

2025

CITY OF MYRTLE BEACH



Annual Budget & Financial Plans



FY24-25 ANNUAL BUDGET & FINANCIAL PLAN

MAYOR

Brenda Bethune

MAYOR PRO TEMPORE

Clyde H. "Mike" Lowder

CITY COUNCIL

Michael Chestnut

Debbie Conner

Bill McClure

Gregg Smith

Jackie Hatley



Brenda Bethune
Mayor

Micheal
Chestnut
Council Member

Debbie
Conner
Council Member

Clyde H. "Mike"
Lowder
Council Member

Bill McClure
Council Member

Gregg Smith
Council Member

Jackie
Hatley
Council Member



City of Myrtle Beach Team

OFFICIALS

City Manager, Jonathan "Fox" Simons
Chief Financial Officer, Michelle Shumpert
Assistant City Manager, Brian Tucker
Assistant City Manager, Josh Bruegger
Assistant Chief Financial Officer, Marla Bell
Chief Innovation Officer, Howard Waldie IV
Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Officer, Kelvin Waites
City Attorney, William A. Bryan, Jr.
City Clerk, Jennifer Adkins

CITY DEPARTMENT HEADS

Financial Management & Reporting Director, Diana Farrell
Financial Services Director, Jeremy Roof
Information Systems Director, Bryan Garrett
Insurance and Risk Services Director, Val Rosser
Human Resources Director, Kathleen Berlinghoff
Public Information Director, Meredith Denari
Construction Services Director, Chris Thompson
Planning & Zoning Director, Kenneth May
Neighborhood Services Director, Mary "Cookie" Goings
Economic Development, Director, Devin Parks
Capital Projects Director, 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
Lori Frishmuth, Assistant Director of Financial Management & Reporting
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:

Public Safety – **I**nfrastructure – **C**ommunication – **E**conomic Development





Table of Contents

Table of Contents

Introduction	1
Budget Introduction.....	2
FY 2024-25 Annual Budget Calendar	4
FY 2024-25 Transmittal Letter	5
City of Myrtle Beach Structure and Services	11
Organizational Chart.....	12
Operating Environment: Property Tax	13
Operating Environment: User Fees.....	14
Buying Power of a Typical Household's Taxes and Fees.....	15
Community Improvements.....	17
Financial Policies	19
Total Budget Summary	27
FY24-25 Budget Summary & Comparison.....	29
FY25 Budget Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, & Changes in Fund Balance/Equity	30
City of Myrtle Beach Staffing.....	33
Departmental Budgets	35
General Government Division	37
Community Services & Economic Development Division.....	59
Parks, Recreation, & Sports Tourism	71
Public Safety Division.....	85
Public Works	95
Capital Projects & 2025-29 Capital Improvements Plan	109
FY 2025-2029 General Capital Improvements.....	113
FY 2025-2029 Arts & Innovation District Capital Improvement Plan.....	122
FY 2025-2029 Convention Center Fund Capital Improvement Plan	124
FY 2025-2029 Baseball Stadium Fund Capital Improvement Plan	126
FY 2025-2029 Storm Water Management Fund Capital Improvement Plan	129
FY 2025-2029 Water & Sewer Enterprise Fund Capital Improvement Plan	131
FY 2025-2029 Solid Waste Fund Capital Improvement Plan	134
Debt Management	135
General Long Term Debt.....	135
Specific-Source Debt.....	141
Credit Ratings	146

Planned New Debt	146
Supplementary Information	147
Community & Regional Profile	149
Regional Economic and Demographic Information	151
Budget Ordinance No. 2024-30	159
Glossary	193



Introduction

Budget Introduction

FY 2024-2025 Budget Calendar

Transmittal Letter

City Structure and Services

Organizational Chart

Operating Environment: Property Taxes

Operating Environment: User Fees

Buying Power of a Typical Household

Community Improvements

Financial Policies





Budget Introduction

WELCOME to the City of Myrtle Beach 2024-25 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

Marla Bell, CGFO
Assistant Chief Financial
Officer

Diana Farrell, CPA
Director of Financial
Management & Reporting

Lori Frishmuth, CPA
Assistant Director of Financial
Management & Reporting

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 City owned Disc Golf Course and an additional Disc Golf Course in partnership with Horry County.
- A splash pad at Futrell Park.
- 38 City Parks, including an enabling park (Savannah's Playground), 3 dog parks, a kayak launch, 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.
- The Myrtle Beach Sports Center, a 100,000 Square foot Indoor Sports Complex.
- 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.
- 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.



<u>Myrtle Beach Facts</u>	
Population (2023):	39,697
Myrtle Beach MSA (2023):	421,000
Median Value Housing Units (2018-2022): (Census bureau)	\$287,900
Largest Private Employer:	Wal-Mart
Median Household Income (2018 - 2022):	\$50,558
Number of Rooms for Rent:	180,000
Estimated True Taxable Value of Real Property (Tax Year 2023):	\$19,696,957
Average Sunny Days:	215
Annual Precipitation:	54.18"





FY 2024-25 Annual Budget Calendar



PHASE I - POLICY FORMATION & BUDGET DEVELOPMENT

October - November 2023

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 2023

Departmental Budget Development—Current Level

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

January 2024

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 2024

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 2024 Budget Retreat

Presentation of Balanced Budget

- Present Economic Outlook and Current Year Update
- Presentation of City Manager's Recommended FY 2024-25 Budget and 2025-2029 Capital Improvements Plan
- Discussion of Proposed Fee & Rate Increases
- Receive direction from Council on adjustments to budget recommendations

PHASE II – BUDGET REVIEW AND ADOPTION

April 2024

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

May 2024

- Public Hearing and First Reading of the Budget Ordinance
- Second Reading of the Budget Ordinance
- Adoption of the FY2024-2025 Budget



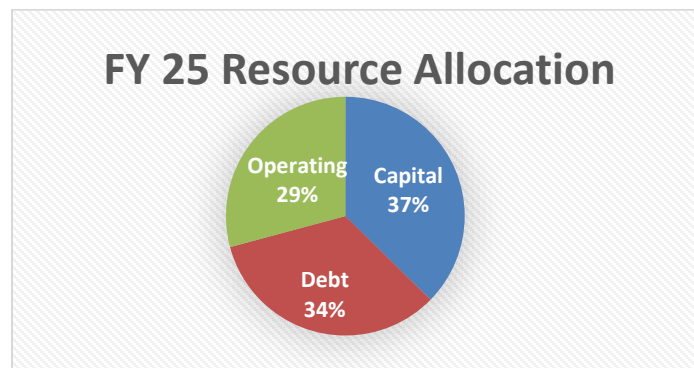
Transmittal Letter

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 2024-25 (FY 25), and the 2025-29 Capital Improvement Plan (CIP). Total expenditures/expenses for the fiscal year, net of interfund transfers, are approximately \$330.3 million, down from the \$358.2 million authorized in Fiscal Year 2023-24 by \$27.9m or 7.79%.

	FY2022-23 Actual	FY2023-24 Budget	FY2024-25 Recommended Budget	% Δ
Governmental Operations	\$ 286,565,188	\$ 267,365,585	\$ 289,966,560	8.5%
Enterprise Operations	50,806,315	57,127,196	58,080,884	1.7%
Total Operating Budget	337,371,503	324,492,781	348,047,444	7.3%
Governmental Capital Projects	24,773,479	82,406,498	44,475,613	-46.0%
Reconciling Items				
Enterprise Capital Projects	3,249,415	19,643,500	9,296,000	-52.7%
Total Reconciling Items	3,249,415	19,643,500	9,296,000	-52.7%
Less: Interfund Transfers	(66,248,128)	(68,310,368)	(71,495,290)	4.7%
Grand Total Appropriations	\$ 299,146,269	\$ 358,232,411	\$ 330,323,767	-7.79%

Before interfund transfers are backed out of the total, expenditures for general government and enterprise fund operations and maintenance are estimated at \$324.4 million (80.7% of total). Debt service expenditures/expenses equal \$20.1 million (5.0% of total). New capital improvement appropriations for FY25 have been authorized in the amount of \$53.7 million (13.4% of the total).



FY25 is a state mandated reassessment year, which is designed to adjust real property values to more closely reflect the market by a means that will not result in additional tax revenue for the taxing entity. The FY25 proposed budget was adopted with no anticipated increase in the *ad valorem* tax rate. The County assessment of Real property determined that values grew by \$35.7 million for Tax Year 2024 (FY25), 6.6% of the adjusted base resulting in a new Tax Year 2023 (FY24) Assessed value of \$575.8m. The final budget for FY25 includes a decrease in the operating millage from 82.9 mills to 77.4 mills to offset the impact of market value growth. Debt service millage remains at 6 mills, bringing total millage from 88.9 mills down to 83.4 mills for FY25. There is no budgeted increase in business license fees, which represent nearly 26% of General Fund revenues and over 50% when combined with ad valorem property tax revenue. In the City's various special revenue and enterprise funds, fees and charges were increased as follows:

Stormwater Management Fund — A 22.0% rate increase. The increase amounts to \$2.50 per month for a residential property owner. Effective stormwater planning and management allows the City to recover quickly from heavy rainfall events, improves members' health and quality of life. It also results in significant long-term savings and supports economic resilience.

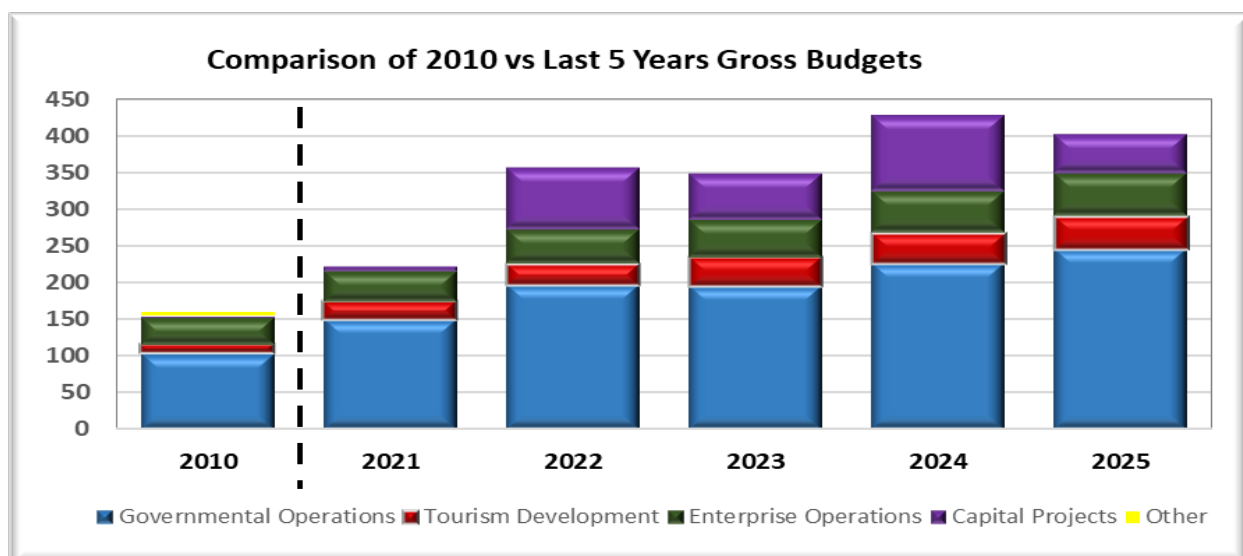
Water and Sewer Fund— Water and sewer charges will increase by 9.0%. Much of the increase is attributable to increasing wholesale costs per gallon by the City's supplier, Grand Strand Water and Sewer. The balance of the increase is driven by system upgrades and increasing costs for maintenance and operations to accommodate the customer growth. The average impact will be an increase of \$5.44 per month for a residential user of 7,500 gallons per month.

Solid Waste Fund — Myrtle Beach residents will see a \$1.01 per month increase in their solid waste fee. This fee reflects the level of service provided to a growing number of residential and commercial customers

Recreation Fees — Youth sports fees are rising to accommodate the rapidly growing number of participants and costs to manage the programs. The City covers all costs per child associated with uniforms and sports equipment. Baseball, softball and basketball fees will be \$35 for residents and \$60 for non-residents. Cheerleading fees will be \$50 for residents and \$75 for non-residents. Football costs will be \$50 for residents and \$75 for non-residents. Children are eligible for youth sports scholarships if their family is receiving government assistance.

Budget Comparisons and Costs of City Services

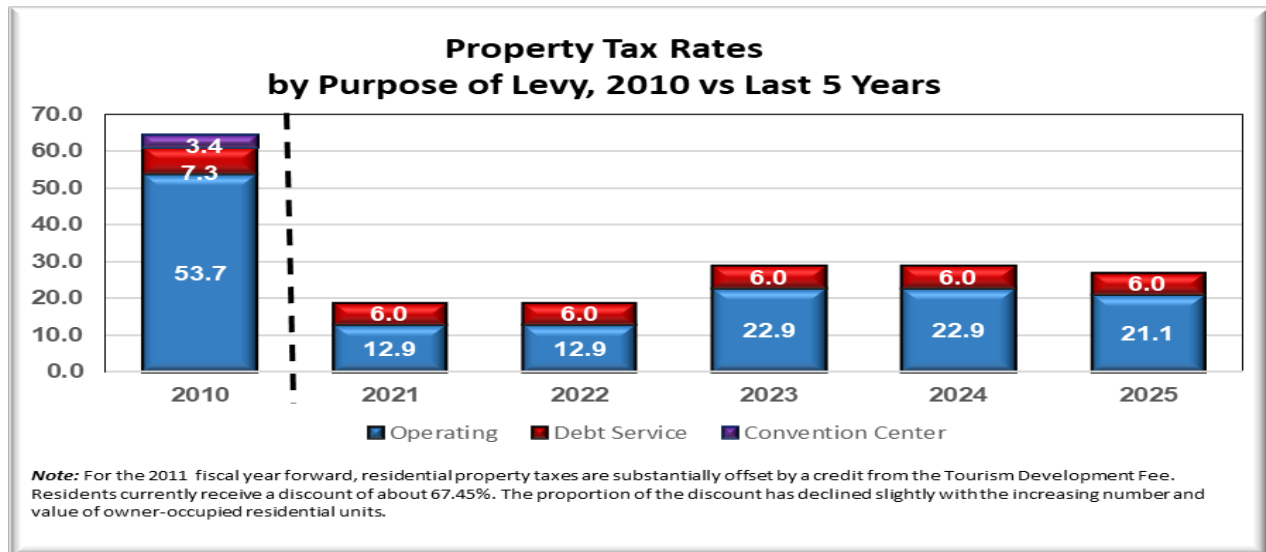
As the following graphs show, the City's budget has risen over the past five years, with Governmental Operations and Capital Improvements making up the largest components of the increase. Implemented in 2010, the Tourism Development Fee, as well as other tourism driven taxes and fees, have allowed residential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



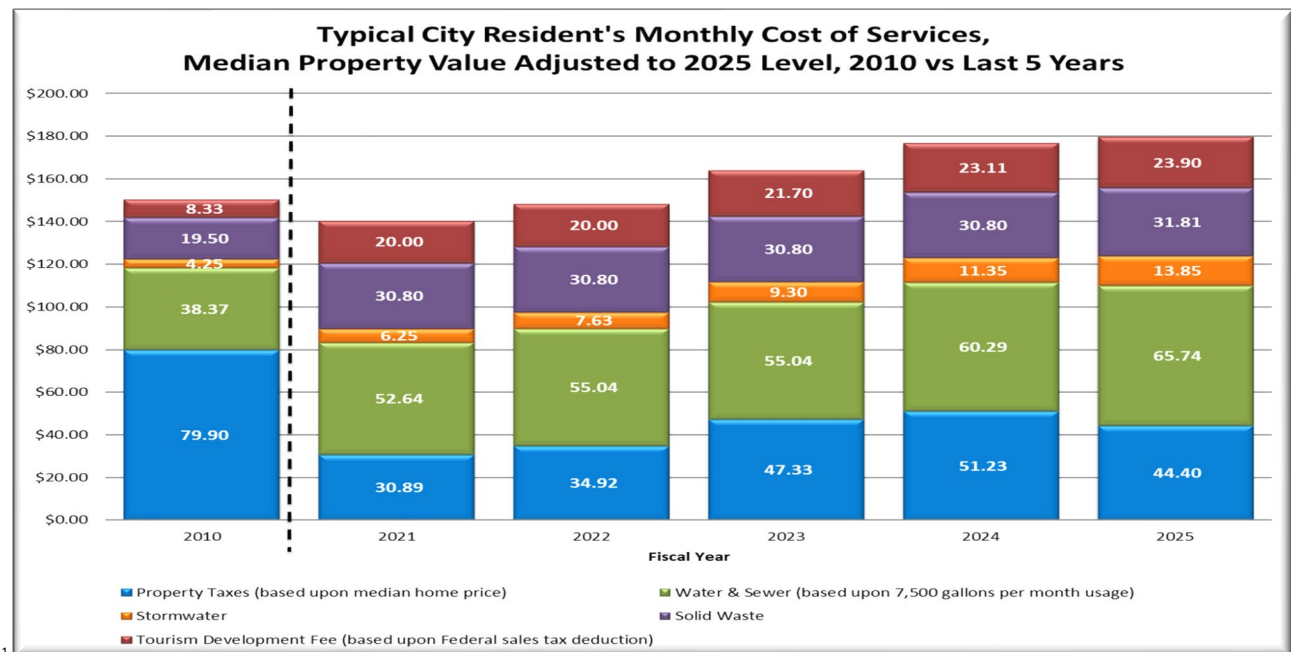
The Tourism Development Fee statute, §4-10-970(A)(2)(a), provides that 80% of collection proceeds must be allocated to a local direct marketing organization for out of market advertising. Of the remaining 20%, at least

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 nearly 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 \$9.0 million in the FY25 budget, which represents 19.7% 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 \$834 before the credit is applied. Once applied, 67.45% of the liability or \$563, would be credited and the final tax liability would be \$271. The effective millage for an owner occupied residence is reduced from 83.4 mills to 27.1 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 price adjusted to 2024 level. Actual median home prices range from \$180,000 market value in 2010 to \$287,500 in 2025; vehicles valued at \$38,126; average water consumption of 7,500 gallons; taxable expenditures of \$2,390 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 \$180 per month, less than a typical power bill or the cost of phone, internet and cable TV service. When market value is adjusted for comparison to 2025, the monthly cost is an increase of \$2.93, or 1.7% 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 \$29.35 per month between fiscal years 2010 and 2025.¹

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 ending June 30, 2025.

Strategic Initiatives 2024-25

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 FY25 adopted budget includes a number of measures to address these initiatives. Public Safety (Police & Fire) funding makes up 59.4% of the General Fund budget and a number of 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, a take home vehicle program has been initiated with the Police Department and the City consistently reviews our pay structure, incentives, and benefit in order 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 partnerships contribute to overall Community Development.

Adequate Infrastructure and Equipment are integral to each component of the City's initiatives. Without maintained sufficient 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 several City facilities and infrastructure elements. 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 \$1.1 million of enhancements, or Service Level Changes, are included in the budget utilizing a mix of general revenues, user charges, and grant funding. The Service Level Changes include authorization for 14 new full-time positions for FY25.

The new positions include:

- 2 Zoning Code Enforcement Officers
- 1 Opioid Peer Support Specialist
- 2 Paramedic Positions
- 1 Accounts Payable Technician
- 2 Tree Crew Positions
- 2 Special Events - Equipment Operators
- 2 Street – 1 Sidewalk Maintenance Position and 1 Finisher Position
- 1 Chief Innovation Office Position
- 1 Automotive Mechanic

While no new positions were added in the Police Department for FY25, approximately 100 positions have been added in the last 10 years. Twenty-five positions were included in the FY23 budget alone. As with most other governmental institutions nationwide, police positions have been very difficult to fill with qualified candidates. The City has employed a number of strategies to manage the recruitment struggle. One example involves conversion of a number of certified officer positions for other roles in the department, which is intended to act as a force multiplier, reducing administrative tasks performed by officers, allowing them more time in the field. Technology is used as a force multiplier as well, with city-wide cameras, license plate readers, and shot spotter devices allowing for better response times and quicker identification and detainment of offenders. 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 FY2025-2029 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, \$642.9 million of investments in a variety of renewal, rehabilitation and enhancement projects will be considered throughout the City. The 2025-2029 Capital Improvement Plan is among 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 2025-2029 Capital Improvements Plan (CIP) includes \$53.8 million of investment in City facilities in the first fiscal year. General FY25 appropriations of \$13.9 million include pay-as-you-go projects for recreational facilities, public safety facilities, street and sidewalk improvements, and transportation system improvements. Also in FY25, along the Historic Ocean Front district, \$305,000 in projects are planned for maintenance of the existing boardwalk and installation of a public restroom. Projects planned for FY25 in the former Myrtle Beach Air Force Base district total \$4.7million and include the first year of a large-scale tree replacement project, continuation of the Grand Park Linear Park project and repairs and maintenance of the parking structures. \$5 million is included in the FY25 Baseball Stadium project plan to begin engineering and design for a major renovation of the stadium and \$30 thousand has been included for HVAC replacements. The first year of the capital plan for the Whispering Pines Golf Course includes \$60 thousand for equipment replacement and a \$4 thousand dollar emergency maintenance reserve. Myrtle Beach Convention Center projects for FY24

amount to \$5.2 million with the final phase of façade renovation comprising the bulk of the budget. Stormwater improvements of \$15.2 million are included in FY25 for construction of the landward phase of the 24th Avenue North ocean outfall, and miscellaneous neighborhood and downtown storm water system improvements. Water and sewer system projects of \$9.1 million in the FY25 plan consist of phases 2 - 4 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, 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."

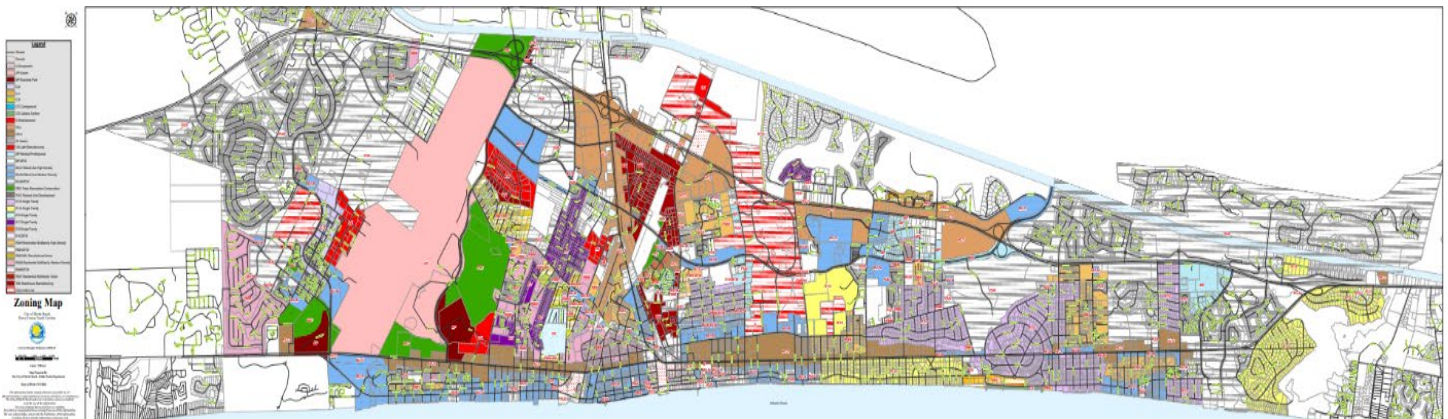
This constitutional amendment and the State of South Carolina, Local Government Act (1975), have established South Carolina as a 'home rule' state. The constitution requires that courts interpret the statutes liberally in favor of local government. Though political and legal challenges continue to arise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

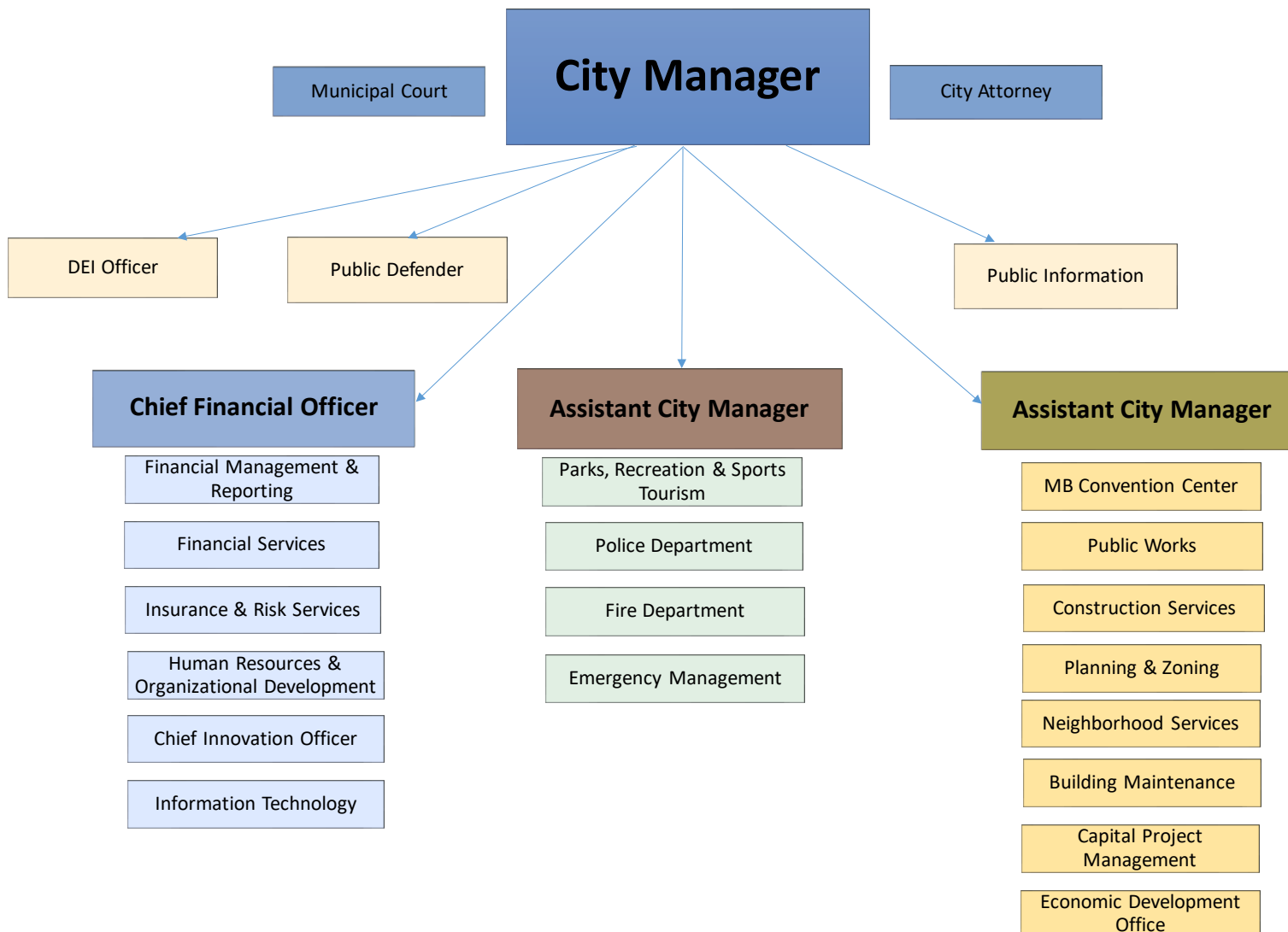




Organizational Chart



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 2024, FY25, the City's limit for increasing its operating millage is 7.43%. 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 23.23%. Property tax millage for FY25 is 83.4 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 Millage
North Augusta	77.5
Greenville	81.4
Myrtle Beach¹	83.4
Charleston	87.3
Rock Hill	93.5
Columbia	93.8
North Charleston	95.0
Spartanburg	103.2
Anderson	109.0
Orangeburg	115.0

¹ Total Tax Levy in the city of Myrtle Beach is 83.4 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 27.1 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	\$287,900	\$447,500	\$165,000	\$496,700	\$310,700	\$286,200
Household Median Income (2022 - Adj. For Inflation)	\$50,558	\$62,091	\$49,140	\$83,103	\$62,091	\$56,175
Personal Real Estate Tax Burden based on Median Price (see note 1 above)	\$960 (648) \$ 312	\$1,457	\$681	\$1,734	\$1,181	\$1,074
Real Property Tax Burden as % of Median Income	0.60%	2.30%	1.40%	2.10%	1.90%	1.90%

Sources: US Census Bureau, 2024 American Community Survey; Coastal Carolina Association of Realtors, 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	20.75	33.95	54.70
North Augusta	19.41	37.47	56.88
Myrtle Beach	24.57	36.08	60.65
Greenville	17.81	61.95	79.76
Columbia	30.83	53.71	84.54
Rock Hill	32.46	60.21	92.67
Spartanburg	39.45	58.84	98.29
Anderson	38.35	59.57	97.92
North Charleston	65.00	70.30	135.30
Charleston	33.34	112.97	146.31



Source: Myrtle Beach Office of Financial Management & Reporting, Survey of South Carolina Water and Sewer Systems, July 2024.

