Introduction

This Management's Discussion and Analysis of the County of Greenville's (the "County") financial performance and financial position provides an overview of the County's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026. The discussion emphasizes significant changes in financial position and results of operations compared with the prior year. Readers should also review the transmittal letter and notes to the basic financial statements for additional information. Unless otherwise noted, amounts presented in the narrative are rounded to the nearest million for ease of reading. Amounts presented in the accompanying financial tables are reported in greater detail.

Overview of the Financial Statements

The County's financial statements consist of government-wide financial statements, fund financial statements, and notes to the financial statements. This report also includes required and supplemental information that provides additional context about the County's financial condition.

Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements provide a broad overview of the County's financial position and changes in financial position. The Statement of Net Position presents the County's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and net position. The Statement of Activities reports changes in net position during the fiscal year and recognizes revenues and expenses when the underlying events occur, regardless of when related cash flows occur.

Government-wide financial statements distinguish between governmental activities, which are primarily supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, and business-type activities, which generally recover costs through user fees. The County's governmental activities include general government, public safety, roads and bridges, economic development, judicial services, health and welfare, and culture and recreation. Business-type activities include solid waste disposal, land development, stormwater quality control, and the parking garage. The government-wide financial statements also include the County's three component units.

Fund Financial Statements

The County uses fund accounting to account for resources that are segregated for specific activities or purposes and to demonstrate compliance with legal and financial requirements. The County classifies its funds as governmental, proprietary, or fiduciary funds.

How the Financial Statements Are Related

The government-wide statements and governmental fund statements are connected through reconciliation schedules that explain the differences between the two reporting perspectives. These differences primarily relate to capital assets, long-term debt, pension and other postemployment benefit obligations, and revenues that are not available to finance current-period expenditures.

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds account for functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements but focus primarily on current financial resources and near-term financing requirements. Reconciliations are provided to explain the differences between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The County's major governmental funds are the General Fund, Miscellaneous Other Grants, Capital Projects Fund, Hospitality Tax, Library, and Greenville County Redevelopment Corporation. Nonmajor governmental funds are presented in aggregate, with additional detail provided in the combining statements.

The County adopts an annual budget for the General Fund and other legally budgeted funds. Budgetary comparison information is presented to demonstrate compliance with legally adopted budgets.

Proprietary Funds

Proprietary funds include enterprise funds and internal service funds. Enterprise funds account for the County's business-type activities, including solid waste, land development, stormwater operations, and the parking garage. Internal service funds account for services provided internally to County departments, including fleet maintenance, workers' compensation, employee health insurance, and building services.

Proprietary fund financial statements provide information similar to the government-wide financial statements but in greater detail. Separate information is presented for the Solid Waste, Storm Water, and Parking Garage Funds, while internal service funds are presented in aggregate with additional detail provided in the combining statements.

Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary funds account for resources held by the County in a trustee or custodial capacity. Because these resources are not available to support County operations, the government-wide financial statements do not include fiduciary activities. The County's fiduciary funds include resources related to tax revenues, restitution, judgments, and child support payments.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the financial statements. The County uses notes to (1) present information in greater detail than is possible within the financial statements themselves, (2) explain the nature of amounts reported in the financial statements and how those amounts were determined, and (3) report certain information that does not meet the requirements for inclusion in the financial statements. The notes to the financial statements begin on page 32.

Other Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report presents certain supplementary and required supplementary information concerning the County's general obligation and overlapping debt, post-employment benefits, and budget-to-actual schedules. Additional trend information about the County can be found in the Statistical Section of the report.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

The County's total net position increased by $38,572,190 (10.6%) in fiscal year 2026, from $362,783,676 in 2025 to $401,355,866 as of June 30, 2026. Net position of governmental activities increased by $30,800,017 (8.9%), while the net position of business-type activities increased by $7,772,173 (51.3%).

Governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of $122,981,092, which is a decrease of $9,026,120 (6.8%) from the prior year. The General Fund reported an unassigned fund balance of $67,466,765, representing 25% of total General Fund expenditures. This balance is available for appropriation at the County's discretion, subject to legal and budgetary requirements.

During fiscal year 2026, the County issued $17,800,000 in general obligation bonds to finance capital improvements. The County maintained its AAA bond rating.

