

2024

CITY OF MYRTLE BEACH



Annual Budget & Financial Plans



FY23-24 ANNUAL BUDGET & FINANCIAL PLAN

MAYOR

Brenda Bethune

MAYOR PRO TEMPORE

Michael Chestnut

CITY COUNCIL

Jackie Hatley

John Krajc

Clyde H. "Mike" Lowder

Philip N. Render, DMD

Gregg Smith





City of Myrtle Beach Team

OFFICIALS

City Manager, Jonathan "Fox" Simons
Chief Financial Officer, Michelle Shumpert
Assistant City Manager, Brian Tucker
Chief Innovation Officer, Howard Waldie IV
Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Officer, (Vacant)
City Attorney, William A. Bryan, Jr.
City Clerk, Jennifer Adkins

CITY DEPARTMENT HEADS

Financial Management & Reporting Director (Interim), Diana Farrell
Financial Services Director, Jeremy Roof
Insurance and Risk Services Director, Val Rosser
Human Resources Director, Kathleen Berlinghoff
Public Information, Mark Kruea
Construction Services Director, Chris Thompson
Planning & Zoning Director, Kenneth May
Neighborhood Services Director, Mary "Cookie" Goings
Manager, Downtown Development Office, Devin Parks
Capital Projects, Jay Hood
General Manager, Myrtle Beach Convention Center, Brian Monroe
Chief of Police, Amy Prock
Fire Chief, Tom Gwyer
Parks, Recreation, & Sports Tourism Director, Dustin Jordan
Public Works Director, Janet Curry

Special Thanks to the Financial Management & Reporting Staff

Diana Farrell, Director of Financial Management & Reporting (Interim)
Michael D. Price, Financial Analyst, Senior
Lori Frishmuth, Compliance/Financial Analyst, Senior
Courtney Rowe, Financial Analyst
Sharon Suggs, Financial Analyst
Shantelle Gore, Financial Analyst



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.

Safety -- Comes First

Excellence -- Constantly Improving

Respect -- For Ourselves and Others

Value -- The Individual and the Organization

Integrity -- Fairness and Honesty

Communication and Courtesy -- To All

Education -- Knowledge to Help





OUR STRATEGIC INITIATIVES

Create an unparalleled quality of Life for our residents through:

Crime Prevention

Infrastructure

Communication

Economic Development

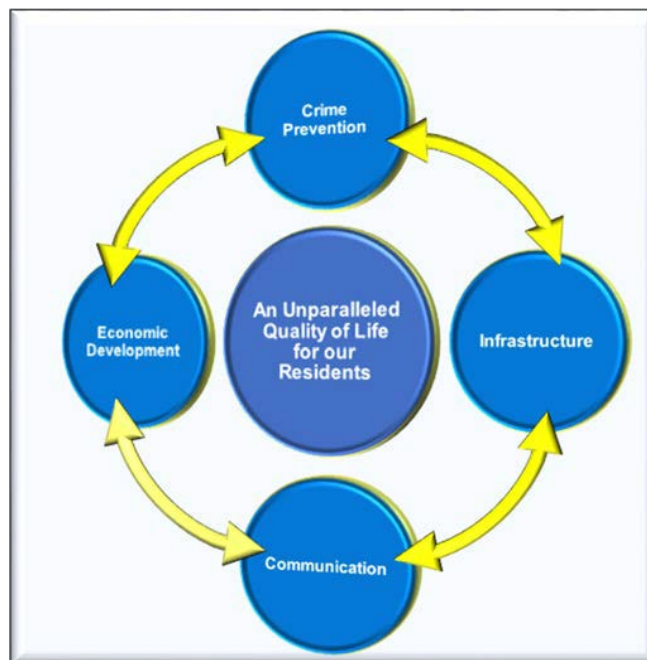




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Buying Power of a Typical Household

Community Improvements

Financial Policies





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Budget Introduction

WELCOME to the City of Myrtle Beach 2023-24 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
Director of Financial Management
& Reporting (Interim)

Michael Price, CGFO
Financial Analyst, Senior

Lori Frishmuth, CPA
Compliance/Financial
Analyst, Senior

Courtney Rowe
Financial Analyst

Sharon Suggs
Financial Analyst

Shantelle Gore
Financial Analyst

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 17.2 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.
- 2.0-mile walking trail around the lake at Thunderbolt Park.
- 12.5-miles of Greenway Bike Pathways and the 1.2 mile A10 Mountain Bike Trail.
- 1 Disc Golf Courses and an additional Disc Golf Course in partnership with Horry County.
- A splash pad at Futrell Park.
- 38 City Parks, including an enabling park (Savanah's Playground), 3 dog parks, and three full-service recreation centers, two with indoor pools.
- 9.25-miles of beaches, including 141 public beach accesses.
- 18-hole, championship Whispering Pines Golf Course and a minor league Baseball Stadium.
- 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 20,000 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

Population (2020):	35,697
Myrtle Beach MSA (2020):	487,722
Median Value Housing Units (2017-2021): (Census bureau)	\$350,000
Largest Private Employer:	Wal-Mart
Median Household Income (2017 - 2021):	\$54,688
Number of Rooms for Rent:	180,000
Estimated True Taxable Value Property (Tax Year 2022):	\$12,808,723,000
Average Sunny Days:	215
Annual Precipitation:	54.18"





FY 2023-24 Annual Budget Calendar



PHASE I - POLICY FORMATION & BUDGET DEVELOPMENT

October - November 2022

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 2022

Departmental Budget Development—Current Level

- Formulate SWOT Analysis
- Develop preliminary revenue estimates
- Departments Submit Current Level requests

January 2023

Budget Development—Service Level Changes

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

February – March 2023

Senior Management Review

- Debt Plan & Capital Improvement Plan Review and Adjustment
- Departmental Operating Budgets
- Service Level Changes & Capital Outlay
- Financial Partners & 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
- Works with City Departments to prepare presentation for Budget Retreat

March 2023 Budget Retreat

Presentation of Balanced Budget

- Present Economic Outlook and Current Year Update
- Presentation of City Manager's Recommended FY 2023-24 Budget and 2024-2028 Capital Improvements Plan
- Discussion of Proposed Fee & Rate Increases
- Receive direction from Council on adjustments to budget recommendations

April 2023

- Continued review of Budget Estimates
- Budget Workshops and discussion of changes since budget retreat

May 2023

- Budget Workshops and discussion of any changes since budget retreat
- Public Hearing and First Reading of the Budget Ordinance

June 2023

- Second Reading of the Budget Ordinance
- Adoption of the FY2023-2024 Budget

PHASE II – BUDGET REVIEW AND ADOPTION



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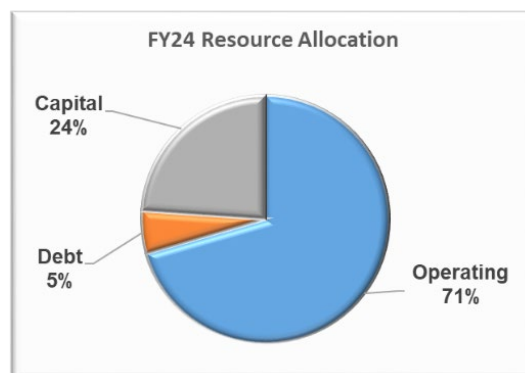
Transmittal Letter

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 2023-24 (FY 24), and the 2024-28 Capital Improvement Plan (CIP). Total expenditures/expenses for the fiscal year, net of interfund transfers, are approximately \$358.2 million, up from the \$292.2 million authorized in Fiscal Year 2022-23 by \$66.0m or 22.6%.

	<u>FY2021-22 Actual</u>	<u>FY2022-23 Budget</u>	<u>FY2023-24 Budget</u>	<u>% Δ</u>
Governmental Operations	\$ 256,738,735	\$ 234,571,906	\$ 267,365,585	14.0%
Enterprise Operations	54,060,969	51,413,799	57,127,196	11.1%
Total Operating Budget	<u>310,799,704</u>	<u>285,985,705</u>	<u>324,492,781</u>	13.5%
Governmental Capital Projects	<u>38,083,261</u>	<u>38,555,750</u>	<u>82,406,498</u>	113.7%
Reconciling Items				
Enterprise Capital Projects	<u>2,293,943</u>	<u>23,914,000</u>	<u>19,643,500</u>	-17.9%
Total Reconciling Items	<u>2,293,943</u>	<u>23,914,000</u>	<u>19,643,500</u>	-17.9%
Less: Interfund Transfers	<u>(50,420,840)</u>	<u>(56,251,069)</u>	<u>(68,310,368)</u>	21.4%
Grand Total Appropriations	<u>\$ 300,756,068</u>	<u>\$ 292,204,386</u>	<u>\$ 358,232,411</u>	22.60%

Before interfund transfers are backed out of the total, expenditures for general government operations and maintenance and of City enterprises are estimated at \$300.9 million (70.5% of total). Debt service expenditures/expenses equal \$23.6 million (5.5% of total). New capital improvement appropriations for FY24 have been authorized in the amount of \$102.0 million (23.9% of the total).



This budget includes no increase in the *ad valorem* tax rate and no increase in business license or permitting fees. In the City's various special revenue and enterprise funds, fees and charges were increased as follows:



Storm Water Management Fund — A 22.0% rate increase. The increase amounts to \$2.05 per month for a residential property owner.

Water and Sewer Fund—A blended increase of 4.69%, depending upon usage. The increase amounts to \$2.71 per month for a residential user on an average of 7,500 gallons per month.

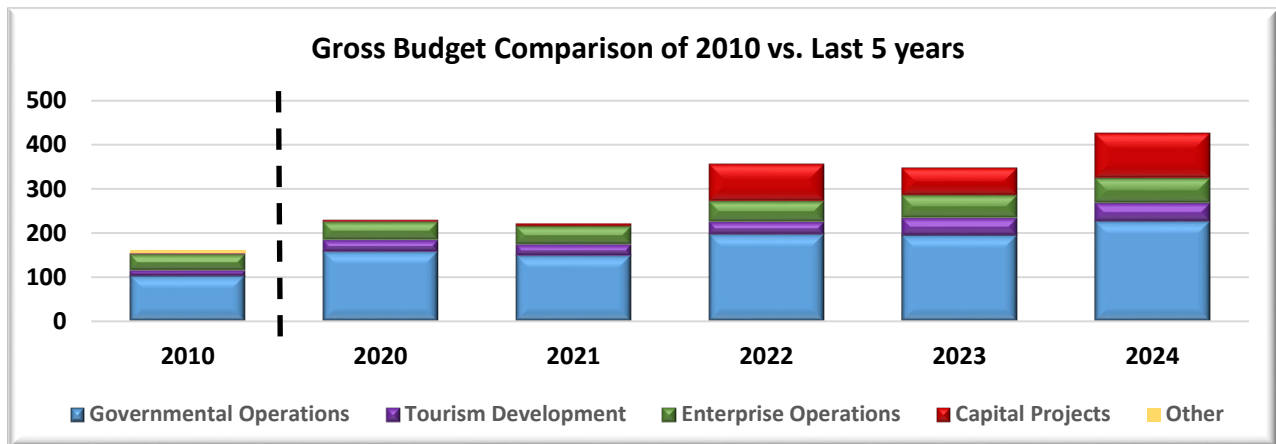
Solid Waste Fund—A \$6.57/ ton Convenience Fee was added as a surcharge on outside commercial waste processed at the transfer station.



Parking Utility Fund — The paid parking season was extended from March 1st through October 31st to a year round paid parking model. Parking fees and special passes were not increased, free parking from November 1st through February 28th was discontinued. City residents that pay City property taxes on their vehicle may still park for free at City paid spaces and the Myrtle Beach Convention Center.

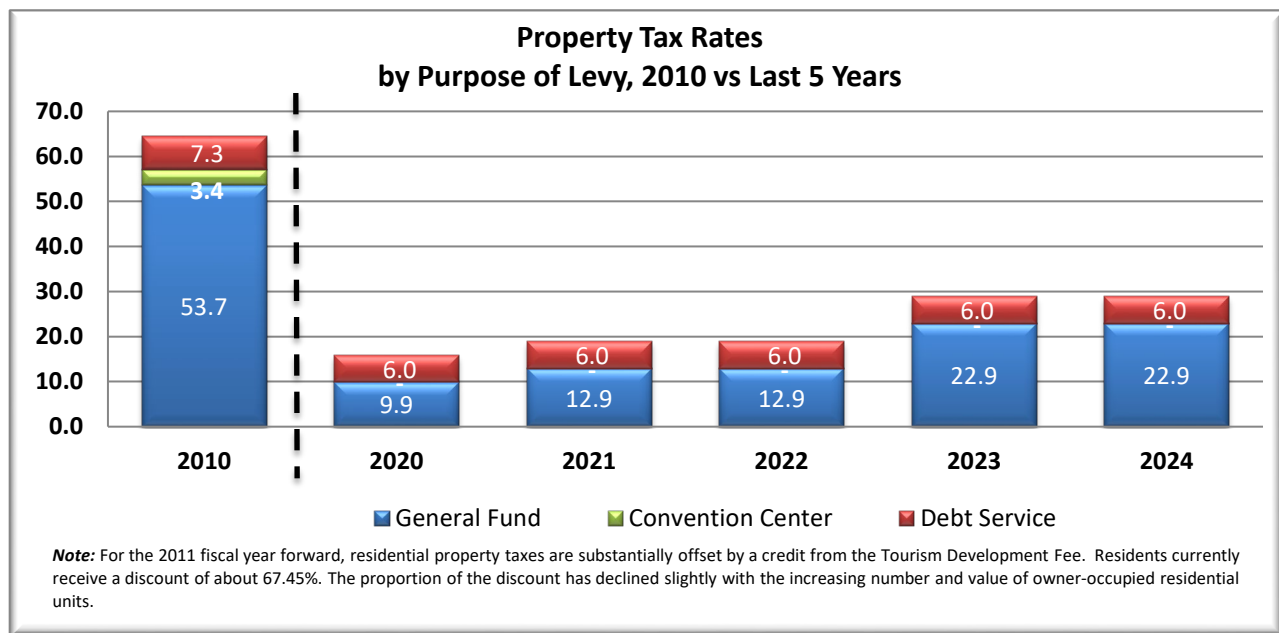
Budget Comparisons and Costs of City Services

As the following graphs show, the City's budget has risen over the past five years, with Capital Improvements and the Tourism Development Fee making up the largest components of the increase. Implemented in 2010, the Tourism Development Fee, as well as other tourism driven taxes and fees, have allowed residential taxpayers inside the City some insulation from full impact of that rise.

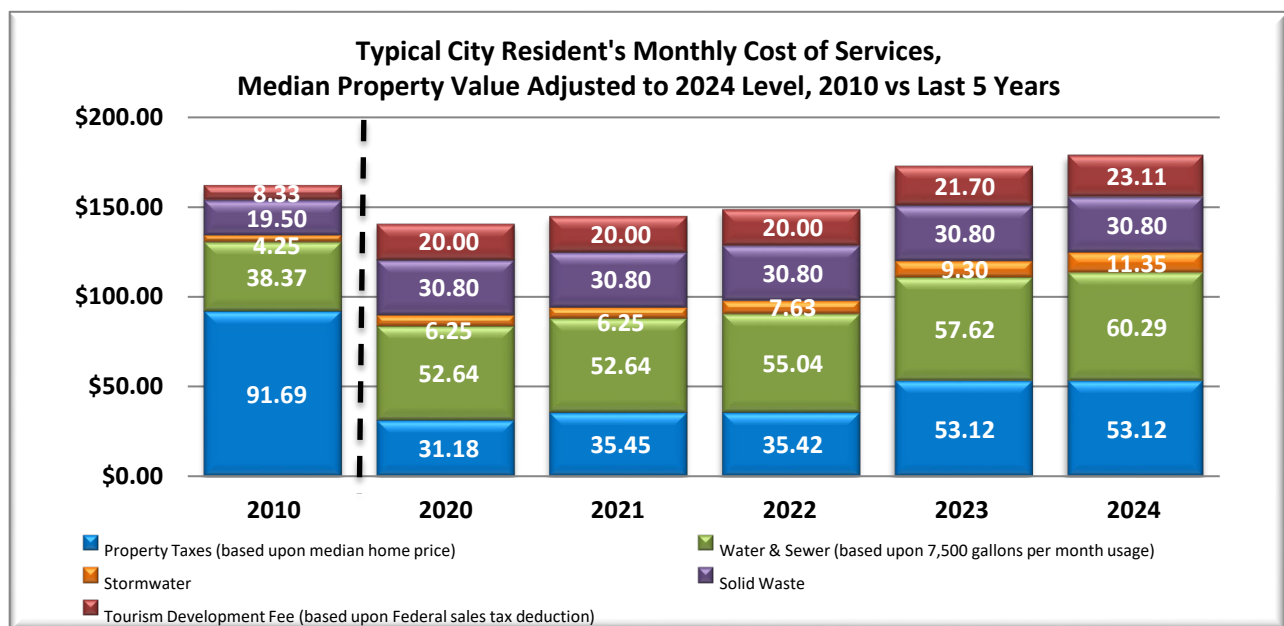


The Tourism Development Fee statute, §4-10-970(A)(2)(a), provides that 80% of collection proceeds must be allocated to a local direct marketing organization for out of market advertising. Of the remaining 20%, at least twenty percent of those proceeds, or 4% of total revenue, must be used to provide a credit against the property tax liability of owner-occupied residential units in the City. Proceeds not applied to out of market advertising or the residential tax credit may be used for tourism related capital improvement projects.

The City has elected to use more than required, in recent years employing as much as 20% of total revenue for the purpose of granting a credit against property tax liabilities for owner-occupied units. That amount has grown to over \$8.0 million in the FY24 budget, which represents 19% of total Tourism Development Fee revenue. The effect on an owner-occupied residential unit property tax bill is a credit of 67.45%. For example, an eligible property assessed at \$250,000 would generate a property tax liability of \$889 before the credit is applied. Once applied, 67.45% of the liability or \$600, would be credited and the final tax liability would be \$289. The effective millage for an owner occupied residence is reduced from 88.9 mills to 28.9 mills.



The following graph demonstrates the monthly impact of taxes and fees charged to owner's occupying residential property within the City.



¹ Analysis assumes median-priced adjusted to 2024 level. Actual median home prices range from \$180,000 market value in 2010 to \$375,000 in 2024; vehicles valued at \$38,126; average water consumption of 7,500 gallons; taxable expenditures of \$2,311 per month; standard residential storm water and solid waste service.

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 \$178.66 a month, less than a typical power bill or the cost of phone, internet and cable TV service. When median market value is adjusted for comparison to 2024, the monthly cost is an increase of \$6.13, or 3.9% over the prior fiscal year.

Fiscal Year 2010 has been shown for comparison's sake, so that the effect of the TDF credits are not lost on the reader. When the effects of the increase in median home price are accounted for, the cost of services have actually only increased by about \$16.53 per month between fiscal years 2010 and 2024.¹

Budget Planning and Strategic Initiative Development

Typically, the City begins strategic budget planning in the Fall of 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 Fall Council workshops, 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. 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.

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, 2024.

Strategic Initiatives 2023-24

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 of 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 FY24 adopted budget includes a number of measures to address these initiatives. Public Safety (Police & Fire) funding makes up 56% of the General Fund budget and a number of Police, Fire, and Code Enforcement positions have been added over the last several years. Efforts to recruit new team members have been bolstered through partnerships and collaboration with the Myrtle Beach Chamber of Commerce, local high schools, Horry Georgetown Technical College, and Coastal Carolina University. The City has also stepped up efforts to advertise positions to typically underrepresented communities. Finally, constant review of our pay structure, incentives, and benefits provides the information needed to stay competitive in the recruitment market.

Continuation of the partnership with the Myrtle Beach Downtown Alliance, a place management organization, implementation of the Downtown Municipal Improvement District (MID), and advanced planning for the Arts and Innovation District facilitate the City's Economic Development Initiative. In conjunction with Neighborhood Services programming, Community Development Block Grant funding, and Workforce housing allocations, the continuation of these efforts address Community Development as well.

Adequate Infrastructure and Equipment are integral to each component of the City's initiatives. Without adequate roadways, drainage, utilities and facilities the City cannot meet the needs of its stakeholders. Without proper equipment, City employees cannot fulfill their roles efficiently and effectively. This budget

incorporates a robust fleet replacement plan, various new capital equipment items, and a Capital Improvement Plan for maintenance and rehabilitation of a number of City facilities and infrastructure. Both the Fleet Replacement Plan and the Capital Improvement Plan are multiyear planning tools utilized to ensure that Infrastructure and Equipment needs throughout the City are met.

In addition to continuation of existing programs and services, a total of \$2.0 million of enhancements, or Service Level Changes, were added utilizing a mix of general revenues, user charges, and grant funding. The Service Level Changes include authorization for 9 new full time positions and conversion of one part time position to full time for FY24.

The new positions include:

- 1 Carpenter for the Building Maintenance Department
- 1 Project Coordinator in the Engineering Division of Public Works
- 1 Information Technology Technician for Information Services
- 2 Maintenance Workers for the Convention Center
- 1 Equipment Operator for the Storm Water Fund
- 1 Equipment Operator for the Sewer Division of the Water & Sewer Fund
- 2 Equipment Operators for the Solid Waste Fund

The incorporated Service Level Changes also include upgrades to several positions. A part time Emergency Management Specialist was upgraded to a full time position, the Special Events Supervisor was upgraded to a Special Events Superintendent, a Public Information Specialist was upgraded to a Public Information Specialist Senior, a Legal Administrative Assistant for the Public Defender was upgraded to a Paralegal, and a Maintenance Worker at the Cemetery was upgraded to an Equipment Operator. These upgrades were necessary to align the positions with the job duties that need to be performed. In lieu of adding positions in the Police Department, 13 positions will be converted from certified police officers to a variety of communications, detention, and administrative roles. The FY23 budget included 25 new police officer positions, however the current hiring environment has made it difficult to bring on new officers. Conversion of at least a portion of the 13 positions is expected to act as a force multiplier, reducing administrative tasks performed by officers, allowing them more time in the field. As with most other governmental institutions, police positions have not been the only positions that the City has struggled to fill. To help with recruiting and retention, the budget includes a 5% market increase for all positions and funding for an incentive program to provide premium pay for college degrees and certain certifications for qualifying positions.

Capital Improvements

The FY2024-2028 Capital Improvement Plan for the City of Myrtle Beach incorporates City Council's initiatives, elements of the Comprehensive Plan, Downtown Master Plan, Advanced Master Plan, Oceanfront Redevelopment Plan, and the Bike and Pedestrian Plan. Spanning the five-year planning period, more than \$733 million of investments in a variety of renewal, rehabilitation and enhancement projects will be considered throughout the City. The 2024-2028 Capital Improvement Plan is one of the most aggressive plans adopted to date, with revitalization of the City's downtown, construction of a new ocean outfall, installation of a new parallel 48" water main, replacement of the convention center façade, renovation of the baseball stadium, and expansion of the oceanfront boardwalk among the largest planned improvements.

The 2024-28 Capital Improvements Plan (CIP) includes \$102 million of investment in City facilities in the first fiscal year. General FY24 appropriations of \$12.7 million include pay-as-you-go projects for recreational facilities, public safety facilities, street and sidewalk improvements, and transportation system improvements. Also in FY24, along the Historic Ocean Front district, \$310,000 in projects are planned for maintenance of the existing boardwalk, installation of a public restroom, and initial engineering for the Withers Swash boardwalk extension. Projects planned for FY24 in the former Myrtle Beach Air Force Base district total \$1.4 million and include a replacement generator for the Law Enforcement Annex and roadway reconstruction and repair. Downtown revitalization in the Arts and Innovation District accounts for \$17.5 million in the FY24 plan and includes the performing arts theater, engineering/design of the new library, parking, and initial funding for the rail trail and City square park. Funding of \$120,000 is included in FY24 in the Baseball Stadium plan to begin engineering and design for a major renovation of the stadium. The first year of the capital plan for the Whispering Pines Golf Course includes renovation projects totaling \$56,000. Myrtle Beach Convention Center

projects for FY24 amount to \$5.4 million with the first phase of façade renovation comprising the bulk of the budget. The Myrtle Beach Sports Center FY24 project budget is comprised of \$310,000 for parking lot improvements. Storm water improvements of \$44.6 million are included in FY24 for construction of the 24th Avenue North ocean outfall, flood mitigation, and neighborhood and downtown storm water system improvements. Water and sewer system projects of \$18.5 million in the FY24 plan consist of phase I & II of installation of a parallel 48" water main, system maintenance and extension, as well as renewal and replacement of system infrastructure, including a number of pump stations.

Conclusion

We look forward to working with Council to review the City's strategic initiatives this fall and to fashion a budget for 2025 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 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 an exceptional 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 dark and the signature is fluid, with a large, stylized 'M' and 'S'.

Michelle Shumpert, CPA Chief Financial Officer



City of 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."

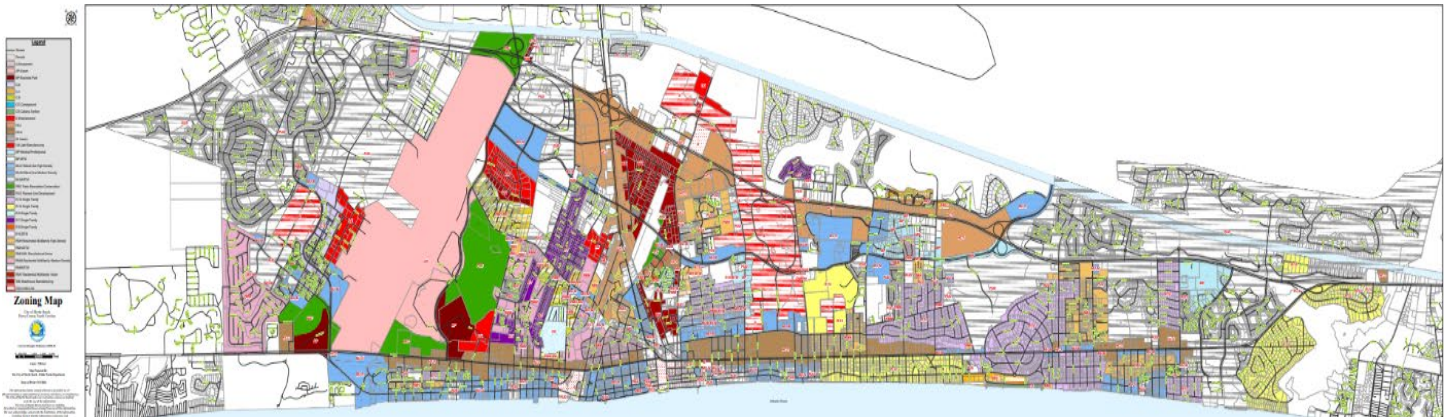
This constitutional amendment and the State of South Carolina, Local Government Act (1975), have established South Carolina as a 'home rule' state. The constitution requires that courts interpret the statutes liberally in favor of local government. Though political and legal challenges continue to arise 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 right-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.

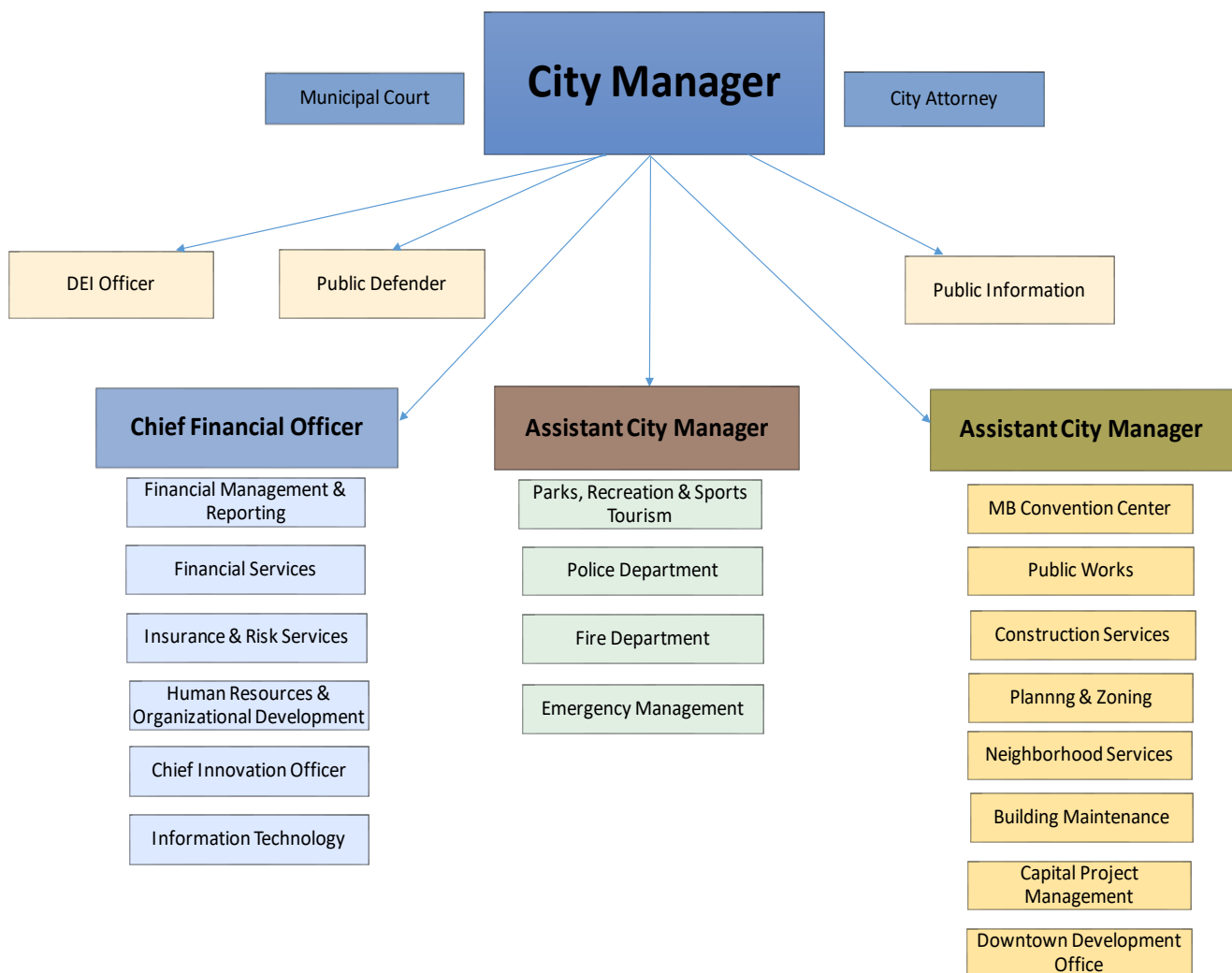




Organizational Chart



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 2023, FY24, the City's limit for increasing its operating millage is 12.74%. Given that the City has used only 13.72% of its millage increase capacity for the three prior years, the cumulative increase allowed by law is 16.60%. Property tax millage for FY24 is 88.9 mills and the adopted budget included no increase in the ad valorem property tax.

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

South Carolina Operating Millage Rates

City	City
Myrtle Beach ¹	88.9
Charleston	87.3
North Augusta	75.5
Orangeburg	100.0
Greenville	81.4
North Charleston	95.0
Rock Hill	93.5
Spartanburg	104.4
Columbia	98.1
Anderson	116.0

¹ Total Tax Levy in the city of Myrtle Beach is 88.9 mills. The City applies a tax credit to offset the majority of the millage for operations—60 mills or 67.45%—on owner-occupied residential property, thanks to the implementation of a 1% Tourism Development Fee. Thus the resident pays a net rate of 28.9 mills, of which 6.0 mills are for debt service.

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. The chart utilizes median home prices cited by the U.S. Census Bureau for consistency with the other taxing entities presented. However, it is important to note that illustrations in other sections of the document, which are meant to reflect a more accurate picture of taxpayer impact, utilize more current valuations truly experienced in the market. In addition, the chart solely addresses property taxes and 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)	\$350,000	\$349,300	\$143,300	\$369,500	\$203,100	\$193,100
Household Median Income (2018 - Adj. For Inflation)	\$45,701	\$60,388	\$45,228	\$76,556	\$52,264	\$48,791
Personal Real Estate Tax Burden based on Median Price (see note 1 above)	\$1,245 (1,161) \$ 84	\$1,137	\$598	\$1,290	\$772	\$724
Real Property Tax Burden as % of Median Income	0.20%	1.90%	1.40%	1.70%	1.50%	1.50%

Sources: US Census Bureau, 2023 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
Orangeburg	20.70	32.09	52.79
North Augusta	18.01	35.47	53.48
Myrtle Beach	22.53	37.76	60.29
Greenville	17.81	61.95	79.76
Columbia	31.43	55.46	86.89
Rock Hill	31.23	57.94	89.20
Spartanburg	37.20	56.33	93.53
Anderson	38.35	59.57	97.92
North Charleston	50.12	53.95	104.07
Charleston	31.79	124.53	174.65



Source: Myrtle Beach Office of Financial Management & Reporting, Survey of South Carolina Water and Sewer Systems, July 2023.

Myrtle Beach's geography as a coastal City and essentially an island nestled between the Intracoastal Waterway and the Atlantic Ocean means that storm water management can be a costly challenge. In spite of those challenges, the City 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 storm water management rates. The chart compares each city's rate per Equivalent Residential Unit (ERU) and demonstrates again that Myrtle Beach rates are well below most of the other in-state communities surveyed when ERU's are equivalent.

City	ERU	Rate (Monthly Equiv.)
Hilton Head	4,906	\$13.11
Beaufort	4,906	\$11.97
Bluffton	4,906	\$11.81
Myrtle Beach	5,000	\$11.35
Charleston	2,200	\$11.00
Wilmington	2,500	\$8.51
North Myrtle Beach	3,500	\$8.00
Horry County	2,500	\$7.45
Conway	2,700	\$7.25



Buying Power of a Typical Household's Taxes and Fees

Household:

Based upon a house valued at \$375,000, two cars valued at \$38,126, and monthly household water consumption of 7,500 gallons, a typical Myrtle Beach household will pay the City's General Government a total of \$2,143.95 this year. This includes:

City Taxes	\$637.41
Water and Sewer charges	723.42
Storm Water Fees	126.20
Solid Waste Fees	369.60
Tourism Development Fee	277.32
Annual Total	<u>\$2,143.95</u>



If you are the typical City resident, your \$2,143.95 will buy any one of these things:

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

53.5% of the cost of Turn Out Gear for one Fire Fighter or 550 ft. of fire hose

About 3 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

75 children's books, 45 digital eBooks and audiobooks, or 4 Hotspots (available for loan) for Chapin Library.

70 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 \$178.66?

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 and 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
- ✓ Free parking at metered City spaces, the MB Convention center, and the John T Rhodes Sports Center



One evening out for two with dinner and a movie:

\$ 146.50

Based upon entrée' price of \$29.95, including two drinks, taxes, tips, and refreshments at the theater.



Total Cost of City Services:
\$178.66 Per Month

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

\$194.25

Based upon 21.0-gallon fuel capacity at \$3.70 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:

\$ 295.60

Based upon USDA Official Food Plan update February 2023.



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.

The City has undertaken a monumental transformation of 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 the multi-field sports complex at Grand Park, and installation of Savannah's Playground, the City's first enabling playground for all children. Part of the beauty of the project is the preservation of the history of the former air base with signage throughout providing historical knowledge of the base, Warbird Park displaying a number of decommissioned military aircraft, the wall of service with the names of former military personnel that served at the base, and a number of military memorials. The latest addition will be a 2,000 Square Foot World War II Memorial slated for completion in 2023.

Growing opportunity for new enterprise, the City partnered in the joint development of the International Technology and Aerospace Park, or ITAP, covering nearly 400 acres at the former Air Force Base. The property, marketed by Horry County and the Myrtle Beach Regional Economic Development Corporation has proven successful, securing the DC Blox Cable Landing Station in the park in 2023. Through the installation of several sub-sea cables, the facility will offer direct access to hyperscale data and offers co-location space for cable-operators, communications providers and other high tech partners. DC Blox is positioned to become a node on core fiber paths from Northern Virginia to Atlanta and is a draw for other tech companies to locate in the area, providing a chance at the long desired diversification of the local economy. With ITAP located off Farrow Parkway, the park is literally next door to the runway at Myrtle Beach International Airport and just down the street from Market Common, the project is ripe for further development and endless possibilities.

