrowing or service interruptions under normal operating conditions. The target range in the General Fund is between 15% and 20% of recurring expenditures.
 - maintain current ratios of at least 2:1 in each City enterprise fund. (The current ratio is the ratio of unrestricted current assets to current liabilities other than the current liability for servicing long-term debt.)
- Generally, fund balances are allowed to accumulate for designated purposes or for the retention of sufficient working capital to retire routine operating obligations, given the expected cash flows of those funds. Excess fund balance amounts (in excess of the 25% threshold) in the General Fund may be appropriated for non-recurring expenditures such as capital acquisitions or capital improvements.
- Myrtle Beach invests excess cash in short-term treasuries, fully collateralized certificates of deposit and repurchase agreements, and the South Carolina Local Government Investment Pool administered by the State Treasurer's Office. For periods when the demand for cash exceeds receipts from revenues and other financing sources, these investments are partially liquidated in order to meet current financial obligations. Interfund loans from pooled cash and investments are occasionally used to offset temporary cash shortages in individual funds during the fiscal year. Interfund loans of this type must be satisfied within one year's time. The Cash Management Strategy Graph in the following section illustrates this policy.

Interfund Transfers

- The City does not use interfund transfers from enterprise or special revenue funds to subsidize the costs of City services provided by the General Fund, except where certain special revenues are legislatively allowed for specific General Fund services.
- Interfund Transfers are allowed for direct or indirect cost allocation for services rendered by administrative and support service departments to enterprise or special revenue funds.
- Interfund Borrowing during the year is allowed in a manner compliant with the Moderate Working Capital policy described above, where the interfund borrowing is not prohibited by legal or contractual provisions. It is anticipated that any fund may have a balance “due to” other funds on its balance sheet some time during the year. However, interfund borrowing is an interim arrangement and interfund loans normally should not have a life beyond 90-180 days.
- Interfund Borrowing that cannot be repaid in such a timely manner may be indicative of a structural imbalance in the borrowing fund. If that is the case, the Financial Management & Reporting Department will provide the Manager with recommendations for correcting the imbalance.
- An enterprise or special revenue fund may be required to make payments in lieu of taxes to the General Fund, provided that the enterprise or special revenue program charges its regular rates for any service provided to General Fund departments that are accounted for in the General Fund.

Cash Management Strategy, General Fund



Moderate Working Capital Policy

Because cash inflows and outflows are asynchronous in governmental funds, the cash positions in those funds can vary widely over the fiscal year. Conservative working capital policy would require the City to keep larger fund balances in order to avoid cash deficits at any time, thus requiring higher tax and fee rates. The opposite extreme would make liberal use of interim borrowing for ongoing operations, likewise requiring higher taxes and fees to support interest payments. The City's policy is to seek a reasonable balance by controlling projected cash deficits to levels that are manageable within limited interfund loan guidelines.

Capital Formation and Debt Management

Capital Formation

- Funding dedicated to General Capital Improvements on a pay-as-you-go basis includes:
 - all non-current ad valorem taxes,
 - one-time revenues and highly volatile revenues,
 - share of the accommodations tax for beach monitoring, and
 - share of the hospitality fee.
- Enterprise fund impact fees are used for expansion of distribution system capacity, and all other improvements to municipal enterprises are funded from fund equity, system revenues, or debt secured by a pledge of the enterprise's revenues.
- To the extent that the unreserved general fund balance exceeds amounts needed for working capital, the City may draw upon that balance to provide pay-as-you-go financing for (a) capital outlay to support service delivery, and (b) general capital improvements.

Debt Management

- The City issues debt only to finance capital improvements for which the project's useful life is expected to equal or exceed the term of the debt issue.
- The City seeks to maintain investment grade credit ratings by managing the timing of debt issuances so as to sustain moderate debt ratios and ensure the affordability of debt before preparing an issue for market.
- The Debt Management Plan will provide for the issuance of new debt at reasonable time intervals in order to avoid erratic impacts upon the ad valorem tax rate or water and sewer utility rates.
- Enterprise Fund projects are formulated and undertaken on a self-sustaining basis.

Public Funds Management

Allowable Investments

The City's funds management activity is governed by state law and by local policy. Allowable investment instruments include, and are limited to, U. S. Treasury or Agency securities; bonds of the State of South Carolina; bonds of South Carolina municipalities with an investment grade credit rating; insured or fully collateralized Certificates of Deposit; money market mutual funds backed by short-term U.S. Government securities for reserves or construction funds held in connection with a bond issue by a trustee under a trust agreement; guaranteed investment contracts for reserve funds in connection with a bond issue, when the contract is collateralized by U.S. Treasuries or Agencies of suitable maturities; other investment arrangements for proceeds of bond issues as may be negotiated, provided they meet the policy objectives identified herein.

In addition to these guidelines, the City has set for itself the following investment objectives, in order of priority:

a) *Preservation of capital.* The first interest of the City is to safeguard against the risk of loss. To that end, it is the City's policy to observe State laws that protect against credit risk. The City also attempts to limit market risk by investing operating cash balances (or working capital) in cash equivalents and marketable securities with maturities of less than one year.

b) *Liquidity appropriate to the demand for the funds.* The City accumulates and maintains unrestricted fund balances for working capital to meet routine operating cash flow needs. The City does not, as a matter of policy, adopt tax or fee structures sufficient to generate excess balances to be made available for investment over an indefinite term. Furthermore, Council may from time to time desire to appropriate from fund balances for public purposes.

It is the City's intent to avoid the risk of suffering losses due to the need to liquidate investments prior to maturity. Therefore, all investments of working capital funds will have a final maturity of one year or less, and the City will attempt to maintain no less than seventy-five per cent (75%) of such short-term funds in arrangements offering daily liquidity.

Exceptions to this rule are permitted only for the investment of balances designated for funded depreciation in an enterprise fund, for the future replacement of rolling stock according to the Vehicle Replacement Plan, for Debt Service Reserve funds governed by their respective bond ordinances, and for funds held for the Retirement Health Reimbursement Arrangement (RHRA). In any event, however, the maturity schedules of the invested funds will match the schedules according to which the funds are reasonably expected to come into demand.

c) *Reasonable, not maximum, yield.* The City will attempt to achieve reasonable returns on its investments. In no event should safety or liquidity be sacrificed in favor of above market yields.

Custodial Arrangements

GASB Statement 3 Rules Apply. The City shall comply with GASB Statement 3 rules on custodial arrangements with a designated risk level of Category 1 or 2.

Safekeeping Agent and Requirements

Securities belonging to the City of Myrtle Beach are held in safekeeping by a designated third-party agency, normally a bank's trust or safekeeping department. Securities will be fully registered in the name of the City of Myrtle Beach, and the safekeeping agent will supply receipts documenting the City's ownership of or pledged interest in the securities, stating (1) the name of the issuer and a description of the security, (2) the par amount, (3) the final maturity date, (4) the CUSIP number, (5) the date of the transaction, and (6) the safekeeping receipt number.

Delivery versus Payment Basis of Transfer

The City requires that all transfers of securities, or of cash as payment for securities, be completed on the basis of delivery versus payment (DVP).

Segregation of selling and safekeeping responsibilities

In no event will the bank or broker/dealer from whom a security was purchased be allowed to safe-keep the security.

Special Topics

Unsolicited Business

The City does not entertain unsolicited trade proposals.

Eligibility of Firms to Respond to Requests for Investment Proposals

Any firm requesting eligibility to respond to requests for investment proposals of the City of Myrtle Beach will be furnished a copy of this policy. Such firm will agree to be bound by the terms of this policy, and will certify such agreement by filing a written statement to that effect. Said statement will be written on the firm's letterhead and will be signed by an officer of the firm and accompanied by documentation certifying the officer's authorization to pledge securities of the firm's portfolio for any depository accounts in the City's name, or his/her license to sell on the firm's behalf any deliverable and registrable securities to the City of Myrtle Beach.

Trading Programs

Many firms offer securities trading programs and many local governments participate in them. While these programs may be designed to observe the letter of the law of South Carolina with regard to legal investments, they are often designed to evade its intent. The City will not entertain such proposals.

Bond Mutual Funds

Many bond funds are marketed as being "government guaranteed." Except for money market funds, however, their underlying portfolios often consist of securities with long maturities, allowing them to quote high yields. They are not suitable for short-term

investments. It is the City's interpretation that these are not legal investments for municipalities in the state of South Carolina.

The single exception to this rule is for money market funds with allowable underlying securities when invested by the trustee for a bond issue as outlined in state code.

Derivative, or "Exotic" Products

These products come in such a wide variety, it would be impossible to cover them all. Use of any product that derives its value from the performance of an underlying security is inconsistent with the City's objectives for investment of working capital funds. Such products should be avoided.

Leveraging

Leveraging of assets of the City of Myrtle Beach for investment purposes is strictly prohibited. This prohibition specifically includes reverse repurchase agreements.



Total Budget Summary

2021-22 Budget Summary & Comparison

City Staffing

Departmental Budgets

Capital Improvement Budget & 5-year Plan

Debt Management



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City of Myrtle Beach

FY21-22 Budget Summary & Comparison

	FY2019-20 Actual	FY2020-21 Rev. Budget	FY2021-22 Budget	% Δ
Governmental Operations	\$ 217,832,371	\$ 204,547,872	\$ 225,626,586	10.3%
Enterprise Operations	<u>62,834,106</u>	<u>41,151,913</u>	<u>47,259,257</u>	14.8%
Total Operating Budget	<u>280,666,477</u>	<u>245,699,785</u>	<u>272,885,843</u>	11.1%
Governmental Capital Projects	<u>6,104,286</u>	<u>24,188,234</u>	<u>55,905,308</u>	131.1%
Reconciling Items				
Enterprise Capital Projects	<u>2,382,700</u>	<u>3,799,300</u>	<u>27,999,400</u>	637.0%
Total Reconciling Items	<u>2,382,700</u>	<u>3,799,300</u>	<u>27,999,400</u>	637.0%
Less: Interfund Transfers	<u>(78,106,615)</u>	<u>(57,181,347)</u>	<u>(64,705,161)</u>	13.2%
Grand Total Appropriations	<u>\$ 211,046,848</u>	<u>\$ 216,505,972</u>	<u>\$ 292,085,390</u>	34.9%

FY22 Budget Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, & Changes in Fund Balance/Equity

	Governmental Operating Budget	Enterprise Operating Budget
<u>Revenues and Other Financing Sources</u>		
Property Taxes	\$ 40,140,000	\$ -
Other Taxes	33,026,215	-
Licenses and Permits	32,730,000	-
Fines and Forfeitures	965,000	-
Local Option Tourism Fees	29,000,000	-
Intergovernmental Revenue	19,982,984	-
Charges for Current Services	11,685,753	41,792,358
Miscellaneous Revenue	7,236,775	91,899
Proceeds of Long-term Obligations	15,440,000	-
Gain on Sale of Fixed Assets	568,000	-
Transfers from Other Funds	46,305,161	400,000
Capital Contributions	-	4,975,000
Net Use of Fund Balances	15,885,006	-
	<u>\$ 252,964,894</u>	<u>\$ 47,259,257</u>
<u>Expenditures/Expenses</u>		
General Government	\$ 15,158,338	\$ -
Public Safety	54,505,262	-
Transportation	8,422,760	-
Community and Economic Development	41,817,166	-
Parks, Recreation & Sports Tourism	22,247,167	-
Public Works	1,736,205	41,604,242
Capital Improvements & Acquisitions	30,756,760	-
Principal Retirement	10,405,808	-
Interest and Fiscal Charges	5,895,147	2,171,823
Bond Issuance Costs	-	-
Transfers to Other Funds	62,020,281	2,599,880
Increase in Fund Net Assets	-	883,312
	<u>\$ 252,964,894</u>	<u>\$ 47,259,257</u>
<u>Add items previously appropriated and non-expense items</u>		
Enterprise Capital Projects	-	27,999,400
<u>Less Interfund Transfers</u>	<u>(62,020,281)</u>	<u>(2,599,880)</u>
Grand Total FY2022 Recommended Budget	<u>\$ 190,944,613</u>	<u>\$ 72,658,777</u>

Total Operating Budget	General Capital Improvements Budget	Total Manager's Recommended Budget
\$ 40,140,000	\$ 575,000	\$ 40,715,000
33,026,215	-	33,026,215
32,730,000	950,000	33,680,000
965,000	-	965,000
29,000,000	-	29,000,000
19,982,984	660,000	20,642,984
53,478,111	-	53,478,111
7,328,674	8,382,000	15,710,674
15,440,000	-	15,440,000
568,000	-	568,000
46,705,161	18,000,000	64,705,161
4,975,000	-	4,975,000
15,885,006	-	15,885,006
<u>\$ 300,224,151</u>	<u>\$ 28,567,000</u>	<u>\$ 328,791,151</u>
\$ 15,158,338	\$ 855,828	\$ 16,014,166
54,505,262	-	54,505,262
8,422,760	-	8,422,760
41,817,166	-	41,817,166
22,247,167	-	22,247,167
43,340,447	-	43,340,447
30,756,760	26,405,000	57,161,760
10,405,808	-	10,405,808
8,066,970	-	8,066,970
-	-	-
64,620,161	85,000	64,705,161
883,312	1,221,172	2,104,484
<u>\$ 300,224,151</u>	<u>\$ 28,567,000</u>	<u>\$ 328,791,151</u>
		-
27,999,400	-	27,999,400
(64,620,161)	(85,000)	(64,705,161)
<u>\$ 263,603,390</u>	<u>\$ 28,482,000</u>	<u>\$ 292,085,390</u>

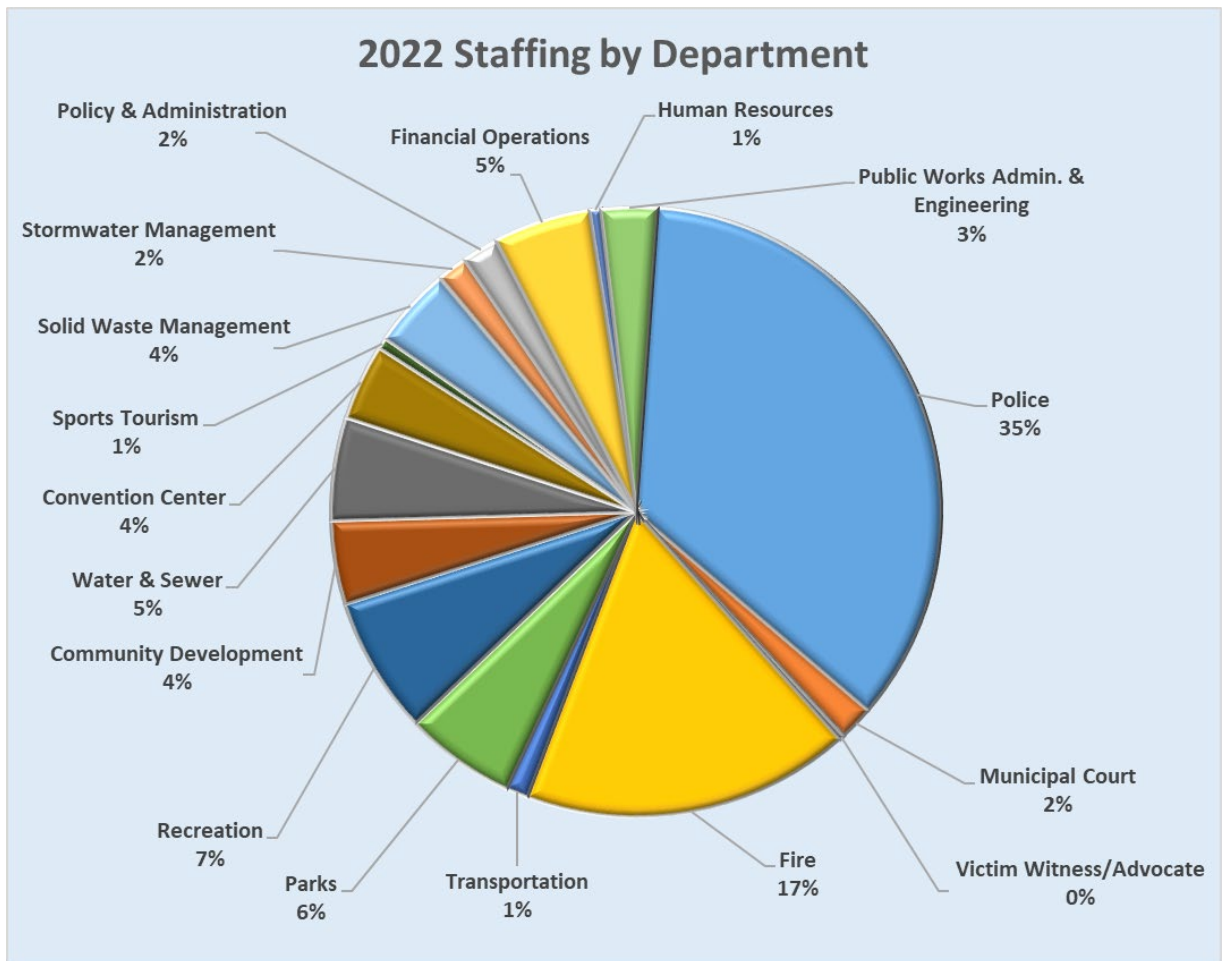
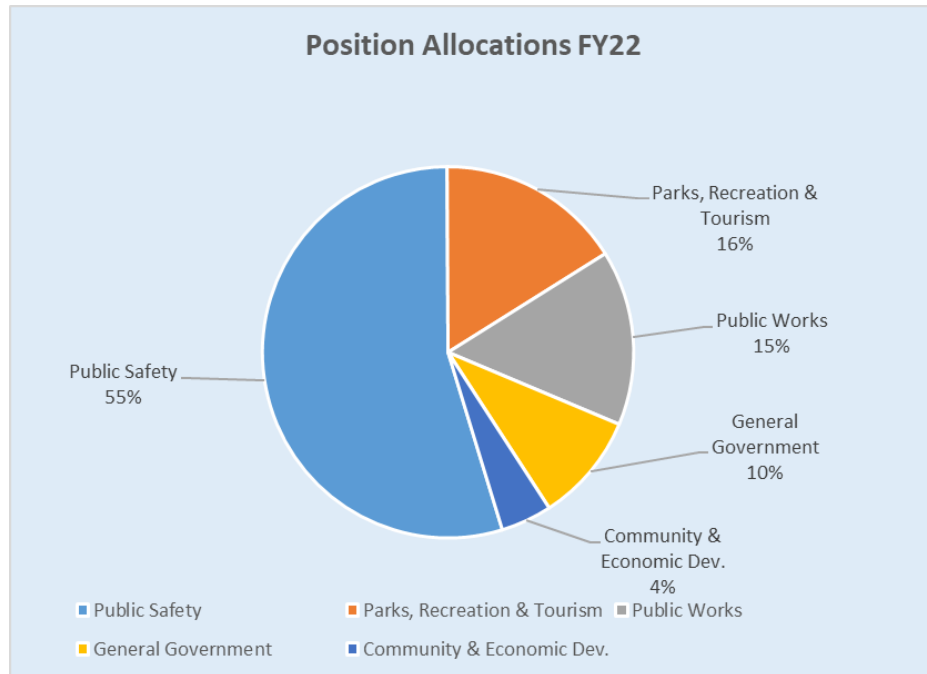


City of Myrtle Beach Staffing

A significant part of the operating budget, nearly 40%, is funding for employees who provide services to the citizenry. The charts accompanying this section identify full-time position allocations by department.

	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	Net Change
<u>Community Services</u>				
Police	328	338	348	10
Municipal Court	18	18	18	-
Victim Witness/Advocate	3	3	3	-
Fire	172	172	172	-
Transportation	12	12	12	-
Parks	54	56	58	2
Recreation	78	73	72	-1
Community Development	42	44	44	-
Water & Sewer	53	53	54	1
Convention Center	42	43	40	-3
Golf Course				-
Sports Tourism	6	6	6	-
Solid Waste Management	42	43	42	-1
Stormwater Management	<u>16</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Community Services	867	877	885	8
<u>Support Services</u>				
Policy & Administration	18	17	19	2
Financial Operations	50	50	51	1
Human Resources	6	6	6	-
Public Works Administration & Engineering*	<u>27</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>2</u>
Total Support Services	<u>101</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>5</u>
Total Authorized Positions	968	977	990	13

* Includes 9 staff members from the Fleet Service
Internal Service Fund





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Departmental Budgets

Departmental budgets are presented in a manner reflective of the City's organizational structure as follows:

Policy & Management Division – The Policy & Management Division offers professional leadership and direction in the management of the City and execution of City Council policies, provides administrative support to the City Council, legal guidance to the City, grants administration, provides for the municipal court, victim advocacy, and acts as the liaison with other governmental agencies, citizens, businesses, community groups, and the media.

Administrative Division – The Administrative Division provides city-wide accounting services that include payroll, accounts payable, revenue collection, financial reporting and accounting, and capital assets tracking. The division also manages the annual financial plan, the capital improvements plan, debt service, business licensing, utility billing, risk management, and human resources and organization development.

Community Services & Economic Development Division – The Community Services & Economic Development Division involves both organizational and community development and encompasses Planning and Zoning, Construction Services, Neighborhood Services, and the Myrtle Beach Convention Center.

Public Safety Division - Public Safety encompasses police, fire, and emergency services.

Operations Division – The Operations Division is responsible for operating and managing the City's parks and right-of-ways, library, recreational facilities and programing, and the promotion of sports tourism. The division also includes the administration, planning, maintenance, construction management, and technical engineering of the city's infrastructure including buildings and grounds, transportation systems, storm water collection systems, water and sewer distribution systems, solid waste collection, and fleet maintenance.



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Policy & Management Division



City Council
City Manager
City Attorney
Victims Advocate
Public Information
Municipal Court
Public Defender

Policy & Management



Mission: To provide policy guidance in the formulation of community vision, goals and objectives, and to manage their direction.

Service	Budget / Positions		
	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Budget	FY 2021-22 Budget
City Council Provides leadership and develops the strategic vision for the City of Myrtle Beach.	\$560,496 8	\$529,950 8	\$628,861 8
City Manager Responsible for implementing Council's policy decisions, providing vision and leadership to the organization, and facilitating and directing the daily operations of City Government.	\$1,420,103 9	\$1,522,651 9	\$1,900,225 8
City Attorney Legal representation or procurement of representation for the City of Myrtle Beach.	\$1,898,063 4	\$1,326,047 4	\$1,695,913 7
Victims Advocate Provides information, support, and advocacy for victims of crime throughout the criminal justice process.	\$265,908 3	\$258,700 3	\$288,322 3

Service	Budget / Positions		
	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Budget	FY 2021-22 Budget
Public Information	\$319,396	\$319,783	\$334,677
Responsible for communication with the press, compliance with FOIA regulations, and general dissemination of information to the public.	3	3	3
Municipal Court	\$1,234,478	\$1,229,673	\$1,321,355
Operation of the Municipal Court for the City of Myrtle Beach.	16	16	16
Public Defender	\$189,950	\$215,231	\$223,004
Court appointed legal representation for defendants who cannot afford to hire an attorney.	2	2	2
Capital Outlay	\$0	\$0	\$30,000
Total Policy & Management	\$5,888,394	\$5,402,035	\$6,422,357
	45	45	47



Policy & Management Budget Formation

The Policy & Management budget increased by 18.8% when compared to the FY2020-21 Adopted Budget and reflects:

Budget Increases:

- City-wide personal service budget allocations include a 24.5% increase in employer funded health insurance premiums, a 1% increase in employer's retirement contribution, reinstatement of the Holiday Bonus, and effective January 2022, a 3% market increase.
- A \$134,150 increase in the City Manager's budget for a new Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Director to oversee the development and implementation of programs and services that promote diversity within the organization.
- A \$188,592 increase in the City Attorney's budget in Personal Services for an Assistant City Attorney and an Administrative Legal Assistant. These two new positions will assist with increased workload.
- A \$236,000 increase in Professional Fees in the City Manager's budget for recruiter services, financial consultants, and other consultants and studies.
- Increases in the City Attorney's Budget of \$50,000 in Professional Fees due to increased litigation and \$24,828 in Software Licensing Fees for new litigation management software.
- Increase of \$4,800 in the Municipal Court budget in Other Special Departmental Supplies for security enhancements.
- A capital outlay request of \$30,000 in the Public Information Budget for Video and Audio Equipment for City Council Chambers.

Strategic Emphasis for 2021-22:

Public Information

- Upgrade the audio and video capabilities in Council Chamber.
- Consistently provide timely and reliable content on social media through a thoughtful, positive and judicious approach to presentation of information.
- Provide proof-of-performance and educational information about city activities, programs and services, especially on social media.
- Educate our various audiences about the city's actions, decisions, activities, programs and services

Victims Advocate

- Routinely discuss crime reduction procedures with crime victims and other agencies, make referrals to other agencies, and work with law enforcement in victim cases.
- Provide information and support to victims of crime through court notification and personal contact. Continue to provide a high level of service and assistance to crime victims in an effort to reduce the impact of victimization. Be compassionate, informative, and responsive to the needs of all crime victims whether they are visitors to the City or residents of Myrtle Beach.

Demand and Performance Indicators

Measure	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Public Information					
Facebook Posts	1,353	1,627	1,523	1,766	1,746
News Releases	184	180	191	86	78
FOIA Requests			326	402	451
Proclamations	62	66	61	71	37
E-mails (PIO)	13,100	12,365	13,853	14,254	15,000
30 Minute Radio Shows	52	52	52	52	52
Progress Report					
Newsletter	Quarterly	Quarterly	Quarterly	Quarterly	Quarterly
Municipal Court					
Cases Filed	25,084	28,180	27,838	27,795	23,000
Arrest Warrants Issued	3,374	3,663	4,112	4,362	3,000
Victims Advocate					
Cases Opened	2,373	2,294	1,996	1,925	1,838
Bond Hearings Attended	1,324	1,292	1,112	1,299	1,243
Bench Trials Attended	465	415	466	536	585
Pre-Trial Conf., Jury Trial	140	134	131	195	91



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Administrative Division



Financial Management & Reporting
Financial Services
Human Resources & Organization Development
Insurance & Risk Services

Financial Management & Reporting



Mission: To coordinate and manage the budget process and capital improvement plan, serve as the lead agency in the management of the City's debt portfolio, and provide accurate accounting and financial reporting on the City's financial position.

Service	Budget / Positions		
	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Budget	FY 2021-22 Budget
Financial Management & Reporting	\$652,400	\$704,221	\$761,147
Responsible for financial management, reporting, coordination and monitoring of the City's budget, debt planning and compliance, general accounting services, and management of information system services.	5	6	6
Information Systems	\$1,363,661	\$1,774,005	\$2,673,518
Responsible for hardware, software, infrastructure, and telecommunication for the data systems of the City and its users. Provides support, training, installation, and maintenance for systems city-wide.	11	11	14
Accounting	\$454,908	\$356,659	\$382,805
Provides general accounting services, including general ledger maintenance, authorization and documentation for payment of the City's liabilities, distributing accounts payable checks, payroll, and related reporting.	6	5	5
Capital Outlay	\$0	\$95,815	\$33,000
Total Financial Management & Reporting	\$2,470,969	\$2,930,700	\$3,850,470
	22	22	25

Financial Management & Reporting Budget Formation

The Financial Management & Reporting budget increased by 31.3% when compared to the FY2020-21 Adopted Budget and reflects:

Budget Increases:

- City-wide personal service budget allocations include a 24.5% increase in employer funded health insurance premiums, a 1% increase in employer's retirement contribution, reinstatement of the Holiday Bonus, and effective January 2022, a 3% market increase.
- A \$172,100 increase in the Information System's (IS) budget for a Chief Innovation Officer position. This new position was created to assess current processes, recommend smart and innovative approaches to service provisions, and direct the executive team on the best practices and process improvements.
- A \$348,100 increase in Software License Fees in the IS budget for subscription fees for the new ERP system.
- A \$109,260 increase in the IS budget in Professional Fees for additional programming during the implementation of the Utility Billing Module of the new ERP system.
- A \$33,000 Capital Outlay for a Ford Explorer for the Information System department.

Service Delivery Highlights and Challenges:

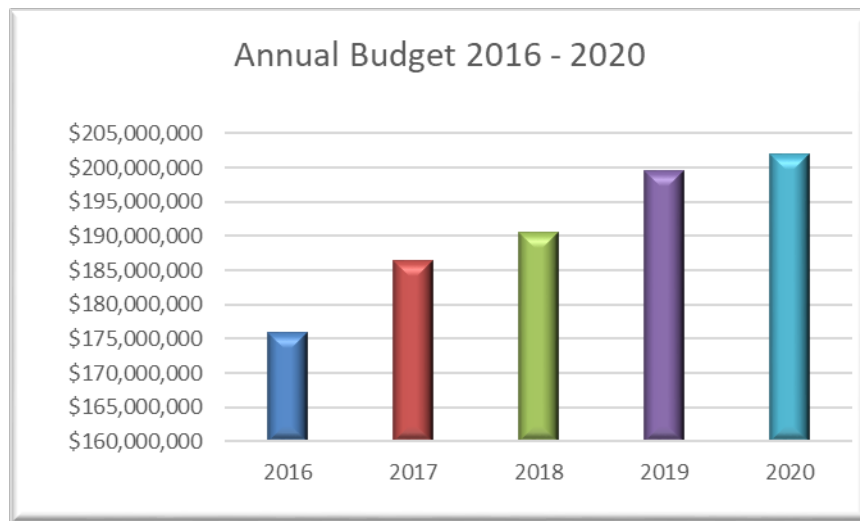
- Focus on financial stability, cost control, cybersecurity, reporting and transparency, compliance and control, and completion of ERP system replacement in the coming fiscal year. Addressing those priorities will require considerable investment in staff and infrastructure.
- Maintaining and updating the organization's financial reporting system, typically referred to as its Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) infrastructure is an integral component of accurate financial reporting and financial management. In FY18, the department began the process of identifying needs and specifications for a new ERP system to replace the 20-year-old legacy system currently in place. It is expected that a new ERP system will contain opportunities for greater transparency and the gathering of and delivery of information both internally and externally.

Strategic Emphasis for 2021-22:

- Promote financial planning that ensures the sustainability of our organization.
- Monitor revenues and expenditures for variances from the adopted budget and recommend corrective courses of action when needed.
- Implement accounting policies and procedures that safeguard the City's assets and ensure compliance with all applicable laws and accepted accounting practices.
- Work with the Fleet Maintenance Department to centralize fleet management and implement policies and procedures designed to create an efficient and cost effective program of vehicle maintenance and replacement.
- Actively engage in continuing education and relevant training to stay ahead of changing standards, laws, and potential threats.
- Cross-train staff members to ensure continuity of service.
- Enhance Information Systems staffing to increase awareness of cybersecurity and bolster overall system security.
- Transition Information Systems staffing to increase the number of skilled programmers and developers to meet changing program and citywide needs.
- Explore opportunities to utilize GIS in different ways to enhance transparency and accessibility.

Demand and Performance Indicators

Measure	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Accounts Payable Checks	13,607	13,281	14,650	13,997	12,828
Payroll Direct Deposit/Checks	28,164	29,998	31,797	31,099	31,699
Journal Entries Processed	9,475	9,350	9,788	9,674	8,546
Budget Adjustments	28	37	36	27	26
Annual Adopted Budget	\$175,924,329	\$186,441,281	\$190,593,398	\$199,633,406	\$202,021,638



Financial Services



Mission: To provide for revenue collections and the procurement of goods and services.

Service	Budget / Positions		
	FY 2019-20 <i>Actual</i>	FY 2020-21 <i>Budget</i>	FY 2021-22 <i>Budget</i>
Financial Services	\$265,461	\$307,029	\$263,367
Responsible for the management of finance services including the City's general revenue collection services, overseeing and coordinating utility billing, business license, hospitality, and managing the procurement function.	2	2	2
Business License	\$398,705	\$386,628	\$437,200
Enforce business license, hospitality, and local accommodations ordinances; and ensure efficient collection of these fees.	6	6	6
Purchasing	\$527,038	\$543,860	\$591,227
To provide for the fair and equitable treatment for the purchase of supplies, materials, equipment, and contractual services required by all stakeholders, to maximize the purchasing value of public funds and to provide safeguards for maintaining a procurement system of quality and integrity.	7	7	7

Service	<i>Budget / Positions</i>		
	FY 2019-20 <i>Actual</i>	FY 2020-21 <i>Budget</i>	FY 2021-22 <i>Budget</i>
Revenue Billing	\$694,112	\$690,745	\$725,413
Responsible for the billing, collection, and deposit of all City monies for water/sewer, storm water, solid waste billing, and collection services.	8	8	8
Capital Outlay	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Financial Services	\$1,885,316	\$1,928,262	\$2,017,207
	23	23	23

Financial Services Budget Formation

The Financial Services budget increased by 4.6% when compared to the FY2020-21 Adopted Budget and reflects:

Budget Increases:

- City-wide personal service budget allocations include a 24.5% increase in employer funded health insurance premiums, a 1% increase in employer's retirement contribution, reinstatement of the Holiday Bonus, and effective January 2022, a 3% market increase.
- A \$5,000 increase in Professional Fees in the Business License division for programming related to the ERP implementation.
- Reinstatement of the Fleet Lease program resulted in \$4,739 increase in Fleet Lease expense in the Purchasing division. The program was suspended for FY21 as a cost savings measure.
- A \$2,000 increase in the Purchasing division in Travel, Meetings, and Schools for increased training for Buyers.

Budget Decreases:

- Decreases in the Financial Services Administration budget of \$19,000 in Professional Fees and \$4,800 in Postage & Freight due to efficiencies created in statement processing and a reduction of the need for outside programming services.
- A \$2,400 decrease in the Purchasing division in Other Services due to the completion of the ERP Purchasing Module implementation.
- A \$21,992 decrease in the Revenue Billing division in Rentals due to the Utility Bill printing function being outsourced which eliminated the printer used for this process.

Service Delivery Highlights and Challenges:

- Issued 8,760 business licenses in FY 2020; business license revenue is the second largest revenue source for the general fund. FY 2020 collections exceeded \$24.7 million. The effects of the Covid pandemic were felt city-wide.
- In FY 2020, the city serviced more than 1,482 Hospitality Fee and Local Accommodations Tax accounts.
- Processed 392 purchase orders and the warehouse processed more than 6,830 transactions, distributed 37,626 items, and received 4,493 customers consisting of receiving and issuing inventory in FY 2020.
- Serviced an average of 22,288 utility accounts for FY 2020. There are three customer service representatives, one floating customer service representative/cashier, and one supervisor to supervise the CSR's who service these accounts, which averages 5,572 customers per customer service representative.

