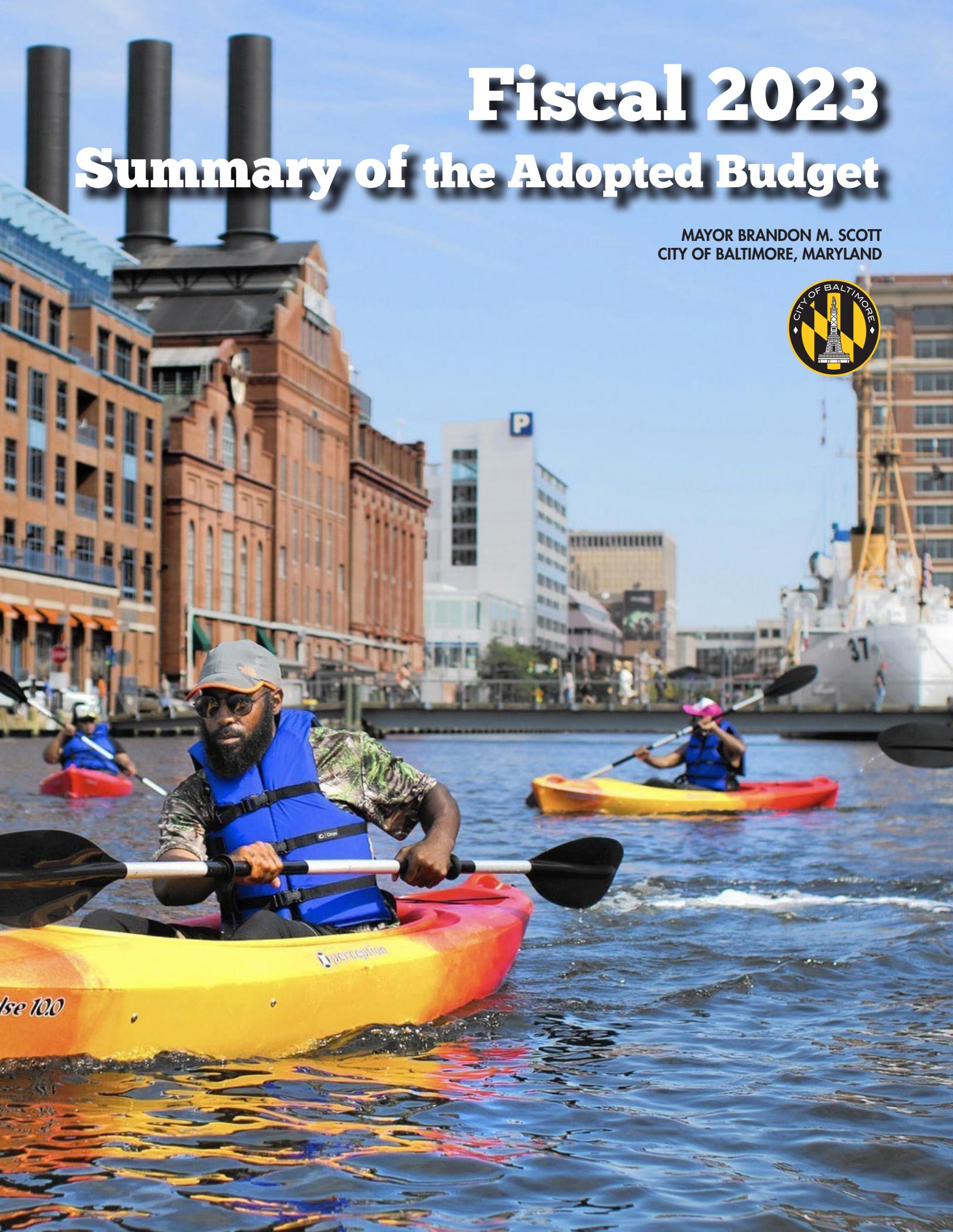


Fiscal 2023

Summary of the Adopted Budget

MAYOR BRANDON M. SCOTT
CITY OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND



Board of Estimates:

Nick J. Mosby, City Council President
Brandon M. Scott, Mayor
Bill Henry, Comptroller
Jim Shea, City Solicitor
Jason Mitchell, Director of Public Works

City Council:

President: Nick J. Mosby
Vice President: Sharon Green Middleton

First District:

Zeke Cohen

Second District:

Danielle McCray

Third District:

Ryan Dorsey

Fourth District:

Mark Conway

Fifth District:

Isaac "Yitzy" Schleifer

Sixth District:

Sharon Green Middleton

Seventh District:

James Torrence

Eighth District:

Kristerfer Burnett

Ninth District:

John T. Bullock

Tenth District:

Phylcia Porter

Eleventh District:

Eric T. Costello

Twelfth District:

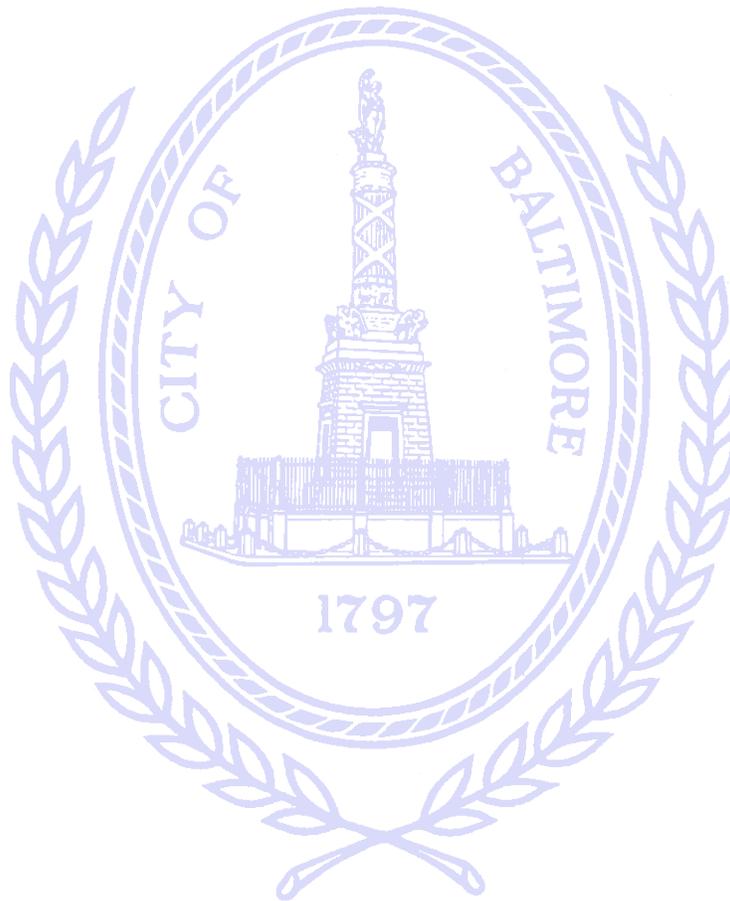
Robert Stokes, Sr.

Thirteenth District:

Antonio Glover

Fourteenth District:

Odette Ramos



Artwork Credit:

Baltimore City Recreation and Parks

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Government Finance Officers Association Distinguished Budget Award



GOVERNMENT FINANCE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION

Distinguished Budget Presentation Award

PRESENTED TO

**City of Baltimore
Maryland**

For the Fiscal Year Beginning

July 01, 2021

Christopher P. Morrill

Executive Director

The Mayor's Letter



BRANDON M. SCOTT
MAYOR

*100 Holliday Street, Room 250
Baltimore, Maryland 21202*

The Honorable Members of the City Council

City Hall, Room 400

Baltimore, Maryland 21202

The Fiscal 2023 Board of Estimates Budget Plan reflects the priorities of Mayor Brandon M. Scott. The Plan includes a ground-breaking new investment in City Schools, continues the response to COVID-19, and utilizes federal recovery funds for critical investments to make the City safer, healthier, cleaner, and more equitable. The Plan totals \$4.11 billion, including \$3.32 billion for operating expenses and \$792.6 million for capital investment. The General Fund budget totals \$2.15 billion, a 6.9% increase from the Fiscal 2022 Adopted Budget.

Fiscal Context

The Fiscal 2023 budget was developed in the context of a recovering COVID-19 economy, new State-mandated education spending, and an infusion of federal recovery aid:

COVID-19 Economy: The City's General Fund revenue outlook has stabilized, even amid some lingering economic uncertainty from COVID-19 and the conflict in Ukraine. Property Tax revenues overall are projected to increase in Fiscal 2023 due to strong growth in the residential market, even despite lost commercial value in the downtown area. Visitor and tourism-related revenues, such as Hotel Tax, Parking Revenues, and Convention Center income, have already recovered to 74.8% of pre-COVID levels in Fiscal 2022 and continued recovery is expected in Fiscal 2023. Income Tax receipts, which were disrupted during the early stages of the pandemic, have largely been spared from long-term impact. One area of continuing concern is the impact of inflation, which has increased the cost to the City for basics such as supplies, materials, and contracts by 4.6% overall.

Education Spending: In 2020, the Maryland General Assembly passed the Blueprint for Maryland's Future, more commonly referred to as Kirwan, which requires increased State and local contributions to school districts. The bill was vetoed by the Governor, but the General Assembly overrode the veto in the 2021 session. The City's total operating support for Baltimore City Public Schools will be \$332.8 million in Fiscal 2023. The City will meet the local contribution requirement for Fiscal 2023 through a combination of three factors: a recovering local economy,

small trims to agency budgets, and new Medicaid reimbursement in Emergency Medical Services (EMS), which will help offset existing General Fund costs.

Federal Aid: Federal aid provided a lifeline for the City through the first two years of the pandemic, but the focus in Fiscal 2023 is shifting from the direct COVID-19 response to larger strategic investments. Federal Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act funding and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) reimbursement are no longer budgeted in Fiscal 2023. CARES Act funds expired in December 2021, and FEMA support is scheduled to decline from 100% to 90% beginning in Fiscal 2023. Looking ahead, the City is focused on how to best spend \$641 million of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funds. The first wave of strategic investments from ARPA began in Fiscal 2022 and will continue in Fiscal 2023, with projects focused on homeless services, housing, broadband infrastructure, violence prevention, and capital improvements, among other areas.

Budget Plan

The Fiscal 2023 Preliminary Budget Plan is built around the [Mayor's Action Plan](#), which was released in December 2021. The Action Plan includes ambitious goals centered around the Mayor's five Pillars: Prioritizing Our Youth, Building Public Safety, Clean and Healthy Communities, Equitable Neighborhood Development, and Responsible Stewardship of City Resources.

Prioritizing Our Youth

The Budget Plan includes \$563.3 million across all funding sources. Key highlights include:

- The City will meet its first-year local share requirement for the new Kirwan legislation. The City's total operating contribution is \$332.8 million. Kirwan is expected to improve student outcomes by expanding early education, raising standards for teacher pay and training, and adding college and career readiness programs for high school students.
- Total support for Baltimore City Public Schools now exceeds \$417.1 million. City funding supports City Schools' operating costs, the 21st Century School Modernization Fund, teacher pension costs, retiree health benefits, school health services, and crossing guards.
- Baltimore City Recreation & Parks will utilize \$41 million of ARPA funds for capital investments in recreation centers, public pools, trails, playgrounds, and athletic fields and courts.
- The Baltimore City Fire Department will roll out the Apprenticeship Maryland program, an internship opportunity for high school students that will strengthen the career pipeline between local schools and the Department.

Building Public Safety

The Budget Plan includes \$1.10 billion across all funding sources. Key highlights include:

- The Mayor's Office of Neighborhood Safety and Engagement (MONSE) will spend \$20.7 million of ARPA funds on a variety of crime-prevention programs, with a focus on the group violence reduction strategy (GVRS), re-entry services, victim services, and youth and trauma services. The Baltimore Police Department will also add nine positions to directly support MONSE's GVRS work.
- The Baltimore City Fire Department has received federal and State approval to enter the Emergency Services Payment Program (ESPP), which will provide an estimated \$40 million of annual reimbursement from Medicaid for eligible ambulance transports. The funding will support existing EMS costs, as well as enable new EMS initiatives and Fire Department infrastructure upgrades.
- The Police Department will continue its recruitment and retention efforts with the support of new pay increases and incentives that were negotiated in the latest contract with the Fraternal Order of Police. In Fiscal 2023, \$15 million of new funding will support targeted pay increases, plus a variety of pay incentives for education, patrol work, field training, and hard-to-fill shifts.
- The Department of Transportation will roll out new speed cameras on I-83 to improve safety and reduce accidents on the highway. First year revenues are estimated at \$34.7 million, with proceeds first covering program administrative costs and remaining revenue dedicated solely to I-83 improvements.

Clean and Healthy Communities

The Budget Plan includes \$1.2 billion across all funding sources. Key highlights include:

- The Baltimore City Health Department will leverage a \$26.2 million investment from ARPA to continue the response to COVID-19, which will help offset the expiring eligibility of other federal fund sources such as CARES and FEMA. Funds will be used for vaccination efforts, testing, contact tracing, and personal protective equipment.
- Fiscal 2023 will mark the first year of a \$90 million investment of ARPA and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development funds to combat homelessness in Baltimore. Funding will be used by the Mayor's Office of Homeless Services for rental assistance, case management services, and the addition of permanent supportive housing options for those experiencing homelessness.
- The Department of Planning will add a Resilience Planner position to support the new Sustainability Subcabinet. The position will evaluate options for better preparing the community for extreme heat, flooding, and other hazards.

Equitable Neighborhood Development

The Budget Plan includes \$138.3 million across all funding sources. Key highlights include:

- The Office of Equity and Civil Rights will add two positions to develop equity training for City agencies and to support agencies with meeting the requirements of the City's Equity Assessment Program.
- The Minority and Women's Business Opportunity Office will add five positions to strengthen the City's effort to spend more contract dollars with Minority and Women-Owned Businesses. The new staff will register additional vendors and increase compliance efforts on the City's existing contracts.
- The Department of Housing and Community Development will utilize a \$100 million ARPA award to build new affordable housing units, address vacant properties, and provide support for low-income renters and homeowners.

Responsible Stewardship of City Resources

The Budget Plan includes \$232.9 million across all funding sources. Key highlights include:

- The Baltimore City Information Technology (BCIT) budget includes \$13.7 million for the final phase of the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) project. New systems for the general ledger and talent acquisition will be added to complement the human resources and payroll systems that were implemented in Fiscal 2022. These new integrated systems will reduce manual data entry and improve employees' access to real-time financial information.
- BCIT will add five new cyber-security positions to monitor and implement software security patches, and to identify and fix outstanding system vulnerabilities.
- The City will continue to identify savings from the post-COVID work environment. The Department of General Services will purchase a new energy management software system, to better track and identify savings opportunities from buildings that have been partially vacated due to work-from-home policies.

Fiscal Risks

Despite a stabilizing economic environment, the City still faces some fiscal risks that will require additional resources soon:

Inflation: The City is experiencing higher prices on purchases of materials, supplies, and contracts because of COVID-related supply chain disruptions and the conflict in Ukraine. The City is also likely to see growing pressure on wages if inflationary trends continue. For perspective, even just an additional 1% wage increase for all employees costs an additional \$10.2 million.

Kirwan Education Funding: Even after meeting the first-year requirement in Fiscal 2023, the City will face growing education spending as the Kirwan law gets phased-in over the next decade. Per the Maryland Department of Legislative Services fiscal analysis of the bill, the City's annual contributions will grow by an additional \$100 million by Fiscal 2030.

Convention Center Hotel: The City's Convention Center Hotel (Hilton) was financed with \$300 million of tax-exempt bonds in 2006. The repayment of debt was expected to be covered by hotel operational revenue and Hotel Tax and Property Tax generated by the Convention Center Hotel itself. The hotel is still struggling to recover from the impact of COVID-19, which has resulted in a shortfall in resources required to make debt service payments. Per the original bond agreement, the City is required to divert up to \$7 million of General Fund Hotel Tax revenue to fill the gap if necessary. The Fiscal 2023 budget includes this full \$7 million requirement. This requirement will remain in the budget until the hotel and convention industry fully recover, diverting scarce General Fund resources away from other pressing priorities.

Police Legal Liability: The City continues to face Gun Trace Task Force (GTTF) litigation. Viable GTTF cases are now much fewer in number after some cases were settled in 2020 and 2021. But, the remaining cases generally involve more serious allegations that GTTF misconduct contributed to the plaintiff's wrongful conviction, and therefore tend to carry significant liability risk.

Community Guide to the Budget

The City of Baltimore



Community Guide to the Budget – Fiscal 2023

What are we investing in for Fiscal 2023?

Prioritizing Our Youth

- The Fiscal 2023 budget includes \$417.1 million in support for City Schools, including increases required by the Kirwan Commission, which will fund Maintenance of Effort payments, the 21st Century School Modernization fund, teacher pension costs, and retiree health benefits.
- The Baltimore City Fire Department (BCFD) will launch an apprenticeship program through Apprenticeship Maryland providing internship opportunities for high school students.

Building Public Safety

- BCFD will enter the Emergency Services Payment Program, resulting in an estimated \$40 million from Medicaid reimbursement increasing support for Emergency Medical Services costs, new initiatives, and infrastructure upgrades.
- The Department of Transportation will manage new speed cameras on I-83. The expected \$34.7 million in revenue in Fiscal 2023 will be utilized for administrative costs and I-83 improvements.

Clean and Healthy Communities

- The Mayor's Office of Homeless Services will invest \$90 million in Federal and ARPA funds to provide rental assistance, case management services, and additional permanent supportive housing options for residents experiencing homelessness.
- The Department of Planning will hire a Resilience Planner to better support the City's efforts in preparing communities for extreme heat, flood, and other climate-related hazards.

Equitable Neighborhood Development

- The Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) will use \$100 million in ARPA funding to build new affordable housing units, address vacant properties, and provide low-income renter and homeowner support.
- The Office of Equity and Civil Rights will add two positions to develop equity training for City agencies.

Responsible Stewardship of City Resources

- Baltimore City Information and Technology's (BCIT) budget includes \$13.7 million for Phase 2 of the City's Enterprise Resource Planning system transition, which will replace and integrate the City's core financial, payroll, and human resources systems into one single platform.
- The Department of General Services will purchase a new energy management software system to identify savings opportunities from buildings that have been partially vacated due to work-from-home policies.

Fixed Costs

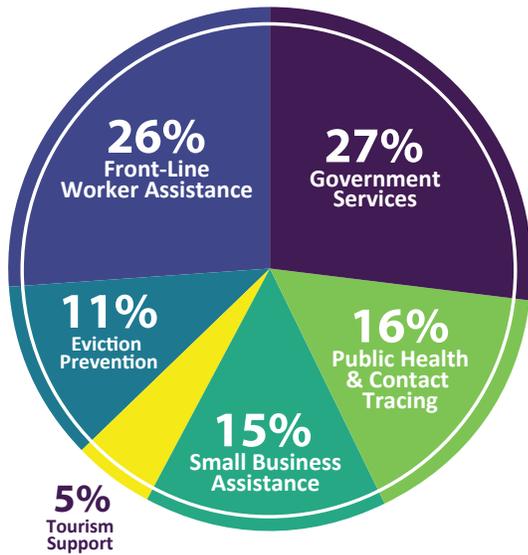
"Fixed costs" are expenses the City is required to pay by law or contract. Fixed costs limit the City's flexibility to shift resources within the budget to respond to sudden changes in revenue or spending obligations. In Fiscal 2023, fixed costs represent 25.3% or \$876.9 million of the City's General Fund budget.

- **Pension:** \$206.1 million
The City funds three pension systems for sworn fire and police employees, civil service employees, and elected officials.
- **Retiree Healthcare:** \$45.9 million
The City pays for healthcare costs of enrolled retirees based upon years of service.
- **Schools Maintenance of Effort:** \$321 million
State law requires that Baltimore City maintain its education funding effort from year to year on a per-pupil basis and pay a portion of the normal cost of the teacher pension system. In Fiscal 2023, this funding increased to meet the funding requirements under Kirwan.
- **Debt Service:** \$118.7 million
The City Charter mandates funding for payment of the principal and interest on municipal debt, including debt for capital projects, Tax Increment Financing, and State economic development loans.
- **Risk Management:** \$60.6 million
Risk Management includes workers' compensation claims and insurance and liability costs.
- **Baltimore City Community College:** \$1 million
The State mandates the City contribute to Baltimore City Community College.
- **Utilities:** \$32.2 million
Utilities include gas, electric, sewer, and water costs, as well as tipping fees for solid waste disposal.

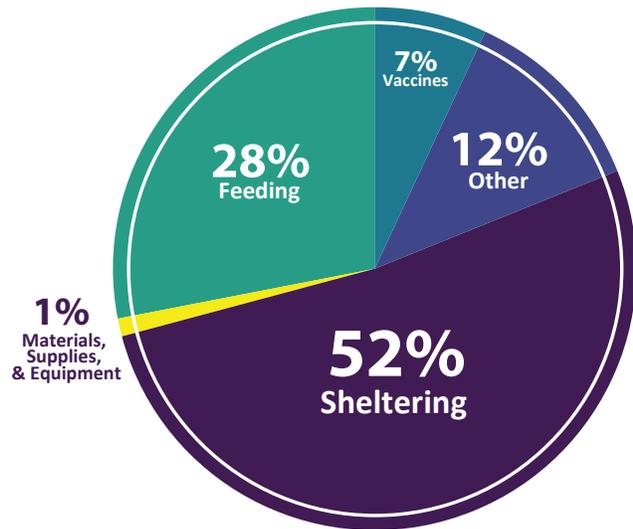
The Unprecedented Impact of COVID-19 Federal Aid

Federal aid continues to provide a lifeline for the City. In March 2020, the City received \$103.6 million from the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act, which expired in December 2021. CARES Act funds supported maintenance of government services, public health programs and contact tracing, and assistance and relief programs for small businesses and non-profits. In addition, certain City programs, such as mass vaccination sites, sheltering, and feeding, are eligible for Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) reimbursement. However, FEMA reimbursement may end at any time, impacting the City's ability to continue those services. As of August 2022, the City has been approved for \$93.7 million in reimbursement, with \$38.3 million pending FEMA approval.

CARES Spending (\$103.6 M)



FEMA Reimbursement (\$132 M)



ARPA Investments

The American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) of 2021 provided the City with \$641 million in funds that will be spent on support projects to combat the COVID-19 public health crisis and the negative economic impacts. At the time of passage of the Fiscal 2023 budget, 75% of the City's ARPA funds were committed to the following projects:

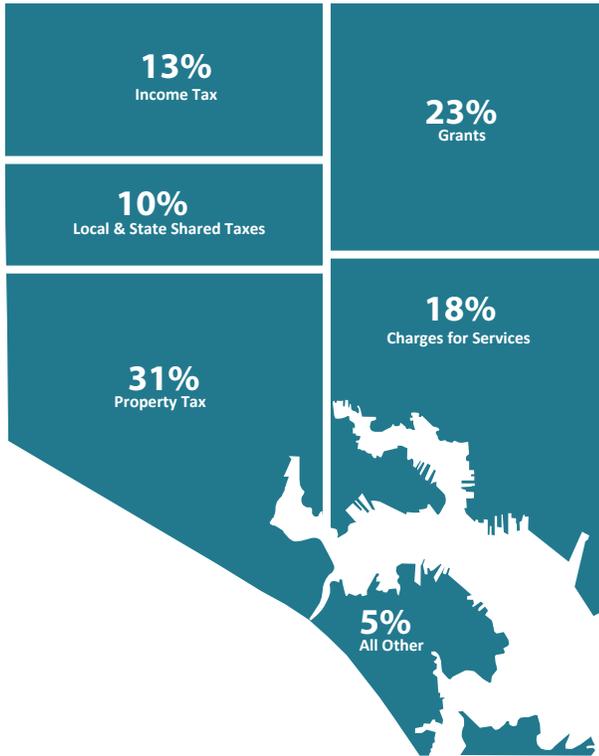
Use of Funds	Funding Committed
Administration	24.4
Economic Recovery	29.9
Workforce Development	34.8
Broadband and Digital Equity	35.0
Recreation Infrastructure	41.0
Violence Prevention	50.0
Reducing Homelessness	75.0
Public Health Response	91.1
Affordable and Vacant Housing	100.0
Total	481.2

What does it cost to run the City?

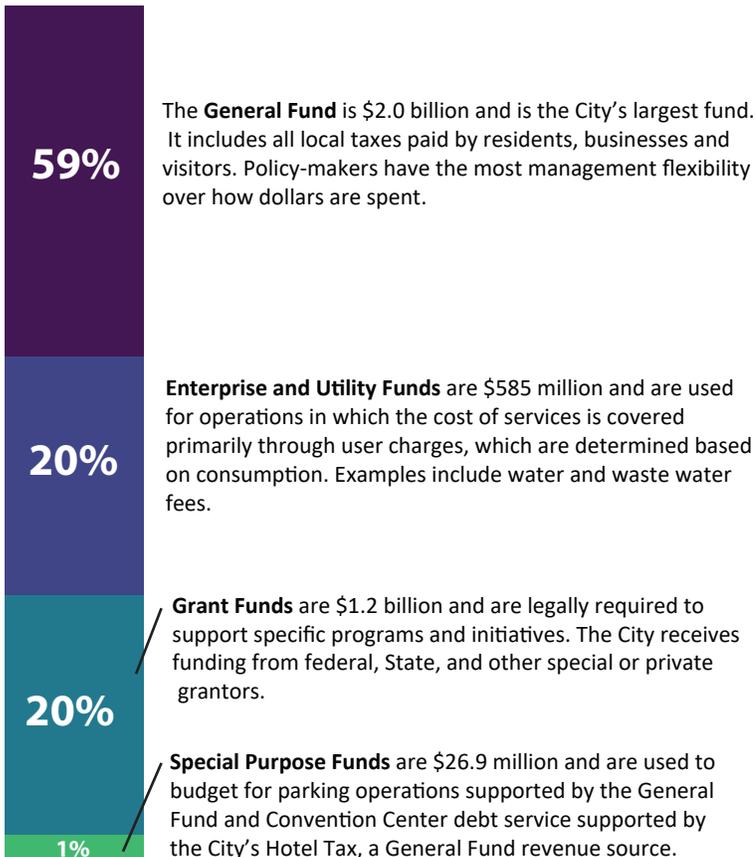
The City's fiscal year begins on July 1st and ends on June 30th. Baltimore's budget is required by law to be balanced each year.

Where does the money come from?

Operating Budget Revenue (\$3.5 billion)

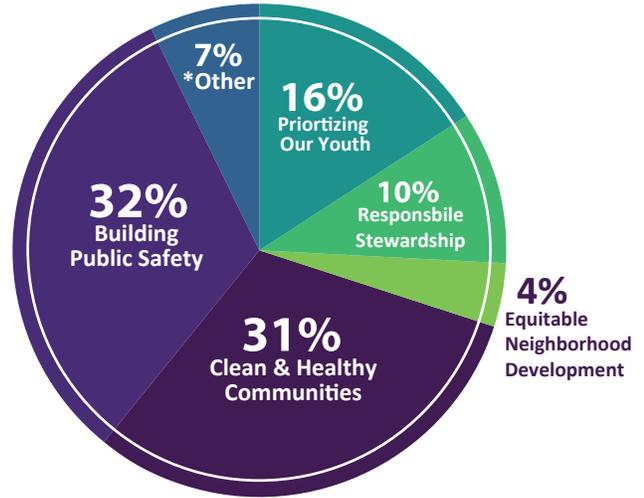


What operating funds does the City manage?

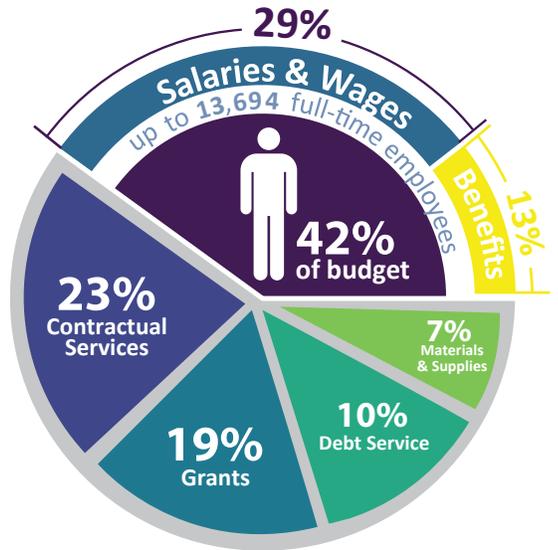


How is the money spent?

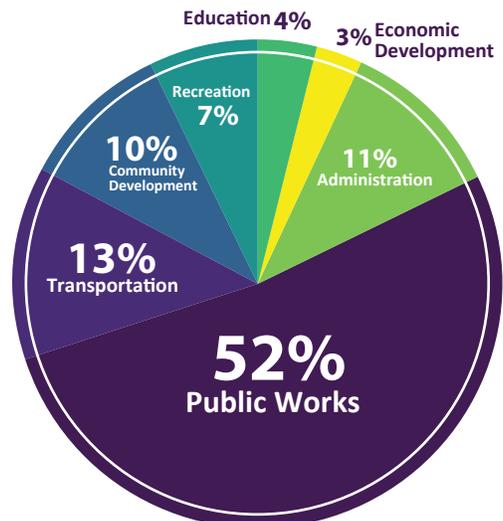
Operating by Outcome (\$3.5 billion)



Operating by Type of Expense (\$3.5 billion)



Capital by Project Type (\$487.6 million)



Note: These numbers represent the Fiscal 2023 adopted budget. Complete financial information can be found at www.budget.baltimorecity.gov

* Other includes centralized fixed costs of City operations, such as debt service, retiree health benefits, and self-insurance costs.



What did we accomplish in Fiscal 2022?

Prioritizing Our Youth

- The Health Department’s Office of Youth and Trauma Services began offering trauma-informed care trainings for employees from City agencies, non-profits, and other service providers.
- Fiscal 2022 marked the first full year of operation of the Cahill Fitness and Wellness Center.

Building Public Safety

- The Mayor’s Office of Neighborhood Safety and Engagement launched the Group Violence Reduction Strategy, an evidence-based approach to curtailing violent crime.
- The Baltimore Police Department (BPD) increased the percentage of time police officers spend on proactive policing as a part of BPD’s efforts to respond to violence.

Clean and Healthy Communities

- The Department of Public Works (DPW) distributed recycling cans for every eligible Baltimore home, which was made possible by a \$8.3 million private grant and an interest-free loan.
- Baltimore City Recreation and Parks (BCRP) planted 2,800 trees, funded in part by vendors that caused to the City’s tree canopy due to construction in City parks.

Equitable Neighborhood Development

- The Mayor’s Office of Employment Development (MOED) hired Career Navigators to work with the Health Department’s temporary staff who were hired to service as the City’s COVID-19 contact tracers. This program is aimed at connecting these individuals with permanent employment.
- MOED staffed Community Job Hubs to provide job search and preparation assistance for community members who are not located near the City’s main career centers.

Responsible Stewardship of City Resources

- BCIT trained a majority of City employees and contractors on its new cyber awareness training tool to combat cyber-attacks.
- The City began a comprehensive assessment of its procurement policies and practices in order to reform the City’s policies, systems, processes, and overall capacity.

Want to Connect?

[WWW budget.baltimorecity.gov](http://www.budget.baltimorecity.gov)

 [@baltimorebudget](https://twitter.com/baltimorebudget)



Brandon M. Scott



City Snapshot



15,800

Tons of recycling collected



1,845

Youth aged 5-13 enrolled in summer recreation camps



366,828

of Fire and EMS units dispatched annually



35,169

of city residents who received employment assistance services



90%

% of 911 calls answered within 10 seconds or less



228,307

of property maintenance code enforcement inspections



385

of structures released for demolition or stabilization



592,153

of 911 calls for Police service

Source of Data

- DPW: Service 663
- BCRP: Service 648
- BCDF: Service 614
- MOED: Service 795
- BCDF: Service 614
- DHCD: Service 745
- DHCD: Service 745
- BPD: Service 853

See 5-year trends by visiting the [Fiscal 2023 Agency Detail](#). This information reflects service outputs from Fiscal 2021.

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FISCAL 2023

SUMMARY OF THE ADOPTED BUDGET

Introduction

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Below are ways to engage with the Bureau of the Budget and Management Research (BBMR) and learn more about the City's budget.

Budget Publications

Every year, the City publishes five budget documents.

1. The [Preliminary Budget Plan](#) publication contains the initial budget recommendations from the Department of Finance, which is presented to the Board of Estimates.
2. The [Executive Summary](#) publication contains the Board of Estimates recommendations for the budget, which is presented to the City Council.
3. The Agency Detail publications, [Volume I](#) and [Volume II](#), contain detailed budget information by agency and service.
4. The Community Guide to the Budget contains an overview of the major funding recommendations of the adopted budget.
5. Summary of the Adopted Budget contains the adopted budget, as well as additional exhibits about the City's financial policies and practices as outlined in the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) Distinguished Budget Presentation Awards Program.

A copy of the Executive Summary and Agency Detail budget publications can be found at the Enoch Pratt Central Library in the Maryland Room for reference use. The Central Library is located at 400 Cathedral St, Baltimore, MD 21201.

All publications are available in PDF format from the [BBMR website](#).

Capital Improvement Program

The Department of Planning develops the City's six-year Capital Improvement Program. Information on the capital budget process, agency proposals, the annual equity analysis, and more details about the capital budget can be found on the [Department of Planning website](#).

Taxpayers' Night

Every year, the Board of Estimates, which is tasked in the City Charter with formulating and executing the fiscal policy of the City, hosts a public hearing on the Preliminary Budget Plan called Taxpayers' Night, as required by the City Charter. This event provides City residents the opportunity to provide feedback on the Preliminary Budget, which the Board of Estimates takes in to consideration before submitting the recommended budget, formally called the Ordinance of Estimates, to the City Council. The City Council also hosts a Taxpayers' Night on the Ordinance of Estimates.

Annual Comprehensive Financial Report

The Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) is a financial document that complies with standards set by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. Baltimore City's current and past ACFRs can be accessed through the [Department of Finance website](#).

Baltimore City Charter

The City Charter is a legal document that establishes the organization, powers, functions, and essential procedures for Baltimore City. It can be accessed through the [Department of Legislative Reference website](#).

Social Media

Connect with the Bureau of the Budget and Management Research on [Twitter](#) and [Facebook](#) @baltimorebudget for infographics, budget process updates, event invitations, and more.

Open Budget

Use [Open Budget](#), an interactive budget exploration tool, to easily drill into agency budgets. The associated dataset is also available through [Open Data](#).

Community Budget Presentations and Questions

Residents and community groups can request a community budget presentation from a member of BBMR or ask questions about the budget by emailing budget@baltimorecity.gov.

About Baltimore

Baltimore City was founded on July 30, 1729. Incorporated in 1797, Baltimore City became independent from Baltimore County in 1851. Baltimore is the historic, business, education, and cultural center of Maryland. The City is located between Washington, D.C. and New York City along the Interstate 95 corridor. It is the most populous city in Maryland and the 30th most populous city in the United States.

The City benefits from being in one of the wealthiest states in the nation and is the northern anchor of the Washington-Baltimore-Northern Virginia Combined Statistical Area (CSA). This CSA is one of the largest, wealthiest and best educated population centers in the country. The City's economy has traditionally benefited from its location and proximity to a large and diversified workforce.

Baltimore-Washington International Thurgood Marshall Airport, Amtrak and MARC train service, and Light and Metro Rail ease the transportation of people and freight. Baltimore's port ranks 10th nationally for the total export tonnage and 13th in terms of foreign cargo tonnage.

The professional baseball team the Baltimore Orioles, the professional football team the Baltimore Ravens, and the professional indoor soccer team the Baltimore Blast call Baltimore City home. The City also is home to a number of cultural institutions including the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra, the Baltimore Museum of Art, the American Visionary Art Museum, the Walters Art Museum, and the Maryland Institute College of Art, the oldest and one of the top art schools in country.

Fort McHenry, located at the mouth of Baltimore's Harbor was where Francis Scott Key drew his inspiration to write our National Anthem after a failed British attack in 1814.

The City derives economic strength from the number of jobs in the knowledge-information-based education and information services sectors. The prominence of health care and knowledge-related industries is reflected in the composition of the City's major employers.

Largest Private-Sector Employers	Rank
University of Maryland Medical System	1
Johns Hopkins Health System	2
Johns Hopkins University	3
LifeBridge Health	4
T. Rowe Price Group Inc.	5
Exelon Corp.	6
Mercy Health Services	7
Abacus Corporation	8
Community College of Baltimore County	9
Wells Fargo & Co	10

Largest Tourist Attractions	Annual Visitors
Power Plant	7,100,000
Horseshoe Casino	3,600,000
Power Plan Live!	3,100,000
National Aquarium	992,571
Baltimore Symphony Orchestra	490,992
Maryland Zoo in Baltimore	427,967
Lexington Market	300,000
Maryland Science Center	300,000
Fort McHenry National Monument & Historic Shrine	225,000
Historic Ships in Baltimore	79,000

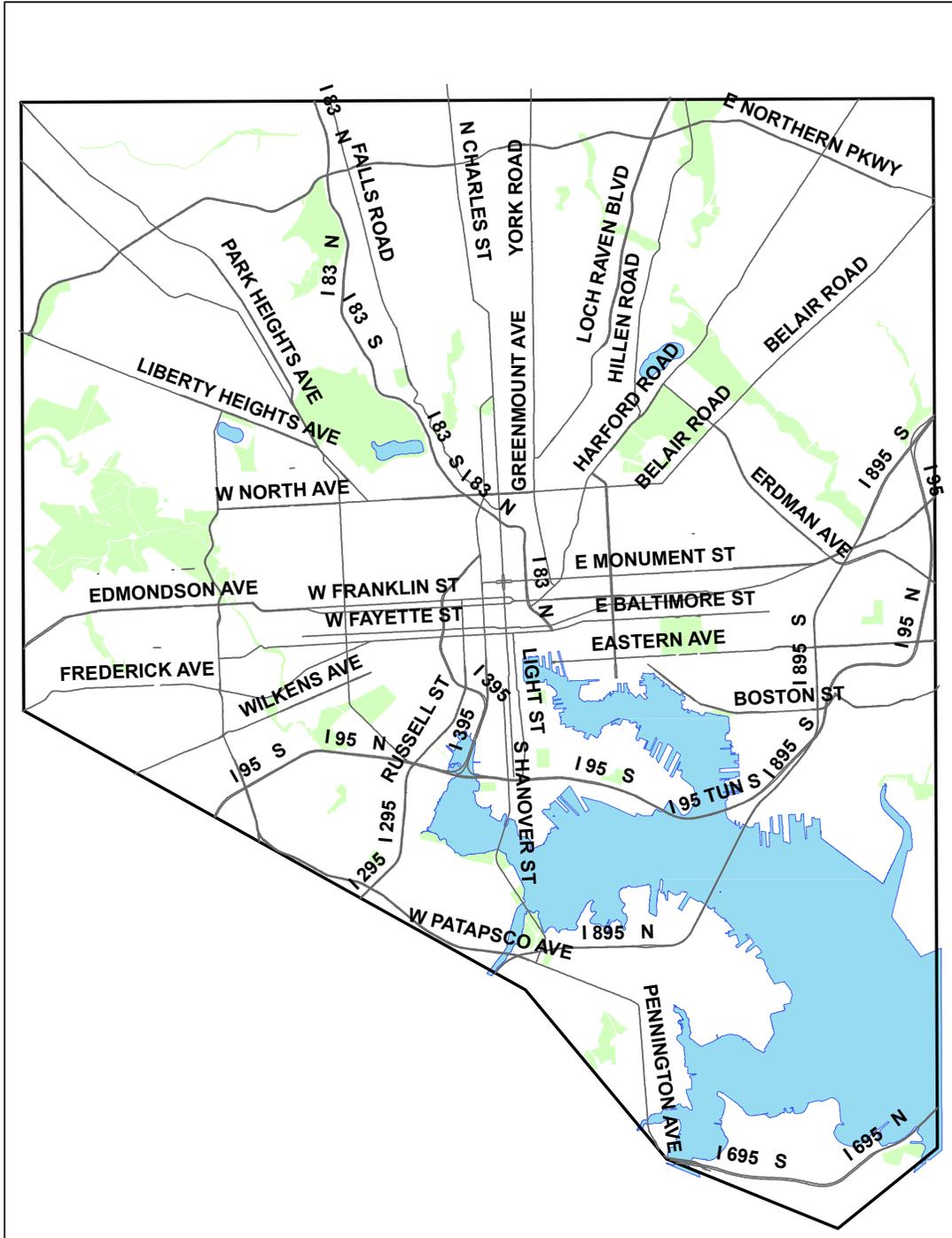
Largest Colleges and Universities	Total Enrollment
Johns Hopkins University	17,257
Morgan State University	7,402
University of Maryland, Baltimore	5,143
Loyola University Maryland	4,136
Goucher College	1,927
University of Baltimore	1,860
MICA	1,715
Coppin State University	1,418
Notre Dame of Maryland University	891

Source: Baltimore Business Journal Book of Lists

Geography and location

Baltimore City has a total area of 92.1 square miles (238.5 sq. km) and 12.3% is water. The City is a major deep-water seaport located on the Patapsco River, a tributary of the Chesapeake Bay.

The City is almost completely surrounded by Baltimore County, a separate entity, which borders the City on the east, north, west and part of the south. Anne Arundel County adjoins the City on its southern border. Major parks include Gwynns Falls/Leakin Park and Druid Hill Park on the west side and Patterson Park on the east side. The City consists of over 250 neighborhoods.



Demographic Profile and Trends

Based on U.S. Census data, Baltimore City has an estimated population of 576,498 as of the 2020 Census (revised July 1, 2021) and a population density of 7,236 people per square mile.

Population Characteristics

Category	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
Baltimore Population	905,759	786,775	736,014	651,154	620,961	576,498
US Population	203,211,926	226,545,805	248,709,873	281,421,906	308,745,538	331,893,745
Sex						
Male	47.2%	46.7%	46.7%	46.6%	47.1%	47.0%
Female	52.8%	53.3%	53.3%	53.4%	52.9%	53.0%
Age						
0-4 years	8.4%	6.7%	8.0%	6.4%	6.6%	6.3%
5-19 years	28.5%	24.2%	19.8%	21.7%	18.3%	16.9%
20-44 years	30.6%	35.8%	41.2%	37.5%	38.1%	38.4%
45-64 years	21.9%	20.5%	17.5%	21.2%	25.2%	29.6%
65 years and over	10.6%	12.8%	13.6%	13.2%	11.7%	8.8%
Race						
White	53.0%	43.9%	39.3%	31.6%	29.6%	29.7%
Black	46.4%	54.8%	59.2%	64.3%	63.7%	62.3%
Asian	0.3%	0.6%	1.1%	1.5%	2.3%	2.5%
Other	0.3%	0.7%	0.4%	1.1%	2.3%	2.3%
Two or More Races	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.5%	2.1%	3.2%

Source: United States Census Bureau; estimate provided by American Community Survey

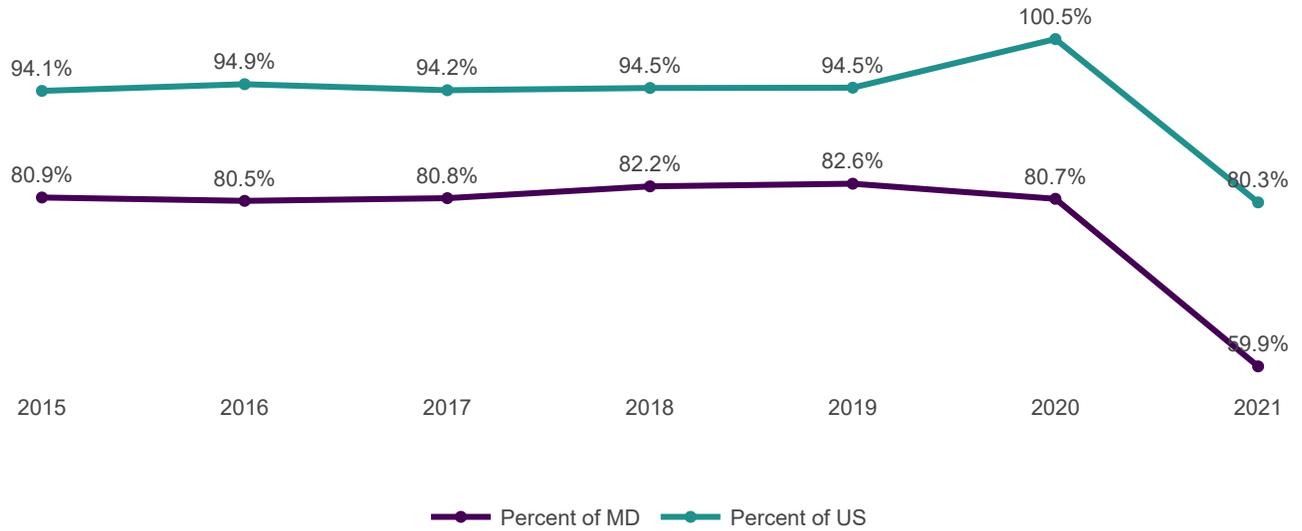
Jobs by Sector

Number of Jobs by Sector	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Construction, Mining, and Logging	11,400	11,500	11,400	11,300	10,800	10,500	10,600
Manufacturing	10,600	10,600	10,900	11,200	10,800	11,300	11,100
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	43,700	44,100	43,000	40,600	44,600	50,800	48,400
Financial Activities and Information	22,100	23,100	22,300	22,300	21,900	17,200	17,100
Professional and Business Services	48,500	49,300	52,200	55,500	52,800	56,400	55,500
Education and Health Services	115,600	118,800	120,600	120,500	115,700	112,300	110,600
Leisure and Hospitality	29,400	29,700	29,900	29,300	19,600	23,700	23,000
Other Services	12,500	12,400	12,700	12,500	11,100	11,200	11,100
Government	72,500	72,000	72,300	70,400	70,200	76,000	74,700

Source: Baltimore Area Employment – Bureau of Labor and Statistics (BLS)

Per Capita Personal Income

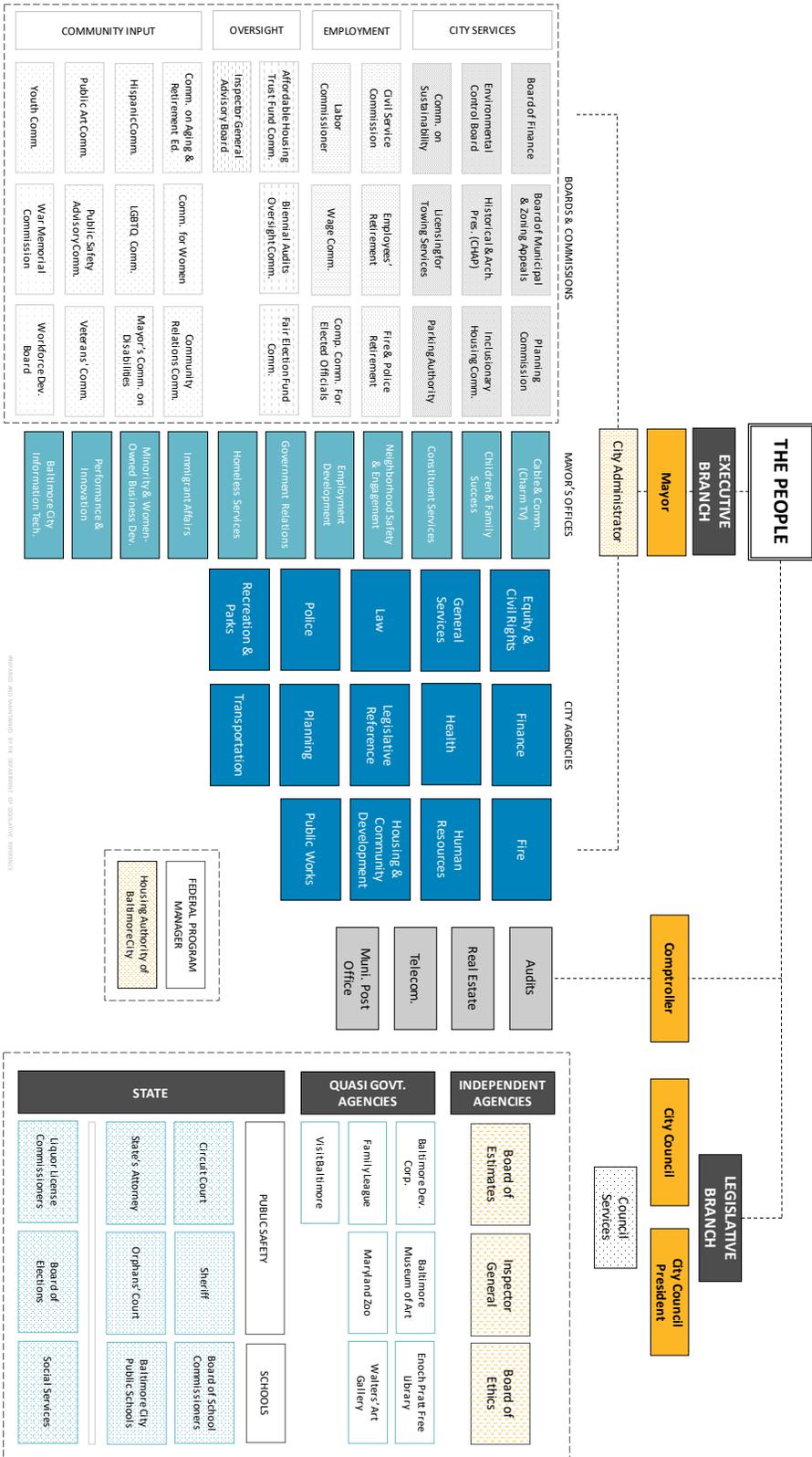
Baltimore City Per Capita Income as a Percent of Maryland and the United States



Geographic Region	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Baltimore City	46,123	47,475	49,083	51,577	53,378	54,097	52,164
Maryland	57,036	59,011	60,758	62,708	64,640	67,030	87,063
United States	49,019	50,015	52,118	54,606	56,490	53,817	64,994

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis Local Area Personal Income Accounts

Municipal Organization Chart



Municipal Structure

Under the Baltimore City Charter the City's executive functions are vested in the Mayor, the Board of Estimates, and an independent Comptroller. The City's legislative functions are vested in the City Council.

Recent Charter Amendments

The City Charter establishes a strong mayoral form of government, which gives the Mayor wide discretion over City operations and finances. In 2020, Baltimore City voters passed two Charter amendments that impact this structure.

The first Charter amendment established the position of City Administrator to serve as the Chief Administrative Officer of the City. Appointed by the Mayor, the City Administrator oversees the City's day-to-day operations, including the delivery of City services. The first City Administrator was appointed in January 2021 by Mayor Brandon M. Scott.

The second Charter amendment created City Council authority to amend proposed funding levels from the General Fund within the Operating and Capital Budgets. This broader budget authority will first impact the Fiscal 2024 budget process. The budget process will still require approval by both the Board of Estimates and City Council before going to the Mayor for final approval.

Executive

Mayor

The Mayor is the chief executive officer of the City. The Mayor is elected for a term of four years and is eligible to succeed themselves without limitation as to the number of terms. If the Mayor is disabled or absent from the City, the President of the City Council acts as ex-officio Mayor. If the Mayor resigns, is permanently disqualified, or dies in office, the President of the City Council becomes Mayor for the remainder of the term. The Mayor appoints department heads and municipal officers, serves on the Board of Estimates, and appoints two of the other four members of the Board of Estimates. In addition to these executive powers the Mayor also has the authority to approve or veto ordinances.

- *Mayor:* Brandon M. Scott

Chief Administrative Officer

The position of Chief Administrative Officer provides additional professional management capacity to support the day-to-day operations of City government and advises the Mayor on the effective, efficient, and economically prudent administration of public resources. The City Administrator executes the Mayor's policies with the assistance of colleagues across City government. The City Administrator's Office is comprised of the Deputy City Administrator and three Deputy Mayors.

- *Chief Administrative Officer:* Christopher J. Shorter
- *Deputy City Administrator:* Simone C. Johnson (interim)
- *Deputy Mayor for Community and Economic Development:* Vacant at time of publication
- *Deputy Mayor for Equity, Health, and Human Services:* Faith P. Leach
- *Deputy Mayor for Public Safety:* Anthony Barksdale

Comptroller

The Comptroller is a city-wide elected official that is a member of the Executive branch, but is independent of the Mayor. Elected for a term of four years, the Comptroller is eligible to succeed themselves without limitation as to the number of terms. Pursuant to Article V of the City Charter the Comptroller serves as a member of the Board of Estimates and the Board of Finance. The Comptroller has executive responsibility for the Department of Audits, the Department of Real Estate, the Department of Telecommunications, and the Municipal Post Office.

- *Comptroller:* Bill Henry

Board of Estimates

The [Board of Estimates](#) (BOE) formulates and executes the fiscal policy of the City with its primary policy tool being the recommended annual Ordinance of Estimates, the City's budget. The BOE is also responsible for awarding contracts and supervising all purchasing by the City. The BOE is composed of five voting members: the President of the City Council, who serves as President of the BOE, the Mayor, the Comptroller, the City Solicitor, and the Director of the Department of Public Works.

- *City Council President:* Nick J. Mosby
- *Mayor:* Brandon M. Scott
- *Comptroller:* Bill Henry
- *City Solicitor:* Jim Shea
- *Director of Public Works:* Jason W. Mitchell

Legislative

City Council President

The City Council President is city-wide elected position that presides over the City Council and serves as a voting member. The Council President is also President of the Board of Estimates. The Council President is elected for a term of four years and is eligible to succeed themselves without limitation as to the number of terms. In the event of a vacancy in the Mayor's office, the Council President becomes Mayor for the remainder of that term. If the position of Council President is vacant, the members of the Council elect a new Council President

- *City Council President:* Nick J. Mosby

City Council

The [City Council](#) is the City's legislative body, with the power to enact all ordinances and resolutions. City Council members are elected from 14 districts, and the President is elected at-large, by all voters of the City.

- *First District:* Zeke Cohen
- *Second District:* Danielle McCray
- *Third District:* Ryan Dorsey
- *Fourth District:* Mark Conway
- *Fifth District:* Isaac "Yitzy" Schleifer
- *Sixth District:* Sharon Green Middleton, *Vice President*
- *Seventh District:* James Torrence
- *Eighth District:* Kristerfer Burnett
- *Ninth District:* John T. Bullock
- *Tenth District:* Phylicia Porter
- *Eleventh District:* Eric T. Costello
- *Twelfth District:* Robert Stokes, Sr.
- *Thirteenth District:* Antonio Glover
- *Fourteenth District:* Odette Ramos

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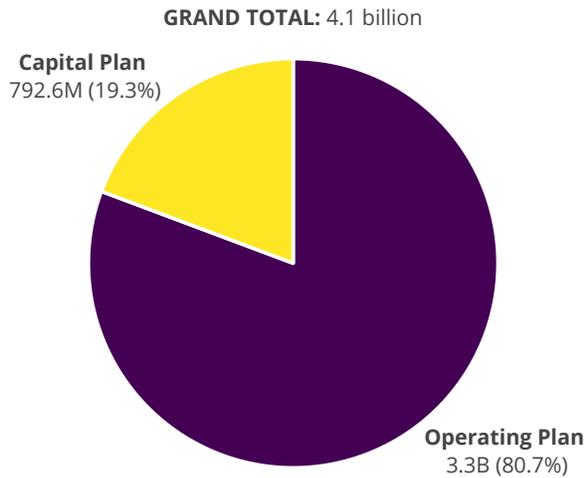
FISCAL 2023

SUMMARY OF THE ADOPTED BUDGET

Budget Plan

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Revenues and Expenditures



The total Fiscal 2023 appropriation plan for the City of Baltimore is \$4.11 billion. This is a decrease of \$222.4 million or 5.1% below the Fiscal 2022 Adopted Budget.

The two components of the total appropriation plan are the [Operating Budget Plan](#) and the [Capital Improvement Plan](#). The operating budget funds the daily business of the City, specifically covering programs, services, staff, and supplies. The capital budget funds physical infrastructure projects for the City, specifically major renovations and replacements that are long-term investments.

The operating budget is \$3.32 billion, a decrease of \$527.4 million or -13.7%. The capital budget is \$792.6 million, which is an increase of \$305.0 million or 62.6%. The capital budget is subject to cyclical changes due to the timing of large construction projects.

Fiscal 2023	Amount	Dollar Change*	Percent Change*
Operating Plan	3,316,122,946	(527,354,540)	-13.7%
Capital Plan	792,561,000	304,989,000	62.6%
Total	4,108,683,946	(222,365,540)	-5.1%

The total Fiscal 2023 appropriation plan for the City of Baltimore is \$4.11 billion. This is a decrease of \$222.4 million or 5.1% below the Fiscal 2022 Adopted budget.

The City typically adopts a balanced budget, with planned expenditures equal to anticipated revenue. See the [Key Budgetary and Financial Policies](#) for more information.

Ten-Year Financial Forecast

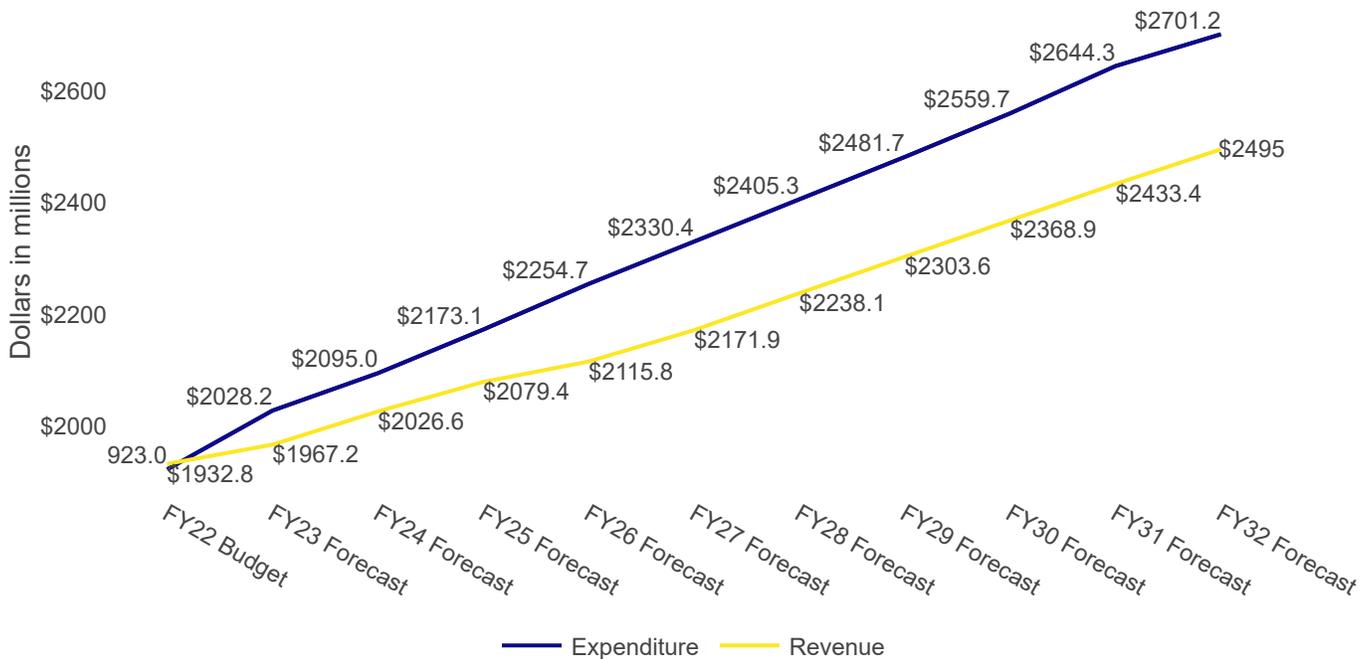
Long-term planning is critical to ensuring continuity of core City services despite fluctuations in revenue. In addition, the City is mandated by Charter and policy to adopt a balanced budget each year. As part of the City's annual budget process, BBMR completes an annual 10-year financial forecast, which enables the City to anticipate budget shortfalls and to responsibly and deliberately plan for ways to eliminate the shortfall and balance the budget. The Government Fiscal Officers Association recommends governments forecast at least five years into the future, but longer for governments that rely on the issuance of debt and utility rates.

During the annual budget planning process, the City assesses ways to reduce costs or increase revenues to ensure that a balanced budget is presented, as well as working on longer term initiatives to support the City's fiscal health

in future years. Some examples of these longer term initiatives include inventory and analysis of the City's physical assets, reviewing [tax credit programs](#), and exploring alternative revenue sources.

In fall 2021, the Bureau of the Budget and Management Research (BBMR) prepared a 10-year forecast based on its current estimate for Fiscal 2023, which began on July 1, 2022. The forecast assumed year-over-year increases of between 2.15-3.29% for expenditures and between 2.3-2.7%, except for Fiscal 2025, for revenues. The future year estimates were based on the following assumptions: State mandated education funding contributions; salary increases above the normal 2% for specific bargaining unit contracts and hard-to-fill positions; continued inflation at a rate of 2.2%, affecting charges for services and taxes; decreases in tax credits; and a return to 7.7% for State Highway User Revenues (HUR) in Fiscal 2025. After completing this forecast, the City learned of changes at the State level, such as reductions in mandated education contributions and long-term increases in HUR funding, as well as increased reimbursement from the federal government for Emergency Medical Services. These factors were included in the adopted Fiscal 2023 budget and be included in the forecast completed as part of the Fiscal 2024 process.

10-Year Financial Forecast



Revenue and Expenditure Summary

Revenues by Revenue Source	FY21 Actual†	FY22 Budget	FY23 Estimate	Dollar Change *	Percent Change *
Property Taxes	964,982,104	969,960,000	1,005,152,000	35,192,000	0.4%
Income Taxes	410,711,792	385,620,000	430,839,000	45,219,000	0.5%
Other Local Taxes	419,924,876	429,252,980	568,110,000	138,857,020	1.7%
Licenses, Permits, and Fines	74,417,791	79,258,000	84,284,500	5,026,500	0.1%
State Grants	238,655,922	318,656,575	399,612,550	80,955,975	1.0%
Use of Money and Property	60,622,153	46,774,024	75,149,672	28,375,648	0.3%
Federal Grants	161,857,384	976,931,151	372,057,389	(604,873,762)	-7.3%
Charges for Current Services	592,553,092	609,355,641	594,069,367	(15,286,274)	-0.2%
Special and Other Revenues	453,992,119	354,982,076	360,226,998	5,244,922	0.1%
Borrowed Proceeds	466,538,000	214,518,000	329,059,000	114,541,000	1.4%
From (To) Fund Balance	0	4,432,000	66,060,367	61,628,367	0.7%
Transfers In (Out)	(61,977,509)	(39,811,596)	(159,688,800)	(119,877,204)	-1.5%
TOTAL REVENUES	3,782,277,724	4,349,928,851	4,124,932,043	(224,996,808)	-2.7%

Expenditures by Priority Outcome	FY21 Actual†	FY22 Budget	FY23 Budget	Dollar Change *	Percent Change *
Building Public Safety	997,961,638	1,045,596,352	1,097,667,376	52,071,024	0.6%
Clean and Healthy Communities	870,735,551	1,113,823,505	1,082,322,019	(31,501,486)	-0.4%
Equitable Neighborhood Dev.	138,168,693	810,688,251	138,325,505	(672,362,746)	-8.2%
Prioritizing Our Youth	467,179,511	487,565,414	563,344,401	75,778,987	0.9%
Responsible Stewardship	156,286,801	173,589,132	186,410,861	12,821,729	0.2%
Other	213,615,197	212,214,832	248,052,784	35,837,952	0.4%
Capital Improvement	823,212,000	487,572,000	792,561,000	304,989,000	3.7%
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	3,667,159,391	4,331,049,486	4,108,683,946	(222,365,540)	-2.7%

Table in dollars.

* Change is calculated between Fiscal 2022 and Fiscal 2023

† When total revenues exceed expenditures at the end of a fiscal year, the difference is added to the corresponding fund's fund balance.

Current Fiscal Year Revenues and Expenditures by Fund

Revenues by Revenue Source	General Fund	Special Purpose Funds	Grant Funds	Enterprise Funds	Capital Project Funds	Total
Property Taxes	1,005,152,000	0	0	0	0	1,005,152,000
Income Taxes	430,839,000	0	0	0	0	430,839,000
Other Local Taxes	397,131,000	30,175,000	0	26,934,000	113,870,000	568,110,000
Licenses, Permits, and Fines	69,484,500	572,000	0	14,228,000	0	84,284,500
State Grants	104,816,000	0	192,670,550	0	102,126,000	399,612,550
Use of Money and Property	19,333,500	4,560	0	55,811,612	0	75,149,672
Federal Grants	0	0	278,028,389	0	94,029,000	372,057,389
Charges for Current Services	45,727,000	3,042,000	0	545,300,367	0	594,069,367
Special and Other Revenues	3,424,320	0	203,325,678	0	153,477,000	360,226,998
Borrowed Proceeds	0	0	0	0	329,059,000	329,059,000
From (To) Fund Balance	70,000,000	0	0	(3,939,633)	0	66,060,367
Transfers In (Out)	(89,007,320)	(2,777,285)	0	(67,904,195)	0	(159,688,800)
TOTAL REVENUES	2,056,900,000	31,016,275	674,024,617	570,430,151	792,561,000	4,124,932,043

Table in dollars.

Expenditures by Priority Outcome	General Fund	Special Purpose Funds	Grant Funds	Enterprise Funds	Capital Project Funds	Total
Building Public Safety	869,768,231	0	227,899,145	0	0	1,097,667,376
Clean and Healthy Communities	308,322,358	0	238,348,320	535,651,341	0	1,082,322,019
Equitable Neighborhood Dev	65,918,953	24,459,628	26,108,119	21,838,805	0	138,325,505
Prioritizing Our Youth	431,115,540	0	131,756,588	472,273	0	563,344,401
Responsible Stewardship	158,463,394	3,051,647	24,660,185	235,635	0	186,410,861
Other	222,615,524	5,000	25,252,260	180,000	0	248,052,784
Capital Improvement	0	0	0	0	792,561,000	792,561,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	2,056,204,000	27,516,275	674,024,617	558,378,054	792,561,000	4,108,683,946

Table in dollars.

Operating and Capital Recommendations by Type of Fund

Fund Name	Operating Budget	Capital Budget	Total
General	2,056,204,000	70,500,000	2,126,704,000
Conduit Enterprise	13,599,903	23,370,000	36,969,903
Wastewater Utility	289,882,727	0	289,882,727
Water Utility	204,820,026	0	204,820,026
Stormwater Utility	28,236,593	0	28,236,593
Parking Enterprise	21,838,805	0	21,838,805
Parking Management	27,516,275	0	27,516,275
Federal	278,028,389	94,029,000	372,057,389
State	192,670,550	102,126,000	294,796,550
Special Revenue	200,282,333	0	200,282,333
Special Grant	3,043,345	0	3,043,345
General Obligation Bonds	0	80,000,000	80,000,000
Revenue Bonds	0	314,059,000	314,059,000
County Transportation Bonds	0	15,000,000	15,000,000
Other	0	93,477,000	93,477,000
Total	3,316,122,946	792,561,000	4,108,683,946

Table in dollars.

Operating and Capital Recommendations by Fiscal Year

Operating Funds	Fiscal 2021 Actual	Fiscal 2022 Budget	Fiscal 2023 Budget	Dollar Change*	Percent Change*
General Fund					
General	2,027,935,180	1,992,751,000	2,056,204,000	63,453,000	3.2%
Special Purpose Funds					
Parking Management	23,547,101	26,908,079	27,516,275	608,196	2.3%
Grant Funds					
Federal	121,890,384	937,263,151	278,028,389	(659,234,762)	-70.3%
State	122,821,483	164,840,575	192,670,550	27,829,975	16.9%
Special Revenue	94,419,761	131,742,175	200,282,333	68,540,158	52.0%
Special Grant	687,290	5,165,772	3,043,345	(2,122,427)	-41.1%
Enterprise Funds					
Conduit Enterprise	10,322,472	13,029,924	13,599,903	569,979	4.4%
Wastewater Utility	236,454,151	302,786,191	289,882,727	(12,903,464)	-4.3%
Water Utility	164,523,154	212,443,211	204,820,026	(7,623,185)	-3.6%
Stormwater Utility	24,225,030	34,087,912	28,236,593	(5,851,319)	-17.2%
Parking Enterprise	17,121,385	22,459,496	21,838,805	(620,691)	-2.8%
Grand Total	2,843,947,391	3,843,477,486	3,316,122,946	(527,354,540)	-13.7%

* Change is calculated between Fiscal 2022 and Fiscal 2023

Table in dollars.

Capital Funds	Fiscal 2021 Budget	Fiscal 2022 Budget	Fiscal 2023 Budget	Dollar Change*	Percent Change*
Pay-As-You-Go					
General	500,000	15,000,000	70,500,000	55,500,000	370.0%
Conduit Enterprise	41,000,000	5,000,000	23,370,000	18,370,000	367.4%
Stormwater Utility	1,750,000	0	0	0	
Grant and Special Funds					
Federal	39,967,000	39,668,000	94,029,000	54,361,000	137.0%
State	8,630,000	52,152,000	102,126,000	49,974,000	95.8%
Loans and Bonds					
General Oblig. Bonds	80,000,000	80,000,000	80,000,000	0	0.0%
Revenue Bonds	451,538,000	199,518,000	314,059,000	114,541,000	57.4%
County Trans. Bonds	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	0	0.0%
Other					
Other	184,827,000	81,234,000	93,477,000	12,243,000	15.1%
Grand Total	823,212,000	487,572,000	792,561,000	304,989,000	62.6%

* Change is calculated between Fiscal 2022 and Fiscal 2023

Table in dollars.

Agency Use of Fund Sources

The table below shows the relationship between fund sources and City agencies for Fiscal 2023.

Agency Name	Capital Project Funds	Enterprise Funds	General Fund	Grant Funds	Internal Service Fund	Special Purpose Funds
Board of Elections			9.2			
City Council			9.1			
Comptroller			9.3		13.9	
Council Services			0.8			
Courts: Circuit Court			18.3	9.2		
Courts: Orphans' Court			0.8			
Employees' Retirement Systems				12.7		
Enoch Pratt Free Library			29.6	16.0		
Finance		0.2	29.6	0.2	8.2	3.1
Fire			227.9	89.6		
General Services	88.3		13.1	3.2	99.8	
Health			43.6	164.6		
Housing and Community Development	88.9		46.0	39.7		
Human Resources			13.0		2.4	
Law			13.9		8.7	
Legislative Reference			1.4			
Liquor License Board			2.5			
M-R: Art and Culture			9.8			
M-R: Baltimore City Public Schools	19.0		332.8			
M-R: Cable and Communications			0.7	0.7		
M-R: Civic Promotion			10.3			
M-R: Conditional Purchase Agreements			8.2			
M-R: Contingent Fund			1.0			
M-R: Convention Center Hotel			12.5			
M-R: Convention Complex			14.5	8.9		
M-R: Debt Service			88.7	15.8		
M-R: Educational Grants			11.7	14.1		
M-R: Employees' Retirement Contribution			2.2			
M-R: Environmental Control Board			1.6	0.3		
M-R: Health and Welfare Grants			1.5			
M-R: Miscellaneous General Expenses		0.2	34.2	0.1		0.0
M-R: Office of Children and Family Success		0.5	3.0	55.4		
M-R: Office of Employment Development			9.3	29.4		
M-R: Office of Equity and Civil Rights			3.2	0.2		
M-R: Office of Homeless Services			12.8	55.8		
M-R: Office of Information and Technology	6.9		40.7	0.6	13.2	
M-R: Office of Neighborhood Safety and Engagement			7.7	17.0		
M-R: Office of the Labor Commissioner			1.2			
M-R: Retirees' Benefits			34.1			
M-R: Self-Insurance Fund			31.1			
M-R: TIF Debt Service			21.8			
Mayoralty	11.8		15.9	9.2		
Municipal and Zoning Appeals			0.6			
Office of the Inspector General			2.3			
Planning			7.2	6.1		
Police			525.1	54.5		
Public Works	388.8	522.1	99.9	9.5		
Recreation and Parks	59.4		48.5	12.4		
Sheriff			21.3	2.9		
State's Attorney			39.6	12.8		
Transportation	129.5	35.4	133.5	33.3		24.5
Grand Total	792.6	558.4	2,056.2	674.0	146.3	27.5

Table in millions of dollars.

Expenditures: Recommended vs. Adopted Budget

The preliminary budget is first introduced on behalf of the Department of Finance to the Board of Estimates (BOE). The BOE holds a special meeting with the Department of Finance and agency heads to discuss the budget. In addition, the BOE hosts a Taxpayers' Night for residents to share their thoughts on the budget. Following these events, the BOE votes on the preliminary budget and, if approved, the recommended budget is sent to City Council for review. The City Council hosts a Taxpayers' Night similar to the BOE, as well as a week of budget hearings with agencies. After these events, the City Council votes on the recommended budget. The City Council approved budget is then sent to the Mayor for review. The Mayor may approve the total budget or use their authority to issue a line item veto, vetoing some items and approving the rest of the budget.

During the Fiscal 2023 [budget process](#), City Council had the authority to decrease funding, not to reallocate it. In November 2020, voters approved an amendment to the City Charter that will allow City Council to move funding with a majority vote within the General Fund. This broader budget authority will start with the Fiscal 2024 planning process.

Fund Name	Recommended Budget	Adopted Budget	Change
General	2,059,500,000	2,071,204,000	11,704,000
Conduit Enterprise	18,670,000	18,599,903	(70,097)
Wastewater Utility	291,124,673	289,882,727	(1,241,946)
Water Utility	205,789,497	204,820,026	(969,471)
Stormwater Utility	28,345,608	28,236,593	(109,015)
Parking Enterprise	22,005,526	21,838,805	(166,721)
Parking Management	27,393,304	27,516,275	122,971
Federal	311,021,554	317,696,389	6,674,835
State	231,134,013	244,822,550	13,688,537
Special Revenue	201,498,122	200,282,333	(1,215,789)
Special Grant	3,012,922	3,043,345	30,423
General Obligation Bonds	80,000,000	80,000,000	0
Revenue Bonds	199,518,000	199,518,000	0
County Transportation Bonds	15,000,000	15,000,000	0
Other	81,234,000	81,234,000	0
Grand Total	3,775,247,219	3,803,694,946	28,447,727

Council Amendments

The table below outlines reductions made to the Fiscal 2023 budget by City Council.

Agency Name	Fund Name	Service ID	Service Name	Amount
M-R: Art and Culture	General	824	Events: Art, Culture, and Film	196,000
Sheriff	General	882	Deputy Sheriff Enforcement	250,000
Sheriff	General	884	District Court Sheriff Services	250,000

Expenditures: Operating and Capital Fund Types

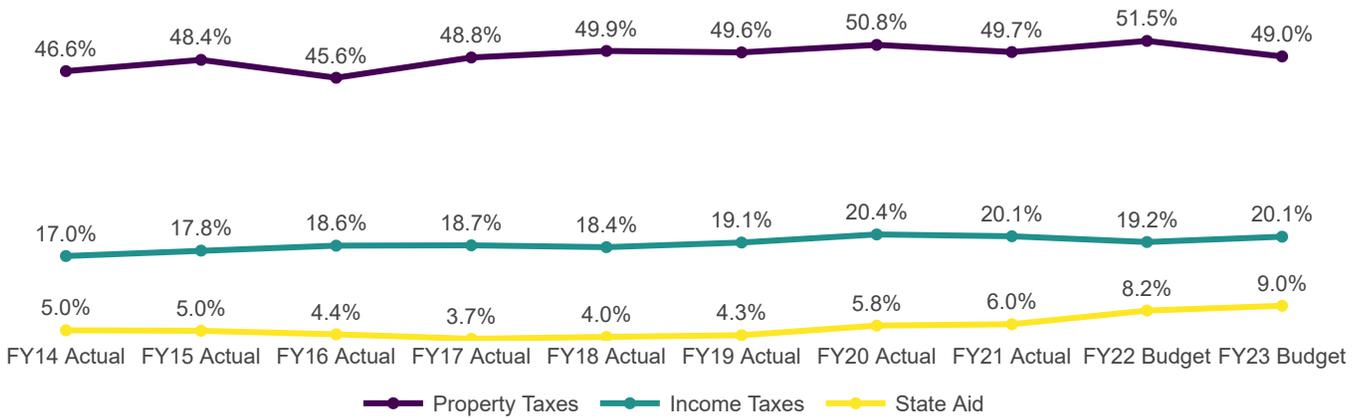
The Fiscal 2023 total operating and capital appropriations of \$4.1 billion are budgeted in six different fund sources. Each type, and the individual fund sources that comprise it, are described in the following section.

General Fund

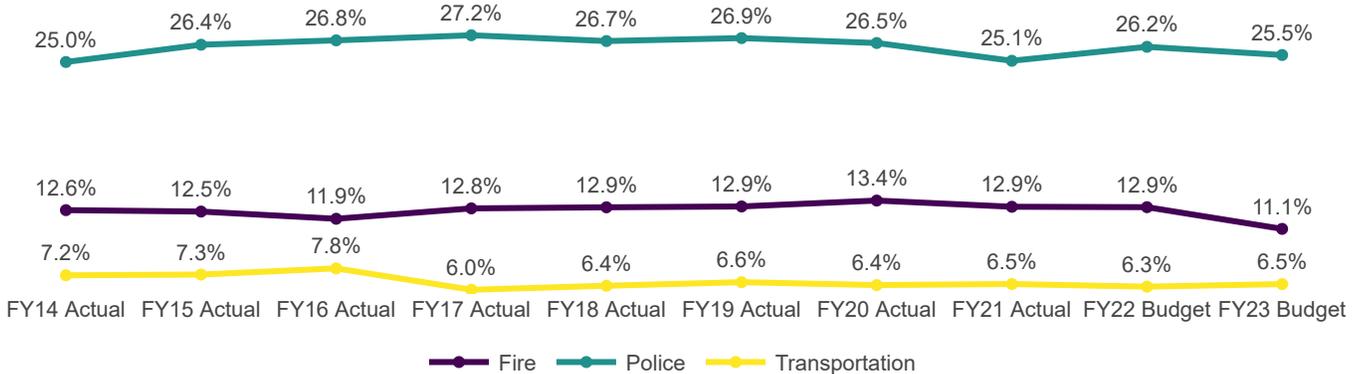
The General Fund is the City's largest and principal fund, supported by locally generated revenues and some State Aid. The General Fund is used to budget and account for all activities not required by law, accounting practice, or management objective to be separately budgeted. These funds have the most flexibility in how they can be spent.

The charts below show General Fund revenue trends for three major revenue sources (Property Tax, Income tax, and State Aid) and budget trends for three large agencies (Fire, Police, and Transportation).

Select Revenues and State Aid as a Percent of General Fund Revenue



Select Agency Expenditures as a Percent of General Fund Expenditures



Special Purpose Budget Funds

The City's budget contains two special purpose budgetary funds, the Parking Management and Convention Center Bond funds. These funds are merged with the General Fund in the City's [Annual Comprehensive Financial Report](#). The Parking Management Fund budgets for the operations of on-street parking activities and operations of parking facilities supported by the General Fund. The Convention Center Bond Fund budgets for debt service supported by the City's Hotel Tax, a General Fund revenue source. The City completed its final Convention Center debt service payment in Fiscal 2020, with future year contributions being made to offset future expansion or renovation costs.

Grant Funds

These funds are used to budget and account for all activities that have restricted uses supported by dedicated revenue. This group consists of federal, State, special revenue, and private grant funds.

Enterprise Funds

These funds are used to budget and account for operations, including debt service, that are financed and operated as an ongoing concern. Costs of providing services, including depreciation, are financed or recovered primarily through user charges or other dedicated revenues. Enterprise funds in the City's budget are the Conduit, Parking, Stormwater Utility, Water Utility, and Wastewater Utility funds. Repayment of debt service expenses incurred by the City Industrial Development Authority, an enterprise fund, are reflected in the debt service payments of the respective funds that have utilized Authority financing.

Internal Service Funds

The budget includes proprietary type funds accounting for the financing of goods and services provided by certain City agencies to other agencies on a cost reimbursement basis. These include: Mobile Equipment, Printing and Graphics, Municipal Post Office, Department of Telecommunications, Risk Management, Public Buildings, Unemployment Insurance, Hardware and Software Replacement, and 800 MHz Radio Maintenance.

Capital Project Funds

All revenue sources, including loan proceeds, intergovernmental grants, certain dedicated revenues, and fund transfers comprised of Pay-As-You-Go support from current revenues of other funds are budgeted and accounted for in this fund group.

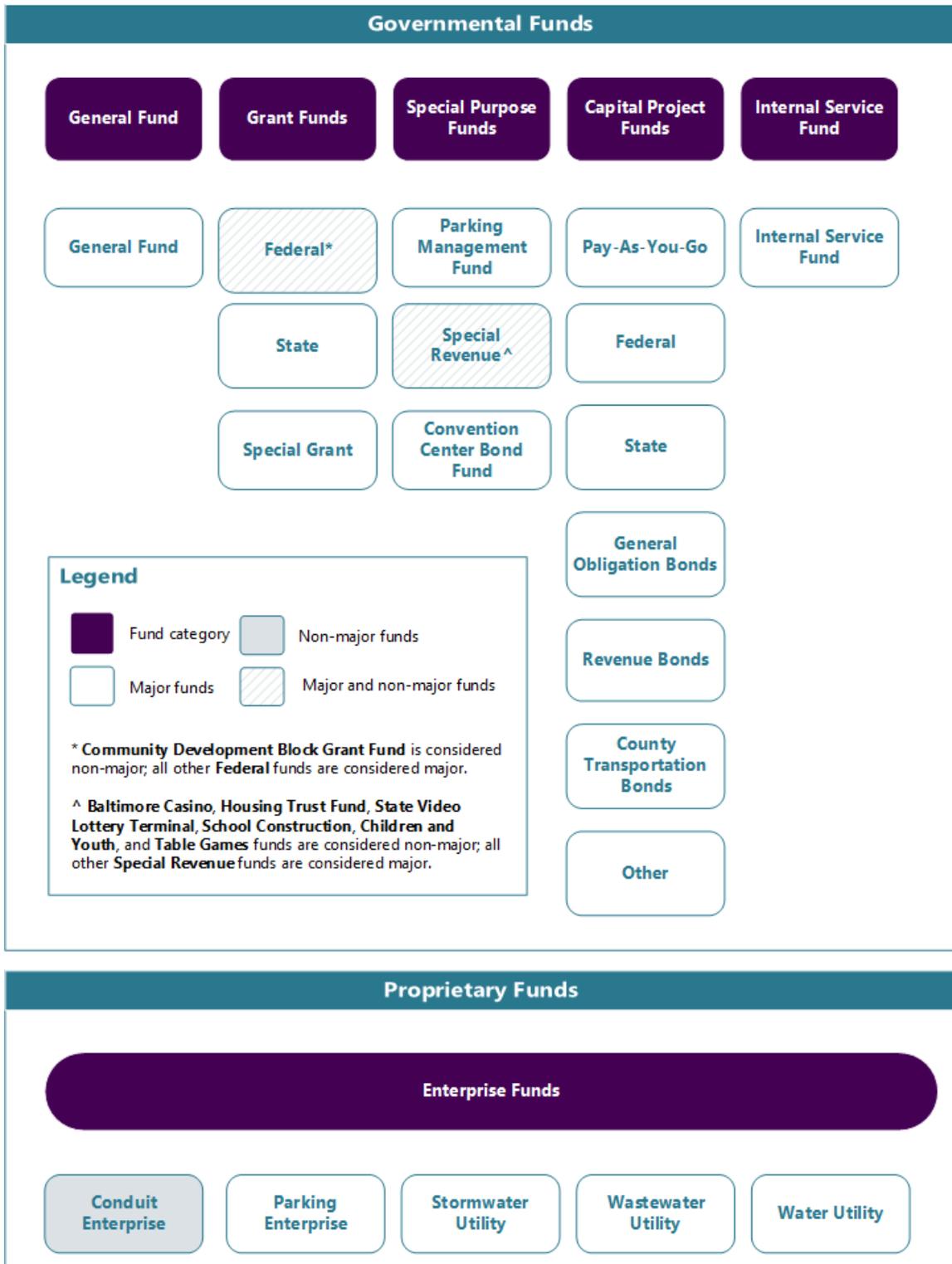
Expenditures: Operating and Capital Fund Sources

The Fiscal 2023 total operating and capital appropriations of \$4.1 billion are budgeted in the funds in the below table.