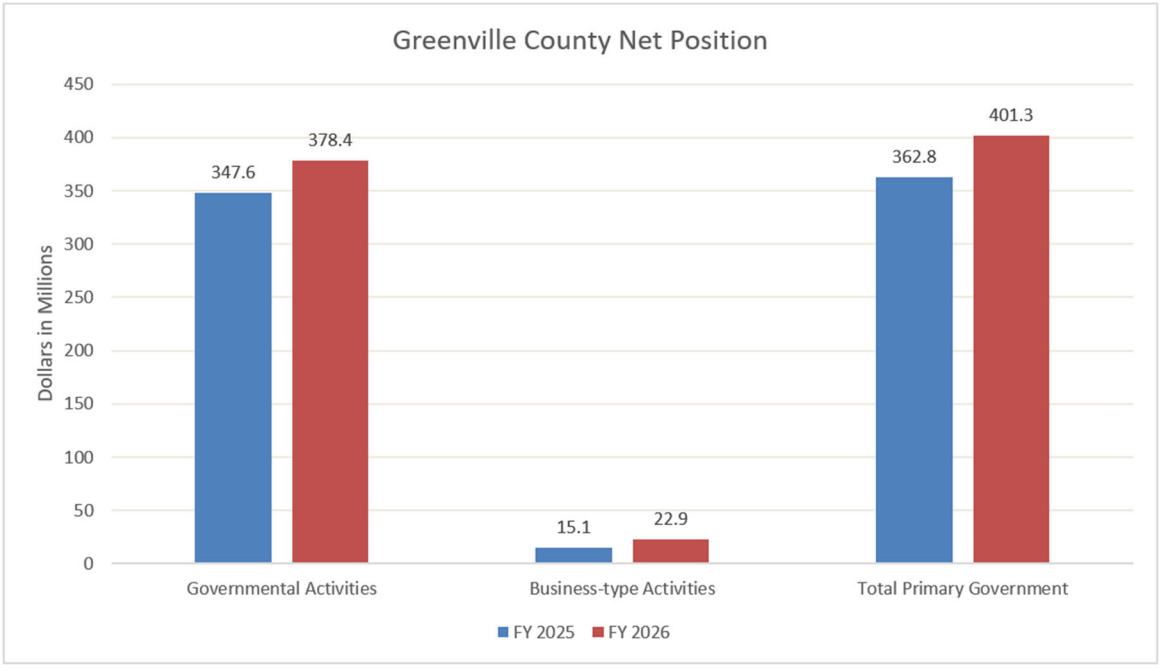
Government-wide Financial Analysis

Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At June 30, 2026, the County's governmental activities reported a net position of $378.4 million, which is an increase of $30.8 million from $347.6 million at June 30, 2025.

As of June 30, 2026, $514.5 million of the County's governmental activities net position represented net investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, machinery, equipment, vehicles, and infrastructure), net of related outstanding debt. The portion of the County's governmental activities net position that represents resources subject to external restrictions was $69.5 million. These include infrastructure, debt service, public safety, recreation, and law enforcement. The County uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending.

Greenville County Net Position
June 30, 2026
Summary of Net Position

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025
Current and other assets	$ 186,306,494	$ 186,843,731	$ 16,890,956	$ 8,101,506	$ 203,197,450	$ 194,945,237
Capital assets(net)	846,989,590	804,602,201	30,871,029	30,307,253	877,860,619	834,909,454
Total assets	1,033,296,084	991,445,932	47,761,985	38,408,759	1,081,058,069	1,029,854,691
Deferred outflows of resources	73,119,401	92,016,726	1,287,668	1,805,020	74,407,069	93,821,746
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	1,106,415,485	1,083,462,658	49,049,653	40,213,779	1,155,465,138	1,123,676,437
Current and other liabilities	51,691,114	49,941,775	2,004,923	879,925	53,696,037	50,821,700
Long-term liabilities	623,006,502	621,826,504	23,336,774	23,179,469	646,343,276	645,005,973
Total liabilities	674,697,616	671,768,279	25,341,697	24,059,394	700,039,313	695,827,673
Deferred inflows of resources	53,283,403	64,059,930	786,556	1,005,158	54,069,959	65,065,088
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	727,981,019	735,828,209	26,128,253	25,064,552	754,109,272	760,892,761
Net investment in capital assets	514,517,867	484,752,621	30,871,029	30,307,253	545,388,896	515,059,874
Restricted	69,527,646	92,523,069	10,000,000	-	79,527,646	92,523,069
Unrestricted (deficit)	(205,611,047)	(229,641,241)	(17,949,629)	(15,158,026)	(223,560,676)	(244,799,267)
Total net position	$ 378,434,466	$ 347,634,449	$ 22,921,400	$ 15,149,227	$ 401,355,866	$ 362,783,676