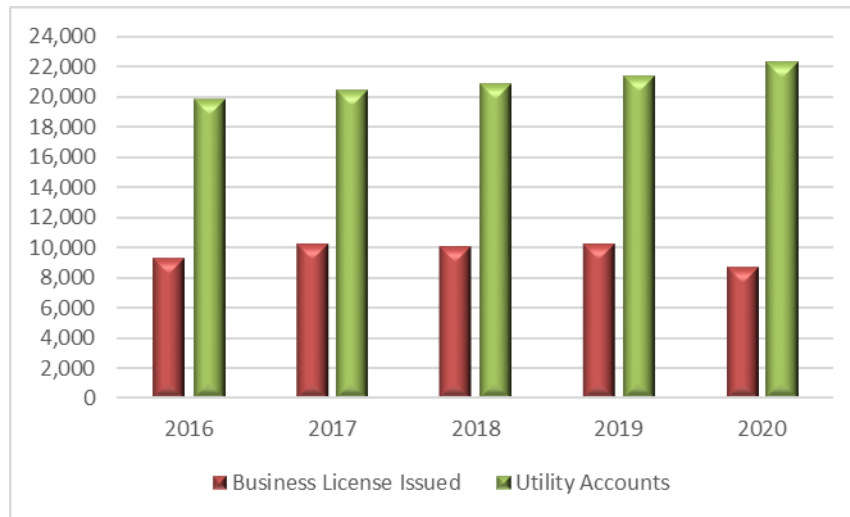
- The Municipal Association of South Carolina funded the development of an online business license renewal/payment portal that will be free to all member cities. MASC plans to stand up the portal in calendar year 2021. For a city to participate in the portal, the city must have adopted the uniform business license year and due date which the City of MB has. Portal users will be charged a convenience fee for the online payment that is charged and collected by the 3rd party processor. The Office of Revenue and Fiscal Affairs will manage the portal. The cities will receive 100% of the business license renewal fees paid through the portal. The uniform business license year is business friendly and simplifies the administrative process for the business. The new ERP system will also provide the ability to process BL applications online as well, however, the implementation is ongoing.
- A challenge is seeking competitive bids and pricing and the continual education and offering of workshops to educate small businesses on the process of doing business with the city. The city uses an online software product called Vendor Registry to disseminate Invitations for Bids and Requests for Proposals to a broader audience. This system is free to the vendor/contractor and it allows the city to reach more potential vendors/contractors than by using the traditional newspaper advertisement.
- The city continues to experience growth in residential accounts on both the southern and northern portions of the city. In FY 2020, the AMI (automated meter information) meter project continued with the change-out and installation of the large meters (3" and above) that serve commercial accounts as well as some residential and any new service beginning as of 7/1/2019. The city has installed more than 5,088 AMI meters as of 12/31/2020. The next phase of the project will focus on the remaining commercial meters and then progress to the smaller meters that are primarily residential.

Strategic Emphasis for 2021-22:

- Implementation process to replace the city's financial software package with a comprehensive ERP system began in the fall of 2019. The new ERP system will enable the city to implement best practices and to improve our current processes and software systems. The new technology will provide enhanced services to our customers and citizens by offering more online services coupled with the improvement of processes that will create efficiencies, provide more data and analytics, and transparency.
- The continued task of reviewing content on the city's website with a goal of providing useful and easy to understand information about business license, utility billing, and purchasing processes began in the fall of 2019 and continues today with constant updates so that information is always valid and current. Continued updates and enhancements to the information is an on-going process. The conversion to the new ERP system will provide more technology to our customers and should contribute to better communication.

Demand and Performance Indicators

Measure	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Business Licenses Issued	9,318	10,242	10,097	10,281	8,760
Utility Accounts	19,823	20,390	20,863	21,388	22,288
Hospitality Monthly Accounts	1,208	1,258	1,359	1,496	1,482
Annual Purchase Orders	486	552	600	557	392



Human Resources & Organizational Development



City Health Fair, October 2018

Mission: To serve the citizens of Myrtle Beach, its employees, and elected officials with timely, efficient, and accurate employee and labor relations services and provide city employees, retirees, and the General Public with timely, high-quality service that integrates kindness, communication, teamwork, respect, understanding, trust, confidentiality, sensitivity, and individualized attention.

Service	Budget / Positions		
	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Budget	FY 2021-22 Budget
Human Resources & Organizational Development	\$744,105	\$710,066	\$802,084
Provides services relating to recruitment, testing, compensation, employee relations, training, organizational development and benefits design, consulting, and management.	6	6	6
Capital Outlay	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Human Resources & Organizational Development	\$744,105	\$710,066	\$802,084
	6	6	6

Human Resources & Organization Development Budget Formation

The Human Resources & Organization Development (HR/OD) budget increased by 13.0 % when compared to the FY2021-22 Adopted Budget and reflects:

Budget Increases:

- City-wide personal service budget allocations include a 24.5% increase in employer funded health insurance premiums, a 1% increase in employer's retirement contribution, reinstatement of the Holiday Bonus, and effective January 2022, a 3% market increase.
- A \$42,000 increase in Professional Fees for a Compensation Study.
- A \$4,750 increase in Other Special Departmental Supplies for Recruitment Services.

Service Delivery Highlights and Challenges:

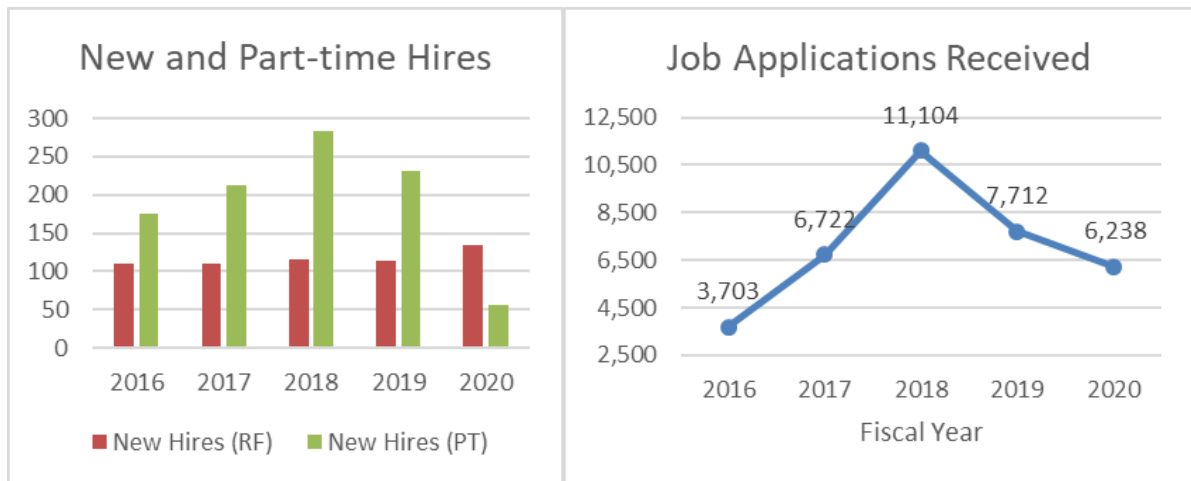
- Every member of the HR/OD team earned the IPMA-HR Senior Certified Professional (SCP) certification, which is the highest level of certification offered to HR Professionals by the International Public Management Association for Human Resources. It is also the public sector equivalent of the certification provided by the Society for Human Resources Management (SHRM).
- Began the process of updating the Employee Handbook and converting it to an electronic document.
- Cross-trained all of the team members to be able to accomplish tasks associated with the four core functions (Source, Align, Develop, Reward/Retain).

Strategic Emphasis for 2021-22:

- Work through the SmartMove Project (ERP Implementation) to facilitate a seamless recruiting, hiring, and onboarding of employees through the advances in technology that have been implemented over the last year.
- Perform compensation study of critical areas to determine competitive positioning of City's staff while preserving budget objectives.
- Develop and provide necessary Supervisory training to all departments
- Provide fundamental Customer Service and First In SERVICE training to all employees throughout the City
- Continue to develop department requested and quarterly compliance training to all staff

Demand and Performance Indicators

Measure	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
New Hires (RF)	110	111	116	114	134
New Hires (PT)	175	213	283	231	57
Terminations (RF)	74	87	100	108	129
Terminations (PT)	129	105	163	198	86
Benefit Meetings	748	0	0	0	0
Training Classes Offered	16	23	27	67	58
Training Class Attendance	157	1587	1630	1,717	1,450
Jobs Advertised	470	597	165	353	195
Job Applications Received	3,703	6,722	11,104	7,712	6,238
Job Fairs Attended	11	33	11	12	4
Annual Turnover Rate	9.75%	9.80%	7.96%	13.10%	14.41%



Insurance & Risk Services



Mission: To protect the assets of the City against losses which might adversely affect its operation and continuity of services through a program of identifying and assessing hazards and loss exposures and by selecting the best techniques to avoid, control, assume, or transfer the risk.

Service	<i>Budget / Positions</i>		
	<i>FY 2019-20 Actual</i>	<i>FY 2020-21 Budget</i>	<i>FY 2021-22 Budget</i>
Insurance & Risk Services	\$442,363	\$435,140	\$459,424
Responsible for protecting the assets of the City against losses which might adversely affect its operation and continuity of services through a program of identifying and assessing hazards and loss exposures and by selecting the best techniques to avoid, control, assume, or transfer the risk.	5	5	5
Capital Outlay	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Insurance & Risk Services	\$442,363	\$435,140	\$459,424
	5	5	5

Insurance & Risk Services Budget Formation

The Insurance & Risk Services budget increased by 5.6% when compared to the FY2020-21 Adopted Budget and reflects:

Budget Increases:

- City-wide personal service budget allocations include a 24.5% increase in employer funded health insurance premiums, a 1% increase in employer's retirement contribution, reinstatement of the Holiday Bonus, and effective January 2022, a 3% market increase.
- An increase of \$6,410 in Fleet Lease Expense due to the funding of the program being suspended in FY21.

Budget Decreases:

- A \$3,240 decrease in Travel, Meetings and Schools due to a reduction in conferences.

Service Delivery Highlights and Challenges:

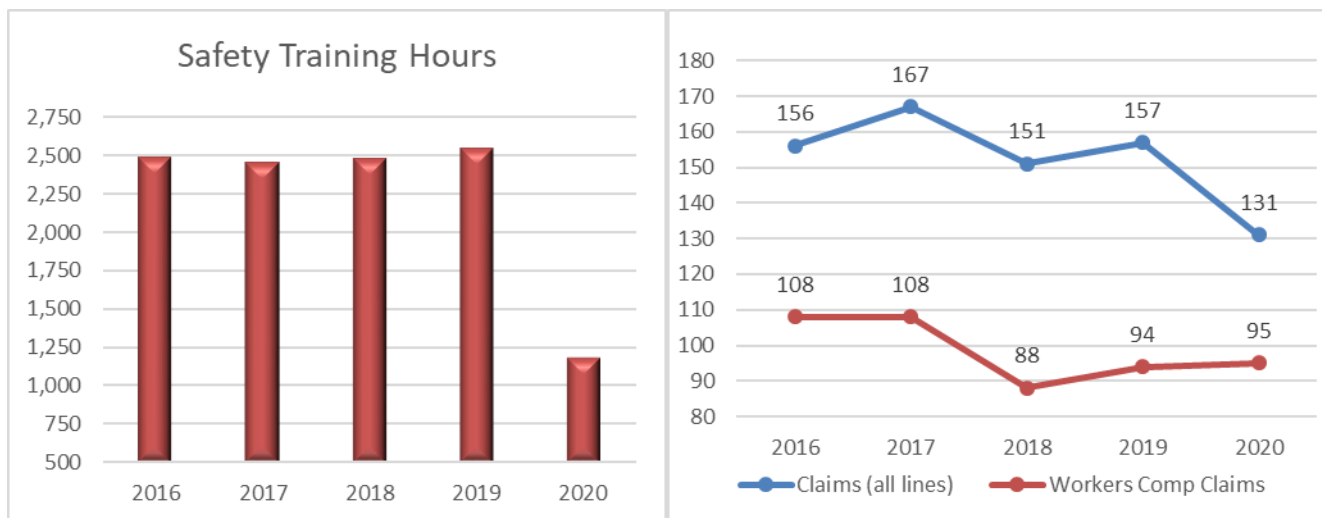
- Employee safety and training.
- Employee health and wellness.
- Monitoring loss time injuries and reduction of claim counts.
- Communicating to staff the service programs available and how to access these programs.
- Exposure identification and mitigation.
- Safety Inspections Internal and External.
- Provided Cyber protection for all employees and access to a product that provides will preparation, legal advice, contract/document review, and IRS audit assistance.

Strategic Emphasis for 2021-22:

- Identify additional needs for Clinic's to better serve our employees. Enhance mental health program and additional providers.
- Continue to research Health insurance options/ programs to give employees more options and more participation in the choice of their benefits.
- Utilize our training software to review common losses and assign individual training.
- Identify new exposures the City has and access ways to cost effectively mitigate them to meet growing needs of the City.
- Continue to identify ways to streamline the benefit process and communicate more program benefits to employees.

Demand and Performance Indicators

Measure	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Safety Training Hours	2,491	2,458	2,487	2,555	1,191
Safety Classes Conducted	26	31	29	28	24
Claims (all lines)	156	167	151	151	131
Workers comp claims	108	108	88	94	95



Community Services & Economic Development Division



Planning & Zoning
Construction Services
Neighborhood Services
Myrtle Beach Convention Center

Planning & Zoning



Mission: To administer the City's programs for managing future development so as to provide for diversified economic base and quality environment for all residents and visitors; provide comprehensive neighborhood and corridor planning; and provide staff support to City boards and commissions.

Service	Budget / Positions		
	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Budget	FY 2021-22 Budget
Planning & Zoning	\$1,126,185	\$879,000	\$1,040,365
Provides administrative and planning services for Subdivision Administration, Zoning Annexation, Neighborhood Services Initiatives, Urban Design, and Committee Support for Planning Commission, Tourism Committee, etc.	11	11	11
Capital Outlay	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Planning & Zoning	\$1,126,185	\$879,000	\$1,040,365
	11	11	11

Planning & Zoning Budget Formation

The Planning & Zoning budget increased by 18.3% when compared to the FY2020-21 Adopted Budget and reflects:

Budget Increases:

- City-wide personal service budget allocations include a 24.5% increase in employer funded health insurance premiums, a 1% increase in employer's retirement contribution, reinstatement of the Holiday Bonus, and effective January 2022, a 3% market increase.
- An increase of \$19,767 in Fleet Lease Expense due to the funding of the program being suspended in FY21.

Service Delivery Highlights and Challenges:

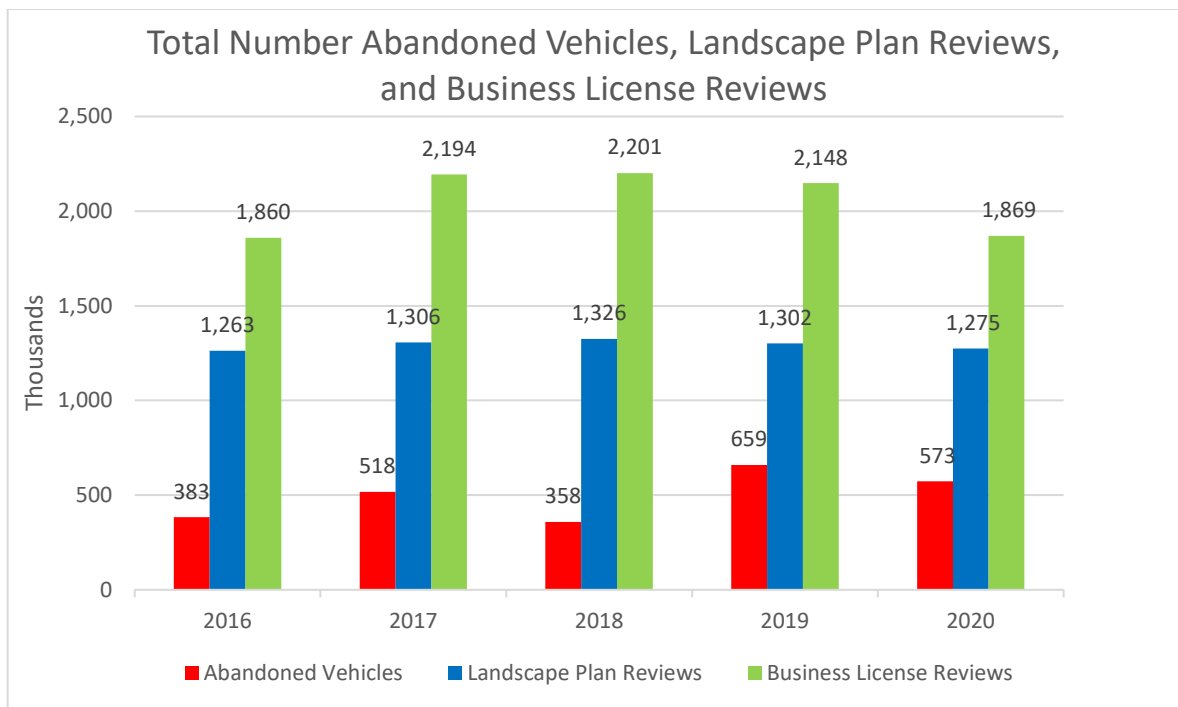
- Emphasis on code enforcement and property maintenance in the downtown area to improve and aid in crime reduction, neighborhood enrichment, and economic development objectives.
- Residential and commercial growth in the city continues to provide many challenges and opportunities as developers subdivide and implement new neighborhoods.
- Comprehensive and long-range planning projects have been stalled or delayed due to lack of staff to accomplish them.
- Myrtle Beach improved from an honorable mention to a bronze-level "bicycle-friendly community" as rated by the League of American Bicyclists.

Strategic Emphasis for 2021-22:

- Maintain timely response to applications for the Planning Commission, Board of Zoning Appeals, and Community Appearance Board.
- Improve communication between departments by providing additional reporting on applications to the Planning Commission (annexations, rezonings, subdivisions, etc).
- Complete the 2021 Boundary Survey.
- Continue to support the quality of life court.
- Continue to update and validate the current street name database for emergency services.
- Work with city team creating the city's first disaster recovery plan.
- Continue work on the 10-year update to the Beach Management plan, due in 2022.
- Continue supporting the Bicycle and Pedestrian Advisory Committee on the goal to make Myrtle Beach more multimodal.

Demand and Performance Indicators

Measure	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Abandoned Vehicles	383	518	358	659	573
Landscape Plan Reviews	1,263	1,306	1,326	1,302	1,275
Business License Reviews	1,860	2,194	2,201	2,148	1,869



Construction Services



Mission: To enforce the Zoning Ordinance, Minimum Housing Codes, and Sign Regulations.

Service	<i>Budget / Positions</i>		
	<i>FY 2019-20 Actual</i>	<i>FY 2020-21 Budget</i>	<i>FY 2021-22 Budget</i>
Construction Services	\$1,442,845	\$1,448,089	\$1,673,900
Administers and enforces the City's principal community development, building construction, and land use management codes, which ensure public safety and orderly community growth.	19	19	19
Capital Outlay	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Construction Services	\$1,442,845	\$1,448,089	\$1,673,900
	19	19	19

Construction Services Budget Formation

The Construction Services budget increased by 15.6% when compared to the FY2021-22 Adopted Budget and reflects:

Budget Increases:

- City-wide personal service budget allocations include a 24.5% increase in employer funded health insurance premiums, a 1% increase in employer's retirement contribution, reinstatement of the Holiday Bonus, and effective January 2022, a 3% market increase.
- An increase of \$36,557 in Fleet Lease Expense due to the funding of the program being suspended in FY21.

Service Delivery Highlights and Challenges:

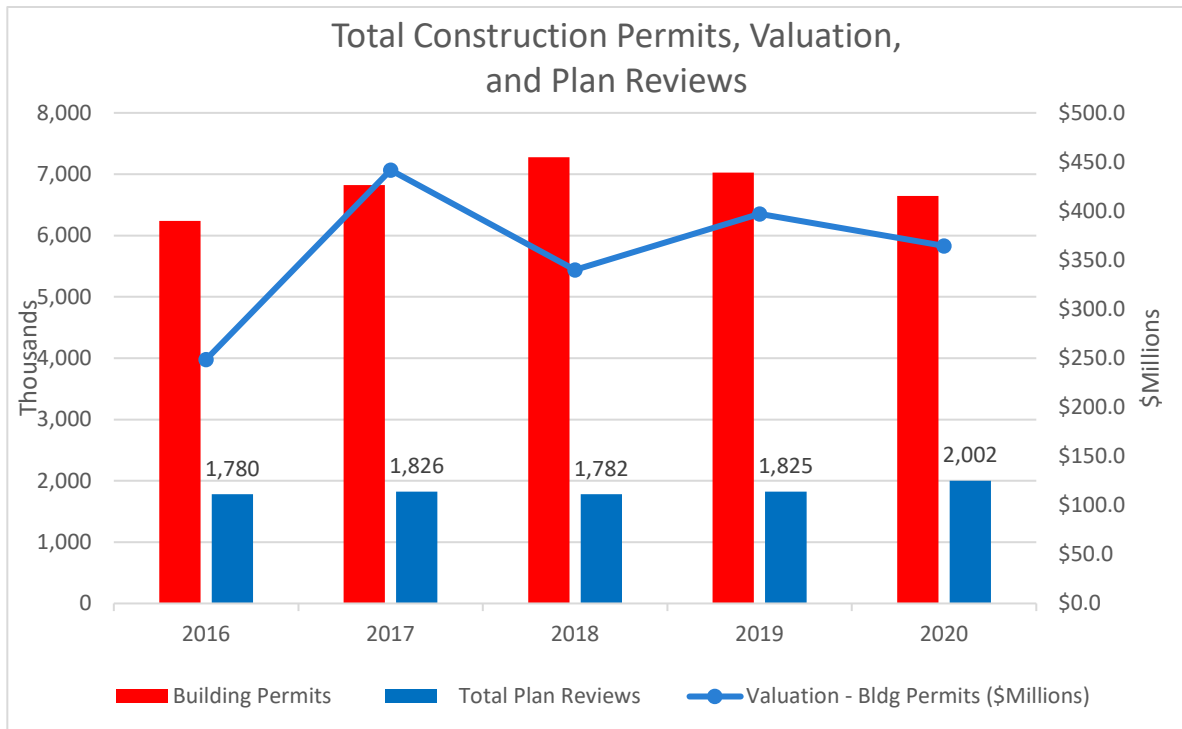
- Residential and commercial growth continues to remain at peak levels throughout the City.
- Continue proactive enforcement of the Property Maintenance Code Enforcement Program to improve and aid in public safety, economic development, and improved quality of life objectives. This accomplished by being proactive in getting more properties in compliance with the current adopted codes.

Strategic Emphasis for 2021-22:

- Formulate a proactive Neighborhood Enrichment plan to aid in accomplishing the objective of improving the quality of life, public safety, economic development and better communication for the citizens of Myrtle Beach.
- Work alongside the Planning & Zoning Department, continuing our effort to maintain a successful program with the Quality of Life Court.
- Work to maintain the same level of turn-around for building inspections and permitting while remaining consistent with the steady level of new residential and commercial construction projects.

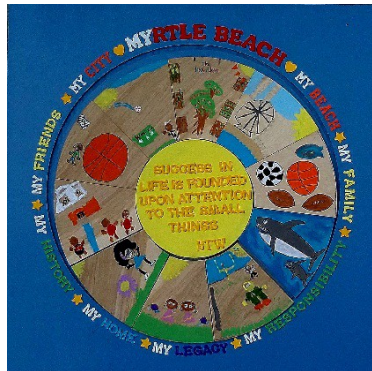
Demand and Performance Indicators

Measures	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Building Permits	6,239	6,824	7,277	7,024	6,644
Valuation - Bldg. Permits (\$Millions)	\$248.6	\$441.7	\$340.0	\$397.0	\$364.4
Building Inspections	15,286	18,422	23,126	21,945	22,168
Property Maintenance Letters	382	579	490	570	479
Sign Applications	210	298	245	231	
Residential Plan Reviews	1,006	1,035	1,149	1,130	1,314
Commercial Plan Reviews	774	791	633	695	688
Total Plan Reviews	1,780	1,826	1,782	1,825	2,002



¹ Abandoned Vehicles, Landscape Plan reviews, and Business license reviews are now reported in the Planning & Zoning Dept.

Neighborhood Services



Mission: To make our neighborhoods catalysts for our future.

Service	Budget / Positions		
	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Budget	FY 2021-22 Budget
Neighborhood Services	\$319,886	\$333,127	\$388,726
Responsible for coordination of neighborhood outreach, community services, and the administration of the Community Development Block Grant.	3	3	3
Capital Outlay	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Neighborhood Services	\$319,886 3	\$333,127 3	\$388,726 3

Neighborhood Services Budget Formation

The Neighborhood Services budget increased by 16.7% when compared to the FY2020-21 Adopted Budget and reflects:

Budget Increases:

- City-wide personal service budget allocations include a 24.5% increase in employer funded health insurance premiums, a 1% increase in employer's retirement contribution, reinstatement of the Holiday Bonus, and effective January 2022, a 3% market increase.
- An increase of \$5,887 in Fleet Lease Expense due to the funding of the program being suspended in FY21.

Service Delivery Highlights and Challenges:

- We collaborated with all neighborhoods, including LMI areas, through outreach events (toy drives, senior meals, and tree lighting). Will work to reach out to our Latino residents and have a greater presence.
- 2020 My Beach 101 was a success with no resident withdrawing. Will continue to work in an effort to keep our residents informed of city functions.
- Continue collaboration with the city police department to host National Night Out meetings.
- Created Beachside Chats, an initiative encouraging community engagement and dialogue. Received a \$5,000 grant from Bank of America to assist with this program.

Strategic Emphasis for 2021-22:

- Increase outreach to our Latino residents through events, and encourage participation in the Neighborhood Watch groups.
- Continue to collaborate and partner with other agencies and departments to address pressing needs within neighborhoods.
- Beachside Chats will continue as we foster conversations on race, peace, healing and understanding.
- Assist with coordination of the Waves of Praise Annual Gospel Fest, to include addition of Citywide Gospel Mass Choir.

Demand and Performance Indicators

Measure	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Neighborhood Meetings Held	65	68	132	150	17
Housing Rehab Projects	8	8	5	3	N/A
Historic Colored School Visits	1,100	1,658	1,658	1,650	863
Youth Work Readiness	16	N/A	6	6	N/A
Summer Youth Workers	8	8	6	6	N/A
CDBG Administration	\$494,357	\$472,184	\$479,486	\$410,718	N/A
Arts/Crafts Afterschool Part.	18	22	22	16	12
Attendance - Free Summer	0	22	22	16	N/A
Attendance - National Night	25	100	50	600	600
Community Youth	1	16	50	50	N/A
MyBeach 101	40	25	31	25	25
Jazz Festival	1,000+	10,000	N/A	15,000	N/A

Note: No data for many of the categories in 2020 due to COVID-19 environment.

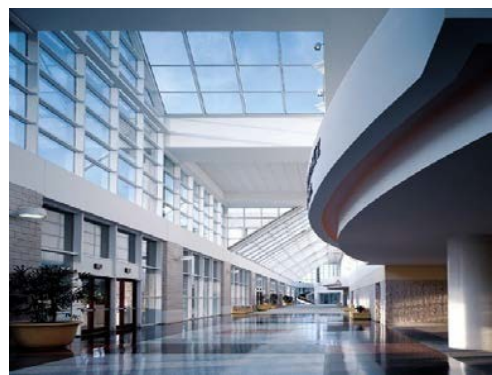
Myrtle Beach Convention Center



Mission: To create economic benefits for the community through the booking of events that attract out-of-town visitors and to provide a clean and safe full-service convention facility with a professional and friendly staff. The center provides a facility in which buyers and sellers exchange goods and services and provides a multi-purpose facility for locally oriented functions.

Service	Budget / Positions		
	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Budget	FY 2021-22 Budget
Administration	\$1,474,485	\$1,199,825	\$1,435,535
Responsible for the administrative services and the overall management and direction of the Myrtle Beach Convention Center facility.	3	3	3
Convention Services	\$516,381	\$564,792	\$604,185
Responsible for 24/7 security of the facility as a whole and event and show security. Operates the pay for parking program and traffic control for move in and move out of events.	6	6	6
Convention Center Sales & Marketing	\$1,039,957	\$938,063	\$1,149,479
Responsible for the marketing and sale of space at the convention center and the coordination of events for our clients.	7	7	7

Service	Budget / Positions		
	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Budget	FY 2021-22 Budget
Convention Center Operations	\$2,420,916	\$2,449,735	\$2,740,694
Responsible for set up and breakdown of events in the exhibit halls, ballrooms, and meeting space; cleaning and maintenance of all event spaces, restrooms, offices, and outdoor areas; maintenance of mechanical and electrical systems and equipment; the planning and distribution of electrical service to shows; and operation of the HVAC system, wireless internet, and various other utilities.	21	21	18
MBCC Concessions	\$581,903	\$942,585	\$1,104,461
Operation and management of all concession services related to the Myrtle Beach Convention Center and the City's athletic fields.	6	6	6
Capital Outlay	\$867,185	\$270,000	\$0
Total Myrtle Beach Convention Center	\$6,900,827	\$6,365,000	\$7,034,354
	43	43	40



Myrtle Beach Convention Center Budget Formation

The Myrtle Beach Convention Center budget increased by 10.5% when compared to the FY2020-21 Adopted Budget and reflects:

Budget Increases:

- City-wide personal service budget allocations include a 24.5% increase in employer funded health insurance premiums, a 1% increase in employer's retirement contribution, reinstatement of the Holiday Bonus, and effective January 2022, a 3% market increase.
- A \$5,500 increase in Departmental Designation in the Administrative division for advertising for the Annual Garage Sale and team building activities.
- A \$3,500 increase in Other Services in the Convention Services division for Public Safety at events.
- Reinstatement of the Fleet Lease program resulted in \$5,131 increase the Convention Services division and a \$3,265 increase in the Operations division in Fleet Lease expense. The program was suspended for FY21 as a cost savings measure.
- A \$113,000 increase in Advertising in the Sales & Marketing division and a \$219,878 increase in M&R Buildings and Grounds in the Operations division to pre-pandemic levels.

Budget Decreases:

- To create efficiencies, a Crew Leader position and a Maintenance Worker position were transferred to the Public Works department and a Maintenance Worker position was transferred to the Parks Department.

Service Delivery Highlights and Challenges:

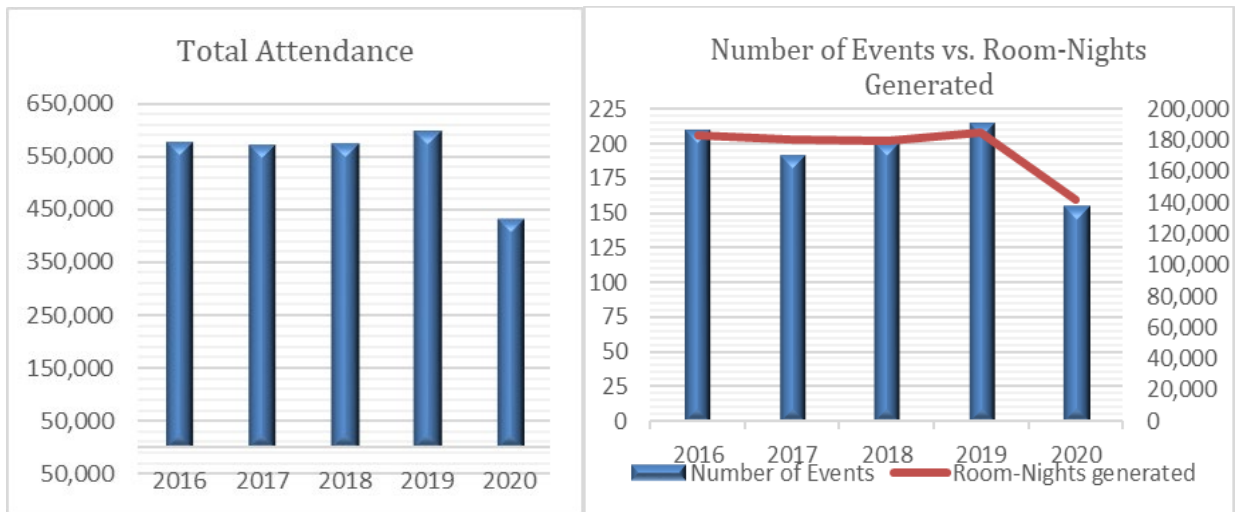
- Hosted safe events during the pandemic.
- Recognized operational savings due to fewer events and by using In-house labor to accomplish facility upgrades.
- Accommodated events from other venues that remained closed during the pandemic.

Strategic Emphasis for 2021-22:

- Secure rescheduled dates for postponed events.
- Identify, solicit, and secure events relocated due to Covid-19.
- Secure future events from clients allowed to cancel 2020 events without penalty.

Demand and Performance Indicators

Measure	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of Events	210	192	201	215	156
Room-Nights generated	183,700	181,000	179,725	185,500	142,300
Total Attendance	574,300	568,975	571,650	596,000	431,000
% Occupancy of the Convention Center	70%	65%	68%	67%	47%



Public Safety Division



Police Department
Fire & Emergency Services

Police Department



Mission: To provide residents and visitors to the city of Myrtle Beach community safety, security, and well being through crime prevention, education, enforcement, and programs that will enable an enhanced quality of life.

Service	Budget / Positions		
	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Budget	FY 2021-22 Budget
Administration	\$3,322,135	\$3,369,830	\$3,331,229
Provides administrative support to all levels of the organization, including training, payroll, and some ancillary regulatory services.	28	33	29
Investigations	\$4,508,795	\$4,032,933	\$5,613,172
Provides investigative support to address major crimes and prepare cases for general sessions court. This division also includes crime scene investigations.	43	43	55
Uniform Patrol	\$13,058,174	\$12,706,955	\$8,998,487
Provides uniformed patrol services in a variety of traditional and non-traditional approaches and assignments.	150	151	95
Special Operations	\$3,652,436	\$3,926,919	\$9,353,882
Plans for long-term growth and development within the organization and handles all special events planning and coordination.	35	36	95

Service	Budget / Positions		
	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Budget	FY 2021-22 Budget
May Bike Events	\$630,844	\$1,035,408	\$1,049,671
Supports costs relating to Memorial Day Weekend by providing funding for overtime, additional resources, equipment, and training.	-	-	-
Sports Tourism	\$47,870	\$35,602	\$35,602
Supports costs relative to sponsored sporting events at city venues by providing funding for overtime and equipment.	-	-	-
Special Events	\$43,657	\$134,687	\$134,687
Supports costs relating to sponsored special events at city venues or public property by providing funding for overtime and equipment.	-	-	-
Support Services	\$5,960,206	\$6,607,921	\$6,637,057
Provides detention and communications services in support of the police/fire operations, and supports the maintenance and upkeep of our equipment, supplies, facilities, and records.	72	75	74
Animal Control	\$245,516	\$255,000	\$275,000
Funds operating costs through contributions to the Grand Strand Humane Society for operating the animal shelter.	-	-	-
Capital Outlay	\$216,914	\$358,000	\$852,000
Total Police Department	\$31,686,547	\$32,463,255	\$36,280,787
	328	338	348

Police Department Budget Formation

The Police Department budget increased by 11.8% when compared to the FY2020-21 Adopted Budget and reflects:

Budget Increases:

- City-wide personal service budget allocations include a 24.5% increase in employer funded health insurance premiums, a 1% increase in employer's retirement contribution, and reinstatement of the Holiday Bonus. In addition, Police employees will receive a 4% market increase in January 2022, 1% more than other City employees, as a continuation of the recruitment and retention plan instituted in 2018.
- The budget increased by \$964,128 due to the addition of ten police officers. \$300,000 of this amount is to fund five vehicles for the new officers. A \$400,000 grant from the South Carolina Department of Public Safety will help offset some of these costs.
- Reinstatement of the Fleet Lease program resulted in \$892,000 increase the Fleet Lease expense. The program was suspended for FY21 as a cost savings measure.
- Increases in Uniforms of \$155,082, \$44,451 in Small Tools & Equipment, and \$51,442 in Other Special Departmental Supplies to pre-pandemic levels.
- Capital Outlay requests of \$50,000 for Portable Radios, \$50,000 for Security Gates at the Law Enforcement Center, \$362,000 for three Camera Servers, and \$90,000 for the City-Wide Camera Replacement Plan.