The Oceanfront Redevelopment Project Area was established in 2008 and the creation of a Tax Increment Financing District encompassing the general area allowed for revitalization of the downtown oceanfront area. Improvements accomplished in the plan include 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. In addition, the 4th Avenue North Ocean Outfall project removed a number of beach pipes from the Oceanfront. In the last several years, the boardwalk has been revitalized to include unique seating features and selfie stations for visitors to enjoy. Along Ocean Boulevard, decorative railing has been incorporated into the streetscape on the busiest section of the roadway to enhance both the appearance of the area and pedestrian safety. Plans for extension of the boardwalk to Withers Swash are included in the FY24-28 Capital Improvement Plan.

In 2020, the boundaries of the Oceanfront Redevelopment District and the Tax Increment Financing District (TIF) were expanded both to the North and South of the original area, but more importantly inland to encompass the area identified as the Arts & Innovation District and Broadway & Oak Street. These areas were once the heart of Downtown Myrtle Beach and the expansion marked the beginning of the Downtown Revitalization process for the City. Since 2020, a number of plans have been adopted and renovation of several Historic buildings on 9th Avenue has been completed with several more underway. Murals have been painted on a number of the buildings throughout the district and adjacent Broadway Street. In addition, the renovation and activation of Nance Plaza, location of a brewery, creation of a co-work space, and the opening of several restaurants has begun to transform the area. In the coming year, infrastructure improvements will begin, including roadway realignments, intersection improvements, streetscape and landscape improvements, and utility relocations that will further transform the area and move it towards the thriving Downtown of the past.

In conjunction with the expansion of the TIF, a number of projects were added, to include the acquisition of transitional properties and relocation and construction of a number of civic facilities in the new Downtown. Nearly \$35 million of transitional property has been acquired to date, which will allow the City to solicit developers to revitalize the area, enhance public safety through activation of the space and bring in opportunities for local housing and diversification of the economy.

The City has also begun the process of becoming a Smart City and is developing partnerships with both local institutions of higher learning and local corporations. The project has garnered widespread attention from other localities and tech companies interested in working with the City on pilot projects. The aforementioned

location of the DC Blox subsea cable landing station can only work in favor of these efforts, particularly the effort to establish the City as a new digital corridor.

Efforts for preservation of the City's natural resources continue through maintaining ocean dunes in their natural state and enhancing accessibility to afford all people the opportunity to enjoy the beaches. Sand fencing and maintenance or replacement of dune preserving vegetation are a continual process. Work throughout the Withers Swash basin is included in the FY24 - 28 Capital Improvement Plan and includes dredging and environmentally friendly activation of the park. Since 2021, the City has acquired several parcels adjacent to those already owned along Withers Swash to expand efforts to improve the drainage basin. In addition to Withers Swash improvement efforts, the City remains committed to removal of storm drainage pipes from the Oceanfront. The latest beach pipe removal project will be underway in FY24 and will remove an additional 11 drainage pipes from the beachfront. The Ocean outfall pipes are designed to filter solid waste from the flow before being delivered 120ft from shore, providing the best possible means of environmentally friendly transfer of storm runoff. Other environmentally friendly actions taken by the City include utilization of pervious parking surfaces where feasible, most recently in the Arts & Innovation District, and maintaining more stringent oceanfront setbacks instead of adopting the new 2020 flood zone maps that allow further encroachment toward the ocean.

Extensive community outreach programs are underway such as the Canal/Nance Revitalization project, neighborhood watch groups, and Beachside Chats. Community Development Block Grant funds are utilized to enhance the Low-to-Moderate Income (LMI) neighborhoods throughout the City and the home revitalization program will be again funded through the program in FY24. The City is also working to ensure internet access to those underserved communities and working on a plan to place computers in those communities as well.

In addition, the City has invested in historic or cultural community meeting/event facilities such as the Myrtle Beach Colored School, Charlies Place and the Train Depot. Along the lines of historic preservation, the City encompasses a number of Opportunity zones. While several commercial enterprises have taken advantage of historical tax credits to revitalize historic properties, the City has also used syndication to utilize historic tax credits to revitalize three properties along 9th Avenue North in the Arts & Innovation District and is pursuing tax credits on a Performing Arts Theater project downtown.

The City supports the provision of affordable housing options through Waccamaw Housing, the Grand Strand Housing Authority, and other groups. In 2020, the City implemented a mechanism for funding workforce housing and is currently partnering with Habitat for Humanity to create a strategic plan for administration of a workforce housing program. The City also partners with New Directions, a primary provider of homeless sheltering in the community. More importantly, they are a resource center for addiction and mental health counseling, legal and family services and strive to transition clients to permanent housing. With regard to addiction services, the City is the recipient of federal opioid funding and has established a department to address the addiction crisis and provide rehabilitation opportunities to those in need.

Access through and within the City has been improved via the construction of numerous roadways over the past several years. 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 are examples of those improvements. The construction of Fred Nash boulevard will be the next project undertaken in that effort. Along with vehicular movement throughout the City, consideration is given to multi-modal transportation and are incorporated into the roadway design in the Arts & Innovation district as well as other roadway and intersection improvement projects.

The City continues to implement Citywide street lighting plan and improvements and burial 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. Enforcement efforts have been bolstered to work with property owners to maintain private property to City Standards.

Eliminating visual clutter citywide through zoning ordinances continues and the City has worked diligently with 5G providers, within the parameters of the Federal law, to ensure that placement of the new technology is consistent with the desired aesthetic of the area. The City's tree preservation laws, inclusion in streetscape and landscaping projects, and tree maintenance programs have allowed the City to remain a continuous recipient of the "Tree City USA" distinction for the amount of trees and shrubs planted in city rights-of-way. In recent years, the City has partnered with TD Bank to host several tree giveaways annually, resulting in hundreds of new trees distributed throughout the City.



Financial Policies

Elements of Financial Planning in the City of Myrtle Beach

The elements of the City's Financial Planning Model revolve around four key objectives designed to ensure the fiscal health of the City and an ability to sustain operations under varying economic circumstances. Those objectives include maintaining a balanced mix of available resources, annually preparing a balanced budget, ensuring adequate liquidity to meet obligations and retaining access to capital markets.

A Balanced Mix of Available Resources

Budget utilizing 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 revenue 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, volatile revenues for expenditures that can be adjusted based on economic influences.

Balanced Budget with Competitive Rate Structures

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.

Adequate Liquidity to Retire Operating Obligations

Ensure continuity of service without the use of interim borrowing.

Access to Capital Markets

Maintain fiscal policies and reserves that will maintain the City's credit worthiness and allow for access to adequate capital financing sources and low costs of borrowing.

Beyond fiscal policies, monitor the changing environment of the expectations of credit rating agencies as dictated by the banking industry and ultimately purchasers of municipal debt instruments, e.g., climate change mitigation factors and other Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) initiatives.

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 from trusted regional and national professional organizations. 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 the use of some sources that offer reasonable stability to support operation at continuous service levels, others that provide the elasticity necessary for responding quickly to the challenges of a rapid growth environment, and limited economically vulnerable sources to support tourism driven operational costs. 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 tourism driven service costs and pay-as-you-go capital outlay and 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 lone 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. While the only year formally appropriated and incorporated in the adopted budget will be the first year of the plan, the full five-year plan will be adopted by Resolution as a companion to the Budget Ordinance annually. Acknowledging the plan by Resolution provides transparency to constituents, provides a planning tool for the future, and demonstrates responsible planning for both infrastructure maintenance and future infrastructure needs to credit rating agencies.

Regular project monitoring and reporting will be performed by the Financial Management and Reporting Department and quarterly meetings will be held with all project managers participating on active projects to periodically review progress, identify issues, provide progress reports, and coordinate new project resolutions

and ordinances with the Department of Financial Management & Reporting during the year. Quarterly Capital Improvement Project updates will be presented to Council during a regularly scheduled Council workshop in the month after the close of each quarter.

Contingencies and Strategies to Manage Certain Volatile Expenditures

In formulating the annual budget, the City appropriates contingency accounts in major operating funds of at least 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.

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.

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 30% 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

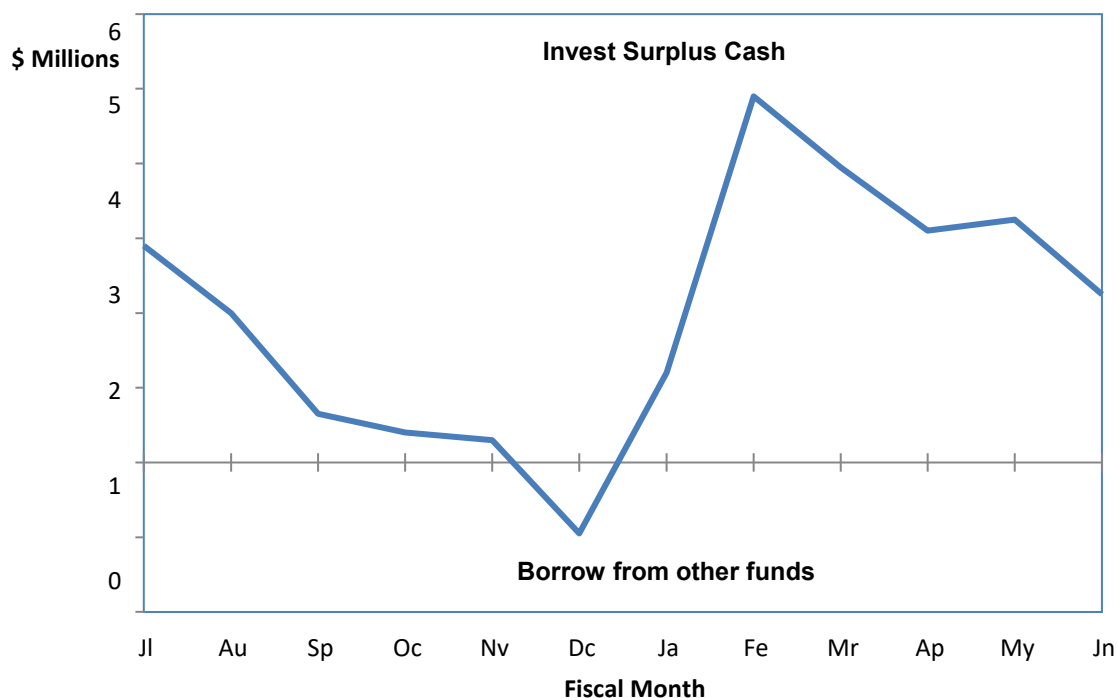
The City does not use interfund transfers from enterprise or special revenue funds to subsidize the costs of City services provided by the General Fund, except where certain special revenues are legislatively allowed for specific General Fund services.

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.



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, a share of the accommodations tax for beach monitoring, and a share of the hospitality fee.

Enterprise fund impact fees are used for expansion and improvement of the distribution system. 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, storm water rates, 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:

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.

In order to maintain liquidity levels appropriate to meet 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.

The City's goal is to obtain 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

The City shall comply with GASB Statement 3 rules on disclosures regarding certain deposits with financial institutions, investments (including repurchase agreements), and reverse repurchase agreements. Compliance with GASB Statement 3 will apply to 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 the name of the issuer and a description of the security, the par amount, the final maturity date, the CUSIP number, the date of the transaction, and 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

2023-24 Budget Summary & Comparison

City Staffing

Departmental Budgets

Capital Improvement Budget & 5-year Plan

Debt Management



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FY23-24 Budget Summary & Comparison

	FY2021-22 Actual	FY2022-23 Budget	FY2023-24 Budget	% Δ
Governmental Operations	\$256,738,735	\$234,571,906	\$267,365,585	14.0%
Enterprise Operations	54,060,969	51,413,799	57,127,196	11.1%
Total Operating Budget	<u>310,799,704</u>	<u>285,985,705</u>	<u>324,492,781</u>	13.5%
Governmental Capital Projects	<u>38,083,261</u>	<u>38,555,750</u>	<u>82,406,498</u>	113.7%
Reconciling Items				
Enterprise Capital Projects	<u>2,293,943</u>	<u>23,914,000</u>	<u>19,643,500</u>	-17.9%
Total Reconciling Items	<u>2,293,943</u>	<u>23,914,000</u>	<u>19,643,500</u>	-17.9%
Less: Interfund Transfers	<u>(50,420,840)</u>	<u>(56,251,069)</u>	<u>(68,310,368)</u>	21.4%
Grand Total Appropriations	<u>\$ 300,756,068</u>	<u>\$ 292,204,386</u>	<u>\$358,232,411</u>	22.60%

Governmental Operations are comprised of the General Fund, Special Revenue Funds, Debt Service Fund, and the Capital Improvements Fund. The City utilizes 16 different Special Revenue Funds to account for and report the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are either restricted or committed to expenditure for specified purposes.

The FY24 budget for Governmental Operations increased 14% when compared to the prior year. Outside of the growth in tourism and the City's residential population, fuel, supply and wage inflation contributed to the increase. In addition to a 5% market increase for both full and part time employees, 6 new position allocations were incorporated in the budget. Other factors driving the increase are growth in tourism revenues, the expansion of the Oceanfront Tax Increment Financing District (TIF), and the establishment of the Downtown Municipal Improvement District (MID). While the TIF expansion and the MID establishment occurred in FY23, budgets for both are expected to continue to grow throughout their existence.

Enterprise Operations are comprised of the Water & Sewer Utility Fund, Solid Waste Management Fund, and the Parking Utility Fund. Enterprise Funds account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises. Most of the operations funding is derived from fees or charges and rates are set to cover the operating and capital needs of the system.

The FY24 budget for Enterprise Operations increased 11.1% when compared to the prior year. As indicated above, growth and inflation of fuel and supply costs contributed to the increase. In addition to the 5% market increase for both full and part time employees, 3 new position allocations were incorporated in the budget. Further, increases in the purchase price of wholesale water and sewer services and an increase in tipping fees drove expenses higher for FY24. Water & Sewer rates were increased 4.69% to cover both the wholesale price increase, other operational increases, and capital improvements of the system. Solid Waste fees were not increased, however a \$6.57/ ton Convenience Fee was added as a surcharge on outside commercial waste processed at the transfer station. Finally, expansion of the paid parking season to result in year round paid parking resulted in both increased revenues and expenditures.

FY23-24 Consolidated Budget Statement of Revenues, Expenditures & Changes in Fund Balance/Equity

	Governmental Operating Budget	Enterprise Operating Budget	Total Operating Budget	General Capital Improvements Budget	Total Manager's Recommended Budget
Revenue & Other Financing Sources					
Property Taxes	\$ 47,381,161	\$ -	\$ 47,381,161	\$ 445,000	\$ 47,826,161
Other Taxes	42,508,700		42,508,700		42,508,700
Licenses and Permits	37,032,450	-	37,032,450	-	37,032,450
Fines and Forfeitures	990,100	-	990,100	-	990,100
Local Option Tourism Fees	41,850,000	-	41,850,000	-	41,850,000
Intergovernmental Revenue	21,002,515	-	21,002,515	2,535,500	23,538,015
Charges for Current Services	16,185,164	48,439,221	64,624,385	-	64,624,385
Miscellaneous Revenue	12,427,320	470,975	12,898,295	441,000	13,339,295
Proceeds of Long-term Obligations	28,246,498	-	28,246,498	-	28,246,498
Gain on Sale of Fixed Assets	125,000	175,000	300,000	-	300,000
Transfers from Other Funds	53,015,368	2,742,000	55,757,368	12,553,000	68,310,368
Capital Contributions	-	5,300,000	5,300,000	-	5,300,000
Net Use of Fund Balances	33,033,307	-	33,033,307	-	33,033,307
	<u>\$ 333,797,583</u>	<u>\$ 57,127,196</u>	<u>\$ 390,924,779</u>	<u>\$ 15,974,500</u>	<u>\$ 406,899,279</u>
Expenditures/Expenses					
General Government	\$ 19,682,591	\$ -	\$ 19,682,591	\$ 1,330,040	\$ 21,012,631
Public Safety	66,609,448	-	66,609,448	-	66,609,448
Transportation	8,846,773	-	8,846,773	-	8,846,773
Community and Economic Development	56,235,133	-	56,235,133	-	56,235,133
Parks, Recreation & Sports					
Tourism	22,355,790	-	22,355,790	-	22,355,790
Public Works	2,177,536	49,384,524	51,562,060	-	51,562,060
Capital Improvements & Acquisitions	71,417,570	-	71,417,570	14,160,000	85,577,570
Principal Retirement	13,486,473	-	13,486,473	-	13,486,473
Interest and Fiscal Charges	8,110,751	2,002,002	10,112,753	-	10,112,753
Bond Issuance Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Other Funds	64,875,518	3,334,850	68,210,368	100,000	68,310,368
Increase in Fund Net Assets	-	2,405,820	2,405,820	384,460	2,790,280
	<u>\$ 333,797,583</u>	<u>\$ 57,127,196</u>	<u>\$ 390,924,779</u>	<u>\$ 15,974,500</u>	<u>\$ 406,899,279</u>
Add: Item previously appropriated and non-expense items					
Enterprise Capital Projects	-	19,643,500	19,643,500	-	19,643,500
Less: Interfund Transfers	(64,875,518)	(3,334,850)	(68,210,368)	(100,000)	(68,310,368)
Grand Total FY24 Budget	<u><u>\$ 268,922,065</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 73,435,846</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 342,357,911</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 15,874,500</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 358,232,411</u></u>

Grand total appropriations for the FY24 budget increased \$66 million, or 22.6%, when compared to the prior year. Operating increases were driven by growth, cost inflation, and service level enhancements. When interfund transfers are taken out of the equation, 40.1% of the growth in appropriations is attributable to operations. The majority of the growth in the FY24 budget is tied to Capital Improvement Projects, which total \$102 million or 59.9% of the Grand Total. Capital Improvement Projects will be detailed later in the document.

FY23-24 General Fund Budget Statement of Revenues, Expenditures & Changes in Fund Balance

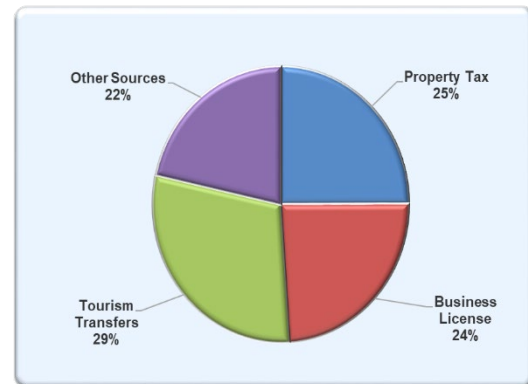
	2020 Actual	2021 Actual	2022 Actual	2023 Budget	2024 Budget
REVENUES					
Property Taxes	24,519,589	25,129,702	25,290,731	28,797,000	29,699,000
Licenses and Permits	31,166,162	33,899,665	41,535,131	34,517,000	37,032,450
Fines and Forfeitures	854,306	1,063,840	949,852	930,000	875,100
Intergovernmental Revenue	4,676,526	9,936,061	7,634,438	3,364,743	4,420,115
Charges for Current Services	2,490,635	2,291,209	3,539,460	3,591,160	3,724,600
Miscellaneous Revenue	<u>3,885,366</u>	<u>4,938,684</u>	<u>6,075,187</u>	<u>4,877,033</u>	<u>5,459,962</u>
Total Revenues	<u>67,592,584</u>	<u>77,259,161</u>	<u>85,024,799</u>	<u>76,076,936</u>	<u>81,211,227</u>
CURRENT EXPENDITURES					
Mayor and Council	560,504	476,950	568,415	628,469	612,207
City Attorney	1,898,072	4,842,003	1,359,802	1,645,268	1,902,226
Municipal Court	1,234,486	1,198,809	1,273,460	1,433,514	1,454,454
Public Defender	189,956	191,514	224,195	236,156	245,959
City Manager	1,420,113	1,410,614	1,235,116	1,918,106	2,037,973
Risk Management	442,374	422,748	441,327	488,872	517,412
Financial Management	4,356,335	4,627,016	5,490,721	6,669,472	7,925,287
Public Information	319,404	300,599	333,353	421,578	537,387
Human Resources	744,117	651,389	695,093	1,076,467	1,275,871
General Services	7,609,483	7,568,361	9,669,014	11,615,030	9,029,482
Overhead Allocation to Other Funds	(5,866,063)	(5,866,063)	(6,639,216)	(8,145,041)	(8,153,517)
Police	31,735,002	31,862,848	32,204,379	39,797,148	43,042,862
Fire	16,589,313	16,501,549	19,764,941	21,872,819	23,298,911
Emergency Management	86,141	-	183,489	162,077	267,675
Streets & Traffic	4,300,454	4,166,988	4,529,664	4,557,848	4,995,586
Planning	987,320	861,096	984,613	1,172,788	1,227,691
Housing Authority	80,121	79,250	90,628	88,500	88,500
Downtown Development Office	240,567	316,775	400,687	414,998	363,691
Neighborhood Services	319,899	352,852	398,105	401,650	408,916
Construction Services	1,442,853	1,449,670	1,500,765	2,113,208	2,189,313
Capital Projects Management	158,074	814,789	217,533	295,352	318,517
Building Maintenance	746,141	-	792,225	912,928	1,133,304
Parks Recreation & Sports Tourism	11,774,373	10,838,221	13,384,050	14,627,261	15,205,585
Library	1,195,264	1,168,096	1,287,983	1,331,533	1,482,962
Engineering	609,379	855,243	686,721	976,113	1,011,769
Public Works Administration	<u>934,957</u>	<u>519,824</u>	<u>821,322</u>	<u>1,131,171</u>	<u>1,165,767</u>
Total Current Expenditures	<u>84,108,639</u>	<u>85,611,140</u>	<u>91,898,385</u>	<u>107,843,285</u>	<u>113,585,790</u>
Capital Outlay	290,250	436,233	1,504,912	9,168,395	2,783,192
Debt Service Expenditures	-	-	39,299	-	185,000
Total Expenditures	<u>84,398,889</u>	<u>86,047,373</u>	<u>93,442,596</u>	<u>117,011,680</u>	<u>116,368,982</u>
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	(16,806,305)	(8,788,212)	(8,417,797)	(40,934,744)	(35,157,755)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Operating Transfers In	16,839,853	27,563,359	23,473,388	33,782,176	37,515,823
Operating Transfers Out	(169,932)	(9,258,575)	(3,219,898)	(3,435,416)	(2,668,068)
Equipment Lease Proceeds	-	-	182,496	-	185,000
Gain (Loss) from Sale of Fixed Assets	<u>166,893</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>64,830</u>	<u>200,000</u>	<u>125,000</u>
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>16,836,814</u>	<u>18,304,784</u>	<u>20,500,816</u>	<u>30,546,760</u>	<u>35,157,755</u>
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	30,509	9,516,572	12,083,019	(10,387,984)	-
FUND BALANCE--BEGINNING	<u>13,552,818</u>	<u>13,583,327</u>	<u>23,099,899</u>	<u>35,182,918</u>	<u>24,794,934</u>
FUND BALANCE--ENDING	<u>13,583,327</u>	<u>23,099,899</u>	<u>35,182,918</u>	<u>24,794,934</u>	<u>24,794,934</u>
Less: Commitments and Assignments of Fund Balance					
Committed for Programs/Projects	382,000	332,107	10,390,500	-	-
Assigned for Disaster Recovery	1,013,889	1,158,887	1,275,372	1,141,154	1,218,168
Assigned for Legal Fee Contingency	<u>168,981</u>	<u>193,148</u>	<u>212,562</u>	<u>190,192</u>	<u>203,028</u>
Total Commitments and Assignments of Fund Balance	1,564,870	1,684,142	11,878,434	1,331,346	1,421,196
Unassigned Fund Balance	12,018,457	21,415,757	23,304,484	23,463,588	23,373,738
Financial Policy Indicators					
Ratio of Unassigned Fund Balance to Recurring Expenditures	14.3%	25.0%	25.4%	21.8%	20.6%
Ratio of Recurring Sources to Recurring Uses	100.2%	110.5%	114.1%	98.7%	102.1%

The General Fund is the main operating fund of the City and accounts for resources traditionally associated with governments. The budget for FY24 represents a balanced budget and meets desired objectives included in the City's Financial Policy. Unassigned Fund Balance is anticipated to equal 20.6% of recurring expenditures and budgeted recurring revenue sources represent 102.1% of budgeted expenditures.

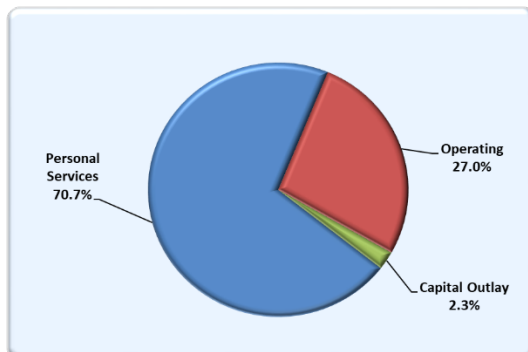
The three largest components of revenue for the General Fund are Property Tax, Business License, and Transfers from Tourism Fee/Tax Special Revenue Funds.

General Fund Revenue

Property Tax	\$	29,699,000
Business License		28,540,000
Tourism Transfers		35,130,973
Other Sources		25,667,077
	\$	<u>119,037,050</u>



General Fund expenditures consists of personal services, operating expenditures, and capital outlay. Personal services are comprised up of salaries and benefits, which account for 70.7% of the budget. Because governments are in the business of providing services, as opposed to goods, it is expected that personal service costs would far exceed other expenditures in the General Fund. Operating expenditures are 27% of the budget and represent the cost of contractual services, training, supplies, maintenance and fuel needed to provide services. Capital outlays are of tools, equipment, and vehicles that exceed \$5,000 and these expenditures account for 2.3% of the General Fund budget.



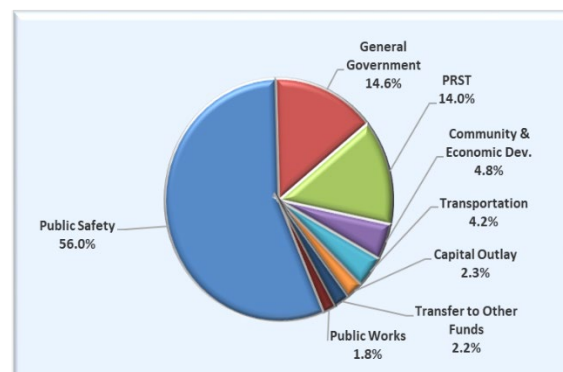
General Fund Expenditures

Personal Services	\$84,122,583	70.7%
Operating	32,131,275	27.0%
Capital Outlay	2,783,192	2.3%
	<u>\$119,037,050</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

The services that are accounted for in the General Fund are presented in 6 categories comprised of General Government, Public Safety, Community and Economic Development, PRST (Parks, Recreation and Sports Tourism), Transportation, and Public Works. Capital Outlay and transfers to other funds typically subsidize operations of Special Revenues.

General Fund Expenditures

Public Safety	\$66,609,448	56.0%
General Government	17,384,741	14.6%
PRST	16,688,547	14.1%
Community & Economic Dev	5,729,932	4.8%
Transportation	4,995,586	4.2%
Capital Outlay	2,783,192	2.3%
Transfer to Other Funds	2,668,068	2.2%
Public Works	2,177,536	1.8%
	<u>\$119,037,050</u>	<u>100.0%</u>



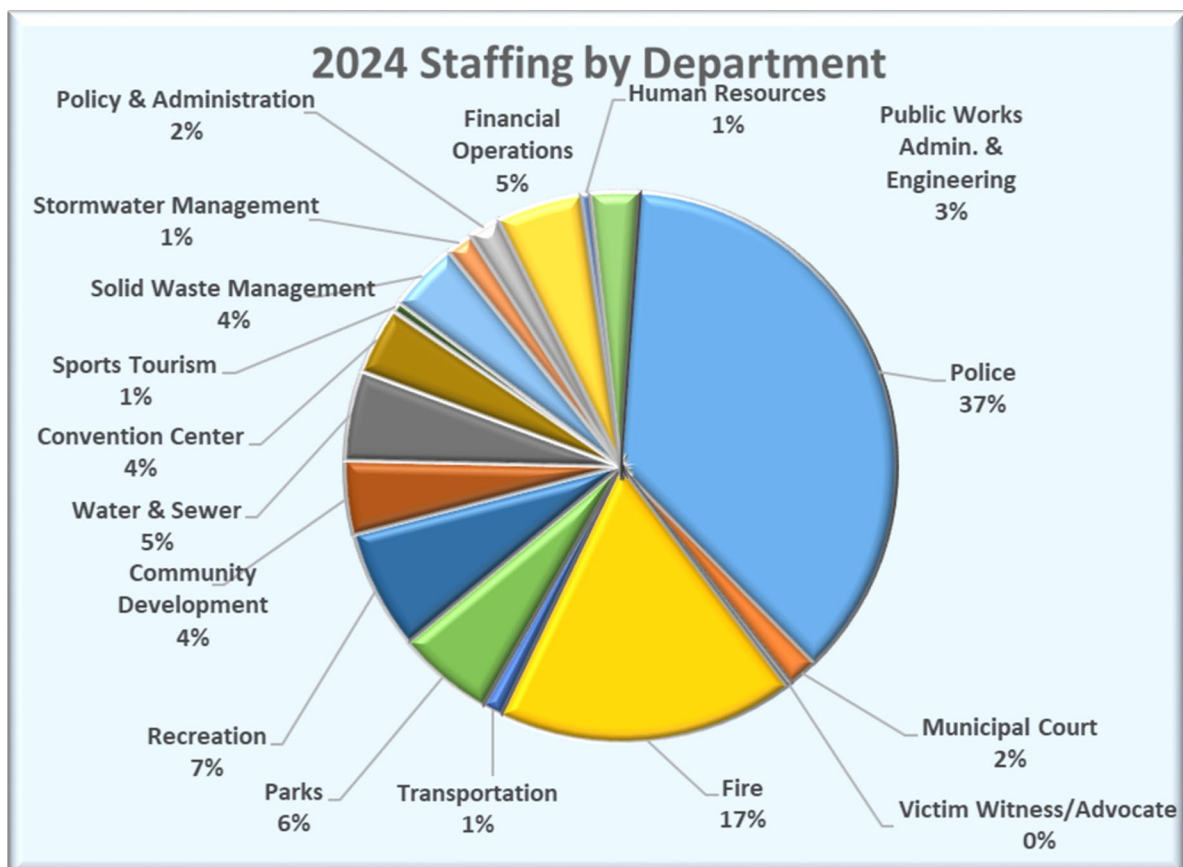
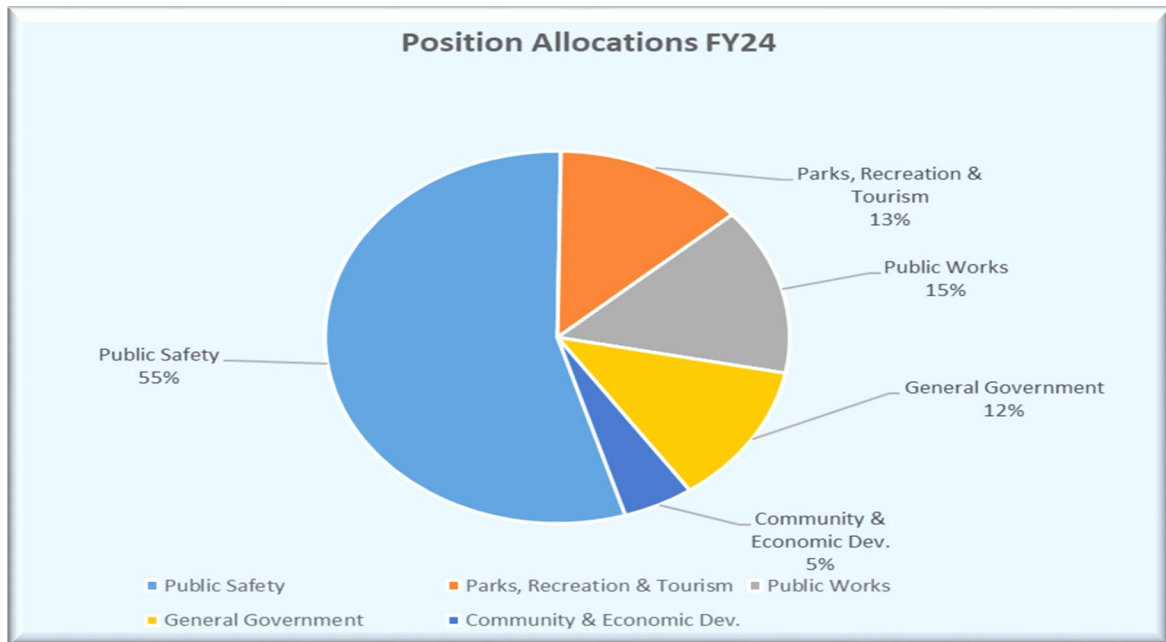


City of Myrtle Beach Staffing

A significant part of the total operating budget of the City, nearly 25.9%, is funding for employees who provide services to the citizenry. The charts accompanying this section identify full-time position allocations by department.

	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	Net Change
<u>Community Services</u>				
Police	348	373	371	(2)
Municipal Court	18	18	18	-
Victim Witness/Advocate	3	3	3	-
Fire	172	178	191	13
Transportation	12	12	12	-
Parks	58	64	64	-
Recreation	72	72	72	-
Community Development	44	49	50	1
Water & Sewer	54	56	57	1
Convention Center	40	41	43	2
Golf Course				-
Sports Tourism	6	6	6	-
Solid Waste Management	42	42	44	2
Stormwater Management	<u>16</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>1</u>
Total Community Services	885	930	948	18
 <u>Support Services</u>				
Policy & Administration	19	19	19	-
Financial Operations	53	55	58	3
Human Resources	6	7	7	-
Public Works Administration & Engineering*	<u>27</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>1</u>
Total Support Services	105	109	113	4
 Total Authorized Positions	990	1,039	1,061	22

* 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:

General Government Division – The General Government 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. The division includes city-wide accounting services that include payroll, accounts payable, revenue collection, financial reporting and accounting, and capital assets tracking. Management of the annual financial planning process, the capital improvements plan, debt service, business licensing, utility billing, risk management, and human resources and organization development. Because the span of the General Government Division encompasses the entire City, maintenance of City Facilities and management of vertical Capital Improvement Projects are included as well.

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.

Parks, Recreation & Sports Tourism Division (PRST) - The PRST 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.

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

Public Works Division – The Public Works Division is responsible for 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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General Government Division

City Council

City Manager

City Attorney

Victims Advocate

Public Information

Municipal Court

Public Defender

Financial Management & Reporting

Information Technology

Financial Services

Human Resources

Insurance & Risk Services

**Capital Improvement Project Management &
Building Maintenance**

Policy & Management

Mission

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

Service	FY22 Actuals	FY23 Budget	FY24 Adopted Budget
City Council Provides leadership and develops the strategic vision for the City of Myrtle Beach.	\$655,248	\$628,469	\$612,207
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.	\$1,422,314	\$1,918,106	\$2,037,973
City Attorney Legal representation or procurement of representation for the City of Myrtle Beach.	\$1,668,625	\$1,645,268	\$1,902,226
Victims Advocate Provides information, support, and advocacy for victims of crime throughout the criminal justice process.	\$266,620	\$285,416	\$283,068
Public Information Responsible for communication with the press, compliance with FOIA regulations, and general dissemination	\$377,957	\$421,578	\$537,386
Municipal Court Operation of the Municipal Court for the City of Myrtle Beach.	\$1,441,513	\$1,433,514	\$1,454,454
Public Defender Court appointed legal representation for defendants who cannot afford to hire an attorney.	\$254,552	\$236,156	\$245,959
Capital Outlay	\$0	\$0	\$0

Total Policy & Management	\$6,086,829	\$6,568,507	\$7,073,273
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Full Time Positions	FY22 Actuals	FY23 Budget	FY24 Adopted Budget
City Council	8	8	8
City Manager	8	8	8
City Attorney	7	7	7
Public Information	3	3	4
Municipal Court	16	16	16
Public Defender	2	2	2
Victims Advocate	3	3	3
Total Policy & Management	47	47	48

Highlights, Challenges, and Budgetary Impacts

Highlights

Municipal Court

- Implemented participation in the state Set Off Debt Program to collect unpaid fines and forfeitures through tax garnishment and voluntary payments.
- Established improved and efficient court procedures for rosters and trials in absentia with the City Prosecutor for better use of court, staff and juror time.
- Coordinated seamless transition for newly appointed Chief Judge Page.
- Implemented paperless storage solution for expungement orders which must be maintained indefinitely by coordinating with IS to create a secure scanning and storage program for the documents.