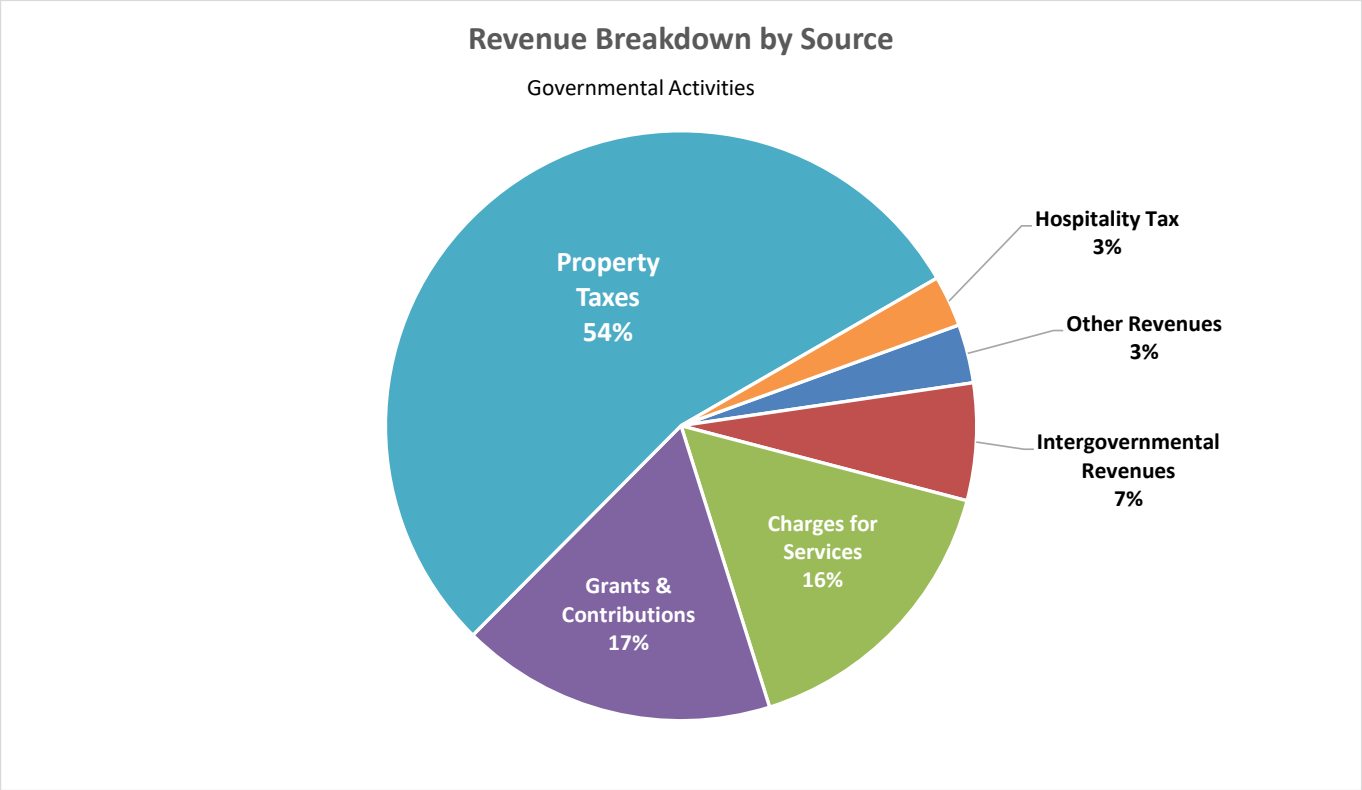
Greenville County Changes in Net Position
June 30, 2026
(Recapped)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025
Revenues						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	$ 83,436,120	$ 78,400,293	$ 19,065,118	$ 18,617,000	$ 102,501,238	$ 97,017,293
Operating grants and contributions	63,869,485	57,722,239	-	-	63,869,485	57,722,239
Capital grants and contributions	25,815,698	31,901,877	-	-	25,815,698	31,901,877
General revenues:						
Property taxes	281,409,566	278,783,687	5,806,153	5,692,374	287,215,719	284,476,061
Intergovernmental revenues	33,315,789	38,157,121	-	-	33,315,789	38,157,121
Hospitality tax	14,513,302	14,048,255	-	-	14,513,302	14,048,255
Miscellaneous revenue	5,747,298	7,660,841	-	-	5,747,298	7,660,841
Interest income	7,361,249	9,461,469	454,487	654,813	7,815,736	10,116,282
Gain on sale	3,640,895	112,500	37,150	44,800	3,678,045	157,300
Total revenues	519,109,402	516,248,282	25,362,908	25,008,987	544,472,310	541,257,269
Expenses						
Governmental activities:						
Administrative services	49,414,638	73,758,389	-	-	49,414,638	73,758,389
General services	20,103,520	24,419,992	-	-	20,103,520	24,419,992
Emergency medical services	38,350,815	34,197,315	-	-	38,350,815	34,197,315
Community development and planning	79,033,720	65,368,332	-	-	79,033,720	65,368,332
Public safety	82,829,389	79,176,876	-	-	82,829,389	79,176,876
Judicial services	40,275,921	38,202,177	-	-	40,275,921	38,202,177
Fiscal services	4,421,538	4,148,674	-	-	4,421,538	4,148,674
Law enforcement services	114,171,483	138,759,719	-	-	114,171,483	138,759,719
Parks, recreation and tourism	22,409,437	20,678,068	-	-	22,409,437	20,678,068
Boards, commissions and others	20,190,904	18,662,604	-	-	20,190,904	18,662,604
Interest and fiscal charges on long-term debt	10,446,098	10,312,436	-	-	10,446,098	10,312,436
Business-type activities:						
Solid waste	-	-	15,270,880	22,166,676	15,270,880	22,166,676
Stormwater	-	-	8,899,879	7,781,469	8,899,879	7,781,469
Parking	-	-	81,898	95,199	81,898	95,199
Total expenses	481,647,463	507,684,582	24,252,657	30,043,344	505,900,120	537,727,926
Change in net position before transfers	37,461,939	8,563,700	1,110,251	(5,034,357)	38,572,190	3,529,343
Transfers in (out)	(6,661,922)	878,576	6,661,922	(878,576)	-	-
Change in net position	30,800,017	9,442,276	7,772,173	(5,912,933)	38,572,190	3,529,343
Total net position - beginning	347,634,449	338,192,173	15,149,227	21,062,160	362,783,676	359,254,333
Total net position - ending	$ 378,434,466	$ 347,634,449	$ 22,921,400	$ 15,149,227	$ 401,355,866	$ 362,783,676