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 \$287,900, 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 \$2,156.38 this year. This includes:

City Taxes	\$532.83
Water and Sewer charges	788.88
Storm Water Fees	166.20
Solid Waste Fees	381.72
Tourism Development Fee	286.75
Annual Total	<u>\$2,156.38</u>



If you are the typical City resident, your \$2,156.38 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 \$179.70?

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:

\$ 154.99

Based upon entrée' price of \$34.99, including two drinks, taxes, tips, and refreshments at the theater.



Total Cost of City Services:
\$179.70 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:

\$ 285.90

Based upon USDA Official Food Plan update June 2024.



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 walking and biking trails, extensive landscaping and lighting of public spaces, construction of a multi-field sports complex, 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 is the 2,000 Square Foot World War II Memorial.

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.

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. The highly anticipated Performing Arts Theater project kicked off in July 2024. The theater will be located in three renovated historic buildings in the downtown and will be managed and operated by Coastal Carolina University. In FY25, infrastructure improvements will be underway, 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 establishing a Living Lab 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

forementioned location of the DC Blox subsea cable landing station will 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 FY25 - 29 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 FY25 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. 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 and the three properties that will be combined to form the Performing Arts Theater in the Arts & Innovation District.

The City supports the provision of affordable housing options through Waccamaw Housing, the Myrtle Beach 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 partner with other agencies and surrounding jurisdictions 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

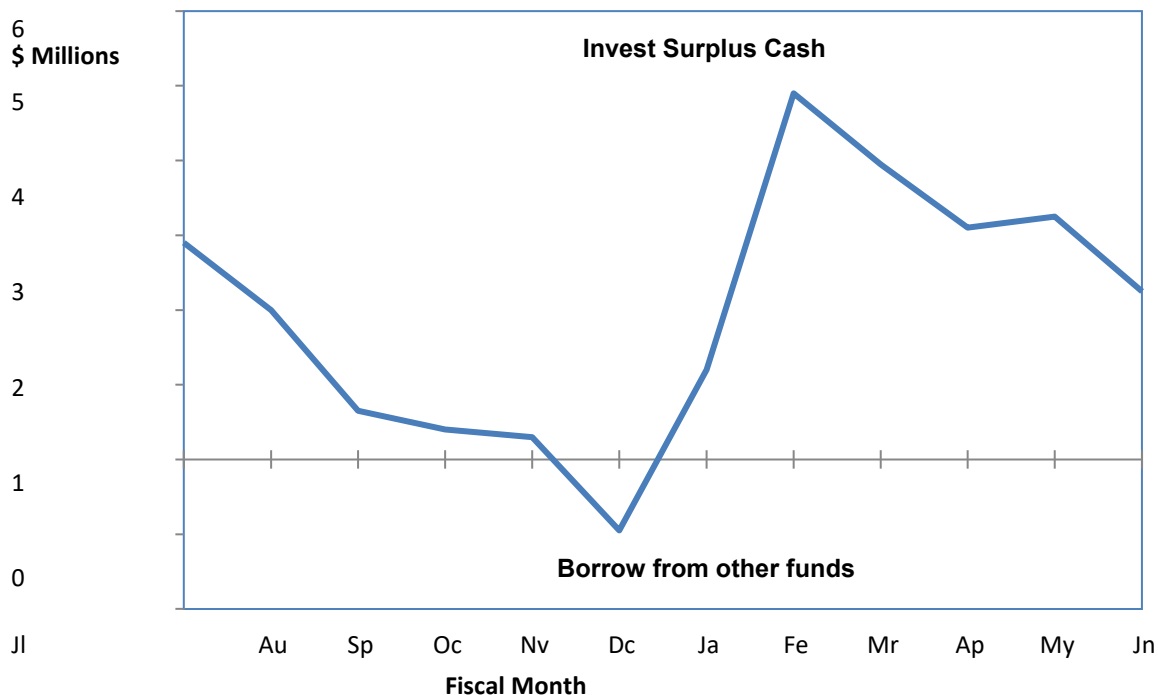
The City does not use interfund transfers from enterprise or special revenue funds to subsidize the costs of City services provided by the General Fund, except where certain special revenues are legislatively allowed for specific General Fund services.

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.



This page intentionally left blank.



Total Budget Summary

2024-25 Budget Summary & Comparison

City Staffing

Departmental Budgets

Capital Improvement Budget & 5-year Plan

Debt Management



This page intentionally left blank.



FY24-25 Budget Summary & Comparison

	FY2022-23 Actual	FY2023-24 Budget	FY2024-25 Recommended Budget	% Δ
Governmental Operations	\$ 286,565,188	\$ 267,365,585	\$ 289,966,560	8.5%
Enterprise Operations	50,806,315	57,127,196	58,080,884	1.7%
Total Operating Budget	337,371,503	324,492,781	348,047,444	7.3%
Governmental Capital Projects	24,773,479	82,406,498	44,475,613	-46.0%
Reconciling Items				
Enterprise Capital Projects	3,249,415	19,643,500	9,296,000	-52.7%
Total Reconciling Items	3,249,415	19,643,500	9,296,000	-52.7%
Less: Interfund Transfers	(66,248,128)	(68,310,368)	(71,495,290)	4.7%
Grand Total Appropriations	\$ 299,146,269	\$ 358,232,411	\$ 330,323,767	-7.79%

Governmental Operations are comprised of the General Fund, Special Revenue Funds, Debt Service Fund, and the Capital Improvements Fund. The City utilizes 17 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 FY25 budget for Governmental Operations increased 8.5% when compared to the prior year. Outside of the growth in the City's residential population, fuel, supply and wage inflation contributed to the increase. In addition to a 5% market increase for full time employees, 14 new position allocations were incorporated in the budget. Other factors driving the increase are the cost of insurance and fleet replacement.

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 operational funding is derived from fees or charges and rates are set to cover the operating and capital needs of the system. Capital needs include renovation of existing infrastructure, expansion for demand growth, and construction of new infrastructure and facilities utilized in servicing the customers of each system.

The FY25 budget for Enterprise Operations increased 1.7% when compared to the prior year. As indicated above, growth and inflation associated with fuel and supply costs contributed to the increase. Further, increases in the purchase price of wholesale water and sewer services and an increase in tipping fees drove expenses higher for FY25. Water & Sewer rates were increased 9.0% to cover both the wholesale price increase, other operational increases, and capital improvements of the system. Solid Waste fees were increased by \$1.01/month for residential customers to cover increased costs associated with growth and the tipping fee paid by the City. Parking fees were not increased in the FY25 budget.

FY24-25 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
<u>Revenues and Other Financing Sources</u>					
Property Taxes	\$ 50,139,000	\$ -	\$ 50,139,000	\$ 295,000	\$ 50,434,000
Other Taxes	46,567,340	-	46,567,340	-	46,567,340
Licenses and Permits	42,743,000	-	42,743,000	-	42,743,000
Fines and Forfeitures	1,177,100	-	1,177,100	-	1,177,100
Local Option Tourism Fees	45,500,000	-	45,500,000	-	45,500,000
Intergovernmental Revenue	34,431,165	-	34,431,165	2,157,500	36,588,665
Charges for Current Services	18,529,478	51,646,255	70,175,733	-	70,175,733
Miscellaneous Revenue	12,594,741	503,975	13,098,716	401,000	13,499,716
Proceeds of Long-term Obligations	8,711,559	-	8,711,559	-	8,711,559
Gain on Sale of Fixed Assets	150,000	125,000	275,000	-	275,000
Transfers from Other Funds	53,845,290	450,000	54,295,290	17,200,000	71,495,290
Capital Contributions	-	5,450,000	5,450,000	-	5,450,000
Net Use of Fund Balances	-	(94,346)	(94,346)	-	(94,346)
	<u>\$ 314,388,673</u>	<u>\$ 58,080,884</u>	<u>\$ 372,469,557</u>	<u>\$ 20,053,500</u>	<u>\$ 392,523,057</u>
<u>Expenditures/Expenses</u>					
General Government	\$ 22,760,070	\$ -	\$ 22,760,070	\$ 1,159,290	\$ 23,919,360
Public Safety	76,759,352	-	76,759,352	-	76,759,352
Transportation	10,163,783	-	10,163,783	-	10,163,783
Community and Economic Development	59,708,253	-	59,708,253	-	59,708,253
Parks, Recreation & Sports Tourism	24,562,131	-	24,562,131	-	24,562,131
Public Works	2,422,381	52,529,758	54,952,139	-	54,952,139
Capital Improvements & Acquisitions	29,353,828	-	29,353,828	18,648,800	48,002,628
Principal Retirement	13,564,081	-	13,564,081	-	13,564,081
Interest and Fiscal Charges	6,563,940	2,615,926	9,179,866	-	9,179,866
Bond Issuance Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Other Funds	68,460,090	2,935,200	71,395,290	100,000	71,495,290
Increase in Fund Net Assets	70,764	-	70,764	145,410	216,174
	<u>\$ 314,388,673</u>	<u>\$ 58,080,884</u>	<u>\$ 372,469,557</u>	<u>\$ 20,053,500</u>	<u>\$ 392,523,057</u>
<u>Add items previously appropriated and non-expense items</u>					
Enterprise Capital Projects	-	9,296,000	9,296,000	-	9,296,000
<u>Less Interfund Transfers</u>	<u>(68,460,090)</u>	<u>(2,935,200)</u>	<u>(71,395,290)</u>	<u>(100,000)</u>	<u>(71,495,290)</u>
Grand Total FY2025 Recommended Budget	<u>\$ 245,928,583</u>	<u>\$ 64,441,684</u>	<u>\$ 310,370,267</u>	<u>\$ 19,953,500</u>	<u>\$ 330,323,767</u>

Grand total appropriations for the FY25 budget decreased \$27.9 million, or 7.79%, when compared to the prior year. The majority of the decrease in the total budget for FY25 budget is tied to Capital Improvement Projects, which total \$53.4 million or 16.3% of the Grand Total. Capital Improvement Projects will be detailed later in the document. When interfund transfers are taken out of the equation, appropriations associated with operations increased 7.9%. Operating increases were driven by growth, wage inflation, and service level enhancements.

FY24-25 General Fund Budget Statement of Revenues, Expenditures & Changes in Fund Balance

GENERAL FUND

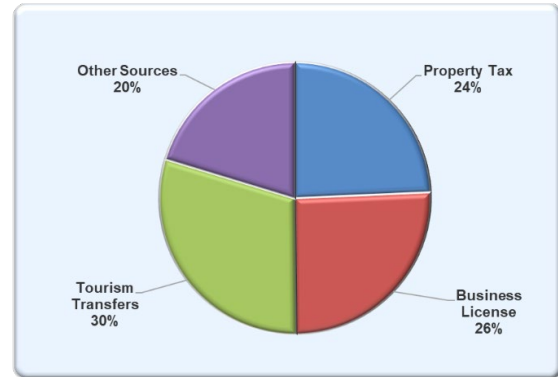
	2021 Actual	2022 Actual	2023 Actual	2024 Budget	2025 Budget
REVENUES					
Property Taxes	25,129,702	25,290,731	30,648,198	29,699,000	32,351,000
Licenses and Permits	33,899,665	41,535,131	42,279,156	37,032,450	42,743,000
Fines and Forfeitures	1,063,840	949,852	1,027,697	875,100	1,052,100
Intergovernmental Revenue	9,936,061	7,634,438	6,588,421	4,420,115	4,831,165
Charges for Current Services	2,291,209	3,539,460	3,440,976	3,724,600	3,661,400
Miscellaneous Revenue	4,938,684	6,075,187	5,649,236	5,459,962	6,397,500
Total Revenues	77,259,161	85,024,799	89,633,684	81,211,227	91,036,165
CURRENT EXPENDITURES					
Mayor and Council	476,950	568,415	548,263	612,207	623,485
City Attorney	4,842,003	1,359,802	1,176,209	1,902,226	1,720,151
Municipal Court	1,198,809	1,273,460	1,400,646	1,454,454	1,657,985
Public Defender	191,514	224,195	226,335	245,959	263,943
City Manager	1,410,614	1,235,116	1,574,118	2,037,973	2,584,153
Risk Management	422,748	441,327	495,305	517,412	520,882
Financial Management	4,627,016	5,490,721	7,024,950	7,925,287	8,400,168
Public Information	300,599	333,353	499,898	537,387	654,080
Human Resources	651,389	695,093	923,575	1,275,871	1,419,227
General Services	7,568,361	9,669,014	8,914,388	9,029,482	9,678,879
Overhead Allocation to Other Funds	(5,866,063)	(6,639,216)	(8,045,175)	(8,153,517)	(9,485,355)
Police	31,862,848	32,204,379	38,218,733	43,042,862	50,439,959
Fire	16,501,549	19,764,941	27,049,644	23,298,911	26,019,940
Emergency Management	-	183,489	-	267,675	299,453
Streets & Traffic	4,166,988	4,529,664	4,497,042	4,995,586	5,431,442
Planning	861,096	984,613	1,124,905	1,227,691	1,459,646
Housing Authority	79,250	90,628	89,417	88,500	88,500
Downtown Development Office	316,775	400,687	261,376	363,691	398,894
Neighborhood Services	352,852	398,105	421,004	408,916	481,622
Construction Services	1,449,670	1,500,765	1,975,328	2,189,313	2,622,383
Capital Projects Management	814,789	217,533	1,224,826	318,517	356,855
Building Maintenance	-	792,225	-	1,133,304	1,765,201
Parks Recreation & Sports Tourism	10,838,221	13,384,050	14,987,567	15,205,585	16,859,453
Library	1,168,096	1,287,983	1,474,354	1,482,962	1,568,173
Engineering	855,243	686,721	-	1,011,769	1,116,148
Public Works Administration	519,823	821,322	1,982,369	1,165,767	1,306,233
Total Current Expenditures	85,611,139	91,898,385	108,045,077	113,585,790	128,251,500
Capital Outlay	436,233	1,504,912	5,955,382	2,783,192	2,852,515
Debt Service Expenditures	-	39,299	-	185,000	185,000
Total Expenditures	86,047,372	93,442,596	114,000,459	116,368,982	131,104,015
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	(8,788,211)	(8,417,797)	(24,366,775)	(35,157,755)	(40,067,850)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Operating Transfers In:					
Special Revenue Funds:					
Accommodations Tax Fund	7,132,651	11,120,127	10,639,490	8,925,973	10,027,990
Air Base Redevelopment Fund	4,083,895	2,170,894	2,170,894	2,171,000	2,359,000
Hospitality Fee Fund	179,691	-	1,970,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Hospitality Tax Fund	2,123,152	-	5,000,000	11,800,000	15,000,000
Local Accommodations Tax Fund	473,606	350,000	728,000	784,000	834,000
Local Accommodations Tax Fund	5,498,329	350,000	-	-	-
Water and Sewer Fund	1,960,491	3,042,828	2,251,503	2,384,850	1,985,200
Tourism Development Fund	6,111,544	6,439,539	7,162,428	7,450,000	7,490,000
Operating Transfers Out					
Victim's Advocate Fund	(125,279)	(130,510)	(134,732)	(168,068)	(188,340)
Downtown Development Fund	-	(750,000)	-	-	-
Sports Tourism Fund	-	-	(242,560)	-	-
Workforce Housing	(681,518)	(1,089,388)	(600,098)	(500,000)	(525,000)
Capital Projects	(1,500,000)	(1,250,000)	(3,150,000)	(2,000,000)	(1,250,000)
Internal Service Funds	(6,951,778)	-	(6,804,585)	-	-
Equipment Lease Proceeds	-	182,496	2,912,133	185,000	185,000
Gain (Loss) from Sale of Fixed Assets	-	64,830	123,104	125,000	150,000
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	18,304,784	20,500,816	22,025,577	35,157,755	40,067,850
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	9,516,573	12,083,019	(2,341,198)	-	-
FUND BALANCE--BEGINNING	13,583,327	23,099,900	35,182,919	32,841,721	32,841,721
FUND BALANCE--ENDING	23,099,900	35,182,919	32,841,721	32,841,721	32,841,721
Less: Commitments and Assignments of Fund Balance					
Committed for Programs/Projects	332,107	10,390,500	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,450,000
Assigned for Disaster Recovery	1,158,887	1,275,372	1,344,505	1,218,168	1,365,542
Assigned for Legal Fee Contingency	193,148	212,562	224,084	203,028	227,590
Total Commitments and Assignments of Fu	1,684,142	11,878,434	4,868,589	4,721,196	5,043,133
Unassigned Fund Balance	21,415,758	23,304,485	27,973,132	28,120,525	27,798,588
Financial Policy Indicators					
Ratio of Unassigned Fund Balance to Re	25.1%	25.4%	30.4%	20.1%	21.3%
Ratio of Recurring Sources to Recurring	119.2%	115.0%	106.6%	102.1%	101.9%

The General Fund is the main operating fund of the City and accounts for resources traditionally associated with governments. The budget for FY25 represents a balanced budget and meets desired objectives included in the City's Financial Policy. Unassigned Fund Balance is anticipated to equal 21.3% of recurring expenditures and budgeted recurring revenue sources represent 101.9% of budgeted expenditures.

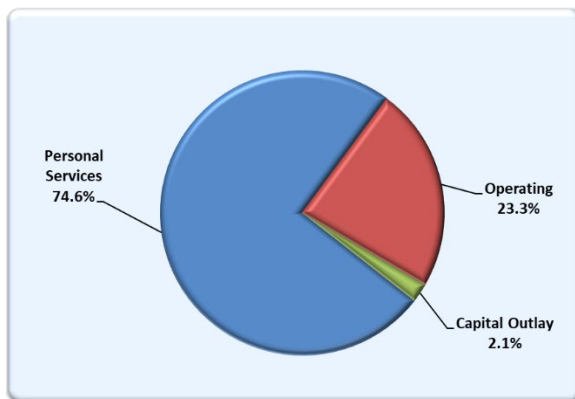
The three largest components of revenue for the General Fund are Property Tax, Business License, and Transfers from Tourism Fee/Tax Special Revenue Funds.

General Fund Revenue

Property Tax	\$	32,351,000
Business License		33,950,000
Tourism Transfers		39,710,990
Other Sources		27,055,365
	\$	133,067,355



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.



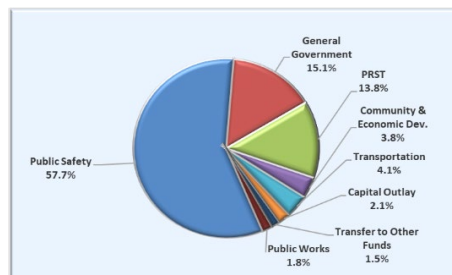
General Fund Expenditures

Personal Services	\$99,241,774	74.6%
Operating	30,973,066	23.3%
Capital Outlay	2,852,515	2.1%
	<u>\$133,067,355</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	\$76,759,352	57.7%
General Government	20,159,654	15.1%
PRST	18,427,626	13.8%
Community & Economic Dev.	5,051,045	3.8%
Transportation	5,431,442	4.1%
Capital Outlay	2,852,515	2.1%
Transfer to Other Funds	1,963,340	1.5%
Public Works	2,422,381	1.8%
	<u>\$133,067,355</u>	<u>100.0%</u>





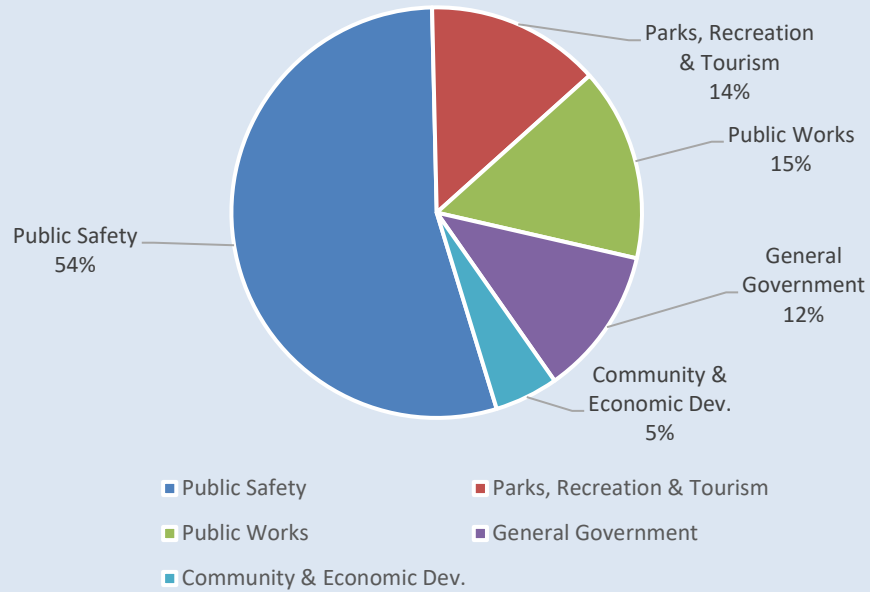
City of Myrtle Beach Staffing

A significant part of the total operating budget of the City, nearly 32.8%, is funding for employees who provide services to the citizenry. The charts accompanying this section identify full-time position allocations by department.

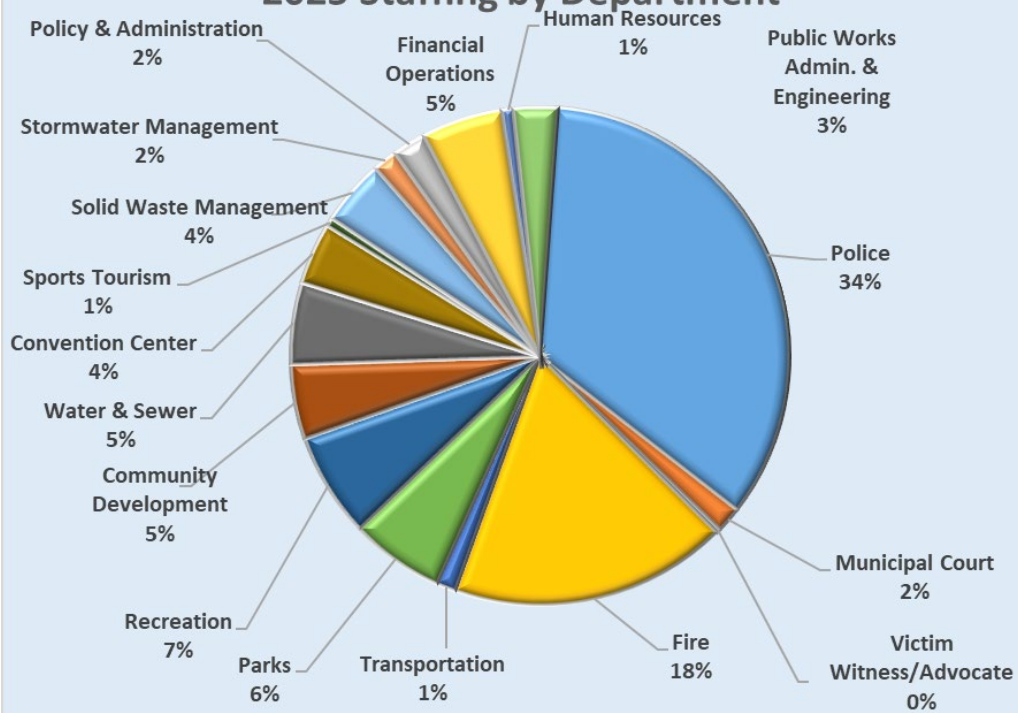
	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	Net Change
<u>Community Services</u>				
Police	373	371	371	-
Municipal Court	18	18	18	-
Victim Witness/Advocate	3	3	3	-
Fire	178	191	194	3
Transportation	12	12	14	2
Parks	64	62	66	4
Recreation	72	73	73	-
Community Development	49	50	52	2
Water & Sewer	56	57	57	-
Convention Center	41	43	43	-
Sports Tourism	6	6	6	-
Solid Waste Management	42	44	46	2
Stormwater Management	<u>16</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>17</u>	=
Total Community Services	930	947	960	13
<u>Support Services</u>				
Policy & Administration	19	20	23	3
Financial Operations	55	58	57	(1)
Human Resources	7	7	8	1
Public Works Administration & Engineering*	<u>28</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>1</u>
Total Support Services	109	114	118	4
Total Authorized Positions	1,039	1,061	1,078	17

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

Position Allocations FY25



2025 Staffing by Department





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 rights-of-way, library, recreational facilities and programming, 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.





This page intentionally left blank.