Fund Name	Operating Budget	Capital Budget	Total
General	2,056,204,000	70,500,000	2,126,704,000
Conduit Enterprise	13,599,903	23,370,000	36,969,903
Wastewater Utility	289,882,727	0	289,882,727
Water Utility	204,820,026	0	204,820,026
Stormwater Utility	28,236,593	0	28,236,593
Parking Enterprise	21,838,805	0	21,838,805
Parking Management	27,516,275	0	27,516,275
Federal	278,028,389	94,029,000	372,057,389
State	192,670,550	102,126,000	294,796,550
Special Revenue	200,282,333	0	200,282,333
Special Grant	3,043,345	0	3,043,345
General Obligation Bonds	0	80,000,000	80,000,000
Revenue Bonds	0	314,059,000	314,059,000
County Transportation Bonds	0	15,000,000	15,000,000
Other	0	93,477,000	93,477,000
Total	3,316,122,946	792,561,000	4,108,683,946

Table in dollars.

Major funds are those whose revenues or expenditures constitute more than 10% of the total appropriated budget. All of the budgeted funds are audited in the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR).



Fund Name	Major Fund	Budgeted	Audited
Government			
General			
General	X	X	X
Grants			
Federal	X	X	X
State	X	X	X
Special Grant	X	X	X
Special Revenue*	X	X	X
Special Purpose			
Parking Management†		X	
Convention Center Bond†		X	
Capital			
General Obligation Bonds	X	X	X
Revenue Bonds	X	X	X
County Transportation Bonds	X	X	X
Internal Service			
Internal Service		X	X
Proprietary			
Enterprise			
Water Utility	X	X	X
Wastewater Utility	X	X	X
Stormwater Utility	X	X	X
Conduit Enterprise		X	X
Parking Enterprise	X	X	X
Fiduciary			
Fiduciary			
Fiduciary			X

* Community Development Block Grant, Baltimore Casino, Housing Trust Fund, State Video Lottery Terminal, School Construction, Children and Youth, and Table Games funds are considered non-major; all other Special Revenue funds are considered major. Rolled into General Fund in ACFR.

Agency Use of Fund Sources

The table below shows the relationship between fund sources and City agencies for Fiscal 2023.

BBMR Fund ID	BBMR Fund Name	Workday Fund ID	Workday Fund Name	Governmental
1001	General	1001	General Fund	Major Governmental
2000	Internal Service	2039	Municipal Telephone Exchange Fund	Internal Service Governmental
2000	Internal Service	2032	Municipal Post Office Fund	Internal Service Governmental
5000	State	5000	State Grants Fund	Major Governmental
4000	Federal	4000	Federal Grants Fund	Major Governmental
6000	Special Revenue	6000	Special Revenue	Major Governmental
2071	Water Utility	2071	Water Utility Fund	Major Proprietary Funds
2076	Parking Management	2076	Parking Management (General Fund)	Major Governmental
2000	Internal Service	2030	Mobile Equipment Fund	Internal Service Governmental
2000	Internal Service	2031	Reproduction and Printing Fund	Internal Service Governmental
2000	Internal Service	2043	Risk Mgmt: Property Liability & Administration Fund	Major Governmental
2000	Internal Service	2029	Building Maintenance Fund	Internal Service Governmental
7000	Special Grant	7000	Private Grants	Major Governmental
4000	Federal	2089	Community Development Block Grant Fund - Special Revenue	Nonmajor Governmental
6000	Special Revenue	2026	Baltimore Casino	Nonmajor Governmental
6000	Special Revenue	2055	Housing Trust Fund	Nonmajor Governmental
2000	Internal Service	2041	Risk Mgmt: Unemployment Insurance Fund	Major Governmental
2000	Internal Service	2036	Risk Mgmt: Auto/Animal Liability Fund (Law Dept)	Major Governmental
2000	Internal Service	2046	Risk Mgmt: Worker's Compensation Fund (Law Dept)	Major Governmental
4001	American Rescue Plan Act	4001	American Rescue Plan Act Fund	Major Governmental
6000	Special Revenue	2025	State Video Lottery Terminal	Nonmajor Governmental
6000	Special Revenue	2027	School Construction Fund	Nonmajor Governmental
6000	Special Revenue	2020	Children and Youth Fund	Nonmajor Governmental
2024	Conduit Enterprise	2024	Conduit Fund	Nonmajor Proprietary
2070	Wastewater Utility	2070	WasteWater Utility Fund	Major Proprietary Funds
2072	Stormwater Utility	2072	Stormwater Utility Fund	Major Proprietary Funds
2000	Internal Service	2042	Municipal Communication Fund	Internal Service Governmental
2000	Internal Service	2037	Hardware & Software Replacement Fund	Internal Service Governmental
6000	Special Revenue	2028	Table Game	Nonmajor Governmental
2075	Parking Enterprise	2075	Parking Facilities Fund	Major Proprietary Funds

Fund Balance Categories

A fund balance is the accumulated difference between actual revenues and expenditures over time in each fund. The City utilizes generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and classifies its GAAP fund balance into the following categories:

Nonspendable fund balance

Nonspendable fund balance includes activity that is not in spendable form such as inventories, prepaid amounts, long-term portions of loans and notes receivable, and activities that are legally or contractually required to remain intact such as principal balance in a permanent fund.

Restricted fund balance

Restricted fund balance has constraints placed upon the use of the resources either by external creditors, grantors, contributors, or imposed by law through a constitutional provision or enabling legislation.

Committed fund balance

Committed fund balance can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by the formal vote of the Board of Estimates (BOE), the City's highest level decision-making authority. Amounts in this category may be redeployed for other purposes with the formal vote of the BOE. Committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the City removes or changes the specific use by taking the same type of action it used to previously commit the amounts.

Assigned fund balance

Assigned fund balance includes amounts that are constrained by the City to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed for a stated intended use as established by the BOE. The BOE has delegated the authority to assign amounts for a specific purpose to the City's Director of Finance. These are resources where the constraints/restrictions are less binding than that for committed funds. For governmental funds, other than the General Fund, this is the residual amount within the fund that is not restricted or committed.

Unassigned fund balance

Unassigned fund balance is the residual amount of the General Fund not included in the four categories described above. The General Fund is the only positive unassigned fund balance amount. In other governmental funds, if expenditures incurred for the specific purpose exceed the amounts restricted, committed, or assigned to those purposes, negative unassigned fund balance may be reported.

Fiscal Year 2022

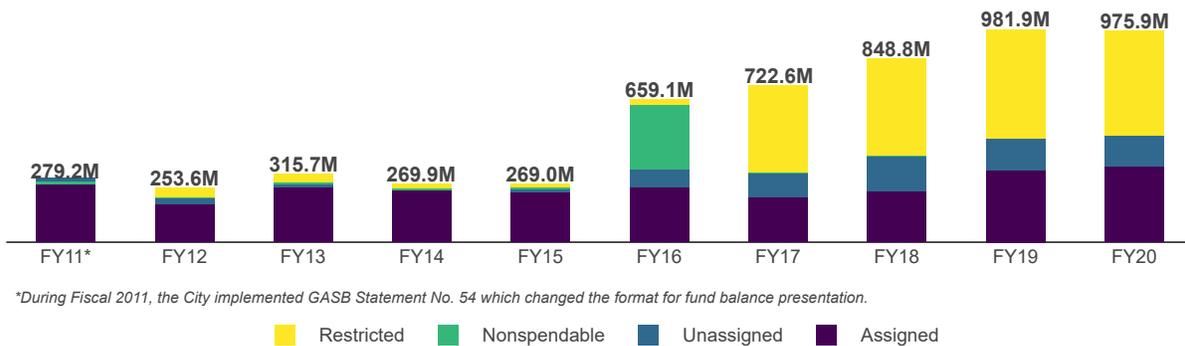
During the transition from Fiscal Year 2022 to 2023, the City's accounting systems transitioned to a new Enterprise Resource Planning tool, Workday. As part of this transition, data was cross-walked from legacy systems to Workday, resulting in short-term data integrity issues. Due to this temporary circumstance during the publication of this budget book, the City is delaying reporting on fund balances beyond the General and Grant Funds.

Fund Balances for Governmental Funds

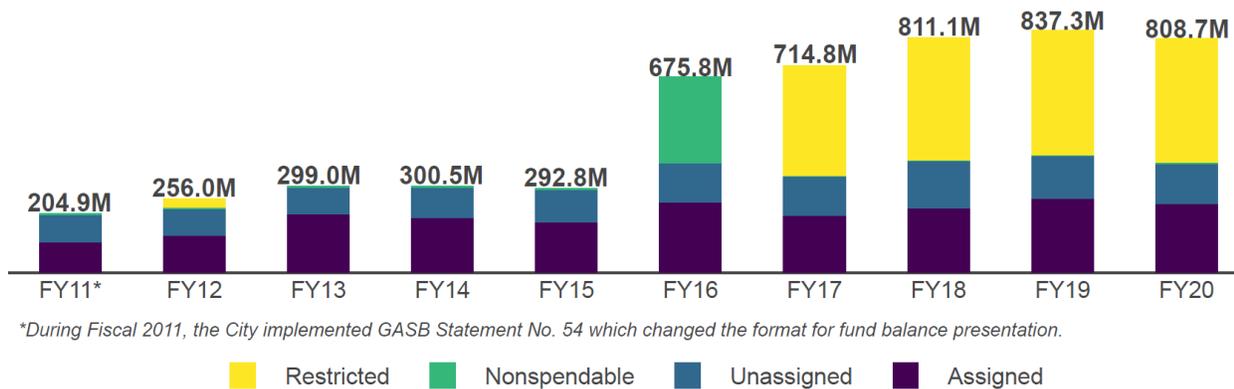
As of June 30, 2022, the City’s governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$1,363 million (\$1.363 billion). The focus of the City’s governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of resources that are available for spending. Such information is useful in assessing the City’s financing requirements.

The City of Baltimore maintains a fund accounting system. Fund types used by the City are done so in accordance with governmental accounting standards, all applicable laws and regulations, and the City’s Financial Policies. Major fund types include General, Special Revenue, Debt Service, Enterprise, Grant, and Internal Service.

Fund Balance for All Governmental Funds



Fund Balance for General Fund



General Fund

Fiscal Year	Type	Value
Fiscal 2020	Beginning fund balance	837,319,000
	Total revenues	1,920,628,000
	Total expenditures	(1,940,917,000)
	Net transfers and other uses	(8,340,000)
	Net change in fund balance	(28,629,000)
	Ending fund balance	808,690,000
Fiscal 2021	Beginning fund balance	808,690,000
	Total revenues	2,054,062,000
	Total expenditures	(2,066,786,000)
	Net transfers and other uses	8,000,000
	Net change in fund balance	(4,724,000)
	Ending fund balance	803,966,000
Fiscal 2022	Beginning fund balance	803,966,000
	Total revenues	2,147,400,000
	Total expenditures	(2,131,704,000)
	Net transfers and other uses	(646,329,547)
	Net change in fund balance	15,696,000
	Ending fund balance	173,332,453
Fiscal 2023	Projected beginning fund balance	173,332,453
	Projected total revenues	2,147,400,000
	Projected total expenditures	(2,131,704,000)
	Net transfers and other uses	
	Net change in fund balance	15,696,000
	Projected ending fund balance	189,028,453

The Fiscal Year 2022 ending balance for the General Fund is \$173,332,453, approximately 8% of the Fiscal Year 2023 expenditures. This is in compliance with the City's policy to have reserves equal to or greater than 8% of expenditures. Given current expenditure and revenue projections, the projected ending balance for Fiscal Year 2023 is a 9% increase in the General Fund balance.

Grant Funds

Fiscal Year	Type	Value
Fiscal 2020	Beginning fund balance	21,606,000
	Total revenues	236,726,000
	Total expenditures	(273,949,000)
	Net transfers and other uses	15,617,000
	Net change in fund balance	(21,606,000)
	Ending fund balance	0
Fiscal 2021	Beginning fund balance	274,286,468
	Total revenues	0
	Total expenditures	(244,764,268)
	Net transfers and other uses	0
	Net change in fund balance	0
	Ending fund balance	29,522,200
Fiscal 2022	Beginning fund balance	320,358,783
	Total revenues	0
	Total expenditures	(303,279,346)
	Net transfers and other uses	0
	Net change in fund balance	0
	Ending fund balance	17,079,437
Fiscal 2023	Beginning fund balance	17,079,437
	Total revenues	372,605,180
	Total expenditures	(389,684,617)
	Net transfers and other uses	
	Net change in fund balance	(17,079,437)
	Ending fund balance	0

The Grants Revenue Fund is used to account for the spending of various Federal, State and special purpose grant funds. Most of these grants are funded on an expenditure reimbursement basis. Should any portion of the grants receivable be determined uncollectable, the balance may be written off against the General Fund.

The Grants Revenue Fund had an assigned fund balance of \$17,079,437 at the end of FY22, a 42% decrease from the FY21 ending balance.

Agency Detail

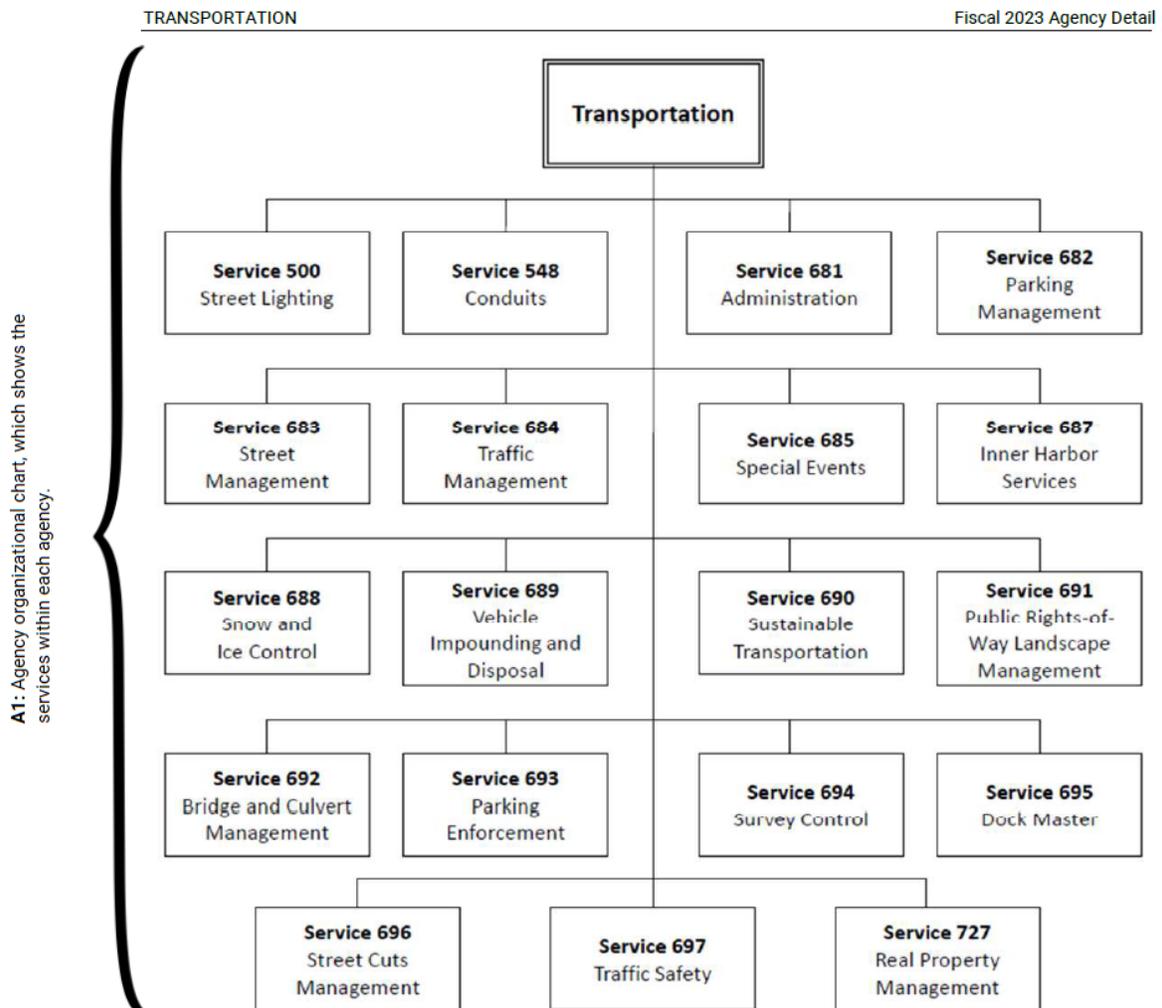
The Agency Detail publications, [volume I](#) and [volume II](#), contain Fiscal 2023 budget information by agency and service. Please refer to these volumes for further detail to support the information in this Summary of the Adopted Budget publication.

Agency-Level

The agency-level detail section, which is available for every agency in the City, has the following seven components:

- **A1:** Agency organizational chart
- **A2:** Agency description
- **A3:** Agency operating budget by fund, with key operating budget items
- **A4:** Agency capital budget
- **A5:** Agency operating budget by service
- **A6:** Agency operating budget by object
- **A7:** Agency budgeted positions by service

Below is an annotated example of an agency-level detail section.



TRANSPORTATION

Fiscal 2023 Agency Detail

Transportation

A2: Agency description.

The Department of Transportation (DOT) is responsible for building and repairing public streets, bridges, and highways, as well as maintaining streetlights, alleys, footways, and the conduit system. Other duties include managing traffic movement, inspecting City construction projects, and developing sustainable transportation solutions. Capital and Federal funds are allocated for engineering, design, construction, and inspection of streets and bridges.

A3: Agency operating budget numbers by fund, with key operating budget items expected during fiscal year.

Operating Budget Highlights

Fund Name	2021 Actual Dollars	2021 Actual Positions	2022 Budget Dollars	2022 Budget Positions	2023 Budget Dollars	2023 Budget Positions
General	131,612,644	865	125,155,709	858	133,476,922	858
Federal	938	3	499,026	3	500,981	3
State	1,637,074	1	8,292,343	1	8,669,387	1
Special	6,298,032	2	6,808,957	2	24,083,038	22
Conduit	10,322,472	120	13,019,924	120	13,589,903	120
Enterprise Parking	17,121,181	0	22,459,496	0	21,838,805	0
Enterprise Parking Management	23,546,236	154	23,864,120	143	24,459,628	143
Total	190,538,577	1,145	200,099,575	1,127	226,618,664	1,147

- The Department's budget includes an increase of approximately \$13.8 million to manage the traffic cameras on I-83. Two additional cameras were installed in the spring of 2022 and the issuance of citations will begin in June 2022. The increase in expenses will be covered by revenue generated from citations, which will also support capital improvements on the highway.

A4: Agency capital budget numbers by fund, with key capital budget items expected during fiscal year.

Capital Budget Highlights

Fund Name	Fiscal 2021 Budget	Fiscal 2022 Budget	Fiscal 2023 Budget
General	0	4,505,000	33,091,000
Federal	31,200,000	30,000,000	40,000,000
State	(575,000)	4,062,000	10,250,000
Conduit Enterprise	41,000,000	5,000,000	23,370,000
General Obligation Bonds	8,755,000	8,650,000	6,609,000
County Transportation	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
Bonds			
Other	9,500,000	7,500,000	1,200,000
Total	104,880,000	74,717,000	129,520,000

- The Fiscal 2023 capital budget recommendation includes approximately \$129.5 million for the Department of Transportation in federal, State, and local sources.
- The recommended budget includes one-time capital funding totaling \$13 million to meet the compliance standards set by the Americans with Disabilities Act: \$10 million from the State and \$3 million from the General Fund.

Fiscal 2023 Agency Detail TRANSPORTATION

Dollars by Service

A5: Agency operating budget by service.

Service	FY21 Actual	FY22 Budget	FY23 Budget
230 Administration	165	0	0
232 Parking	85,685	0	0
233 Traffic Signals	(8,441)	0	0
235 Parking Enforcement	45	0	0
500 Street Lighting	18,461,319	20,117,007	19,903,881
501 Highway Maintenance	146,687	0	0
503 Engineering and Construction	199	0	0
548 Conduits	10,322,472	13,019,924	13,589,903
580 Parking Enterprise Facilities	129,816	0	0
681 Administration - DOT	9,789,700	10,074,127	10,111,064
682 Parking Management	27,669,784	33,127,156	32,462,920
683 Street Management	39,485,049	35,629,558	36,203,999
684 Traffic Management	10,892,224	11,574,394	11,103,806
685 Special Events	1,016,473	1,673,212	1,568,298
687 Inner Harbor Services - Transportation	620,784	1,072,834	1,099,285
688 Snow and Ice Control	11,529,173	6,830,313	7,087,162
689 Vehicle Impounding and Disposal	7,005,297	8,267,972	8,294,829
690 Sustainable Transportation	10,040,129	15,204,174	19,170,278
691 Public Rights-of-Way Landscape Management	4,498,649	4,506,539	4,665,741
692 Bridge and Culvert Management	3,633,442	3,838,316	3,658,492
693 Parking Enforcement	13,425,171	13,196,460	13,835,513
694 Survey Control	719,079	274,262	294,675
695 Dock Master	27,492	162,956	164,456
696 Street Cuts Management	572,029	813,703	784,630
697 Traffic Safety	18,052,822	18,264,765	40,174,592
727 Real Property Management	2,423,333	2,451,903	2,445,140
Total	190,538,577	200,099,575	226,618,664

A6: Agency operating budget by object.

Dollars by Object

Object	FY21 Actual	FY22 Budget	FY23 Budget
0 Transfers	1,049,229	(19,101,109)	(13,854,631)
1 Salaries	53,998,237	66,203,720	71,770,933
2 Other Personnel Costs	24,106,466	25,529,924	25,966,063
3 Contractual Services	73,911,277	81,838,186	98,134,256
4 Materials and Supplies	7,567,398	11,736,006	11,633,874
5 Equipment - \$4,999 or less	1,027,824	814,490	839,785
6 Equipment - \$5,000 and over	662,421	1,517,167	1,655,388
7 Grants, Subsidies and Contributions	12,605,265	10,991,456	11,023,430
8 Debt Service	12,060,283	12,988,967	11,868,798
9 Capital Improvements	3,550,177	7,580,768	7,580,768
Total	190,538,577	200,099,575	226,618,664

A7: Agency budgeted positions by service.

Positions by Service

Service	FY21 Actual	FY22 Budget	FY23 Budget
500 Street Lighting	34	34	34
548 Conduits	120	120	120
681 Administration - DOT	76	79	79
683 Street Management	386	379	379
684 Traffic Management	103	102	102
685 Special Events	14	14	14
687 Inner Harbor Services - Transportation	9	9	9
689 Vehicle Impounding and Disposal	62	62	62
690 Sustainable Transportation	4	4	4
691 Public Rights-of-Way Landscape Management	16	15	15
692 Bridge and Culvert Management	38	38	38
693 Parking Enforcement	154	143	143
694 Survey Control	9	9	9
695 Dock Master	2	2	2
696 Street Cuts Management	7	7	7
697 Traffic Safety	85	84	104
727 Real Property Management	26	26	26
Total	1,145	1,127	1,147

Service-Level

The service-level detail section, which is available for every service in the City, has the following four components:

- **S1:** Service description and operating budget and positions by fund
- **S2:** Service performance measures
- **S3:** Service key operating budget items
- **S4:** Service change table
- **S5:** Service operating budget by object and activity
- **S6:** Service permanent full-time funded positions by fund

The following pages contain an annotated example of a service-level detail section.

Fiscal 2023 Agency Detail

RECREATION AND PARKS

Service 653: Park Programs and Events

This service manages approximately 2,000 permits per year and coordinates volunteers, Nature Programs, Special Events, and Park Rangers. The service engages volunteers and program partners to provide a wide range of outdoor recreational and leisure opportunities through direct program management or partners. Fourteen Park Rangers provide park visitor services and rule enforcement.

S1: Service description, budget, and position information.

Fund Name	2021 Actual Dollars	2021 Actual Positions	2022 Budget Dollars	2022 Budget Positions	2023 Budget Dollars	2023 Budget Positions
General	(1,106,846)	0	577,141	3	834,273	6
State	770	0	0	0	0	0
Special	1,665,901	6	1,182,198	6	1,033,265	6
Total	559,825	6	1,759,339	9	1,867,538	12

Performance Measures

S2: Service performance measures with brief explanation.

Type	Measure	Actual 2018	Actual 2019	Actual 2020	Target 2021	Actual 2021	Target 2022	Target 2023
Output	# of park permits issued	1,829	1,681	988	1,800	895	1,000	1,500
Outcome	\$ value of volunteer hours worked across all programming	\$3,918,179	N/A	\$59,020	\$5,000,000	\$246,033	\$442,650	\$312,900
Efficiency	% of operating costs recovered from earned revenue	90%	65%	68%	100%	40%	100%	100%
Output	Total attendance at park programs and events (annual)	89,910	140,000	160,000	170,000	2,623	100,000	100,000

- The restrictions related to the COVID-19 pandemic nearly eliminated the agency's ability to host large-scale in-person events in the parks during Fiscal 2021 as reflected by the "total attendance at park programs and events (annual)" performance metric.

Major Operating Budget Items

S3: Key operating budget items expected in this service during fiscal year.

- The service is partially supported by a Special Revenue Fund which collects revenue from permit fees for fields, ballparks, and special events. The service also funds outdoor recreation events and organized programming with \$300,000 in funding provided by Table Games revenues.
- Two positions are transferred from Service 646: Park Maintenance and 648: Community Recreation Centers respectively as part of ongoing reorganization efforts within the agency. One position is transferred from the Special Revenue fund to the General Fund. Additionally, one position is now funded by Table Games revenues within the Outdoor Recreation division.

S4: Change table listing all the changes - with or without service impact - between fiscal years. This demonstrates fixed cost adjustments and budget decisions.

Change Table - General Fund

	Changes or adjustments	Amount
	Fiscal 2022 Adopted Budget	577,141
Adjustments with service impacts	Transfer Operations Officer III (Civil Service) position from Special Revenue Fund to General Fund	124,253
Adjustments without service impacts	Change in active employee health benefit costs	23,395
	Change in allocation for workers' compensation expense	(23,988)
	Change in pension contributions	29,223
	Decrease in employee compensation and benefits	(53,920)
	Increase in contractual services expenses	13,659
	Increase in operating supplies, equipment, software, and computer hardware	4,618
	Transfer Operations Specialist I (Civil Service) position from Service 648: Community Recreation Centers	90,724
	Transfer Permits and Records Technician II position from Service 646: Park Maintenance	49,168
	Fiscal 2023 Recommended Budget	834,273

S5: Operating budget by object and activity.

Service 653 Budget: Expenditures

Object	FY21 Actual	FY22 Budget	FY23 Budget
1 Salaries	383,715	848,304	799,718
2 Other Personnel Costs	121,674	224,326	256,693
3 Contractual Services	29,712	509,806	542,889
4 Materials and Supplies	5,510	134,124	208,338
5 Equipment - \$4,999 or less	2,651	8,765	49,676
7 Grants, Subsidies and Contributions	16,563	34,014	10,224
Total	559,825	1,759,339	1,867,538

Activity	FY21 Actual	FY22 Budget	FY23 Budget
001 Permits Administration	235,173	436,419	489,981
002 Park Rangers	55,872	333,995	0
003 Bureau of Music and Special Events	260,201	411,784	415,505
004 Outdoor Recreation	532	577,141	962,052
704 Aquatics	8,047	0	0
Total	559,825	1,759,339	1,867,538

S6: Number and cost of funded full-time permanent positions by fund.

Service 653 Budget: Salaries and Wages for Permanent Full-Time Funded Positions
Civilian Positions

Fund	Classification	2022 Budget Count	2022 Budget Amount	2023 Budget Count	2023 Budget Amount	Changes Count	Changes Amount
General	31107 Operations Specialist I (Civil Service)	0	0	1	73,408	1	73,408
	31111 Operations Officer III (Civil Service)	0	0	1	82,644	1	82,644
	33295 Permit and Records Tech II	0	0	1	39,783	1	39,783
	71390 Hostler	3	102,524	3	101,493	0	(1,031)
	Subtotal	3	102,524	6	297,328	3	194,804
Special Revenue	31111 Operations Officer III (Civil Service)	1	81,056	0	0	-1	(81,056)
	33212 Office Support Specialist II	1	31,761	1	32,396	0	635
	33293 Permits and Records Supervisor	1	47,217	1	48,398	0	1,181
	83120 Recreation Program Assistant	1	41,901	2	81,107	1	39,206
	83121 Recreation Programmer	2	103,224	2	107,083	0	3,859
	Subtotal	6	305,159	6	268,984	0	(36,175)
Total	Total	9	407,683	12	566,312	3	158,629

FISCAL 2023

SUMMARY OF THE ADOPTED BUDGET

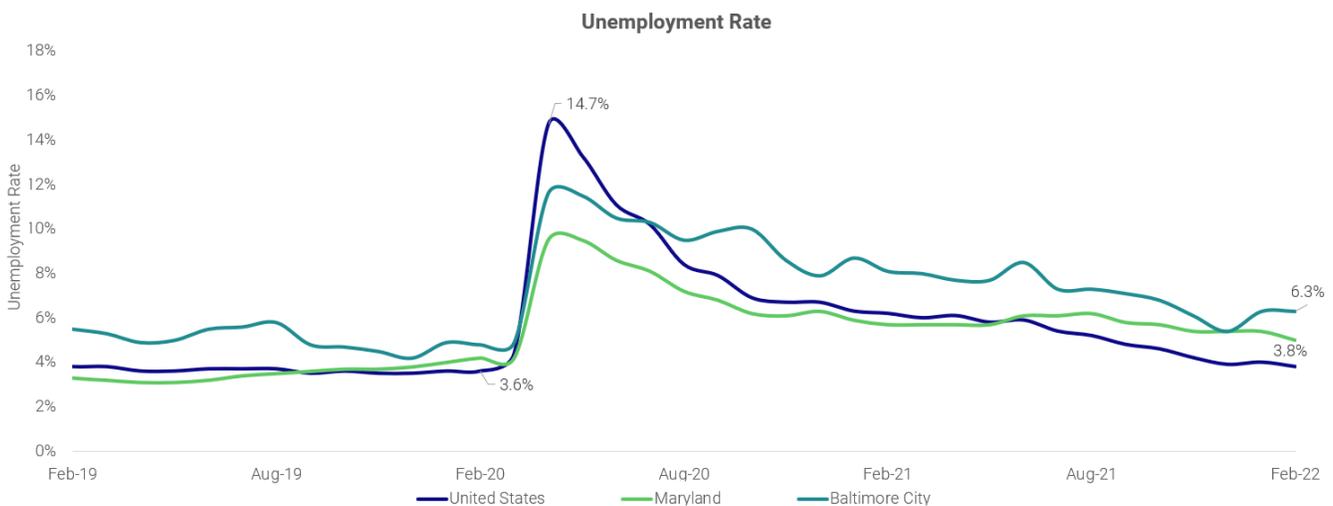
Fiscal Environment

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More than two years after the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, the national economy is beginning to show signs of stabilizing. Many economic indicators, including the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and unemployment rate, are currently at or better than pre-COVID levels, while others are continuing to improve. However, there are still underlying concerns that may affect the economy and have potential long-lasting impacts, such as the continued and unsustainable overall rising inflation; the Russia-Ukraine conflict; and new COVID variants. These factors represent risks to the current economy, thereby making the Fiscal 2023 outlook good, but still uncertain.

Data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) shows that after the abrupt decline in the national GDP by \$478.9 billion or 2.2% in calendar year 2020, GDP grew by \$2.1 trillion or 10.1% in 2021, \$1.6 trillion or 7.6% compared to 2019, representing the largest dollar value increase on record. The economy has consistently grown an average of 3.6% every quarter following the “recessionary” phase with 1.0% and 9.3% GDP declines in the second and third quarters of 2020 due to COVID-19. Even though the U.S. continues to be a predominantly service oriented economy with more than 44.6% of GDP coming from services, most of the growth experienced over the last 15 months was from the demand for goods, which roughly matched the level of demand for services overall. Consumption of local goods increased by \$826.6 billion or 17.8% in 2021, while demand for services increased by \$866.4 billion or 9.2%. For perspective, despite the negative impacts on the economy from COVID, demand for goods in the U.S. in 2021 increased by \$1.0 trillion or 22.4% compared to 2019, while demand for services increased by only \$310.3 billion or 3.1%. Similarly, consumption for imported goods increased by \$541.2 billion or 23.4%.

The national economy has reached pre-pandemic employment levels. Data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) indicates that after the national unemployment rate peaked in April 2020 at 14.1%, the highest level on record, it reached 3.8% in February 2022, the lowest since February 2020, which was at 3.6%. As a reference, economies with unemployment rates lower than 4% are considered to be at full employment. The following chart shows unemployment rate trends for the nation, State, and City over the last 36 months:



Employment, particularly in the City, has not fully recovered, but data from BLS indicates continued improvements in the local job market, especially in those areas most affected by the pandemic. As of February 2022, the City reached 6.3% unemployment compared to 11.6% in April 2020. During the first quarter of 2020, close to 27,900 or 7.5% of the 374,000

jobs in the City were in the Leisure and Hospitality industry. After the start of the pandemic, jobs in this industry decreased by 13,900 or 49.6%, while jobs in all other industries dropped by 14,000 or 4.1% in total. Data from BEA shows that as of February 2022 City jobs in this industry have reached 22,400, an increase of more than 8,600

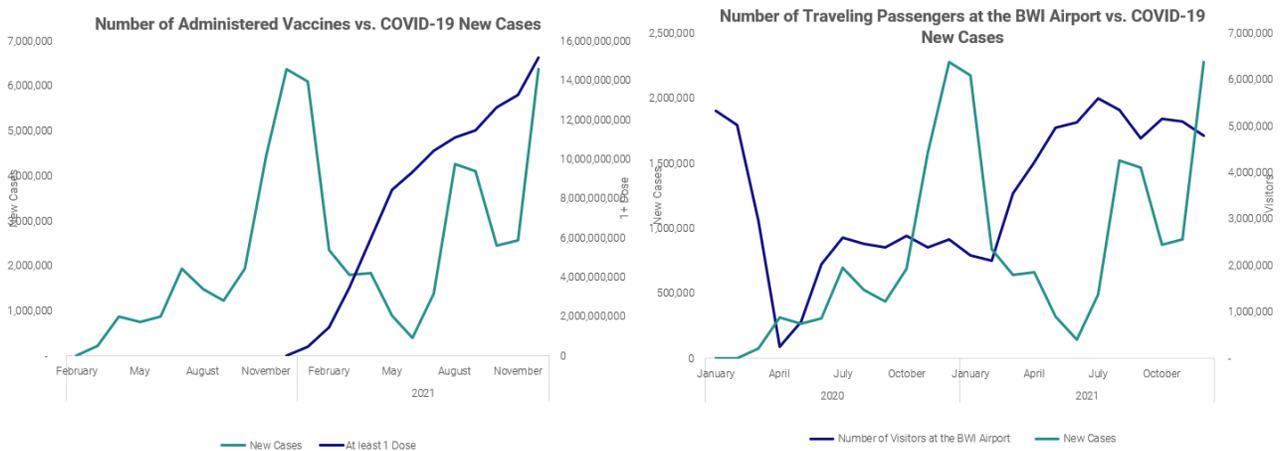
jobs or 61.4% from the 14,100 level in the second quarter of 2020. This City's Leisure and Hospitality industry has almost incorporated as many jobs as all other industries combined (10,200 or 3.1% from April 2020).

While the Fiscal 2023 outlook is promising, there are reasons for caution and vigilance.

How Did We Get Here?

The nation and the City experienced two drastically different economic and social realities over the course of 2021. In January 2021, the national unemployment rate was averaging 6.8%. Approximately 458,837 U.S. residents had died from COVID-19, with the number of single infections having reached 34.5 million and the nation averaging 6.2 million cases per month. The implementation of the nation's COVID vaccination plan and monetary policy, distributing aid to states, municipalities, businesses, and individuals, fundamentally shifted the economic and social environments. The vaccination plan unarguably changed the way we were living and live now, while the monetary policy enabled a "bounce back" to an almost pre-COVID economy. It is hard to assess the particular influence of one policy over the other as they complemented each other and changed the economic and social environments. However, the footprint of the adopted monetary policies in particular is still unfolding.

In December 2020, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) authorized vaccine distribution from two manufacturers and as vaccines were distributed the number of infections and deaths from COVID began to decrease. Consequently, the economy in general started to reopen as risk decreased. Data from the Baltimore/Washington International Thurgood Marshall Airport (BWI) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) show that as the number of new cases started declining, travel restrictions gradually eased and businesses started to progressively operate at almost normal levels, indicating the measured reactivation of the economy. Even as new variants of COVID-19 arose throughout 2021, vaccinated individuals were less likely to experience severe symptoms or hospitalizations, which increased individual's confidence and willingness to remain engaged in the economy. The chart on the left demonstrates the impact of vaccination over the number of new cases, while the chart on the right shows the indirect correlation between new cases and the number of individuals travelling at BWI:

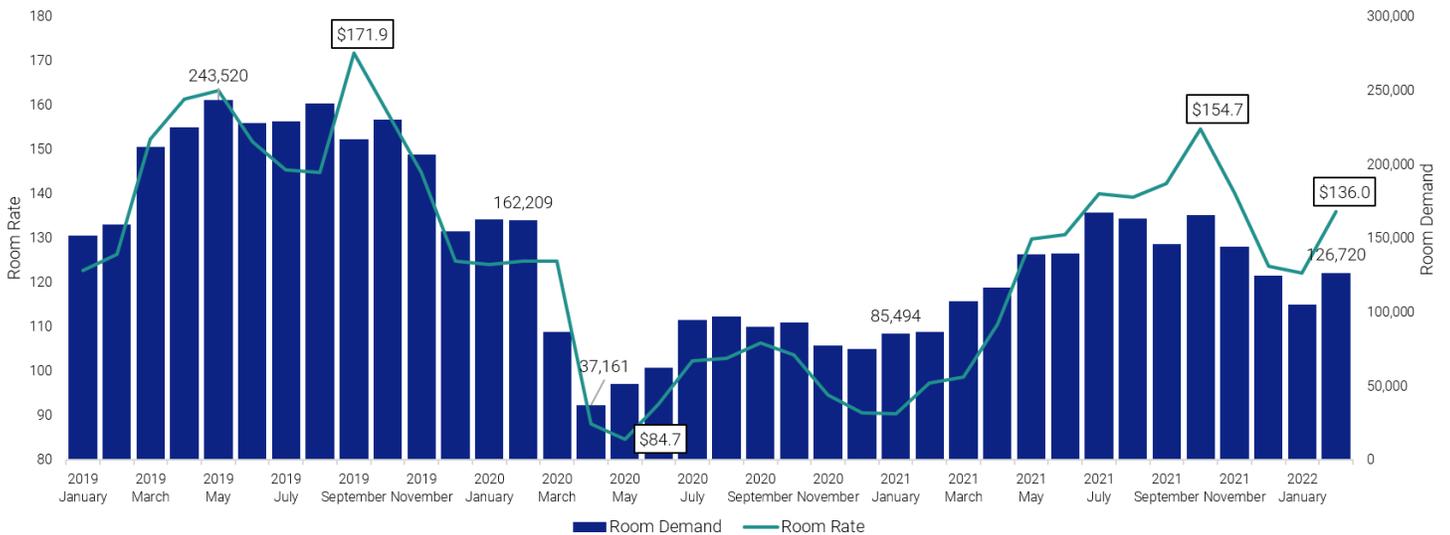


With the success of the vaccines controlling the spread of COVID-19, the federal monetary policy, which primarily focused on keeping interest rates at historically low levels and increasing the supply of money in the economy to incentivize consumption, was able to restart the economy. Following the addition of \$2 trillion in to the economy from the CARES Act in March 2020 and \$900 billion from the Consolidated Appropriation Act December 2020, the federal government passed an additional \$1.9 trillion economic aid package, the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021. These aid packages drastically increased the amount of disposable income for individuals and helped businesses to stay afloat during periods of low demand. The increased inflow of cash in the economy helped

individuals to increase savings, which consequently sustained consumption while the job market readjusted and individuals began to reenter to labor force.

As an example of the combined success of these policies, by the beginning of calendar year 2021, demand for hotel rooms in the City was at just above 85,400 rooms per month, one of the lowest levels, with many of these rooms being used as preventive and treatment care accommodations for COVID-19 patients. The average daily room rate was at the third lowest value in the City’s history at \$90.40 per room, while the occupancy rate reached 30.1%, the lowest January rate in history. These trends, as indicators for economic activity, were key factors during the construction of the Fiscal 2022 budget, which assumed modest recovery. However, the infusion of federal aid and rollout of vaccines led to gradual improvements in the economy and promoted the reevaluation of revenue projections. As indicated in the graph below, the recovery is clearly shown, beginning in January 2021 when vaccinations started and continuing throughout the seasonal period of the tourism and hospitality industry. Due to increased demand, hotels in the City had occupancy rates reaching 46.1% by the end of calendar year 2021, representing 86% of the February 2020 occupancy rate, while charging an average daily room rate of \$136 per night by February 2022, 7.6% higher than the February 2019 room rate.

Room Demand and Room Rate Trends



Other City revenues directly dependent on tourism and hospitality, such as Admissions and Amusement Tax, Convention Center, and parking related revenues, which showed decreased activity at the beginning of calendar year 2021, gradually rebounded throughout the year, reaching 75% to 85% of pre-pandemic levels by the end of 2021. The following chart displays the trend of the City’s tourism revenues prior to and during the pandemic, as well as the anticipated revenue levels for the Fiscal 2023 budget, which are 85.7% of pre-COVID levels.



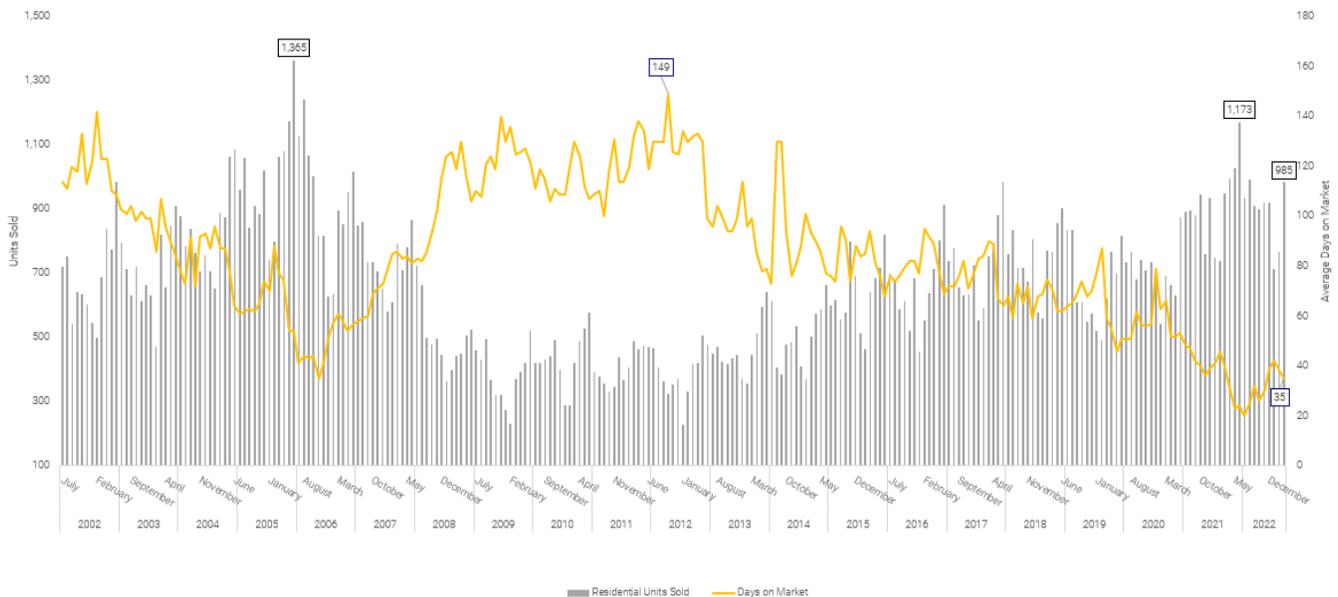
Where Are We Now?

Most jurisdiction across the state initially projected modest revenue growth for Fiscal 2022, accounting for a slow recovery following the COVID-19 pandemic. However, the State and several counties revised Fiscal 2022 budgets and Fiscal 2023 estimates to reflect that better than anticipated revenues. In December 2021, the State’s Bureau of Revenue Estimates was still anticipating an overall 3.7% increase in the Fiscal 2022 budget; however, a revised estimate as of March 2022 included an increased projection of 7.8%, while also increasing the Fiscal 2023 estimate by \$1.9 billion or 9.0% from the December projection.

Data, as of February 2022, indicates that the City is also likely to close higher than anticipated the in Fiscal 2022 budget, and better prepared to confront the Fiscal 2023 challenges, due to growing revenues. For example, the City is currently yielding its best year in collections for Recordation and Transfer Taxes as a consequence of the strongest residential real estate market in history. Additionally, the robust activity in this market has offset reduced tax revenues resulting from declining assessments of commercial properties in the City. These assessment reductions resulted from declining revenues from commercial properties, predominantly hotels and office buildings, that have remained vacant throughout the pandemic. Finally, data from the 2020 Comptroller of Maryland’s Income Tax Summary report shows that the City has been able to retain and increase its income tax base of mid-to high-income earners, as reflected in the increase of income tax receipts, despite overall declining population.

In 2021, the City’s real estate market experienced the second strongest year on record, only behind calendar year 2005 during the peak of the housing boom. Additionally, the number of transactions and average price of residential property sold in the City from January to March 2022 indicates that Fiscal 2022 should be the City’s best year in real estate transaction tax collections. Data from BrighMLS shows the number of residential properties sold in the City increasing by 1,825 or 19.4% from 9,396 in calendar year 2020 to 11,221 in 2021. In addition, the first quarter of 2022 totaled 2,464 properties sold, 25 or 1.0% more than the already record high volume experienced during the first quarter of 2021. The average price of residential properties sold during 2021 was \$239,267, \$33,700 or 16.4% higher than in 2020. In July 2021, the City registered the highest average sale price of residential properties of \$261,000. The 2022 first quarter average sale price of \$245,512 was \$24,139 or 10.9% higher than the first quarter of 2021. Finally, it took an average of 32 days for residential properties to sell during calendar year 2021, which was 19 days faster than in 2020. Meanwhile, residential home sales during the first quarter of 2022 took an average of 38 days, the lowest average during any first quarter in City history. The graph below illustrates the trend in the number of units sold and the average days on market for residential properties sold in the City over the last 20 years, showing the correlation between sales versus days on market:

Residential Real Estate Trend - Units Sold vs Average Days on Market



As a consequence of the record level of residential real estate activity, primarily encouraged by the continued availability of cheap mortgage and refinancing borrowing conditions, the City is anticipating the best collection year of Recordation and Transfer Taxes in Fiscal 2022. As of March 2022, data indicates that the City has processed 15,697 transactions subject to Transfer Tax, 3,703 or 30.9% more than the those processed as of March 2021. More importantly, the high demand combined with low inventory of houses have pushed prices up, reaching an average yield per transaction subject to Transfer Tax of \$4,108, \$1,102 or 36.7% higher than in Fiscal 2021. The combination of high prices and high volume of activity have generated \$64.5 million as of March 2022 from Transfer Tax, \$28.4 million or 78.9% higher than Fiscal 2021. Similar collection rates have occurred for Recordation Tax, which as of March 2022 is \$53.8 million, \$21.7 million or 67.8% higher than in Fiscal 2021.

The City has also yielded an unprecedented level of Income Tax receipts in recent years. Data from 2020 tax returns indicates that the number of filings in the City increased by 1,365 or 0.7%, despite many residents losing their jobs due to COVID and the population decreasing by nearly 7,800 residents between 2019 and 2020. Most of the increase in the number of tax returns came from residents earning between \$60,000 and \$150,000. Receipts from Income Tax have grown an average of 5.2% since Fiscal 2018, and are anticipated to yield \$443.8 million in revenues for Fiscal 2022, \$33.0 million or 8.0% more than Fiscal 2021.

Finally, it is worth mentioning that federal assistance, including stimulus payments and enhancements to unemployment benefits during calendar year 2021, seemed to positively impact the collection of City revenues in general. There is no evidence that the City experienced any negative impact in the collection of taxes during the last 24 months. The City achieved a 98% collection rate in Fiscal 2020 and Fiscal 2021 for Property Tax and is anticipated to reach this level in Fiscal 2022, indicating a continued strong taxable property base.

What Is Next?

As indicated, growing inflation, supply chain issues, the Russia-Ukraine war, and the unknown future of COVID-19, which are all closely linked, are the main economic challenges ahead. Inflation represents the common denominator and impacts residents on a daily basis. There are varying opinions regarding the U.S.'s capability to appropriately implement new fiscal and monetary policies to control inflation in the near future, with some experts arguing

that recent actions, such as the progressive increases of interest rates intended to reduce demand, have been implemented too late and could initiate a long period of high inflation and eventual recession.

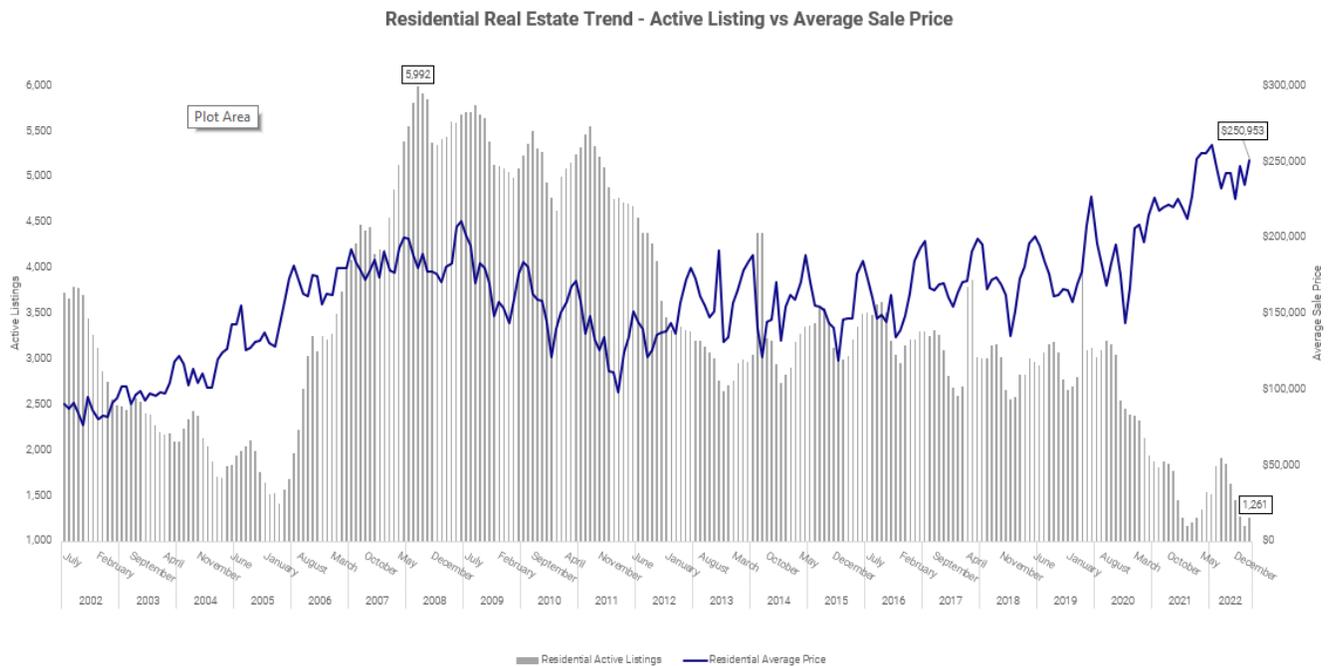
In very simplistic terms, the causes of current inflation seem to be a vicious cycle. Since 2020, the global supply chain has been severely affected by COVID-19 and prices have been the only factor that somehow controlled the continued demand for goods and services. At the same time, the U.S. economy received an enormous inflow of cash coupled with prevailing low interest rates to effectively promote additional demand for goods and services and keep the economy afloat. This generated a surplus of cash, which pushed prices up and resulted in this imbalance. More recently, the Russia-Ukraine conflict has impacted oil prices worldwide, which again, has increased production and transportation costs in general.

Consequently, inflation is now the main concern looking ahead. Prices during March 2022 increased 1.3% compared to February 2022 and 8.5% compared to March 2021. This single month increase is the highest since June 1982, 1.3%, and this year-over-year increase represents the highest since December 1981, 8.9%. The chart below shows that increases in prices by 2% per year have been the norm in recent years.



Given the state of the City’s economy, there are two areas of concerns arising from prices in the real estate and the labor markets.

- Inflation and real estate:** The combination of cheap borrowing conditions coupled with high demand for housing have increased residential housing prices in general. For the City, the inventory of houses has also incorporated a constraint factor, pushing prices to increase. In Fiscal 2022, the City reached its lowest level of active listings, while also reaching one of the highest average sale prices. The graph below illustrates the trend in the number of active residential listings and the average sale value for residential properties sold in the City over the last 20 years, showing the correlation between inventory versus prices:



Assuming that the housing market is not in a bubble and a sudden collapse like the one experienced in the late 2000's is unlikely to occur; market conditions suggest that the City could continue to experience this level of demand for a little longer even under the current inflationary scenario. A recent Forbes article, "Will the Housing Market Crash?", examines why a collapse is not likely in the short-term and suggests that the main reason is that demand is still higher than supply. Additionally, it seems like the anticipated increase of mortgage rates is incentivizing buyers to continue actively searching for homes before mortgage costs reach unaffordable levels. As shown in the chart, supply of City housing remains low as sales steadily continue. Additionally, prices in general are less likely to decline indicating a higher taxable rate for City property and Recordation and Transfer Taxes. The City remains an affordable regional option for housing with average home prices at 63% of those in the Metro area.

- Inflation and wages:** The job market is in a unique situation. During the pandemic, especially at the initial stages of the recovery, many businesses found themselves unable to hire at the pace of the increased demand for goods and services. This resulted in increases in average wages to attract workers. Data from BLS indicates that average weekly wages in the City increased 11.0% in the fourth quarter of calendar year 2020 over the same period in 2019, and 19.4% compared to the third quarter in 2020. Both of these increases represent the highest year-to-year and quarter-to-quarter increase in the City average weekly wages since 2001. Additionally, as employees were less committed to stay in the workplace given the push for higher paying options, employers struggled to retain workers at prevailing wages, which ultimately impacted the overall cost of production.

It is unclear how the dynamics of the current job market will play out in the long-term now that the economy is at capacity, but as inflation continues making the cost of production more expensive, average wages in real terms are being impacted. City weekly wages measured in 2000's Dollars averaged \$1,197 per week in 2020, \$211 below the current average nominal value of \$1,408, which indicates that wages have outpaced inflation; however, in 2021, the estimated City weekly wages measured in 2000's Dollars in 2021 averaged \$1,293 per week, \$143 below the estimated nominal value of \$1,436, indicating that even though wages have continued increasing, individuals now have reduced purchase power as average earnings in real values have decreased by \$68 or 32.2% due to inflation. As individuals costs of living increase, there will be demands for higher wages and businesses will find it harder to hire and retain employees, resulting in increased wages. The increased wages will be passed onto the consumers

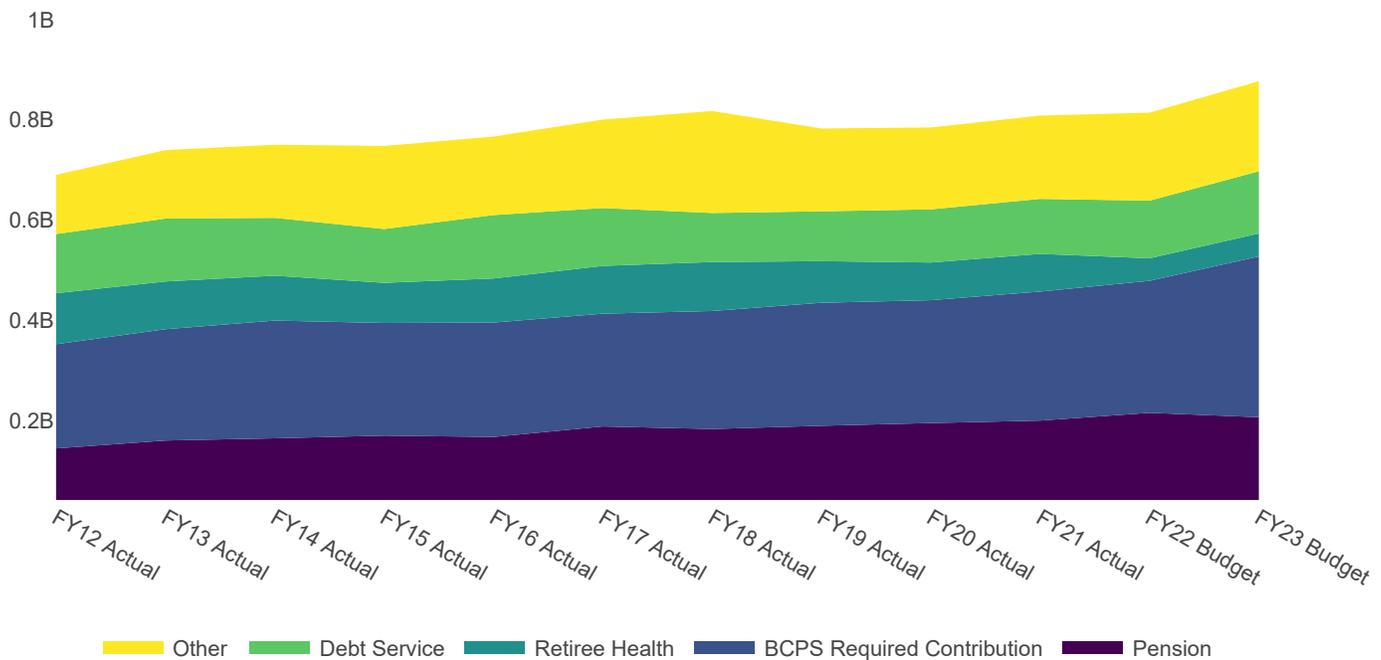
through increased prices, becoming a vicious cycle of inflation. However, under current job market conditions, average wages and their incidence on the City resident's disposable income is not anticipated to harm the City's income taxable base in the short- term.

It is worth noting that there are growing concerns about a possible recession on the horizon. In a recent episode of the "Inside Economics" podcast, Mark Zandi, Chief Economist of Moody's Analytics, indicated that the economy remains strong—there are a lot of jobs, unemployment is low, wages are still high in real terms, homeowners have built an immense amount of equity, and corporations are yielding amazing profit margins. Additionally, intertest rates are normalizing, but not increasing beyond concerning levels. However, a poll conducted during the podcast asked about the probability of a recession and the agreement was that the U.S. economy would enter into a recession between now and the end of 2023.

Fixed Costs

In general, “fixed costs” are expenses that the City is required to pay by law or contract that cannot be easily reduced in the short-term. As shown in the chart below, the City’s fixed costs include contributions to employee pension systems, health care for retirees, the State-mandated Maintenance of Effort (MOE) contribution to Baltimore City Public Schools (BCPS), and payment of debt service.

General Fund Fixed Costs Trend



Pension Costs: The City funds three pension systems for sworn fire and police employees, civil service employees, and elected officials.

Retiree Health: Of the 23,283 retirees eligible to enroll in City retiree healthcare plans, 13,191 or 57% are enrolled in plans. Among those retirees enrolled in plans, 8,199 are City retirees and 4,992 are retirees of City Schools or State librarians. The City pays 50% of the healthcare premium cost for the majority of enrolled retirees based upon years of service. Prescription drug coverage is bundled with medical coverage for retirees over the age of 65 enrolled in City plans. The City pays 80% of the premium of the prescription drug premium cost for the 1,637 retirees under the age of 65 enrolled in a prescription drug plan.

Debt Service: The City Charter mandates that payment of the principal and interest on municipal debt must be funded. The General Fund budget includes funding to pay debt on General Obligation Bonds used for capital projects, county transportation bonds, Tax Increment Financing (TIF), Conditional Purchase Agreements (CPA), and economic development loans from the State.

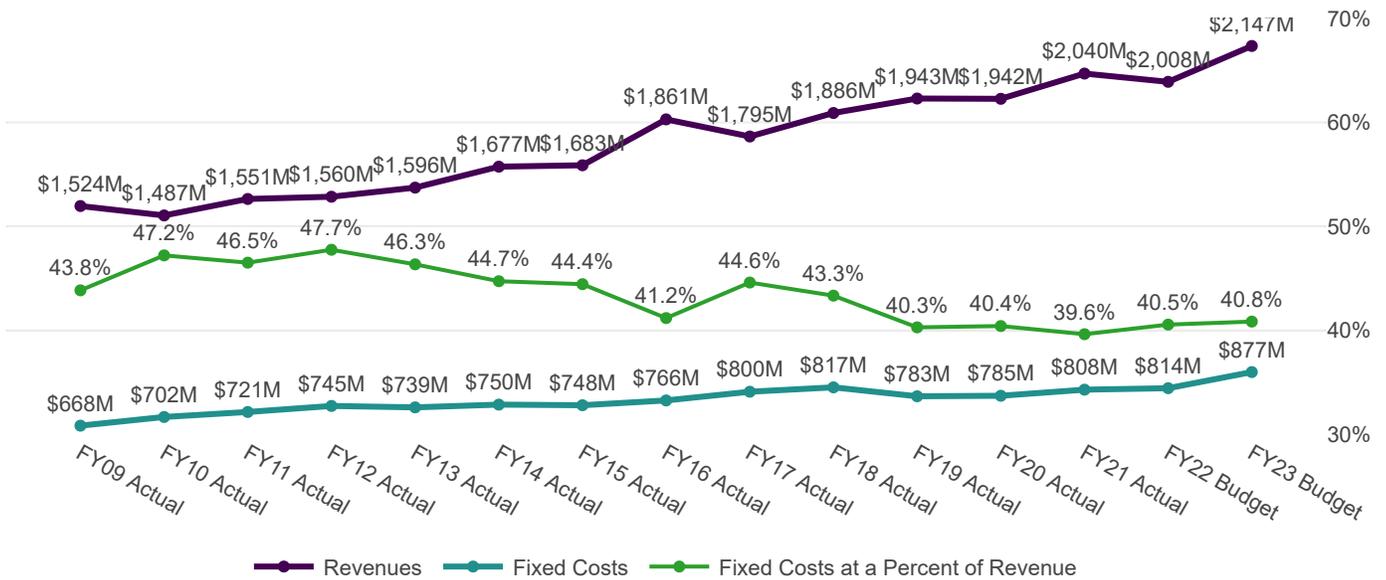
City Schools Required Contribution: State law requires that Baltimore City maintain its education funding effort from year to year on a per-pupil basis and pay a portion of the normal cost of the teacher pension system.

Other: Workers’ compensation claims; insurance and liability costs; a State-mandated contribution to Baltimore City Community College; gas, electric, sewer and water costs; and tipping fees for solid waste disposal.

Fixed Cost Trends

Fixed costs represent 43% of total General Fund expenditures in the Fiscal 2023 Recommended Budget, a slight increase from Fiscal 2022. The increase can largely be attributed to the City’s increased contribution to the Baltimore City Public Schools, \$332.8 million in total operating support for Fiscal 2023. The City’s ability to tightly maintain and keep fixed costs under 50% of total expenditures provides the City with a substantial amount of discretion and flexibility to respond to sudden or dramatic changes in either revenue or funding obligations. Without its strong financial management policies, the City would not have been able to accommodate the decrease in revenue from the COVID-19 pandemic or meet the increase in the contribution to the City Schools.

Fixed Costs vs Revenues



Employees’ Retirement Systems

In 2010, the City reformed the Fire and Police Employee Retirement System (FPERS), which had grown in cost by 81% from \$48 million Fiscal 2005 to \$87.5 million in Fiscal 2010. These reforms included:

- Replacing the variable benefit with a cost of living adjustment capped at 2%.
- Modifying age and years of service requirement to 25 years of completed service or age 55 with 15 years of completed service.
- Increasing employee contributions from 6% to 10% over a four-year period from Fiscal 2011 to Fiscal 2014.
- Extending the time-period used for calculating average final compensation from 18 months to 3 years.

The F&P reform effort also called for a New Hires pension plan, for new sworn entrants to the City workforce. City Council legislation was proposed in 2015 but was not acted on. The funded status of the system has continued to decline, from 82.0% in Fiscal 2011 to 69.1% in Fiscal 2020.

In 2013, the City also reformed the Employee Retirement System (ERS) for civilian employees. These reforms included:

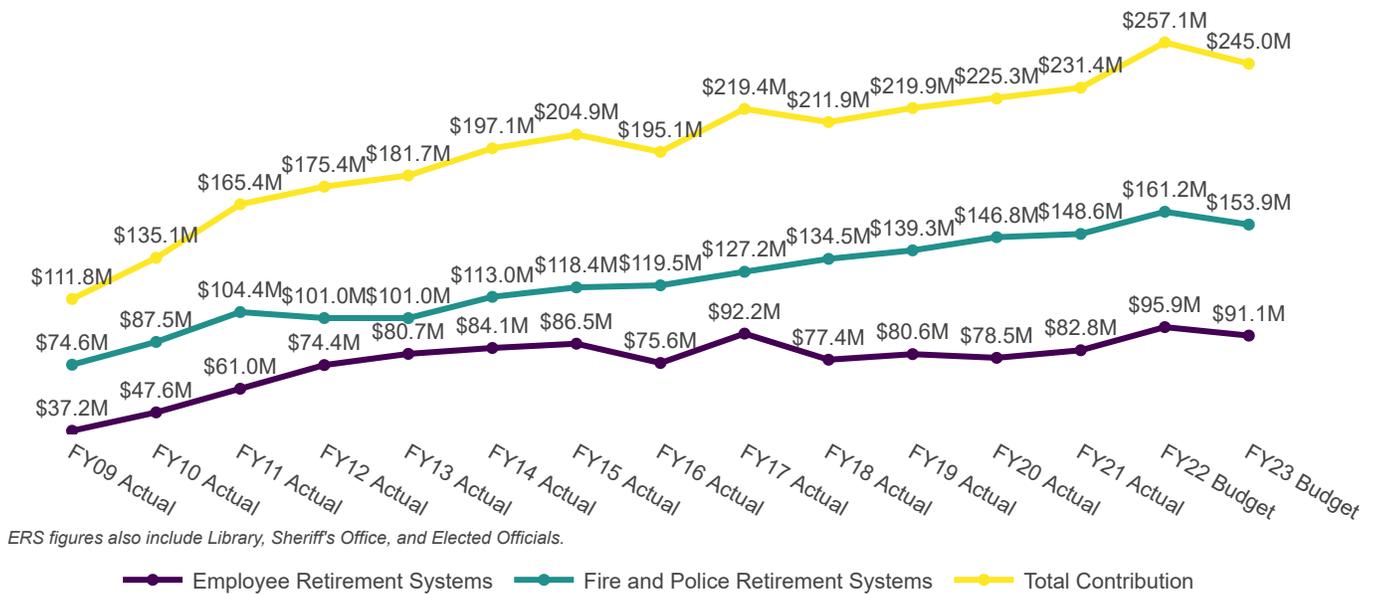
- For existing civilian employees hired before July 1, 2014, phasing in employee contributions of 1% of salary per year up to a cap of 5% contributions in Fiscal 2019.

- Creating a new retirement system for employees hired after July 1, 2014. These employees can choose to enter the new Retirement Savings Plan (RSP) with mandatory employee contributions plus a City match, or a hybrid plan, which includes a mix of RSP and a guaranteed benefit under the Employee Retirement System.

In May 2019, a judgment was reached in the Baltimore Circuit Court on the longstanding litigation between the City and Fire and Police employees over pension reforms that were enacted in 2010. The judge upheld the City's modification that extended the years of service required to earn a pension from 20 to 25 years. But the judge also ruled that the City unfairly withdrew benefits from already-retired employees, and that those retirees are entitled to seek damages for lost benefits from the City.

For the Fiscal 2021 year-end report which informed the Fiscal 2023 budget, both the ERS and F&P systems exceeded their investment return benchmark, leading to lower contributions in Fiscal 2023. The ERS system reported a 26.9% return and the F&P system reported a 29.8% return.

Contribution to Employee Retirement Systems (All Funds)

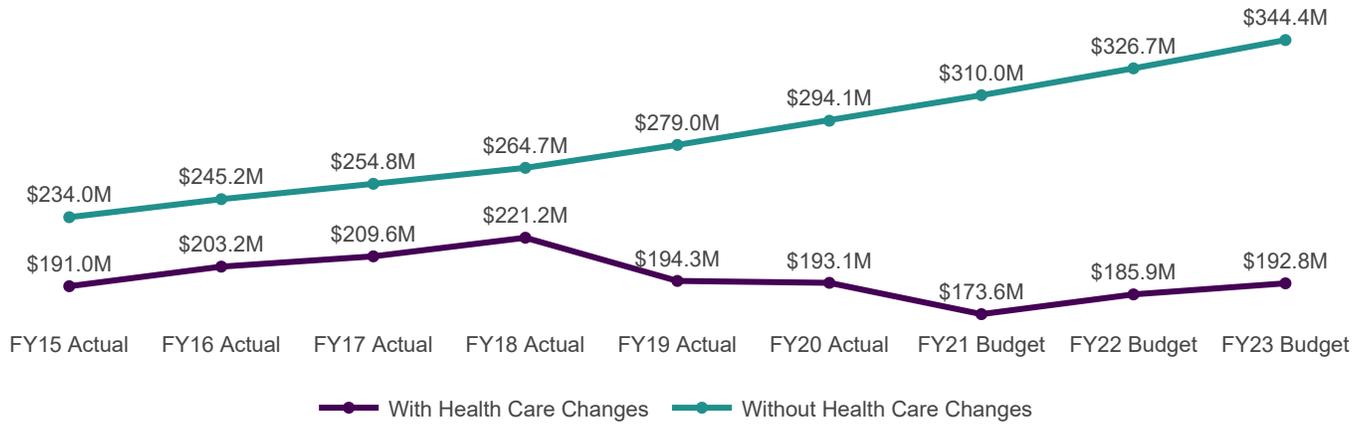


Health Care for Employees and Retirees

From Fiscal 2005 to Fiscal 2010, the City's cost of providing medical and drug benefits to its employees and retirees grew by \$69 million, or 40%, from \$172.2 million to \$241.7 million.

These costs were on an unsustainable path, and could no longer be ignored as the City faced the fiscal consequences of the Great Recession. Several changes to health care plans have been made that have collectively reduced the City's costs by \$150 million compared to baseline estimates. The recent changes are summarized below both graphically and sequentially:

Baltimore City Health Care Costs



Fiscal 2011 Changes

- 10% prescription drug premium co-share for retirees

Fiscal 2012 Changes

- Prescription co-pay tier adjustments for retirees
- Reduce the number of Medicare supplemental plan options for retirees from five to two
- \$100 annual pharmacy deductible for retirees
- Drug Quantity Management
- Prescription Drug Prior Authorization
- Mandatory pre-certification/enhanced utilization review/case management
- Step Therapy

Fiscal 2013 Changes

- As of January 1, 2013, the City paid 79.2% of premium costs for a new standard network medical benefit plan that requires deductibles and co-insurance. Employees could opt to pay the full incremental cost for a medical plan with lower out-of-pocket costs. The City also required all employees and retirees to pay 20% of their prescription drug premium costs.

Fiscal 2014 Changes

- The City conducted a dependent eligibility audit to ensure that health care benefits are not provided to ineligible recipients. As a result of the audit, approximately 1,500 ineligible dependents were dropped from coverage, saving \$4.5 million.

Fiscal 2017 Changes

- The City shifted several health care plans to a self-funded model, which decreased external administrative costs and provided the City with greater flexibility in determining premiums. This shift decreased City costs

by \$7 million in calendar year 2017.

- The City reduced Medicare supplemental plan reimbursements paid by the City from 100% to 80%, which decreased costs by \$8.6 million in calendar year 2017.

Fiscal 2019 Changes

- The City rebid health care and prescription drug coverage contracts and switched from Express Scripts to CVS Caremark. The shift from 9 to 4 health care providers and the new prescription drug provider saved the City nearly \$35 million.

Fiscal 2020 Changes

- There were no changes to healthcare policy, but the City saw a greater percentage of retirees not enrolling in City sponsored plans.

Fiscal 2022 Changes

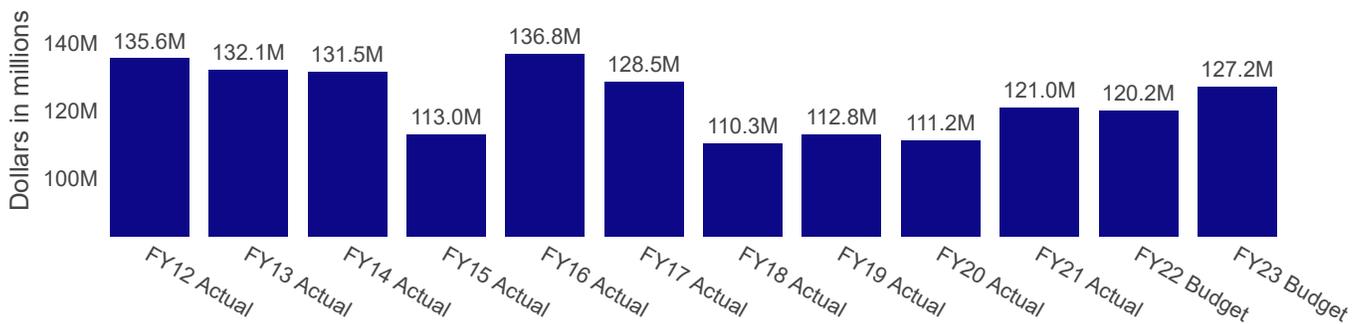
- In January of 2021, the City offered a new Medicare Advantage Plan (MAPD) to retirees, in place of the Medicare Supplement Plan offered previously. The MAPD plan bundles medical and prescription drug coverage under one premium and offers similar benefits as the supplemental plan, but with expected savings to the City of \$33.3 million in Fiscal 2022 for retiree healthcare. The City raised active employee premium rates in January of 2021 due to increasing health claim costs, resulting in a projected cost increase to the City for active employee healthcare of \$22.8 million in Fiscal 2022. Net healthcare savings for Fiscal 2022 for both retirees and active employees is \$10.5 million (all funds). Fiscal 2022 represents the first full-year effect of the changes implemented in January 2021.

Debt Service

The City’s total debt service is projected at \$360.5 million for Fiscal 2023.

The Fiscal 2023 General Fund budget of \$127.2 million in debt service is \$7.0 million above the Fiscal 2022 Adopted Budget. General Obligation Bond debt service increased from Fiscal 2020 to Fiscal 2021 due to temporary refinancing savings that concluded in Fiscal 2020. The following chart illustrates General Fund debt service over the past 10 years:

Debt Service History



Risk Management

Risk Management costs include workers' compensation, legal liability, insurance, and administration.

The City's self-insured costs, including workers' compensation and legal liability, are projected through an annual actuarial valuation. Other insurance and administrative costs are determined by analysis of historical actuals and trends; these costs include personnel in the Department of Finance (Risk Management) and the Law Department (workers' compensation and auto liability), as well as other brokerage, medical, and contractual costs.

Cost Center	Fund Name	FY22 Budget	FY23 Budget
Workers' Comp - Direct	Multiple Funds	61,016,149	63,823,751
Self Insurance Stabilization Reserve	General Fund	5,000,000	12,523,842
Risk Management Administration	Multiple Funds	8,510,483	8,179,110
Auto - Animal Liability Insurance	Multiple Funds	4,757,273	4,756,786
Judgments and Suits - Awards (Law)	Multiple Funds	3,664,244	3,797,089
General Tort Liability Insurance	General and Fleet Funds	3,626,830	3,626,830
Insurance - Other Risks	General and Fleet Funds	1,904,493	1,904,493
Property and Casualty Insurance	Multiple Funds	1,713,752	1,713,752
GRAND TOTAL		90,193,224	100,325,653

Table in dollars.

While most costs are budgeted centrally within the City's Self-Insurance Fund, Service 126, workers' compensation is allocated across City agencies, and administrative costs are captured within the Departments of Finance and Law. The Fiscal 2023 budget includes an annual contribution into the City's Risk Management Fund to pay workers' compensation claims. The City's annual contribution required to cover claims, which is updated annually, is informed by the actuarial firm the City works with to forecast risk liabilities.

Workers' compensation funding is allocated on a per position basis and different costs are assigned per position based on the agency. Agencies have varying levels of risk for workers' compensation per the nature of the work carried out in different agencies, with Police and Fire employees being at highest risk for injury on the job. Agency allocations are informed by prior year claims with regard to the volume, severity, and longevity of claims the City must pay out for employees injured on the job.

Debt Service

After expenses for personnel, contractual services and grants, subsidies and contributions, the single largest type of expenditure made in the City budget plan is for debt service payments. Debt Service pays the interest and principal costs on the bonds issued by the City to build capital projects. In the formulation of the annual budget, the City Council is empowered by the Charter to reduce all appropriations except “such amounts as are for the payment of interest and principal of the municipal debt.” Because of this provision the bonds are backed by the “full faith and credit” of the City.

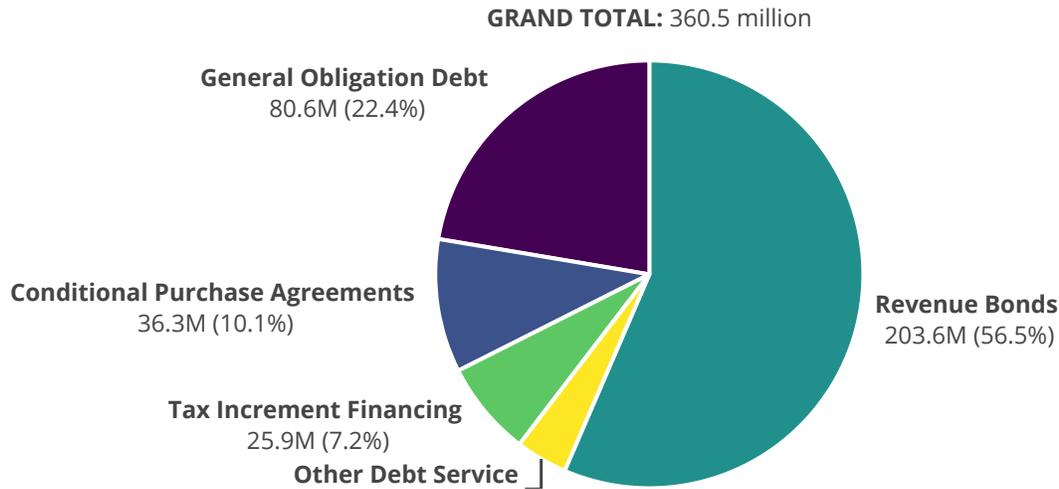
Issuing debt, particularly General Obligation and tax-supported bonds, allows the City to spread the cost of large-scale projects among the generations that will ultimately benefit from them.

The Fiscal 2023 appropriation for all funds is \$720.9 million, \$(47.4 million) higher than the Fiscal 2022 appropriation level.

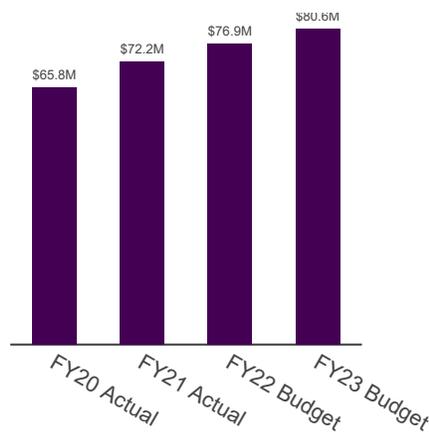
Fund Name	FY20 Actual	FY21 Actual	FY22 Budget	FY23 Budget
General Obligation Debt				
General	65.2	71.6	76.2	79.9
Stormwater Utility	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
Conditional Purchase Agreements				
General	17.8	15.9	8.2	11.2
Internal Service	22.1	25.4	23.0	24.8
Wastewater Utility	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1
Stormwater Utility	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Federal	(4.2)	0.0	0.0	0.0
State	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Special Revenue	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3
Revenue Bonds				
General	13.5	15.4	14.2	14.3
Convention Center Bond	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wastewater Utility	86.6	89.3	119.2	100.1
Water Utility	67.4	65.0	85.7	75.4
Stormwater Utility	4.9	5.1	7.9	5.0
Parking Enterprise	9.4	8.1	9.4	8.8
Tax Increment Financing				
General	15.3	16.7	21.7	25.9
Other Debt Service				
	(0.6)	1.4	(0.2)	(4.0)
Internal Service	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Convention Center Bond	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wastewater Utility	1.7	1.5	0.2	1.4
Water Utility	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2
Stormwater Utility	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1
Parking Enterprise	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
Special Revenue	15.8	15.2	15.8	15.8
Total	318.3	332.2	384.1	360.5

Table in millions of dollars.

Types of Debt Service Payments



General Obligation Bonds



General Obligation (GO) Bonds are borrowed funds used for capital projects that are repaid from future General Fund revenue. They are important because they give the City flexibility to fund projects for which there are no other fund sources available. By law, GO Bonds are supported by the full faith and credit of the City. This means that, in the unlikely event of a default, the City will use its taxing authority to repay the bonds.

Every two years, the City must get permission from voters through a ballot referendum to issue these bonds to borrow funds for capital projects. The questions are sometimes referred to as loan authorizations, as voters are authorizing the City to issue debt that will be paid back over time. Each bond issue question refers to a “loan” dedicated to a broad purpose, such as affordable

housing or community and economic development. In 2020, voters were asked to authorize \$80 million in GO bonds per year for fiscal years 2022 and 2023.

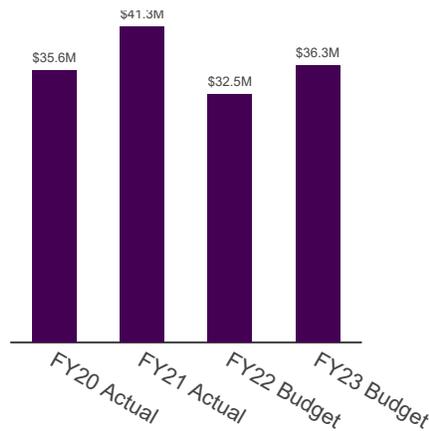
The State Constitution requires that GO debt may not have a term longer than 40 years. In general, the City’s debt has a maximum maturity of no more than 20 years. Payment of this long-term debt is a first requirement for revenues derived from local property taxing powers. The City has no statutory limitation on the property tax levy.