Governmental Activities

The County's governmental activities reported an increase in net position of $30.8 million during FY 2026, compared to an increase of $9.4 million during FY2025.

Total revenues increased by $2.9million, from $516.2 million in FY2025 to $519.1 million in FY2026. This increase was primarily attributable to higher charges for services, operating grants and contributions, and a gain on the sale of property at County Square. Property taxes remained the largest source of revenue for governmental activities, accounting for about 54% of total revenues.

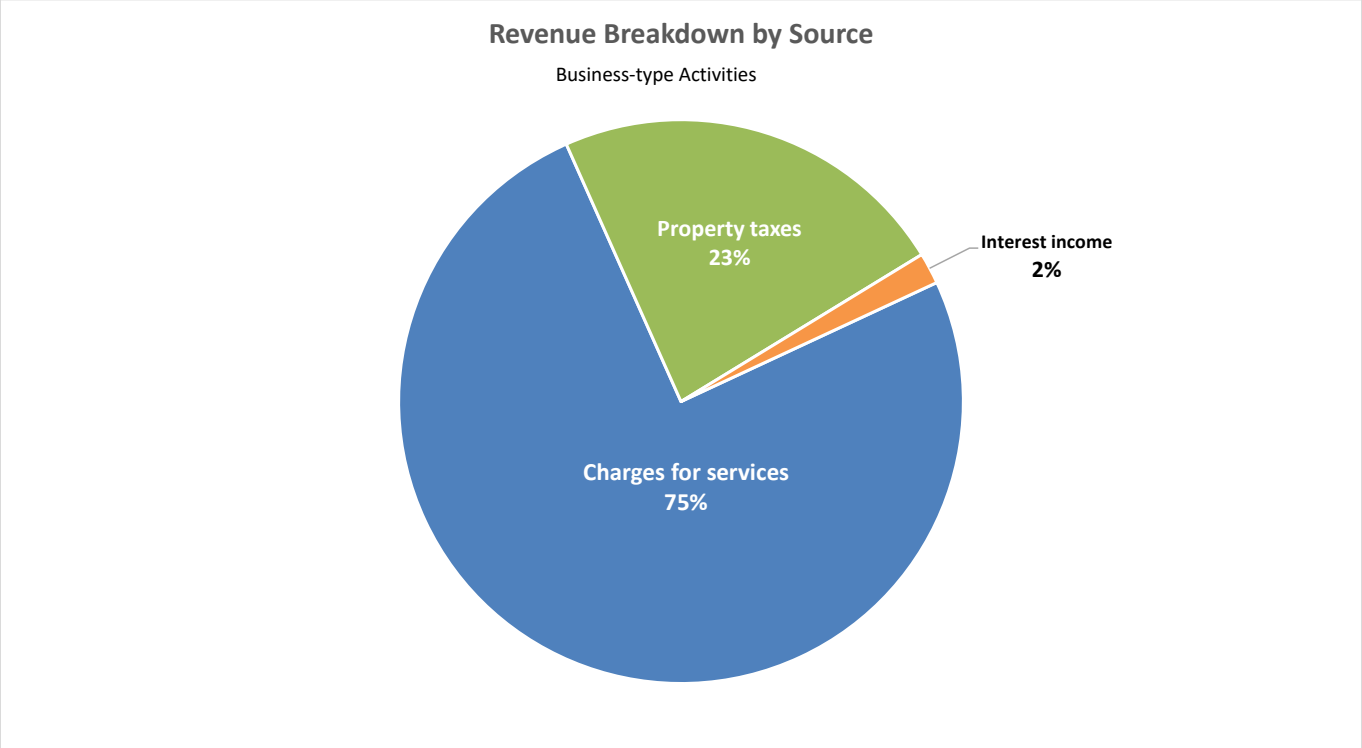


Revenue Type	Amount
Charges for services	$ 83,436,120
Grants and contributions	89,685,183
Property taxes	281,409,566
Intergovernmental revenues	33,315,789
Hospitality tax	14,513,302
Miscellaneous revenue	5,747,298
Gain on sale	3,640,895
Interest income	7,361,249
Total	$ 519,109,402