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	FY23 Actuals	FY24 Budget	FY25 Adopted Budget
City Council	\$548,263	\$612,207	\$623,485
Provides leadership and develops the strategic vision for the City of Myrtle Beach.			
City Manager	\$1,574,118	\$2,037,973	\$2,569,153
Responsible for implementing Council's policy decisions, providing vision and leadership to the organization, and facilitating and directing the daily operations of City Government.			
City Attorney	\$1,176,209	\$1,902,226	\$1,720,151
Legal representation or procurement of representation for the City of Myrtle Beach.			
Victims Advocate	\$262,352	\$283,068	\$313,340
Provides information, support, and advocacy for victims of crime throughout the criminal justice process.			
Public Information	\$499,898	\$537,386	\$654,080
Responsible for communication with the press, compliance with FOIA regulations, and general dissemination			
Municipal Court	\$1,400,646	\$1,454,454	\$1,653,985
Operation of the Municipal Court for the City of Myrtle Beach.			
Public Defender	\$226,335	\$245,959	\$263,943
Court appointed legal representation for defendants who cannot afford to hire an attorney.			
Capital Outlay	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Policy & Management	\$5,687,821	\$7,073,273	\$7,798,137

Full Time Positions	FY23 Actuals	FY24 Budget	FY25 Adopted Budget
City Council	8	8	8
City Manager	8	8	10
City Attorney	7	7	8
Public Information	3	4	4
Municipal Court	16	16	16
Public Defender	2	2	2
Victims Advocate	3	3	3
Total Policy & Management	47	48	51

Highlights, Challenges, and Budgetary Impacts

Highlights

Municipal Court

- A total of 24,307 cases were processed, with tickets entered and disposed of in a timely manner, adhering to State requirements. Trials were conducted, motions heard, and jury trials managed to efficiently handle over 24,000 cases from a Court perspective.
- The Court presided over 12 terms of the Quality-of-Life Court, addressing all cases and summonses brought by Code Enforcement Officers, Zoning Enforcement, Fire Safety, Construction, Nuisance, Dumping, and Business License violations, initiated by the Code Enforcement, Zoning, and Police Departments. These terms included trials, guilty pleas, conditional sentences, and jury trial requests, resulting in the disposal of over 65 cases in 2023, with compliance enforced through court procedures. Since its inception, the Court has managed hundreds of cases.
- The Court issued 3,451 warrants for arrest, in addition to processing, entering, and disposing of over 20,000 tickets. It also issued search and bench warrants to enforce the law and hold criminal behavior accountable through the Court system.
- The extensive hiring process for two Court Clerk positions was successfully finalized..
- Regular meetings were held with all staff members to address concerns, foster open communication, empathize with issues, and build a sense of camaraderie and cooperation, significantly boosting the morale of all Court employees.

Public Information

- Developed and delivered appropriate messages to internal and external audiences, both city-wide through Public Information and specifically for Parks, Recreation and Sports Tourism.
- 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.

- Served as staff to the Military Appreciation Committee and produced several events throughout the year, including Military Appreciation Days in May, Memorial Day Ceremony, September 11 Ceremony, Veterans Day Ceremony, World War II Memorial Dedication and Pearl Harbor Day Ceremony.
- Served as staff to the Seniors Advisory Committee, planning events and activities for a senior audience.
- Produced numerous publications, including telephone directory, calendar, brochures, proclamations, etc.

Victims Advocate

- The Victims Advocate Office serviced approximately 1,491 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

- With the increase in public safety officers, there has been a corresponding rise in new criminal cases and the issuance of over 3,400 warrants. This surge presents a challenge not only in processing these cases but also in being available daily to issue warrants, enter tickets, and conduct bond hearings. Bond hearings are required every morning and afternoon, 365 days a year, with only a few exceptions for select holidays.
- Most of our staff lacks access to private workstations, working instead in shared spaces. This setup negatively impacts both productivity and morale adversely.

Public Information

- Timely receipt of agendas and information that, by law, must be shared with the public.
- Provide more public services and responsiveness despite limited staffing and budget.
- Coordinate public events, such as Military Appreciation Days, along with other city-related activities.

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 10.25% when compared to the FY2023-24 Adopted Budget and reflects:

- Citywide personal service budget allocations include a 5% market increase, a 1% increase in employer's retirement contribution, and maintains current levels for the employer funded health insurance premiums.
- A \$10,000 increase in Other Services for Municipal Court department for a Language Line Service and Certified Interpreter, as mandated by Supreme Court guidelines.

- A request for a Service Level Change Request within the City Manager Division amounting to \$56,439 for an Assistant Chief Innovation Officer. This new position will be funded for half of the fiscal year and will primarily involve overseeing the day-to-day operations of the Innovation Academy and MBStat Program, both of which enhance accountability throughout the organization and improve efficiencies without requiring additional resources.

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.
- Ensure secure courtrooms and workspaces through the Protective Services Unit and adhere to Supreme Court mandates. Continue to expand the impact of the Quality-of-Life Court.
- Implement inter-departmental meetings to enhance communication, address issues, and drive improvements that benefit not only the Court but also other departments and offices, including the Police Department, Public Defender, Prosecutor, Code Enforcement, Construction Services, Zoning, and Court staff.

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.
- Produce public events which reflect well on the City of Myrtle Beach.

Victims Advocate

- As an integral part of the City's Public Safety Plan, Victim Advocates service crime victims immediately upon notification from the Police Department via a Victim Assistance Report. The VA notifies and prepares victims for court appearances and makes any necessary referrals.
- 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.
- The Victim Advocate Division provides services for the citizens of Myrtle Beach as well as visitors. The team interacts with individuals experiencing a traumatic event in our city and improve their situation. Victim Advocate intervention results in better outcomes, greater results, and better served individuals.

Demand and Performance Indicators					
Measure	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Public Information					
Facebook Posts	1,766	1,746	1,820	1,900	1,900
News Releases	86	78	91	74	89
FOIA Requests	402	451	557	600	700
Proclamations	71	37	36	74	48
E-mails (PIO)	14,254	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
30 Minute Radio Shows	52	52	52	52	52
Progress Report Newsletter	4	4	4	4	4
Municipal Court					
Cases Filed	27,795	23,000	20,402	21,705	24,307
Arrest Warrants Issued	4,362	3,000	2,407	3,035	3,451
Victims Advocate					
Cases Opened	1,925	1,838	2,237	1,859	1,398
Bond Hearings Attended	1,299	1,243	1,509	1,432	1,042
Bench Trial Attended	536	585	631	754	698
Pre-Trial Conf., Jury Trial	195	91	13	169	82

Financial Management & Reporting

Mission

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

Service	FY23 Actuals	FY24 Budget	FY25 Adopted Budget
Financial Management & Reporting	\$687,528	\$736,447	\$656,161
Responsible for financial management, reporting, coordination and monitoring of the City's budget, debt planning and compliance, and general accounting services.			
Accounting	\$529,757	\$599,664	\$635,253
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	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Financial Management	\$1,217,286	\$1,336,111	\$1,291,414

Full Time Positions	FY23 Actuals	FY24 Budget	FY25 Adopted Budget
Financial Management & Reporting	5	4	3
Accounting	6	7	7
Total Financial Management	11	11	10

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

- We are continuing the implementation of the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system, with the financial reporting infrastructure well underway. The Accounting, HR, and Payroll modules went live in FY20, and we are now focused on integrating additional modules. ERP systems are inherently complex and often require extensive customization to fit an organization's specific processes and needs, making the implementation process lengthy.
- 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 decreased by (3.27)% when compared to the FY2023-24 Adopted Budget and reflects:

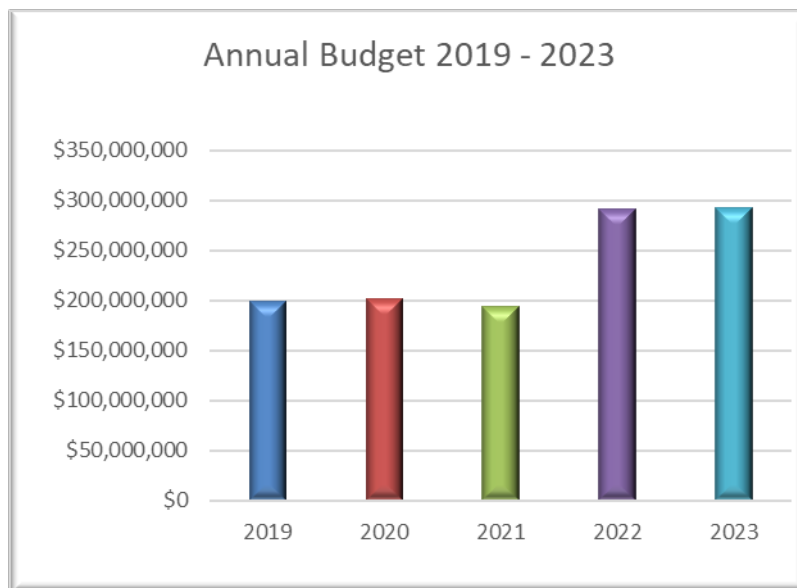
- Citywide personal service budget allocations include a 5% market increase, a 1% increase in employer's retirement contribution, and maintains current levels for the employer funded health insurance premiums.
- A request for a Service Level Change within the Accounting division amounting to \$42,500 was approved to fund an Accounting Technician Sr. This position will be funded for half of the fiscal year and assist with the Accounts Payable function.

Strategic Emphasis

- Encourage financial planning practices that secure the long-term sustainability of our organization.
- Track revenues and expenditures for any variances from the adopted budget and recommend corrective actions as needed. Implement accounting policies and procedures that protect the City's assets and ensure compliance with all relevant laws and accepted accounting standards. Enhance the visibility of financial data by providing timely access.
- Commit to ongoing education and training to stay updated on evolving standards, laws, and potential risks. Cross-train staff to ensure continuity of service, and continuously seek opportunities to strengthen internal controls.

Demand and Performance Indicators

Measure	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Accounts Payable Checks	13,997	12,828	11,753	10,844	13,356
Payroll Direct Deposit/Checks	31,099	31,699	29,151	30,768	32,270
Journal Entries Processed	9,674	8,546	1,220	1,270	2,207
Budget Adjustments	27	26	54	75	36
Annual Adopted Budget	199,633,406	202,021,638	193,767,245	292,085,390	292,204,386



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	FY23 Actuals	FY24 Budget	FY25 Adopted Budget
Information Systems	\$1,583,870	\$2,043,889	\$2,200,473
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	\$1,060,676	\$1,932,215	\$2,154,994
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	\$306,528	\$342,438	\$387,136
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	\$491,488	\$46,000	\$36,000
Total Information Technology	\$3,442,561	\$4,364,542	\$4,778,603

Full Time Positions	FY23 Actuals	FY24 Budget	FY25 Adopted Budget
Information Systems	8	11	12
Information Security	4	4	4
GIS	3	3	3

Full Time Positions	FY23 Actuals	FY24 Budget	FY25 Adopted Budget
Total Information Technology	15	18	19

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 — ensuring its accuracy, accessibility, privacy, and security — is a significant challenge.

Budgetary Impacts

The Information Technology budget increased by 9.49% when compared to the FY2023-24 Adopted Budget and reflects:

- Citywide personal service budget allocations include a 5% market increase, a 1% increase in employer's retirement contribution, and maintains current levels for the employer funded health insurance premiums.
- A Capital Outlay request in the amount of \$36,000 for a small truck to alleviate logistical challenges and enhance operational efficiencies.
- A \$172,800 increase in Software Maintenance for seven new camera hosts, backup software, and price increases.

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.
- Explore opportunities with GIS division to provide data to the public as part of an Open Data project for the city.
- Invest in software and infrastructure to meet the coming need for remote telework and the process standardization to make sure we are delivering the highest quality of service to allow the remote worker to accomplish their tasks on a timely basis.

Financial Services

Mission

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

Service	FY23 Actuals	FY24 Budget	FY25 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.	\$280,699	\$443,344	\$330,559
Business Licenses Enforce business license, hospitality, and local accommodations ordinances; and ensure efficient collection of these fees.	\$432,074	\$457,228	\$520,769
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.	\$560,306	\$571,426	\$654,099
Revenue Responsible for the billing, collection, and deposit of all City monies for water/sewer, storm water, solid waste billing, and collection services.	\$802,608	\$798,636	\$860,724
Capital Outlay	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Financial Services	\$2,075,686	\$2,270,634	\$2,366,151

Full Time Positions	FY23 Actuals	FY24 Budget	FY25 Adopted Budget
Financial Services	2	2	2
Business Licenses	6	6	6
Purchasing	7	7	7
Revenue	9	9	9
Total Financial Services	24	24	24

Highlights, Challenges, and Budgetary Impacts

Highlights

- **Business License Division**
In FY 2023, the division issued 10,712 business licenses, generating over \$33.4 million in revenue, the second-largest source of income for the general fund. Additionally, the city managed more than 1,661 Hospitality Fee and Local Accommodations Tax accounts.
- **Purchasing Division**
The division processed 826 purchase orders, while the warehouse handled over 2,527 transactions, distributing 54,294 items and serving 2,438 customers by receiving and issuing inventory in FY 2023.
- **Revenue Division**
In FY 2023, the division serviced an average of 24,627 utility accounts. The team now consists of four customer service representatives, one senior representative, and one supervisor, averaging 4,925 customers per representative. The Utility Billing Division also includes two full-time Accounting Clerks and one part-time clerk. The division is currently operating at full staff capacity with no vacancies.

Challenges

- **Business License Division**
One of the division's biggest challenges is that the City does not currently offer an online payment portal solution for Hospitality Fee and Local Accommodations Tax payments. With the implementation of the new ERP system, there will be an online payment solution that should streamline this process.
- **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. New sole/single source and local vendor preference ordinance changes will help bolster the purchasing ordinance in a positive way.
- **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 an increased work load for all staff as well constant deadlines. The new system should expedite the billing process and a new customer portal will assist with new service requests online rather than face to face.

Budgetary Impacts

The Financial Services budget increased by 4.21% when compared to the FY2023-24 Adopted Budget and reflects:

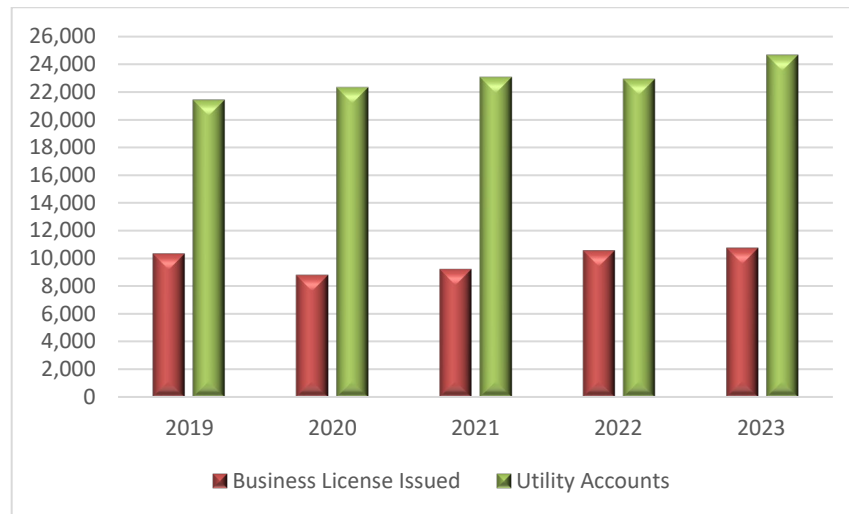
- Citywide personal service budget allocations include a 5% market increase, a 1% increase in employer's retirement contribution, and maintains current levels for the employer funded health insurance premiums.

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.
- The Financial Services Department continues 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	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Business License Issued	10,712	8,760	9,195	10,523	10,712
Utility Accounts	21,388	22,288	23,032	23,298	24,627
Hospitality Monthly Accounts	1,496	1,482	1,484	1,549	1,661
Annual Purchase Orders	557	392	259	423	826



HR & Organizational Development

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	FY23 Actuals	FY24 Budget	FY25 Adopted Budget
HR & Organizational Development	\$923,575	\$1,275,871	\$1,412,265
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 Development	\$923,575	\$1,275,871	\$1,412,265

Full Time Positions	FY23 Actuals	FY24 Budget	FY25 Adopted Budget
HR & Organizational Development	7	7	8
Total HR & Organizational Development	7	7	8

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. Expanded recruitment advertising platforms to expand the diversity of applicants for all positions.
- Processed 8121 applications for positions; 182 Full-time and 111 Part-time employees hired for a total of 293. Processed 117 full-time employee separations and 89 part-time separations for a total of 206.; Achieved an overall turnover for 2023 of 15.07%.
- Standardized and streamlined the recruitment process. Expanded standardized guidelines for hiring managers and developed a hiring checklist and training PowerPoint. Added one on one consults by recruiters with hiring leaders to proactively manage the hiring process. Increased participation on interview panels. Launched required interview panel training to all interview panel members. Implemented pre-screening of candidates for hiring manager efficiency and continued to develop guidelines for candidate screening.

- Implemented NeoGov Perform as the City's new performance management system which increased efficiencies with the performance appraisal process. Conducted training on performance management and the new platform for over 200 leaders. Rebuilt the hierarchy in INFOR and NeoGov platforms which resulted in efficiencies for hiring leaders. Continued to work on standardization of the onboarding process through the expansion of the NeoGov Onboard platform. Continued to work on expanding the use of the NeoGov Learn platform.
- Initiated the revision of all job descriptions to reflect current and accurate minimum qualifications and position responsibilities. Focused on revision of interview questions to enable hiring managers and interview panels to make selections of candidates who are a better fit for the City, the department and the position. Standardized process for scoring candidates to eliminate biases in the hiring process.
- Facilitated a two-day training course for the department head leaders in Outward Mindset principles. Identified and secured five facilitators who attended a three day train the trainer workshop. Initiated the integration of Outward Mindset principles in weekly department head staff meetings. Began working with sustainment specialist to roll out the program to the organization and create a sustainment plan.

Challenges

- We have spent a great deal of time continuing the training and development of the new team members added in the previous fiscal year.
- The current team is budgeted for 7 team members and the addition of one (1) benefits person will equal 8 human resources employees serving a City budgeted for 1061 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 which would require 10 employees in Human Resources.

Budgetary Impacts

The HR and Organizational Development budget increased by 10.69% when compared to the FY2023-24 Adopted Budget and reflects:

- Citywide personal service budget allocations include a 5% market increase, a 1% increase in employer's retirement contribution, and maintains current levels for the employer funded health insurance premiums.
- Increase of \$48,480 in Professional Fees includes \$25,000 for additional Arbinger Leadership Training, \$20,000 for an internal Class and Comp Study and \$3,480 due to cost increase of DMV verifications for full-time employees.

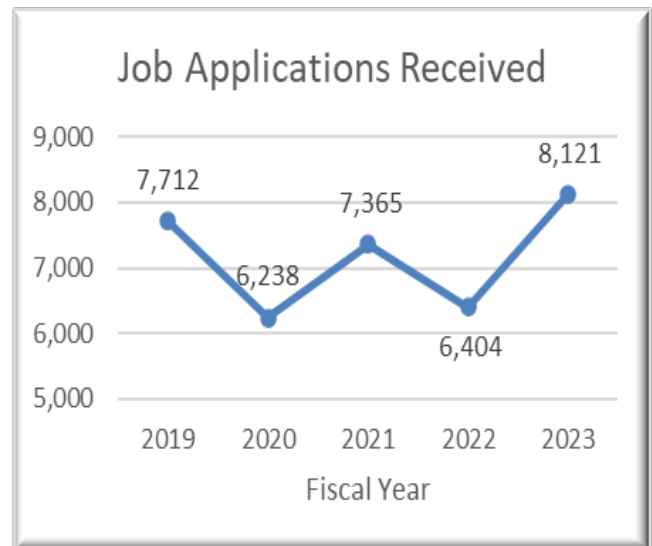
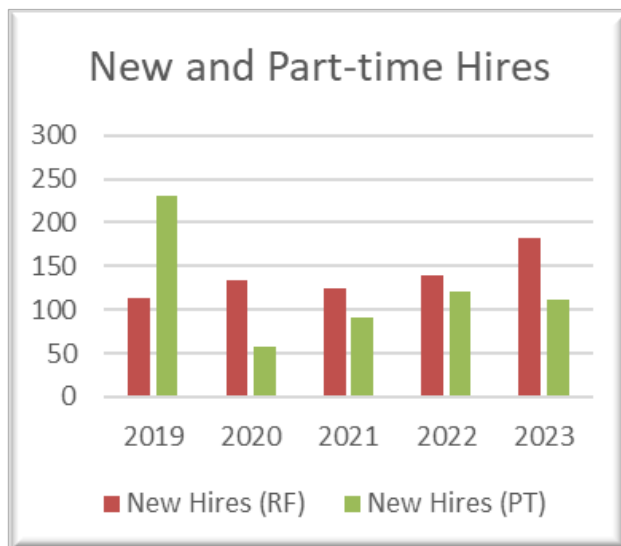
Strategic Emphasis

- Work through the various Human Resources Information Systems to continue to facilitate seamless performance management, training & development, policy management and communication, 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.
- Roll out First in Service training based on the Arbinger Outward Mindset principles to enhance our residents, visitors and internal customers experience. Increase engagement, retention and employee morale through the integration of the principles with our First in Service program.

Demand and Performance Indicators

Measure	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
New Hires (RF)	114	134	124	140	182
New Hires (PT)	231	57	91	121	111
Terminations (RF)	108	129	117	144	117
Training Classes Offered	67	58	102	0	1,546
Training Class Attendance	1,717	1,450	2,877	0	53,607
Jobs Advertised	353	195	209	215	435
Job Applications Received	7,712	6,238	7,365	6,404	8,121
Job Fairs Attended	12	4	5	4	17
Annual Turnover Rate	13.1	14.41	17.7	16.53	15.07



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	FY23 Actuals	FY24 Budget	FY25 Adopted Budget
Insurance & Risk Services	\$495,305	\$517,412	\$520,882
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	\$30,000
Total Insurance & Risk Services	\$495,305	\$517,412	\$550,882

Full Time Positions	FY23 Actuals	FY24 Budget	FY25 Adopted Budget
Insurance & Risk Services	5	5	4
Total Insurance & Risk Services	5	5	4

Highlights, Challenges, and Budgetary Impacts

Highlights

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

Challenges

- Continue to offer training to employees in claim mitigation, claim reporting, products, safety and loss control. Mandatory supervisor training on accident investigation and root cause.

- Enhance EAP/mental health awareness program and communicate to employees how to access. Explore partnership and relationships to provide full coverage service.

Budgetary Impacts

The Insurance & Risk Services budget increased by 6.47% when compared to the FY2023-24 Adopted Budget and reflects:

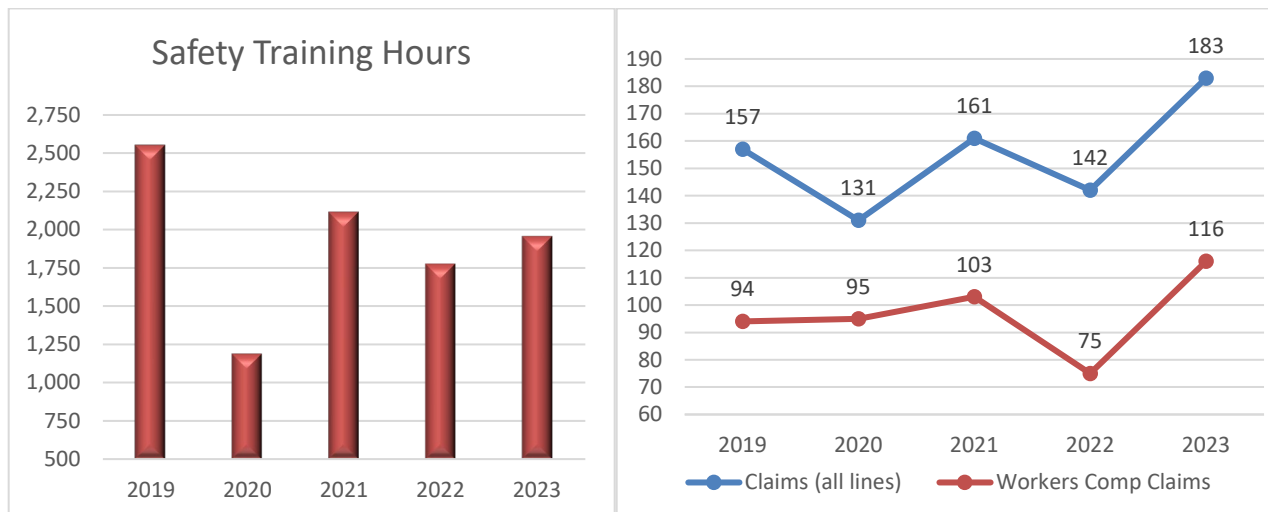
- Citywide personal service budget allocations include a 5% market increase, a 1% increase in employer's retirement contribution, and maintains current levels for the employer funded health insurance premiums.
- A Capital Outlay request in the amount of \$30,000 for phase 1 of the replacement plan of outdated AEDs.

Strategic Emphasis

- Offer training to departments on claim mitigation, claims reporting, workers compensation, and safety and loss control and other mandatory coverage policies provided by the City. Supervisors training for accident investigations and root cause.
- Identify new exposures the City has and access ways to cost effectively mitigate them to meet growing needs of the City.
- Enhance Employee Assistance Program/ 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	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Safety Training Hours	2,555	1,191	2,119	1,780	1,959
Safety Classes Conducted	28	24	10	22	64
Claims (all lines)	157	131	161	142	183
Workers Comp Claims	94	95	103	75	116



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	FY23 Actuals	FY24 Budget	FY25 Adopted Budget
Capital Projects Management	\$341,881	\$318,517	\$356,855
Coordinates and manages the vertical capital improvement projects.			
Building Maintenance	\$882,945	\$1,088,304	\$2,430,988
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	\$0	\$406,100	\$0
Total Capital Projects Management	\$1,224,826	\$1,812,921	\$2,787,843

Full Time Positions	FY23 Actuals	FY24 Budget	FY25 Adopted Budget
Capital Projects Management	3	3	3
Building Maintenance	6	7	7
Total Capital Projects Management	9	10	10

Highlights, Challenges, and Budgetary Impacts

Highlights

- Assisting departments in developing their long-term Capital Improvement Program.
- Through our multiple preventative maintenance plans we are able to mitigate most maintenance issues throughout the City.
- Now that we have taken over the Beach Dune Walkovers, we have implemented a 10-year replacement program, where we intend to replace 8-10 walkovers a year.

Challenges

- City facilities are in need of a further developed preventative maintenance program for all facilities.
- Comprehensive Project scheduling and estimating due to supply chain issues and exorbitant cost escalation.
- Developing in depth schedules and estimates for Capital Improvement Program.
- Major cost increases due to inflation.
- The most difficult challenge the department faces is being understaffed. With so many buildings and new issues being presented to the department daily, it becomes difficult to keep up with our current level of staffing.

Budgetary Impacts

The Capital Projects Management budget increased by 53.78% when compared to the FY2023-24 Adopted Budget and reflects:

- Citywide personal service budget allocations include a 5% market increase, a 1% increase in employer's retirement contribution, and maintains current levels for the employer funded health insurance premiums.
- With the addition of three new capital items and increasing costs for replacements, fleet expense increased by \$96,560.
- In an effort to centralize general maintenance and repairs for city-wide buildings and grounds, \$500,000 was added to Building Maintenance budget. This will allow the department to enhance tracking of repairs throughout the City.

Strategic Emphasis

- Continuation of the Roof Maintenance Program (RMP) to improve the maintenance of our public facilities roof life and continue to save funds.
- Continuation of the LED electrical lighting program.
- Continue facilitating future planning for the City.
- Continuation of the HVAC Replacement Program established for the City's aging HVAC Systems.
- Continue to oversee City projects so the Capital Improvement Program will come in within budget and on schedule.
- Continuation of the existing facilities condition assessment program and development of a facility maintenance check list to allow for a more proactive approach to infrastructure renovation and maintenance.
- Further develop our preventative maintenance program to better maintain City facilities and proactively address issues.