Service Delivery Highlights and Challenges

- Continued reduction in violent crime. From 2019 to 2021, there was a 19% decrease in crime.
- The continued use of technology has increased success in a variety of case investigations, both short term and long term and their solvability rates.
- The renovation of the Police Annex Building is complete, providing additional training space.
- Continue to communicate effectively internally and with our community. This has assisted in not only messaging when incidents are occurring in real time, but also developing strategies to prevent incidents from occurring. This has increased the safety and confidence between community and police.

Strategic Emphasis for 2020-21:

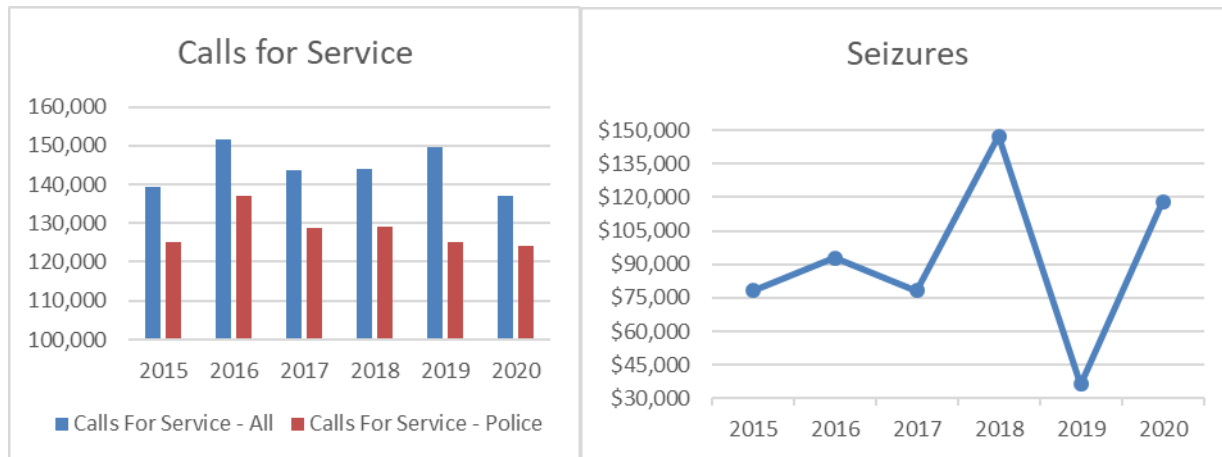
- Continued reduction in crime by Intelligence Led Policing, partnering with the courts, federal agencies, and local resources, and continue active partnerships

with the community.

- Improve retention of employees by addressing workload issues and efficiencies, mentorship programs for upcoming supervisors, improvements in technology and work assignment opportunities, and ongoing improvements in training to include advanced specialty courses.
- Reduce the number of sworn officer vacancies with hiring incentives for recruitment, the new salary base with step program, Field Training Program, specialized units and intern and fellowship programs to attract local applicants.
- Continuing the enhanced use of technology, improving the use of crime data, upgrading body worn cameras and radio equipment for safety and compliance and evaluating the Real Time Crime Unit to incorporate the use of the surveillance camera system, License Plate Readers (LPR), social media data-mining, and the crime analyst into the ongoing needs throughout the City.
- Continue to evaluate all police buildings based on age and space in relationship to the increase in employees.
- Continued proactive social media messaging and evaluating needed technology, personnel and resources to effectively communicate with our team and the community.
- Community outreach, involvement, and communication through policing strategies by continuing programs & activities for youth and community members and further improve neighborhood watch efforts and business community outreach.
- Continue innovation and increase of support staff in relation to the increase of officers on patrol and within the department who address services within the city and assess the demands of the public for information related to public safety.
- Continue to develop and implement partnerships with educational and support agencies by taking a proactive approach to working with our mental health population, working with the opioid epidemic, and open-source intelligence analysis.

Demand and Performance Indicators

Measure	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Traffic Fatalities	7	9	12	3	7
Traffic Collision Investigated	4,071	3,851	2,740	2,684	2,297
Animals Picked Up	610	569	565	663	436
Calls For Service - All	151,517	143,613	143,885	149,492	137,179
Calls For Service - Police	136,860	128,665	129,182	125,055	124,142
Arrest Totals (Including Tickets)	22,633	25,728	26,876	26,034	22,074
Seizures	\$92,888	\$78,127	\$147,341	\$36,418	\$117,951
Part I Crimes	4,033	4,742	4,002	4,285	3,499
Homicides	6	4	4	3	6
Investigative Case Files	3,532	3,567	3,226	3,156	3,220



Fire & Emergency Services



Mission: To reduce the loss of life and property to the community through an aggressive emergency response system including firefighting, emergency medical services, and hazardous materials response and by providing fire prevention programs which include both education and inspection activities.

Service	Budget / Positions		
	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Budget	FY 2021-22 Budget
Administration	\$1,167,514	\$1,111,296	\$1,219,045
Provides administrative support, direction, and policy development for the emergency services and technical services functions.	9	9	9
Emergency Services	\$14,314,773	\$14,324,434	\$16,661,701
Provides fire suppression, first responder medical service, EMS transport, hazardous materials mitigation, technical rescue, building preplanning, and building inspections throughout the City.	154	154	154
Technical Services	\$1,106,978	\$960,285	\$1,069,245
Responsible for fire code enforcement processes, public education, fire investigations, and Public Information; Provides fire training, EMS training, and Specialty rescue training to the Fire Department.	8	8	8
Emergency Management	\$86,134	\$161,908	\$126,484
Responsible for developing emergency response plans and taking a lead role in the coordination of those plans during an emergency.	1	1	1

Service	Budget / Positions		
	<i>FY 2019-20 Actual</i>	<i>FY 2020-21 Budget</i>	<i>FY 2021-22 Budget</i>
Capital Outlay	\$0	\$270,000	\$1,047,500
Total Fire & Emergency Services	\$16,675,399	\$16,828,143	\$20,123,975
	171	171	171

Fire & Emergency Services Budget Formation

The Fire & Emergency Services budget increased overall by 20% when compared to the FY2020-21 Adopted Budget and reflects:

Budget Increases:

- City-wide personal service budget allocations include a 24.5% increase in employer funded health insurance premiums, a 1% increase in employer's retirement contribution, reinstatement of the Holiday Bonus, and effective January 2022, a 3% market increase.
- Reinstatement of the Fleet Lease program resulted in \$47,198 increase in Administration, \$909,226 in the Emergency Services division, and \$32,895 in the Technical Services division. The program was suspended for FY21 as a cost savings measure.
- The Fire Department budget includes the implementation of bonuses for those firefighters performing the swimmer duties in the Beach Services program, as well as longevity bonuses totaling approximately \$536,000. In addition, this budget brings uncertified new hires, certified fire fighters and paramedics pay up to a new starting minimum totaling approximately \$175,000.
- The department will purchase a new Type II ambulance in FY22 increasing the Emergency Services operating budget by \$560,000.
- The Emergency Services budget also reflects an increase of \$447,500 for the purchase of Self-contained breathing apparatus, and \$40,000 for two (2) Jet Skis for the Beach Service program.

Budget Decreases:

- Reduced the Travel, Meeting and Schools line-item budget in the Emergency Services division by \$1,200; Technical Services by \$3,500 and the Emergency Management division by \$500.

Service Delivery Highlights and Challenges:

- Continued to save over 98.5% of the value of property & contents involved in fire.
- Phase 1 of the traffic preemption system was completed and placed into operation. This system gives responding emergency vehicles the green light, reducing response times and increasing intersection safety.
- COPE program was successful in assisting addicts in seeking treatment. Unfortunately, there were limited interactions for over half the year due to COVID-19.
- Increased demands for service remain a challenge; emergency responses, training requirements (EMS, ISO, national standards, etc.), special events, and beach responsibilities.

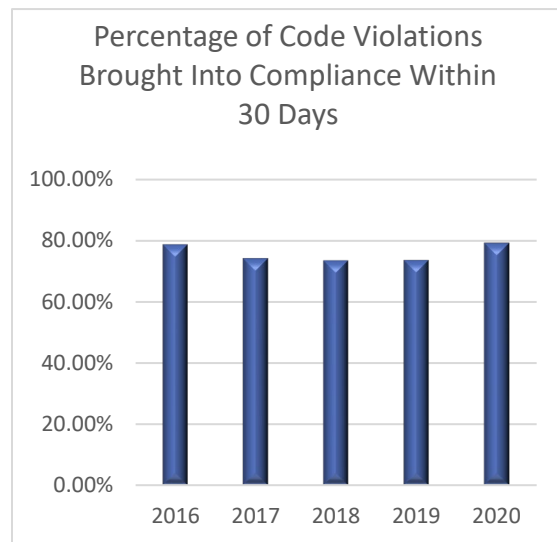
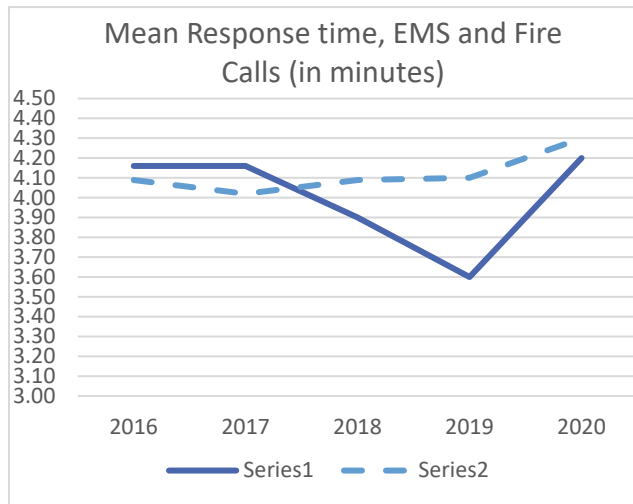
- The overall cost & demand of EMS is challenging, paramedic compensation, increase cost for supplies, wear/tear on ambulances & personnel, costs for paramedic training, inability to recruit new paramedics, and the opioid epidemic.

Strategic Emphasis for 2021-2022:

- Adopt a compensation package that will recruit quality candidates and allow for horizontal growth.
- Introduce a sustainable operational deployment plan to meet the year-round & peak season service demands on the beach, as well as communicating safety information to the public.
- Focus on employee health & wellness, both physical & mental. Continue to institute cancer reduction strategies to lessen the already higher than normal risk of cancer to our employees and update outdated equipment and living quarters.
- Continue the outreach and relationship with the community. Fire personnel participating in neighborhood watch meetings, hold additional Citizens Fire Academies and Companion Fire Academy, be visible and available to the community, Develop videos and PSAs. Strategic Initiatives: Enhanced Communications, Improved Quality of Life, and Public Safety.

Demand and Performance Indicators

Measure	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Fire Calls / Company	447.55	494.09	492.8	490.1	451.63
EMS Calls / Company	686.77	745.85	829.10	872.61	856.17
Mean Response Time for Fire Calls (in minutes)	4.16	4.16	3.9	3.6	4.2
Mean Response Time for EMS Calls (in minutes)	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.3
Fire Code Inspections Conducted	3,951	3,969	4,201	4,372	3,463
Code Violations Discovered Through Inspection	2,143	2,290	2,808	3,793	4,204
Code Violations Brought Into Compliance Within 30 days	1,687	1,700	2,062	2,790	3,360
Percentage of Code Violations Brought Into Compliance Within 30 Days	78.72%	74.23%	73.43%	73.60%	79.20%





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Operations Division



Parks
Recreation
Chapin Memorial Library
Sports Tourism
Capital Projects
Public Works

Parks Division



Mission: To provide clean, attractive, functional facilities that are accommodating and memorable for residents and visitors alike through regular maintenance, upkeep, and repair to City landscapes, medians, right of ways, parks, and beaches.

Service	Budget / Positions		
	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Budget	FY 2021-22 Budget
Special Events	\$309,903	\$511,140	\$722,007
To account for parks division related cost associated with festivals and special events. Special events include, but are not limited to, the Myrtle Beach Marathon, Mini Marathon, organized runs/races, downtown festivals, car shows, parades, Military Appreciation Days, and numerous civic and non-civic events and ceremonies.	3	5	5
Right-of-Way and Beach Maintenance	\$2,518,021	\$2,310,407	\$3,025,327
Right of Way maintenance services include the mowing of all road shoulders and most medians within the City; tree care, planting, trimming, and removal; oversight of median maintenance contracting; and highway median beautification and landscape maintenance. Beach maintenance services involve beach raking and cleaning, beach litter collection, and maintenance of beach accesses and sand dunes.	18	18	21

Service	Budget / Positions		
	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Budget	FY 2021-22 Budget
Litter Control	\$512,373	\$587,718	\$600,614
Removal and disposal of litter and other small debris found within City maintained streets, rights-of-way, and the Oceanfront Boardwalk. Manual debris removal is managed by crews utilizing litter picking tools, bags, and trucks. Service is provided on a recurring and as needed basis.	9	9	8
Grounds Maintenance	\$1,952,479	\$1,983,624	\$2,224,633
Management of landscape beautification and maintenance services for City parks, dog parks, playgrounds, facility grounds, landscaped medians, and most irrigation systems and fountains. Additional services include the management of picnic shelters and park reservations.	21	21	21
Cemetery	\$238,531	\$235,562	\$229,869
Operation and maintenance of the City owned Ocean Woods Cemetery as an attractive, dignified, and appropriate burial ground. The cemetery consists of traditional burial sites, columbaria, and a pet cemetery.	3	3	3
Capital Outlay	\$0	\$29,950	\$29,500
Total Parks Division	\$5,531,307	\$5,658,401	\$6,831,950
	54	56	58

Parks Division Budget Formation

The Parks Division budget increased by 20.7% when compared to the FY2020-21 Adopted Budget and reflects:

Budget Increases:

- City-wide personal service budget allocations include a 24.5% increase in employer funded health insurance premiums, a 1% increase in employer's retirement contribution, reinstatement of the Holiday Bonus, and effective January 2022, a 3% market increase.
- Capital outlay budget of \$9,500 for a Trash Dumpster for the Broyhill Load and Pack and \$20,000 for two Zero Turn Mowers.
- To create efficiencies, a Head Lifeguard position was transferred from the Recreation Department and converted to a Maintenance Worker, a Maintenance Worker was transferred from the Convention Center Department, and a Crew Leader was transferred from the Litter Control Division to the Right of Way Division.
- Reinstatement of the Fleet Lease program resulted in \$493,135 increase the Fleet Lease expense. The program was suspended for FY21 as a cost savings measure.

Budget Decreases:

- Decreases of \$25,000 in M&R Buildings and Grounds, and \$56,161 in Other Services.

Service Delivery Highlights and Challenges:

- We continue to improve the city's irrigation plan to provide quality city landscapes.
- Expanded beautification efforts for parks, streets, rights of ways, and development districts must be balanced with available resources to adequately maintain the growing infrastructure.
- Responding to the growing challenge of developing the City's tree canopy while protecting infrastructure, maintaining sight lines, ensuring diversity of species, and adequately caring for the trees to maintain health and structure.
- A dedicated staff delivers first class beach maintenance services for millions of tourists. Growing tourism and a warming climate will lengthen that beach season and demands on staff, equipment, and infrastructure will continue to grow. Operations must be prepared to grow as well.

Strategic Emphasis for 2021-22:

- Continue to improve beautification of entry corridors to Myrtle Beach by upgrading tree, turf, and landscaping
- Adequately providing staff and funding for M&R for city playground improvements.

- Continuing to provide first class beach and beach access maintenance services.
- Upgrading the beautification and provide maintenance of City Parks as funding allows, and engage the community to assist in those efforts through volunteer opportunities.
- Continue to address staffing needs in the Parks Division.
- Work with various City Departments to clean and beautify the downtown area and provide staff assistance for events.

Demand and Performance Indicators

Measure	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
City Parks Maintained	51	51	51	52	52
Park Rentals (days)	195	175	177	164	164
Picnic Shelter Rentals (days)	101	109	52	78	78
Miles of Right-of-Way	102	102	102	102	102
Number of City Trees Maint.	*28,000	*28,000	28,398	28,398	28,463
Trees Planted by Staff	185	257	398	111	80
Miles of Beaches Cleaned	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25
Miles of Median Maintained	49	49.5	49.5	49.5	49.5
Special Events Staffed	34	38	35	42	35
Special Events Staff Hours	3,477	5,184	6,600	6,790	2,412
Cost of Servicing Sp. Events	\$128,115	\$220,746	\$326,419	\$308,205	\$59,930

* Does not include Hurricane Matthew

Recreation



Mission: *To create community through people, parks, and programs.*

Service	Budget / Positions		
	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Budget	FY 2021-22 Budget
Administration	\$503,430	\$461,170	\$480,837
Manages Recreation Division, supervises departmental management staff, provides administrative support for Recreation and Convention Center, monitors departmental budgets, and makes presentations and reports to Senior Management.	6	4	4
Historic Colored School	\$27,488	\$25,340	\$26,840
Museum and Education Center staffed by former students who volunteer to welcome visitors. Artifacts from the school and the era are on display, and a reference library of African American History is available to the public.	-	-	-
Historic Train Depot	\$42,424	\$72,041	\$72,441
Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the Train Depot was built in 1937. In 2004 the depot was restored and reopened as a space available to rent for events and gatherings.	-	-	-

Service	Budget / Positions		
	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Budget	FY 2021-22 Budget
Myrtle's Market	\$5,731	\$9,200	\$9,200
Myrtle's Market is a farmer's market located in the heart of Myrtle Beach across from City Hall offering a selection of seasonal fresh fruits and vegetables from local growers and providers.	-	-	-
Recreation	\$5,655,395	\$4,558,853	\$5,065,049
Provides personal and group health and fitness activities, programs, events, sports, lessons, and recreation opportunities by offering quality customer service to all ages. Provides maintenance and operation of four Recreation Centers, two athletic field complexes, one tennis center, two indoor swimming pools, sports leagues, aquatics programs, after school programs, and youth summer sports programs.	61	42	41
Field Maintenance	\$4,796	\$1,365,907	\$1,569,999
Responsible for maintaining all sports fields for the city's recreation leagues and sports tourism tournaments. The field inventory includes sports complexes on the north and south ends of Myrtle Beach consisting of turf and natural baseball fields, football fields, soccer fields, and multi-purpose greenspace.	-	16	16

Baseball Stadium	\$261,792	\$323,036	\$303,359
Pelican's Ball Park is home to the Myrtle Beach Pelicans, a class A Advanced Affiliate of the Chicago Cubs.	-	-	-
Whispering Pines Golf Course	\$47,616	\$64,851	\$50,513
An 18-hole championship golf course that provides reasonably priced rounds of golf with excellent customer service.	-	-	-
Capital Outlay	\$41,889	\$13,080	\$0
Total Recreation	\$6,590,561	\$6,893,478	\$7,578,238
	67	62	61

Recreation Budget Formation

The Recreation budget increased by 9.9% when compared to the FY2020-21 Adopted Budget and reflects:

Budget Increases:

- City-wide personal service budget allocations include a 24.5% increase in employer funded health insurance premiums, a 1% increase in employer's retirement contribution, reinstatement of the Holiday Bonus, and effective January 2022, a 3% market increase.
- An \$18,000 increase in Professional Fees for the development of a website that will interface with the recreation software to allow citizens to register for programs online.
- Reinstatement of the Fleet Lease program resulted in \$111,880 increase the Fleet Lease expense. The program was suspended for FY21 as a cost savings measure.

Service Delivery Highlights and Challenges:

- Growth in memberships, daily use, program participation, and rentals continues as a result of a growing population, demand, value, and quality of offerings.
- Excellent staff members who have a good knowledge of the industry.
- A very good "brand" in the community gives strong support and involvement from patrons.
- Facility challenges related to aging infrastructure, space, and scheduling conflicts exist among recreation centers and ballfields requiring high levels of collaboration, flexibility, and prioritization.
- Specialized staff such as lifeguards, contracted officials, and volunteer coaches are becoming more challenging to find.
- Weather can create challenges due to tight schedules of some of our outdoor facilities.

Strategic Emphasis for 2021-22:

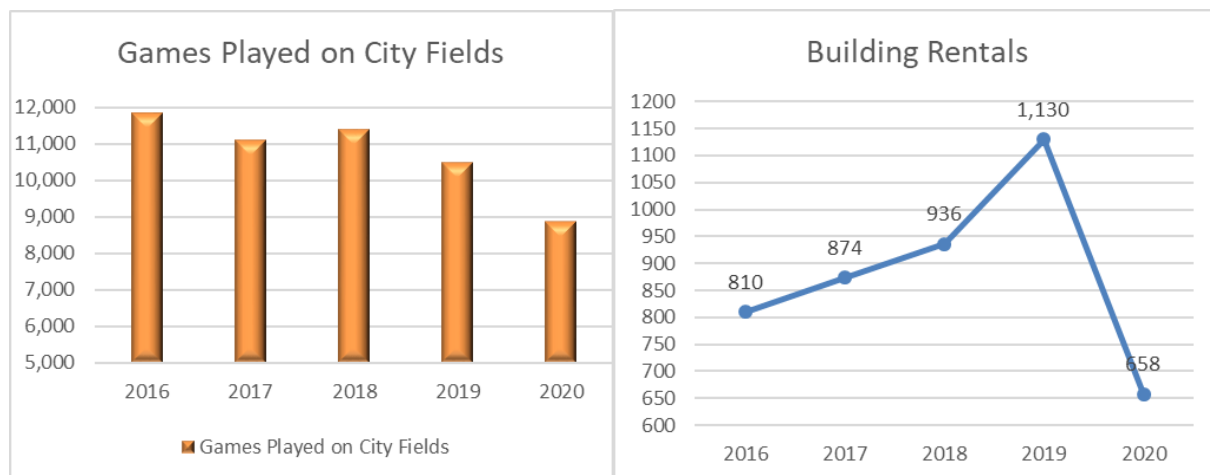
- Continue facility renovations and equipment upgrades to offer safe and functional play spaces for our residents and guests to enjoy.
- Create community by providing services for all ages including fitness, programs, sports, rentals, cultural activities, camps, special events, and community enrichment services.
- Continue to offer top quality programming and customer service by allowing staff to participate in professional training opportunities and conferences.

- Continue exploring community partnership opportunities to provide better services and recreational experiences for our citizens.
- Expand departmental marketing efforts to reach new customer base.

Demand and Performance Indicators

Measure	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Building Rentals	810	874	936	1,130	658
Aquatics (Lessons, Laps & Open)	48,115	45,353	40,046	40,046	10,855
Adult Sports	3,665	3,435	3,453	3,691	2,293
Youth Sports	2,481	2,263	2,403	2,307	2,004
Games Played on City Fields	11,832	11,097	11,362	10,462	8,876
Programs (Camps & After School)	508	535	488	470	321
Tennis Center	18,076	24,560	25,855	21,545	18,137
Daily Center Use*	252,221	275,551	290,786	296,923	103,183

*Members, Walk-in & Fitness Class



Chapin Memorial Library



Mission: To enrich lives by fostering lifelong learning and by ensuring that every member of the community has access to a vast array of ideas and information.

Service	Budget / Positions		
	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Budget	FY 2021-22 Budget
Chapin Memorial Library	\$1,195,250	\$1,176,791	\$1,249,319
The Chapin Memorial Library provides traditional library offerings and youth services for those from birth to age seventeen with materials and programming, business center functions, adult programming, access to computers, technology loans, online digital and reference resources, and local history and genealogy assistance.	11	11	11
Capital Outlay Requests	\$11,980	\$0	\$0
Total Chapin Memorial Library	\$1,207,230	\$1,176,791	\$1,249,319
	11	11	11

Chapin Memorial Library Budget Formation

The Chapin Memorial Library budget increased by 6.2% when compared to the FY2020-21 Adopted Budget and reflects:

Budget Increases:

- City-wide personal service budget allocations include a 24.5% increase in employer funded health insurance premiums, a 1% increase in employer's retirement contribution, reinstatement of the Holiday Bonus, and effective January 2022, a 3% market increase.
- Increases of \$1,940 in Software Maintenance, \$3,670 in Software Licensing Fees, \$4,500 in Travel, Meetings and Schools, and \$14,900 in Books and Periodicals to pre-pandemic levels.

Service Delivery Highlights and Challenges:

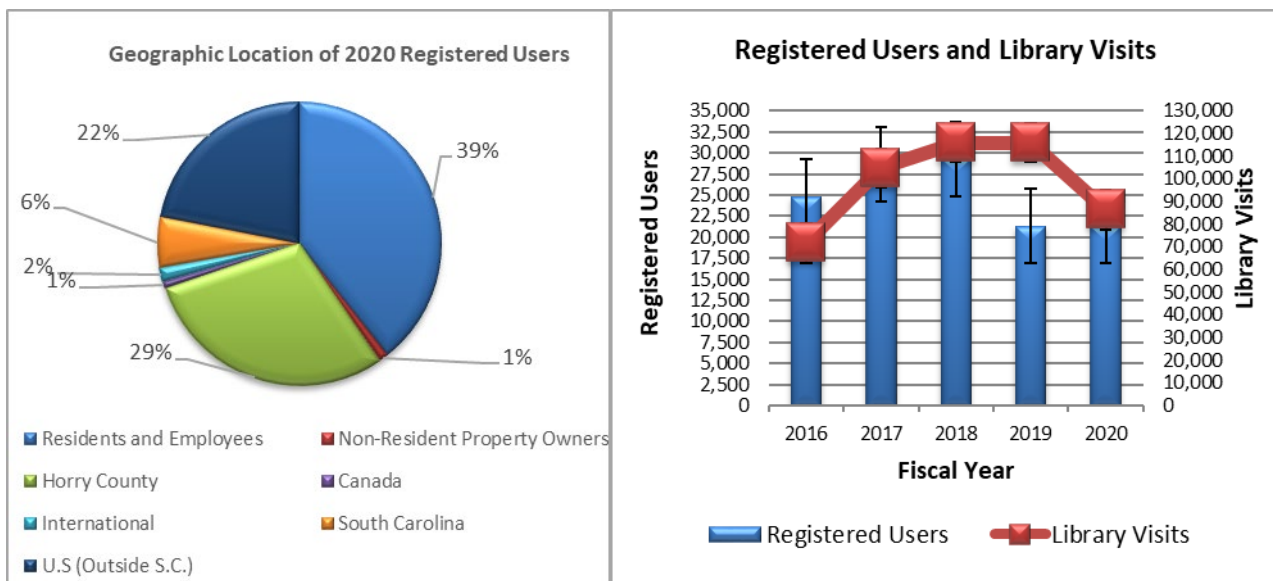
- Caring, dedicated staff provide quality service, supporting residents and visitors with their diverse needs.
- Flexible adaptation for programming needs amidst current conditions, but limited off desk time for programming, planning, and implementation.
- Digital offerings are appreciated but in higher demand due to COVID19.
- Marketing and public awareness continue to be a challenge.

Strategic Emphasis for 2021-22:

- Continue to audit and curate library collections to meet the needs of the community.
- Address increased digital use and demand.
- Resume programs to serve educational and recreational needs of our community.
- Increase visibility in the community through outreach and marketing. A comprehensive plan including social media, off site visits, marketing materials, and collaborative partnerships is needed to reach non-active library users and future library users. Increasing outreach services can help achieve this goal, directly impacting community quality of life issues.

Demand and Performance Indicators

Measure	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Registered Users	24,779	28,703	29,266	21,321 ⁽¹⁾	21,260
Library Visits	71,768	104,788	115,982	116,015	86,365
Sessions on Public Computers	33,583	31,837	23,621	26,074	14,236
Annual Number of Wireless Sessions	N/A	N/A	33,040	26,187	32,658
Total Physical Circulation	147,252	176,976	178,360	149,318	115,638
Summer Reading Participation	2,307	2,053	2,649	2,877	623
Support from Horry County	35,000	17,500	0	0	35,000
Support from Other Sources	24,769	144,000	83,000	23,790	62,520



⁽¹⁾ - Database was audited and outdated registrations were purged. Now maintaining only three years beyond expiration.

Sports Tourism



Mission: To identify, solicit, and facilitate amateur sporting events which enhance the local economy.

Service	Budget / Positions		
	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Budget	FY 2021-22 Budget
Sports Tourism	\$1,816,730	\$2,007,566	\$1,803,197
Support sports tourism through working with event owners on scheduling and contractual considerations; communication with other city departments and local agencies to provide resources and support; monitor venues for policy compliance; and provide a positive guest experience.	6	6	6
Concessions	\$782	\$0	\$0
Operation of concession services at Grand Park, Ashley Booth, and Ned Donkle sports complexes.	-	-	-
Myrtle Beach Sports Center	\$335,218	\$1,429,003	\$1,438,829
Marketing, management, and operation of the Myrtle Beach Sports Center.	-	-	-
Capital Outlay	\$101,855	\$68,500	\$50,000
Total Sports Tourism	\$2,254,585	\$3,505,069	\$3,292,026
	6	6	6

Sports Tourism Budget Formation

The Sports Tourism budget decreased by 6.1% when compared to the FY2020-21 Adopted Budget and reflects:

Budget Increases:

- City-wide personal service budget allocations include a 24.5% increase in employer funded health insurance premiums, a 1% increase in employer's retirement contribution, reinstatement of the Holiday Bonus, and effective January 2022, a 3% market increase.
- Reinstatement of the Fleet Lease program resulted in \$3,460 increase to the Fleet Lease expense. The program was suspended for FY21 as a cost savings measure.

Budget Decreases:

- The cost allocation transferred from the General Fund for labor and materials from the Field Maintenance division of the Recreation department decreased \$261,486. The reduction is a result of streamlined full time staffing in Field Maintenance and the utilization of more part-time staff.

Service Delivery Highlights and Challenges:

- Provision of safe & memorable guest experiences through preparation and engagement by well trained, enthusiastic team members.
- Engagement of sponsors in a manner that results in positive scenarios for guests, local businesses, and department.
- Deteriorating playing surfaces.
- Continue to increase departmental revenues, while maintaining departmental expenses, to foster long-term sustainability.

Strategic Emphasis for 2021-22:

- Engagement with new GM and all levels of management at the Myrtle Beach Sports Center, to better coordinate intern staffing, collection and reporting of data and assistance in identifying and solidifying new sports tourism events.
- Recruit, hire and train additional front line sports tourism assistants to adequately staff ticketing, sponsor fulfillment, economic impact data collection, event operations and guest service functions.
- Reestablish face-to-face relationships and continue to identify new partnerships that generate direct spending in the community.
- Post Covid-19, re-engage in the development of ancillary track and field/cross country programming which supports the development of local officials, volunteers and coaches.

Demand and Performance Indicators

Measure (Venue)	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
MB Convention Center	\$70,084,762	\$42,050,623	\$22,429,488	\$27,930,570	\$7,322,312
Grand Park Athletics Complex	\$46,367,968	\$44,424,899	\$41,054,061	\$41,269,652	\$23,232,658
Streets & Roads	\$5,331,808	\$5,569,296	\$2,728,627	\$1,668,535	\$1,935,515
Doug Shaw Memorial Stadium	\$4,077,360	\$584,780	\$4,045,090	\$4,898,103	\$3,390,522
City Gymnasiums	Incl w/ MBSC	Incl w/ MBSC	\$286,913	\$312,018	\$0
City Pools	\$205,862	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
MB Sports Center	\$31,338,453	\$23,740,842	\$20,899,429	\$25,476,821	\$10,372,252
Non-City Venues	\$30,129,281	\$41,763,239	\$45,506,105	\$42,593,710	\$15,105,235
MB Tennis Center	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$50,133	\$42,759

Measure (Sport)	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Archery	\$7,273,456	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Baseball	\$43,225,670	\$50,386,292	\$49,190,804	\$47,287,097	\$17,027,288
Basketball	\$20,211,180	\$14,857,981	\$15,813,336	\$15,993,925	\$4,892,879
Body Building	\$0	\$0	\$192,813	\$52,445	\$0
Cheer	\$21,389,752	\$7,744,253	\$8,225,857	\$12,016,771	\$145,403
Cornhole	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$77,127	\$122,447
Crossfit	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$183,270	\$202,962
Dance	\$44,003,286	\$30,799,410	\$10,264,754	\$14,624,375	\$911,813
E-sports	\$326,345	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Extreme Sports	\$0	\$0	\$376,308	\$0	\$0
Fastpitch	\$21,496,688	\$22,815,470	\$23,350,021	\$22,296,347	\$11,529,265
Football	\$2,294,623	\$448,489	\$1,720,813	\$2,959,041	\$2,814,053
Gymnastics	\$1,615,187	\$4,679,511	\$2,942,876	\$4,162,678	\$2,360,236
Handball	\$0	\$250,263	\$308,509	\$236,202	\$0
Kickball	\$0	\$0	\$273,817	\$362,722	\$314,573
Lacrosse	\$404,529	\$136,291	\$0	\$0	\$0
Martial Arts	\$1,476,547	\$540,029	\$0	\$0	\$620,791
Pickleball	\$41,959	\$59,761	\$222,066	\$249,892	\$199,567
Running	\$5,364,035	\$5,569,296	\$2,728,627	\$1,668,535	\$1,935,515
Slowpitch	\$5,994,562	\$7,305,951	\$6,616,279	\$7,768,728	\$7,047,388
Soccer	\$5,107,502	\$5,046,966	\$4,549,476	\$4,486,376	\$1,495,497
Special Olympics	\$0	\$0	\$616,195	\$617,018	\$0
Swimming	\$205,862	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Tennis	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$50,133	\$42,759
Track & Field	\$1,628,111	\$0	\$2,324,277	\$1,755,792	\$630,598
Twirling	\$389,697	\$453,495	\$453,495	\$0	\$0
Volleyball	\$5,088,866	\$6,810,054	\$6,373,752	\$6,888,304	\$4,375,436
Wrestling	\$0	\$230,167	\$405,638	\$462,764	\$4,732,783

Capital Projects



Mission: Responsible for the provision of City facilities that are attractive, inviting, clean, functional, and secure for our citizens, visitors, and City staff, and providing a lead role in project management, while being proactive with the regular maintenance, upkeep, and repair of the City's capital assets.

Service	Budget / Positions		
	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Budget	FY 2021-22 Budget
Capital Projects	\$158,071	\$100,491	\$192,652
Coordinates and manages the vertical capital improvement projects.	2	2	2
Building Maintenance	\$746,131	\$743,644	\$843,296
Manages the maintenance, repair, and painting, of City buildings and facilities, sports complexes, parks, playgrounds, fountains, the Oceanfront Boardwalk, and multiple electrical systems, both indoor and outdoor.	7	7	7
Capital Outlay	\$0	\$0	\$21,000
Total Capital Projects	\$904,202	\$844,135	\$1,056,948
	9	9	9

Capital Projects and Building Maintenance Budget Formation

The Capital Projects budget increased by 91.7% and Building Maintenance increased by 13.4% when compared to the FY2020-21 Adopted Budget and reflects:

Budget Increases:

- City-wide personal service budget allocations include a 24.5% increase in employer funded health insurance premiums, a 1% increase in employer's retirement contribution, reinstatement of the Holiday Bonus, and effective January 2022, a 3% market increase.
- A Project Coordinator position that was previously unfunded was reinstated at \$55,000 for FY22.
- Reinstatement of the Fleet Lease program resulted in \$5,138 increase to the Fleet Lease expense. The program was suspended for FY21 as a cost savings measure.
- Also, the capital outlay purchase of a mobile 1,000 gallon fueling system increased the Building Maintenance budget by \$21,000.