The following table shows the principal and interest required to service the existing General Obligation Bond debt of the City until maturity:

Payment Type	2023	2024	2025	2026-2030	2031-2035	2036-2040	2041-2045	2046-2050	2051-2055	Total
General Obligation Bonds										
Principal	60.1	37.9	39.7	183.1	127.3	85.6	11.0	0.0	0.0	544.8
Interest	21.3	19.0	17.1	59.3	26.1	6.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	149.9
SWAP	0.1							0.0	0.0	0.1
Education General Obligation Bonds										
Principal	19.3	13.3	14.0	61.1	32.1	17.1	2.6	0.0	0.0	159.5
Interest	6.7	5.8	5.2	16.4	6.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.7
Stormwater General Obligation Bonds										
Principal	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4
Interest	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
TOTAL	108.2	76.4	76.4	321.1	192.7	111.9	13.8	0.0	0.0	900.4

Table in millions of dollars.

Conditional Purchase Agreements



Conditional Purchase Agreements (CPAs) are long-term capital leases with annual principal and interest payment schedules that must be met for the City to acquire the asset. The City has entered into various CPAs to construct or purchase facilities and/or to acquire equipment.

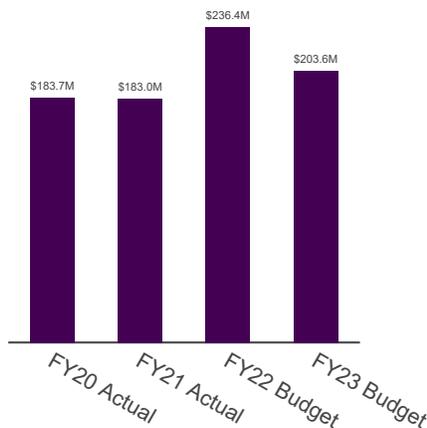
CPAs do not constitute a debt of the City within the meaning of any constitutional or statutory limit, nor are they supported by a pledge of the full faith and credit or taxing power of the City. In contrast to GO debt, the City is not obligated to make annual appropriations. In the event the City fails to meet scheduled payments, the agreements are terminated and the City loses the right to use or acquire the financed asset. The City appropriates payments for facilities and equipment that continue to meet the City’s public service objectives.

The following table shows the principal and interest required to service the existing CPA debt of the City until maturity:

Payment Type	2023	2024	2025	2026-2030	2031-2035	2036-2040	2041-2045	2046-2050	2051-2055	Total
Conditional Purchase Agreement										
Principal	26.3	23.2	18.8	48.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	122.6
Interest	3.5	2.8	2.1	4.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.1
TOTAL	29.8	26.0	20.9	52.3	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	135.6

Table in millions of dollars.

Revenue Bonds



Revenue bond financing supports the capital requirement needs of enterprise operations, including the Parking Enterprise fund. The revenue generated by the operations is pledged to support debt service payments of these funds. Revenue bonds are not general obligations of the City. In the case of the Parking Enterprise Fund, revenues from parking taxes, parking fines and penalties, and other parking revenues provide an additional security for the payment of debt service. Parking revenues in excess of parking debt service and operating expenses are transferred to the General Fund.

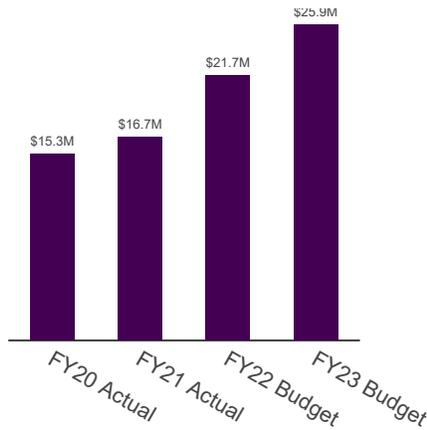
Under provisions of Subtitle 4, Maryland Industrial Land Act (MILA), and Title 5, Maryland Industrial and Commercial Redevelopment Fund (MICRF), of Article 83A of the Annotated Code of Maryland, the City and other subdivisions of the State, may borrow funds for industrial or commercial development projects. The funds may be loaned to private enterprises for the development of specific projects. In the case of MICRF loans, the funds borrowed from the State may also be used to insure or guarantee projects. The State sets the interest rate, term, and repayment provisions of the loans. In both cases, the City is liable for repayment of principal and interest amounts on the loans in the event of failure or default of the private enterprise. Such loans are not considered general obligations of the City. The City uses these loan programs as part of its economic development program to stabilize and expand employment and tax base. Payments from businesses utilizing these programs provide General Fund revenue supporting expenses for this borrowing program.

The following table shows the principal and interest required to service the existing Revenue Bond debt of the City until maturity:

Payment Type	2023	2024	2025	2026- 2030	2031- 2035	2036- 2040	2041- 2045	2046- 2050	2051- 2055	Total
Water Utility Fund Revenue Bonds										
Principal	35.4	37.5	38.9	212.6	251.7	240.8	209.3	111.9	10.8	1,148.9
Interest	39.2	37.9	36.6	164.4	125.4	80.0	39.6	10.7	0.2	534.1
SWAP	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.2)	0.0		(0.9)
Wastewater Utility Fund Revenue Bonds										
Principal	55.1	60.8	69.1	345.8	388.4	336.5	258.5	126.9	37.5	1,678.6
Interest	52.2	50.8	49.0	214.9	155.6	94.3	41.2	12.5	1.3	671.9
Convention Center Headquarters Revenue Bonds										
Principal	3.5	4.0	4.6	30.8	44.4	56.7	72.4	43.4		259.8
Interest	12.9	12.7	12.5	58.4	48.9	36.3	20.2	3.1		205.0
Parking Facilities Revenue Bonds										
Principal	5.2	5.6	5.7	34.2	27.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	79.7
Interest	0.8	0.8	0.7	2.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6
SWAP	3.4	3.2	3.0	10.8	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.4
Transportation Revenue Bonds										
Principal	11.2	11.7	7.7	38.4	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.2
Interest	3.3	2.8	2.3	6.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.4
Stormwater Revenue Bonds										
Principal	3.4	3.5	3.4	18.2	13.2	9.5	11.3	13.7	0.0	76.2
Interest	2.9	2.7	2.6	10.9	7.8	5.8	4.1	1.6	0.0	38.3
TOTAL	228.4	233.9	236.0	1,148.5	1,085.3	860.9	656.5	323.7	49.9	4,823.0

Table in millions of dollars.

Tax Increment Financing Bonds



Tax Increment Financing (TIF) bonds are widely used financing mechanisms that have been adopted by the City for public improvements, such as development of land and public infrastructure, within designated development districts. TIF bonds are anticipated to increase in Fiscal 2022 due to the sale of the first round of bonds for the Port Covington Development.

The tax increment is the difference between the amount of property tax revenue generated prior to and after the public improvements are made. A bond is issued based upon the expectation of increased real property taxes and proceeds from this bond are used to pay for improvements. The tax increment is used to cover debt payments on the bonds.

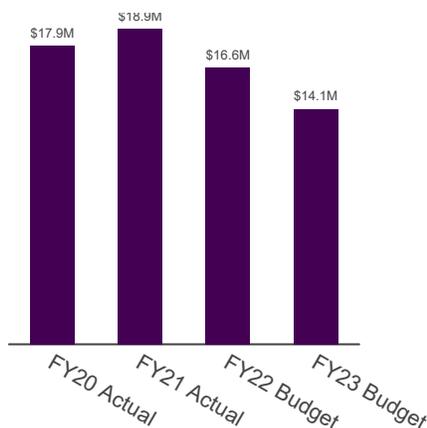
Taxes remain the same within the development district unless the tax increment is not sufficient to cover debt service. TIF bonds are backed by a local law that allows for a supplemental tax to be levied in the development district in the case of a tax increment shortfall. When the bonds are repaid, all TIF revenues revert to the General Fund.

The following table shows the principal and interest required to service the existing TIF debt of the City until maturity:

Payment Type	2023	2024	2025	2026-2030	2031-2035	2036-2040	2041-2045	2046-2050	2051-2055	Total
TIF Special Obligation Bonds										
Principal	4.6	5.1	7.1	47.6	63.7	86.0	60.4	48.7	10.8	334.0
Interest	15.5	15.2	15.0	69.0	55.8	38.3	18.4	7.0	0.2	234.5
TOTAL	20.1	20.4	22.1	116.6	119.5	124.3	78.8	55.8	11.0	568.5

Table in millions of dollars.

Other Debt Service



Other Debt service includes borrowing-related costs for debt service, State debt pay-offs for closed surplus schools transferred to the City, and other debt-issuance related overhead costs.

The following table shows the principal and interest required to service the existing other debt of the City until maturity:

Payment Type	2023	2024	2025	2026-2030	2031-2035	2036-2040	2041-2045	2046-2050	2051-2055	Total
Long-term Financing with Federal Government										
Principal	2.3	2.4	2.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0
Interest	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
TOTAL	2.5	2.5	2.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.4

Table in millions of dollars.

Debt Management Policy

The amount of debt authorized and issued annually is subject to limits incorporated in the City's debt policy. This policy, adopted by the Board of Estimates on August 22, 1990, sets forth borrowing limits for the capital budget process and establishes guidelines for capital budget plans. The policy is subject to review every five years or as recommended by the Director of Finance. The current policy limit on annual General Obligation borrowing is \$80 million. The City's annual cash borrowing is guided by authorized project requirements.

City policy consolidates most financing arrangements in the Bureau of Treasury Management and recognizes conditional purchase agreements as debt service for the purpose of evaluating the City's financial condition and budget planning. The policy also calls for scheduling debt service payments to minimize fluctuations in annual budgetary requirements and increased utilization of pay-as-you-go (PAYGO) financing, in which capital projects funded from current year General Fund revenues, to reduce borrowing requirements.

In Fiscal 1992 and 1993, the Maryland General Assembly enacted legislation and City voters ratified local legislation permitting the City to issue GO Bonds with call provisions and to refinance debt, thus allowing the City to take advantage of favorable interest rates and achieve debt service expense savings. The City first took advantage of this legal authorization in an April 1992 GO Bond sale. Legislation enacted and approved by the City voters has improved debt management by authorizing:

1. the City to negotiate GO Bond sales;
2. the Board of Finance to structure debt maturities and interest payment schedules;
3. the Board of Finance to approve fixed, variable, or other interest rates on bonds; and
4. the City to issue "mini bonds" in denominations as small as \$500.

Legal Debt Limits

The City of Baltimore's legal debt limit is \$80 million for PayGO bonds. Whether the City is under the legal limit, however, does not determine whether debt will be issued. Prior to an issuance of new debt or a refunding of existing debt, Baltimore considers a number of factors, including, but not limited to:

- The purpose for which the debt is being issued. Generally speaking, debt should be issued for capital projects and economic development and not for operating expenditures.
- Whether there is sufficient revenue to cover the annual debt service. The City must identify a source of revenue that can be relied on to cover the annual payments for the life of the debt. Debt repayment can take

decades – one-time or temporary sources of revenue and/or cost savings cannot be relied on to make a responsible decision about the affordability of a debt issue. This analysis must also consider what type of revenue can and cannot be used to pay for debt service. Certain types of debt (e.g. taxable, revenue bonds) cannot be repaid with revenue generated from taxes.

- The relationship between annual debt service and the total budget. The percentage of annual spending dedicated to debt should be consistent with that of similarly sized cities. The FY23 budget includes \$360 million for debt service – this is 10% of total All Funds spending. The FY23 budget for the City's General Fund includes \$127 million for debt service: 6% of total General Fund spending. Generally, debt service should not exceed 10% of total expenditures.
- Whether the savings associated with a refunding exceed the cost of issuance. Very rarely would it make sense to pay more to issue a refunding than what will be saved. This situation would only make sense if the refunding released the City from other restrictions or obligations.

All GO debt is secured by the full faith and credit of the City. The City has unlimited taxing authority with respect to property taxes to support GO debt service requirements. The City is not constrained by any legal limits on the amount of its GO debt, but is guided by prudent limits set forth in local debt policy. In addition to conservative debt management policies, the City is controlled in the amount of debt that may be incurred by the Constitution of Maryland, which requires a three-step procedure for the creation of debt by the City of Baltimore. First, there must be an act of the Maryland General Assembly or a resolution of the majority of the City's delegates to the General Assembly. Then, pursuant to State authorization, the Mayor and City Council must approve an ordinance. Finally, the voters of the City must ratify the debt issuance.

Effects of Existing Debt on Current and Future Operations

Based on traditional debt ratio evaluation criteria, current debt burdens and those forecasted, the City's debt is within acceptable limits. As a result of the annual debt review by the rating agencies, the City maintains a GO bond rating of Aa2 with Moody's Investor Service and AA with Standard & Poor's. These credit ratings reflect the judgment of the rating agencies that the City has strong capacity to pay principal and interest on debt. Debt service requirements, in and of themselves, do not place an unusual burden on the resource base of the City. Selected debt management factors are listed below.

- The City's net GO debt is below the 4% industry standard for tax supported debt as percentage of actual taxable value of property (1.1%, 2020).
- In addition, net GO debt is below the \$2,250 per capita figure established in the City's debt policy (\$826.67, 2020).
- The City is not constrained by any legal limits on its debt authorization limit but is guided by prudent limits set forth in local debt policy.
- The City has no overlapping debt and no instance of default.
- The City has unlimited taxing authority with respect to property taxes.

Principal and interest obligations of the Water and Wastewater Utility and Parking Enterprise funds are payable from the earnings of the respective funds. Appropriate ratios of pledged revenues to maximum annual debt service obligations must be and are maintained for the respective funds.

General Debt is made up of GO bonds and bond anticipation notes. Conditional purchase agreements or capital lease obligations do not constitute a pledge of the full faith and credit or taxing powers of the City. The agreements are subject to termination if sufficient funds are not appropriated by the City Council. Revenue debt is composed of Water Utility, Wastewater Utility, Parking Enterprise, Stormwater Utility, and Convention Center revenue financings. Other debt consists of tax increment financing (TIF) and long-term financing with the State and federal governments.

The City issued the 2013B bonds to refunded Series 1998A, 2001A, 2003A, 2003B, 2004A, and 2005A. The amortization was structured to pay off the refunded bonds within the same 20-year maturity schedule of the original bonds. The last large payment will occur in Fiscal 2023 in the amount of \$21.6 million; therefore, the next payment in Fiscal 2024 will drop significantly.

The City does not have a GO statutory debt limit, but is subject to a three-step process described in “Legal Debt Limits” above. Outstanding debt per capita and the ratio to assessed value may increase, but still remain below danger point thresholds. Revenue debt service constitutes the largest increase due primarily to continued borrowings for the Water and Wastewater Utility funds. A large portion of these borrowings is in response to the City’s consent decree between the City, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and the Maryland Department of the Environment to reduce sanitary sewer overflows during heavy rainfall, water meter upgrades, and water infrastructure replacement. Most of this additional debt service will be paid over a 30-year amortization period.

Revenue debt limits are established from time to time by the City Council and are issued in accordance with their respective bond indentures. The City has a TIF policy in effect that places limits on the types of TIF projects and, among other things, requires the project demonstrate it can pay for City services and is consistent with the City’s economic and development goals.

Long-Term Liabilities

There are significant fiscal risks that affect Baltimore’s strategic plan. These liabilities take the form of Recurring Liabilities and One-Time Liabilities, which are described in detail below.

Recurring Liabilities

Pensions and Retiree Health Care

As with many cities and states across the country, Baltimore faces large-scale, long-term liabilities associated with retiree pension and health benefits. Pensions and retiree health plans have pay-as-you-go costs equal to the benefits distributed or claimed that year, but they also have accrued obligations to be paid in the future. Actuaries determine the amount of assets that must be set aside now to ensure adequate resources are available in the future. The chart to the right shows that long-term liabilities have increased between Fiscal 2011 and 2020.

The primary driver of the increase is the Fire and Police (F&P) pension system. A new hires F&P plan, which would have required new sworn members to enter a new more sustainable pension system, was proposed in 2015, but was not acted on by City Council. The funded status of the F&P pension system has continued to decline, from 82% in Fiscal 2011 to 69.1% in Fiscal 2020, which in turn has led to growth in the unfunded liability.

Liabilities related to Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB liability) and retiree healthcare have continued to decline due to a series of reform efforts undertaken over the last decade that are described above. Liabilities are expected to decline even further in the Fiscal 2021 valuation when the impact of the Medicare Advantage Plan shift is taken into account.

Liabilities for the FPERS and ERS pension plans continue to grow due to ongoing amortization of prior year investment losses, the steady decrease in number of active employees, the growing number of retirees, and the adoption of more conservative actuarial methods. For the Fiscal 2020 year-end actuarial report, the funded ratio for ERS increased from 73.0% to 73.3% and FPERS declined from 69.8% to 69.1%.

Pensions and Retiree Health Care



Convention Center Hotel

The Baltimore Hotel Corporation (BHC) is a non-profit entity that was formed to own, develop, and manage the Convention Center Hotel. The construction was financed with \$300 million of tax-exempt municipal bonds in 2006.

The repayment of debt is paid from two dedicated revenue sources: Property Tax revenues generated by the Hotel above the baseline level and Hotel Tax revenues generated by the Convention Center Hotel, also known as “site-

specific Hotel Tax". If those revenues are not sufficient to cover the debt service cost, the City must contribute to cover the deficit, not to exceed 25% of general Hotel Tax revenue (\$8 million).

Due to COVID-19, the City expects to cover an estimated \$16.8 million of additional costs for the Convention Center Hotel from Fiscal 2021 to 2023.

Quarantine Road Landfill

The City's Quarantine Road landfill is nearing the end of its useful life and on track to reach capacity in 2026 based upon current waste generation conditions. State and federal laws and regulations require that a landfill is covered, maintained, and monitored for a minimum of thirty years after closure.

number from FY20 CAFR pg 122: $\$27M + \$5.6M = \$32.6M$ The City makes annual contributions to a Landfill Trust Fund to plan for future closure costs, estimated at \$32.6 million, and new landfill development costs, estimated to cost from \$85 million to \$102 million.

The landfill development plan, which combines Quarantine Road Landfill and Millennium Landfill to provide an additional 11 years of capacity, is expected to begin by Fiscal 2024. The Fiscal 2022 contribution to the full cost of development is \$9.9 million, which includes \$6.9 million in operating costs and \$3 million in capital costs.

Fiscal Year	Landfill Closure		Landfill Development	
	Contribution	Balance	Contribution	Balance
2022	1.0	27.7	8.9	49.4
2023	1.0	28.7	9.0	58.5
2024	1.0	29.7	9.1	67.6
2025	1.0	30.7	9.3	76.9
2026	0.7	31.4	9.4	86.3
2027	0.0	31.4	10.5	96.8

One-Time Liabilities

Fire and Police Pension Lawsuit

Fire and Police union sued the City over F&P pension reforms passed in 2010. Following years of litigation, the Maryland Court of Appeals upheld the City's change to active members in August 2021.

Retirees who were vested when the law changed were collectively seeking damages from the City. The calculation of damages is based on the difference between what would have been received under the old variable cost of living adjustment (COLA) and the new tiered COLA. Based on the recent court ruling and final cost determinations, the City anticipates a payment of \$35.5 million from Fund Balance and is currently going through the supplementary appropriation process to enable the City to appropriate these funds in Fiscal 2022.

General Legal Liability

The City is facing multiple lawsuits, which include suits related to: wrongful imprisonment; compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act; compliance with the Clean Air Act, a local ordinance that raises emission standards for City waste incinerators; and damages to businesses from the 2015 civil unrest. The City anticipates that several of these lawsuits will require payments that will impact future budget years.

COVID-19 Federal Aid

Federal aid provided a lifeline for the City through the first two years of the pandemic. In Fiscal 2020, \$103.6 million in direct aid was received by the City from the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act Coronavirus Relief Fund. Also, the federal government declared a nationwide emergency, effective January 2020 and continuing, making emergency aid available from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), which is reimbursement-based. These funding sources enabled the City to respond quickly and effectively to the public health emergency that COVID-19 presented for City residents.

In Fiscal 2023, the City is shifting from the direct COVID-19 response to larger strategic investments and recovery. CARES funding and FEMA reimbursement are no longer budgeted in Fiscal 2023. CARES Act funds expired in December 2021, and FEMA support is scheduled to decline from 100% to 90% beginning in Fiscal 2023. Looking ahead, the City is focused on how to best spend \$641 million of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funds, which must be committed by December 31, 2024 and fully spent by December 31, 2026. The first wave of strategic investments from ARPA began in Fiscal 2022 and will continue in Fiscal 2023 with investments in homeless services, housing, broadband infrastructure, violence prevention, and economic recovery, among others.

CARES Funding

The City spent the \$103.6 million in CARES funding from Fiscal 2020 through Fiscal 2022. CARES funds expired in December 2021. The table below documents the expenditures by fiscal year.

FY20	FY21	FY22	Total
12,503,772	50,101,562	40,659,240	103,264,574

Table in dollars.

* Includes pending invoices expected to be paid in this fiscal year.

FEMA Funding

The City is continuing to prepare and submit applications for expenses eligible for FEMA reimbursement, including feeding, sheltering, and vaccination programs. Currently, FEMA is reimbursing eligible expenses at 100%, which is scheduled to decline to 90% beginning in Fiscal 2023. However, FEMA has the authority to end reimbursements at any time. Expenses eligible for FEMA reimbursement must be specific to mitigating the effects of the pandemic. Eligible expenses include emergency medical care, medical sheltering, personal protective equipment (PPE), and the purchase and distribution of food, water, and medicine. The tables below documents the status of the reimbursement and the expenditures submitted for reimbursement by fiscal year. As of publication, the City is still awaiting approval on several applications.

FEMA Reimbursements	FY20	FY21	FY22	Category Sub-total
Cash Received	239,232	62,435,718	485,327	63,160,277
FEMA Approved	1,967,505	20,839,930	7,776,148	30,583,583
Pending FEMA Approval	1,639,800	13,316,547	23,321,146	38,277,493
Grand Total	3,846,537	96,592,195	31,582,621	132,021,353

Table in dollars.

Reimbursement Status	Reimbursement Type	Amount
Cash Received	Feeding	28,065,622
	Sheltering	21,369,459
	Vaccines	5,364,953
	Materials, Supplies, & Equipment	703,628
	Other	7,656,615
Multi-year Total		63,160,277
FEMA Approved	Feeding	4,439,205
	Sheltering	20,076,148
	Vaccines	3,236,143
	Materials, Supplies, & Equipment	440,675
	Other	2,391,412
Multi-year Total		30,583,583
Pending FEMA Approval	Feeding	4,687,234
	Sheltering	27,699,227
	Other	5,891,032
Multi-year Total		38,277,493

Table in dollars.

ARPA Funding

The American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA), specifically the State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund, provided \$641 million to the City of Baltimore in response to the COVID-19 public health emergency and its negative economic impacts. Mayor Brandon M. Scott established the [Mayor's Office of Recovery Programs \(MORP\)](#) in Fiscal 2022 to transparently and effectively administer this funding on behalf of the City, as well as managing reports to the U.S. Department of the Treasury, the federal agency managing and overseeing ARPA funds. The City is using this one-time funding to make strategic investments in Baltimore's future and equitably deliver resources and services to underserved and underinvested communities. All ARPA funds were appropriated to MORP in the Fiscal 2022 budget and will be carried forward until fully spent. The following exhibits provide a status update on the ARPA spending plan.

Authorized Expenditure Categories

The Treasury identified five main categories for eligible funding uses: supporting public health response; addressing negative economic impacts of COVID-19; replacing public sector revenue loss; providing premium pay for essential workers; and investing in water, sewer, and broadband infrastructure.

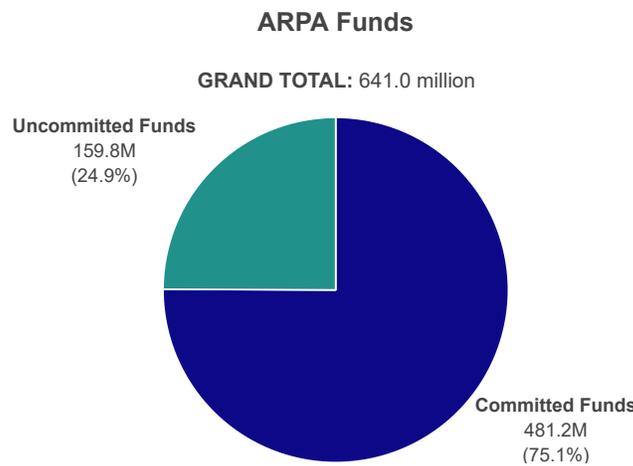
A project must align with a valid expenditure category under the law, while also responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency and its negative economic impacts, to be eligible.

Funding Process

MORP established an online application process, allowing City agencies and external organizations to propose projects. Proposals are reviewed to ensure that projects conform to Treasury guidance, advance equity, and make an impact as the City navigates the social and economic crises caused by COVID-19. Proposals are evaluated using a 100-point scoring rubric with seven criteria. Equity has the greatest weight of all criteria. More information about the funding process can be found on [MORP’s website](#).

Funding Announcements

As of publication, \$481.2 million in [ARPA funding](#) has been committed for various projects. Project descriptions and anticipated budgets are described in more detail below.



Use of Funds	Funding Committed
Project Evaluation	0.6
Position Restoration	2.8
Guaranteed Income Pilot Program	4.8
Lexington Market	4.9
City Employee Vaccine Incentives	10.4
ARPA Administration	10.6
Food Insecurity	11.1
Economic Recovery Fund	25.0
Workforce Development	30.0
Broadband and Digital Equity	35.0
Recreation Infrastructure	41.0
Violence Prevention	50.0
Reducing Homelessness	75.0
Public Health Response	80.0
Affordable and Vacant Housing	100.0
Total	481.2

* Table and graph in millions of dollars and do not include budget stabilization funds.

COVID-19 Public Health Response Funding will be used by the Baltimore City Health Department (BCHD) to address the COVID-19 public health emergency. BCHD will focus on six key areas: vaccination, contact tracing, testing, food insecurity, PPE, strategic communications, and administrative costs. The purpose of this funding is to strengthen existing healthcare infrastructure and implement strategies to mitigate the spread of the virus and increase vaccination rates with a focus on populations disproportionately affected by COVID-19.

Funding Area	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	All Years
Communications	257,910	508,820	508,820	257,910	1,533,460
Contact Tracing	6,327,599	7,246,698	4,496,698	834,112	18,905,107
Food Insecurity	3,107,038	6,207,076	3,507,076	3,107,038	15,928,228
Miscellaneous	274,481	198,962	113,962	51,890	639,295
Operational Support	2,174,240	1,585,649	1,585,649	819,074	6,164,613
PPE	2,676,244	2,786,487	2,286,487	2,226,244	9,975,461
Testing	4,411,166	5,006,331	2,464,487	388,632	12,270,615
Vaccination	8,441,716	2,238,276	1,742,935	865,560	13,288,487
Vulnerable Communities	222,789	424,578	424,578	222,789	1,294,734
Project Total	27,893,182	26,202,877	17,130,692	8,773,248	80,000,000

Table in dollars.

* Funding for Vulnerable Communities provides direct case management services to BCHD's adult guardianship population.

† 'Miscellaneous' includes funds for unanticipated increases in various contracts related to the COVID-19 public health response.

Violence Prevention Funding will be used by the Mayor's Office of Neighborhood Safety and Engagement for violence prevention initiatives. The purpose of this funding is to decrease violence and increase community safety by funding violence prevention efforts, including community violence intervention, victim services, youth justice, re-entry services, and community healing.

Funding Area	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	All Years
Administration	1,268,058	2,301,646	2,287,446	0	5,857,150
Gun Violence	3,350,000	7,575,000	7,475,000	0	18,400,000
Neighborhoods	725,000	625,000	275,000	0	1,625,000
Re-entry	2,950,000	5,745,000	4,995,000	0	13,690,000
Transitional Employment for GVRs	255,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	0	5,255,000
Victim Services	453,770	479,540	479,540	0	1,412,850
Youth and Trauma	1,255,000	1,505,000	1,000,000	0	3,760,000
Project Total	10,256,828	20,731,186	19,011,986	0	50,000,000

Table in dollars.

Economic Recovery Fund Funding is being used by five quasi-governmental agencies, including the Baltimore Development Corporation, the Baltimore Civic Fund, Visit Baltimore, the Family League of Baltimore City, and the Baltimore Office of Promotion & the Arts, to provide financial relief and technical assistance to small businesses, nonprofits, the hospitality industry, child care providers, and individuals artists that were negatively impacted by COVID-19. These funds address COVID-19 related economic losses and build capacity for Baltimore's small, minority-owned/led, and women-owned/led businesses, nonprofits, organizations, entities, and artists, with a focus on supporting organizations that did not receive funding in 2020 and organizations that support Black communities.

Funding Area	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	All Years
Child Care Provider Relief	2,000,000	0	0	0	2,000,000
Hotel Relief	2,500,000	0	0	0	2,500,000
Individual Artists Relief	500,000	0	0	0	500,000
Nonprofit Relief	8,300,000	0	0	0	8,300,000
Small Business Relief	11,700,000	0	0	0	11,700,000
Project Total	25,000,000	0	0	0	25,000,000

Table in dollars.

Workforce Development Funding will be used by the Mayor's Office of Employment Development (MOED) to assist unemployed or underemployed individuals, with specific opportunities for youth and sector-based job training in high-growth industries. MOED will focus on four key programs:

- Hire Up will provide subsidized employment at City and quasi-governmental agencies to adult residents;
- Train Up will provide occupational training to enable residents to skill up and obtain jobs in high-demand industries in the region;
- YouthWorks will provide summer jobs and needed income to city youth; and
- Workforce Supports will provide behavioral health, legal services, adult education, financial empowerment counseling, and career navigation to participants in Hire Up and Train Up. In addition, these funds will support wage subsidies at small, minority- and women-owned businesses that hire impacted workers.

Funding Area	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	All Years
Administration	839,588	1,715,012	1,751,915	346,766	4,653,282
Hire Up	86,627	2,464,785	2,586,971	66,215	5,204,598
Train Up	1,310,599	2,377,193	5,138,057	110,404	8,936,253
YouthWorks	422,660	4,007,776	3,869,782	0	8,300,217
Workforce Supports	1,109,463	1,195,257	600,930	0	2,905,650
Project Total	3,768,938	11,760,023	13,947,655	523,385	30,000,000

Table in dollars.

Broadband and Digital Equity Funding will be used by the Mayor's Office of Broadband and Digital Equity (MOBDE) for public internet access for disinvested neighborhoods. MOBDE will focus on the following key areas: program administration, public wi-fi network, Recreation and Parks fiber buildout, and network operations. Phase I (\$6 million) includes extending the City broadband network to 23 recreation centers; engaging community members to

understand their needs and preferences related to public Wi-Fi; establishing public Wi-Fi in West Baltimore neighborhoods; coordinating with Baltimore City Information Technology to develop and commission an air-gapped network for public Wi-Fi; and staffing vital roles in MOBDE and for a new public Wi-Fi network operations team. Phase II (\$29 million) is still in the planning stages. The purpose of these investments is to deliver free broadband internet service to a defined set of neighborhoods and communities where existing internet service is unavailable or unaffordable.

Funding Area	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	All Years
Administration	459,334	1,044,423	6,796	0	1,510,553
Broadband Access	984,121	2,058,958	446,368	0	3,489,447
Network Operations	333,333	666,667	0	0	1,000,000
Project Total	1,776,788	3,770,048	453,164	0	6,000,000

Table in dollars.

Recreation Infrastructure Funding will be used by Baltimore City Recreation and Parks to invest in capital improvements to recreation centers, pools, playgrounds, trails, and athletic courts. This investment will enhance overall user experience, ensure compliance with all health and safety codes, increase environmental sustainability, and allow opportunities for enhanced programming.

Funding Area	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26	FY27	All Years
Administration	50,604	681,417	684,417	684,417	684,417	137,821	2,923,093
Renovation	0	38,076,907	0	0	0	0	38,076,907
Project Total	50,604	38,758,324	684,417	684,417	684,417	137,821	41,000,000

Table in dollars.

Lexington Market Funding is being used to support construction and stall build out for new and legacy vendors at Baltimore's historic Lexington Market. The new merchant mix at Lexington Market will meaningfully increase participation of minority- and women-owned businesses. Local businesses and food systems are vital to the health of Baltimore City. Lexington Market is uniquely positioned to improve food access to communities that do not have routine access to fresh, affordable foods – a challenge further exacerbated by the COVID-19 public health emergency.

Funding Area	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	All Years
Small Business Relief	4,917,957	0	0	0	4,917,957
Project Total	4,917,957	0	0	0	4,917,957

Table in dollars.

Food Insecurity Funding will support various programs for residents aimed at reducing food insecurity, including continuing COVID-19 emergency produce box distribution; increasing Online Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) participation to address the inequitable access to home delivered groceries; expanding nutrition incentives at farmers markets; implementing a Produce Prescription program at MedStar Harbor Hospital; and building the Black, Indigenous, (and) People of Color (BIPOC) local food production supply chain to shift away from emergency food and towards improving the local food supply chain.

Funding Area	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	All Years
Administration	70,000	140,000	140,000	70,000	420,000
BIPOC Local Food Production	329,500	726,000	444,500	0	1,500,000
Farmers Market Incentives	150,000	150,000	150,000	0	450,000
Online SNAP	838,400	1,270,400	1,554,800	0	3,663,600
Produce Boxes	764,400	1,528,800	1,528,800	764,400	4,586,400
Produce Prescription	150,000	150,000	150,000	0	450,000
Project Total	2,302,300	3,965,200	3,968,100	834,400	11,070,000

Table in dollars.

Guaranteed Income Pilot Program Funding will support a Guaranteed Income pilot project that will provide 200 young parents, between 18 and 24 years old, with an unconditional cash payment of \$1,000 per month over the course of 24 months. This project is a part of a cohort of 62 evidence-based guaranteed income pilots across the country. Pilot programs have proven to increase the financial, physical, mental, and emotional health of participants.

Funding Area	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	All Years
Participant Stipends	1,200,000	2,400,000	1,200,000	0	4,800,000
Project Total	1,200,000	2,400,000	1,200,000	0	4,800,000

Table in dollars.

Details of the budget timelines for the following projects are still being finalized and will be available in future publications.

Reducing Homelessness Funding will be used by the Mayor’s Office of Homeless Services (MOHS) to implement best practices from the City’s COVID-19 emergency housing response as a model for its long-term response to homelessness. In addition, MOHS is receiving funding from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development HOME Investment Partnership Program. MOHS will focus on five key programs:

- Acquiring, renovating, and operating non-congregate emergency housing in two hotel sites;
- Short-term rental assistance and case management services for individuals residing in COVID-19 non-congregate shelter sites;
- Housing navigation and landlord recruitment support to reduce length of time from receiving a housing offer to moving into a permanent housing unit;
- Housing Accelerator Fund to expand supply of permanent supportive housing units; and
- Flexible funding for diversion and rapid resolution for individuals experiencing housing instability or an episode of homelessness.

Affordable and Vacant Housing Funding will be used by the Department of Housing and Community Development, Housing Authority of Baltimore City, Department of Planning, and Live Baltimore to holistically address the issues of vacant properties, housing loss, and housing instability across Baltimore City. This funding will focus on three key programs:

- Protecting low-income residents by providing legal services and utility assistance to prevent eviction and displacement;

- Preventing blight; and
- Creating affordable housing in formerly redlined neighborhoods across the City.

Other Funding In addition to these funding announcements, \$10.4 million was spent on vaccine incentives for City employees, \$600,000 is committed for program evaluation with University partners, \$2.76 million is committed to position restoration, and \$10.6 million is committed to administration of ARPA funds and MORP through Fiscal 2025.

- The City provided a one-time payment of \$1,000 to fully vaccinated City employees in an effort to protect employees and residents by increasing vaccination coverage.
- MORP is partnering with the University of Baltimore (UB) and Morgan State University (MSU) to leverage their research and program evaluation expertise for initiatives funded through ARPA. Through this partnership, UB and MSU will advise the City on program design, evidence-based interventions, equitable distribution of funds, best practices observed in peer cities, performance metrics, and how to structure and implement rigorous program evaluations for new, innovative programs funded by ARPA.
- Position restoration funds will be utilized to fund positions critical to City operations that were cut in the Fiscal 2021 budget due to the fiscal impacts of COVID-19.
- Administration funding covers MORP operations through Fiscal 2025.

Budget Stabilization Budget stabilization funds are intended to preserve delivery of City services if there are impacts to General Fund revenues from the pandemic. The City has committed a minimum of \$80 million of ARPA funds for this purpose. The Bureau of the Budget and Management Research and MORP will re-evaluate the amount of funding needed each year based on current economic trends and stability of the General Fund budget. If these funds are not needed, they will be directed towards other eligible projects.

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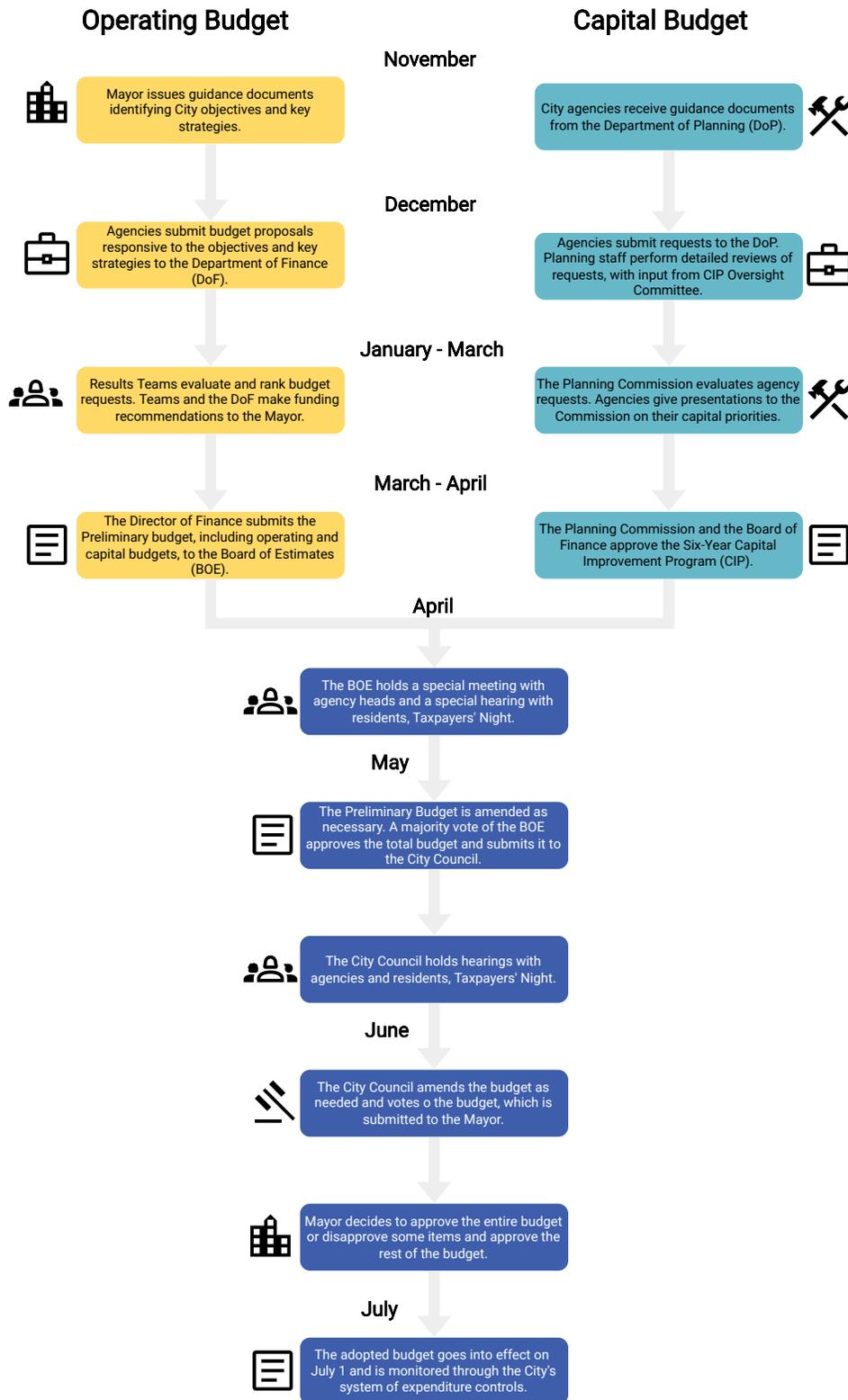
FISCAL 2023

SUMMARY OF THE ADOPTED BUDGET

Budget Process and Related Policies

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Budget Process



Fiscal 2023 Budget Schedule

The table below shows the budget calendar for Fiscal 2023. In accordance with the Charter of Baltimore City, a schedule is published each year to prepare the upcoming fiscal year's budget. Article VI, Section 3 of the Charter mandates the following timeline and events:

- The Department of Finance introduce a proposed budget, including operating and capital revenue and expenses, to the Board of Estimates (BOE) at least 30 days prior to the BOE adoption of the budget.
- The BOE must hold public hearings that allow City Council members, agency heads, and City residents to share their thoughts on the proposed budget.
- The BOE must submit a recommended budget to the City Council at least 45 days before the beginning of the fiscal year.
- The City Council has at least 40 days after receipt of the BOE recommended budget to enact the budget. The City Council must adopt the budget at least five days before the start of the fiscal year.

Item	Description	Scheduled Date
Preliminary Budget at BOE	Transmittal of Department of Finance Recommendations to the Board of Estimates.	April 11, 2022
Special Meeting of the BOE	Presentation of the Fiscal 2023 budget with agency heads.	April 27, 2022
Taxpayer's Night	Presentation of the Fiscal 2023 budget to the public, with an opportunity for public comment.	April 27, 2022
Ordinance at BOE	Board of Estimates adopts proposed Ordinance of Estimates. This includes transmittal of the Executive Summary Budget Book.	May 11, 2022
Ordinance at City Council	Introduction of proposed Ordinance of Estimates to City Council and publication in two daily newspapers, as well as transmittal of the Agency Detail to City Council.	May 16, 2022
Taxpayers' Night	Presentation of the Fiscal 2023 budget to the public, with an opportunity for public comment.	May 26, 2022
Budget Hearings	Budget hearings with agency representatives to discuss the Fiscal 2023 proposed budget.	May 31-June 7, 2022
Ordinance Passage	Passage of Ordinance of Estimates for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 2023.	no later than June 24, 2022

Capital Budget Process

The [capital budget process](#) operates on the same timeline as the operating budget process, but is completed as part of a six-year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP), which the Planning Commission submits to the Board of Estimates. The budget process begins in late September as the Department of Planning works with participating agencies to solicit project requests, prioritize projects for funding, and prepare the six-year CIP. The major capital budget agencies are the Departments of Information Technology, General Services, Recreation and Parks, Transportation, Public Works, Housing and Community Development, as well as the Baltimore Development Corporation and City School System. Once the Planning Commission recommends a six-year CIP, it moves on to the

Board of Finance and then the Board of Estimates for their review and approval. Once approved, the first year of the CIP is submitted to City Council as part of the Ordinance of Estimates. Finally, the Ordinance of Estimates is formally adopted by the City Council and signed by the Mayor.

In Fiscal 2023, the major capital budget agencies, Office of Equity and Civil Rights, Department of Finance, and Mayor's Office of Recovery Programs participated in a CIP Oversight Committee, to review and assess capital project requests. The Committee evaluated proposals based on the following criteria:

- Legal or regulatory mandate
- Equity
- Health and safety
- Asset condition
- Return on investment
- Environmental impact
- Efficiency and effectiveness

Department of Planning staff considered these assessments and made a recommendation to the Planning Commission for the six-year CIP.

Funding Considerations

Funding for capital projects comes from either current revenues (referred to as "Pay-As-You-Go" or "PAYGO") or from borrowed funds (referred to as "Loans and Bonds"). Loan and bond fund amounts are constrained by the need to ensure that future repayment of debt service can be made from the City's operating budget. Discretionary sources are limited to General Obligation (GO) bonds and PAYGO capital. The City follows the requirements of the GO bond authorization, which specifies how that source can be spent. The City also must ensure that outstanding debt meets reasonable benchmarks and does not put an undue financial burden on future generations. Every five years, the City partners with an external expert to evaluate the City's debt burden and make recommendations on appropriate annual borrowing levels.

As in many older cities, Baltimore's aging infrastructure often leads to higher costs for the City, either through emergency repairs, maintenance needs, or energy inefficiency. In addition, many City assets and buildings were built decades ago and might not best meet current City needs. Therefore, capital budget planning requires the City to prioritize limited resources in upgrading and maintaining City structures and infrastructure. The City must balance these infrastructure needs with community and economic development activities.

Community Engagement

There are several ways residents and other stakeholders can get involved in the [capital budget process](#). The process to develop the CIP starts with agencies, so one of the best ways to get involved is to engage directly with agencies. This can be done through planning processes, neighborhood liaison officers, or using the 311 system. Besides working directly with agencies, the Planning Commission has several public hearings on the capital budget throughout the year, including CIP information sessions, presentations from agencies, and hearings to vote on the six-year CIP.

Capital Projects Impact on Operating Budget

Policy

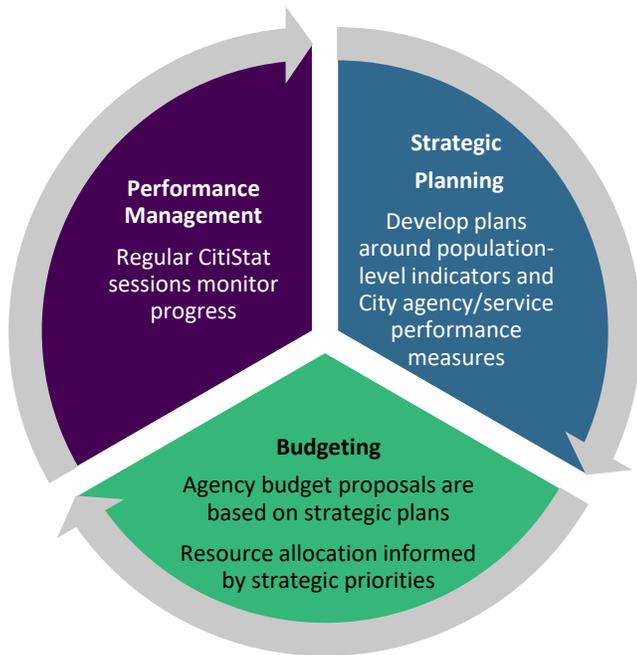
In Fiscal 2004, the capital budget was redesigned to incorporate a set of mandatory operating budget impact fields. Agencies must identify and project reasonably quantifiable revenue and expenditure impacts of capital projects on the operating budget following completion.

Fiscal 2023 Operating Impact of Capital Projects

Most of Baltimore City's capital program focuses on capital infrastructure maintenance and replacement. New facility projects or expansions with operating impacts are limited. For [Fiscal 2023](#), agencies did not report any capital projects that will have a significant impact on the operating budget.

The City pays debt service, the interest and principal costs on the bonds issued by the City to build capital projects, through the operating budget.

Outcome Budgeting



In Fiscal 2011, Baltimore implemented an innovative process called Outcome Budgeting. The process required agencies to make service-level budget proposals that justify investments in strategies geared towards achieving citywide outcomes and goals. Although the process has evolved significantly over the past decade, the underlying principle remains the same: to not only keep Baltimore’s budget sustainably balanced, but also to get the best use of City resources by devoting resources to services that achieve the best results for our residents.

The budget process operates in a cycle that repeats each year: first, develop a strategic plan; next, budget resources in a manner informed by the strategic plan; and finally, track performance against the plan. A more detailed description of the budget process is provided below.

Strategic Planning

Mayor’s Action Plan

The Mayor and Senior Team first decide on a set of Pillars, which are broadly-defined goals for the City. Although these have been modified and adjusted to reflect the priorities of each Mayoral administration, similar themes are common. The Fiscal 2023 budget was built around Mayor Scott’s [Action Plan](#) and five Pillars: Prioritizing Our Youth, Building Public Safety, Clean and Healthy Communities, Equitable Neighborhood Development, and Responsible Stewardship of City Resources. The Action Plan seeks to operationalize the Mayor’s vision for the City of Baltimore and establish measurable goals for residents to assess progress on achieving this vision. In addition, as part of the Fiscal 2023 budget process, agencies were asked to identify how their services were directly linked to the Mayor’s Action Plan and achieving the Pillar goals.

Operating budget information is provided by Pillar in the [Operating Budget](#) chapter.

Service-Level Budgets

Each agency organizes its budget around services, which are activities or sets of activities that agencies perform that have a clear purpose and identified costs. Budgeting by service deliberately changes the focus from agencies to services, and provides insight into exactly what it costs to carry out each specific function of government. One key advantage of this approach is that services are evaluated based on which Pillar they advance rather than which agency manages the service. For example, the Department of Transportation has a wide range of functions that address different Pillars. Services such as Traffic Safety and Street Lighting support Building Public Safety, while Parking Management and Special Events support Equitable Neighborhood Development. This approach seeks

to identify and eliminate duplication of efforts across agencies, and isolate services that are not contributing to desired results.

A listing of the services and funding levels by Pillar can be seen in the [Operating Budget](#) chapter.

Service-Level Performance Measures

Agencies work with the Bureau of the Budget and Management Research (BBMR) and the Mayor's Office of Performance and Innovation (OPI) to develop performance measures for each service. Internally, performance measures allow the City to assess the service's performance over time, and to make corrections if necessary. Externally, performance measures allow the agency to communicate the value that residents receive for their tax dollars.

There are four types of performance measures:

Type	Description	Example for Service 609: Emergency Medical Services
Output	How much service is being delivered	Number of EMS responses
Efficiency	The cost in dollars and/or time per unit of output	Percent of EMS fees collected versus total billable
Effectiveness	How well the service meets standards based on customer expectations	Percent of EMS responses within 9 minutes
Outcome	How much better off is the resident	Percent of patients surviving cardiac arrest

Performance measures must meet the S.M.A.R.T. test:

Label	Type	Description
S	Specific	Measure is clear and focused
M	Measurable	Can be quantified and allow for analysis
A	Ambitious	The target should stretch the service to improve performance
R	Realistic	The target should make sense given the organization's fiscal constraints
T	Time Bound	There should be a clear timeframe for achieving the targeted performance

Service-level performance measures were first developed in Fiscal 2011 for larger agencies and in Fiscal 2012 for small and medium-sized agencies. In Fiscal 2018, the City launched a comprehensive review of all service-based performance measures across agencies. All performance measures, including past year actuals and the next budget year's target, are reflected annually in the Agency Detail budget publication.

Budgeting

Current Level of Service

Beginning in August of each year, BBMR develops the current level of service (CLS) budget, which serves as the baseline for the preliminary budget and assumes that the City will maintain the same level of services, but adds necessary costs, such as extraordinary inflation, or removes prior year one-time costs, such as a new software or study. The CLS budget also includes changes across agencies, such as cost of living adjustments for salaries, negotiated pay increases, or changes in health benefit costs. Based on CLS, BBMR assesses whether the City is expected to be operating with a surplus or deficit, which will inform the budget proposal process.

Proposals

Agencies are asked to submit a budget proposal for each service. The budget proposal is a formal request from the agency to BBMR for resources for the next fiscal year. The budget proposal includes both financial information and details about how the service impacts the City. Agencies are asked: How does your service align with the Pillars? How does your service drive improvement in one of the citywide indicators? And, what steps will the service take to improve performance? Agencies are also provided the opportunity to submit enhancement funding requests, which are for projects that will improve the efficiency and effectiveness of agencies.

Budget Recommendations

As part of the Fiscal 2023 budget process, Mayor Scott relaunched Results Teams. Results Teams serve as the core of Baltimore City's outcome budgeting process. There were five Results Teams, one for each Pillar, that included City employees and residents as participants, as well as BBMR analysts. Proposals were evaluated based on alignment with the Mayor's [Action Plan](#), performance, equity in service delivery, and innovative and effective resource allocation. Results Teams presented their recommendations to the Mayor and Senior Team and those recommendations are the foundation of the Fiscal 2023 Preliminary Budget.

Fiscal 2023 Results Teams

Prioritizing Our Youth

- John Kirk, *Department of General Services, Chair*
- Yolanda Camp, *BBMR Analyst*
- Fabienne Dorceus, *Baltimore Police Department*
- LaSandra Jackson, *Mayor's Office of Homeless Services*
- Ahmed Keen, *Mayor's Office of Employment Development*
- Aimee Perez, *CitiStat*
- Jacia Smith, *Baltimore City Recreation and Parks*
- Michael Zomber, *Mayor's Office of Children and Family Success*

Building Public Safety

- Theo Ngongang, *Department of Transportation, Chair*
- Jaime Cramer, *BBMR Analyst*
- Chris Harrington, *Baltimore City Information Technology*
- Veronica Jones, *Office of the Labor Commissioner*
- Antonio Logan, *Mayor's Office of Employment Development*

- Derrick Manning, *Baltimore City Fire Department*
- Webster Mulbah, *Department of Transportation*
- Ricardo Ortiz, *Community Resident*
- Joseph Richards, *Community Resident*
- Mariel Shutinya, *Office of Equity and Civil Rights*

Clean and Healthy Communities

- Lisa Allen, *Baltimore City Information Technology, Chair*
- Unyime Ekpa, *BBMR Analyst*
- Johnathan Amey, *Baltimore Police Department*
- Winette Downer, *Community Resident*
- Tammy Hawley, *Department of Housing and Community Development*
- Jarek Hardy, *Department of Public Works*
- Lisa McNeilly, *Department of Planning*
- Victoria Raabe, *Enoch Pratt Free Library*

Equitable Neighborhood Development

- Julie Day, *Department of Public Works, Chair*
- John Burklew, *BBMR Analyst*
- Kristen Ahearn, *Department of Planning*
- Zoraida Diaz, *Baltimore City Health Department*
- Diante Edwards, *Community Resident*
- Monica Nimmagadda, *Mayor's Office of Performance and Innovation*
- Miller Roberts, *Community Resident*
- Simone Smart, *Baltimore City Information Technology*
- Paris Wilson, *Mayor's Office of Homeless Services*

Responsible Stewardship of City Resources

- Eric Melancon, *Baltimore Police Department, Chair*
- Chris Quintyne, *BBMR Analyst*
- Kenya Asli, *Baltimore City Information Technology*
- Jaikishin Chughani, *Baltimore Convention Center*
- Joelle Johnson, *Community Resident*
- Shonkaye Stanley, *Department of Finance*
- Gabriel Stuart-Sikowitz, *City Council*
- Alisa Underwood-Jordan, *Department of Human Resources*
- Rachel Zinn, *Mayor's Office of Employment Development*

Performance Management

Once the budget is approved, regular performance management sessions are held between the Mayor's Senior Team, OPI, and agency leadership to discuss performance, identify problems, diagnose causes, and direct resources to solve problems. BBMR, Department of Human Resources, and Baltimore City Information and Technology staff also participate in these meetings. Performance management meetings are either agency-focused or topic-focused, centered on a Mayoral priority, and include multiple agencies. OPI has developed a set of "Stat" meetings, including PoliceStat, CleanStat, YouthStat, and additional meetings focused around other key issues.

Budgetary and Accounting Basis

Budgetary Basis

The City of Baltimore budgets and reports finances on a cash basis. This means that revenue is recorded when it is received, not when it is earned and that expenditures are recorded when they are paid, not when they are obligated. The Department of Finance does track and analyze receivables and payables and reports on them in the [Annual Comprehensive Financial Report](#). Budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), except that:

- Encumbrances are considered to be expenditures chargeable to appropriations and carried over from year-to-year.
- No depreciation is budgeted in enterprise funds.
- Investments in supply inventories and assets restricted for self-insurance purposes are not considered to be appropriable.
- Revenues accruing to sinking funds are not appropriable. Unencumbered appropriations lapse at the close of the fiscal year unless authorized by the Board of Estimates to be carried forward to the subsequent budget year.

Budgetary Units

Annual appropriations authorized by City Council in the Ordinance of Estimates are by Agency/Operating Department, service (previously called “program”), and fund. Budget presentation is similar, but also presents each service by object of expense. The budget provides a myriad of schedules and exhibits that provide summary and detail information from a fund, agency, and service perspective.

- Agencies/Operating Departments represent the major unit of the operating and capital budget plans and are further divided into sub-units or bureaus, and divisions.
- Services represent specific activity areas within an agency, department and/or bureau. Budget presentations of services summarize expenditures by object of expense, service units called activities, and by fund.

Revenues and Expenditures

Revenues are detailed by fund type (General, grant funds including federal, State and private source grants, and Enterprise), and by various revenue categories and sources. Information provided in the revenue detail for funds other than the grant funds includes the prior year actual, the current year budget, current year projection, and the estimate for the budget year under consideration.

Expenditures are summarized by fund source for each agency. Services within the agency are summarized by object of expense, by service units called activities, and by fund sources. Each presentation includes the prior year actual expense, the current year budget, and the budget year request by the agency and the budget year recommendations.

Relationship Between Budgeting and Accounting

The major differences between the budget presentation and GAAP for governmental funds are:

- Encumbrances are recorded as a reservation of fund balance (budget) as opposed to expenditures (GAAP).

- Certain revenues and expenses, (e.g., compensated absences) not recognized for budgetary purposes are accrued (GAAP).
- Self-insurance contributions are recognized as expenditures for budget purposes only.

Enterprise Fund differences consist of the following:

- Encumbrances are recorded as an expense of the following accounting period (budget) as opposed to expenditures (GAAP).
- Certain items, e.g., principal expense and capital outlay, are recorded as expenditures for budgetary purposes as opposed to adjustments of the appropriate balance sheet accounts (GAAP).
- Depreciation is not recognized for budgetary purposes and recorded as an expense for GAAP.

Fund Structure

General Fund: The General Fund is the general operating fund of the City. It is supported by locally generated revenues and some State Aid. It is used to account for all activities of the City not accounted for in some other fund.

Special Funds: Special Funds are used to account for all funding groups that have legally restricted or dedicated uses. These include federal or State grants, State-shared motor vehicle or highway user revenue and grants from private or other non-governmental sources.

Enterprise Funds: The Enterprise Funds are used to account for operations, including debt service, that are financed and operated as an ongoing concern where costs of providing services are financed or recovered primarily through user charges. Enterprise Funds included in the City budget are Water and Wastewater, Parking Enterprise, Conduit and Loan and Guarantee funds.

More detail on the fund structure, including the relationship between fund sources and agencies, can be found in the [Expenditures: Operating and Capital Fund Sources](#) section.

Accounting Basis

Organization

The City's accounting system is organized and operated on the basis of funds and account groups, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The accounting and financial reporting policies of the City conform to generally accepted accounting principles and standards as promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board and the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

General, Debt Service, and Capital Projects

The General, Debt Service and Capital Projects funds are computed on the modified accrual basis of accounting, whereby revenues are recorded when they become both measurable and available to finance expenditures of the current period. Expenditures are recorded when goods and services are received and actual liabilities are incurred and become payable in the current period. Revenues which have been accrued meet tests of materiality and are measurable. They include property taxes collectible within 60 days; locally imposed taxes; state-collected and state-shared taxes; federal, state and other grant and entitlement revenues; and interest earnings. All other revenues are recorded when received.

Enterprise and Internal Service Funds

The accounting basis used for the Enterprise and Internal Service funds is the accrual basis of accounting whereby revenues are recorded at the time they are earned and expenses are recorded when liabilities are incurred.

Encumbrances

Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditure of funds are recorded to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is employed in the General, Special, and Capital Projects funds. Encumbrances are treated as a reservation of fund balance for these funds.

Operating and Capital Plan Budgetary Control

Operating Plan

Level of Control

Budgetary control is maintained at the service level for each operating fund (and at the project level for each capital project), by the encumbrance of estimated purchase or contract amounts prior to the release of purchase orders to vendors. Purchase orders which result in an overrun of either operating or capital balances are not released until additional appropriations are made available. In addition, the City has established a program of financial vulnerability assessment to provide ongoing review of internal financial controls.

Mechanisms

- *Bureau of the Budget and Management Research*: All purchase requisitions are reviewed for justification and approved for funds by an analyst in the Bureau of the Budget and Management Research. The Bureau prepares regular revenue and expenditure projections to serve as operating guides for policy makers and budget administrators in support of budget monitoring in order to ensure that budgetary shortfalls are not incurred. All purchase requisitions and all items going before the Board of Estimates (BOE) for contract awards are reviewed for justification and approved for funds by an analyst in the bureau.
- *Mayor's Expenditure Control Committee*: All personnel matters that require BOE approval must be submitted to the Expenditure Control Committee for review and recommendation prior to submission to the BOE.
- *Space Utilization Committee*: All actions affecting the disposition of property through sales, the leasing of City-owned real property and City leasing of property owned by third parties, interdepartmental leases, and the declaration of surplus real property are reviewed by the Committee. Recommendations are developed prior to submission to the BOE for final action to assure optimum return on real estate transactions.
- *Contingent Fund*: This account exists to fund emergency and/or unanticipated expenditures. The City Charter limits the annual contingent appropriation to \$1 million. Prior to approval of expenditures from the Fund, the BOE reports to the City Council the circumstances surrounding the request of the expenditure.

Appropriations

The adopted budgetary plan is prepared and appropriated on a service basis by fund. The City's integrated financial management system tracks spending by service, activity, and object level within each fund. Purchase orders which result in an overrun of either operating or capital balances are not released until additional appropriations are made available.

Encumbered Funds

Funds encumbered for contracts, purchase orders and capital improvements are carried over to the ensuing fiscal year upon agency request and availability of funds.

Carryovers

Unencumbered appropriations for a particular service, purpose, activity, or project may, upon the recommendation of the head of the municipal agency concerned and the Director of Finance, and with the approval of the BOE, be carried over to the subsequent fiscal year if necessary to accomplish that service, purpose, activity, or project. Appropriations which are not carried over lapse at the end of the fiscal year in which appropriated, except for special funds (e.g., State and federal grants, enterprise funds, etc.), the balances of which are automatically carried over.

Capital Plan

Government accounting standards and the City Charter require that operating revenues and expenses be clearly distinguished from revenues and expenses associated with capital projects (these are the design, development, construction and extraordinary repair and rehabilitation of physical plant and facilities, excluding vehicle acquisitions). The BOE has defined capital projects as physical betterment or improvements costing more than \$50,000; items of repair, maintenance, or emergency nature costing more than \$100,000; and Bureau of Water and Wastewater items of repair, maintenance, or emergency nature costing more than \$250,000. Physical improvements are not restricted to buildings, but encompass a wide range of projects including street and highway construction, maintenance and improvement of water and sewer systems, community development programs, and playground development. In general, capital facilities are considered to have at least a 15-year useful life. Projects funded in the Capital Budget Plan have been included in the six-year Capital Improvement Plan.

Appropriations

A large share of appropriations in the Capital Budget derive from federal grants, State grants, general obligation bonds, revenue bond proceeds, and County grants. County grants pay for a prorated share of water and wastewater improvements.

Significant appropriations are derived from the Water Utility and Wastewater Utility Funds used to finance the local share of utility improvements.

The City embraces a Pay-As-You-Go capital funding policy, which annually finances a portion of capital improvements from current revenues of the General Fund and Water and Wastewater Utility Funds.

Monitoring

The Capital Accounting Section of the Bureau of Accounting and Payroll Services manages an automated system which checks documents and actions creating obligations or charges in capital project accounts against available appropriations. All documents creating shortfalls are returned to agencies for corrective actions. In addition, the Section reviews BOE actions, extra work orders, and other actions to determine impact on project balances. All agencies ongoing capital projects are monitored by agencies on a continuous basis by assigned project engineers who are responsible for construction oversight to prevent project delays and overruns, as well as to ensure compliance with project approval procedures and appropriation limits.

Periodic surveys are conducted to assess the physical condition of facilities in the City's inventory. Those facilities in need of improvements are considered in a subsequent Capital Improvement Program along with other City priorities for funding in a future year.

Particular attention is directed in the Capital Improvement Plan to infrastructure rehabilitation and facilities modernization.

Integrated Financial System

The Department of Finance has an integrated financial management system, which links capital planning and the accounting function. This system supports the monitoring activity described above. This system allows a careful tracking of authorized charges to the various projects and comparison to detailed project cost estimates. The system also assures the integrity of project payments to consultants and contractors.

Cost Control

Value engineering standards and techniques are applied to control costs in the design and project scope development phases, as well as to anticipate and resolve project problems early. The BOE must approve all costs that would exceed any funding previously approved by the Board for a project.

Key Budgetary and Financial Policies

The establishment of clear objectives to align budget planning and ongoing agency operations to address the long-term issues and concerns confronting the City fails unless supported by sound fiscal management policies. This section presents major budgetary and financial policies that frame annual budget plan development and implementation. Many supporting policies, including payroll, purchasing, and retirement, are not summarized here.

Operating and Capital Budget Policies

Fundamental budget policies are set forth in the City Charter.

- **Balanced Budget:** The adoption of a balanced budget is not mandated by the conditions stated in Article II of the City Charter; however, it is implicit that the revenues the City projects to receive in the next fiscal year from all existing revenue sources must be sufficient to cover the total anticipated expenditures of the next fiscal year. The Department of Finance recommends an operating budget to the Board of Estimates that includes the appropriations needed for the operation of each City agency, program, purpose, activity, and project, as well as the specific revenue sources. Total revenues are either equal or greater than the recommended appropriations, and may be supplemented, if necessary, with prior year fund balance.
- **Public Hearings:** The Charter mandates that the Board of Estimates and the City Council conduct public hearings on the proposed budget.
- **Timely Adoption:** The Charter schedule requires budget adoption no later than five days before the fiscal year begins.
- **Budget Amendment:** The Charter provides means for adopting supplemental appropriations funded from unanticipated revenues and/or new grants and sources that materialize during the year, except for property tax revenue. The City's policy is to minimize the use of supplemental appropriations. In addition, the Charter allows for and spells out the procedures for amending the budget to transfer appropriations between programs within an agency and between agencies.
- **Budget Monitoring and Execution:** Budget analysts work closely with agency fiscal officers throughout the fiscal year, from implementing the current year budget to planning the next year's budget. Expenditure and revenue projections are developed and reviewed on a monthly basis. The Mayor, through the Department of Finance, exercises appropriate fiscal management to adjust budget policies, as necessary, to live within the limits of the current adopted plan. The City Council reviews budget performance each quarter, during the budget development period in the fourth quarter, and during the normal course of hearings on supplemental appropriations.
- **Long-Range Capital Plan:** The Charter requires the Department of Planning to develop a long-range Capital Improvement Plan (CIP), which is updated every year. The plan is prepared in conformance with basic capital budgeting policies, which include appropriating funds in the year in which projects are likely to begin, financing a portion of capital improvements from current revenues, and estimating the impact of capital projects on the operating budget.

Fiscal 2022 Compliance

As of publication, the City is in the process of completing budget amendment actions for the Fiscal 2022 budget to ensure that the City closes the fiscal year with a balanced budget. The Fiscal 2023 budget met all requirements regarding hearings, adoption, and capital funding.

Financial Forecasting Policies

The City maintains a ten-year revenue and expenditure forecast for the General Fund. The multi-year forecast provides the basis for establishing budget targets and resource allocation to meet the Mayor's budget priorities.

Reserve Policies

In 1993, the Budget Stabilization Reserve, also known as the unassigned fund balance or Rainy Day Fund, was established. The Reserve is designed to provide budgetary flexibility should material funding shortfalls or unanticipated expenses occur. It may not be used to supplement a planning year budget, and funds drawn from the reserve must be replenished within five fiscal years.

In 2010, Baltimore voters approved a Charter amendment that eliminated a provision limiting the size of the unassigned portion of the General Fund balance to 1% of budgeted revenues. This restriction had placed the City in a relatively poor position compared to other large cities and worked against the City's interest in achieving sound financial practices. The Charter permits a \$1 million contingency appropriation and the Fiscal 2022 budget included the full \$1 million.

Financial Reporting Policies

The City has received the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) annual award for Excellence in Financial Reporting for over 24 years and the Distinguished Budget Presentation award each year applied since Fiscal 1988. The [Comprehensive Annual Financial Report](#) is prepared in conformance with the Governmental Accounting Standards Board requirements. The City annually prepares the required full disclosure statements to comply with Securities and Exchange Commission requirements, provides fully descriptive notes in its annual financial report and disclosure statements, and secures an unqualified independent audit report.

Investment Policies

The City's investment policy, adopted in July 1995, covers investment objectives, types of investments, delegation of authority to invest, internal controls, and reporting requirements. The City operates on a pooled cash basis and maintains a tiered portfolio containing a pyramid of investments with a long-term base and short-term top, in order to maximize and stabilize returns. The City has maintained a ratio of current assets to current liabilities greater than 1.0 since 1989, a ratio of less than 1.0 is considered a fiscal stress warning sign.

Self-Insurance Policies

The City, through its Office of Risk Management, has a comprehensive program of risk exposure identification, evaluation, control, and financing. The City is self-insured in the area of casualty and property losses, including the uninsured portion of City buildings and contents, worker's compensation and employers' liability, employees' and retirees' health insurance, and third party general liability and automobile liability losses. To the extent possible, the City plans to address concerns about risk management reserves by making additional appropriations and by adjusting agency premiums to help provide adequate funding.

Debt Policies and Credit Rating

Long-Term Bond Ratings	Moody's Rating	Standard & Poor's Rating
General Obligations Bond	Aa2	AA
Water Senior Lien	Aa2	AA-
Wastewater Senior Lien	Aa2	AA-
Water Subordinate Lien	Aa3	A+
Wastewater Subordinate Lien	Aa3	A+
Stormwater Senior Lien	Aa2	AA-

In 1990, the City adopted a formal debt policy which sets forth annual borrowing limits, consolidation of all financing arrangements within the Department of Finance, refunding and refinancing policies, and limits on key debt management ratios. In the development of the annual borrowing plan, the effects of debt on key ratios outlined in the policy are updated and analyzed. The objective is to maintain the City's reputation in the credit rating community as having a conservative

approach to all aspects of debt management including debt service expenses, debt retirement schedules, and debt capacity ratios. The policy recognizes the fundamental role that debt has in the effort to maintain or improve the City's credit rating.

The City maintains a General Obligation (GO) bond rating of 'Aa2' from Moody's Investors Service and 'AA' from Standard & Poor's. In May 2007, both of these ratings were upgraded from 'A1' and 'A+', respectively, after 40 years of being at the same rating, reducing the City's borrowing costs and saving the City money. In 2014, Standard & Poor's upgraded the City's bond rating from 'AA-' to 'AA', citing strong fiscal management. The City prepares an annual debt report, semi-annual multi-year debt service projections, and a periodic debt affordability analysis.

Fiscal Policies for Economic Development

The Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy plan submitted to the State in 1999 sets forth economic development goals, objectives and priorities. A primary goal of the economic development plan is to attract more job generating businesses to the City. To that end, the City has developed a variety of development incentives including loans, grants, and tax incentive programs. The budget plan estimates and reports on one type of tax expenditure, property tax credits. The City is committed to performing consistent and thorough analysis of the cost and benefit of its tax incentive programs.

Fiscal Stability Practices

- **Employee and Retiree Benefits Program Costs:** Since total employee compensation costs are the largest share of the City's expenses, it is absolutely essential that options to control costs of employee benefits be examined. The City has an ongoing joint labor-management Health Insurance Committee. Certain recommendations made by the committee are subject to bargaining processes with employee groups.
- **Budget Emergencies:** The City Charter provides a mechanism for the Department of Finance, under guidelines approved by the Board of Estimates, to establish expenditure schedules or strict budgetary allotments when warranted by financial conditions. In addition, the City Charter permits the budget to include up to \$1.0 million in General Fund appropriations as a contingent fund for emergencies.

FISCAL 2023

SUMMARY OF THE ADOPTED BUDGET

Revenue

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Major Revenues Forecast

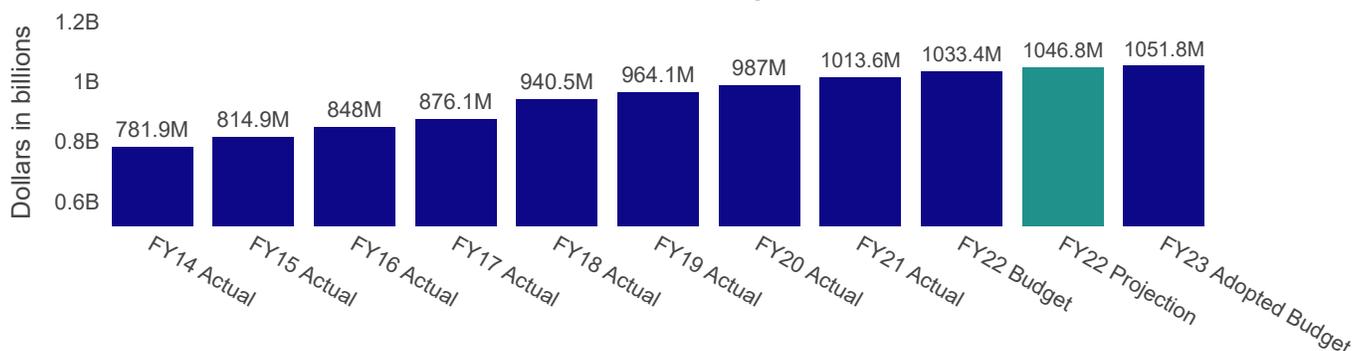
The Fiscal 2023 General Fund revenue is estimated at \$2.1 billion, \$139.6 million higher than the Fiscal 2022 Adopted Budget of \$2.0 billion and \$66.6 million higher than the Fiscal 2022 second quarter projection of \$2.19 billion. The Fiscal 2023 revenue estimate does not include federal aid for COVID-19, which totaled \$52 million in Fiscal 2022. The Fiscal 2023 revenue estimate includes \$70 million from the Fiscal 2022 fund balance for capital improvements. The Fiscal 2023 budget is based on the Fiscal 2022 second quarter projection, which shows signs that the economy has recovered faster than anticipated. Major revenue sources such as Income Tax and Recordation and Transfer Taxes have reached record levels in Fiscal 2022. The strong growth in residential property assessments offset some losses in commercial property value, especially downtown properties, promoting a continued growth in Property Taxes. Additionally, revenues such as Hotel Tax, Convention Center, Admission and Amusement Tax, and parking related activities, which depend on those sectors of the economy that were most affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, have shown accelerated activity in Fiscal 2022 and are anticipated to perform close to pre-pandemic levels in Fiscal 2023. Each major revenue source is detailed below.

Revenue Category	FY22 Budget	FY22 Projection	FY23 Budget	Dollar Change	Percent Change
Property Taxes	1,033,351,000	1,046,845,689	1,051,791,000	18,440,000	1.8%
Income Tax	385,620,000	456,980,008	430,839,000	45,219,000	11.7%
Highway User Revenues	156,304,000	159,644,655	169,997,000	13,693,000	8.8%
State Aid	101,664,000	99,962,728	104,816,000	3,152,000	3.1%
Recordation & Transfer Taxes	83,607,000	176,370,708	90,055,000	6,448,000	7.7%
Energy Tax	43,871,000	45,625,328	46,196,000	2,325,000	5.3%
Telecommunication Tax	34,928,000	37,432,563	34,928,000	0	0.0%
Traffic Cameras	21,195,000	27,277,800	30,385,000	9,190,000	43.4%
Net Hotel Tax	19,630,000	24,345,586	26,675,000	7,045,000	35.9%
Net Parking Revenues	13,915,871	16,358,659	15,249,680	1,333,809	9.6%
Earnings on Investments	629,000	2,126,576	990,000	361,000	57.4%
Federal Grants	52,300,000	42,550,217	0	(52,300,000)	-100.0%
Children and Youth Fund	(13,327,000)	(13,327,000)	(13,757,000)	(430,000)	3.2%
Total Tax Credits (Excl. Homestead)	(107,010,000)	(96,090,098)	(96,334,000)	10,676,000	-10.0%
All Other	181,073,129	168,442,748	255,569,320	74,496,191	41.1%
Total General Fund Revenue	2,007,751,000	2,194,546,167	2,147,400,000	139,649,000	7.0%

Table in dollars.

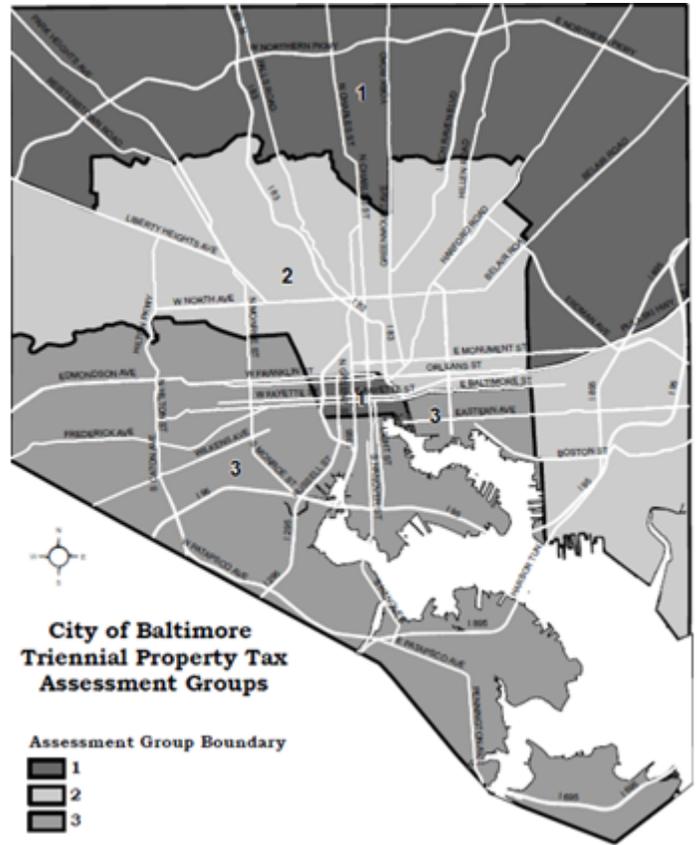
Property Taxes

Real and Personal Property Tax Revenues



The Fiscal 2023 Real and Personal Property Tax revenues are projected at \$1.05 billion, representing an increase of \$20.5 million from \$1.03 billion in Fiscal 2022. The Real and Personal Property Tax rates will remain at \$2.248 and \$5.62 per \$100 of assessed value, respectively. Each year, the State Department of Assessments and Taxation (SDAT) estimates the value of all taxable real property and issues new assessments for approximately one-third of properties. Personal property is assessed annually, and valuations are established by SDAT based upon income tax returns filed by individual businesses.

Real Property Taxes, excluding the cost of the Assessment Tax Credit (ATC), also known as the Homestead Tax Credit, are estimated to yield \$943.0 million, an increase of 0.9% or \$8.3 million from the Fiscal 2022 budget. Personal Property Taxes are estimated to yield \$132.6 million in Fiscal 2023, an increase of 10.2% or \$12.2 million from the Fiscal 2022 budget. The Homestead Tax Credit protects owner-occupied residential proper-



Fiscal Year	Assessment Group	Full Cash Value Assessment Increase
Fiscal 2011	Group 1	(2.6%)
Fiscal 2012	Group 2	(8.7%)
Fiscal 2013	Group 3	(6.8%)
Fiscal 2014	Group 1	(3.1%)
Fiscal 2015	Group 2	7.0%
Fiscal 2016	Group 3	9.6%
Fiscal 2017	Group 1	10.9%
Fiscal 2018	Group 2	6.2%
Fiscal 2019	Group 3	3.6%
Fiscal 2020	Group 1	8.4%
Fiscal 2021	Group 2	9.1%
Fiscal 2022	Group 3	4.1%
Fiscal 2023	Group 1	6.6%

ties from assessment increases that exceed 4% annual growth. For example, if an eligible property were to experience an annual increase in assessment of 10%, the taxable value would only increase by 4% due to the Homestead Tax Credit, generating tax savings to the property owner. Overall, the City’s Homestead Tax Credit cost is projected to decrease by \$1.2 million from \$22.6 million in Fiscal 2022 to \$21.4 million in Fiscal 2023.

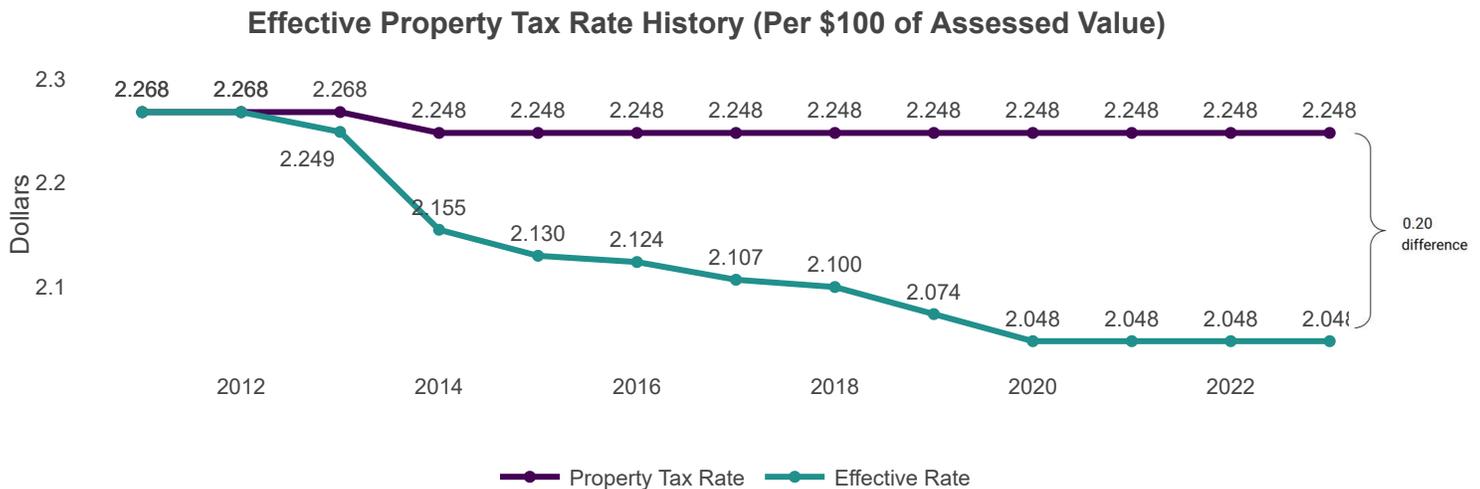
For Fiscal 2023, SDAT reassessed Group 1, which is indicated by the upper shaded area of the City on the map above and the Central Business District (Downtown). Assessments for properties in Group 1 grew an average of 6.6% over three years. This figure includes 3.3% growth for commercial property assessments and 8.7% growth for residential property assessments. Comparatively, growth across the State averaged 12.0%, which reflects commercial assessment growth of 9.7% and residential assessment growth of 12.7%.

The Fiscal 2023 reassessment represents the ninth consecutive year of assessment increases in the City after four consecutive years of decline. Group 1 assessment data shows that out of the 68,407 taxable properties, 55,429 will experience increase in assessment for the next three years, 8,490 will experience immediate decline and 4,498 will not change assessment values in Fiscal 2023. Among the properties that have increased in value, 54,141 or 97.7% are residential properties.