Demand and Performance Indicators

Measure	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
City Buildings Maintained	103	111	111	117	117
City Parks Buildings	39	39	39	39	39
Boardwalk & Withers Swash	2.3	1.5	1.9	2.4	2.4
Dune Walkovers	123	123	123	130	130
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 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	FY23 Actuals	FY24 Budget	FY25 Adopted Budget
Planning & Zoning	\$1,124,905	\$1,227,691	\$1,459,646
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	\$30,000	\$46,793
Total Planning & Zoning	\$1,124,905	\$1,257,691	\$1,506,439

Full Time Positions	FY23 Actuals	FY24 Budget	FY25 Adopted Budget
Planning & Zoning	12	12	14
Total Planning & Zoning	12	12	14

Highlights, Challenges, and Budgetary Impacts

Highlights

- Comprehensive Plan updates are in progress, with the Population and Economic Development Elements tracking for adoption this year.
- In the calendar year 2023, the Planning Commission reviewed a range of requests, comprising 5 for annexation, 2 for encroachment into public right-of-way, 9 for subdivision that resulted in 268 new parcels and 12 streets, names for 49 new streets & private drives, 6 for rezoning, 4 amendments to the zoning code, 3 to the Market Common Master Plan, and 4 PUD amendments.
- The Bicycle & Pedestrian Advisory Committee is focusing on prioritizing planned infrastructure improvements, identifying and drafting safety regulations, and promoting best safety practices.
- The Zoning Code Enforcement Officers consistent efforts in addressing violations through the Quality-of-Life court have increased court summons. Their crucial role extends beyond the general code to enhance residents' well-being by deterring future violations and promoting compliance, while also safeguarding property values through enhanced code enforcement.

- The Zoning Code Enforcement Officers are compiling additional demands and performance indicators, including service calls, zoning reviews, and FOIA requests, with further information to be provided next year. This active code enforcement reflects responsiveness to community concerns and commitment to upholding beneficial standards.

Challenges

- Continual litigation regarding zoning interpretations.
- Required notifications and dissemination of information for mandatory public hearings could be made more efficient for both staff and the public through improved utilization of modern technology.

Budgetary Impacts

The Planning & Zoning budget increased by 19.78% when compared to the FY2023-24 Adopted Budget and reflects:

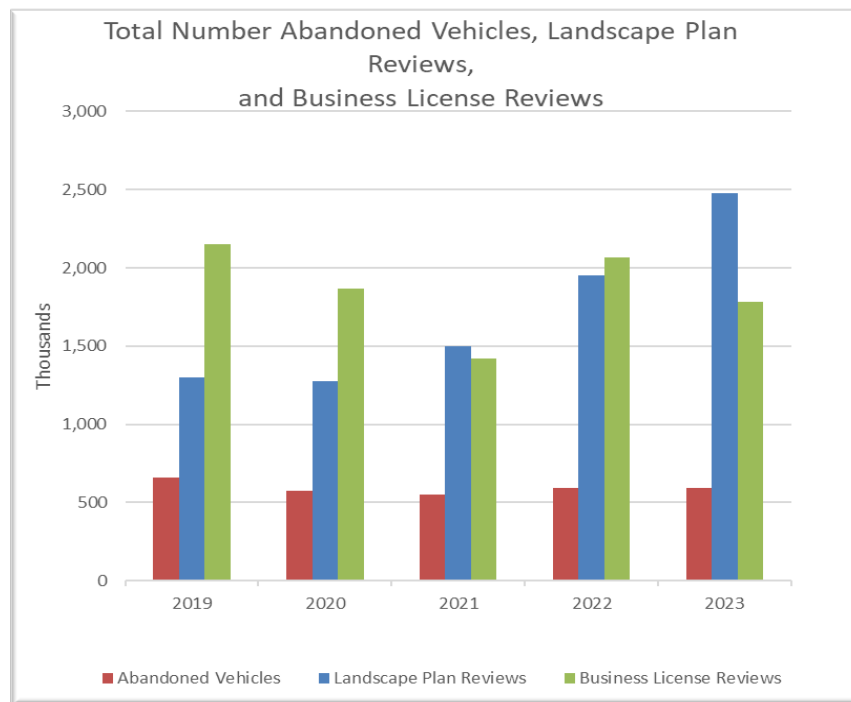
- Citywide personal service budget allocations include a 5% market increase, a 1% increase in employer's retirement contribution, and maintains current levels for the employer funded health insurance premiums.
- A request for a Service Level Change within the Planning & Zoning Division amounting to \$123,535 was approved to fund two Zoning Code Enforcement Officer positions. These roles will be funded for half of the year to provide support to address violations and nuisances within City limits. It also incorporates \$11,000 in Capital Outlay for office furniture and computers and \$35,793 for a truck.

Strategic Emphasis

- The current team is overwhelmed by a high volume of service calls, underscoring the need for additional manpower to handle the workload efficiently, especially during peak periods. This mirrors the population increase and the resulting lack of understanding of current ordinances, requiring proactive measures to address staffing and educational needs.
- Onboarding individuals with specialized skills addresses the team's deficiencies, while fostering innovation and effective problem-solving through diverse talent. Additionally, identifying successors and providing thorough training ensures seamless transitions and leadership continuity.
- The Comprehensive Plan is making steady progress with annual updates to at least one element. We are excited about the upcoming launch of the Planning & Zoning Information platform, which will improve the processing of applications for the Planning Commission, Community Appearance Board, and Board of Zoning Appeals.

Demand and Performance Indicators

Measure	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Business License Reviews	2,148	1,869	1,421	2,064	1,785
Abandoned Vehicles	659	573	554	592	596
Landscape Plan Reviews	1,302	1,275	1,501	1,953	2,477



Construction Services

Mission

Maintains building permits, property maintenance enforcement, plan review, construction inspections, trade permits and overall development requirements.

Service	FY23 Actuals	FY24 Budget	FY25 Adopted Budget
Construction Services	\$3,616,403	\$2,189,313	\$2,622,383
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	\$71,158	\$90,000	\$0
Total Construction Services	\$3,687,561	\$2,279,313	\$2,622,383

Full Time Positions	FY23 Actuals	FY24 Budget	FY25 Adopted Budget
Construction Services	23	23	23
Total Construction Services	23	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

- Formulated a proactive effective neighborhood enrichment plan that aided in accomplishing the objective of improving the quality of life, public safety, economic development and communications.

Budgetary Impacts

The Construction Services budget increased by 15.05% when compared to the FY2023-24 Adopted Budget and reflects:

- Citywide personal service budget allocations include a 5% market increase, a 1% increase in employer's retirement contribution, and maintains current levels for the employer funded health insurance premiums.

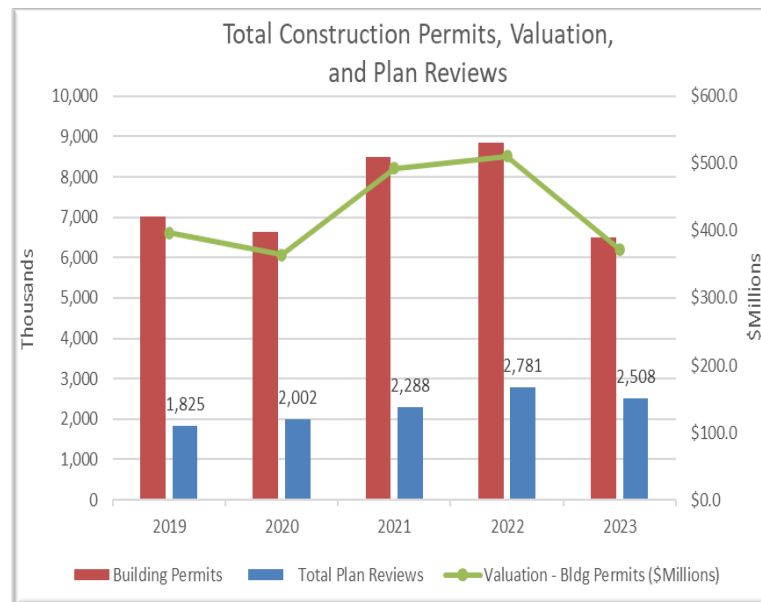
- Increase of \$26,000 to bring additional properties into compliance with Property Maintenance and other city codes.
- Fleet expense increased by \$17,248 due to three new vehicles added in FY 24 and increasing costs for replacements.

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 and communications.
- Maintain the same level of building inspections and permitting turn-around time.

Demand and Performance Indicators

Measure	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Building Permits	7,024	6,644	8,482	8,851	6,501
Valuation - Bldg Permits (\$Millions)	397	364.4	492.5	510.7	372.1
Building Inspections	21,460	22,168	24,031	31,035	23,438
Property Maintenance Cases	570	479	516	539	625
Residential Plan Reviews	1,130	1,314	1,550	1,675	1,215
Commercial Plan Reviews	695	688	738	1,106	1,293
Total Plan Reviews	1,825	2,002	2,288	2,781	2,508



Neighborhood Services Office

Mission

To make our neighborhoods catalysts for our future.

Service	FY23 Actuals	FY24 Budget	FY25 Adopted Budget
Neighborhood Services Office	\$397,921	\$408,916	\$452,078
Responsible for coordination of neighborhood outreach, community services, and the administration of the Community Development Block Grant.			
Myrtle Beach Colored School	\$23,081	\$21,544	\$22,044
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	\$421,002	\$430,460	\$474,122

Full Time Positions	FY23 Actuals	FY24 Budget	FY25 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 neighborhoods, including our Low to Moderate Income areas, through outreach events such as back-to-school drives, toy drives, tree lighting, and business sponsored events.
- Congratulations to Charlie's Place on being featured in the November/December edition of SC Living magazine.
- Youth Education & Training Youth Program (YET) was reinstated and this past summer employing three college interns. We initiated collaborations with Santee Cooper Engineering Department, MBA Chamber of Commerce and our own Finance Department. Through written communication, all three interns had impactful experiences. One has found Full-Time employment in his career field.

Challenges

- We still have a goal of diversifying our team. We continue the conversations regarding a part time employee.
- Outreach to our Latinx residents continue through schools and identified neighborhoods. We have diversified our vendors' selection at The Market at Charlie's Place. There is still room for improvement. Inquiry made seeking assistance in contacting a representative for this community.

Budgetary Impacts

The Neighborhood Services budget increased by 10.14% when compared to the FY2023-24 Adopted Budget and reflects:

- Citywide personal service budget allocations include a 5% market increase, a 1% increase in employer's retirement contribution, and maintains current levels for the employer funded health insurance premiums.

Strategic Emphasis

- Increase outreach and inclusion of all residents through diversity events and encouragement to participate in established Neighborhood Watch Groups and city sponsored events. Connect with representatives from neighborhoods of the 40+ cultures represented in our City.
- Neighborhood Watch groups and National Night Out to be continued collaborations with the Myrtle Beach Police Department.
- Continue collaboration on hosting "The Market at Charlie's Place" and increasing attendance.
- Provide additional services to our Low to Moderate Income neighborhoods, as requested by residents.

Demand and Performance Indicators					
Measure	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Neighborhood Watch Meetings Held	150	17	70	84	96
Attendance - National Night Out	600	15	150	550	500
Community Youth Engagement	50	0	55	70	70
MyBeach 101	25	25	29	28	27
Jazz Festival	15,000	0	15,000	17,000	19,000
BTW Tree Lighting	150	225	300	400	580
Back to School Bash	400	0	525	650	800
Annual Black History Celebration	325	300	200	250	275
Waves of Praise Gospel Festival	7,500	0	12,000	15,000	16,500
Historic Colored School Visits	1,650	863	1,200	2,000	2,900
CDBG Administration	410,718	0	0	0	90,000
After-school Programs	16	12	0	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	FY23 Actuals	FY24 Budget	FY25 Adopted Budget
Conv Center Administration Responsible for the administrative services and the overall management and direction of the Myrtle Beach Convention Center facility	\$1,592,858	\$1,764,782	\$1,992,076
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.	\$730,878	\$618,886	\$688,360
Conv Center Sales & Marketing Responsible for the marketing and sale of space at the convention center and the coordination of events for our clients.	\$1,027,642	\$1,046,231	\$1,108,303
Conv 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.	\$2,733,346	\$2,904,137	\$3,165,906
MBCC Concessions Operation and management of all concession services related to the Myrtle Beach Convention Center.	\$658,995	\$639,651	\$702,301
Sports Tourism Concessions Operation of concession services at Grand Park, Ashley Booth, and Ned Donkle sports complexes.	\$410,028	\$458,338	\$469,635

Service	FY23 Actuals	FY24 Budget	FY25 Adopted Budget
Capital Outlay	\$24,555	\$0	\$0
Total Convention Center	\$7,178,301	\$7,432,025	\$8,126,581

Full Time Positions	FY23 Actuals	FY24 Budget	FY25 Adopted Budget
Conv Center Administration	3	3	3
Convention Services	6	6	6
Conv Center Sales & Marketing	6	6	6
Conv Center Operations	20	22	22
MBCC Concessions	4	4	4
Sports Tourism Concessions	2	2	2
Total Convention Center	41	43	43

Highlights, Challenges, and Budgetary Impacts

Highlights

- Convention Center exhibit hall occupancy exceeded 73% and is expected to remain above 70% in FY 25. Attendance and convention center hotel performance continues to increase, out performing pre-pandemic measurements.
- The labor shortage we have experienced has improved both in quantity and quality of applicants.
- All meeting rooms have been upgraded with new carpet and other furnishings.

Challenges

- The cost of goods and services has increased considerably.

Budgetary Impacts

The Convention Center budget increased by 9.35% when compared to the FY2023-24 Adopted Budget and reflects:

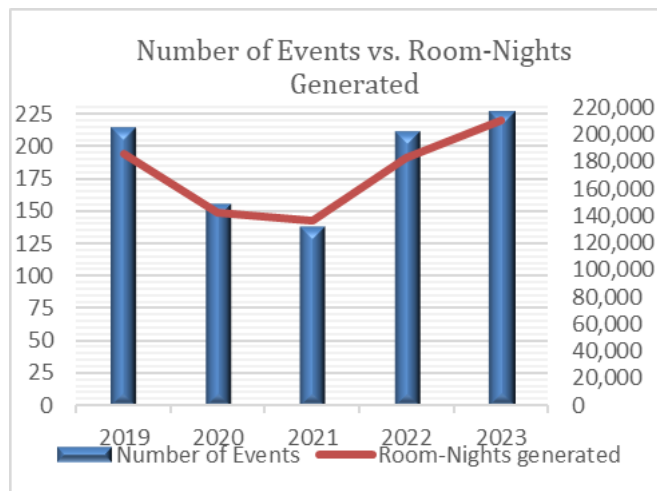
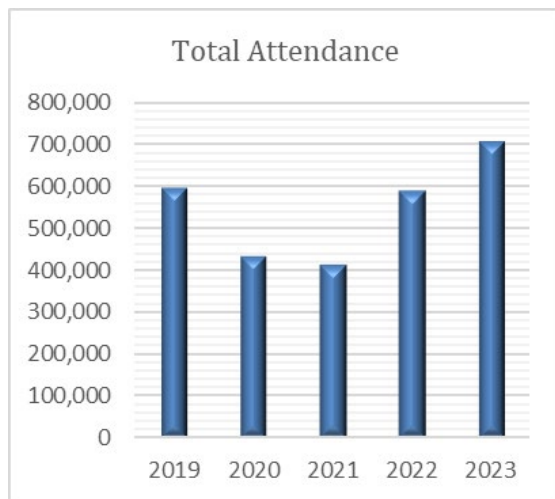
- Citywide personal service budget allocations include a 5% market increase, a 1% increase in employer's retirement contribution, and maintains current levels for the employer funded health insurance premiums.
- A \$95,065 increase in M&R Buildings & Grounds for increases in service contracts, elevator and escalator repairs, carpet maintenance, and folding stage replacements.
- A \$33,000 increase in Food Cost due to escalating prices.

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	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Number of Events	215	156	138	212	227
Room-Nights generated	185,500	142,300	136,500	183,250	210,560
Total Attendance	596,000	431,000	412,500	587,550	705,225
% Occupancy of the Convention Center	67	47	46	61	74





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	FY23 Actuals	FY24 Budget	FY25 Adopted Budget
Parks Special Events	\$1,023,164	\$980,120	\$904,359
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	\$3,038,117	\$3,243,179	\$3,283,867
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	\$608,195	\$790,180	\$896,210
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	\$2,320,119	\$2,349,587	\$2,867,764
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	FY23 Actuals	FY24 Budget	FY25 Adopted Budget
Cemetery	\$330,895	\$316,483	\$381,359
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	\$71,748	\$302,000	\$327,460
Total Parks	\$7,392,237	\$7,981,549	\$8,661,019

Full Time Positions	FY23 Actuals	FY24 Budget	FY25 Adopted Budget
Parks Special Events	3	3	5
Right-Of-Way Maintenance	27	25	23
Litter Control	8	11	11
Grounds Maintenance	21	20	24
Cemetery	3	3	3
Total Parks	62	62	66

Highlights, Challenges, and Budgetary Impacts

Highlights

- Improved beautification of City Hall landscaping.
- Installed new sand fencing and dune vegetation.
- Improved beautification of medians on Kings Highway and Joe White Avenue.

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 8.51% when compared to the FY2023-24 Adopted Budget and

reflects:

- Citywide personal service budget allocations include a 5% market increase, a 1% increase in employer's retirement contribution, and maintains current levels for the employer funded health insurance premiums.
- A request for a Service Level Change within the Right of Way Maintenance Division amounting to \$299,145 was approved for a Tree Crew. This two-person crew consists of a Crew Leader and an Equipment Operator to maintain the growing inventory of trees. Funding covers one-half of the year and incorporates \$220,000 in Capital Outlay for a Bucket Truck and a Woodchipper.
- A request for a Service Level Change within the Special Events Division amounting to \$150,825 was approved to fund two Equipment Operator positions. These roles will provide support during special events, notably Winter Wonderland, and contribute to landscaping projects during the off-season. Funding covers three-quarters of the year and incorporates \$40,000 in Capital Outlay for a truck.
- Capital Outlay requests of \$10,000 for a Bobcat Brushcat Attachment used for cutting heavy brush areas; \$26,160 for two Z-turn Mowers; \$16,500 towards the purchase of a Steiner 450. The current unit was destroyed in a fire and this amount will cover what the insurance proceeds will not; \$24,800 for two Broyhill Load and Pack Dumpsters.

Strategic Emphasis

- Continue to bring more contracts back in-house to provide the 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 entranceways, 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	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
City Parks Maintained	52	52	52	52	52
Park Rentals (days)	164	107	227	149	84
Picnic Shelter Rentals (days)	78	11	44	133	94
Miles of Right-of-Way	102	125	148	171	194
Number of City Trees Maintenance	28,398	28,463	28,540	28,550	28,800
Trees Planted by Staff	111	80	117	20	150
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	42	35	72	147	151
Special Events Staff Hours	6,790	2,412	3,969	4,903	4,972
Cost of Servicing Sp. Events	308,205	59,930	109,615	147,710	149,171

Recreation

Mission

To create community through people, parks, and programs.

Service	FY23 Actuals	FY24 Budget	FY25 Adopted Budget
Rec - Administration	\$765,567	\$584,103	\$638,436
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	\$6,057,580	\$5,958,434	\$6,406,959
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	\$1,013,680	\$885,278	\$1,125,289
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	\$44,534	\$70,676	\$91,216
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	\$1,679	\$6,000	\$5,195
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	FY23 Actuals	FY24 Budget	FY25 Adopted Budget
Golf Course Operations	\$48,357	\$161,672	\$38,448
An 18-hole championship golf course that provides reasonably priced rounds of golf with excellent customer service.			
Coastal Federal Field	\$212,614	\$299,404	\$307,935
Capital Outlay	\$52,341	\$123,000	\$0
Total Recreation	\$8,196,352	\$8,088,567	\$8,613,478

	FY23 Actuals	FY24 Budget	FY25 Adopted Budget
Full Time Positions			
Rec - Administration	5	4	4
Rec - Recreation	42	42	42
Rec - Field Maintenance	16	16	16
Total Recreation	63	62	62

Highlights, Challenges, and Budgetary Impacts

Highlights

- Continued excellence in Youth Sports. Our age 11-12 football league played for the lower state championship and the age 9-10 football league played for the district championship. Participation in all youth sports programs have drastically increased.
- Internal special events such as Polar Express, SpringFest, Fall Fling, 2nd Chance Prom, Pre-School Prom, and Mardi Paws, continue to be well received.
- PRST website has been an excellent tool and online registration continues to be a widely used asset.
- New adult pickleball league is very popular and will be very easy to build upon.

Challenges

- Difficult to expand programs due to shortage of space.
- Equipment is reaching its end of lifespan.
- Limited office and storage space.
- Sports officials are becoming more difficult to find and current officials are retiring.

Budgetary Impacts

The Recreation budget increased by 6.49% when compared to the FY2023-24 Adopted Budget and reflects:

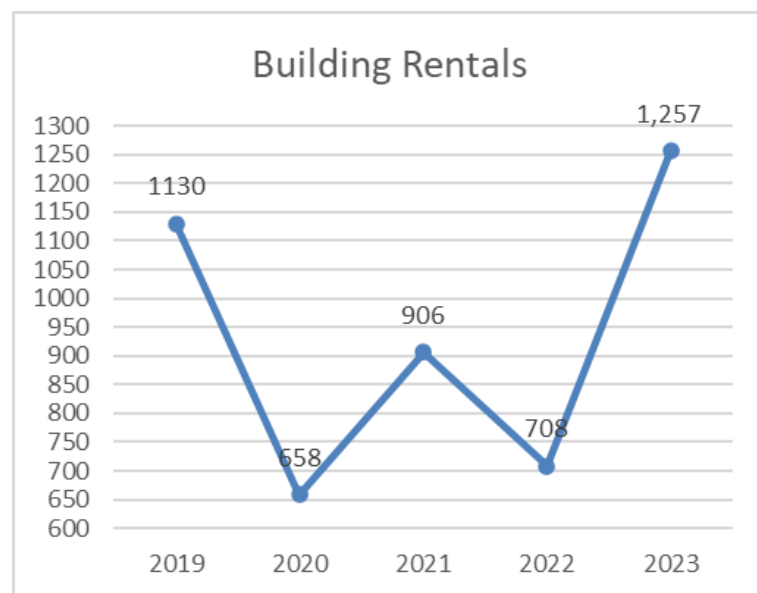
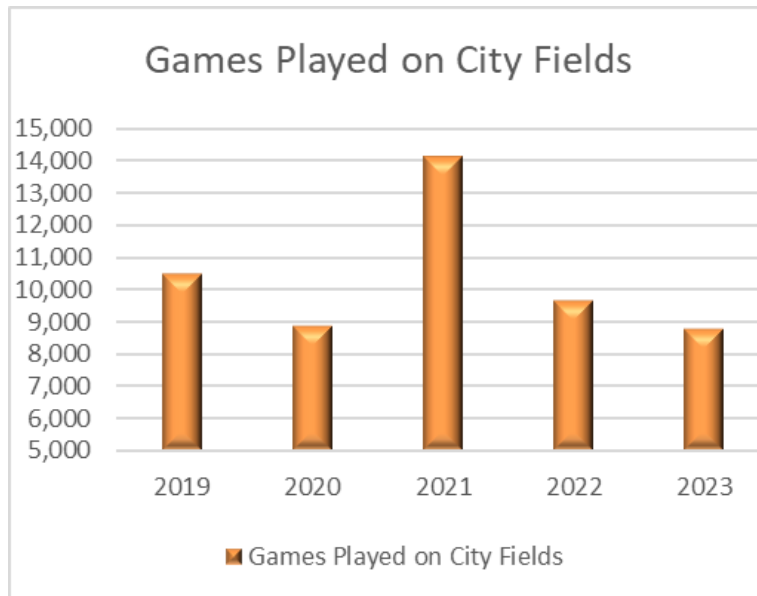
- Citywide personal service budget allocations include a 5% market increase, a 1% increase in employer's retirement contribution, and maintains current levels for the employer funded health insurance premiums.
- Capital Outlay requests in the amount of \$42,500 for a truck for a Trades worker; \$7,000 for a Floor Scrubber; \$14,000 for two (2) ice machines.
- A \$47,945 increase in Small Tools & Equipment in the Recreation division due to increasing equipment costs and to implement a weight room equipment replacement plan.
- A \$42,500 increase in M&R Buildings & Grounds in the Field Maintenance division for turf cleaning and laser grading of infields.

Strategic Emphasis

- Rotating instructors throughout multiple facilities to help offer more classes and alleviate some space issues for classes. This also allows our patrons to be exposed to instructors from other areas, which then leads to them attending additional classes at facilities they would not normally go to.
- Continue the 10-year plan for updating cardio equipment and start a similar 10-year replacement plan for weight room equipment.
- Reallocating officials from our adult sports programs, which do not require as many officials, to officiate for our rapidly growing youth sports.
- Acquire new storage buildings to help eliminate our storage issues.
- Offering outdoor fitness programs when the weather is ideal for such.

Demand and Performance Indicators

Measure	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Building Rentals	1,130	658	906	708	1,257
Aquatics (Lessons, Laps & Open)	40,465	10,855	25,133	45,520	47,345
Adult Sports	3,691	2,293	2,876	3,104	2,997
Youth Sports	2,307	2,004	2,153	2,995	3,105
Games Played on City Fields	10,462	8,876	14,087	9,644	8,762
Programs (Camps & After School)	470	321	483	650	701
Tennis Center	21,545	18,137	25,793	28,775	28,986
Daily Center Use*	296,923	103,183	203,239	229,422	254,918



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	FY23 Actuals	FY24 Budget	FY25 Adopted Budget
Library	\$1,474,354	\$1,482,962	\$1,480,558
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	\$33,000	\$0
Total Library	\$1,474,354	\$1,515,962	\$1,480,558

Full Time Positions	FY23 Actuals	FY24 Budget	FY25 Adopted Budget
Library	11	11	11
Total Library	11	11	11

Highlights, Challenges, and Budgetary Impacts

Highlights

- Top notch staff who are passionate and care about the community they serve.
- The library is a valued institution in the community with supportive Advisory and Friends Boards.
- Positive relationships with the media have allowed for increased awareness of the diverse programs and services offered by the library staff.
- As the public feels the economic strains of inflation, using library resources allows them to save money and spend it on other needs.
- Library visits and event participation continue to increase. Program participation surpassed 2019 attendance. Staffing adjustments and added part-time staff have improved programs and support services.

Challenges

- Local history is a community interest topic. Library programs support the interest, but library archives are not accessible to the public and need proper indexing and organization.
- Space is a challenge in all ways, but especially for storage, work areas, study rooms, and programing space that accommodates our large crowds of 75-175 people.