Service Delivery Highlights and Challenges:

- Completed updates the maintenance program for all City Facilities. This was and remains imperative due to the aging of many of the buildings.
- Continue effort developing a comprehensive maintenance and repair budget for all city facilities through consolidation in the Capital Projects department and prioritization of the needs of each facility.

Strategic Emphasis for 2021-22:

- Continuation of the Roof Maintenance Program to improve the maintenance of our public facilities.
- Continuation of the LED electrical lighting program.
- Continuation of the HVAC Replacement Program established for the City's aging HVAC systems.
- Continuation of the existing facility condition assessment program and development of a facility maintenance checklist to allow for a more proactive approach to infrastructure renovation and maintenance.

Demand and Performance Indicators

Measure	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
City Buildings Maintained	97	100	102	103	111
City Parks' Buildings	39	39	39	39	39
Boardwalk & Withers Swash (Miles)	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.3	1.5
Dune Walkovers	125	125	123	123	123
Street Median Lighting	90	90	90	90	90
Bridges, Docks, & Lighting		2	2	2	2



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Public Works



Administration, Engineering, & Transportation
Water & Sewer Utility
Solid Waste Management
Storm Water Management

Public Works - Administration, Engineering, & Transportation



Mission: To direct the operation of public works' programs including Solid Waste Management, Street Maintenance, Traffic Engineering, and Water and Sewer Public Service.

Service	Budget / Positions		
	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Budget	FY 2021-22 Budget
Administration	\$655,930	\$666,336	\$542,342
Manages and directs all of the divisions of Public Works, provides customer service as first point of contact and manages Capital Improvement Projects for the City.	7	5	5
Engineering	\$609,373	\$610,932	\$884,952
Responsible for development plan reviews, issuing various permits, inspection services on construction projects, in-house project design, and provides guidance and coordination with developers, engineers, and the public.	8	8	10
Street Maintenance	\$1,004,011	\$889,130	\$1,096,311
Coordinates the paving schedule and contractual paving arrangements for new City streets and resurfacing for existing City streets, and repairs existing roadways damaged due to normal wear, accidents, or utility cuts.	8	8	8

Service	Budget / Positions		
	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Budget	FY 2021-22 Budget
Infrastructure Projects	\$279,011	\$309,735	\$308,911
Coordinates and manages infrastructure projects.	3	3	3
Traffic Engineering	\$3,295,962	\$3,801,624	\$3,854,374
Provides for the design, installation, and maintenance of traffic signs, roadway markings of all public streets and parking lots, signalized intersections, and streetlights. The department also installs and removes all festival decorations and Special Event banners.	4	4	4
Capital Outlay	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Administration, Engineering, & Transportation	\$5,844,750	\$6,277,757	\$6,686,890
	30	28	30



Public Works - Administration, Engineering, & Transportation Budget Formation

The Public Works - Administration, Engineering & Transportation budget increased by 6.5% when compared to the FY2020-21 Adopted Budget and reflects:

Budget Increases:

- City-wide personal service budget allocations include a 24.5% increase in employer funded health insurance premiums, a 1% increase in employer's retirement contribution, reinstatement of the Holiday Bonus, and effective January 2022, a 3% market increase.
- Reinstatement of the Fleet Lease program resulted in a \$208,109 cumulative increase in Fleet Lease expense. The program was suspended for FY21 as a cost savings measure.

Budget Decreases:

- Cumulative decrease of \$10,800 in Travel Meetings & Schools.

Service Delivery Highlights and Challenges:

- Secured approximately \$2,481,000 in grant funding from CDGG, RIA, SCDHEC, FEMA, and MBAFB RDA. The department has already submitted or will submit additional grant applications to FEMA's Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC), US Bureau of Commerce's Economic Development Administration (EDA), EPA's Brownfields Program, and additional RIA projects.
- Presently in the construction phase for the enhancement of our existing 25th Avenue South Ocean Outfall with a header pipe.
- The age and condition of our underground infrastructure has resulted in a number of costly emergency repairs. As the city continues to be involved in master planning efforts, the evaluation of the underground infrastructure within the planning area(s) is a critical component.

Strategic Emphasis for 2021-22:

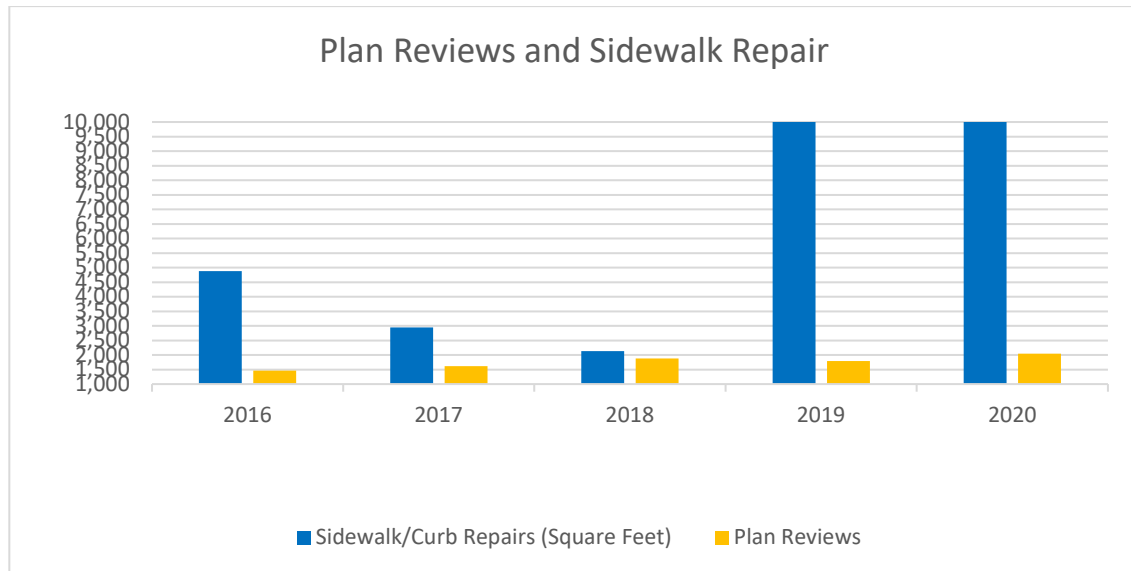
- Initiate a comprehensive review of current City Codes and Policies with the formation of a cross-departmental task force to offer recommendations to improve our organization's land development regulations, and compliance with State and Federal Requirements to enhance the development experience within our community.
- Maximize the value of our capital and operation/maintenance investments with the support of an underground utility system evaluation program. The asset management approach will lead to improved capital planning and enhance the information contained within our GIS mapping asset inventory.

Demand and Performance Indicators

Measure	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Road Resurfacing (Square Yards) ¹	47,927	36,315	39,283	233,618	28,681
Asphalt Repairs (tons)	184	224	190	210	180
Sidewalk/Curb Repair ² (linear ft)	4,879	2,943	2,130	62,851	12,990
Plan Reviews	1,463	1,615	1,880	1,790	2,045
Traffic Control Devices	79	79	80	80	80
PUPS locate tickets		13,972	13,123	13,691	15,210

¹Road Resurfacing (Square Yards) in 2019 included Operating and Ride 3 Funds

²Sidewalk/Curb Repairs (Square Feet) in 2019 included both Operating and CIP



Water & Sewer Utility



Mission: To provide potable water to its customers, ensure availability of fire flows, and treat and dispose of wastewater according to standards that meet or exceed State and regulatory requirements and consumer demand.

Service	Budget / Positions		
	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Budget	FY 2021-22 Budget
Administration	\$3,710,474	\$3,747,339	\$4,700,687
General administration costs associated with delivery of potable water and transmission and disposal of wastewater.	-	-	-
Utility Location	\$176,979	\$156,726	\$172,907
Responsible for utility location in conjunction with infrastructure projects, both City and Non-City.	2	2	2
Construction Division	\$667,624	\$545,104	\$722,639
Construction of new water and sewer line extensions, repair of major water and sewer mains, installation of fire hydrants, and assists all divisions of Public Works as requested.	6	6	6

Service	Budget / Positions		
	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Budget	FY 2021-22 Budget
Water	\$11,667,993	\$11,325,033	\$11,642,032
Provides adequate water flows and pressures throughout the service area for domestic consumption and firefighting purposes, and maintains and repairs all water lines and appurtenances.	25	25	25
Sewer	\$9,582,112	\$9,563,270	\$10,340,921
Collection and transmission of all wastewater within the service area, and responsible for the maintenance and operation of the system and for all system expansions.	20	20	20
Capital Outlay	\$0	\$74,458	\$195,865
Total Water & Sewer Utility	\$25,805,182	\$25,411,930	\$27,775,051
	53	53	53

Water & Sewer Utility Budget Formation

The Water & Sewer Utility budget increased 9.3% when compared to the FY2020-21 Adopted Budget and reflects:

Budget Decreases:

- City-wide personal service budget allocations include a 24.5% increase in employer funded health insurance premiums, a 1% increase in employer's retirement contribution, reinstatement of the Holiday Bonus, and effective January 2022, a 3% market increase.
- Reinstatement of the Fleet Lease program resulted in a \$648,393 cumulative increase in Fleet Lease expense. The program was suspended for FY21 as a cost savings measure.

Service Delivery Highlights and Challenges:

- As of December 2020, successful installation of 564 1.5" and 2" water meters and 2,330 AMI communication units on existing meters.
- Completed the Water and Sewer Fee and Cost of Service Analysis study with the assistance of Confluence Consulting.
- Annual inflow and infiltration (I&I) maintenance activities such as root control treatment and manhole/pipeline relining activities are essential and allow for continuous improvement of the sanitary sewer system to mitigate sanitary sewer losses, which will also directly affects storm water quality. We will work to continue these important annual maintenance activities.

Strategic Emphasis for 2021-22:

- Anticipate future investment by GSWSA in wastewater treatment plant influent metering devices and International Drive water booster station, and upgraded 36" transmission line within the Carolina Forest area. Myrtle Beach is investing in a new 36" transmission line to meet peak seasonal demands within the northern section of our water distribution system and offer utility redundancy during emergency conditions.
- Continue work installing 1.5" and 2" commercial meters and will installing smart remote turn-on/off meters at customer locations experiencing recurring non-payment to allow efficient response by our water crews.
- Development of a multi-year phased water distribution system and sanitary sewer system assessment plan – a goal of evaluating the citywide system within five years using internal and external resources.

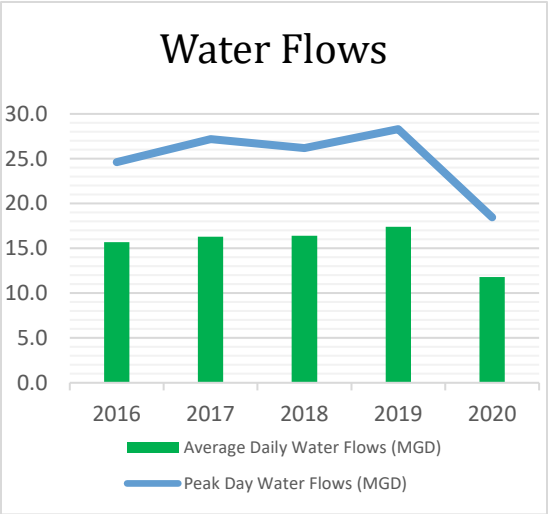
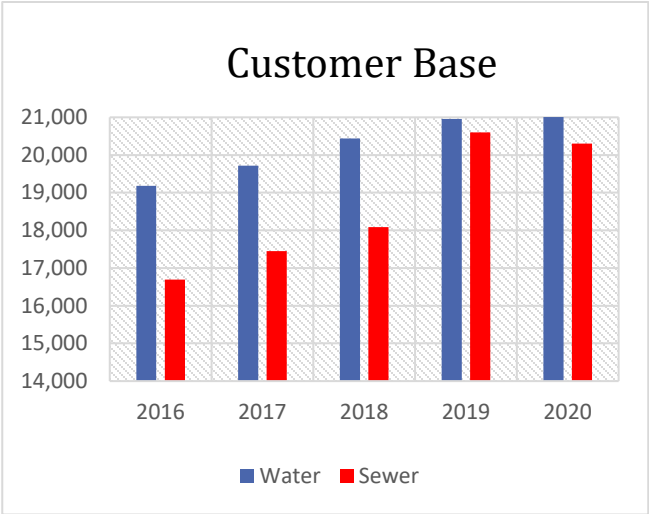
Demand and Performance Indicators

Measure	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total No. of Water Customers	19,180	19,721	20,439	20,955	22,144
Total No. of Sewer Customers	16,697	17,451	18,090	20,597	20,301
Average Daily Water Flows (MGD)	15.7	16.3	16.4	17.4	11.81
Peak Day Water Flows (MGD)	24.6	27.2	26.2	28.3	18.46
New Water Meters Installed	517	597	625	531	642
Water Lines Installed (linear ft.)	16,039	*19,970	21,736	21,901	17,589
Water Valves Installed	232	322	436	264	415
Fire Hydrants Maintained	2,554	2,584	2,642	2,699	2,736
Water Service Calls Completed	2,567	2,126	2,823	2,598	2,104
Sewer Service Calls	582	497	542	425	480
Sewer Lines Cleaned (feet)	268,890	**240,000	113,377	199,978	203,290
Sewer Lines Chk'd by Camera (feet)	**68,867	168,000	**159,813	56,000	227,683
Sewer Lines Upgrades (feet)	***700	***1,817	300	***0	0
Water Lines Upgrades (feet)	400	2,080	2,080	***0	0
Sewer Line Smoke Testing (feet)			159,813	188,200	1,062
Manhole Inspections			885	306	146

* New water lines accepted in Living Dunes and Market Common areas

**For 2018, there were 19,849 feet of sewer lines checked by camera, due to camera truck and vac truck being out of service for months. Smoke testing performed instead.

*** Special projects – animal shelter, bus shelter, Briarcliffe Grinders



Solid Waste



Mission: To contribute to a safe and healthy living environment in the community by collecting and disposing of waste in a timely manner and encouraging environmental sensitivity and waste reduction opportunities by facilitating recycling.

Service	Budget / Positions		
	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Budget	FY 2021-22 Budget
Administration	\$903,371	\$866,969	\$1,300,747
Manages the day-to-day operation of Solid Waste collection and disposal, maintenance of records for waste collection, recycling, and disposal, and communicates with public regarding solid waste issues.	2	4	4
Residential Collection	\$2,245,256	\$2,515,158	\$2,508,237
Provides weekly curbside collection of containerized refuse, small yard waste clippings, and commingled recyclable materials.	23	23	23
Special Services	\$633,103	\$667,083	\$583,424
Collection of litter receptacles located on ocean front street ends along Ocean Boulevard.	5	5	5

Service	Budget / Positions		
	FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Budget	FY 2020-21 Budget
Commercial Collection	\$567,644	\$427,562	\$506,545
Commercial collections service is provided for large dumpster units at City Facilities, townhomes and apartment complexes, and compactor units at motels and businesses in the compactor zone.	4	4	4
Transfer Station	\$1,612,094	\$1,808,180	\$1,958,808
Serves as a central location where all waste collected by City forces is weighed and packed into transfer trailers for transport to the Horry County Solid Waste Landfill for Disposal. The division also handles the processing of scrap metals.	4	4	4
Alert Crew	\$111,686	\$88,650	\$105,208
Responds to all after-hours calls during weekdays and weekends related to Public Works; and assist Police with various activities.	2	2	2
Capital Outlay	\$0	\$0	\$150,000
Total Solid Waste	\$6,073,154	\$6,373,602	\$7,112,969
	40	42	42

Solid Waste Budget Formation

The Solid Waste budget increased by 11.6% when compared to the FY2020-21 Adopted Budget and reflects:

Budget Increases:

- City-wide personal service budget allocations include a 24.5% increase in employer funded health insurance premiums, a 1% increase in employer's retirement contribution, reinstatement of the Holiday Bonus, and effective January 2022, a 3% market increase.
- Reinstatement of the Fleet Lease program resulted in a \$995,358 cumulative increase in Fleet Lease expense. The program was suspended for FY21 as a cost savings measure.

Service Delivery Highlights and Challenges:

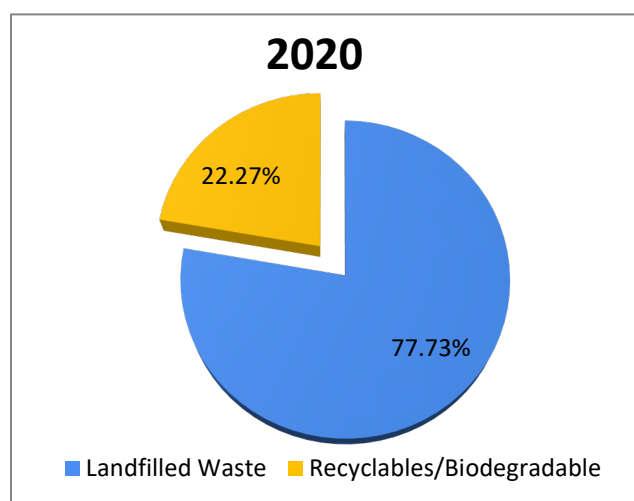
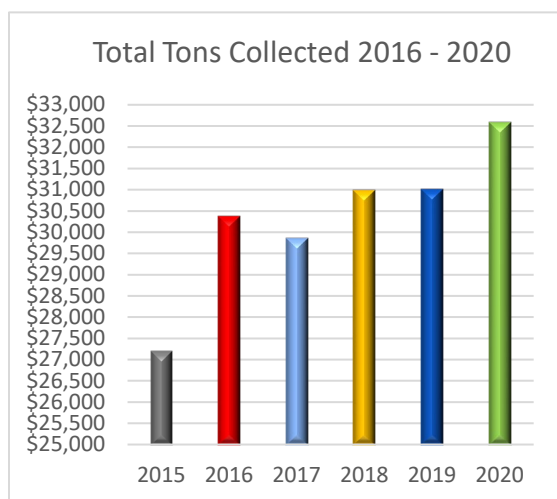
- The Solid Waste Collection customer base continues to expand each year with the City's rapid residential growth. We received, equipment, and facility support with the approval of a more efficient open top municipal transfer station facility. To date, the supporting equipment is in the procurement process and the construction has begun.
- Illegal dumping of solid waste material continues to have a significant impact on the health and safety of residents, appearance of our community, and non-revenue generating impact to our operational budget. We received staffing support with the approval of our Solid Waste Code Enforcement Program and we were approved for a knuckle boom truck, dedicated for illegal dumping operations.
- Continuous growth of the customer base requires constant changes to routing methodologies and practices. Technology exists to enhance routing development.
- Expansion of recycling and other waste diversion programs are important in support of environmental stewardship, SCDHEC recycling goals for waste diversion, and the development of beneficial re-use markets for increased revenue.

Strategic Emphasis for 2021-22:

- Support complaint collection practices and address illegal dumping activities within our Quality of Life Court.
- Provide a thorough evaluation of our solid waste services rates to assess the financial performance of operating and proposed solid waste programs.
- We aim to streamline our recyclable waste stream to coincide with economic and market conditions in an effort to reduce the potential receipt of load contamination fee charges from the Horry County Solid Waste Authority.

Demand and Performance Indicators

Tons of Collections	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Garbage	21,155	21,765	21,280	20,980	23,490
Bulk Waste	2,500	2,010	1,955	1,902	1,840
Yard Waste	4,612	4,590	3,465	4,396	4,310
Recyclables	2,000	1,425	2,865	3,682	2,920
E-Waste	39	25	15	5	12
Scrap Metal	61	45	16	54	17
Total Collections	30,367	29,860	30,981	31,019	32,589
Recyclables/Biodegradable	6,712	6,015	8,541	8,137	7,529
Percentage	22.1%	20.1%	27.6%	26.2%	22.3%



Storm Water Management



Mission: To provide for an increased level of service for the City's storm water maintenance system in order to reduce the threat of property damage or loss to City residents and businesses due to flooding during routine and moderate storms.

Service	Budget / Positions		
	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Budget	FY 2021-22 Budget
Storm Water Management	\$3,562,580	\$2,361,158	\$3,481,355
Maintains outfalls, ditches, and other facets of the storm water management system; coordinates the engineering and design of storm water infrastructure improvements; and manages construction projects for improvements in drainage basins under City control.	16	16	16
Capital Outlay	\$0	\$0	\$9,280
Total Storm Water Management	\$3,562,580	\$2,361,158	\$3,481,355
	16	16	16

Storm Water Management Budget Formation

Storm Water Management budget increased by 47.4% when compared to the FY2020-21 Adopted Budget and reflects:

Budget Decreases:

- City-wide personal service budget allocations include a 24.5% increase in employer funded health insurance premiums, a 1% increase in employer's retirement contribution, reinstatement of the Holiday Bonus, and effective January 2022, a 3% market increase.
- Reinstatement of the Fleet Lease program resulted in a \$566,684 cumulative increase in Fleet Lease expense. The program was suspended for FY21 as a cost savings measure.

Service Delivery Highlights and Challenges:

- Submitted an EPA Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) grant application that includes several implementation projects for Withers Basin.
- Completed the Storm Water Management Fee and Level of Service Analysis study with the assistance of consultants, WK Dickson.
- The underground storm water utility infrastructure within some areas of our city has extended beyond its designed useful life. Due to development that occurred years prior to the adoption of our storm water management ordinance, there are several locations in the city where the underground storm water network leaves the public right-of-way onto private property; in some cases, runs underneath or within close proximity to structures. The challenge lies in navigating infrastructure replacement solutions to either install new infrastructure within the right-of-way in an effort only to address storm water generated within the public space, or relocate and replace the infrastructure traversing private property while securing adequate utility easements from property owners to allow suitable maintenance access by city crews.

Strategic Emphasis for 2021-22:

- Continue supporting the Watershed-Based Storm Water Master Plan with expansion of the citywide study over a multi-year period – Phased 2 planned for FY22.
- Focus on identifying portions of a storm water network (open channel or pipeline) that traverses private property and identifying the presence of an existing drainage easement and/or segments that are in conflict with structures. Propose creation of a future multi-year public/private partnership drainage improvement program to offer solutions within these areas.
- Development of a multi-year phased storm water management system condition assessment plan with a goal of evaluating the citywide open channel and closed pipe system within a five-year period using internal and external resources.

Demand and Performance Indicators

Measure	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Catch Basins Repaired	3	26	16	66	15
Storm Drains Cleaned (ln. ft)	65,952	437,139	168,022	93,680	84,225
Ditches/Canals Maintained	226,343	267,395	213,423	191,231	191,231
Miles of Streets Swept	16,976	16,941	18,816	21,368	16,929



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Capital Projects & 2022-26 Capital Improvements Plan

A Capital Project is a project to acquire or construct an asset with a value usually exceeding \$25,000 and an expected life of ten years or more. Capital project appropriations continue in effect for the life of the project. It is characteristic that these projects span several years due to the scope of work being performed.

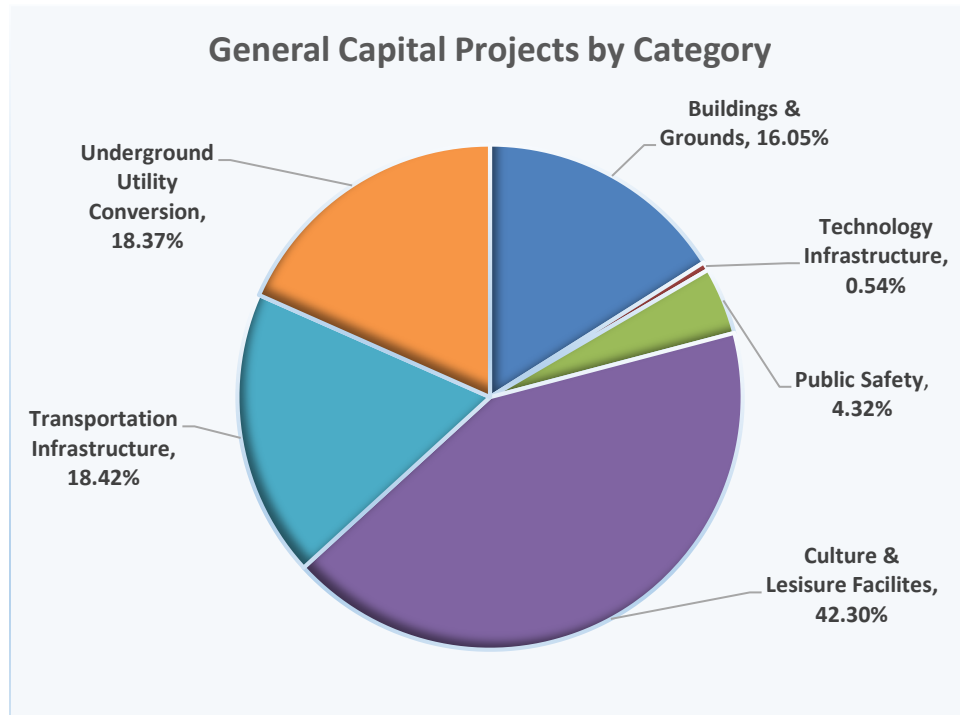
A Capital Improvements Plan is a schedule for the financing and construction of physical assets such as equipment, buildings, streets, sewers, and recreation amenities. The plan extends over several future years indicating the beginning date of each project, the amount available in each year, the methods of financing those expenditures, and the anticipated operating costs associated with placing those assets into service.

Maintenance of City capital equipment and facilities is integral to preserving and prolonging the useful life of the City's capital infrastructure. The Capital Improvement Plan, in addition to construction and renovation projects, includes funding for scheduled maintenance of certain facility and facility infrastructure.

FY 2022-2026 General Capital Improvements

General Capital Improvement Plan by Funding Source

Financing	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	TOTAL
Hospitality Fee	5,500,000	\$675,000	\$800,000	\$800,000	\$2,800,000	\$10,575,000
Hospitality Tax	5,393,000	5,102,000	5,107,000	5,047,000	3,257,000	23,906,000
Intergovernmental	1,235,000	985,000	900,000	400,000	425,000	3,945,000
General	9,495,000	2,975,000	2,500,000	2,525,000	2,610,000	20,105,000
Other Sources to Be Determined	11,985,000	11,949,000	18,050,000	4,443,000	9,946,500	56,373,500
Total Financing Sources	\$33,608,000	\$21,686,000	\$27,357,000	13,215,000	\$19,038,500	\$114,904,500



General Capital Improvement Plan by Category

Category	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	TOTAL
Buildings & Grounds	\$6,989,000	\$1,080,500	\$537,000	\$3,207,000	\$6,627,500	\$18,441,000
Technology Infrastructure	500,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	620,000
Public Safety	559,000	183,000	1,078,000	2,404,000	737,500	4,961,500
Culture & Leisure Facilities	11,010,000	6,368,500	21,307,000	2,579,000	7,338,500	48,603,000
Transportation Infrastructure	5,980,000	11,174,000	1,405,000	1,305,000	1,305,000	21,169,000
Underground Conversion	8,570,000	2,850,000	3,000,000	3,690,000	3,000,000	21,110,000
Total	\$33,608,000	\$21,686,000	\$27,357,000	\$13,215,000	\$19,038,500	\$114,904,500

General Capital Projects

The City's Comprehensive Plan is the long-range planning document for the City of Myrtle Beach. The Comprehensive Plan and its elements serve as a guide for establishing a Capital Improvements Plan (CIP) for the City's public infrastructure and facilities and the annual budgeting process. The City's 2022-2026 General Capital Improvements Plan includes \$33.6 million in FY2022 appropriations and \$114.9 million of outlays over the five-year planning period. In an effort to satisfy goals set forth in the Comprehensive Plan, the following have been programmed into the 5-year plan: \$21.2 million for transportation system infrastructure; \$48.6 million for the acquisition, construction, and maintenance of Cultural and Leisure Services facilities; \$5 million for the acquisition, construction, and maintenance of Public Safety facilities; \$18.4 million for the acquisition, construction, and maintenance of City general facilities and grounds; \$620k for replacement and renewal of technology infrastructure and \$21.1 million for undergrounding utility conversion.

Financing Mix

The two basic ways of financing capital improvements are (a) pay-as-you-go, which means using current revenues or cash on hand, and (b) pay-as-you-use, which involves leveraging debt to spread the acquisition expense over the period of time the community uses the capital asset.

Classic **pay-as-you-go** financing requires that communities allocate a significant portion of operating revenues to a capital improvement fund each year. The intent is to use these monies for annual capital improvements, or to save up funds until they are sufficient to pay for very large projects. Pay-as-you go financing avoids borrowing costs, but may be impractical for very large or "lumpy" projects. However, pay-as-you-go financing may be

practical for communities that have an urgent need for specific improvements. Relying exclusively on the use of pay-as-you-go financing may mean the government is assuming a savings function for its citizens. It is, in effect, saving money paid into its treasury by current citizens, and held for a time as a means to pay for infrastructure and facilities that will be valued by future generations.

Pay-as-you-use financing, on the other hand, utilizes the issuance of debt to spread the costs of the project over the years when it is used. Projects are financed by serial debt issues maturing in such a way that the retirement of the debt roughly coincides with the depreciation of the project. By the end of the project's life, the debt has been paid off. If the project has to be replaced, more debt may be issued and retired in the same manner. In this way, "no one is forced to provide free goods for a future generation or to contribute toward facilities for a town in which he or she may not live, nor will new members of the community reap what they have not sown."²

The City attempts to make a reasonable and balanced use of these two options. For presentation purposes, capital improvement projects are grouped by funding mechanism. The following are typical of the funding categories generally used:

Pay-as-you-go Programs – The General Pay-as-you-go program includes as funding sources all non-current ad valorem taxes, one-time revenues, and highly volatile revenues. Examples of one-time revenues may include grants and private participation or the appropriation of fund balance. Highly volatile revenue sources may consist of building permit fees, state shared revenues, and interest earnings. These may be spent for any legitimate governmental purposes and are used for smaller projects with shorter useful lives.

The plan also utilizes transfers from the Hospitality Fee fund and the Tourism Development Fee fund. Hospitality Fee revenue is generated by the collection of a 1% Hospitality Fee levied within the limits of the City. The Tourism Development Fee is a 1% sales tax imposed on substantially all retail sales within the limits of the City. Both revenue sources are designated for a narrow range of specific uses and are generally used to fund projects that support the community's tourism infrastructure.

Certain project funding sources have not yet been determined and various funding sources are being considered as a component of the Downtown master planning effort. Tax Increment Financing, Municipal Improvement District funding, Private Participation contributions, and Hospitality and Accommodations Taxes are a few of the sources under consideration.

Debt Financed, or Pay-as-you-use Programs – Funding is generated through the issuance of debt. The retirement of the debt may be supported by the City's Full Faith and Credit, which is its power to tax, or by pledges of non-tax revenues. This program is used to build larger, more expensive facilities with relatively long useful lives. Most will have lives of 40+ years.

Highlights for the Five Year General Capital Improvements Plan (FY 22 - 26)

Building & Grounds

The Community and Facilities element of the Comprehensive Plan provides that, through sound management and strategic investments, community facilities and services will be provided and maintained for all members of the Myrtle Beach community that promote health, safety, and an enhanced quality of life in an efficient, responsive, and sustainable manner. To ensure that City facilities are maintained and equipped to most efficiently serve the public, public facility needs are evaluated annually by department heads and included in the 5-year Capital Improvement Plan. The Building and Grounds category consists primarily of projects for the construction of public buildings, acquisition of property for future public buildings, and major building maintenance repair and replacement projects (other than Culture & Leisure Buildings and Facilities which are included in another category).

The majority of funding identified for Buildings and Grounds in the current 5-Year plan will be utilized for the renovation and extension of the Oceanfront Boardwalk. The Boardwalk is 10 years old and in need of revitalization. The plan includes \$4.9 million to revitalize the existing structure and amenities as well as \$5.3 million to extend the Boardwalk southward to Withers Swash.

Funding for a number of maintenance projects is included in the plan to preserve existing facilities and equipment. The \$825,000 HVAC replacement program has been incorporated into the plan, as well as \$475,000 for routine roof inspection and maintenance, and \$164,500 for general maintenance and renewal.

In addition to the bricks and mortar infrastructure projects undertaken, the city utilizes costly technology and software systems that must be maintained and, from time to time, replaced. The current 5-year plan includes \$620,000 for the purchase of new and replacement technology assets.

Culture & Leisure Facilities

The Culture and Leisure project group encompasses both traditional recreational facilities and those that enhance our appeal as a tourism destination. Frequently the two overlap, as the City of Myrtle Beach maintains a number of facilities and complexes dedicated to both recreation and sports tourism, as well as our largest tourism draw, the beach. The largest recurring outlay in the project group is the \$1 million of funding included for the restoration of beach walkovers over the 5-year plan period. Walkover renovation is necessary to ensure safe and convenient access to the City's beaches while protecting our sand dunes and the wildlife and sea grasses along those dunes.

Other projects incorporated in the Culture and Leisure project group involve maintaining and improving existing facilities. Projects include renovations of parks and playgrounds, shelters and decking renovations, improvements to Midway Park and the Ned Donkle Complex, lighting improvements, renovations to the Pepper Geddings pool deck, and installation of cameras at the Chapin Memorial Library.

Transportation System Infrastructure

Transportation System Infrastructure encompasses roadway construction, major roadway repair and maintenance, sidewalk, and pedestrian accessibility projects; other improvements including bikeways, public transportation enhancements, intersection improvements, lane widening, tree planting, and median enhancement, etc. City-wide sign replacement, pavement marking, and way-finding projects are among the projects designed to enhance the traveling experience along our roadways. Transportation system design and capital planning are undertaken with consideration for the Comprehensive Plan stated goals of becoming a sustainable community, with a transportation system that is multi-modal and integrated and that address mobility and access needs, and encourages less dependence on automobiles while facilitating the safe movement of people and goods to, within, and from the area.

The current 5-year plan includes projects for the installation of and improvements to ADA ramps to address mobility and access needs. Also addressing mobility and encouraging less dependence on automobiles, the plan includes funding for pedestrian safety improvements and continued maintenance of the Greenway Bike Path.

The largest maintenance projects included in the transportation infrastructure category involve the milling and resurfacing of City roadways, including the 9.4 miles of City owned roadway along Ocean Blvd. Segments of the boulevard and various other roadways will be resurfaced annually during the course of the 5-year plan period.

Underground Utility Conversion

The future in utility wires lies underground, and this is because of the huge benefits. Each year the City undertakes a number of projects that require the relocation of utilities underground. Underground installations improve the aesthetics of streets and neighborhoods. Projects like sidewalk widening and tree planting can also take place more seamlessly without the obstacle of power lines. Underground lines eliminate weather-related power outages and provide more reliable service to subscribers. It prevents disruptions that are caused by falling tree limbs, high winds, and heavy snow and ice. Investments surrounding the visual improvement of traditional commercial areas is one of the best ways to attract new business and stimulate economic development. The City plans to invest approximately \$21.1 million over the 5-year planning period.

Operating Budget Impact of the General Capital Improvement Plan

Virtually any new capital investment will require staffing, materials, utilities, and other regular maintenance if it is to serve its purpose to the community. Some capital projects will generate revenues to the City and will help to promote the community's general economic health and well-being as well as enhance its quality of life. While it is difficult to quantify the exact costs of future operations and maintenance of a project, most can be reasonably estimated based upon experience. For example:

The approximate annual cost of maintenance associated with a new sidewalk is \$1.50 per foot. From FY22 – 26 approximately 8,000 feet of new sidewalks and a number of new ADA ramps will be added to system infrastructure annually, increasing operating cost by an estimated \$5,000 per year beginning in FY22.