Business-type Activities

The County's business-type activities increased net position by $7.8 million during FY2026, compared with a decrease of $5.9 million during FY2025. The improvement in financial performance primarily resulted from reduced landfill liner and post-closure costs within the Solid Waste Fund.

Total revenues for business-type activities were $25.4 million in FY2026. Charges for services were the largest revenue source, accounting for about 75% of total revenues, followed by property taxes at 23% and interest income at 2%.



Revenue Type	Amount
Charges for services	$ 19,065,118
Property taxes	5,806,153
Gain on sale	37,150
Interest income	454,487
Total	$ 25,362,908

DETAILED ANALYSIS OF COUNTY FUNDS

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the County's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of $123 million, which is a decrease of about 6.8% from the prior fiscal year. Approximately six percent, or $7.3 million, is restricted for future debt service. A fund balance of $6.9 million is restricted for law enforcement, $37.2 million for parks, recreation, and tourism, and $1.4 million for infrastructure.

Below are explanations for changes in each governmental fund.

The General Fund is the County's primary operating fund. At year-end, total fund balance was $83.5 million, of which $67.5 million was unassigned. As a measure of the General Fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unassigned fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents approximately 25 percent of General Fund expenditures, while total fund balance represents approximately 31 percent. Non-spendable fund balance totaled $10.8 million in advances to other funds and $21,946 in prepaid items. Under County financial policy, approximately $5.2 million (about two percent of revenue) is designated as a contingency reserve for emergency purposes.

General Fund revenues increased from $246 million in 2025 to $260 million in 2026, primarily driven by growth in property taxes and County service revenues. Property taxes increased approximately seven percent due to continued growth in the tax base. County Offices revenue increased approximately seven percent due to an increase in Construction Permits, DMV sticker fees, County Document Stamp fees and other various fees. Development activity also contributed to revenue growth, with several new subdivisions approved during fiscal year 2026. Total millage decreased from 55.8 mills in 2025 to 47.7 mills in 2026 due to the millage rollback.

General Fund expenditures increased from $251 million in 2025 to $272 million in 2026, primarily due to higher public safety costs. Law Enforcement expenditures increased by $5.7 million, emergency medical services increased by $4 million, and other public safety services increased by $3.2 million. These increases reflect annual cost-of-living adjustments, merit increases, and continued staffing needs. Transfers out of the General Fund totaled $8.4 million to debt service funds.

The Miscellaneous Other Grants Fund accounts for federal and state grant funding, as well as other restricted revenues received by the County. In FY2026, the Fund reported revenues of $40.5 million, compared to $43.5 million in FY2025. Expenditures decreased to $51.2 million from $67.7 million in the prior year. The Fund's ending deficit increased from $18.1 million in FY2025 to $27.6 million in FY2026, primarily due to expenditures associated with two additional disaster-related events for which the County has not yet received FEMA reimbursement.

The Greenville County Redevelopment Corporation, a blended component unit, reported a fund deficit of $20.9 million as of June 30, 2026, compared to $32.8 million as of June 30, 2025. The Corporation was established to support the construction and renovation of County offices and court facilities through short-term financing. The fund accounts for project funds held by the trustee. The fund deficit decreased primarily because of a $15.7 million transfer from the Certificate of Participation Fund and the sale of County Square land for $3.6 million. During FY2026, the fund also incurred $75,849 in capital outlay costs for parking garage wiring and the gate system.

The Capital Projects Fund reported an ending fund balance of $5.1 million at June 30, 2026, compared to a deficit of $737,531 in FY2025. The increase in fund balance was primarily attributable to $23.1 million in other financing sources related to the body camera subscription lease and $15.75 million in transfers associated with budget ordinances.

The Hospitality Tax Fund reported an ending fund balance of $24.1 million in FY2026, compared with $21.6 million in FY2025, an increase of $2.5 million (11.4%). Revenues exceeded expenditures by $14.9 million, which was largely offset by $12.5 million in transfers associated with budget ordinances. The Fund, previously reported as a nonmajor fund, was classified as a major fund in FY2026 after meeting the criteria for major fund reporting under GASB standards.