Budgetary Impacts

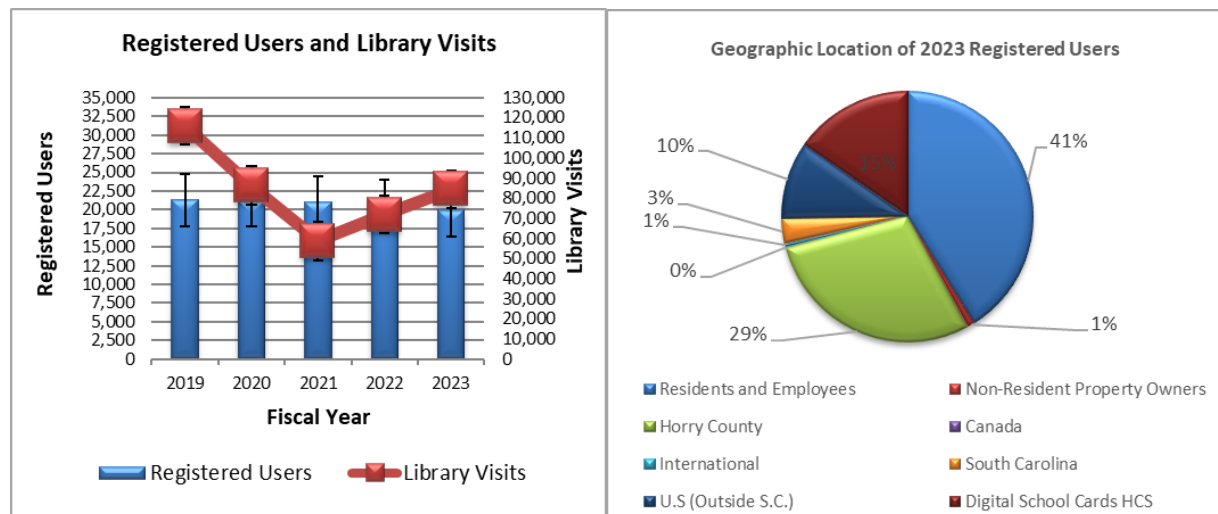
The Library budget decreased by (2.34)% when compared to the FY2023-24 Adopted Budget and reflects:

- Citywide personal service budget allocations include a 5% market increase, a 1% increase in employer's retirement contribution, and maintains current levels for the employer funded health insurance premiums.
- A \$32,591 increase in Fleet Lease Expense due to the addition of a mobile library unit and a Ford Explorer.
- A \$62,940 increase in Maintenance & Repairs - Buildings and Grounds for replacement windows, ceiling tiles, carpeting and emergency exit doors.

Strategic Emphasis

- Consistent outreach and offsite library visits to reach non-library users and improve community members' quality of life. Continued partnerships with Goodwill and United Way improve personal economic development as individuals improve life situations and self-sufficiency.
- Library building repairs and replacements to address public safety in the facility and attention to city infrastructure.
- Expanding services and library visibility in the community through outreach and the mobile library.

Measure	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Registered Users	21,321	21,260	21,033	20,496	19,948
Library Visits	116,015	86,365	58,700	71,882	84,452
Sessions on Public Computers	26,074	14,236	8,271	11,481	11,524
Annual Number of Wireless Sessions	26,187	32,658	25,816	35,222	67,536
Total Physical Circulation	149,318	115,638	112,478	124,170	136,700
Summer Reading Participation	2,877	623	903	1,127	2,159
Support from Horry County	0	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000
Support from Other Sources	23,970	62,520	10,400	292,408	94,799



Sports Tourism

Mission

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

Service	FY23 Actuals	FY24 Budget	FY25 Adopted Budget
City Sports Tourism	\$2,649,350	\$2,771,769	\$2,941,851
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	\$1,784,836	\$1,760,291	\$1,941,787
Marketing, management, and operation of the Myrtle Beach Sports Center.			
Capital Outlay	\$26,250	\$244,000	\$77,000
Total Sports Tourism	\$4,460,436	\$4,776,060	\$4,960,638

Full Time Positions	FY23 Actuals	FY24 Budget	FY25 Adopted Budget
City Sports Tourism	6	6	6
Total Sports Tourism	6	6	6

Highlights, Challenges, and Budgetary Impacts

Highlights

- Provided safe and memorable guest experiences through preparation and engagement by well trained, enthusiastic team members.
- Engaged sponsors in a manner that resulted in positive scenarios for guests, local businesses, and the department.
- Growth of City owned events (Spring Break Meets) in a manner that resulted in positive scenarios for guests, local businesses, and the department.

Challenges

- Aging venues.

- Part-Time staffing challenges.
- Continued focus on long-term sustainability.

Budgetary Impacts

The Sports Tourism budget increased by 6.91% when compared to the FY2023-24 Adopted Budget and reflects:

- Citywide personal service budget allocations include a 5% market increase, a 1% increase in employer's retirement contribution, and maintains current levels for the employer funded health insurance premiums.
- Capital Outlay Requests in the amount of \$70,000 for volleyball systems and \$7,000 for electrical upgrades at the John T Rhodes Myrtle Beach Sports Center.
- A \$26,500 increase in food costs due to inflation.

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 face-to-face relationships with key event partners and continue to identify new partnerships that generate Direct Spending in the community.
- Continue 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	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
MB Convention Center	27,930,570	7,322,312	30,896,749	31,590,654	42,002,598
Grand Park Athletics Complex	41,269,652	23,232,658	49,504,684	36,872,827	35,987,196
Streets & Roads	1,668,535	1,935,515	2,043,975	1,895,300	3,106,916
Doug Shaw Memorial Stadium	4,898,103	3,390,522	3,552,011	3,194,070	4,506,606
City Gymnasiums	312,018	0	0	0	0
MB Sports Center	25,476,821	10,372,252	27,072,103	29,008,722	28,674,641
Non-City Venues	42,593,710	15,105,235	32,820,801	52,141,845	59,882,834
MB Tennis Center	50,133	42,759	22,552	0	0
Sport	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Archery	0	0	2,467,571	0	3,814,026
Baseball	47,287,097	17,027,288	47,600,406	53,500,702	53,071,761
Basketball	15,993,925	4,892,879	15,870,447	15,022,046	13,108,202

Demand and Performance Indicators					
Measure	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Body Building	52,445	0	0	0	0
Cheer	12,016,771	145,403	7,602,966	5,623,058	3,997,008
Cornhole	77,127	122,447	131,871	380,281	576,982
Cross Fit	183,270	202,962	322,247	232,775	310,670
Dance	14,624,375	911,813	19,787,889	25,011,754	37,613,904
Fastpitch	22,296,347	11,529,265	18,992,953	21,854,336	21,463,522
Fencing	0	0	430,370	672,623	474,682
Football	2,959,041	2,814,053	3,183,387	3,311,873	3,280,411
Gymnastics	4,162,678	2,360,236	1,711,720	3,219,140	3,714,980
Handball	236,202	0	0	0	0
Kickball	362,722	314,573	358,112	235,497	269,145
Martial Arts	0	620,791	213,791	0	211,665
Pickleball	249,892	199,567	366,734	496,185	68,079
Running	1,668,535	1,935,515	2,043,975	1,895,300	3,106,916
Slowpitch	7,768,728	7,047,388	8,719,861	6,808,726	6,989,454
Soccer	4,486,376	1,495,497	4,406,953	3,114,044	4,777,358
Special Olympics	617,018	0	0	443,382	908,734
Tennis	50,133	42,759	22,552	0	0
Track & Field	1,755,792	630,598	1,026,536	1,817,070	3,026,397
Volleyball	6,888,304	4,375,436	6,999,529	8,433,384	8,468,165
Wrestling	462,764	4,732,783	3,653,005	2,521,923	834,818



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	FY23 Actuals	FY24 Budget	FY25 Adopted Budget
Police - Administration Provides administrative support to all levels of the organization, including training, payroll, and some ancillary regulatory services.	\$7,326,424	\$5,216,967	\$5,809,982
Police - Investigations Provides investigative support to address major crimes and prepare cases for general sessions court. This division also includes crime scene investigations.	\$6,675,010	\$6,605,295	\$8,418,149
Police - Uniform Provides uniformed patrol services in a variety of traditional and non-traditional approaches and assignments.	\$10,081,300	\$10,372,887	\$11,686,149
Special Operations Plans for long-term growth and development within the organization and handles all special events planning and coordination.	\$9,895,765	\$11,416,407	\$13,707,780
May Bike Events Supports costs relating to Memorial Day Weekend by providing funding for overtime, additional resources, equipment, and training.	\$889,500	\$852,234	\$792,708
Sports Tourism Supports costs relative to sponsored sporting events at city venues by providing funding for overtime and equipment.	\$84,611	\$36,544	\$69,755
Special Events Supports costs relating to sponsored special events at city venues or public property by providing funding for overtime and equipment.	\$326,723	\$148,528	\$313,250

Service	FY23 Actuals	FY24 Budget	FY25 Adopted Budget
Police - Support Services	\$7,126,915	\$8,119,000	\$9,220,466
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	\$279,853	\$275,000	\$250,000
Funds operating costs through contributions to the Grand Strand Humane Society for operating the animal shelter.			
Capital Outlay	\$1,016,010	\$1,498,642	\$1,739,000
Total Police Department	\$43,702,110	\$44,541,504	\$52,007,239

Full Time Positions	FY23 Actuals	FY24 Budget	FY25 Adopted Budget
Police - Administration	27	34	34
Police - Uniform	117	97	93
Police - Support Services	77	79	78
Police - Investigations	63	58	62
Special Operations	89	103	104
Total Police Department	373	371	371

Highlights, Challenges, and Budgetary Impacts

Highlights

- The ongoing decrease in Part 1 Crimes, encompassing violent offenses, is a fortunate trend that has been observed. Despite national increases in violent crime in many regions, Myrtle Beach has not experienced such a rise.
- Continuously assessing compensation and implementing the Take Home Vehicle Program are crucial for both recruitment, retention, and all related programs.
- The ongoing utilization of technology has proven successful across divisions, enhancing case investigations, maintaining high solvability rates, and improving overall departmental efficiency.
- The Myrtle Beach Police Department boasts a proactive team dedicated to prioritizing training initiatives.

- The Myrtle Beach Police Department receives significant support from the local community. We employ various communication channels, including social media and face-to-face meetings, to ensure effective messaging and foster collaboration between us.
- This year, our team welcomed a Mental Health Professional who collaborates with members of the South Carolina Law Enforcement Assistance Program. Our professional has effectively conducted well-checks on team members and implemented a proactive approach to maintaining their well-being and supporting crisis response efforts.

Challenges

- We encounter ongoing challenges in providing services for various crime types to diminish Part I crimes and cater to our community's needs. Incidents such as shoplifting and thefts from vehicles, often linked to drug habits, persist at a steady rate.
- Over the next few years, we will see retirements of several employees in leadership positions.
- Technology's incredible utility expands daily, necessitating constant upgrades, training, and storage, all at a considerable expense.
- Training costs continue to increase.
- Staffing continues to be a challenge.
- While our team members are passionate about their work, achieving a better work-life balance remains a top priority. When opportunities arise elsewhere to reduce workload while maintaining this balance, it's challenging to dispute their appeal.
- In times of crisis, challenges persist in providing care, particularly concerning mental health and its relevance to our profession.

Budgetary Impacts

The Police budget increased by 16.76% when compared to the FY2023-24 Adopted Budget and reflects:

- Citywide personal service budget allocations include a 5% market increase, a 1% increase in employer's retirement contribution, and maintains current levels for the employer funded health insurance premiums.
- Capital Outlay requests in the Uniform division in the amount of \$15,000 for 2 Drones.
- Capital Outlay requests in the Support Services division in the amount of \$350,000 which includes \$250,000 for portable radios and \$100,000 for camera repairs and replacements.
- Capital Outlay requests in the Investigations Division in the amount of \$47,000 which includes \$11,900 for a Duplex Drying Cabinet and \$35,100 for a Handheld Narcotics Analyzer.
- Capital Outlay requests in the Special Operations Division in the amount of \$1,327,000 which includes \$957,000 for 11 vehicles as part of the Take Home Vehicle Car Program and \$370,000 for a BearCat Armored Vehicle.

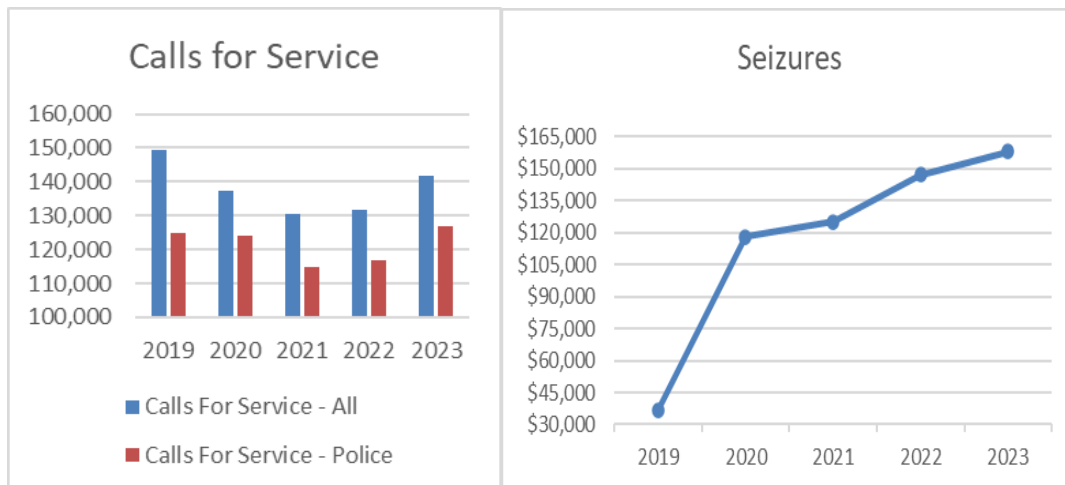
Strategic Emphasis

- Expanding the continued initiatives in Intelligence Led Policing to include continuing programming within the community and implementing operations addressing specific issues.

- Assessment of divisional structure, overtime, and workload to enhance evaluations of efficiencies, productivity, quality of life, time management, and support requirements.
- Continue to expand the enhanced use of technology in all divisions to reduce workload demands.
- Continue programs and activities for youth and community members as mitigating practices allow within our schools, recreation centers and local organizations.
- Continue compensation and Take-Home Vehicle Program evaluation, as well as additional competitive incentives.
- Increase and continue relationships with service providers throughout our area, to assist in addressing addiction, homelessness, and mental health as well as those affecting the underserved.
- Continue to evaluate all police buildings based on age and space in relationship to the increase in employees.

Demand and Performance Indicators

Measure	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Traffic Fatalities	3	7	12	9	7
Traffic Collision Investigated	2,684	2,297	3,012	2,771	3,917
Animals Picked Up	663	436	384	529	548
Calls For Service - All	149,492	137,179	130,579	131,497	141,821
Calls For Service - Police	125,055	124,142	114,705	116,665	126,694
Arrest Totals (Including Tickets)	26,034	22,074	19,744	24,002	23,298
Seizures	36,418	117,951	125,171	147,071	157,873
Part I Crimes	4,285	3,499	3,477	2,985	2,680
Homicides	3	6	9	6	1
Investigative Case Files	3,156	3,220	3,297	3,293	2,664



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	FY23 Actuals	FY24 Budget	FY25 Adopted Budget
Fire - Administration	\$1,772,461	\$2,641,856	\$2,744,678
Provides administrative support, direction, and policy development for the emergency services and technical services functions.			
Fire - Emergency Services	\$23,810,129	\$19,332,898	\$21,749,633
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	\$1,275,120	\$1,351,157	\$1,469,438
Responsible for developing emergency response plans and taking a lead role in the coordination of those plans during an emergency.			
Emergency Management	\$192,643	\$267,675	\$297,453
Capital Outlay	\$934,298	\$220,000	\$593,262
Total Fire Department	\$27,984,651	\$23,786,586	\$26,854,464

Full Time Positions	FY23 Actuals	FY24 Budget	FY25 Adopted Budget
Fire - Administration	16	16	17
Fire - Emergency Services	153	165	167
Fire - Technical Services	8	8	8
Emergency Management	2	2	2
Total Fire Department	178	191	194

Highlights, Challenges, and Budgetary Impacts

Highlights

- The opioid reduction program is fully staffed and implemented. Team members are actively engaged with those who have substance use disorders as well as collaborating with community partners.
- Striving to increase diversity within the department. Developing a human dignities statement, held recruiting events geared towards minority candidates, and had approximately 29% of applicants from a minority group.
- Emergency management continued to expand citywide. One new position was added, reimbursements for previous natural disasters are being received, and implemented the mass notification system that was funded by a grant.
- Continued to deliver high quality fire prevention and suppression services with property and contents save rates at nearly 99%.
- Secured a \$2.7 million dollar grant to add 12 additional firefighters. Received approximately \$325,000 from a FEMA grant to purchase radios. Received approximately \$105,000 grant for a mobile inflatable command tent. Received \$1,000,000 of funding from the state to support the regional USAR team. Received approximately \$250,000 from SLED homeland security grants to continue funding the regional Urban Search and Rescue, Weapons of Mass Destruction, and Incident Management teams.
- Executed the purchase of 2 engines, 1 ladder truck, 1 heavy rescue, and 2 ambulances. Awarded Construction contracts of the new FS3, renovations of the training academy, and addition of fire administration.

Challenges

- Attracting and retaining quality employees has been extremely difficult, especially paramedics.
- Service demands of the department and responsibilities of employees are exceeding what they are able to do.

Budgetary Impacts

The Fire budget increased by 12.9% when compared to the FY2023-24 Adopted Budget and reflects:

- Citywide personal service budget allocations include a 5% market increase, a 1% increase in employer's retirement contribution, and maintains current levels for the employer funded health insurance premiums.
- A request for a Service Level Change within the Fire Administration Division amounting to \$125,804 was approved to fund an Opioid Program Peer Support Specialist position. This role will provide support for individuals with substance use. Funding incorporates \$45,000 in Capital Outlay for a vehicle.
- A request for a Service Level Change within the Emergency Services Division amounting to \$110,546 to fund two Advanced Life Support EMS Service Enhancement (Paramedic only) positions. These roles will be funded for half of the fiscal year to reserve their skillset for patients that required advanced life support (ALS) treatments and adequately staff our ambulances.

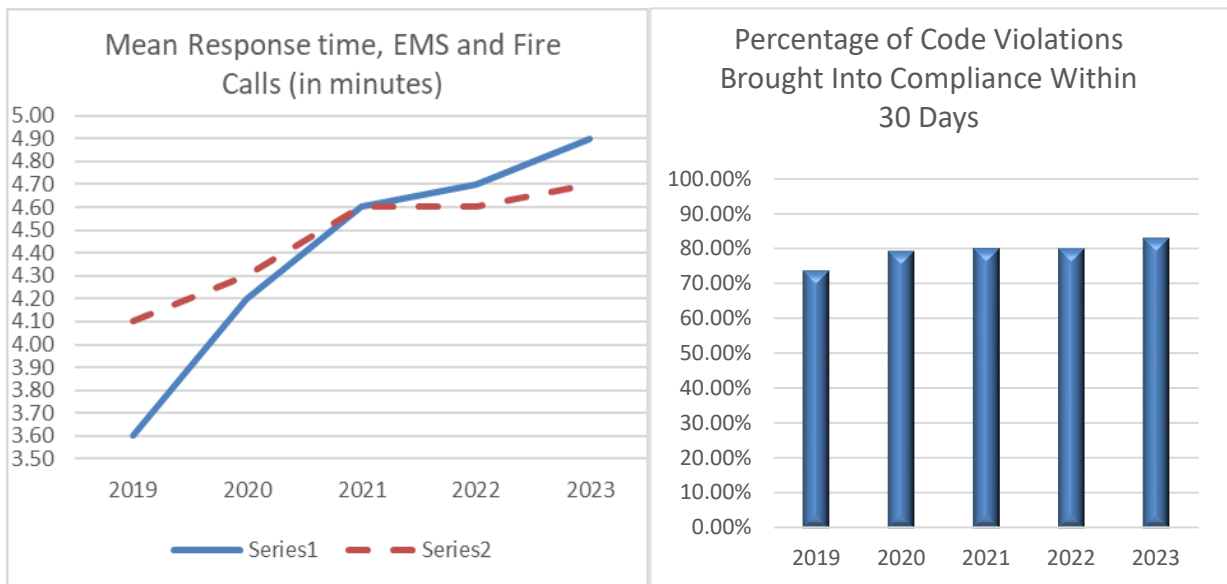
- A request for Capital Outlay within Fire Administration Division was approved as follows: Radio Replacement, Phase 3 of 5 for both portable and mobile radios at \$313,500, Bauer Unitized Air System at \$123,780, Ocean Rescue Jet Ski replacement at \$20,540 and a Defibrillator unit at \$90,442.

Strategic Emphasis

- Address aging infrastructure, equipment, and apparatus.
- Utilize technology to allow for more efficient service delivery for internal and external customers.

Demand and Performance Indicators

Measure	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Fire Calls / Company	490.1	451.6	582.6	584.8	591
EMS Calls / Company	872.6	856.2	1,080.9	996	950
Mean Response Time for Fire Calls (in minutes)	3.6	4.2	4.6	4.7	4.9
Mean Response Time for EMS Calls (in minutes)	4.1	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.7
Fire Code Inspections Conducted	4,372	3,463	4,725	3,733	3,466
Code Violations Discovered Through Inspection	3,793	4,204	6,251	5,516	5,302
Code Violations Brought Into Compliance Within 30 days	2,790	3,360	5,003	4,353	4,400
Percentage of Code Violations Brought Into Compliance Within 30 Days	73.6	79.2	80.0	79.9	83





This page intentionally left blank.



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	FY23 Actuals	FY24 Budget	FY25 Adopted Budget
Public Works-Administration	\$751,863	\$620,709	\$680,759
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	\$794,824	\$1,011,769	\$1,116,148
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	\$2,057,385	\$1,042,725	\$1,500,807
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	\$431,188	\$545,057	\$615,474
Coordinates and manages infrastructure projects.			
Traffic Engineering	\$3,490,704	\$3,952,861	\$3,929,635
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	\$65,966	\$79,450	\$80,000
Total Public Works - Administration, Engineering, & Transportation	\$7,591,929	\$7,252,571	\$7,922,823

Full Time Positions	FY23 Actuals	FY24 Budget	FY25 Adopted Budget
Public Works-Administration	5	5	5
Public Works-Engineering	10	10	10
Street Maintenance	8	8	10
PW-Infrastructure Projects	4	5	5
Traffic Engineering	4	4	4
Total Public Works - Administration, Engineering, & Transportation	31	32	34

Highlights, Challenges, and Budgetary Impacts

Highlights

- Secured \$42.5 MM in infrastructure grant funding through State proviso, American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA), and SC Rural Infrastructure Authority (RIA) for large-scale water (Phase 1 of the 48-in transmission main), sewer (Canal St force main), and stormwater (24th Ave N ocean outfall) projects that are intended to be under construction in 2024.
- Construction of Horry County RIDE 3 projects (Fred Nash Blvd connection with Harrelson Blvd and Hwy 501 Realignment with 7th Ave N) are slated to be under construction in 2024.
- Customer service calls related to water service, sewer service and drainage calls for residential and commercial projects have increased substantially due to growth.
- Preparing handouts, updating existing documents, and standardizing plan review checklists to outline permitting procedures related to site work.

Challenges

- Vacancies in the Street Maintenance division have led Operations to contract out sidewalk maintenance activities.
- A windshield survey of City/State roadways within our jurisdiction indicates that full-depth patching is required to rehabilitate the roadway base before resurfacing.

Budgetary Impacts

The Public Works- Administration, Engineering, & Transportation budget increased by 9.24% when compared to the FY2023-24 Adopted Budget and reflects:

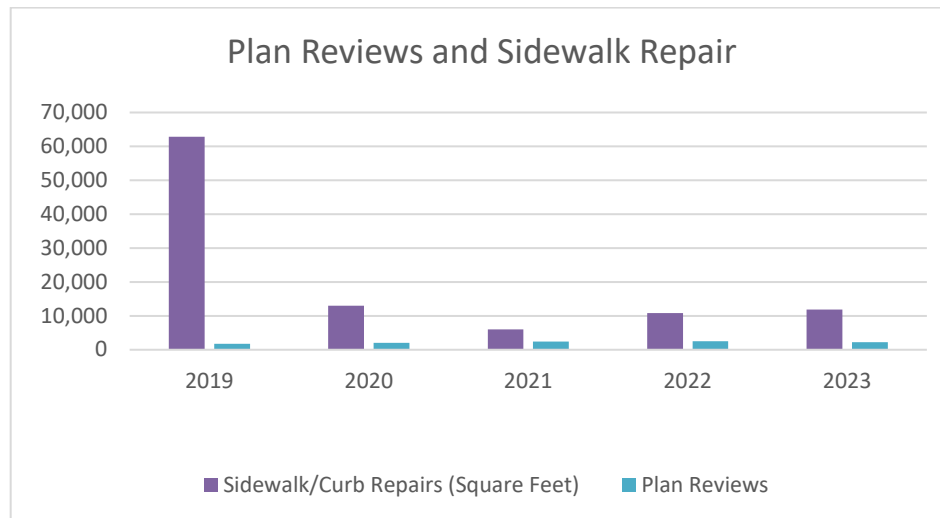
- Citywide personal service budget allocations include a 5% market increase, a 1% increase in employer's retirement contribution, and maintains current levels for the employer funded health insurance premiums.
- Capital Outlay requests in the Transportation Division in the amount of \$80,000 which includes (2) F150 4x4 trucks.
- A request for a Service Level Change within the Transportation Division amounting to \$71,054 was approved to fund a Sidewalk Repair Technician and a Patch Truck Operator. These roles will be funded for half of the fiscal year and will increase productivity of repairs and reduce the risk to safety & crew workers.

Strategic Emphasis

- Optimize available funding for resurfacing projects through our partnership with Horry CTC. Continue applying for annual grant funds to improve our roadway infrastructure.
- Maximize the value of our capital and operation/maintenance investments with the support of underground utility system evaluation professional services and technology. The asset management approach will lead to improved capital planning and enhance the information contained within our GIS mapping asset inventory.
- Significant increases in project costs are attributed to labor shortages, supply chain issues, and continued increases in material pricing. As such, capital funds will continue to be allocated to prioritized infrastructure projects and in some cases, projects may be recommended to delay construction. Staff will continue to master plan and move toward the design/permitting of prioritized infrastructure projects in order to prepare for financing opportunities, or be able to take advantage of a more favorable construction environment.
- Coordination with Planning & Zoning and the Bike & Pedestrian Committee on multimodal projects to enhance the ridership and pedestrian experience within our community.

Demand and Performance Indicators

Measure	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Road Resurfacing (Square Yards)	233,618	28,681	61,748	221,480	125,072
Asphalt Repairs (tons)	210	180	326	85	158
Sidewalk/Curb Repairs (Square Feet)	62,851	12,990	6,017	10,859	11,880
Plan Reviews	1,790	2,045	2,459	2,508	2,220
Traffic Control Devices	80	80	90	91	92
PUPS locate tickets	13,691	15,210	7,584	7,226	6,624



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	FY23 Actuals	FY24 Budget	FY25 Adopted Budget
Public Service Administration	\$5,974,367	\$6,789,221	\$7,002,241
General administration costs associated with delivery of potable water and transmission and disposal of wastewater.			
Utility Location	\$128,451	\$157,278	\$184,070
Responsible for utility location in conjunction with infrastructure projects, both City and Non-City.			
Construction Division	\$715,358	\$851,155	\$973,336
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	\$12,457,393	\$13,029,172	\$13,594,103
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	\$12,070,137	\$12,056,917	\$13,358,534
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	\$964,808	\$134,025	\$36,100
Total Water & Sewer Utility	\$32,310,512	\$33,017,768	\$35,148,384

Full Time Positions	FY23 Actuals	FY24 Budget	FY25 Adopted Budget
Utility Location	2	2	2
Construction Division	6	6	6
Water	26	26	26
Sewer	22	23	23
Total Water & Sewer Utility	56	57	57

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 water (25,791) and sewer (22,980) customers comes capital investment in the regional infrastructure.
- In FY23, the department had 1,282 water and 301 sewer calls for service, whereas in FY24 to date our Water Division as successfully exercised 625 water valves and installed 1,096 smart water meters within our water system. Our water crews installed 160 smart remote turn-on/off meters at customer locations experiencing recurring episodes of non-payment to allow efficient response.
- Our Sewer Division performs routine CCTV inspection and smoke testing activities to reduce I&I, while contractors assist with relining sewer manholes and gravity sewer pipelines.
- Our field crews replaced valves and improved bypass efficiency within our sewer collection system with the Mr. Joe White Avenue project. Additional efficiencies were gained with the pump replacement at 10th Ave N and 44th Avenue N pump stations.
- Our water system connects with neighboring water systems owned by GSWSA and the City of North Myrtle Beach. The water system partners are in the process of drafting an agreement to provide fair and equitable allocation of water plant production and transmission capacity through the City's water system, in addition to documenting collaborative operational practices to support the efficient operation of the regional water system.
- Coordinate with staff in the gathering of water service line information related to the submittal of the EPA's national regulatory required lead and copper water service line inventory. The submittal's due date to SCDHEC is October 2024.