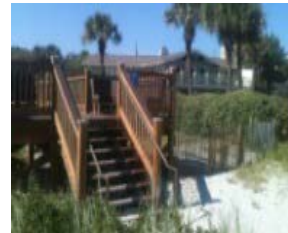
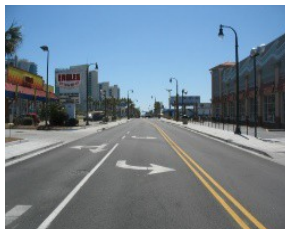
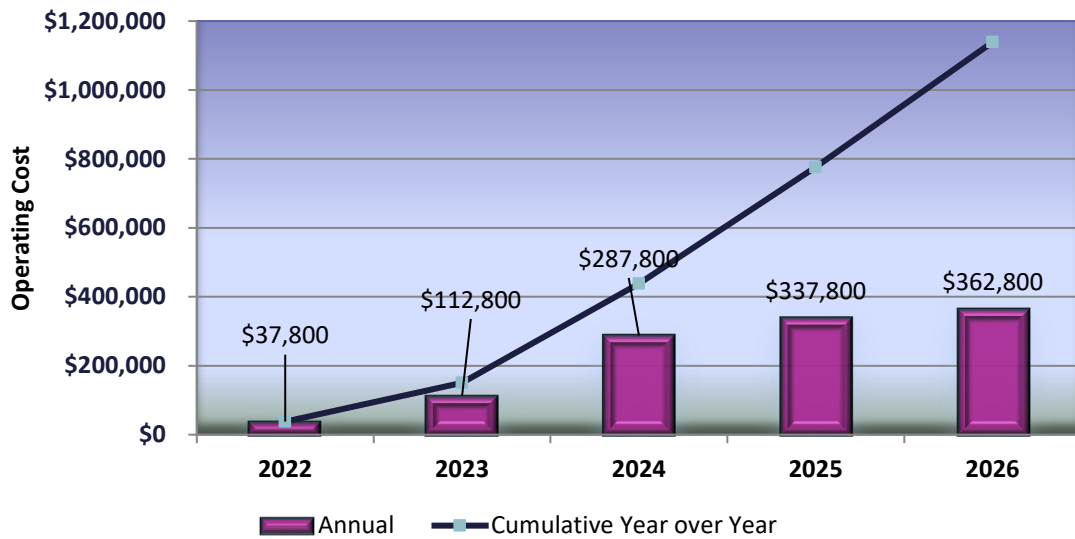
Operating costs associated with transportation projects included in the five-year plan will

be approximately \$7,000 in FY22 and include street sweeping, landscaping, and general maintenance.

The addition or expansion of Cultural and Leisure facilities and amenities will result in a cumulative operating impact of \$1.1 million. The addition of a Performing Arts Theater and the relocation of the Library downtown are contemplated in the plan. The additional operating expenses are very rough estimates and will be refined as the projects progress and become more defined.

Projects completed during the 2022 Fiscal Year will result in \$37,800 of growth in operational cost, creating a minimal operating impact on the City's General Fund. Capital Improvements placed into service over the five years of the Capital Improvements Plan are expected to produce a cumulative operating impact of \$1.2 million or the equivalent of approximately 3.75 mills on the City's property tax rate in the absence of other revenue growth.

Projected Operating Cost of New Capital Improvements FY22 - 26



General Capital Improvement Plan by Category

Admin, Buildings & Grounds	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	TOTAL
Public Facility Infrastructure	\$ 25,000	\$	\$ 28,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 164,500
Roof Maintenance Program	95,000	95,000	95,000	95,000	95,000	475,000
HVAC Replacement Program	175,000	125,000	175,000	175,000	175,000	825,000
Public Works Shed Demolition	20,000		-	-	-	20,000
Replacement Generators	39,000		39,000	39,000	39,000	195,000
City Services Building	-	-	-	-	2,820,000	2,820,000
City Hall Roof & Renovations	-	-	-	23,000	574,000	597,000
City Hall Annex Roof	-	-	-	-	74,500	74,500
Total Admin., Buildings & Grounds	\$354,000	\$270,500	\$337,000	\$382,000	\$3,827,500	\$5,171,000
Technology Infrastructure	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	TOTAL
Technology Infrastructure	\$ 500,000	\$	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 620,000



Public Safety	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	TOTAL
Law Enforcement Center Sealant	150,000	-	-	-	-	150,000
Fire Station #5 Roof &	59,000	-	-	496,500	-	555,500
Fire Station #6 Roof & Stucco Repair	350,000	94,000	-	-	737,500	1,181,500
Grand Strand Humane Society	-	-	195,000	-	-	195,000
Fire Station #2 Roof Renovations	-	-	85,000	755,500	-	840,500
Fire Station #4 Roof Renovations	-	-	-	1,152,000	-	1,152,000
Fire Station #1 Concrete Drive Replacement &	-	89,000	798,000	-	-	887,000
Total Public	\$559,000	\$183,000	\$1,078,000	\$2,404,000	\$737,500	\$4,961,500



Cultural & Leisure Facilities	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	TOTAL
Playground Improvements	\$ 150,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 120,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 720,000
Recreation Infrastructure	100,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	400,000
Parks Infrastructure	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	250,000
Midway Park & Court Improvements	472,000	-	-	-	-	472,000
Ned Donkle Complex Improvements	423,500	666,500	-	-	-	1,090,000
Ned Donkle/Grand Park lighting Replace	153,000	357,000	357,000	357,000	357,000	1,581,000
Chapin Library Cameras	18,000	-	-	-	-	18,000
Train Depot Roof	-	57,000	-	-	-	57,000
MB Tennis Center	-	-	-	22,000	-	22,000
MB Historic Colored School Roof	-	-	-	-	74,500	74,500
Grand Park Storage Building	-	-	-	-	20,000	20,000
Art Museum Renovation	-	-	-	500,000	3,256,000	3,756,000
Chapin Library Renovation	-	-	-	400,000	2,993,000	3,393,000
Park South Maint. Shop Roof	-	-	-	-	73,000	73,000
Pepper Geddings Roof	-	-	85,000	765,000	-	850,000
Public Restrooms (various locations)	85,000	85,000	85,000	85,000	85,000	425,000
Withers Swash Restroom	-	95,000	-	-	-	95,000
Walkover	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	250,000	1,050,000
Sand Dune Maintenance	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	25,000
Valor Park Fountain	30,000	-	-	-	-	30,000
Pepper Geddings Pool Resurfacing & Decking	250,000	-	-	-	-	250,000

Ocean Woods Cemetery – 71 Niche Columbarium	13,500	-	-	-	-	13,500
Ocean Woods Building	80,000	-	-	-	-	80,000
Ocean Woods Cemetery - Fence	-	78,000	-	-	-	78,000
Total Culture & Leisure	\$ 2,030,000	\$ 1,868,500	\$ 1,007,000	\$ 2,579,000	\$ 7,338,500	\$ 14,823,000



Transportation Infrastructure	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	TOTAL
Street Ends	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 75,000
Sidewalk Improvement Program	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	1,000,000
Ocean Blvd. Milling & Resurfacing	200,000	250,000	350,000	250,000	250,000	1,300,000
Major Road Resurfacing	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	1,000,000
Sidewalk Grinding & Repair	150,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	550,000
Multimodal Transportation Improvements	275,000	275,000	275,000	275,000	275,000	1,375,000
Ocean Blvd. ADA Ramps	50,000	-	-	-	-	50,000
Public Art	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	500,000
City-Wide Sign Replacement	27,000	25,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	202,000
City-Wide Pavement Marking	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	500,000
Master Street Tree Planting	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	75,000
Underground Utility Conversion	8,570,000	2,850,000	3,000,000	3,690,000	3,000,000	21,110,000
Total Transportation System Infrastructure	\$ 9,902,000	\$	\$ 4,405,000	\$ 4,995,000	\$ 4,305,000	\$ 27,737,000



FY 2022-2026 Arts & Innovation District Projects

The capital plan for the newly created Arts & Innovation District includes a number of Renovation projects and improvements to the historic downtown area. The City's 2022-2026 Capital Improvements Plan includes \$49.1 million in capital outlays over the Five year planning period.

Financing Mix

Financing for Arts & Innovation District projects will consist of both (a) pay-as-you-go, or (pay-as-you-acquire) which means using current revenues or cash on hand, and (b) pay-as-you-use, which involves leveraging debt to spread the acquisition expense over a period of time, for which the community will use the capital asset.

The **pay-as-you-go** financing allocated to funding the projects will consist of revenues generated from the collection of a 1.5% Hospitality Tax levied within the limits of the City, and Tax Credit Equity from a combination of historic tax credits and opportunity zone tax incentives. If necessary, **pay-as-you-use** funding may consist of a Bank Loan and/or Long-term debt issuance.

Highlights for the Five Year Arts & Innovation District Capital Improvements Plan (FY 2022-2026)

The 5-year Arts & Innovation District Projects plan consist of renovations to existing historic structures, utilities and corridor infrastructure projects designed to preserve, and improve the appearance of the historic downtown by redeveloping the area. The largest projects included involve the construction of a Performing Arts Center at \$10 million, the construction of a new City owned Public Library at \$21.8 million, and Corridor Infrastructure improvements at \$14.5 million. These projects will enhance the look and feel of a newly revitalized downtown.

Operating Budget Impact of the Myrtle Beach Arts & Innovation District Capital Improvement Plan

The renovations and expansion over the five year period will result in a cumulative operating impact of \$950,000. The addition of a Performing Arts Theater and the relocation of the Library Downtown are contemplated in the plan. The additional operating expenses are very rough estimates and will be refined as the projects progress and become more defined.

Arts & Innovation District Projects	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	TOTAL
Performing Arts Theatre	7,000,000	3,000,000	-	-	-	10,000,000
9 th Ave. North Units Tenant Allowance	250,000	-	-	-	-	250,000
New COMB Library	980,000	500,000	20,300,000	-	-	21,780,000
Feasibility Studies	500,000	-	-	-	-	500,000
Rails to Trails	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	-	-	2,000,000
Land Acquisition Allowance (Redevelopment)	420,000	-	-	-	-	420,000
Oak St/9 th Ave/8 th Ave N Impr – West of Kings Hwy	3,055,000	4,596,000	-	-	-	7,651,000
7 th Ave N/8 th Ave N/9 th Ave N Impr – East of Kings Hwy	1,173,000	3,006,000	-	-	-	4,179,000
Intersection Improvements	-	2,292,000	-	-	-	2,292,000
Total Arts & Innovation Projects	\$ 14,378,000	\$ 14,394,000	\$ 20,300,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 49,072,000

Arts & Innovation District Phase 1A Improvements
Parking Lot/Underground Utilities





FY 2022-2026 Storm Water Management Capital Improvement Plan

Storm Water Management projects are additions to and enhancement of public infrastructure undertaken to maintain and improve the City's storm drainage system. The City's 2022-2026 Storm Water Management Capital Improvements Plan includes \$75.2 million in capital outlays over the five-year planning period.

Financing Mix

Financing for Storm Water Management projects will consist of both (a) pay-as-you-go (or pay-as-you-acquire) which means using current revenues or cash on hand, and (b) pay-as-you-use, which involves leveraging debt to spread the acquisition expense over the period of time the community uses the capital asset.

The **pay-as-you-go** financing allocated to funding the projects will consist of Stormwater fee revenues generated by the system and intergovernmental grants. **Pay-as-you-use** funding will consist of State Revolving Loans. Overall financing of the plan is still in the planning and exploration phase and will be updated as developed.

Highlights for the Five Year Storm Water Management Capital Improvements Plan (FY 22 - 26)

The 5-year storm water management plan generally consist of projects designed to address drainage issues throughout the City. During FY22 through FY26, the City will invest approximately \$1 million into implementation projects as a result of the Storm Water Master Planning completed in the previous year and \$4.6 million to build a land acquisition bank for flood risk mitigation so that we may focus on both current and future storm drainage needs of the city.

The capital plan also addresses a number of ocean outfall projects, which include \$30.1 million for the 24th Avenue North Landward Improvements and Deep Ocean Outfall, addressing the removal of eleven (11) beachfront storm drainage pipes in that area, \$1 million for the preliminary design of a Deep Ocean Outfall at 18th Avenue South, and \$1.4 million for Ocean Outfall Maintenance.

Neighborhood and downtown drainage improvements of \$5.6 million included in the plan address current and future needs in City neighborhoods and the soon to be redeveloped downtown.

Operating Budget Impact of the Storm Water Management Capital Improvement Plan

The improvements included in the five-year plan require only a nominal increase in maintenance and utility costs. As projects are identified during master planning, additional monitoring and maintenance costs are likely to be realized.

Storm Water Management Projects by Funding Source

Financing Sources	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	TOTAL
Hospitality Fee	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 900,000
Hospitality Tax	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000
State Provision - Ocean Outfalls	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000
State & Federal Hazard Mitigation Grant	621,700	2,015,200	1,418,400	-	9,200,000	13,255,300
MBRDA Grants	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	-	800,000
Fund Balance & Revenues of the Fund	302,280	235,550	216,600	249,000	250,000	1,253,430
Storm Water/Revenue Bonds	4,455,000	3,465,000	3,960,000	4,455,000	32,664,000	48,999,000
Total Financing Sources	\$ 7,578,980	\$ 7,915,750	\$ 8,095,000	\$ 7,204,000	\$ 44,414,000	\$ 75,207,730



Storm Water Management Projects By Category

Storm Water Projects	2022-2023	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	TOTAL
Miscellaneous Emergency Drainage	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 750,000
Utility Rate Study					50,000	50,000
Stormwater Master Plan Implementation Projects	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	1,000,000
Stormwater Land Acquisition Bank for flood Risk Mitigation Improvements	-	316,000	316,000	316,000	316,000	1,264,000
	668,000	668,000	668,000	668,000	668,000	3,340,000
Arts & Innovation District – Future Needs	1,903,930	2,250,000	-	-	-	4,153,930
Outfall Maintenance Programs	-	-	-	90,000	1,300,000	1,390,000
Withers Swash Retaining Wall	500,000	-	-	-	-	500,000
Booker T. Washington/Oak St Improvements	465,300	465,300	-	-	-	930,600
Yaupon Drainage Ph III –14 th - 15 th S.	550,000	-	-	-	-	550,000
Hwy 501/Balsam St. Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	710,500	1,678,950	-	-	-	2,389,450
Seagate Village – Stormwater Pipe Replacement	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	-	800,000
Rosehaven Drive Area Improvements	-	-	35,000	70,000	630,000	735,000
Downtown Area – 6 th To N, Broadway to Kings Hwy (GSTATS)	-	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,300,000	3,300,000
Seaboard Street Area Improvements-Seaboard GSTATS, Stockholder Ave, Enterprise Ave, & Executive Ave (Engineering Design)	75,000	-	-	-	-	75,000

3 rd Ave S. Culvert & Floodplain	-	780,000	2,026,000	-	200,000	3,006,000
48 th Avenue – Highway 17 Bypass Drainage	-	-	2,500,000	-	-	2,500,000
Downtown Area – Regional Stormwater Pond (Eng/Design Only)	-	40,000	-	-	-	40,000
SCDOT GSTATS Projects – Future Stormwater utility needs	811,250	167,500	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,300,000	4,278,750
SCDOT RIDE 3 Projects Future stormwater utility needs	345,000	-	-	-	-	345,000
24th Ave N - Landward Improvements and Deep Ocean Outfall	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	-	28,100,000	30,100,000
Stormwater System Evaluation (Withers Swash Pilot)	-	-	-	1,210,000	-	1,210,000
Deep Ocean Outfall 18 th Ave S preliminary Design	-	-	-	-	1,000,000	1,000,000
Stormwater System Inventory & Evaluation	-	-	-	2,300,000	-	2,300,000
Beach Renourishment: Local share	-	-	-	-	9,200,000	9,200,000
Total Storm Water Projects	\$7,578,980	\$7,915,750	\$8,095,000	\$ 7,204,000	\$44,414,000	\$75,207,730

FY 2022-2026 Myrtle Beach Convention Center Capital Improvement Plan

The capital plan for the Myrtle Beach Convention Center includes a number of renovation projects and improvements to the convention center campus. The City's 2022-2026 Capital Improvements Plan includes \$1.3 million in capital outlays over the five-year planning period.

Financing Mix

Financing for Myrtle Beach Convention Center projects will consist of both (a) pay-as-you-go (or pay-as-you-acquire) which means using current revenues or cash on hand, and (b) pay-as-you-use, which involves leveraging debt to spread the acquisition expense over the period of time the community uses the capital asset.

The **pay-as-you-go** financing allocated to funding the projects typically consist of revenues generated through the operation of the facility and Hospitality Fee revenue generated from the collection of a 1% Hospitality Fee levied within the limits of the City. If necessary, **pay-as-you-use** funding may consist of Capital Leasing or Hospitality Fee debt issuance.

Highlights for the Five Year Myrtle Beach Convention Center Capital Improvements Plan (FY 22 - 26)

The 5-year Convention Center plan projects consist mainly of renewal and replacement projects designed to preserve and improve the appearance and operation of the facility. The largest projects included involve the replacement of the escalator at \$390,000, and the replacement of the public space carpet at \$270,000. Parking lot resurfacing, metal door replacement, and Convention Center lobby renovations are planned over the five-year period to enhance the look and functionality of the center.

Operating Budget Impact of the Myrtle Beach Convention Center Capital Improvement Plan

The improvements included in the five-year plan should not result in any increase in operational costs.



Myrtle Beach Convention Center Projects

Financing Sources	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	TOTAL
General Revenues	\$ 722,500	\$ 200,000	\$ 375,000	-	-	1,297,500
Total Financing Sources	\$ 722,500	\$ 200,000	\$ 375,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,297,500
Metal Door Replacement	62,500	-	-	-	-	62,500
Convention Center Lobby Renovation	270,000	-	-	-	-	270,000
Parking Lot Surface Improvements	-	200,000	-	-	-	200,000
Escalator Replacement	390,000	-	-	-	-	390,000
Public Space Carpet Replacement	-	-	375,000	-	-	375,000
Total MBCC Projects	\$ 722,500	\$ 200,000	\$ 375,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,297,500



FY 2022-2026 Baseball Stadium Fund Capital Improvement Plan

The City's 2022-2026 Baseball Stadium Capital Improvements Plan includes \$30,000 in fiscal year 2022 appropriations and \$ 3.4 million of outlays over the five-year planning period.

Financing Mix

Financing for the Baseball Stadium improvements and renovations is comprised of pay-as-you-go funding. The **pay-as-you-go** financing allocated to funding the projects will consist of transfers from the Hospitality Tax and contributions from Horry County. Horry County shares ownership of the Stadium with the City and is responsible for 30% of the cost to operate and maintain the facility. Overall financing of the final year of the plan is still in the planning and exploration phase and will be updated as developed.

Highlights for the Five Year Baseball Stadium Capital Improvement Plan (FY22- 26)

Capital improvement projects funded in the Baseball Stadium fund include replacement of the main roof system, replacement of an HVAC system, and a contribution toward the future renovation of the artificial playing surface.

FY22 renovation projects include the second phase continuation of replacement of an HVAC system. \$700,000 toward the replacement of the artificial playing surface is reflected in the plan for FY23 through FY24. The funding has been incorporated in order to begin the process of accumulating the resources needed to renovate the playing surface. The existing field was renovated in the Spring of 2012 and is estimated to have a useful life of 10 to 12 years. Further funding of the renovation should occur outside of the current 5-year planning window.

Operating Budget Impact of the Baseball Stadium Capital Improvement Plan

The planned renovations of the Baseball Stadium will cause no significant increase in operational costs. The current staffing level is sufficient to maintain and monitor the new infrastructure placed into service during the plan period.

Baseball Stadium Projects

Financing Sources	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	202-2025	TOTAL
Hospitality Tax	\$ 21,000	\$ 511,000	\$ 504,000	\$ 700,000	\$ 665,000	\$ 2,401,000
Horry County	9,000	219,000	216,000	300,000	285,000	1,029,000
Total Financing Sources	\$ 30,000	\$ 730,000	\$ 720,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 950,000	\$ 3,430,000
Stadium Renovations	30,000	380,000	370,000	1,000,000	950,000	2,730,000
Turf Replacement (5-year funding plan)	-	350,000	350,000	-	-	700,000
Total Baseball Stadium Projects	\$ 30,000	\$ 730,000	\$ 720,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 950,000	\$ 3,430,000



Enterprise Capital Improvement Plan

Enterprise Projects include capital improvements for replacement, expansions, and upgrade of the Waterworks and Sewer System infrastructure.

FY 2022-2026 Water & Sewer Enterprise Fund Capital Improvement Plan

The City's 2022-2026 Waterworks and Sewer System Capital Improvements Plan includes \$ 2.9 million in fiscal year 2022 appropriations and \$ 96.6 million of outlays over the five-year planning period.

Financing Mix

Financing for the Waterworks and Sewer system will consist of both (a) pay-as-you-go and (b) pay-as-you-use, which involves leveraging debt to spread the acquisition expense over the period of time the community uses the capital asset.

The **pay-as-you-go** financing allocated to funding the projects will consist of Water and Sewer Fees, Impact Fees (projects to expand treatment or delivery capacity), and retained earnings (major maintenance or reinforcement projects) of the system. **Pay-as-you-use** funding will consist of a combination of Waterworks and Sewer System Revenue Bonds and State Revolving Loan funds. The retirement of the debt will be supported by system revenues.

Highlights for the Five Year Water & Sewer Enterprise Capital Improvements Plan (FY 22 - 26)

Capital improvement projects funded by the Water & Sewer enterprise fund include the construction, replacement, and upgrades of water delivery system infrastructure; construction and replacement of sewer system infrastructure; upgrades or renovations of existing pump stations; brick manhole relining and sewer pipe relining projects; and the continued installation of Advanced Metering infrastructure.

The Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) project began in FY19 and involves the installation of automatic read meters throughout the City. The phased continuation of this project includes \$5.4 million that will span the current first 4 years of the plan. The plan also includes \$16 million for phased installation of 36" LDM Parallel Lines to handle the increased pressure from Grand Strand Water & Sewer Utility and represents the largest investment for the period. \$6.7 million for the Back Lot Sewer Abandonment in older neighborhoods. \$1.8 million for a sanitary sewer system evaluation pilot study for the Withers Swash are in FY23 and contemplates an investment of \$5.2 million for a city-wide sanitary sewer system evaluation, also in FY23. Major renovations to 12 existing pump stations account for \$10.6 million of projects between FY22 and FY25.

Operating Budget Impact of the Enterprise Capital Improvement Plan

The planned additions to the Waterworks and Sewer system will cause no significant increase in operational costs. The current staffing level is sufficient to maintain and monitor the new infrastructure placed into service during the plan period.

Water and Sewer System Capital Improvement Projects

Financing Sources	2022-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	TOTAL
Retained Earnings	\$ 5,499,400	\$ 3,712,500	\$ 1,062,500	\$ 2,073,500	\$ 2,370,500	\$ 14,718,400
Water Impact Fees	775,000	775,000	775,000	775,000	775,000	3,875,000
Sewer Impact Fees	875,000	875,000	875,000	875,000	875,000	4,375,000
Other Sources as Determined	20,850,000	23,790,000	11,860,000	9,280,000	7,900,000	73,680,000
Total Financing Sources	\$ 27,999,400	\$ 29,152,500	\$ 14,572,500	\$ 13,003,500	\$ 11,920,500	\$ 96,648,400
Water System Improvements	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	TOTAL
Miscellaneous Water Projects	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	1,250,000
Upgrade 4 1/2" hydrants	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	-	80,000
Water/Sewer Utility Rate Study	-	-	-	25,000	-	25,000
Phase 2: Mall Dr/Pine Island Rd/Oak Forrest Ln	212,000	-	-	-	-	212,000
Ice Pigging of Water Mains	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	750,000
Water Tank Painting/Maintenance	275,000	175,000	175,000	175,000	350,000	1,150,000
Deep Water Well Abandonment	80,000	-	-	-	-	80,000
Advanced Metering Infrastructure	1,200,000	1,300,000	1,400,000	1,500,000	-	5,400,000
36" Transmission Water Main Mr. Joe White Ave to N.M. B.	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	-	16,000,000
Ext 12" Line 29 th Ave N to 8 th Ave N	-	435,000	-	-	-	435,000
Ext Line along 79 th Ave N (North Ocean Blvd.)	-	150,000	222,500	-	-	372,500
Arcadian Shores Waterline Replacements	-	-	-	458,500	-	458,500
Ext 12" Line Hwy 15 Harrelson to Pridgen	-	-	-	-	605,000	605,000
Demolition of Ground Water Storage Tanks	-	160,000	-	-	-	160,000
SCDOT GSATS Projects – Future water utility needs	686,400	-	-	-	2,500,000	3,186,400
SCDOT RIDE 3 Projects – Future water utility needs	552,000	2,368,000	-	-	-	2,920,000

Art & Innovative District Utilities Relocate - Water	2,110,000	-	-	-	-	2,110,000
PRV/Pressure Monitor Installations (Water)	2,431,100	-	-	-	-	2,431,100
Grant Incidentals	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	250,000
Total Water Projects	\$ 12,016,500	\$ 9,058,000	\$ 6,267,500	\$ 6,628,500	\$ 3,905,000	\$37,875,500
Sewer System Improvements	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	TOTAL
Miscellaneous Sewer Projects	550,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	1,950,000
Brick Manhole Lining	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	750,000
Backlot Gravity Sewer Pipeline Relocation	50,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	-	3,950,000
5 th Ave N Water/Sewer Upgrades	-	-	-	-	230,000	230,000
Sewer Relining to Reduce I&I	145,000	145,000	145,000	145,000	145,000	725,000
Sanitary Sewer Study, Withers Swash Pilot	-	1,781,000	-	-	-	1,781,000
Sanitary Sewer Study – City-wide	-	5,157,500	-	-	-	5,157,500
Manhole Video Inspection	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	500,000
Water/Sewer Rate Study	-	-	-	25,000	-	25,000
Bear Branch Pump Station Renovation (05)	-	1,100,000	-	-	-	1,100,000
The Forest PS Replace (06)	-	880,000	-	-	-	880,000
North Woods Pump Station (53)	1,400,000	-	-	-	-	1,400,000
Dunes Club #2 Pump Station (09)	-	-	650,000	-	-	650,000
Hilton PS (15) Eng. & Replace	-	75,000	700,000	-	-	775,000
Kingston Plantation PS (03)	-	80,000	1,400,000	-	-	1,480,000
74 th Ave N PS (71)	-	80,000	1,600,000	-	-	1,680,000
52 nd Ave N PS (41)	-	-	80,000	1,000,000	-	1,080,000
77 th Ave N PS (44)	-	-	80,000	1,400,000	-	1,480,000

Spivey N. PS (63)	-	-	-	75,000	800,000	875,000
3 rd Ave N PS (23)	-	-	-	80,000	1,400,000	1,480,000
Church of God PS (69)	-	-	-	-	75,000	75,000
Causey St./Hwy 643 Gravity Plan	50,000	2,000,000	-	-	-	2,050,000
Force Main Connections	-	110,000	-	-	315,500	425,500
Back Lot Sewer Abandonment – Older Neighborhoods	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,500,000	6,700,000
5 th Ave S/Boundary St. Force main Phase 2	2,500,000	-	-	-	-	2,500,000
Canal St. 24" Force main Replace (Eng + Construct)	2,500,000	-	-	-	-	2,500,000
Mr. Joe White Ave 36" FM	477,950	-	-	-	-	477,950
Campground Sewer Metering Project	50,000	300,000	-	-	-	350,000
Control Panel: 74 th Ave & Pine Island	100,000	-	-	-	-	100,000
Replacement of Sewer Force main Air Release Valves	75,000	-	-	-	-	75,000
Citywide FM Valve Replacement Program	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	1,500,000
Root Control Program	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	500,000
SCDOT GSATS – Projects – Future sewer utility needs	983,000	-	-	-	2,500,000	3,483,000
SCDOT RIDE 3 Projects – Future sewer utility needs	1,104,000	4,736,000	-	-	-	5,840,000

Sewer System Improvements Cont'd	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	TOTAL
Arts & Innovation District Utilities Relocation Sewer	2,087,550					2,087,550
Grant Incidentals	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	250,000
Pump Station Stand by pump	1,910,400	-	-	-	-	1,910,400
Total Sewer Projects	\$ 15,982,900	\$ 20,094,500	\$ 8,305,000	\$ 6,375,000	\$ 8,015,500	\$ 58,772,900
Total Water & Sewer System	\$ 27,999,400	\$ 29,152,500	\$ 14,572,500	\$ 13,003,500	\$ 11,920,500	\$ 96,648,400

Water and Sewer System Capital Improvement Projects

Seagate Village Fire Hydrant Improvements – RDA Funded Project



5th Ave South 24-in Sewer Force Main Replacement — RIA Funded Project



Mr. Joe White Ave 36-in Sewer Force Main Emergency Repair





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Debt Management

Pay-as-you-go financing is usually the preferred option for financing capital improvements. But for capital improvements with very long useful lives and significant initial investment requirements, the City uses its borrowing capacity as an alternative means of capital formation. General Obligation Bonds, Certificates of Participation, and Tax Increment Revenue Bonds make up the General Long-Term Debt reported by the City.

Specific-source Revenue debt includes debt financed with a specific pledge on non-utility revenue. At present, the only debt of this type issued by the City is Hospitality Fee Revenue debt.

The City also uses revenue bonds to finance capital improvements for the Waterworks and Sewer System. Such debt is reported within the Water and Sewer enterprise fund.

General Long Term Debt

General Long Term Debt includes all debt that the City expects to repay with governmental funds, such as taxes or license fees. It does not include bonds for which principal and interest payments are repaid exclusively from the revenues of an enterprise, such as a public utility system.

Myrtle Beach's debt management program includes two categories of general long-term debt, as well as specific source revenue and tax increment financing debt:

- *general obligation debt*, which is secured by a "full faith and credit" pledge of the government's taxing power;
- *general non-bonded obligations* are certificates of participation (COPs) in a revenue stream. They include *asset-based financings* secured only by an interest

in the property being financed and subject to annual appropriations, and *special revenue financings*, which differ from asset-based financings mainly in that they use a pledge of a specific tax or fee source other than the property tax to secure the annual lease payment;

Non-bonded debt instruments are considered the equivalent of general obligation debt for purposes of credit analysis.



Outstanding General Obligation Debt June 30, 2021

Outstanding Debt Issue	Type of Security Pledged	Project(s) Financed	Final Maturity	Interest Rates	Amount Outstanding
General Obligation Bonds, Series 2012A	Full faith and credit	Grand Park and other miscellaneous Recreation projects.	Mar-32	3.00-3.50%	2,625,000
General Obligation Bonds, Series 2012B (Taxable)	Full faith and credit	MB Convention Center HVAC and Roof Renovations.	Mar-32	2.50-4.00%	470,000
General Obligation Bonds, Refunding Series 2015B	Full faith and credit	Refunded GO Series C issued for Fire Station Construction – 38 th Avenue North.	Sep-25	1.99%	821,000
General Obligation Bonds, Series 2019	Full faith and credit	ERP software	Mar-34	3.00-5.00%	6,245,000
General Obligation Bonds, Series 2020A	Full faith and credit	Solid Waste Transfer Station	Mar-40	2.27%	5,500,000
General Obligation Bonds, Series 2020B	Full faith and credit	Refunded 2011B that refunded (referendum) 2002A & B and 2003A & B for Storm water and recreation projects & 2015A that refunded 2006 A&B (referendum) for Construction of North Park, Grand park, a Bike path & Stormwater projects	Mar-31	1.23%	13,704,000
General Obligation Bonds, Series 2020C	Full faith and credit	Refunded 2015 that refunded GO Series 2008 issued for Construction of North Park, Grand Park, Crabtree Gym & Public Facility Land Purchase	Mar-31	1.36%	6,393,000
General Obligation Bonds, Series 2020D	Full faith and credit	Refunded 2012B for MB Convention Center HVAC & Roof Renovations	Mar-32	1.75%	5,845,000
Total					\$41,603,000

General Obligation Debt

South Carolina cities may issue General Obligation Debt under two different kinds of authority—*Constitutional Authority* and *Authorization by Referendum*. Article X, Section 14 of the State Constitution provides that the incorporated municipalities of the state may issue general obligation indebtedness in an amount not exceeding eight per cent (8.0%) of the assessed value of all taxable property located within their corporate boundaries. The 8% limit

may be waived for particular issues of debt provided the municipality's electorate grants the waiver and authorizes the City, by referendum, to issue debt in specific amounts for specific purposes.

General Non-Bonded Obligations were occasionally issued prior to 1995 and usually took the form of lease-purchase financings. Subsequent to July 1, 1995, most lease-purchase financings are treated as general obligation debt for purposes of determining whether they may be issued under the eight percent constitutional ceiling. The 2020B series debt are not subject to the 8% debt ceiling. Those issues refunded debt originally issued under the Article X, Section 14 addressing Authorization by Referendum.

Estimate of G.O. Debt Margin Fiscal Year 2020-2021

Item	Amount
Assessed Value:	
Taxable Property (est. at 06/30/2021)	\$ 554,641,990
Taxable Value of Property in TIF Districts	(119,558,269)
Exempt Merchants' Inventory	<u>3,407,035</u>
Total Assessed Valuation	438,490,756
Rate (8.0% of Assessed Valuation)	<u>0.08</u>
Constitutional Debt Limit	35,079,260
Total General Obligation Debt Outstanding	\$ 41,603,000
Add back: GO Debt Issued per referendum	<u>(13,704,000)</u>
Less: Outstanding restricted debt	<u>27,899,000</u>
Constitutional GO Debt Margin at Fiscal Year 2021	\$7,180,260

For the fiscal year ended 2021 outstanding GO debt of \$27.9 million issued under the constitutional debt limit equaled 79.5% of the City's constitutional debt limit. Available general obligation debt margin was estimated at \$7.2 million, as shown in the table above. The constitutional limit does not apply to other types of debt or to GO Debt issued under referendum authority.

Annual Debt Service Requirements on General Obligation Debt

Annual general obligation debt service requirements on debt issued under constitutional authority are funded by a tax levy of 6 mills, or about \$2.8 million per year based upon the estimated 2020 assessed valuation and a 92% collection rate. Hospitality fee revenues fund debt service payments for the Series 2020B general obligation bonds, all of which were issued under referendum authority.

Gross debt service requirements for all general long-term debt by fiscal year appear in the following table. All information is current through June 30, 2021.

Gross Debt Service Requirements, General Obligation Debt 6/30/2021			
Fiscal Year Ending 6/30	Principal	Interest	Total
2022	3,829,000	1,005,749	4,834,749
2023	3,907,000	749,406	4,656,406
2024	3,990,000	678,044	4,668,044
2025	4,056,000	604,899	4,660,899
2026	4,137,000	528,296	4,665,296
2027-2040	21,684,000	2,038,528	23,722,528
Total	\$41,603,000	\$5,604,922	\$47,207,922

Tax Increment Financing District Debt

Tax Increment Revenue Debt is secured by incremental *ad valorem* tax revenues generated when real property improvements occur within a designated redevelopment district. These instruments do not carry a pledge of the City's full faith and credit. The City has established two separate Tax Increment Financing Districts within its boundaries.