Public Information

- Developed and delivered appropriate messages to internal and external audiences.
- Maintained flow of regular, reliable, useful and interesting information on all platforms.
- Produced quarterly publications; updated content on website; broadcasted and streamed Council meetings.
- Kept up with incoming flow of requests for information under the SC FOIA and other general questions.

Victims Advocate

- The Victims Advocate Office serviced approximately 1,859 crime victims during the last fiscal year. The Advocates attended various court proceedings, which included bench trials, bond hearings, jury trials, rule to show cause hearings, guilty pleas and other hearings as scheduled by the court.

Challenges

Municipal Court

- Retaining and expanding our team to remain First In Service.
- Challenges in workspace continuity and storage solutions.

Public Information

- Timely receipt of agendas and information that, by law, must be shared with the public.
- Provide more public services and responsiveness with limited staffing and budget.

Victims Advocate

- The Victims Advocate Office is open 365 days a year, operating to cover approximately 12 hours daily to meet the demands of servicing crime victims.

Budgetary Impacts

The Policy & Management budget increased by 7.69% when compared to the FY2022-23 Adopted Budget and reflects:

- Citywide personal service budget allocations include a 5% market increase. At the time of the budget adoption, the South Carolina Public Employee Benefit Authority had not announced any changes to the contribution rates, therefore there were no increases in the employer's retirement contribution. Additionally, there were no increases to the employer funded health insurance premiums.

Strategic Emphasis

Municipal Court

- In support of Council's public safety initiative, this department consistently maintains multiple court sessions daily, processes arrest and search warrants as well as court summons.
- Continue to be First in Service while performing our duties in a challenging work space and with limited document storage.
- Maintain secure courtrooms and workspaces through the use of the Protective Services Unit.

Public Information

- Continue positive audience growth through creative content on all platforms with static resources.
 - Gather information to educate our various audiences about the city's actions, decisions, activities, programs and services.
 - Consistently provide timely and reliable content on website, social media, publications, news media and other platforms through a thoughtful, positive and judicious approach to presentation of information.
 - Provide proof-of-performance and educational information about city activities, programs and services on website, social media, publications, news media and other platforms.
-

Victims Advocate

- The Victims Advocates will participate in positive communication to assist crime victims in our city. This communication ensures that victims will receive the best level of service from everyone involved in a victim case.
- The Victims Advocates will continue to be compassionate, informative, and responsive to the needs of our resident and to our visitors. This results in a better quality of life for them.

Demand and Performance Indicators

Measure	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Public Information					
Facebook Posts	1,523	1,766	1,746	1,820	1,900
News Releases	191	86	78	91	74
FOIA Requests	326	402	451	557	600
Proclamations	61	71	37	36	74
E-mails (PIO)	13,853	14,254	15,000	15,000	15,000
30 Minute Radio Shows	52	52	52	52	52
Progress Report Newsletter	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	4
Municipal Court					
Cases Filed	27,838	27,795	23,000	20,402	21,705
Arrest Warrants Issued	4,112	4,362	3,000	2,407	3,035
Victims Advocate					
Cases Opened	1,996	1,925	1,838	2,237	1,859
Bond Hearings Attended	1,112	1,299	1,243	1,509	1,432
Bench Trial Attended	466	536	585	631	754
Pre-Trial Conf., Jury Trial	131	195	91	13	169

Financial Mgmt & 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	FY22 Actuals	FY23 Budget	FY24 Adopted Budget
Financial Mgmt & Reporting	\$655,889	\$785,807	\$736,447
Responsible for financial management, reporting, coordination and monitoring of the City's budget, debt planning and compliance, and general accounting services.			
Accounting	\$468,658	\$486,134	\$599,664
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.			
Capital Outlay			
Total Financial Mgmt	\$1,124,547	\$1,271,941	\$1,336,111

Full Time Positions	FY22 Actuals	FY23 Budget	FY24 Adopted Budget
Financial Mgmt & Reporting	4	5	4
Accounting	6	6	7
Total Financial Mgmt	10	11	11

Highlights, Challenges, and Budgetary Impacts

Highlights

- Focus on financial stability, cost control, reporting and transparency, compliance and control, in the coming fiscal year. Addressing those priorities will require considerable investment in staff and infrastructure.

Challenges

- Ongoing implementation of the financial reporting system, or Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) infrastructure. FMR went live with the Accounting, HR, and Payroll modules in FY21 and we are working on implementing additional modules. ERP systems are highly complex and typically require significant customization to align with an organization's unique processes and requirements. This complexity can make the implementation process time-consuming.
- Many of the accounts payable procedures still rely on manual data entry and paper processes which are time-consuming and inefficient.

Budgetary Impacts

The Financial Management & Reporting budget increased by 4.97% when compared to the FY2022-23 Adopted Budget and reflects:

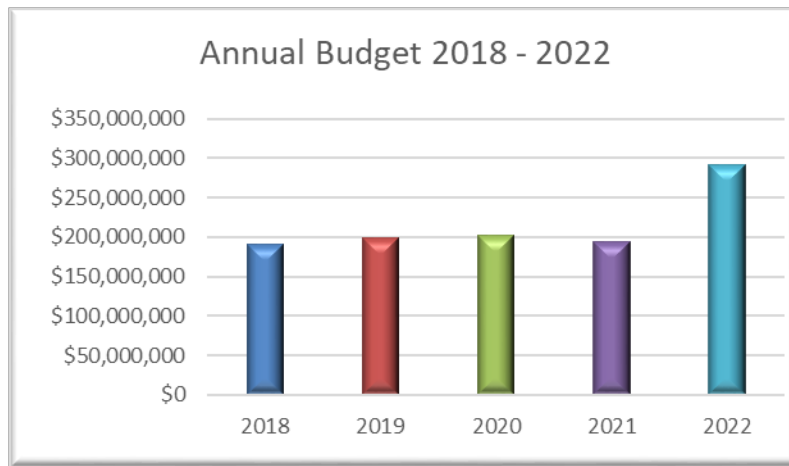
- Citywide personal service budget allocations include a 5% market increase. At the time of the budget adoption, the South Carolina Public Employee Benefit Authority had not announced any changes to the contribution rates, therefore there were no increases in the employer's retirement contribution. Additionally, there were no increases to the employer funded health insurance premiums.
- A \$3,000 increase in Travel, Meetings, & Schools for professional development of three (3) Financial Analysts.

Strategic Emphasis

- 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.
 - Increase visibility of the financial data by providing timely access.
 - 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.
 - Monitor for ways to improve internal controls
-

Demand and Performance Indicators

Measure	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Accounts Payable Checks	14,650	13,997	12,828	11,753	10,844
Payroll Direct Deposit/Checks	31,797	31,099	31,699	29,151	30,768
Journal Entries Processed	9,788	9,674	8,546	1,220	1,270
Budget Adjustments	36	27	26	54	75
Annual Adopted Budget (in millions)	190.6	199.6	202.0	193.8	292.1



Information Technology

Mission

To provide reliable, secure, and innovative technology solutions that enable the city to achieve its strategic objectives. We strive to maintain a robust and flexible technology infrastructure that supports the diverse needs of our users, while ensuring the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of our information assets.

Service	FY22 Actuals	FY23 Budget	FY24 Adopted Budget
Information Systems	\$3,035,773	\$1,592,666	\$2,043,889
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.			
Information Security	(\$9,750)	\$1,288,195	\$1,932,215
Responsible for safeguarding the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the City's information and data. The main purpose of the Information Security division is to protect the organization's digital assets from various threats, including cyberattacks, data breaches, unauthorized access, and other security incidents.			
GIS	\$0	\$357,044	\$342,438
The GIS (Geographic Information Systems) division is responsible for managing and analyzing geospatial data within the City. GIS is a technology that captures, stores, analyzes, and presents geographic information on maps.			
Capital Outlay	\$29,887	\$88,000	\$46,000
Total Information Technology	\$3,055,910	\$3,325,905	\$4,364,542

Full Time Positions	FY22 Actuals	FY23 Budget	FY24 Adopted Budget
Information Systems	8	8	11
Information Security	3	4	4
GIS	3	3	3

Full Time Positions	FY22 Actuals	FY23 Budget	FY24 Adopted Budget
Total Information Technology	14	15	18

Highlights, Challenges, and Budgetary Impacts

Highlights

- Implementing Microsoft 365 to leverage the full suite of Microsoft's latest tools and technologies to streamline the city's work processes and enhance collaboration, security, and productivity.
- Moving users from a desktop based hardware model to a laptop based one, allowing for increased mobility for city staff.

Challenges

- Implementation of new ERP system requiring substantial investment in staff and infrastructure.
- Increased focus on cybersecurity and access controls to meet ever changing threats to the city.
- Increased focus on data management and compliance. The city is generating more data than ever before and managing this data effectively by ensuring its accuracy, accessibility, privacy, and security is a significant challenge.

Budgetary Impacts

The Information Technology budget increased by 31.23% when compared to the FY2022-23 Adopted Budget and reflects:

- Citywide personal service budget allocations include a 5% market increase. At the time of the budget adoption, the South Carolina Public Employee Benefit Authority had not announced any changes to the contribution rates, therefore there were no increases in the employer's retirement contribution. Additionally, there were no increases to the employer funded health insurance premiums.
- A Service Level Change request in the amount of \$76,170 for an IT Technician. This technician will increase response time and provide a higher level of service to City employees.
- A \$732,920 increase in Software Maintenance for the implementation of Microsoft 365 and upgrading the imaging software.
- Capital outlay requests in the amount of \$36,000 for a vehicle to replace a secondary use vehicle and \$10,000 for a GPS Asset Locator.

Strategic Emphasis

- Increase personnel to increase service and fill knowledge gaps within the department. The growing need for data interoperability to visualize the city's health as a whole has created unique challenges for IT.
- Invest in cloud infrastructure for backups to increase data integrity and security. Offsite backups create a more robust strategy allowing the city to better respond to physical disasters and/or cyberattacks.

Financial Services

Mission

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

Service	FY22 Actuals	FY23 Budget	FY24 Adopted Budget
Financial Services 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.	\$262,107	\$291,781	\$443,344
Business Licenses Enforce business license, hospitality, and local accommodations ordinances; and ensure efficient collection of these fees.	\$444,587	\$454,005	\$457,228
Purchasing 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.	\$686,217	\$598,283	\$571,426
Revenue Responsible for the billing, collection, and deposit of all City monies for water/sewer, storm water, solid waste billing, and collection services.	\$1,008,720	\$815,553	\$798,636
Capital Outlay	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Financial Services	\$2,401,630	\$2,159,622	\$2,270,634

Full Time Positions	FY22 Actuals	FY23 Budget	FY24 Adopted Budget
Financial Services	2	2	2
Business Licenses	6	6	6
Purchasing	7	7	7
Revenue	8	9	9
Total Financial Services	23	24	24

Highlights, Challenges, and Budgetary Impacts

Highlights

- **Business License Division**
Issued 10,523 business licenses in FY 2022; business license revenue is the second largest revenue source for the general fund. FY 2022 collections exceeded \$31.8 million. There were also 1,549 Hospitality & Accommodations Tax accounts services.
- **Purchasing Division**
Processed 423 purchase orders and the warehouse processed more than 2,412 transactions, distributed 32,646 items, and received 3,750 customers consisting of receiving and issuing inventory in FY 2022.
- **Revenue Division**
Serviced an average of 22,899 utility accounts for FY 2022. There are two customer service representatives, one floating customer service representative/cashier, one senior customer service representative and one supervisor to supervise the CSR's who service these accounts; which averages 5,724 customers per customer service representative. The city continues to experience growth in residential accounts throughout the City. The city has installed more than 12,123 AMI (automated meter information) meters as of 10/25/2022. The current phase of the project is focusing on the remaining commercial meters and smaller meters that are primarily residential.

Challenges

- **Business License Division**
The City does not currently offer an online payment portal for Hospitality Fee and Local Accommodations Tax payments. However, with the implementation of the new ERP system, there will be an online payment solution.
- **Purchasing Division**
Seeking competitive bids and pricing with the market conditions has been difficult. The city uses an online software product called Vendor Registry to disseminate Invitations for Bids and Requests for Proposals. 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.
- **Revenue Division**
The majority of this year has been spent on the implementation process for Utility Billing. Countless hours of discovery and understanding meetings as well as testing have been completed. The result of this time spent on the ERP has resulted in increased work load for all staff as well as constant deadlines.

Budgetary Impacts

The Financial Services budget increased by 5.14% when compared to the FY2022-23 Adopted Budget and reflects:

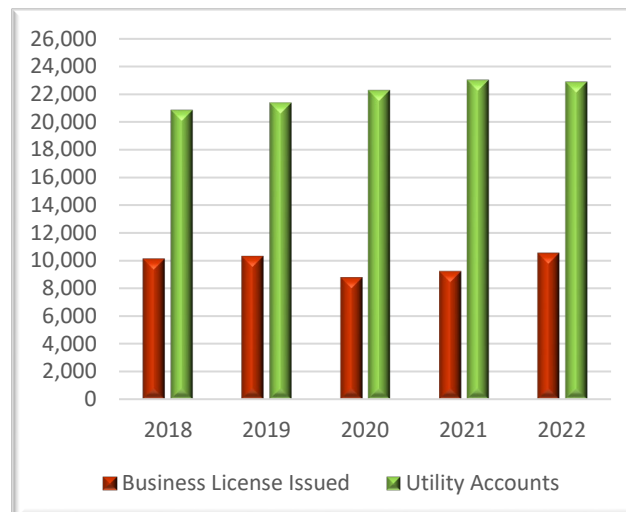
- Citywide personal service budget allocations include a 5% market increase. At the time of the budget adoption, the South Carolina Public Employee Benefit Authority had not announced any changes to the contribution rates, therefore there were no increases in the employer's retirement contribution. Additionally, there were no increases to the employer funded health insurance premiums.

Strategic Emphasis

- The ERP system has enabled the city to implement best practices and improve our current processes. 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 implementation should create unparalleled quality of life for our residents.
- Continuing to update and enhance the information on the City's website about business license, utility billing & purchasing processes. The conversion to the new ERP system will provide more technology to our customers and should contribute to more effective communication.

Demand and Performance Indicators

Measure	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Business License Issued	10,097	10,281	8,760	9,195	10,523
Utility Accounts	20,863	21,388	22,288	23,032	22,899
Hospitality Monthly Accounts	1,359	1,496	1,482	1,484	1,549
Annual Purchase Orders	600	557	392	259	423



HR & Organizational Dev

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	FY22 Actuals	FY23 Budget	FY24 Adopted Budget
HR & Organizational Dev	\$852,350	\$1,076,466	\$1,275,871
Provides services relating to recruitment, testing, compensation, employee relations, training, organizational development and benefits design, consulting, and management.			
Capital Outlay	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total HR & Organizational Dev	\$852,350	\$1,076,466	\$1,275,871

Full Time Positions	FY22 Actuals	FY23 Budget	FY24 Adopted Budget
HR & Organizational Dev	6	7	7
Total HR & Organizational Dev	6	7	7

Highlights, Challenges, and Budgetary Impacts

Highlights

- Increased the City's presence at college and university career fairs in the local job market to enhance and increase candidate sourcing.
- Processed 6,404 applications for positions; 140 Full-time and 121 Part-time employees hired for a total of 261. Processed 144 full-time employee separations and 98 Part-time separations for a total of 243; Achieved an overall turnover for 2022 of 16.5%;
- Standardized and streamlined the recruitment process. Increased participation on interview panels. Implemented pre-screening of candidates for hiring manager efficiency.
- Implemented NeoGov Learn as the City's new learning management system. Began the work to expand the use of the platform.
- Expanded recruitment advertising platforms to expand the diversity of applicants for all positions.

- The Human Resources department has worked to optimize the Global Human Resources system and NeoGov Insights and Online Hiring Center. Additionally, the department has begun to implement three new NeoGov products (Learn, Perform, Onboard) to enhance the efficiency of HR practices in the department and throughout the City.

Challenges

- The Human Resources team was challenged by a turnover of all staff in the department over the previous fiscal year. New team members have required significant training which has limited our ability to accomplish our goals.
- The current team is budgeted for 7 team members serving a City budgeted for over 900 full-time employees. According to the International Public Management Association for Human Resources (IPMA-HR), government organizations between 500-4,999 full-time employees currently operate at a ratio of 1:100-125. IPMA-HR recommends a best practices ratio for a City of our size at 1:100. Although the ratio is correct for the budgeted FTEs, the vacancies this year have not allowed us to reach the ideal ratio.

Budgetary Impacts

The HR and Organizational Development budget increased by 18.52% when compared to the FY2022-23 Adopted Budget and reflects:

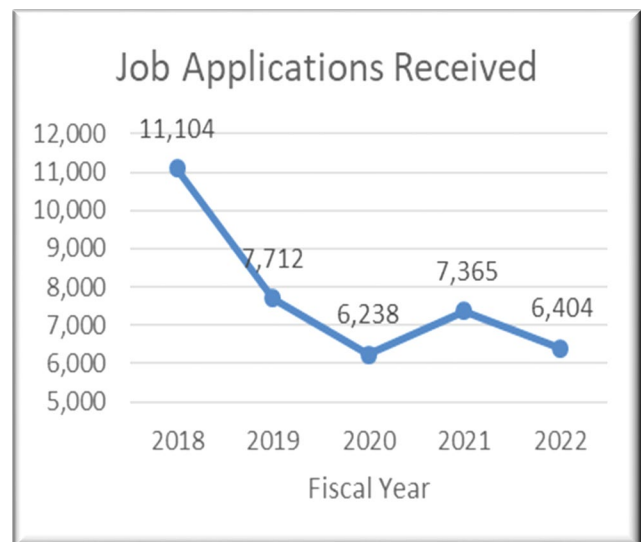
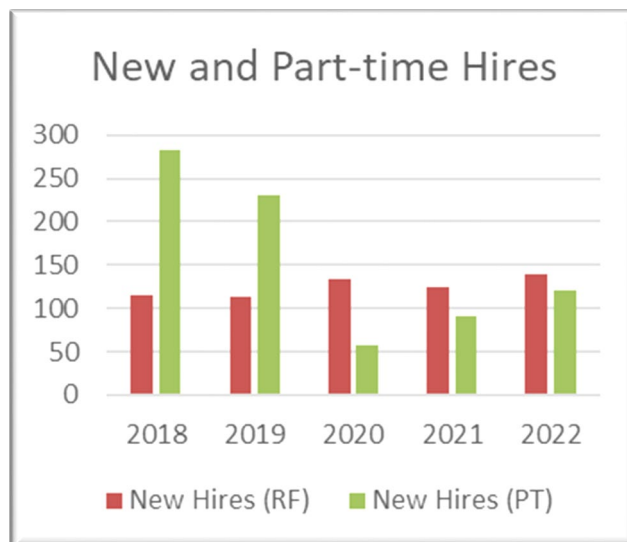
- Citywide personal service budget allocations include a 5% market increase. At the time of the budget adoption, the South Carolina Public Employee Benefit Authority had not announced any changes to the contribution rates, therefore there were no increases in the employer's retirement contribution. Additionally, there were no increases to the employer funded health insurance premiums.
- Increase of \$160,000 in Professional Fees that includes \$10,000 for South Carolina Department of Motor Vehicles Employer Notification services and \$150,000 for Arbinger Leadership Training.
- Increase of \$21,000 in Travel, Meeting & School for training and development.

Strategic Emphasis

- Work through the various Human Resource Information Systems to facilitate seamless recruiting, hiring, and onboarding processes for employees and leaders through advances in technology.
- Continue to evaluate the City's classification and compensation system to maintain internal and external equity.
- Offer growth, development and collaboration opportunities to employees and supervisors throughout the organization.
- Collaborate with departments experiencing high turnover to reduce turnover rates.
- Work with department heads to strategize methods for recruiting and retaining vacancies.

Demand and Performance Indicators

Measure	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
New Hires (RF)	116	114	134	124	140
New Hires (PT)	283	231	57	91	121
Terminations (RF)	100	108	129	117	144
Terminations (PT)	163	198	86	69	99
Training Classes Offered	27	67	58	102	0
Training Class Attendance	1,630	1,717	1,450	2,877	0
Jobs Advertised	165	353	195	209	215
Job Applications Received	11,104	7,712	6,238	7,365	6,404
Job Fairs Attended	11	12	4	5	4
Annual Turnover Rate	7.9	13.1	14.4	17.7	16.5



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	FY22 Actuals	FY23 Budget	FY24 Adopted Budget
Insurance & Risk Services	\$500,144	\$488,872	\$517,412
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.			
Capital Outlay	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Insurance & Risk Services	\$500,144	\$488,872	\$517,412

	FY22 Actuals	FY23 Budget	FY24 Adopted Budget
Full Time Positions			
Insurance & Risk Services	5	5	5
Total Insurance & Risk Services	5	5	5

Highlights, Challenges, and Budgetary Impacts

Highlights

- Employee safety & training including health and wellness.
- Monitored loss time injuries and reduced claim counts.
- Continued the Annual Benefits Meeting.
- Identified areas of exposure and mitigation.

Challenges

- Communicating to staff service programs available and how to access these programs.

Budgetary Impacts

The Insurance & Risk Services budget increased by 5.84% when compared to the FY2022-23 Adopted Budget and reflects:

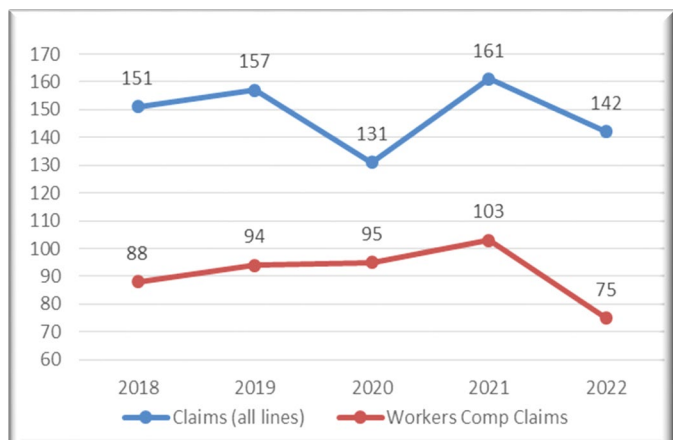
- Citywide personal service budget allocations include a 5% market increase. At the time of the budget adoption, the South Carolina Public Employee Benefit Authority had not announced any changes to the contribution rates, therefore there were no increases in the employer's retirement contribution. Additionally, there were no increases to the employer funded health insurance premiums

Strategic Emphasis

- The IRS department will continue to identify ways to streamline the benefit process and communicate more program benefits to employees by continuing an annual employee benefit meeting. Work with new consultants to analyze premiums and benchmark our programs with other public entities. Get detailed analysis of pharmacy benefits.
- Identify additional needs and services for the clinics to better serve our employees. Services currently discussed are mobile dental clinic to provide on-site dental care and working with Human Resources on childcare services.
- Identify new exposures the City has and access ways to cost effectively mitigate them to meet growing needs of the City.
- Enhance EAP/mental health awareness program and communicate to employees how to access. Explore partnership and relationships to provide full coverage service.

Demand and Performance Indicators

Measure	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Safety Training Hours	2,487	2,555	1,191	2,119	1,780
Safety Classes Conducted	29	28	24	10	22
Claims (all lines)	151	157	131	161	142
Workers Comp Claims	88	94	95	103	75



Capital Projects Management

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	FY22 Actuals	FY23 Budget	FY24 Adopted Budget
Capital Projects Management	\$239,802	\$295,352	\$318,517
Coordinates and manages the vertical capital improvement projects.			
Building Maintenance	\$906,153	\$912,928	\$1,088,304
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.			
Capital Outlay	\$15,398	\$35,000	\$406,100
Total Capital Projects Management	\$1,161,353	\$1,243,280	\$1,812,921

Full Time Positions	FY22 Actuals	FY23 Budget	FY24 Adopted Budget
Capital Projects Management	3	3	3
Building Maintenance	6	6	7
Total Capital Projects Management	9	9	10

Highlights, Challenges, and Budgetary Impacts

Highlights

- Multiple preventative maintenance plans were able to mitigate maintenance issues throughout the City.

Challenges

- City facilities are in need of a maintenance program due to the aging of many of the buildings.
- Comprehensive Capital Improvements programs for long-range City departments projects.

- Comprehensive Project scheduling and estimating due to supply chain issues and exorbitant cost escalation.
- Development of 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.

Budgetary Impacts

The Capital Projects Management budget increased by 45.82% when compared to the FY2022-23 Adopted Budget and reflects:

- Citywide personal service budget allocations include a 5% market increase. At the time of the budget adoption, the South Carolina Public Employee Benefit Authority had not announced any changes to the contribution. Additionally, there were no increases to the employer funded health insurance premiums.
- A Service Level Change request in the amount of \$67,684 for a Carpenter position.
- Four new capital equipment items were added (Compact Track Loader, Backhoe Loader, Utility Truck for new carpenter position, and a new pickup truck for the project coordinator) totaling \$406,100.

Strategic Emphasis

- Continuation of the Roof Maintenance Program to improve the maintenance of our public facilities roof life and continue to save funds.
- Facilities and Team project management and estimating will help keep the departments within budget.
- Continuation of the LED electrical lighting program.
- Continue working with City departments with the planning of future Capital projects.
- Capital Projects to be within the scheduled time frame and budget.
- Continuation of the HVAC Replacement Program established for the City's aging HVAC Systems.
- Continuation of the existing facilities condition assessment program and development of a facility maintenance checklist to allow for a more proactive approach to infrastructure renovation and maintenance.
- Developing a program for facility generators to have regular maintenance, to prevent emergency repair calls when needed.

Demand and Performance Indicators

Measure	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
City Buildings Maintained	102	103	111	111	117
City Parks Buildings	39	39	39	39	39
Boardwalk & Withers Swash	2.1	2.3	1.5	1.9	1.4
Dune Walkovers	123	123	123	123	140
Street Median Lighting	90	90	90	90	90
Bridges, Docks & Lighting	2	2	2	2	2



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	FY22 Actuals	FY23 Budget	FY24 Adopted Budget
Planning & Zoning	\$1,190,442	\$1,172,788	\$1,227,691
Provides administrative and planning services for Subdivision Administration, Zoning Annexation, Neighborhood Services Initiatives, Urban Design, and Committee Support for Planning Commission, Tourism Committee, etc.			
Capital Outlay	\$0	\$0	\$30,000
Total Planning & Zoning	\$1,190,442	\$1,172,788	\$1,257,691

Full Time Positions	FY22 Actuals	FY23 Budget	FY24 Adopted Budget
Planning & Zoning	12	12	12
Total Planning & Zoning	12	12	12

Highlights, Challenges, and Budgetary Impacts

Highlights

- The Bike & Pedestrian Committee continues to work and evaluate proposed downtown plans with recommendations for multimodal transportation improvements. This year's focus will include a new safety campaign, in collaboration with the Police Department. Also, the committee is working with the Parks Division to create an Adopt-A-Trail program.
- The update to the Comprehensive plan was completed and adopted at the end of 2021 by City Council.
- The update to the 2012 Local Beach Management Plan, has been completed and was sent to DHEC-Ocean and Coastal Resource Management for review and comments.
- The Workforce Housing Advisory Board, completed their Strategic Plan to the City Council at the end of 2021. Planning staff continues to be a part of this advisory board and continues to research and provide funding options and programs to be presented to City Council.

Challenges

- Continual litigation with regard to zoning interpretations.

Budgetary Impacts

The Planning & Zoning budget increased by 32.17% when compared to the FY2022-23 Adopted Budget and reflects:

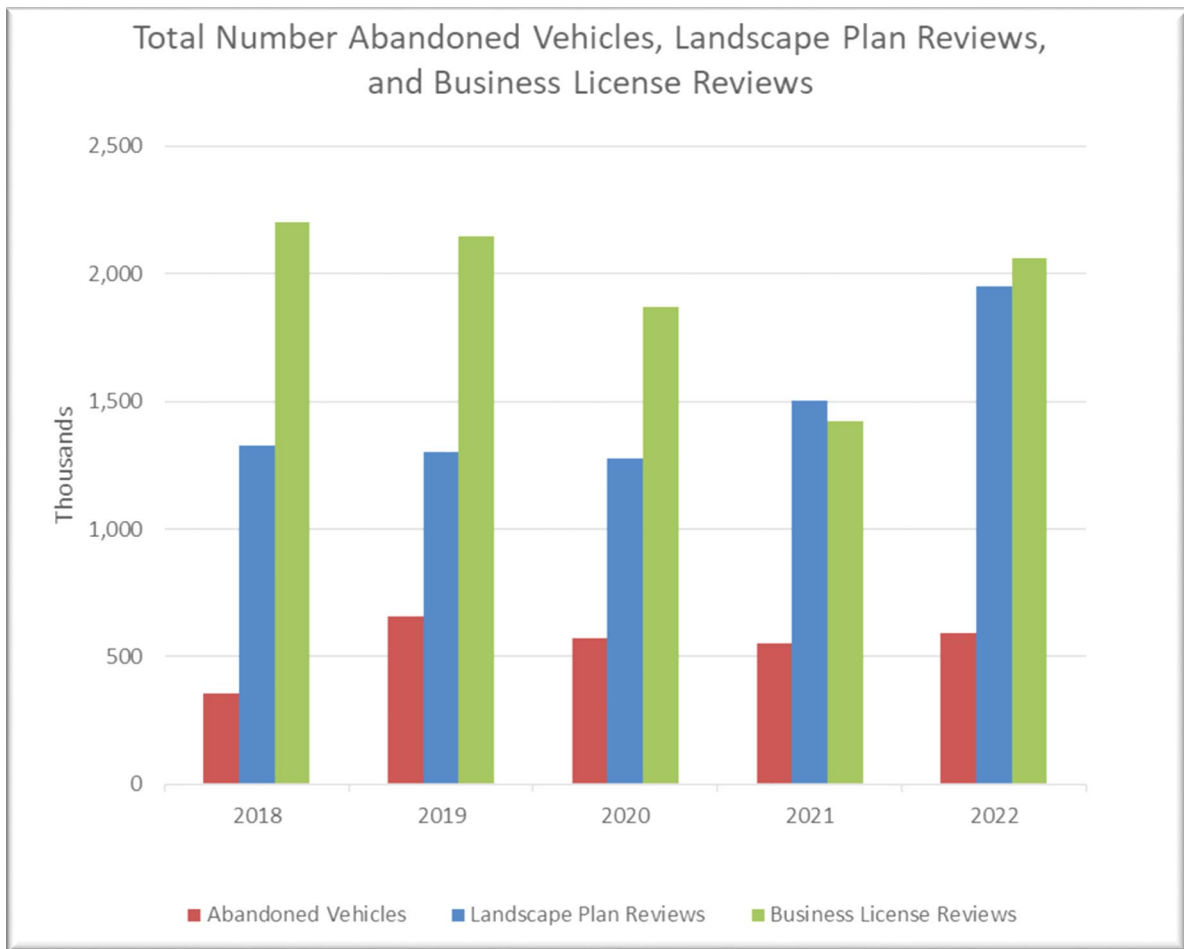
- Citywide personal service budget allocations include a 5% market increase. At the time of the budget adoption, the South Carolina Public Employee Benefit Authority had not announced any changes to the contribution. Additionally, there were no increases to the employer funded health insurance premiums.
- Capital outlay request in the amount of \$30,000 for a new vehicle.

Strategic Emphasis

- Staff will be focusing on taking each element of the Comprehensive Plan to the Planning Commission to further define and set specific goals and policies for each element of the document.
- Maintain the timely processing and response to applicant's submittals for applications to the Planning Commission, the Board of Zoning Appeals, and to the Community Appearance Board.
- Continue the positive communication between staff and departments, in regards to Planning Commission items, recommendations and decisions to City Council; the decisions of the Board of Zoning Appeals, and decisions of the Community Appearance Board.
- Communicate and inform members of the Planning Commission, Board of Zoning Appeals, and to the Community Appearance Board, all available training and education opportunities to keep current with their required annual CEU credits.
- Continue to update and verify the current street name database for emergency services.
- Continue to assist other departments with Special Event committees, when called to do so.
- Continue to work with the team in creating the city's Disaster Recovery plan.

Demand and Performance Indicators

Measure	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Business License Reviews	2,201	2,148	1,869	1,421	2,064
Abandoned Vehicles	358	659	573	573	592
Landscape Plan Reviews	1,326	1,302	1,275	1,501	1,953



Construction Services

Mission

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

Service	FY22 Actuals	FY23 Budget	FY24 Adopted Budget
Construction Services	\$3,249,713	\$2,113,206	\$2,189,313
Administers and enforces the City's principal community development, building construction, and land use management codes, which ensure public safety and orderly community growth.			
Capital Outlay	\$0	\$80,000	\$90,000
Total Construction Services	\$3,249,713	\$2,193,206	\$2,279,313

Full Time Positions	FY22 Actuals	FY23 Budget	FY24 Adopted Budget
Construction Services	21	23	23
Total Construction Services	21	23	23

Highlights, Challenges, and Budgetary Impacts

Highlights

- Maintain and continue to improve the Property Maintenance Code Enforcement Program and continue to get more properties in compliance with the current adopted codes and ordinances.

Challenges

- Residential and commercial construction continues at a steady rate throughout the city. With the addition of several inspector positions being added last fiscal year, we are short on vehicles to allow for additional separate inspections.

Budgetary Impacts

The Construction Services budget increased by 3.93% when compared to the FY2022-23 Adopted Budget and reflects:

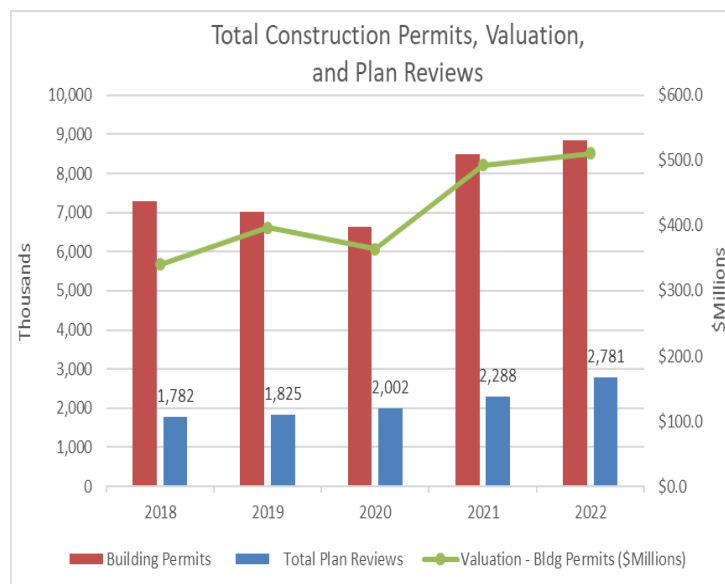
- Citywide personal service budget allocations include a 5% market increase. At the time of the budget adoption, the South Carolina Public Employee Benefit Authority had not announced any changes to the contribution rates, therefore there were no increases in the employer's retirement contribution. Additionally, there were no increases to the employer funded health insurance premiums.
- Added three (3) new vehicles for additional inspectors in the Construction Services Department totaling \$90,000.

Strategic Emphasis

- Continue to develop a neighborhood enrichment plan to aid in accomplishing the objective of improving the quality of life, public safety, economic development, communications, and quality of life issues for the citizens of Myrtle Beach.
- Maintain the same level of building inspections and permitting turn-around time.

Demand and Performance Indicators

Measure	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Building Permits	7,277	7,024	6,644	8,482	8,851
Valuation - Bldg. Permits (\$Millions)	340	397	364.4	492.5	510.7
Building Inspections	23,126	21,460	22,168	24,031	31,035
Property Maintenance Cases	490	570	479	516	539
Residential Plan Reviews	1,149	1,130	1,314	1,550	1,675
Commercial Plan Reviews	633	695	688	738	1,106
Total Plan Reviews	1,782	1,825	2,002	2,288	2,781



Neighborhood Services Office

Mission

To make our neighborhoods catalysts for our future.