Budgetary Impacts

The Water and Sewer Utility budget increased by 7.38% when compared to the FY2023-24 Adopted Budget and reflects:

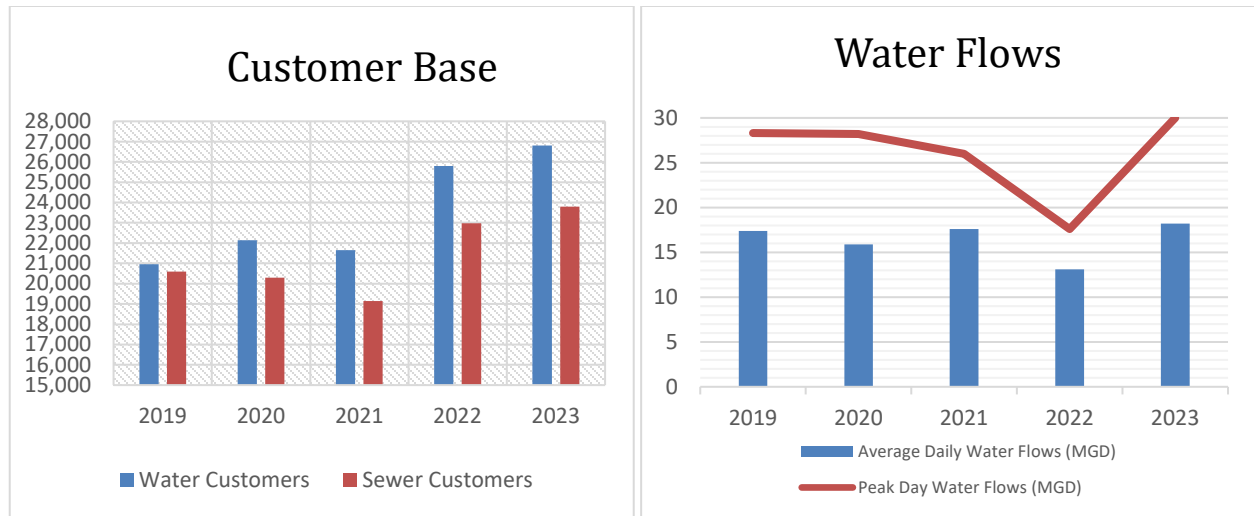
- Citywide personal service budget allocations include a 5% market increase, a 1% increase in employer's retirement contribution, and maintains current levels for the employer funded health insurance premiums.
- Capital Outlay requests in the Water Division in the amount of \$21,800 which includes a 20' Towmaster Utility Trailer.
- Capital Outlay requests in the Construction Division in the amount of \$14,300 which includes \$7,850 for a 10" Trench box and \$6,450 for a 5' Trench box.

Strategic Emphasis

- Strengthening in-house hydro cleaning efficiency with use of the SL-RAT acoustic technology that allows rapid assessment of blockages within our sewer collection system.
 - Continue the installation of smart remote water turn on/off meters at customer locations experiencing recurring episodes of non-payment to allow efficient response by our water crews.
 - Continue the installation of automatic flushing devices to ensure the best water quality to customers located at dead end water mains throughout our water distribution system.
 - Continue hosting our periodic water partnership team meetings with GSWSA and NMB to discuss system operational challenges, recommended improvements, and water quality.
 - Provide internal training opportunities to help staff to reach career development goals - certification and licensure.
-

Demand and Performance Indicators

Measure	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total No. of Water Customers	20,955	22,144	21,649	25,791	26,801
Total No. of Sewer Customers	20,597	20,301	19,146	22,980	23,796
Average Daily Water Flows (MGD)	17.4	11.81	12.6	13.1	18.2
Peak Day Water Flows (MGD)	28.3	18.46	16.8	17.6	30
New Water Meters Installed	531	642	480	751	183
Water Lines Installed (linear ft.)	21,901	17,589	17,440	19,888	25,856
Water Valves Installed	264	415	261	291	153
Fire Hydrants Maintained	2,699	2,736	2,799	2,927	2,658
Water Service Calls Completed	2,598	2,104	2,347	2,495	1,282
Sewer Service Calls	425	480	492	369	301
Sewer Lines Cleaned (feet)	199,978	203,290	279,409	558,430	564,333
Sewer Lines Chk'd by Camera (feet)	56,000	227,683	103,160	290,881	302,399
Sewer Lines Upgrades (feet)	0	0	0	1,439	1,231
Sewer Line Smoke Testing (feet)	188,200	1,062	1,182	3,500	218
Manhole Inspections	306	146	17	1,150	1,480



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	FY23 Actuals	FY24 Budget	FY25 Adopted Budget
Solid Waste Administration 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.	\$1,540,383	\$1,717,600	\$2,036,719
Solid Waste Resident. Collect Provides weekly curbside collection of containerized refuse, small yard waste clippings, and commingled recyclable materials.	\$2,550,591	\$2,956,335	\$3,210,297
Solid Waste Special Services Collection of litter receptacles located on ocean front street ends along Ocean Boulevard.	\$502,116	\$628,513	\$710,921
Solid Waste Commercial Collect 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.	\$453,741	\$641,256	\$521,490
Solid Waste Refuse Hauling 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.	\$1,951,196	\$2,863,764	\$3,027,621
Solid Waste Special Litter Responds to all after-hours calls during weekdays and weekends related to Public Works; and assist Police with various activities.	\$110,403	\$185,640	\$208,911

Capital Outlay	\$0	\$375,000	\$0
Total Solid Waste Management	\$7,108,430	\$9,368,108	\$9,715,959

Full Time Positions	FY23 Actuals	FY24 Budget	FY25 Adopted Budget
Solid Waste Administration	4	4	4
Solid Waste Resident. Collect	23	25	25
Solid Waste Special Services	5	5	5
Solid Waste Commercial Collect	4	3	3
Solid Waste Refuse Hauling	4	7	7
Solid Waste Special Litter	2	2	2
Total Solid Waste Management	42	46	46

Highlights, Challenges, and Budgetary Impacts

Highlights

- The city continues to grow at a rapid pace. As a result, our solid waste collection customer base and refuse tonnages received continue to increase year-over-year.
- The scale house and dayroom of the Jake Abraham Transfer Station are slated for update in FY23/24. The updates will improve the functionality of the scale house.
- Our solid waste code enforcement crew continues to make significant gains in addressing illegal dumping activity, compliant collection 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.
- Load sensing technology on our compactors allows more efficient routing of our operational crews, resulting in reduced collection costs. The use of cameras to monitor the compactor sites has mitigated illegal dumping activities around compactors, thus providing more aesthetically pleasing areas for our customers.
- Horry County Solid Waste Authority and surrounding communities continue to support recycling goals for waste diversion and the exploration of beneficial reuse markets that potentially offset recyclable collection/processing costs.

Challenges

- Continuous growth of the customer base requires constant changes to routing methodologies and practices and additional staffing/equipment needs.
- Review technology to enhance routing development, operational monitoring, and equipment maintenance to assist us in identifying operational savings and enhanced customer service delivery. Currently piloting Verizon Connect.

Budgetary Impacts

The Solid Waste Management budget increased by 3.71% when compared to the FY2023-24 Adopted Budget and reflects:

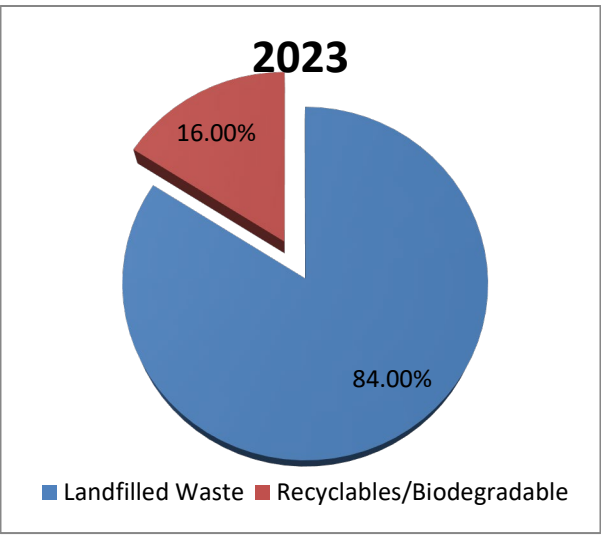
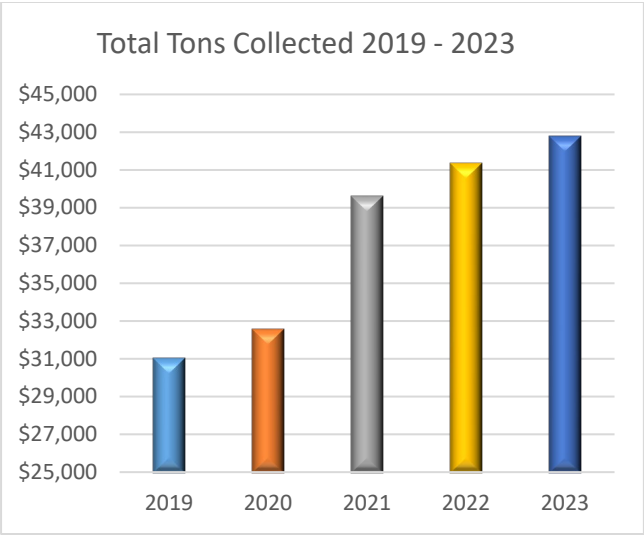
- Citywide personal service budget allocations include a 5% market increase, a 1% increase in employer's retirement contribution, and maintains current levels for the employer funded health insurance premiums.

Strategic Emphasis

- Continuous growth of the customer base requires constant changes to routing methodologies and practices and additional staffing/equipment needs. The department is currently piloting Verizon Connect to enhance routing development and operational monitoring.
- Continued investment in our downtown area with enhanced service levels of our compactor sites. Add cameras to assist with code enforcement and continue to rehabilitate recessed compactor locations.

Demand and Performance Indicators

Measure	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Garbage	20,980	23,490	31,619	32,330	33,360
Bulk Waste	1,902	1,840	1,680	1,800	2,554
Yard Waste	4,396	4,310	4,090	4,037	5,535
Recyclables	3,682	2,920	2,166	3,104	1,265
E-Waste	5	12	6	10	13
Scrap Metal	54	17	41	55	47
Total Collections	31,019	32,589	39,602	41,336	42,774
Recyclables/Biodegradable	8,137	7,259	6,303	7,206	6,860
Percentage of Recyclables	26.2	22.3	15.9	17.4	16
Compactor Pulls	1,335	850	1,165	1,111	1,094



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	FY23 Actuals	FY24 Budget	FY25 Adopted Budget
Storm Water Maintenance	\$3,215,476	\$3,839,187	\$4,712,341
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	\$58,389	\$143,880	\$0
Total Storm Water Maintenance	\$3,273,865	\$3,983,067	\$4,712,341

Full Time Positions	FY23 Actuals	FY24 Budget	FY25 Adopted Budget
Storm Water Maintenance	16	17	17
Total Storm Water Maintenance	16	17	17

Highlights, Challenges, and Budgetary Impacts

Highlights

- Growth in the 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.
- Our in-house sanitary sewer crews inspected stormwater infrastructure within Seagate Village in FY23. Pipe repairs/replacement was performed by our in-house stormwater crews in FY24 using MBAFB RDA funding.
- The citywide Watershed-Based Stormwater Master Plan development is nearing completion. There are two implementation projects underway including the Broadway Wetland and Stream Improvements and Withers Swash Pond Improvements.

Challenges

- The underground stormwater utility infrastructure within some areas of the 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 18.31% when compared to the FY2023-24 Adopted Budget and reflects:

- Citywide personal service budget allocations include a 5% market increase, a 1% increase in employer's retirement contribution, and maintains current levels for the employer funded health insurance premiums.
- A \$62,700 increase in Small Tools & Equipment and Construction Supplies for material cost related to projects at 4th Ave & Flagg Street.

Strategic Emphasis

- 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.
- Evaluate the stormwater projects identified in the Watershed Master Plan for implementation in future year CIPs or maintenance projects for our in-house crews.

Demand and Performance Indicators

Measure	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Catch Basins Repaired	66	15	33	39	62
Storm Drains Cleaned (ln. ft)	93,680	84,225	61,362	304,585	125,514
Ditches/Canals Maintained *	191,231	145,467	135,021	169,182	204,637
Miles of Streets Swept *	21,368	16,929	15,755	18,497	21,077



Capital Projects & 2025-29 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 2025-2029 Capital Improvements Plan includes \$53.8 million in FY2025 appropriations and \$642.9 million of outlays over the five-year planning period. In an effort to satisfy goals set forth in the Comprehensive Plan, the following have been programmed into the 5-year plan: \$43.4 million for transportation and stormwater system infrastructure; \$106.3 million for the acquisition, construction, and maintenance of Cultural and Leisure Services facilities; \$211.1 million for the acquisition, construction, and maintenance of Public Safety facilities; \$209.5 million for the acquisition, construction, and maintenance of City general facilities and grounds; \$190,000 for replacement and renewal of technology infrastructure and \$72.4 million for renovation and expansion of water and sewer system infrastructure.

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	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028	2028-2029	Total
General (Tax, Fees, Other)	\$ 3,100,300	\$ 3,857,700	\$ 3,931,000	\$ 3,832,000	\$ 3,718,000	\$ 18,439,000
Admissions Tax	125,000	125,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	700,000
Road Maintenance Fee	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	7,700,000
Grants	15,000,000	142,500	1,300,000	-	800,000	17,242,500
Hospitality Tax/Fee	9,500,000	10,145,400	5,437,050	10,606,600	6,289,000	41,978,050
Tourism Development Fee	2,200,000	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	8,700,000
Hospitality Debt	8,526,559	59,012,429	-	8,548,500	16,169,500	92,256,988
MB Air Force Base TIF	4,653,800	878,300	407,600	4,500,000	-	10,439,700
Water & Sewer Revenue Bonds	7,646,000	25,951,500	23,434,000	3,600,000	5,170,000	65,801,500
Storm Water Revenue Bonds	-	-	4,396,000	4,550,000	2,600,000	11,546,000
Horry County Contribution	1,519,954	16,076,755	-	-	-	17,596,709
Long Term Debt/Dev. Contributions	-	-	-	-	350,510,493	350,510,493
Total 5-Year Plan	\$ 53,771,613	\$ 119,689,584	\$ 42,055,650	\$ 38,887,100	\$ 388,506,993	\$ 642,910,940



Project Category	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028	2028-2029	Total
General Pay As You Go	\$ 13,995,000	\$ 33,750,600	\$ 8,255,000	\$ 8,850,000	\$ 21,672,500	\$ 86,523,100
MB Convention Center	5,241,300	993,900	1,742,050	9,748,500	5,919,000	23,644,750
Whispering Pines Golf Course	64,000	59,600	76,000	70,000	65,000	334,600
Pelicans Baseball Stadium	5,066,513	53,589,184	-	-	-	58,655,697
Ocean Front Boardwalk	305,000	460,000	695,000	4,525,600	345,000	6,330,600
MB Air Force Base	4,653,800	2,994,800	407,600	5,956,000	-	14,012,200
Storm Water	15,150,000	290,000	5,846,000	4,700,000	3,550,000	29,536,000
Solid Waste	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	1,000,000
Water & Sewer Infrastructure	9,096,000	27,351,500	24,834,000	4,837,000	6,245,000	72,363,500
Arts & Innovation District	-	-	-	-	350,510,493	350,510,493
Total 5-Year Plan	\$ 53,771,613	\$ 119,689,584	\$ 42,055,650	\$ 38,887,100	\$ 388,506,993	\$ 642,910,940



Governmental Capital Improvement Plan FY 2025-2029

FY 2025-2029 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 2025-2029, the plan includes \$14.0 million in FY2025 appropriations and \$86.5 million of capital outlays over the five-year planning period.

Financing Mix

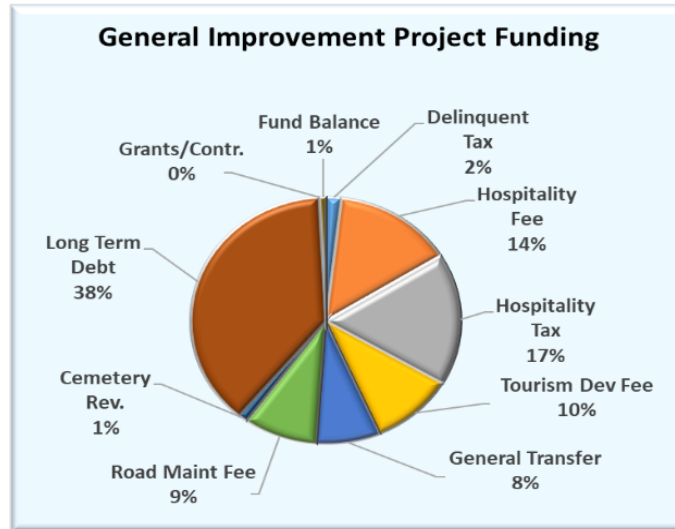
The General Capital Improvement program typically utilizes a mix of pay-as-you-go and pay-as-you-use financing. Pay-as-you-go sources include all non-current ad valorem taxes, one-time revenues, and highly volatile revenues. Examples of one-time revenues may include grants and private participation or 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.

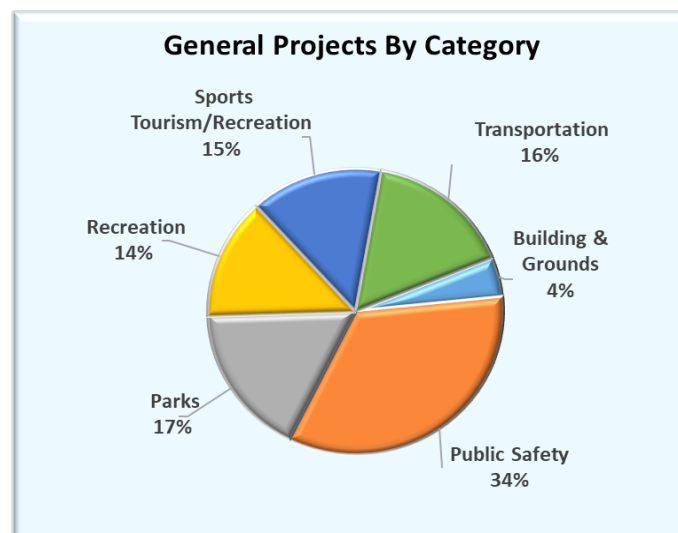
General Capital Improvement Plan by Funding Source

2024-25 through 2028-29						
Financing Sources	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028	2028-2029	Total
Delinquent Ad Valorem Taxes	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 305,000	\$ 325,000	\$ 378,000	\$ 1,608,000
Hospitality Fee	3,250,000	3,000,000	1,600,000	2,000,000	2,500,000	12,350,000
Hospitality Tax	5,500,000	3,550,000	1,650,000	1,675,000	2,575,000	14,950,000
Tourism Development Fee	2,200,000	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	8,700,000
General Transfers	500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,550,000	1,550,000	6,600,000
Road Maintenance Fee	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	7,700,000
Cemetery Revenue	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	1,000,000
Long Term Debt	-	21,500,000	-	-	11,369,500	32,869,500
Grants/Contributions	-	142,500	-	-	-	142,500
Fund Balance	545,000	58,100	-	-	-	603,100
Total Financing Sources	\$ 13,995,000	\$ 33,750,600	\$ 8,255,000	\$ 8,850,000	\$ 21,672,500	\$ 86,523,100



General Capital Improvement Plan by Category

Category	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028	2028-2029	Total
Building & Grounds	\$ 1,396,000	\$ 617,600	\$ 377,500	\$ 416,000	\$ 1,045,000	\$ 3,852,100
Public Safety	2,222,000	23,443,000	260,000	877,000	2,645,000	29,447,000
Parks	2,457,000	2,042,000	2,973,000	2,707,000	4,658,000	14,837,000
Recreation	584,000	1,863,000	1,025,000	180,000	8,262,000	11,914,000
Sports Tourism/Recreation	4,066,000	2,351,000	1,099,500	2,350,000	2,737,500	12,604,000
Transportation	3,270,000	3,434,000	2,520,000	2,320,000	2,325,000	13,869,000
Total General Projects	\$ 13,995,000	\$ 33,750,600	\$ 8,255,000	\$ 8,850,000	\$ 21,672,500	\$86,523,100



Highlights of the Five Year General Capital Improvements Plan (FY25 - 29)

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 roof maintenance, parking lot resurfacing, HVAC replacement and renovation of the City Services building. 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 \$1.4 million for FY25 and a total of \$3.9 million for the five years of the FY 2025-2029 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 \$190,000 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 \$29.5 million identified for Fire projects. The fire station improvements involve 8 stations across the City and range from generator replacements, fencing, roof and stucco repairs to construction of a training trench. The total allocation for Public Safety infrastructure not included in other sections of the plan is \$2.2 million for FY25 and a total of \$29.5 million for the five years of the FY 2025-2029 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 \$39.1 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 \$7.5 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 \$1.5 million. The largest recurring park outlay in the project group is the \$4.3 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. 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 and walkover renovations of \$4.3 million. The total allocation for Parks, Recreation and Sports Tourism not included in other sections of the plan is \$6.9 million for FY25 and a total of \$39.1 million for the five years of the FY 2025-2029 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 \$3.3 million for FY25 and a total of \$13.9 million for the five years of the FY 2025-2029 plan.

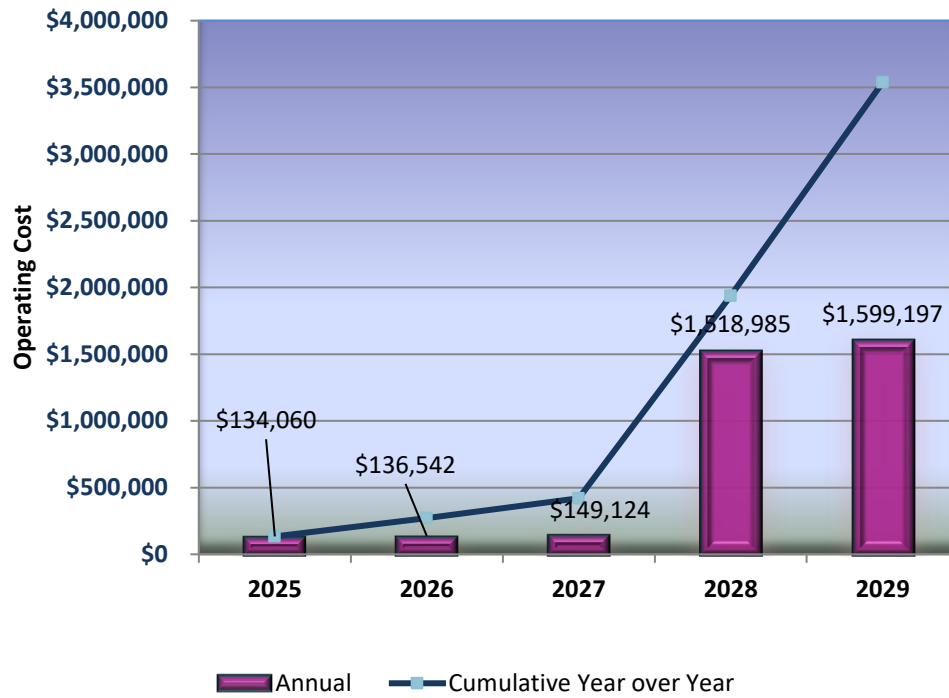
Operating Budget Impact of the General Capital Improvement Plan

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.

The addition or expansion of Parks, Recreation, and Sports Tourism facilities and amenities will result in a cumulative operating impact of approximately \$283,000.

Projects completed during the 2025 Fiscal Year will result in \$134,000 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 \$3.5 million or the equivalent of approximately 6.79 mills on the City's property tax rate in the absence of other revenue growth.