The combined ending fund balance for nonmajor governmental funds was $58.8 million in FY2026, compared with $102.2 million in FY2025, a decrease of $43.3 million. About $21.6 million of the decrease resulted from reclassifying the Hospitality Tax Fund as a major fund in FY2026. The remaining decrease of $21.7 million reflects declines in fund balances for the Infrastructure Bank, Interoperable Communications, Road Maintenance Program, Parks, Recreation and Tourism, and Natural Resources funds.

Proprietary Funds

The County's proprietary fund statements provide the same type of information found in the government-wide statements, but in more detail.

Enterprise Funds - The Solid Waste Fund reported total net position of $4.2 million for fiscal year 2026, compared with a deficit of $4.0 million for fiscal year 2025. The improvement in net position primarily resulted from significantly lower landfill liner and post-closure expenses. The Fund also reported $10.0 million restricted for landfill capital improvements, supported by the General Obligation bond discussed in the Long-term Financing section. At year-end, the Fund reported $11.8 million in net investment in capital assets and an unrestricted net deficit of $17.6 million.

The Stormwater Fund reported total net position of $15.9 million for fiscal year 2026, compared with $16.4 million for fiscal year 2025. The decrease in net position was primarily attributable to higher expenses in the Operational Assets and Contractual Agreement categories. At the end of the current fiscal year, the Fund reported an unrestricted net deficit of $937,593 and $16.8 million in net investment in capital assets.

The Parking Enterprise Fund reported total net position of $2.255 million for fiscal year 2026, compared with $2.275 million for fiscal year 2025. The decrease in net position was primarily attributable to $77,571 in depreciation expense on capital assets.

Internal Service Funds - The Internal Service Fund is presented in a separate column in the Statement of Fund Net Position of the Proprietary Funds. The Internal Service Fund reports a net position deficit of $15.6 million for fiscal year 2026, compared with a $12.3 million deficit for fiscal year 2025. The Health and Dental Fund reports a net position deficit of $17.3 million for 2026, compared with a $14.8 million deficit for 2025. Claims and departmental expenses totaled $46.3 million during the current year. Premiums of $43.8 million helped offset claims of $42.8 million. The Workers' Compensation Fund reported a net position of $218,499 for fiscal year 2026, compared to $821,226 for fiscal year 2025. The decrease in net position resulted from a $378,302 increase in claims, partially offset by a $326,208 increase in premiums. The Vehicle Service Center's total net position was $1.5 million for fiscal year 2026, compared with $1.68 million for fiscal year 2025. The Vehicle Service Center (VSC) is designed to be a break-even operation; however, in 2026, expenses exceeded revenues by $135,635. The VSC reports $368,511 in investment in capital assets and an unrestricted net position of $1.2 million for fiscal year 2026. The Building Services Fund was created in fiscal year 2024 and is designed to be a break-even operation, so its net position is a nominal $2,471.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

During FY2026, actual revenues exceeded budget estimates by $12.2 million. Property tax revenues exceeded budget by $1.3 million, intergovernmental revenues by $2.2 million, county office revenues by $3.3 million, and all other revenues by $5.4 million. Several departments contributed to the favorable revenue variances, including Building Standards, Emergency Medical Services, Magistrates Court, and the Clerk of Court. Interest income exceeded its budget estimate by $1.6 million.

Actual expenditures exceeded budget estimates by $5.6 million. Notable unfavorable variances occurred in Engineering, Roads and Bridges; Emergency Medical Services; and the Sheriff's Department. The three departments exceeded their budgets by a combined $10.3 million, while total General Fund expenditures exceeded the budget by only $5.6 million. This means favorable expenditure variances in other departments offset approximately $4.7 million of those overruns.

SIGNIFICANT CAPITAL ASSET AND LONG-TERM FINANCING ACTIVITY

Capital Assets

The County's net capital assets increased by $43 million (5%) to $877.9 million as of June 30, 2026. This increase reflects continued investment in infrastructure, facilities, and technology supporting County operations and service delivery.

Governmental activities accounted for about $42.4 million of the increase, primarily attributable to stormwater and infrastructure improvements, heavy and emergency management equipment acquisitions, as well as major investments in software, equipment, and vehicles for law enforcement.

Business-type activities increased by approximately $563,776, primarily due to heavy equipment acquisitions, a land purchase for solid waste operations, software, and infrastructure investments.

During FY2026, the County entered into a subscription-based information technology arrangement with Axon Enterprises for body camera technology and software, with a total commitment exceeding $22 million.

Capital asset additions across both governmental and business-type activities reflect the County's continued commitment to maintaining, upgrading, and expanding essential infrastructure to meet current and future service demands.

Additional information on capital assets can be found in Note 5 (Capital Assets) of the notes to the financial statements.