Service	FY22 Actuals	FY23 Budget	FY24 Adopted Budget
Neighborhood Services Office	\$442,431	\$401,651	\$408,916
Responsible for coordination of neighborhood outreach, community services, and the administration of the Community Development Block Grant.			
Myrtle Beach Colored School	\$22,856	\$26,844	\$21,544
Responsible for coordination of neighborhood outreach, community services, and the administration of the Community Development Block Grant.			
Capital Outlay	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Neighborhood Services Office	\$465,287	\$428,495	\$430,460

Full Time Positions	FY22 Actuals	FY23 Budget	FY24 Adopted Budget
Neighborhood Services Office	3	3	3
Total Neighborhood Services Office	3	3	3

Highlights, Challenges, and Budgetary Impacts

Highlights

- The Historic Myrtle Beach Colored School Museum is growing in traffic - family & individual tours, photo opportunities, interviews and visits regarding business and culture.
- We collaborated with all neighborhoods, including our low to moderate income areas, through outreach events (back-to-school drives, toy drives, tree lighting, businesses-sponsored events, etc.).
- Continue collaboration with the Myrtle Beach Police Department in hosting Neighborhood Watch Groups and National Night Out through in-person meetings and events.
- Beachside Chats, an initiative encouraging community engagement and dialogue, continued and experienced growth.

Challenges

- Youth Education and Training (YET) was reduced, thus limiting the number of students available to participate in a potentially life-altering opportunity.

Budgetary Impacts

The Neighborhood Services budget increased by 0.46% when compared to the FY2022-23 Adopted Budget and reflects:

- Citywide personal service budget allocations include a 5% market increase. At the time of the budget adoption, the South Carolina Public Employee Benefit Authority had not announced any changes to the contribution rates, therefore there were no increases in the employer's retirement contribution. Additionally, there were no increases to the employer funded health insurance premiums.

Strategic Emphasis

- Continue to increase outreach to our Latinx residents through events and encouragement to participate in established Neighborhood Watch groups and all city sponsored events.
- Neighborhood Watch groups and National Night Out to be continued collaborations with the Myrtle Beach Police Department.
- Beachside Chats will continue, as we foster conversations on race, peace, healing and understanding and begin work on meaningful, worthwhile projects.
- Neighborhood Services will collaborate with Waves of Praise Gospel Fest, local faith leaders and professionals in the arts industry to organize a community choir and special performance group.

Demand and Performance Indicators

Measure	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Neighborhood Watch Meetings Held	132	150	17	70	84
Attendance - National Night Out	50	600	15	150	550
Community Youth Engagement	50	50	0	55	70
MyBeach 101	31	25	25	29	28
Jazz Festival	0	15,000	0	15,000	17,000
BTW Tree Lighting	150	150	225	300	400
Back to School Bash	200	400	0	525	650
Annual Black History Celebration	250	325	300	200	250
Waves of Praise Gospel Festival	8,000	7,500	0	12,000	15,000
Historic Colored School Visits	1,028	1,650	863	1,200	2,000
CDBG Administration	479,486	410,718	0	0	0
After-school Programs	22	16	12	0	0

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	FY22 Actuals	FY23 Budget	FY24 Adopted Budget
Convention Center Administration Responsible for the administrative services and the overall management and direction of the Myrtle Beach Convention Center facility	\$899,095	\$1,591,883	\$1,764,782
Convention Services 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.	\$658,592	\$599,617	\$618,886
Convention Center Sales & Marketing Responsible for the marketing and sale of space at the convention center and the coordination of events for our clients.	\$1,237,623	\$1,017,696	\$1,046,231
Convention Center Operations 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.	\$3,488,058	\$2,685,450	\$2,904,137
MBCC Concessions Operation and management of all concession services related to the Myrtle Beach Convention Center and the City's athletic fields.	\$443,392	\$605,248	\$639,651
Sports Tourism Concessions Operation of concession services at Grand Park, Ashley Booth, and Ned Donkle sports complexes.	\$230,773	\$473,477	\$458,338

Service	FY22 Actuals	FY23 Budget	FY24 Adopted Budget
Capital Outlay	\$0	\$30,000	\$0
Total Convention Center	\$6,957,534	\$7,003,371	\$7,432,025

Full Time Positions	FY22 Actuals	FY23 Budget	FY24 Adopted Budget
Convention Center Administration	3	3	3
Convention Services	6	6	6
Convention Center Sales & Marketing	7	7	6
Convention Center Operations	18	20	22
MBCC Concessions	4	4	4
Sports Tourism Concessions	2	2	2
Total Convention Center	40	42	43

Highlights, Challenges, and Budgetary Impacts

Highlights

- Convention Center events have returned to pre-pandemic levels and the Convention Center Hotel will experience its best performing financial year since opening twenty years ago.
- The labor shortage we have experienced has improved both in quantity and quality of applicants.
- Preliminary design work for glass roof replacement is underway.

Challenges

- Exhibit Hall occupancy has returned to sixty-one percent (61%). As the demand continues upward, the availability of space for public events is becoming limited.
- The cost of goods and services has increased considerably.

Budgetary Impacts

The Convention Center budget increased by 6.12% when compared to the FY2022-23 Adopted Budget and reflects:

- Citywide personal service budget allocations include a 5% market increase. At the time of the budget adoption, the South Carolina Public Employee Benefit Authority had not announced any changes to the contribution rates, therefore there were no increases in the employer's retirement contribution. Additionally, there were no increases to the employer funded health insurance premiums.

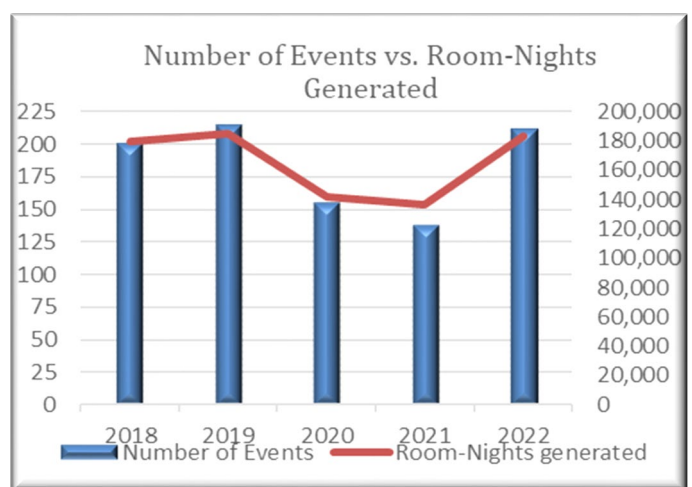
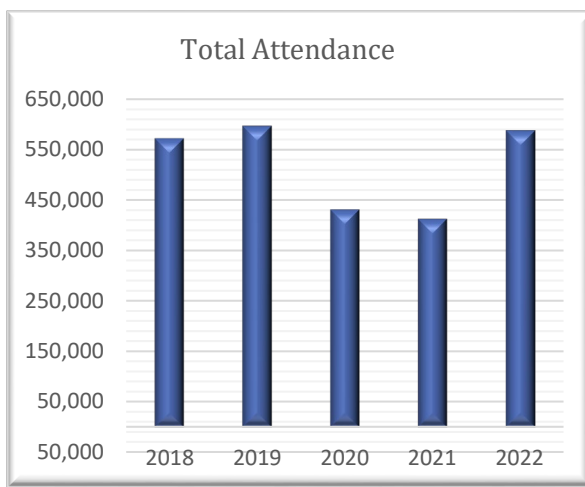
- A Service Level Change in the amount of \$109,614 for two full-time Maintenance Worker positions in the Operations division. The addition of these positions will reduce overtime and the use of temporary staffing.
- A \$9,800 increase in the Administrative division in Departmental Designation for team building activities and advertising for the Garage Sale.
- A \$16,150 increase in the Convention Services division in Other Services for labor costs for an overnight guard and police presence at large events.
- A \$50,000 increase in the Sales & Marketing division in Advertising due to increases in cost and to keep the Convention Center relevant.
- A decrease in the Sales and Marketing division as a result of a retirement of a Sales Manager. This position will not be filled and the savings will help offset some of the costs of the two new Maintenance Worker positions in the Operations division.

Strategic Emphasis

- Identify, solicit, and secure both short and long-term events that best suit our opportunities.
- Maximizing the Convention Center's effectiveness at generating economic impact year round.

Demand and Performance Indicators

Measure	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Number of Events	201	215	156	138	212
Room-Nights generated	179,725	185,500	142,300	136,500	183,250
Total Attendance	571,650	596,000	431,000	412,500	587,550
% Occupancy of the Convention Center	68	67	47	46	61





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Parks, Recreation, and Sports Tourism

Parks

Recreation

Chapin Memorial Library

Sports Tourism

Parks

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	FY22 Actuals	FY23 Budget	FY24 Adopted Budget
Parks Special Events	\$929,269	\$847,828	\$980,120
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.			
Right-Of-Way Maintenance	\$2,997,228	\$3,208,363	\$3,243,179
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.			
Litter Control	\$662,637	\$630,811	\$790,180
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.			
Grounds Maintenance	\$2,429,739	\$2,254,471	\$2,349,587
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.			

Service	FY22 Actuals	FY23 Budget	FY24 Adopted Budget
Cemetery	\$326,371	\$303,270	\$316,483
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.			
Capital Outlay	\$282,343	\$184,900	\$302,000
Total Parks	\$7,627,586	\$7,429,643	\$7,981,549

Full Time Positions	FY22 Actuals	FY23 Budget	FY24 Adopted Budget
Parks Special Events	3	3	3
Right-Of-Way Maintenance	21	27	25
Litter Control	8	8	11
Grounds Maintenance	21	21	20
Cemetery	3	3	3
Total Parks	56	62	62

Highlights, Challenges, and Budgetary Impacts

Highlights

- Continued to provide quality parks and greenspaces that are enjoyed by residents and visitors alike.
- We have started slowly changing to our in-house recycled mulch in an effort to use more sustainable and carbon neutral materials in our department.
- A proactive maintenance rotation was created for our parks allowing for more preventative maintenance and prolonged lifespan of amenities.

Challenges

- Landscaping contractors continue to produce inadequate results, at growing costs, in comparison to our desired service level.
- Finding and hiring qualified full time and part time staff remains a challenge.
- Material costs continue to rise in today's market.
- Delays in vehicle and equipment delivery provides a challenge when replacing or ordering new vehicles and/or equipment.

Budgetary Impacts

The Parks budget increased by 7.43% when compared to the FY2022-23 Adopted Budget and reflects:

- Citywide personal service budget allocations include a 5% market increase. At the time of the budget adoption, the South Carolina Public Employee Benefit Authority had not announced any changes to the contribution rates, therefore there were no increases in the employer's retirement contribution. Additionally, there were no increases to the employer funded health insurance premiums.
- Capital outlay requests of \$27,000 for Can Machine Dumpsters for the Broyhill Load and Pack; \$40,000 for a Soil Screen to remove debris from beach sand; \$235,000 for an additional Broyhill Load and Pack that is used to pick up and empty trash cans along the beach.
- A \$19,547 increase in salaries to upgrade the Special Events Supervisor position to a Special Events Superintendent and a Maintenance Worker to an Equipment Operator.
- A 67.7% increase in fuel costs due to increasing prices and usage.
- A \$127,821 increase in Other Services due to rising contract prices with outside landscapers.

Strategic Emphasis

- Bring more contracts back in-house to provide our desired level of service for our community and visitors.
- Plan, design, and budget public park space and landscape improvement projects and their associated long-term maintenance needs. Priorities on developing master landscape plans within development districts, neighborhood entrances, and high traffic areas.
- Use creativity to activate our open spaces to engage the community, reduce nuisance activity, and better align with the City's master plan.
- Continue to elevate our beautification efforts in a more sustainable manner.

Demand and Performance Indicators

Measure	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
City Parks Maintained	51	52	52	52	52
Park Rentals (days)	177	164	107	227	149
Picnic Shelter Rentals (days)	52	78	11	44	133
Miles of Right-of-Way	102	102	102	102	102
Number of City Trees Maintained	28,398	28,398	28,463	28,540	28,550
Trees Planted by Staff	398	111	80	117	20
Miles of Beaches Cleaned	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25
Miles of Median Maintained	49.5	49.5	49.5	49.5	49.5
Special Events Staffed	35	42	35	72	147
Special Events Staff Hours	6,600	6,790	2,412	3,969	4,903
Cost of Servicing Sp. Events	326,419	308,205	59,930	109,615	147,710

Recreation

Mission

To create community through people, parks, and programs.

Service	FY22 Actuals	FY23 Budget	FY24 Adopted Budget
Rec - Administration	\$1,388,021	\$797,546	\$584,103
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.			
Rec - Recreation	\$5,802,998	\$5,632,882	\$5,958,434
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.			
Rec - Field Maintenance	\$1,762,941	\$854,655	\$885,278
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.			
Rec - Train Station	\$44,512	\$62,891	\$70,676
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.			
Rec - Myrtles Market	\$5,566	\$7,695	\$6,000
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.			

Service	FY22 Actuals	FY23 Budget	FY24 Adopted Budget
Golf Course Operations	\$137,194	\$50,996	\$161,672
An 18-hole championship golf course that provides reasonably priced rounds of golf with excellent customer service.			
Coastal Federal Field	\$163,002	\$284,432	\$299,404
Capital Outlay	\$202	\$0	\$123,000
Total Recreation	\$9,304,436	\$7,691,097	\$8,088,567

	FY22 Actuals	FY23 Budget	FY24 Adopted Budget
Full Time Positions			
Rec - Administration	5	5	4
Rec - Recreation	41	42	42
Rec - Field Maintenance	16	16	16
Total Recreation	62	63	62

Highlights, Challenges, and Budgetary Impacts

Highlights

- Excellence in Youth Sports Programs resulting in State Champions in the 13-16 girls' softball division and hosted four (4) All-Star Basketball tournaments with all four (4) City teams advancing to the finals.
- Hosted very successful internal special events including Polar Express, SpringFest, Fall Fling, and 2nd Chance Prom.
- The Parks, Recreation and Sports Tourism (PRST) website has been an excellent tool and online registration has been well-received.

Challenges

- Space restrictions limit growth of programs.
- Limited storage space and outdated equipment.
- Umpires and officials in youth and adult sports are sparse.

Budgetary Impacts

The Recreation budget increased by 5.17% when compared to the FY2022-23 Adopted Budget and reflects:

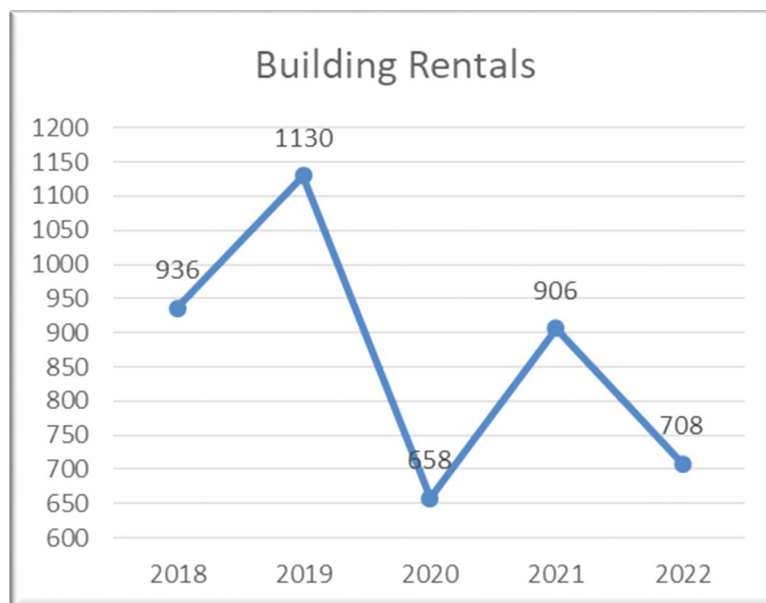
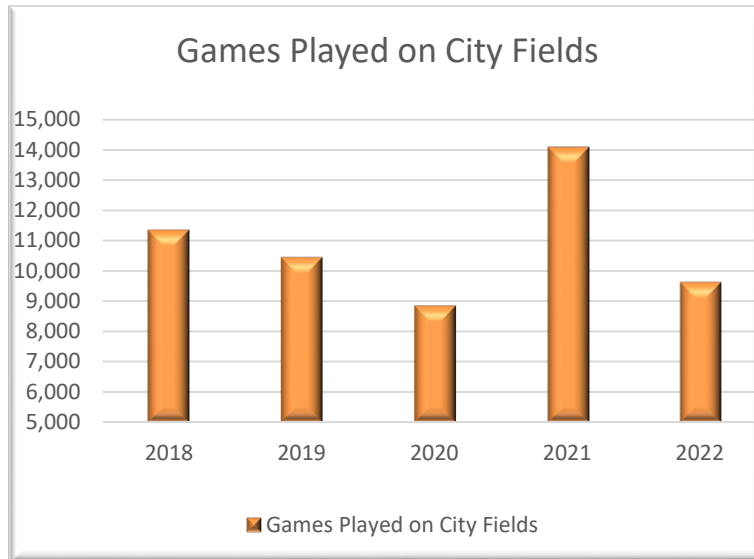
- Citywide personal service budget allocations include a 5% market increase. At the time of the budget adoption, the South Carolina Public Employee Benefit Authority had not announced any changes to the contribution rates, therefore there were no increases in the employer's retirement contribution. Additionally, there were no increases to the employer funded health insurance premiums.
- Capital Outlay requests in the amount of \$17,000 for a Ballfield Top dresser used to disperse infill evenly across synthetic turf fields; \$51,000 for an Artificial Turf Paint Remover that removes painted lines from the artificial turf surfaces providing a clean aesthetic and prolonging the life of the turf fibers; \$55,000 for a Robotic Line Painter that uses GPS to paint lines on athletic fields. This piece of equipment is anticipated to save labor hours in the Field Maintenance Division.
- A \$60,000 increase in Other Special Department Supplies to replace outdated window coverings at the General Reed Center, start a new ESports League at the Mary C Canty Recreation Center, and fund Special Events at the Train Depot that were previously in the Special Events Division of the Parks Department.
- Increases of \$46,890 in M&R Buildings & Grounds \$36,175 in Janitorial and \$14,000 in M&R Vehicles - Outside Fuel due to escalating prices.

Strategic Emphasis

- Continue to rotate instructors throughout multiple facilities which helps offer more classes, while alleviating space issues.
 - Continue the 10-year plan for updating cardio equipment.
 - Find ways to incentivize sports officials.
 - Increase storage.
-

Demand and Performance Indicators

Measure	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Building Rentals	936	1,130	658	906	708
Aquatics (Lessons, Laps & Open)	40,046	40,465	10,855	25,133	45,520
Adult Sports	3,453	3,691	2,293	2,876	3,104
Youth Sports	2,403	2,307	2,004	2,153	2,995
Games Played on City Fields	11,362	10,462	8,876	14,087	9,644
Programs (Camps & After School)	488	470	321	483	650
Tennis Center	25,855	21,545	18,137	25,793	28,775
Daily Center Use*	290,786	296,923	103,183	203,239	229,422



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	FY22 Actuals	FY23 Budget	FY24 Adopted Budget
Library	\$1,449,924	\$1,331,533	\$1,482,962
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.			
Capital Outlay	\$0	\$0	\$33,000
Total Library	\$1,449,924	\$1,331,533	\$1,515,962

Full Time Positions	FY22 Actuals	FY23 Budget	FY24 Adopted Budget
Library	11	11	11
Total Library	11	11	11

Highlights, Challenges, and Budgetary Impacts

Highlights

- Talented, flexible, caring staff that work well together to provide excellent customer service.
- The library is a valued institution in the community with supportive Advisory and Friends Boards.
- Productive grant season with over \$200,000 in funded projects.
- The library offers a variety of services - books and programs are just the beginning.
- Expanding services through outreach and offsite programs through the coming Mobile Library.
- Staff changes and reassignment of responsibilities bring improvements to adult programs and collections.

Challenges

- Community re-engagement but Library visits and event participation continue to rebound as more return to their pre-COVID habits.

- Improving Chapin Park image to create opportunity for outdoor events and classes.
- Maintaining part-time staff is challenging due to wage inflation in similar jobs in the area.

Budgetary Impacts

The Library budget increased by 13.85% when compared to the FY2022-23 Adopted Budget and reflects:

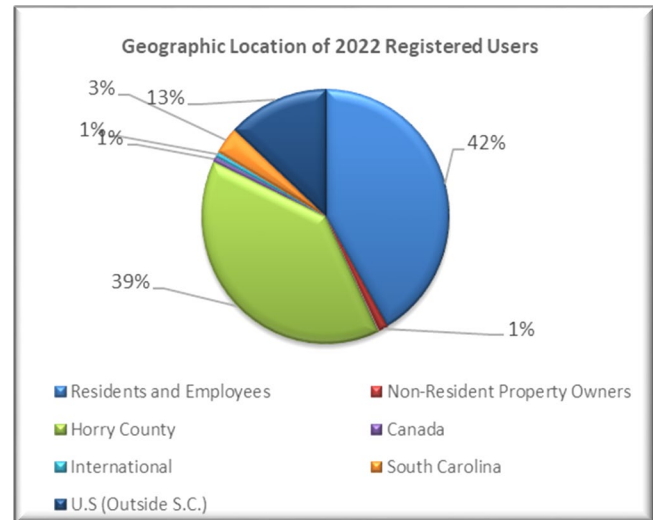
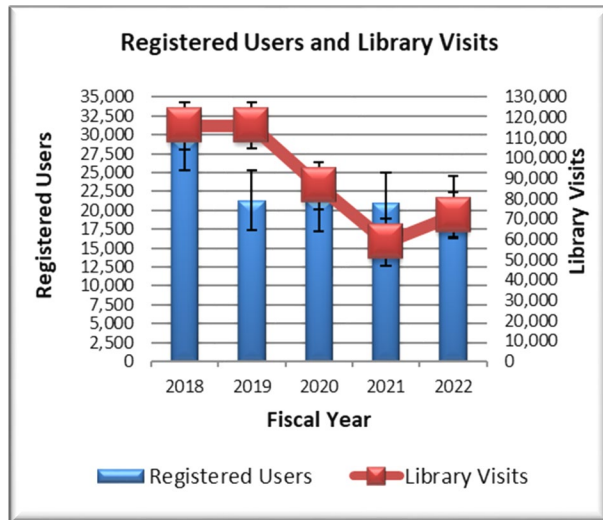
- Citywide personal service budget allocations include a 5% market increase. At the time of the budget adoption, the South Carolina Public Employee Benefit Authority had not announced any changes to the contribution rates, therefore there were no increases in the employer's retirement contribution. Additionally, there were no increases to the employer funded health insurance premiums.
- A \$20,000 increase in Books and Periodicals to keep up with demand and a \$12,235 increase in Other Special Departmental Supplies for a bulk order of Library cards.
- A capital outlay request in the amount of \$33,000 for a vehicle to replace a secondary use vehicle.

Strategic Emphasis

- Continuous visibility in the community is needed to reach non-library users and those who have fallen out of their library habit since COVID began. Increasing outreach services is a step to achieve this goal, directly impacting community quality of life. The Mobile Library will be the tool used to reach non-users and reengage with previous users.
- Diverse events that include more cultural and educational topics covering various literacies (media, nutrition, digital, health) need to be incorporated into the event schedule. Additional part-time staff will provide full-time staff more off-desk time to plan, run, and evaluate programs for improved learning outcomes.

Demand and Performance Indicators

Measure	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Registered Users	29,266	21,321	21,260	21,033	20,496
Library Visits	115,982	116,015	86,365	58,700	71,882
Sessions on Public Computers	23,621	26,074	14,236	8,271	11,481
Annual Number of Wireless Sessions	33,040	26,187	32,658	25,816	35,222
Total Physical Circulation	148,360	149,318	115,638	112,478	124,170
Summer Reading Participation	2,649	2,877	623	903	1,127
Support from Horry County	0	0	35,000	35,000	35,000
Support from Other Sources	83,000	23,970	62,520	10,400	292,408



Sports Tourism

Mission

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

Service	FY22 Actuals	FY23 Budget	FY24 Adopted Budget
City Sports Tourism	\$2,445,424	\$2,369,773	\$2,771,769
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.			
MBSC Administration	\$1,960,014	\$1,584,658	\$1,760,291
Marketing, management, and operation of the Myrtle Beach Sports Center.			
Capital Outlay	\$67,375	\$26,200	\$244,000
Total Sports Tourism	\$4,472,814	\$3,980,631	\$4,776,060

	FY22 Actuals	FY23 Budget	FY24 Adopted Budget
Full Time Positions			
City Sports Tourism	6	6	6
Total Sports Tourism	6	6	6

Highlights, Challenges, and Budgetary Impacts

Highlights

- Provision of safe and memorable guest experiences through preparation and engagement by well trained, enthusiastic team members.
- Engagement of sponsors in a manner that resulted in positive scenarios for guests, local businesses, and the department.
- Continued to increase departmental revenues, while maintaining departmental expenses and fostering long-term sustainability.

Challenges

- Playing surfaces need updating.

Budgetary Impacts

The Sports Tourism budget increased by 23.4% when compared to the FY2022-23 Adopted Budget and reflects:

- Citywide personal service budget allocations include a 5% market increase. At the time of the budget adoption, the South Carolina Public Employee Benefit Authority had not announced any changes to the contribution rates, therefore there were no increases in the employer's retirement contribution. Additionally, there were no increases to the employer funded health insurance premiums.
- Capital Outlay Requests in the amount of \$174,000 for refinishing the floor at the John T Rhodes Myrtle Beach Sports Center. This process includes a complete sanding down to the wood to allow for repainting of the floor markings and applying two coats of sealant; \$70,000 for the purchase of various Track & Field equipment.

Strategic Emphasis

- Recruit and train a dependable volunteer team to supplement front line team members in creating memorable guest experiences.
- 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.
- Continue reestablishing face-to-face relationships and continue to identify new partnerships that generate direct spending in the community.
- Continued engagement in the development of ancillary track & field/cross country programming which supports the development of local officials, volunteers and coaches.

Demand and Performance Indicators

Venue	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
MB Convention Center	22,429,488	27,930,570	7,322,312	30,896,749	31,590,654
Grand Park Athletics Complex	41,054,061	41,269,652	23,232,658	49,504,684	36,872,827
Streets & Roads	2,728,627	1,668,535	1,935,515	2,043,975	1,895,300
Doug Shaw Memorial Stadium	4,045,090	4,898,103	3,390,522	3,552,011	3,194,070
City Gymnasiums	286,913	312,018	0	0	0
MB Sports Center	20,899,429	25,476,821	10,372,252	27,072,103	29,008,722
Non-City Venues	45,506,105	42,593,710	15,105,235	32,820,801	52,141,845
MB Tennis Center	0	50,133	42,759	22,552	0

Demand and Performance Indicators					
Sport	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Archery	0	0	0	2,467,571	0
Baseball	49,190,804	47,287,097	17,027,288	47,600,406	53,500,702
Basketball	15,813,336	15,993,925	4,892,879	15,870,447	15,022,046
Body Building	192,813	52,445	0	0	0
Cheer	8,225,857	12,016,771	145,403	7,602,966	5,623,058
Cornhole	0	77,127	122,447	131,871	380,281
Cross Fit	0	183,270	202,962	322,247	232,775
Dance	10,264,754	14,624,375	911,813	19,787,889	25,011,754
Extreme Sports	376,308	0	0	0	0
Fastpitch	23,350,021	22,296,347	11,529,265	18,992,953	21,854,336
Fencing	0	0	0	430,370	672,623
Football	1,720,813	2,959,041	2,814,053	3,183,387	3,311,873
Gymnastics	2,942,876	4,162,678	2,360,236	1,711,720	3,219,140
Handball	308,509	236,202	0	0	0
Kickball	273,817	362,722	314,573	358,112	235,497
Lacrosse					
Martial Arts	0	0	620,791	213,791	0
Pickleball	222,066	249,892	199,567	366,734	496,185
Running	2,728,627	1,668,535	1,935,515	2,043,975	1,895,300
Slowpitch	6,616,279	7,768,728	7,047,388	8,719,861	6,808,726
Soccer	4,549,476	4,486,376	1,495,497	4,406,953	3,114,044
Special Olympics	616,195	617,018	0	0	443,382
Tennis	0	50,133	42,759	22,552	0
Track & Field	2,324,277	1,755,792	630,598	1,026,536	1,817,070
Twirling	453,495	0	0	0	0
Volleyball	6,373,752	6,888,304	4,375,436	6,999,529	8,433,384
Wrestling	405,638	462,764	4,732,783	3,653,005	2,521,923



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	FY22 Actuals	FY23 Budget	FY24 Adopted Budget
Police - Administration Provides administrative support to all levels of the organization, including training, payroll, and some ancillary regulatory services.	\$3,529,111	\$3,672,827	\$5,216,967
Police - Investigations Provides investigative support to address major crimes and prepare cases for general sessions court. This division also includes crime scene investigations.	\$6,162,994	\$7,000,103	\$6,605,295
Police - Uniform Provides uniformed patrol services in a variety of traditional and non-traditional approaches and assignments.	\$9,268,052	\$10,872,130	\$10,372,887
Special Operations Plans for long-term growth and development within the organization and handles all special events planning and coordination.	\$9,720,064	\$9,530,459	\$11,416,407
May Bike Events Supports costs relating to Memorial Day Weekend by providing funding for overtime, additional resources, equipment, and training.	\$1,496,581	\$962,419	\$852,234
Sports Tourism Supports costs relative to sponsored sporting events at city venues by providing funding for overtime and equipment.	\$57,273	\$38,990	\$36,544
Special Events Supports costs relating to sponsored special events at city venues or public property by providing funding for overtime and equipment.	\$481,062	\$163,756	\$148,528

Service	FY22 Actuals	FY23 Budget	FY24 Adopted Budget
Police - Support Services	\$6,925,580	\$7,296,465	\$8,119,000
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.			
Animal Shelter	\$323,455	\$260,000	\$275,000
Funds operating costs through contributions to the Grand Strand Humane Society for operating the animal shelter.			
Capital Outlay	\$616,479	\$966,300	\$1,498,642
Total Police Department	\$38,580,652	\$40,763,449	\$44,541,504

Full Time Positions	FY22 Actuals	FY23 Budget	FY24 Adopted Budget
Police - Administration	29	27	34
Police - Uniform	95	117	97
Police - Support Services	74	77	79
Police - Investigations	55	63	58
Special Operations	95	89	103
Total Police Department	348	373	371

Highlights, Challenges, and Budgetary Impacts

Highlights

- Continued reduction in Part I Crimes, which includes violent crime. Nationally in many areas violent crimes have increased but, in Myrtle Beach, they have not.
- Continued to collaborate with regional law enforcement, service providers, and the community to focus efforts on addressing and working with those in need. The addition of the Mental Health Alliance Partner and partners from The Center for Counseling and Wellness have identified pathways for long term solutions. Investigations and follow up nuisance cases have removed individuals out of communities and are making a difference.
- The continued use of technology has increased success and solvability rates in a variety of both short and long term case investigations.

- The Annex continues to provide the space and availability to train often and the firing range has been an invaluable tool for officers to hone their skills.
- Continued support from our community such as Community Watch Program, MBPD Citizen Police Academy, Junior Police Academy and many other programs that are interested in what we are doing and support our effort in making a difference by paying attention to social media and working to communicate areas of concern.
- The continued evaluation of recruitment and retention helps to bring more qualified members and retain seasoned members. Over the past year our Recruiting Team and the HR Department have worked to increase marketing and visibility to bring in a higher volume of applicants. We also work to evaluate workload, succession, and deployment.
- Contracted with a mental health service provider that will assist in training and performing well-checks for our team and provided 24 hour access to the city gym to provide physical fitness. These two areas in conjunction with the Wellness Committee that is chaired by two leaders and eight employees of MBPD will evaluate the overall health and environment for our employees.

Challenges

- We continue to be challenged with the delivery of services for all crime types to reduce Part I crimes, specifically larceny as this relates to the opioid and heroin epidemic (ex. Shoplifting, thefts from vehicles, that feed habits and the drug nexus).
- The increased use of technology has increased the related costs. In addition to the need for operators of the technology, there is also a for need storage devices, up to date versions of software, and training for the technology.
- Social issues and the reliance on law enforcement continues to increase but there is a lack of funding and resources.
- The need for staffing continues to be a challenge. The retirement of several employees and upcoming retirements continues to bring changes within our structure and leadership. We are also challenged with the quality/quantity of applicants. We are looking forward to implementing our Neighborhood Team officers but we need the staffing to do so. We continue to evaluate and provide proposals to better serve our team and funding needs.

Budgetary Impacts

The Police budget increased by 9.27% when compared to the FY2022-23 Adopted Budget and reflects:

- Citywide personal service budget allocations include a 5% market increase. At the time of the budget adoption, the South Carolina Public Employee Benefit Authority had not announced any changes to the contribution rates, therefore there were no increases in the employer's retirement contribution. Additionally, there were no increases to the employer funded health insurance premiums.
- A \$141,476 increase in Telephone for 240 new cell phones, cases and service to provide a cell phone for all officers.
- A \$530,070 increase in Other Special Departmental Supplies for the contract renewal for body worn and in-car cameras and Tasers.
- Capital outlay requests in the Uniform division in the amount of \$300,000 for 5 new police vehicles.

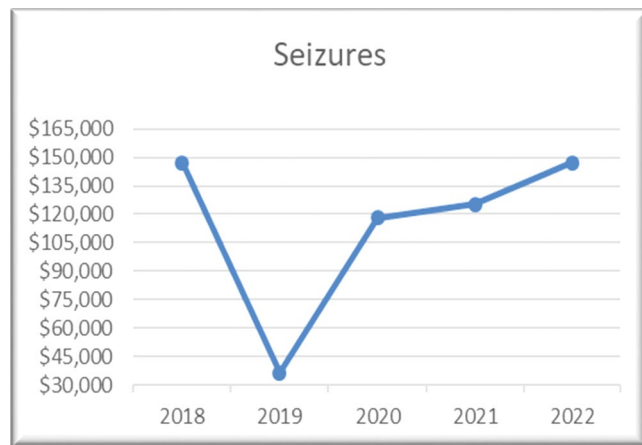
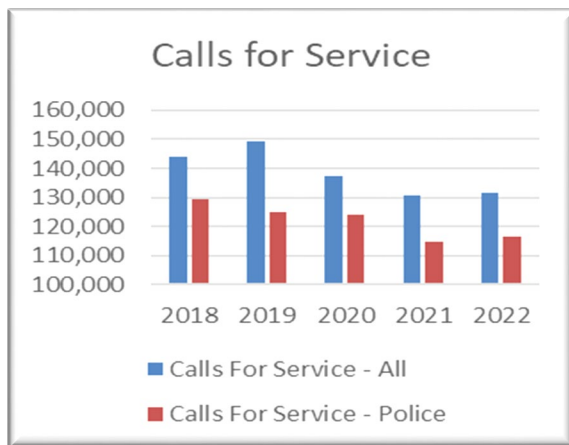
- Capital outlay requests in the Support Services division in the amount of \$885,142 which includes \$160,000 for a Detention Transport Van; \$115,000 for portable radios; \$100,000 for camera repairs and replacements; \$245,037 for License Plate Readers (LPRs) and software. These new LPRs will replace the current LPRs that have outdated technology; \$27,000 to replace the lavatories in the inmate areas of the detention center; \$238,105 to upgrade the portable radios that are at end of life and no longer supported by Motorola. This upgrade is also necessary for the radios to work on the Horry County radio system.
- Capital outlay requests in the Investigations Division in the amount of \$225,000 which includes \$140,000 for 3 new vehicles; \$59,000 to replace an outdated scanner that is used to scan major incidents including traffic fatalities; \$26,000 for a 3D handheld scanner that allows for focused scanning of specific areas at major crime scenes.
- Capital outlay requests in the Special Operations Division in the amount of \$88,500 which includes \$15,000 for drones to assist in high risk dangerous scenarios; \$36,000 for six Night Vision Systems and Mounts to be used during nighttime hours with low visibility; \$11,000 for a Forcible Entry Container. This container will allow officers to practice forcible entries before needed in a crisis like an active shooter event; \$14,500 for laptops for the motorcycles to make the ticket writing process more efficient by eliminating the need for them to be written by hand; \$12,000 to replace the rifles used by the SWAT team based on the manufacturers recommendation of every five years to insure accuracy and working order.