Projected Operating Cost of New Capital Improvements FY25 - 29

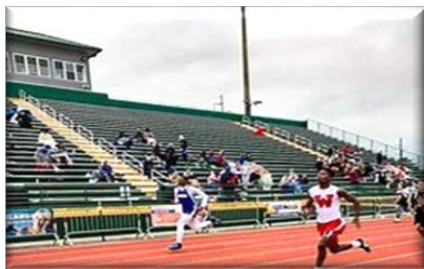


General Capital Improvement Projects

2024-25 through 2028-29						
Financing Sources	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028	2028-2029	Total
Delinquent Ad Valorem Taxes	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 305,000	\$ 325,000	\$ 378,000	\$ 1,608,000
Hospitality Fee	3,250,000	3,000,000	1,600,000	2,000,000	2,500,000	12,350,000
Hospitality Tax	5,500,000	3,550,000	1,650,000	1,675,000	2,575,000	14,950,000
Tourism Development Fee	2,200,000	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	8,700,000
General Transfers	500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,550,000	1,550,000	6,600,000
Road Maintenance Fee	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	7,700,000
Cemetery Revenue	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	1,000,000
Long Term Debt	-	21,500,000	-	-	11,369,500	32,869,500
Grants/Contributions	-	142,500	-	-	-	142,500
Fund Balance	545,000	58,100	-	-	-	603,100
Total Financing Sources	\$ 13,995,000	\$ 33,750,600	\$ 8,255,000	\$ 8,850,000	\$ 21,672,500	\$ 86,523,100
Project Totals	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028	2028-2029	Total
Public Facility Infrastructure	31,000	27,600	37,500	21,000	50,000	167,100
Information Technology Renewal And Replacement	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	50,000	190,000
Roof Maintenance Program	95,000	95,000	95,000	110,000	180,000	575,000
HVAC Replacement Program	175,000	175,000	175,000	200,000	220,000	945,000
Replacement Generators	35,000	35,000	35,000	50,000	100,000	255,000
City Services Renovation (1st year relocation Fire Dept)	775,000	-	-	-	-	775,000
Zoning Re-Write	250,000	250,000	-	-	-	500,000
Vehicle Maintenance/Purchasing Parking Lot Resurfacing	-	-	-	-	445,000	445,000
Total Administration, Buildings & Grounds	\$ 1,396,000	\$ 617,600	\$ 377,500	\$ 416,000	\$ 1,045,000	\$ 3,852,100
Fire Station Generator Replacements	180,000	280,000	260,000	280,000	-	1,000,000
Fire Station #5 Roof & Renovations	497,000	-	-	-	-	497,000
Fire Station #6 Roof & Stucco Repair	-	738,000	-	-	-	738,000
Fire Station #1	-	21,500,000	-	-	-	21,500,000
Fire Station #2 Roof & Renovations	755,000	-	-	-	-	755,000
Fire Station #3 Training Trench	-	-	-	97,000	-	97,000
Fire Station #3 Burn Building	-	-	-	-	2,645,000	2,645,000
Fire Station #3 Confined Space Training Prop	-	-	-	500,000	-	500,000
Fire Station #4 Roof & Renovations	790,000	925,000	-	-	-	1,715,000
Fire Station #4 Asphalt Drive and Rear Fencing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Public Safety	\$ 2,222,000	\$ 23,443,000	\$ 260,000	\$ 877,000	\$ 2,645,000	\$ 29,447,000



Project Totals	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028	2028-2029	Total
Playground Improvements	\$ 170,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 870,000
Recreation Infrastructure	75,000	75,000	75,000	100,000	100,000	425,000
Parks Infrastructure	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	100,000	400,000
Special Events Storage Building	250,000	-	-	-	-	250,000
Doug Shaw Stadium - Visitors Locker Rooms	1,469,000	-	-	-	-	1,469,000
Doug Shaw Stadium - Field Replacements	-	-	-	725,000	-	725,000
Doug Shaw Stadium - Track Replacement	-	-	-	600,000	-	600,000
Doug Shaw Stadium - Repainting	-	-	-	-	229,000	229,000
Ned Donkle Complex Sidewalk Improvements	-	200,000	466,500	-	-	666,500
Ned Donkle/Grand Park Lighting Replacements	357,000	357,000	-	-	-	714,000
Ashley Booth Field	-	-	-	-	748,000	748,000
MB Tennis Center Renovations	-	-	-	-	3,804,000	3,804,000
MB Historic Colored School Roofing	-	190,000	-	-	-	190,000
Grand Park Storage Building	-	29,000	-	-	-	29,000
Grand Park Concession Stands	-	-	83,000	275,000	-	358,000
Grand Park Field Replacement, Field 10&11	940,000	285,000	-	-	-	1,225,000
Grand Park Field Replacement, Field 5,6,7	1,300,000	-	-	-	-	1,300,000
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 Renovations	-	280,000	-	-	-	280,000
Grand Park Lighting Replacements	-	-	-	600,000	858,500	1,458,500
Parks North Shop Maint Building Replacement	-	-	-	189,000	2,065,000	2,254,000
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
Pepper Geddings - Play Court Resurface	-	-	-	80,000	-	80,000
Pepper Geddings - Family Locker Rood	159,000	800,000	-	-	-	959,000
Pepper Geddings - Tile Replacement	-	-	-	-	298,000	298,000
Mary C Canty Weight Room Expansion	-	-	-	-	3,312,000	3,312,000
Mary C Canty Family Locker Rooms	-	50,000	450,000	-	-	500,000
Savannah's Playground Resurfacing	-	-	565,000	-	-	565,000
McLeod Park Splash Pad	100,000	938,000	-	-	-	1,038,000
Withers Walking Path	-	-	-	-	500,000	500,000
General Reed Renovations	-	-	500,000	-	-	500,000
MB Historic Colored School - Flooring	45,000	-	-	-	-	45,000
Vietnam War Memorial	500,000	-	-	-	-	500,000
Warbird Park Aircraft Maintenance	7,000	150,000	8,000	10,000	10,000	185,000
Warbird Park Concrete Maintenance	-	-	-	-	30,000	30,000
Public Restrooms - Parks	450,000	210,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	1,410,000
Walkover Renovations	705,000	762,000	920,000	920,000	998,000	4,305,000
Sand Dune Maintenance	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	25,000
Ocean Woods Cemetery - Expansion	500,000	500,000	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	3,000,000
Total Parks, Recreation & Sports Tourism	\$ 7,107,000	\$ 6,256,000	\$ 5,097,500	\$ 5,237,000	\$ 15,657,500	\$ 39,355,000



Project Totals cont'd	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028	2028-2029	Total
Ocean Blvd. Milling & Resurfacing	\$ -	\$ 914,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 914,000
Major Road Resurfacing	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	7,000,000
Street Ends	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	500,000
Sidewalk Grinding & Repair	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	1,000,000
Multimodal Transportation Improv.(combined with Sidewalk	1,250,000	500,000	400,000	200,000	200,000	2,550,000
City-Wide ADA Ramps	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	250,000
Public Art	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	500,000
City-Wide Pavement Marking	100,000	100,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	800,000
City-Wide Sign Replacement	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	250,000
Master Street Tree Planting	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	25,000	105,000
Total Transportation System Infrastructure	\$ 3,270,000	\$ 3,434,000	\$ 2,520,000	\$ 2,320,000	\$ 2,325,000	\$ 13,869,000
Total General Capital Improvement Projects	\$ 13,995,000	\$ 33,750,600	\$ 8,255,000	\$ 8,850,000	\$ 21,672,500	\$ 86,523,100



FY 2025-2029 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 2025-2029 Myrtle Beach Air Force Base Capital Improvement Plan includes \$4.7 million in FY25 appropriations for infrastructure and improvements in the district and \$14.0 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 (FY25-29)

The capital plan for the Myrtle Beach Air Force Base District includes a number of renovation and improvement projects. Projects planned for FY25 include the continuation of the walking path in Grand Park, sidewalk repair needs relating to tree growth, as well as future prevention and needed repairs to the P2 parking structure, all estimated at \$4.7 million. The 2025-2029 Capital Improvement Plan also contemplates construction of an addition to the P2 parking structure and a new fire station on the former Clemson Tract, for a total of \$14.0 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 \$2.8 Million.

Myrtle Beach Air Force Base District Capital Improvement Projects

2024-25 through 2028-29						
<u>Financing Sources</u>	<u>2024-2025</u>	<u>2025-2026</u>	<u>2026-2027</u>	<u>2027-2028</u>	<u>2028-2029</u>	<u>Total</u>
MBAFBTIF Incremental Revenues	\$ 3,853,800	\$ 878,300	\$ 407,600	\$ 4,500,000	\$ -	\$ 9,639,700
Hospitality Tax/Fee	-	2,116,500	-	1,456,000	-	3,572,500
Fund Balance	800,000	-	-	-	-	800,000
Totals	\$ 4,653,800	\$ 2,994,800	\$ 407,600	\$ 5,956,000	\$ -	\$ 14,012,200
<u>Project Totals</u>	<u>2024-2025</u>	<u>2025-2026</u>	<u>2026-2027</u>	<u>2027-2028</u>	<u>2028-2029</u>	<u>Total</u>
Market Common Tree Replacement	\$ 1,353,800	\$ 878,300	\$ 407,600	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,639,700
Grand Park - Linear Walking Path	800,000	-	-	-	-	800,000
P2 Parking Structure (Repair)	2,500,000	-	-	-	-	2,500,000
P2 Parking Structure (Add. Funding New Decks)	-	2,116,500	-	-	-	2,116,500
Fire Station (former Clemson Tract)	-	-	-	4,500,000	-	4,500,000
Fire Station (former Clemson Tract) - Add. Funding	-	-	-	1,456,000	-	1,456,000
Totals	\$ 4,653,800	\$ 2,994,800	\$ 407,600	\$ 5,956,000	\$ -	\$ 14,012,200

FY 2025-2029 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 2025-2029 Oceanfront Redevelopment District Capital Improvement Plan includes an appropriation of \$305,000 in FY25 and identifies \$6.3 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 (FY25-29)

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 FY25 plan includes \$305,000 for construction of a restroom, boardwalk maintenance, and trash can replacement. The 2025-2029 Capital Improvement Plan total includes \$6.3 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 \$83,000. 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

2024-25 through 2028-29						
<u>Financing Sources</u>	<u>2024-2025</u>	<u>2025-2026</u>	<u>2026-2027</u>	<u>2027-2028</u>	<u>2028-2029</u>	<u>Total</u>
Admissions Tax District Revenues	\$ 125,000	\$ 125,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 700,000
Hospitality Tax - Common Fund	-	-	-	2,300,000	-	2,300,000
Hospitality Tax / Fee	180,000	335,000	545,000	2,075,600	195,000	3,330,600
Totals	\$ 305,000	\$ 460,000	\$ 695,000	\$ 4,525,600	\$ 345,000	\$ 6,330,600

<u>Project Totals</u>	<u>2024-2025</u>	<u>2025-2026</u>	<u>2026-2027</u>	<u>2027-2028</u>	<u>2028-2029</u>	<u>Total</u>
Ocean Blvd Bollard Light Replacement	\$ 40,000	\$ 140,000	\$ 125,000	\$ 225,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 555,000
Boardwalk Revitalization	-	50,000	30,000	30,000	-	110,000
Ocean Blvd Cross Walk Lighting	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	100,000
Public Restrooms	220,000	220,000	240,000	250,000	250,000	1,180,000
Ocean Blvd. Trash Can Replacement	25,000	30,000	30,000	100,000	50,000	235,000
Boardwalk Marker Post Repair and Painting	-	-	250,000	-	-	250,000
Boardwalk Renovation - Plyler Park to 16th N	-	-	-	3,900,600	-	3,900,600
Totals	\$ 305,000	\$ 460,000	\$ 695,000	\$ 4,525,600	\$ 345,000	\$ 6,330,600



FY 2025-2029 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 2025-2029 Capital Improvements Plan includes \$350.5 million in capital outlays over the five year planning period. All projects have been moved to the fifth year until a higher degree of confidence in timing and funding is available.

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 (FY25-29)

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 City's 2025-2029 Arts & Innovation Capital Improvement Plan includes a total of \$350.5 million over the five year plan. All projects have been moved to the fifth year until a higher degree of confidence in timing and funding is available.

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. 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

2024-25 through 2028-29						
<u>Financing Sources</u>	<u>2024-2025</u>	<u>2025-2026</u>	<u>2026-2027</u>	<u>2027-2028</u>	<u>2028-2029</u>	<u>Total</u>
Long Term Debt/Grants/Developer Contributions	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$350,510,493	\$ 350,510,493
Totals	-	-	-	-	350,510,493	350,510,493
<u>Project Totals</u>	<u>2024-2025</u>	<u>2025-2026</u>	<u>2026-2027</u>	<u>2027-2028</u>	<u>2028-2029</u>	<u>Total</u>
Redevelopment Projects						
New COMB Library	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 22,560,000	\$ 22,560,000
Children's Museum	-	-	-	-	14,184,800	14,184,800
New Art Museum	-	-	-	-	12,500,000	12,500,000
Art Museum Parking Deck	-	-	-	-	12,600,000	12,600,000
City Hall Phase I	-	-	-	-	19,068,000	19,068,000
City Square and Park	-	-	-	-	6,086,943	6,086,943
New City Administration Phase 2	-	-	-	-	66,231,000	66,231,000
New Law Enforcement Annex	-	-	-	-	22,978,700	22,978,700
New Law Enforcement Complex Phase 3	-	-	-	-	96,792,050	96,792,050
New Law Enforcement Parking Deck	-	-	-	-	54,411,000	54,411,000
Municipal Parking Deck	-	-	-	-	18,221,000	18,221,000
Train Depot New Parking Lot	-	-	-	-	1,000,000	1,000,000
Art Museum Demolition	-	-	-	-	60,000	60,000
City Services Roof Repair	-	-	-	-	2,820,000	2,820,000
City Hall Renovations	-	-	-	-	597,000	597,000
Downtown Cultural Engagement Lighting	-	-	-	-	400,000	400,000
Totals	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$350,510,493	\$ 350,510,493



FY 2025-2029 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 2025-2029 Capital Improvements Plan includes \$5.2 million in project funding for FY25 and \$23.6 million in capital outlays over the five-year planning period.

Financing Mix

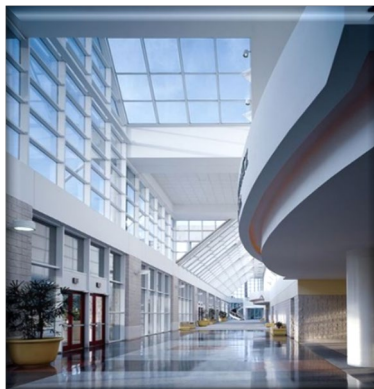
Myrtle Beach Convention Center Capital Improvement program funding will consist of a mix of pay-as-you-go and pay-as-you-use financing. Pay-as-you-go sources include current revenues of the Convention Center or cash on hand, grant funding, and transfers from the Hospitality Fee, Hospitality Tax, or Admissions 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 (FY25 - 29)

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 HVAC replacement at \$10.1 million, the renovation of the façade and lobby at \$5 million and the replacement of the red door at \$863,900. Parking lot resurfacing, metal door replacement, and rest room 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

<u>Financing Sources</u>	<u>2024-2025</u>	<u>2025-2026</u>	<u>2026-2027</u>	<u>2027-2028</u>	<u>2028-2029</u>	<u>Total</u>
MBCC Revenues	\$ 41,300	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 1,241,300
Hospitality Fee/Tax	200,000	693,900	1,442,050	900,000	819,000	4,054,950
Long Term Debt	5,000,000	-	-	8,548,500	4,800,000	18,348,500
Totals	\$ 5,241,300	\$ 993,900	\$ 1,742,050	\$ 9,748,500	\$ 5,919,000	\$ 23,644,750
<u>Project Total</u>	<u>2024-2025</u>	<u>2025-2026</u>	<u>2026-2027</u>	<u>2027-2028</u>	<u>2028-2029</u>	<u>Total</u>
Convention Center Façade & Lobby Renovation	\$ 5,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,000,000
FF&E Replacements	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	-	520,000
Flooring - Back of house	111,300	-	-	-	-	111,300
Flooring - Kitchen/Admin. Offices/Meeting Rooms	-	-	-	-	190,000	190,000
Red Door Replacement	-	863,900	-	-	-	863,900
Parking Lot Surface Improvements	-	-	1,200,550	669,500	229,000	2,099,050
Landscaping Improvements	-	-	36,500	-	50,000	86,500
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	5,100,000	10,108,000
Ballroom Improvements	-	-	-	-	350,000	350,000
Totals	\$ 5,241,300	\$ 993,900	\$ 1,742,050	\$ 9,748,500	\$ 5,919,000	\$ 23,644,750



FY 2025-2029 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 2025-2029

Pelicans Baseball Stadium Capital Improvements Plan includes \$5 million in FY25 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 (FY25- 29)

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 projects 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

2024-25 through 2028-29						
<u>Financing Sources</u>	<u>2024-2025</u>	<u>2025-2026</u>	<u>2026-2027</u>	<u>2027-2028</u>	<u>2028-2029</u>	<u>Total</u>
Hospitality Tax	\$ 20,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20,000
Horry County Share	1,519,954	16,076,755	-	-	-	17,596,709
Long Term Debt	3,526,559	37,512,429	-	-	-	41,038,988
Totals	\$ 5,066,513	\$ 53,589,184	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 58,655,697
<u>Project Total</u>	<u>2024-2025</u>	<u>2025-2026</u>	<u>2026-2027</u>	<u>2027-2028</u>	<u>2028-2029</u>	<u>Total</u>
Stadium Renovation/Visitor Club House	\$ 5,036,513	\$ 53,589,184	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 58,625,697
HVAC Replacements	30,000	-	-	-	-	30,000
Totals	\$ 5,066,513	\$ 53,589,184	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 58,655,697

FY 2025-2029 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 2025-2029 Whispering Pines Golf Course Fund Capital Improvement Plan includes \$64,000 in FY25 appropriations and \$334,600 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 (FY25-29)

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.

FY25 renovation project funding includes \$60,000 for the purchase of a John Deere tractor. The City's 2025-2029 Whispering Pines Golf Course Fund Capital Improvement Plan includes \$64,000 in FY25 appropriations and \$334,600 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

2024-25 through 2028-29						
<u>Financing Sources</u>	<u>2024-2025</u>	<u>2025-2026</u>	<u>2026-2027</u>	<u>2027-2028</u>	<u>2028-2029</u>	<u>Total</u>
Golf Course Revenue	\$ 64,000	\$ 59,600	\$ 76,000	\$ 70,000	\$ 65,000	\$ 334,600
Totals	<u>\$ 64,000</u>	<u>\$ 59,600</u>	<u>\$ 76,000</u>	<u>\$ 70,000</u>	<u>\$ 65,000</u>	<u>\$ 334,600</u>
<u>Project Total</u>	<u>2024-2025</u>	<u>2025-2026</u>	<u>2026-2027</u>	<u>2027-2028</u>	<u>2028-2029</u>	<u>Total</u>
Emergency Reserve	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000	\$ -	\$ 65,000	\$ 77,000
Capet Replacement	-	30,000	-	-	-	30,000
John Deere Tractor	60,000	-	-	-	-	60,000
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	<u>\$ 64,000</u>	<u>\$ 59,600</u>	<u>\$ 76,000</u>	<u>\$ 70,000</u>	<u>\$ 65,000</u>	<u>\$ 334,600</u>



FY 2025-2029 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 FY25 budget includes \$15.1 million in project funding and the 2025-2029 Storm Water Management Capital Improvements Plan includes a total of \$29.5 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 (FY25 - 29)

The 5-year storm water management plan generally consists of projects designed to address drainage issues throughout the City. During FY25 through FY29, 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 \$15.8 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, and \$1.4 million for Ocean Outfall Maintenance. \$4.4 million for flood risk mitigation, \$4.6 million for Withers Swash restoration and \$2.6 million for 16th Ave/Oak Street improvements comprise the remaining bulk of infrastructure allocations included in the plan.

Operating Budget Impact of the Storm Water Management Capital Improvement Plan

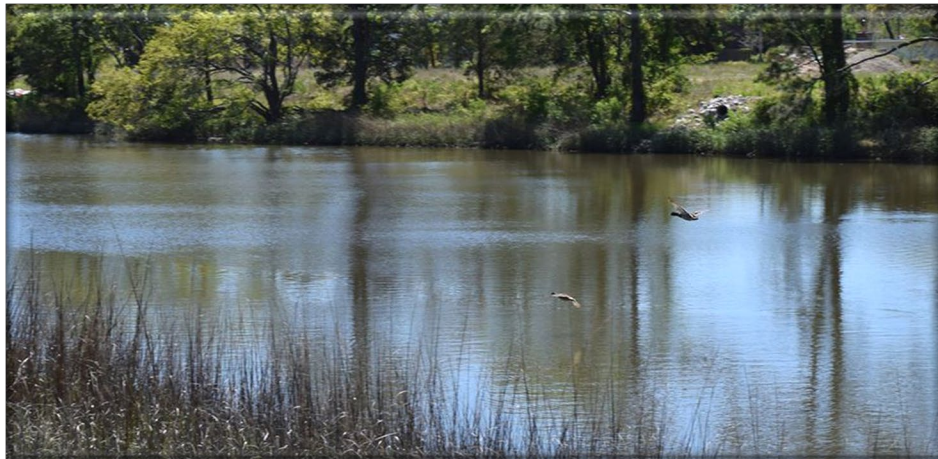
The improvements included in the five-year plan will affect an increase in maintenance and utility costs, particularly the addition of the deepwater outfall at 24th Avenue North. Recurring outfall monitoring and maintenance includes cleaning of the pipe and typically costs \$1.4 million over five years. 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

2024-25 through 2028-29						
<u>Financing Sources</u>	<u>2024-2025</u>	<u>2025-2026</u>	<u>2026-2027</u>	<u>2027-2028</u>	<u>2028-2029</u>	<u>Total</u>
Hospitality Fee	\$ 150,000	\$ 250,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 400,000
State Provisio - Ocean Outfalls	-	-	1,300,000	-	800,000	2,100,000
State & Federal Grant	15,000,000	-	-	-	-	15,000,000
Fund Balance & Revenues of the Fund	-	40,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	490,000
Storm Water / Revenue Bonds	-	-	4,396,000	4,550,000	2,600,000	11,546,000
Totals	\$ 15,150,000	\$ 290,000	\$ 5,846,000	\$ 4,700,000	\$ 3,550,000	\$ 29,536,000

<u>Project Total</u>	<u>2024-2025</u>	<u>2025-2026</u>	<u>2026-2027</u>	<u>2027-2028</u>	<u>2028-2029</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
Flood Risk Mitigation Projects	-	-	4,396,000	-	-	4,396,000
Withers Swash Restoration Project	-	-	-	4,550,000	-	4,550,000
16th Ave N/Oak Street Improvements	-	-	-	-	2,600,000	2,600,000
Outfall Maintenance Program	-	90,000	1,300,000	-	-	1,390,000
24th Ave N - Landward Improvements & Deep Ocean Outfall	15,000,000	-	-	-	-	15,000,000
73rd Ave N - Deep Ocean Outfall	-	-	-	-	800,000	800,000
Totals	\$ 15,150,000	\$ 290,000	\$ 5,846,000	\$ 4,700,000	\$ 3,550,000	\$ 29,536,000





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 2025-2029 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 2025-2029 Waterworks and Sewer System Capital Improvements Plan includes \$9.1 million in FY25 appropriations and \$72.4 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 25 - 29)

The FY 25-29 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 \$37.0 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 \$1.5 million with completion expected in 2026. The plan also includes \$2.2 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 \$18.8 million of project allocations and are spread across

the five years of the plan.

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

2024-25 through 2028-29						
	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028	2028-2029	Total
Financing Sources						
Retained Earnings of the System	\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 337,000	\$ 175,000	\$ 2,012,000
Contributed Capital (Water Impact Fees)	475,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	2,275,000
Contributed Capital (Sewer Impact Fees)	475,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	2,275,000
Water & Sewer Revenue Debt	7,646,000	25,951,500	23,434,000	3,600,000	5,170,000	65,801,500
Totals	\$ 9,096,000	\$ 27,351,500	\$ 24,834,000	\$ 4,837,000	\$ 6,245,000	\$ 72,363,500

Facilities	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028	2028-2029	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	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028	2028-2029	Total
Miscellaneous/Emergency Water Projects	\$ 150,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 150,000
Water/Sewer Utility Rate Study	-	-	25,000	-	-	25,000
2" Waterline Replacement	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	750,000
Water Tank Painting & Maintenance	175,000	214,000	209,000	362,000	200,000	1,160,000
Water Tank Automation	-	-	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000
Advanced Metering Infrastructure - Phased Implementation	1,500,000	-	-	-	-	1,500,000
48" LDM Parallel Line - Phase 2 - 33rd Ave N to 62nd Ave N	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	1,000,000
48" LDM Parallel Line - Phase 3 - 62nd Ave N to 71st Ave N	-	18,000,000	-	-	-	18,000,000
48" LDM Parallel Line - Phase 4 - 71st Ave N to Carolina Opry	-	-	18,000,000	-	-	18,000,000
Citywide Large Diameter Waterline Replacement	-	512,500	-	-	-	512,500
Totals	\$ 2,975,000	\$ 18,876,500	\$ 19,384,000	\$ 512,000	\$ 350,000	\$ 42,097,500

Sewer Project Totals	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028	2028-2029	Total
Miscellaneous/Emergency Sewer Projects	\$ 150,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 150,000
Brick Manhole Lining Program	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	1,000,000
Citywide FM Valve Replacement Program	375,000	375,000	375,000	375,000	375,000	1,875,000
Root Control Program	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	250,000
Sewer Relining to Reduce I&I (cured-in-place pipe)	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	500,000
Manhole Video Inspections	100,000	100,000	100,000	-	-	300,000
Water/Sewer Utility Rate Study	-	-	25,000	-	-	25,000
PS32 24th Ave North Relocation	2,246,000	-	-	-	-	2,246,000
PS15 The Hilton Engineer and Replace	1,200,000	-	-	-	-	1,200,000
PS03 Kingston Plantation Engineer and Replace	1,400,000	-	-	-	-	1,400,000
PS71 74th Ave North Engineer and Replace	-	2,000,000	-	-	-	2,000,000
PS05 Bear Branch Replacement	-	1,500,000	-	-	-	1,500,000
PS41 52nd Ave North Engineer and Replace	150,000	-	-	2,000,000	-	2,150,000
PS44 77th Ave North Engineer and Replace	-	2,000,000	-	-	-	2,000,000
PS62 Shore Drive Engineer and Replace	150,000	-	1,600,000	-	-	1,750,000
PS63 Spivey North Engineer and Replace	-	-	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000
PS64 Spivey South Engineer and Replace	-	-	2,000,000	-	-	2,000,000
PS23 3rd Ave North Engineer and Replace	-	2,000,000	-	-	-	2,000,000
PS69 Church of God Engineer and Replace	-	150,000	-	1,600,000	-	1,750,000
Totals	\$ 6,121,000	\$ 8,475,000	\$ 5,450,000	\$ 4,325,000	\$ 725,000	\$ 25,096,000
Total Water & Sewer	\$ 9,096,000	\$ 27,351,500	\$ 24,834,000	\$ 4,837,000	\$ 6,245,000	\$ 72,363,500



FY 2025-2029 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 2025-2029 Solid Waste Management Capital Improvements Plan includes \$200k in FY25 project funding and \$1 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 (FY25 - 29)

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 \$200k in the first year for the replacement of 4 concrete compactor pads. Through FY29, the City will invest approximately \$1 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

2024-25 through 2028-29						
<u>Financing Sources</u>	<u>2024-2025</u>	<u>2025-2026</u>	<u>2026-2027</u>	<u>2027-2028</u>	<u>2028-2029</u>	<u>Total</u>
Hospitality Fee/Tax	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 1,000,000
Totals	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 1,000,000
<u>Project Total</u>	<u>2024-2025</u>	<u>2025-2026</u>	<u>2026-2027</u>	<u>2027-2028</u>	<u>2028-2029</u>	<u>Total</u>
Compactor Site Improvements	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 1,000,000
Totals	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 1,000,000



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, 2024

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	2.00-2.375%	1,965,000
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%	339,000
General Obligation Bonds, Series 2019	Full faith and credit	ERP software	Mar-34	3.00-5.00%	5,110,000
General Obligation Bonds, Series 2020A	Full faith and credit	Solid Waste Transfer Station	Mar-40	2.27%	4,780,000
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%	8,418,000
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%	4,550,000
General Obligation Bonds, Series 2020D	Full faith and credit	Refunded 2012B for MB Convention Center HVAC & Roof Renovations	Mar-32	1.75%	4,715,000
Total					\$29,877,000

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 2023-2024

Item	Amount
Assessed Value:	
Taxable Property (est. at 06/30/2024)	\$765,066,966
Taxable Value of Property in TIF Districts	(189,224,687)
Exempt Merchants' Inventory	<u>3,407,034</u>
Total Assessed Valuation	579,249,313
Rate (8.0% of Assessed Valuation)	<u>0.08</u>
Constitutional Debt Limit	46,339,945
Total General Obligation Debt Outstanding	\$ 29,877,000
Add back: GO Debt Issued per referendum	<u>(8,418,000)</u>
Less: Outstanding restricted debt	<u>\$21,459,000</u>
Constitutional GO Debt Margin at Fiscal Year 2024	\$24,880,945

For the fiscal year ended 2024 outstanding GO debt of \$21.5 million issued under the constitutional debt limit equaled 46.3% of the City's constitutional debt limit. Available general obligation debt margin was estimated at \$24.9 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 \$3.2 million per year based upon the estimated 2023 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, 2024.

Gross Debt Service Requirements, General Obligation Debt 6/30/2024

Fiscal Year Ending 6/30	Principal	Interest	Total
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	2,839,000	303,968	3,147,968
2030-2040	11,400,000	898,658	12,298,658
Total	\$29,877,000	\$3,171,722	\$33,048,722

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, 2024, 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, 2024**

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	3.00- 5.00%	\$ 28,445,000
Total					\$28,445,000

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, 2024.