Property Tax Credits

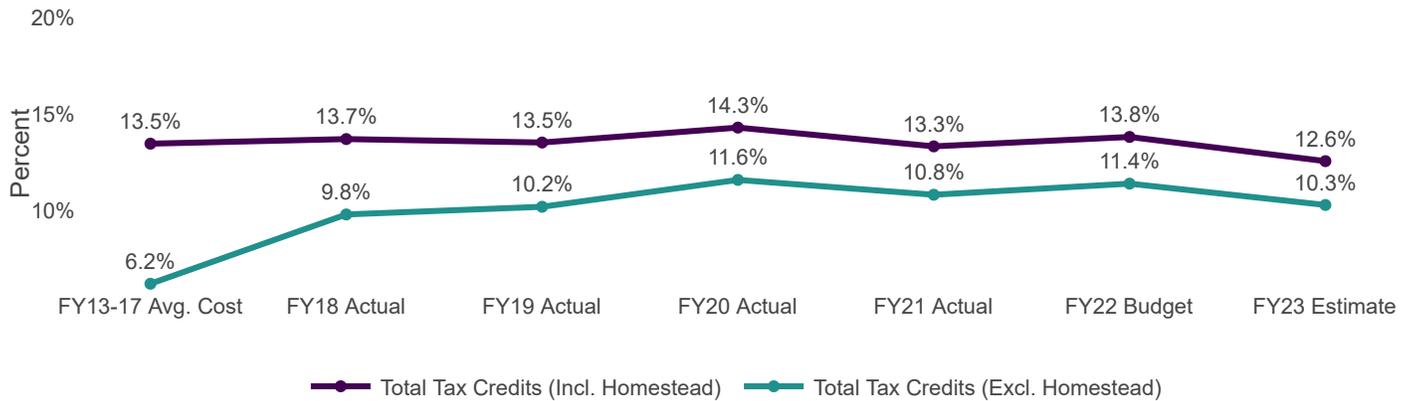
The Fiscal 2023 estimate includes a total of \$96.3 million of foregone Property Tax revenue due to the cost of tax credits and incentive programs, not including the Homestead Tax Credit, which is addressed separately.

In Fiscal 2020, the City reached a significant milestone in fully implementing the 20 Cents by 2020 program. This tax reduction program, formally known as the Targeted Homeowners Tax Credit (THTC), provides tax relief for owner-occupied properties. The average effective rate for owner-occupied properties with the credit is estimated at \$2.048 per \$100 of assessed value, and now saves the average homeowner more than \$355 annually in property taxes. In Fiscal 2023, the City will slightly reduce the the rate to 0.277% and is projected to save \$362 on average. The following chart shows the history of the program to date.



From Fiscal 2010 to Fiscal 2016, tax credit and incentive programs, excluding the Homestead Tax Credit, accounted for an annual average cost of \$34.3 million or 4.4% of the Real Property Tax revenues. In Fiscal 2023, these programs are expected to cost \$96.3 million or 10.2% of the estimated real property taxes. Including the Homestead Tax Credit, foregone Real Property Tax revenue due to tax credits and incentive programs is estimated at \$117.7 million or 12.5%.

Tax Credits as a Percent of Real Property

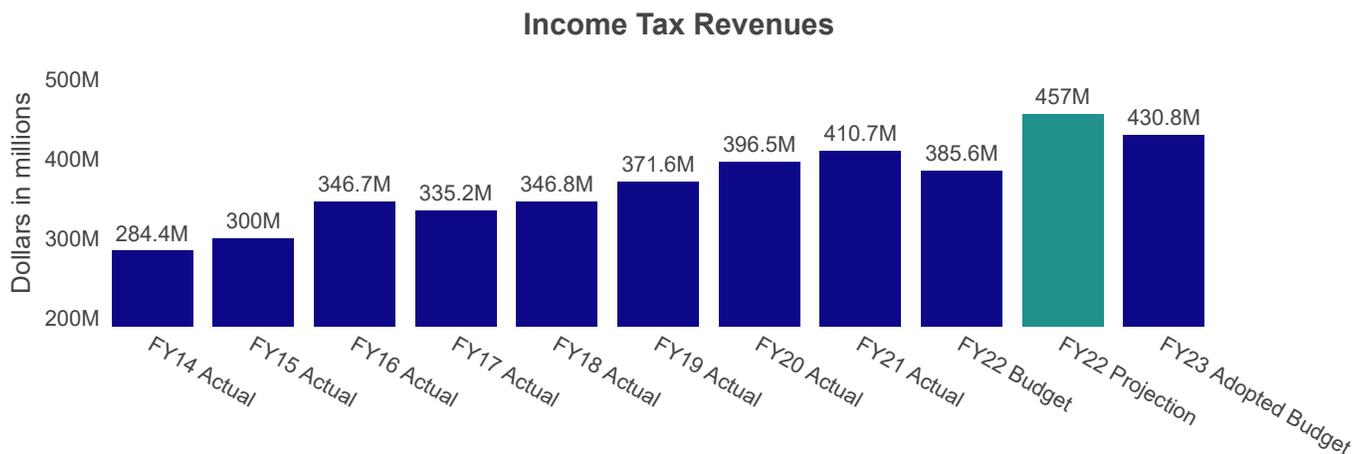


Tax Credit History Cost

Tax Credits	FY13-17 Avg. Cost	FY18 Actual	FY19 Actual	FY20 Actual	FY21 Actual	FY22 Budget	FY23 Budget
Real Property Tax	769.1	851.6	856.9	893.3	938.9	938.1	945.1
Targeted Homeowners	(17.4)	(26.1)	(30.4)	(33.5)	(34.2)	(31.3)	(27.4)
Enterprise Zone Tax Credit	(13.2)	(24.0)	(23.4)	(20.5)	(18.3)	(20.8)	(17.1)
Historic Property	(7.3)	(9.5)	(11.2)	(10.5)	(11.1)	(12.1)	(12.6)
Brownfield and Other	(6.5)	(15.6)	(13.1)	(20.3)	(20.9)	(18.5)	(22.0)
Supplemental Homeowner's	(0.0)	(1.4)	(1.6)	(1.2)	(1.2)	(1.4)	(1.3)
High-Performance Market-Rate Rental Housing	(0.6)	(5.0)	(4.4)	(15.2)	(13.9)	(20.1)	(13.5)
Newly Constructed Dwellings	(2.8)	(2.0)	(2.2)	(1.7)	(1.3)	(1.8)	(1.3)
Public Safety Officer	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.1)	(0.7)	(0.8)	(0.9)	(1.0)
Total Tax Credits (Excl. ATC)	(48.0)	(83.6)	(87.5)	(103.6)	(101.7)	(107.0)	(96.3)
Homestead (ATC)	(55.6)	(33.1)	(28.4)	(24.1)	(23.5)	(22.6)	(21.4)
Total Tax Credits (Incl. ATC)	(103.6)	(116.7)	(116.0)	(127.8)	(125.2)	(129.6)	(117.7)

Table in millions of dollars.

Income Tax

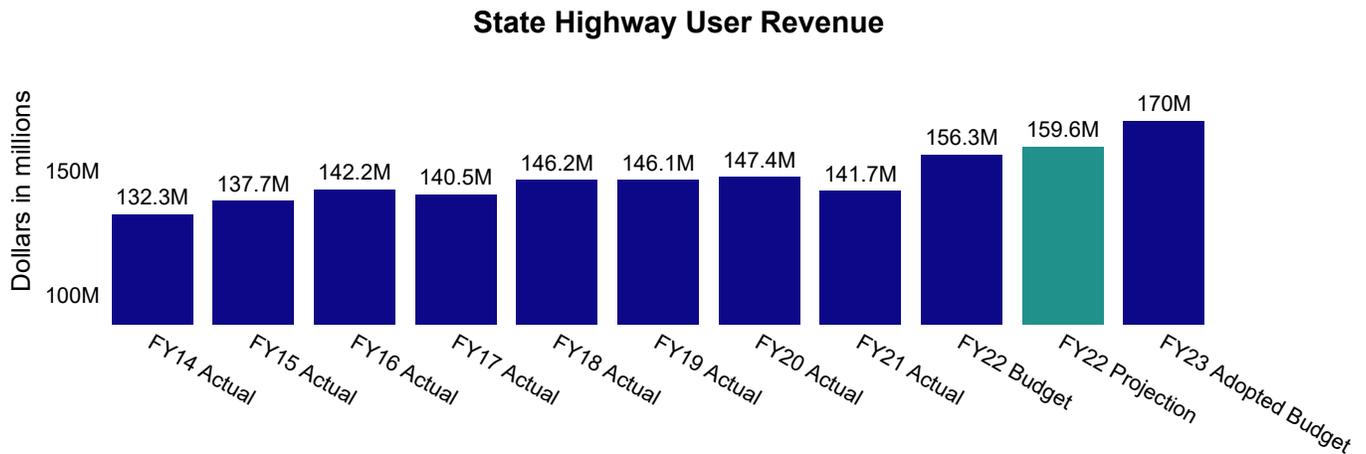


The Fiscal 2023 Adopted Budget for local Income Tax is \$430.8 million. This estimate is \$45.2 million or 11.7% higher than the Fiscal 2022 Adopted Budget of \$385.6 million and \$18.1 million or 4.4% higher than the Fiscal 2022 second quarter projection of \$412.7 million. The City’s Income Tax rate will remain at 3.2%, the maximum allowed under State law.

The State of Maryland continues to experience growing Income Tax receipts, even despite the COVID-19 disruption. The State Bureau of Revenue Estimates anticipates a robust 7.1% growth in Income Tax revenue for Fiscal 2023. The City, in particular, continues to benefit from the statewide growth and is also experiencing what looks like a more sustainable recomposition of its taxable base despite its continued decline in population. Data from the State’s 2020 Income Tax Summary Report reflects that the number of tax returns filed in the City increased by nearly 1,400 between 2019 and 2020. Most of this growth came from residents with incomes between \$60,000 and \$150,000. However, the \$170.5 million increase in the City’s taxable base was offset by the reduction in the number of filings from individuals earning more \$500,000, which declined by 94 individuals and represented a reduction of \$198.4 million of the City’s net taxable income. This suggests that the City is gaining strength by building a stronger core taxable base of residents; however, even though the individuals leaving the City are predominantly low-income residents, the small number of high-income earners who may have left the City or simply delayed filing in 2020 have a larger impact on the City’s net taxable income, which was reduced by \$21.1 million or the equivalent to \$675,000 in Income Taxes. The City will need to pay close attention to this trend and its potential impact for the future of this revenue source.

Recent economic indicators suggest that the City is gradually improving its labor market. As of December 2021, data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics shows the City reaching a 5.4% unemployment rate, the lowest level since March 2020. Additionally, the number of employed City residents has shown consistent increases over the last five months, reaching a count of 261,111 individuals as of December 2021. This number, which is still nearly 15,800 or 5.7% lower than pre-pandemic level of 278,177 registered in February 2020, represents the reentry of 20,585 City residents to the labor market after it dropped to 240,526 in April 2020 when the pandemic hit.

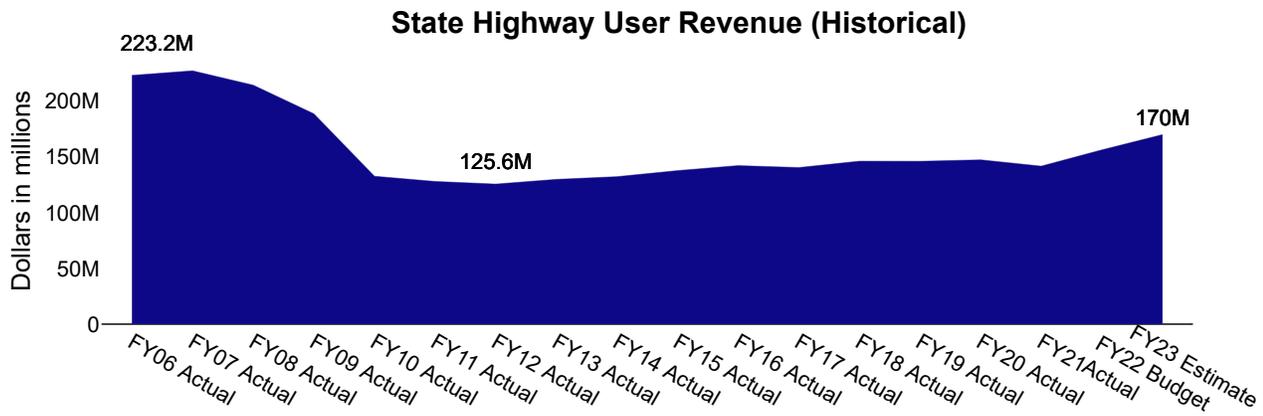
State Highway User Revenue



The Fiscal 2023 Adopted Budget for Highway User Revenue (HUR) is \$170 million. This estimate is \$13.7 million or 8.8% higher than the Fiscal 2022 Adopted Budget of \$156.3 million and \$8.7 million or 5.4% higher than the Fiscal 2022 second quarter projection of \$161.3 million. HUR is generated by the Fuel Tax, Titling Tax, Vehicle Registration Fees, Corporate Income Tax, and a portion of the Sales and Use Tax. These funds are distributed to localities by the State. Driving and car purchasing habits did not materially change during calendar year 2021, resulting in the State revising the Fiscal 2022 and Fiscal 2023 projections upwards.

As of November 2021, activities in these funding sources indicate a 13.5% increase in HUR activity during Fiscal 2022 compared to Fiscal 2021. The two main sources of revenues for HUR, Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax and Titling Tax, are 10.9% and 7.3% higher than Fiscal 2021, respectively. On a smaller scale, but also contributing to the increase in HUR, the Sales and Use Tax on vehicles has increased by 13.1%. It is anticipated that this level of activity will continue in Fiscal 2023, but the level of growth will stabilize. However, the recent increase in overall prices and current market conditions, which will likely continue into the near future, may have a direct negative impact on gasoline consumption and purchase of vehicles not accounted for in the recommended budget.

A change to State law in 2018 raised the City’s share of total Statewide HUR from 7.7% to 8.3% for each fiscal year from Fiscal 2020 to Fiscal 2025, which is reflected in the HUR figures above. The City’s HUR is still \$57.3 million or 25.2% below the Fiscal 2007 peak of \$227.3 million. During the Great Recession, local shares of HUR were reduced and some funds were shifted to the State’s General Fund. The result for the City was a sharp reduction in funds available for transportation related capital projects.



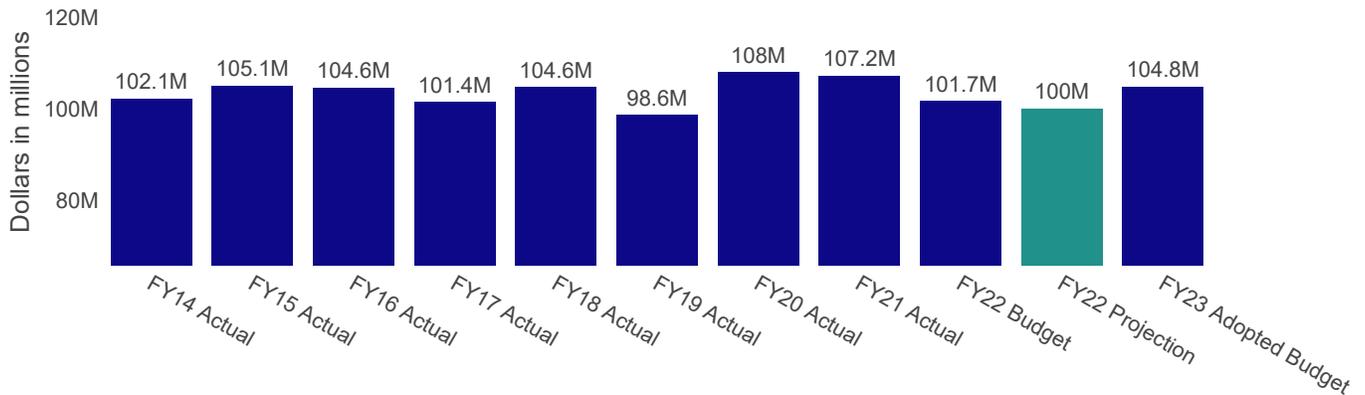
State law requires that HUR funds must be used by local governments for eligible transportation-related uses. Eligible uses include street construction or maintenance, transportation facilities, street cleaning, police enforcement of traffic laws, stormwater drainage of roads, street lighting, and maintenance of footpaths and bicycle trails. These expenditures must equal or exceed the amount of revenue from HUR, demonstrating that the City is compliant with State law. Any HUR-eligible costs greater than revenue are subsidized by the General Fund.

Service	Fiscal 2023 Budget
Transportation	
500 - Street Lighting	21.2
681 - Administration	11.4
683 - Street Management	42.1
684 - Traffic Management	10.4
685 - Special Events (Special Event Support only)	1.0
688 - Snow and Ice Control	7.1
689 - Vehicle Impounding and Disposal	8.3
690 - Sustainable Transportation	0.8
691 - Public Rights-of-Way Landscape Management	4.7
692 - Bridge and Culvert Management	3.7
696 - Street Cuts Management	0.8
697 - Traffic Safety (Pedestrian Safety, Traffic Engineering, Sign Fabrication, Street Markings only)	6.0
Public Works	
661 - Public Right-of-Way Cleaning (Cleaning Business Dist., Street & Alley, Graffiti Removal only)	16.6
660/676 - DPW Admin (admin. costs allocated for HUR-eligible activities on budget basis)	1.4
Recreation and Parks	
654 - Urban Forestry (Tree Maintenance only)	3.3
Police	
816 - Special Operations Section (Traffic Section, Traffic Safety, Crossing Guards only)	8.4
Debt Service	
123 - General Debt Service (Highways only)	14.7
Capital Budget Projects	
	13.1
Total	
Budgeted HUR-Eligible Expenses Total	175.0
Projected HUR Revenue	170.0
HUR-Eligible Expenses Subsidized by General Fund	5.0

Table in millions of dollars.

State Aid

State Aid Revenue

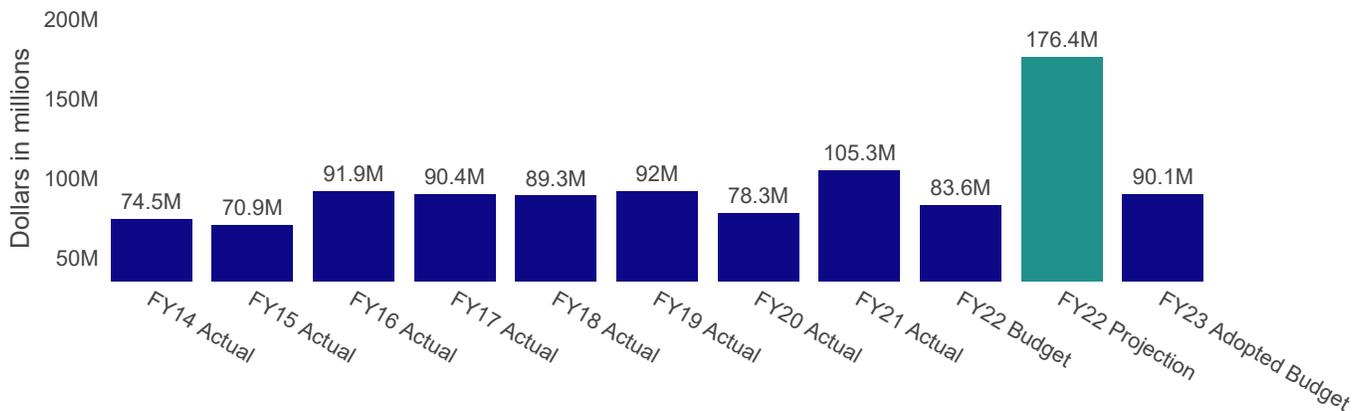


The Fiscal 2023 Adopted Budget for State Aid is \$104.8 million. This represents an increase of \$3.1 million or 3.1% from the Fiscal 2022 Adopted Budget and Fiscal 2022 second quarter projection of \$101.7 million.

State Aid includes the Income Tax Disparity Grant, supplemental appropriation for teacher pension, security interest filing fees, police protection aid, support for public health initiatives, library services aid, and appropriation for maintenance of the War Memorial Building. While the Governor’s proposed Fiscal 2023 budget released in mid-January included a \$11.3 million decrease to the Income Tax Disparity Grant, this was restored with Senate Bill 290 during the 2022 session of the General Assembly. The Disparity Grant is based on a formula designed to assure that all subdivisions in the State receive per capita Income Tax receipts equivalent to at least 75% of the statewide average. Based on that formula, the City’s grant amount was initially reduced due to the City’s overall population decline combined with the gradual increase in Income Tax receipts of recent years’, which appears to reflect increasing wealth among the City’s population. Library Services Aid was increased by \$3.2 million.

Recordation and Transfer Taxes

Recordation & Transfer Taxes



The Fiscal 2023 Adopted Budget for Recordation and Transfer Taxes is \$90.1 million. This is an increase of \$6.5 million or 7.7% from the Fiscal 2022 Adopted Budget of \$83.6 million, but a decrease of \$40.0 million or 30.7% from the Fiscal 2022

second quarter projection of \$130.0 million.

Recordation and Transfer Tax receipts respond to the level of activity and prices in the real estate market, with Recordation Tax receipts, in particular, being additionally impacted by the activity in the refinancing market. Therefore, proceeds from these revenue sources can change dramatically from year to year. The City is currently on track for its strongest-ever year of real estate activity. During Fiscal 2022, the City has reported the best December and January collections on record for Recordation and Transfer Tax. A total of 5,018 or 34.9% more transactions subject to the Transfer Tax were processed as of January 2022, yielding \$29.5 million or 127.5% more revenues than this period last year. Similarly, Recordation Tax revenue is \$20.6 million or 97.3% higher than the period July 2021 through December 2021. Real estate listing data from Bright MLS shows that the City reported a 19.4% increase in the number of residential sales in calendar year 2021 compared to 2020.

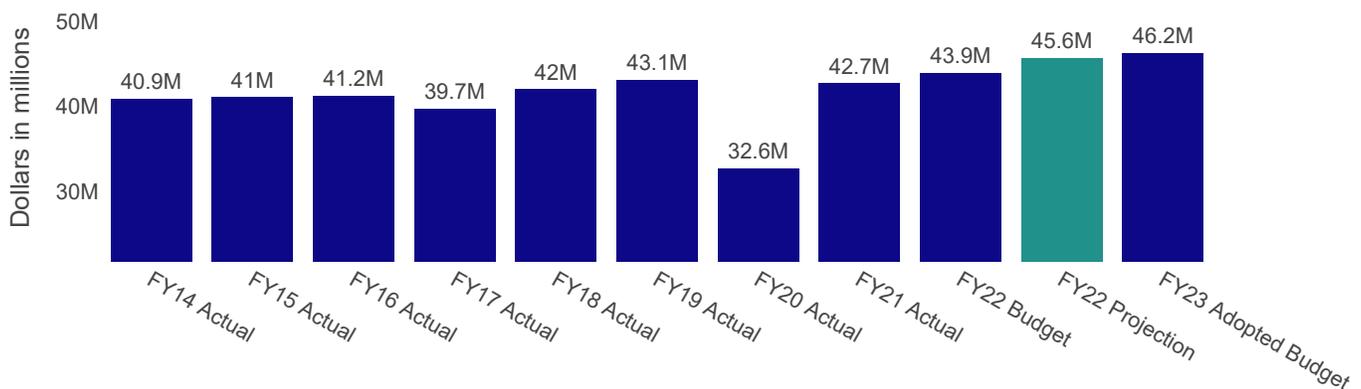
In addition to the high level of transaction activity, the increase in revenue also reflects the sustained growth of real estate prices. The average price of residential property sold in the City has consistently grown since it broke the \$200,000 average price mark in July 2020. In 2021, the average sale price was \$239,300, which is \$33,700 or 16.4% higher than the \$205,600 average in 2020. During this period, the City also saw a reduction in the number of days these properties were on the market, taking an average of 32 days to sell in 2021, down from an average of 52 days in 2020.

Given that real estate market conditions can change dramatically from year to year, the Fiscal 2023 projection is conservative and assumes a level of activity closer to pre-pandemic levels. However, the projection reflects the higher property price base. Activity for the remainder of Fiscal 2022 and Fiscal 2023 is expected to continue to be strong and robust, but reduced from the current market boom as mortgage rates increase and demand for residential home sales stabilize.

The City’s policy is to use extraordinary receipts in this source only for one-time investments such as capital projects. This policy ensures that the City does not rely too heavily on this source for recurring operating expenses. The Fiscal 2023 capital budget includes \$30 million of funds from the Fiscal 2022 transfer and recordation taxes surplus.

Energy Taxes

Energy Tax Revenues



The Fiscal 2023 Adopted Budget for Energy Tax is \$46.2 million. This is an increase of \$2.3 million or 5.3% from the Fiscal 2022 Adopted Budget of \$43.9 million, and an increase of \$1.6 million or 3.5% from the Fiscal 2022 second quarter projection of \$44.6 million.

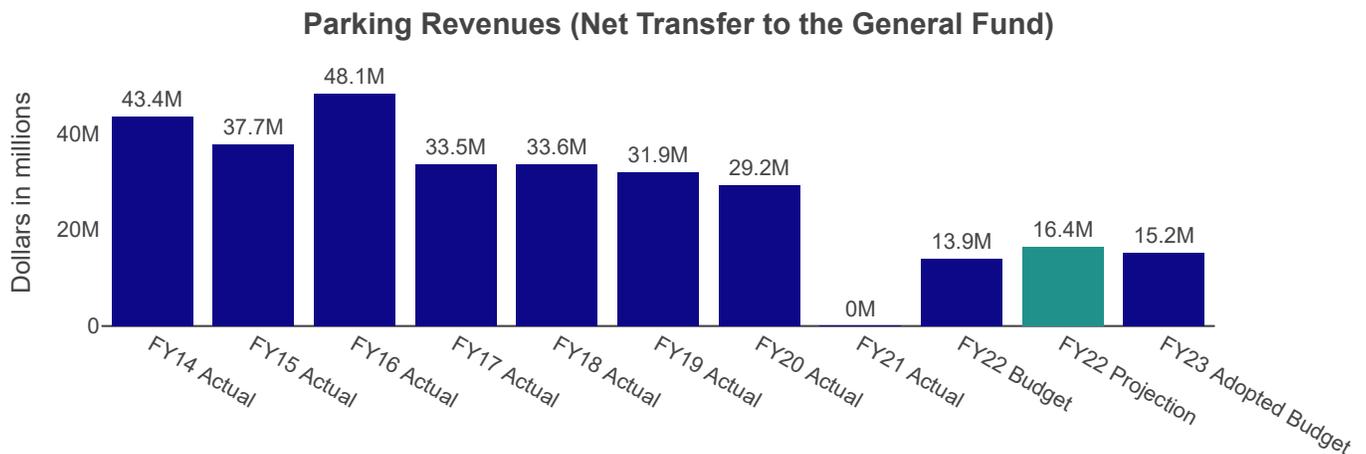
Energy Tax revenues include Electricity, Gas, Steam, Fuel Oil, and Liquid Petroleum Gas taxes. The Fiscal 2023 estimate reflects changes in consumption patterns and adjustments in tax rates. Despite reduced energy consumption resulting from increasing use of energy efficient devices, revenues from energy taxes have been relatively consistent in recent years. However, unseasonably warm or cold weather can affect these receipts. Reductions due to lower consumption have been partially offset by rate increases.

The Baltimore City Code mandates that the City’s Energy Tax be levied as a unit tax based on the number of units of energy delivered to users in Baltimore City. The units are as follows: kilowatt-hours for electricity, therms for natural gas, pounds for steam, and gallons for fuel oil and liquefied petroleum gas.

In accordance with Article 28, Section 25-14, the annual Energy Tax rates are adjusted by the annual percentage change in the Baltimore-Columbia-Towson Consumer Price Index (CPI) as reported by the United States Department of Labor. The metric is calculated by comparing December of the preceding calendar year to the December of the next calendar year. The CPI used for Fiscal 2023 is 8.0%, significantly higher than the 1.4% in Fiscal 2022.

User Group	Electricity (kWh)	Natural Gas (therm)	Fuel Oil (gal)	LPG (gal)	Steam (lbs)
Commercial	0.009662	0.124941	0.142794	0.174268	0.003039
Residential	0.003094	0.036721	0.051537	0.055199	0.000873
Nonprofit	0.006775	0.099251	0.123242	0.151539	0.001797

Net Parking Revenues



The Fiscal 2023 Adopted Budget for the Net Parking revenues are estimated at \$15.2 million, \$1.3 million higher than the Fiscal 2022 budget of \$13.9 million, but \$2.1 million lower than the Fiscal 2022 second quarter projection of \$17.3 million.

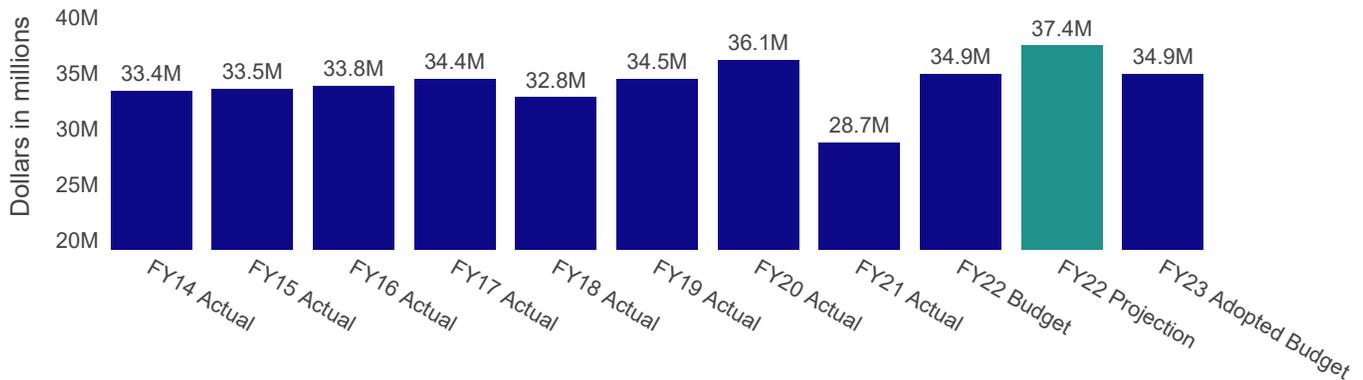
Net Parking Revenues represent the remaining proceeds transferred to the General Fund after the operating ex-penses of the Parking Enterprise and Management funds have been paid. Parking revenues are dependent upon vehicle usage, City enforcement of traffic laws, and demand for garages, parking lots, and metered spaces. Pri-mary generators of parking revenues include the Parking Tax, meters, fines and penalties on parking fines, and income from City-owned garages. Prior to Fiscal 2021, the City was already experiencing a trend towards lower parking revenues as a consequence of the increased use of ridesharing alternatives such as Uber and Lyft, and scooters; however, as the pandemic hit in March 2020, the overall parking industry was disrupted and the City ex-perienced major reductions from all parking related revenues. In Fiscal 2022, as the economy gradually reopened

and businesses reactivated operations, the City started to see a recovery in the proceeds from these revenue sources.

The Fiscal 2023 estimate for the Net Parking Revenues anticipates that parking related activities will reach 90% of Fiscal 2019 levels; however, as a consequence of COVID-19, in April 2020 the City imposed a moratorium on penalties generated from unpaid Parking fines, which is still in effect. It is anticipated that this moratorium represents a reduction on Penalty on Parking Fines of about \$4.8 million per year, which reduces the anticipated increased proceeds in other parking related revenues resulting from increased activity.

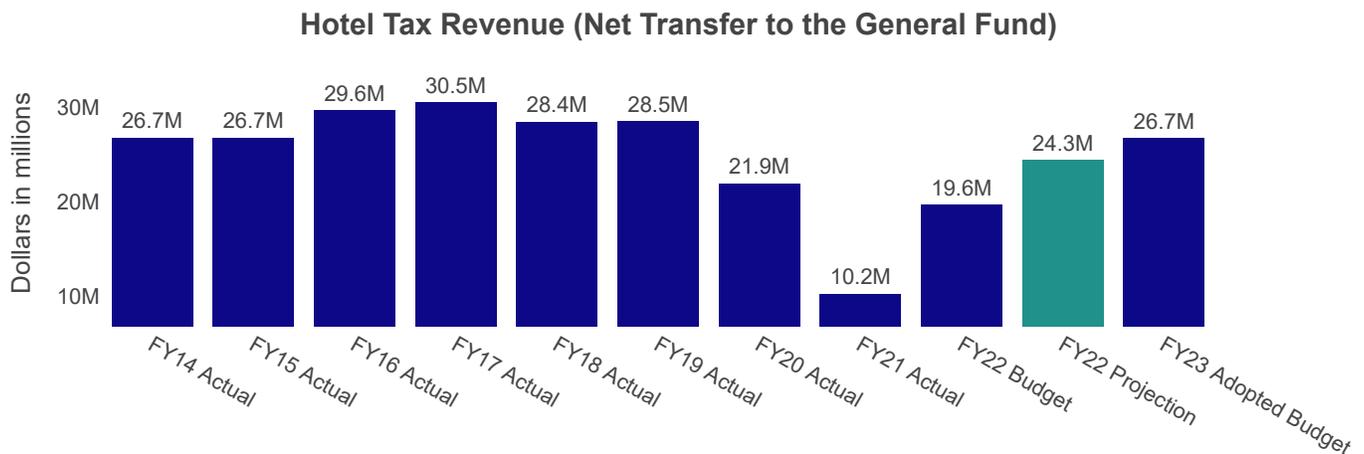
Telecommunication Tax

Telecommunication Tax Revenue



The Fiscal 2023 Adopted Budget for Telecommunication Tax revenue is \$34.9 million, which is the same level as the Fiscal 2022 Adopted Budget, but \$1.8 million or 5.0% less than the Fiscal 2022 second quarter projection of \$36.8 million. The Telecommunication Tax is charged at a rate of \$0.40 per month for each Centrex local exchange line and \$4 per month for other wireless or wired lines. In Fiscal 2021, the City had to issue refunds for erroneously collected Telecommunication Taxes on exempted lines between Fiscal 2017 and Fiscal 2020. The majority of refunds, \$3.9 million, resulted from taxes collected and remitted to the City by Virgin Mobile.

Hotel Tax



The Fiscal 2023 Adopted Budget for Hotel Tax is \$26.7 million. This represents an increase of \$7.1 million or 35.9% from the Fiscal 2022 Adopted Budget of \$19.6 million, and an increase of \$0.7 million or 2.5% from the Fiscal 2022 second quarter projection of \$26.0 million.

The lodging and tourism industry were severely impacted by COVID-19 and it was anticipated that full recovery would take multiple years. However, as of December 2021, activity in the City's hospitality market shows that demand for hotel rooms in the City has reached 79.0% of Fiscal 2019 levels and the Fiscal 2022 second quarter projection anticipates that demand will reach 85.0% by the end of the fiscal year. Additionally, the average daily rate charged in City hotel rooms is now \$124.80, \$4.10 or 3.5% higher than December 2019 and the same as the December 2018 average. The recovery in Fiscal 2023 will likely be robust based on the accelerated recovery experienced in Fiscal 2022 as sporting events and the Convention Center activity resumed to close to full capacity.

Since 1997, net proceeds from Hotel Tax receipts, after annual debt service for the bonds issued to fund the renovation of the Baltimore City Convention Center, have been transferred from the Convention Center Bond Fund (CCBF) to the General Fund. In Fiscal 2020, the City completed its final debt service payment of \$1.8 million for such bonds, but continued to appropriate an annual \$4.6 million contribution to offset future Convention Center expansion or renovation costs in Fiscal 2021. Due to lost revenues from the Convention Center Hotel as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic, the City paused this contribution in Fiscal 2022 and redirected it, along with the Hotel Tax revenues generated by the Convention Center Hotel, to support the debt service payment of the hotel. The Fiscal 2023 budget reactivates this contribution to CCBF and includes an appropriation of \$3.5 million for future expansion or renovation of the Convention Center complex.

During the 2021 Legislative Session, the Maryland General Assembly passed House Bill 1301, which modified the process for calculating the annual appropriation to fund the local Tourism Bureau, Visit Baltimore. Formerly, 40% of gross Hotel Tax receipts plus or minus the reconciliation resulting from the difference between the budget and actual receipts of the most recent completed fiscal year determined the next year's Visit Baltimore appropriation. As of Fiscal 2022, the appropriation is calculated based on 40% of the three-year rolling average of actual Hotel Tax receipts of the last three audited fiscal years. The change prevents Visit Baltimore from experiencing sharp annual fluctuations in funding levels when the economy, or the tourism industry in particular, is affected moving forward.

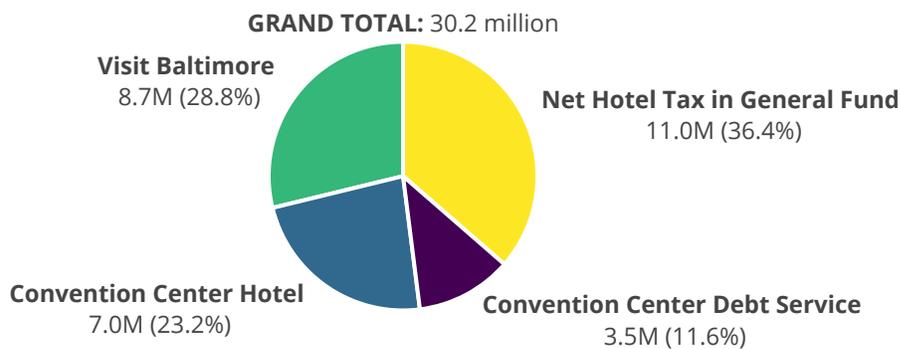
In calendar year 2019, the Baltimore Tourism Investment District (TID) was created and a 2% surcharge in addition to the 9.5% Hotel Tax was levied. This 2% surcharge is estimated to yield \$6.4 million in Fiscal 2023 and will be used to fund additional marketing strategies to promote the City and increase tourism.

The following table summarizes the City’s allocation of Hotel Tax proceeds:

Appropriation Category	Fiscal 2021 Actual	Fiscal 2022 Budget	Fiscal 2023 Budget
Hotel Tax Revenue	10,217,293	19,630,000	30,175,000
Convention Center Debt Service	0	0	(3,500,000)
General Fund Subtotal	10,217,293	19,630,000	26,675,000
Convention Center Hotel	(7,246,579)	(7,000,000)	(7,000,000)
Visit Baltimore	(12,767,812)	(9,425,921)	(8,691,771)
Net Hotel Tax in General Fund	(9,797,098)	3,204,079	10,983,229

Table in dollars.

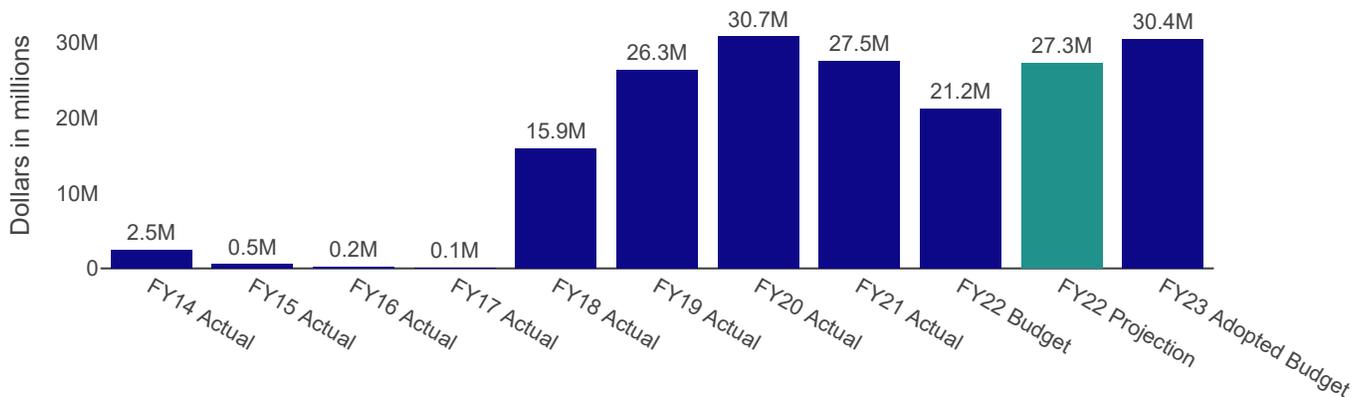
The following pie chart shows the distribution of Hotel Tax revenues.



Values may not sum to 100% or 'Grand Total' due to rounding.

Speed and Red Light Camera Violations

Speed and Red Light Camera Violations Revenues

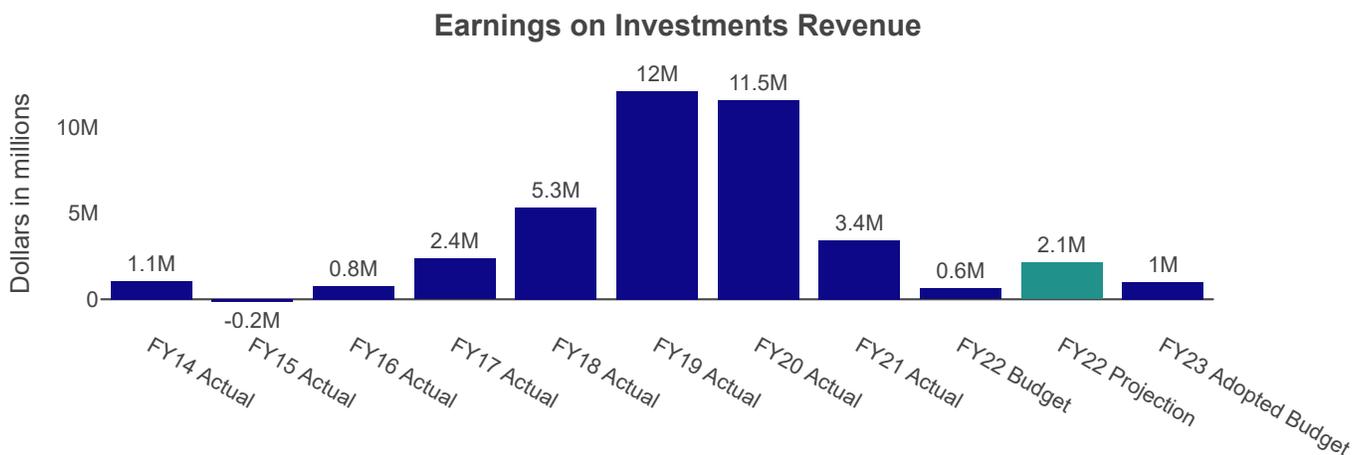


Traffic camera revenue for Fiscal 2023 is \$30.4 million; an increase of \$9.2 million or 43.4% from the Fiscal 2022 Adopted Budget of \$21.2 million and an increase of \$0.9 million or 2.9% from the Fiscal 2022 second quarter

projection of \$29.5 million. The Fiscal 2023 budget accounts for the deployment of 18 new speed monitoring devices and 12 red-light violation cameras, reaching a total of 160 operating cameras for each type of camera by June 30, 2023. Based on activity as of January 2022, the projection anticipates that the number of citations per speed camera per day will be reduced from 13 to 11, while the number of citations for red-light cameras will be reduced from eight to six. The Fiscal 2023 increase in revenues corresponds to the anticipated increased number of citations from the new cameras. It is estimated that during the initial deployment stages each new speed camera will reach an average of 79 citations per day and each new red-light camera will reach 29 citations per day. However, this volume of citations will gradually decrease as drivers' behaviors change with awareness of camera locations. Both types of citations are anticipated to hold 72.9% and 71.9% collection rates, respectively. By State law, cameras are located within a half-mile radius of schools and are added based on requests directly from constituents after a review process by the City's Department of Transportation.

During the 2021 Legislative Session, the Maryland General Assembly passed House Bill 967, which authorized the expansion of this program with the placement of two speed monitoring cameras on the Baltimore City section of Interstate 83 (I-83). The installation of the cameras is expected to be completed by the spring of 2022. The Fiscal 2023 budget includes an estimated \$34.7 million in revenues from these cameras; however, based on State law, proceeds from these citations are restricted to fund operating costs and future safety improvements on I-83 and are therefore budgeted in a Special Revenue Fund, separate from the General Fund.

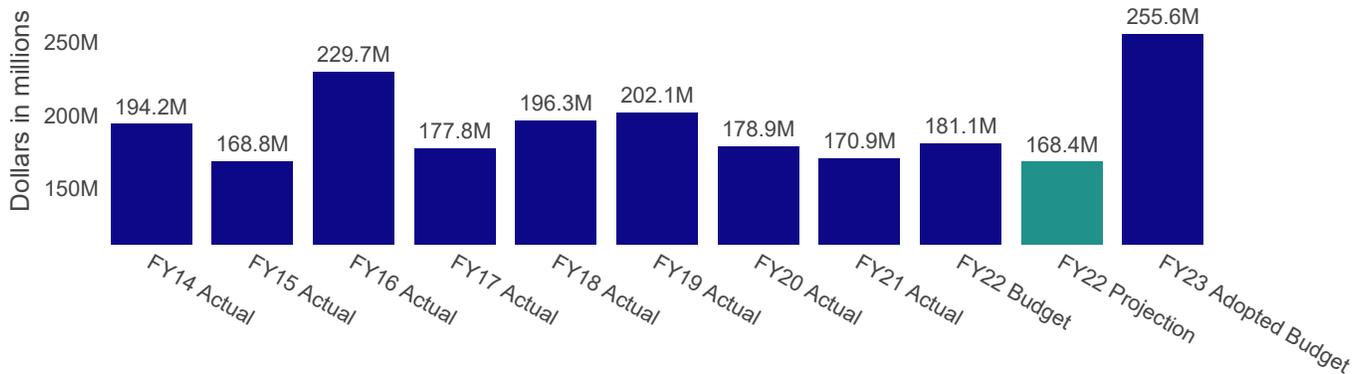
Earnings on Investments



The City anticipates earning on cash investments for Fiscal 2023 to be \$1 million, which is \$0.4 million or 57.4% more than the Fiscal 2022 Adopted Budget of \$629,000 and an increase of \$540,000 or 120.0% more than the Fiscal 2022 second quarter projection of \$450,000. Earnings on investments are the returns on the daily cash balances in the City Treasury and are a function of interest rates. The Fiscal 2023 estimate is based on average annual interest rate assumptions of 0.12% provided by the Department of Finance's Bureau of Treasury Management. The Federal Reserve has already taken actions to gradually increase interest rates as its monetary policy to control the excess of cash from Federal aid inserted to the economy during the pandemic, which has contributed to the escalation in prices in recent months.

Other Sources of Revenue

All Other Revenue

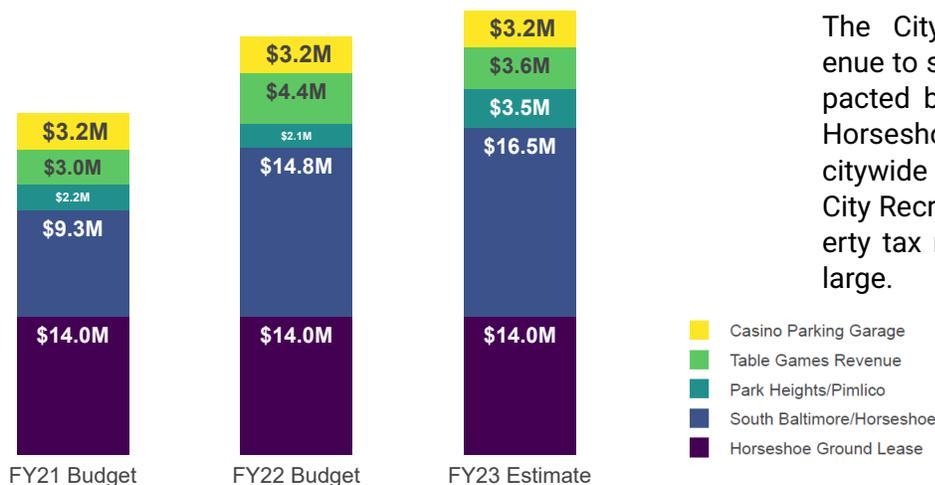


In addition to the major revenues referenced in this section, the City has over 150 other General Fund revenue sources.

The Fiscal 2023 Adopted Budget for other sources of revenue is \$255.6 million. This is an increase of \$74.5 million or 41.6% from the Fiscal 2022 Adopted Budget of \$181.4 million, and an increase of \$112.9 million or 78.4% from the Fiscal 2022 second quarter projection of \$144.0 million. Approximately \$70 million of these funds are from prior years’ Fund Balance, which has been budgeted for capital projects. Of these funds, \$30 million is from projected Recordation and Transfer Tax surplus in Fiscal 2022 and \$40 million is from a partial-year payment in Fiscal 2022 from the City’s participation in the Emergency Services Payment Program. All proceeds are appropriated for capital projects as General Fund Pay-As-You-Go (PAYGO) in the Fiscal 2023 capital budget.

Other major sources of revenue include annual contributions from utility funds of charges for central City services (\$16.5 million), video lottery terminals (\$12.6 million), and sanitation and waste removal related revenues (\$10.4 million). The Fiscal 2023 Convention Center revenue is estimated at \$9.9 million, an increase of \$4.6 million or 87.7% from the Fiscal 2022 Adopted Budget and Fiscal 2022 second quarter projection, while Admission and Amusement Tax is estimated at \$8.0 million, an increase of \$1.0 million or 14.5% from the Fiscal 2022 Adopted Budget and the Fiscal 2022 second quarter projection.

Casino: Video Lottery Terminals and Table Games



The City receives casino-related revenue to support local neighborhoods impacted by the Pimlico Race Track and Horseshoe Casino, as well as support for citywide school construction, Baltimore City Recreation and Parks projects, property tax relief, and the General Fund at-large.

Horseshoe Ground Lease Agreement Revenue - \$14.0 million

- The Horseshoe Casino ground lease payment to the City is calculated at either 2.99% of the Casino's gross gaming revenue, comprised of both Table Games and Video Lottery Terminals, or an alternate minimum payment amount determined by the contract, whichever is higher.
- The Fiscal 2023 estimated payment is the minimum payment of \$14.0 million.
- Of this amount, 90% is allocated to the General Fund to support the Targeted Homeowners Tax Credit (THTC) and 10% is dedicated to school construction.

Horseshoe Ground Lease	Allocation	FY23 Budget*
THTC	90.0%	12.6
School construction	10.0%	1.4
Minimum Ground Lease Payment		14.0

* Column in millions of dollars.

South Baltimore/Horseshoe Casino Local Impact Fund - \$16.5 million - Baltimore City Allocation: 27%

- The State combines gross terminal revenue from Video Lottery Terminals (VLTs) at the Maryland Live, MGM National Harbor, and Horseshoe Casinos.
- 5.5% of total combined VLT revenue is used as the starting point for the City's local impact fund allocation.
- 82% of the 5.5% total combined VLT revenue is then equally divided among Baltimore City, Anne Arundel, and Prince George's counties, with the City receiving approximately 27.3% of this amount.
- The Fiscal 2023 estimate for Baltimore City is \$16.5 million, \$1.7 million more than the Fiscal 2022 Adopted Budget.
- State law requires that 50% of the City's allocation must be remitted to the South Baltimore Gateway Community Benefits District to support local projects.
- The remaining 50% is budgeted for core City services within one mile of the casino area, such as the Police sub-station, Fire unit, traffic enforcement, sanitation, and employment development.

South Baltimore/Horseshoe	Allocation	FY23 Budget*
South Baltimore District	50.0%	8.2
Horseshoe One-Mile Radius	50.0%	8.2
Baltimore City Allocation		16.5

* Column in millions of dollars.

† Values may not match Baltimore City Allocation due to rounding.

Park Heights/Pimlico Local Impact Fund - \$3.5 million - Baltimore City Allocation: 18%

- The remaining 18% of the 5.5% of total combined VLT revenue is dedicated to Baltimore City, less required withholding.
- Of the 18% distribution, \$1.5 million is withheld for Prince George's County and smaller jurisdictions; \$500,000 is withheld for communities within 3 miles of the Laurel Race Course, \$2.4 million is withheld for Park Heights Renaissance, and \$3.5 million is withheld for the State Lottery Fund for Pimlico redevelopment.
- The Fiscal 2023 projection for Baltimore City is \$3.5 million, \$1.4 million more than the Fiscal 2022 Adopted Budget.

- The City dedicates 85% of Pimlico Local Impact Aid to within a one-mile radius of the Pimlico Race Track.

Park Heights/Pimlico	Allocation	FY23 Budget*
Park Heights	75.0%	2.6
Pimlico One-Mile Radius	25.0%	0.9
Baltimore City Allocation		3.5

* Column in millions of dollars.

Table Games Revenue - \$3.6 million - Baltimore City Allocation: 5%

- Baltimore City receives 5% of gross Table Games revenue generated solely by the Horseshoe Casino.
- The Fiscal 2023 projection for Baltimore City is \$3.6 million, \$0.8 million less than the Fiscal 2022 Adopted Budget.
- State law requires that 50% of the funding be used to support citywide recreation and parks projects and that 50% be allocated for school construction debt service.

Table Games Revenue	Allocation	FY23 Budget*
Recreation and Parks	50.0%	1.8
School construction	50.0%	1.8
Baltimore City Allocation		3.6

* Column in millions of dollars.

Casino Parking Garage Property Tax Agreement - \$3.2 million

- As part of the Horseshoe Casino Ground Lease Agreement, the City grants a partial credit on the Real Property Tax due from the Casino’s garage.
- If the net tax due is less than \$3.2 million, the Casino must make an additional contribution so that the total minimum guarantee to the City equals \$3.2 million.
- The Casino garage’s Real Property Tax net of credits has never exceeded \$3.2 million, and the Fiscal 2023 projection continues to assume the minimum guarantee.
- This revenue supports the General Fund at large.

Casino Parking Garage	FY23 Budget*
Minimum Guarantee	3.2

* Column in millions of dollars.

Gambling Local Impact Aid Expenditures

In Fiscal 2023, the City estimates \$12.3 million from Local Impact Aid funding, consisting of approximately \$9.4 million of Baltimore Casino and \$2.9 million of Pimlico funds. Of the total funds, \$6.4 million is appropriated in the operating budget and \$5.95 million in the capital budget. This funding may be used at the discretion of City leaders in collaboration with local communities. The following tables show Fiscal 2023 budgeted operating and capital expenditures for these funds.

Operating Budget - Projects

Agency	Project Description	FY23 Budget
Baltimore Casino Funded Projects		
Mayoralty	Project Coordination	250,000
Housing and Community Development	Homeownership Incentives	150,000
M-R: Office of Children and Family Success	Educational Partnerships	100,000
M-R: Office of Employment Development	Summer Head Start	150,000
	Employment Connection	600,000
	Job Training	75,000
	YouthWorks Summer Youth Jobs	550,000
M-R: Office of Homeless Services	Homelessness Strategies	250,000
M-R: Office of Information Technology	Fiberoptic Infrastructure	150,000
M-R: Office of Neighborhood Safety and Engagement	Crime Cameras	50,000
	Cameras and Lighting	400,000
	Community Outreach	125,000
Planning	Environmental Education	60,000
	Planning Studies: Middle Branch	300,000
Police	Police Coverage	1,000,000
Public Works	Sanitation Staffing	350,000
	Cleaning Waterways	350,000
	Baltimore Casino Funds Total	4,910,000
Pimlico Impact Aid Funded Projects		
Planning	Community Based Projects	1,320,000
	PCDA Administration and Communications	160,000
	Pimlico Impact Aid Funds Total	1,480,000

Table in dollars.

Capital Budget - Projects

Agency	Project Description	FY23 Budget
Baltimore Casino Funded Projects		
Housing and Community Development	Warner Street	2,500,000
Recreation and Parks	Solo Gibbs Park	2,000,000
Baltimore Casino Funds Total		4,500,000
Pimlico Impact Aid Funded Projects		
Housing and Community Development	Homeowner Repair Grants (Park Heights Terrace, Pimlico Good Neighbors, Hilltop/Woodmere)	900,000
	Development Incentives	100,000
	At the House Social Settlement	200,000
Recreation and Parks	Towanda Rec Center (Playground)	250,000
Pimlico Impact Aid Funds Total		1,450,000

Table in dollars.

Summary of City Real Property Tax Credit Programs

The table below describes tax expenditure costs for all locally authorized Real Property Tax Credit programs. In Fiscal 2023, the City budget estimates Real Property Tax Credit expenditures totaling approximately \$118.8 million. This represents a decrease of \$115,000 compared to the total Fiscal 2022 projected expense of \$118.9 million.

	Fiscal 2022 Projection	Fiscal 2023 Budget
Homestead Tax (104% Assessment Phase-In) A 4% taxable assessment increase cap on owner-occupied dwellings.	21,745,000	21,389,000
Targeted Homeowners Tax Credit An annual credit based on improvement assessment values. The credit is granted to owner-occupied properties only.	27,163,000	27,430,000
Enterprise Zone Property Tax Credit (EZTC) A 10-year tax credit (80% in the first 5 taxable years and declining by 10 percentage points thereafter) in designated State Enterprise Zones on the increased value of a commercial property after improvements. Includes Enterprise Zone Tax Credit costs for real property, personal property, and PILOT projects.	17,600,000	17,108,000
Historic Restoration and Rehabilitation Property Tax Credit A 10-year tax credit (100% for projects with costs below \$3.5 million; and 80% in the first 5 taxable years and declining by 10 percentage points thereafter for projects with costs above \$3.5 million) on the increased value of a historic property due to improvements.	12,200,000	12,646,000
Brownfields Property Tax Credit A five-year tax credit (50%, except for projects that spend more than \$250,000 in eligible work, in which case it is 70%) on the increased value of brownfields sites after eligible improvements are made. For sites located in a State-designated Enterprise Zone areas, the credit is for a 10-year period.	22,000,000	22,000,000
Supplemental Homeowner's Property Tax Credit An annual credit providing additional tax relief to low-income City residents eligible for the existing State Homeowner's tax credit.	1,300,000	1,300,000
High-Performance Market-Rate Rental Housing Property Tax Credit A 15 and 10-year tax credit (15-year if project is located within a targeted area and 10-year for all other City locations) on the increased assessment value of improvements on the construction or conservation of high-performance market rental housing. The 15-year credit is 100% for the first two taxable years, 80% for the following three, 70% and 60% for the next two, 50% for the following three, and declining by 10 percentage point annually thereafter. The 10-year credit is structured the same as the EZTC.	14,955,000	13,500,000
Newly Constructed Dwelling Property Tax Credit A five-year tax credit (50% in the first taxable year and declining by 10 percentage points thereafter) on newly constructed or city owned, vacant rehabbed dwellings.	1,100,000	1,300,000
Other Local Option Property Tax Credits Includes costs of the Low-Income Employee, Public Safety Officers, Neighborhood Preservation, Vacant Dwellings, Fallen Heroes, Portability, and Cemetery Dwellings property tax credit programs.	845,000	1,050,000
Total	118,908,000	117,723,000

Property Tax One-Cent Yield

ESTIMATED ASSESSABLE BASE	Fiscal 2022	Fiscal 2023	Change
REAL PROPERTY			
Subject to \$2.248 Tax Rate			
Real Property Assessed Locally	41,800,800,000	41,796,794,000	(4,006,000)
Appeals, Abatements and Deletion Reductions	(480,430,000)	(43,959,000)	436,471,000
Adjustment for Assessment Increases over 4%	(1,031,940,000)	(970,890,000)	61,050,000
New Construction	791,850,000	236,080,000	(555,770,000)
Rail Road Property	245,300,000	261,370,000	16,070,000
Total Real Property Subject to \$2.248 tax rate	41,325,580,000	41,279,395,000	(46,185,000)
Subject to \$5.62 Tax Rate			
Public Utility Property	176,670,000	222,190,000	45,520,000
Total Public Utility Real Property Subject to \$5.62 tax rate	176,670,000	222,190,000	45,520,000
Total Taxable Real Property Value	41,502,250,000	41,501,585,000	(665,000)
TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY			
Subject to \$5.62 Tax Rate			
Individuals and Firms Personal Property	36,680,000	39,950,000	3,270,000
Ordinary Business Personal Property	1,014,220,000	1,089,400,000	75,180,000
Public Utilities Operating Personal Property	1,100,700,000	1,233,420,000	132,720,000
Total Tangible Personal Property	2,151,600,000	2,362,770,000	211,170,000
Total Real and Personal Property	43,653,818,828	43,864,355,000	210,536,172
ESTIMATED PROPERTY TAX YIELD			Fiscal 2023
Property Subject to \$2.248 Tax Rate			
Real Property - Gross Tax Yield from \$0.01 per \$100 of Assessable Base	\$0.01/\$100	4,127,940	
Anticipated Rate of Collection		98.0%	
Net Tax Yield from \$0.01 per \$100 of Assessable Base		4,045,381	
Estimated Total Tax Yield Property Tax Subject to 2.248 tax rate		909,400,000	
Property Subject to \$5.62 Tax Rate (by law 2.5 times Real Property Tax Rate)			
Real Property (Public Utilities) - Gross Tax Yield from \$0.01 per \$100 of Assessable Base	\$0.01/\$100	22,219	
Tangible Personal Property - Gross Tax Yield from \$0.01 per \$100 of Assessable Base	\$0.01/\$100	236,277	
Total Gross Tax Yield from \$0.01 per \$100 of Assessable Base		258,496	
Anticipated Rate of Collection		98.0%	
Net Tax Yield from \$0.01 per \$100 of Assessable Base		253,326	
Net Tax Yield from \$0.025 per \$100 of Assessable Base (2.5 times Real Property Tax Rate)		633,000	
Estimated Total Tax Yield Property Tax Subject to \$5.62 tax rate		142,300,000	
Total Estimated Property Tax Yield - Real and Personal Property		1,051,700,000	
Net Tax Yield from \$0.01 per \$100 of Assessable Base - Real and Personal Property		4,678,381	

Note: Figures reported in this table may not match figures cited in the Major Revenue Forecast due to rounding.

Selected Real Property Tax Expenditures

Tax expenditures are foregone revenues – based on tax laws – which include exemptions, deductions, credits, deferrals, payments in lieu of taxes (PILOTS) and differential tax rates. Tax expenditures are alternative government policy instruments that provide direct financial support (e.g. land cost write-downs) to qualifying individuals, organizations and businesses to encourage specific policy objectives. Because they are substitutes for direct operating expenditures, it is important to document and review their costs as part of the annual budget process.

Newly Constructed Dwelling Tax Credit Report

The Newly Constructed Dwelling Tax Credit (NCTC) law requires the Director of Finance to report to the Board of Estimates and to the Mayor and City Council the public costs and benefits of the tax credit. Section 9-304 of the Tax-Property section of the State law authorizing this credit expired on June 30, 2019. Therefore, the following table summarizes the number of credits and gross costs on an annual and cumulative basis for all applications approved before this expiration:

Fiscal Year	Number of Credits Granted		Dollar Value of Credits Granted	
	Annual New	Cumulative	Annual Total	Cumulative
1996 - 2010*	200	2,995	1,427,137	21,407,048
2011	247	3,242	4,016,030	25,423,078
2012	233	3,475	3,164,268	28,587,346
2013	253	3,728	3,619,532	32,206,878
2014	226	3,954	3,147,838	35,354,716
2015	188	4,142	2,823,800	38,178,516
2016	259	4,401	2,354,271	40,532,787
2017	203	4,604	2,296,387	42,829,174
2018	149	4,753	2,022,954	44,852,128
2019	260	5,013	2,139,502	46,991,630
2020	0	5,013	1,625,547	48,617,177
2021	0	5,013	862,366	49,479,543
2022	0	5,013	439,609	49,919,152

* Annual amounts are averages for this period.

Since the program's adoption, administrative costs have been absorbed within existing City operations and the cost associated with applications granted before its expiration still places it as the City's eighth largest local Real Property Tax Credit expense.

High Performance Newly Constructed Dwelling Tax Credit Report

As an alternative to the NCTC expiration, the Mayor and City Council passed legislation 19-0456 establishing the High Performance Newly Constructed Tax Credit (HPNCTC), which is scheduled to end June 30, 2027. The term and structure of this credit is identical to the NCTC prior to its expiration, but includes additional requirements to fit the description of "High Performance". The following table summarizes the number of credits and gross costs on an annual and cumulative basis for all applications as of April 2022.

Fiscal Year	Number of Credits Granted		Dollar Value of Credits Granted	
	Annual Total	Cumulative	Annual Total	Cumulative
2020	22	22	54,918	54,918
2021	66	88	443,255	498,173
2022	63	151	660,391	1,158,563

Analysis

Due to the expiration of the NCTC the following report only analyzes the impact of the HPNCTC. The online applications for the former NCTC and HPNCTC include a survey completed by the recipients of these benefits and the Department of Finance has published its results since 2000. In preparing this report, the Department of Finance has reviewed and processed 63 HPNCTC applications during Fiscal 2022.

The City promoted the HPNCTC program in several ways. The Office of Homeownership in the Department of Housing and Community Development highlighted the HPNCTC in its realtor seminars, and provided information about the credit on the City government and Live Baltimore websites. Results from current applicants showed that the most popular source of information promoting the credit were developers and realtors both with 40.4% and 31.8% of the responses. The least popular means of promoting the credit were the media and mailing.

The distribution of HPNCTC granted during Fiscal 2022 indicates the credit is concentrated in 19 of the City's 278 neighborhoods. Moreover, two neighborhoods, Greektown and Medfield, accounted for 51.7% of the credits. Neighborhoods receiving the highest number of credits have been spread throughout parts of the City. In Fiscal 2022, Greektown, Medfield, Middle East, Canton, Fells Point, and Hampden received the most tax credits.

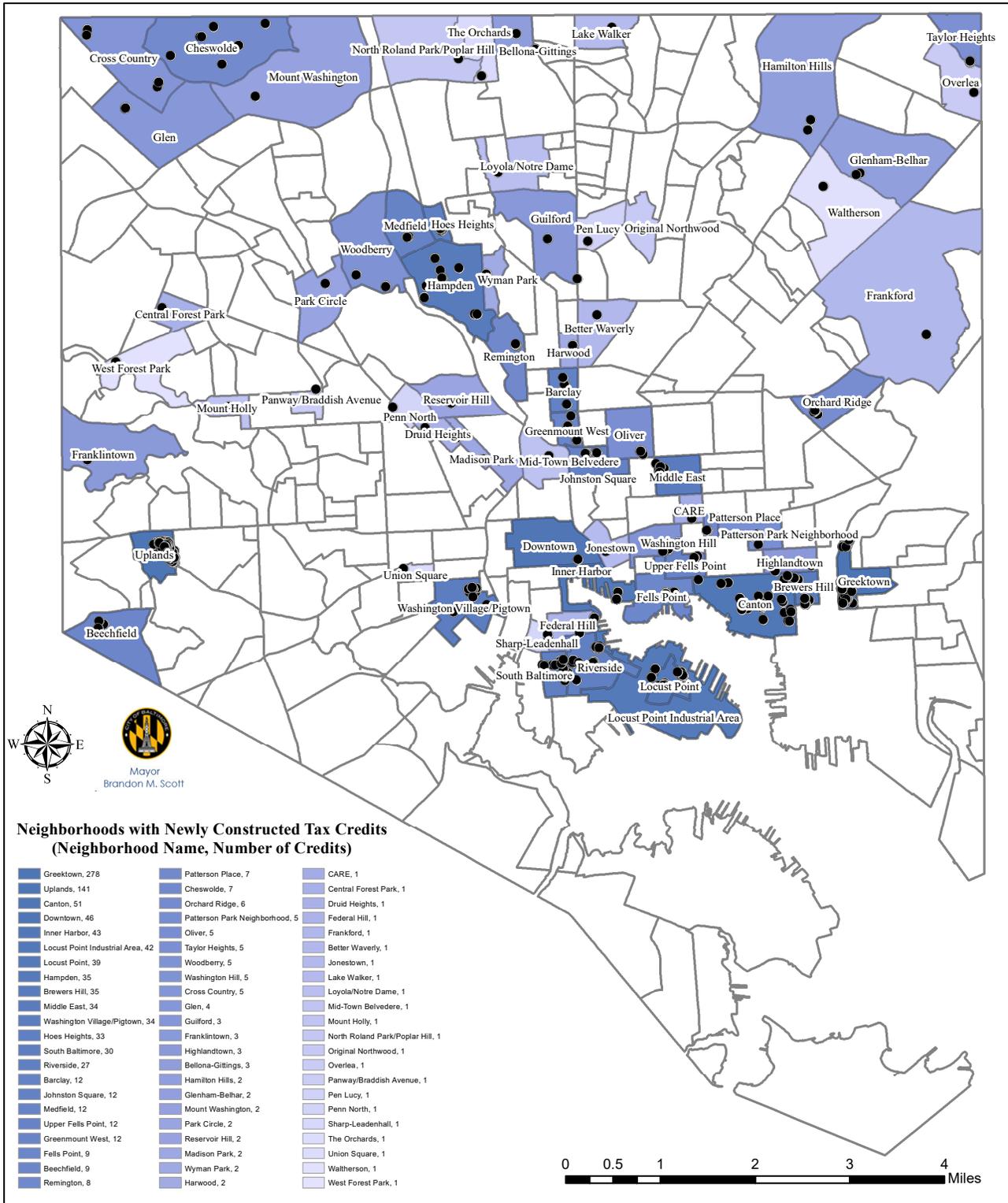
The intent of the HPNCTC program is to attract new residents to the City to create a stronger taxable base. Evidence has shown that the credit worked more as an incentive for current City residents who were already property owners than attracting new residents. Even though 69.5% of all respondents were first-time home buyers, the survey results show that 49.7% of the respondents already lived in the City prior to purchasing the new home. Of this year's survey respondents, 78.8% reported that they were only looking in the City for their new home.

While the purpose of the tax credit is not to encourage equity, the HPNCTC may run counter to boarder efforts to provide equitable growth. Data indicates that high income households with higher than average priced homes represent a substantial portion of the program's applicants. Over 88.1% of all survey respondents have incomes above the City's median income of \$52,164 and 64.2% have incomes above the state's median household income of \$87,063. In Fiscal 2022, 57.0% of the HPNCTC survey respondents have incomes above \$100,000.

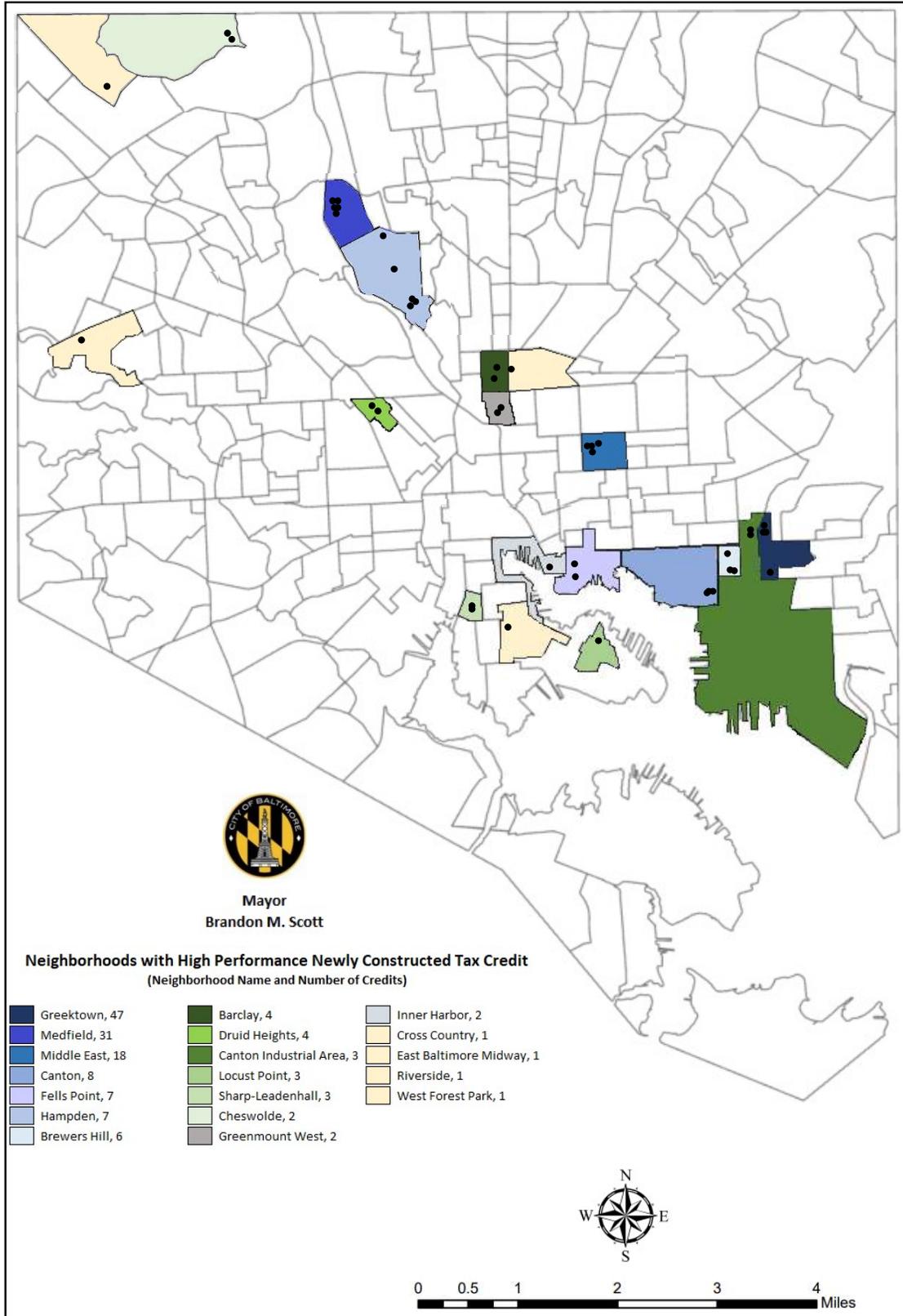
The data provide insights into the demographics of the typical tax credit recipient. In terms of race and ethnicity, 45.3% of recipients identified as White—Non-Hispanic, 28.7% as Black—Non-Hispanic, 14% as Asian, 0.7% as Hispanic, and 7.3% were two or more races or ethnicities. In addition, 55% of recipients identify as male and 45% as female. Furthermore, 92.6% have at least a four-year college degree and the most common age range for those receiving the credit was 26-35 (57.1%).

Maps on the following pages detail the location of properties that have received a NCTC and HPNCTC. The map labeled "Fiscal Year 2015 – Fiscal Year 2019" indicates properties to which the City has granted a NCTC during the last five years of the program, from Fiscal 2015 to Fiscal 2019. The map labeled "Fiscal Year 2020 – Fiscal Year 2022" indicates properties that received the HPNCTC in fiscals 2020, 2021, and 2022. Properties that received the credit in Fiscal 2022 will receive the credit once again in Fiscal 2023 as long as they continue to meet eligibility requirements.