Myrtle Beach Air Force Base Redevelopment District

At June 30, 2021, the City had two outstanding Tax Increment Revenue Bond issues funded by the incremental *ad valorem* tax revenues generated within the Myrtle Beach Air Force Base Redevelopment District.

The character of the air base redevelopment project is mixed-use, including an urban-style "town center" with theatres, restaurants, and various retail shops at ground level and dwelling units on the upper floors. The center is surrounded by condominium and single-family residential dwellings. A network of City parks and recreation facilities is located adjacent to the development. These facilities include Crabtree Recreation Center, equipped with weight rooms, basketball courts, racquetball, etc.; numerous athletic playing fields; an 80-acre lake, biking and pedestrian lanes, and multi-purpose sidewalks. The outstanding debt consists of a bond issued to refund Series 2006A bonds in the amount of \$26.8 million, 2006B bonds of \$9.8 million, and Series 2010 bonds of \$6.4 million.

Outstanding Myrtle Beach Air Force Base Tax Increment Financing District Revenue Debt June 30, 2021

Outstanding Debt Issue	Type of Security Pledged	Project(s) Financed	Final Maturity	Interest Rates	Amount Outstanding
Tax Increment Revenue Bonds, Refunding Series 2016	Incremental Property Taxes	Former Myrtle Beach Air Force Base Redevelopment Area Projects	Oct-35	4.00- 5.00%	\$ 33,390,000
Total					\$33,390,000

Annual debt service requirements for the Myrtle Beach Air Base Redevelopment Tax Increment Financing District debt by fiscal year appear in the following table. All information is current through June 30, 2021.

Gross Debt Service Requirements, Tax Increment Revenue Bonds

Fiscal Year Ending 6/30	Principal	Interest	Total
2022	1,570,000	1,382,550	2,952,550
2023	1,640,000	1,302,300	2,942,300
2024	1,735,000	1,217,925	2,952,925
2025	1,815,000	1,129,175	2,944,175
2026	1,905,000	1,036,175	2,941,175
2027-2036	24,725,000	4,676,575	29,401,575
Total	\$33,390,000	\$10,744,700	\$44,134,700



Oceanfront Redevelopment Financing District

At June 30, 2021, the City had one outstanding Limited Obligation Bond issue funded by the incremental ad valorem tax revenues generated within the Oceanfront Redevelopment Financing District. The Oceanfront development district encompasses approximately 300 acres between 6th Avenue South and 16th Avenue North, bordered by the Atlantic Ocean. Improvements to the district include the construction of an Oceanfront Boardwalk & Promenade, district-wide storm water improvements, utility burial, and water and sewer line upgrades. The outstanding debt consists of a bond issued to refund Series 2009 Limited Obligation bonds in the original amount of \$10,065,000.

**Outstanding Oceanfront Tax Increment Financing District Revenue Debt
June 30, 2021**

Outstanding Debt Issue	Type of Security Pledged	Project(s) Financed	Final Maturity	Interest Rates	Amount Outstanding
Limited Obligation Bonds, Series 2017B	TIF Revenues from Oceanfront Redevelopment area.	Refund 2009 LOB originally issued for Oceanfront Redevelopment Projects, including a Boardwalk and Promenade, and Pavilion Block improvements.	Apr-34	3.00-5.00%	\$6,535,000
Total					\$6,535,000

Annual debt service requirements for the Oceanfront Redevelopment Tax Increment Financing District debt by fiscal year is presented in the following table. All information is current through June 30, 2021.

Gross Debt Service Requirements, Oceanfront Redevelopment TIFD

Fiscal Year Ending 6/30	Principal	Interest	Total
2022	375,000	267,950	642,950
2023	395,000	249,200	644,200
2024	415,000	229,450	644,450
2025	435,000	208,700	643,700
2026	460,000	186,950	646,950
2027-2034	4,455,000	688,300	5,143,300
Total	\$6,535,000	\$1,830,550	\$8,365,550



Specific-Source Debt

Hospitality Fee Revenue Debt

The City has issued *Hospitality Fee obligations, including both Hospitality Fee Revenue Bonds and Certificates of Participation*, for instruments secured by a pledge of the City's 1% hospitality fee charged on accommodations, prepared food and beverages, and admissions. The City has three series of debt secured by the fee and they are accounted for in the Hospitality Fee Fund.

Outstanding Hospitality Fee Revenue Debt June 30, 2021

Outstanding Debt Issue	Type of Security Pledged	Project(s) Financed	Final Maturity	Interest Rates	Amount Outstanding
Limited Obligation Bonds, Series 2014A (Taxable)	Hospitality fee revenues, general revenue pledge	Development and Construction of the Municipal Sports Complex and to Refund Hospitality Fee Bonds Series 2004B, originally issued for MB Convention Center.	Jun-24	1.05-4.50%	12,495,000
Limited Obligation Bonds, Series 2014B, Refunding	Hospitality fee revenues, general revenue pledge	Refund Hospitality Fee Bond Series 2004A originally issued for MB Convention Center Hotel Refinancing and 2002 Certificates of Participation originally issued for Downtown Redevelopment Projects.	Jun-34	2.00-4.55%	38,815,000
Limited Obligation Bonds, Series 2017A Refunding	Hospitality fee revenues, general revenue pledge	MC Canty Recreation Center and Doug Shaw Stadium Renovations.	Jun-38	3.00-5.00%	8,605,000
Total					\$59,915,000

Annual Debt Service Requirements on the Hospitality Fee Debt Series Bonds are presented below. By contractual agreement, the Convention Center Hotel Corporation is obligated to pay a ground lease to the City each year equivalent to that year's annual debt service on the Series 2014A & Series 2014B refunding bonds, provided that sufficient net earnings are available for that purpose. In the event that sufficient net earnings are not available in any given year, the hotel accrues a liability for the ground lease that is to be paid at such time as sufficient net earnings become available. Due to the economic impact of Covid 19, the Convention Center Hotel Corporation was unable to fund a reserve sufficient to cover the debt service on these bonds. In order to fulfill the City's moral obligation to secure the corporation's debt, the City budgeted \$1.4 million in its FY22 budget to shore up the reserve fund balance in the Convention Center Hotel Corporation.

Gross Debt Service Requirements, Hospitality

Fiscal Year Ending 6/30	Principal	Interest	Total
2022	2,850,000	2,899,908	5,749,908
2023	2,980,000	2,760,353	5,740,353
2024	2,945,000	2,656,897	5,601,897
2025	2,945,000	2,512,259	5,457,259
2026	3,095,000	2,360,544	5,455,544
2027-2036	45,100,000	14,334,302	59,434,302
Total	\$59,915,000	\$27,524,263	\$87,439,263

Waterworks and Sewer System Revenue Debt

Revenue Bonds of the Myrtle Beach Waterworks and Sewer System are secured by system revenues and do not carry any pledge of the governments full faith and credit. The system does maintain rate covenants pursuant to the terms of the bond indentures. Covenants require that rates produce annual revenues equal to one hundred twenty percent (120.0%) of the system's annual debt service.

In 2011 \$8.9 million in Revenue Bonds were issued to fund extensions and enhancements to the waterworks and sewer system, the largest of which involved the upgrade of a major sewer force main that runs nearly the length of the City. In 2016 The City issued an \$18.4 million Revenue Bond, utilizing \$8.3 million to refund a portion of the 2007 revenues bonds consisting of the principal portion due from 2019 through 2027 and to undertake \$12.7 million of new projects. The new projects financed the final phase of a 36" forcemain placement, the upgrade and relocation of water and sewer lines, and various other projects to upgrade or renew infrastructure of the system. In 2017 the City entered into a State Revolving Fund Loan Agreement (the "SRF Loan") with the South Carolina Budget & Control Board in the amount of \$6.3 million to fund the renovations of pump stations and the relocation of backlot sewer lines.

Outstanding Waterworks & Sewer System Revenue Debt June 30, 2021

Outstanding Debt Issue	Type of Security Pledged	Project(s) Financed	Final Maturity	Interest Rates	Amount Outstanding
Waterworks & Sewer System Revenue Bonds, Series 2011	Gross Revenues of the Waterworks & Sewer System	Extension and improvements to the waterworks & sewer system	Sep-32	2.00-4.00%	5,850,000
Waterworks & Sewer System Revenue Bonds, Series 2016	Gross Revenues of the Waterworks & Sewer System	Extension and improvements to the waterworks & sewer system and refund a portion of the 2007 W&S bonds	Mar-36	2.00-5.00%	14,585,000
Waterworks & Sewer SRF, Series 2017	Gross Revenues of the Waterworks & Sewer System	Renovation of pump stations and relocation of backlot sewer lines	Aug-37	1.80%	5,239,465
Total Waterworks & Sewer System Revenue Debt					\$25,674,465

The following table sets forth the annual debt service requirements for the Waterworks and Sewer System Revenue Debt incurred as of June 30, 2021.

Gross Debt Service Requirements, Waterworks & Sewer System

Fiscal Year Ending 6/30	Principal	Interest	Total
2022	1,825,173	959,351	2,784,524
2023	1,905,250	881,424	2,786,674
2024	1,945,419	838,167	2,783,586
2025	2,020,682	757,205	2,777,887
2026	7,741,041	670,446	8,411,487
2027-2036	10,236,900	1,569,222	11,806,122
Total	\$25,674,465	\$5,675,815	\$31,350,280



Storm Water System Revenue Debt

In 2004, the City entered into a State Revolving Fund Loan Agreement (the “SRF Loan”) with the South Carolina Budget & Control Board. The \$11 million loan, bearing an interest rate of 3.25% per annum, financed improvements in the 14th Avenue Storm Water Basin. A State Revolving Fund Loan financing in 2009 allowed for landward drainage improvements to 4th Avenue North in the Downtown Redevelopment Project Area. The \$2,773,380 loan bears a blended interest rate of 1.67% per annum as a result of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funding that allowed a portion of the loan to be made interest-free. In 2014, the City entered into a State Revolving Loan Agreement (the “SRF Loan”) with the South Carolina Budget & Control Board. The \$9.5 million loan bearing an interest rate of 2.00% per annum financed the construction of the Ocean Outfall component of the 4th Avenue North drainage improvements.

Outstanding State Revolving Loan Fund Debt June 30, 2021

Outstanding Loan	Type of Security Pledged	Project(s) Financed	Final Maturity	Interest Rates	Amount Outstanding
Storm water Revenue SRF Loan, Series 2004	Storm water Fees	14 th Avenue Ocean Outfall	May-27	3.25%	3,730,606
Storm water Revenue SRF Loan, Series 2009	Storm water Fees	4 th Avenue Landward Drainage Improvements	Oct-26	1.67%	1,321,404
Storm water Revenue SRF Loan, Series 2014	Storm water Fees	4th Avenue Ocean Outfall Drainage Improvements	Feb-36	2.00%	8,100,307
Total Revolving Loan Fund Debt					\$13,152,317

The following table sets forth the annual debt service requirements for the Storm Drainage System Revenue Debt incurred as of June 30, 2021.

Gross Debt Service Requirements, Storm Water System

Fiscal Year Ending 6/30	Principal	Interest	Total
2022	1,215,274	259,515	1,474,789
2023	1,240,724	234,065	1,474,789
2024	1,266,757	208,032	1,474,789
2025	1,293,385	181,404	1,474,789
2026	1,320,624	154,165	1,474,789
2027-2036	6,815,553	590,642	7,406,195
Total	\$13,152,317	\$1,627,823	\$14,780,140

Credit Ratings

Myrtle Beach obtains credit ratings from the major rating agencies to aid the marketability of its bonds and to attain the lowest possible rates. Generally speaking, the higher the credit rating, the lower the costs of borrowing to taxpayers and users of city services. The City also uses bond insurance or other means of credit enhancement when economic analysis indicates the likelihood that the benefits of the enhancement will be greater than its cost.

Type of Debt	Moody's Rating	Standard & Poor's
Senior-most Tax-Backed Ratings (GO) affirmed May 2020 (Moody's) and Aug 2017 (S&P)	Aa2, negative outlook	AA, stable outlook
Water & Sewer Revenue Bond underlying rating affirmed January 2016	Aa3, stable outlook	AA-, stable outlook

A comparison of the rating categories Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investors Service is presented in the following table. Within each category, those bonds with the strongest attributes are designated with a "1" or a "+." For example, bonds rated A1 are judged to be of slightly higher quality than those rated A. Standard & Poor's designates weaker bonds in any category with a "-."

Moody's	Standard & Poor's	Description of Rating
Aaa	AAA	Highest grade. Smallest degree of investment risk. Interest payments are protected by a large or exceptionally stable margin and principal is secure. Changes in conditions are unlikely to impair their strong position.
Aa	AA	High-grade. Differ from Aaa/AAA only in that protective margins may not be as large or fluctuation of protective elements may be of greater amplitude.
A	A	Upper medium grade. Possess many favorable investment attributes. Factors giving security to principal and interest are considered adequate, but elements may be present which suggest a susceptibility to impairment in the future.
Baa	BBB	Medium grade. Neither highly protected nor poorly secured. Lacking in outstanding investment characteristics and having some speculative character.
Ba, B, Caa, Ca, C	BB, B, CCC, CC, C	Speculative grades. Generally, do not possess favorable investment attributes. Future cannot be considered well assured. Moderate to very poor protective elements. Bonds rated Caa/CCC or below may be in default or have other shortcomings.

Planned New Debt

General, Limited Obligation, and Hospitality Fee Bonds

On September 3, 2020, the City amended the Downtown Master Plan and has appointed a range of teams to develop the various aspects of implementation. It is anticipated that the City may undertake several public projects consistent with its efforts to create an arts district in the downtown area and to attempt to leverage greater private

development in the area. The public projects under consideration, along with their estimated borrowing amounts and issue dates are as follows: (a) Performing Arts Center, \$6 million, 2022; (b) district infrastructure improvements, \$4m ; and (c) Library/Children's Museum, \$21.7 million, 2022-2024; The City is in the process of determining the debt management plan for the projects included in the new Downtown Master Plan, with general obligation bonds, tax increment bonds, and installment purchase obligations being among the financing types being considered.

During the FY22 planning process, the City hired a consultant to undertake a storm water rate sufficiency study and adopted a comprehensive 5 year storm water capital plan. The storm water projects under consideration, along with their estimated borrowing amounts and issue dates are as follows: (a) Neighborhood storm water improvements, \$6.2 million, 2022-2026; (b) Ocean Outfalls, \$31.1 million 2022 - 2026; (c) System wide inventory and evaluation, \$3.5 million, 2025; (d) 3rd Avenue Drainage, \$3.0 million, 2023-2026; (e) 48th Avenue and Kings Highway drainage, \$2.5 million, 2023; and (f) Roadway improvement, projects \$2.7 million. While the City will explore opportunities for grant funding of the projects, debt financing instruments, State Revolving Loans and Storm Water Revenue Bonds, will be among the financing options.

Water & Sewer Revenue Funded Debt

As with the Storm Water System, a rate sufficiency study was performed for the Water and Sewer System during the FY22 budget process and the City adopted a comprehensive 5 year water and sewer capital plan. The 2022-2026 Capital Improvement plan includes (a) Pressure valve monitoring systems, \$2.4 million, 2022; (b) 36" Parallel water line, \$16 million 2022 - 2025; (c) Water and sewer line extensions and upgrades, \$7.1 million, 2022 - 2026; (d) Development and highway relocation driven upgrades, \$11.2 million, 2022-2026; (e) Pump station renovations, \$16.9 million, 2022 - 2026; (f) Sewer line inventory and evaluation, \$6.9 million, 2023; (g) Backlot sewer line relocation, \$6.7 million, 2022-2026 ; and (h) Forcemain renovation and replacement, \$6.5 million, 2022-2026. While the City will explore opportunities for grant funding of the projects, debt financing instruments, State Revolving Loans and Water and Sewer Revenue Bonds, will be among the financing options.





Supplementary Information

Community Profile

Budget Ordinance

Glossary



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Community & Regional Profile

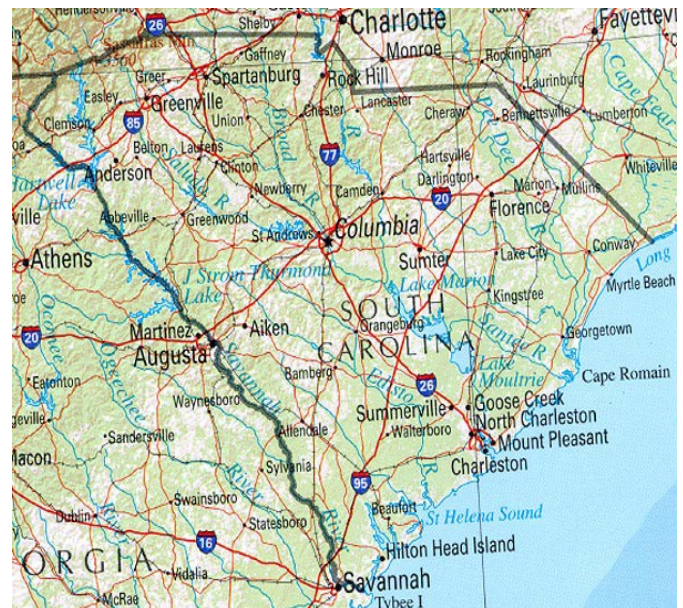


The City is in the center of a 60-mile long coastal beach known as the “Grand Strand” which extends from Brunswick County, North Carolina southward to Georgetown, South Carolina. The Grand Strand has some of the world’s cleanest white sand beaches and the coastal water is clear and unpolluted, as there are no harbors, shipping traffic, or heavy industry in the area. No rivers or streams drain into the Atlantic for a distance of nearly 30 miles. The coastline is oriented northwest to southwest, with surrounding areas that have no elevations exceeding 50 feet above sea level.

Myrtle Beach



South Carolina



Regional Economic and Demographic Information

According to 2020 Census data, the city has grown by 31.6% since 2010 and there are more than 514,000 people living in the Myrtle Beach-Conway-North Myrtle Beach Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). When the adjacent coastal counties are considered in addition to the MSA, the permanent population of the Grand Strand area is estimated at about 714,000 people.

Horry County Incorporated Places

City	Population (2020)
Myrtle Beach	35,682
North Myrtle Beach	18,790
Conway	24,849
Surfside Beach	4,580
Loris	2,807
Aynor	978
Briarcliff Acres	612
Atlantic Beach	483

Source US Census Bureau, 2020 Estimates

Selected Incorporated Places within 45 minutes driving distance

City	Population (2020)
Garden City, SC	10,235
Georgetown, SC	8,403
Shallotte, NC	4,409
Sunset Beach, NC	4,172
Carolina Shores, NC	4,802
Tabor City, NC	3,893
Calabash, NC	2,360
Pawley's Island, SC	109

Horry County Demographics

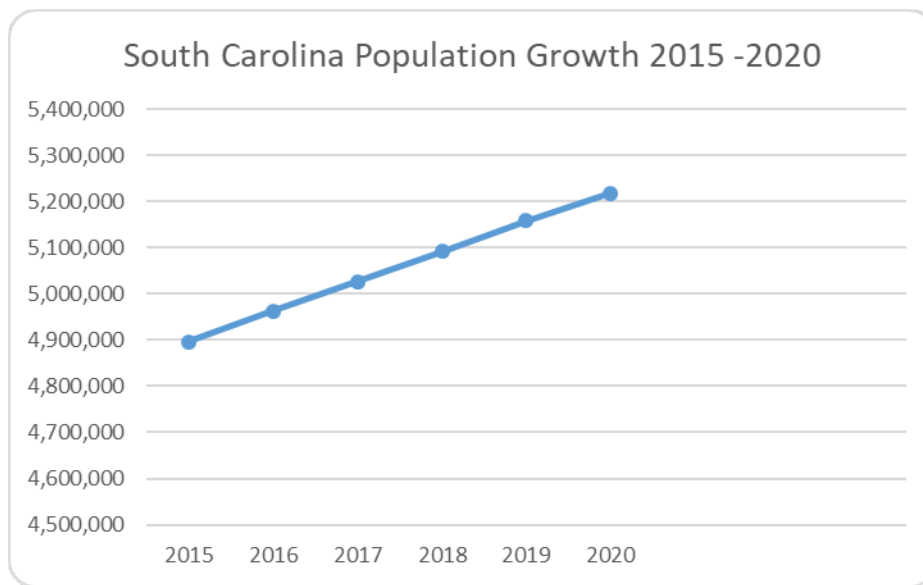
Population (2020 Census)	351,029
White (2019)	82.9%
Black or African-American (2019)	12.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native (2019)	0.6%
Asian (2019)	1.4%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander (2019)	.1%
Identifies 2 or More Races (2019)	2.1%
Hispanic/Latino (2019)	6.1%
Persons under 18 (2019)	17.6%
Persons Between 18 & 65 (2019)	52.8%
Persons 65 and older (2019)	25.1%
Average Household Size (2019)	2.50
High School Graduate (2019)	89.6%
Bachelors or Higher Degree (2019)	23.6%
Mean Travel to Work Time (2019)	22.4 min
Median Household Income (2019)	\$50,704
Per Capita Income (2019)	\$28,202
Individuals Below Poverty Line (2019)	12.7%

Source US Census Bureau

Population & Growth Trends

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	% Change
City of Myrtle Beach	29,198	30,106	30,760	31,783	32,700	35,682	9.1%
Myrtle Beach MSA	431,672	447,964	464,242	481,751	497,405	514,488	3.4%
South Carolina	4,896,006	4,963,031	5,027,102	5,091,702	5,157,702	5,218,040	1.2%

Source: US Census Bureau Estimates



Local Employers

Horry County, Top 10 Employers

Company/Organization	Type of Business	# Employees
Horry County School District	Education (K-12)	5,300
Wal-Mart	Retail Sales	3,000
Coastal Carolina University	Higher Education	2,200
Horry County	County Government	2,200
Conway Hospital	Hospital	2,000
McLeod Loris Seacoast	Hospital	1,489
Grand Strand Regional Medical Center	Hospital	1,400
Food Lion	Grocery Store	1,000
City of Myrtle Beach	Local Government	990
Horry Telephone Cooperative	Utility	700

** Source: Myrtle Beach Regional Economic Development Corp. & survey of businesses.*

Horry County, 5 Largest Industrial Employers

Company/Organization	Type of Business	# Employees
AVX Corporation	Electronics Manufacturer	700
Conbraco Industries, Inc.	Steel Products & Components	400
Met glass, Inc.	Amorphous Metal	200
New South Lumber Const. Inc	Structural Building Products	170
UFP Mid Atlantic, LLC.	Structural Building Products	100

** Source: Myrtle Beach Regional Economic Development Corp. & survey of businesses.*



Labor Force

Horry County Labor Force Participation Rates

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Civilian Labor Force ⁽¹⁾	139,212	143,389	149,037	147,445	147,697
Employment	131,442	136,283	142,633	142,249	134,956
Unemployment	7,770	7,106	6,404	5,196	12,741
Percent of Labor Force	5.6%	5.0%	4.3%	3.5%	8.6%

Source: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information Division & the Bureau of Labor Statistics

⁽¹⁾ Workers involved in labor disputes are included among the employed. Total employment also includes agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households and unpaid family workers.

Average Unemployment Rates 2016-2020

Year	MSA*	County	State	U.S
2020	8.7%	8.6%	6.2%	8.1%
2019	4.0%	3.5%	2.8%	3.7%
2018	4.4%	4.3%	3.4%	3.9%
2017	5.2%	5.0%	4.3%	4.4%
2016	6.0%	5.6%	5.0%	4.9%

*MSA – Myrtle Beach, Conway, and Georgetown, SC

Source SC Department of Employment and Workforce, Labor Market Information Division & US Bureau of Labor & Statistics.

Tourism



The Myrtle Beach Area, popularly known as the Grand Strand is one of the largest tourist destinations in the United States. It stretches from Little River to Pawley's Island. Pristine beaches, abundant dining and entertainment choices, and moderate climate contribute to the areas popularity.

Southern Living listed Myrtle Beach as one of "The Best Trips To Take With Your Girlfriends in 2021". TripAdvisor lists Myrtle Beach as one of the "Top 25 Beaches – United States" (2021). Trips to Discover lists Myrtle Beach as #7 of the "12 Best Places To Travel With Your Dog In The U.S" (2020). *USA Today* ranked Myrtle Beach #1 on a list of 50 affordable cities where everyone wants to live (2019) and named the Myrtle Beach Boardwalk and SkyWheel to the list of 10 Best South Carolina Attractions (2018). *Coastal Living* magazine lists Myrtle Beach in the top 10 beach towns for affordable living (2018). *Southern Living* magazine has routinely placed Myrtle Beach in its "Favorites" lists with recent designations as Best Beach Town (2019), Best Southern dog park (2018), and Best Southern Labor Day Getaway (2017).

Horry County, which includes the Myrtle Beach resort area, leads all counties in the State in visitor spending and employment and tax revenues resulting from travel and tourism. According to the SC Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism, 2017 domestic travel expenditures in Horry County reached \$4.3 billion, accounting for nearly 31.4% of the State total. Approximately 42,600 jobs in the County were directly related to tourism in 2017.

Occupancy and Room Charges

Over the past few years, several lodging and condominium developments have been placed into service throughout the Grand Strand, with an emphasis on projects within the Downtown Redevelopment District of the City. These projects have increased the number of rooms available on the strand. According to the Myrtle Beach Area Convention & Visitors Bureau, there are approximately 157,000 units of accommodations inventory in the Myrtle Beach area. The Chamber of Commerce, the Myrtle Beach Convention Center, and Myrtle Beach Golf Holiday have worked to increase leisure, golf, and conference travel to the Grand Strand to utilize the increased capacity, especially during the slower tourism seasons. In 2019, approximately 3.3 million rounds of golf were played along the grand strand.

**Myrtle Beach International Airport
Commercial Passenger Totals**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Arrivals</u>	<u>Departures</u>
2016	972,041	970,886
2017	1,134,119	1,142,925
2018	1,254,494	1,255,401
2019	1,307,168	1,304,395
2020	556,217	557,603

Source Myrtle Beach International Airport



<u>Year</u>	<u>Estimated Number of Visitors (millions)</u>
2016	18.6
2017	19.6
2018	20.4
2019	20.6
2020	12.8

*Source Myrtle Beach Area Chamber of
Commerce/The Myrtle Beach Area Convention &
Visitor Bureau*



Area Accolades

Myrtle Beach is consistently recognized as a top destination for vacationers. The Myrtle Beach Area Convention and Visitors Bureau keeps track of the numerous awards and news outlet recognition garnered annually. A few of the most recent mentions and rankings are as follows:

CONVENTION SOUTH MAGAZINE 2020 READER'S CHOICE AWARD WINNER
BUSINESS INSIDER

MYRTLE BEACH ONE OF 10 MOST POPULAR PLACES ON VRBO TO RENT A HOME FOR JULY 4TH

TRIPS DISCOVER

MYRTLE BEACH #7 ON LIST OF 12 BEST PLACES IN THE U.S. TO TRAVEL WITH YOUR DOG
BEST CITIES

MYRTLE BEACH #9 ON AMERICA'S 100 BEST SMALL CITIES

U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT MYRTLE BEACH #10 ON LIST OF 16 TOP EAST COAST BEACHES TO VISIT

POPSUGAR

MYRTLE BEACH #3 ON LIST OF 10 CITIES THAT PROVIDE AFFORDABLE SPRING BREAKS TRIPS
LIVEABILITY

GO THERE: A TREASURE HUNTER'S GUIDE TO MYRTLE BEACH, SC

TRAVEL + LEISURE

10 CHEAP BEACH VACATIONS THE WHOLE FAMILY WILL LOVE

POPSUGAR

13 FAMILY SPRING BREAK DESTINATIONS THAT WILL ONLY GET BETTER IN 2020

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

5 SURPRISING WAYS TO CELEBRATE GARDENS THIS SPRING

FOX NEWS BUSINESS

THESE BEACH VACATIONS ARE CHEAP AND HAVE SOMETHING FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY

TRAVELPULSE

AMERICA'S BEST BEACHES TO VISIT THIS SUMMER

TRAVELPULSE

TOP 10 DESTINATIONS CAMPERS ARE BOOKING THIS FALL

GOLFDIGEST

9 GOLF TRIPS WE'RE DREAMING OF TAKING THIS WINTER

BUSINESS JET TRAVELER 13 BEST U.S. BOTANICAL GARDENS

AARP

8 SPECTACULAR HOLIDAY LIGHTS DISPLAYS AROUND THE COUNTRY

U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT THE 15 BEST CHRISTMAS LIGHTS DISPLAYS IN THE U.S.

Education

Institutions of Higher Learning

Coastal Carolina University, located ten miles west of the City, offers 73 areas of study toward the baccalaureate degree and 25 master's degree programs. Over 10,000 students from across the country and the world are enrolled at Coastal Carolina. Coastal Carolina is fully accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.

Horry-Georgetown Technical College is a comprehensive commuter college with three campus locations which serve over 7,800 students annually, and over 2,800 people in workforce development courses. The College offers more than 65 associate degrees, diplomas, and certificates in the areas of Arts and Science, as well as a varied technical and business curriculum whose credits are transferable to baccalaureate degree programs at many major colleges and universities. The continuing education curriculum at the College enrolls 8,000 to 10,000 people each year and maintains an intensive on-site industrial training program which serves several businesses and industries annually. The College is one of 16 technical colleges and technical education centers making up the South Carolina Technical Education System and is fully accredited by the Commission on Colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.

At its Myrtle Beach extension campus, Webster University of St. Louis, Missouri ("Webster"), offers programs of study leading to the Master of Arts degree with various areas of emphasis targeting professional students, a Master of Business Administration degree, a Master of Health Administration degree, and a Graduate Certificate in Organizational Development. Webster is accredited by The Higher Learning Commission.

Pittsburgh Institute of Aeronautics (PIA) offers AST degree programs in Aviation Technology and diploma/certificate programs in Aviation Maintenance Technology (AMT). PIA is accredited by the Accrediting Commission of Career Schools and Colleges (ACCSC).

Miller-Motte Technical College offers Beauty & Wellness, Business, Healthcare, Legal & Protective Services, Skilled Trades-CDL, and Technology courses and programs. Miller-Motte is accredited by the Higher Learning Commission.



Coastal Carolina University



Webster University

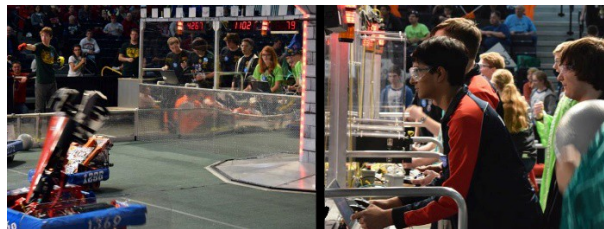
Public Education

The City is part of the Horry County School District, which is the third largest of 85 school districts in the State. The School District's 58 schools consist of 27 primary/elementary schools, 13 middle schools, 10 high schools, 3 Academies, an alternative school and 4 Charter Schools. Sixteen private schools are located within the County. Of the District's 2,887 classroom teachers, 61% have earned post-graduate degrees or education.

Horry County Public Schools Enrollment

Year	Pre-K	Kindergarten	1-8	9-12	Total
2016-17	1,325	3,158	26,762	12,787	44,032
2017-18	1,316	3,266	27,470	12,371	44,423
2018-19	1,395	3,061	27,792	12,425	44,672
2019-20	1,471	3,199	28,203	12,731	45,604
2020-21	1,271	2,874	27,214	12,754	44,113

Source: South Carolina Department of Education. (May 2021)



Palmetto Regional FIRST Robotics Tournament – March 2019



Horry County Schools Robotics Team - Winner 2015



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Budget Ordinance No. 2020-31

Ordinance 2021-28 - 1st Reading, May 25, 2021

Ordinance 2021-28 - 2nd Reading, June 8, 2021

CITY OF MYRTLE BEACH
COUNTY OF HORRY
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

AN ORDINANCE TO LEVY TAXES AND
ESTABLISH A MUNICIPAL BUDGET
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING
JULY 1, 2021, AND ENDING JUNE 30,
2022.

WHEREAS, Section 5-13-30(3) of the Code of Laws of South Carolina requires that a municipal council shall act by ordinance to adopt budgets and to levy taxes pursuant to public notice;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the governing body of the City of Myrtle Beach, in Council duly assembled, and by the authority of the same, that taxes are hereby levied, and revenue estimates and appropriations are hereby established as set forth in the following Municipal Budget Ordinance for the Fiscal Year beginning July 1, 2021 and ending June 30, 2022 (the "Ordinance").

Sec. 1. Levy of taxes.

For the support of general governmental functions of the City, an *ad valorem* tax to apply for the period July 1, 2021 through June 30, 2022, both inclusive, for the sums and in the manner set forth as follows, is and shall be levied, collected, and paid into the treasury of the City of Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, for the use and service thereof.

Tax Levy and Distribution (in mills)

Operations	72.9
Debt Service	<u>6.0</u>
Total Tax Levy (in mills)	78.9

Such tax is hereby levied upon the value of all real and personal property within the corporate limits of the City, except such as is exempt from taxation under the Constitution and Laws of the State of South Carolina, as such property is assessed for taxation for County and State purposes.

Sec. 2. Estimates of revenues and other financing sources, and establishment of appropriations.

A. Moneys from revenues and other financing sources are hereby estimated to be available to finance appropriations of the 2021-22 fiscal year in the manner and the amounts as set forth in Exhibit A, which is attached hereto and made a part hereof.

B. Exceptions for Certain Funds.

Provisions of Existing Statutes, Ordinances, Contracts and Covenants. Where existing statutes, ordinances, contracts and covenants govern the use of funds according to legislatively or contractually determined formulae, the estimates in this ordinance are illustrative rather than controlling and appropriations of those funds will be adjusted according to the applicable provisions of such statutes, ordinances, contracts and covenants.

Capital Project Appropriations. Appropriations in the General Capital Projects Fund shall not lapse at June 30, 2021, but each project appropriation shall remain in force

1 for the life of the project and shall be closed out upon completion or other disposition of
2 the project.

3
4 *Tax Levies and Appropriations Established by Other Ordinances.* Appropriations of
5 bond proceeds for capital expenditure or investment, bond issuance costs or for annual
6 installments of capitalized interest according to a predetermined schedule are
7 established in the Bond Ordinance providing for the issuance of any bonded debt
8 obligations. In the case of General Obligation Bonds, direction to levy taxes in amounts
9 sufficient for the payment of debt service in annual installments are also given with
10 instructions to the chief financial officer of the City to advise the County Auditor of those
11 amounts each year. Nothing in this ordinance shall modify or amend the terms of any
12 such ordinance.

13
14 **Sec. 3. Affirmation/amendment of various schedules of fees and charges.**

- 15 A. **Waterworks and Sewer System fees and charges.** Pursuant to provisions of the
16 Code of Ordinances of the City of Myrtle Beach, Sec. 21-9(b), the schedule of Water
17 and Sewer System Fees and Charges is hereby amended to read in its entirety
18 according to the schedule attached hereto as Exhibit B.
- 19 B. **Water Connection Fees.** Pursuant to provisions of the Code of Ordinances of the City
20 of Myrtle Beach, Sec. 21-7(b), the schedule of Water connection fees and charges is
21 hereby amended according to the schedule attached hereto as Exhibit C.
- 22 C. **Sewer Connection Fees.** Pursuant to provisions of the Code of Ordinances of the City
23 of Myrtle Beach, Sec. 21-8(b), the schedule of Sewer connection fees and charges is
24 hereby amended to read in its entirety according to the schedule attached hereto as
25 Exhibit D.
- 26 D. **Other Fees and Charges.** Various other fees and charges set by ordinance are hereby
27 affirmed or amended to read in their entirety according to the schedules appearing in
28 Exhibits E through M, attached hereto.