Greenville County's Capital Assets
(Net of Accumulated Depreciation)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Totals	
	2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025
Land	$34,850,281	$35,539,025	$11,879,084	$11,800,584	$46,729,365	$47,339,609
Construction in progress	9,333,900	4,776,570	-	-	9,333,900	4,776,570
Software	5,331,967	4,758,906	411,044	301,012	5,743,011	5,059,918
Right-of-way easements	48,601,222	36,053,916	-	-	48,601,222	36,053,916
Buildings	210,448,107	218,071,708	2,522,518	2,706,869	212,970,625	220,778,577
Improvements	61,560,587	57,755,214	1,332,099	1,335,366	62,892,686	59,090,580
Equipment	21,113,790	20,636,020	2,470,780	2,786,345	23,584,570	23,422,365
Recreation equipment	2,226,952	2,826,574	-	-	2,226,952	2,826,574
Vehicles	10,522,804	12,251,498	529,794	639,024	11,052,598	12,890,522
Infrastructure	418,047,322	409,690,403	11,725,710	10,738,053	429,773,032	420,428,456
Right-to-use subscription assets	22,328,770	-	-	-	22,328,770	-
Right-to-use lease assets	2,623,888	2,242,367	-	-	2,623,888	2,242,367
Total	$846,989,590	$804,602,201	$30,871,029	$30,307,253	$877,860,619	$834,909,454

Long-term Financing

As of June 30, 2026, the County's outstanding bonded debt decreased by $728,000 (.27%) to $272.9 million. This total includes $67.5 million in general obligation bonds and $205.4 million in revenue bonds, of which $89.9 million are special-source revenue bonds secured by fee-in-lieu agreements. General obligation bonds are backed by the full faith and credit of the County, while revenue bonds are secured by specified revenue streams.

Greenville County's
Outstanding Long-term Financing

	Governmental Activities	
	2026	2025
General obligation bonds	$ 67,544,000	$ 58,821,000
Revenue bonds	205,400,000	214,851,000
Total	$ 272,944,000	$ 273,672,000

Significant long-term debt activity during FY 2026 included the following bond issuances:

- The County issued a $10,000,000 General Obligation Bond that will be used to finance the costs of improvements to County landfills, including the acquisition, construction, and equipping of an approximately 1,700,000 cubic yard waste cell at the Twin Chimneys Landfill.
- The County issued a $2,000,000 General Obligation Bond for the financing of a new fire truck and related equipment for the Donaldson Fire Service Area.
- The County issued a $900,000 General Obligation Bond for the financing of a new rescue fire truck and related equipment for the Simpsonville Fire Service Area.
- The County issued a $3,800,000 General Obligation Bond for the financing of the construction, renovation, acquisition, furnishing, and equipping of a fire station, the acquisition of fire apparatus and equipment, and various capital improvements to the facilities of the Fountain Inn Fire Service Area.
- The County issued a $1,100,000 General Obligation Bond for the financing of a new fire truck and related equipment for the Glassy Mountain Fire Service Area.

Looking forward, the County anticipates evaluating the potential issuance of long-term debt during fiscal year 2027 to finance capital improvements, including projects related to the arena district, landfill expansion, and other infrastructure needs. The County will consider any future financing in the context of project timing, regulatory requirements, market conditions, and its overall capital improvement program. If issued, additional debt is expected to increase outstanding obligations and related debt service requirements.

The County maintains credit ratings of Aaa from Moody's Investors Service and AAA from both S&P Global Ratings, and Fitch Ratings.

State law limits the issuance of general obligation debt (without referendum) to 8% of the assessed value of taxable property. As of June 30, 2026, the County's legal debt limit was $304.1 million, resulting in a remaining legal debt margin of $262.2 million.

Additional information on long-term liabilities is presented in Note 8 (Long-term Liabilities) of the notes to the financial statements.

CURRENT KNOWN FACTS, DECISIONS, OR CONDITIONS

Fiscal Year 2027 General Fund Budget

County Council adopted the Fiscal Year 2027 budget in accordance with the County's financial policies, which are designed to maintain long-term fiscal stability while supporting the County's five strategic priorities: transparent and responsive government, strategic growth and land-use planning, targeted economic development, fiscal stewardship and core services, and infrastructure and capital planning.

The adopted budget reflects conservative revenue and expenditure estimates, continued maintenance of target fund balance levels, periodic evaluation of County fees, investments in employee compensation, and ongoing monitoring of employee benefit costs to preserve the County's long-term financial health.

The County's taxable property valuation is estimated at $3.95 billion, representing approximately 3% growth over the prior year. Because approximately 60% of General Fund revenues are derived from local ad valorem property taxes, this growth is expected to provide continued revenue stability. Revenues generated by County offices, including property development-related fees, have stabilized and are expected to grow minimally. Intergovernmental revenues, which account for approximately 12% of General Fund revenues, are also expected to remain relatively stable.