City of Baltimore Newly Constructed Tax Credits by Neighborhood Fiscal Year 2015 - Fiscal Year 2019



City of Baltimore
High Performance Newly Constructed Tax Credit Granted by Neighborhood
 Fiscal Year 2020 – Fiscal Year 2022



Revenue Estimates

Funds Detail for Operating and Capital

A001 - General Fund

A001 - General Fund - Account	FY21 Actual	FY22 Budget	FY22 Projection	FY23 Adopted Budget	FY23 Estimate	Dollar Change
LOCAL TAXES						
Real and Personal Property Taxes - Current Year						
001 - Real Property	938,854,845	938,072,000	923,442,092	943,048,000	943,048,000	4,976,000
004 - Personal Property - Ordinary Business Corps	36,959,306	55,574,000	76,403,172	60,000,000	60,000,000	4,426,000
007 - Personal Property - Individuals & Firms	1,956,002	2,010,000	3,013,506	2,200,000	2,200,000	190,000
008 - Personal Property - Public Utilities	59,293,647	60,313,000	65,278,438	67,932,000	67,932,000	7,619,000
Real and Personal Property Taxes - Prior Years						
010 - Real Property	7,735,082	2,198,000	13,273,192	2,200,000	2,200,000	2,000
011 - Personal Property	14,055,914	2,500,000	(1,049,387)	2,500,000	2,500,000	0
Real and Personal Property Taxes - Other Revenues						
016 - Video Lottery Terminals	12,600,000	12,600,000	12,600,000	12,600,000	12,600,000	0
021 - Penalties and Interest	9,480,519	7,432,000	11,394,929	8,500,000	8,500,000	1,068,000
022 - Discounts	(2,307,792)	(2,397,000)	(2,335,481)	(2,368,000)	(2,368,000)	29,000
023 - Supplemental Homeowner's Tax Credit	(1,203,452)	(1,450,000)	(1,303,368)	(1,300,000)	(1,300,000)	150,000
024 - Tax Sale Expense	(5,983,898)	0	0	0	0	0
025 - Newly Constructed Dwellings Tax Credit	(1,305,621)	(1,802,000)	(1,109,010)	(1,300,000)	(1,300,000)	502,000
Real and Personal Property Taxes - Current Year						
027 - Phase in Tax Credit	(23,456,585)	(22,618,000)	(21,291,519)	(21,389,000)	(21,389,000)	1,229,000
Real and Personal Property Taxes - Other Revenues						
028 - Other Property Tax Credits	(20,941,209)	(18,504,000)	(20,800,784)	(22,000,000)	(22,000,000)	(3,496,000)
029 - Enterprise Zone Tax Credit	(18,322,108)	(20,816,000)	(16,903,970)	(17,108,000)	(17,108,000)	3,708,000
030 - Cemetery Dwellings Tax Credit	(535)	0	0	0	0	0
031 - Public Safety Officer Tax Credit	(799,611)	(900,000)	(724,962)	(1,050,000)	(1,050,000)	(150,000)
032 - Historic Property Tax Credits	(11,097,608)	(12,081,000)	(12,062,565)	(12,646,000)	(12,646,000)	(565,000)
038 - Tax Increment Financing Districts	17,508,108	21,286,000	32,624,213	26,263,000	26,263,000	4,977,000
039 - Targeted Homeowners Tax Credit	(34,175,350)	(31,348,000)	(25,858,968)	(27,430,000)	(27,430,000)	3,918,000

(continued)

	A001 - General Fund - Account	FY21 Actual	FY22 Budget	FY22 Projection	FY23 Adopted Budget	FY23 Estimate	Dollar Change
	040 - High-Performance Market-Rate Rental Housing Tax Credit	(13,867,550)	(20,109,000)	(17,326,471)	(13,500,000)	(13,500,000)	6,609,000
Sales and Service							
	041 - Heavy Equipment Gross Receipts	122,539	150,000	140,332	150,000	150,000	0
	045 - Gas	14,339,000	14,637,000	15,417,498	15,413,000	15,413,000	776,000
	046 - Electricity	27,309,732	28,249,000	29,272,195	29,747,000	29,747,000	1,498,000
	047 - Fuel Oil	221,361	280,000	394,245	295,000	295,000	15,000
	049 - Steam	754,829	1,223,000	1,061,600	1,288,000	1,288,000	65,000
	050 - Telephone	28,730,536	34,928,000	37,432,563	34,928,000	34,928,000	0
	051 - Homeless Relief Assistance Tax	98,645	500,000	75,253	350,000	350,000	(150,000)
	052 - Hotel Tax (transferred from CC Fund)	10,217,293	19,630,000	24,345,586	26,675,000	26,675,000	7,045,000
	053 - Property Transfer	60,610,162	43,995,000	95,535,570	48,158,000	48,158,000	4,163,000
	054 - Liquid Petroleum Gas	150,845	130,000	107,268	137,000	137,000	7,000
	055 - Refund Reserve - Gas	(40,956)	(270,000)	(193,915)	(285,000)	(285,000)	(15,000)
	056 - Refund Reserve - Electricity	(70,818)	(378,000)	(433,563)	(399,000)	(399,000)	(21,000)
Payment in Lieu of Taxes							
	060 - Housing Authority	758,518	100,000	38,584	350,000	350,000	250,000
	062 - Urban Renewal	391,105	150,000	391,686	350,000	350,000	200,000
	063 - Off-Street Parking Properties	204,397	807,000	319,851	310,000	310,000	(497,000)
	064 - Maryland Port and Stadium Authorities	1,876,704	1,653,000	1,821,045	1,900,000	1,900,000	247,000
	065 - Apartments	5,148,674	4,072,000	5,057,240	5,100,000	5,100,000	1,028,000
	067 - Economic Development	2,289,184	1,400,000	3,490,762	2,000,000	2,000,000	600,000
	068 - Annual Nonprofit Contributions	5,542,708	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	0
Other Local Taxes							
	075 - Tax Sale Fees and Other	551,744	400,000	13,836	400,000	400,000	0
	076 - Simulated Slot Machines	318,554	695,000	411,932	350,000	350,000	(345,000)
	077 - Billboard tax	1,371,806	1,414,000	1,391,670	1,400,000	1,400,000	(14,000)
	078 - Taxicab Excise tax	1,720,374	2,520,000	2,652,703	2,500,000	2,500,000	(20,000)
	079 - Dockless Vehicle Excise Tax	70,841	162,000	239,709	120,000	120,000	(42,000)
Income Tax							
	081 - Income Tax - State Collected	382,250,429	369,355,000	423,128,693	408,996,000	408,996,000	39,641,000
	083 - Unallocated Withholding - Regular	16,202,263	8,667,000	18,833,142	12,000,000	12,000,000	3,333,000
	084 - Income Tax - Fiduciary Returns	12,259,100	7,598,000	15,018,173	9,843,000	9,843,000	2,245,000

(continued)

	A001 - General Fund - Account	FY21 Actual	FY22 Budget	FY22 Projection	FY23 Adopted Budget	FY23 Estimate	Dollar Change
Locally Imposed - State Collected							
	085 - Admissions	1,571,130	6,987,000	7,141,297	8,000,000	8,000,000	1,013,000
	086 - Recordation	44,645,148	39,612,000	80,835,138	41,897,000	41,897,000	2,285,000
State Shared							
	101 - State Highway User Revenue	141,732,446	156,304,000	159,644,655	169,997,000	169,997,000	13,693,000
CATEGORY TOTAL		1,726,330,397	1,720,930,000	1,946,847,805	1,833,122,000	1,833,122,000	112,192,000

LICENSE AND PERMITS**General Government**

120 - City/State Business	915,137	1,700,000	1,554,074	1,700,000	1,700,000	0
122 - Alcoholic Beverage	1,293,340	1,757,000	2,381,811	1,757,000	1,757,000	0
123 - Marriage	188,987	126,000	119,970	150,000	150,000	24,000

Public Safety and Regulations

126 - Media Production Services	4,155	55,000	35,190	40,000	40,000	(15,000)
127 - Cable TV Franchise Fee	6,247,328	6,500,000	6,045,566	6,240,000	6,240,000	(260,000)
128 - Fire Prevention - Fire Code	1,522,656	1,750,000	1,830,642	1,750,000	1,750,000	0
129 - Rental Property Registrations	5,788,285	5,306,000	3,950,009	5,450,000	5,450,000	144,000
130 - Dockless Vehicles Licenses and Permits	0	120,000	456	120,000	120,000	0
131 - Miscellaneous Building Inspection Revenue	95,614	610,000	198,382	610,000	610,000	0
132 - Building Construction Permits	1,156,231	5,085,000	2,753,844	5,000,000	5,000,000	(85,000)
133 - Electrical Installation Permits	307,219	814,000	225,710	850,000	850,000	36,000
134 - Mechanical Equipment Permits	230,220	814,000	116,790	850,000	850,000	36,000
135 - Plumbing Permits	163,450	416,000	74,730	450,000	450,000	34,000
136 - Elevator Permits	0	1,000	0	500	500	(500)
137 - Filing Fees - Building Permits	7,659,469	1,526,000	4,036,822	1,500,000	1,500,000	(26,000)
138 - Alarm System Registration Permits	13,400	15,000	5,300	15,000	15,000	0
139 - Public Assembly Permits	0	6,000	1,045	3,500	3,500	(2,500)
140 - Professional and Occupational Licenses	205,838	509,000	314,429	220,000	220,000	(289,000)
141 - Vacant Structure Fee	560,930	550,000	82,008	550,000	550,000	0
143 - Amusement Device Licenses	42,478	25,000	28,735	45,000	45,000	20,000
145 - Dog Licenses and Kennel Permits	8,570	12,000	10,515	9,000	9,000	(3,000)
146 - Special Police Appointment Fees	42	1,000	126	500	500	(500)

(continued)

	A001 - General Fund - Account	FY21 Actual	FY22 Budget	FY22 Projection	FY23 Adopted Budget	FY23 Estimate	Dollar Change
	149 - Vacant Lot Registration Fees	78,651	120,000	20,777	75,000	75,000	(45,000)
	150 - Trades Licenses	19,840	86,000	19,085	75,000	75,000	(11,000)
Health	151 - Food Dealer Permits	1,391,865	1,500,000	1,420,089	1,500,000	1,500,000	0
	152 - Swimming Pool Licenses	95,720	51,000	75,450	51,000	51,000	0
	154 - Solid Waste Collection Permits	162,486	158,000	161,723	158,000	158,000	0
Highways	163 - Minor Privilege Permits	1,481,952	1,500,000	1,274,677	1,500,000	1,500,000	0
	164 - Public Utility Pole Permits	56,000	560,000	112,000	56,000	56,000	(504,000)
	169 - Permits and Inspections - Private Paving	0	58,000	7,345	10,000	10,000	(48,000)
	170 - Development Agreement Fee	39,333	520,000	45,124	25,000	25,000	(495,000)
	171 - Street Cut Permits	294,771	778,000	165,025	350,000	350,000	(428,000)
	173 - Special Event Permits	40,068	171,000	320,948	250,000	250,000	79,000
	CATEGORY TOTAL	30,064,035	33,200,000	27,388,397	31,360,500	31,360,500	(1,839,500)
FINES AND FORFEITS							
	Fines and Forfeits						
	177 - Court-Ordered Restitution and Misc Fines	3,294	42,000	2,125	12,000	12,000	(30,000)
	178 - Civil Citations	11,970	26,000	3,530	14,000	14,000	(12,000)
	179 - Sheriff Revenue	102,488	200,000	330,268	200,000	200,000	0
	180 - Forfeitures Drug/Gambling Contraband	351,792	1,500,000	983,316	750,000	750,000	(750,000)
	181 - Minimum Wage Violations	247,639	50,000	83,478	50,000	50,000	0
	182 - Environmental Control Board Fines	7,121,013	6,500,000	5,290,254	6,500,000	6,500,000	0
	185 - Bad Check Charge	52,099	30,000	30,404	30,000	30,000	0
	187 - Liquor Board Fines	74,375	178,000	222,975	178,000	178,000	0
	188 - Library Fines	0	40,000	12,862	5,000	5,000	(35,000)
	191 - Red Light Fines	12,172,998	8,820,000	14,513,768	15,132,000	15,132,000	6,312,000
	193 - Speed Cameras	15,252,181	12,200,000	12,687,307	15,037,000	15,037,000	2,837,000
	194 - Commercial Truck Enforcement	33,000	175,000	76,725	216,000	216,000	41,000
	CATEGORY TOTAL	35,422,849	29,761,000	34,237,012	38,124,000	38,124,000	8,363,000

(continued)

	A001 - General Fund - Account	FY21 Actual	FY22 Budget	FY22 Projection	FY23 Adopted Budget	FY23 Estimate	Dollar Change
USE OF MONEY							
<i>Use of Money</i>							
	200 - Earnings on Investments	3,407,037	629,000	2,126,576	990,000	990,000	361,000
	206 - Interest on Property Sale Proceeds	36,338	60,000	26,610	40,000	40,000	(20,000)
	207 - Interest on Gambling/Drug Confiscated Cash	4,190	35,000	0	25,000	25,000	(10,000)
	227 - Principal - CDFC Loan	104,873	0	606,781	500,000	500,000	500,000
	228 - Interest - CDFC Loan	21,350	0	18,203	20,000	20,000	20,000
	255 - Principal - Economic Development Loan Program	185,532	300,000	1,930,870	350,000	350,000	50,000
	256 - Interest - Economic Development Loan Program	30,632	70,000	34,672	35,000	35,000	(35,000)
	259 - Interest - Community Development Fund Loans	5,255	2,000	7,260	4,500	4,500	2,500
	260 - Principal - Community Development Fund Loans	11,068	10,000	17,924	10,000	10,000	0
	CATEGORY TOTAL	3,806,275	1,106,000	4,768,896	1,974,500	1,974,500	868,500

USE OF PROPERTY

Use of Property

	201 - Rental of City Property	3,716,956	3,500,000	3,605,585	3,500,000	3,500,000	0
	209 - Expressway Air Space Leases	12,167	12,000	18,940	12,000	12,000	0
	210 - Rental from Inner Harbor Shoreline	296,802	830,000	130,865	300,000	300,000	(530,000)
	214 - SW Resource Recovery Facility - Lease	2,217,802	2,395,000	2,395,226	2,587,000	2,587,000	192,000
	240 - Harbor Shoreline - Docking Fees	0	20,000	0	20,000	20,000	0
	241 - Rental from Community Centers	167,112	80,000	124,708	120,000	120,000	40,000
	243 - Rentals from Wharfage - Piers and Docks	15,510	15,000	8,572	15,000	15,000	0
	244 - Rental of City Poles	679,613	180,000	424,823	180,000	180,000	0
	246 - Royal Farm Arena Naming Rights	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
	247 - Convention Center	1,637,492	5,262,000	7,228,720	9,875,000	9,875,000	4,613,000
	248 - Municipal Advertising	0	500,000	0	500,000	500,000	0

(continued)

A001 - General Fund - Account	FY21 Actual	FY22 Budget	FY22 Projection	FY23 Adopted Budget	FY23 Estimate	Dollar Change
CATEGORY TOTAL	8,993,454	13,044,000	14,187,439	17,359,000	17,359,000	4,315,000
OTHER REVENUES						
Private Grants						
280 - Civil Defense	0	300,000	0	0	0	(300,000)
Federal Grants						
281- CARES Act - Revenue	54,097,259	24,500,000	0	0	0	(24,500,000)
282- FEMA Reimbursement	30,941,597	27,500,000	42,550,217	0	0	(27,500,000)
Private Grants						
590 - Interest - Enoch Pratt Endowment	1,748	25,000	0	2,000	2,000	(23,000)
592 - Voluntary Payment in Lieu of Taxes	100,000	0	100,000	0	0	0
General Government						
865 - Vacant Struct & Boarding Fees	2,302,195	1,400,000	1,855,118	1,400,000	1,400,000	0
868 - CHAP - Miscellaneous Revenue	12,645	33,000	10,235	10,000	10,000	(23,000)
872 - Miscellaneous Revenue	3,409,771	2,010,129	3,353,406	666,320	666,320	(1,343,809)
873 - Penalties and Interest Excl Real and Personal	1,182,768	1,017,000	4,579,267	1,200,000	1,200,000	183,000
877 - Sale of Scrap/Recycled Metal	11,390	28,000	1,898	16,000	16,000	(12,000)
879 - Legal Settlement Proceeds	1,697,209	0	83,844	100,000	100,000	100,000
881 - Gainsharing	253,586	0	0	0	0	0
Public Safety and Regulations						
885 - Police - Miscellaneous	47,900	27,000	167,398	30,000	30,000	3,000
CATEGORY TOTAL	94,058,068	56,840,129	52,701,383	3,424,320	3,424,320	(53,415,809)
STATE AID						
State Aid						
401 - Targeted Aid (Income Tax Disparity)	79,051,790	76,194,000	76,444,140	76,194,000	76,194,000	0
403 - Teachers Retirement Supplemental Grant	10,047,596	10,048,000	10,047,696	10,048,000	10,048,000	0
415 - Local Health Operations	9,140,357	8,747,000	6,612,898	8,747,000	8,747,000	0
475 - Library Services	8,964,696	6,500,000	6,525,119	9,652,000	9,652,000	3,152,000
482 - War Memorial	0	175,000	332,875	175,000	175,000	0
CATEGORY TOTAL	107,204,439	101,664,000	99,962,728	104,816,000	104,816,000	3,152,000

(continued)

A001 - General Fund - Account	FY21 Actual	FY22 Budget	FY22 Projection	FY23 Adopted Budget	FY23 Estimate	Dollar Change
CHARGES FOR CURRENT SERVICES						
General Government						
618 - Transcriber Service Charges	26,400	46,000	32,593	46,000	46,000	0
619-Checkout Bag Surcharge	0	0	230,568	800,000	800,000	800,000
620 - RBDL Administration Fee	3,590	4,000	4,163	4,000	4,000	0
621 - Bill Drafting Service	21,305	25,000	17,120	20,000	20,000	(5,000)
623 - Zoning Appeal Fees	27,465	80,000	70,745	40,000	40,000	(40,000)
628 - Civil Marriage Ceremonies	9,220	12,000	11,920	10,000	10,000	(2,000)
632 - Lien Reports	2,326,165	1,915,000	2,572,130	1,930,000	1,930,000	15,000
633 - Election Filing Fees	1,264	5,000	1,330	5,000	5,000	0
634 - Surveys Sales of Maps and Records	3,680	17,000	5,780	3,500	3,500	(13,500)
636 - 3rd Party Disability Recoveries	16,594	51,000	18,521	15,000	15,000	(36,000)
638 - Semi - Annual Tax Payment Fee	489,573	426,000	147,057	427,000	427,000	1,000
639 - Tax Roll Service Charge	108,098	34,000	16,163	50,000	50,000	16,000
649 - Vending Machine Commissions	4,172	40,000	3,599	4,000	4,000	(36,000)
651 - Reimbursement for Use of City Vehicles	10,040	18,000	0	15,000	15,000	(3,000)
Charges for Central City Services						
654 - Charges for Central City Services	13,405,048	15,922,000	12,646,619	16,521,000	16,521,000	599,000
Public Safety and Regulations						
657 - Liquor Board Advertising Fees	74,716	108,000	118,650	100,000	100,000	(8,000)
659 - Sale of Accident and Incident Reports	371,307	384,000	416,654	300,000	300,000	(84,000)
660 - Stadium Security Service Charges	0	1,270,000	0	0	0	(1,270,000)
661 - Port Fire Protection (MPA)	1,399,940	1,400,000	1,399,940	1,400,000	1,400,000	0
662 - Sheriff - District Court Service	906,661	3,800,000	1,440,420	3,800,000	3,800,000	0
663 - False Alarm Fees	32,095	200,000	6,040	25,000	25,000	(175,000)
664 - Fire Dept - Sales of Reports	18,489	32,000	30,211	32,000	32,000	0
666 - Child Support Enforcement	0	345,000	213,098	345,000	345,000	0
Health						
680 - Miscellaneous Environmental Fees	6,010	19,500	14,155	12,000	12,000	(7,500)
700 - New Health Plan Review	86,799	100,000	92,365	100,000	100,000	0

(continued)

A001 - General Fund - Account	FY21 Actual	FY22 Budget	FY22 Projection	FY23 Adopted Budget	FY23 Estimate	Dollar Change
701 - Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point Plan	100	500	1,725	500	500	0
Recreation and Culture						
773 - Video Rental and Other Charges	0	10,000	39,917	10,000	10,000	0
777 - Swimming Pool Passes	17,152	178,000	8,022	183,000	183,000	5,000
Highways						
785 - Impounding Cars - Storage	2,439,326	3,500,000	2,701,261	3,500,000	3,500,000	0
787 - Impounding Cars - Towing	719,733	1,750,000	1,133,950	1,750,000	1,750,000	0
791 - General Revenue Highways	3,790,993	3,585,000	2,924,724	3,585,000	3,585,000	0
792 - Traffic Engineering	1,021,020	328,000	615,196	328,000	328,000	0
Sanitation and Waste Removal						
795 - Landfill Disposal Tipping Fees	8,095,187	6,943,000	9,103,081	6,500,000	6,500,000	(443,000)
796 - Boards and Commissions Pre-Qualifications	1,894	50,000	3,683	50,000	50,000	0
797 - Solid Waste Surcharge	3,100,732	2,621,000	2,178,759	2,850,000	2,850,000	229,000
799 - Southwest Resource Recovery Facility	834,015	966,000	3,200,689	966,000	966,000	0
CATEGORY TOTAL	39,368,783	46,185,000	41,420,848	45,727,000	45,727,000	(458,000)
REVENUE TRANSFERS						
Revenue Transfers						
952 - From Parking Management Fund	28,754	13,915,871	16,358,659	15,249,680	15,249,680	1,333,809
957 - From (To) Children's Fund	(5,346,000)	(13,327,000)	(13,327,000)	(13,757,000)	(13,757,000)	(430,000)
CATEGORY TOTAL	(5,317,246)	588,871	3,031,659	1,492,680	1,492,680	903,809
FUND BALANCE						
Prior Year Fund Balance						
999 - Prior Year Fund Balance	0	4,432,000	(30,000,000)	70,000,000	70,000,000	65,568,000
FUND TOTAL	2,039,931,054	2,007,751,000	2,194,546,167	2,147,400,000	2,147,400,000	139,649,000

B022 - Convention Center Bond Fund

B022 - Convention Center Bond Fund - Account	FY21 Actual	FY22 Budget	FY22 Projection	FY23 Adopted Budget	FY23 Estimate	Dollar Change
LOCAL TAXES						
<i>Sales and Service</i>						
052 - Hotel Tax	10,217,293	19,630,000	24,296,281	30,175,000	30,175,000	10,545,000
REVENUE TRANSFERS						
<i>Revenue Transfers</i>						
953 - Transfer to General Fund	(10,217,293)	(19,630,000)	(24,296,281)	(26,675,000)	(26,675,000)	(7,045,000)
FUND TOTAL	0	0	0	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000

B024 - Conduit Enterprise Fund

B024 - Conduit Enterprise Fund - Account	FY21 Actual	FY22 Budget	FY22 Projection	FY23 Adopted Budget	FY23 Estimate	Dollar Change
USE OF PROPERTY						
<i>Use of Property</i>						
249 - Conduit Rental	36,712,191	18,029,924	22,568,465	36,969,903	36,969,903	18,939,979
FUND TOTAL	36,712,191	18,029,924	22,568,465	36,969,903	36,969,903	18,939,979

B070 - Wastewater Utility Fund

B070 - Wastewater Utility Fund - Account	FY21 Actual	FY22 Budget	FY22 Projection	FY23 Adopted Budget	FY23 Estimate	Dollar Change
CHARGES FOR CURRENT SERVICES						
<i>Charges - Current Services</i>						
825 - Sewerage Charges - City	218,689,185	220,870,667	242,665,975	247,464,362	247,464,362	26,593,695
826 - Sewerage Charges - Counties	68,267,950	72,880,602	58,993,350	70,179,591	70,179,591	(2,701,011)
<i>Other Revenues</i>						
830 - Sanitation and Waste Removal - General	1,923,333	1,759,821	643,345	1,573,333	1,573,333	(186,488)
<i>Charges - Current Services</i>						
832 - Industrial Waste Surcharge - City	3,193,730	5,568,952	3,125,227	3,193,730	3,193,730	(2,375,222)
<i>Fund Balance</i>						
834 - From (To) Fund Balance	0	(1,929,904)	0	(33,805,725)	(33,805,725)	(31,875,821)
<i>Other Revenues</i>						
836 - Reimbursable Billing Costs	(48,506)	0	(6,394)	0	0	0
<i>Charges - Current Services</i>						
837 - Pretreatment Permits	337,451	345,167	374,868	350,000	350,000	4,833
<i>Fines and Forfeits</i>						
838 - Non - Compliance Fines	5,459	7,750	7,626	0	0	(7,750)
<i>Charges - Current Services</i>						
839 - Penalties	(37,364)	3,283,136	(8,822)	1,348,431	1,348,431	(1,934,705)
CATEGORY TOTAL	292,331,238	302,786,191	305,795,175	290,303,722	290,303,722	(12,482,469)
USE OF MONEY AND PROPERTY						
<i>Use of Money and Property</i>						
835 - Interest Income	12,947	0	(328,126)	3,591,936	3,591,936	3,591,936
OTHER						
840 - Waste Water - Miscellaneous Revenue	(274,191)	0	(8,972,252)	0	0	0
841 - Baltimore City Wastewater - Discount	(164,215)	0	(2,063,214)	(4,012,931)	(4,012,931)	(4,012,931)
CATEGORY TOTAL	(438,406)	0	(11,035,466)	(4,012,931)	(4,012,931)	(4,012,931)
FUND TOTAL	291,905,779	302,786,191	294,431,583	289,882,727	289,882,727	(12,903,464)

B071 - Water Utility Fund

B071 - Water Utility Fund - Account	FY21 Actual	FY22 Budget	FY22 Projection	FY23 Adopted Budget	FY23 Estimate	Dollar Change
CHARGES FOR CURRENT SERVICES						
<i>Charges - Current Services</i>						
839 - Metered Water - Carroll County	1,236,806	846,954	923,143	1,400,028	1,400,028	553,074
840 - Metered Water - City	134,970,672	126,086,959	151,549,999	171,316,564	171,316,564	45,229,605
841 - Metered Water - Baltimore County	79,434,123	58,306,696	65,644,100	63,399,669	63,399,669	5,092,973
842 - Metered Water - Anne Arundel County	0	(61,784)	0	0	0	61,784
843 - Metered Water - Howard County	1,709,879	33,623,029	24,208,748	34,631,720	34,631,720	1,008,691
844 - Metered Water - Harford County	454,255	524,304	430,599	454,255	454,255	(70,049)
846 - Special Water Supply Service	(1,725,888)	(10,083,966)	(3,808,471)	0	0	10,083,966
848 - Private Fire Protection Service	887,335	1,333,948	1,727,336	1,346,144	1,346,144	12,196
849 - Fire Hydrant Permits	43,298	74,679	56,336	75,000	75,000	321
<i>Use of Money and Property</i>						
851 - Water - Rental Real Property	108,707	100,235	104,602	100,000	100,000	(235)
<i>Other Revenues</i>						
852 - Sundry Water	884,030	1,063,682	921,424	1,000,000	1,000,000	(63,682)
<i>Charges - Current Services</i>						
854 - Water Charges to City Agencies	(2,296,579)	2,198,694	0	2,250,000	2,250,000	51,306
<i>Fund Balance</i>						
855 - From (To) Fund Balance	0	(4,853,355)	0	(69,133,402)	(69,133,402)	(64,280,047)
<i>Use of Money and Property</i>						
856 - Interest Income	686,295	0	(610,183)	3,286,766	3,286,766	3,286,766
<i>Charges - Current Services</i>						
857 - Reimbursable Billing Costs	(521,566)	0	0	0	0	0
858 - Penalties	(63,337)	3,283,136	135,423	1,348,431	1,348,431	(1,934,705)
<i>Other Revenues</i>						
859 - Scrap Meters	642	0	120	0	0	0
CATEGORY TOTAL	215,808,672	212,443,211	241,283,176	211,475,175	211,475,175	(968,036)
OTHER						
861 - Baltimore City Metered Water - Discount	0	0	106	(6,655,149)	(6,655,149)	(6,655,149)
FUND TOTAL	215,808,672	212,443,211	241,283,282	204,820,026	204,820,026	(7,623,185)

B072 - Stormwater Utility Fund

B072 - Stormwater Utility Fund - Account	FY21 Actual	FY22 Budget	FY22 Projection	FY23 Adopted Budget	FY23 Estimate	Dollar Change
CHARGES FOR CURRENT SERVICES						
<i>Charges - Current Services</i>						
825 - Stormwater Fee	34,109,781	34,967,277	40,713,604	32,673,819	32,673,819	(2,293,458)
845 - Penalties	(6,882)	0	(274)	299,651	299,651	299,651
CATEGORY TOTAL	34,102,899	34,967,277	40,713,330	32,973,470	32,973,470	(1,993,807)
OTHER						
<i>Use of Money and Property</i>						
826 - Stormwater Hardship Exemption	30	0	95	0	0	0
<i>Revenue Transfers</i>						
827 - Baltimore City Stormwater - Discount	0	0	0	(1,384,017)	(1,384,017)	(1,384,017)
CATEGORY TOTAL	30	0	95	(1,384,017)	(1,384,017)	(1,384,017)
USE OF MONEY AND PROPERTY						
835 - Interest Income	23,677	0	10,445	586,773	586,773	586,773
REVENUE TRANSFERS						
900 - From (To) Fund Balance	0	0	0	(3,939,633)	(3,939,633)	(3,939,633)
FUND TOTAL	34,126,606	34,967,277	40,723,870	28,236,593	28,236,593	(6,730,684)

B075 - Parking Enterprise Fund

B075 - Parking Enterprise Fund - Account	FY21 Actual	FY22 Budget	FY22 Projection	FY23 Adopted Budget	FY23 Estimate	Dollar Change
LOCAL TAXES						
<i>Local Taxes</i>						
044 - Parking Garages and Lots Tax	15,821,082	24,272,980	25,811,659	26,934,000	26,934,000	2,661,020
LICENSE AND PERMITS						
<i>License and Permits</i>						
165 - Open Air Garage Permits	1,080,361	830,000	1,216,411	830,000	830,000	0
FINES AND FORFEITS						
<i>Fines and Forfeits</i>						
181 - Parking Fines	6,296,866	10,136,000	10,738,862	13,373,000	13,373,000	3,237,000
182 - Penalties on Parking Fines	1,348,484	4,801,000	811,590	25,000	25,000	(4,776,000)
CATEGORY TOTAL	7,645,350	14,937,000	11,550,452	13,398,000	13,398,000	(1,539,000)
USE OF MONEY AND PROPERTY						
<i>Use of Money and Property</i>						
579 - Garage Income	11,070,569	14,591,000	13,381,546	14,663,000	14,663,000	72,000
CHARGES FOR CURRENT SERVICES						
<i>Charges - Current Services</i>						
664 - Parking Meters	7,558,684	10,418,000	10,331,865	10,548,000	10,548,000	130,000
REVENUE TRANSFERS						
<i>Revenue Transfers</i>						
952 - From (To) Parking Management Fund	(21,012,049)	(37,734,888)	(37,883,144)	(39,147,395)	(39,147,395)	(1,412,507)
953 - From (To) Special Fund	(3,164,216)	(4,854,596)	(5,162,332)	(5,386,800)	(5,386,800)	(532,204)
CATEGORY TOTAL	(24,176,265)	(42,589,484)	(43,045,476)	(44,534,195)	(44,534,195)	(1,944,711)
FUND TOTAL	18,999,781	22,459,496	19,246,457	21,838,805	21,838,805	(620,691)

B076 - Parking Management Fund

B076 - Parking Management Fund - Account	FY21 Actual	FY22 Budget	FY22 Projection	FY23 Adopted Budget	FY23 Estimate	Dollar Change
LICENSE AND PERMITS						
<i>License and Permits</i>						
141 - Residential Parking Permits	205,196	530,000	633,758	572,000	572,000	42,000
USE OF MONEY AND PROPERTY						
<i>Use of Money and Property</i>						
201 - Rental of Property	3,040	3,100	3,800	4,560	4,560	1,460
CHARGES FOR CURRENT SERVICES						
<i>Charges - Current Services</i>						
759 - Temporary Parking Lots	117,191	125,000	115,182	125,000	125,000	0
760 - Parking Garages	1,478,897	1,745,962	2,071,345	2,202,000	2,202,000	456,038
866 - Booting Fee	1,567,724	530,000	806,943	560,000	560,000	30,000
867 - ZIPCAR Income	75,850	75,000	78,026	75,000	75,000	0
872 - Miscellaneous Revenue	143,154	80,000	234,864	80,000	80,000	0
CATEGORY TOTAL	3,382,816	2,555,962	3,306,360	3,042,000	3,042,000	486,038
REVENUE TRANSFERS						
<i>Revenue Transfers</i>						
950 - From Parking Enterprise Fund	21,012,049	37,734,888	37,883,144	39,147,395	39,147,395	1,412,507
952 - From (To) General Fund	(28,754)	(13,915,871)	(16,358,659)	(15,249,680)	(15,249,680)	(1,333,809)
CATEGORY TOTAL	20,983,295	23,819,017	21,524,485	23,897,715	23,897,715	78,698
FUND TOTAL	24,574,347	26,908,079	25,468,403	27,516,275	27,516,275	608,196

Funds Detail for Operating

Federal Funds - Service	FY21 Actual	FY22 Budget	FY23 Budget	Dollar Change
Prioritizing Our Youth				
308 Maternal and Child Health	16,597,063	20,947,655	19,221,104	(1,726,551)
310 School Health Services	103,280	306,468	307,660	1,192
316 Youth and Trauma Services	216,330	453,193	139,372	(313,821)
446 Educational Grants	0	300,000	300,000	0
605 Head Start	7,888,182	8,021,215	8,427,005	405,790
648 Community Recreation Centers	98,177	439,661	759,816	320,155
740 Dawson Center	296,378	342,289	0	(342,289)
741 Community Action Partnership	12,840,800	18,850,191	34,638,877	15,788,686
797 Workforce Services for Out of School Youth-Youth Opportunity	0	991,323	746,456	(244,867)
798 Youth Works Summer Job Program	0	2,001,816	1,999,258	(2,558)
800 Workforce Services for WIOA Funded Youth	15,605	4,118,574	3,655,566	(463,008)
PILLAR OUTCOME TOTAL	38,055,815	56,772,385	70,195,114	13,422,729
Building Public Safety				
115 Prosecution of Criminals	334,848	1,825,120	2,023,082	197,962
307 Substance Use Disorder and Mental Health	131,093	1,361,843	1,994,009	632,166
315 Emergency Services - Health	583,500	704,910	15,215,868	14,510,958
600 Administration - Fire	0	1,600,000	1,592,323	(7,677)
602 Fire Suppression and Emergency Rescue	933,705	1,026,850	1,047,156	20,306
608 Emergency Management	638,558	5,480,263	7,769,731	2,289,468
609 Emergency Medical Services	37,721	0	0	0
617 Criminal Justice Coordination	0	1,499,039	1,634,458	135,419
618 Neighborhood Safety and Engagement	38,719	3,451,129	3,448,740	(2,389)
621 Administrative Bureau	192,027	276,316	8,274,757	7,998,441
622 Police Patrol	70,553	2,500,000	2,498,178	(1,822)
623 Criminal Investigation Division	1,376,877	1,580,240	1,614,898	34,658
626 Data Driven Strategies	794,239	4,447,967	4,438,873	(9,094)
642 Crime Laboratory and Evidence Control	253,288	430,409	404,696	(25,713)
697 Traffic Safety	1,541	488,426	490,381	1,955
786 Victim and Witness Services	1,727,771	2,711,564	2,692,392	(19,172)
796 Workforce Services for Ex-Offenders	8,091	557,000	554,732	(2,268)
807 Compliance Bureau	0	25,893	25,874	(19)
816 Special Operations Section	0	145,085	143,917	(1,168)
853 Patrol Support Services	295,958	576,912	560,945	(15,967)
889 Child Support Enforcement	0	1,100,000	1,116,616	16,616
PILLAR OUTCOME TOTAL	7,418,489	31,788,966	57,541,626	25,752,660
Clean and Healthy Communities				
303 Clinical Services	1,498,004	1,882,302	6,629,576	4,747,274
305 Healthy Homes	1,053,812	921,094	851,477	(69,617)
311 Health Services for Seniors	3,104	0	0	0
356 Administration - Homeless Services	1,938,067	4,720,258	4,814,695	94,437

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Federal Funds - Service	FY21 Actual	FY22 Budget	FY23 Budget	Dollar Change
593 Community Support Projects	8,738,578	42,078,452	10,575,198	(31,503,254)
611 Fire Code Enforcement	0	171,867	171,041	(826)
613 Fire Facilities Maintenance and Replacement	365,581	3,690,315	3,672,610	(17,705)
661 Public Right-of-Way Cleaning	0	2,046,000	0	(2,046,000)
662 Vacant and Abandoned Property Cleaning and Boarding	0	1,175,000	1,175,000	0
663 Waste Removal and Recycling	0	850,000	0	(850,000)
664 Waste Re-Use and Disposal	0	0	298,778	298,778
670 Administration - Water and Wastewater	0	300,000	298,560	(1,440)
671 Water Management	0	254,600	253,378	(1,222)
673 Wastewater Management	0	1,400,000	1,393,282	(6,718)
674 Surface Water Management	2,106	675,000	671,761	(3,239)
681 Administration - DOT	(603)	0	0	0
690 Sustainable Transportation	0	10,600	10,600	0
715 Administration - Health	786,440	5,793,584	6,216,276	422,692
717 Environmental Inspection Services	517	0	0	0
718 Chronic Disease Prevention	90,621	45,882	21,993	(23,889)
720 HIV Treatment Services for the Uninsured	22,129,413	30,211,064	29,770,016	(441,048)
721 Senior Centers	1,426,567	1,627,554	1,850,034	222,480
722 Administration - CARE	121,848	257,877	260,483	2,606
723 Advocacy for Seniors	117,237	112,326	113,844	1,518
725 Community Services for Seniors	3,935,103	3,834,268	3,901,671	67,403
737 Administration - HCD	1,055,435	1,030,722	1,049,510	18,788
742 Promote Homeownership	230,241	199,551	328,799	129,248
745 Housing Code Enforcement	1,840,000	360,000	359,854	(146)
748 Affordable Housing	485,354	985,398	775,705	(209,693)
750 Housing Rehabilitation Services	1,934,253	6,224,470	6,797,142	572,672
762 Historic Preservation	0	100,000	0	(100,000)
763 Comprehensive Planning and Resource Management	0	150,000	0	(150,000)
765 Planning for a Sustainable Baltimore	0	250,000	3,236,765	2,986,765
893 Homeless Prevention and Support Services for the Homeless	7,136,180	260,503	261,479	976
894 Outreach to the Homeless	693,770	944,150	943,461	(689)
895 Temporary Housing for the Homeless	3,034,107	9,455,978	9,449,085	(6,893)
896 Permanent Housing for the Homeless	15,871,094	34,167,501	34,165,742	(1,759)
PILLAR OUTCOME TOTAL	74,486,829	156,186,316	130,317,815	(25,868,501)
Equitable Neighborhood Development				
111 Economic Recovery	0	680,284,732	0	(680,284,732)
792 Workforce Public Assistance	0	3,054,440	2,091,137	(963,303)
794 Administration - MOED	0	28,939	(56,406)	(85,345)
795 Workforce Services for Baltimore Residents	142,103	6,352,180	11,644,059	5,291,879

(continued)

Federal Funds - Service	FY21 Actual	FY22 Budget	FY23 Budget	Dollar Change
846 Discrimination Investigations: Resolutions and Conciliations	57,326	0	0	0
PILLAR OUTCOME TOTAL	199,429	689,720,291	13,678,790	(676,041,501)
Responsible Stewardship of City Resources				
110 Circuit Court	982,518	2,388,927	2,539,012	150,085
125 Executive Direction and Control - Mayoralty	322,616	321,266	321,032	(234)
PILLAR OUTCOME TOTAL	1,305,134	2,710,193	2,860,044	149,851
Other				
122 Miscellaneous General Expenses	0	85,000	85,000	0
168 Municipal Broadband	0	0	2,350,000	2,350,000
200 Administrative Direction and Control	525	0	0	0
619 Community Empowerment and Opportunity	0	0	1,000,000	1,000,000
624 Target Violent Criminals	125,788	0	0	0
631 Workforce Investment Act	470	0	0	0
634 Crowd: Traffic: and Special Events Management	3,722	0	0	0
638 Marine Unit	294,136	0	0	0
806 Mobile Workforce Center	47	0	0	0
PILLAR OUTCOME TOTAL	424,688	85,000	3,435,000	3,350,000
FUND TOTAL	121,890,384	937,263,151	278,028,389	(659,234,762)

State Funds - Service	FY21 Actual	FY22 Budget	FY23 Budget	Dollar Change
Prioritizing Our Youth				
308 Maternal and Child Health	2,079,726	1,962,478	1,396,233	(566,245)
310 School Health Services	541,935	506,367	871,166	364,799
316 Youth and Trauma Services	350,401	388,454	265,203	(123,251)
605 Head Start	197,330	141,113	569,672	428,559
644 Administration - Recreation and Parks	1,204,390	1,750,471	1,456,773	(293,698)
645 Aquatics	16,951	0	0	0
741 Community Action Partnership	8,646,031	7,985,898	11,512,978	3,527,080
788 Information Services	10,994,067	14,184,508	14,921,811	737,303
791 BCPS Alternative Options Academy for Youth	0	214,784	203,985	(10,799)
797 Workforce Services for Out of School Youth-Youth Opportunity	0	100,000	99,593	(407)
798 Youth Works Summer Job Program	600	3,376,891	3,463,083	86,192
800 Workforce Services for WIOA Funded Youth	2,542,783	0	0	0
PILLAR OUTCOME TOTAL	26,574,214	30,610,964	34,760,497	4,149,533
Building Public Safety				
115 Prosecution of Criminals	3,126,824	7,118,639	7,650,361	531,722
307 Substance Use Disorder and Mental Health	1,012,676	1,806,734	3,173,192	1,366,458
315 Emergency Services - Health	6,936,088	8,637,338	10,725,314	2,087,976
600 Administration - Fire	0	350,000	348,321	(1,679)
602 Fire Suppression and Emergency Rescue	18,268	1,420,686	1,420,587	(99)
608 Emergency Management	0	267,000	0	(267,000)
609 Emergency Medical Services	764,743	1,344,177	1,337,728	(6,449)
614 Fire Communications and Dispatch	0	3,051	3,035	(16)
617 Criminal Justice Coordination	0	1,500,000	600,000	(900,000)
618 Neighborhood Safety and Engagement	2,191,082	7,225,000	7,080,627	(144,373)
621 Administrative Bureau	3,227,999	852,250	15,851,457	14,999,207
622 Police Patrol	4,126,782	4,189,589	4,097,314	(92,275)
623 Criminal Investigation Division	3,224,163	4,005,463	4,605,574	600,111
626 Data Driven Strategies	337,204	1,175,833	1,193,519	17,686
628 Public Integrity Bureau	0	144,034	157,679	13,645
635 Recruitment Section	0	255,367	199,806	(55,561)
642 Crime Laboratory and Evidence Control	209,525	255,910	255,723	(187)
758 Coordination of Public Safety Strategy - Administration	0	45,000	45,000	0
786 Victim and Witness Services	213,038	55,706	0	(55,706)
796 Workforce Services for Ex-Offenders	316,638	951,403	942,145	(9,258)
807 Compliance Bureau	1,167,311	1,998,288	1,996,831	(1,457)
853 Patrol Support Services	2,086,461	3,050,031	2,444,604	(605,427)
882 Deputy Sheriff Enforcement	0	50,000	49,761	(239)
PILLAR OUTCOME TOTAL	28,958,802	46,701,499	64,178,578	17,477,079
Clean and Healthy Communities				
117 Adjudication of Environmental Citations	0	255,750	255,750	0

(continued)

State Funds - Service	FY21 Actual	FY22 Budget	FY23 Budget	Dollar Change
303 Clinical Services	599,966	984,232	6,361,055	5,376,823
305 Healthy Homes	245,654	713,462	1,486,092	772,630
356 Administration - Homeless Services	187,588	288,016	291,408	3,392
611 Fire Code Enforcement	15,220	188,601	187,695	(906)
613 Fire Facilities Maintenance and Replacement	453,363	1,371,816	1,365,234	(6,582)
646 Park Maintenance	1,165,230	3,761,052	1,945,359	(1,815,693)
650 Horticulture	0	0	98,122	98,122
653 Park Programs and Events	770	0	0	0
663 Waste Removal and Recycling	0	500,000	0	(500,000)
673 Wastewater Management	0	750,000	746,402	(3,598)
674 Surface Water Management	0	510,000	508,057	(1,943)
690 Sustainable Transportation	1,636,870	8,292,343	8,669,387	377,044
715 Administration - Health	0	2,325,004	2,189,443	(135,561)
718 Chronic Disease Prevention	579,129	457,022	457,170	148
720 HIV Treatment Services for the Uninsured	18,528,534	23,891,789	23,182,892	(708,897)
721 Senior Centers	185,089	350,535	349,244	(1,291)
723 Advocacy for Seniors	432,112	286,740	290,850	4,110
724 Direct Care and Support Planning	1,538,843	2,740,012	2,654,787	(85,225)
725 Community Services for Seniors	490,437	1,015,929	1,011,057	(4,872)
730 Public and Private Energy Performance	17,152	1,225,000	1,867,201	642,201
731 Facilities Management	0	250,000	250,000	0
738 Weatherization Services	248,413	7,351,297	6,390,992	(960,305)
750 Housing Rehabilitation Services	31,766	569,629	569,226	(403)
754 Summer Food Service Program	3,327,393	3,711,967	3,757,282	45,315
762 Historic Preservation	0	100,000	0	(100,000)
763 Comprehensive Planning and Resource Management	0	225,000	0	(225,000)
765 Planning for a Sustainable Baltimore	251,285	510,200	258,722	(251,478)
768 Administration - Planning	34,530	0	0	0
893 Homeless Prevention and Support Services for the Homeless	171,152	263,115	262,923	(192)
894 Outreach to the Homeless	31,361	40,195	40,165	(30)
895 Temporary Housing for the Homeless	2,176,424	1,996,143	1,994,691	(1,452)
896 Permanent Housing for the Homeless	1,146,898	2,849,163	2,847,085	(2,078)
PILLAR OUTCOME TOTAL	33,495,179	67,774,012	70,288,291	2,514,279
Equitable Neighborhood Development				
792 Workforce Public Assistance	1,339,372	100,000	0	(100,000)
794 Administration - MOED	83,287	0	0	0
795 Workforce Services for Baltimore Residents	(805,454)	1,973,280	1,494,972	(478,308)
809 Retention: Expansion: and Attraction of Businesses	12,655,690	0	0	0
820 Convention Sales and Tourism Marketing	8,962,064	0	0	0
855 Convention Center	7,983,675	10,678,363	8,884,550	(1,793,813)

(continued)

State Funds - Service	FY21 Actual	FY22 Budget	FY23 Budget	Dollar Change
PILLAR OUTCOME TOTAL	30,218,634	12,751,643	10,379,522	(2,372,121)
Responsible Stewardship of City Resources				
110 Circuit Court	3,161,902	6,561,627	6,623,141	61,514
125 Executive Direction and Control - Mayoralty	368,515	425,830	425,521	(309)
702 Accounts Payable	6,621	0	0	0
PILLAR OUTCOME TOTAL	3,537,038	6,987,457	7,048,662	61,205
Other				
122 Miscellaneous General Expenses	0	15,000	15,000	0
168 Municipal Broadband	0	0	5,000,000	5,000,000
619 Community Empowerment and Opportunity	0	0	1,000,000	1,000,000
624 Target Violent Criminals	42,898	0	0	0
637 Special Operations - K-9 and Mounted Unit	688	0	0	0
778 Living Wage Enforcement	(811)	0	0	0
782 Charging and Pretrial Services	(5,159)	0	0	0
PILLAR OUTCOME TOTAL	37,616	15,000	6,015,000	6,000,000
FUND TOTAL	122,821,483	164,840,575	192,670,550	27,829,975

Special Revenue Funds - Service	FY21 Actual	FY22 Budget	FY23 Budget	Dollar Change
Prioritizing Our Youth				
109 Administration - Children and Family Success	61,252	78,000	100,000	22,000
308 Maternal and Child Health	813,046	921,345	821,023	(100,322)
310 School Health Services	1,953,538	5,194,693	3,321,098	(1,873,595)
446 Educational Grants	19,862,331	13,327,000	13,753,688	426,688
605 Head Start	0	0	150,000	150,000
645 Aquatics	0	0	300,000	300,000
647 Youth and Adult Sports	39,018	184,345	185,722	1,377
648 Community Recreation Centers	485,310	2,256,260	1,395,313	(860,947)
649 Special Facilities Management - Recreation	(3,046,876)	3,262,955	3,304,926	41,971
788 Information Services	562,627	1,041,700	1,078,954	37,254
798 Youth Works Summer Job Program	21,819	1,065,000	1,112,862	47,862
PILLAR OUTCOME TOTAL	20,752,065	27,331,298	25,523,586	(1,807,712)
Building Public Safety				
115 Prosecution of Criminals	(9,890)	325,660	324,097	(1,563)
315 Emergency Services - Health	4,736,276	0	10,136,852	10,136,852
609 Emergency Medical Services	19,563,127	19,837,221	59,837,221	40,000,000
614 Fire Communications and Dispatch	7,207,063	10,678,871	10,827,303	148,432
618 Neighborhood Safety and Engagement	20,112	1,150,000	1,125,000	(25,000)
621 Administrative Bureau	396,043	6,048,498	4,685,521	(1,362,977)
622 Police Patrol	1,461,156	1,400,140	1,000,000	(400,140)
623 Criminal Investigation Division	(199,838)	0	0	0
684 Traffic Management	0	692,862	689,537	(3,325)
697 Traffic Safety	0	10,000	13,719,722	13,709,722
757 CitiWatch	590,108	305,000	450,000	145,000
758 Coordination of Public Safety Strategy - Administration	219,825	300,000	999,900	699,900
816 Special Operations Section	3,176,529	0	0	0
882 Deputy Sheriff Enforcement	0	1,750,000	1,741,602	(8,398)
PILLAR OUTCOME TOTAL	37,160,511	42,498,252	105,536,755	63,038,503
Clean and Healthy Communities				
303 Clinical Services	55,314	104,604	102,874	(1,730)
305 Healthy Homes	(23,163)	0	0	0
311 Health Services for Seniors	2,858,270	5,371,030	5,399,406	28,376
356 Administration - Homeless Services	420,145	737,188	746,004	8,816
646 Park Maintenance	15,000	450,000	299,781	(150,219)
650 Horticulture	243,488	511,564	516,423	4,859
651 Recreation for Seniors	16,578	38,500	38,500	0
653 Park Programs and Events	1,665,901	1,182,198	1,033,265	(148,933)
654 Urban Forestry	1,673,271	0	800,000	800,000
661 Public Right-of-Way Cleaning	629,648	1,635,908	1,715,624	79,716
663 Waste Removal and Recycling	0	1,650,000	1,642,082	(7,918)
670 Administration - Water and Wastewater	0	400,000	398,082	(1,918)

(continued)

Special Revenue Funds - Service	FY21 Actual	FY22 Budget	FY23 Budget	Dollar Change
690 Sustainable Transportation	5,627,660	5,943,139	9,509,323	3,566,184
715 Administration - Health	(51,697)	1,700,000	1,691,843	(8,157)
717 Environmental Inspection Services	0	34,107	33,944	(163)
718 Chronic Disease Prevention	47,722	27,600	27,468	(132)
721 Senior Centers	0	101,081	100,597	(484)
723 Advocacy for Seniors	573,416	401,241	588,700	187,459
724 Direct Care and Support Planning	2,282	37,861	37,677	(184)
730 Public and Private Energy Performance	265,500	1,100,000	1,095,520	(4,480)
731 Facilities Management	68,355	0	0	0
737 Administration - HCD	0	200,000	0	(200,000)
742 Promote Homeownership	0	150,000	150,000	0
745 Housing Code Enforcement	0	51,864	0	(51,864)
748 Affordable Housing	498,077	7,100,456	8,543,602	1,443,146
763 Comprehensive Planning and Resource Management	1,118,338	553,600	1,840,000	1,286,400
765 Planning for a Sustainable Baltimore	0	482,046	696,042	213,996
PILLAR OUTCOME TOTAL	15,704,105	29,963,987	37,006,757	7,042,770
Equitable Neighborhood Development				
682 Parking Management	642,880	0	0	0
695 Dock Master	27,492	162,956	164,456	1,500
793 Employment Enhancement Services for Baltimore City Residents	51,554	721,394	847,703	126,309
794 Administration - MOED	0	458,978	486,148	27,170
809 Retention: Expansion: and Attraction of Businesses	82,884	165,769	165,648	(121)
810 Real Estate Development	207,210	165,769	165,648	(121)
824 Events: Art: Culture: and Film	50,000	60,000	0	(60,000)
846 Discrimination Investigations: Resolutions and Conciliations	(44,380)	170,265	169,448	(817)
PILLAR OUTCOME TOTAL	1,017,640	1,905,131	1,999,051	93,920
Responsible Stewardship of City Resources				
125 Executive Direction and Control - Mayoralty	883	571,500	747,806	176,306
152 Employees' Retirement System - Administration	306,670	5,859,075	5,863,979	4,904
154 Fire and Police Retirement System - Administration	3,317,077	5,854,594	5,962,930	108,336
155 Retirement Savings Plan	31,458	848,728	850,089	1,361
700 Surplus Property Disposal	129,186	161,349	163,120	1,771
805 Enterprise IT Delivery Services	0	70,000	150,000	80,000
876 Media Production	334,284	676,001	676,000	(1)
PILLAR OUTCOME TOTAL	4,119,558	14,041,247	14,413,924	372,677
Other				
122 Miscellaneous General Expenses	0	35,000	35,000	0

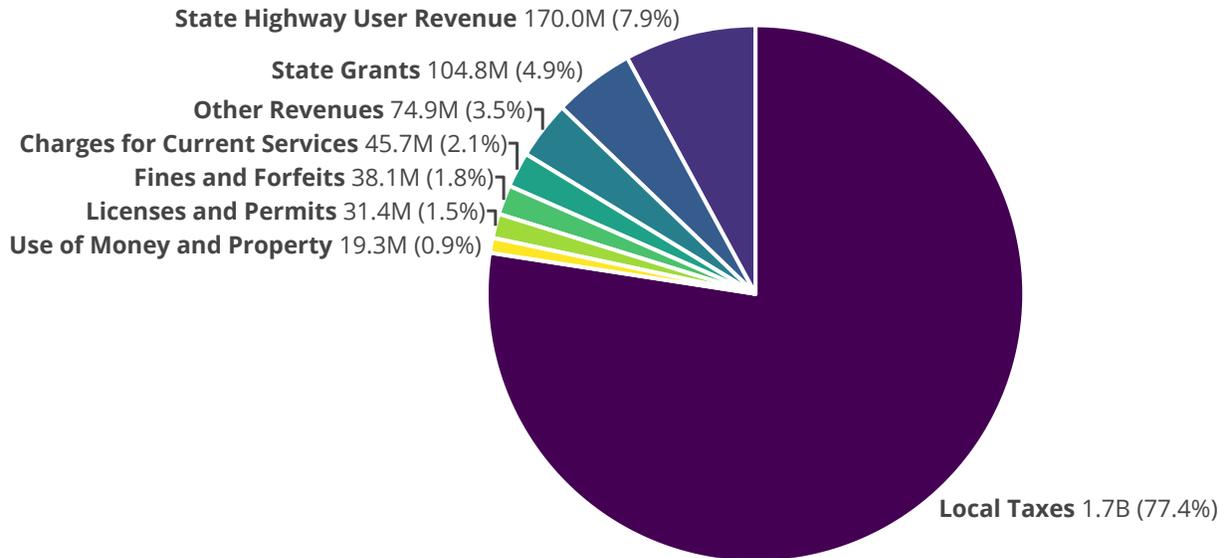
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Special Revenue Funds - Service	FY21 Actual	FY22 Budget	FY23 Budget	Dollar Change
123 General Debt Service	15,248,050	15,767,260	15,767,260	0
624 Target Violent Criminals	410,199	0	0	0
833 Innovation Fund	7,633	200,000	0	(200,000)
PILLAR OUTCOME TOTAL	15,665,882	16,002,260	15,802,260	(200,000)
FUND TOTAL	94,419,761	131,742,175	200,282,333	68,540,158

Special Grant Funds - Service	FY21 Actual	FY22 Budget	FY23 Budget	Dollar Change
Prioritizing Our Youth				
308 Maternal and Child Health	225,715	1,223,183	747,231	(475,952)
310 School Health Services	3,618	25,000	25,000	0
316 Youth and Trauma Services	24,814	41,028	40,833	(195)
648 Community Recreation Centers	14,812	300,000	300,000	0
797 Workforce Services for Out of School Youth-Youth Opportunity	0	165,000	164,327	(673)
PILLAR OUTCOME TOTAL	268,959	1,754,211	1,277,391	(476,820)
Building Public Safety				
115 Prosecution of Criminals	0	0	139,430	139,430
315 Emergency Services - Health	164,559	524,087	452,756	(71,331)
618 Neighborhood Safety and Engagement	0	679,032	50,000	(629,032)
PILLAR OUTCOME TOTAL	164,559	1,203,119	642,186	(560,933)
Clean and Healthy Communities				
663 Waste Removal and Recycling	0	604,250	199,185	(405,065)
670 Administration - Water and Wastewater	0	250,000	248,801	(1,199)
715 Administration - Health	0	200,000	199,039	(961)
718 Chronic Disease Prevention	(9,545)	0	0	0
721 Senior Centers	0	16,432	16,432	0
750 Housing Rehabilitation Services	0	0	72,000	72,000
762 Historic Preservation	0	50,000	0	(50,000)
763 Comprehensive Planning and Resource Management	0	75,000	0	(75,000)
765 Planning for a Sustainable Baltimore	79,110	663,000	0	(663,000)
PILLAR OUTCOME TOTAL	69,565	1,858,682	735,457	(1,123,225)
Equitable Neighborhood Development				
761 Development Oversight and Project Support	5,080	51,000	50,756	(244)
PILLAR OUTCOME TOTAL	5,080	51,000	50,756	(244)
Responsible Stewardship of City Resources				
125 Executive Direction and Control - Mayoralty	179,127	298,760	337,555	38,795
PILLAR OUTCOME TOTAL	179,127	298,760	337,555	38,795
FUND TOTAL	687,290	5,165,772	3,043,345	(2,122,427)

Budgetary Funds and Projected Revenues

General Fund



Policy and Objectives

The General Fund is the City's principal fund, containing revenues which finance appropriations for both ongoing operating expenses and Pay-As-You-Go (PAYGO) capital projects. The budget for this fund includes all unrestricted revenues that support appropriations not required to be budgeted in another fund. Appropriations approved in the Ordinance of Estimates or in supplemental appropriations may be for any program or activity not prohibited by the City Charter, public local law or other applicable law. The top five major types of revenues (Property Tax, Income Tax, State Shared Tax, Other Local Tax, and State Grants) comprise 90.2% of the \$2.15 billion Fiscal 2023 budget. Revenue Transfers represent revenue in excess of expense requirements in certain other funds that are available to the General Fund, most significantly the Parking Management Fund.

Major Revenues

Local Taxes: Local Taxes, not including State Highway User Revenues, represent 77.4% of total General Fund revenues and funding sources. The largest share (63.5%) of local taxes comes from current year Real and Personal Property Tax receipts. Budgeted Income Tax revenue represents 25.9% of total local taxes. Sales and Service tax levies are imposed on energy consumption, telecommunication lines, and hotel occupancy. These revenues are estimated at \$107.8 million (or 6.5%). The other category represents \$70.0 million of local tax revenues; these revenues include Recordation and Transfer taxes (\$90.1 million), Tax Increment Finance revenues (\$26.3 million),

Video Lottery Terminal (\$12.6 million), and other local tax revenues accounting for \$27.4 million, net by \$96.3 million in Real Property tax credits.

Local Taxes	Fiscal 2023 Budget
Property Tax	1,051.8
Income Tax	430.8
Sales and Service	156.5
Others	24.0
TOTAL	1,663.1

Table in millions of dollars.

State Highway User Revenues: Highway User Revenue (HUR) is distributed by the State from the Motor Fuel Tax, Corporate Income Tax, Sales and Use Tax, and motor vehicle titling and registration fees. The anticipated State HUR for Fiscal 2023 is \$170.0 million, which represents 7.9% of the total Fiscal 2023 General Fund revenue and is \$13.7 million (or 8.8% higher than the Fiscal 2022 budget). The projected increase is a result of the economic recovery from the Covid-19 Pandemic. Revenues from the HUR must be used for projects related to the operational maintenance of City rights-of-way, such as street resurfacing, bridge repair, street tree trimming, traffic management, etc.

State Highway User Revenue	Fiscal 2023 Budget
State Highway User Revenue	170.0
TOTAL	170.0

Table in millions of dollars.

State Grants: The largest State grant is the Income Tax Disparity Grant with \$76.2 million budgeted in Fiscal 2023 followed by the Teachers Retirement Supplemental grant of \$10.0 million. Other sources of State revenue include funding for library services and for operating local health programs, amounting to \$9.8 million and \$8.7 million respectively. The distribution of the Income Tax Disparity Grant is based upon a statutory formula created in 1992 by the Maryland General Assembly. The grant is made in order to bring the per capita income tax yield of Maryland's poorer subdivisions up to 75.0% of the State-wide yield. In Fiscal 2013 the State transferred a share of the teachers' retirement costs to all jurisdictions. The Fiscal 2023 budget for this State grant will remain at the same Fiscal 2022 appropriation level of \$76.2 million for the Income Tax Disparity Grant to the City.

State Grants	Fiscal 2023 Budget
Income Tax Disparity	76.2
Teachers Retirement Supplemental Grant	10.0
Library Services & Other	9.8
Local Health Operations	8.7
TOTAL	104.8

Table in millions of dollars.

Charges for Current Services: These revenues account for \$45.7 million (or 2.1% of the Fiscal 2023 General Fund). Charges for Current City Services includes those derived from overhead charges to the City's enterprise funds, towing and impounding of vehicles, and sanitation and waste removal amounting for \$36.1 million (or 78.8% of

this category's total). The remaining \$9.7 million in revenues come from District Court services, the sale of lien reports, port fire protection, checkout bag surcharge, and a wide variety of other services rendered by the City.

Charges for Current Services	Fiscal 2023 Budget
Charges for Central City Services	16.5
Sanitation and Waste Removal	10.4
Other	10.0
Impounding Vehicles and Highway Fees	8.8
TOTAL	45.7

Table in millions of dollars.

Fines and Forfeits: These revenues account for \$38.1 million (or 1.8% of the Fiscal 2023 General Fund). Fines and Forfeits are primarily composed of traffic camera ticketing, environmental citations, and forfeiture revenues. The Fiscal 2023 traffic camera revenue estimate is \$30.4 million (or 79.7% of Fines and Forfeits). Revenues from environmental citations represent \$6.5 million (or 17.0% of the total revenue in this category). Revenues from Forfeitures Drug/Gambling Contraband total \$750,000 (or 3.2% of the total for this category).

Fines and Forfeits	Fiscal 2023 Budget
Traffic Cameras	30.4
Environmental Control Board	6.5
Forfeitures Drug/Gambling Contraband	0.7
Other	0.5
TOTAL	38.1

Table in millions of dollars.

Licenses and Permits: These revenues account for \$31.4 million (or 1.5% of the Fiscal 2023 General Fund). Three major groups comprise Licenses and Permits: Public Safety and Regulations; Business, Alcoholic Beverage, and Marriage Licenses; and all Other Licenses and Permits. The Public Safety and Regulation group, composed of building, housing, animal control, and certain trades' permits, accounts for the majority of the revenue in this category at \$24.3 million. The 5% Cable Franchise Fee is captured within the Public Safety and Regulations group. The City's power to raise revenues from this source is constrained by Federal and State law. Certain license fees, including alcoholic beverage, marriage, and some business licenses are also set by State law. Other Licenses and Permits includes Food Dealer Permits, Minor Privilege Permits, and Special Event Permits.

Licenses and Permits	Fiscal 2023 Budget
Public Safety and Regulations	23.9
Other Licenses and Permits	3.9
Business, Alcoholic Beverage, and Marriage Licenses	3.6
TOTAL	31.4

Table in millions of dollars.

Use of Money and Property: These revenues account for \$19.3 million (or 0.9% of the Fiscal 2023 General Fund). The largest Use of Money and Property revenue source is the revenue associated with the Convention Center.

Total income generated by the Convention Center accounts for \$9.9 million (or 51.1% of this group). Other large revenue sources in this category include the Rental of City Property (\$3.5M) and revenue tied to the Southwest Resource Recovery Facility lease (\$2.6M). All other revenues in this category amount to \$3.4 million.

Use of Money and Property	Fiscal 2023 Budget
Convention Center	9.9
Other	5.0
Rental of City Property	3.5
Earnings on Investments	1.0
TOTAL	19.3

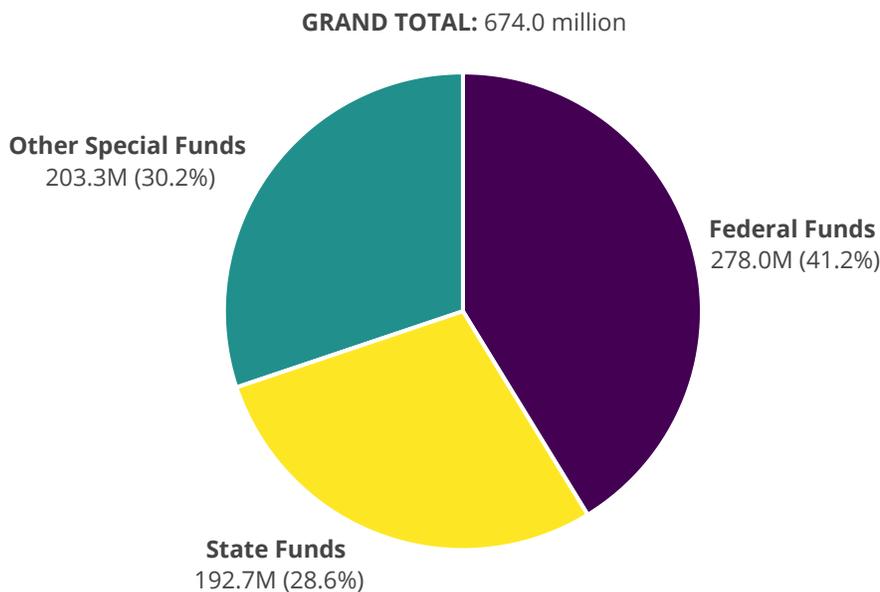
Table in millions of dollars.

Other Revenues and Transfers: In addition to the revenues listed above, the General Fund receives about \$74.9 million (3.5%) in other revenues and net transfers from other funds. Other Revenues include \$70.0 million from Fund Balance, appropriated for one-time Capital improvements, \$1.4 million from charges for boarding and cleaning of vacant structures, and \$1.2 million from interest and penalties charges for delinquent payments excluding Real and Personal property taxes. Revenue transfers include the net proceeds from the parking funds, \$15.3 million, and the transfer to the Children’s Fund of \$13.8 million for Fiscal 2023.

Other Revenues	Fiscal 2023 Budget
Other Revenues	73.4
Revenue Transfers	1.5
TOTAL	74.9

Table in millions of dollars.

Federal, State, and Grant Funds



Policy and Objectives

These dedicated grant funds were established to appropriate operating revenues received from Federal, State, and private sources. The funds are restricted by law, contract or regulation to expenditures for specific purposes. Revenues from Federal, State and special purpose grants are recognized for accounting purposes at the time the specific designated expenditures are made. Budget appropriations for dedicated grant funds represent spending authority allowance for grants anticipated to be received during the budget year.

Major Revenues

The Fiscal 2023 Federal Fund operating appropriation is budgeted at \$278.0 million, \$659.2 million (or 70.3%) lower than the Fiscal 2022 Budget. This reduction in Federal funding is mainly attributed to the \$680.3 million reduction from the American Rescue Plan Act, whose appropriation and distribution to City agencies started in Fiscal 2022. The two largest Federal funded agencies and programs in the Fiscal 2023 Budget includes the Mayor's Office of Children and Family Success with a budget of \$34.6 million for Emergency Rental Assistance and the Mayor's Office of Homeless Services with a budget of \$34.2 million for funding Citywide Homeless Programs.

The Fiscal 2023 State aid budget is \$192.7 million, \$27.8 million higher than the Fiscal 2022 operating appropriation. This increase includes \$15.0 million in grants appropriated for City agency-wide administrative support for Community Development Block grants (\$8.0 million), warrant executions (\$6.2 million) and \$500,000 for recruitment efforts. The State aid increase also includes \$5.4 million additional appropriation for Clinical Services and \$5 million for the Municipal Broadband initiative.

The Fiscal 2023 Special Grant budget is \$3.0 million, \$2.1 million lower than the Fiscal 2022 operating appropriation. The reduction in Special Grant appropriation did not translate to reduced appropriations to those services since most of these reductions responded to the shift from Special to Federal Grants: Planning for Sustainable Baltimore was shifted from Special Grants (reduced by \$663,000) to Federal Grants (increase of \$3 million). Due to the appropriation increase, drivers for this reduction come from the \$663,000 Neighborhood Safety and Engagement in the Mayor's Office of Neighborhood Safety and Engagement, \$195,584 for Civic Fund and City Broadband and Equity in the Mayor's Office, and a reduction in Unallocated Special Grants by \$736,380 across agencies.

Special Revenue Funds

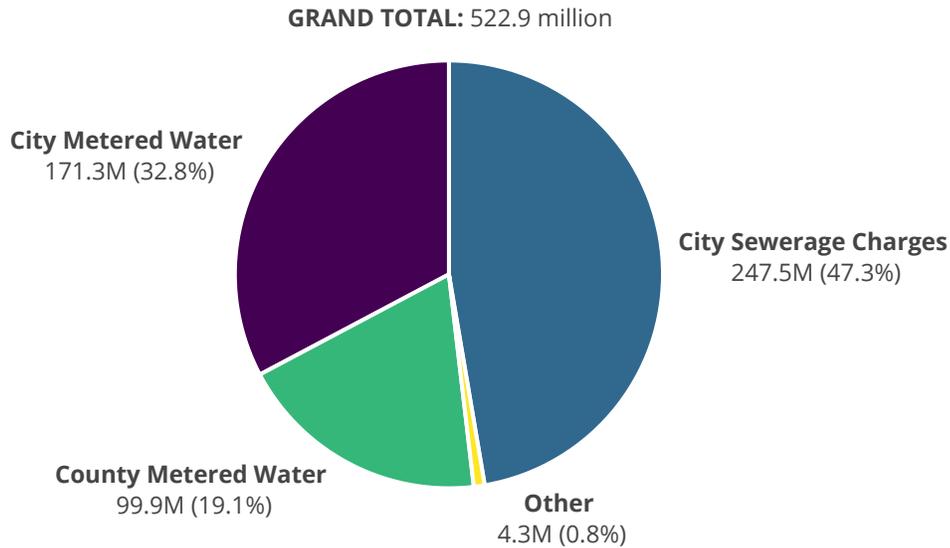
Policy and Objectives

These dedicated revenue funds were derived from a variety of revenue sources that are restricted to a specific use by law, mandate, or policy. Budget appropriations for dedicated revenue funds represent spending authority allowance for revenue anticipated to be received during the budget year.

Major Revenues

The Fiscal 2023 Special Revenue budget is \$200.3 million, \$68.5 million higher than the Fiscal 2022 operating appropriation. The main changes in the Fiscal 2023 appropriation come from the \$40.0 million increase as a result of the annual reimbursement from Fire Department's participation in the Emergency Services Payment Program (ESPP) and the additional \$13.7 million appropriation for funding the new I-83 Speed Camera program.

Water, Wastewater, and Stormwater Funds



Values may not sum to 100% or 'Grand Total' due to rounding. Chart in millions of dollars.

Policy and Objectives

A Charter Amendment approved in 1978 established the Water and Wastewater Utility Funds as two separate enterprises. The utility funds must be financially self-sustaining, as well as operated without profit or loss to other City funds. The establishment of these two funds enables the City to issue revenue bonds to finance related capital improvements. Ordinance 941, passed in December 1978, requires the Board of Estimates, upon recommendation of the Director of Finance and the Director of Public Works, to establish rates and charges sufficient to make the two utility funds self-supporting. Nearly all the funding sources for the utility operations come from the sale of services. Rates vary depending on volume, level of treatment and distribution costs. In the case of industrial users, rates vary according to the types of contaminants discharged into the Wastewater system. For Fiscal 2023, the Water and Stormwater rates are increasing by 3.0% and the Wastewater rate is increasing by 3.5% from Fiscal 2022 to continue funding operations and additional capital improvements to the systems.

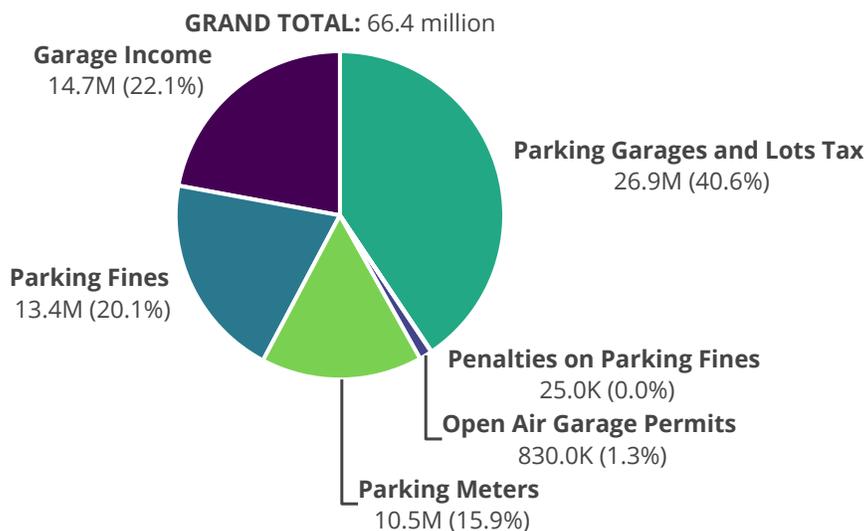
Major Revenues

Water Utility: The Fiscal 2023 Water Utility Fund Revenues are estimated at \$204.8 million, \$7.6 million (or 3.6%) lower than the Fiscal 2022 Budget. The City supplies treated water to its residents, as well as to residents of Baltimore, Harford, and Howard counties. Untreated water is sold at wholesale rates to Carroll and Harford counties. The rate schedules are established pursuant to Board of Estimates’ actions and, in the case of Baltimore County, are subject to provisions of State law and City/County agreements regarding cost allocation. The law and agreement with Baltimore County obligate the City to supply water at cost. The City and County allocate operating and maintenance costs on all jointly used facilities. Baltimore City customers, including City agencies, are expected to account for about \$173.6 million (or 84.7% of total user charges in Fiscal 2023). Baltimore County customers provide \$63.4 million (or 31.0%), and the remaining balance comes from Carroll, Harford, and Howard counties, late penalties, and other minor service charges. These proceeds are anticipated to be offset by \$69.1 million contribution to the Water Fund balance and \$6.7 million appropriated for providing water charge discounts to residents.

Wastewater Utility: The Fiscal 2023 Wastewater Utility Fund revenues are estimated at \$289.9 million, \$12.9 million (or 7.5%) lower than the Fiscal 2022 Budget. Baltimore and Anne Arundel counties, pursuant to agreements with the City, pay into the Wastewater Utility Fund a proportional amount based on the sewage treated at the Back River and Patapsco treatment plants. These counties also pay a portion of the capital expenses of jointly used wastewater facilities. City customers, including City agencies, provide approximately 86.5% (or \$250.7 million) of total user charges, while Baltimore and Anne Arundel counties and other service charges comprise the balance. This revenue appropriation is offset by \$33.8 million allocation to the Wastewater Fund balance and \$4.0 million in wastewater discounts to residents.

Stormwater Utility Fund: The Fiscal 2023 Stormwater Utility Fund revenues are estimated at \$28.2 million, \$6.7 million (or 19.2%) lower than the Fiscal 2022 Budget. The Stormwater Utility Fund, established for the Fiscal 2014 Budget, was created with the purpose of planning and budgeting for the capital and operating expenses associated with the City’s stormwater management system. In 2012, the Maryland General Assembly passed a law mandating that certain jurisdictions, including the City, create a watershed protection program beginning July 1, 2013. The main source of revenue for this fund comes from the Stormwater fee budgeted at \$32.7 million, \$2.3 million (or 6.6%) lower than the Fiscal 2022 Budget. This user fee provides a dedicated revenue source for the purpose of enabling the City to meet State and federal water quality requirements, improving water quality and flood control, reducing runoff into the harbor, and expanding green space.

Parking Enterprise Fund



Values may not sum to 100% or 'Grand Total' due to rounding. Chart in millions of dollars.

Policy and Objectives

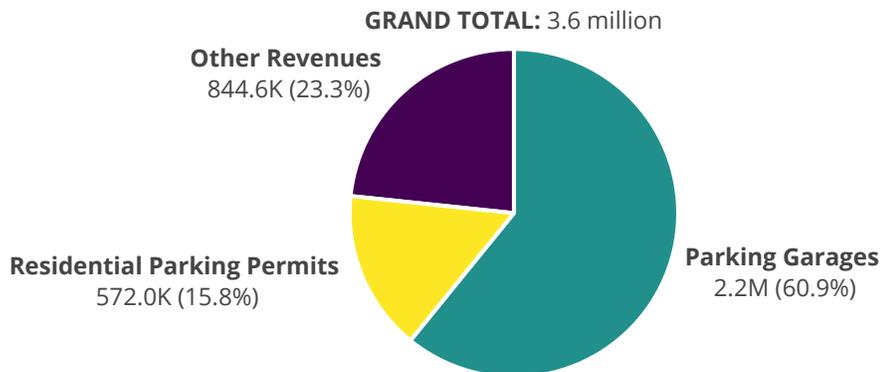
The Parking Enterprise Fund was established in 1983 to budget for parking related revenues and debt service expenses resulting from parking revenue bonds, notes and other revenue obligations. The City issues debt to finance acquisition or construction of parking facilities. Revenue from garage operations and installment purchase payments received from developers are deposited in the fund and are designated to support the debt service obligation of the fund. Parking taxes, open-air garage licenses, parking fines, penalties on parking fines and parking meter revenues also are deposited in this fund. These revenues provide a guaranteed flow of income and an additional security for the payment of debt service. Providing that debt service obligations and other security

requirements of the fund are met, the City is permitted to transfer monies from the Parking Enterprise Fund. Revenues in excess of debt service and operating expense requirements are transferred to the Parking Management Fund.

Major Revenues

The Fiscal 2023 Parking Enterprise Fund revenues are estimated to total \$21.8 million. The Parking Taxes, Parking Fine, Penalties on Parking Fines, and Garage Income generates \$65.5 million (or 98.7% of the Parking Enterprise Fund revenues) prior transfers. Twenty percent of the Parking Tax rate continues to fund operations and capital expenses for the free harbor bus shuttle service, the Charm City Circulator, budgeted at \$5.4 million for the Fiscal 2023 Budget. Out of this total, \$21.8 million is to support operating and debt service requirements, and the remaining \$39.1 million to be transferred to the Parking Management Fund.

Parking Management Fund



Values may not sum to 100% or 'Grand Total' due to rounding. Chart in millions of dollars.

Policy and Objectives

The Parking Management Fund was established in Fiscal 1992 to budget for parking activities exclusive of those expenses funded by the Parking Enterprise Fund. Taken together, the activities of the two funds provide a more complete accounting for the City's entire parking operations. The Parking Management Fund supports appropriations for on-street activities including the parking meter system, parking enforcement and special parking programs and off-street parking activities including parking lots and garages financed by general obligation bonds or other General Fund sources. The primary purpose of the fund is to achieve clear management accountability and improve performance of all parking activities in order to increase revenues and improve public services in the most cost-effective manner. The Parking Management Fund is a budgetary fund. The results of fiscal operations of the fund are combined with the General Fund in the City's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

Major Revenues

The Fiscal 2023 Parking Management Fund revenues are estimated to total \$3.6 million prior transfers. Income from City-owned parking lots and garages of \$2.2 million makes up the bulk of these revenues. Transfers from the Parking Enterprise Fund, \$39.1 million, are required to supplement fund revenues to support expenditure requirements of \$27.5 million. After expenses are met, an estimated \$15.2 million in revenues are transferred to the General Fund in Fiscal 2023. The primary expenses for the fund include debt service payments, taxes, and licensing fees that the City pays for the garages.

Convention Center Bond Fund

Policy and Objectives

The Convention Center Bond Fund was established in Fiscal 1995 to budget for hotel tax revenue to be dedicated to support the payment of principal and interest associated with City indebtedness incurred to finance one-third of the \$151.0 million cost of the joint City-State expansion of the Baltimore Convention Center. The fully expanded and renovated Convention Center facility reopened in April 1997. The Convention Center Bond Fund is a budgetary fund. The results of fiscal operations of the fund are combined with the General Fund in the City's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. In Fiscal 2020 the City completed its final debt service payment of \$1.8 million for the bonds issued to fund the 1997 renovation of the Baltimore City Convention Center. The City intended to continue making annual contributions to the Convention Center Bond Fund to offset future Convention Center expansion or renovation costs; however, due to the lost revenues from the Covid-19 pandemic, the City temporarily paused this contribution. In Fiscal 2023 the City reactivated this commitment and the budget includes an appropriation of \$3.5 million contribution for future expansion of the Baltimore City Convention Center.

Major Revenues

Fiscal 2023 hotel tax receipts are estimated to be \$30.2 million. The sole revenue source for the fund is the 9.5% sales and service tax levied on transient room rentals at hotels, motels, short term residential rentals, and bed and breakfast facilities located in the City. After the \$3.5 million appropriation for future renovation of the Convection Center, the City will be transferring \$26.7 million estimated Fiscal 2023 hotel tax proceeds to the General Fund. As a result of legislation enacted by the 1997 Maryland General Assembly, the City must appropriate 40.0% of its total hotel tax receipts to support the operations of Visit Baltimore, Inc. The legislative requirement for promotion funding is mandated through Fiscal 2027.

Conduit Enterprise Fund

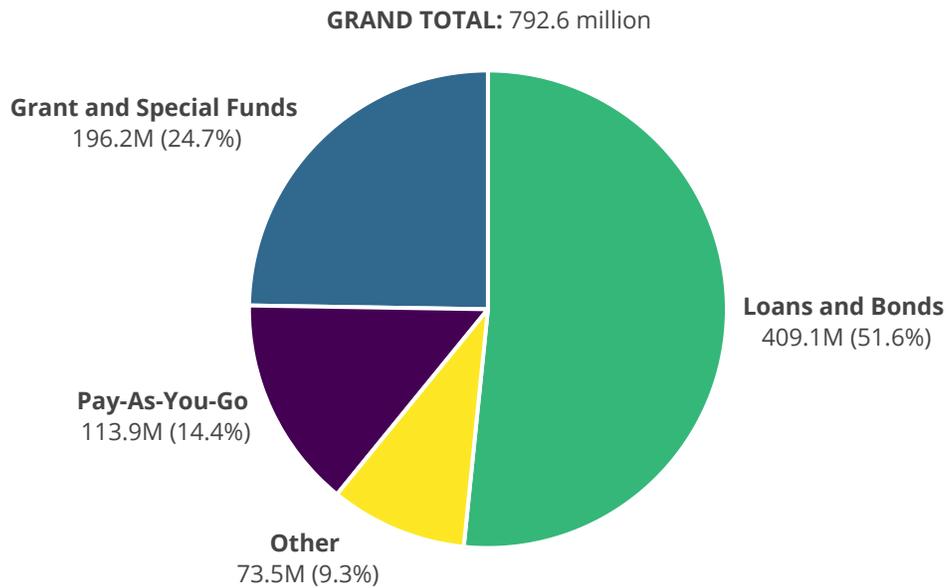
Policy and Objectives

The Conduit Enterprise Fund was established in Fiscal 2002. The fund accounts for revenue from charges to non-City entities and City agencies renting space in the City-owned and operated underground conduit system. The conduit system is a unique public resource that provides access to substantial portions of the public right of way without the necessity of opening and closing streets and disrupting traffic that is common in many urban areas. The fund will appropriately highlight the costs of operations and funding reserve requirements in order to achieve clear management accountability and improve performance of conduit-related operations in the most cost-effective manner.

Major Revenues

The Fiscal 2023 receipts for the Conduit Fund are estimated at \$37.0 million. The sole revenue source for the fund is the rental charge levied on City agency and other non-City users of the conduit system. Total operating and capital expenses for the fund are appropriated at \$37.0 million. Rental receipts in excess of the current operating expenses are reserved for maintenance, capital, and other requirements of the conduit system. The revenue potential from the conduit resource is enhanced as a result of Ordinance 00-116, which grants authority to establish both City and non-City charges for use of the public right of way that reflect the value of the right of way. The Fiscal 2023 rate for conduit occupancy is \$2.20 per linear foot, but the City is the process of renegotiating a new rate with users of the system.

Capital Fund



Values may not sum to 100% or 'Grand Total' due to rounding. Chart in millions of dollars.

Policy and Objectives

Governmental accounting standards and the City Charter require operating revenues and expenses to be clearly distinguished from revenues and expenses associated with capital projects, e.g., the design, development, construction and extraordinary repair and rehabilitation of physical plant and facilities. The Board of Estimates has defined capital projects as physical improvements that cost more than \$50,000; equipment and items of repair and maintenance that cost more than \$100,000; Bureau of Water and Wastewater items of repair, maintenance or emergency nature costing more than \$250,000; and the salaries other than those that are properly capitalized as part of the project cost. Each capital project appropriation reflects all revenue sources used to finance the particular project. Major revenues are received from various sources, all of which comprise this fund.

Major Revenues

Excluding Pay-As-You Go funding, three types of funding sources (grants, loans and bonds, and all other) total \$467.6 million and comprise 95.9% of the Fiscal 2022 capital appropriations of \$453.7 million. The magnitude of the various funding sources changes significantly from year-to-year due to the timing of projects and grant funding. For instance, in Fiscal 2022, Revenue Bonds are budgeted to decrease by \$252.0 million to \$199.5 million, State grant funding is budgeted to increase by \$43.3 million to \$52.2 million, and Pay-As-You-Go appropriations are budgeted to decrease by \$23.2 million to \$20.0 million.

The largest funding sources in the Fiscal 2022 capital budget are \$294.5 million, or 60.4%, in Revenue, General Obligation, and County Transportation bonds; \$91.8 million, or 18.8%, in Federal and State grants; and \$20.0 million, or 4.1%, in Pay-As-You-Go funding from current operating revenues. Other funding sources make up \$81.2 million, or 16.8%, of the total capital budget for Fiscal 2022.

Internal Service Fund

Policy and Objectives

This fund finances goods and/or services provided by certain City agencies to other City agencies on a cost reimbursement basis. In Fiscal 2022, \$143.4 million has been adopted for vehicle fleet repair and maintenance, print shop, post office, telephone, energy, telecommunication, risk management, rental of public buildings, and unemployment and worker's compensation services. These funds are to operate on a fully self-supporting basis, including the financing of reserves for capital equipment replacement.

FISCAL 2023

SUMMARY OF THE ADOPTED BUDGET

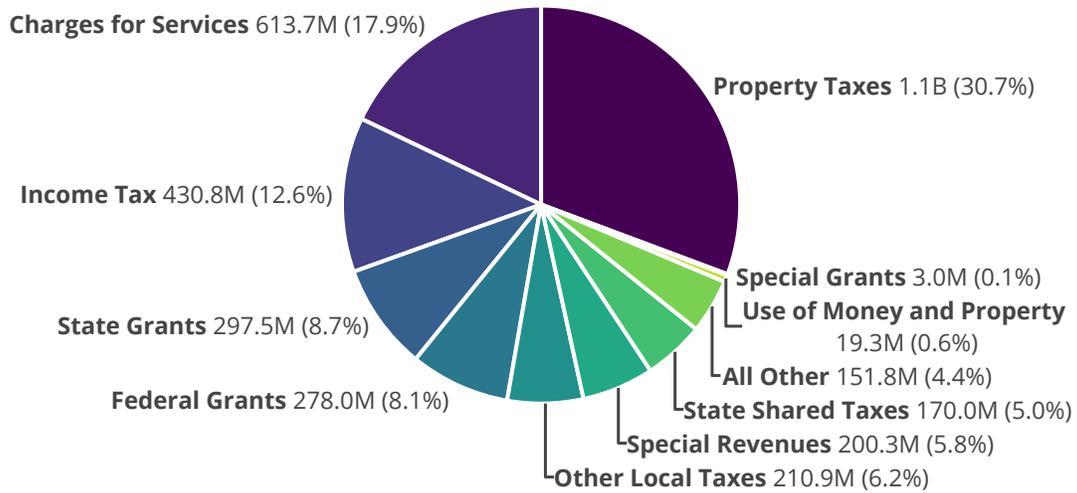
Operating Budget

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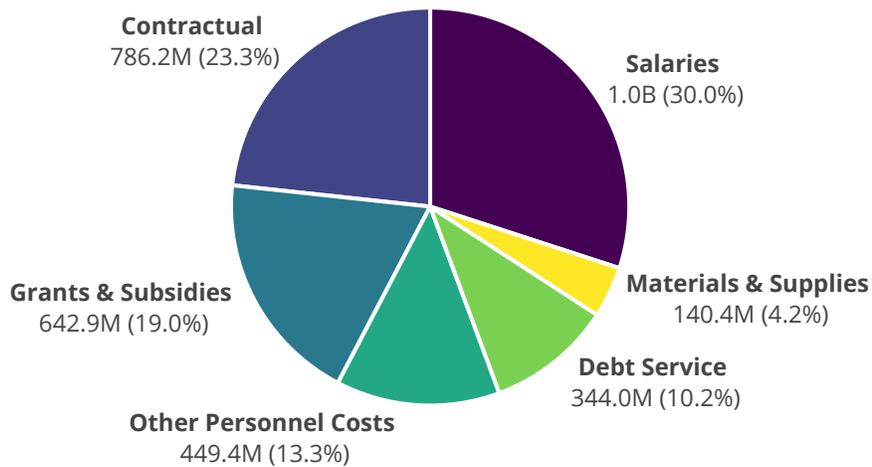
Overview of Operating Budget

Total Operating Budget: 3.32 billion

Where the Money Comes from



How the Money is Used



Totals may not equal 100% or 'Total Operating Budget' due to rounding. Charts in millions.

Pillars

The Fiscal 2023 operating budget is \$3.32 billion, a decrease of \$527.4 million or -13.7% from Fiscal 2022.

Objective Name	FY21 Actual	FY22 Budget	FY23 Budget	Dollar Change*	Percent Change*
Prioritizing Our Youth	467,179,511	487,565,414	563,344,401	75,778,987	15.5%
Building Public Safety	997,961,638	1,045,596,352	1,097,667,376	52,071,024	5.0%
Clean and Healthy Communities	870,735,551	1,113,823,505	1,082,322,019	(31,501,486)	-2.8%
Equitable Neighborhood Development	138,168,693	810,688,251	138,325,505	(672,362,746)	-82.9%
Responsible Stewardship of City Resources	156,286,801	173,589,132	186,410,861	12,821,729	7.4%
Other	213,615,197	212,214,832	248,052,784	35,837,952	16.9%
GRAND TOTAL	2,843,947,391	3,843,477,486	3,316,122,946	(527,354,540)	-13.7%

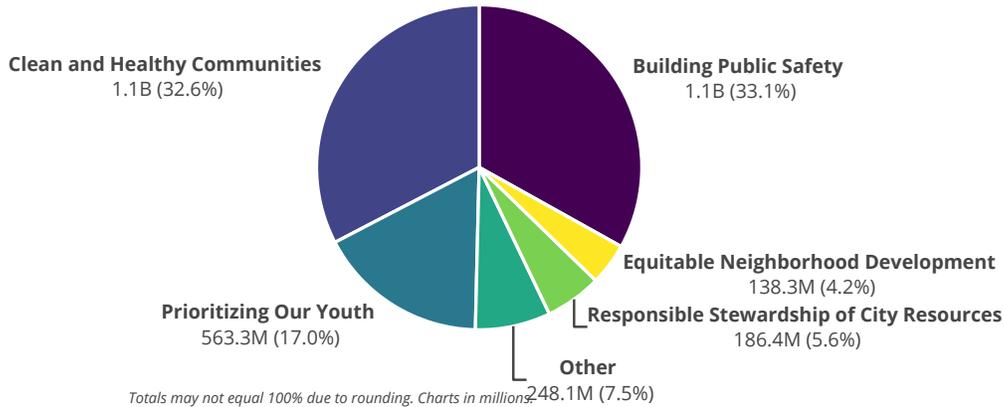
Table in dollars.