Strategic Emphasis

- Continued reduction in crime by the addition of manpower, initiatives in Intelligence Led Policing, partnering with the courts, federal agencies and active partnerships with the community. Focus on violent crime to include the new DOJ Grant.
- Improve employee wellness and retention of employees by addressing workload issues and efficiencies and assessing competitive incentives and pay compensation. Establishing family programming to help build communication for a balanced work/home life, mentorship programs for upcoming supervisors, improvements in technology and work assignment opportunities, improvements in training, and a continued commitment to employee mental health and physical fitness.
- Use of technology expansion for team members and civilian positions to evaluate workload. Expansion of the National Integrated Ballistic Information Network to assist in investigations, and utilize the Real Time Crime division to help reduce crime by using the camera system and improving the use of crime data. Upgrade the body-worn and in-car camera equipment and software and evaluate aging technology and plan accordingly. Continued proactive social media messaging and assessing the demand of the public for information.
- Continue community outreach through youth programs and activities, provide mental health support, fund and support our Citizen's Police Academy, and communicate with neighborhood leaders of neighborhoods not served by a crime watch association.
- Continue to develop and implement partnerships with support agencies by taking a proactive approach to working with our mental health population, the opioid epidemic, homeless, and open-source intelligence analysis.

Demand and Performance Indicators

Measure	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Traffic Fatalities	12	3	7	12	9
Traffic Collision Investigated	2,740	2,684	2,297	3,012	2,771
Animals Picked Up	565	663	436	384	529
Calls For Service - All	143,885	149,492	137,179	130,579	131,497
Calls For Service - Police	129,182	125,055	124,142	114,705	116,665
Arrest Totals (Including Tickets)	26,876	26,034	22,074	19,744	24,002
Seizures	147,341	36,418	117,951	125,171	147,071
Part I Crimes	4,002	4,285	3,499	3,477	2,985
Homicides	4	3	6	9	6
Investigative Case Files	3,226	3,156	3,220	3,297	3,293



Fire Department

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	FY22 Actuals	FY23 Budget	FY24 Adopted Budget
Fire - Administration	\$1,395,736	\$2,640,263	\$2,614,856
Provides administrative support, direction, and policy development for the emergency services and technical services functions.			
Fire - Emergency Services	\$20,137,690	\$18,023,258	\$19,332,898
Provides fire suppression, first responder medical service, EMS transport, hazardous materials mitigation, technical rescue, building preplanning, and building inspections throughout the City.			
Fire - Technical Services	\$1,164,822	\$1,209,297	\$1,351,157
Responsible for developing emergency response plans and taking a lead role in the coordination of those plans during an emergency.			
Emergency Management	\$204,465	\$162,077	\$267,675
Capital Outlay	\$445,346	\$1,238,195	\$220,000
Total Fire Department	\$23,348,059	\$23,273,090	\$23,786,586

Full Time Positions	FY22 Actuals	FY23 Budget	FY24 Adopted Budget
Fire - Administration	0	16	16
Fire - Emergency Services	0	153	165
Fire - Technical Services	0	8	8
Emergency Management	0	1	2
Total Fire Department	0	178	191

Highlights, Challenges, and Budgetary Impacts

Highlights

- Focused on multiple public health issues. Added an Opioid Program Coordinator to develop strategies that will address and curb the opioid problem in the City, replaced two older ambulances with new ALS ambulances, served as a member of the Pee Dee Healthcare Coalition, served on the Waccamaw Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD), served on the Coastal Carolina Water Safety Coalition, and continued to serve as a DHEC approved COVID-19 community vaccination site.
- Received certification and security clearance from SLED and Motorola to make significant radio improvements internally, resulting in large cost savings for the FD and PD.
- Emergency management continued to expand citywide, worked on reimbursement for previous natural disasters, activated the Emergency Operations Center five times, and secured a grant for the mass notification system.
- Continued to deliver high quality fire prevention and suppression services with only a 1.32% fire loss for property & contents, which translates to a save rate of 98.68%

Challenges

- Increasing demands for services have taxed the department; increased population and aging population, emergency incidents, beach coverage, special events, public engagement requests and public programs.
- Demands and responsibilities of employees are exceeding what they are able to do without relief.
- Aging apparatus, equipment, and infrastructure are problematic and costly.
- Recruiting and retaining qualified employees, especially paramedics is difficult.

Budgetary Impacts

The Fire budget increased by 2.21% when compared to the FY2022-23 Adopted Budget and reflects:

- Citywide personal service budget allocations include a 5% market increase. At the time of the budget adoption, the South Carolina Public Employee Benefit Authority had not announced any changes to the contribution rates, therefore there were no increases in the employer's retirement contribution. Additionally, there were no increases to the employer funded health insurance premiums.
- Two capital equipment items were approved in this year's Fire Administration Budget as follows: Apparatus Maintenance Utility Vehicle, \$80,000 and a Communication Services Vehicle at \$40,000.
- Two capital equipment items were added to the Emergency Services Division budget as follows: Radio Replacement, Phase 2 of 5 for both portable and mobile radios at \$15,000 and a Station Utility Vehicle for \$85,000.

Strategic Emphasis

- Address aging infrastructure, equipment, and apparatus.
- Implement staffing increases in strategic areas to ensure service demands are not negatively impacted.

- Continue to develop a sustainable and effective recruitment/retention program.
- Continuing a strong relationship with community through outreach & nuisance abatement.
- Utilize technology to allow for more efficient service delivery for internal and external customers.

Demand and Performance Indicators					
Measure	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Fire Calls / Company	492.8	490.1	451.6	582.3	584.8
EMS Calls / Company	829.1	872.6	856.2	1,080.9	996.0
Mean Response Time for Fire Calls (in minutes)	3.9	3.6	4.2	4.6	4.7
Mean Response Time for EMS Calls (in minutes)	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.6	4.6
Fire Code Inspections Conducted	4,201	4,372	3,463	4,725	3,733
Code Violations Discovered Through Inspection	2,808	3,793	4,204	6,251	5,516
Code Violations Brought Into Compliance Within 30 days	2,062	2,790	3,360	5,003	4,353
Percentage of Code Violations Brought Into Compliance Within 30 Days	73.4	73.6	79.2	80.0	79.9



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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	FY22 Actuals	FY23 Budget	FY24 Adopted Budget
Public Works-Administration	\$587,953	\$689,813	\$620,709
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.			
Public Works-Engineering	\$797,562	\$976,113	\$1,011,769
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.			
Street Maintenance	\$2,325,137	\$1,045,098	\$1,042,725
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.			
PW-Infrastructure Projects	\$342,339	\$441,359	\$545,057
Coordinates and manages infrastructure projects.			
Traffic Engineering	\$4,020,631	\$3,512,749	\$3,952,861
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.			
Capital Outlay	(\$56,460)	\$66,000	\$79,450
Total Public Works - Administration, Engineering, & Transportation	\$8,017,162	\$6,731,132	\$7,252,571

Full Time Positions	FY22 Actuals	FY23 Budget	FY24 Adopted Budget
Public Works-Administration	5	5	5
Public Works-Engineering	10	10	10
Street Maintenance	8	8	8
PW-Infrastructure Projects	4	4	5
Traffic Engineering	4	4	4
Total Public Works - Administration, Engineering, & Transportation	31	31	32

Highlights, Challenges, and Budgetary Impacts

Highlights

- The Fred Nash Blvd Connection with Harrelson Blvd and Hwy 501 Realignment with 7th Avenue N RIDE 3 Projects are slated to be under construction in 2023.
- Actively bidding and plan to be under construction with the high-profile underground utility, streetscape, and overhead to underground utility upgrade project within the Arts & Innovation District in 2023.
- Secured \$1.5M in infrastructure American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) grant funding from Horry County for the Canal St Force Main Replacement Project.
- Secured \$31M in State budget proviso grant funding through SCDHEC for the construction of the 24th Avenue N Ocean Outfall project. Awaiting determination from Congress on the status of the Federal Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) Appropriations Bill (potential award of up to \$31M) for ocean outfalls in Myrtle Beach.

Challenges

- Awaiting determination from the SC Rural Infrastructure Authority (RIA) on the potential award of a \$10M ARPA grant to fund Phase 1 of the Parallel Water Transmission Line.
- From a windshield survey of City/State roadways within our jurisdiction, full-depth patching is needed to rehabilitate the roadway base prior to resurfacing activity. Future budget years should consider the addition of a four-person roadway maintenance crew to perform the necessary preventative maintenance activities aimed at extending the useful life of the pavement.

Budgetary Impacts

The Public Works- Administration, Engineering, & Transportation budget increased by 7.75% when compared to the FY2022-23 Adopted Budget and reflects:

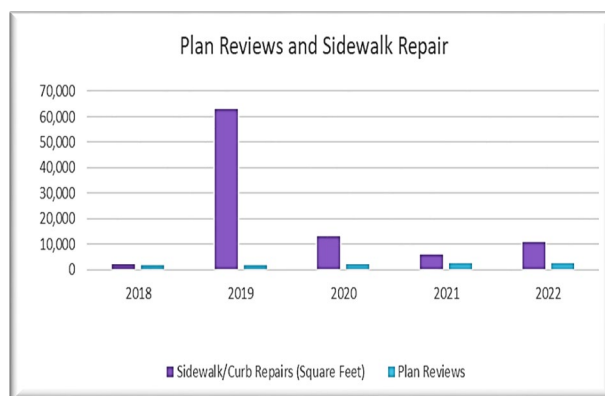
- Citywide personal service budget allocations include a 5% market increase. At the time of the budget adoption, the South Carolina Public Employee Benefit Authority had not announced any changes to the contribution rates, therefore there were no increases in the employer's retirement contribution. Additionally, there were no increases to the employer funded health insurance premiums.
- The Public Works Infrastructure operating budget includes a newly added Project Coordinator position with salary, benefits and new vehicle totaling \$106,782. The Street Maintenance Division operating budget includes the addition of a capital equipment item (Truck Mounted Attenuator) totaling \$38,150.

Strategic Emphasis

- Given the increase in plan review demand, staffing support was added in 2022 with the approval of a second Engineering Technician position and recent onboarding of a Civil Engineer. Hiring of the two Engineering Technician positions will help expedite the technical review of new development projects.
- Prepare handouts and update existing documents and standardized plan review checklists to outlining permitting procedures related to site work. Handouts/updates will be coordinated with Construction Services.
- 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	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Road Resurfacing (Square Yards)	39,283	233,618	28,681	61,748	221,480
Asphalt Repairs (tons)	190	210	180	326	85
Sidewalk/Curb Repairs (Square Feet)	2,130	62,851	12,990	6,017	10,859
Plan Reviews	1,880	1,790	2,045	2,459	2,508
Traffic Control Devices	80	80	80	90	91
PUPS locate tickets	13,123	13,691	15,210	7,584	7,226



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	FY22 Actuals	FY23 Budget	FY24 Adopted Budget
Public Service Administration	\$5,004,449	\$5,958,567	\$6,789,221
General administration costs associated with delivery of potable water and transmission and disposal of wastewater.			
Utility Location	\$162,618	\$166,824	\$157,278
Responsible for utility location in conjunction with infrastructure projects, both City and Non-City.			
Construction Division	\$789,900	\$771,800	\$851,155
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.			
Water	\$12,782,967	\$15,014,843	\$13,029,172
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.			
Sewer	\$13,082,205	\$13,731,015	\$12,056,917
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.			
Capital Outlay	\$0	\$47,000	\$134,025
Total Water & Sewer Utility	\$31,822,140	\$35,690,049	\$33,017,768

Full Time Positions	FY22 Actuals	FY23 Budget	FY24 Adopted Budget
Utility Location	2	2	2
Construction Division	6	6	6
Water	25	26	26
Sewer	21	22	23
Total Water & Sewer Utility	54	56	57

Highlights, Challenges, and Budgetary Impacts

Highlights

- In FY22, the department had 2,495 water and 369 sewer calls for service, whereas in FY23 to date our Water Division as successfully exercised 1,249 water valves and installed 1,102 smart water meters within our water system.
- Annual inflow and infiltration (I&I) maintenance activities allow continuous improvement of the sanitary sewer collection system that mitigate sanitary sewer losses, which also directly affects stormwater quality. Our Sewer Division performs routine Closed Circuit Television Video (CCTV) inspection and smoke testing activities to reduce I&I, while contractors assist with relining sewer manholes and gravity sewer pipelines.

Challenges

- Myrtle Beach and our surrounding communities are within one of the most rapidly growing areas in the country and with growth comes capital investment in regional water and sanitary sewer collection system infrastructure.
- In FY22, the department had 2,495 water service calls for a water customer base of 25,791, whereas there were 369 sewer service calls for a sewer customer base of 22,980.
- Support sanitary sewer collection system redundancy with the installation of back-up systems at critical sanitary sewer pump stations to allow pumping operations to continue during times of power outages.
- Sanitary sewer loss prevention is an essential component within an asset management program. Annual inflow and infiltration (I&I) maintenance activities such as root control treatment and manhole/pipeline relining activities allow for continuous improvement of the sanitary sewer system to mitigate sanitary sewer losses, which also directly affects stormwater quality.

Budgetary Impacts

The Water and Sewer Utility budget decreased by (0.88) % when compared to the FY2022-23 Adopted Budget and reflects:

- Citywide personal service budget allocations include a 5% market increase. At the time of the budget adoption, the South Carolina Public Employee Benefit Authority had not announced any changes to the contribution rates, therefore there were no increases in the employer's retirement contribution. Additionally, there were no increases to the employer funded health insurance premiums.
- The Sewer Division budget includes the addition of a new Equipment Operator position with salary and benefits totaling \$63,371. In addition, the operating budget includes a new truck with utility body and tow package for new Equipment Operator at \$78,050.
- This budget also includes two (2) other capital equipment purchases as follows: Sewer line Rapid Assessment Tool, to quickly detect blockage conditions in gravity sewer systems for \$31,100 and a Cues

Transporter for \$24,875.

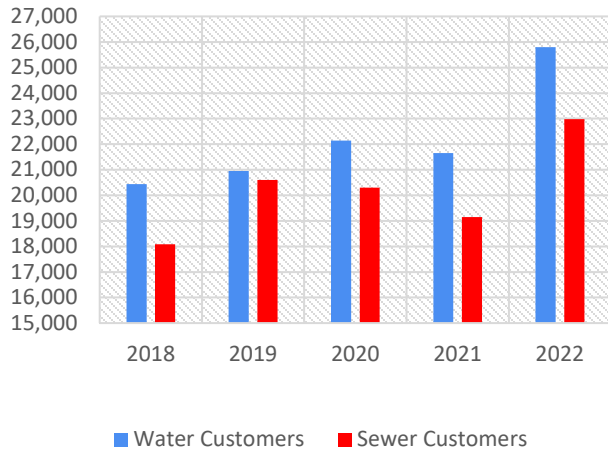
Strategic Emphasis

- Continued investment in the enhanced grounds maintenance of our pump stations, well/tank sites, Public Works campus, and city-owned vacant lots that are visible to the public eye.
 - Begin installing smart remote turn-on/off meters at customer locations experiencing recurring episodes of non-payment to allow efficient response by our water crews.
 - Support water system protective measures with the installation of replacement pressure-reducing valves (PRVs) on the existing water transmission main and inclusion of the same PRVs in the active design of the future parallel water transmission line.
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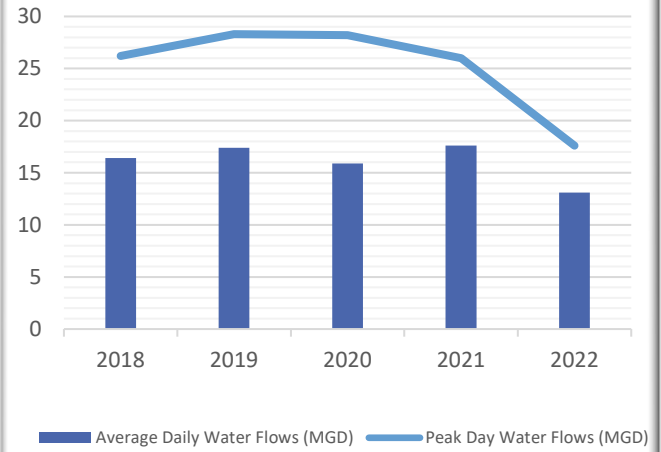
Demand and Performance Indicators

Measure	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total No. of Water Customers	20,439	20,955	22,144	21,649	25,791
Total No. of Sewer Customers	18,090	20,597	20,301	19,146	22,980
Average Daily Water Flows (MGD)	16.4	17.4	11.81	12.6	13.1
Peak Day Water Flows (MGD)	26.2	28.3	18.46	16.8	17.6
New Water Meters Installed	625	531	642	480	751
Water Lines Installed (linear ft.)	21,736	21,901	17,589	17,440	19,888
Water Valves Installed	436	264	415	261	291
Fire Hydrants Maintained	2,642	2,699	2,736	2,799	2,927
Water Service Calls Completed	2,823	2,598	2,104	2,347	2,495
Sewer Service Calls	542	425	480	492	369
Sewer Lines Cleaned (feet)	113,377	199,978	203,290	279,409	558,430
Sewer Lines Checked by Camera (feet)	19,849	56,000	227,683	103,160	290,881
Sewer Lines Upgrades (feet)	1,817	300	0	0	1,439
Water Lines Upgrades (feet)	2,080	0	0	0	0
Sewer Line Smoke Testing (feet)	159,813	188,200	1,062	1,182	3,500
Manhole Inspections	885	306	146	17	1,150

Customer Base



Water Flows



Solid Waste Management

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	FY22 Actuals	FY23 Budget	FY24 Adopted Budget
Solid Waste Administration	\$1,315,649	\$1,604,611	\$1,717,600
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.			
Solid Waste Resident. Collect	\$2,761,493	\$2,662,693	\$2,956,335
Provides weekly curbside collection of containerized refuse, small yard waste clippings, and commingled recyclable materials.			
Solid Waste Special Services	\$592,595	\$584,887	\$628,513
Collection of litter receptacles located on ocean front street ends along Ocean Boulevard.			
Solid Waste Commercial Collect	\$501,388	\$583,529	\$641,256
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.			
Solid Waste Refuse Hauling	\$1,973,748	\$2,635,809	\$2,863,764
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.			
Solid Waste Special Litter	\$109,235	\$178,907	\$185,640
Responds to all after-hours calls during weekdays and weekends related to Public Works; and assist Police with various activities.			

Capital Outlay	\$0	\$30,000	\$375,000
Total Solid Waste Management	\$5,976,005	\$7,237,969	\$8,280,436

Full Time Positions	FY22 Actuals	FY23 Budget	FY24 Adopted Budget
Solid Waste Administration	4	4	4
Solid Waste Resident. Collect	23	23	25
Solid Waste Special Services	5	5	5
Solid Waste Commercial Collect	4	4	4
Solid Waste Refuse Hauling	4	4	4
Solid Waste Special Litter	2	2	2
Total Solid Waste Management	42	42	44

Highlights, Challenges, and Budgetary Impacts

Highlights

- Myrtle Beach and our surrounding communities are within one of the most rapidly growing areas in the country. With growth in serving our customers comes capital investment in the regional infrastructure.
- The Jake Abraham Transfer Station has proven to reduce our cost of operation per ton processed through the facility and generate revenue with the additional outside waste.
- Our solid waste code enforcement crew continues to make significant gains in addressing illegal dumping activity, compliant issues, and coordinating with our City's Nuisance Abatement response team. Corrective action through voluntary compliance, scheduled call back service requests, or fines/cost recovery of abatement actions issued through our Quality of Life Court have made a positive impact on the overall aesthetics within our community.

Challenges

- Continuous growth of the customer base requires constant changes to routing methodologies and practices. Technology exists to enhance routing development, operational monitoring, and equipment maintenance to assist us in identifying operational savings and enhanced customer service delivery.
- Demand for services have increased.

Budgetary Impacts

The Solid Waste Management budget increased by 13.14% when compared to the FY2022-23 Adopted Budget and reflects:

- Citywide personal service budget allocations include a 5% market increase. At the time of the budget adoption, the South Carolina Public Employee Benefit Authority had not announced any changes to the contribution rates, therefore there were no increases in the employer's retirement contribution. Additionally, there were no increases to the employer funded health insurance premiums.
- The Solid Waste Administration operating budget includes the addition of High-resolution, battery-operated portable cameras to assist with Solid Waste Code Enforcement efforts, totaling \$45,000.

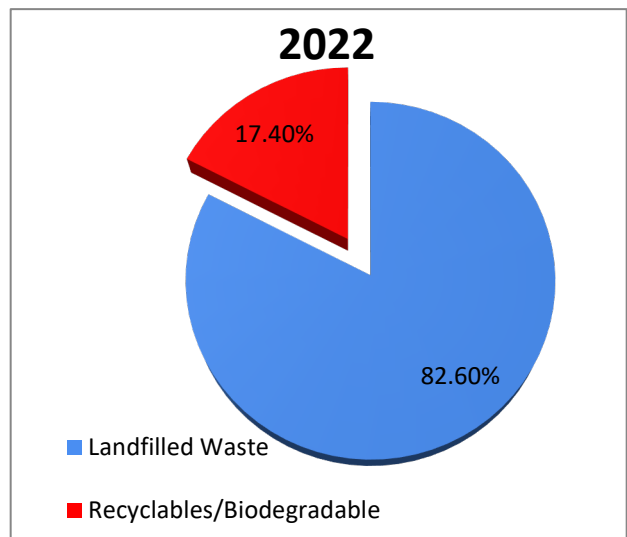
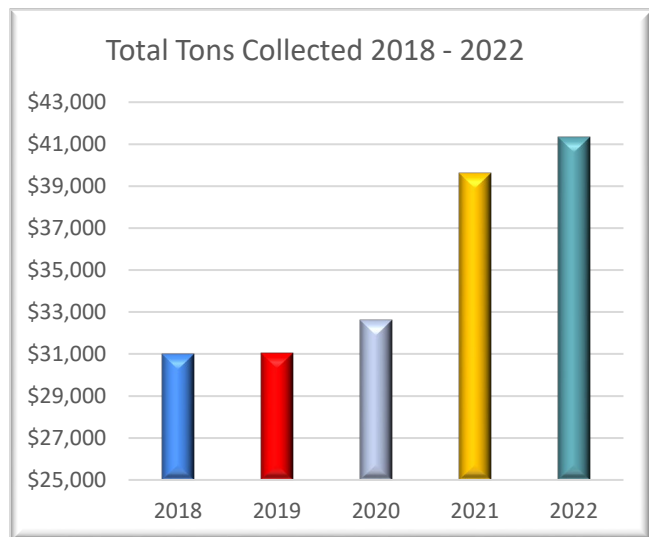
- The Solid Waste Residential Collection Division operating budget includes the addition of two (2) Equipment Operator Senior position with salary and benefits totaling \$124,245 and the addition of a capital equipment item (side-arm automated loader) for \$330,000.

Strategic Emphasis

- Review technology to enhance routing development, operational monitoring, and equipment maintenance to assist us in identifying operational savings and enhanced customer service delivery.
- Continued investment in our downtown area with enhanced service levels of our compactor sites including installation of additional cameras to assist with code enforcement.
- Address the increased service demand and perform routine grounds maintenance and enhanced cleaning activities at our compactor sites.

Demand and Performance Indicators

Measure	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Garbage	21,280	20,980	23,490	31,619	32,330
Bulk Waste	1,955	1,902	1,840	1,680	1,800
Yard Waste	3,465	4,396	4,310	4,090	4,037
Recyclables	2,865	3,682	2,920	2,166	3,104
E-Waste	15	5	12	6	10
Scrap Metal	16	54	17	41	55
Total Collections	30,981	31,019	32,589	39,602	41,336
Recyclables/Biodegradable	8,541	8,137	7,259	6,303	7,206
Percentage of Recyclables	27.6	26.2	22.3	15.9	17.4
Compactor Pulls	0	1,335	850	1,165	1,111



Storm Water Maintenance

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	FY22 Actuals	FY23 Budget	FY24 Adopted Budget
Storm Water Maintenance	\$4,558,616	\$3,193,461	\$3,839,187
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.			
Capital Outlay	\$626,854	\$0	\$143,880
Total Storm Water Maintenance	\$5,185,469	\$3,193,461	\$3,983,067

Full Time Positions	FY22 Actuals	FY23 Budget	FY24 Adopted Budget
Storm Water Maintenance	16	16	16
Total Storm Water Maintenance	16	16	17

Highlights, Challenges, and Budgetary Impacts

Highlights

- Growth in our area has led to increased service level demand as it relates to public health, drainage-related customer service calls, and SCDHEC Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems permit compliance. The Stormwater Management Fee and Level of Service Analysis study recommended incremental rate increases to support additional staff and equipment. The proposed rate for FY24 is \$11.35/ERU.
- Our in-house sanitary sewer crews have inspected all stormwater infrastructure within Seagate Village. Our stormwater pipe maintenance crew will remove and replace deteriorated pipes under the roads in Seagate Village in FY23/FY24 with the help of MBAFB RDA funding.
- Phases 2 and 3 of the citywide Watershed-Based Stormwater Master Plan are well underway. There are two implementation projects underway in FY24 from Phase 1 – Broadway Wetland and Stream Improvements (construction) and Withers Swash Pond Improvements (design).
- The 24th Avenue N Ocean Outfall will potentially eliminate 11 beach outfall pipes from the recreational beachfront and is expected to begin construction in Fall 2023.

Challenges

- The underground stormwater 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 stormwater management ordinance, there are several locations in the City where the underground stormwater network leaves the public right-of-way onto private property. Some of these pass-through area locations within the City are planned to be evaluated for preliminary design in FY24 within the Stormwater Management CIP.
- Currently the CCTV inspection equipment is a shared resource within the department between the sanitary sewer and stormwater utility. The challenge is obtaining the resources to allow the department to move towards a more proactive underground stormwater utility structural condition assessment and evaluation program.

Budgetary Impacts

The Storm Water Maintenance budget increased by 24.73% when compared to the FY2022-23 Adopted Budget and reflects:

- Citywide personal service budget allocations include a 5% market increase. At the time of the budget adoption, the South Carolina Public Employee Benefit Authority had not announced any changes to the contribution rates, therefore there were no increases in the employer's retirement contribution. Additionally, there were no increases to the employer funded health insurance premiums.
- The Storm Water Maintenance Department operating budget includes the addition of a capital equipment item, a Mini-Excavator with Cutter-head, Bucket and Trailer for the Ditch Maintenance Crew, totaling \$143,880.
- A new Equipment Operator, Sr. position was added to Storm Water, increasing the overall operating budget by \$124,195 including salary and benefits.

Strategic Emphasis

- Coordinate with Human Resources to implement a step-based skill level advancement program for our positions.
- Implementing operational service level changes as outlined within the Stormwater Management Fee and Level of Service Analysis study.
- Continued investment in the maintenance of our open channel stormwater system with enhanced service levels of locations visible to the public eye.
- Similar to the existing program within our sanitary sewer operational area, evaluate the phased implementation of a condition assessment program for our underground stormwater utility that may include the combination of in-house (positions and equipment) and outside contractor inspection capabilities.

Demand and Performance Indicators					
Measure	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Catch Basins Repaired	16	66	15	33	39
Storm Drains Cleaned (ln. ft)	168,022	93,680	84,225	61,362	304,585
Ditches/Canals Maintained *	213,423	191,231	145,467	135,021	169,182
Miles of Streets Swept *	18,816	21,368	16,929	15,755	18,497



Capital Projects & 2024-28 Capital Improvement 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.

Capital Improvement 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 2024-2028 Capital Improvements Plan includes \$23.2 million in FY2024 appropriations and \$253.3 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: \$22.3 million for transportation system infrastructure; \$60.8 million for the acquisition, construction, and maintenance of Cultural and Leisure Services facilities; \$6.3 million for the acquisition, construction, and maintenance of Public Safety facilities; \$151 million for the acquisition, construction, and maintenance of City general facilities and grounds; \$150,000 for replacement and renewal of technology infrastructure and \$12.5 million for underground utility conversion.

Financing Mix

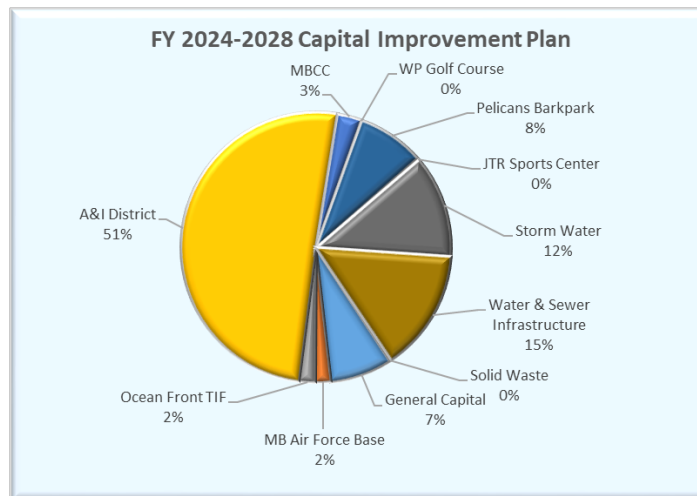
The two basic ways of financing capital improvements are pay-as-you-go, which means using current revenues or cash on hand, and pay-as-you-use, which involves leveraging debt to spread the acquisition expense over the period of time the community uses the capital asset.

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, generational equity is achieved and no one is forced to provide infrastructure for a future generation or to continue to contribute toward facilities in a town in which they no longer live.

The City attempts to make a reasonable and balanced use of these two options. For presentation purposes, capital improvement projects are presented as Governmental or Enterprise improvement plans. Further, the Capital Improvement Plan distinguishes Governmental projects as General Capital Improvements that provide a Citywide benefit, by Funds, or Project Districts. The grouping of projects is usually driven by available funding mechanisms or the desire to report a group of projects separately.

Funding Sources	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028	Total
General (Tax, Fees, Other)	\$ 6,290,100	\$13,033,954	\$ 27,680,755	\$ 7,521,500	\$ 6,134,000	\$ 60,660,309
Admissions Tax	100,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	160,600	635,600
Road Maintenance Fee	1,368,000	1,375,000	1,375,000	1,400,000	1,450,000	6,968,000
Grants	34,942,400	16,670,000	7,078,000	1,000,000	1,097,500	60,787,900
Hospitality Tax	6,585,000	4,820,000	12,601,500	4,191,000	8,769,500	36,967,000
Hospitality Fee	2,620,000	2,880,000	3,300,000	1,400,000	2,500,000	12,700,000
Tourism Development Fee	3,280,000	1,264,200	1,400,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	7,944,200
General/Hospitality Debt	5,000,000	10,000,000	-	-	8,558,000	23,558,000
Water & Sewer Revenue Bonds	15,739,000	8,350,000	31,600,000	21,625,000	9,645,000	86,959,000
Storm Water Revenue Bonds	8,610,241	-	12,628,500	-	-	21,238,741
Fund Balance	64,000	-	-	-	-	64,000
TBD/Long Term Debt	17,451,257	28,203,270	68,403,661	16,221,300	284,261,250	414,540,738
Total 5-Year Plan	\$102,049,998	\$86,721,424	\$166,192,416	\$54,483,800	\$323,575,850	\$733,023,488



Project Category	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028	Total
General Capital Projects	\$12,714,000	\$12,273,400	\$10,447,500	\$9,387,000	\$9,526,000	\$54,347,900
MB Air Force Base	1,446,000	3,500,000	7,116,500	1,456,000	-	13,518,500
Ocean Front Boardwalk	310,000	2,935,000	5,710,000	660,000	4,660,600	14,275,600
A&I District	17,451,257	24,683,711	30,891,232	12,909,300	284,261,250	370,196,750
MB Convention Center	5,440,000	5,241,300	993,900	541,500	9,079,000	21,295,700
Whispering Pines Golf Course	56,000	64,000	59,600	76,000	70,000	325,600
Pelicans Baseball Stadium	120,000	5,036,513	53,589,184	-	-	58,745,697
JTR Sports Center	310,000	810,000	450,000	200,000	-	1,770,000
Storm Water	44,559,241	19,904,000	21,114,000	2,534,000	2,334,000	90,445,241
Water & Sewer Infrastructure	18,451,500	12,073,500	35,620,500	26,520,000	13,645,000	106,310,500
Solid Waste	1,192,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	-	1,792,000
Total 5-Year Plan	\$102,049,998	\$86,721,424	\$166,192,416	\$54,483,800	\$323,575,850	\$733,023,488



Governmental Capital Improvement Plan FY 2024-2028

FY 2024-2028 General Capital Improvement Plan



Capital Improvement Projects that support or enhance City services are referred to as General Capital Improvements. General projects include maintaining, improving or expanding existing facilities not accounted for in other special districts or capital plans. Buildings and their integral operating systems, parks, fields, stadiums, cemeteries, streets, right-of-ways, sidewalks, and dune walkovers are among the projects in the General category. In planning for improvement projects, the Comprehensive Plan, conditional assessments, public safety, utilization rates, and efficiency advancements are taken into consideration. The sheer number of structures, parks, playgrounds, athletic complexes, roadways sidewalks, and trees maintained by the City makes long-term planning for upkeep and growth a necessity. For FY 2024-2028, the plan includes \$12.7 million in FY2024 appropriations and \$54.3 million of capital outlays over the five-year planning period.

Financing Mix

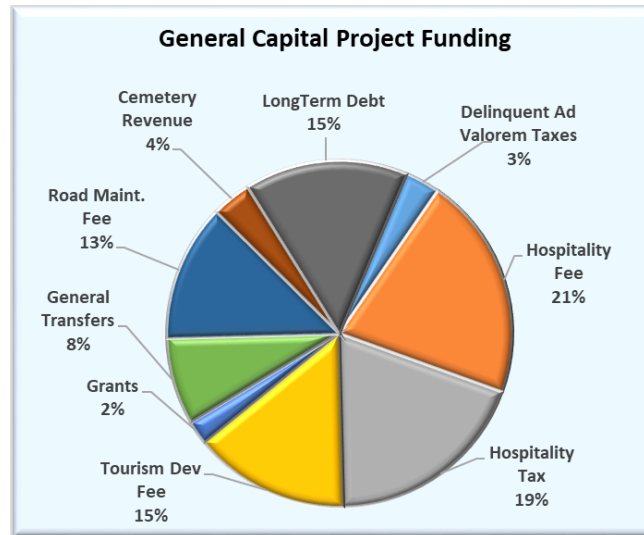
The General Capital Improvement program typically utilizes a mix of pay-as-you-go and pay-as-you-use financing. Pay-as-you-go sources include all non-current ad valorem taxes, one-time revenues, and highly volatile revenues. Examples of one-time revenues may include grants and private participation or the appropriation of fund balance. Highly volatile revenue sources may consist of building permit fees, state shared revenues, earnings from certain operations, 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. Road Maintenance Fee revenue is generated through a road fee billed by the County on automobile tax notices. Road fees may only be used for improvements to and maintenance of the City's transportation infrastructure.

Funding also includes pay-as-you-use financing 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 30+ years.