Gross Debt Service Requirements, Tax Increment Revenue Bonds

Fiscal Year Ending 6/30	Principal	Interest	Total
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	2,210,000	728,050	2,938,050
2030-2036	18,410,000	2,174,300	20,584,300
Total	\$28,445,000	\$6,841,925	\$35,286,925



Oceanfront Redevelopment Financing District

At June 30, 2024 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.

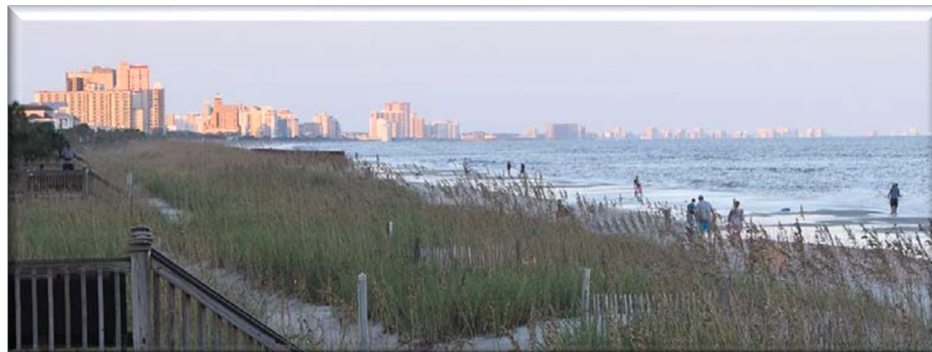
Outstanding Oceanfront Tax Increment Financing District Revenue Debt June 30, 2024

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%	\$5,350,000
Limited Obligation Bonds, Series 2021	TIF Revenues from Oceanfront Redevelopment area.	Land acquisitions and improvements within the Redevelopment Project Area	Apr-42	1.38-3.28%	\$18,505,000
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					\$38,855,000

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, 2024.

Gross Debt Service Requirements, Oceanfront Redevelopment TIFD

Fiscal Year Ending 6/30	Principal	Interest	Total
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	2,111,000	1,058,835	3,169,835
2030-2042	28,946,000	7,128,226	36,075,226
Total	\$38,855,000	\$13,081,492	\$51,936,492



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, 2024

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-39	4.45-5.90%	11,400,000
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-36	4.00-5.00%	32,235,000
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%	7,505,000
Total					\$51,140,000

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
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	3,595,000	1,856,776	5,451,776
2030-2039	34,825,000	8,243,414	43,068,414
Total	\$51,140,000	\$19,207,105	\$70,347,105

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 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. In 2023 the City entered into two (2) State Revolving Fund Loan Agreement (the "SRF Loan") with the South Carolina Budget & Control Board. The 2023A SRF loan in the amount of \$2,527,143 was issued to replace the existing pressure reducing valves, piping, equipment, and internal bypass systems inside 10 existing pressure reducing valve vault sites and install two new pressure reducing valve vaults. The 2023B SRF loan in the amount of \$5,353,753 was issued for the installation of sixteen (16) Dri-Prime back-up pumps in various pump stations for emergency back-up. Also in 2023, \$38,435,000 in Revenue Bonds were issued to provide funds to enlarge, extend and improve the City's waterworks and sewer system including construction of Phase 1 and Phase 2 of a 48" Parallel Water Line from Old Bryan Drive to 48th Avenue North, continuation of the Advanced Metering System, Arts & Innovation District infrastructure, Canal Street Force Main replacement, South Carolina Department of Transportation Ride 3 Projects (including Fred Nash and Highway 501), several pump station replacements and renovations and to refund the Waterworks and Sewer System Revenue Bond, Series 2011.

Outstanding Waterworks & Sewer System Revenue Debt June 30, 2024

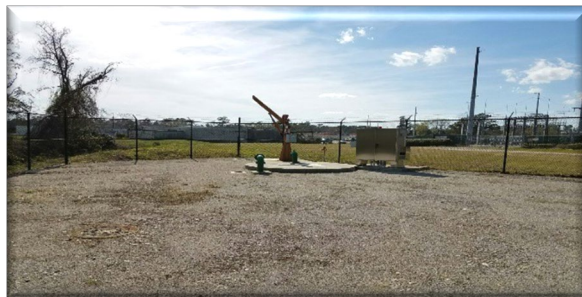
Outstanding Debt Issue	Type of Security Pledged	Project(s) Financed	Final Maturity	Interest Rates	Amount Outstanding
Waterworks & Sewer System Revenue Bonds, Series 2016	Gross Revenues of the Waterworks & Sewer System	Extension and improvements to the waterworks & sewer system and refund a portion of the 2007 W&S bonds	Mar-36	3.00- 5.00%	11,130,000
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%	4,383,623

Waterworks & Sewer SRF, Series 2023A	Gross Revenues of the Waterworks & Sewer System	Installation of sixteen (16) Dri-Prime Back-up pumps in various pump stations for emergency back-up	Aug-43	1.40%	5,178,825
Waterworks & Sewer SRF, Series 2023B	Gross Revenues of the Waterworks & Sewer System	Replace the existing pressure reducing valves, piping, equipment, and internal bypass systems	Sep-43	1.40%	2,444,571
Waterworks & Sewer Revenue Bonds, Series 2023C	Gross Revenues of the Waterworks & Sewer System	Extension and improvements to the waterworks & sewer system and refund the 2011 W&S bonds	Mar 48	4.00-5.00%	38,250,000
Total					\$61,387,018

The following table sets forth the annual debt service requirements for the Waterworks and Sewer System Revenue Debt incurred as of June 30, 2024.

Gross Debt Service Requirements, Waterworks & Sewer System

Fiscal Year Ending 6/30	Principal	Interest	Total
2025	2,313,241	2,524,362	4,837,603
2026	3,233,491	2,430,613	5,664,104
2027	3,373,906	2,291,197	5,665,103
2028	3,519,491	2,145,113	5,664,604
2029	2,790,247	1,992,107	4,782,354
2030-2048	46,156,642	18,087,615	64,244,257
Total	\$61,387,018	\$29,471,007	\$90,858,025



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 2.25% 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. In 2023, the City entered into a State Revolving Fund Loan Agreement (the “SRF Loan”) with the South Carolina Budget & Control Board. The \$612,600 loan bears an interest rate of 1.00%, financed improvements to the pond and stream on Withers Swash. Also in 2023, a \$14,485,000 Limited Obligation Bond was issued to defray the cost of improvements to the City’s Stormwater Management System including various flood risk mitigation projects, beach renourishment, Arts & Innovation District stormwater improvements, Withers Swash improvements, and 5th Avenue N. drainage improvements.

Outstanding State Revolving Loan Fund Debt June 30, 2024

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-24	2.25%	1,928,057
Storm water Revenue SRF Loan, Series 2009	Storm water Fees	4 th Avenue Landward Drainage Improvements	Feb-30	1.67%	890,514
Storm water Revenue SRF Loan, Series 2014	Storm water Fees	4th Avenue Ocean Outfall Drainage Improvements	Nov-35	2.00%	6,610,991
Storm water Revenue SRF Loan, Series 2023	Storm water Fees	Improvement to the pond and stream on Withers Swash	Dec-30	1.00%	569,197
Limited Obligation Bonds, Series 2023	Storm water Fees	Improvements to the Stormwater management system	Jun-43	4.625 - 5.00%	13,715,000
Total					\$23,713,759

The following table sets forth the annual debt service requirements for the Storm Drainage System Revenue Debt incurred as of June 30, 2024.

Gross Debt Service Requirements, Storm Water System

Fiscal Year Ending 6/30	Principal	Interest	Total
2025	1,830,353	868,977	2,699,330
2026	1,877,809	819,021	2,696,830
2027	1,930,891	767,439	2,698,330
2028	1,312,542	719,613	2,032,155
2029	1,351,668	679,486	2,031,154
2030-2043	15,410,496	4,912,786	20,323,282
Total	\$23,713,759	\$8,767,322	\$32,481,081

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 November 2022 (Moody's) and October 2023	Aa2, stable outlook	AA, stable outlook
Water & Sewer Revenue Bond underlying rating affirmed July 2023	Aa3, stable outlook	AA-, stable outlook
Limited Obligation Bonds (Hospitality Fee Pledge) upgraded June 2022 (Moody's) and affirmed October 2023 (S&P)	A2	AA-, stable outlook
Limited Obligation Bonds (Stormwater Fee Pledge) affirmed October 2023 (S&P)	Not Rated	AA-, stable outlook
Limited Obligation Bonds (TIF Pledge) affirmed October 2023 (S&P)	Not Rated	AA-, stable outlook
Tax Increment Revenue Bonds affirmed June 2022 (Moody's) affirmed January 2019 (S&P)	A2	A, 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.

Planned New Debt

General, Limited Obligation, and Hospitality Fee Bonds

In FY25 the City anticipates issuing Limited Obligation Bonds to finance a portion of the cost of construction and replacement of transportation infrastructure in the Arts & Innovation District, including Phase 1B and improvements associated with the realignment of Highway 501, to include underground utility relocation, streetscape and landscape improvements, parking improvements, renovation of the Myrtle Beach Convention Center façade and front entrance and to refund the outstanding \$32,235,000 Limited Obligation Bonds (Hospitality Fee Pledge), Series 2014B dated March 4, 2014 and to pay certain costs of issuance of the Series 2024A Bonds.

In FY25 the City anticipates issuing Limited Obligation Bonds to refund the outstanding \$11,400,000 Limited Obligation Bonds (Hospitality Fee Pledge), Taxable Series 2014A dated March 4, 2014 and to pay certain costs of issuance of the Series 2024B Bonds.

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 FY25 the City anticipates issuing \$17.5 million in Storm Water Revenue Bonds to finance improvements to its Storm Water Management System, mainly the 24th Avenue North Ocean Outfall.





Supplementary Information

Community & Regional Profile

Budget Ordinance

Glossary



This page intentionally left blank.



Community & Regional Profile

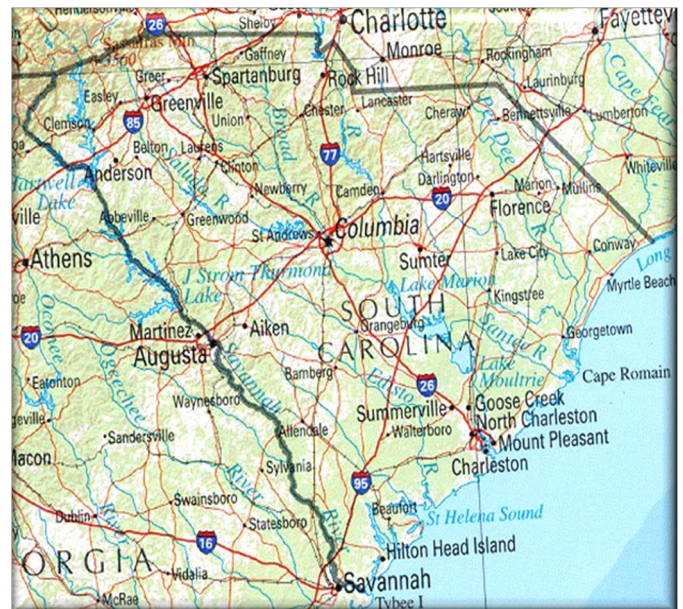


The City is in the center of a 60-mile long coastal beach known as the “Grand Strand” which extends from Brunswick County, North Carolina southward to Georgetown, South Carolina. The Grand Strand has some of the world’s cleanest white sand beaches and the coastal water is clear and unpolluted, as there 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 (2023)
Myrtle Beach	39,697
North Myrtle Beach	20,303
Conway	27,985
Surfside Beach	4,280
Loris	2,637
Aynor	1,033
Briarcliff Acres	568
Atlantic Beach	283

Source US Census Bureau, 2023 Estimates

Selected Incorporated Places within 45 minutes driving distance

City	Population (2023)
Garden City, SC	10,885
Georgetown, SC	8,714
Shallotte, NC	5,171
Sunset Beach, NC	4,391
Carolina Shores, NC	5,100
Tabor City, NC	3,545
Calabash, NC	2,320
Pawley's Island, SC	133

Horry County Demographics

Population (2023 Census)	397,478
White (2023)	83.3%
Black or African-American (2023)	12.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native (2023)	0.6%
Asian (2023)	1.5%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander (2023)	.1%
Identifies 2 or More Races (2023)	2.3%
Hispanic/Latino (2023)	7.3%
Persons under 18 (2023)	16.7%
Persons Between 18 & 65 (2023)	52.2%
Persons 65 and older (2023)	27.0%
Average Household Size (2023)	2.46
High School Graduate (2023)	91.6%
Bachelors or Higher Degree (2023)	25.4%
Mean Travel to Work Time (2023)	22.8 min
Median Household Income (2022)	\$59,880
Per Capita Income (2022)	\$34,147
Individuals Below Poverty Line (2022)	12.5%

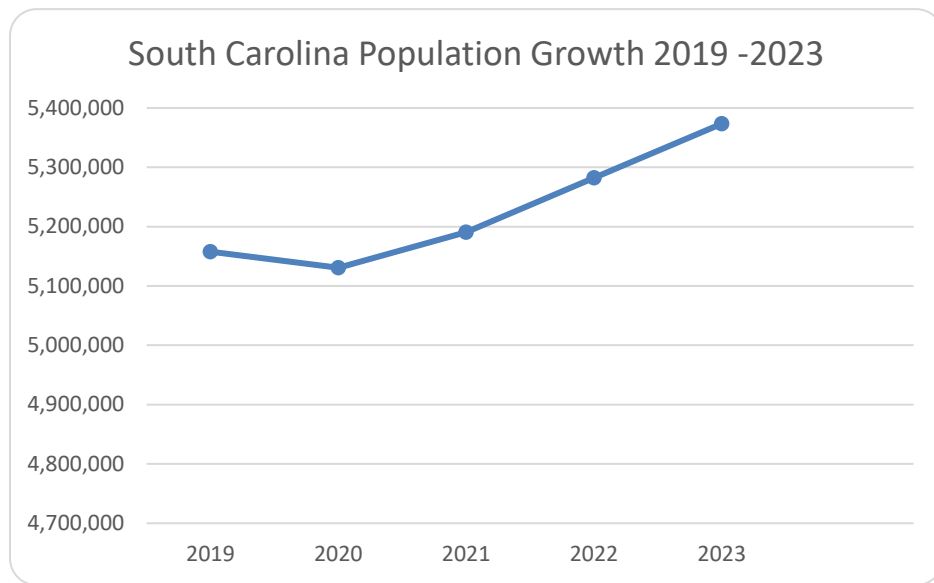
Source US Census Bureau

Population & Growth Trends

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	% Change
City of Myrtle Beach	32,700	35,682	37,100	38,417	39,697	3.3%
Myrtle Beach MSA	497,405	491,582	509,794	536,165	421,000*	(21.48%)
South Carolina	5,157,702	5,130,729	5,190,705	5,282,634	5,373,555	1.7%

*In previous years, Brunswick County, NC was included in the Myrtle Beach MSA. Beginning with 2023, the Office of Management and Budget redefined the statistical area and moved it to Wilmington, NC MSA.

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)	6,300
Coastal Carolina University	Higher Education	2,572
Horry County	County Government	2,221
Conway Hospital	Hospital	1,653
McLeod Loris Seacoast	Hospital	1,500
Grand Strand Regional Medical Center	Hospital	1,400
City of Myrtle Beach	Local Government	1,063
Horry Telephone Cooperative	Utility	659
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

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Civilian Labor Force ⁽¹⁾	147,445	147,697	156,112	157,498	154,429
Employment	142,249	134,956	141,225	151,355	148,480
Unemployment	5,196	12,741	7,538	6,143	5,949
Percent of Labor Force	3.5%	8.6%	5.1%	3.9%	3.9%

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

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

Average Unemployment Rates 2019-2023

Year	MSA*	County	State	U.S
2023	3.7%	3.9%	3.0%	3.5%
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%

*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 area's popularity.

- The Travel named Myrtle Beach the “Best Family Vacations in the USA” (2023).
- HGTV lists Myrtle Beach as one of the “Top 10 Family Spring Break Vacations” (2024).
- Forbes reports Myrtle Beach as the top “Best Places to Host Corporate Retreats” (2023).
- TripAdvisor lists Myrtle Beach as one of the “Top US Beach Destination For Summer” (2023).
- Newser reports Myrtle Beach is “fastest growing city in the US” (2023).
- MSN recognizes Myrtle Beach in the “Top 10 US Cities for Retirement in 2023”.
- Myrtle Beach named “fastest growing US city for 3rd straight year” by US News and World Report (2023)

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, 2020 domestic travel expenditures in Horry County reached \$3.1 billion, accounting for nearly 29% 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 2023, approximately 2.76 million rounds of golf were played along the Grand Strand with a total golf revenue of \$125 million.

**Myrtle Beach International Airport
Commercial Passenger Totals**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Arrivals</u>	<u>Departures</u>
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
2023	1,684,979	1,676,298

Source Myrtle Beach International Airport



<u>Year</u>	<u>Estimated Number of Visitors (millions)</u>
2019	20.6
2020	12.8
2021	17.2
2022	17.2
2023	17.6

*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

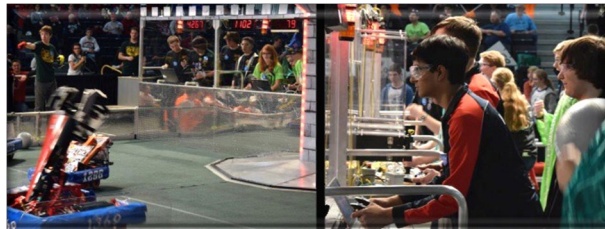
Public Education

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
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
2023-24	1,532	3,252	28,822	14,599	48,205

Source: South Carolina Department of Education. (April 2024)



Palmetto Regional FIRST Robotics Tournament – March 2019



Horry County Schools Robotics Team - Winner 2015



Budget Ordinance No. 2024-30

Ordinance 2024-30 - 1st Reading, May 14, 2024

Ordinance 2024-30 - 2nd Reading, May 28, 2024



This page intentionally left blank.

ORDINANCE 2024-30

**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,
2024, AND ENDING JUNE 30, 2025.**

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, 2024 and ending June 30, 2025 (the "Ordinance").

Sec. 1. Levy of taxes.

For the support of general governmental functions of the City, an ad valorem tax to cover the period from July 1, 2024 to June 30, 2025, both inclusive, is hereby levied upon all taxable property within the corporate limits of the City beginning for tax year 2024, except as such is exempt from taxation under the Constitution and Laws of the State of South Carolina, in a sufficient number of mills not to exceed eighty eight and nine tenths (88.9) to be determined from assessment of the property referred to herein. Millage shall be established upon Resolution of City Council to address rollback (as required by Act 388) and other operating and capital requirements as set out in this ordinance.

Tax Levy and Distribution (in mills)

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

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 2024-25 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, 2024, 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. FY2023-24 Encumbrances and Remaining Grant Authorizations Re-appropriated; Recording of Commitments of Amounts Appropriated from Fund Balance.

- A. Encumbrances in each fund at June 30, 2024, representing obligations made against 2023-24 appropriations outstanding as of that date, are hereby re-appropriated. The appropriations shall be distributed to the 2024-25 budgetary accounts corresponding to the referenced encumbrances and the expenditures will be charged to those accounts during the 2024-25 budget year as such obligations are satisfied, provided however, that such encumbrances, when taken together with 2023-24 expenditures, would not have caused any fund to exceed its budgetary authorization for the year ended June 30, 2024.
- 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 2024-25 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 FY2024-25 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.

ATTEST:

BRENDA BETHUNE, MAYOR

JENNIFER ADKINS, CITY CLERK

1ST Reading: 5-14-2024

2nd Reading: 5-28-2024

Exhibit A. Estimated Revenues and Appropriations, Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2025

	FY2022-23 Actual	FY2023-24 Budget	FY2024-25 Recommended Budget	% Δ
Governmental Operations	\$ 256,738,735	\$ 267,365,585	\$ 289,966,560	8.5%
Enterprise Operations	54,060,969	57,127,196	57,980,884	1.5%
Total Operating Budget	<u>310,799,704</u>	<u>324,492,781</u>	<u>347,947,444</u>	7.2%
Governmental Capital Projects	<u>38,083,261</u>	<u>82,406,498</u>	<u>44,475,613</u>	-46.0%
Reconciling Items				
Enterprise Capital Projects	<u>2,293,943</u>	<u>19,643,500</u>	<u>9,296,000</u>	-52.7%
Total Reconciling Items	<u>2,293,943</u>	<u>19,643,500</u>	<u>9,296,000</u>	-52.7%
Less: Interfund Transfers	<u>(50,420,840)</u>	<u>(68,310,368)</u>	<u>(71,495,290)</u>	4.7%
Grand Total Appropriations	<u>\$ 300,756,068</u>	<u>\$ 358,232,411</u>	<u>\$ 330,223,767</u>	-7.82%

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"	\$3.74	\$7.48
1"	6.22	12.45
1.5"	12.45	24.90
2"	19.91	39.83
3"	43.55	87.09
4"	62.18	124.37
6"	124.36	248.72

B. Volumetric Charge

(per 1,000 gal)		
Tier 1: 0-4	\$1.96	\$3.92
Tier 2: 5-15	3.71	7.41
Tier 3: 16-30	4.16	8.33
Tier 4: >30	4.43	8.85

2. Sewer User Charges

A. Base Charge

<u>Meter Size</u>	<u>Inside City</u>	<u>Outside City</u>
3/4" & 5/8"	\$5.10	\$ 10.20
1"	8.53	17.07
1.5"	17.05	34.10
2"	27.23	54.46
3"	59.61	119.22
4"	85.15	170.30
6"	170.26	340.52

B. Volume Charge

(per 1,000 gal)	\$4.81	\$9.61
-----------------	--------	--------

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 Charges

1. The water system connection charges (Impact Fee) per Equivalent Residential Unit (ERU) are as follows:

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>Fee Inside City</i>	<i>Fee Outside City</i>
2025	\$2,665	\$3,997
2026	2,798	4,197
2027	2,938	4,407
2028	3,085	4,627
2029	3,239	4,858

For irrigation meters, a person, corporation or other legal entity, in addition to the tap charge, pay a connection fees (Impact Fee) under the following schedule:

<i>Meter Size</i>	<i>Fee</i>
3/4" Commercial	\$ 500
3/4" 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 preventers for 3/4" and 1" irrigation meters on residential customer's service line at the property line. The backflow preventer 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 Charges

1. Impact fees. The sewer system connection fees (Impact fees) per Equivalent Residential Unit (ERU) are as follows:

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>Fee Inside City</i>	<i>Fee Outside City</i>
2025	\$2,527	\$3,791
2026	2,653	3,981
2027	2,786	4,180
2028	2,925	4,389
2029	3,071	4,608

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. If a city-provided compactor is used, the compactor container fee will be assessed to each joint-user and the collection and landfill disposal fees for compactor service shall be proportioned based upon the square footage and/or seat capacity, and/or rooms, and/or dwelling units of the buildings being served.

“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	\$ 23.70/ month	\$ 6.11/ month
Service to each additional container	\$ 4.04/ month per container	\$ 6.1/ month per container
Container fee per garbage roll cart	\$ 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:

<u>1. Commercial Roll Cart Garbage Only Service:</u>	<u>Collection</u>	<u>Landfill Disposal</u>
---	--------------------------	---------------------------------

One garbage roll cart serviced once per week	\$19.82/month	\$6.11/month
Each additional collection occurrence per week	\$19.82/month	\$6.11/month
Each additional container serviced during collection	\$4.04/month per container	\$6.11/month per container

Container fee per roll cart \$ 2.00 / month

2. Commercial Eight Cubic Yard Container Garbage Only Service: Collection Landfill Disposal

One dumpster serviced once per week \$133.15/month \$27.53 /month

Each additional collection occurrence per week \$133.15/service \$27.53 /service

Each additional dumpster serviced during collection \$16.46/service \$27.53 /service

Container fee per dumpster \$ 35.00/month

3. Commercial Joint Use Compactor Garbage Only Service: Collection Landfill Disposal

Service to compactor \$137.14 /service Contemporary
Landfill tipping
rate

Container fee per joint user \$ 100.00/month

4. Call Back Collection Services*: Collection Landfill Disposal

Garbage or Recycling Commercial Collection Back Service \$93.15/service Contemporary Call
Landfill tipping
rate

Yard/Bulk Waste Commercial Collection Call Back \$119.03/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. Transfer Station Customers: Collection Landfill Disposal

Transfer station processing and hauling fees \$23.81/ton Contemporary
Landfill tipping
rate

6. Commercial Hauler Convenience Fee:

Outside City Waste Convenience Fee \$6.80/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.

“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

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.

<u>F. Athletic Fields/Courts/Rinks</u>	<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
<u>Additional Field Lines</u>	\$ 540.00	\$ 540.00
<u>Video Display Operator</u> (if provided by the City)	\$ 50.00/game	\$ 20.00/hr/non-game function
<u>Scorekeeper</u>	\$ 50.00/game	\$ 20.00/hr/non-game function
<u>Cleanup Fee</u>	\$ 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

H. Youth Sports Fees

<u>Cheerleading</u>	
City resident	\$50.00
Non-resident	\$75.00
<u>Football</u>	
City resident	\$50.00
Non-resident	\$75.00
<u>Other Youth Sports</u>	
City resident	\$35.00
Non-resident	\$60.00

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.

	Civic	Non-Civic
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)	\$ 55.00/hour	\$ 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>
Entire stadium	per day	\$4,000.00	\$2,400.00	\$800.00
	per hour*	\$ 800.00	\$ 480.00	\$ 240.00
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
Esplanade/Dock	\$ <u>Civic</u> 125.00/day	\$ <u>Non-Civic</u> 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	\$ 1,000/day	\$ 3,125.00/day
 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

Venue Usage Rate

Calendar Year
2025

Venue Usage Rate
\$ 2.00

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:	\$300.00 per field per day (3 field minimum per day)
Ned Donkle Field Complex:	\$300.00 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 \$ 7.00 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 2025: **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; and/or alterations or repairs of any type structure:

<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. Commercial new construction:

Permit fees	\$ 0.375 per square foot
-------------	--------------------------

2. Manufacture Home Permit Fees

Base	\$ 150.00
------	-----------

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	\$50.00
Over \$2,000	\$50.00 plus \$5.00 for each \$1,000, or fraction thereof, over \$2,000.

B. Plumbing Permit

Base Fee	\$ 50.00
Per Fixture	\$ 5.00
Sewer	\$ 10.00
Vacuum Breaker	\$ 5.00

Grease Trap	\$ 10.00
C. <u>Gas Permit</u>	
Base	\$ 50.00
Per Appliance	\$ 5.00
D. <u>Electrical Permit</u>	
Base	\$ 50.00
Temporary Service Pole	\$ 20.00
Residential Service	\$ 20.00
Commercial Service	\$ 50.00
Each Sub-panel	\$ 20.00
Per 110 volt outlet	\$ 1.00
Per 220/440 volt outlet	\$ 4.00

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. In addition, \$100 for residential and \$250 for commercial plan-checking will be due at the time of submission. Such plan-checking fee is in addition to the building permit fee. In the event of excessive (5 or more) plan resubmissions, a One Hundred Fifty Dollar (\$150.00) fee will be incurred for each revision thereafter.

9. Sign Permit Fees

Permit and plan-check fees for signs shall be calculated in accordance with the Construction Permit Fees and Plan-Checking Fees sub-section herein above.

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 comparable to 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 comparable to 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 with rates comparable to those 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
---	-----------------



This page intentionally left blank.



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



This page intentionally left blank.