* Change is calculated between Fiscal 2022 and Fiscal 2023

Fiscal Year 2023 Strategic Objectives

The Fiscal Year 2023 Budget was developed by Mayor Brandon Scott and reflects his continued commitment to the Pillars of Building Public Safety, Prioritizing Our Youth, Clean and Healthy Communities, Equitable Neighborhood Development, and Responsible Stewardship of City Resources.

The Pillars focus on the operating budget; for details on the capital budget, see [Capital Improvement Plan](#).



The diagram below shows how the Pillars and goals are linked to population-level indicators that are used to monitor progress on achieving strategic outcomes for the City. Indicators are measured annually and use an external source to ensure integrity of the data. Taken together, the Pillars, goals, and indicators serve as a report card on how well the City is doing.

The indicators draw from a variety of data sources to capture citywide trends. Budget summaries for each of the outcomes in the next section highlight how the Fiscal 2023 budget investments prioritize services that are highly impactful and closely aligned with the Mayor’s Action Plan.

Pillar Goals and Indicators



PRIORITIZING YOUTH

PILLAR GOALS

- 1 Ensure access to quality educational and recreational environments
- 2 Increase quality of opportunities for disconnected youth
- 3 Decrease number of justice-involved youth
- 4 Ensure children are ready to succeed upon entering kindergarten
- 5 Increase engagement with Baltimore youth

PILLAR INDICATORS

Academic Achievement
College & Career Readiness
Infant Mortality



BUILDING PUBLIC SAFETY

PILLAR GOALS

- 1 Reduce violent crime
- 2 Achieve significant progress on the consent decree
- 3 Decrease the flow of illegal guns into Baltimore
- 4 Increase support for returning residents
- 5 Accelerate and expand 9-1-1 diversion
- 6 Modernize the City's EMS
- 7 Strengthen coordination on joint efforts

PILLAR INDICATORS

Homicides & Non-Fatal Shootings
Property Crime



CLEAN AND HEALTHY COMMUNITIES

PILLAR GOALS

- 1 Reduce public health disparities
- 2 Provide support services to reduce housing insecurity
- 3 Improve the cleanliness of Baltimore
- 4 Ensure every neighborhood affordable, healthy food and safe, reliable public transportation, streets and sidewalks
- 5 Provide affordable, world-class water service
- 6 Move towards a more sustainable future

PILLAR INDICATORS

Recycling Rate
Citywide Energy Use
Asthma Visits
Recreational Opportunities
Water Cleanliness
Opioid-Related Deaths



EQUITABLE NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT

PILLAR GOALS

- 1 Continue to ensure an equitable recovery from COVID-19
- 2 Increase capital investment and ensure equitable access
- 3 Reimagine and provide support to Baltimore economy with a focus on local business owners
- 4 Increase population
- 5 Close the digital divide once and for all

PILLAR INDICATORS

Employment Rate
Number of Jobs
Visitors to Baltimore
Neighborhood Revitalization



RESPONSIBLE STEWARDSHIP OF CITY RESOURCES

PILLAR GOALS

- 1 Improve the overall reliability, access, and transparency of the City's financial systems
- 2 Deliver quality, efficient customer service to all residents
- 3 Recruit, retain, and develop a diverse and high-achieving workforce
- 4 Improve government performance, accountability, and cross-agency collaboration
- 5 Increase transparency and meaningful resident participation in government

PILLAR INDICATORS

Prompt Vendor Payment
311 Responsiveness

The [Mayor's Action Plan](#) details each of the Pillars' specific goals and the budget was developed to target investments to programs and services to achieve these goals. The table below details some of the investments in the Fiscal 2023 budget toward the goals for each of the Pillars. This is not an exhaustive list of total City spending towards these goals, but is meant to highlight some of the investments in the Pillars.

Prioritizing Our Youth

FY23 Budget: \$567 million

Goal	FY23 Investment
Ensure Baltimore families have access to the quality educational and recreational environments every child deserves.	\$333 million in direct support to the Baltimore City Public School System and \$20 million to support the provision of health services in the City schools. The FY23 budget also includes \$60 million for parks and recreation, \$46 million for the Enoch Pratt Free Library, and \$26 million in funding for community organizations providing educational services.
Increase quality employment, mentorship, and entrepreneurship opportunities for disconnected youth.	\$21.1 million for youth-focused employment training and placement services.
Decrease the number of justice-involved youth and increase opportunities for education and employment.	\$7.2 million in juvenile diversion and sentencing-alternative programming.
Ensure babies and young children are socially and emotionally healthy and developmentally ready to succeed upon entering kindergarten.	\$10 million for Head Start, \$10 million for infant and youth healthcare, \$5 million for lead abatement, \$4 million for lead-poisoning education and prevention, and \$1 million for pre- and post-natal home visiting.

Building Public Safety

FY23 Budget: \$1.1 billion

Goal	FY23 Investment
Reduce violent crime and achieve sustainable reductions in crime through an all-hands-on-deck approach in partnership with Baltimore communities.	\$25 million in diversion, crime reduction, and other neighborhood safety efforts, including \$14 million specifically earmarked for the prevention of domestic violence, drug trafficking, human trafficking, juvenile diversion, and safe streets.
Achieve significant progress on implementation and compliance of the federal consent decree, focused on policing practices.	\$13 million in data-driven strategies to improve the efficacy of law enforcement efforts and \$15 million in building and maintaining public integrity in the City's police department.

(continued)

Goal	FY23 Investment
Hold gun traffickers accountable and decrease the flow of illegal guns into Baltimore.	Baltimore has filed a lawsuit against a manufacturer of “ghost guns”, which represent nearly 20% of all guns seized in the City of Baltimore. Ghost guns are the second most common type of gun recovered by law enforcement. Recently, the District of Columbia won \$4 million in its lawsuit against the same manufacturer.
Increase support for returning residents, particularly around treatment, family strengthening, and employment services.	\$1.7 million for educational training and job placement services specifically for ex-offenders and \$1 million for supervised visitation to strengthen the bond between parents and children.
Accelerate and expand 9-1-1 alternative efforts to divert appropriate emergency calls to trained behavioral health specialists, improving Baltimore’s response to behavioral and mental health crises.	Baltimore is partnering with Behavioral Health Systems Baltimore, Inc., a non-profit tasked with managing the City’s behavioral health system, to pilot a 9-1-1 diversion program with the local Here2Help Hotline. This program transfers 9-1-1 calls to behavioral health specialists instead of dispatching police officers for certain types of calls.
Modernize the City’s Emergency Medical System (EMS) to reduce overall response times to high priority calls, with a focus on harm reduction.	\$62 million to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the City’s response to medical emergencies, including \$2.2 million for employee training.
Strengthen federal, state, and regional coordination on joint efforts focused on violence prevention, intervention, enforcement, and re-entry.	\$23 million toward inter-agency and inter-governmental efforts to eliminate duplication of effort and eliminate holes in the safety net.

Clean and Healthy Communities

FY23 Budget: \$892 million

Goal	FY23 Investment
Reduce public health disparities across the City by decreasing environmental hazards and improving air quality.	\$30 million for planning and programmatic efforts in support of building a sustainable Baltimore, including \$19 million for sustainable transportation.

(continued)

Goal	FY23 Investment
Provide support services to reduce housing insecurity and homelessness in Baltimore.	In 2020, Baltimore became the 7th city in the country to enact Right to Counsel legislation, entitling defendants in eviction proceedings to an attorney. Data show that 25% of evictions result in the tenants becoming homeless, but that evictions are prevented in more than 90% of proceedings that involve an attorney. In FY23, City agencies will work together to quantify the cost of funding this right. Additionally, the City is investing \$38 million in homeless prevention and permanent supported housing services.
Improve the cleanliness of Baltimore neighborhoods, streets, parks, and public spaces—while expanding green space across neighborhoods.	\$95 million in street cleaning, landscaping, lighting, and management. And \$22 million parks and green space, including \$3 million dedicated to the maintaining and expanding the City’s urban canopy.
Ensure every neighborhood can access affordable, healthy food; safe, reliable public transportation options; and quality streets and sidewalks.	\$8 million for food and nutrition services, including funding to support the technology necessary to accept EBT benefits at the City’s public markets. And \$19 million for sustainable transportation, including the Community Circulators. The budget also includes \$57 million for street lighting, management, and safety.
Provide an affordable, world class water service while maintaining safe and high-quality water standards.	\$520 million to manage the City’s water and wastewater utilities.
Move the City and Baltimore residents towards a more sustainable future and zero waste, through improved recycling, composting, waste management, and improved energy practices.	\$42 million in waste management, including 20 million in sustainable transportation, including recycling, \$16 million for the community circulator buses and \$500,000 for bike sharing and bike lane striping.

Equitable Neighborhood Development

FY23 Budget: \$336 million

Goal	FY23 Investment
Continue to ensure an equitable recovery from COVID-19 for Baltimore residents and businesses. Increase capital investment and ensure equitable access to services in formerly redlined neighborhoods.	Total ARPA investment in FY23 \$2 million in new funding for the Office of Infrastructure, which will oversee capital projects and coordinate the City’s effort to obtain non-local funding for infrastructure and capital projects.

(continued)

Goal	FY23 Investment
Reimagine and provide support to Baltimore economic engines, commercial corridors, and the arts community, with a focus on equity and opportunity for local business owners and creatives.	New in FY23 is a \$6 million allocation in the General Fund dedicated to economic development and promoting entrepreneurship and job creation among and for Baltimore residents.
Increase population with a focus on supporting seniors and maintaining legacy Baltimore residents, while attracting more Black middle income and immigrant families.	\$16 million specifically dedicated to senior citizens: community services, recreation options, healthcare services, including funding for advocacy efforts on behalf of senior citizens at the local, State, and Federal levels. The budget also includes \$1 million for immigrant and multi-cultural affairs.
Close the digital divide once and for all.	\$10 million for Municipal Broadband, including \$3 million in American Rescue Plan Act funding.

Responsible Stewardship of City Resources

FY23 Budget: \$325 million

Goal	FY23 Investment
Improve the overall reliability, access, and transparency of the City's financial systems.	\$14 million for Phase II and III of the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) project, which replaced the City's disparate human resources, finance, procurement, and budget systems with one integrated system that expands access to both employees and vendors. Phase II went live in August 2022.
Deliver quality, efficient customer service to all residents through a lens of equity, accessibility, and accountability.	\$1.5 million for the Office of Performance and Innovation, which develops agency performance plans, oversees performance measurement efforts, and manages the CitiStat program. In FY23, CitiStat will focus on the Police, Finance, Fire, Public Works, and Transportation Departments.
Recruit, retain, and develop a diverse and high achieving workforce.	\$15 million for the Department of Human Resources, which manages the City's recruitment efforts, classification and compensation plans, employee benefits, training and development, and employee wellness offerings.
Improve government performance, accountability, and cross-agency collaboration.	\$30 million in executive direction, internal audit, performance and innovation, budget and management research, and the Office of the Inspector General to ensure accountability, efficacy, and integrity. The FY23 budget includes \$1 million for employee assistance and wellness services.

(continued)

Goal	FY23 Investment
Increase transparency and meaningful resident participation in government.	\$2 million for the Bureau of the Budget and Management Research, which manages the City's participatory budgeting efforts, including Taxpayer Nights and Results Teams. The FY23 budget includes 100% of the recommendations made by the Results Teams.

Pillar: Prioritizing Our Youth

Fund Name	Fiscal 2022 Budget	Fiscal 2023 Budget	Change in Budget
General	370,698,619	431,115,540	60,416,921
Water Utility	397,937	472,273	74,336
Federal	56,772,385	70,195,114	13,422,729
State	30,610,964	34,760,497	4,149,533
Special Revenue	27,331,298	25,523,586	(1,807,712)
Special Grant	1,754,211	1,277,391	(476,820)
Total	487,565,414	563,344,401	75,778,987

Table in dollars.

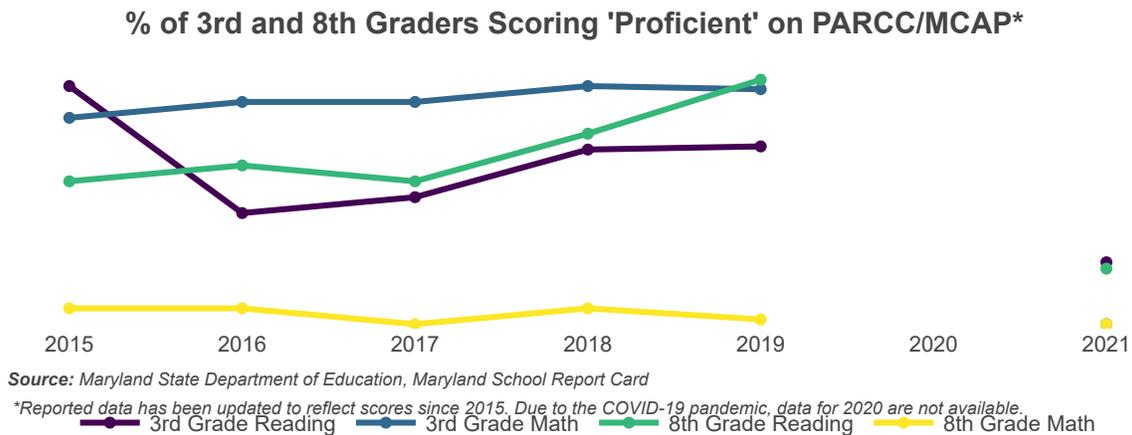
Key results funded in the Fiscal 2023 Budget:

- Baltimore City Health Department’s Office of Youth and Trauma anticipates reaching 3,500 participants in Trauma-Informed Care trainings and 368 students in School-Based Violence Prevention education due to the reduction of COVID-19 restrictions on in-person meetings and in-person learning.
- YouthWorks Summer Job Program anticipates 92% of employer partners will recommend participation in the program to other organizations seeking entry level employees. In Fiscal 2022, YouthWorks connected over 5,000 Baltimore youths with paid summer work experiences.
- The Enoch Pratt Free Library anticipates welcoming 1 million visitors. Pratt saw significant reductions in the number of library visitors during the past two fiscal years due to the COVID-19 pandemic, but anticipates increases to visitors and participation in free literacy and lifelong learning programs.

Key budget decisions in Prioritizing Our Youth:

- The Fiscal 2023 budget includes \$332.8 million for the City’s total operating support to Baltimore City Public Schools. This includes the first year of increased contributions to meet the requirements of the State Kirwan legislation.
- The recommended budget includes \$1.5 million in the Baltimore City Recreation and Parks (BCRP) budget for operating the new Middle Branch Fitness & Wellness Center at Cherry Hill’s Reedbird Park, which is scheduled to open in summer 2022. The new center will include three pools, a community room, fitness studios, a gymnasium with a basketball court, a maker space, and an indoor walking track.
- The budget allocates \$1 million from Table Games revenue in the BCRP budget for operations at the Bocek, Towanda, Harlem Park, and Crispus Attucks recreation centers.
- The Fiscal 2023 budget includes \$10.8 million in General Fund support for the Family League of Baltimore, including \$7.2 million to support community school and out-of-school time programming and \$3 million to support additional youth programming in coordination with the Mayor’s Office of Children and Family Success (MOCFS).
- The budget continues to support MOCFS with \$28.4 million in funding. The Office oversees the Head Start program and the Community Action Partnership (CAP) Centers.

Indicator: Academic Achievement



Maryland replaced the Maryland School Assessment with the Partnership for Assessment of Readiness for College and Careers (PARCC) in 2015 and the PARCC with the Maryland Comprehensive Assessment Program (MCAP) in 2019. Maryland received waivers from the U.S. Department of Education and did not administer assessments for the 2019-2020 and 2020-2021 school years, impacting the data available. The State administered a shortened MCAP assessment for the 2020-21 school year during the early fall of the 2021-2022 school year.

Related Action Plan Goals

- Goal 1: Ensure Baltimore families have access to the quality educational and recreational environments every child deserves.
- Goal 3: Decrease the number of justice-involved youth and increase opportunities for education and employment.
- Goal 4: Ensure babies and young children are socially-emotionally healthy and developmentally ready to succeed upon entering kindergarten.

Related Services

- Enoch Pratt Free Library - Service 788: Information services
- M-R: Baltimore City Public Schools - Service 352: Baltimore City Public Schools
- M-R: Educational Grants - Service 446: Community School Programs and Out of School
- M-R: Office of Children and Family Success - Service 605: Head Start

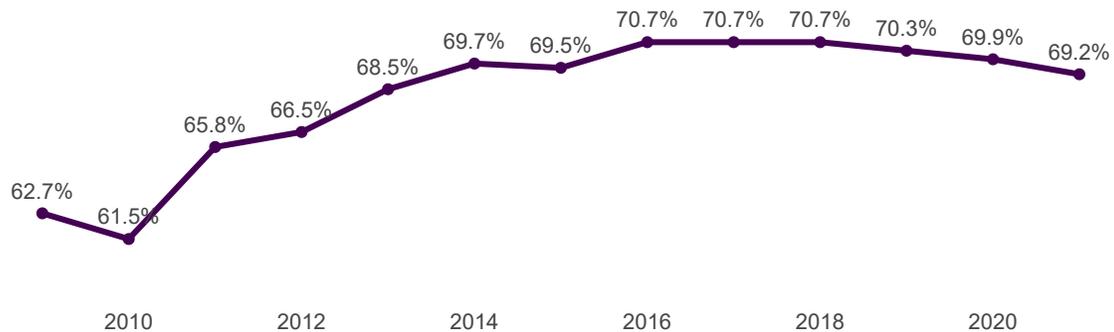
The Fiscal 2023 budget invests in services and programs that will support positive movement on the Academic Achievement indicator:

The Blueprint for Maryland’s Future, more commonly known as Kirwan, goes into effect in Fiscal 2023. Kirwan requires a significant increase in the local contribution for City Schools, increasing the City’s total operating support to \$332.8 million. Kirwan is expected to improve student outcomes by expanding early education, raising standards for teacher pay and training, and adding college and career readiness programs for high school students.

Family League of Baltimore (FLB) will receive \$7.6 million in General Fund support for Community School and Out of School Time programming. FLB works with partners to identify technical assistance, professional development, and systems-level needs and assists Community Schools in aligning with the National Community Schools Standards, which support Community Schools as a standards-driven, evidence-based strategy to promote equity and educational excellence.

Indicator: College and Career Readiness

Baltimore City Public Schools 4-year Adjusted Cohort Graduation Rate



This indicator is currently measuring the four-year adjusted cohort graduation rate for Baltimore City Public Schools.

Related Action Plan Goals

- Goal 2: Ensure Baltimore families have access to the quality educational and recreational environments every child deserves.
- Goal 3: Decrease the number of justice-involved youth and increase opportunities for education and employment.

Related Services

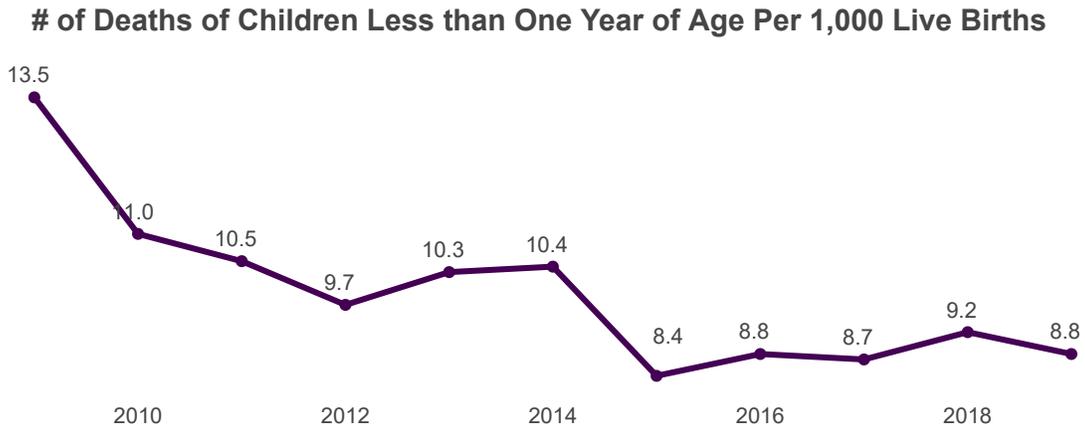
- Enoch Pratt Free Library - Service 788: Information Services
- M-R: Baltimore City Public Schools - Service 352: Baltimore City Public Schools
- M-R: Office of Employment Development - Service 791: BCPS Alternative Options for Youth
- M-R: Office of Employment Development - Service 798: YouthWorks Summer Job Program

The Fiscal 2023 budget invests in services and programs that will support positive movement on the College and Career Readiness indicator:

The Fiscal 2023 budget includes \$2.75 million of General Fund support for the YouthWorks Summer Job Program, which provides paid summer jobs for youth ages 14 to 21. In addition, the program will be supported by \$4 million in American Rescue Plan Act funds and launch YouthWorks Academy, which will provide paid jobs for youth during the school year.

The Baltimore City Fire Department (BCFD) will launch the Apprenticeship Maryland Program with \$456,770 in General Fund support, which funds 15 high school students for a paid internship, with a total of 450 hours per student at minimum wage during the summers following 10th and 11th grade. Students who complete the program will immediately be eligible for employment as Community Aides with BCFD.

Indicator: Infant Mortality



This information is sourced from the Maryland Department of Health Vital Statistics Infant Mortality Reports. At the time of publication, data for 2020 were not available.

Related Action Plan Goals

- Goal 1: Ensure Baltimore families have access to the quality educational and recreational environments every child deserves.
- Goal 4: Ensure babies and young children are socially-emotionally healthy and developmentally ready to succeed upon entering kindergarten.

Related Services

- Health - Service 308: Maternal and Child Health
- M-R: Health and Welfare Grants - Service 385a: Pre and Post Natal Services
- M-R: Office of Children and Family Success - Service 741: Community Action Partnership

The Fiscal 2023 budget invests in services and programs that will support positive movement on the Infant Mortality indicator:

The Fiscal 2023 budget includes \$3.3 million of General Fund support for programs delivered by Baltimore City Health Department’s Bureau of Maternal and Child Health and Family League of Baltimore, including a nurse home-visiting program, services to infants and toddlers, nutrition support, and family planning services. Home visiting programs work to reduce risk factors such as substance use, high levels of stress, pre-term labor, and chronic health conditions such as hypertension and diabetes. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, all recent home visiting services have occurred via virtual telehealth sessions.

The City’s five Community Action Partnership (CAP) Centers will be supported by over \$49 million across all funding sources. CAP Centers, which are managed by the Mayor’s Office of Children and Family Success, provide a variety of family assistance programs and have been vital to helping residents during the COVID-19 pandemic. Services for residents include utility bill assistance, rental relief, food security, and financial literacy services.

Operating Budget for Prioritizing Our Youth

Service	Fund Name	Fiscal 2022 Budget	Fiscal 2023 Budget	Change in Budget
Courts: Orphans' Court				
817 Orphans' Court	General	694,393	754,993	60,600
Enoch Pratt Free Library				
788 Information Services	General	28,481,175	29,585,345	1,104,170
	State	14,184,508	14,921,811	737,303
	Special Revenue	1,041,700	1,078,954	37,254
	SERVICE TOTAL	43,707,383	45,586,110	1,878,727
	AGENCY TOTAL	43,707,383	45,586,110	1,878,727
Health				
308 Maternal and Child Health	General	2,011,772	2,087,790	76,018
	Federal	20,947,655	19,221,104	(1,726,551)
	State	1,962,478	1,396,233	(566,245)
	Special Revenue	921,345	821,023	(100,322)
	Special Grant	1,223,183	747,231	(475,952)
	SERVICE TOTAL	27,066,433	24,273,381	(2,793,052)
310 School Health Services	General	15,725,944	15,781,786	55,842
	Federal	306,468	307,660	1,192
	State	506,367	871,166	364,799
	Special Revenue	5,194,693	3,321,098	(1,873,595)
	Special Grant	25,000	25,000	0
	SERVICE TOTAL	21,758,472	20,306,710	(1,451,762)
316 Youth and Trauma Services	General	768,215	1,276,236	508,021
	Federal	453,193	139,372	(313,821)
	State	388,454	265,203	(123,251)
	Special Grant	41,028	40,833	(195)
	SERVICE TOTAL	1,650,890	1,721,644	70,754
	AGENCY TOTAL	50,475,795	46,301,735	(4,174,060)
Housing and Community Development				
604 Before and After Care	General	253,503	251,963	(1,540)
740 Dawson Center	General	31,609	0	(31,609)
	Federal	342,289	0	(342,289)
	SERVICE TOTAL	373,898	0	(373,898)
	AGENCY TOTAL	627,401	251,963	(375,438)
M-R: Baltimore City Public Schools				
352 Baltimore City Public Schools	General	275,306,538	332,776,508	57,469,970
M-R: Educational Grants				
446 Educational Grants	General	11,325,031	11,666,035	341,004
	Federal	300,000	300,000	0
	Special Revenue	13,327,000	13,753,688	426,688
	SERVICE TOTAL	24,952,031	25,719,723	767,692
	AGENCY TOTAL	24,952,031	25,719,723	767,692

(continued)

Service	Fund Name	Fiscal 2022 Budget	Fiscal 2023 Budget	Change in Budget
M-R: Health and Welfare Grants				
385 Health and Welfare Grants	General	1,359,314	1,450,825	91,511
M-R: Office of Children and Family Success				
109 Administration Children and Family Success	General	3,006,132	1,833,750	(1,172,382)
	Special Revenue	78,000	100,000	22,000
	SERVICE TOTAL	3,084,132	1,933,750	(1,150,382)
605 Head Start	General	605,866	536,216	(69,650)
	Federal	8,021,215	8,427,005	405,790
	State	141,113	569,672	428,559
	Special Revenue	0	150,000	150,000
	SERVICE TOTAL	8,768,194	9,682,893	914,699
741 Community Action Partnership	General	763,240	640,317	(122,923)
	Water Utility	397,937	472,273	74,336
	Federal	18,850,191	34,638,877	15,788,686
	State	7,985,898	11,512,978	3,527,080
	SERVICE TOTAL	27,997,266	47,264,445	19,267,179
	AGENCY TOTAL	39,849,592	58,881,088	19,031,496
M-R: Office of Employment Development				
791 BCPS Alternative Options Academy for Youth	State	214,784	203,985	(10,799)
797 Workforce Services for Out of School Youth Youth Opportunity	General	3,191,275	3,085,217	(106,058)
	Federal	991,323	746,456	(244,867)
	State	100,000	99,593	(407)
	Special Grant	165,000	164,327	(673)
	SERVICE TOTAL	4,447,598	4,095,593	(352,005)
798 Youth Works Summer Job Program	General	2,564,529	2,834,461	269,932
	Federal	2,001,816	1,999,258	(2,558)
	State	3,376,891	3,463,083	86,192
	Special Revenue	1,065,000	1,112,862	47,862
	SERVICE TOTAL	9,008,236	9,409,664	401,428
800 Workforce Services for WIOA Funded Youth	Federal	4,118,574	3,655,566	(463,008)
	AGENCY TOTAL	17,789,192	17,364,808	(424,384)
Recreation and Parks				
644 Administration Recreation and Parks	General	5,276,628	5,991,040	714,412
	State	1,750,471	1,456,773	(293,698)
	SERVICE TOTAL	7,027,099	7,447,813	420,714

(continued)

Service	Fund Name	Fiscal 2022 Budget	Fiscal 2023 Budget	Change in Budget
645 Aquatics	General	2,708,100	2,592,103	(115,997)
	Special Revenue	0	300,000	300,000
	SERVICE TOTAL	2,708,100	2,892,103	184,003
647 Youth and Adult Sports	General	866,843	1,201,789	334,946
	Special Revenue	184,345	185,722	1,377
	SERVICE TOTAL	1,051,188	1,387,511	336,323
648 Community Recreation Centers	General	15,758,512	16,769,166	1,010,654
	Federal	439,661	759,816	320,155
	Special Revenue	2,256,260	1,395,313	(860,947)
	Special Grant	300,000	300,000	0
	SERVICE TOTAL	18,754,433	19,224,295	469,862
649 Special Facilities Management Recreation	Special Revenue	3,262,955	3,304,926	41,971
	AGENCY TOTAL	32,803,775	34,256,648	1,452,873
GRAND TOTAL				
	TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET	487,565,414	563,344,401	75,778,987
	LESS INTERNAL SERVICE	0	0	0
	TOTAL OPERATING APPROPRIATIONS	487,565,414	563,344,401	75,778,987

Table in dollars.

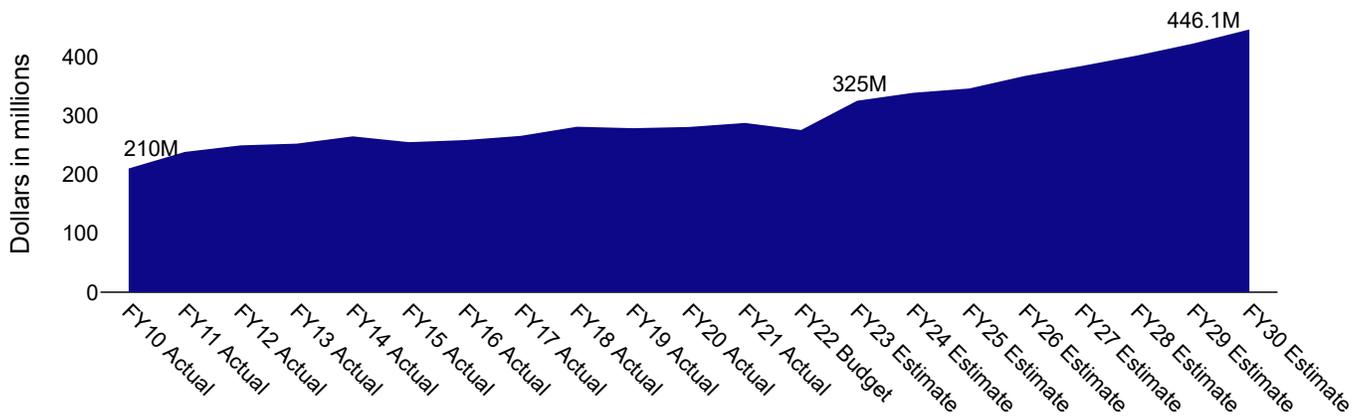
Special Exhibit: City Support for Baltimore City Public Schools

Public schools in Maryland are funded by both local governments and the State. In previous years, local government contributions were determined by Maintenance of Effort (MOE), a formula which required appropriation of at least the same level of funding on a per pupil basis as used the prior year. By design, State Education Aid to public schools is distributed inversely to local wealth, whereby the less affluent school districts receive more State Education Aid. Wealth is measured in terms of county property values and personal income; by both measures, Baltimore is at or near the bottom per capital wealth calculation among Maryland jurisdictions. Since Baltimore City is among those jurisdictions with the least wealth as calculated for State Education Aid purposes in Maryland, City Schools received 72.5% of its funding from the State in Fiscal 2022. Other low wealth jurisdictions that contribute less than a quarter of the shared cost of education funding between the State and the local jurisdiction include Allegany, Caroline, Somerset, and Wicomico Counties.

Kirwan

The Commission on Innovation and Excellence in Education, more commonly referred to as the Kirwan Commission, was created by legislation in 2016 to generate recommendations to improve education across Maryland through funding, policies, and resources. The five policy priorities of this legislation are: early childhood education, high quality and diverse teachers and leaders, college and career readiness, equitable access to resources, and accountability. One main goal for the Commission was to establish a new funding formula for school funding across Maryland. The Commission completed its work in December 2019 and legislation to implement the recommendations was introduced during the Maryland General Assembly’s 2020 session as the Blueprint for Maryland’s Future, more commonly known as Kirwan. The legislation was passed by the General Assembly and vetoed by the Governor. A veto-override vote was successfully held during the General Assembly’s 2021 session. In addition, during the 2021 session, the General Assembly passed House Bill 1372, which revised various aspects of the Kirwan legislation, most notably the enrollment numbers from state and local funding formulas, changing Maintenance of Effort requirements for Fiscal 2022 through 2024, and requiring local boards of education to provide in-person summer school programs to address learning loss.

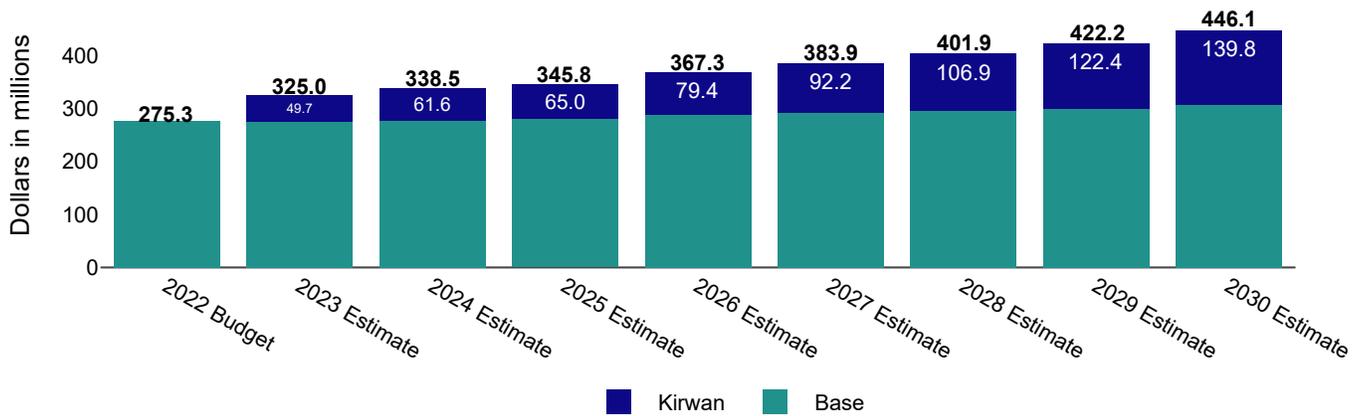
Baltimore City Costs for Education (20-Year)



Kirwan has dramatically changed the education funding formula in Maryland and will continue to significantly impact the City’s required contribution to City Schools. Under Kirwan, local governments are required to contribute whichever amount is greater of either MOE or the combination of local share aid formulas. Kirwan requires additional State Aid of \$280 million over the amount required by current law in Fiscal 2023 for City Schools, growing to \$620.6 million in Fiscal 2030. The bill also requires a significant increase in the local share for City Schools,

growing from \$313.3 million in Fiscal 2023 to \$446.2 million in Fiscal 2030. This increase represents the highest rate of increase of local support proposed among Maryland’s jurisdictions. As of publication, newly adopted State legislation, House Bill 1450 (HB 1450), revises the 2021 session bill, most notably amending the Fiscal 2023 State funding requirements by permitting counties with lower student enrollment than pre-pandemic levels to reduce per pupil funding.

Baltimore City Costs for Education



Fiscal 2023

As of publication, newly adopted State legislation will impact the calculation of the City’s minimum local effort requirement in the Fiscal 2023 budget. Under the current law, the City’s total operating support for City Schools is \$332.8 million. The operating budget also includes \$25.9 million in debt service for prior year bonds issued by the City in support of school renovations and upgrades, as well as \$15.8 million in projected Beverage Tax and casino-related revenue in support of the 21st Century Schools program. The Fiscal 2023 budget also includes \$7.6 million in one-time support for school construction and to offset a loss in state funding that resulted from the reduction in retiree health benefits implemented in Fiscal 2022. The capital budget includes \$19 million in new General Obligation (GO) Bond funding in support of new school renovation and upgrade projects. Finally, the City is providing \$20.7 million to support the school health and crossing guard programs.

Support for City Schools

Expense	FY21 Actual	FY22 Budget	FY23 Budget
Direct Operating Support			
Local Share (MOE)	257,541,343	263,528,469	313,229,545
Retiree Health Benefits	29,805,357	11,778,069	11,778,069
One-Time Contributions	0	0	7,768,894
CATEGORY TOTAL	287,346,700	275,306,538	332,776,508
Support for City Schools Programs			
School Nurse Program (General Fund portion)	10,211,898	15,725,944	15,781,786
School Nurse Program (City Schools Fund portion)	1,359,729	4,883,512	3,011,413
School Crossing Guards	3,413,925	4,898,603	4,953,896
CATEGORY TOTAL	14,985,552	25,508,059	23,747,095
Capital - City Support of City Schools			
Debt Service for School Construction	24,046,103	24,812,700	25,967,801
GO Bond support for School Construction Projects	19,000,000	19,000,000	19,000,000
CATEGORY TOTAL	43,046,103	43,812,700	44,967,801
Capital - City Support for 21st Century School Buildings Program			
Table Games Aid - School Construction	1,521,132	2,056,260	2,056,260
Casino Lease Contribution - School Construction	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000
Beverage Tax Contribution - School Construction	12,268,000	12,311,000	12,311,000
CATEGORY TOTAL	15,189,132	15,767,260	15,767,260
TOTAL CITY SUPPORT FOR BCPS	390,567,487	360,394,557	417,258,664

Table in dollars.

Pillar: Building Public Safety

Fund Name	Fiscal 2022 Budget	Fiscal 2023 Budget	Change in Budget
General	923,404,516	869,768,231	(53,636,285)
Federal	31,788,966	57,541,626	25,752,660
State	46,701,499	64,178,578	17,477,079
Special Revenue	42,498,252	105,536,755	63,038,503
Special Grant	1,203,119	642,186	(560,933)
Total	1,045,596,352	1,097,667,376	52,071,024

Table in dollars.

Key results funded in the Fiscal 2023 Budget:

- The Mayor’s Office of Neighborhood Safety and Engagement (MONSE) will work to prioritize the reduction of gun violence in the city by implementing, evaluating, and expanding the Group Violence Reduction Strategy (GVRS) in partnership with the community to stem murders and shootings. Additionally, MONSE will expand investments in community-based violence intervention programs and establish a Shooting Response Protocol within the Coordinated Neighborhood Stabilization Response (CNSR) to decrease retaliation, address trauma, and promote healing. The implementation of these programs and strategies develops partnerships with community-based organizations, agencies, and federal, state, and local partners to apply a collaborative approach to reducing gun violence.
- MONSE will work to educate 2,000 first responders, medical personnel, and the general public about what human trafficking is, what it looks like, and what to do to help victims in Fiscal 2023. Educating the proper people and providing them the tools to detect possible victims of human trafficking can help restore lives and hold traffickers accountable for their actions.
- The Baltimore Police Department (BPD) will increase the percentage of time patrol officers spend on proactive policing by 5% in Fiscal 2023. They will accomplish this by converting 30 vacant sworn positions to 35 civilian Investigative Specialist positions. This will free up sworn officers currently performing investigative work to be reassigned to patrol positions.
- The Baltimore City Fire Department (BCFD) plans to complete 12,000 Home Safety Inspections during Fiscal 2023. BCFD visits all neighborhoods through the Saturday Safety Sweep Program at least once annually.

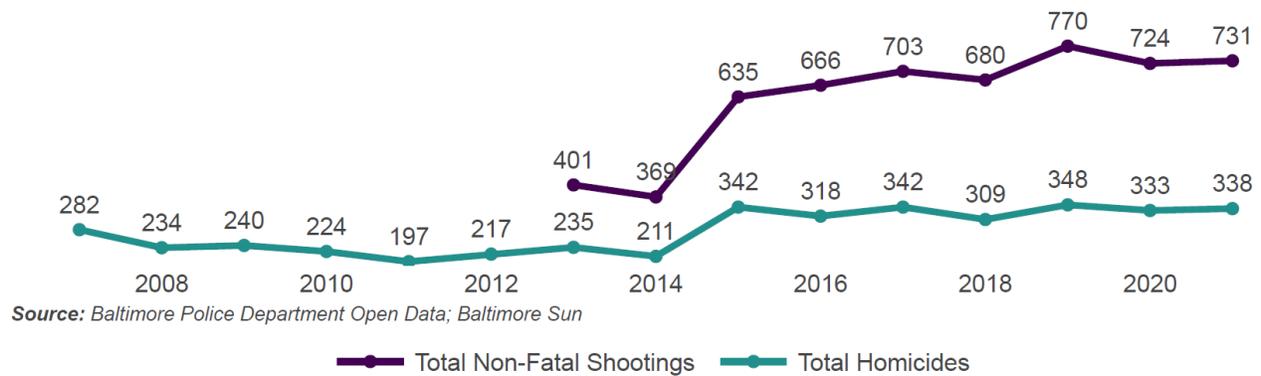
Key budget decisions in Building Public Safety:

- The Fiscal 2023 budget includes an estimated \$40 million of annual reimbursement from BCFD’s participation in the Emergency Services Payment Program (ESPP), which provides additional reimbursement to the City when Emergency Medical Services (EMS) units transport patients who are eligible for Medicaid.
- BCFD will use a portion of the ESPP revenue to enhance EMS service with four new initiatives: 2 new Basic Life Support (BLS) medic units; quality assurance and training staff to improve patient outcomes; a population health program to better connect patients with appropriate care; and a 911 nurse triage program, to better handle low-acuity calls for service.
- The budget includes approximately \$324,000 in the BPD budget to support the Center for Hope location at Sinai Hospital. LifeBridge Health is opening a new facility to support victims of abuse and trauma, which will include BPD, Child Protective Services, and the Baltimore Child Abuse Center.
- The recommended budget includes approximately \$963,290 to fund 8 positions in BPD to support the GVRS model in Victim Services, GVRS Coordination, and Community Policing. These positions will ensure that resources are available for victims including those of non-fatal shootings; work directly on “call-ins” and help

- direct high-risk individuals to the appropriate resources; and ensure that GVRS strategies are integrated into BPD's neighborhood-based policing plans.
- The budget includes \$1.2 million in General Fund support for MONSE to implement multiple new violence reduction programs, such as SideStep program, the Extreme Risk Protection Order (ERPO) navigators program, and the Coordinated Neighborhood Stabilization Response (CNSR).
 - The Fiscal 2023 budget includes \$474,000 for additional personnel in the Department of Housing and Community Development's Emergency Management Division, which provides round-the-clock human service support to victims of emergencies, and LIGHT Intake Division, which assists residents in receiving housing services and overall family case management.

Indicator: Homicides & Non-Fatal Shootings

Total Non-Fatal Shootings and Homicides (All Weapons)



This information is sourced from the Baltimore Police Department’s Open Data resource, a publicly available online data archive. This indicator measures number of homicides (from all weapons) and non-fatal shootings that occur in Baltimore on an annual basis. These figures do not include police-involved or self-inflicted incidents.

Related Action Plan Goals

- Goal 1: Reduce violent crime and achieve sustainable reductions in crime through an all-hands-on-deck approach in partnership with Baltimore communities.
- Goal 3: Hold gun traffickers accountable and decrease the flow of illegal guns into Baltimore.

Related Services

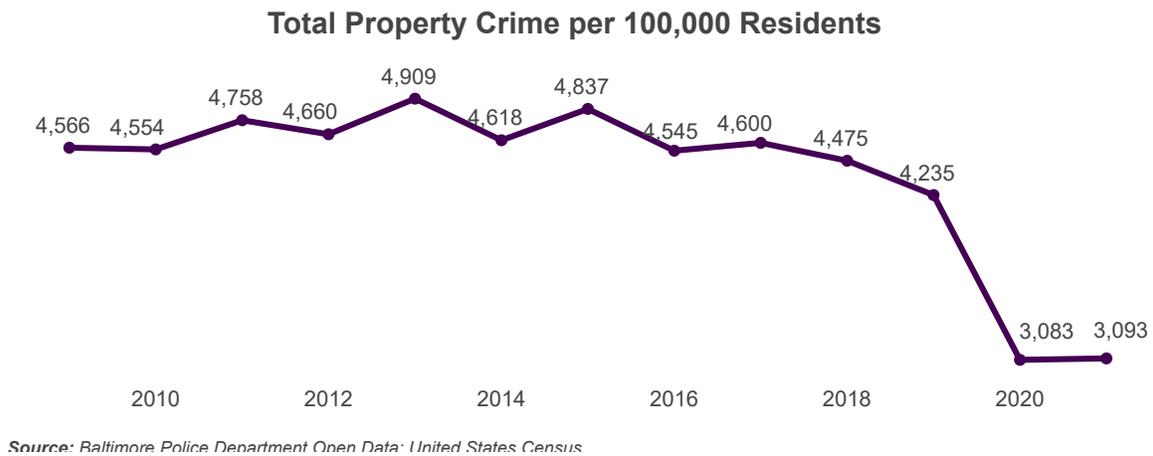
- M-R: Office of Neighborhood and Safety Engagement - Service 618: Neighborhood Safety and Engagement
- M-R: Office of Neighborhood and Safety Engagement - Service 619: Community Empowerment and Opportunity
- Police - Service 622: Police Patrol
- Police - Service 623: Criminal Investigation Division
- Police - Service 853: Patrol Support Services

The Fiscal 2023 budget invests in services and programs that will support positive movement on the Non-Fatal Shootings and Homicides indicator:

The Mayor’s Office of Neighborhood Safety and Engagement (MONSE), in partnership with the Baltimore Police Department (BPD) and the State’s Attorney’s Office (SAO), will implement the Group Violence Reduction Strategy (GVRS). GVRS is a proven strategy that aims to address the norms perpetuating violence in Baltimore by focusing resources on individuals identified as being at the highest acute risk of involvement in violence.

MONSE will continue to operate the Safe Streets program with \$5.5 million across all funding sources. Safe Streets aims to interrupt cycles of violence through conflict mediation between high-risk individuals and prevent shootings and homicides throughout Baltimore City. In addition, MONSE will utilize over \$20.7 in American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to support various violence prevent efforts, including community violence intervention, victim services, youth justice, re-entry services, and community healing.

Indicator: Property Crime



Property crime data includes burglary, larceny, theft, and motor vehicle theft. Because they may involve violence, arson and vandalism incidents are excluded. The COVID-19 pandemic played a substantial role in the decline of property crime throughout the City due to stay at home orders keeping residents at home, which deterred property crime.

Related Action Plan Goals

- Goal 1: Reduce violent crime and achieve sustainable reductions in crime through an all-hands-on-deck approach in partnership with Baltimore communities.

Related Services

- M-R: Office of Information Technology - Service 757: CitiWatch
- Police - Service 622: Police patrol
- Police - Service 623: Criminal Investigation Division
- Police - Service 853: Patrol Support Services
- Transportation - Service 500: Street Lighting

The Fiscal 2023 budget invests in services and programs that will support positive movement on the Property Crimes indicator:

The Baltimore Police Department (BPD) has established the Telephone Reporting Unit (TRU) to reduce Patrol response to low priority calls for service (CFS) such as auto accidents, follow-up calls, and civil matters. This allows patrol officers to respond more expeditiously to higher priority CFS, conduct proactive patrol, engage with residents, and address community concerns.

In Fiscal 2023, BPD will continue efforts to become more engaged with residents by increasing foot patrols, business checks, and directed patrols. Since implementing the micro-zone strategy in Fiscal 2021, BPD has seen an improvement in cooperation from and collaboration with the community.

The CitiWatch program will be receive approximately \$3.3 million across all funding sources in Fiscal 2023 and will be moved from MONSE to Baltimore City Information Technology (BCIT). CitiWatch continues to modernize its network of CCTV cameras by upgrading the software that supports camera monitoring and linking cameras in public-private partnerships.

Operating Budget for Building Public Safety

Service	Fund Name	Fiscal 2022 Budget	Fiscal 2023 Budget	Change in Budget
Fire				
600 Administration Fire	General	10,135,951	10,494,873	358,922
	Federal	1,600,000	1,592,323	(7,677)
	State	350,000	348,321	(1,679)
	SERVICE TOTAL	12,085,951	12,435,517	349,566
602 Fire Suppression and Emergency Rescue	General	171,709,992	173,291,225	1,581,233
	Federal	1,026,850	1,047,156	20,306
	State	1,420,686	1,420,587	(99)
	SERVICE TOTAL	174,157,528	175,758,968	1,601,440
608 Emergency Management	General	1,055,116	1,108,022	52,906
	Federal	5,480,263	7,769,731	2,289,468
	State	267,000	0	(267,000)
	SERVICE TOTAL	6,802,379	8,877,753	2,075,374
609 Emergency Medical Services	General	34,531,156	708,307	(33,822,849)
	State	1,344,177	1,337,728	(6,449)
	Special Revenue	19,837,221	59,837,221	40,000,000
	SERVICE TOTAL	55,712,554	61,883,256	6,170,702
610 Fire and Emergency Community Outreach	General	423,794	456,980	33,186
612 Fire Investigation	General	802,069	827,891	25,822
614 Fire Communications and Dispatch	General	8,657,415	9,412,409	754,994
	State	3,051	3,035	(16)
	Special Revenue	10,678,871	10,827,303	148,432
	SERVICE TOTAL	19,339,337	20,242,747	903,410
615 Fire Training and Education	General	4,545,391	5,172,477	627,086
	AGENCY TOTAL	273,869,003	285,655,589	11,786,586
Health				
307 Substance Use Disorder and Mental Health	General	1,563,356	1,527,769	(35,587)
	Federal	1,361,843	1,994,009	632,166
	State	1,806,734	3,173,192	1,366,458
	SERVICE TOTAL	4,731,933	6,694,970	1,963,037
315 Emergency Services Health	General	36,490,083	981,732	(35,508,351)
	Federal	704,910	15,215,868	14,510,958
	State	8,637,338	10,725,314	2,087,976
	Special Revenue	0	10,136,852	10,136,852
	Special Grant	524,087	452,756	(71,331)
	SERVICE TOTAL	46,356,418	37,512,522	(8,843,896)
	AGENCY TOTAL	51,088,351	44,207,492	(6,880,859)

(continued)

Service	Fund Name	Fiscal 2022 Budget	Fiscal 2023 Budget	Change in Budget
Housing and Community Development				
752 Community Outreach Services	General	1,431,415	1,728,152	296,737
Law				
871 Police Legal Affairs	General	2,148,597	2,367,078	218,481
Liquor License Board				
851 Liquor License Compliance	General	1,366,903	1,339,216	(27,687)
M-R: Office of Employment Development				
796 Workforce Services for Ex Offenders	General	199,697	207,211	7,514
	Federal	557,000	554,732	(2,268)
	State	951,403	942,145	(9,258)
	SERVICE TOTAL	1,708,100	1,704,088	(4,012)
	AGENCY TOTAL	1,708,100	1,704,088	(4,012)
M-R: Office of Equity and Civil Rights				
848 Police Community Relations	General	728,486	769,041	40,555
M-R: Office of Information and Technology				
757 CitiWatch	General	2,191,312	2,409,933	218,621
	Special Revenue	305,000	450,000	145,000
	SERVICE TOTAL	2,496,312	2,859,933	363,621
	AGENCY TOTAL	2,496,312	2,859,933	363,621
M-R: Office of Neighborhood Safety and Engagement				
617 Criminal Justice Coordination	General	738,498	1,075,175	336,677
	Federal	1,499,039	1,634,458	135,419
	State	1,500,000	600,000	(900,000)
	SERVICE TOTAL	3,737,537	3,309,633	(427,904)
618 Neighborhood Safety and Engagement	General	3,917,262	3,833,590	(83,672)
	Federal	3,451,129	3,448,740	(2,389)
	State	7,225,000	7,080,627	(144,373)
	Special Revenue	1,150,000	1,125,000	(25,000)
	Special Grant	679,032	50,000	(629,032)
	SERVICE TOTAL	16,422,423	15,537,957	(884,466)
758 Coordination of Public Safety Strategy Administration	General	1,113,778	1,411,670	297,892
	State	45,000	45,000	0
	Special Revenue	300,000	999,900	699,900
	SERVICE TOTAL	1,458,778	2,456,570	997,792
	AGENCY TOTAL	21,618,738	21,304,160	(314,578)
Police				
621 Administrative Bureau	General	84,280,608	77,774,503	(6,506,105)
	Federal	276,316	8,274,757	7,998,441

(continued)

Service	Fund Name	Fiscal 2022 Budget	Fiscal 2023 Budget	Change in Budget
	State	852,250	15,851,457	14,999,207
	Special Revenue	6,048,498	4,685,521	(1,362,977)
	SERVICE TOTAL	91,457,672	106,586,238	15,128,566
622 Police Patrol	General	225,563,431	223,614,409	(1,949,022)
	Federal	2,500,000	2,498,178	(1,822)
	State	4,189,589	4,097,314	(92,275)
	Special Revenue	1,400,140	1,000,000	(400,140)
	SERVICE TOTAL	233,653,160	231,209,901	(2,443,259)
623 Criminal Investigation Division	General	53,525,250	56,774,998	3,249,748
	Federal	1,580,240	1,614,898	34,658
	State	4,005,463	4,605,574	600,111
	SERVICE TOTAL	59,110,953	62,995,470	3,884,517
626 Data Driven Strategies	General	7,299,707	7,347,107	47,400
	Federal	4,447,967	4,438,873	(9,094)
	State	1,175,833	1,193,519	17,686
	SERVICE TOTAL	12,923,507	12,979,499	55,992
628 Public Integrity Bureau	General	12,517,320	14,805,138	2,287,818
	State	144,034	157,679	13,645
	SERVICE TOTAL	12,661,354	14,962,817	2,301,463
635 Recruitment Section	General	33,790,603	23,924,648	(9,865,955)
	State	255,367	199,806	(55,561)
	SERVICE TOTAL	34,045,970	24,124,454	(9,921,516)
642 Crime Laboratory and Evidence Control	General	21,992,312	22,870,634	878,322
	Federal	430,409	404,696	(25,713)
	State	255,910	255,723	(187)
	SERVICE TOTAL	22,678,631	23,531,053	852,422
807 Compliance Bureau	General	23,673,196	38,223,593	14,550,397
	Federal	25,893	25,874	(19)
	State	1,998,288	1,996,831	(1,457)
	SERVICE TOTAL	25,697,377	40,246,298	14,548,921
816 Special Operations Section	General	40,281,473	38,239,674	(2,041,799)
	Federal	145,085	143,917	(1,168)
	SERVICE TOTAL	40,426,558	38,383,591	(2,042,967)
853 Patrol Support Services	General	19,551,891	21,554,198	2,002,307
	Federal	576,912	560,945	(15,967)
	State	3,050,031	2,444,604	(605,427)
	SERVICE TOTAL	23,178,834	24,559,747	1,380,913
	AGENCY TOTAL	555,834,016	579,579,068	23,745,052
Sheriff				
881 Courthouse Security	General	4,100,564	4,146,221	45,657
882 Deputy Sheriff Enforcement	General	10,784,661	10,634,508	(150,153)
	State	50,000	49,761	(239)
	Special Revenue	1,750,000	1,741,602	(8,398)

(continued)

Service	Fund Name	Fiscal 2022 Budget	Fiscal 2023 Budget	Change in Budget
SERVICE TOTAL		12,584,661	12,425,871	(158,790)
883 Service of Protective and Peace Orders	General	2,312,054	2,256,678	(55,376)
884 District Court Sheriff Services	General	2,777,035	2,511,775	(265,260)
889 Child Support Enforcement	General	1,769,708	1,789,736	20,028
	Federal	1,100,000	1,116,616	16,616
SERVICE TOTAL		2,869,708	2,906,352	36,644
AGENCY TOTAL		24,644,022	24,246,897	(397,125)
State's Attorney				
115 Prosecution of Criminals	General	28,386,555	29,237,657	851,102
	Federal	1,825,120	2,023,082	197,962
	State	7,118,639	7,650,361	531,722
	Special Revenue	325,660	324,097	(1,563)
	Special Grant	0	139,430	139,430
SERVICE TOTAL		37,655,974	39,374,627	1,718,653
781 Administration State's Attorney	General	8,074,813	8,346,672	271,859
786 Victim and Witness Services	General	1,940,214	2,015,863	75,649
	Federal	2,711,564	2,692,392	(19,172)
	State	55,706	0	(55,706)
SERVICE TOTAL		4,707,484	4,708,255	771
AGENCY TOTAL		50,438,271	52,429,554	1,991,283
Transportation				
500 Street Lighting	General	20,117,007	19,903,881	(213,126)
684 Traffic Management	General	10,881,532	10,414,269	(467,263)
	Special Revenue	692,862	689,537	(3,325)
SERVICE TOTAL		11,574,394	11,103,806	(470,588)
689 Vehicle Impounding and Disposal	General	8,267,972	8,294,829	26,857
697 Traffic Safety	General	17,766,339	25,964,489	8,198,150
	Federal	488,426	490,381	1,955
	Special Revenue	10,000	13,719,722	13,709,722
SERVICE TOTAL		18,264,765	40,174,592	21,909,827
AGENCY TOTAL		58,224,138	79,477,108	21,252,970
GRAND TOTAL				
TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET		1,045,596,352	1,097,667,376	52,071,024
LESS INTERNAL SERVICE		0	0	0
TOTAL OPERATING APPROPRIATIONS		1,045,596,352	1,097,667,376	52,071,024

Table in dollars.

Pillar: Clean and Healthy Communities

Fund Name	Fiscal 2022 Budget	Fiscal 2023 Budget	Change in Budget
General	296,510,120	308,322,358	11,812,238
Internal Service	96,175,829	99,848,067	3,672,238
Conduit Enterprise	13,019,924	13,589,903	569,979
Wastewater Utility	302,711,191	289,807,727	(12,903,464)
Water Utility	211,731,361	204,037,118	(7,694,243)
Stormwater Utility	34,067,912	28,216,593	(5,851,319)
Federal	156,186,316	130,317,815	(25,868,501)
State	67,774,012	70,288,291	2,514,279
Special Revenue	29,963,987	37,006,757	7,042,770
Special Grant	1,858,682	735,457	(1,123,225)
Total	1,209,999,334	1,182,170,086	(27,829,248)

Table in dollars.

Key results funded in the Fiscal 2023 Budget:

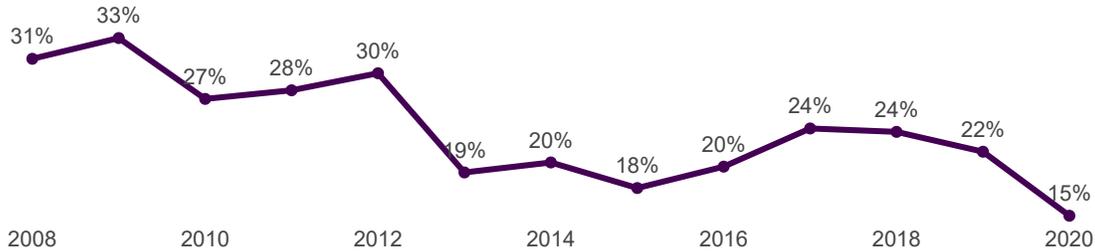
- The Mayor's Office of Homeless Services (MOHS) expects to enroll 2,500 clients in homeless prevention services.
- Baltimore City Recreation and Parks' (BCRP) Urban Forestry program will plant 3,000 trees, funded in part from fee-in-lieu mitigation payments for canopy loss caused by construction work in City parks.
- The Baltimore City Health Department expects to admit 1,400 consumers to the Crisis Stabilization Center (CSC). The CSC is a place for individuals who are under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol to sober and receive short-term medical and social interventions.
- The Department of Public Works (DPW) plans to complete 82,000 service requests for alley, street, lot, and graffiti cleanups.

Key budget decisions in Clean and Healthy Communities:

- Beginning in Fiscal 2023 and continuing through Fiscal 2025, approximately \$90 million in Federal funds, including funding from the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA), will be utilized to combat homelessness in Baltimore. Funding will be used by MOHS for rental assistance, case management services, and the addition of permanent supportive housing options for those experiencing homelessness.
- In Fiscal 2023, \$26.2 million from ARPA will support COVID-19 response by the Health Department, including vaccination efforts, testing, contact tracing, and personal protective equipment.
- The budget includes \$121,040 for the Planning Department to add a Resilience Planner position to support the new Sustainability Sub-Cabinet. This position will evaluate options for better preparing the community for extreme heat events.
- The recommended budget includes funding for Zeta Senior Center Director in the Health Department. The Zeta Center is in a particularly vulnerable community with 21% of the elderly population living at the poverty level in the surrounding area.
- DPW will continue supporting a 12-month pilot Sewage Onsite Support (SOS) Cleanup Program that started in Fiscal 2021. SOS provides professional cleaning, disinfection, and disposal services through 311 requests. The \$2.5 million program is funded by the Wastewater Utility Fund.

Indicator: Recycling Rate

Recycling Rate



Source: Maryland Department of the Environment, Maryland Solid Waste Management and Diversion Report

Recycling rate data are from the Maryland State Department of the Environment, as part of the Maryland Recycling Act (MRA). MRA data includes private and commercial recycling rates, in addition to the public recycling data collected by the Department of Public Works (DPW), by calendar year. After 2012, ash from incinerated waste was no longer considered a recyclable material for use as a landfill cover material; this reduced the City’s MRA-defined recycling rate. Due to COVID-19, the City modified recycling collection from August 2020 through January 2021, but continued trash collection, which impacted the recycling rate for 2020. Data have been updated to accurately reflect historical data.

Related Action Plan Goals

- Goal 1: Reduce public health disparities across the City by decreasing environmental hazards and improving air quality.
- Goal 3: Improve the cleanliness of Baltimore neighborhoods, streets, parks, and public spaces — while expanding green space across neighborhoods.
- Goal 6: Move the City and Baltimore residents towards a more sustainable future and zero waste, through improved recycling, composting, waste management, and improved energy practices.

Related Services

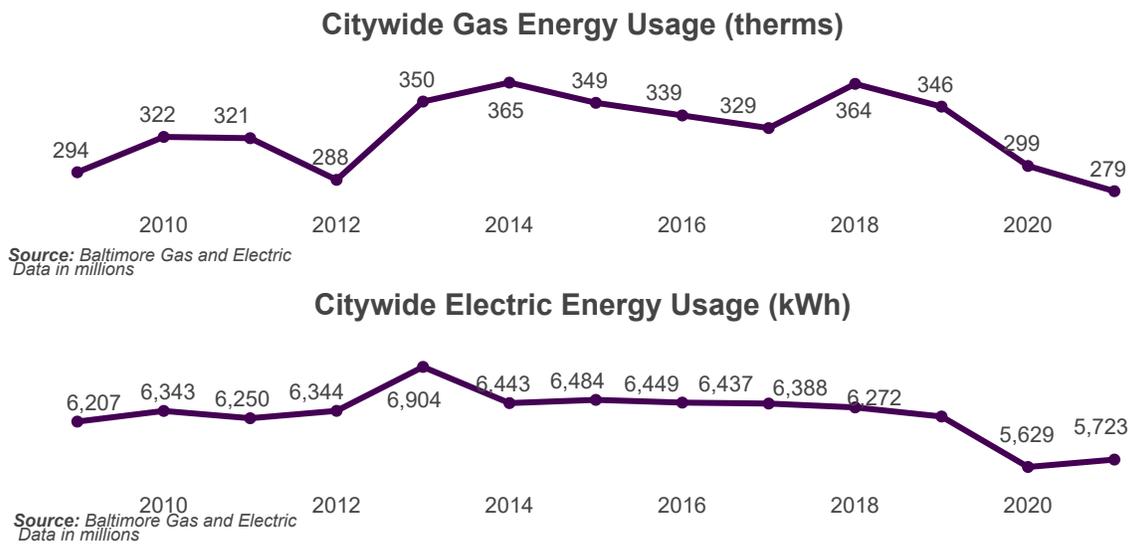
- M-R: Environmental Control Board - Service 117: Adjudication of Environmental Citations
- Planning - Service 765: Planning for a Sustainable Baltimore
- Public Works - Service 663: Waste Removal and Recycling
- Public Works - Service 664: Waste Re-Use & Disposal

The Fiscal 2023 budget invests in services and programs that will support positive movement on the Recycling Rate indicator:

DPW will continue the distribution of recycling cans for every eligible home in Baltimore. In addition, DPW will continue a recycling outreach program in an effort to educate residents on what is eligible for curbside recycling, and what materials require special recycling or disposal, to reduce contamination, which increases operational costs.

DPW’s Waste Removal and Recycling unit expects to collect 30,000 tons of recyclable material in Fiscal Year 2023.

Indicator: Citywide Energy Use



These data points come directly from the Baltimore Gas and Electric Company and include all residential, commercial, and industrial energy consumption.

Related Action Plan Goals

- Goal 6: Move the City and Baltimore residents towards a more sustainable future and zero waste, through improved recycling, composting, waste management, and improved energy practices.

Related Services

- General Services - Service 730: Public and Private Energy Performance
- General Services - Service 731: Facilities Management
- Housing & Community Development - Service 738: Weatherization
- Planning - Service 765: Planning for a Sustainable Baltimore
- Transportation - Service 500: Street Lighting

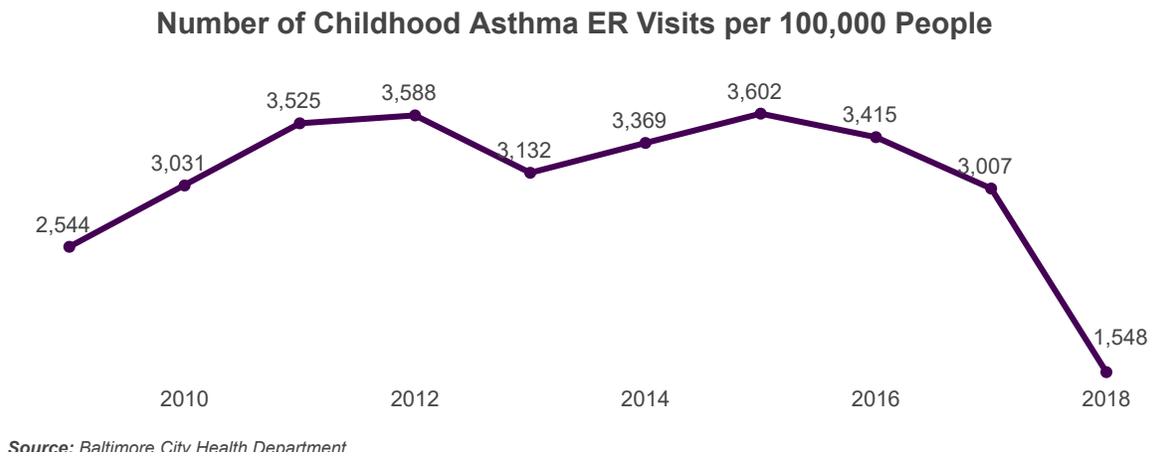
The Fiscal 2023 budget invests in services and programs that will reduce energy usage:

The recommended budget includes \$85,000 for the Department of General Services (DGS) to purchase the Energy Star Portfolio Manager, which will allow the City to quickly gather energy usage data from City-owned buildings, to benchmark to peer buildings, and to identify inefficiencies and savings opportunities. DGS anticipates yearly savings of \$150,000 to the City.

DGS plans to attain 71 million kWh in annual energy savings as a result of initiatives from the Energy Office. The Energy Office’s projects include energy efficiency measures installed under energy performance contracts and grant-funded projects from the Maryland Energy Administration and U.S. Department of Energy.

The Department of Housing and Community Development budget includes \$755,222 in General Funds to support the Weatherization Program Delivery. This includes funding for core positions and non-personnel costs required to operate the City’s weatherization program.

Indicator: Asthma Visits



Asthma is a chronic lung disease that impacts more than 25 million people throughout the United States. The number of childhood asthma ER visits per 100,000 people is used as a headline measure for prevalence of chronic disease and conditions within the City of Baltimore. Data are provided by the Baltimore City Health Department based on data from the Maryland Health Services Cost Review Commission (HSCRC). Data for 2019 and 2020 are not available because HSCRC has paused fulfillment of data requests due a network security incident at the Maryland Department of Health in December 2021.

Related Action Plan Goals

- Goal 1: Reduce public health disparities across the City by decreasing environmental hazards and improving air quality.

Related Services

- Health - Service 305: Healthy Homes
- Health - Service 310: School Health Services
- Housing & Community Development - Service 750: Housing Rehabilitation Services

The Fiscal 2023 budget invests in services and programs that will help reduce childhood asthma:

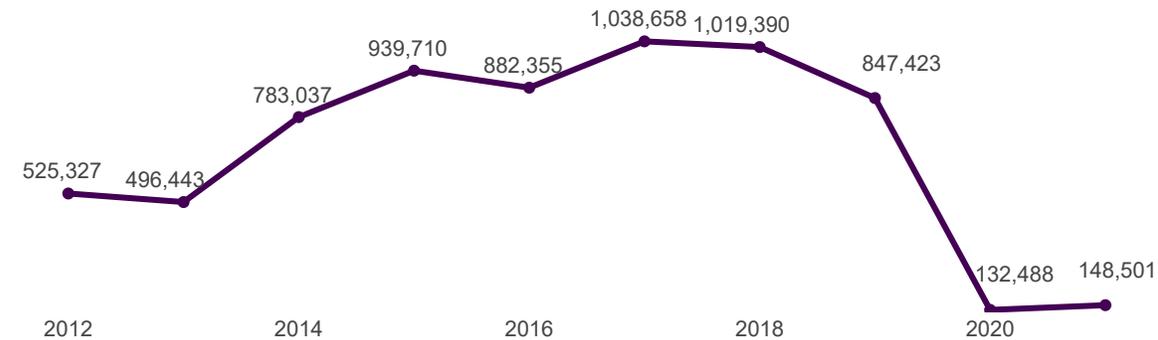
The Health Department’s Community Asthma Program (CAP) provides home visits for Baltimore children with asthma and expects 80% of children in the CAP to have improved symptoms. The service works to reduce emergency department visits, the number of symptom days, and absences from school due to asthma.

As COVID-19 protocols safely allow, the Health Department will transition from virtual home visits to a hybrid model that will allow for brief in-home visits with virtual follow-up. This will provide the opportunity for in-person assessment of housing conditions that may be hazardous for children with asthma and allow for personalized education and interventions based on that assessment.

The Fiscal 2023 budget includes \$15.7 million in General Fund support from the City for School Health Services, which is also supported by City Schools with \$3 million annually, and an additional \$1.5 million in grant funds. The Health Department, through its Bureau of School Health and in partnership with City Schools, helps students manage their asthma by keeping an Asthma Action Plan (AAP) on file in health suites. The AAP provides school health professionals with individualized treatment plans for each student with asthma.

Indicator: Recreational Opportunities

Number of Visits to City Operated Recreation Facilities



Source: Baltimore City Recreation and Parks

The indicator captures the reported number of visits to City-operated recreation facilities, which includes recreation centers, city pools, and horticulture facilities (Rawlings Conservatory and Cylburn Arboretum). Also included in this indicator is total enrollment in youth and adult sports programs. The number of visitors significantly dropped due to COVID-19 related closures. All recreation facilities closed in March 2020 and began offering modified programming at the beginning of July with capacity restrictions. The agency anticipates operations to increase in Fiscal 2023 as COVID restrictions allow.

Related Action Plan Goals

- Goal 3: Improve the cleanliness of Baltimore neighborhoods, streets, parks, and public spaces — while expanding green space across neighborhoods.

Related Services

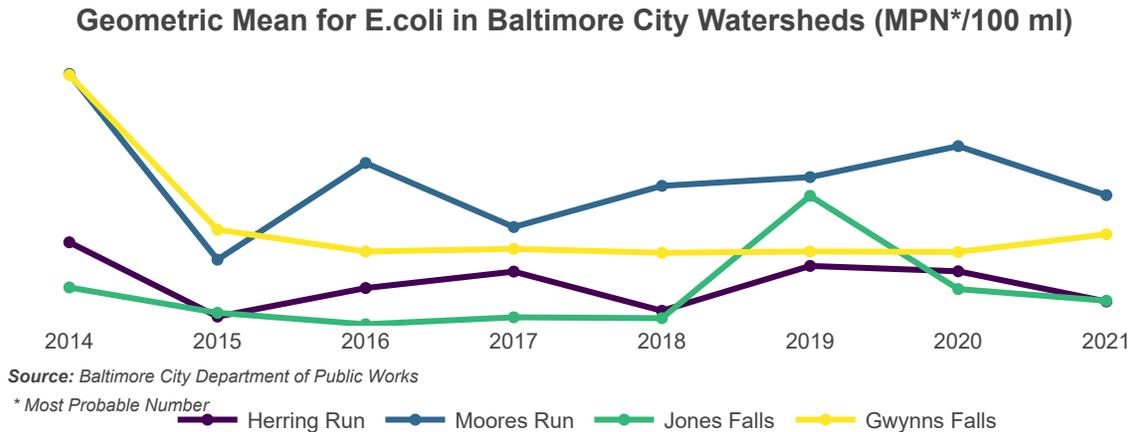
- Recreation & Parks - Service 645: Aquatics
- Recreation & Parks - Service 646: Park Maintenance
- Recreation & Parks - Service 647: Youth and Adult Sports
- Recreation & Parks - Service 649: Special Facilities Management
- Recreation & Parks - Service 652: Therapeutic Recreation
- Recreation & Parks - Service 653: Park Programs & Events

The Fiscal 2023 budget invests in services and programs that will support positive movement on the Recreation Facility Visits indicator:

Beginning in Fiscal 2023 and through Fiscal 2025, BCRP will utilize \$41 million in ARPA funds for capital investments to recreation centers, public pools, trails, playgrounds, and athletic fields and courts.

As COVID-19 health restrictions are lifted, BCRP anticipates increased participation year round at the various City facilities. The budget includes \$2.9 million in funding for the operation of the City’s four park pools, 11 neighborhood pools, and four splash pads during the summer pool season, as well as five indoor aquatic facilities year round. In addition, BCRP operates various special facilities, including the Mount Pleasant Ice Rink, William Myers Indoor Soccer Pavilion, Carrie Murray Nature Center, and Shake and Bake Family Fun Center.

Indicator: Water Cleanliness



DPW measures fecal bacteria at 23 stations throughout Baltimore. The City is required to meet State and local water quality standards, including bacteriological standards identified under State law as part of the 2002 Consent Decree. Data are divided into four watersheds across the City. When pollutants enter waterways, it is detrimental to the environment and public health. Although the Moores Run watershed results increased, they are within acceptable ranges for this pollutant.

Related Action Plan Goals

- Goal 5: Provide an affordable, world class water service while maintaining safe and high-quality water standards.

Related Services

- Public Works - Service 671: Water Management
- Public Works - Service 673: Wastewater Management
- Public Works - Service 674: Surface Water Management
- Public Works - Service 675: Engineering and Construction Management - Water and Wastewater
- Rec & Parks - Service 654: Urban Forestry

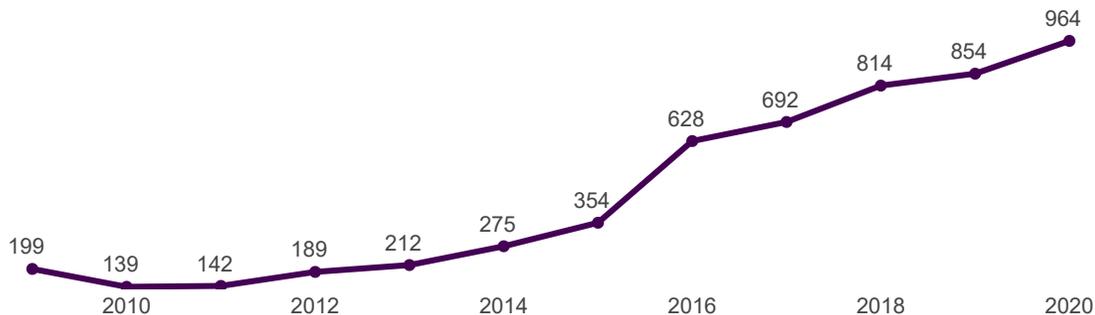
The Fiscal 2023 budget invests in services and programs that will support positive movement on the cleanliness of City waterways indicator:

In Fiscal 2023, DPW plans to meet 100% of its Permit compliance in the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). DPW continues to strive for perfection through consistent testing, process adjustments as data changes, and Preventive Maintenance to assist with optimal process operations.

The City will invest \$826,224 in Street Tree Planting and Maintenance and maintain its tree canopy cover of 28% through BCRP’s Urban Forestry division. Improving the City’s tree canopy can have numerous benefits, including reducing summer peak temperatures and air pollution, providing wildlife habitat, providing aesthetic benefits, and improving social ties among neighbors. In addition, a robust tree canopy can enhance property values and attract businesses and residents.

Indicator: Opioid-Related Deaths

Number of Deaths Related to Opioids



Source: Maryland Department of Health Annual Overdose Death Reports

This indicator was previously reported under the Building Public Safety Pillar. The data includes all deaths that occurred in the Baltimore City, including non-residents, related to opioids. In previous years, this indicator only included deaths from heroin. As the number of deaths from fentanyl has grown and now exceeds heroin-related fatalities, the indicator was changed to better illustrate the scale of this crisis. Data are not yet available for 2021, however, the preliminary data as of June 30, 2021 shows 514 opioid deaths.

Related Action Plan Goals

- Goal 5: Accelerate and expand 9-1-1 alternative efforts to divert appropriate emergency calls to trained behavioral health specialists, improving Baltimore’s response to behavioral and mental health crises.

Related Services

- Fire - Service 609: Emergency Medical Services
- Health - Service 307: Substance Abuse and Mental Health
- Police - Service 853: Patrol Support Services

The Fiscal 2023 budget invests in efforts that will support positive movement on the Opioid-Related Deaths indicator:

The Baltimore City Health Department will continue its syringe exchange program and Overdose Response Program, which trains individuals in responding to opioid-related overdoses with Naloxone and other interventions. In Fiscal Year 2023, the Health Department aims to exchange over 2 million syringes through its Community Risk Reduction Services program and train over 5,500 individuals to administer naloxone.

In Fiscal Year 2023, Behavioral Health Systems Baltimore aims to serve at least 1,400 individuals at the Crisis Stabilization Center and link at least 58 individuals to further care.

The Baltimore City Fire Department (BCFD) budget includes an additional \$5.0 million in Special Revenue funds support for Emergency Medical Services (EMS). These funds will go towards two additional Basic Life Support (BLS) units, as well as the implementation of two new programs. The 911 Nurse Triage Program will place a nurse in the 911 Call Center to triage and pick out the most low-acuity calls that are estimated at 5,000-7,000 per year. The Population Health Initiative will integrate EMS with local health care system to arrange for alternative transport to urgent care or a primary care doctor for certain responses.