29
30
31 **Sec. 4. FY2020-21 Encumbrances and Remaining Grant Authorizations Re-appropriated;**
32 **Recording of Commitments of Amounts Appropriated from Fund Balance.**

- 33 A. Encumbrances in each fund at June 30, 2021, representing obligations made against
34 2020-21 appropriations outstanding as of that date, are hereby re-appropriated. The
35 appropriations shall be distributed to the 2021-22 budgetary accounts corresponding to
36 the referenced encumbrances and the expenditures will be charged to those accounts
37 during the 2021-22 budget year as such obligations are satisfied, provided however,
38 that such encumbrances, when taken together with 2020-21 expenditures, would not
39 have caused any fund to exceed its budgetary authorization for the year ended June
40 30, 2021.
- 41 B. For each fund in which a re-appropriation occurs under Sec. 4.A. above, the amount of
42 funds appropriated hereunder shall be established in the fund balance of that fund as
43 amounts "Committed for Encumbrances."
- 44 C. For each fund in which the balanced budget for 2021-22 includes the use of fund
45 balance, the amount of fund balance so used shall be identified as "Committed for
46 Current Appropriations."
- 47 D. Appropriations for grants, the authorization for which extends beyond the end of the
48 fiscal year, shall not lapse at the end of the fiscal year. For grant authorizations with
49 balances remaining at the end of a fiscal year, the remaining balances are hereby re-
50 appropriated pursuant to the conditions of the respective grant agreements and the

1 fund balance of the respective funds shall show a corresponding amount "Restricted
2 for Grants."

3 E. Amounts of Governmental Fund balances intended to be used for debt service
4 expenditures during the coming year per the terms of Bond Ordinances, Indentures or
5 local policy are hereby established as commitments of fund balances.
6

7 **Sec. 5. Business Policies, Goals and Objectives.** The business policies, goals and objectives
8 of the FY2021-22 budget are hereby adopted by reference.
9

10 **Sec. 6. Certain supplemental appropriations.** Any funds received during the fiscal year as a
11 result of new grants awarded to the City and any increases in the appropriation of fund
12 balances for grants from the City to outside agencies, or appropriations of fund balance for
13 Capital Projects approved by motion or resolution of City Council, shall increase the original
14 budget and shall not require a supplemental budget ordinance.
15

16 **Sec. 7. Administration of the budget.** The City Manager or his designee shall administer the
17 budget and may authorize the transfer of appropriations within the allotments heretofore
18 established as necessary to achieve the goals of the budget provided, however, that no
19 such transfers shall be used to increase the total appropriation within any fund.
20

21 **Sec. 8. Validity of the budget ordinance.** If, for any reason, any sentence, clause, or provision
22 of this ordinance shall be declared invalid, such declaration shall not affect the remaining
23 provisions thereof.
24

25 **Sec. 9. Conflicts with preceding ordinances.** Except as otherwise provided herein, with respect
26 to any conflicts arising between this and other ordinances, this Ordinance shall prevail with
27 respect to the conflicting sections.
28

29
30
31 

32
33
34

BRENDA BETHUNE, MAYOR

35 ATTEST:

36
37 
38 JENNIFER ADKINS, CITY CLERK
39

40 1st Reading: May 25, 2021

41 2nd Reading: June 8, 2021
42
43
44
45

1 **Exhibit A. Estimated Revenues and Appropriations, Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2022**
2
3

	FY2019-20 Actual	FY2020-21 Rev. Budget	FY2021-22 Recommended Budget	% Δ
Governmental Operations	\$ 217,832,371	\$ 204,547,872	\$ 225,626,586	10.3%
Enterprise Operations	62,834,106	41,151,913	47,259,257	14.8%
Total Operating Budget	<u>280,666,477</u>	<u>245,699,785</u>	<u>272,885,843</u>	11.1%
Governmental Capital Projects	<u>6,104,286</u>	<u>24,188,234</u>	<u>55,905,308</u>	131.1%
Reconciling Items				
Enterprise Capital Projects	<u>2,382,700</u>	<u>3,799,300</u>	<u>27,999,400</u>	637.0%
Total Reconciling Items	<u>2,382,700</u>	<u>3,799,300</u>	<u>27,999,400</u>	637.0%
Less: Interfund Transfers	<u>(78,106,615)</u>	<u>(57,181,347)</u>	<u>(64,705,161)</u>	13.2%
Grand Total Appropriations	<u>\$ 211,046,848</u>	<u>\$ 216,505,972</u>	<u>\$ 292,085,390</u>	34.9%

Exhibit B. Schedule of Water and Sewer User Charges

Water

Base Charge

<u>Meter Size</u>	<u>Inside City</u>	<u>Outside City</u>
3/4" & 5/8"	\$3.17	\$6.34
1"	5.28	10.57
1.5"	10.56	21.11
2"	16.89	33.78
3"	36.93	73.86
4"	52.75	105.50
6"	105.48	210.95

Volumetric Charge

(per 1,000 gal)
Tier 1: 0-4
Tier 2: 5-15
Tier 3: 16-30
Tier 4: >30

\$1.66	\$3.33
3.15	6.28
3.53	7.05
3.76	7.51

Sewer

Base Charge

<u>Meter Size</u>	<u>Inside City</u>	<u>Outside City</u>
3/4" & 5/8"	\$4.24	\$8.48
1"	7.10	14.20
1.5"	14.19	28.37
2"	22.66	45.32
3"	49.60	99.20
4"	70.85	141.71
6"	141.68	283.35

Volume Charge

(per 1,000 gal)

\$4.00	\$8.00
--------	--------

¹ All consumption registered on flow meters (cooling towers) and irrigation meters is assessed at the Tier 3 rate beginning with the first thousand gallons of consumption registered.

1
2 **Exhibit C. Schedule of Water Connection Fees**
3

4 The connection charge per ERU for water is as follows:
5

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>Fee Inside City</i>	<i>Fee Outside City</i>
2022	2302	3,453
2023	2417	3,625
2024	2,538	3,807
2025	2,665	3,997
2026	2,798	4,197

6
7 For irrigation meters, a person, corporation or other legal entity shall, in addition to the tap charge, pay
8 a connection fee under the following schedule:
9

<i>Meter Size</i>	<i>Connection Fee</i>
¾" Commercial	500
¾" Residential *	850
1" Commercial	1,250
1" Residential *	1,662
1.5"	2,500
2"	4,000
3"	8,750

* Includes Backflow Device and Initial
Testing

10
11 The City has instituted a service to provide, install, and initially test approved double check valve
12 backflow preventors for ¾" and 1" irrigation meters on residential customer's service line at the
13 property line. The backflow preventor will become the property of the customer and the customer will
14 become responsible for future maintenance and annual testing. The cost of the initial installation and
15 testing is included in the charge noted in this section.
16

17
18 **Exhibit D. Schedule of Sewer Connection Fees**
19

20 The connection fee per ERU for sewer is as follows:
21

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>Fee Inside City</i>	<i>Fee Outside City</i>
2022	2,183	3,274
2023	2,292	3,438
2024	2,407	3,610
2025	2,527	3,790
2026	2,653	3,979

Exhibit E. Schedule of Solid Waste Fees and Charges

For purposes of this section, "standard residential service" shall mean:

- 1) once per week curbside collection of general waste, once per week recycling service, once per week yard waste collection, and bulky trash service for a single service address with one or two roll-out containers, or
- 2) once per week service to each residential service address utilizing a shared 8 cubic yard container.

For customers with more than two containers, each additional container is serviced at an additional charge

"Container fee" shall mean an assessment to cover the initial cost and replacement cost of one residential container and one recycle container, a commercial compactor, or a garbage dumpster.

"Eight cubic yard (8 yd³) container service" shall mean one instance of collecting and removing the contents of one solid waste container with a rated capacity of eight cubic yards;

"Call-back service" refers to each incidence of unscheduled service above and beyond the rate for which the customer has subscribed;

"Compactor service" shall mean one instance of collecting and removing the contents of one compaction unit.

"Transfer station customers" are private haulers, private individuals or firms doing business as landscapers, or other individuals or firms not falling into a previously defined class, who collect waste and deliver it to the transfer station to be transferred to the landfill by city forces.

Standard Residential Service:

	<u>Collection</u>	<u>Landfill Disposal</u>
Service to one (1) garbage and one (1) recycle roll cart container	\$ 22.90 / month	\$ 5.90 / month
Service to each additional container	\$ 3.90 / month	\$ 5.90 / month per container
Container fee	\$ 2.00 / month	
Service to two cubic yards of bulk waste	Included in rate	Included in rate
Service to yard waste	Included in rate	Included in rate
Service to electronic devices on call-in request	Included in rate	Included in rate
Service up to two tires per week on call-in request	Included in rate	Included in rate

Standard Commercial Services:

Commercial Roll Cart Garbage Only Service:

	<u>Collection</u>	<u>Landfill Disposal</u>
One garbage roll cart serviced once per week	\$ 19.15/month	\$ 5.90/month
Each additional collection occurrence per week	\$ 19.15/month	\$ 5.90/month
Each additional container up to a maximum of five	\$ 3.90/month per container	\$ 5.90/month per container

Commercial Eight Cubic Yard Container Garbage Only Service:

	<u>Collection</u>	<u>Landfill Disposal</u>
Service once per week	\$ 155.25/month	Included in rate
Service to each additional collection occurrence per week	\$ 42.50/service	Included in rate
Container fee per garbage dumpster	\$ 35.00/month	

1	<u>Commercial Joint Use Compactor Garbage Only Service:</u>	<u>Collection</u>	<u>Landfill Disposal</u>
2	Service to compactor	\$ 132.50/service	Contemporary
3			Landfill tipping
4			rate
5	Container fee per garbage compactor	\$ 100.00/month	
6			
7			
8	<u>Call Back Collection Services*:</u>	<u>Collection</u>	<u>Landfill Disposal</u>
9	Garbage or Recycling Commercial Collection	\$ 90.00/service	Contemporary
10	Call Back Service		Landfill tipping
11			rate
12			
13	Yard/Bulk Waste Commercial Collection Call Back Service	\$ 115.00/service	Contemporary
14			Landfill tipping
15			rate
16			
17	*Call Back Collection Services fees may be waived or reduced at the discretion of the City Manager		
18	under extraordinary situations and/or hardships.		
19			
20	<u>Transfer Station Customers:</u>	<u>Collection</u>	<u>Landfill Disposal</u>
21			
22	Transfer station processing and hauling fees	\$ 23.00/ton	Contemporary
23			Landfill tipping
24			rate
25			
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1 **Exhibit F. Schedule of Recreation Fees and Charges**

2 **Sec. 1. Definitions**

3
4 For purposes of this Schedule of Recreation Fees and Charges, the following terms are hereby defined as
5 follows:

6
7 “Adult” shall mean any person eighteen (18) through fifty-four (54) years of age.

8 “City Resident” shall mean the owner of record of property registered in the City of Myrtle Beach for
9 purposes of taxation or any other person residing permanently in the City regardless of ownership of
10 taxable property. Veterans, as the term is defined herein, shall be entitled to City Resident rates
11 regardless of their places of residence.

12 “Civic” shall mean any of the following non-profit organizations or persons:

- 13 a) Government agency
14 b) Civic Organization
15 c) Religious Organization
16 d) Charitable Organization
17 e) Individual requesting the use of a facility for a bone fide ‘not for profit’ function.

18 “Community usage” shall mean any usage of recreation facilities not associated with Sports Tourism
19 Events.

20 “Family member” shall mean any person related by blood, marriage, or other legal means to the primary
21 recreation member or library cardholder.

22 “Non-resident” shall mean any person who does not qualify as a City Resident or, for purposes of library
23 card fees, as a resident of a Participating County.

24 “Participating County” shall mean, for purposes of the waiver of library card fees only, the owner of
25 record of property registered for purposes of taxation, or any person residing permanently regardless of
26 ownership of taxable property, in any County participating in the Palmetto Library Consortium or City-
27 County inter-library loan arrangement with Chapin Memorial Library, namely, Darlington, Dillon,
28 Georgetown, Horry, Marion, Marlboro and Sumter Counties.

29 “Senior” shall mean any person fifty five (55) years of age or older.

30 “Teen” shall mean any person thirteen (13) to seventeen (17) years of age.

31 “Youth” shall mean any person three (3) to twelve (12) years of age.

32 “Veteran” shall mean any person having served in the armed forces of the United States. Any benefit
33 afforded to veterans hereunder shall also apply to active service members of the United States armed
34 forces.

35
36 **Sec. 2. Recreation Division Uniform Schedule of Fees and Charges.**

37
38 **A. Fitness Membership Fees**

39 *Non-city fees apply to Monthly and Annual Memberships. Non-City fees are computed by multiplying the*
40 *City Resident Fees by 1.67 and rounding up to the nearest \$5.00 increment. Fitness classes are not*
41 *included in membership fees. Other family members may be added to Adult or Senior Monthly or Annual*
42 *Memberships only.*
43
44
45

1 City Resident & Veteran Fees:

2
3 Daily Use Fitness Fees

4 Youth	3-12	\$ 1.00
5 Teen	13-17	\$ 1.00
6 Adult	18-54	\$ 5.00
7 Senior	55 and up	\$ 3.00

8
9 Monthly Membership Fitness Fees

10 Teen	13-17	\$ 20.00
11 Adult	18-54	\$ 30.00
12 Senior	55 and up	\$ 25.00
13 Add a Family Member		\$ 15.00

14
15 Three-month Membership Fitness Fees

16 Teen	13-17	\$ 45.00
17 Adult	18-54	\$ 75.00
18 Senior	55 and up	\$ 60.00
19 Add a Family Member		\$ 40.00

20
21 Annual Membership Fitness Fees

22 Teen	13-17	\$ 100.00
23 Adult	18-54	\$ 175.00
24 Senior	55 and up	\$ 125.00
25 Add a Family Member		\$ 30.00

26
27 *Guests under 14 are not permitted in the weight room*

28
29 **B. Facility Fees**

30 Rental Fees

31 Rates for facility rental to City residents and businesses are as follows. Non-resident persons or businesses shall be charged at 1.67 times the expressed resident rates. Non-city fees shall be computed by multiplying the city fee by 167% and rounding up to the nearest \$5.00 increment. Rental fees cover the exclusive use of facilities only. Additional fees for services in connection with use of the facilities may be charged.

36
37 **C. Staffing Fees & Labor Costs**

38 Additional fees for services in connection with the use of the facilities are as follows and rates are the same for civic or non-civic users. After hours gymnasium rentals require a minimum of 3 hours rental and a minimum of 2 staff members at overtime rates. Staffing fees will be charged for facility rentals during non-business hours to include overtime and/or holiday rates. The fees stated herein are expressed as ordinary rates and are designed to recover costs. In the event that actual costs are materially higher or lower under given circumstances, the City Manager or his designee may negotiate such different rates as may be appropriate in order to cover the City's costs.

46 Basic Labor during regular business hours	\$ 20.00/hour/person
47 Overtime Rate during non-business hours	\$ 30.00/hour/person
48 Holiday Rate (On a City Holiday if staff is available)	\$ 50.00/hour/person
49 Cleanup	\$100.00-\$1,200.00/site/use

50
51 Charges are based upon the amount of clean-up required. Materials are provided at cost.
52 A minimum cleaning charge of \$100 will be charged for any rental event attended by 50 or
53 more persons.

54
55 **D. Pool Rental***

1 City will furnish up to 3 lifeguards for rentals. Additional lifeguards may be required depending on type
 2 of function and number of participants. See staffing fees above for additional cost of lifeguards.
 3 After hour pool rentals require a minimum of 3 hours rental and a minimum of 3 staff members (2
 4 lifeguards & 1 center staff) at overtime rates.

5		
6	Entire Pool (for all pools)	\$ 120.00/hour
7	Lane Rentals (at all pools)	\$ 15.00/lane/hour
8	Shallow End Only (Pepper Geddings)	\$ 30.00/hour
9		
10	Timing System Rental	\$ 250.00/day
11	Timing System Operation	\$ 30.00/
12	Timing System Training Session*	\$ 200.00/person
13		

14
 15 *Renters may operate the timing equipment after completing a training session.
 16
 17

18 **E. Recreation Facility Rental***

19		<u>Civic</u>	<u>Non-Civic</u>
20	Small Classroom (City Resident)	\$ 20.00/hour	\$ 35.00/hour
21	Small Classroom (Non-City Resident)	\$ 35.00/hour	\$ 60.00/hour
22	Large Classroom (City Resident)	\$ 30.00/hour	\$ 45.00/hour
23	Large Classroom (Non-City Resident)	\$ 55.00/hour	\$ 80.00/hour
24			
25	Small Gymnasium	\$ 65.00/hour	\$ 90.00/hour
26		\$ 250.00/day	\$ 360.00/day
27			
28	Large Gymnasium	\$ 75.00/hour	\$ 120.00/hour
29		\$ 300.00/day	\$ 400.00/day
30			
31	Ballroom/Banquet Hall (City Resident)	\$ 50.00/hour	\$ 85.00/hour
32	Ballroom/Banquet Hall (Non-City Resident)	\$ 85.00/hour	\$ 140.00/hour
33			

34 Renters may request all available tables and chairs in the facility for their use. If additional tables and
 35 chairs are needed, they must be provided by the renter. Setup and delivery must be coordinated with
 36 the City.
 37

38 *See Staffing Fees and Labor Costs above for rentals that occur during non-business hours.*
 39
 40

41 **F. Athletic Fields/Courts/Rinks**

42		<u>Civic</u>	<u>Non-Civic</u>
43	<u>Hourly Rental-single field/court/rink</u>	\$ 30.00/hour	\$ 30.00/hour
44			
45	<u>Daily Rental-Rate</u> (Covers initial	\$ 200.00/field, rink	\$ 200.00/field, rink
46	daily preparation, use of any	or court/day	or court/day
47	existing press box and lights as		
48	needed to maintain the safety of		
49	players and spectators. The City		
50	retains the right to assess a fee to		
51	recover the cost of lighting used		
52	during other periods of time.)		
53			
54	<u>Ashley Booth Rental Fee</u>	\$ 300.00/day	\$ 1,000.00/day

		<u>Civic</u>	<u>Non-Civic</u>
1			
2			
3	<u>Doug Shaw Memorial Stadium</u>	\$ 1,000.00/day	\$ 3,125.00/day
4	• Additional Field Lines	\$ 540.00	\$ 540.00
5	• Video Display Operator (if	\$ 50.00/game	\$ 20.00/hr/non-game
6	provided by the City)		function
7		<u>Civic</u>	<u>Non-Civic</u>
8	• Scorekeeper	\$ 50.00/game	\$ 20.00/hr/non-game
9			function
10	• Cleanup Fee	\$ 500.00/function	\$ 500.00/function
11		maximum	maximum
12	<i>(Clean up fee to be discussed with applicant and cleaning deposit may be required.)</i>		
13	This facility must be staffed at all times, with a minimum of 2 staff members. Use of track areas or size		
14	of event may require additional staffing. See Staffing Fees and Labor Costs above for rentals.		
15			
16	<u>G. Recreation Activities and Instructional Programs</u>		
17	For recreation activities, fitness classes, and instructional programs offered by the City on a fee basis,		
18	non-residents shall be charged at a rate of 1.67 times the rate established for City residents. Non-city		
19	fees shall be computed by multiplying the city fee by 1.67 and rounding up to the nearest \$5.00 increment.		
20	<u>H. Youth Sports Fees</u>		
21	For each sport		
22	City resident	\$ 15.00	
23	Non-resident	\$ 50.00	
24			
25	<u>I. Special Program Fees</u>		
26	Fees will be set as necessary to cover costs, with reasonable preference granted to City residents.		
27			
28	<u>J. Sponsorships</u>		
29	The recreation department may sell sponsorships to support sports programs. Sponsorship fees may be		
30	negotiated with the donors.		
31			
32	<u>K. Train Station Fees and Charges</u>		
33			
34	City Resident	\$ 75.00 /hour	
35	Non-Resident	\$ 125.00 /hour	
36	Meeting Car (City Resident)	\$ 50.00/hour	
37	Meeting Car (Non-Resident)	\$ 75.00/hour	
38	Kitchen Car	\$ 150.00 Flat Fee	
39	Staffing Charge for events during non-business hours	\$ 30.00/hour	
40	Holiday Staffing Rate (if staff is available)	\$ 50.00/hour	
41	Table/Chair Set-up Fee	\$ 25.00 Flat Fee	
42	Cleanup Fee	\$ 100.00/hour with one-hour	
43		minimum.	
44	Exceptions may be made for events with fewer than 50 attendees. (12 tables and 50 chairs are		
45	available as part of the rental. If additional tables and chairs are needed, they must be provided by		
46	the renter. Setup and delivery must be coordinated with the Facility Attendant.)		
47			
48			
49			

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1 Additional Charges

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3 Users will be required to pay for services provided by the Myrtle Beach Pelicans according to the terms of
4 the Lease agreement among the City, Horry County and the Team, as amended through the current date.
5 Such services may include, but may not be limited to, the following examples. In certain cases, holiday
6 rates may apply. The City will bill all such services at its cost, as indicated in invoices from the Myrtle
7 Beach Pelicans.
8
9

10
11 Examples of services that may be required:

12 *Head Groundskeeper*
13 *Grounds Crewmen*
14 *Cleaning Fees*
15 *Field Lights*
16 *Video Board Operator*
17 *PA System Operator*
18 *Scoreboard Operator*
19 *Scorekeeper*
20 *Programs and Novelty Sales*
21 *Stadium/Field Damages*
22 *8-ft. folding tables*
23 *Folding chairs*
24 *Security Officers*
25 *Usher, Ticket-taker, Parking Attendant*
26 *Geotextile fabric installation (required for all events utilizing the playing field)*
27

28
29 **N. Library Cards**

30
31 The current schedule of fees and charges for Library Cards is hereby affirmed as follows:

<u>Class</u>	<u>Annual Fee</u>
City/Participating County resident	No charge
Non-resident 90-Day Card	
Primary Card	\$ 8.00
Additional cards for other family member(s)	\$ 2.00 per card
Non-resident annual card	
Primary Card	\$ 20.00
Additional cards for other family member(s)	\$ 8.00 per card

41
42 **O. Events, Cancellation and Tiered Refund Policy**

43
44 Actual rates for any given event shall be the prevailing market rates, which shall be subject to negotiation
45 between the event promoters and the Recreation Services staff.
46

47 Half of the total event fees are due at the time of rental application submittal. The total rental amount
48 is due 30 days prior to an event. In the situation where the event is booked within 30 days prior to the
49 rental date, total rental fees are due at the time of application submission.
50

51 Cancellation refunds will be provided as follows:

- 52 1. 60 days prior to event- Customer receives full refund.
53 2. 59-30 days prior to event- Customer receives refund of 50% of rental fee (initial down payment).
54 3. 29-0 days prior to event- Customer forfeits all fees paid for event.

Exhibit G. Schedule of Parks Fees and Charges

Rates for facility rental to City residents and businesses are as follows. Non-resident persons or businesses shall be charged at 1.67 times the expressed resident rates. Non-city fees shall be computed by multiplying the city fee by 167% and rounding up to the nearest \$5.00 increment. Rental fees cover the exclusive use of facilities only. Additional fees for services in connection with use of the facilities may be charged.

Any event of more than 250 people lasting more than 3 hours will be required to provide additional portable toilets at the expense of the Facility Use Permit holder.

Post-event clean-up of the park is the responsibility of Facility Use Permit holder. Any event of more than 250 will require payment of a clean-up fee. (See "Staffing Fees & Labor Costs")

<u>Parks</u>	<u>Civic</u>	<u>Non-civic</u>
<i>All City Parks except Grand Park & Valor Park</i>	\$ 250.00/day	\$ 500.00/day
<i>Plyler Park, H.B. Springs and Anderson Park for periods of 2 hours or less</i>	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00
<i>Valor Park</i>	\$ 500.00/day	\$ 2,000.00/day
<i>Grand Park Park Area surrounding Lake (excluding Ballfields and Picnic Shelters)</i>	\$ 500.00/day	\$ 2,000.00/day
<i>Esplanade/Dock</i>	\$ 125.00/day	\$ 500.00/day
<i>Lake Front Area</i>	\$ 375.00/day	\$ 1,500.00/day
<i>Per Move-In/Move-Out Day</i>	50% of one-day rental	50% of one-day rental
<i>Small Picnic Shelter(Capacity of 20)</i>	\$ 50.00/day	\$ 50.00/day
<i>Large Picnic Shelter (Capacity of 96)</i>	\$ 150.00/day	\$ 150.00/day
<i>Events or Rentals that require a Roll-Off Container</i>	\$ 350.00	\$ 350.00

Staffing Fees & Labor Costs

Additional fees for services in connection with the use of the facilities are as follows and rates are the same for civic or non-civic users. Staffing fees will be charged for facility rentals during non-business hours to include overtime and/or holiday rates. The fees stated herein are expressed as ordinary rates and are designed to recover costs. In the event that actual costs are materially higher or lower under given circumstances, the City Manager or his designee may negotiate such different rates as may be appropriate in order to cover the City's costs.

Basic Labor during regular business hours	\$ 20.00/hour/person
Overtime Rate during non-business hours	\$ 30.00/hour/person
Holiday Rate (On a City Holiday if staff is available)	\$ 50.00/hour/person
Cleanup	\$100.00-\$1,200.00/site/use

Charges based upon amount of clean-up required. Materials provided at cost.

A minimum cleaning charge of \$100.00 will be charged for any rental event attended by 50 or more persons.

1	<u>Stage Rentals</u>	
2	1 day event*	\$2,250.00
3	2-3 day event*	\$3,500.00
4	Set-up/Take down	\$ 500.00/day
5		
6	If additional stage elements are needed from the MB convention Center, such as frames, decks or	
7	risers, the renter may be required to pay for the rental of the materials and the labor fees.	
8		
9	*Rental includes one advance set-up day if necessary. Additional set-up days will	
10		
11	<u>Stage Staffing Fees & Labor Costs</u>	
12	Rental of the City stage requires the engagement of at least one City Event Stage Monitor/Operator.	
13	Basic Labor	\$ 20.00/hour/person
14	Overtime Rate	\$ 30.00/hour/person
15	Holiday Rate	\$ 50.00/hour/person
16		
17		
18		
19	<u>Special Event Fee for Qualifying Special Event</u>	\$ 5.00 (per vendor and/or per participant)
20		
21	<u>Events, Cancellation and Tiered Refund Policy</u>	
22		
23	Actual rates for any given event shall be the prevailing market rates, which shall be subject to negotiation	
24	between the event promoters and the Recreation Services staff.	
25		
26	Half of the total event fees are due at the time of rental application submittal. The total rental amount	
27	is due 30 days prior to an event. In the situation where the event is booked within 30 days prior to the	
28	rental date, total rental fees are due at the time of application submission.	
29		
30	Cancellation refunds will be provided as follows:	
31	1. 60 days prior to event- Customer receives full refund.	
32	2. 59-30 days prior to event- Customer receives refund of 50% of rental fee (initial down payment).	
33	3. 29-0 days prior to event- Customer forfeits all fees paid for event.	
34		
35		
36		

1	Exhibit H. Schedule of Sports Tourism Fees and Charges		
2			
3		<u>Civic</u>	<u>Non-Civic</u>
4	Facility		
5	<i>Ashley Booth Rental Fee</i>	\$ 300.00/day	\$ 1,000.00/day
6			
7	<i>Doug Shaw Memorial Stadium</i>		
8	• <i>Additional Field Lines</i>	\$ 150.00/field,	\$ 150.00/field, rink
9		rink, or court/day	or court/day
10	• <i>Video Display Operator (if</i>		
11	<i>Provided by City)</i>		
12	• <i>Scorekeeper</i>		
13	• <i>Clean Up Fee</i>		
14	<i>(Clean up fee to be discussed with</i>		
15	<i>applicant and cleaning deposit may</i>		
16	<i>be required.)</i>		
17			
18	This facility must be staffed at all	\$ 300.00/day	\$ 1,000.00/day
19	times, with a minimum of 2 staff		
20	members. Use of track areas or		
21	size of event may require		
22	additional staffing. See Staffing		
23	fees and Labor Costs above for		
24	rentals.		
25			
26	Preparation of Facility (in excess of	\$ 25.00/prep	\$ 3,125.00/day
27	initial preparation for turf) for		\$ 540.00/field
28	softball or Baseball		\$ 20.00/hr/non-
29	If additional lines are required to		game function
30	be painted on natural grass for		\$ 20.00/hr/non-
31	events such as		game function
32			\$ 500.00/function
33			Maximum
34			
35			
36	<i>Football, Soccer, Lacrosse or Rugby</i>	\$ 250.00/field	\$ 25.00/prep
37			\$ 250.00/field
38			
39	If additional lines are required to be		
40	painted on synthetic turf	\$ 540.00/field	\$ 540.00/field
41			
42	Facility Lighting		
43	<i>Youth Fields (baseball, softball) and</i>	\$ 5.00/hour	\$ 5.00/hour
44	<i>Courts</i>		
45	<i>Adult Fields (softball)</i>	\$ 9.00/hour	\$ 9.00/hour
46	<i>Football, Soccer fields, Doug Shaw</i>		
47	<i>Memorial Stadium</i>	\$ 12.00/hour	\$ 12.00/hour
48			
49	Concessions	The City of Myrtle	The City of Myrtle
50		beach retains all	Beach retains all
51		concession rights	concession rights
52		for all city	for all city
53		facilities.	facilities.
54			

Venue Usage Fee and In-City Lodging Incentive

A Venue Usage Fee shall be charged for sports tourism events to cover initial daily preparation, use of any existing press box, and lights as needed to maintain the safety of players and spectators. The Venue Usage Fee shall be determined in one of the following ways:

1) Calculated Venue Usage Fee

Calculated Venue Usage Fee = Total Athlete Count x Seasonal Multiplier x Number of Event Days x Venue Usage Rate, where the Seasonal Multiplier and the Venue Usage Rate shall be charged according to the following schedules:

Table of Seasonal Multipliers

	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Youth	2	2	2.5	2.5	2	3	3	3	2.5	2.5	2	2
College	1.25	1.25	2	2	1.25	3	3	3	2	2	1.25	1.25
Adult	1.5	1.5	2	2	1.5	3	3	3	2	2	1.5	1.5
Senior	1.5	1.5	2	2	1.5	3	3	3	2	2	1.5	1.5

Venue Usage Rate

Calendar Year
2022

Venue Usage Rate
\$ 1.50

2) Minimum Daily Venue Fee

In the case of events with fewer than 240 athletes, the Venue Usage Fee will be the greater of the calculated Venue Usage Fee from item (1) above or a Minimum Daily Venue Fee. Minimum Daily Venue Fees for each of the following facilities are:

Grand Park Athletic Complex: \$200.00 per field per day (3 field minimum per day)
Ned Donkle Field Complex: \$200.00 per field per day (3 field minimum per day)
Ashley Booth Field: \$300.00 per day
Doug Shaw Memorial Stadium: \$1,000.00 per day

The Venue Usage Fee may be collected through a gate admission charge that City staff will collect and manage. Daily minimum rates shall be \$ 5.00 for adults (18+) and \$ 4.00 for ages 5-17 and for Seniors 62 or more years of age. *Event Owner and City staff may mutually agree to higher rates.*

Should the after-tax venue admission revenue fail to cover the Venue Usage Fee the event owner will be invoiced for the difference.

Should the after-tax venue admission revenue exceed the Venue Usage Fee the Event Owner and City will split the excess revenue at the following percentages:

Calendar Year 2022: 50/50 (Event Owner/City)

In-City Lodging Incentive

Under certain conditions based upon verifiable in-city lodging data, the City may discount the Venue Usage Fee.

1 The formula for discounts shall be based on the number of athletes that can be documented to have
2 stayed in paid accommodations within the City limits during the athletes scheduled event:

3
4 240-348 athletes - 10% discount.
5 349-468 athletes - 15% discount.
6 469-588 athletes - 20% discount.
7 589+ athletes - 25% discount.
8

9 **Deposits and Cancellations**

10 A deposit of 50% of the estimated venue usage fee is required for each activity, event, or rental date(s)
11 requested. The deposit must be included with the signed "Licensing Agreement" for the City's designee
12 to schedule an activity, event, etc. If the total fees are submitted when an agreement is executed a
13 deposit is not required, however an amount equal to the normally required deposit is subject to forfeiture
14 per the following cancellation terms. Tournament directors may cancel a tournament up to 90 days before
15 the event date and receive a full refund of the deposit. If a tournament director cancels 89 days or less
16 before an event date, the deposit is non-refundable.

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Exhibit I. Myrtle Beach Convention Center Fees and Charges

Convention Center Exhibition, Ballroom and Meeting Room maximum rates.

These maximum rates cover events being planned as far as ten years into the future. This structure allows the Convention Center marketing staff the flexibility to propose on conventions being planned in the intermediate and more distant future without underselling the facility vis-à-vis its market. Actual rates for any given time are subject to negotiation between the respective event planners and the Convention Center marketing staff.

<u>Space</u>	<u>Maximum Rate</u>
Exhibit Hall ABC (100,800 sq. ft.)	\$ 14,500.00
Exhibit Hall A (36,000 sq. ft.)	\$ 6,400.00
Exhibit Hall B (28,800 sq. ft.)	\$ 5,500.00
Exhibit Hall C (36,000 sq. ft.)	\$ 6,400.00
Meeting Rooms (per day or portion thereof, each room)	\$ 350.00
Ballroom (per day or portion thereof)	\$ 8,000.00
Parking Charge (per space per day)	\$ 5.00
<i>Exception: Residents with City parking decal</i>	No charge
Other Convention Center services and Charges	Market Rates

Deposits and Cancellations

A deposit of 25% of the estimated venue usage fee is required for each activity, event, or rental *date(s)*. Should Licensee cancel its event or fail to perform its obligations hereunder, the measure of damages shall be Licensee's advance deposit fee, the license fee and any other fees or charges that are due at the time of cancellation. The City shall have no duty to mitigate licensee's damages by re-licensing the premises. However, if in the normal course of business, the City is able to relicense the premises for the cancelled term, fees generated therefrom will be used by the city to off-set Licensee's damages.

Exhibit J. Schedule of Building Permit Charges

Construction Permit Fees

(i) Single-family construction; alterations of any structure, single-family or other:

<u>Total Valuation</u>	<u>Fee</u>
Less than \$1,000	No fee permit required
\$1,000 to \$5,000	\$ 50.00
\$5,000 to \$25,000	\$ 50.00 for the first \$5,000 plus \$ 5.00 for each \$1,000, or fraction thereof, over \$5000.
\$25,000 to \$150,000	\$ 175.00 for the first \$25,000 plus \$ 4.75 for each \$1,000, or fraction thereof, over \$25,000.
\$150,000 to \$250,000	\$ 769.00 for the first \$150,000 plus \$ 4.50 for each \$1,000, or fraction thereof, over \$150,000.
\$250,000 to \$750,000	\$1,244.00 for the first \$250,000 plus \$ 4.25 for each \$1,000, or fraction thereof, over \$250,000.
\$750,000 to \$5,000,000	\$3,619.00 for the first \$750,000 plus \$ 4.00 for each \$1,000, or fraction thereof, over \$750,000.
Over \$5,000,000	\$23,806.00 for the first \$5,000,000 plus \$ 3.00 for each \$1,000, or fraction thereof, over \$5,000,000.