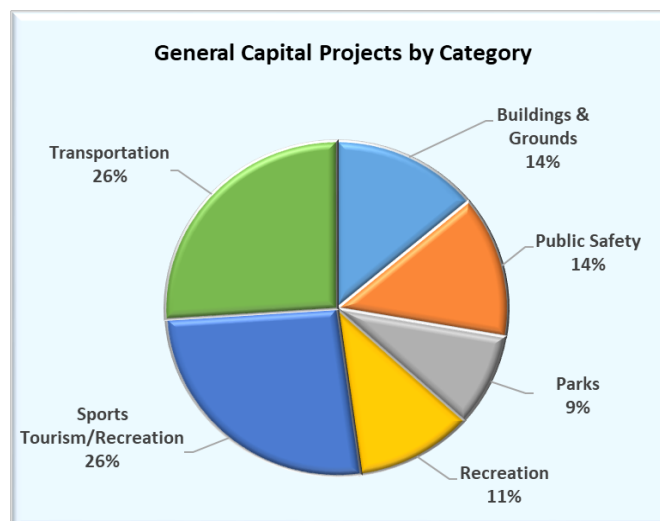
General Capital Improvement Plan by Funding Source

2023-24 through 2027-28						
Financing Sources	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028	Total
Delinquent Ad Valorem Taxes	\$ 300,000	\$ 350,000	\$ 330,000	\$ 375,000	\$ 400,000	\$ 1,755,000
Hospitality Fee	2,320,000	2,425,000	3,000,000	1,100,000	2,500,000	11,345,000
Hospitality Tax	3,507,000	-	3,000,000	1,000,000	2,878,500	10,385,500
Tourism Development Fee	3,280,000	1,264,200	1,400,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	7,944,200
Grants/Contributions	510,000	470,000	142,500	-	97,500	1,220,000
General Transfers	1,029,000	989,200	800,000	800,000	800,000	4,418,200
Road Maintenance Fee	1,368,000	1,375,000	1,375,000	1,400,000	1,450,000	6,968,000
Cemetery Revenue	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	2,000,000
Long Term Debt	-	5,000,000	-	3,312,000	-	8,312,000
Total Financing Sources	\$ 12,714,000	\$ 12,273,400	\$ 10,447,500	\$ 9,387,000	\$ 9,526,000	\$ 54,347,900



General Capital Improvement Plan by Category

Category	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028	Total
Building & Grounds	\$ 1,724,000	\$ 2,143,900	\$ 1,371,500	\$ 1,151,000	\$ 1,204,500	\$ 7,594,900
Public Safety	2,666,600	2,221,500	1,942,200	260,000	377,500	7,467,800
Parks	988,500	647,000	770,000	1,186,000	1,265,000	4,856,500
Recreation	1,056,900	175,000	1,027,000	3,487,000	309,000	6,054,900
Sports Tourism/Recreation	2,718,000	4,066,000	2,816,800	783,000	3,850,000	14,233,800
Transportation	3,560,000	3,020,000	2,520,000	2,520,000	2,520,000	14,140,000
Total General Projects	\$ 12,714,000	\$ 12,273,400	\$ 10,447,500	\$ 9,387,000	\$ 9,526,000	\$ 54,347,900



Highlights of the Five Year General Capital Improvements Plan (FY24 - 28)

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 expansion of the Ocean Woods Cemetery and renovation of the City Services building. The cemetery expansion consists of clearing and landscaping additional acreage on the property, roadway rehabilitation and construction, and possible additional columbarium placement. City Services renovations have not been undertaken in over 20 years and relocation of Fire Administration from the second floor of City Services to the renovated and expanded Fire Station #3 have provided the opportunity to utilize additional office space. Rehabilitation will include flooring, ceiling tiles, painting, reconfiguration of spaces and updating utilities and technology infrastructure.

Maintenance projects included in the plan exist to preserve existing facilities and equipment. The HVAC, Roof, Generator, and Information Technology projects allow for maintenance and/or replacement of that infrastructure and the Public Facility Infrastructure projects allows the City to address emergency or unforeseen replacement or building repair needs that arise during the year. The total allocation for Buildings and Grounds not included in other sections of the plan is \$1.7 million for FY24 and a total of \$7.6 million for the five years of the FY 2024-2028 plan.

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 \$150,000 for the purchase of new and replacement technology assets.

Public Safety Facilities

The Public Safety project group encompasses facilities and infrastructure occupied or utilized for Police, Fire, Emergency Management, and Animal Care. Fire Station renovations comprise the largest commitment in the plan with \$6.6 million identified for Fire projects. The fire station improvements involve 6 stations across the City and range from generator replacements, fencing, roof and stucco repairs to construction of a training trench. A number of improvements to the Ted C. Collins Law Enforcement Center are included as well. Replacement of the building's generator, miscellaneous safety upgrades and safety enhancements to the Clerk of Court entryway and office space account for \$337,000 of allocations in the plan. Finally, the City has identified \$500,000 for construction of a new animal shelter. The animal shelter will be constructed and operated by the Grand Strand Humane Society (GSHS) and the City's contribution will not fully fund the facility, it is expected that the GSHS will raise the balance of funding needed. The total allocation for Public Safety infrastructure not included in other sections of the plan is \$2.7 million for FY24 and a total of \$7.5 million for the five years of the FY 2024-2028 plan.

Parks, Recreation, and Sports Tourism Facilities

The Parks, Recreation, and Sports Tourism (PRST) 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. At \$25.2 million in total over the five years of the plan, PRST projects represent the largest category of general capital improvements. Parks projects include playgrounds, field replacements, monuments, restrooms, dune walkovers and playing courts. Many of our parks projects are enhancements that are driven by Sports Tourism. For example, the largest investment in parks is field replacement and \$8.6 million is included for fields at both Doug Shaw Stadium and Grand Park. In addition, construction of new visitor locker rooms at Doug Shaw is included at \$2.0 million. The largest recurring park outlay in the project group is the \$1.5 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. Playground and Parks infrastructure accounts are used for routine repairs and rehabilitation of parks and playgrounds.

Recreation projects typically revolve around facilities and centers throughout the City and involve maintaining, improving, and expanding existing facilities as well as construction of new facilities. Public art is also considered a form of passive recreation and the plan includes \$100,000 annually for the investment in public art. The general recreation infrastructure project funds improvements to facilities that may range from painting to landscaping. The largest recreation project involves renovation of the Mary C. Canty Recreation Center to expand the weight room at an estimated cost of \$3.3 million. The total allocation for Parks, Recreation and Sports Tourism not included in other sections of the plan is \$4.8 million for FY24 and a total of \$25.1 million for the five years of the FY 2024-2028 plan.

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 multimodal 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 multimodal 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 during the course of the 5-year plan period. The total allocation for Transportation projects in the plan is \$3.6 million for FY24 and a total of \$14.1 million for the five years of the FY 2024-2028 plan.

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:

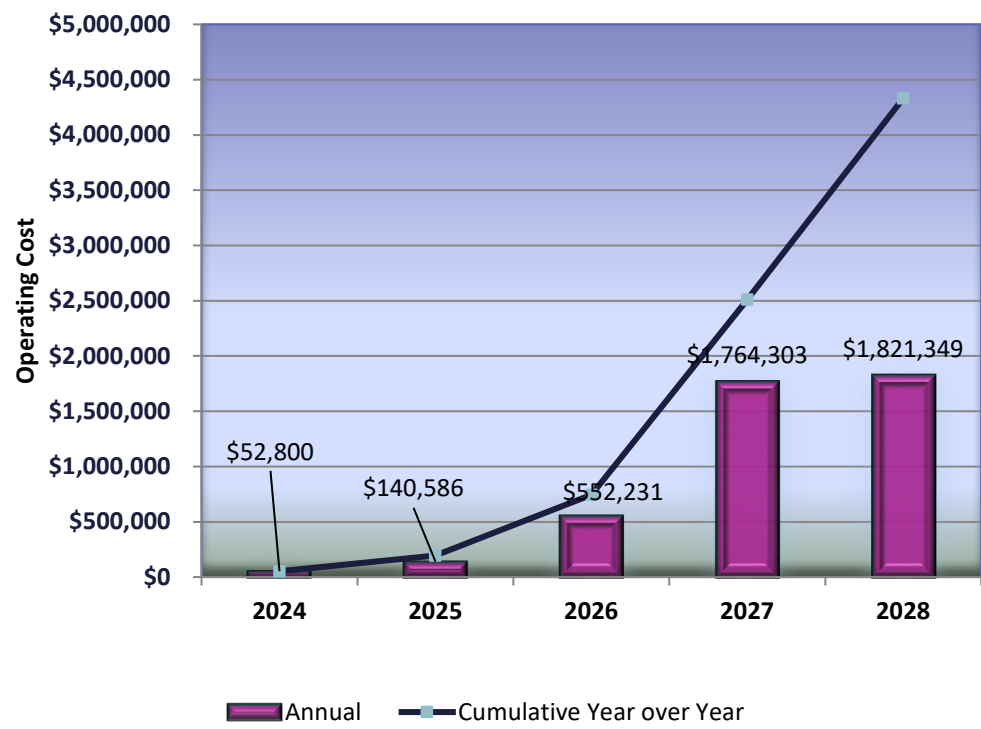
The approximate annual cost of maintenance associated with a new sidewalk is \$1.50 per foot. From FY24 – 28 approximately 8,000 feet of new sidewalks and a number of new ADA ramps will be added to system infrastructure annually, increasing operating cost by an estimated \$5,000 per year beginning in FY24.

Operating costs associated with transportation projects included in the five-year plan will be approximately \$8,000 in FY24 and include street sweeping, landscaping, and general maintenance.

The addition or expansion of Parks, Recreation, and Sports Tourism facilities and amenities will result in a cumulative operating impact of approximately \$1.9 million.

Projects completed during the 2024 Fiscal Year will result in \$52,800 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 \$4.3 million or the equivalent of approximately 9.42 mills on the City's property tax rate in the absence of other revenue growth.

Projected Operating Cost of New Capital Improvements FY24 - 28



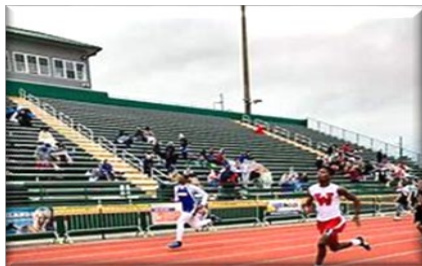
General Capital Improvement Projects

2023-24 through 2027-28						
Financing Sources	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028	Total
Delinquent Ad Valorem Taxes	\$ 300,000	\$ 350,000	\$ 330,000	\$ 375,000	\$ 400,000	\$ 1,755,000
Hospitality Fee	2,320,000	2,425,000	3,000,000	1,100,000	2,500,000	11,345,000
Hospitality Tax	3,507,000	-	3,000,000	1,000,000	2,878,500	10,385,500
Tourism Development Fee	3,280,000	1,264,200	1,400,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	7,944,200
Grants/Contributions	510,000	470,000	142,500	-	97,500	1,220,000
General Transfers	1,029,000	989,200	800,000	800,000	800,000	4,418,200
Road Maintenance Fee	1,368,000	1,375,000	1,375,000	1,400,000	1,450,000	6,968,000
Cemetery Revenue	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	2,000,000
Long Term Debt	-	5,000,000	-	3,312,000	-	8,312,000
Totals	\$ 12,714,000	\$ 12,273,400	\$ 10,447,500	\$ 9,387,000	\$ 9,526,000	\$ 54,347,900

Project Totals	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028	Total
Public Facility Infrastructure	\$ 50,000	\$ 39,900	\$ 40,100	\$ 47,000	\$ 40,000	\$ 217,000
Information Technology	50,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	4,500	189,500
Roof Maintenance Program	95,000	95,000	95,000	95,000	110,000	490,000
HVAC Replacement Program	175,000	175,000	175,000	175,000	200,000	900,000
Replacement Generators	39,000	39,000	39,000	39,000	100,000	256,000
City Services Renovation	815,000	1,000,000	-	-	-	1,815,000
City Hall Annex Roof	-	-	227,400	-	-	227,400
Ocean Woods Cemetery - Exp.	500,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	3,500,000
Total Admin., Buildings & Grounds	\$ 1,724,000	\$ 2,143,900	\$ 1,371,500	\$ 1,151,000	\$ 1,204,500	\$ 7,594,900
Law Enforce. Center Generator	\$ 150,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 150,000
Law Enforce. Center - Court Reno.	145,000	-	-	-	-	145,000
Law Enforce.- Safety Enhancements	41,500	-	-	-	-	41,500
Fire Station Generator Replacement	250,000	180,000	280,000	260,000	280,000	1,250,000
Fire Station #5 Roof & Renovations	-	496,500	-	-	-	496,500
Fire Station #6 Roof & Stucco Repair	332,100	-	737,500	-	-	1,069,600
Grand Strand Humane Society	500,000	-	-	-	-	500,000
Fire Station #2 Roof & Renovations	300,000	755,000	-	-	-	1,055,000
Fire Station #3 Training Trench	-	-	-	-	97,500	97,500
Fire Station #4 Roof & Renovations	-	790,000	924,700	-	-	1,714,700
Fire Station #4 Asphalt Drive & Fencing	150,000	-	-	-	-	150,000
Fire Station #1 Concrete Drive & Renov.	798,000	-	-	-	-	798,000
Total Public Safety	\$ 2,666,600	\$ 2,221,500	\$ 1,942,200	\$ 260,000	\$ 377,500	\$ 7,467,800



Project Totals	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028	Total
Public Art	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 500,000
Recreation Infrastructure	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	100,000	400,000
MB Tennis Center roofing	48,700	-	-	-	-	48,700
MB Historic Colored School Roofing	-	-	190,000	-	-	190,000
Pepper Geddings Roofing	768,200	-	-	-	-	768,200
Pepper Geddings - Play Court Resurface	-	-	-	-	80,000	80,000
Mary C Canty Weight Room Expansion	-	-	-	3,312,000	-	3,312,000
Crabtree Gymnasium Floor Refinishing	-	-	-	-	29,000	29,000
General Reed Renovations	-	-	662,000	-	-	662,000
General Reed Picnic Shelters	65,000	-	-	-	-	65,000
Parks Infrastructure	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	375,000
Public Restrooms - Parks	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	550,000
Playground Improvements	150,000	120,000	100,000	100,000	150,000	620,000
Savannah's Playground Resurfacing	-	-	-	-	565,000	565,000
Futrell Park Fencing - Public Safety	21,000	-	-	-	-	21,000
Thunderbolt Park Kayak Launch	150,000	-	-	-	-	150,000
Skate Board Park Bowl	81,000	-	-	-	-	81,000
Warbird Park Aircraft Maintenance	6,500	7,000	150,000	8,000	10,000	181,500
Warbird Park Concrete Maintenance	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	50,000	170,000
Walkover Renovations	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	1,500,000
Sand Dune Maintenance	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	25,000
Parks North Shop Maint Replacement	60,000	-	-	-	-	60,000
Parks South Maintenance Shop A Roofing	-	-	-	307,000	-	307,000
Parks South Maintenance Shop B Roofing	-	-	-	37,000	-	37,000
Parks South Maintenance Shop C Roofing	-	-	-	42,000	-	42,000
Parks South Maintenance Shop D Roofing	-	-	-	172,000	-	172,000
Doug Shaw Stadium - Visitor Locker Rooms	500,000	1,469,000	-	-	-	1,969,000
Doug Shaw Stadium - Field Replacements	-	-	-	-	725,000	725,000
Doug Shaw Stadium - Track Replacement	-	-	-	-	600,000	600,000
Ned Donkle Complex Sidewalk Improv.	-	-	666,500	-	-	666,500
Ned Donkle/Grand Park Lighting Replace.	357,000	357,000	357,000	-	-	1,071,000
Ned Donkle/Grand Park Complex - Gates	101,000	-	-	-	-	101,000
Grand Park Storage Building	-	-	28,300	-	-	28,300
Grand Park Concession Stands	-	-	-	83,000	275,000	358,000
Grand Park Field Replacement, Field 10&11	660,000	940,000	285,000	-	-	1,885,000
Grand Park Field Replacement, Field 5,6,7	1,100,000	1,300,000	-	-	-	2,400,000
Grand Park Field Replacement, Field 4,8,9	-	-	1,200,000	550,000	-	1,750,000
Grand Park - New Youth Ball Fields	-	-	-	150,000	1,650,000	1,800,000
Grand Park - Concessions Tower Renov.	-	-	280,000	-	-	280,000
Grand Park Lighting Replacements	-	-	-	-	600,000	600,000
Total Parks, Recreation & Sports Tourism	\$ 4,763,400	\$ 4,888,000	\$ 4,613,800	\$ 5,456,000	\$ 5,424,000	\$ 25,145,200



Project Totals	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028	Total
Ocean Blvd. ADA Ramps	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 250,000
Sidewalk Grinding & Repair	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	1,000,000
Multimodal Transportation Improv.	1,445,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,945,000
City-Wide Pavement Marking	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	500,000
City-Wide Sign Replacement	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	250,000
Ocean Blvd. Milling & Resurfacing	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	1,250,000
Major Road Resurfacing	1,240,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	4,240,000
Backgate Lighting Replacement	60,000	-	-	-	-	60,000
Street Ends	150,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	550,000
Master Street Tree Planting	15,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	95,000
Total Transportation System Infrastructure	\$ 3,560,000	\$ 3,020,000	\$ 2,520,000	\$ 2,520,000	\$ 2,520,000	\$ 14,140,000
Total General Capital Improvement Projects	\$ 12,714,000	\$ 12,273,400	\$ 10,447,500	\$ 9,387,000	\$ 9,526,000	\$ 54,347,900



FY 2024-2028 Myrtle Beach Air Force Base Tax Increment Financing District Capital Improvement Plan



The Myrtle Beach Air Force Base closed in 1993 and soon thereafter much of the property was transferred to the City of Myrtle Beach. In the following years the City commissioned a development plan and worked with the Myrtle Beach Air Force Base Redevelopment Authority to create an upscale urban village, referred to today as The Market Common, which officially opened in 2008. The former Air Force Base is now home to The Market Common and surrounding neighborhoods, with thousands of new homes, several parks, playgrounds, walking trails, and the Grand Park Athletic Complex. The City's 2024-2028 Myrtle Beach Air Force Base Capital Improvement Plan includes \$1.4 million in FY24 appropriations for infrastructure and improvements in the district and \$13.5 million of capital outlays over the five-year planning period.

Financing Mix

The Myrtle Beach Air Force Base District Capital Improvement program typically relies upon a mix of pay-as-you-go funding sources, which include incremental ad valorem property taxes collected in the district, grants, and transfers from the Hospitality Fee or Hospitality Tax Fee revenue.

Highlights of the Five Year Myrtle Beach Air Force Base Tax Increment Financing District Capital Improvements Plan (FY24-28)

The capital plan for the Myrtle Beach Air Force Base District includes a number of renovation and improvement projects. Projects planned for FY24 include the purchase of a new generator for the Police Annex and various rehab/reconstruction projects estimated at \$1.4 million. The 2024-2028 Capital Improvement Plan also contemplates construction of an addition to the P2 parking structure, a new fire station on the former Clemson Tract, and various other rehab/reconstruction projects for a total of \$13.5 million in capital outlays over the five-year planning period.

Operating Budget Impact of the Myrtle Beach Air Base Tax Increment Financing District Capital Improvement Plan

The planned improvements of the Myrtle Beach Air Base Redevelopment Fund will cause an increase in operational costs if and when the decision is made to construct a new fire station in the area of the (former Clemson Tract) property. The estimated operating impact is \$1.18 Million.

Myrtle Beach Air Force Base District Capital Improvement Projects

2023-24 through 2027-28						
<u>Financing Sources</u>	<u>2023-2024</u>	<u>2024-2025</u>	<u>2025-2026</u>	<u>2026-2027</u>	<u>2027-2028</u>	<u>Total</u>
MBAFBTIF Incremental Revenues	\$ 1,340,000	\$ 3,500,000	\$ 5,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,840,000
Hospitality Tax/Fee	106,000	-	2,116,500	1,456,000	-	3,678,500
Totals	\$ 1,446,000	\$ 3,500,000	\$ 7,116,500	\$ 1,456,000	\$ -	\$13,518,500
<u>Project Totals</u>	<u>2023-2024</u>	<u>2024-2025</u>	<u>2025-2026</u>	<u>2026-2027</u>	<u>2027-2028</u>	<u>Total</u>
Police Annex Generator	\$ 106,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 106,000
P2 Parking Structure	-	2,500,000	2,116,500	-	-	4,616,500
Rehab, Reconstruction, Repair & Remodeling	1,340,000	1,000,000	500,000	-	-	2,840,000
Fire Station (former Clemson Tract)	-	-	4,500,000	1,456,000	-	5,956,000
Totals	\$ 1,446,000	\$ 3,500,000	\$ 7,116,500	\$ 1,456,000	\$ -	\$13,518,500

FY 2024-2028 Oceanfront Redevelopment Tax Increment District Capital Improvement Plan



The City's oceanfront draws millions of tourist to town each and every year, particularly along the stretch of Ocean Boulevard lined with hotels, restaurants, shopping, entertainment, and amusements. Since the early 90's, a number of redevelopment plans and projects have been implemented to revitalize and transform the downtown oceanfront area, including construction of an Oceanfront Boardwalk, utility burial, attractive streetscapes, and the installation of decorative railings along the busiest sections of the corridor. Most recently, the City expanded the Oceanfront Redevelopment Tax Increment Financing District to increase the area covered and advance additional redevelopment projects, such as the purchase of a number of transitional properties for assemblage. The City plans to partner with private developers to reimagine the area between 7th and 9th Avenues North and create an exciting mixed use development that

will draw both locals and tourist to the oceanfront for more than sun bathing. Redevelopment in the Oceanfront District is being done in conjunction with the adjacent redevelopment of the Arts and Innovation District. Together they form one ambitious and comprehensive effort to revitalize the heart of the City. To that end, the City's 2024-2028 Oceanfront Redevelopment District Capital Improvement Plan includes an appropriation of \$310,000 in FY24 and identifies \$14.3 million of capital outlays for the five-year planning period.

Financing Mix

The Oceanfront Redevelopment District Capital Improvement program typically utilizes a mix of pay-as-you-go and pay-as-you-use financing. Pay-as-you-go sources include incremental ad valorem taxes collected in the district, admissions taxes, grants and transfers from the Hospitality Fee or Hospitality Tax revenue. Pay-as-you-use funding may be secured in the form of Tax Increment Financing bonds backed with ad valorem tax revenues generated within the district or Limited Obligation Bonds that do not pledge the ad valorem tax revenues generated within the district. Developer contributions are also possible future sources of funding.

Highlights of the Five Year Oceanfront Redevelopment Tax Increment Financing District Capital Improvements Plan (FY24-28)

The City's capital plan for the Oceanfront Redevelopment District consists of bollard light replacement, crosswalk lighting, trash can replacement, restroom construction, and boardwalk renovation and expansion projects. The FY24 plan includes \$310,000 for construction of a restroom, boardwalk maintenance, and planning for the Withers Swash Boardwalk extension. The 2024-2028 Capital Improvement Plan total includes \$14.3 million in capital outlays over the five-year planning period.

Operating Budget Impact of the Oceanfront Redevelopment Tax Increment Financing District Capital Improvement Plan

The planned improvements of the Oceanfront Boardwalk & Ocean Boulevard Fund, particularly the addition of a public restroom, will increase operating costs associated with cleaning and maintenance of the facility. The annual cleaning cost of a new restroom averages around \$20,400. The other improvements will cause no significant increase in operational costs. The current staffing level is sufficient to maintain and monitor the lighting, trash cans, and extensions during the plan period.

Oceanfront Redevelopment Tax Increment District Capital Improvement Projects

2023-24 through 2027-28						
<u>Financing Sources</u>	<u>2023-2024</u>	<u>2024-2025</u>	<u>2025-2026</u>	<u>2026-2027</u>	<u>2027-2028</u>	<u>Total</u>
Admissions Tax District Revenues	\$ 100,000	\$ 125,000	\$ 125,000	\$ 125,000	\$ 160,600	\$ 635,600
Hospitality Tax - Common Fund	-	-	2,200,000	-	-	2,200,000
Hospitality Tax / Fee	210,000	2,810,000	3,385,000	535,000	4,500,000	11,440,000
Totals	\$ 310,000	\$ 2,935,000	\$ 5,710,000	\$ 660,000	\$ 4,660,600	\$ 14,275,600

<u>Project Totals</u>	<u>2023-2024</u>	<u>2024-2025</u>	<u>2025-2026</u>	<u>2026-2027</u>	<u>2027-2028</u>	<u>Total</u>
Ocean Blvd Bollard Light Replacement	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 600,000
Boardwalk Revitalization	100,000	200,000	200,000	100,000	200,000	800,000
Ocean Blvd Cross Walk Lighting	-	-	-	-	100,000	100,000
Public Restroom - TBD	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	550,000
Ocean Blvd. Trash Can Replacement	-	25,000	-	-	150,000	175,000
Boardwalk Marker Post Repair and Painting	-	-	-	250,000	-	250,000
Withers Swash Ext. - Oceanfront Boardwalk	100,000	2,600,000	5,200,000	-	-	7,900,000
Boardwalk Renovation - Plyler Park to 16th N	-	-	-	-	3,900,600	3,900,600
Totals	\$ 310,000	\$ 2,935,000	\$ 5,710,000	\$ 660,000	\$ 4,660,600	\$ 14,275,600



FY 2024-2028 Arts & Innovation District Capital Improvement Plan



In December 2020, Myrtle Beach City Council committed the next round of resources for the Downtown Master Plan implementation with the adoption of the new Arts & Innovation District Advanced Plan. Countless cities have seen the traditional core of downtowns underutilized and no longer vibrant hubs of activity enjoyed in years gone by. The Advanced Plan for the district was adopted to reclaim this area and to create a sustainable and walkable mixed-use urban environment that will again serve as the hub of artistic, cultural and civic life in downtown Myrtle Beach. The aforementioned expansion of the Oceanfront Redevelopment Tax Increment Financing District incorporated the downtown area, providing an additional funding mechanism and allowing for the two district redevelopment efforts to progress in harmony with complimentary characteristics. A number of

projects in the plan have either been completed or are underway. Still in the early stages of implementation, Nance Plaza has been revitalized, new businesses are locating in the district, the eMyrge Co-work space is operating at full capacity, and beautiful murals can be seen on sides of several downtown businesses. The current capital plan for the Arts & Innovation District includes a number of renovation projects and improvements to the historic downtown area. The City's 2024-2028 Capital Improvements Plan includes \$310,000 in FY24 allocations and \$370.2 million in capital outlays over the five year planning period.

Financing Mix

The Arts & Innovation District Capital Improvement program 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, and Hospitality and Accommodations Taxes are a few of the sources under consideration.

Highlights of the Five Year Arts & Innovation District Capital Improvements Plan (FY24-28)

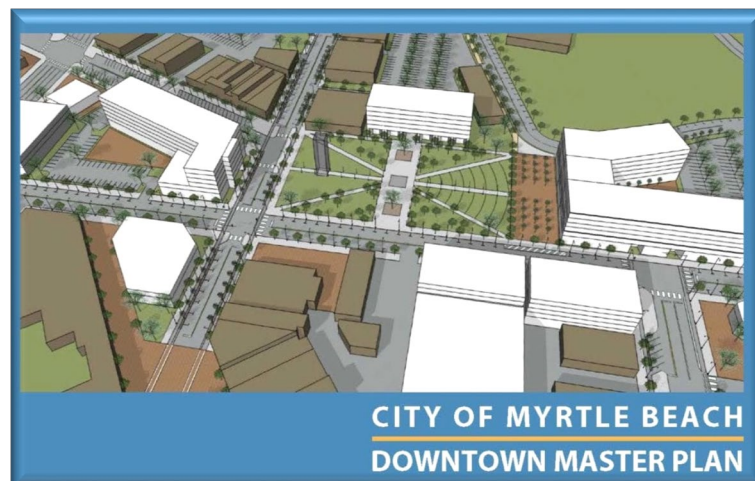
The 5-year Arts & Innovation District Projects plan consist of renovations to existing historic structures, parking, and construction of new facilities designed to preserve, activate, and improve the appearance of the historic downtown by redeveloping the area. The largest projects included involve the construction of a new City Administration Facility at \$174.7 million, the construction of a new City Services building at \$67.7 million, a new Library at \$24.8 million and a municipal parking deck at \$54.4 million. In addition, the construction of a Performing Arts Theatre, Children's Museum, Art Museum with a parking deck, a City Square and Park, and the Rails to Trails project make up the new facilities included in the plan. Demolition and renovation of existing facilities, lighting and expansion of the Train Depot parking lot conclude the projects contemplated in the plan. The FY24 plan provides \$17.5 million for the Performing Arts Theater, soft costs for the new Library and the City Square, first year funding for Rails to Trails, and the Train Depot parking lot expansion. The City's 2024-2028 Arts & Innovation Capital Improvement Plan includes a total of \$370.2 million over the five year plan.

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

The projects contemplated over the five-year period will result in a significant increase in operating costs that will be recognized as each new facility is put into operation. The preliminary estimated cumulative operating impact is \$1.3 million, however accurate identification of operating expenses is not possible at this time and will be refined as the projects progress and become more defined.

Arts & Innovation District Capital Improvements Projects

2023-24 through 2027-28						
<u>Financing Sources</u>	<u>2023-2024</u>	<u>2024-2025</u>	<u>2025-2026</u>	<u>2026-2027</u>	<u>2027-2028</u>	<u>Total</u>
Long Term Debt/Grants/Developer Contributions/TBD	\$17,451,257	\$24,683,711	\$30,891,232	\$12,909,300	\$284,261,250	\$ 370,196,750
Totals	\$17,451,257	\$24,683,711	\$30,891,232	\$12,909,300	\$284,261,250	\$ 370,196,750
<u>Project Totals</u>	<u>2023-2024</u>	<u>2024-2025</u>	<u>2025-2026</u>	<u>2026-2027</u>	<u>2027-2028</u>	<u>Total</u>
Performing Arts Theatre	\$12,727,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12,727,000
New COMB Library	2,211,200	22,560,000	-	-	-	24,771,200
Children's Museum	-	-	2,093,000	6,045,900	6,045,900	14,184,800
New Art Museum	-	-	-	-	12,500,000	12,500,000
Art Museum Parking Deck	-	-	-	-	12,600,000	12,600,000
Rails to Trails	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	-	-	2,000,000
City Hall Phase I	-	-	19,068,000	-	-	19,068,000
City Square and Park	113,057	350,711	5,736,232	-	-	6,200,000
New City Administration Phase II	-	-	-	-	66,231,000	66,231,000
New Law Enforcement Annex	-	-	-	4,157,400	18,821,300	22,978,700
New Law Enforcement Complex Phase III	-	-	-	-	96,792,050	96,792,050
New Law Enforcement Parking Deck	-	-	-	-	54,411,000	54,411,000
Municipal Parking Deck	-	-	-	1,721,000	16,500,000	18,221,000
Train Depot New Parking Lot	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	1,000,000
Development Contingency	400,000	650,000	500,000	885,000	200,000	2,635,000
Art Museum Demolition	-	-	-	-	60,000	60,000
City Services Roof Repair	-	-	2,820,000	-	-	2,820,000
City Hall Renovations	-	23,000	574,000	-	-	597,000
Downtown Cultural Engagement Lighting	-	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	400,000
Totals	\$17,451,257	\$24,683,711	\$30,891,232	\$12,909,300	\$284,261,250	\$ 370,196,750



FY 2024-2028 Myrtle Beach Convention Center Capital Improvement Plan



The Myrtle Beach Convention Center, originally opened in 1967, houses a 100,000 square foot Exhibit Hall, 17,000 square foot Grand Ballroom, 20 meeting rooms, and can accommodate on-site parking for 2,250 vehicles. The South Carolina Hall of Fame has been located on convention center grounds since 1973 and the center hosts a variety of events year round. The convention center has been expanded three times since its opening. The most recent expansion, completed in 2003, included a 400-room hotel, parking garage, and special events plaza. The current capital plan for the Myrtle Beach Convention Center includes a number of renovation projects and improvements to the convention center campus. The City's 2024-2028 Capital Improvements Plan includes \$5.4 million in project funding for FY24 and \$21.2 million in capital outlays over the five-year planning period.

Financing Mix

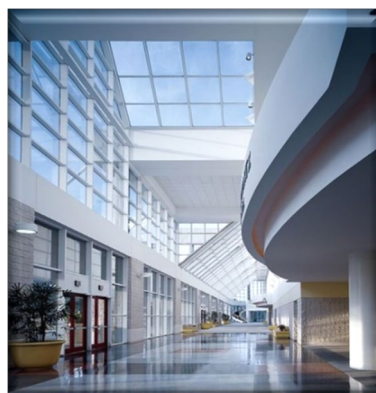
Myrtle Beach Convention Center Capital Improvement program funding will consist of a mix of pay-as-you-go and pay-as-you-use financing. Pay-as-you-go sources include current revenues of the Convention Center or cash on hand, grant funding, and transfers from the Hospitality Fee, Hospitality Tax, or Admissions Tax funds. Pay-as-you-use funding may involve Capital Leasing, leveraging Government Obligation Debt or bonds backed by the Hospitality Fee or Hospitality Tax.

Highlights for the Five Year Myrtle Beach Convention Center Capital Improvements Plan (FY24 - 28)

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 renovation of the façade and lobby at \$10 million, and the replacement of the red door at \$863,900, and replacement of the public space carpet at \$375,000. 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 Capital Improvement Projects

2023-24 through 2027-28						
<u>Financing Sources</u>	<u>2023-2024</u>	<u>2024-2025</u>	<u>2025-2026</u>	<u>2026-2027</u>	<u>2027-2028</u>	<u>Total</u>
MBCC Revenues	\$ -	\$ 41,300	\$ 543,900	\$ 541,500	\$ 130,000	\$ 1,256,700
Hospitality Fee/Tax	440,000	200,000	450,000	-	391,000	1,481,000
Long Term Debt	5,000,000	5,000,000	-	-	8,558,000	18,558,000
Totals	\$5,440,000	\$5,241,300	\$ 993,900	\$ 541,500	\$9,079,000	\$21,295,700
<u>Project Total</u>	<u>2023-2024</u>	<u>2024-2025</u>	<u>2025-2026</u>	<u>2026-2027</u>	<u>2027-2028</u>	<u>Total</u>
MBCC Façade & Lobby Renovation	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,000,000
FF&E Replacements	50,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	570,000
Flooring - Back of house	-	111,300	-	-	-	111,300
Flooring - Main Kitchen, Administrative Offices, Meeting Rooms	390,000	-	-	-	-	390,000
Red Door Replacement	-	-	863,900	-	-	863,900
Landscaping Improvements	-	-	-	36,500	-	36,500
MBCC Public Space Carpet Replacement	-	-	-	375,000	-	375,000
Restroom Renovation	-	-	-	-	3,550,000	3,550,000
Generator Replacement	-	-	-	-	391,000	391,000
HVAC Replacement	-	-	-	-	5,008,000	5,008,000
Totals	\$5,440,000	\$5,241,300	\$ 993,900	\$ 541,500	\$9,079,000	\$21,295,700



FY 2024-2028 Pelicans Baseball Stadium Fund Capital Improvement Plan



Built for the 1999 season, the stadium is home to the Chicago Cubs affiliated Pelicans Minor League baseball team. The baseball stadium is the product of a 1998 partnership between the City of Myrtle Beach and Horry County with the County owning a 30% stake in the facility and the City owning the remaining 70% stake. Ticketreturn.com signed on for naming rights of the facility in 2012 and the stadium has been called Ticketreturn.com Stadium since that time, although many locals and longtime fans still refer to it as the Pelican's Ballpark. The 4,800 seat stadium has repeatedly ranked the No. 1 for the best minor league ballpark experience and has aged gracefully through the years. However, Major League Baseball has implemented new standards for Minor League stadiums and the City must make major renovations to the existing facility to retain Minor League baseball. As a result, the City's 2024-2028

Pelicans Baseball Stadium Capital Improvements Plan includes \$120,000 in FY24 appropriations and \$58.7 million of capital outlays over the five-year planning period.