Operating Budget for Clean and Healthy Communities

Service	Fund Name	Fiscal 2022 Budget	Fiscal 2023 Budget	Change in Budget
Fire				
611 Fire Code Enforcement	General	5,448,260	5,771,187	322,927
	Federal	171,867	171,041	(826)
	State	188,601	187,695	(906)
SERVICE TOTAL		5,808,728	6,129,923	321,195
613 Fire Facilities Maintenance and Replacement	General	19,477,689	20,640,452	1,162,763
	Federal	3,690,315	3,672,610	(17,705)
	State	1,371,816	1,365,234	(6,582)
SERVICE TOTAL		24,539,820	25,678,296	1,138,476
AGENCY TOTAL		30,348,548	31,808,219	1,459,671
General Services				
189 Fleet Management	Internal Service	67,122,237	70,202,050	3,079,813
726 Administration General Services	General	756,922	1,360,111	603,189
	Internal Service	64,745	72,688	7,943
SERVICE TOTAL		821,667	1,432,799	611,132
730 Public and Private Energy Performance	General	666,005	816,191	150,186
	State	1,225,000	1,867,201	642,201
	Special Revenue	1,100,000	1,095,520	(4,480)
SERVICE TOTAL		2,991,005	3,778,912	787,907
731 Facilities Management	General	10,712,183	9,753,363	(958,820)
	Internal Service	28,988,847	29,573,329	584,482
	State	250,000	250,000	0
SERVICE TOTAL		39,951,030	39,576,692	(374,338)
734 Capital Projects Division Design and Construction	General	931,882	1,159,435	227,553
AGENCY TOTAL		111,817,821	116,149,888	4,332,067
Health				
303 Clinical Services	General	4,688,357	4,882,875	194,518
	Federal	1,882,302	6,629,576	4,747,274
	State	984,232	6,361,055	5,376,823
	Special Revenue	104,604	102,874	(1,730)
SERVICE TOTAL		7,659,495	17,976,380	10,316,885
305 Healthy Homes	General	1,315,837	1,500,933	185,096
	Federal	921,094	851,477	(69,617)
	State	713,462	1,486,092	772,630
SERVICE TOTAL		2,950,393	3,838,502	888,109
311 Health Services for Seniors	Special Revenue	5,371,030	5,399,406	28,376
715 Administration Health	General	4,833,711	5,634,001	800,290
	Federal	5,793,584	6,216,276	422,692

(continued)

Service	Fund Name	Fiscal 2022 Budget	Fiscal 2023 Budget	Change in Budget
	State	2,325,004	2,189,443	(135,561)
	Special Revenue	1,700,000	1,691,843	(8,157)
	Special Grant	200,000	199,039	(961)
	SERVICE TOTAL	14,852,299	15,930,602	1,078,303
716 Animal Services	General	3,415,556	3,407,762	(7,794)
717 Environmental Inspection Services	General	3,142,652	3,118,838	(23,814)
	Special Revenue	34,107	33,944	(163)
	SERVICE TOTAL	3,176,759	3,152,782	(23,977)
718 Chronic Disease Prevention	General	252,151	283,294	31,143
	Federal	45,882	21,993	(23,889)
	State	457,022	457,170	148
	Special Revenue	27,600	27,468	(132)
	SERVICE TOTAL	782,655	789,925	7,270
720 HIV Treatment Services for the Uninsured	General	1,356,402	1,420,742	64,340
	Federal	30,211,064	29,770,016	(441,048)
	State	23,891,789	23,182,892	(708,897)
	SERVICE TOTAL	55,459,255	54,373,650	(1,085,605)
721 Senior Centers	General	1,289,073	1,411,181	122,108
	Federal	1,627,554	1,850,034	222,480
	State	350,535	349,244	(1,291)
	Special Revenue	101,081	100,597	(484)
	Special Grant	16,432	16,432	0
	SERVICE TOTAL	3,384,675	3,727,488	342,813
722 Administration CARE	General	442,038	0	(442,038)
	Federal	257,877	260,483	2,606
	SERVICE TOTAL	699,915	260,483	(439,432)
723 Advocacy for Seniors	General	93,985	94,955	970
	Federal	112,326	113,844	1,518
	State	286,740	290,850	4,110
	Special Revenue	401,241	588,700	187,459
	SERVICE TOTAL	894,292	1,088,349	194,057
724 Direct Care and Support Planning	State	2,740,012	2,654,787	(85,225)
	Special Revenue	37,861	37,677	(184)
	SERVICE TOTAL	2,777,873	2,692,464	(85,409)
725 Community Services for Seniors	General	201,158	209,733	8,575
	Federal	3,834,268	3,901,671	67,403
	State	1,015,929	1,011,057	(4,872)
	SERVICE TOTAL	5,051,355	5,122,461	71,106
	AGENCY TOTAL	106,475,552	117,760,254	11,284,702

(continued)

Service	Fund Name	Fiscal 2022 Budget	Fiscal 2023 Budget	Change in Budget
Housing and Community Development				
593 Community Support Projects	General	2,208,549	2,294,359	85,810
	Federal	42,078,452	10,575,198	(31,503,254)
	SERVICE TOTAL	44,287,001	12,869,557	(31,417,444)
737 Administration HCD	General	5,392,370	5,458,863	66,493
	Federal	1,030,722	1,049,510	18,788
	Special Revenue	200,000	0	(200,000)
	SERVICE TOTAL	6,623,092	6,508,373	(114,719)
738 Weatherization Services	General	1,160,643	1,151,513	(9,130)
	State	7,351,297	6,390,992	(960,305)
	SERVICE TOTAL	8,511,940	7,542,505	(969,435)
742 Promote Homeownership	General	693,027	941,537	248,510
	Federal	199,551	328,799	129,248
	Special Revenue	150,000	150,000	0
	SERVICE TOTAL	1,042,578	1,420,336	377,758
745 Housing Code Enforcement	General	12,506,049	12,672,900	166,851
	Federal	360,000	359,854	(146)
	Special Revenue	51,864	0	(51,864)
	SERVICE TOTAL	12,917,913	13,032,754	114,841
747 Register and License Properties and Contractors	General	603,391	517,366	(86,025)
748 Affordable Housing	Federal	985,398	775,705	(209,693)
	Special Revenue	7,100,456	8,543,602	1,443,146
	SERVICE TOTAL	8,085,854	9,319,307	1,233,453
749 Property Acquisition Disposition and Asset Management	General	4,149,917	6,171,701	2,021,784
750 Housing Rehabilitation Services	General	0	200,000	200,000
	Federal	6,224,470	6,797,142	572,672
	State	569,629	569,226	(403)
	Special Grant	0	72,000	72,000
	SERVICE TOTAL	6,794,099	7,638,368	844,269
751 Building and Zoning Inspections and Permits	General	6,894,955	7,160,207	265,252
754 Summer Food Service Program	General	0	16,464	16,464
	State	3,711,967	3,757,282	45,315
	SERVICE TOTAL	3,711,967	3,773,746	61,779
815 Live Baltimore	General	606,663	1,108,452	501,789
	AGENCY TOTAL	104,229,370	77,062,672	(27,166,698)
M-R: Environmental Control Board				
117 Adjudication of Environmental Citations	General	1,556,600	1,567,564	10,964
	State	255,750	255,750	0
	SERVICE TOTAL	1,812,350	1,823,314	10,964
	AGENCY TOTAL	1,812,350	1,823,314	10,964

(continued)

Service	Fund Name	Fiscal 2022 Budget	Fiscal 2023 Budget	Change in Budget
M-R: Office of Homeless Services				
356 Administration Homeless Services	General	1,529,096	1,898,991	369,895
	Federal	4,720,258	4,814,695	94,437
	State	288,016	291,408	3,392
	Special Revenue	737,188	746,004	8,816
	SERVICE TOTAL	7,274,558	7,751,098	476,540
893 Homeless Prevention and Support Services for the Homeless	Federal	260,503	261,479	976
	State	263,115	262,923	(192)
	SERVICE TOTAL	523,618	524,402	784
894 Outreach to the Homeless	General	1,025,333	1,095,418	70,085
	Federal	944,150	943,461	(689)
	State	40,195	40,165	(30)
	SERVICE TOTAL	2,009,678	2,079,044	69,366
895 Temporary Housing for the Homeless	General	9,636,845	9,573,273	(63,572)
	Federal	9,455,978	9,449,085	(6,893)
	State	1,996,143	1,994,691	(1,452)
	SERVICE TOTAL	21,088,966	21,017,049	(71,917)
896 Permanent Housing for the Homeless	General	256,468	267,402	10,934
	Federal	34,167,501	34,165,742	(1,759)
	State	2,849,163	2,847,085	(2,078)
	SERVICE TOTAL	37,273,132	37,280,229	7,097
	AGENCY TOTAL	68,169,952	68,651,822	481,870
Municipal and Zoning Appeals				
185 Board of Municipal and Zoning Appeals	General	485,660	621,399	135,739
Planning				
762 Historic Preservation	General	637,911	626,625	(11,286)
	Federal	100,000	0	(100,000)
	State	100,000	0	(100,000)
	Special Grant	50,000	0	(50,000)
	SERVICE TOTAL	887,911	626,625	(261,286)
763 Comprehensive Planning and Resource Management	General	2,299,347	2,343,028	43,681
	Federal	150,000	0	(150,000)
	State	225,000	0	(225,000)
	Special Revenue	553,600	1,840,000	1,286,400
	Special Grant	75,000	0	(75,000)
	SERVICE TOTAL	3,302,947	4,183,028	880,081

(continued)

Service	Fund Name	Fiscal 2022 Budget	Fiscal 2023 Budget	Change in Budget
765 Planning for a Sustainable Baltimore	General	1,553,443	1,676,447	123,004
	Federal	250,000	3,236,765	2,986,765
	State	510,200	258,722	(251,478)
	Special Revenue	482,046	696,042	213,996
	Special Grant	663,000	0	(663,000)
	SERVICE TOTAL	3,458,689	5,867,976	2,409,287
768 Administration Planning	General	1,370,724	1,384,775	14,051
	AGENCY TOTAL	9,020,271	12,062,404	3,042,133
Public Works				
660 Administration Solid Waste	General	2,262,856	3,331,527	1,068,671
661 Public Right of Way Cleaning	General	18,173,437	18,576,302	402,865
	Stormwater Utility	4,824,640	5,103,891	279,251
	Federal	2,046,000	0	(2,046,000)
	Special Revenue	1,635,908	1,715,624	79,716
	SERVICE TOTAL	26,679,985	25,395,817	(1,284,168)
662 Vacant and Abandoned Property Cleaning and Boarding	General	11,730,011	11,799,432	69,421
	Federal	1,175,000	1,175,000	0
	SERVICE TOTAL	12,905,011	12,974,432	69,421
663 Waste Removal and Recycling	General	35,662,755	36,400,544	737,789
	Stormwater Utility	0	499,859	499,859
	Federal	850,000	0	(850,000)
	State	500,000	0	(500,000)
	Special Revenue	1,650,000	1,642,082	(7,918)
	Special Grant	604,250	199,185	(405,065)
	SERVICE TOTAL	39,267,005	38,741,670	(525,335)
664 Waste Re Use and Disposal	General	26,856,145	28,080,621	1,224,476
	Stormwater Utility	4,000,000	200,000	(3,800,000)
	Federal	0	298,778	298,778
	SERVICE TOTAL	30,856,145	28,579,399	(2,276,746)
670 Administration Water and Wastewater	Wastewater Utility	29,635,596	32,883,439	3,247,843
	Water Utility	18,983,578	19,819,966	836,388
	Federal	300,000	298,560	(1,440)
	Special Revenue	400,000	398,082	(1,918)
	Special Grant	250,000	248,801	(1,199)
	SERVICE TOTAL	49,569,174	53,648,848	4,079,674
671 Water Management	Water Utility	88,897,680	89,204,971	307,291
	Federal	254,600	253,378	(1,222)
	SERVICE TOTAL	89,152,280	89,458,349	306,069
672 Water and Wastewater Consumer Services	Wastewater Utility	14,071,415	14,071,415	0
	Water Utility	8,541,030	9,670,484	1,129,454

(continued)

Service	Fund Name	Fiscal 2022 Budget	Fiscal 2023 Budget	Change in Budget
	Stormwater Utility	1,790,907	1,790,907	0
	SERVICE TOTAL	24,403,352	25,532,806	1,129,454
673 Wastewater Management	Wastewater	128,036,256	130,986,469	2,950,213
	Utility			
	Federal	1,400,000	1,393,282	(6,718)
	State	750,000	746,402	(3,598)
	SERVICE TOTAL	130,186,256	133,126,153	2,939,897
674 Surface Water Management	Wastewater	1,737,528	1,740,902	3,374
	Utility			
	Water Utility	559,991	563,960	3,969
	Stormwater Utility	23,452,365	20,621,936	(2,830,429)
	Federal	675,000	671,761	(3,239)
	State	510,000	508,057	(1,943)
	SERVICE TOTAL	26,934,884	24,106,616	(2,828,268)
675 Engineering and Construction Management Water and Wastewater	Wastewater	127,438,865	108,262,036	(19,176,829)
	Utility			
	Water Utility	94,749,082	84,777,737	(9,971,345)
	SERVICE TOTAL	222,187,947	193,039,773	(29,148,174)
676 Administration DPW	General	1,752,457	1,722,760	(29,697)
	Wastewater	1,791,531	1,863,466	71,935
	Utility			
	SERVICE TOTAL	3,543,988	3,586,226	42,238
	AGENCY TOTAL	657,948,883	631,521,616	(26,427,267)
Recreation and Parks				
646 Park Maintenance	General	13,490,118	13,894,395	404,277
	State	3,761,052	1,945,359	(1,815,693)
	Special Revenue	450,000	299,781	(150,219)
	SERVICE TOTAL	17,701,170	16,139,535	(1,561,635)
650 Horticulture	General	1,391,279	1,377,334	(13,945)
	State	0	98,122	98,122
	Special Revenue	511,564	516,423	4,859
	SERVICE TOTAL	1,902,843	1,991,879	89,036
651 Recreation for Seniors	General	493,760	493,382	(378)
	Special Revenue	38,500	38,500	0
	SERVICE TOTAL	532,260	531,882	(378)
652 Therapeutic Recreation	General	513,371	552,243	38,872
653 Park Programs and Events	General	577,141	834,273	257,132
	Special Revenue	1,182,198	1,033,265	(148,933)
	SERVICE TOTAL	1,759,339	1,867,538	108,199
654 Urban Forestry	General	4,639,125	4,814,337	175,212
	Special Revenue	0	800,000	800,000
	SERVICE TOTAL	4,639,125	5,614,337	975,212
	AGENCY TOTAL	27,048,108	26,697,414	(350,694)

(continued)

Service	Fund Name	Fiscal 2022 Budget	Fiscal 2023 Budget	Change in Budget
Transportation				
548 Conduits	Conduit	13,019,924	13,589,903	569,979
	Enterprise			
681 Administration DOT	General	10,074,127	10,111,064	36,937
683 Street Management	General	35,629,558	36,203,999	574,441
688 Snow and Ice Control	General	6,830,313	7,087,162	256,849
690 Sustainable Transportation	General	958,092	980,968	22,876
	Federal	10,600	10,600	0
	State	8,292,343	8,669,387	377,044
	Special Revenue	5,943,139	9,509,323	3,566,184
	SERVICE TOTAL	15,204,174	19,170,278	3,966,104
691 Public Rights of Way	General	4,506,539	4,665,741	159,202
Landscape Management				
692 Bridge and Culvert	General	3,838,316	3,658,492	(179,824)
Management				
694 Survey Control	General	274,262	294,675	20,413
696 Street Cuts Management	General	813,703	784,630	(29,073)
727 Real Property Management	General	2,451,903	2,445,140	(6,763)
	AGENCY TOTAL	92,642,819	98,011,084	5,368,265
GRAND TOTAL				
TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET		1,209,999,334	1,182,170,086	(27,829,248)
LESS INTERNAL SERVICE		96,175,829	99,848,067	3,672,238
TOTAL OPERATING APPROPRIATIONS		1,113,823,505	1,082,322,019	(31,501,486)

Table in dollars.

Pillar: Equitable Neighborhood Development

Fund Name	Fiscal 2022 Budget	Fiscal 2023 Budget	Change in Budget
General	59,936,570	65,918,953	5,982,383
Parking Enterprise	22,459,496	21,838,805	(620,691)
Parking Management	23,864,120	24,459,628	595,508
Federal	689,720,291	13,678,790	(676,041,501)
State	12,751,643	10,379,522	(2,372,121)
Special Revenue	1,905,131	1,999,051	93,920
Special Grant	51,000	50,756	(244)
Total	810,688,251	138,325,505	(672,362,746)

Table in dollars.

Key results funded in the Fiscal 2023 Budget:

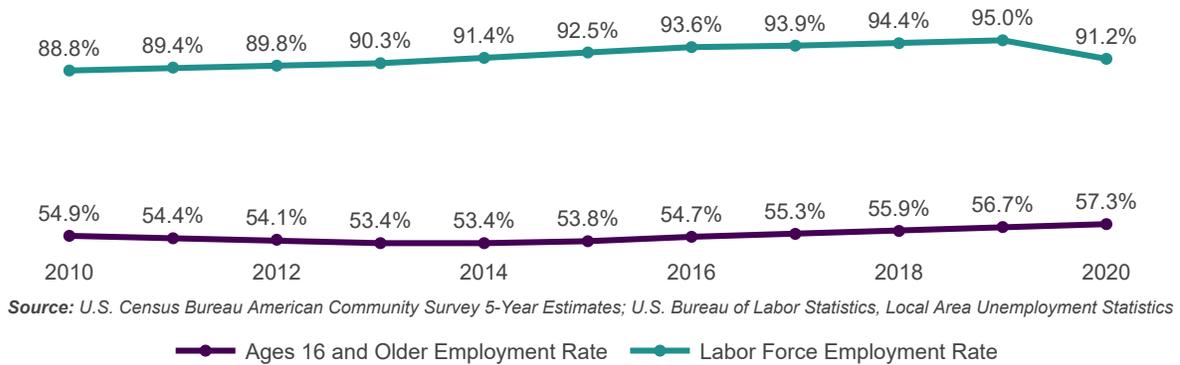
- The Mayor’s Office of Employment Development’s (MOED) Career Center Network will provide 5,000 Baltimore City residents with 21st century job skills with the help of a new comprehensive job readiness program.
- Visit Baltimore anticipates welcoming up to 25 million visitors to Baltimore in 2023 as health restrictions lift and travel resumes.
- With recent attendance increases from virtual events and the strong housing market, 1,200 Live Baltimore customers will be able to purchase a home in Baltimore City.
- The Law Department’s Minority and Women’s Business Opportunity Office (MWBOO) will work to provide 20 training and outreach sessions and reduce the number of days for application reviews by up to 67%.

Key budget decisions in Equitable Neighborhood Development:

- The budget supports MWBOO with an additional \$500,000 in funding to enhance their current operations to support greater participation and create additional opportunities for local Minority Business Enterprise and Women Business Enterprise business owners.
- The Office of Equity and Civil Rights will add two personnel, an Equity Data Analyst and Community Liaison, to further achieve the goals set forth by the City’s Equity Assessment Program.
- The Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) will begin to utilize \$100 million in American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to build new affordable housing units, address vacant properties, and support low-income renters and homeowners. In addition, DHCD will receive over \$1.7 million in additional General Fund support to address vacants across the City based on recommendations from the recently completed [30-day Vacant Review](#).
- The budget includes an additional \$468,794 for Live Baltimore to develop a targeted ad campaign to help attract more middle-income Black families and to translate marketing materials into Spanish and other languages in order to reach more immigrant families and grow Baltimore City’s population.
- In order to strengthen Baltimore’s tourism industry, the budget includes \$500,000 to reopen the Baltimore Visitor Center, which closed at the onset of the pandemic, and \$212,000 for a new event management system for the Baltimore Convention Center.
- Lexington Market will utilize ARPA funds to complete the redevelopment project and increase Black and women owned businesses. Additionally, Baltimore Public Markets will receive \$238,000 to support the implementation of a new point-of-sale system at several markets as well as SNAP terminals for vendors.
- The Fiscal 2023 budget reflects a \$17 million reduction in Federal funding, which is largely due to removal of one-time Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds related to the pandemic.

Indicator: Employment Rate

City Resident Employment Rate



The labor force employment rate is the percentage of people in the labor force (i.e. those seeking work) who are employed, or the inverse of the unemployment rate for Baltimore City. The employment rate for ages 16 and older shows the percent of people employed out of all working-age city residents, including those who are not seeking work due to school attendance, retirement, discouragement, or other reasons.

Related Action Plan Goals

- Goal 1: Continue to ensure an equitable recovery from COVID-19 for Baltimore residents and businesses.

Related Services

- Housing & Community Development - Service 813: Emerging Technology Center
- Law Department - Service 869: Minority and Women’s Business Opportunity Office
- M-R: Office of Employment Development - Service 792: Workforce Public Assistance
- M-R: Office of Employment Development - Service 793: Employment Enhancement Services for Baltimore City Residents
- M-R: Office of Employment Development - Service 795: Workforce Services for Baltimore Residents

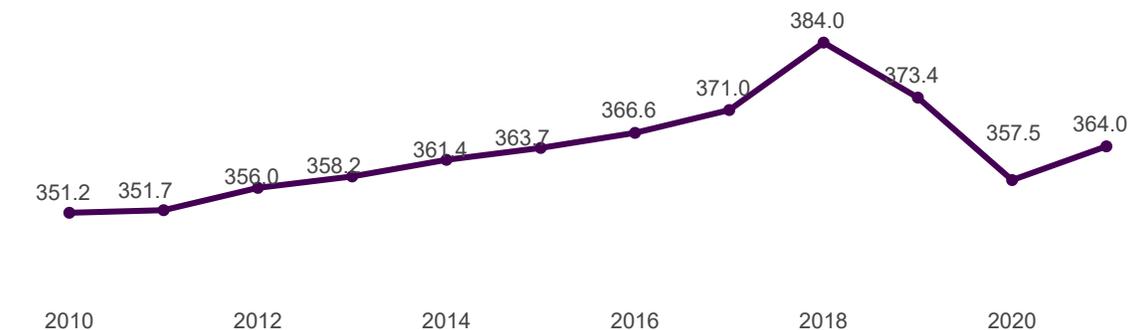
The Fiscal 2023 budget invests in services and programs that will to support positive movement on the Employment Rate indicator:

MOED will use \$11.7 million in ARPA funding to expand workforce development for youth and disadvantaged job seekers, including residents returning home from incarceration and recipients of public assistance. This funding will help support Hire Up, Train Up, YouthWorks, and Workforce Supports Programming and Wage Subsidies.

MOED continues to utilize 3 full-time Career Development Facilitators (CDFs) to deliver career counseling and intensive job coaching. Despite the impact of COVID-19, MOED was still able to provide intensive services to 491 residents in Fiscal 2021. Additionally, 4,065 residents received job readiness skills through the Career Center Network.

Indicator: Number of Jobs

Annual Average of Non-Farm Jobs in Baltimore City (in Thousands)



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics

Non-farm payrolls, which are captured by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Employment Statistics (CES) dataset, include all public and non-public sector jobs (full-time and part-time) in the City of Baltimore, with the exception of farm workers, household workers, proprietors, armed services, and the self-employed. The latest data available from 2021 shows the number of non-farm jobs in Baltimore City began to rebound from 2020, the onset of the pandemic.

Related Action Plan Goals

- Goal 1: Continue to ensure an equitable recovery from COVID-19 for Baltimore residents and businesses.

Related Services

- Housing & Community Development - Service 809: Retention, Expansion, and Attraction of Businesses
- Housing & Community Development - Service 813: Emerging Technology Center
- M-R: Office of Employment Development - Service 793: Employment Enhancement Services for Baltimore City Residents
- M-R: Office of Employment Development - Service 795: Workforce Services for Baltimore Residents

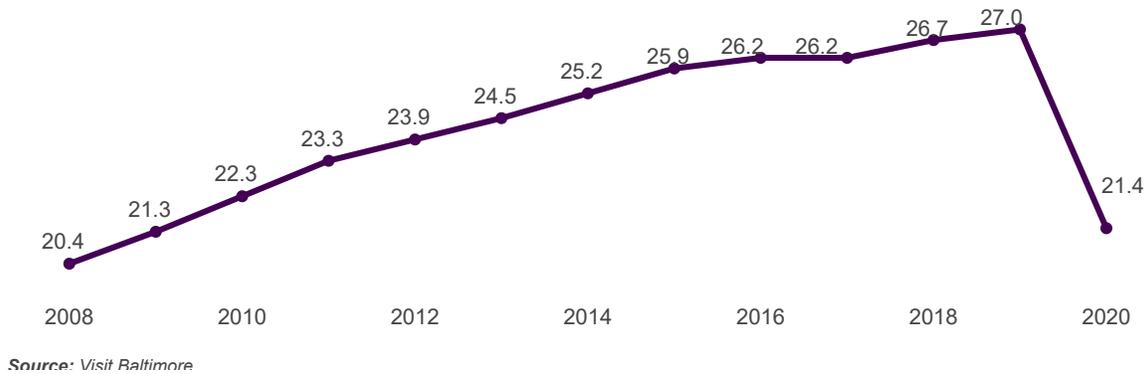
The Fiscal 2023 budget invests in services and programs that will support positive movement on the Jobs in Baltimore indicator:

A \$25 million Economic Recovery Fund was created with ARPA funding to support small businesses, non-profits, artists, and childcare providers throughout Baltimore City.

Additionally, Baltimore Development Corporation (BDC) continues to offer a variety of programs that are designed to help provide assistance to businesses seeking to remain or locate in the City. These programs include multiple loan programs, the Enterprise Zone tax credit program, the Foreign Trade Zone, the Brownfields program, Tax Increment Financing, and Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILOTs).

Indicator: Visitors to Baltimore

Total Number of Visitors to Baltimore (in Millions)



This dataset comes from Visit Baltimore and includes domestic visitors to Baltimore for leisure and business travel. The decline in visitors shown for calendar year 2020 is a direct result of the pandemic. Data has been updated for this budget cycle to accurately reflect the number of visitors per calendar year.

Related Action Plan Goals

- Goal 3: Reimagine and provide support to Baltimore economic engines, commercial corridors, and the arts community, with a focus on equity and opportunity for local business owners and creatives.

Related Services

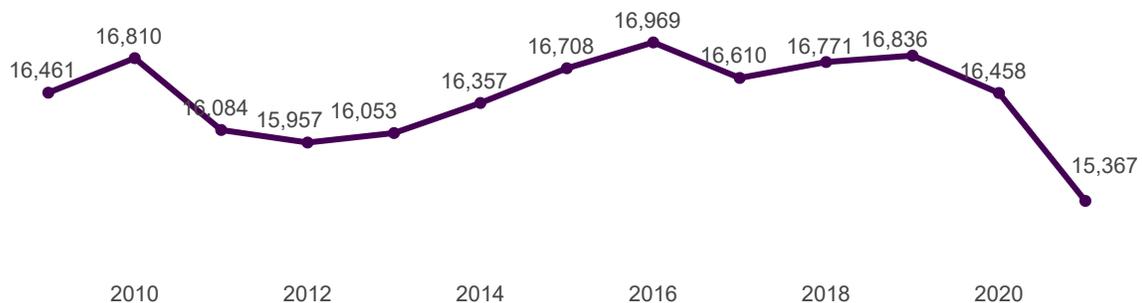
- M-R: Art and Culture - Service 493: Art and Culture Grants
- M-R: Art and Culture - Service 824: Events, Art, Culture, and Film
- M-R: Civic Promotion - Service 820: Convention Sales and Tourism Marketing
- M-R: Convention Center Hotel - Service 535 Convention Center Hotel
- M-R: Convention Complex - Service 540: Royal Farms Arena Operations
- M-R: Convention Complex - Service 855: Convention Center

The Fiscal 2023 budget invests in services and programs that will support positive movement on the Visitors to Baltimore indicator:

As the destination marketing organization for Baltimore, Visit Baltimore received \$2.5 million in ARPA funding in Fiscal 2022 through the newly created Economic Recovery Fund. This funding will support the hospitality industry and Baltimore-area hotels recovering from the financial impacts of COVID-19. Baltimore City experienced a sharp decline in Hotel Tax collected in the City due to travel restrictions. As restrictions have eased, the hotel and tourism sector is beginning to recover. The latest travel forecast from Tourism Economics expects domestic leisure travel in 2022 to surpass pre-pandemic levels. However, domestic and international business travel is not expected to fully recover until 2024. The Fiscal 2023 budget also includes \$500,000 funding for Visit Baltimore to reopen the Baltimore Visitor Center.

Indicator: Neighborhood Revitalization

Number of Vacant Residential Buildings



Source: Baltimore City Department of Housing and Community Development

This indicator was previously reported under the Clean and Healthy Communities Pillar. Vacant properties are defined as any residential buildings that have been deemed uninhabitable by building code standards, and given vacant building notices by the Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD). Neighborhood spatial change and the presence of vacant and abandoned properties have profound negative impacts on afflicted communities. Vacant properties decrease surrounding property values, affect the health of local housing markets, may pose safety hazards, and can increase migration from affected neighborhoods.

Related Action Plan Goals

- Goal 1: Increase capital investment and ensure equitable access to services in formerly redlined neighborhoods.
- Goal 4: Increase Baltimore’s overall population with a focus on middle income families and immigrants.

Related Services

- Housing & Community Development - Service 742: Promote Homeownership
- Housing & Community Development - Service 745: Housing Code Enforcement
- Housing & Community Development - Service 749: Property Acquisition, Disposition, and Asset Management
- Housing & Community Development - Service 750: Housing Rehabilitation Services
- Public Works - Service 662: Vacant & Abandon Property Cleaning & Boarding
- Public Works - Service 661: Public Right of Way Cleaning

The Fiscal 2023 budget invests in services and programs that will support addressing the vacant property indicator:

DHCD will receive over \$1.7 million in additional General Fund support to address vacants buildings based on recommendations from the recently completed [30-Day Vacant Review](#). This funding will support additional personnel to increase the City’s capacity to acquire vacant properties, speed up the disposition process, and assist small and minority developers with the permitting and redevelopment process. In addition, DHCD will utilize ARPA funds to build new affordable housing units, address vacant properties, and support low-income renters and homeowners.

Operating Budget for Equitable Neighborhood Development

Service	Fund Name	Fiscal 2022 Budget	Fiscal 2023 Budget	Change in Budget
Housing and Community Development				
809 Retention Expansion and Attraction of Businesses	General	2,382,556	2,482,798	100,242
	Special Revenue	165,769	165,648	(121)
	SERVICE TOTAL	2,548,325	2,648,446	100,121
810 Real Estate Development	General	2,382,556	2,482,798	100,242
	Special Revenue	165,769	165,648	(121)
	SERVICE TOTAL	2,548,325	2,648,446	100,121
811 Inner Harbor Coordination	General	450,979	456,096	5,117
813 Technology Development Emerging Technology Center	General	866,160	903,082	36,922
	AGENCY TOTAL	6,413,789	6,656,070	242,281
Law				
869 Minority and Women's Business Opportunity Office	General	723,436	2,033,692	1,310,256
Liquor License Board				
850 Liquor Licensing	General	1,159,972	1,174,137	14,165
M-R: American Rescue Plan Act				
111 Economic Recovery	Federal	680,284,732	0	(680,284,732)
M-R: Art and Culture				
493 Art and Culture Grants	General	7,061,336	7,380,263	318,927
824 Events Art Culture and Film	General	2,472,656	2,304,718	(167,938)
	Special Revenue	60,000	0	(60,000)
	SERVICE TOTAL	2,532,656	2,304,718	(227,938)
828 Bromo Seltzer Arts Tower	General	102,405	103,568	1,163
	AGENCY TOTAL	9,696,397	9,788,549	92,152
M-R: Civic Promotion				
590 Civic Promotion Grants	General	1,195,629	1,589,812	394,183
820 Convention Sales and Tourism Marketing	General	9,453,409	8,719,571	(733,838)
	AGENCY TOTAL	10,649,038	10,309,383	(339,655)
M-R: Convention Center Hotel				
535 Convention Center Hotel	General	12,120,648	12,472,051	351,403
M-R: Convention Complex				
540 Royal Farms Arena Operations	General	584,363	598,550	14,187
855 Convention Center	General	10,601,181	13,853,890	3,252,709
	State	10,678,363	8,884,550	(1,793,813)
	SERVICE TOTAL	21,279,544	22,738,440	1,458,896
	AGENCY TOTAL	21,863,907	23,336,990	1,473,083
M-R: Office of Employment Development				
792 Workforce Public Assistance	Federal	3,054,440	2,091,137	(963,303)
	State	100,000	0	(100,000)
	SERVICE TOTAL	3,154,440	2,091,137	(1,063,303)

(continued)

Service	Fund Name	Fiscal 2022 Budget	Fiscal 2023 Budget	Change in Budget
793 Employment Enhancement Services for Baltimore City Residents	General	1,579,986	1,665,537	85,551
	Special Revenue	721,394	847,703	126,309
	SERVICE TOTAL	2,301,380	2,513,240	211,860
794 Administration MOED	General	1,013,033	1,500,535	487,502
	Federal	28,939	(56,406)	(85,345)
	Special Revenue	458,978	486,148	27,170
	SERVICE TOTAL	1,500,950	1,930,277	429,327
795 Workforce Services for Baltimore Residents	Federal	6,352,180	11,644,059	5,291,879
	State	1,973,280	1,494,972	(478,308)
	SERVICE TOTAL	8,325,460	13,139,031	4,813,571
	AGENCY TOTAL	15,282,230	19,673,685	4,391,455
M-R: Office of Equity and Civil Rights				
656 Wage Investigation and Enforcement	General	699,167	627,080	(72,087)
846 Discrimination Investigations Resolutions and Conciliations	General	1,243,278	1,756,000	512,722
	Special Revenue	170,265	169,448	(817)
	SERVICE TOTAL	1,413,543	1,925,448	511,905
	AGENCY TOTAL	2,112,710	2,552,528	439,818
Planning				
761 Development Oversight and Project Support	General	1,097,774	1,147,192	49,418
	Special Grant	51,000	50,756	(244)
	SERVICE TOTAL	1,148,774	1,197,948	49,174
	AGENCY TOTAL	1,148,774	1,197,948	49,174
Transportation				
682 Parking Management	Parking Enterprise Parking Management	22,459,496	21,838,805	(620,691)
		10,667,660	10,624,115	(43,545)
	SERVICE TOTAL	33,127,156	32,462,920	(664,236)
685 Special Events	General	1,673,212	1,568,298	(104,914)
687 Inner Harbor Services Transportation	General	1,072,834	1,099,285	26,451
693 Parking Enforcement	Parking Management	13,196,460	13,835,513	639,053
695 Dock Master	Special Revenue	162,956	164,456	1,500
	AGENCY TOTAL	49,232,618	49,130,472	(102,146)
GRAND TOTAL				
TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET		810,688,251	138,325,505	(672,362,746)
LESS INTERNAL SERVICE		0	0	0
TOTAL OPERATING APPROPRIATIONS		810,688,251	138,325,505	(672,362,746)

Table in dollars.

Pillar: Responsible Stewardship of City Resources

Fund Name	Fiscal 2022 Budget	Fiscal 2023 Budget	Change in Budget
General	146,273,603	158,463,394	12,189,791
Internal Service	47,121,100	46,463,466	(657,634)
Water Utility	238,913	235,635	(3,278)
Parking Management	3,038,959	3,051,647	12,688
Federal	2,710,193	2,860,044	149,851
State	6,987,457	7,048,662	61,205
Special Revenue	14,041,247	14,413,924	372,677
Special Grant	298,760	337,555	38,795
Total	220,710,232	232,874,327	12,164,095

Table in dollars.

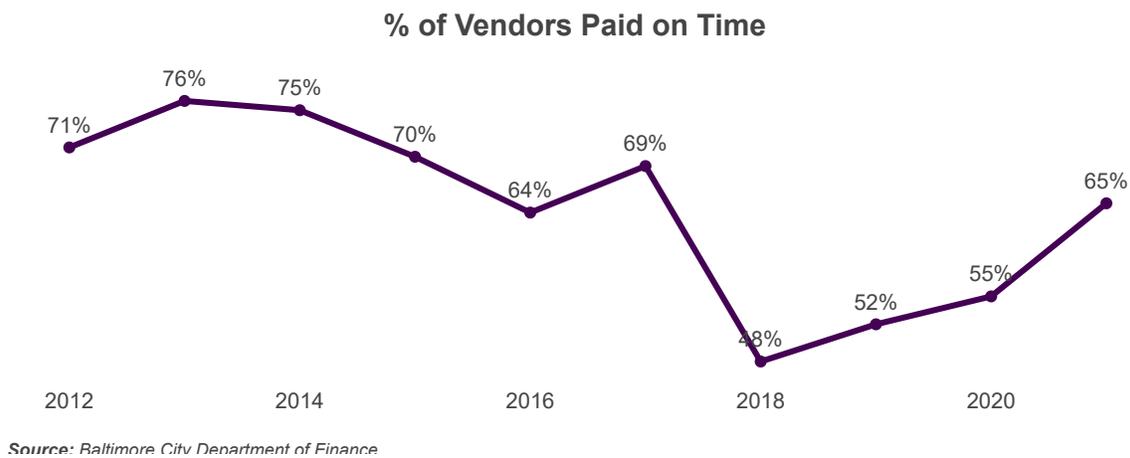
Key results funded in the Fiscal 2023 Budget:

- The Department of Finance's Bureau of the Budget and Management Research (BBMR) will add an additional budget analyst to oversee the City's special revenue and internal service funds. With the addition of this position, BBMR anticipates saving the City an additional \$1 to \$2 million annually based on budget recommendations.
- The Department of Finance estimates generating \$1.5 million in additional property tax revenue for the City from successful assessment appeals.
- The Law Department anticipates answering 90% of Public Information Act (PIA) requests on time. Under State law, the City is required to acknowledge receipt of PIA requests in writing within 10 days. The Law Department works with agencies to respond to PIA requests received directly by Law or the specific agencies.

Key budget decisions in Responsible Stewardship of City Resources:

- The Fiscal 2023 recommended budget includes funding for an additional position within the Department of General Service (DGS) to oversee approximately 30% of DGS-managed buildings.
- The budget includes \$251,000 for the Department of Planning to fund a State mandate, House Bill 409, that requires the City to transition to a more frequent comprehensive planning cycle.
- In Fiscal 2023, the Board of Elections budget will decrease by \$220,000 due to the implementation of mail-in voting options. The agency will have higher printing and postage costs, but lower costs for virtual trainings and election judge stipends.
- The recommended budget includes a \$500,000 reduction to the Department of Finance as the City eliminates the use of legacy systems and continues the implementation of the transition to Workday, an Enterprise Resource Planning system.
- The Fiscal 2023 budget includes a \$2 million contribution to the Fair Election Fund. The Fair Election Fund, established in January 2020, provides public campaign financing to candidates running for certain elected offices. The Fund will issue matching funds to candidates who agree not to accept individual donations larger than \$150 or donations from corporations, unions, and political action committees.
- The recommended budget includes \$450,000 to automate the Board of Estimates submission process, which will reduce staff time across agencies and enable better data tracking and analysis.
- In Fiscal 2023, the City will begin a new contract for an electronic billing and payment system. Once fully implemented, residents will be able to view and pay all property bills in one place, as well as make payments online, via mobile, or in person at over 350 locations throughout the city.

Indicator: Prompt Vendor Payment



The prompt vendor payment rate is the percent of invoices paid within 30 days of receipt. In 2021, there were 106,500 invoices paid. Sixty-five percent or 76,680 were paid within 30 days. The overall cycle time to pay invoices remained at 55 days on average in 2021. This corrects data that was reported in Fiscal 2020.

Related Action Plan Goals

- Goal 1: Improve the overall reliability, access, and transparency of the City’s financial systems.
- Goal 4: Improve government performance, accountability, and cross-agency collaboration.

Related Services

- Finance - Service 609: Procurement
- Finance - Service 702: Accounts Payable

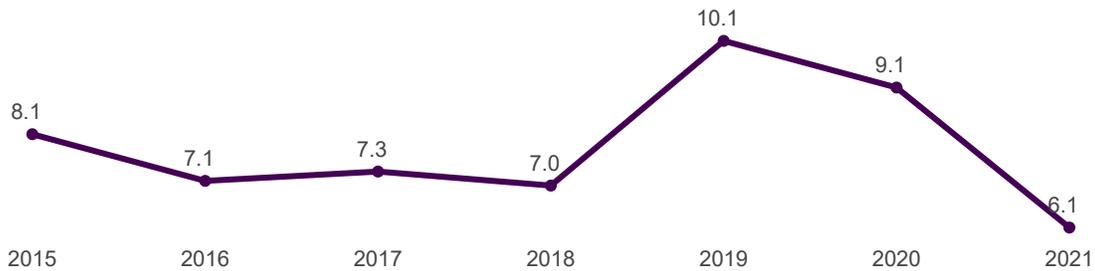
The Fiscal 2023 budget invests in services and programs that will support positive movement on the Prompt Vendor Payment indicator:

Finance’s Accounts Payable Division delivered two City agency Prompt Payment Workshop sessions explaining the current invoicing process. A Prompt Vendor Payment Workshop has been developed and held with City agencies, providing training on this new material.

The City continues to reform the procurement process in an effort to modernize procurement policies and processes. The Procurement Assessment and Transformation RFP has been awarded and approved by the Board Of Estimates (BOE). The official launch is scheduled to begin on April 1, 2022, with the goal of updating the City’s procurement regulations, policies, systems, administrative processes, technology, and overall capacity into Fiscal 2023.

Indicator: 311 Responsiveness

Average Time to Close for 311 Service Requests (Days)



This indicator measures how many days it takes various agencies responding to 311 calls for service to complete the request. This figure includes all categories of 311 requests opened and closed within the fiscal year, excluding traffic calming studies, which average 6 months, and duplicate and transferred requests, as well as distinguishing closed requests from cancelled. In Fiscal 2022, the City took an average of 6.1 days to close a 311 request. Data has been updated to reflect a change to the calculation formula to improve accuracy.

Related Action Plan Goals

- Goal 2: Deliver quality, efficient customer service to all residents.
- Goal 5: Increase transparency and meaningful resident participation in government.

Related Services

- Mayoralty - Service 125: Executive Direction and Control - Mayoralty
- M-R: Office of Information and Technology - Service 804: 311 Call Center

The Fiscal 2023 budget invests in services and programs that will support positive movement on the 311 Responsiveness indicator:

The 311 Call Center is the City’s call intake system where residents can request services and receive general information. The 311 Call Center is also responsible for the development, implementation, and continuing support of the Customer Service Request System, which provides universal, standardized, and inter-agency call intake and work order management.

Operating Budget for Responsible Stewardship of City Resources

Service	Fund Name	Fiscal 2022 Budget	Fiscal 2023 Budget	Change in Budget
Board of Elections				
899 Fair Conduct of Elections	General	7,095,321	9,204,268	2,108,947
City Council				
100 City Council	General	8,593,872	9,052,795	458,923
Comptroller				
130 Executive Direction and Control Comptroller	General	1,881,101	2,531,964	650,863
131 Audits	General	4,977,617	5,534,968	557,351
132 Real Estate Acquisition and Management	General	1,007,758	1,230,264	222,506
133 Office of Telecommunications	Internal Service	10,216,235	9,685,146	(531,089)
136 Municipal Post Office	Internal Service	4,262,998	4,264,410	1,412
	AGENCY TOTAL	22,345,709	23,246,752	901,043
Council Services				
103 Council Services	General	798,867	813,388	14,521
Courts: Circuit Court				
110 Circuit Court	General	17,667,259	18,317,947	650,688
	Federal	2,388,927	2,539,012	150,085
	State	6,561,627	6,623,141	61,514
	SERVICE TOTAL	26,617,813	27,480,100	862,287
	AGENCY TOTAL	26,617,813	27,480,100	862,287
Employees' Retirement Systems				
152 Employees' Retirement System Administration	Special Revenue	5,859,075	5,863,979	4,904
154 Fire and Police Retirement System Administration	Special Revenue	5,854,594	5,962,930	108,336
155 Retirement Savings Plan	Special Revenue	848,728	850,089	1,361
	AGENCY TOTAL	12,562,397	12,676,998	114,601
Finance				
148 Revenue Collection	General	8,247,297	8,807,169	559,872
	Water Utility	238,913	235,635	(3,278)
	Parking Management	3,038,959	3,051,647	12,688
	SERVICE TOTAL	11,525,169	12,094,451	569,282
150 Treasury and Debt Management	General	1,277,407	1,310,823	33,416
698 Administration Finance	General	2,036,766	2,101,078	64,312
699 Procurement	General	4,182,739	4,363,093	180,354
	Internal Service	232,131	212,486	(19,645)
	SERVICE TOTAL	4,414,870	4,575,579	160,709
700 Surplus Property Disposal	Special Revenue	161,349	163,120	1,771
701 Printing Services	Internal Service	3,755,074	3,783,738	28,664
702 Accounts Payable	General	910,666	1,092,879	182,213

(continued)

Service	Fund Name	Fiscal 2022 Budget	Fiscal 2023 Budget	Change in Budget
703 Payroll	General	3,758,870	3,665,578	(93,292)
704 Accounting	General	3,058,262	3,240,260	181,998
707 Risk Management for Employee Injuries	Internal Service	4,332,698	4,233,761	(98,937)
708 Operating Budget Management	General	2,133,175	2,348,738	215,563
710 Fiscal Integrity and Recovery	General	1,192,794	1,209,051	16,257
711 Finance Project Management	General	1,403,877	1,415,198	11,321
	AGENCY TOTAL	39,960,977	41,234,254	1,273,277
Human Resources				
770 Administration Human Resources	General	4,151,698	4,325,340	173,642
771 Benefits Administration	General	3,716,955	3,881,740	164,785
	Internal Service	2,342,739	2,378,872	36,133
	SERVICE TOTAL	6,059,694	6,260,612	200,918
772 Civil Service Management	General	3,623,553	3,819,948	196,395
773 Learning and Development	General	863,451	933,510	70,059
	AGENCY TOTAL	14,698,396	15,339,410	641,014
Law				
860 Administration Law	General	1,650,622	1,655,189	4,567
861 Controversies	General	5,536,242	5,338,537	(197,705)
	Internal Service	3,053,293	2,996,217	(57,076)
	SERVICE TOTAL	8,589,535	8,334,754	(254,781)
862 Transactions	General	2,114,938	2,388,834	273,896
872 Workers' Compensation Practice	General	72,910	73,589	679
	Internal Service	5,750,460	5,743,566	(6,894)
	SERVICE TOTAL	5,823,370	5,817,155	(6,215)
	AGENCY TOTAL	18,178,465	18,195,932	17,467
Legislative Reference				
106 Legislative Reference Services	General	812,997	834,509	21,512
107 Archives and Records Management	General	576,493	603,476	26,983
	AGENCY TOTAL	1,389,490	1,437,985	48,495
M-R: Cable and Communications				
876 Media Production	General	665,017	692,378	27,361
	Special Revenue	676,001	676,000	(1)
	SERVICE TOTAL	1,341,018	1,368,378	27,360
	AGENCY TOTAL	1,341,018	1,368,378	27,360
M-R: Office of Information and Technology				
802 Administration	General	2,677,929	3,271,353	593,424
803 Enterprise Innovation and Application Services	General	19,437,624	18,524,438	(913,186)
804 311 Call Center	General	5,181,661	5,367,604	185,943
805 Enterprise IT Delivery Services	General	10,203,861	11,132,853	928,992
	Internal Service	13,175,472	13,165,270	(10,202)

(continued)

Service	Fund Name	Fiscal 2022 Budget	Fiscal 2023 Budget	Change in Budget
	Special Revenue	70,000	150,000	80,000
	SERVICE TOTAL	23,449,333	24,448,123	998,790
	AGENCY TOTAL	50,746,547	51,611,518	864,971
M-R: Office of the Labor Commissioner				
128 Labor Contract Negotiations and Administration	General	957,075	1,194,061	236,986
Mayoralty				
125 Executive Direction and Control Mayoralty	General	11,552,945	15,855,409	4,302,464
	Federal	321,266	321,032	(234)
	State	425,830	425,521	(309)
	Special Revenue	571,500	747,806	176,306
	Special Grant	298,760	337,555	38,795
	SERVICE TOTAL	13,170,301	17,687,323	4,517,022
	AGENCY TOTAL	13,170,301	17,687,323	4,517,022
Office of the Inspector General				
836 Inspector General	General	2,253,984	2,331,165	77,181
GRAND TOTAL				
TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET		220,710,232	232,874,327	12,164,095
LESS INTERNAL SERVICE		47,121,100	46,463,466	(657,634)
TOTAL OPERATING APPROPRIATIONS		173,589,132	186,410,861	12,821,729

Table in dollars.

Pillar: Other

Fund Name	Fiscal 2022 Budget	Fiscal 2023 Budget	Change in Budget
General	195,927,572	222,615,524	26,687,952
Conduit Enterprise	10,000	10,000	0
Wastewater Utility	75,000	75,000	0
Water Utility	75,000	75,000	0
Stormwater Utility	20,000	20,000	0
Parking Management	5,000	5,000	0
Federal	85,000	3,435,000	3,350,000
State	15,000	6,015,000	6,000,000
Special Revenue	16,002,260	15,802,260	(200,000)
Total	212,214,832	248,052,784	35,837,952

Table in dollars.

Budget appropriations included in this section include centralized fixed costs of City operations, including debt service, retiree health benefits, self-insurance costs, and contributions to the City's retirement systems for grant-funded positions.

Key budget decisions in Other:

- The Fiscal 2023 budget includes a reduction of \$680 million in Federal funds. In Fiscal 2022, the City appropriated \$670 million in Federal funds based on the initial estimate of funds the City would receive from the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA). The City received \$641 million in ARPA funds, which will be able to be spent until they expire since unspent grant funds are carried forward at the end of each fiscal year.
- The budget includes \$1 million for the Contingent Fund, which exists to fund emergency or unanticipated expenditures. The City Charter limits the annual appropriation to \$1 million. Prior to approval of expenditures from the Fund, the Board of Estimates reports to the City Council the circumstances surrounding the request of the expenditure.
- The budget reflects \$21.8 million in principal, interest, and other expenses for Tax Increment Financing (TIF) debt service payments. TIF bonds are widely used financing mechanisms that have been adopted by the City for public improvements, such as development of land and public infrastructure, within designated development districts. The Fiscal 2023 budget includes payments for the Belvedere Square, Poppleton, Port Covington, Clipper Mill, Harbor Point, Mondawmin Mall, and East Baltimore Development, Inc. (EBDI) TIFs.

Operating Budget for Other

Service	Fund Name	Fiscal 2022 Budget	Fiscal 2023 Budget	Change in Budget
M-R: Conditional Purchase Agreements				
129 Conditional Purchase Agreement Payments	General	3,961,522	8,159,723	4,198,201
M-R: Contingent Fund				
121 Contingent Fund	General	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
M-R: Debt Service				
123 General Debt Service	General	88,582,940	88,726,736	143,796
	Special Revenue	15,767,260	15,767,260	0
	SERVICE TOTAL	104,350,200	104,493,996	143,796
	AGENCY TOTAL	104,350,200	104,493,996	143,796
M-R: Employees' Retirement Contribution				
355 Employees' Retirement Contribution	General	2,175,000	2,175,000	0
M-R: Innovation Fund				
833 Innovation Fund	Special Revenue	200,000	0	(200,000)
M-R: Miscellaneous General Expenses				
122 Miscellaneous General Expenses	General	25,620,323	34,196,957	8,576,634
	Conduit	10,000	10,000	0
	Enterprise			
	Wastewater	75,000	75,000	0
	Utility			
	Water Utility	75,000	75,000	0
	Stormwater Utility	20,000	20,000	0
	Parking	5,000	5,000	0
	Management			
	Federal	85,000	85,000	0
	State	15,000	15,000	0
	Special Revenue	35,000	35,000	0
	SERVICE TOTAL	25,940,323	34,516,957	8,576,634
	AGENCY TOTAL	25,940,323	34,516,957	8,576,634
M-R: Office of Neighborhood Safety and Engagement				
619 Community Empowerment and Opportunity	General	0	1,339,849	1,339,849
	Federal	0	1,000,000	1,000,000
	State	0	1,000,000	1,000,000
	SERVICE TOTAL	0	3,339,849	3,339,849
	AGENCY TOTAL	0	3,339,849	3,339,849
M-R: Retirees' Benefits				
351 Retirees' Benefits	General	33,204,808	34,103,936	899,128

(continued)

Service	Fund Name	Fiscal 2022 Budget	Fiscal 2023 Budget	Change in Budget
M-R: Self-Insurance Fund				
126 Contribution to Self Insurance Fund	General	23,897,170	31,099,149	7,201,979
M-R: TIF Debt Service				
124 TIF Debt Service	General	17,485,809	21,814,174	4,328,365
Mayoralty				
168 Municipal Broadband	Federal	0	2,350,000	2,350,000
	State	0	5,000,000	5,000,000
	SERVICE TOTAL	0	7,350,000	7,350,000
	AGENCY TOTAL	0	7,350,000	7,350,000
GRAND TOTAL				
TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET		212,214,832	248,052,784	35,837,952
LESS INTERNAL SERVICE		0	0	0
TOTAL OPERATING APPROPRIATIONS		212,214,832	248,052,784	35,837,952

Table in dollars.

Operating Budget by Agency, Service, and Fund

Service	Fund Name	Fiscal 2022 Budget	Fiscal 2023 Budget	Change in Budget
Board of Elections				
899 Fair Conduct of Elections	General	7,095,321	9,204,268	2,108,947
City Council				
100 City Council	General	8,593,872	9,052,795	458,923
Comptroller				
130 Executive Direction and Control Comptroller	General	1,881,101	2,531,964	650,863
131 Audits	General	4,977,617	5,534,968	557,351
132 Real Estate Acquisition and Management	General	1,007,758	1,230,264	222,506
133 Office of Telecommunications	Internal Service	10,216,235	9,685,146	(531,089)
136 Municipal Post Office	Internal Service	4,262,998	4,264,410	1,412
	AGENCY TOTAL	22,345,709	23,246,752	901,043
Council Services				
103 Council Services	General	798,867	813,388	14,521
Courts: Circuit Court				
110 Circuit Court	General	17,667,259	18,317,947	650,688
	Federal	2,388,927	2,539,012	150,085
	State	6,561,627	6,623,141	61,514
	SERVICE TOTAL	26,617,813	27,480,100	862,287
	AGENCY TOTAL	26,617,813	27,480,100	862,287
Courts: Orphans' Court				
817 Orphans' Court	General	694,393	754,993	60,600
Employees' Retirement Systems				
152 Employees' Retirement System Administration	Special Revenue	5,859,075	5,863,979	4,904
154 Fire and Police Retirement System Administration	Special Revenue	5,854,594	5,962,930	108,336
155 Retirement Savings Plan	Special Revenue	848,728	850,089	1,361
	AGENCY TOTAL	12,562,397	12,676,998	114,601
Enoch Pratt Free Library				
788 Information Services	General	28,481,175	29,585,345	1,104,170
	State	14,184,508	14,921,811	737,303
	Special Revenue	1,041,700	1,078,954	37,254
	SERVICE TOTAL	43,707,383	45,586,110	1,878,727
	AGENCY TOTAL	43,707,383	45,586,110	1,878,727
Finance				
148 Revenue Collection	General	8,247,297	8,807,169	559,872
	Water Utility	238,913	235,635	(3,278)
	Parking	3,038,959	3,051,647	12,688
	Management			
	SERVICE TOTAL	11,525,169	12,094,451	569,282

(continued)

Service	Fund Name	Fiscal 2022 Budget	Fiscal 2023 Budget	Change in Budget
150 Treasury and Debt Management	General	1,277,407	1,310,823	33,416
698 Administration Finance	General	2,036,766	2,101,078	64,312
699 Procurement	General	4,182,739	4,363,093	180,354
	Internal Service	232,131	212,486	(19,645)
	SERVICE TOTAL	4,414,870	4,575,579	160,709
700 Surplus Property Disposal	Special Revenue	161,349	163,120	1,771
701 Printing Services	Internal Service	3,755,074	3,783,738	28,664
702 Accounts Payable	General	910,666	1,092,879	182,213
703 Payroll	General	3,758,870	3,665,578	(93,292)
704 Accounting	General	3,058,262	3,240,260	181,998
707 Risk Management for Employee Injuries	Internal Service	4,332,698	4,233,761	(98,937)
708 Operating Budget Management	General	2,133,175	2,348,738	215,563
710 Fiscal Integrity and Recovery	General	1,192,794	1,209,051	16,257
711 Finance Project Management	General	1,403,877	1,415,198	11,321
	AGENCY TOTAL	39,960,977	41,234,254	1,273,277
Fire				
600 Administration Fire	General	10,135,951	10,494,873	358,922
	Federal	1,600,000	1,592,323	(7,677)
	State	350,000	348,321	(1,679)
	SERVICE TOTAL	12,085,951	12,435,517	349,566
602 Fire Suppression and Emergency Rescue	General	171,709,992	173,291,225	1,581,233
	Federal	1,026,850	1,047,156	20,306
	State	1,420,686	1,420,587	(99)
	SERVICE TOTAL	174,157,528	175,758,968	1,601,440
608 Emergency Management	General	1,055,116	1,108,022	52,906
	Federal	5,480,263	7,769,731	2,289,468
	State	267,000	0	(267,000)
	SERVICE TOTAL	6,802,379	8,877,753	2,075,374
609 Emergency Medical Services	General	34,531,156	708,307	(33,822,849)
	State	1,344,177	1,337,728	(6,449)
	Special Revenue	19,837,221	59,837,221	40,000,000
	SERVICE TOTAL	55,712,554	61,883,256	6,170,702
610 Fire and Emergency Community Outreach	General	423,794	456,980	33,186
611 Fire Code Enforcement	General	5,448,260	5,771,187	322,927
	Federal	171,867	171,041	(826)
	State	188,601	187,695	(906)
	SERVICE TOTAL	5,808,728	6,129,923	321,195
612 Fire Investigation	General	802,069	827,891	25,822
613 Fire Facilities Maintenance and Replacement	General	19,477,689	20,640,452	1,162,763
	Federal	3,690,315	3,672,610	(17,705)
	State	1,371,816	1,365,234	(6,582)
	SERVICE TOTAL	24,539,820	25,678,296	1,138,476
614 Fire Communications and Dispatch	General	8,657,415	9,412,409	754,994
	State	3,051	3,035	(16)

(continued)

Service	Fund Name	Fiscal 2022 Budget	Fiscal 2023 Budget	Change in Budget
	Special Revenue	10,678,871	10,827,303	148,432
	SERVICE TOTAL	19,339,337	20,242,747	903,410
615 Fire Training and Education	General	4,545,391	5,172,477	627,086
	AGENCY TOTAL	304,217,551	317,463,808	13,246,257
General Services				
189 Fleet Management	Internal Service	67,122,237	70,202,050	3,079,813
726 Administration General Services	General	756,922	1,360,111	603,189
	Internal Service	64,745	72,688	7,943
	SERVICE TOTAL	821,667	1,432,799	611,132
730 Public and Private Energy Performance	General	666,005	816,191	150,186
	State	1,225,000	1,867,201	642,201
	Special Revenue	1,100,000	1,095,520	(4,480)
	SERVICE TOTAL	2,991,005	3,778,912	787,907
731 Facilities Management	General	10,712,183	9,753,363	(958,820)
	Internal Service	28,988,847	29,573,329	584,482
	State	250,000	250,000	0
	SERVICE TOTAL	39,951,030	39,576,692	(374,338)
734 Capital Projects Division Design and Construction	General	931,882	1,159,435	227,553
	AGENCY TOTAL	111,817,821	116,149,888	4,332,067
Health				
303 Clinical Services	General	4,688,357	4,882,875	194,518
	Federal	1,882,302	6,629,576	4,747,274
	State	984,232	6,361,055	5,376,823
	Special Revenue	104,604	102,874	(1,730)
	SERVICE TOTAL	7,659,495	17,976,380	10,316,885
305 Healthy Homes	General	1,315,837	1,500,933	185,096
	Federal	921,094	851,477	(69,617)
	State	713,462	1,486,092	772,630
	SERVICE TOTAL	2,950,393	3,838,502	888,109
307 Substance Use Disorder and Mental Health	General	1,563,356	1,527,769	(35,587)
	Federal	1,361,843	1,994,009	632,166
	State	1,806,734	3,173,192	1,366,458
	SERVICE TOTAL	4,731,933	6,694,970	1,963,037
308 Maternal and Child Health	General	2,011,772	2,087,790	76,018
	Federal	20,947,655	19,221,104	(1,726,551)
	State	1,962,478	1,396,233	(566,245)
	Special Revenue	921,345	821,023	(100,322)
	Special Grant	1,223,183	747,231	(475,952)
	SERVICE TOTAL	27,066,433	24,273,381	(2,793,052)
310 School Health Services	General	15,725,944	15,781,786	55,842
	Federal	306,468	307,660	1,192
	State	506,367	871,166	364,799
	Special Revenue	5,194,693	3,321,098	(1,873,595)
	Special Grant	25,000	25,000	0
	SERVICE TOTAL	21,758,472	20,306,710	(1,451,762)
311 Health Services for Seniors	Special Revenue	5,371,030	5,399,406	28,376

(continued)

Service	Fund Name	Fiscal 2022 Budget	Fiscal 2023 Budget	Change in Budget
315 Emergency Services Health	General	36,490,083	981,732	(35,508,351)
	Federal	704,910	15,215,868	14,510,958
	State	8,637,338	10,725,314	2,087,976
	Special Revenue	0	10,136,852	10,136,852
	Special Grant	524,087	452,756	(71,331)
	SERVICE TOTAL	46,356,418	37,512,522	(8,843,896)
316 Youth and Trauma Services	General	768,215	1,276,236	508,021
	Federal	453,193	139,372	(313,821)
	State	388,454	265,203	(123,251)
	Special Grant	41,028	40,833	(195)
	SERVICE TOTAL	1,650,890	1,721,644	70,754
715 Administration Health	General	4,833,711	5,634,001	800,290
	Federal	5,793,584	6,216,276	422,692
	State	2,325,004	2,189,443	(135,561)
	Special Revenue	1,700,000	1,691,843	(8,157)
	Special Grant	200,000	199,039	(961)
	SERVICE TOTAL	14,852,299	15,930,602	1,078,303
716 Animal Services	General	3,415,556	3,407,762	(7,794)
717 Environmental Inspection Services	General	3,142,652	3,118,838	(23,814)
	Special Revenue	34,107	33,944	(163)
	SERVICE TOTAL	3,176,759	3,152,782	(23,977)
718 Chronic Disease Prevention	General	252,151	283,294	31,143
	Federal	45,882	21,993	(23,889)
	State	457,022	457,170	148
	Special Revenue	27,600	27,468	(132)
	SERVICE TOTAL	782,655	789,925	7,270
720 HIV Treatment Services for the Uninsured	General	1,356,402	1,420,742	64,340
	Federal	30,211,064	29,770,016	(441,048)
	State	23,891,789	23,182,892	(708,897)
	SERVICE TOTAL	55,459,255	54,373,650	(1,085,605)
721 Senior Centers	General	1,289,073	1,411,181	122,108
	Federal	1,627,554	1,850,034	222,480
	State	350,535	349,244	(1,291)
	Special Revenue	101,081	100,597	(484)
	Special Grant	16,432	16,432	0
	SERVICE TOTAL	3,384,675	3,727,488	342,813
722 Administration CARE	General	442,038	0	(442,038)
	Federal	257,877	260,483	2,606
	SERVICE TOTAL	699,915	260,483	(439,432)
723 Advocacy for Seniors	General	93,985	94,955	970
	Federal	112,326	113,844	1,518
	State	286,740	290,850	4,110
	Special Revenue	401,241	588,700	187,459
	SERVICE TOTAL	894,292	1,088,349	194,057
724 Direct Care and Support Planning	State	2,740,012	2,654,787	(85,225)
	Special Revenue	37,861	37,677	(184)
	SERVICE TOTAL	2,777,873	2,692,464	(85,409)

(continued)

Service	Fund Name	Fiscal 2022 Budget	Fiscal 2023 Budget	Change in Budget
725 Community Services for Seniors	General	201,158	209,733	8,575
	Federal	3,834,268	3,901,671	67,403
	State	1,015,929	1,011,057	(4,872)
	SERVICE TOTAL	5,051,355	5,122,461	71,106
	AGENCY TOTAL	208,039,698	208,269,481	229,783
Housing and Community Development				
593 Community Support Projects	General	2,208,549	2,294,359	85,810
	Federal	42,078,452	10,575,198	(31,503,254)
	SERVICE TOTAL	44,287,001	12,869,557	(31,417,444)
604 Before and After Care	General	253,503	251,963	(1,540)
737 Administration HCD	General	5,392,370	5,458,863	66,493
	Federal	1,030,722	1,049,510	18,788
	Special Revenue	200,000	0	(200,000)
	SERVICE TOTAL	6,623,092	6,508,373	(114,719)
738 Weatherization Services	General	1,160,643	1,151,513	(9,130)
	State	7,351,297	6,390,992	(960,305)
	SERVICE TOTAL	8,511,940	7,542,505	(969,435)
740 Dawson Center	General	31,609	0	(31,609)
	Federal	342,289	0	(342,289)
	SERVICE TOTAL	373,898	0	(373,898)
742 Promote Homeownership	General	693,027	941,537	248,510
	Federal	199,551	328,799	129,248
	Special Revenue	150,000	150,000	0
	SERVICE TOTAL	1,042,578	1,420,336	377,758
745 Housing Code Enforcement	General	12,506,049	12,672,900	166,851
	Federal	360,000	359,854	(146)
	Special Revenue	51,864	0	(51,864)
	SERVICE TOTAL	12,917,913	13,032,754	114,841
747 Register and License Properties and Contractors	General	603,391	517,366	(86,025)
748 Affordable Housing	Federal	985,398	775,705	(209,693)
	Special Revenue	7,100,456	8,543,602	1,443,146
	SERVICE TOTAL	8,085,854	9,319,307	1,233,453
749 Property Acquisition Disposition and Asset Management	General	4,149,917	6,171,701	2,021,784
750 Housing Rehabilitation Services	General	0	200,000	200,000
	Federal	6,224,470	6,797,142	572,672
	State	569,629	569,226	(403)
	Special Grant	0	72,000	72,000
	SERVICE TOTAL	6,794,099	7,638,368	844,269
751 Building and Zoning Inspections and Permits	General	6,894,955	7,160,207	265,252
752 Community Outreach Services	General	1,431,415	1,728,152	296,737
754 Summer Food Service Program	General	0	16,464	16,464
	State	3,711,967	3,757,282	45,315
	SERVICE TOTAL	3,711,967	3,773,746	61,779
809 Retention Expansion and Attraction of Businesses	General	2,382,556	2,482,798	100,242

(continued)

Service	Fund Name	Fiscal 2022 Budget	Fiscal 2023 Budget	Change in Budget
	Special Revenue	165,769	165,648	(121)
	SERVICE TOTAL	2,548,325	2,648,446	100,121
810 Real Estate Development	General	2,382,556	2,482,798	100,242
	Special Revenue	165,769	165,648	(121)
	SERVICE TOTAL	2,548,325	2,648,446	100,121
811 Inner Harbor Coordination	General	450,979	456,096	5,117
813 Technology Development	General	866,160	903,082	36,922
Emerging Technology Center				
815 Live Baltimore	General	606,663	1,108,452	501,789
	AGENCY TOTAL	112,701,975	85,698,857	(27,003,118)
Human Resources				
770 Administration Human Resources	General	4,151,698	4,325,340	173,642
771 Benefits Administration	General	3,716,955	3,881,740	164,785
	Internal Service	2,342,739	2,378,872	36,133
	SERVICE TOTAL	6,059,694	6,260,612	200,918
772 Civil Service Management	General	3,623,553	3,819,948	196,395
773 Learning and Development	General	863,451	933,510	70,059
	AGENCY TOTAL	14,698,396	15,339,410	641,014
Law				
860 Administration Law	General	1,650,622	1,655,189	4,567
861 Controversies	General	5,536,242	5,338,537	(197,705)
	Internal Service	3,053,293	2,996,217	(57,076)
	SERVICE TOTAL	8,589,535	8,334,754	(254,781)
862 Transactions	General	2,114,938	2,388,834	273,896
869 Minority and Women's Business Opportunity Office	General	723,436	2,033,692	1,310,256
871 Police Legal Affairs	General	2,148,597	2,367,078	218,481
872 Workers' Compensation Practice	General	72,910	73,589	679
	Internal Service	5,750,460	5,743,566	(6,894)
	SERVICE TOTAL	5,823,370	5,817,155	(6,215)
	AGENCY TOTAL	21,050,498	22,596,702	1,546,204
Legislative Reference				
106 Legislative Reference Services	General	812,997	834,509	21,512
107 Archives and Records Management	General	576,493	603,476	26,983
	AGENCY TOTAL	1,389,490	1,437,985	48,495
Liquor License Board				
850 Liquor Licensing	General	1,159,972	1,174,137	14,165
851 Liquor License Compliance	General	1,366,903	1,339,216	(27,687)
	AGENCY TOTAL	2,526,875	2,513,353	(13,522)
M-R: American Rescue Plan Act				
111 Economic Recovery	Federal	680,284,732	0	(680,284,732)
M-R: Art and Culture				
493 Art and Culture Grants	General	7,061,336	7,380,263	318,927

(continued)

Service	Fund Name	Fiscal 2022 Budget	Fiscal 2023 Budget	Change in Budget
824 Events Art Culture and Film	General	2,472,656	2,304,718	(167,938)
	Special Revenue	60,000	0	(60,000)
	SERVICE TOTAL	2,532,656	2,304,718	(227,938)
828 Bromo Seltzer Arts Tower	General	102,405	103,568	1,163
	AGENCY TOTAL	9,696,397	9,788,549	92,152
M-R: Baltimore City Public Schools				
352 Baltimore City Public Schools	General	275,306,538	332,776,508	57,469,970
M-R: Cable and Communications				
876 Media Production	General	665,017	692,378	27,361
	Special Revenue	676,001	676,000	(1)
	SERVICE TOTAL	1,341,018	1,368,378	27,360
	AGENCY TOTAL	1,341,018	1,368,378	27,360
M-R: Civic Promotion				
590 Civic Promotion Grants	General	1,195,629	1,589,812	394,183
820 Convention Sales and Tourism Marketing	General	9,453,409	8,719,571	(733,838)
	AGENCY TOTAL	10,649,038	10,309,383	(339,655)
M-R: Conditional Purchase Agreements				
129 Conditional Purchase Agreement Payments	General	3,961,522	8,159,723	4,198,201
M-R: Contingent Fund				
121 Contingent Fund	General	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
M-R: Convention Center Hotel				
535 Convention Center Hotel	General	12,120,648	12,472,051	351,403
M-R: Convention Complex				
540 Royal Farms Arena Operations	General	584,363	598,550	14,187
855 Convention Center	General	10,601,181	13,853,890	3,252,709
	State	10,678,363	8,884,550	(1,793,813)
	SERVICE TOTAL	21,279,544	22,738,440	1,458,896
	AGENCY TOTAL	21,863,907	23,336,990	1,473,083
M-R: Debt Service				
123 General Debt Service	General	88,582,940	88,726,736	143,796
	Special Revenue	15,767,260	15,767,260	0
	SERVICE TOTAL	104,350,200	104,493,996	143,796
	AGENCY TOTAL	104,350,200	104,493,996	143,796
M-R: Educational Grants				
446 Educational Grants	General	11,325,031	11,666,035	341,004
	Federal	300,000	300,000	0
	Special Revenue	13,327,000	13,753,688	426,688
	SERVICE TOTAL	24,952,031	25,719,723	767,692
	AGENCY TOTAL	24,952,031	25,719,723	767,692
M-R: Employees' Retirement Contribution				
355 Employees' Retirement Contribution	General	2,175,000	2,175,000	0

(continued)

Service	Fund Name	Fiscal 2022 Budget	Fiscal 2023 Budget	Change in Budget
M-R: Environmental Control Board				
117 Adjudication of Environmental Citations	General	1,556,600	1,567,564	10,964
	State	255,750	255,750	0
	SERVICE TOTAL	1,812,350	1,823,314	10,964
	AGENCY TOTAL	1,812,350	1,823,314	10,964
M-R: Health and Welfare Grants				
385 Health and Welfare Grants	General	1,359,314	1,450,825	91,511
M-R: Innovation Fund				
833 Innovation Fund	Special Revenue	200,000	0	(200,000)
M-R: Miscellaneous General Expenses				
122 Miscellaneous General Expenses	General	25,620,323	34,196,957	8,576,634
	Conduit	10,000	10,000	0
	Enterprise Wastewater	75,000	75,000	0
	Utility			
	Water Utility	75,000	75,000	0
	Stormwater Utility	20,000	20,000	0
	Parking	5,000	5,000	0
	Management			
	Federal	85,000	85,000	0
	State	15,000	15,000	0
	Special Revenue	35,000	35,000	0
	SERVICE TOTAL	25,940,323	34,516,957	8,576,634
	AGENCY TOTAL	25,940,323	34,516,957	8,576,634
M-R: Office of Children and Family Success				
109 Administration Children and Family Success	General	3,006,132	1,833,750	(1,172,382)
	Special Revenue	78,000	100,000	22,000
	SERVICE TOTAL	3,084,132	1,933,750	(1,150,382)
605 Head Start	General	605,866	536,216	(69,650)
	Federal	8,021,215	8,427,005	405,790
	State	141,113	569,672	428,559
	Special Revenue	0	150,000	150,000
	SERVICE TOTAL	8,768,194	9,682,893	914,699
741 Community Action Partnership	General	763,240	640,317	(122,923)
	Water Utility	397,937	472,273	74,336
	Federal	18,850,191	34,638,877	15,788,686
	State	7,985,898	11,512,978	3,527,080
	SERVICE TOTAL	27,997,266	47,264,445	19,267,179
	AGENCY TOTAL	39,849,592	58,881,088	19,031,496
M-R: Office of Employment Development				
791 BCPS Alternative Options Academy for Youth	State	214,784	203,985	(10,799)
792 Workforce Public Assistance	Federal	3,054,440	2,091,137	(963,303)

(continued)

Service	Fund Name	Fiscal 2022 Budget	Fiscal 2023 Budget	Change in Budget
	State	100,000	0	(100,000)
	SERVICE TOTAL	3,154,440	2,091,137	(1,063,303)
793 Employment Enhancement Services for Baltimore City Residents	General	1,579,986	1,665,537	85,551
	Special Revenue	721,394	847,703	126,309
	SERVICE TOTAL	2,301,380	2,513,240	211,860
794 Administration MOED	General	1,013,033	1,500,535	487,502
	Federal	28,939	(56,406)	(85,345)
	Special Revenue	458,978	486,148	27,170
	SERVICE TOTAL	1,500,950	1,930,277	429,327
795 Workforce Services for Baltimore Residents	Federal	6,352,180	11,644,059	5,291,879
	State	1,973,280	1,494,972	(478,308)
	SERVICE TOTAL	8,325,460	13,139,031	4,813,571
796 Workforce Services for Ex Offenders	General	199,697	207,211	7,514
	Federal	557,000	554,732	(2,268)
	State	951,403	942,145	(9,258)
	SERVICE TOTAL	1,708,100	1,704,088	(4,012)
797 Workforce Services for Out of School Youth Youth Opportunity	General	3,191,275	3,085,217	(106,058)
	Federal	991,323	746,456	(244,867)
	State	100,000	99,593	(407)
	Special Grant	165,000	164,327	(673)
	SERVICE TOTAL	4,447,598	4,095,593	(352,005)
798 Youth Works Summer Job Program	General	2,564,529	2,834,461	269,932
	Federal	2,001,816	1,999,258	(2,558)
	State	3,376,891	3,463,083	86,192
	Special Revenue	1,065,000	1,112,862	47,862
	SERVICE TOTAL	9,008,236	9,409,664	401,428
800 Workforce Services for WIOA Funded Youth	Federal	4,118,574	3,655,566	(463,008)
	AGENCY TOTAL	34,779,522	38,742,581	3,963,059
M-R: Office of Equity and Civil Rights				
656 Wage Investigation and Enforcement	General	699,167	627,080	(72,087)
846 Discrimination Investigations Resolutions and Conciliations	General	1,243,278	1,756,000	512,722
	Special Revenue	170,265	169,448	(817)
	SERVICE TOTAL	1,413,543	1,925,448	511,905
848 Police Community Relations	General	728,486	769,041	40,555
	AGENCY TOTAL	2,841,196	3,321,569	480,373
M-R: Office of Homeless Services				
356 Administration Homeless Services	General	1,529,096	1,898,991	369,895
	Federal	4,720,258	4,814,695	94,437
	State	288,016	291,408	3,392

(continued)

Service	Fund Name	Fiscal 2022 Budget	Fiscal 2023 Budget	Change in Budget
	Special Revenue	737,188	746,004	8,816
	SERVICE TOTAL	7,274,558	7,751,098	476,540
893 Homeless Prevention and Support Services for the Homeless	Federal	260,503	261,479	976
	State	263,115	262,923	(192)
	SERVICE TOTAL	523,618	524,402	784
894 Outreach to the Homeless	General	1,025,333	1,095,418	70,085
	Federal	944,150	943,461	(689)
	State	40,195	40,165	(30)
	SERVICE TOTAL	2,009,678	2,079,044	69,366
895 Temporary Housing for the Homeless	General	9,636,845	9,573,273	(63,572)
	Federal	9,455,978	9,449,085	(6,893)
	State	1,996,143	1,994,691	(1,452)
	SERVICE TOTAL	21,088,966	21,017,049	(71,917)
896 Permanent Housing for the Homeless	General	256,468	267,402	10,934
	Federal	34,167,501	34,165,742	(1,759)
	State	2,849,163	2,847,085	(2,078)
	SERVICE TOTAL	37,273,132	37,280,229	7,097
	AGENCY TOTAL	68,169,952	68,651,822	481,870
M-R: Office of Information and Technology				
757 CitiWatch	General	2,191,312	2,409,933	218,621
	Special Revenue	305,000	450,000	145,000
	SERVICE TOTAL	2,496,312	2,859,933	363,621
802 Administration	General	2,677,929	3,271,353	593,424
803 Enterprise Innovation and Application Services	General	19,437,624	18,524,438	(913,186)
804 311 Call Center	General	5,181,661	5,367,604	185,943
805 Enterprise IT Delivery Services	General	10,203,861	11,132,853	928,992
	Internal Service	13,175,472	13,165,270	(10,202)
	Special Revenue	70,000	150,000	80,000
	SERVICE TOTAL	23,449,333	24,448,123	998,790
	AGENCY TOTAL	53,242,859	54,471,451	1,228,592
M-R: Office of Neighborhood Safety and Engagement				
617 Criminal Justice Coordination	General	738,498	1,075,175	336,677
	Federal	1,499,039	1,634,458	135,419
	State	1,500,000	600,000	(900,000)
	SERVICE TOTAL	3,737,537	3,309,633	(427,904)
618 Neighborhood Safety and Engagement	General	3,917,262	3,833,590	(83,672)
	Federal	3,451,129	3,448,740	(2,389)
	State	7,225,000	7,080,627	(144,373)
	Special Revenue	1,150,000	1,125,000	(25,000)
	Special Grant	679,032	50,000	(629,032)
	SERVICE TOTAL	16,422,423	15,537,957	(884,466)
619 Community Empowerment and Opportunity	General	0	1,339,849	1,339,849
	Federal	0	1,000,000	1,000,000

(continued)

Service	Fund Name	Fiscal 2022 Budget	Fiscal 2023 Budget	Change in Budget
	State	0	1,000,000	1,000,000
	SERVICE TOTAL	0	3,339,849	3,339,849
758 Coordination of Public Safety Strategy Administration	General	1,113,778	1,411,670	297,892
	State	45,000	45,000	0
	Special Revenue	300,000	999,900	699,900
	SERVICE TOTAL	1,458,778	2,456,570	997,792
	AGENCY TOTAL	21,618,738	24,644,009	3,025,271
M-R: Office of the Labor Commissioner				
128 Labor Contract Negotiations and Administration	General	957,075	1,194,061	236,986
M-R: Retirees' Benefits				
351 Retirees' Benefits	General	33,204,808	34,103,936	899,128
M-R: Self-Insurance Fund				
126 Contribution to Self Insurance Fund	General	23,897,170	31,099,149	7,201,979
M-R: TIF Debt Service				
124 TIF Debt Service	General	17,485,809	21,814,174	4,328,365
Mayorality				
125 Executive Direction and Control Mayorality	General	11,552,945	15,855,409	4,302,464
	Federal	321,266	321,032	(234)
	State	425,830	425,521	(309)
	Special Revenue	571,500	747,806	176,306
	Special Grant	298,760	337,555	38,795
	SERVICE TOTAL	13,170,301	17,687,323	4,517,022
168 Municipal Broadband	Federal	0	2,350,000	2,350,000
	State	0	5,000,000	5,000,000
	SERVICE TOTAL	0	7,350,000	7,350,000
	AGENCY TOTAL	13,170,301	25,037,323	11,867,022
Municipal and Zoning Appeals				
185 Board of Municipal and Zoning Appeals	General	485,660	621,399	135,739
Office of the Inspector General				
836 Inspector General	General	2,253,984	2,331,165	77,181
Planning				
761 Development Oversight and Project Support	General	1,097,774	1,147,192	49,418
	Special Grant	51,000	50,756	(244)
	SERVICE TOTAL	1,148,774	1,197,948	49,174
762 Historic Preservation	General	637,911	626,625	(11,286)
	Federal	100,000	0	(100,000)
	State	100,000	0	(100,000)
	Special Grant	50,000	0	(50,000)
	SERVICE TOTAL	887,911	626,625	(261,286)

(continued)

Service	Fund Name	Fiscal 2022 Budget	Fiscal 2023 Budget	Change in Budget
763 Comprehensive Planning and Resource Management	General	2,299,347	2,343,028	43,681
	Federal	150,000	0	(150,000)
	State	225,000	0	(225,000)
	Special Revenue	553,600	1,840,000	1,286,400
	Special Grant	75,000	0	(75,000)
	SERVICE TOTAL	3,302,947	4,183,028	880,081
765 Planning for a Sustainable Baltimore	General	1,553,443	1,676,447	123,004
	Federal	250,000	3,236,765	2,986,765
	State	510,200	258,722	(251,478)
	Special Revenue	482,046	696,042	213,996
	Special Grant	663,000	0	(663,000)
	SERVICE TOTAL	3,458,689	5,867,976	2,409,287
768 Administration Planning	General	1,370,724	1,384,775	14,051
	AGENCY TOTAL	10,169,045	13,260,352	3,091,307
Police				
621 Administrative Bureau	General	84,280,608	77,774,503	(6,506,105)
	Federal	276,316	8,274,757	7,998,441
	State	852,250	15,851,457	14,999,207
	Special Revenue	6,048,498	4,685,521	(1,362,977)
		SERVICE TOTAL	91,457,672	106,586,238
622 Police Patrol	General	225,563,431	223,614,409	(1,949,022)
	Federal	2,500,000	2,498,178	(1,822)
	State	4,189,589	4,097,314	(92,275)
	Special Revenue	1,400,140	1,000,000	(400,140)
		SERVICE TOTAL	233,653,160	231,209,901
623 Criminal Investigation Division	General	53,525,250	56,774,998	3,249,748
	Federal	1,580,240	1,614,898	34,658
	State	4,005,463	4,605,574	600,111
		SERVICE TOTAL	59,110,953	62,995,470
626 Data Driven Strategies	General	7,299,707	7,347,107	47,400
	Federal	4,447,967	4,438,873	(9,094)
	State	1,175,833	1,193,519	17,686
		SERVICE TOTAL	12,923,507	12,979,499
628 Public Integrity Bureau	General	12,517,320	14,805,138	2,287,818
	State	144,034	157,679	13,645
		SERVICE TOTAL	12,661,354	14,962,817
635 Recruitment Section	General	33,790,603	23,924,648	(9,865,955)
	State	255,367	199,806	(55,561)
		SERVICE TOTAL	34,045,970	24,124,454
642 Crime Laboratory and Evidence Control	General	21,992,312	22,870,634	878,322
	Federal	430,409	404,696	(25,713)
	State	255,910	255,723	(187)
		SERVICE TOTAL	22,678,631	23,531,053
807 Compliance Bureau	General	23,673,196	38,223,593	14,550,397
	Federal	25,893	25,874	(19)
	State	1,998,288	1,996,831	(1,457)
		SERVICE TOTAL	25,697,377	40,246,298

(continued)

Service	Fund Name	Fiscal 2022 Budget	Fiscal 2023 Budget	Change in Budget
816 Special Operations Section	General	40,281,473	38,239,674	(2,041,799)
	Federal	145,085	143,917	(1,168)
	SERVICE TOTAL	40,426,558	38,383,591	(2,042,967)
853 Patrol Support Services	General	19,551,891	21,554,198	2,002,307
	Federal	576,912	560,945	(15,967)
	State	3,050,031	2,444,604	(605,427)
	SERVICE TOTAL	23,178,834	24,559,747	1,380,913
AGENCY TOTAL		555,834,016	579,579,068	23,745,052
Public Works				
660 Administration Solid Waste	General	2,262,856	3,331,527	1,068,671
661 Public Right of Way Cleaning	General	18,173,437	18,576,302	402,865
	Stormwater Utility	4,824,640	5,103,891	279,251
	Federal	2,046,000	0	(2,046,000)
	Special Revenue	1,635,908	1,715,624	79,716
	SERVICE TOTAL	26,679,985	25,395,817	(1,284,168)
662 Vacant and Abandoned Property Cleaning and Boarding	General	11,730,011	11,799,432	69,421
	Federal	1,175,000	1,175,000	0
	SERVICE TOTAL	12,905,011	12,974,432	69,421
663 Waste Removal and Recycling	General	35,662,755	36,400,544	737,789
	Stormwater Utility	0	499,859	499,859
	Federal	850,000	0	(850,000)
	State	500,000	0	(500,000)
	Special Revenue	1,650,000	1,642,082	(7,918)
	Special Grant	604,250	199,185	(405,065)
	SERVICE TOTAL	39,267,005	38,741,670	(525,335)
664 Waste Re Use and Disposal	General	26,856,145	28,080,621	1,224,476
	Stormwater Utility	4,000,000	200,000	(3,800,000)
	Federal	0	298,778	298,778
	SERVICE TOTAL	30,856,145	28,579,399	(2,276,746)
670 Administration Water and Wastewater	Wastewater	29,635,596	32,883,439	3,247,843
	Utility			
	Water Utility	18,983,578	19,819,966	836,388
	Federal	300,000	298,560	(1,440)
	Special Revenue	400,000	398,082	(1,918)
	Special Grant	250,000	248,801	(1,199)
	SERVICE TOTAL	49,569,174	53,648,848	4,079,674
671 Water Management	Water Utility	88,897,680	89,204,971	307,291
	Federal	254,600	253,378	(1,222)
	SERVICE TOTAL	89,152,280	89,458,349	306,069
672 Water and Wastewater Consumer Services	Wastewater	14,071,415	14,071,415	0
	Utility			
	Water Utility	8,541,030	9,670,484	1,129,454
	Stormwater Utility	1,790,907	1,790,907	0
	SERVICE TOTAL	24,403,352	25,532,806	1,129,454
673 Wastewater Management	Wastewater	128,036,256	130,986,469	2,950,213
	Utility			
	Federal	1,400,000	1,393,282	(6,718)
	State	750,000	746,402	(3,598)
	SERVICE TOTAL	130,186,256	133,126,153	2,939,897

(continued)

Service	Fund Name	Fiscal 2022 Budget	Fiscal 2023 Budget	Change in Budget
674 Surface Water Management	Wastewater	1,737,528	1,740,902	3,374
	Utility			
	Water Utility	559,991	563,960	3,969
	Stormwater Utility	23,452,365	20,621,936	(2,830,429)
	Federal	675,000	671,761	(3,239)
	State	510,000	508,057	(1,943)
	SERVICE TOTAL	26,934,884	24,106,616	(2,828,268)
675 Engineering and Construction Management Water and Wastewater	Wastewater	127,438,865	108,262,036	(19,176,829)
	Utility			
	Water Utility	94,749,082	84,777,737	(9,971,345)
	SERVICE TOTAL	222,187,947	193,039,773	(29,148,174)
676 Administration DPW	General	1,752,457	1,722,760	(29,697)
	Wastewater	1,791,531	1,863,466	71,935
	Utility			
	SERVICE TOTAL	3,543,988	3,586,226	42,238
	AGENCY TOTAL	657,948,883	631,521,616	(26,427,267)
Recreation and Parks				
644 Administration Recreation and Parks	General	5,276,628	5,991,040	714,412
	State	1,750,471	1,456,773	(293,698)
	SERVICE TOTAL	7,027,099	7,447,813	420,714
645 Aquatics	General	2,708,100	2,592,103	(115,997)
	Special Revenue	0	300,000	300,000
	SERVICE TOTAL	2,708,100	2,892,103	184,003
646 Park Maintenance	General	13,490,118	13,894,395	404,277
	State	3,761,052	1,945,359	(1,815,693)
	Special Revenue	450,000	299,781	(150,219)
	SERVICE TOTAL	17,701,170	16,139,535	(1,561,635)
647 Youth and Adult Sports	General	866,843	1,201,789	334,946
	Special Revenue	184,345	185,722	1,377
	SERVICE TOTAL	1,051,188	1,387,511	336,323
648 Community Recreation Centers	General	15,758,512	16,769,166	1,010,654
	Federal	439,661	759,816	320,155
	Special Revenue	2,256,260	1,395,313	(860,947)
	Special Grant	300,000	300,000	0
	SERVICE TOTAL	18,754,433	19,224,295	469,862
649 Special Facilities Management Recreation	Special Revenue	3,262,955	3,304,926	41,971
650 Horticulture	General	1,391,279	1,377,334	(13,945)
	State	0	98,122	98,122
	Special Revenue	511,564	516,423	4,859
	SERVICE TOTAL	1,902,843	1,991,879	89,036
651 Recreation for Seniors	General	493,760	493,382	(378)
	Special Revenue	38,500	38,500	0
	SERVICE TOTAL	532,260	531,882	(378)
652 Therapeutic Recreation	General	513,371	552,243	38,872
653 Park Programs and Events	General	577,141	834,273	257,132
	Special Revenue	1,182,198	1,033,265	(148,933)
	SERVICE TOTAL	1,759,339	1,867,538	108,199

(continued)

Service	Fund Name	Fiscal 2022 Budget	Fiscal 2023 Budget	Change in Budget
654 Urban Forestry	General	4,639,125	4,814,337	175,212
	Special Revenue	0	800,000	800,000
	SERVICE TOTAL	4,639,125	5,614,337	975,212
	AGENCY TOTAL	59,851,883	60,954,062	1,102,179
Sheriff				
881 Courthouse Security	General	4,100,564	4,146,221	45,657
882 Deputy Sheriff Enforcement	General	10,784,661	10,634,508	(150,153)
	State	50,000	49,761	(239)
	Special Revenue	1,750,000	1,741,602	(8,398)
	SERVICE TOTAL	12,584,661	12,425,871	(158,790)
883 Service of Protective and Peace Orders	General	2,312,054	2,256,678	(55,376)
884 District Court Sheriff Services	General	2,777,035	2,511,775	(265,260)
889 Child Support Enforcement	General	1,769,708	1,789,736	20,028
	Federal	1,100,000	1,116,616	16,616
	SERVICE TOTAL	2,869,708	2,906,352	36,644
	AGENCY TOTAL	24,644,022	24,246,897	(397,125)
State's Attorney				
115 Prosecution of Criminals	General	28,386,555	29,237,657	851,102
	Federal	1,825,120	2,023,082	197,962
	State	7,118,639	7,650,361	531,722
	Special Revenue	325,660	324,097	(1,563)
	Special Grant	0	139,430	139,430
	SERVICE TOTAL	37,655,974	39,374,627	1,718,653
781 Administration State's Attorney	General	8,074,813	8,346,672	271,859
786 Victim and Witness Services	General	1,940,214	2,015,863	75,649
	Federal	2,711,564	2,692,392	(19,172)
	State	55,706	0	(55,706)
	SERVICE TOTAL	4,707,484	4,708,255	771
	AGENCY TOTAL	50,438,271	52,429,554	1,991,283
Transportation				
500 Street Lighting	General	20,117,007	19,903,881	(213,126)
548 Conduits	Conduit	13,019,924	13,589,903	569,979
	Enterprise			
681 Administration DOT	General	10,074,127	10,111,064	36,937
682 Parking Management	Parking	22,459,496	21,838,805	(620,691)
	Enterprise			
	Parking	10,667,660	10,624,115	(43,545)
	Management			
	SERVICE TOTAL	33,127,156	32,462,920	(664,236)
683 Street Management	General	35,629,558	36,203,999	574,441
684 Traffic Management	General	10,881,532	10,414,269	(467,263)
	Special Revenue	692,862	689,537	(3,325)
	SERVICE TOTAL	11,574,394	11,103,806	(470,588)
685 Special Events	General	1,673,212	1,568,298	(104,914)
687 Inner Harbor Services	General	1,072,834	1,099,285	26,451
Transportation				
688 Snow and Ice Control	General	6,830,313	7,087,162	256,849

(continued)

Service	Fund Name	Fiscal 2022 Budget	Fiscal 2023 Budget	Change in Budget
689 Vehicle Impounding and Disposal	General	8,267,972	8,294,829	26,857
690 Sustainable Transportation	General	958,092	980,968	22,876
	Federal	10,600	10,600	0
	State	8,292,343	8,669,387	377,044
	Special Revenue	5,943,139	9,509,323	3,566,184
	SERVICE TOTAL	15,204,174	19,170,278	3,966,104
691 Public Rights of Way Landscape Management	General	4,506,539	4,665,741	159,202
692 Bridge and Culvert Management	General	3,838,316	3,658,492	(179,824)
693 Parking Enforcement	Parking Management	13,196,460	13,835,513	639,053
694 Survey Control	General	274,262	294,675	20,413
695 Dock Master	Special Revenue	162,956	164,456	1,500
696 Street Cuts Management	General	813,703	784,630	(29,073)
697 Traffic Safety	General	17,766,339	25,964,489	8,198,150
	Federal	488,426	490,381	1,955
	Special Revenue	10,000	13,719,722	13,709,722
	SERVICE TOTAL	18,264,765	40,174,592	21,909,827
727 Real Property Management	General	2,451,903	2,445,140	(6,763)
	AGENCY TOTAL	200,099,575	226,618,664	26,519,089
GRAND TOTAL				
TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET		3,986,774,415	3,462,434,479	(524,339,936)
LESS INTERNAL SERVICE		143,296,929	146,311,533	3,014,604
TOTAL OPERATING APPROPRIATIONS		3,843,477,486	3,316,122,946	(527,354,540)

Table in dollars.