(ii) All other permits for new construction:

Permit fees	\$ 0.30 per square foot
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(iii) In addition to the foregoing, there shall be a fee of 0.25% of the total valuation of the permitted project, provided that the first \$100,000 of total valuation shall be exempt from this fee. The proceeds of this fee shall be used exclusively to pay the costs of the City's Workforce Housing Program, including any administrative costs related thereto.

Manufacture Home Permit Fees

Base	\$ 35.00
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Trade Permit Fees

Trade permits are required in addition to the Construction and Manufactured Home permit fees of above.

Mechanical Permit	
\$2,000 and less	\$ 35.00
Over \$2,000	\$35.00 plus \$2.00 for each \$1000, or fraction thereof, over \$2,000.
Plumbing Permit	
Base Fee	\$ 25.00
Per Fixture	\$ 2.50

1	Sewer	\$ 5.00
2	Vacuum Breaker	\$ 2.50
3	Grease Trap	\$ 5.00
4	Gas Permit	
5	Base	\$ 25.00
6	Per Appliance	\$ 2.50
7		
8	Electrical Permit	
9	Base	\$ 25.00
10	Temporary Service Pole	\$ 10.00
11	Residential Service	\$ 10.00
12	Commercial Service	\$ 25.00
13	Each Sub-panel	\$ 10.00
14	Per 110 volt outlet	\$ 0.20
15	Per 220/440 volt outlet	\$ 2.00
16		
17		
18		

19 **Moving of Buildings or Structures**

20 For the moving of any building or structure, the fee shall be One Hundred Fifty Dollars (\$150.00).

21 **Demolition of Buildings or Structures**

22 For the demolition of any building or structure, the fee shall be One Hundred Fifty Dollars (\$150.00).

23 **Re- Inspection Fees**

24 All re-inspection fees will be \$ 100.00, which shall be paid before the re-inspection is made.

25 **Penalties**

26 Where work for which a permit is required by this code is started or proceeded prior to obtaining said
 27 permit, the fees herein specified shall be doubled; but the payment of such double fee shall not relieve
 28 any persons from fully complying with the requirements of this code in the execution of the work nor from
 29 any other prescribed penalties.

30 **Plan-Checking Fees**

31 The plan-checking fee shall be equal to 60% of the building permit fee as determined in accordance with
 32 sub-section (a) herein above. Such plan-checking fee is in addition to the building permit fee. In the
 33 event of excessive (8 or more) plan resubmissions, a \$ 150.00 fee will be incurred.
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1 **Sign Permit Fees**

2 Permit fees for signs shall be calculated in accordance with the Construction Permit Fees sub-section
3 herein above. Plan-check fees for all sign permit applications shall be \$ 15.00 per sign, payable at the
4 time the permit application is made.

5
6 **Parking Lots, Driveways, and Associated Landscaping Permit Fees**

7 The permit fee for development of a parking lot or a driveway that is not associated with any other
8 building development will be based on the contract value of the developed lot, including all
9 landscaping, and be determined in accordance with Construction Permit Fees sub-section herein above.
10 Plan-checking fees will be sixty per cent (60%) of the permit fees, payable at the time the permit
11 application is made.

12
13 **Commercial Storm Water Review Fee**

14
15 Commercial projects that require a storm water plan review will be charged \$250.00.
16

1	Exhibit K. Schedule of Planning Fees and Charges	
2	<u>Zoning Ordinance Text Change</u>	\$ 200.00
3	<u>Rezoning (Map Change)</u>	\$ 500.00 per new
4		Planned Unit Development
5		\$2,500.00 + \$1,000.00 per
6		applicant continuance
7	<u>Planned Unit Development Amendment</u>	\$1,250.00 + actual noticing costs
8		Encroachments
9		
10	<u>Residential, Right-of-Way</u>	\$ 100.00
11	<u>Residential, City Property</u>	\$ 250.00
12	<u>Commercial, Right-of-Way</u>	\$ 300.00
13	<u>Commercial, City Property</u>	\$ 600.00
14	<u>Subdivision Review (Minor Exempt)</u>	No charge
15	<u>Subdivision Review (Major)</u>	\$ 100.00 + \$ 25.00 per lot
16	<u>Annexation and Rezoning</u>	No charge
17		
18	<u>Street Naming Fees</u>	
19	With New Subdivision	\$ 100.00
20	Required of Private Drive	\$ 25.00 per street name
21		
22	<u>Plat Review (staff review)</u>	
23	Combination Plats	\$ 25.00
24	Site Plats	\$ 25.00
25	Easements	\$ 50.00
26	Subdivisions with lots > 5 ac.	\$ 100.00 per lot
27		
28	<u>Minor Subdivision Review (Planning Commission)</u>	\$ 50.00
29		
30	<u>Map Fees</u>	\$ 100.00
31		
32	<u>Re-review of Plats</u>	
33	First re-review	(No additional charge)
34	Second Re-review	\$ 50.00
35	Third Re-review	\$ 100.00
36	Fourth Re-review	\$ 150.00
37	Fifth and subsequent re-reviews	\$ 200.00
38	<u>Restrictive Covenant, failure to apply</u>	
39		
40	For failure to apply for annexation within one year	
41	of becoming contiguous to City limits, or within	
42	sixty (60) days of receiving a letter requesting	
43	compliance	\$ 500.00
44		
45		
46		

Exhibit L. Schedule of Code Enforcement Charges

Fees for grass and debris removal, related Mowing/Cutting/Clearing Charge:

Non-tractor cutting:

\$25.00 per machine per deployment

\$25.00 per person per hour

Tractor equipment cutting:

\$100.00 per machine per deployment

\$100.00 per person per hour

Any use of heavy equipment: re: Brush/Debris/Tree Pickup:

\$150.00 per vehicle per deployment

\$150.00 per hour per unit

Administrative Fee for public abatement of grass, debris, general nuisance, to include costs of direct personnel, oversight, records:

Initial public abatement against owner:	\$ 500.00
Second abatement;	\$ 750.00
Third abatement:	\$ 750.00
Any additional abatements:	\$ 1,000.00
<u>Cost of Title Search, if required:</u>	\$ 275.00
<u>Cost of Lien Filing, if required:</u>	\$ 25.00

Actual attorney fees and costs of collection incurred when the public is compelled to collect through legal process.

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Exhibit M. Schedule of Animal Control Fines and Fees

Animal Shelter Fees
Service

	<u>Altered</u>	<u>Unaltered</u>
Boarding Fees (<i>maximum</i> per day)	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00

Fees and Charges for Certain Violations pursuant to Section 4-10

<u>Violation</u>	<u>Fees</u>
No Rabies Vaccination	\$ 15.00
No Animal License	\$ 15.00

Designation of Fee Revenues

The Grand Strand Humane Society shall be authorized to collect and retain boarding fees imposed under this Section. Funding in an amount equivalent to the revenues from the Animal Shelter fees shall be used in support of the Humane Society's objective of reducing the number of unlicensed or abandoned animals at large in the community. The City Manager shall develop the procedures necessary to put this designation of funding into effect.

Exhibit N. Miscellaneous Fees and Charges

Cemetery Fees and Charges

Cemetery Plot Price, each	\$ 1,800.00
Niche, each	\$ 1,200.00
Pet Plot Price, each	
2ft. x 2ft.	\$ 480.00
2ft. x 4ft.	\$ 540.00
Cremains Urn Burial	
Direct Burial	\$ 100.00
Burial w/ Graveside Service(weekday)	\$ 150.00
Burial w/ Graveside Service(weekend)	\$ 350.00
Open & Close Grave	
Weekday	\$ 1,000.00
Weekend	\$ 1,200.00
Installation of Single Headstone	\$ 0.75/ sq. in.
Installation of Foot Marker	\$ 0.75/ sq. in.
Continuing care charge	20% of Plot/Niche Price

Fire and Emergency Medical Service Fees and Charges

Basic Transport Charges (including Basic Life Support (BLS) services, Tier 1 and Tier 2 Advanced Life Support (ALS) services, mileage charges and charges for a required Third Attendant, when necessary)	The Fire Department shall maintain reasonable rates designed to recoup the costs of these services but not in excess of the current County rate schedule or, for items not included in the County rate schedule, not in excess of reasonable direct and indirect costs.
Medications, fluids, supplies and special treatments	The above charges include all medications, fluids, supplies and special treatments necessary to deliver required medical treatments.
Hazardous Materials Incident Charges	The Fire Department shall maintain reasonable rates sufficient to recoup the costs of these incidents but not in excess of the current County rate schedule or, for items not included in the County rate schedule, not in excess of reasonable direct and indirect costs.
Facility Use Fee (Station #6 Training and Community Room)	For non-residents and businesses located outside the City, there shall be a charge of \$50 for the first four hours or any fraction thereof and an additional \$100 for a second four hours or any fraction thereof in any given day.

1 **Ambulance and Medical Personnel for Special Events**

2 The Fire Department shall, from time to time, establish reasonable rates sufficient to recoup the costs of
3 providing personnel and equipment for special events but not in excess of prevailing rates charged by
4 other providers operating in Horry County.

5
6 **Fire Training**

7 The Fire Department shall, from time to time, establish reasonable rates sufficient to recoup the costs
8 of providing personnel and equipment for special training per contractual agreements.

9
10 **False Alarms**

11 An assessment of \$200.00 per false fire alarm will apply for each call for service resulting from a false
12 alarm after the 3rd such false alarm in any 365 day period.

13 **Inspection Fees**

14 The following fees shall apply for Fire Safety Inspections to be conducted on a routine basis, annual or
15 biannual depending upon the type of facility:

16

17 Tier One (less than 1,000 sq. ft.)	\$ 75.00 per inspection
18 Tier Two (1,000 to 2,499 sq. ft.)	\$ 100.00
19 Tier Three (2,500 to 9,999 sq. ft.)	\$ 150.00
20 Tier Four (10,000 to 49,999 sq. ft.)	\$ 200.00
21 Tier Five (50,000 sq. ft. or more)	\$ 300.00
22	
23 Thirty day re-inspection (if required)	included in above fees
24 45 day and subsequent re-inspections	\$ 100.00 per inspection
25 Special Inspections	\$ 200.00 per inspection
26	

27 **Erection of Banners for Special Events** \$ 35.00



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Glossary

The Annual Budget contains specialized and technical terminology that is unique to public finance and budgeting or peculiar to the City of Myrtle Beach. This glossary is provided in order to assist the reader in understanding these terms.

Glossary

Account Number. Each class of expenditures and revenues is assigned a specific number for use within the City's accounting system. Account numbers are organized according to fund, program, department, activity, and object of expenditure or revenue.

Accrual Basis. Sometimes called "full accrual" basis. A basis of accounting in which revenues are recognized when earned, regardless of when they are received, and expenses are recorded at the time the liability is incurred, regardless of when it is paid.

Activity. The smallest unit of budgetary accountability and control which encompasses specific and distinguishable lines of work performed by an organizational unit for the purpose of accomplishing a function for which the City is responsible.

Ad Valorem Tax. A tax expressed as a rate per unit of property value. An ad valorem tax is levied on all real and personal property located within the City and not expressly exempted. The term is used interchangeably with "property tax."

Advanced Life Support (ALS). Advanced services provided by a 3rd level Emergency Medical Technician, which may include administering certain medications or the use of electric defibrillation equipment.

Air Base Redevelopment Authority. A body constituted by the state of South Carolina to coordinate redevelopment efforts at the former Myrtle Beach Air Base property. It is composed of appointees of the City and Horry County.

Appropriation. A legal authorization to expend public resources, or to incur expenses on behalf of the government. Appropriations must be established by ordinance.

Assessed Value. The taxable value of a parcel of property. Assessed value is determined by multiplying a property's market value by a legally established assessment ratio.

Assessment Base. The total assessed valuation of all property within a jurisdiction.

Assessment Ratio. The fraction of a property's market value that legally may be taxed.

Asset. A probable future economic benefit obtained or controlled by an entity as a result of past transactions or events.

Average Daily Rate (ADR). The mean rate charged for one day's stay at the Convention Center Hotel.

Balanced Budget. A financial plan for a fiscal year, in which plan the sources of financing equal the authorized outlays.

Basic Life Support (BLS). Services provided by an Emergency Medical Technician responding to victims of illness or injury which may include basic emergency care or transportation to a medical facility.

Basis of Budgeting. A term used to refer to when revenues, expenditures, expenses, transfers, and the related assets and liabilities—are anticipated to be made on the City's books of account. Specifically, it relates to the timing of the estimates and whether they are based upon the cash or accrual method.

Benchmark. A performance measure which is used for comparative purposes. An organization may use benchmarks to judge whether performance is improving over time. It may also analyze its own performance by comparison with industry standards, or with those considered to be the best in its field.

Bond. Most often, a written promise to pay a specified sum of money (called the face value or principal amount), at a specified date or dates in the future, (called the maturity date(s)), together with periodic interest at a specified rate. The difference between a bond and a note is that the latter is issued for a longer period of time and requires greater legal formality.

Bond Anticipation Notes (BANs). Short-term interest-bearing notes issued in anticipation of bonds to be issued at a later date. The notes are retired from proceeds of the bond issues to which they are related. See "interim borrowing."

Bonded Debt. The portion of indebtedness represented by outstanding bonds.

Budget. A plan of financial operation including an estimate of proposed expenditures for a given period and the proposed means of financing them. The term usually indicates a financial plan for a single fiscal year.

Budget Message. A letter of transmittal for the proposed budget prepared by the City Manager and addressed to the governing board that contains the Manager's views and recommendations on the City's operation for the coming fiscal year.

Cash Basis. A basis of accounting under which transactions are recognized only when cash is received or disbursed.

Cash Equivalent. Short-term, highly liquid investments that are both (1) readily convertible to known amounts of cash and (2) so near their maturity that they present insignificant risk of changes in value because of changes in interest rates.

Capital Budget. A plan of capital outlays and the means of financing them for the current year. The appropriation of funds for the current year's capital improvement projects correspond to the first year's allocations of the five-year Capital Improvements Plan (CIP).

Capital Improvement Project. A project to acquire or construct an asset generally with a value exceeding \$25,000 and an expected life of ten years or more. Capital project appropriations continue in effect for the life of the project. It is characteristic that these projects span several years due to the scope of work being performed.

Capital Improvement Plan. A financial plan for construction of physical assets such as buildings, streets, sewers, and recreation facilities. The plan extends over several future years indicating the beginning and ending date of each project, the amount to be expended in each year, and the method of financing those expenditures.

Capital Lease. An agreement that conveys the right to use property, plant, or equipment, usually for a stated period of time, that meets one or more of the criteria set forth in SFAS No. 13 for lease capitalization.

Capital Outlay. Expenditures for the acquisition of fixed assets such as building, machinery, and equipment. Generally, such equipment has a value greater than \$500 and an expected life of two or more years. Fixed assets costing more than \$25,000 and lasting more than ten years are normally provided for in the Capital Improvements Plan, and are the subject of annual appropriations in capital budgets of the General Capital Projects Fund or of an enterprise fund.

Capitalization Policy. The criteria used by government to determine which outlays should be reported as fixed assets.

Center City Redevelopment Area. An agreement established between the City and Burroughs and Chapin Inc., in order to redevelop a district of blighted land. Some of the areas include Seaboard Commons and the Broadway at the Beach projects.

Certificates of Participation (COP). Certificates issued by a trustee pursuant to a trust agreement. The proceeds from the sale of COPs are used to finance the acquisition, construction, and installation of a project.

Charges for Services. Revenues derived from charging fees for providing certain government services. These revenues can be received from private individuals, entities, or other governmental units. Charges for services includes fire rescue services, landscaping services, water/sewer fees, solid waste fees, and recreation and culture admissions.

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG). A federal entitlement program to promote the improvement of blighted areas.

Community Development Fund. Used to account for revenues and expenses derived from the CDBG Entitlements to the City.

Community Oriented Policing. A philosophy of policing which emphasizes the direct personal contact of officers with residents and business people in the neighborhoods they are assigned to patrol.

Comprehensive Plan. According to the South Carolina Local Government Planning Enabling Act (1994), this plan consists of the Planning Commission's recommendations to the local governing body with regard to the wise and efficient use of public funds, future growth, and the development and redevelopment of its area of jurisdiction, and with consideration of the plan's fiscal impact upon property owners. The Plan must be developed with broad-based citizen participation and must include elements on population, economics, natural resources, cultural resources, community facilities, housing, and land use.

Comprehensive Planning Process. The basic planning process includes (1) an inventory of existing conditions, (2) a statement of needs and goals, and (3) implementation strategies with time frames.

Constitutional Debt Limit. Article X, Section 14 of the State Constitution provides that the incorporated municipalities of the state may issue general obligation indebtedness in an amount not exceeding eight per cent (8.0%) of the assessed value of all taxable property located within their corporate boundaries without the requirement of a referendum. The limit may be waived for particular issues of debt provided the municipality's electorate approves such a referendum.

Contingency. An appropriation of funds to cover unforeseen events that occur during the fiscal year.

Cost Allocation. A method used to distribute charges originating in one fund or account to the funds or accounts which receive the ultimate benefit of the service.

Council-Manager Form. One of three forms of local government allowed in South Carolina. The Mayor and Council establish policy, while a professional manager and his appointees are responsible for governmental operations.

Credit Rating. A rating assigned to a debt issue by one of the recognized credit rating agencies to indicate the likelihood that the issuer will be financially able to make timely payments on the principal and interest as the series of the issue reach maturity.

Culture and Recreation. The cost of providing recreational facilities and activities.

Current Ratio. A measure of financial liquidity, which expresses the proportion of current unreserved and unrestricted assets in relation to current liabilities payable from other than restricted assets. Generally, a higher ratio indicates a greater ability to meet short term obligations as they come due.

Coalition of Myrtle Beach Organizations. (COMBO). A lobbying coalition of business and professional associations from the Myrtle Beach area. It is active primarily at the state level.

COPs Fast and Universal. Federal grants through the U.S. Department of justice, which are used to aid crime prevention through the addition of police officers.

Debt. An obligation resulting from the borrowing of money or from the purchase of goods and services. Debts of governments include bonds, time warrants, and notes.

Debt Capacity. The amount a jurisdiction may issue without exceeding some legal or financial constraint.

Debt Margin. The amount of debt capacity available after existing debt obligations are subtracted.

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

Debt Service Coverage Ratio. An expression of an enterprise's ability to service its debt, analogous to the "times interest earned" ratio used in the analysis of financial condition of private firms. It is determined by dividing net income by the total debt service obligation for a given year. The City's revenue bond covenants typically require a coverage ratio of 1.20.

Deferred Revenue. Amounts for which asset recognition criteria have been met, but for which revenue recognition criteria have not been met. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, amounts that are measurable but not available are one example of deferred revenue.

Department. A major operating budget area of the City which includes overall management for an activity or group of related activities with possibly one or more sub-activities.

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

Development Agreement. A document memorializing the mutual consent of the City and a private developer for the planning for or carrying out of a building activity, the making of a material change in the use or appearance of any structure or property, or the dividing of land into three or more parcels. The use of Development Agreements, as permitted under SC Code Title 6, Chapter 31, is intended to encourage a stronger commitment to comprehensive and capital facilities planning, ensure the provision of adequate public facilities for development, encourage the efficient use of resources, and reduce the economic cost of development.

Downtown Redevelopment Advisory Board (DRAB). An ad hoc board formed to assist City Council in its role as the City's redevelopment commission. It was dissolved in 1999 with the formation of the Downtown Redevelopment Corporation.

Downtown Redevelopment Corporation (DRC). The body charged with directing and overseeing the redevelopment of the downtown area of Myrtle Beach including the Pavilion and generally that area extending from 29th Avenue North to 3rd Avenue South and from the ocean on the southeast to Oak Street on the northwest.

Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE). A program provided to schools located inside the corporate limit which seeks to prepare children to make informed decisions against the illegal use of narcotics.

Elasticity. The degree to which a revenue source responds to rates of change in the economy. More elastic sources expand during economic expansion, and may contract during an economic downturn. Inelastic sources generally do not vary to a great extent depending upon economic conditions.

Encumbrance. A financial commitment for a contract not yet performed. An encumbrance is charged against an appropriation and a portion of the appropriation is reserved for the purpose of satisfying the encumbrance. It represents the expenditure the government will make after performance under the contract is completed and an invoice is served.

Enterprise Fund. A self-supporting fund designed to account for activities supported by user charges; examples are Sewer, Water, and Solid Waste Funds.

Expenditures. Amount paid for goods delivered or services rendered.

Expenses. Outflows or other using up of assets or the incurring of liabilities (or a combination of both) from delivering or producing goods, rendering services, or carrying out other activities that constitute the entity's ongoing major or central operations.

Fair Market Value. The value for which a willing buyer and a willing seller would trade a parcel of property.

Financing Mix. The combination of financing sources of different types and economic characteristics which comprise the total pool of financing sources for a fund, program, or other accounting entity or sub-entity.

Fines and Forfeits. Fines and Forfeits are derived from penalties imposed for the commission of statutory offenses, violation of lawful administrative rules, and regulations and for neglect of official duty. These revenues include court fines, confiscated property, and parking violations.

First Responder. A unit of certified emergency medical personnel who respond quickly to an emergency in hopes of stabilizing patients until ambulances can arrive to provide higher levels of care and patient transport services.

Fiscal Year. Any period of 12 consecutive months to be covered by a given financial plan or report. The City's fiscal year runs from July 1 through June 30.

Fixed Asset. Tangible property owned by the City having a monetary value of \$100 or greater and a useful life of one year or more.

Full Faith and Credit. A pledge of the governing body's taxing power for the repayment of debt obligations.

Fund. An independent fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts for recording cash and/or other resources together with all related liabilities, obligations, reserves, and equities 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 excess of a governmental fund's assets and revenues over its liabilities, reserves, and expenditures at the close of the fiscal year.

Fund Equity. The difference between total assets and total liabilities in a fund. For governmental and similar trust funds, the term "fund balance" is often used. Fund equity, or fund balance, may have reserved and unreserved components. Only the unreserved portion is available for appropriation.

General Capital Projects Fund. A fund created to account for major capital expenditures (acquisitions and construction) other than those financed by Enterprise Funds.

General Fund. Used to account for all governmental functions not required to be separately recorded by laws or governmental policy. Most of the essential governmental services, such as police and fire protection and general administration are provided by the General Fund.

General Government. A major class of services provided by the legislative, judicial, and administrative branches for the benefit of the public and the governmental body as a whole.

General Obligation Bonds. Bonds backed by the full faith and credit (taxing power) of the City.

Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). Uniform standards and guidelines as promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standard Board. The treatment of each fund is determined by its measurement focus, with the flow of financial resources being the focus in governmental funds and the flow of economic resources the focus of enterprise funds.

Goal. A broad statement of purpose or intent to achieve a desired state of affairs. A goal describes a desired effect on the community and its citizens.

Governmental Funds. Those funds generally used to account for tax-supported activities. There are five different types of governmental funds: the general fund, special revenue funds, debt service funds, capital projects funds, and permanent funds.

Grand Strand Area Transportation System (GSATS). This acronym refers to the Grand Strand Area Transportation System Enhancement Program.

Home Rule. A doctrine according local governments broad discretion to formulate policies affecting their own jurisdictions under both Constitutionally expressed and implied

powers. The home rule doctrine contrasts with “Dillon’s Rule,” which holds that local governments, as creatures of the state, possess only those powers the state has expressly granted them.

Initial Total Equalized Assessed Value. The assessed value of real property located within a legally designated redevelopment area at the time of its designation. The initial value continues to be taxable for all legal municipal purposes, while the incremental value of development occurring after the date of its designation yields taxes which must be used to finance capital improvements within the area.

Interfund Charges. Charges allocated to enterprise or special revenue funds for services provided by administrative staff members accounted for in the General Fund. (see Cost Allocation).

Interfund Transfers. Transfers of monies from one fund to another fund in the same government. Transfers are not repayable and do not constitute payment or reimbursement of goods provided or services performed.

Intergovernmental Revenues. Revenues received from Federal, State, and other local government sources including grants, shared revenues, and payments in lieu of taxes.

Interfund Borrowing. The practice of borrowing from the cash balance of one fund in order to support a cash deficit in another.

Interim Borrowing. Short-term loans to be repaid from general revenues during the course of a fiscal year, or short-term loans in anticipation of tax collections, grants, or bond issuance. Bond anticipation notes are the only form of interim borrowing currently allowed by City policy.

Internal Service Funds. Funds established to account for the financing of goods or services provided by one department for other departments within the City. Goods and services furnished and billed at cost plus a fixed factor which is designed to cover all expenses of the funds.

Lease-Purchase Agreements. Contractual agreements that are termed leases, but that in substance are purchase contracts.

Levy. (1) verb - To impose taxes, special assessments, or service charges for the support of government activities. (2) noun - The total amount of taxes, special assessments, or service charges imposed by a government.

Liability. A probable future sacrifice of economic benefit, arising from present obligations of a particular entity to transfer assets or provide services to other entities in the future as a result of past transactions or events.

Licenses and Permits. Revenues derived from the issuance of local licenses and permits including professional and occupational licenses, building permits, and other miscellaneous permits.

Median Family Income. A measure of central tendency. The income level at which fifty per cent (50%) of the population have greater annual incomes and fifty percent have lesser annual incomes.

Mill. A unit of taxation equal to \$1 per \$1,000 of assessed property value, or a factor of .001.

Modified Accrual Basis. An adaptation of the accrual basis of accounting for governmental fund types. Revenues and other financing resources are recognized when they become available to finance expenditures of the current period. Expenditures are recognized when the fund liability is incurred.

Municipal Solid Waste. Any solid waste (including garbage and trash) derived from households (including single- and multi-family residential, hotels and motels, bunkhouses, ranger stations, crew quarters, campgrounds, picnic grounds, and day-use recreation areas), and generated by commercial establishments (stores, offices, restaurants, warehouses, and other non-manufacturing) excluding industrial facilities and non-hazardous sludge.

Municipal Solid Waste Landfill. A discrete area of land or an excavation that receives household waste. The term “municipal” does not indicate ownership.

Myrtle Beach Air Base Redevelopment Authority (ABRA). A body constituted by the state of South Carolina to plan for and coordinate the redevelopment of the approximately 4,000-acre tract formerly occupied by the Myrtle Beach Air Force Base.

Myrtle Beach Convention Center Hotel Corporation. A non-profit public benefit corporation formed by the City to borrow funds for the construction of a 404-room four-star hotel adjacent to the City’s Convention Center. The corporation is also charged with coordinating and overseeing the development and operation of the hotel.

Myrtle Beach Public Facilities Corporation. A non-profit public benefit corporation which issues and services debt for the construction of certain facilities to benefit the City and leases those facilities back to the City for public use.

National Pollution Discharge Elimination Systems (NPDES). A set of standards regulating the quality of storm water runoff that may be discharged into waters of the United States, as defined by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Non-bonded Debt. Instruments that entitle the owner to a share of revenues of a project, but not by an unconditional promise to repay principal amounts at some designated future time. They are often secured by the capital asset being financed, and not by a “full faith and credit” pledge.

Non-operating Revenues. Proprietary fund revenues incidental to, or by-products of, the fund’s primary activities.

Non-operating Expenses. Proprietary fund expenses not directly related to the fund's primary service activities (e.g., interest).

Object of Expenditures. Expenditures are classified based upon the type of good or service incurred. Such classifications include:

- Personal Services: for all salaries, wages, and benefits;
- Services and Materials: for purchases of commodities and contractual services;
- Capital Outlay: for purchases of operating equipment with an expected life greater than two years and a cost of more than \$500;
- Debt Service: for the retirement of principal and the payment of interest on municipal debt.

Objective. A specific target for achievement which represents an interim step or progress toward a goal within a specified time span.

Occupancy Rate. The number of lodging room-nights occupied over a given period of time expressed as a percentage of the total room-nights available.

Operating Budget. Plans of current expenditures and the proposed means of financing them. It is the primary means by which most of the financing, acquisition, spending, and service delivery activities of a government are anticipated and controlled.

Operating Expenditures. Expenditures of governmental funds for recurring items required in the delivery of essential services, such as wages and salaries, expendable supplies, contractual services, and utilities.

Operating Expenses. Proprietary fund expenses related directly to the fund's primary Proprietary fund revenues directly related activities.

Operating Revenues. Relate to the fund's primary activities. They consist primarily of user charges for goods and services. The term is also used loosely to refer to recurring revenues used to support ongoing operations, exclusive of capital outlays, for governmental funds.

Ordinance. A formal legislative enactment by the City Commission or governing body of a municipality. If it is not in conflict with any higher form of law such as a statute or constitutional provision, it has the full force and effect of law within the boundaries of the municipality to which it applies.

Other Financing Sources. Governmental fund general long-term debt proceeds, amounts equal to the present value of minimum lease payments arising from capital leases, proceeds from the sale of general fixed assets, and operating transfers in. Such amounts are classified separately from revenues on the governmental operating statement.

Other Financing Uses. Governmental Fund operating transfers out and the amount of refunding bond proceeds deposited with the escrow agent. Such amounts are classified separately from expenditures on the governmental operating statement.

Other Post-Employment Benefits. Continuing benefits of employment that are promised to be paid or otherwise provided to the employee after termination of active employment. Typical post-employment benefits include health insurance coverage provided to the employee during retirement.

Overlapping Debt. The proportionate share borne by property within each government of the debts of all local governments located wholly or partially within the geographic boundaries of the reporting government. In the City's case, these include the City, County, Horry County Board of Education, and the Higher Education Commission.

Pay-As-You Go. In capital improvement programming, the term refers to a financing strategy that relies upon current revenues rather than the issuance of debt to acquire capital improvements. In the context of pension accounting and risk management, the failure to finance retirement obligations or anticipated losses on a current basis, using an acceptable actuarial funding method.

Pay-As-You-Use. A capital improvement programming strategy that relies upon the issuance of debt to finance capital projects with extended useful lives. It spreads the cost of the project over the generations of people who will benefit from it during its useful life.

Per Capita Income. A measure of income per resident in a census population area (city, county, urbanized area, etc.). The measure is derived by dividing the total income for the area by the census population.

Performance Measurement. The use of indicators, generally quantitative ones, which identify the inputs, outputs, efficiency, and effectiveness of an organization in performing its mission.

Personal Services. Salaries/Wages and Benefits (Social Security, Medical/Dental /Life Insurance, Retirement, etc.) provided by the City.

Perspective. The fund structure used by an entity for budgeting or financial reporting purposes. Where the structure of funds budgeted by a government differ from the structure reported in its general purpose financial statements, according to Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, a difference in perspective is said to exist.

Price Excludable Public Goods. Those public goods for which benefits can be priced and consumers allowed or excluded from consumption based upon their willingness to pay.

Pro Forma. Estimated in advance. Pro Forma statements as of certain dates in the future permit management to consider the need for changes in inventory and working capital policies, to judge the adequacy of the organization's liquidity, and anticipate its ability to finance projected operations.

Program. A program is a distinct, clearly identifiable activity, function, or organizational unit which is budgeted as a sub-unit of a department. A program budget utilizes the separate program budgets as its basic components.

Proprietary Fund Types. Income determination or commercial type funds, which are used to account for a government's ongoing activities or operations that are similar to those often found in the private sector (i.e., enterprise and internal service funds). The accounting principles used are generally those applicable to similar businesses in the private sector and the measurement focus is on determination of net income, financial position, and changes in financial position.

Public Safety. A major category of services provided by a government for the security of persons and property. This includes Law Enforcement, Fire Control, Rescue Services, Emergency Services, and Building and Zoning Inspections.

Real Growth. The underlying rate of growth absent any effects of inflation.

Reclassification. The moving of an existing position from one personnel classification (title) to another.

Resources. Total amounts available for appropriation, including estimated revenue, fund transfers, and beginning fund balances.

Revenues. (1) Increases in the net current assets of a governmental fund type other than from expenditure refunds and residual equity transfers. Also, general long-term debt proceeds and operating transfers in are classified as "other financing sources" rather than as revenues. (2) Increases in the net total assets of a proprietary fund type from other than expense refunds, capital contributions, and residual equity transfers. Also, operating transfers are classified separately from revenues.

Revenue Bonds. Bonds whose principal and interest are payable exclusively from earnings of an Enterprise Fund.

Revenue Mix. The combination of revenues of different types and economic characteristics which comprise the total pool of revenues for a fund or other accounting entity. The mix may be more stable, as is the case when property tax revenues make up a larger share of the mix, or more elastic, as when heavier reliance is placed upon sales and use taxes.

Room-night. A measure of occupancy indicating one hotel or motel room available for one night. Each room theoretically is available for 30 nights per month. A hotel with 100 rooms would have a capacity of $30 \times 100 = 3,000$ room nights per month. Total capacity of the Myrtle Beach area approaches 1.7 million per month.

Southern Building Code Congress International (SBCCI). A set of safety standard codes adopted annually. These codes cover the construction or development of any structure or technical discipline such as plumbing or heating, for example.

Special Revenue Funds. To account for revenues derived from specific sources which are restricted by law or policy to finance specific activities.

Strategic Financial Planning. An orderly way of assessing an organization's position in its business environment and planning its financial activities accordingly. It is oriented toward the future, and seeks to make explicit the organization's overall missions and goals. It has been called "organized common sense."

Tap Fee. Fees charged to join or to extend an existing utility system.

Tax Base. The total assessed valuation of real property within the city limits.

Tax Increment Revenue Bonds. Debentures relying upon the developer's ability to complete a tax increment district development project on time, and upon the tax increment district to reach its projected incremental valuation level in a timely manner. No other pledge of property or taxing authority is granted.

Tax Increment Financing. A method of financing capital improvements using any additional tax revenues generated by new development occurring within a designated area after a certain date. This method is generally used to stimulate investment in economically depressed areas.

Tax Levy. The total amount of revenue to be raised from the property tax levied in the budget ordinance.

Tax Rate. The amount of tax levied per unit of property value. The rate is stated in "mills," with each mill equal to one cent (\$0.01) per thousand dollars (\$1,000) of assessed value.

Timing of Fiscal Periods. The intervals of time over which fiscal periods extend. In some jurisdictions, budgetary authority for a fiscal year may extend beyond that year, creating a difference between the budgetary period and the fiscal year, according to Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

Trust Fund. A fund used to account for assets held by a government in a trustee capacity for individuals, private organizations, other governments, and/or other funds.

Urbanized Area. A Census Bureau designation for an area including one or more central cities and surrounding territory with a combined population of 50,000 or more.

User Charges. The payment of a fee for direct receipt of a public service by the party benefiting from the service.

Visioning. A planning process which attempts to maximize public participation in a forum that leads to consensus on as many issues as possible.

Working Capital. The difference between current assets and current liabilities. Generally, the greater the amount of working capital available the better prepared the organization is to meet its obligations as they come due.

Acronyms

This list includes many commonly used acronyms appearing in this document. Most are also described or further defined in the Glossary above. They may be found listed under their full names.

AACSB	American Association of Collegiate Schools of Business
ABRA	Air Base Redevelopment Authority
ADR	Average Daily Rate
ALS	Advanced Life Support
BAN	Bond Anticipation Note
BLS	Basic Life Support
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant
COP	Certificates of Participation
DARE	Drug Abuse Resistance Education
DHEC	The South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control
DRC	Downtown Redevelopment Corporation
GAAP	Generally Accepted Accounting Principles
GSATS	Grand Strand Area Transportation System
MBAFB	Myrtle Beach Air Force Base
OPEB	Other Post-Employment Benefits
SBCCI	Southern Building Code Congress International



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