Financing Mix

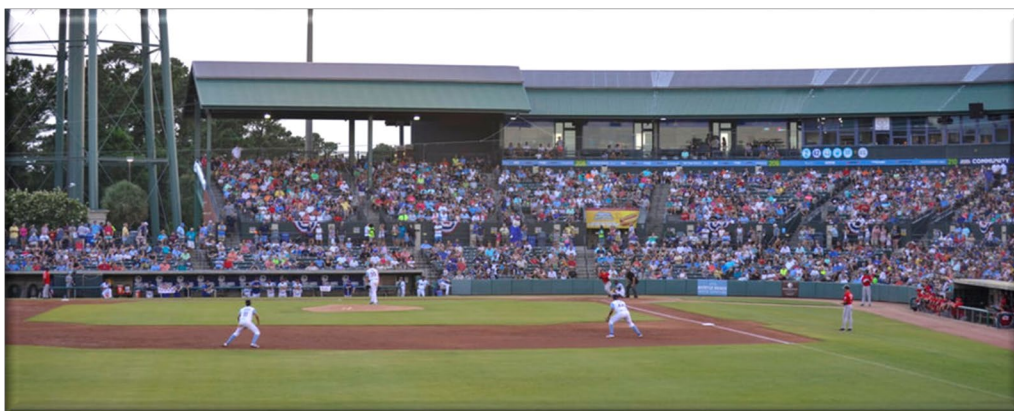
The Pelicans Baseball Stadium Capital Improvement program funding will consist of a mix of pay-as-you-go and pay-as-you-use financing. Pay-as-you-go sources include the County's 30% portion of costs associated with the stadium, and transfers from the Hospitality Fee, Hospitality Tax, or Admissions Tax funds. Private participation from developers or the baseball team owners could potentially provide a fund source as well. Pay-as-you-use funding will involve leveraging Long Term Debt backed by the Hospitality Fee or Hospitality Tax. Overall financing of the renovation project is still in the planning and exploration phase and will be updated as developed.

Highlights for the Five Year Pelicans Baseball Stadium Capital Improvement Plan (FY24- 28)

Capital improvement projects funded in the Baseball Stadium fund include HVAC replacement in the first year and planning for a complete renovation of the baseball stadium. Major League Baseball has implemented new standards for minor league stadiums and the City must make major renovations to the existing facility to retain Minor League baseball. As such, a number of project previously contemplated in the plan have been removed.

Operating Budget Impact of the Pelicans Baseball Stadium Capital Improvement Plan

The planned renovations of the baseball stadium will cause no significant increase in operational costs to the City. As the facility is managed by the team, the current staffing level is sufficient to maintain and monitor the new infrastructure placed into service during the plan period.



Baseball Stadium Capital Improvement Projects

2023-24 through 2027-28						
<u>Financing Sources</u>	<u>2023-2024</u>	<u>2024-2025</u>	<u>2025-2026</u>	<u>2026-2027</u>	<u>2027-2028</u>	<u>Total</u>
Hospitality Tax	\$ 20,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20,000
Horry County Share	36,000	1,516,954	16,076,755	-	-	17,629,709
Baseball Stadium Fund Balance	64,000					64,000
Long Term Debt	-	3,519,559	37,512,429	-	-	41,031,988
Totals	\$ 120,000	\$ 5,036,513	\$ 53,589,184	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 58,745,697
<u>Project Total</u>	<u>2023-2024</u>	<u>2024-2025</u>	<u>2025-2026</u>	<u>2026-2027</u>	<u>2027-2028</u>	<u>Total</u>
Stadium Renovation/Visitor Club House	\$ 100,000	\$ 5,036,513	\$ 53,589,184	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 58,725,697
HVAC Replacements	20,000	-	-	-	-	20,000
Totals	\$ 120,000	\$ 5,036,513	\$ 53,589,184	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 58,745,697

FY 2024-2028 Whispering Pines Golf Course Fund Capital Improvement Plan



The Whispering Pines Golf Course is owned by the City thanks to the federal Lands-to-Parks program following the closure of the Myrtle Beach Air Force Base in 1993. To commemorate the Air Force Base site, historical signage was added in 2016. Tee markers feature the squadron emblems, while signs recount the biographies of the wing commanders who served the Base. The 18 hole course features playing grounds, practice areas for driving and putting, and other facilities for golfers. The City has contracted with a private company for management of the course and the operator allocates and annually remits a portion of revenues above the designated threshold for capital projects funding. The City's 2024-2028 Whispering Pines Golf Course Fund Capital Improvement Plan includes \$56,000 in FY24 appropriations and \$325,600 of capital outlays over the five-year planning period.

Financing Mix

The Whispering Pines Golf Course is managed and operated by a management company, which is contractually obligated to allocate and annually remit a portion of revenues above the designated threshold for capital projects funding. Capital Improvement program funding will consist of pay-as-you-go sources. Project funding sources include current revenues of the golf course or cash on hand, and could include transfers from the Hospitality Fee, Hospitality Tax, or Admissions Tax funds for larger future projects.

Highlights of the Five Year Golf Course Fund Capital Improvement Plan (FY24-28)

Capital improvement projects funded in the Golf Course Fund over the next five-year period include parking lot resurfacing, carpet replacement, replacement of the club house roof, bunker refurbishment and the purchase of course maintenance equipment.

FY24 renovation project funding includes \$56,000 for parking lot resurfacing and the installation of new tile in the restrooms and dining area. The City's 2024-2028 Whispering Pines Golf Course Fund Capital Improvement Plan includes \$56,000 in FY24 appropriations and \$325,600 of capital outlays over the five-year planning period.

Operating Budget Impact of the Golf Course Capital Improvement Plan

The planned improvements of the Golf Course Fund will cause no significant increase in operational costs.

Whispering Pines Golf Course Capital Improvement Projects

2023-24 through 2027-28						
<u>Financing Sources</u>	<u>2023-2024</u>	<u>2024-2025</u>	<u>2025-2026</u>	<u>2026-2027</u>	<u>2027-2028</u>	<u>Total</u>
Golf Course Revenue	\$ 56,000	\$ 64,000	\$ 59,600	\$ 76,000	\$ 70,000	\$ 325,600
Totals	\$ 56,000	\$ 64,000	\$ 59,600	\$ 76,000	\$ 70,000	\$ 325,600
<u>Project Total</u>	<u>2023-2024</u>	<u>2024-2025</u>	<u>2025-2026</u>	<u>2026-2027</u>	<u>2027-2028</u>	<u>Total</u>
Emergency Reserve	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000	\$ -	\$ 16,000
New tile-Bathrooms/Dining	2,000	-	-	-	-	2,000
Capet Replacement	-	-	30,000	-	-	30,000
John Deere Tractor	-	60,000	-	-	-	60,000
Parking Lot Resurfacing	50,000	-	-	-	-	50,000
Club House Roof	-	-	25,600	-	-	25,600
Fairway Mower	-	-	-	60,000	-	60,000
Refrigeration Equipment	-	-	-	12,000	-	12,000
Bunker Refurbishment	-	-	-	-	70,000	70,000
Totals	\$ 56,000	\$ 64,000	\$ 59,600	\$ 76,000	\$ 70,000	\$ 325,600



FY 2024-2028 John T. Rhodes Sports Center Capital Improvement Plan



Opened in 2015, the facility is named after the former Mayor, John T. Rhodes (2006-2017). Former Mayor Rhodes was instrumental in the growth of sports tourism in Myrtle Beach. The namesake sports center is a 100,000 square foot facility that features 8 basketball courts and 16 volleyball courts. The 72,000 square feet of column free hardwood surfacing was designed to host both court sports and other events such as wrestling, gymnastics, table tennis, pickle ball, archery, and more. Amenities include a large multi-screen video wall, six multi-purpose rooms, telescopic seating, an elevated private mezzanine and a café with indoor and outdoor seating. The City has contracted with a management company to operate the facility and revenues remaining after operations and the management fee remain in the Sports

Tourism Fund to cover operational and capital costs. The City’s 2024-2028 Sports Center Capital Improvements Plan includes \$310,000 in FY24 appropriations and \$1.8 million in capital outlays over the five-year planning period.

Financing Mix

The John T. Rhodes Sports Center Capital Improvement program funding will consist of pay-as-you-go sources. Project funding sources include transfers from the Hospitality Fee or Hospitality Tax Funds.

Highlight of the Five Year John T. Rhodes Sports Center Capital Improvements Plan (FY24 - 28)

The 5-year sports center improvement plan is comprised of renovation of the parking lot adjacent to the center. The City’s 2024-2028 Sports Center Capital Improvements Plan includes \$310,000 in FY24 appropriations and \$1.8 million in capital outlays over the five-year planning period.

Operating Budget Impact of the John T. Rhodes Sports Center Sports Center Capital Improvement Plan

The planned improvements at the Sport Center will cause no significant increase in operational costs.

John T. Rhodes Sports Center Capital Improvement Projects

2023-24 through 2027-28						
Financing Sources	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028	Total
Hospitality Tax	\$ 310,000	\$ 810,000	\$ 450,000	\$ 200,000	\$ -	\$ 1,770,000
Totals	\$ 310,000	\$ 810,000	\$ 450,000	\$ 200,000	\$ -	\$ 1,770,000
Project Total	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028	Total
Parking Lot Improvements	\$ 310,000	\$ 810,000	\$ 450,000	\$ 200,000	\$ -	\$ 1,770,000
Totals	\$ 310,000	\$ 810,000	\$ 450,000	\$ 200,000	\$ -	\$ 1,770,000



FY 2024-2028 Storm Water Management Capital Improvement Plan



Storm water management essentially consists of two focus areas, managing both the quantity and quality of storm runoff. Beach erosion control and mitigation measures are under the umbrella of storm water management as well. The City's storm water system consists of ponds, wetlands, swashes, ditches, open channels, closed drainage pipes, and ocean outfall infrastructure. Storm Water Management projects are additions to and enhancement of public infrastructure undertaken to maintain and improve the City's water quality and storm drainage system. The City's FY24 budget includes \$44.6 million in project funding and the 2024-2028 Storm Water Management Capital Improvements Plan includes a total of \$90.4 million in capital outlays over the five-year planning period.

Financing Mix

Storm Water Management Capital Improvement program funding will consist of a mix of pay-as-you-go and pay-as-you-use financing. Pay-as-you-go sources include current revenues of the system or cash on hand, grant funding, and transfers from the Hospitality Fee, Hospitality Tax, or Admissions Tax funds. Pay-as-you-use funding may involve leveraging debt backed by the Storm Water Fee, either in the form of Revenue Bonds or State Revolving Loan Funds. Overall financing of the plan is still in the planning and exploration phase and will be updated as developed.

Highlight of the Five Year Storm Water Management Capital Improvements Plan (FY24 - 28)

The 5-year storm water management plan generally consist of projects designed to address drainage issues throughout the City. During FY24 through FY28, the City will invest approximately \$9.3 million into implementation projects as a result of the Storm Water Master Planning completed in the previous year and \$8.0 million to build a land acquisition bank and implement flood risk mitigation improvements so that the City is better able to focus on both current and future storm drainage needs.

The capital plan also addresses a number of ocean outfall projects, which include \$46 million for construction of the 24th Avenue North Landward Improvements and Deep Ocean Outfall. Installation of the 24th Avenue North outfall will address the removal of eleven (11) beachfront storm drainage pipes in that area, \$3 million for the preliminary design and permitting of a Deep Ocean Outfall at 18th Avenue South, and \$1.4 million for Ocean Outfall Maintenance. Neighborhood and downtown drainage improvements of \$5 million, storm water system evaluation of \$1.2m, expansion of the staff day room for \$814,000, and Beach Renourishment funding of \$9.2 million comprise the remaining bulk of infrastructure allocations included in the plan.

Operating Budget Impact of the Storm Water Management Capital Improvement Plan

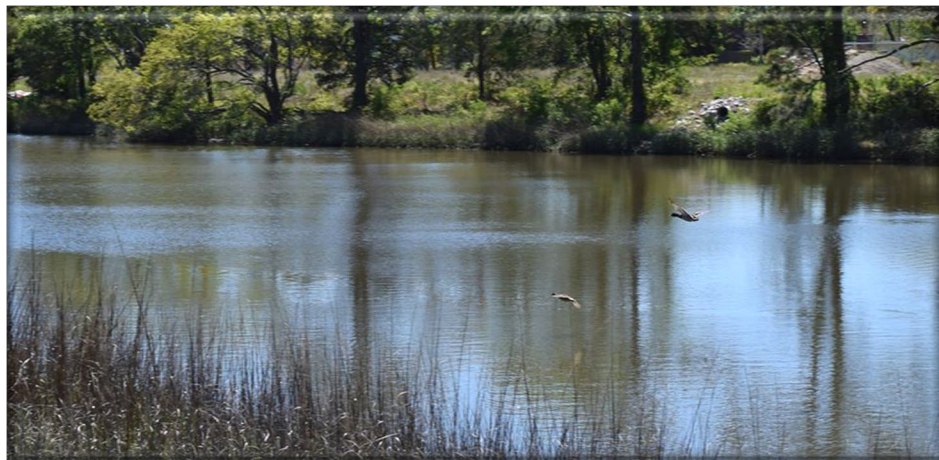
The improvements included in the five-year plan will affect an increase in maintenance and utility costs, particularly the addition of the deepwater outfall at 24th Avenue North. Recurring outfall monitoring and maintenance includes cleaning of the pipe and typically costs \$1.4 million over five years. As other projects are identified and implemented during the master planning process, additional monitoring and maintenance costs are likely to be realized.



Storm Water Management Capital Improvement Projects

2023-24 through 2027-28						
<u>Financing Sources</u>	<u>2023-2024</u>	<u>2024-2025</u>	<u>2025-2026</u>	<u>2026-2027</u>	<u>2027-2028</u>	<u>Total</u>
Hospitality Fee	\$ 300,000	\$ 455,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000	\$ -	\$ 1,355,000
Hospitality Tax	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000
State Provisio - Ocean Outfalls	32,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	36,000,000
State & Federal Grant	2,232,400	15,000,000	5,935,500	-	-	23,167,900
MBRDA Grants	200,000	200,000	-	-	-	400,000
Fund Balance & Revenues of the Fund	216,600	2,249,000	250,000	234,000	334,000	3,283,600
Storm Water / Revenue Bonds	8,610,241	-	12,628,500	-	-	21,238,741
Totals	\$ 44,559,241	\$ 19,904,000	\$ 21,114,000	\$ 2,534,000	\$ 2,334,000	\$ 90,445,241

<u>Project Total</u>	<u>2023-2024</u>	<u>2024-2025</u>	<u>2025-2026</u>	<u>2026-2027</u>	<u>2027-2028</u>	<u>Total</u>
Miscellaneous Emergency Drainage	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 750,000
Stormwater Utility Rate Study	-	-	50,000	-	-	50,000
Stormwater Master Plan Implementation Projects	1,200,000	1,200,000	6,500,000	200,000	200,000	9,300,000
Stormwater Land Acq. Bank - Flood Risk Mitigation	316,000	316,000	316,000	316,000	316,000	1,580,000
Flood Risk Mitigation Projects (Pass Through Area Drainage Improvements)	1,668,000	1,668,000	1,768,000	668,000	668,000	6,440,000
Stormwater System Evaluation (Withers Pilot)	-	1,210,000	-	-	-	1,210,000
Beach Renourishment: Local-Share	-	-	9,200,000	-	-	9,200,000
5th Avenue N. Drainage Improvements	2,650,000	-	-	-	-	2,650,000
Booker T Washington/Oak Street Improvements	2,000,000	-	-	-	-	2,000,000
Seagate Village- Stormwater Pipe Replacement	200,000	200,000	-	-	-	400,000
Rosehaven Drive Area Improvements	35,000	70,000	630,000	-	-	735,000
Day Room Renovations	814,241	-	-	-	-	814,241
3rd Avenue S. Culvert & Floodplain	2,026,000	-	200,000	200,000	-	2,426,000
48th Avenue - Highway 17 Bypass Drainage	2,500,000	-	-	-	-	2,500,000
Outfall Maintenance Program	-	90,000	1,300,000	-	-	1,390,000
24th Ave N - Landward Imp. & Deep Ocean Outfall	31,000,000	15,000,000	-	-	-	46,000,000
Deep Water Ocean Outfall	-	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000
Totals	\$ 44,559,241	\$ 19,904,000	\$ 21,114,000	\$ 2,534,000	\$ 2,334,000	\$ 90,445,241





Enterprise Capital Improvement Plan

Enterprise Funds account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises. Operations are funded by fees and charges derived from the provision of services. Rates are set to cover the operating and capital improvement needs of the system. Enterprise Projects include capital improvements for replacement, expansions, and upgrade of the Waterworks and Sewer System infrastructure.

FY 2024-2028 Water & Sewer Enterprise Fund Capital Improvement Plan



The City is a wholesale customer of Grand Strand Water and Sewer Authority (GSWSA) and acts as a retailer of water and sewer services, having sold its surface water treatment facility and its wastewater treatment facility to GSWSA in June 2006. The City's water distribution system had its beginnings in the 1930s and the City presently maintains 410 miles of distribution lines varying in diameter from 2 inches to 48 inches. The City purchases treated water at wholesale rates from GSWSA. The City's wastewater collection system was initiated in the early 1940's utilizing the concept of separate sanitary and storm water collection systems. Due to the topography of the service area, the utilization of lift stations is necessary to avoid the construction of very deep collection lines. The City presently maintains 140 pump stations and approximately 110 miles of force mains within the System service area. In addition, the System consists of approximately 259 miles of gravity collection lines varying from 6 inches to 48 inches in diameter. Capital

improvement projects are undertaken to maintain, rehabilitate, replace, or extend the existing system. The City's 2024-2028 Waterworks and Sewer System Capital Improvements Plan includes \$18.5 million in FY24 appropriations and \$106.3 million of capital outlays over the five-year planning period.

Financing Mix

Financing for the Waterworks and Sewer system will consist of both pay-as-you-go and 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 24 - 28)

The FY 24-28 Capital improvement projects funded by the Water & Sewer enterprise fund include the construction, replacement, and upgrades of water delivery system infrastructure; construction, rehabilitation and replacement of sewer system infrastructure; upgrades or renovations of existing pump stations; brick manhole relining and sewer pipe relining projects; force main valve replacements; and the continued installation of advanced metering infrastructure.

In addition to routine maintenance and rehabilitation projects contemplated, a few large undertakings account for the majority of project allocations in the plan. Construction of a 48" Water Main to run parallel to the existing pipeline is expected to both increase system capacity and provide redundancy. The estimated cost of the project, which will be completed in phases, is \$29.4 million. The advanced metering infrastructure project, which began in FY19, involves the installation of automatic read meters throughout the City. The final phases of this project are estimated to cost \$2.9 million with completion expected in 2026. The plan also includes \$17.6 million for the Backlot Sewer Gravity Pipeline Relocation. Because of the complexity and cost associated with relocation of backlot lines, the feasibility of and approach for the project are currently under evaluation. Major renovations to 11 existing pump stations account for \$20.3 million of project allocations and are spread across

the five years of the plan. Occasionally roadway infrastructure improvement projects undertaken by other governmental entities result in the need to relocate existing City utilities. When the City is forced to move utilities located beneath a road system, it is standard practice to upgrade the utility lines in conjunction with the process. Relocation of the lines may be covered by the contracting agency, however the cost associated with upgrades falls to the City. To that end, the improvement plan includes \$9.4 million for anticipated SCDOT projects between FY24 and FY28.

Operating Budget Impact of the Water & Sewer 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 & Sewer Capital Improvement Projects

2023-24 through 2027-28						
	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028	Total
Financing Sources						
Retained Earnings of the System	\$ 1,062,500	\$ 2,073,500	\$ 2,370,500	\$ 2,995,000	\$ 2,500,000	\$ 11,001,500
Contributed Capital (Water Impact Fees)	775,000	775,000	775,000	950,000	750,000	4,025,000
Contributed Capital (Sewer Impact Fees)	875,000	875,000	875,000	950,000	750,000	4,325,000
Water & Sewer Revenue Debt	15,739,000	8,350,000	31,600,000	21,625,000	9,645,000	86,959,000
Totals	\$ 18,451,500	\$ 12,073,500	\$ 35,620,500	\$ 26,520,000	\$ 13,645,000	\$ 106,310,500

Facilities	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028	Total
Public Works Maintenance Shop#2	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,643,600	\$ 2,643,600
Public Works Maintenance Shop #3	-	-	-	-	2,526,400	2,526,400
Totals	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,170,000	\$ 5,170,000

Water Project Totals	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028	Total
Miscellaneous/Emergency Water Projects	\$ 575,000	\$ 250,000	\$ 250,000	\$ 250,000	\$ -	\$ 1,325,000
Upgrade 1.5" fire hydrants to 5.25" hydrants	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	40,000
Water/Sewer Utility Rate Study	-	25,000	-	-	-	25,000
2" Waterline Replacement	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	-	600,000
Water Tank Painting & Maintenance	175,000	175,000	350,000	350,000	-	1,050,000
Water Tank Automation	135,000	-	-	1,000,000	-	1,135,000
Advanced Metering Infrastructure	1,400,000	1,500,000	-	-	-	2,900,000
48" LDM Parallel Line - Ph 2 -X to Y	3,400,000	-	-	-	-	3,400,000
48" LDM Parallel Line - Ph 3 - Y to Z	-	-	13,000,000	-	-	13,000,000
48" LDM Parallel Line - Ph 4 - Z to NMB 30in	-	-	-	13,000,000	-	13,000,000
Citywide Lg Diameter Waterline Replacement	522,500	758,500	300,000	300,000	300,000	2,181,000
Ext 12" Line Hwy 15 Harrelson to Pridgen	-	-	605,000	-	-	605,000
Demo Ground Water Storage Tanks	160,000	-	-	-	-	160,000
SCDOT/GSATS Projects -Water utility needs	-	-	4,000,000	-	-	4,000,000
Grant Incidentals	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	-	200,000
Totals	\$ 6,587,500	\$ 2,928,500	\$ 18,705,000	\$ 15,100,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 43,621,000

Sewer Project Totals	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028	Total
Miscellaneous/Emergency Sewer Projects	\$ 675,000	\$ 350,000	\$ 350,000	\$ 350,000	\$ -	\$ 1,725,000
Brick Manhole Lining Program	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	1,000,000
Backlot Sewer Gravity Pipeline Relocation	3,600,000	3,600,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	2,500,000	17,700,000
Citywide FM Valve Replacement Program	375,000	375,000	375,000	375,000	375,000	1,875,000
Root Control Program	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	-	400,000
Sewer Investigation & Rehab	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	7,100,000
Sewer Relining to Reduce I&I	145,000	145,000	145,000	145,000	-	580,000
Manhole Video Inspections	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	-	400,000
5th Ave N Water/Sewer Upgrades	-	-	230,000	-	-	230,000
Water/Sewer Utility Rate Study	-	25,000	-	-	-	25,000
PS32 24th Ave North Renovation	1,254,000	-	-	-	-	1,254,000
PS20 Jake Abraham Station Pump Renovation	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	1,000,000
PS09 Dunes Club 2 Replace	-	-	-	-	-	-
PS15 The Hilton Engineer & Replace	75,000	1,200,000	-	-	-	1,275,000
PS03 Kingston Plantation Engineer & Replace	70,000	1,400,000	-	-	-	1,470,000
PS71 74th Ave North Engineer & Replace	2,070,000	-	-	-	-	2,070,000
PS41 52nd Ave North Engineer & Replace	-	150,000	-	-	2,000,000	2,150,000
PS44 77th Ave North Engineer & Replace	150,000	-	2,000,000	-	-	2,150,000
PS62 Shore Drive Engineer & Replace	-	150,000	-	1,600,000	-	1,750,000
PS63 Spivey North Engineer & Replace	100,000	-	-	1,000,000	-	1,100,000
PS64 Spivey South Engineer & Replace	150,000	-	-	2,000,000	-	2,150,000
PS23 3rd Ave North Engineer & Replace	150,000	-	2,000,000	-	-	2,150,000
PS69 Church of God Engineer & Replace	-	-	150,000	-	1,600,000	1,750,000
Force Main Connections	-	-	315,500	-	-	315,500
Campground Sewer Metering Project	300,000	-	-	-	-	300,000
SCDOT GSATS Projects - Sewer utility needs	-	-	5,400,000	-	-	5,400,000
Grant Incidentals	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	-	200,000
Totals	\$ 11,864,000	\$ 9,145,000	\$ 16,915,500	\$ 11,420,000	\$ 8,175,000	\$ 57,519,500
Total Water & Sewer	\$ 18,451,500	\$ 12,073,500	\$ 35,620,500	\$ 26,520,000	\$ 13,645,000	\$ 106,310,500



FY 2024-2028 Solid Waste Management Capital Improvement Plan



The City manages solid waste collection services for all residential and some commercial properties, operation of a transfer station, and transport to the County Landfill. The existing transfer station was built in 2021, replacing the 1970 facility. The new station was named the Jake Abraham Transfer Station in honor of the longtime solid waste collection operator (1947-1986) often referred to as "Mr. Jake". Household garbage, recycling, yard debris, and bulk waste are picked up weekly and the transfer station manages both the system's waste and waste brought in by residents and commercial haulers. Solid Waste Management projects are

additions to and enhancement of waste removal and disposal infrastructure. The City's 2024-2028 Solid Waste Management Capital Improvements Plan includes \$1.2 million in FY24 project funding and \$2 million in capital outlays over the five-year planning period.

Financing Mix

Solid Waste Management Capital Improvement program funding will consist of pay-as-you-go financing. Pay-as-you-go sources include current revenues of the system or cash on hand, grant funding, and transfers from the Hospitality Fee or Hospitality Tax.

Highlight of the Five Year Solid Waste Management Capital Improvements Plan (FY24 - 28)

The 5-year solid waste management plan generally consist of projects designed to address efficient waste removal and delivery to the landfill as well as drainage issues at City compactor Sites. The plan includes \$1.2 million in the first year for the replacement of 4 concrete compactor pads (\$200k) and replacement of the existing scale house, including the scale mechanism. Through FY28, the City will invest approximately \$2 million into implementation projects over the 5 years of the plan.

Operating Budget Impact of Solid Waste Management Capital Improvement Plan

The planned improvements in the Solid Waste Management 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.

Solid Waste Management Capital Improvement Projects

Financing Sources	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028	Total
System Revenues	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 1,000,000
Hospitality Tax	992,000	-	-	-	-	992,000
Totals	\$ 1,192,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 1,992,000
Project Total	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028	Total
Compactor Site Improvements	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 1,000,000
Scale House Replacement	992,000	-	-	-	-	992,000
Totals	\$ 1,192,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 1,992,000



Debt Management

Pay-as-you-go financing is usually the preferred option for financing capital improvements. However, for capital improvements with very long useful lives and significant initial investment requirements, the City utilizes its borrowing capacity as an alternative means of capital formation. As discussed in the Capital Improvement Plan section of this document, the utilization of debt allows for an asset to be funded over its natural useful life, creating generational equity among tax payers. 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 and State Revolving Loan funds to finance capital improvements for the Storm Water and Waterworks and Sewer Systems. 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 limited obligation bonds or certificates of participation (COPs) in a revenue stream. Limited Obligation Bonds are not secured by general revenues, but certain specific revenue streams, often from the financed project. COPs 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, 2023

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%	2,190,000
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%	504,000
General Obligation Bonds, Series 2019	Full faith and credit	ERP software	Mar-34	3.00-5.00%	5,505,000
General Obligation Bonds, Series 2020A	Full faith and credit	Solid Waste Transfer Station	Mar-40	2.27%	5,025,000
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%	10,211,000
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%	5,172,000
General Obligation Bonds, Series 2020D	Full faith and credit	Refunded 2012B for MB Convention Center HVAC & Roof Renovations	Mar-32	1.75%	5,260,000
Total					\$33,867,000

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 percent (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 2022-2023

Item	Amount
Assessed Value:	
Taxable Property (est. at 06/30/2023)	\$640,361,311
Taxable Value of Property in TIF Districts	(145,217,103)
Exempt Merchants' Inventory	<u>3,407,034</u>
Total Assessed Valuation	
Rate (8.0% of Assessed Valuation)	<u>0.08</u>
Constitutional Debt Limit	39,884,099
Total General Obligation Debt Outstanding	\$ 33,867,000
Add back: GO Debt Issued per referendum	<u>(10,211,000)</u>
Less: Outstanding restricted debt	<u>\$23,656,000</u>
Constitutional GO Debt Margin at Fiscal Year 2023	\$16,228,099

For the fiscal year ended 2023 outstanding GO debt of \$33.9 million issued under the constitutional debt limit equaled 59.3% of the City's constitutional debt limit. Available general obligation debt margin was estimated at \$16.2 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 2022 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, 2023.

Gross Debt Service Requirements, General Obligation Debt 6/30/2023

Fiscal Year Ending 6/30	Principal	Interest	Total
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	4,045,000	453,178	4,498,178
2028	3,400,000	377,723	3,777,723
2029-2040	14,239,000	1,207,626	15,446,626
Total	\$33,867,000	\$3,849,766	\$37,716,766

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, 2023, the City had one outstanding Tax Increment Revenue Bond issue 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, 2023

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%	\$ 30,180,000
Total					\$30,180,000

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, 2023.

Gross Debt Service Requirements, Tax Increment Revenue Bonds

Fiscal Year Ending 6/30	Principal	Interest	Total
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	2,005,000	938,425	2,943,425
2028	2,100,000	835,800	2,935,800
2029-2036	20,620,000	2,902,350	23,522,350
Total	\$30,180,000	\$8,059,850	\$38,239,850



Oceanfront Redevelopment Financing District

At June 30, 2023 the City had three outstanding Limited Obligation Bond issues funded by the incremental ad valorem tax revenues generated within the Oceanfront Redevelopment Financing District. The Oceanfront development district encompasses approximately 531 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. In 2017, \$7,245,000 in Limited Obligation Bonds were issued to refund Series 2009 Limited Obligation bonds in the original amount of \$10,065,000. In 2021, \$20 million in Limited Obligation Bonds were issued to fund the acquisition of land and improvements. In 2022 \$15 million in Limited Obligation Bonds were issued to fund the acquisition of real property for redevelopment purposes.

Outstanding Oceanfront Tax Increment Financing District Revenue Debt June 30, 2023

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%	\$5,765,000
Limited Obligation Bonds, Series 2021	TIF Revenues from Oceanfront Redevelopment area.	Land acquisitions and improvements within the Redevelopment Project Area	Apr - 42	0.96-3.28%	\$19,330,000
Limited Obligation Bonds, Series 2022	TIF Revenues from Oceanfront Redevelopment area.	Land acquisitions for the purpose of redevelopment within the Redevelopment Project Area	Apr - 42	3.95%	\$15,000,000
Total					\$40,095,000

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, 2023.

Gross Debt Service Requirements, Oceanfront Redevelopment TIFD

Fiscal Year Ending 6/30	Principal	Interest	Total
2024	1,240,000	1,532,152	2,772,152
2025	1,857,000	1,314,071	3,171,071
2026	1,921,000	1,256,317	3,177,317
2027	1,975,000	1,194,435	3,169,435
2028	2,045,000	1,128,608	3,173,608
2029-2042	31,057,000	8,188,060	39,245,060
Total	\$40,095,000	\$14,613,643	\$54,708,643



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, 2023

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%	11,875,000
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%	34,320,000
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%	7,890,000
Total					\$54,085,000

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.

Gross Debt Service Requirements, Hospitality

Fiscal Year Ending 6/30	Principal	Interest	Total
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	3,260,000	2,201,059	5,461,059
2028	3,420,000	2,033,053	5,453,053
2029-2036	38,420,000	10,100,190	48,520,190
Total	\$54,085,000	\$21,864,002	\$75,949,002

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, 2023

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%	4,955,000
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%	12,315,000
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%	4,674,042
Total Waterworks & Sewer System Revenue Debt					\$21,944,042

The following table sets forth the annual debt service requirements for the Waterworks and Sewer System Revenue Debt incurred as of June 30, 2023.

Gross Debt Service Requirements, Waterworks & Sewer System

Fiscal Year Ending 6/30	Principal	Interest	Total
2024	1,945,419	838,167	2,783,586
2025	2,020,682	757,205	2,777,887
2026	2,111,041	670,446	2,781,487
2027	2,201,496	580,803	2,782,299
2028	2,297,050	485,749	2,782,799
2028-2038	11,368,354	1,595,419	12,963,773
Total	\$21,944,042	\$4,927,789	\$26,871,831



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, 2023

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%	2,542,437
Storm water Revenue SRF Loan, Series 2009	Storm water Fees	4 th Avenue Landward Drainage Improvements	Oct-26	1.67%	1,036,516
Storm water Revenue SRF Loan, Series 2014	Storm water Fees	4th Avenue Ocean Outfall Drainage Improvements	Feb-36	2.00%	7,117,366
Total Revolving Loan Fund Debt					\$10,696,319

The following table sets forth the annual debt service requirements for the Storm Drainage System Revenue Debt incurred as of June 30, 2023.

Gross Debt Service Requirements, Storm Water System

Fiscal Year Ending 6/30	Principal	Interest	Total
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	1,348,487	126,302	1,474,789
2028	704,919	103,444	808,363
2029-2036	4,762,147	360,896	5,123,043
Total	\$10,696,319	\$1,134,243	\$11,830,562

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 June 2022 (Moody's) and Nov 2021 (S&P)	Aa2, stable outlook	AA, stable outlook
Water & Sewer Revenue Bond underlying rating affirmed July 2023	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 which includes the Arts & Innovation District and has appointed a range of teams to develop the various aspects of implementation. The City's 5-year Capital Improvement Plan for the Arts & Innovation District includes \$370.2 million in capital outlays over the planning period which will likely be funded through a combination of grants, private participation and tax increment financing. Other public projects under consideration is a Performing Arts Center for \$12.7 million in 2024.

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. In FY24 the City anticipates issuing \$8.6 million in Storm Water Revenue Bonds to finance improvements to its Storm Water Management System, including various flood risk mitigation projects, development driven storm water improvements and extensions, storm water improvements in the Booker T Washington/Oak Street area, and Hwy 501/Balsam Street storm water improvements. The City anticipates entering into a State Revolving Loan Agreement ("SRF Loan") with the South Carolina Budget & Control Board in the amount of \$612,000 to improve water quality within the Withers Basin.

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 City anticipates issuing \$42 million in Water & Sewer Revenue Bonds to finance certain improvements to its Waterworks and Sewer System, including the installation of pressure monitoring valves, advanced metering infrastructure, phase 1 of the installation of a 36" parallel line, pump station replacements and renovations, citywide force main valve replacements, a citywide sewer system evaluation study and various water and sewer line relocations and extensions.