Overall, the adopted Fiscal Year 2027 budget reflects a 0.28% decrease in the County's total budget, while the General Fund budget increased by 4.85%. The General Fund increase includes a 4% cost-of-living adjustment for all employees to support the County's efforts to maintain a competitive workforce. The budget also incorporates anticipated inflation in utilities, fuel, and vehicle operating costs. Employer health care contribution rates remain unchanged from Fiscal Year 2026.

The adopted budget includes approximately $6.0 million in planned use of fund balance to finance one-time capital projects. Because these expenditures are nonrecurring, the planned use of the fund balance is not expected to adversely affect the County's long-term financial position.

Natural Disasters

On September 27, 2024, Hurricane Helene impacted South Carolina's Upstate region, causing widespread damage from heavy rainfall, high winds, flooding, and fallen trees. More than 95% of Greenville County lost power, with some outages lasting more than two weeks. The storm initially made landfall in Florida as a Category 4 hurricane before weakening to a tropical storm as it moved inland across several southern states, producing sustained winds of approximately 45 to 60 miles per hour. During Fiscal Year 2025, the County incurred approximately $40 million in response and recovery expenses, of which approximately $18 million was reimbursed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). During Fiscal Year 2026, the County incurred an additional $2 million in expenses and received $2.734 million in FEMA reimbursements.

On March 23, 2025, a wildfire was reported along Persimmon Ridge in northern Greenville County. The fire originated between Caesars Head State Park and Jones Gap State Park and was part of the broader Table Rock fire complex, which also included an active fire in Table Rock State Park in neighboring Pickens County. Combined, the fires burned more than 11,000 acres, including approximately 9,000 acres at Table Rock and 2,000 acres at Persimmon Ridge. High winds, remote terrain, and significant debris from Hurricane Helene challenged containment efforts. The County activated its Emergency Management Division and deployed resources from multiple fire departments, while the Greenville County Sheriff’s Office supported evacuation and security operations. The County incurred approximately $512,402 in costs related to the Persimmon Ridge fire during Fiscal Year 2025.

In Fiscal Year 2026, the County continued to incur $5.1 million in costs related to recovery and remediation efforts from the Persimmon Ridge wildfire. These costs primarily involved debris removal, infrastructure repairs, and ongoing emergency management activities. The County is actively pursuing additional reimbursements, including through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA); however, the timing and amount remain uncertain. Management will continue to monitor these expenditures and evaluate their impact on the County’s financial position and operating results in future reporting periods.

On January 24 and 25, 2026, a severe winter storm impacted Greenville County, resulting in a coordinated response among multiple County departments and partner agencies. Monitoring began on Wednesday, January 21, as Greenville County Emergency Management (GCEM) tracked the approaching winter weather. On Friday, January 23, at 9:00 a.m., the County advanced to OPCON 2 and requested state support through the South Carolina Emergency Management Division (SCEMD), including South Carolina Task Force 4 (SCTF-4) and Emergency Support Function 19. Activated personnel reported to the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) the following morning, and the County escalated to OPCON 1 at 10:00 a.m. on Saturday, January 24.

During peak operations, firefighter mobilization resources were used to safely transport residents to emergency shelters, and the County activated a logistics contract with Safe Industries to support response operations. The storm's severity temporarily suspended air traffic at Greenville-Spartanburg International Airport (GSP) due to hazardous runway icing. Sporadic power outages also occurred due to downed trees and icy conditions. Throughout the event, GCEM conducted daily coordination calls and published situation reports for County partners, municipalities, and other stakeholders to maintain communication and provide current information regarding storm conditions and response activities. Emergency Management also shared proactive safety messaging and travel warnings through social media to help keep residents informed.

As conditions improved, the EOC returned to OPCON 2 on Monday evening, January 26, before returning to normal daily operations (OPCON 3) on January 27. Following the storm, County crews worked to clear debris and address other recovery needs. The total response and recovery cost for Greenville County is estimated at approximately $3.5 million. These costs reflect the County's response and recovery efforts to address storm-related impacts, restore essential services, and support public safety and community recovery.

SUBSEQUENT EVENT

In FY2027, the County issued a $100 million Hospitality Tax Revenue bond to fund improvements to the Greenville Arena District's arena complex. The bond is secured by hospitality tax revenue and will increase the County’s outstanding debt and future debt service requirements.

Contact Information

This report provides an overview of the County of Greenville’s finances for those interested parties. Questions concerning any of the information found in this report or requests for additional information should be directed to the Financial Operations Division, County of Greenville, 301 University Ridge, Suite N-2400, Greenville, South Carolina 29601. In addition, this Annual Comprehensive Financial Report is located on the County’s website at *http://www.greenvillecounty.org*.