Supplementary Information

Community & Regional Profile

Budget Ordinance

Glossary



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Community & Regional Profile

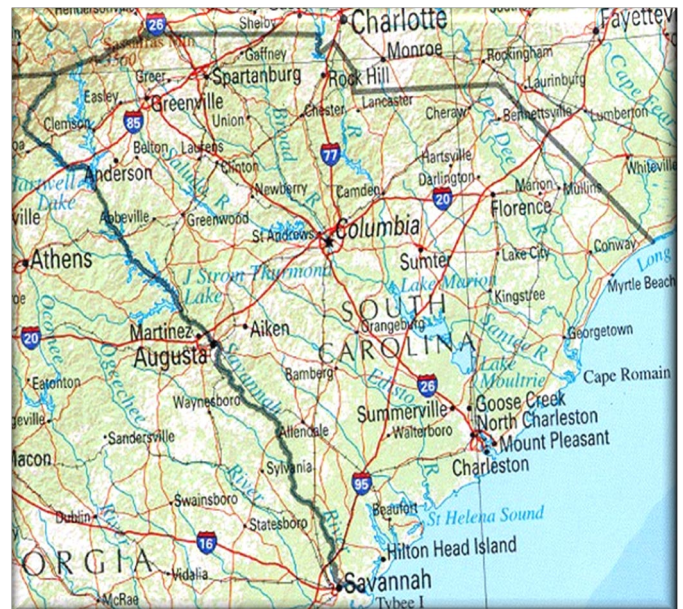


The City is in the center of a 60-mile long coastal beach known as the “Grand Strand” which extends from Brunswick County, North Carolina southward to Georgetown, South Carolina. The Grand Strand has some of the world’s cleanest white sand beaches and the coastal water is clear and unpolluted, as there 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	4,155
Loris	2,449
Aynor	974
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

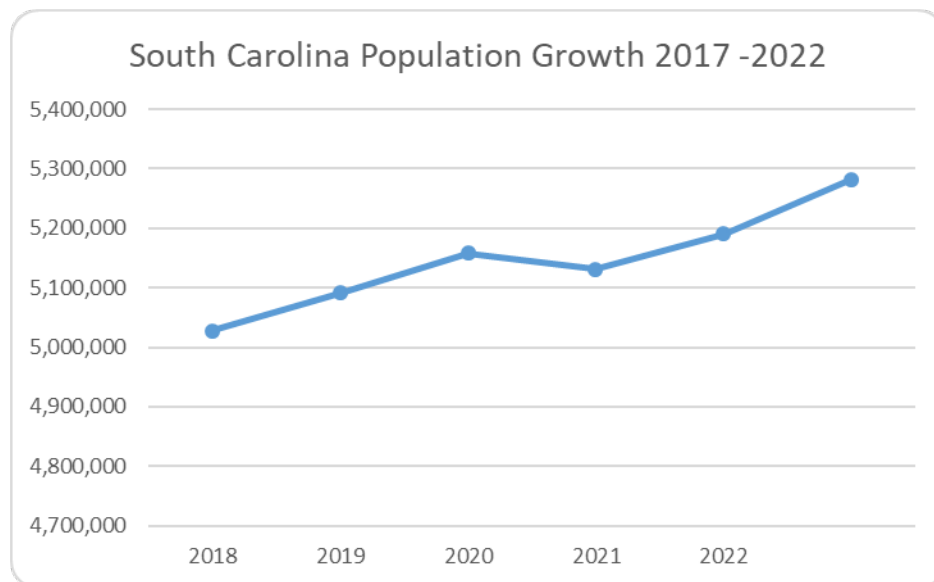
Population (2020 Census)	351,029
White (2022)	83.2%
Black or African-American (2022)	12.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native (2022)	0.6%
Asian (2022)	1.5%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander (2022)	.1%
Identifies 2 or More Races (2022)	2.3%
Hispanic/Latino (2022)	6.5%
Persons under 18 (2022)	16.7%
Persons Between 18 & 65 (2022)	52.5%
Persons 65 and older (2022)	26.6%
Average Household Size (2022)	2.53
High School Graduate (2022)	91.1%
Bachelors or Higher Degree (2022)	24.5%
Mean Travel to Work Time (2022)	22.5 min
Median Household Income (2021)	\$54,688
Per Capita Income (2021)	\$30,658
Individuals Below Poverty Line (2022)	12.6%

Source US Census Bureau

Population & Growth Trends

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	% Chang
City of Myrtle Beach	31,783	32,700	35,682	37,100	38,417	3.5%
Myrtle Beach MSA	481,751	497,405	491,582	509,794	536,165	5.1%
South Carolina	5,091,702	5,157,702	5,130,729	5,190,705	5,282,634	1.7%

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)	5,500
Coastal Carolina University	Higher Education	2,500
Horry County	County Government	2,300
Conway Hospital	Hospital	2,000
McLeod Loris Seacoast	Hospital	1,500
Grand Strand Regional Medical Center	Hospital	1,400
City of Myrtle Beach	Local Government	1,061
Horry Telephone Cooperative	Utility	780
Kyocera (AVX)	Advanced Electronic Components	650
Apollo Valves/Conbraco	Apollo valves, backflow preventers	400

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

Horry County, 5 Largest Industrial Employers

Company/Organization	Type of Business	# Employees
Kyocera (AVX)	Advanced Electronic Components	650
Apollo Valves/Conbraco	Apollo valves, backflow preventers	400
Met glass, Inc.	Amorphous Metal	250
Canfor Southern Pine	Wood Products	200
Wolverine Brass	Brass Plumbing Fixtures	200

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



Labor Force

Horry County Labor Force Participation Rates

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Civilian Labor Force ⁽¹⁾	149,037	147,445	147,697	156,112	157,498
Employment	142,633	142,249	134,956	141,225	151,355
Unemployment	6,404	5,196	12,741	7,538	6,143
Percent of Labor Force	4.3%	3.5%	8.6%	5.1%	3.9%

Source: June 2022 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.

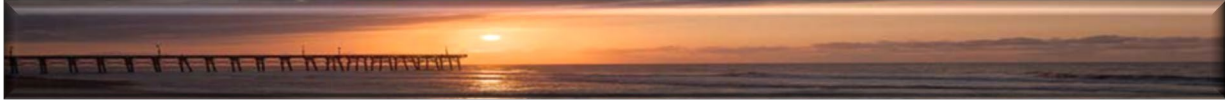
Average Unemployment Rates 2018-2022

Year	MSA*	County	State	U.S
2022	4.2%	3.9%	3.2%	3.6%
2021	5.3%	5.1%	4.0%	5.3%
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%

*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.

- U.S News and World Report lists Myrtle Beach as the “#1 fastest-growing place in the United States” in 2022-2023.
- Travel + Leisure lists Myrtle Beach as one of the “top affordable, coastal cities to purchase a beach house in the US” (2022).
- Southern Living listed Myrtle Beach as “The Ultimate Destination for Families”. (2022)
- TripAdvisor lists Myrtle Beach as one of the “Top 10 Winter Destinations for US Travelers” (2022).
- Stacker lists Myrtle Beach as one of the “Best East Coast Beach Towns to Live In” (2022)
- U. S News and World Report lists Myrtle Beach in the top 25 Family Weekend Getaways in the US.
- Fodor’s Travel named Myrtle Beach one of the “top cities for families traveling with disabilities and autism” (2022).

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, 2019 domestic travel expenditures in Horry County reached \$4.8 billion, accounting for nearly 32% of the State total.

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 180,000 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 2022, approximately 2.4 million rounds of golf were played along the Grand Strand with a total golf revenue of \$111.6 million.

**Myrtle Beach International Airport
Commercial Passenger Totals**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Arrivals</u>	<u>Departures</u>
2018	1,254,494	1,255,401
2019	1,307,168	1,304,395
2020	556,217	557,603
2021	1,604,110	1,606,137
2022	1,733,942	1,725,861

Source Myrtle Beach International Airport



<u>Year</u>	<u>Estimated Number of Visitors (millions)</u>
2018	20.4
2019	20.6
2020	12.8
2021	17.2
2022	17.2

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



Education

Institutions of Higher Learning

Coastal Carolina University, located ten miles west of the City, offers over 100 areas of study toward the baccalaureate degree and 30 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 70 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

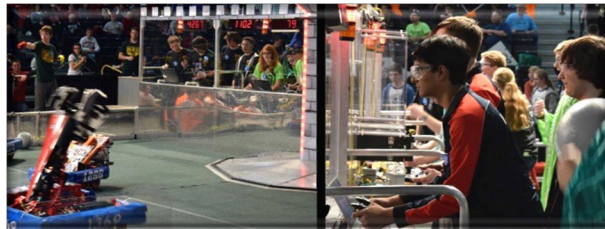
Public Education

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 59 schools consist of 28 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 2,929 classroom teachers, 65% have earned post-graduate degrees or education.

Horry County Public Schools Enrollment

Year	Pre-K	Kindergarten	1-8	9-12	Total
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
2021-22	1,541	3,098	28,199	13,537	46,375
2022-23	1,622	3,208	28,453	13,785	47,068

Source: South Carolina Department of Education. (July 2023)



Palmetto Regional FIRST Robotics Tournament – March 2019



Horry County Schools Robotics Team - Winner 2015



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Budget Ordinance No. 2023-26

Ordinance 2023-26 - 1st Reading, May 9, 2023

Ordinance 2023-26 - 2nd Reading, June 13, 2023

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,
2023, AND ENDING JUNE 30, 2024.

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, 2023 and ending June 30, 2024 (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, 2023 through June 30, 2024, 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.

<u>Tax Levy and Distribution (in mills)</u>	
	82.9
Operations	
	<u>6.0</u>
Debt Service	
Total Tax Levy (in mills)	88.9

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 2023-24 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, 2023, but each project appropriation shall remain in force for the life of the project and shall be closed out upon completion or other disposition of the project.

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

or amend the terms of any such ordinance.

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

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

Sec. 4. FY2022-23 Encumbrances and Remaining Grant Authorizations Re-appropriated; Recording of Commitments of Amounts Appropriated from Fund Balance.

- A. Encumbrances in each fund at June 30, 2023, representing obligations made against 2022-23 appropriations outstanding as of that date, are hereby re-appropriated. The appropriations shall be distributed to the 2023-24 budgetary accounts corresponding to the referenced encumbrances and the expenditures will be charged to those accounts during the 2023-24 budget year as such obligations are satisfied, provided however, that such encumbrances, when taken together with 2022-23 expenditures, would not have caused any fund to exceed its budgetary authorization for the year ended June 30, 2023.
- B. For each fund in which a re-appropriation occurs under Sec. 4.A. above, the amount of funds appropriated hereunder shall be established in the fund balance of that fund as amounts "Committed for Encumbrances."
- C. For each fund in which the balanced budget for 2023-24 includes the use of fund balance, the amount of fund balance so used shall be identified as "Committed for Current Appropriations."
- D. Appropriations for grants, the authorization for which extends beyond the end of the fiscal year, shall not lapse at the end of the fiscal year. For grant authorizations with balances remaining at the end of a fiscal year, the remaining balances are hereby re-appropriated pursuant to the conditions of the respective grant agreements and the fund balance of the respective funds shall show a corresponding amount "Restricted for Grants."
- E. Amounts of Governmental Fund balances intended to be used for debt service expenditures during the coming year per the terms of Bond Ordinances, Indentures or local policy are hereby established as commitments of fund balances.

Sec. 5. Business Policies, Goals and Objectives. The business policies, goals and objectives of the FY2023-24 budget are hereby adopted by reference.

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

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

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

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

1st Reading: 5-09-2023

2nd Reading: 6-13-2023

Exhibit A. Estimated Revenues and Appropriations, Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2024

	FY2021-22 Actual	FY2022-23 Budget	FY2023-24 Budget	% Δ
Governmental Operations	\$ 256,738,735	\$ 234,571,906	\$ 267,365,585	14.0%
Enterprise Operations	54,060,969	51,413,799	57,127,196	11.1%
Total Operating Budget	<u>310,799,704</u>	<u>285,985,705</u>	<u>324,492,781</u>	13.5%
Governmental Capital Projects	<u>38,083,261</u>	<u>38,555,750</u>	<u>82,406,498</u>	113.7%
Reconciling Items				
Enterprise Capital Projects	<u>2,293,943</u>	<u>23,914,000</u>	<u>19,643,500</u>	-17.9%
Total Reconciling Items	<u>2,293,943</u>	<u>23,914,000</u>	<u>19,643,500</u>	-17.9%
Less: Interfund Transfers	<u>(50,420,840)</u>	<u>(56,251,069)</u>	<u>(68,310,368)</u>	21.4%
Grand Total Appropriations	<u>\$ 300,756,068</u>	<u>\$ 292,204,386</u>	<u>\$ 358,232,411</u>	22.60%

Exhibit B. Schedule of Water and Sewer User Charges

1. Water User Charges

A. Base Charge

<u>Meter Size</u>	<u>Inside City</u>	<u>Outside City</u>
3/4" & 5/8"	\$3.43	\$6.86
1"	5.71	11.42
1.5"	11.42	22.84
2"	18.27	36.54
3"	39.95	79.90
4"	57.05	114.10
6"	114.09	228.18

B. Volumetric Charge

(per 1,000 gal)		
Tier 1: 0-4	\$1.80	\$3.60
Tier 2: 5-15	3.40	6.80
Tier 3: 16-30	3.82	7.64
Tier 4: >30	4.06	8.12

2. Sewer User Charges

A. Base Charge

<u>Meter Size</u>	<u>Inside City</u>	<u>Outside City</u>
3/4" & 5/8"	\$4.68	\$9.36
1"	7.83	15.66
1.5"	15.64	31.28
2"	24.98	49.96
3"	54.69	109.38
4"	78.12	156.24
6"	156.20	312.40

B. Volume Charge

(per 1,000 gal)	\$4.41	\$8.82
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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.

Exhibit C. Schedule of Water Connection Fees

The connection charge per ERU for water is as follows:

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>Fee Inside City</i>	<i>Fee Outside City</i>
2024	2,538	3,807
2025	2,665	3,997
2026	2,798	4,197
2027	2,938	4,407
2028	3,085	4,627

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

<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

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

Exhibit D. Schedule of Sewer Connection Fees

The connection fee per ERU for sewer is as follows:

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>Fee Inside City</i>	<i>Fee Outside City</i>
2024	2,407	3,610
2025	2,527	3,791
2026	2,653	3,981
2027	2,786	4,180
2028	2,925	4,389

Exhibit E. Schedule of Solid Waste Fees and Charges

Sec. 1. Definitions

For purposes of this Schedule of Solid Waste Fees and Charges, “standard residential service” are hereby defined as follows:

- 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.

Sec. 2. Solid Waste Uniform Schedule of Fees and Charges

<u>A. Standard Residential Service:</u>	<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

B. Standard Commercial Services:

1. <u>Commercial Roll Cart Garbage Only Service:</u>		
	<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
2. <u>Commercial Eight Cubic Yard Container Garbage Only Service:</u>		
	<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	
3. <u>Commercial Joint Use Compactor Garbage Only Service:</u>		
	<u>Collection</u>	<u>Landfill Disposal</u>
Service to compactor	\$ 132.50/service	Contemporary Landfill tipping rate
Container fee per garbage compactor	\$ 100.00/month	
4. <u>Call Back Collection Services*:</u>		
	<u>Collection</u>	<u>Landfill Disposal</u>
Garbage or Recycling Commercial Collection Call Back Service	\$ 90.00/service	Contemporary Landfill tipping rate
Yard/Bulk Waste Commercial Collection Call Back Service	\$ 115.00/service	Contemporary Landfill tipping rate
*Call Back Collection Services fees may be waived or reduced at the discretion of the City Manager under extraordinary situations and/or hardships.		
5. <u>Transfer Station Customers:</u>		
	<u>Collection</u>	<u>Landfill Disposal</u>
Transfer station processing and hauling fees	\$ 23.00/ton	Contemporary Landfill tipping Rate
6. <u>Commercial Hauler Convenience Fee:</u>		
Outside City Waste Convenience Fee		\$6.57 /ton

Exhibit F. Schedule of Parking Fees and Charges

Sec. 1. Definitions

For purposes of this Schedule of Parking Fees and Charges, the following terms are hereby defined as follows:

“Off-Street Parking Facilities” means the existing off-street motor vehicular parking facilities of all sorts of the City, including, but not limited to, garages, parking lots, buildings and ramps, including the parking facilities to be constructed with the proceeds of Tax Increment Obligations or Bonds, and all other Off-Street Parking facilities as may from time to time be constructed or purchased by the City, and which the City Council declares by ordinance to be part of the Off-Street Parking facilities, and will include any system which is combined with or consolidated into the Facilities pursuant to law; but excluding any Facilities which are abandoned, sold, traded or leased as permitted under this Ordinance; provided, further, that for the avoidance of doubt, the Off-Street Parking Facilities do not include any improvements or other structures (“Structures”) which may be attached adjacent to or above Off-Street Parking Facilities which are not used for the primary purpose of parking vehicles or, if such Structures are to be so used, are determined by ordinance of the City Council not to be part of the Facilities, and do not include any air rights or other rights which may be granted by the City to develop or construct any Structures. Off-Street Parking Facilities shall not include the off-street motor vehicular parking facilities located on the former Myrtle Beach Air Force Base unless City Council by ordinance otherwise determines.

“On-Street Parking Facilities” means any system of parking meters, curb-line or other, of the City, regulating the parking of motor vehicles on any street within the corporate limits of the City requiring the payment of a charge for the right to make use of any portion of any street set apart for motor vehicle parking, as the same may from time to time exist.

Sec. 2. Parking Facility Schedule of Fees and Charges.

A. On-Street Parking

Oceanfront Beach Access (*City-Wide*)

Hourly	\$ 3.00
Max Daily	\$15.00

Core: 6th Avenue North to 16th Avenue North

Hourly	\$ 2.00
Max Daily	No Restrictions, No Daily Rate
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29th Avenue South to 31st Avenue North (*Excluding Core*)

Hourly	\$ 2.00
Max Daily	\$10.00

B. Off-Street Parking

Weekly On-Street Passes	\$50.00
Non-Resident Passes	\$100.00
Non-Resident Golf Cart Passes	\$100.00
Employee Decals	\$ 50.00
Replacement Decals	\$ 20.00

Exhibit G. Schedule of Recreation Fees and Charges

Sec. 1. Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sec. 2. Recreation Division Uniform Schedule of Fees and Charges

A. Fitness Membership Fees

Non-resident fees apply to Monthly and Annual Memberships. Non-resident persons or businesses shall be charged at 1.67 times the expressed resident rates. Non-resident fees shall be computed by multiplying the city fee by 167% and rounding up to the nearest \$5.00 increment. Fitness classes are not included in membership fees. Other family members may be added to Adult or Senior Monthly or Annual Memberships only.

City Resident & Veteran Fees:

Daily Use Fitness Fees

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

Monthly Membership Fitness Fees

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

Three-month Membership Fitness Fees

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

Annual Membership Fitness Fees

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

Guests under 14 are not permitted in the weight room

B. Facility Fees

Rental Fees

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-resident 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.

C. 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. 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.

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

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

D. Pool Rental*

City will furnish up to 3 lifeguards for rentals. Additional lifeguards may be required depending on type of function and number of participants. See staffing fees above for additional cost of lifeguards.

After hour pool rentals require a minimum of 3 hours rental and a minimum of 3 staff members (2 lifeguards & 1 center staff) at overtime rates.

Entire Pool (for all pools)	\$ 120.00/hour
Lane Rentals (at all pools)	\$ 15.00/lane/hour
Shallow End Only (Pepper Geddings)	\$ 30.00/hour
Timing System Rental	\$ 250.00/day
Timing System Operation	\$ 30.00/hour
Timing System Training Session*	\$ 200.00/person

*Renters may operate the timing equipment after completing a training session.

E. Recreation Facility Rental*

	<u>Civic</u>	<u>Non-Civic</u>
Small Classroom (City Resident)	\$ 20.00/hour	\$ 35.00/hour
Small Classroom (Non-City Resident)	\$ 35.00/hour	\$ 60.00/hour
Large Classroom (City Resident)	\$ 30.00/hour	\$ 45.00/hour
Large Classroom (Non-City Resident)	\$ 55.00/hour	\$ 80.00/hour
Small Gymnasium	\$ 65.00/hour \$ 250.00/day	\$ 90.00/hour \$ 360.00/day
Large Gymnasium	\$ 75.00/hour \$ 300.00/day	\$ 120.00/hour \$ 400.00/day
Ballroom/Banquet Hall (City Resident)	\$ 50.00/hour	\$ 85.00/hour
Ballroom/Banquet Hall (Non-City Resident)	\$ 85.00/hour	\$ 140.00/hour

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

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

F. Athletic Fields/Courts/Rinks

	<u>Civic</u>	<u>Non-Civic</u>
<u>Hourly Rental-single field/court/rink</u>	\$ 30.00/hour	\$ 30.00/hour
<u>Daily Rental-Rate</u> (Covers initial daily preparation, use of any existing press box and lights as needed to maintain the safety of players and spectators. The City retains the right to assess a fee to recover the cost of lighting used during other periods of time.)	\$ 200.00/field, rink or court/day	\$ 200.00/field, rink or court/day
<u>Ashley Booth Rental Fee</u>	\$ 500.00/day	\$ 1,000.00/day
<u>Doug Shaw Memorial Stadium</u>	\$ 1,000.00/day	\$ 3,125.00/day
Additional Field Lines	\$ 540.00	\$ 540.00
Video Display Operator (if provided by the City)	\$ 50.00/game	\$ 20.00/hr/non-game function
Scorekeeper	\$ 50.00/game	\$ 20.00/hr/non-game function
Cleanup Fee	\$ 500.00/function Maximum	\$ 500.00/function maximum

(Clean up fee to be discussed with applicant and cleaning deposit may be required.)

This facility must be staffed at all times, with a minimum of 2 staff members. Use of track areas or size of event may require additional staffing. See Staffing Fees and Labor Costs above for rentals.

G. Recreation Activities and Instructional Programs

For recreation activities, fitness classes, and instructional programs offered by the City on a fee basis, non-residents shall be charged at a rate of 1.67 times the rate established for City residents. Non-city fees shall be computed by multiplying the city fee by 167% and rounding up to the nearest \$5.00 increment.

H. Youth Sports Fees

For each sport	
City resident	\$ 15.00
Non-resident	\$ 50.00

I. Special Program Fees

Fees will be set as necessary to cover costs, with reasonable preference granted to City residents.

J. Sponsorships

The recreation department may sell sponsorships to support sports programs. Sponsorship fees may be negotiated with the donors.

K. Train Station Fees and Charges

City Resident	\$ 75.00 /hour
Non-Resident	\$ 125.00 /hour
Meeting Car (City Resident)	\$ 50.00/hour
Meeting Car (Non-Resident)	\$ 75.00/hour
Kitchen Car	\$ 150.00 Flat Fee
Staffing Charge for events during non-business hours	\$ 30.00/hour
Holiday Staffing Rate (if staff is available)	\$ 50.00/hour
Table/Chair Set-up Fee	\$ 25.00 Flat Fee
Cleanup Fee	\$ 100.00/hour with one-hour minimum.

Exceptions may be made for events with fewer than 50 attendees. (12 tables and 50 chairs are available as part of the rental. If additional tables and chairs are needed, they must be provided by the renter. Setup and delivery must be coordinated with the Facility Attendant.)

L. Charlie's Place Facility Rental

Incubator Units	City Resident	\$250.00/Month
	Non-Resident	\$420.00/Month

Note: Minimum one year lease agreement with annual renewal up to a maximum of three years.

	<u>Civic</u>	<u>Non-Civic</u>
Small Meeting Room (City Resident)	\$ 20.00/hour	\$ 35.00/hour
Small Meeting Room (Non-Resident)	\$ 35.00/hour	\$ 60.00/hour
Large Meeting Room (City Resident)	\$ 30.00/hour	\$ 45.00/hour
Large Meeting Room (Non-Resident)	\$ <u>Civic</u> 55.00/hour	\$ <u>Non-Civic</u> 80.00/hour
Outdoor Area (City Resident)	\$ 50.00/hour	\$ 85.00/hour
Outdoor Area (Non-Resident)	\$ 85.00/hour	\$ 140.00/hour

Outdoor rentals include access to facility restrooms.

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

M. City/County Professional Baseball Stadium Rental Fee Schedule

Category 1, Commercial Use - any event staged by a group or individual for profit or business purposes. (i.e., entertainment shows, concerts, corporate events, trade shows, fantasy camps, company picnics, etc.)

Category 2, Non Profit - use by Myrtle Beach, Horry County, State, or Federal non-profit organizations staging an event with the purpose of generating revenue for charitable organizations. Must be registered with the State as a non-profit organization. A minimum of 40 % of the gross revenues must be contributed to the listed charitable organization.

Category 3, Government and Public School - use by any municipal government in Horry County, by Horry County Government, or by Horry County Public Schools for the purpose of providing recreational opportunities, public service opportunities or educational opportunities to their citizens.

<u>Area</u>	<u>Category 1</u>	<u>Category 2</u>	<u>Category 3</u>
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Entire stadium	per day	\$4,000.00	\$2,400.00	\$800.00
	per hour*	\$ 800.00	\$ 480.00	\$ 240.00
<u>Area</u>		<u>Category 1</u>	<u>Category 2</u>	<u>Category 3</u>
Picnic area	per day	\$ 600.00	\$ 360.00	\$ 200.00
	per hour*	\$ 120.00	\$ 72.00	\$ 40.00
Concourse	per day	\$ 600.00	\$ 360.00	\$ 200.00
	per hour *	\$ 120.00	\$ 72.00	\$ 40.00
Playing field	per day	\$1,000.00	\$ 600.00	\$ 300.00
	per hour*	\$ 200.00	\$ 120.00	\$ 60.00
Parking lot	per day	\$1,200.00	\$ 720.00	\$ 360.00
	per hour*	\$ 240.00	\$ 144.00	\$ 72.00

Parking lot rates are for exclusive use of the paved area only and do not include any access to the stadium.

* Three hour minimum rental requirement applies in all areas. Must include set up and tear down time. Move-in and Move out days will be charged at 50% of one day's rental.

Additional Charges

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

Examples of services that may be required:

- Head Groundskeeper & Grounds Crewmen
- Cleaning Fees
- Field Lights
- Video Board, PA System, and Scoreboard Operator(s)
- Scorekeeper
- Programs and Novelty Sales
- Stadium/Field Damages
- 8-ft. folding tables and folding chairs
- Security Officers
- Usher, Ticket-taker, Parking Attendant
- Geotextile fabric installation (required for all events utilizing the playing field)

O. Events, Cancellation and Tiered Refund Policy

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

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

Cancellation refunds will be provided as follows:

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

N. Library Cards

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

Exhibit H. Schedule of Parks Fees and Charges

Sec. 1. Definitions

For purposes of this Schedule of Parks Fees and Charges, the following terms are hereby defined as follows:

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

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

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

- A) Government agency
- B) Civic Organization
- C) Religious Organization
- D) Charitable Organization
- E) Individual requesting the use of a facility for a bone fide ‘not for profit’ function.

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

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

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

Sec. 2. Parks Uniform Schedule of 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-resident 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”)

A. <u>Parks Rental</u>	<u>Civic</u>	<u>Non-civic</u>
All City Parks except Grand Park & Valor Memorial Garden Park	\$ 250.00/day	\$ 500.00/day
Plyler Park, H.B. Springs and Anderson Park for periods of 2 hours or less	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00
Valor Memorial Garden Park	\$ 500.00/day	\$ 2,000.00/day
Grand Park Park Area surrounding Lake (excluding Ballfields and Picnic Shelters)	\$ 500.00/day	\$ 2,000.00/day
	<u>Civic</u>	<u>Non-Civic</u>

Esplanade/Dock	\$ 125.00/day	\$ 500.00/day
Lake Front Area	\$ 375.00/day	\$ 1,500.00/day
Per Move-In/Move-Out Day	50% of one-day rental	50% of one-day rental
Small Picnic Shelter(Capacity of 20)	\$ 50.00/day	\$ 50.00/day
Large Picnic Shelter (Capacity of 96)	\$ 150.00/day	\$ 150.00/day
Events or Rentals that require a Roll-Off Container	\$ 350.00	\$ 350.00

B. Staffing Fees and 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

Cleaning charges are based upon amount of clean-up required and all materials are provided at cost. A minimum cleaning charge of One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) will be charged for any rental event attended by 50 or more persons.

Exhibit I. Schedule of Special Events Fees and Charges

Sec. 1. Definitions

Special Events, parades, facility use, public performance and picketing activities are defined and detailed in Ordinance 2022-51.

Sec. 2. Special Events Uniforms Fees and Charges

Actual rates for any given event shall be the prevailing market rates, which shall be subject to negotiation between the event promoters and the City Manager or his designee. 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, or waive, such rates as may be appropriate in order to cover the City's costs.

A. Application Fees

Major Event	\$100.00
Large Event	\$ 75.00
Minor Event	\$ 50.00
Block Party/Right of Way	\$ 25.00
Parade/Road race	\$100.00
Filming	\$-0- to \$25.00 (dependent on a need for service)
Noise Variance	\$-0-

B. Labor Fees

For any special event requiring the provision of City services, the City shall charge for the actual cost of the salaries of City personnel involved in event support, traffic control, fire safety, and security and public safety.

C. Materials and Equipment

Cones	\$ 20.00/ 25
Barricades	\$250.00 / Trailer (delivery and pick-up) or \$3.00/ barricade (installation not included)
Blue Barrels	\$2.00 / barrel
2 yard Dumpster	\$10.00 per fill/dump plus applicable landfill tipping fees
8 yard Dumpster	\$30.00 per fill/dump plus applicable landfill tipping fees

For any special event requiring the use of City equipment or rental of equipment in support of the event, there will be a charge sufficient to cover City incurred costs. Materials, such as garbage bags, work gloves, rubber gloves, hand pickers, buckets, hand tools, etc., will be charged at current market price at the time of the event.

D. Events, Cancellation and Tiered Refund Policy

Half of the total estimated event fees are due at the time of event application approval. The total amount, or an estimate of costs, may be due 30 days prior to an event. In the situation where the event is booked within 30 days prior to the event date, total estimated event fees are due at the time of application approval.

Cancellation refunds will be provided as follows:

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

Total event fees and the timing of fee payments are subject to negotiation between the event promoters and the City Manager or his designee.

Exhibit J. Schedule of Sports Tourism Fees and Charges

	<u>Civic</u>	<u>Non-Civic</u>
1. Facility		
Ashley Booth Rental Fee	\$500.00 /day	\$ 1,000.00/day
Doug Shaw Memorial Stadium		
Additional Field Lines	\$ 150.00/field, rink, or court/day	\$ 150.00/field, rink or court/day
Video Display Operator (if Provided by City)		
Scorekeeper		
Clean Up Fee (Clean up fee to be discussed with applicant and cleaning deposit may be required.)		
This facility must be staffed at all times, with a minimum of 2 staff members. Use of track areas or size of event may require additional staffing. See Staffing fees and Labor Costs above for rentals.	\$ 300.00/day	\$ 1,000.00/day
Preparation of Facility (in excess of initial preparation for turf) for softball or Baseball	\$ 25.00/prep	\$ 3,125.00/day \$ 540.00/field \$ 20.00/hr/non- game function
If additional lines are required for painting on natural grass for events such as:		\$ 20.00/hr/non- game function \$ 500.00/function Maximum
Football, Soccer, Lacrosse or Rugby	\$ 250.00/field	\$ 25.00/prep \$ 250.00/field
If additional lines are required to be painted on synthetic turf	\$ 540.00/field	\$ 540.00/field
Facility Lighting		
Youth Fields (baseball, softball) and Courts	\$ 5.00/hour	\$ 5.00/hour
Adult Fields (softball)	\$ 9.00/hour	\$ 9.00/hour
Football, Soccer fields, Doug Shaw Memorial Stadium	\$ 12.00/hour	\$ 12.00/hour
Concessions	The City of Myrtle beach retains all concession rights for all city facilities.	The City of Myrtle Beach retains all concession rights for all city facilities.

2. 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:

A. 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	2.00	2.00	2	2	2.00	3	3	3	2	2	2.00	2.00
Adult	2.00	2.00	2	2	2.00	3	3	3	2	2	2.00	2.00
Senior	2.00	2.00	2	2	2.00	3	3	3	2	2	2.00	2.00

Calendar Year	Venue Usage Rate
2023	<u>Venue Usage Rate</u> \$ 1.50

B. 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:	\$500.00 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 2024: **80/20**(Event Owner/City)

C. In-City Lodging Incentive

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

The formula for discounts shall be based on the number of athletes that can be documented to have

stayed in paid accommodations within the City limits during the athletes scheduled event:

240-348 athletes - 10% discount.

349-468 athletes - 15% discount.

469 + athletes - 20% discount.

D. Deposits and Cancellations

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

Exhibit K. 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 Rental</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 park free of charge</i>	
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 L. Schedule of Building Permit Charges

1. Construction Permit Fees

A. Single-family construction; alterations of any structure, single-family or other:

<u>Total Valuation</u>	<u>Fee</u>
Less than \$1,000	No permit 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 \$100,000	\$ 175.00 for the first \$25,000 plus \$ 4.75 for each \$1,000, or fraction thereof, over \$25,000.
\$100,000 to \$150,000	\$ 523.00 for the first \$100,000 plus \$ 7.25 for each \$1,000, or fraction thereof, over \$100,000.
\$150,000 to \$250,000	\$ 769.00 for the first \$150,000 plus \$ 7.00 for each \$1,000, or fraction thereof, over \$150,000.
\$250,000 to \$750,000	\$1,244.00 for the first \$250,000 plus \$ 6.75 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 \$ 6.50 for each \$1,000, or fraction thereof, over \$750,000.
Over \$5,000,000	\$23,806.00 for the first \$5,000,000 plus \$ 5.50 for each \$1,000, or fraction thereof, over \$5,000,000.

B. All other permits for new construction:

Permit fees	\$ 0.375 per square foot
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2. Manufacture Home Permit Fees

Base	\$ 35.00
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3. Trade Permit Fees

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

A. Mechanical Permit

	\$2,000 and less
	\$ 35.00
Over \$2,000	\$ 35.00 plus \$2.00 for each \$1,000, or fraction thereof, over \$2,000.

B. Plumbing Permit

Base Fee	\$ 25.00
Per Fixture	\$ 2.50
Sewer	\$ 5.00
Vacuum Breaker	\$ 2.50
Grease Trap	\$ 5.00

C. Gas Permit

Base	\$ 25.00
Per Appliance	\$ 2.50

D. Electrical Permit

Base	\$ 25.00
Temporary Service Pole	\$ 10.00
Residential Service	\$ 10.00
Commercial Service	\$ 25.00
Each Sub-panel	\$ 10.00
Per 110 volt outlet	\$ 0.20
Per 220/440 volt outlet	\$ 2.00

4. Moving of Buildings or Structures

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

5. Demolition of Buildings or Structures

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

6. Re- Inspection Fees

All re-inspection fees will be One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00), which shall be paid before the re-inspection is made.

7. Penalties

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

8. Plan-Checking Fees

A Plan-checking fee shall be assessed in an amount equal to 60% of the building permit fee as determined in accordance with the Construction Permit Fee sub-section herein above. Such plan-checking fee is in addition to the building permit fee. In the event of excessive (8 or more) plan resubmissions, a One Hundred Fifty Dollar (\$150.00) fee will be incurred.

9. Sign Permit Fees

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

10. Parking Lots, Driveways, and Associated Landscaping Permit Fees

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

11. Commercial Storm Water Review Fee

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

Exhibit M. Schedule of Planning Fees and Charges

1. <u>Zoning Ordinance Text Change</u>	\$ 200.00
2. <u>Rezoning (Map Change)</u>	\$ 500.00 per new Planned Unit Development \$2,500.00 + \$1,000.00 per applicant continuance
3. <u>Planned Unit Development Amendment</u>	\$1,250.00 + actual noticing costs
4. <u>Encroachments</u>	
Residential, Right-of-Way	\$ 100.00
Residential, City Property	\$ 250.00
Commercial, Right-of-Way	\$ 300.00
Commercial, City Property	\$ 600.00
5. <u>Subdivision Review (Minor Exempt)</u>	No charge
6. <u>Subdivision Review (Major)</u>	\$ 100.00 + \$ 25.00 per lot
7. <u>Annexation and Rezoning</u>	No charge
8. <u>Street Naming Fees</u>	
With New Subdivision	\$ 100.00
Required of Private Drive	\$ 25.00 per street name
9. <u>Plat Review (staff review)</u>	
Combination Plats	\$ 25.00
Site Plats	\$ 25.00
Easements	\$ 50.00
Subdivisions with lots > 5 ac.	\$ 100.00 per lot
10. <u>Minor Subdivision Review (Planning Commission)</u>	\$ 50.00
11. <u>Map Fees</u>	\$ 100.00
12. <u>Re-review of Plats</u>	
First re-review	(No additional charge)
Second Re-review	\$ 50.00
Third Re-review	\$ 100.00
Fourth Re-review	\$ 150.00
Fifth and subsequent re-reviews	\$ 200.00
13. <u>Restrictive Covenant, failure to apply</u>	
For failure to apply for annexation within one year of becoming contiguous to City limits, or within sixty (60) days of receiving a letter requesting compliance	\$ 500.00

Exhibit N. Schedule of Code Enforcement Charges

1. 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

2. 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

3. Cost of Title Search, if required: \$ 275.00

4. Cost of Lien Filing, if required: \$ 25.00

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

Exhibit O. Miscellaneous Fees and Charges

1. 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

2. Fire and Emergency Medical Service Fees and Charges

A. 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.

B. Medications, fluids, supplies and special treatments

The above charges include all medications, fluids, supplies and special treatments necessary to deliver required medical treatments.

C. 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.

D. Ambulance and Medical Personnel for Special Events

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

E. Fire Training

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

F. False Alarms

An assessment of \$350.00 per false fire alarm will apply for each call for service resulting from a false alarm after the 3rd such false alarm in any 365 day period.

G. Inspection Fees

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

Tier One (less than 1,000 sq. ft.)	\$ 75.00 per inspection
Tier Two (1,000 to 2,499 sq. ft.)	\$ 100.00
Tier Three (2,500 to 9,999 sq. ft.)	\$ 150.00
Tier Four (10,000 to 49,999 sq. ft.)	\$ 200.00
Tier Five (50,000 sq. ft. or more)	\$ 300.00

Thirty day re-inspection (if required)	included in above fees
45 day and subsequent re-inspections	\$ 200.00 per inspection
Special Inspections	\$ 200.00 per inspection

<u>F. Erection of Banners for Special Events</u>	\$ 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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