Comparison of Current and Prior Year Operating Budget

Summary by Fund

Fund Name	Fiscal 2022 Budget	Fiscal 2023 Budget	Change in Budget
General	1,992,751,000	2,056,204,000	63,453,000
Conduit Enterprise	13,029,924	13,599,903	569,979
Wastewater Utility	302,786,191	289,882,727	(12,903,464)
Water Utility	212,443,211	204,820,026	(7,623,185)
Stormwater Utility	34,087,912	28,236,593	(5,851,319)
Parking Enterprise	22,459,496	21,838,805	(620,691)
Parking Management	26,908,079	27,516,275	608,196
Federal	937,263,151	278,028,389	(659,234,762)
State	164,840,575	192,670,550	27,829,975
Special Revenue	131,742,175	200,282,333	68,540,158
Special Grant	5,165,772	3,043,345	(2,122,427)
Total	3,843,477,486	3,316,122,946	(527,354,540)

Table in dollars.

Internal Service Fund by Agency

Agency Name	Fiscal 2022 Budget	Fiscal 2023 Budget	Change in Budget
Comptroller	14,479,233	13,949,556	(529,677)
Finance	8,319,903	8,229,985	(89,918)
General Services	96,175,829	99,848,067	3,672,238
Human Resources	2,342,739	2,378,872	36,133
Law	8,803,753	8,739,783	(63,970)
M-R: Office of Information and Technology	13,175,472	13,165,270	(10,202)
Total	143,296,929	146,311,533	3,014,604

Table in dollars.

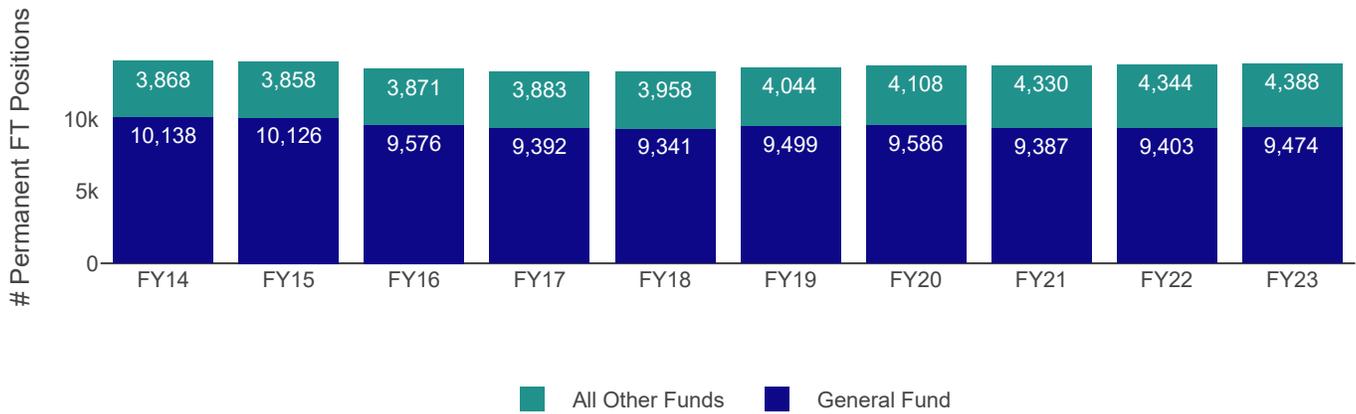
Permanent Full-Time Positions

There are 13,862 full-time, permanent positions budgeted for Fiscal 2023. Of those positions, 9,474 or 68% are supported by the General Fund.

For position information by agency and service, please refer to the [Agency Detail](#) publication.



By Fund



Fund Name	Fiscal 2021 Actual	Fiscal 2022 Budget	Fiscal 2023 Budget	Position Change*
General	9,387	9,403	9,474	71
Internal Service	452	440	436	-4
Conduit Enterprise	120	120	120	0
Wastewater Utility	899	890	890	0
Water Utility	950	949	949	0
Stormwater Utility	146	146	146	0
Parking Management	154	164	164	0
Federal	569	595	627	32
State	480	477	477	0
Special Revenue	550	554	574	20
Special Grant	10	9	5	-4
Total	13,717	13,747	13,862	115

* Change is calculated between Fiscal 2022 and Fiscal 2023

By Agency

Fund Name	Fiscal 2021 Actual	Fiscal 2022 Budget	Fiscal 2023 Budget	Position Change*
City Council				
General	81	81	81	0
AGENCY TOTAL	81	81	81	0
Comptroller				
General	66	67	67	0
Internal Service	35	35	31	-4
AGENCY TOTAL	101	102	98	-4
Council Services				
General	6	6	6	0
AGENCY TOTAL	6	6	6	0
Courts: Circuit Court				
General	86	86	86	0
Federal	13	13	13	0
State	33	33	33	0
AGENCY TOTAL	132	132	132	0
Courts: Orphans' Court				
General	5	5	5	0
AGENCY TOTAL	5	5	5	0
Employees' Retirement Systems				
Special Revenue	80	81	81	0
AGENCY TOTAL	80	81	81	0
Enoch Pratt Free Library				
General	350	350	346	-4
State	95	94	95	1
Special Revenue	10	10	10	0
AGENCY TOTAL	455	454	451	-3
Finance				
General	252	228	231	3
Internal Service	32	35	34	-1
Water Utility	3	3	3	0
Parking Management	0	21	21	0
Special Revenue	2	2	2	0
AGENCY TOTAL	289	289	291	2
Fire				
General	1,646	1,644	1,651	7
Federal	3	3	9	6
Special Revenue	85	85	85	0
AGENCY TOTAL	1,734	1,732	1,745	13

(continued)

Fund Name	Fiscal 2021 Actual	Fiscal 2022 Budget	Fiscal 2023 Budget	Position Change*
General Services				
General	57	66	66	0
Internal Service	347	333	333	0
AGENCY TOTAL	404	399	399	0
Health				
General	181	182	178	-4
Federal	277	275	285	10
State	116	111	100	-11
Special Revenue	331	333	338	5
Special Grant	8	8	4	-4
AGENCY TOTAL	913	909	905	-4
Housing and Community Development				
General	365	363	371	8
Federal	63	63	67	4
State	5	4	4	0
Special Revenue	5	4	4	0
AGENCY TOTAL	438	434	446	12
Human Resources				
General	72	73	73	0
Internal Service	2	2	2	0
AGENCY TOTAL	74	75	75	0
Law				
General	75	83	91	8
Internal Service	32	32	31	-1 -1.3
AGENCY TOTAL	107	115	122	7
Legislative Reference				
General	6	6	6	0
AGENCY TOTAL	6	6	6	0
Liquor License Board				
General	20	20	20	0
AGENCY TOTAL	20	20	20	0
M-R: American Rescue Plan Act				
	0	10	0	-10
AGENCY TOTAL	0	10	0	-10
M-R: Cable and Communications				
General	4	4	4	0
AGENCY TOTAL	4	4	4	0

(continued)

Fund Name	Fiscal 2021 Actual	Fiscal 2022 Budget	Fiscal 2023 Budget	Position Change*
M-R: Convention Complex				
General	147	145	149	4
AGENCY TOTAL	147	145	149	4
M-R: Environmental Control Board				
General	8	8	8	0
AGENCY TOTAL	8	8	8	0
M-R: Office of Children and Family Success				
General	21	23	19	-4
Water Utility	3	4	4	0
Federal	17	18	18	0
State	88	88	88	0
AGENCY TOTAL	129	133	129	-4
M-R: Office of Employment Development				
General	45	45	46	1
Federal	113	112	131	19
State	6	6	7	1
Special Revenue	7	8	10	2
AGENCY TOTAL	171	171	194	23
M-R: Office of Equity and Civil Rights				
General	23	22	24	2
AGENCY TOTAL	23	22	24	2
M-R: Office of Homeless Services				
General	16	16	16	0
Federal	31	38	38	0
State	0	1	1	0
Special Revenue	3	3	3	0
AGENCY TOTAL	50	58	58	0
M-R: Office of Information and Technology				
General	142	156	145	-11
Internal Service	4	3	5	2
AGENCY TOTAL	146	159	150	-9
M-R: Office of Neighborhood Safety and Engagement				
General	15	15	16	0
Federal	2	2	2	0
AGENCY TOTAL	17	17	18	0
M-R: Office of the Labor Commissioner				
General	6	6	8	2
AGENCY TOTAL	6	6	8	2

(continued)

Fund Name	Fiscal 2021 Actual	Fiscal 2022 Budget	Fiscal 2023 Budget	Position Change*
Mayoralty				
General	74	76	83	7
Special Revenue	0	0	2	2
Special Grant	2	1	1	0
AGENCY TOTAL	76	77	86	9
Municipal and Zoning Appeals				
General	4	4	4	0
AGENCY TOTAL	4	4	4	0
Office of the Inspector General				
General	15	18	18	0
AGENCY TOTAL	15	18	18	0
Planning				
General	48	48	48	0
Special Revenue	0	1	1	0
AGENCY TOTAL	48	49	49	0
Police				
General	3,100	3,091	3,114	23
Federal	13	24	24	0
State	71	73	73	0
Special Revenue	9	9	0	-9
AGENCY TOTAL	3,193	3,197	3,211	14
Public Works				
General	713	729	731	2
Wastewater Utility	899	890	890	0
Water Utility	944	942	942	0
Stormwater Utility	146	146	146	0
Special Revenue	3	3	3	0
AGENCY TOTAL	2,705	2,710	2,712	2
Recreation and Parks				
General	341	348	379	31
Federal	0	0	3	3
State	18	19	29	10
Special Revenue	13	13	13	0
AGENCY TOTAL	372	380	424	44
Sheriff				
General	213	212	212	0
AGENCY TOTAL	213	212	212	0
State's Attorney				
General	319	319	314	-5
Federal	34	34	34	0

(continued)

Fund Name	Fiscal 2021 Actual	Fiscal 2022 Budget	Fiscal 2023 Budget	Position Change*
State	47	47	46	-1
AGENCY TOTAL	400	400	394	-6
Transportation				
General	865	858	858	0
Conduit Enterprise	120	120	120	0
Parking Management	154	143	143	0
Federal	3	3	3	0
State	1	1	1	0
Special Revenue	2	2	22	20
AGENCY TOTAL	1,145	1,127	1,147	20
	13,717	13,747	13,862	115

* Change is calculated between Fiscal 2022 and Fiscal 2023

FISCAL 2023

SUMMARY OF THE ADOPTED BUDGET

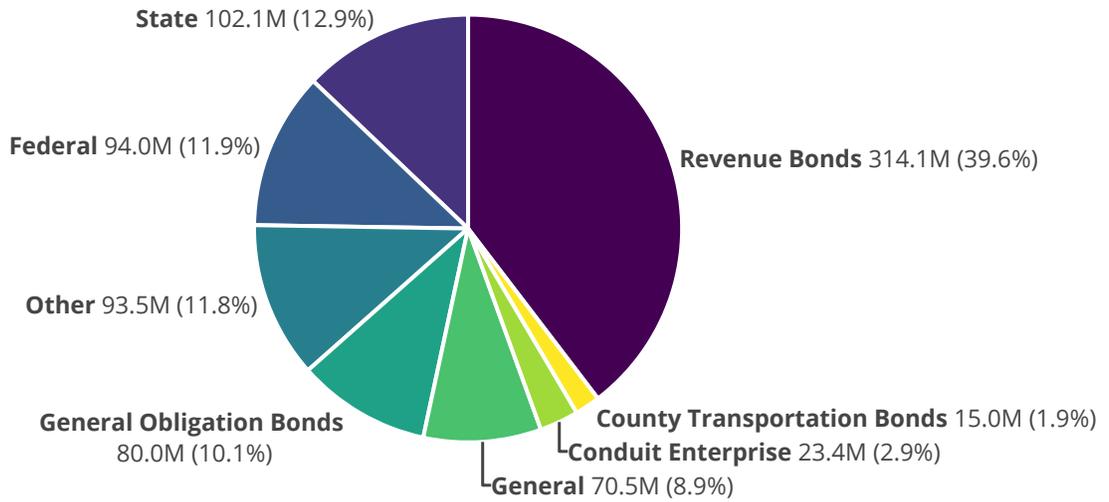
Capital Budget

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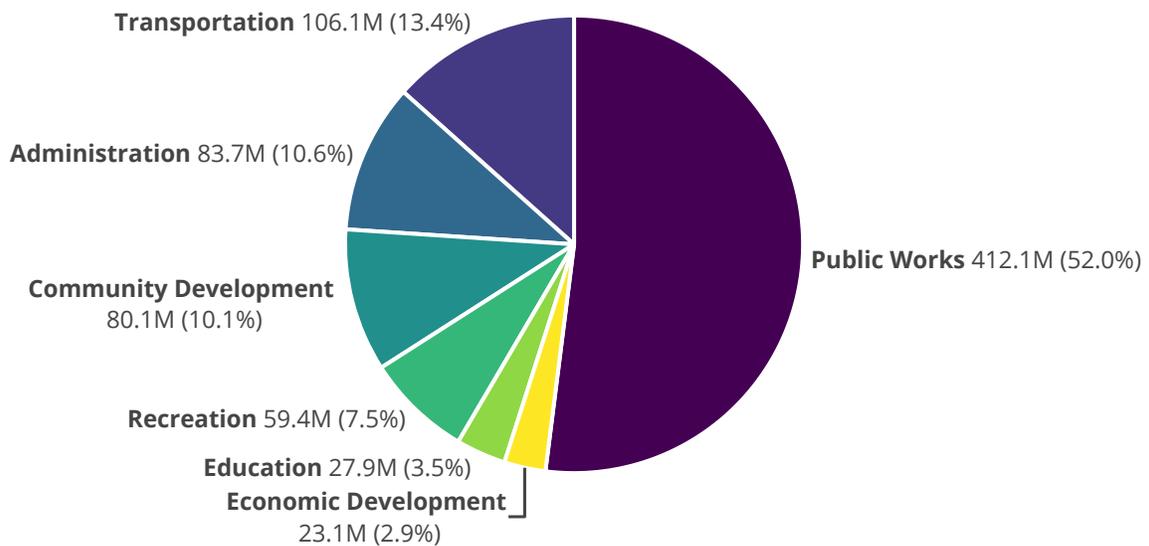
Overview of Capital Budget

Total Capital Budget: 792.6 million

Where the Money Comes From

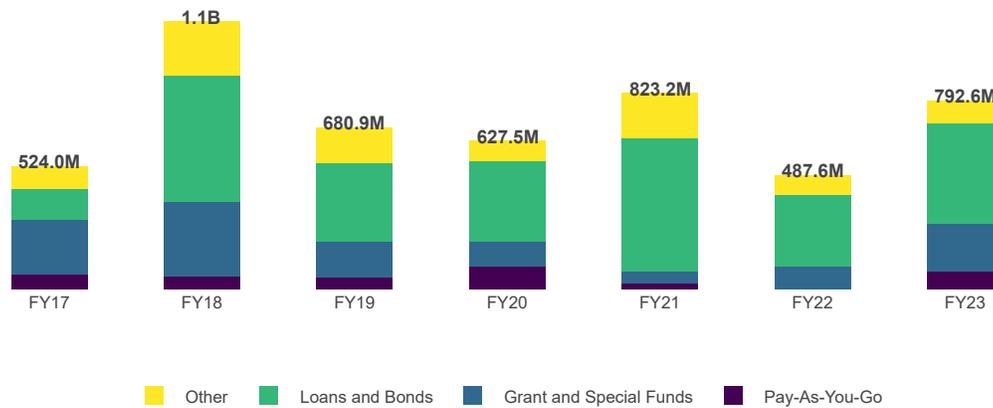


How the Money is Used



Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding. Charts in millions.

The Fiscal 2023 capital budget is \$792.56 million, an increase of \$304,989,000 or 62.6% from Fiscal 2022. The capital budget can fluctuate considerably from year to year due to project schedules, the timing of borrowing, and the availability of grant funding. Per Board of Estimates policy, a capital project is a physical betterment or improvement costing more than \$50,000 and any preliminary studies relative to that project. It does not include projects that cost less than \$50,000, vehicular equipment, repairs and maintenance costing less than \$100,000, and salaries for positions that are not part of the cost of the project. The chart below shows this year's proposed capital budget, as well as the prior six years of appropriation by fund type.



Capital Funds	FY20 Budget	FY21 Budget	FY22 Budget	FY23 Budget
Pay-As-You-Go				
General	50.0	0.5	15.0	70.5
Conduit Enterprise	23.0	41.0	5.0	23.4
Wastewater Utility	16.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Water Utility	19.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Stormwater Utility	2.3	1.7	0.0	0.0
Grant and Special Funds				
Federal	75.2	40.0	39.7	94.0
State	26.2	8.6	52.2	102.1
Loans and Bonds				
General Oblig. Bonds	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0
Revenue Bonds	223.6	451.5	199.5	314.1
County Trans. Bonds	26.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
Other				
Other	85.2	184.8	81.2	93.5
GRAND TOTAL				
GRAND TOTAL	627.5	823.2	487.6	792.6

* Totals may not equal figures in graph due to rounding.

Table in millions of dollars.

Six-Year Capital Plan

Fund Name	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28
Pay-As-You-Go						
General	70,500,000	20,500,000	20,500,000	20,500,000	20,500,000	20,500,000
Conduit Enterprise	23,370,000	23,370,000	23,370,000	23,370,000	23,370,000	23,370,000
Grant and Special Funds						
Federal	94,029,000	58,069,000	48,779,000	48,779,000	48,779,000	48,779,000
State	102,126,000	11,500,000	11,000,000	8,500,000	7,500,000	5,000,000
Loans and Bonds						
Gen. Oblig. Bonds	80,000,000	80,000,000	80,000,000	80,000,000	80,000,000	80,000,000
Revenue Bonds	314,059,000	518,110,000	265,446,000	430,903,000	106,710,000	158,217,000
County Trans. Bonds	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
Other						
Other	93,477,000	172,779,000	160,528,000	31,911,000	80,038,000	65,138,000
GRAND TOTAL	792,561,000	899,328,000	624,623,000	658,963,000	381,897,000	416,004,000

Table in dollars.

Capital Budget Fund Sources

Capital Funds	Fiscal 2021 Budget	Fiscal 2022 Budget	Fiscal 2023 Budget	Dollar Change*	Percent Change*
Pay-As-You-Go					
General	500,000	15,000,000	70,500,000	55,500,000	370.0%
Conduit Enterprise	41,000,000	5,000,000	23,370,000	18,370,000	367.4%
Stormwater Utility	1,750,000	0	0	0	
Grant and Special Funds					
Federal	39,967,000	39,668,000	94,029,000	54,361,000	137.0%
State	8,630,000	52,152,000	102,126,000	49,974,000	95.8%
Loans and Bonds					
General Oblig. Bonds	80,000,000	80,000,000	80,000,000	0	0.0%
Revenue Bonds	451,538,000	199,518,000	314,059,000	114,541,000	57.4%
County Trans. Bonds	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	0	0.0%
Other					
Other	184,827,000	81,234,000	93,477,000	12,243,000	15.1%
GRAND TOTAL					
GRAND TOTAL	823,212,000	487,572,000	792,561,000	304,989,000	62.6%

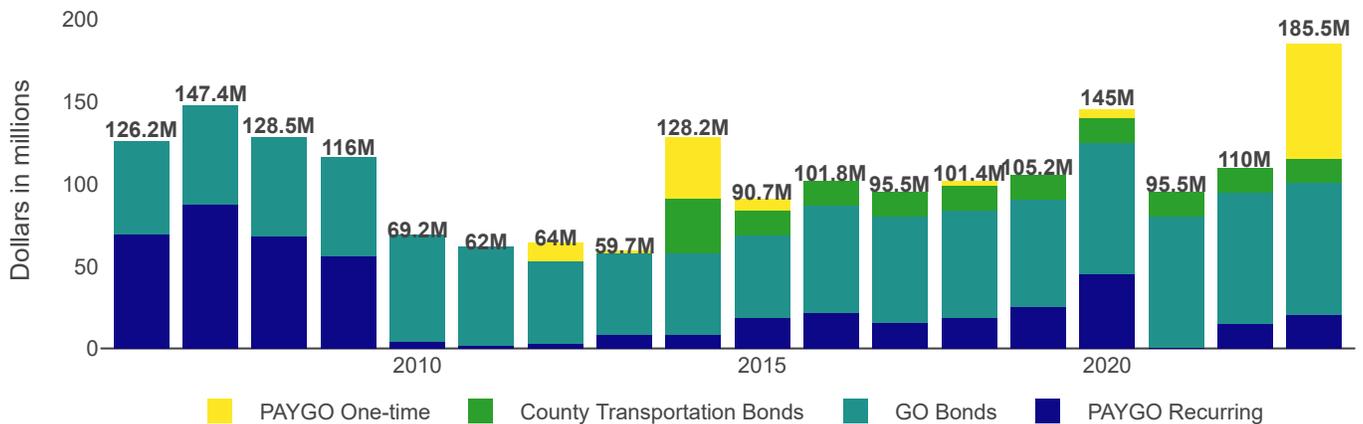
* Change is calculated between Fiscal 2022 and Fiscal 2023

Table in dollars.

General Fund Backed Sources

The City's General Fund typically supports several fund sources in the capital budget, including capital General Funds (PAYGO capital), General Obligation Bonds (debt), General Funds - Highway User Revenues (PAYGO capital dedicated to transportation), and County Transportation Revenue Bonds (debt dedicated to transportation).

All General Fund Backed Sources



General Funds and Highway User Revenue

A portion of the City's General Fund revenue is dedicated to capital improvements. Using recurring General Funds for PAYGO is considered to be good fiscal practice, as it reduces the City's debt burden. General funds (PAYGO) are one of the most flexible revenue sources available to the City, and can be used for priority projects for which no other fund source is available. In addition, the City dedicates a portion of its annual State Highway User Revenue (HUR) allocation to capital improvements. HUR is collected by the State and allocated to jurisdictions for certain eligible uses, such as transportation projects.

The Fiscal 2023 budget includes \$90.5 million in General Funds and HUR for capital projects, the largest investment of General Funds in over a decade. This historic investment is funded by approximately \$30 million from a projected surplus in Fiscal 2022 and \$35 million from new revenue from participation in the State's Emergency Service Payment Program. Funded projects for Fiscal 2023 include:

- \$3 million for infrastructure upgrades to meet compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) statute;
- \$25 million for facility improvements for the Baltimore City Fire Department; and
- Approximately \$17.4 million for renovations at Department of Public Works sanitation yards.

General Obligation Bonds

In 2020, voters authorized \$80 million in General Obligation bonds per year for Fiscal 2022 and 2023. General Obligation bonds must be used for affordable housing, schools, public infrastructure, and community and economic development in accordance with the loan authorization approved by voters. The debt service to repay the bonds is paid from the City's future General Fund revenue. Funded projects for Fiscal 2023 include:

- \$1.65 million for the construction of the new Parkview Recreation Center in the Penn North neighborhood;
- \$2.9 million to renovate the Forest Park Enoch Pratt Free Library Branch; and
- \$19 million for Baltimore City Public Schools facilities, including \$2.25 million for the construction of the new Furley Elementary School and \$14 million for systems replacements, renovations, and repairs across various buildings.

MDOT County Transportation Revenue Bonds

Following the dramatic loss of HUR funds in 2010, the City has partnered with the Maryland Department of Transportation since 2014 to issue \$15 million annually in MDOT County Transportation Revenue Bonds to be repaid with future General Fund Highway User Revenue. These funds must be used on eligible projects, such as transportation projects.

Federal and State Funds

The Fiscal 2023 budget includes approximately \$94.0 million in Federal Funds and \$102.1 million in State Funds. The large increase in State Funds is the result of a historic State surplus in Fiscal 2022, which were directed towards one-time investments in capital infrastructure and facility renewal. Funded projects for Fiscal 2023 include:

Federal Funds

- Department of Transportation typically receives \$30 million per year in federal Highway Transportation funds. The City must provide a 20% match for eligible projects such as bridges. The Fiscal 2023 budget includes

\$40 million, an increase of \$10 million, in anticipation of additional federal Highway Transportation funds resulting from the federal Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act.

- Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) receives federal Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds to be used for capital projects that serve low and moderate income residents.

State Funds

- Baltimore City Recreation and Parks (BCRP) typically receives \$6 to \$7 million per year in Program Open Space funds from the State. Some of these funds require a 25% match from the City.
- The State set aside \$10 million for two police station renovations, and another \$10 million for two fire station upgrades.
- The State is contributing \$10 million to help the City upgrade many sidewalks and street crossings to be in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act.

In Fiscal 2023, American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funds will support capital projects for BCRP and DHCD. Details about these projects can be found in the [COVID-19 Federal Aid](#) section. The City anticipates additional federal funding through the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, which includes funding for clean drinking water, high-speed internet, addressing the climate crisis, and rebuilding roads, bridges, and rails.

Utility Funds

The Fiscal 2023 includes \$337.4 million in utility funds. Utility funds include bonds issued by the City to be repaid with future revenue and funds from current operating revenues such as water bills and conduit fees.

Water, Waster, and Stormwater Funds

The Water, Wastewater, and Stormwater programs within the Department of Public Works are fully funded with enterprise revenue, which include the fees paid for water, sewer, and stormwater services. Capital projects within these programs are typically paid for by a combination of current utility fund revenue, debt that will be repaid by future utility funds like revenue bonds and State or federal loans, and other sources such as County grants. This year, the Water, Wastewater, and Stormwater utility programs are funded exclusively with debt.

Conduit Funds

The Conduit Enterprise Fund, within the Department of Transportation, operates similar to the utility funds, but is based on charges to non-City entities and City agencies renting space in the City-owned and operated underground conduit system. The conduit system is a unique public resource that provides access to substantial portions of the public right of way without the necessity of opening and closing streets and disrupting traffic that is common in many urban areas. Projects funded with these funds are directly related to the conduit system. Fiscal 2023 capital funding totals \$23.4 million.

FISCAL 2023

SUMMARY OF THE ADOPTED BUDGET

Appendix

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ACTIVITY: A subdivision of a service that specifies how the service is performed. Some services may be accomplished through the performance of only one activity, while other services may require the performance of two or more activities.

AGENCY: An organization authorized by the Mayor and City Council to operate in the best interest of the public. Each agency is obligated by the City Charter to submit a budget request outlining projected costs of operation for the upcoming fiscal year to the Director of Finance and/or Planning Commission, as applicable.

AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN ACT (ARPA): The American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) is a \$1.9 trillion economic stimulus package passed by the U.S. Congress and signed into law in March 2021. ARPA includes State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (SLFRF), which provides direct aid to state, local, and Tribal governments to support the response to and recovery from the COVID-19 public health emergency.

APPROPRIATION: The legislative authority to spend and obligate a specified amount from a designated fund account for a specific purpose.

ASSESSABLE BASE: The value of all taxable property within the boundaries of the City of Baltimore.

ASSESSED VALUATION: A valuation set upon real estate and other taxable property by the State Department of Assessments and Taxation and utilized by the City of Baltimore as a basis for levying taxes. All taxable real property follows a 3-year reassessment cycle, and the resulting assessed valuation is an estimate of the current market value.

BOARD OF ESTIMATES (BOE): The Board of Estimates (BOE) is the highest administrative body of the City. It consists of five voting members: the President of the City Council, who serves as President of the Board, the Mayor, the Comptroller, the City Solicitor, and the Director of Public Works. The BOE is responsible for formulating and executing the fiscal policy of the City, with its primary policy tool being the recommended annual Ordinance of Estimates, the City's budget. It is also responsible for awarding contracts and supervising all purchasing by the City.

BUDGET: A proposed plan of revenue and expenditure for a given year.

CAPITAL FUND: A set of budget accounts established to plan for specific capital projects financed by revenues received from City funds, bonds, State, federal, and other miscellaneous funds.

CAPITAL BUDGET: The appropriations for capital projects, which comprise the first year of the Capital Improvement Program.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (CIP): A six-year plan specifying physical improvements recommended by the Planning Commission after reviewing the requests of City agencies.

CAPITAL PROJECT: An improvement to City property, which by policy of the Board of Estimates must be physical betterment or improvement costing more than \$50,000 and any preliminary studies relative to that project. It does not include projects that cost less than \$50,000, vehicular equipment, repairs and maintenance costing less than \$100,000, and salaries for positions that are not part of the cost of the project.

CONDUIT ENTERPRISE FUND: Established to budget for revenue charged to private and public entities renting space in the City-owned and operated underground conduit system and system-related expenses.

CONVENTION CENTER BOND FUND: Established in Fiscal 1995 to budget and account for hotel tax revenues to be dedicated to support the payment of principal and interest associated with City indebtedness to finance one-third of the \$150 million cost of the joint City-State expansion of the Baltimore Convention Center. In Fiscal 2020, the

City fully paid off the bonds associated with this expansion; however, the City may continue appropriating funds for future renovation or expansion of the Center.

CORONAVIRUS AID, RELIEF, AND ECONOMIC SECURITY ACT (CARES): The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES) is a \$2.2 trillion economic stimulus bill passed by the U.S. Congress and signed into law in March 2020, in response to the economic fallout of the COVID-19 pandemic in the United States. Under CARES, state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments received direct aid to assist in responding to the pandemic.

CURRENT LEVEL OF SERVICES BUDGET: Estimates of the appropriations needed by each municipal agency for the next ensuing fiscal year. These estimates are formulated in order to maintain the same service level for each particular service, purpose, activity, or project included in each agency's budget.

DEBT SERVICE: Principal and interest payments on debt (bonds) incurred by the City.

DEDICATED FUNDS: Includes revenue, which by law, contract, or regulation may be used only to support appropriations for specific purposes.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA): The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is an agency of the United States Department of Homeland Security, which coordinates the response to disasters and emergencies that occur in the United States. As part of the federally declared COVID-19 emergency, FEMA emergency aid has been made available to state and local governments on a reimbursement basis.

FISCAL YEAR: The time frame to which the annual budget applies; this period is July 1 through June 30.

FUND: A sum of money segregated for specific activities. Use of this money requires adherence to special regulations established for each type of fund. The funds identified within Baltimore City's budget are the Capital Fund, Conduit Enterprise Fund, Convention Center Bond Fund, General Fund, Internal Service Fund, Parking Enterprise Fund, Parking Management Fund, Special Grant Fund, Special Revenue Fund, Stormwater Utility Fund, Water Utility Fund, and Wastewater Utility Fund.

FUND BALANCE: A fund balance is the accumulated difference between actual revenues and expenditures over time in each fund.

FUNDING SOURCE: Income/revenue received which supports an appropriation.

GENERAL FUND: A central fund into which most of the City's tax and unrestricted revenues are budgeted to support basic City operations and pay-as-you-go (PAYGO) capital projects.

GENERAL OBLIGATION BOND: A municipal bond backed by the full faith and credit of the jurisdiction. Every two years, the City of Baltimore must get permission from voters through a ballot referendum to issue General Obligation Bonds (GO Bonds). GO bonds are borrowed funds that are used for capital projects, including affordable housing, schools, public infrastructure, and community and economic development. The debt service to repay the bonds is paid from the City's future General Fund revenue.

GRANT: A contribution made from either the private sector to the City or by one governmental unit to another unit. The contribution is usually made to support a specified service, function, or project.

INDICATOR: A measure that represents a quality of life improvement that the City tracks and is ultimately aiming to improve. The City has 17 measurable Indicators organized within each of the Priority Outcomes that reflect many of the City's greatest challenges.

INTERNAL SERVICE FUND: Established to budget for the financing of goods and/or services provided by certain City agencies to other City agencies or programs on a cost reimbursement basis.

LOAN AND GUARANTEE ENTERPRISE FUND: Established to budget for the self-supporting program of loans and guarantees administered by the Department of Finance pursuant to policies and procedures approved by the Board

of Estimates. Closed in Fiscal 2018 and transferred into General Fund in Fiscal 2019.

OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE: A group of similar services, commodities, equipment, or personnel costs used to clarify spending within the budget. Objects of expenditure identified within Baltimore City's budget are:

- **Salaries:** Payment to personnel for services rendered to the City including overtime, shift differential, sick leave conversion, full-time, part-time, and contractual personnel costs.
- **Other Personnel Costs:** Payment for benefits provided to City personnel including City contributions for Social Security, retirement, health plans, and prescription drug costs.
- **Contractual Services:** Payment for services rendered to the City under contractual arrangements, such as rents and telephone service.
- **Materials and Supplies:** Payment for consumable materials and supplies, such as custodial supplies and heating fuel.
- **Equipment:** Payment for replacement or procurement of City property other than real property.
- **Grants, Subsidies and Contributions:** Payment in support of various non-profit or private sector activities, which will provide health, welfare, educational, cultural, and/or promotional benefits to residents of Baltimore.
- **Debt Service:** Payments for interest and principal of bonds issued by or on behalf of the City.
- **Capital Improvements:** Payment for the acquisition of real property or improvements made to existing City property.

OPERATING BUDGET: A plan, approved by the Mayor and City Council, for appropriating funds to agencies for operating costs during the fiscal year. This plan establishes legal expenditure limits and will reflect appropriations budgeted according to services, sources of funding, and costs of service operation other than capital improvements over \$50,000; items of repair, maintenance or emergency nature over \$100,000; or Bureau of Water and Wastewater items of repair, maintenance, or emergency nature over \$250,000.

ORDINANCE OF ESTIMATES: A bill enacted by the City Council, and approved by the Mayor, which gives legal effect to the appropriations included in the annual budget.

OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB): The Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) mandates that OPEB be recorded as accrued liabilities in the annual financial statements of governmental entities. Annual contribution to a Post-Employment Benefits Trust Fund is required.

OUTCOME BUDGETING: A budget process that aligns resources with results that matter most to residents. It's a budgeting tool that integrates strategic planning, long-range financial planning, and performance management.

OVERTIME: Payments to employees eligible for additional compensation for services rendered after a regularly scheduled work period subject to negotiated labor contracts and the federal Fair Labor Standards Act.

PARKING ENTERPRISE FUND: Established to budget for operating and debt service expenses for City financed garages substantially supported by revenues derived from operation of these garages.

PARKING MANAGEMENT FUND: Established to budget for the administration of the City's parking garages and lots, parking enforcement activities, and operation of garages and lots financed with General Obligation Bonds.

PAY-AS-YOU-GO (PAYGO): Capital projects funded from current year General Fund revenues.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES: Specific performance metrics that show the results or public benefits of the services provided. The benefits can be in the form of an amount of products or services provided (outputs); reflect the cost per unit of output or outcome (efficiency); gauge how well a service meets customer expectations (effectiveness); or changes in attitudes, behaviors, knowledge, skills, and conditions as a result of the service (outcome).

PILLARS: Goals established by the Mayor for improving the quality of life for Baltimore's residents. The current Pillars are:

- Prioritizing Our Youth
- Building Public Safety
- Clean and Healthy Communities
- Equitable Neighborhood Development
- Responsible Stewardship of City Resources

POSITIONS: Represents those permanent full and part-time jobs that have a job number assigned.

- **Permanent Full-Time:** Payments to an employee filling a permanent full-time budgeted position for services rendered on a continuing basis.
- **Permanent Part-Time:** Payments to an employee who works less than a full-time schedule.

RESULTS TEAMS: An interdisciplinary group of six to eight members assigned to a particular Pillar that reviews and ranks agency budget proposals in order to help the Mayor develop a budget recommendation that maximizes outcomes, or results, achieved for dollar spent.

REVENUE: Income generated by taxes, fines, penalties, notes, bonds, investment income, property rental, user charges, federal grants, State grants, private grants, county grants, and miscellaneous services.

SERVICE: Replaces program in the budget structure. An activity or set of activities performed by an agency that has: identifiable costs for budgeting purposes; a clear public purpose and measurable objectives; and clear lines of accountability for its performance and fiscal management. Services are the means to achieving desired outcomes for City residents. Each Service has a unique three-digit numeric code used to identify services within an agency.

SEVERANCE PAY: Payments to permanent full-time and part-time employees due to them for accumulated leave balances, including vacation, personal, sick, etc., pursuant to provisions of negotiated labor agreements.

SPECIAL FUNDS: Established to budget for revenues derived from certain State, federal, and private governmental grants, as well as other revenue sources that are restricted to expenditures for specific purposes.

STIPENDS: Payments to participants in certain grant-funded programs for a specific purpose.

STORMWATER UTILITY FUND: Established to budget for the operating and capital expenses of the City's stormwater management system.

SUB-OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE: A subdivision of an object of expenditure in which groups of similar services or related articles are further delineated into more specific types of expenditures.

SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATIONS: Additional spending authority provided by the City Council and approved by the Mayor derived from revenues from any source, other than the full rate property tax and other taxes, imposed in excess of or in addition to those relied upon by the Board of Estimates in determining the tax levy required to balance the annual Ordinance of Estimates. These appropriations include grants from private or governmental sources that could not be expected with reasonable certainty at the time of the formulation of the proposed Ordinance of Estimates, additional appropriations for services included in the annual budget made necessary by a material change in circumstances, or new services which could not be reasonably anticipated at the time of formulation of the Ordinance of Estimates.

All such appropriations must be embodied in a separate ordinance limited to a single service, purpose, activity, or project and provide the revenue necessary to support the appropriation.

TARGET: Targets are the annual numerical benchmarks an agency aims to achieve for a performance measure.

TRANSFERS: Charges or expenditure reimbursements used as follows:

- To reimburse a program for costs which are charged as overhead to special grants.

- To transfer expenditures between funds in order to adjust the amounts derived from various sources for a multi-funded program rather than split each object and sub-object of expenditure.
- To reimburse a program for services rendered where the reimbursement is calculated on a fee basis rather than for specific expenditures.

WASTEWATER UTILITY FUND: Established to budget for the operating and capital expenses of the City's sewage facilities.

WATER UTILITY FUND: Established to budget for the operating and capital expenses of the City's water supply system.

WORKDAY: An enterprise, cloud-based application designed for human capital management (HCM) and financial management systems. Baltimore's WorkDay implementation is divided into two phases:

- Phase 1 involved the City's HCM system (personnel management and payroll) and went live in January 2021.
- Phase 2 involves the City's financial management systems (grants management, accounting, procurement, etc.) and will go live on July 1, 2022.

Ordinance of Estimates

CITY OF BALTIMORE
ORDINANCE _____
Council Bill 22-0235

Introduced by: The Council President
At the request of: The Administration (Department of Finance)
Introduced and read first time: May 16, 2022
Assigned to: Ways and Means Committee
Committee Report: FAVORABLE
Council action: Adopted
Read second time: June 23, 2022

AN ORDINANCE CONCERNING

1 **Ordinance of Estimates for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2023**

2 FOR the purpose of providing the appropriations estimated to be needed by each agency of the
3 City of Baltimore for operating programs and capital projects during the Fiscal 2023 year.

4 BY authority of
5 Article IV - Board of Estimates
6 Section 3 *et seq.*
7 Baltimore City Charter
8 (1996 Edition)

9 **SECTION 1. BE IT ORDAINED BY THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE,** That the
10 following amounts or so much thereof as shall be sufficient are hereby appropriated subject to the
11 provisions hereinafter set forth for the purpose of carrying out the programs included in the
12 operating budget and the projects listed in the capital budget from the amounts estimated to be
13 available in the designated funds during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2023.

14 **A. Operating Budget**

15	Board of Elections	
16	899 Fair Conduct of Elections	
17	General Fund Appropriation	\$9,204,268
18	City Council	
19	100 City Council	
20	General Fund Appropriation	\$9,054,100

EXPLANATION: CAPITALS indicate matter added to existing law.
[Brackets] indicate matter deleted from existing law.
Underlining indicates matter added to the bill by amendment.
~~Strike out~~ indicates matter stricken from the bill by amendment or deleted from existing law by amendment.

Council Bill 22-0235

1	Comptroller		
2	130	Executive Direction and Control - Comptroller	
3		General Fund Appropriation	\$2,531,964
4	131	Audits	
5		General Fund Appropriation	\$5,534,968
6	132	Real Estate Fund Appropriation Acquisition and Management	
7		General Fund Appropriation	\$1,230,264
8	Council Services		
9	103	Council Services	
10		General Fund Appropriation	\$813,388
11	Courts: Circuit Court		
12	110	Circuit Court	
13		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$2,539,012
14		General Fund Appropriation	\$18,317,947
15		State Fund Appropriation	\$6,623,141
16	Courts: Orphans' Court		
17	817	Orphans' Court	
18		General Fund Appropriation	\$754,993
19	Employees' Retirement Systems		
20	152	Employees' Retirement System - Administration	
21		Special Revenue Fund Appropriation	\$5,863,979
22	154	Fire and Police Retirement System - Administration	
23		Special Revenue Fund Appropriation	\$5,962,930
24	155	Retirement Savings Plan	
25		Special Revenue Fund Appropriation	\$850,089
26	Enoch Pratt Free Library		
27	788	Information Services	
28		General Fund Appropriation	\$29,585,345
29		Special Revenue Fund Appropriation	\$1,078,954
30		State Fund Appropriation	\$14,921,811
31	Finance		
32	148	Revenue Collection	
33		General Fund Appropriation	\$8,807,169
34		Parking Management Fund Appropriation	\$3,051,647
35		Water Utility Fund Appropriation	\$235,635
36	150	Treasury and Debt Management	
37		General Fund Appropriation	\$1,310,823
38	698	Administration - Finance	
39		General Fund Appropriation	\$2,101,078
40	699	Procurement	
41		General Fund Appropriation	\$4,363,093

Council Bill 22-0235

1	700	Surplus Property Disposal	
2		General Fund Appropriation	\$163,120
3	702	Accounts Payable	
4		General Fund Appropriation	\$1,092,879
5	703	Payroll	
6		General Fund Appropriation	\$3,665,578
7	704	Accounting	
8		General Fund Appropriation	\$3,240,260
9	708	Operating Budget Management	
10		General Fund Appropriation	\$2,348,738
11	710	Fiscal Integrity and Recovery	
12		General Fund Appropriation	\$1,209,051
13	711	Finance Project Management	
14		General Fund Appropriation	\$1,415,198
15	Fire		
16	600	Administration - Fire	
17		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$1,592,323
18		General Fund Appropriation	\$10,494,873
19		State Fund Appropriation	\$348,321
20	602	Fire Suppression and Emergency Rescue	
21		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$1,047,156
22		General Fund Appropriation	\$173,291,225
23		State Fund Appropriation	\$1,420,587
24	608	Emergency Management	
25		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$7,769,731
26		General Fund Appropriation	\$1,108,022
27	609	Emergency Medical Services	
28		General Fund Appropriation	\$708,307
29		Special Revenue Fund Appropriation	\$59,837,221
30		State Fund Appropriation	\$1,337,728
31	610	Fire and Emergency Community Outreach	
32		General Fund Appropriation	\$456,980
33	611	Fire Code Enforcement	
34		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$171,041
35		General Fund Appropriation	\$5,771,187
36		State Fund Appropriation	\$187,695
37	612	Fire Investigation	
38		General Fund Appropriation	\$827,891
39	613	Fire Facilities Maintenance and Replacement	
40		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$3,672,610
41		General Fund Appropriation	\$20,640,452
42		State Fund Appropriation	\$1,365,234

Council Bill 22-0235

1	614	Fire Communications and Dispatch	
2		General Fund Appropriation	\$9,412,409
3		Special Revenue Fund Appropriation	\$10,827,303
4		State Fund Appropriation	\$3,035
5	615	Fire Training and Education	
6		General Fund Appropriation	\$5,172,477
7		General Services	
8	726	Administration - General Fund Appropriation Services	
9		General Fund Appropriation	\$1,360,111
10	730	Public and Private Energy Performance	
11		General Fund Appropriation	\$816,191
12		Special Revenue Fund Appropriation	\$1,095,520
13		State Fund Appropriation	\$1,867,201
14	731	Facilities Management	
15		General Fund Appropriation	\$9,753,363
16		State Fund Appropriation	\$250,000
17	734	Capital Projects Division - Design and Construction	
18		General Fund Appropriation	\$1,159,435
19		Health	
20	303	Clinical Services	
21		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$6,629,576
22		General Fund Appropriation	\$4,882,875
23		Special Revenue Fund Appropriation	\$102,874
24		State Fund Appropriation	\$6,361,055
25	305	Healthy Homes	
26		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$851,477
27		General Fund Appropriation	\$1,500,933
28		State Fund Appropriation	\$1,486,092
29	307	Substance Use Disorder and Mental Health	
30		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$1,994,009
31		General Fund Appropriation	\$1,527,769
32		State Fund Appropriation	\$3,173,192
33	308	Maternal and Child Health	
34		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$19,221,104
35		General Fund Appropriation	\$2,087,790
36		Special Grant Fund Appropriation	\$747,231
37		Special Revenue Fund Appropriation	\$821,023
38		State Fund Appropriation	\$1,396,233

Council Bill 22-0235

1	310	School Health Services	
2		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$307,660
3		General Fund Appropriation	\$15,781,786
4		Special Grant Fund Appropriation	\$25,000
5		Special Revenue Fund Appropriation	\$3,321,098
6		State Fund Appropriation	\$871,166
7	311	Health Services for Seniors	
8		Special Revenue Fund Appropriation	\$5,399,406
9	315	Emergency Services - Health	
10		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$15,215,868
11		General Fund Appropriation	\$981,732
12		Special Grant Fund Appropriation	\$452,756
13		Special Revenue Fund Appropriation	\$10,136,852
14		State Fund Appropriation	\$10,725,314
15	316	Youth and Trauma Services	
16		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$139,372
17		General Fund Appropriation	\$1,276,236
18		Special Grant Fund Appropriation	\$40,833
19		State Fund Appropriation	\$265,203
20	715	Administration - Health	
21		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$6,216,276
22		General Fund Appropriation	\$5,634,001
23		Special Grant Fund Appropriation	\$199,039
24		Special Revenue Fund Appropriation	\$1,691,843
25		State Fund Appropriation	\$2,189,443
26	716	Animal Services	
27		General Fund Appropriation	\$3,407,762
28	717	Environmental Inspection Services	
29		General Fund Appropriation	\$3,118,838
30		Special Revenue Fund Appropriation	\$33,944
31	718	Chronic Disease Prevention	
32		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$21,993
33		General Fund Appropriation	\$283,294
34		Special Revenue Fund Appropriation	\$27,468
35		State Fund Appropriation	\$457,170
36	720	HIV Treatment Services for the Uninsured	
37		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$29,770,016
38		General Fund Appropriation	\$1,420,742
39		State Fund Appropriation	\$23,182,892

Council Bill 22-0235

1	721	Senior Centers	
2		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$1,850,034
3		General Fund Appropriation	\$1,411,181
4		Special Grant Fund Appropriation	\$16,432
5		Special Revenue Fund Appropriation	\$100,597
6		State Fund Appropriation	\$349,244
7	722	Administration - CARE	
8		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$260,483
9	723	Advocacy for Seniors	
10		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$113,844
11		General Fund Appropriation	\$94,955
12		Special Revenue Fund Appropriation	\$588,700
13		State Fund Appropriation	\$290,850
14	724	Direct Care and Support Planning	
15		Special Revenue Fund Appropriation	\$37,677
16		State Fund Appropriation	\$2,654,787
17	725	Community Services for Seniors	
18		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$3,901,671
19		General Fund Appropriation	\$209,733
20		State Fund Appropriation	\$1,011,057
21	Housing and Community Development		
22	593	Community Support Projects	
23		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$10,575,198
24		General Fund Appropriation	\$2,294,359
25	604	Before and After Care	
26		General Fund Appropriation	\$251,963
27	737	Administration - HCD	
28		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$1,049,510
29		General Fund Appropriation	\$5,458,863
30	738	Weatherization Services	
31		General Fund Appropriation	\$1,151,513
32		State Fund Appropriation	\$6,390,992
33	742	Promote Homeownership	
34		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$328,799
35		General Fund Appropriation	\$941,537
36		Special Revenue Fund Appropriation	\$150,000
37	745	Housing Code Enforcement	
38		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$359,854
39		General Fund Appropriation	\$12,672,900
40	747	Register and License Properties and Contractors	
41		General Fund Appropriation	\$517,366

Council Bill 22-0235

1	748	Affordable Housing	
2		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$775,705
3		Special Revenue Fund Appropriation	\$8,543,602
4	749	Property Acquisition: Disposition and Asset Management	
5		General Fund Appropriation	\$6,171,701
6	750	Housing Rehabilitation Services	
7		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$6,797,142
8		General Fund Appropriation	\$200,000
9		Special Grant Fund Appropriation	\$72,000
10		State Fund Appropriation	\$569,226
11	751	Building and Zoning Inspections and Permits	
12		General Fund Appropriation	\$7,160,207
13	752	Community Outreach Services	
14		General Fund Appropriation	\$1,728,152
15	754	Summer Food Service Program	
16		General Fund Appropriation	\$16,464
17		State Fund Appropriation	\$3,757,282
18	809	Retention: Expansion: and Attraction of Businesses	
19		General Fund Appropriation	\$2,482,798
20		Special Revenue Fund Appropriation	\$165,648
21	810	Real Estate Fund Appropriation Development	
22		General Fund Appropriation	\$2,482,798
23		Special Revenue Fund Appropriation	\$165,648
24	811	Inner Harbor Coordination	
25		General Fund Appropriation	\$456,096
26	813	Technology Development - Emerging Technology Center	
27		General Fund Appropriation	\$903,082
28	815	Live Baltimore	
29		General Fund Appropriation	\$1,108,452
30		Human Resources	
31	770	Administration - Human Resources	
32		General Fund Appropriation	\$4,325,340
33	771	Benefits Administration	
34		General Fund Appropriation	\$3,881,740
35	772	Civil Service Management	
36		General Fund Appropriation	\$3,819,948
37	773	Learning and Development	
38		General Fund Appropriation	\$933,510

Council Bill 22-0235

1	Law		
2	860	Administration - Law	
3		General Fund Appropriation	\$1,655,189
4	861	Controversies	
5		General Fund Appropriation	\$5,338,537
6	862	Transactions	
7		General Fund Appropriation	\$2,388,834
8	869	Minority and Women’s Business Opportunity Office	
9		General Fund Appropriation	\$2,033,692
10	871	Police Legal Affairs	
11		General Fund Appropriation	\$2,367,078
12	872	Workers’ Compensation Practice	
13		General Fund Appropriation	\$73,589
14	Legislative Reference		
15	106	Legislative Reference Services	
16		General Fund Appropriation	\$834,509
17	107	Archives and Records Management	
18		General Fund Appropriation	\$603,476
19	Liquor License Board		
20	850	Liquor Licensing	
21		General Fund Appropriation	\$1,174,137
22	851	Liquor License Compliance	
23		General Fund Appropriation	\$1,339,216
24	M-R: Art and Culture		
25	493	Art and Culture Grants	
26		General Fund Appropriation	\$7,380,263
27	824	Events: Art: Culture: and Film	
28		General Fund Appropriation	[\$2,500,718] <u>\$2,304,718</u>
29	828	Bromo Seltzer Arts Tower	
30		General Fund Appropriation	\$103,568
31	M-R: Baltimore City Public Schools		
32	352	Baltimore City Public Schools	
33		General Fund Appropriation	\$332,776,508
34	M-R: Cable and Communications		
35	876	Media Production	
36		General Fund Appropriation	\$692,378
37		Special Revenue Fund Appropriation	\$676,000
38	M-R: Civic Promotion		
39	590	Civic Promotion Grants	
40		General Fund Appropriation	\$1,589,812
41	820	Convention Sales and Tourism Marketing	
42		General Fund Appropriation	\$8,719,571

Council Bill 22-0235

1	M-R: Conditional Purchase Agreements		
2	129	Conditional Purchase Agreement Payments	
3		General Fund Appropriation	\$8,159,723
4	M-R: Contingent Fund		
5	121	Contingent Fund	
6		General Fund Appropriation	\$1,000,000
7	M-R: Convention Center Hotel		
8	535	Convention Center Hotel	
9		General Fund Appropriation	\$12,472,051
10	M-R: Convention Complex		
11	540	Royal Farms Arena Operations	
12		General Fund Appropriation	\$598,550
13	855	Convention Center	
14		General Fund Appropriation	\$13,853,890
15		State Fund Appropriation	\$8,884,550
16	M-R: Debt Service		
17	123	General Debt Service	
18		General Fund Appropriation	\$88,726,736
19		Special Revenue Fund Appropriation	\$15,767,260
20	M-R: Educational Grants		
21	446	Educational Grants	
22		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$300,000
23		General Fund Appropriation	\$11,666,035
24		Special Revenue Fund Appropriation	\$13,753,688
25	M-R: Employees' Retirement Contribution		
26	355	Employees' Retirement Contribution	
27		General Fund Appropriation	\$2,175,000
28	M-R: Environmental Control Board		
29	117	Adjudication of Environmental Citations	
30		General Fund Appropriation	\$1,567,564
31		State Fund Appropriation	\$255,750
32	M-R: Health and Welfare Grants		
33	385	Health and Welfare Grants	
34		General Fund Appropriation	\$1,450,825

Council Bill 22-0235

1	M-R: Miscellaneous Appropriation Expenses	
2	122 Miscellaneous General Expenses	
3	Conduit Enterprise Fund Appropriation	\$10,000
4	Federal Fund Appropriation	\$85,000
5	General Fund Appropriation	\$34,196,957
6	Parking Management Fund Appropriation	\$5,000
7	Special Revenue Fund Appropriation	\$35,000
8	State Fund Appropriation	\$15,000
9	Stormwater Utility Fund Appropriation	\$20,000
10	Wastewater Utility Fund Appropriation	\$75,000
11	Water Utility Fund Appropriation	\$75,000
12	M-R: Office of Children and Family Success	
13	109 Administration - Children and Family Success	
14	General Fund Appropriation	\$1,833,750
15	Special Revenue Fund Appropriation	\$100,000
16	605 Head Start	
17	Federal Fund Appropriation	\$8,427,005
18	General Fund Appropriation	\$536,216
19	Special Revenue Fund Appropriation	\$150,000
20	State Fund Appropriation	\$569,672
21	741 Community Action Partnership	
22	Federal Fund Appropriation	\$34,638,877
23	General Fund Appropriation	\$640,317
24	State Fund Appropriation	\$11,512,978
25	Water Utility Fund Appropriation	\$472,273
26	M-R: Office of Employment Development	
27	791 BCPS Alternative Options Academy for Youth	
28	State Fund Appropriation	\$203,985
29	792 Workforce Public Assistance	
30	Federal Fund Appropriation	\$2,091,137
31	793 Employment Enhancement Services for Baltimore City Residents	
32	General Fund Appropriation	\$1,665,537
33	Special Revenue Fund Appropriation	\$847,703
34	794 Administration - MOED	
35	Federal Fund Appropriation	-\$56,406
36	General Fund Appropriation	\$1,500,535
37	Special Revenue Fund Appropriation	\$486,148
38	795 Workforce Services for Baltimore Residents	
39	Federal Fund Appropriation	\$11,644,059
40	State Fund Appropriation	\$1,494,972

Council Bill 22-0235

1	796	Workforce Services for Ex-Offenders	
2		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$554,732
3		General Fund Appropriation	\$207,211
4		State Fund Appropriation	\$942,145
5	797	Workforce Services for Out of School Youth-Youth Opportunity	
6		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$746,456
7		General Fund Appropriation	\$3,085,217
8		Special Grant Fund Appropriation	\$164,327
9		State Fund Appropriation	\$99,593
10	798	Youth Works Summer Job Program	
11		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$1,999,258
12		General Fund Appropriation	\$2,834,461
13		Special Revenue Fund Appropriation	\$1,112,862
14		State Fund Appropriation	\$3,463,083
15	800	Workforce Services for WIOA Funded Youth	
16		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$3,655,566
17		M-R: Office of Equity and Civil Rights	
18	656	Wage Investigation and Enforcement	
19		General Fund Appropriation	\$627,080
20	846	Discrimination Investigations: Resolutions and Conciliations	
21		General Fund Appropriation	\$1,756,000
22		Special Revenue Fund Appropriation	\$169,448
23	848	Police Community Relations	
24		General Fund Appropriation	\$769,041
25		M-R: Office of Homeless Services	
26	356	Administration - Homeless Services	
27		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$4,814,695
28		General Fund Appropriation	\$1,898,991
29		Special Revenue Fund Appropriation	\$746,004
30		State Fund Appropriation	\$291,408
31	893	Homeless Prevention and Support Services for the Homeless	
32		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$261,479
33		State Fund Appropriation	\$262,923
34	894	Outreach to the Homeless	
35		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$943,461
36		General Fund Appropriation	\$1,095,418
37		State Fund Appropriation	\$40,165
38	895	Temporary Housing for the Homeless	
39		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$9,449,085
40		General Fund Appropriation	\$9,573,273
41		State Fund Appropriation	\$1,994,691

Council Bill 22-0235

1	896	Permanent Housing for the Homeless	
2		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$34,165,742
3		General Fund Appropriation	\$267,402
4		State Fund Appropriation	\$2,847,085
5		M-R: Office of Information and Technology	
6	757	CitiWatch	
7		General Fund Appropriation	\$2,409,933
8		Special Revenue Fund Appropriation	\$450,000
9	802	Administration	
10		General Fund Appropriation	\$3,271,353
11	803	Enterprise Innovation and Application Services	
12		General Fund Appropriation	\$18,524,438
13	804	311 Call Center	
14		General Fund Appropriation	\$5,367,604
15	805	Enterprise IT Delivery Services	
16		General Fund Appropriation	\$11,132,853
17		Special Revenue Fund Appropriation	\$150,000
18		M-R: Office of Neighborhood Safety and Engagement	
19	617	Criminal Justice Coordination	
20		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$1,634,458
21		General Fund Appropriation	\$1,075,175
22		State Fund Appropriation	\$600,000
23	618	Neighborhood Safety and Engagement	
24		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$3,448,740
25		General Fund Appropriation	\$3,833,590
26		Special Grant Fund Appropriation	\$50,000
27		Special Revenue Fund Appropriation	\$1,125,000
28		State Fund Appropriation	\$7,080,627
29	619	Community Empowerment and Opportunity	
30		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$1,000,000
31		General Fund Appropriation	\$1,339,849
32		State Fund Appropriation	\$1,000,000
33	758	Coordination of Public Safety Strategy - Administration	
34		General Fund Appropriation	\$1,411,670
35		Special Revenue Fund Appropriation	\$999,900
36		State Fund Appropriation	\$45,000
37		M-R: Office of the Labor Commissioner	
38	128	Labor Contract Negotiations and Administration	
39		General Fund Appropriation	\$1,194,061
40		M-R: Retirees' Benefits	
41	351	Retirees' Benefits	
42		General Fund Appropriation	\$34,103,936

Council Bill 22-0235

1	M-R: Self-Insurance Fund		
2	126	Contribution to Self-Insurance Fund	
3		General Fund Appropriation	\$31,097,844
4	M-R: TIF Debt Service		
5	124	TIF Debt Service	
6		General Fund Appropriation	\$21,814,174
7	Mayoralty		
8	125	Executive Direction and Control - Mayoralty	
9		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$321,032
10		General Fund Appropriation	\$15,855,409
11		Special Grant Fund Appropriation	\$337,555
12		Special Revenue Fund Appropriation	\$747,806
13		State Fund Appropriation	\$425,521
14	168	Municipal Broadband	
15		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$2,350,000
16		State Fund Appropriation	\$5,000,000
17		Municipal and Zoning Appeals	
18	185	Board of Municipal and Zoning Appeals	
19		General Fund Appropriation	\$621,399
20	Office of the Inspector General		
21	836	Inspector General	
22		General Fund Appropriation	\$2,331,165
23	Planning		
24	761	Development Oversight and Project Support	
25		General Fund Appropriation	\$1,147,192
26		Special Grant Fund Appropriation	\$50,756
27	762	Historic Preservation	
28		General Fund Appropriation	\$626,625
29	763	Comprehensive Planning and Resource Management	
30		General Fund Appropriation	\$2,343,028
31		Special Revenue Fund Appropriation	\$1,840,000
32	765	Planning for a Sustainable Baltimore	
33		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$3,236,765
34		General Fund Appropriation	\$1,676,447
35		Special Revenue Fund Appropriation	\$696,042
36		State Fund Appropriation	\$258,722
37	768	Administration - Planning	
38		General Fund Appropriation	\$1,384,775

Council Bill 22-0235

1	Police		
2	621	Administrative Bureau	
3		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$8,274,757
4		General Fund Appropriation	\$77,757,555
5		Special Revenue Fund Appropriation	\$4,685,521
6		State Fund Appropriation	\$15,851,457
7	622	Police Patrol	
8		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$2,498,178
9		General Fund Appropriation	\$223,631,357
10		Special Revenue Fund Appropriation	\$1,000,000
11		State Fund Appropriation	\$4,097,314
12	623	Criminal Investigation Division	
13		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$1,614,898
14		General Fund Appropriation	\$56,774,998
15		State Fund Appropriation	\$4,605,574
16	626	Data Driven Strategies	
17		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$4,438,873
18		General Fund Appropriation	\$7,347,107
19		State Fund Appropriation	\$1,193,519
20	628	Public Integrity Bureau	
21		General Fund Appropriation	\$14,805,138
22		State Fund Appropriation	\$157,679
23	635	Recruitment Section	
24		General Fund Appropriation	\$23,924,648
25		State Fund Appropriation	\$199,806
26	642	Crime Laboratory and Evidence Control	
27		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$404,696
28		General Fund Appropriation	\$22,870,634
29		State Fund Appropriation	\$255,723
30	807	Compliance Bureau	
31		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$25,874
32		General Fund Appropriation	\$38,223,593
33		State Fund Appropriation	\$1,996,831
34	816	Special Operations Section	
35		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$143,917
36		General Fund Appropriation	\$38,239,674
37	853	Patrol Support Services	
38		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$560,945
39		General Fund Appropriation	\$21,554,198
40		State Fund Appropriation	\$2,444,604

Council Bill 22-0235

1	Public Works		
2	660	Administration - Solid Waste	
3		General Fund Appropriation	\$3,331,527
4	661	Public Right-of-Way Cleaning	
5		General Fund Appropriation	\$18,576,302
6		Special Revenue Fund Appropriation	\$1,715,624
7		Stormwater Utility Fund Appropriation	\$5,103,891
8	662	Vacant and Abandoned Property Cleaning and Boarding	
9		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$1,175,000
10		General Fund Appropriation	\$11,799,432
11	663	Waste Removal and Recycling	
12		General Fund Appropriation	\$36,400,544
13		Special Grant Fund Appropriation	\$199,185
14		Special Revenue Fund Appropriation	\$1,642,082
15		Stormwater Utility Fund Appropriation	\$499,859
16	664	Waste Re-Use and Disposal	
17		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$298,778
18		General Fund Appropriation	\$28,080,621
19		Stormwater Utility Fund Appropriation	\$200,000
20	670	Administration - Water and Wastewater	
21		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$298,560
22		Special Grant Fund Appropriation	\$248,801
23		Special Revenue Fund Appropriation	\$398,082
24		Wastewater Utility Fund Appropriation	\$32,883,439
25		Water Utility Fund Appropriation	\$19,819,966
26	671	Water Management	
27		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$253,378
28		Water Utility Fund Appropriation	\$89,204,971
29	672	Water and Wastewater Consumer Services	
30		Stormwater Utility Fund Appropriation	\$1,790,907
31		Wastewater Utility Fund Appropriation	\$14,071,415
32		Water Utility Fund Appropriation	\$9,670,484
33	673	Wastewater Management	
34		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$1,393,282
35		State Fund Appropriation	\$746,402
36		Wastewater Utility Fund Appropriation	\$130,986,469
37	674	Surface Water Management	
38		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$671,761
39		State Fund Appropriation	\$508,057
40		Stormwater Utility Fund Appropriation	\$20,621,936
41		Wastewater Utility Fund Appropriation	\$1,740,902
42		Water Utility Fund Appropriation	\$563,960

Council Bill 22-0235

1	675	Engineering and Construction Management - Water and Wastewater	
2		Wastewater Utility Fund Appropriation	\$108,262,036
3		Water Utility Fund Appropriation	\$84,777,737
4	676	Administration - DPW	
5		General Fund Appropriation	\$1,722,760
6		Wastewater Utility Fund Appropriation	\$1,863,466
7		Recreation and Parks	
8	644	Administration - Recreation and Parks	
9		General Fund Appropriation	\$5,991,040
10		State Fund Appropriation	\$1,456,773
11	645	Aquatics	
12		General Fund Appropriation	\$2,592,103
13		Special Revenue Fund Appropriation	\$300,000
14	646	Park Maintenance	
15		General Fund Appropriation	\$13,894,395
16		Special Revenue Fund Appropriation	\$299,781
17		State Fund Appropriation	\$1,945,359
18	647	Youth and Adult Sports	
19		General Fund Appropriation	\$1,201,789
20		Special Revenue Fund Appropriation	\$185,722
21	648	Community Recreation Centers	
22		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$759,816
23		General Fund Appropriation	\$16,769,166
24		Special Grant Fund Appropriation	\$300,000
25		Special Revenue Fund Appropriation	\$1,395,313
26	649	Special Facilities Management - Recreation	
27		Special Revenue Fund Appropriation	\$3,304,926
28	650	Horticulture	
29		General Fund Appropriation	\$1,377,334
30		Special Revenue Fund Appropriation	\$516,423
31		State Fund Appropriation	\$98,122
32	651	Recreation for Seniors	
33		General Fund Appropriation	\$493,382
34		Special Revenue Fund Appropriation	\$38,500
35	652	Therapeutic Recreation	
36		General Fund Appropriation	\$552,243
37	653	Park Programs and Events	
38		General Fund Appropriation	\$834,273
39		Special Revenue Fund Appropriation	\$1,033,265
40	654	Urban Forestry	
41		General Fund Appropriation	\$4,814,337
42		Special Revenue Fund Appropriation	\$800,000

Council Bill 22-0235

1	Sheriff		
2	881	Courthouse Security	
3		General Fund Appropriation	\$4,146,221
4	882	Deputy Sheriff Enforcement	
5		General Fund Appropriation	[\$10,884,508] <u>\$10,634,508</u>
6		Special Revenue Fund Appropriation	\$1,741,602
7		State Fund Appropriation	\$49,761
8	883	Service of Protective and Peace Orders	
9		General Fund Appropriation	\$2,256,678
10	884	District Court Sheriff Services	
11		General Fund Appropriation	[\$2,761,775] <u>\$2,511,775</u>
12	889	Child Support Enforcement	
13		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$1,116,616
14		General Fund Appropriation	\$1,789,736
15	State's Attorney		
16	115	Prosecution of Criminals	
17		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$2,023,082
18		General Fund Appropriation	\$29,237,657
19		Special Grant Fund Appropriation	\$139,430
20		Special Revenue Fund Appropriation	\$324,097
21		State Fund Appropriation	\$7,650,361
22	781	Administration - State's Attorney	
23		General Fund Appropriation	\$8,346,672
24	786	Victim and Witness Services	
25		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$2,692,392
26		General Fund Appropriation	\$2,015,863
27	Transportation		
28	500	Street Lighting	
29		General Fund Appropriation	\$19,903,881
30	548	Conduits	
31		Conduit Enterprise Fund Appropriation	\$13,589,903
32	681	Administration - DOT	
33		General Fund Appropriation	\$10,111,064
34	682	Parking Management Fund Appropriation	
35		Parking Enterprise Fund Appropriation	\$21,838,805
36		Parking Management Fund Appropriation	\$10,624,115
37	683	Street Management	
38		General Fund Appropriation	\$36,203,999
39	684	Traffic Management	
40		General Fund Appropriation	\$10,414,269
41		Special Revenue Fund Appropriation	\$689,537

Council Bill 22-0235

1	685	Special Events	
2		General Fund Appropriation	\$1,568,298
3	687	Inner Harbor Services - Transportation	
4		General Fund Appropriation	\$1,099,285
5	688	Snow and Ice Control	
6		General Fund Appropriation	\$7,087,162
7	689	Vehicle Impounding and Disposal	
8		General Fund Appropriation	\$8,294,829
9	690	Sustainable Transportation	
10		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$10,600
11		General Fund Appropriation	\$980,968
12		Special Revenue Fund Appropriation	\$9,509,323
13		State Fund Appropriation	\$8,669,387
14	691	Public Rights-of-Way Landscape Management	
15		General Fund Appropriation	\$4,665,741
16	692	Bridge and Culvert Management	
17		General Fund Appropriation	\$3,658,492
18	693	Parking Enforcement	
19		Parking Management Fund Appropriation	\$13,835,513
20	694	Survey Control	
21		General Fund Appropriation	\$294,675
22	695	Dock Master	
23		Special Revenue Fund Appropriation	\$164,456
24	696	Street Cuts Management	
25		General Fund Appropriation	\$784,630
26	697	Traffic Safety	
27		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$490,381
28		General Fund Appropriation	\$25,964,489
29		Special Revenue Fund Appropriation	\$13,719,722
30	727	Real Property Management	
31		General Fund Appropriation	\$2,445,140

Council Bill 22-0235**1 Internal Service Fund Authorization****2 Comptroller, Department of****3 133 Municipal Telephone Exchange**

4 An internal service fund is hereby authorized to provide for operation of a Municipal Telephone
5 Exchange, the costs of which are to be recovered from using agencies.

6 136 Municipal Post Office

7 An internal service fund is hereby authorized to provide for operation of a Municipal Post Office,
8 the costs of which are to be recovered from using agencies.

9 Finance, Department of**10 701 Printing Services**

11 An internal service fund is hereby authorized to provide for operation of a Municipal
12 Reproduction and Printing Service, the costs of which are to be recovered from using agencies.

13 707 Risk Management for Employee Injuries

14 An internal service fund is hereby authorized to provide for a Self-Insurance Program for
15 administration of the Employee Health Clinic and Employee Safety and Workers' Compensation
16 Claims Processing, the costs of which are to be recovered from the Self-Insurance Fund.

17 General Services, Department of**18 189 Fleet Management**

19 An internal service fund is hereby authorized to provide for operation of a Central Automotive
20 and Mechanical Repair Service, the costs of which are to be recovered from using agencies.

21 731 Facilities Management

22 An internal service fund is hereby authorized to provide for the maintenance of City buildings,
23 the costs are which are to be recovered from using agencies.

24 Human Resources, Department of**25 771 Benefits Administration**

26 An internal service fund is hereby authorized to provide for the operation of the Unemployment
27 Insurance function, the costs of which are to be recovered from contributions from various fund
28 sources.

Council Bill 22-0235

1 **Law, Department of**

2 **861 Controversies and 862 Transactions**

3 An internal service fund is hereby authorized to provide for a Self-Insurance Program covering
4 Automotive Equipment, Police Animal Liability, Employee Liability.

5 **872 Workers' Compensation Practice**

6 An internal service fund is hereby authorized to provide for a Self-Insurance Program covering
7 the administration of Workers' Compensation claims.

8 **Mayoralty-Related**

9 **805 Enterprise IT Delivery Services**

10 An internal service fund is hereby authorized to provide for the operation of the 800 Megahertz
11 emergency response system and the maintenance and replacement of computer hardware and
12 software, the costs of which are to be recovered from using agencies.

13 **B. Capital Budget**

14 **SECTION 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED,** That the Capital Improvement Appropriations
15 herein made are for the following Construction Projects.

16 **Baltimore Development Corporation**

17	601-013	Citywide Facade Improvements FY23-28	
18		General Obligation Bonds	\$1,000,000
19	601-063	Lexington Market	
20		General Obligation Bonds	\$768,000
21	601-064	Innovation Fund	
22		General Obligation Bonds	\$500,000
23	601-071	Frederick Avenue Streetscaping	
24		General Funds	\$1,000,000
25	601-093	Northwood Commons Streetscaping	
26		General Funds	\$500,000
27	601-098	Warner Street Entertainment Corridor	
28		Casino Area Local Impact Aid - VLT Revenue	\$2,500,000
29		Other State Funds	\$2,000,000
30	601-860	Industrial & Commercial Financing	
31		General Obligation Bonds	\$500,000
32	Convention Center		
33	534-001	Convention Center Annual Contribution	
34		General Obligation Bonds	\$200,000
35		Other Funds (Not Classified Above)	\$200,000
36	534-010	Convention Center Replace 120 West Building VFDs	
37		General Obligation Bonds	\$2,200,000

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1	Enoch Pratt Free Library		
2	457-007	Forest Park Library Renovation	
3		General Obligation Bonds	\$2,900,000
4	457-009	Park Heights Library	
5		Other State Funds	\$5,000,000
6	457-020	Northwood Branch Library HVAC Upgrade and Handicap Lift Installation	
7		Other State Funds	\$300,000
8	457-037	Waverly Library Improvements	
9		Other State Funds	\$750,000
10	General Services		
11	197-005	City Hall Exterior Stone Walls	
12		General Obligation Bonds	\$2,000,000
13	197-014	401 E. Fayette Mechanical/Electrical/Plumbing Upgrades	
14		General Obligation Bonds	\$4,620,000
15	197-049	Abel Wolman Municipal Building HVAC Renovation and Fire Protection	
16		General Funds	\$1,775,000
17	197-108	Engine 31 HVAC Installation	
18		General Funds	\$70,000
19	197-184	Infrastructure and Envelope Upgrades for 88 State Circle	
20		General Obligation Bonds	\$700,000
21	197-185	Engine 42 Boiler and Roof Replacement	
22		General Obligation Bonds	\$350,000
23	197-202	Eastern District Police Station New Roof and Bathroom Upgrades	
24		General Funds	\$1,700,000
25		General Obligation Bonds	\$300,000
26	197-225	Truck 5 Fire Station Heat Pump Replacement	
27		General Obligation Bonds	\$125,000
28	197-226	Harford Senior Center Building Envelope Upgrades	
29		General Obligation Bonds	\$500,000
30	197-265	Fire Engine 36 HVAC Installation	
31		General Funds	\$70,000
32	197-294	Star Spangled Banner Flag House HVAC Upgrades	
33		General Funds	\$500,000
34	197-300	Elevator Replacement at School 33	
35		General Obligation Bonds	\$200,000
36	197-301	Carroll Mansion Roof Replacement and Dormer Window Restoration	
37		General Funds	\$220,000
38		General Obligation Bonds	\$80,000
39	197-307	WIC Center/Dunbar Daycare Roof Replacement	
40		General Obligation Bonds	\$300,000
41	197-309	Fire Engine 52 and 47 Bathroom Renovation	
42		General Obligation Bonds	\$80,000

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1	197-310	E44 Bathroom Renovation	
2		General Obligation Bonds	\$70,000
3	197-323	Fire Engine 8 Bathroom Renovation	
4		General Obligation Bonds	\$80,000
5	197-334	Engine 27 - Concrete Apron	
6		General Obligation Bonds	\$100,000
7	197-335	Engine 42 - Concrete Apron	
8		General Obligation Bonds	\$150,000
9	197-336	Engine 47 - Concrete Apron	
10		General Obligation Bonds	\$60,000
11	197-337	Engine 51 - Concrete Apron	
12		General Obligation Bonds	\$60,000
13	197-338	Engine 21 Bathroom Renovation - Gender Neutral	
14		General Obligation Bonds	\$80,000
15	197-339	Engine 30 Bathroom Renovation - Gender Neutral	
16		General Obligation Bonds	\$90,000
17	197-340	Engine 45 Bathroom Renovation - Gender Neutral	
18		General Obligation Bonds	\$80,000
19	197-342	Southwest District Female Lockers and Bathrooms	
20		General Funds	\$209,000
21		General Obligation Bonds	\$244,000
22	197-343	Northeast District Female Lockers and Bathrooms	
23		General Funds	\$160,000
24		General Obligation Bonds	\$292,000
25	197-351	Headquarters Garage Repair	
26		General Obligation Bonds	\$1,000,000
27	197-361	Fire Department Facility Improvements	
28		General Funds	\$25,000,000
29	197-362	Public Safety Facility Improvements	
30		General Funds	\$15,000,000
31	197-363	Engine 14 Fire House Renovation or Replacement	
32		Other State Funds	\$5,000,000
33	197-364	Engine 27 Fire House Renovation or Replacement	
34		Other State Funds	\$5,000,000
35	197-365	Northeast Police District Station Renovation or Replacement	
36		Other State Funds	\$5,000,000
37	197-366	Northwest Police District Station Renovation or Replacement	
38		Other State Funds	\$5,000,000

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1	Housing and Community Development		
2	197-367	Waverly Firehouse (Engine 31) Improvements	
3		Other State Funds	\$500,000
4	588-002	Urgent Stabilization Program	
5		General Funds	\$1,500,000
6		General Obligation Bonds	\$1,000,000
7	588-005	Urgent Demolition	
8		General Funds	\$500,000
9		General Obligation Bonds	\$1,000,000
10	588-006	HOME Program	
11		General Obligation Bonds	\$100,000
12		Other Federal Funds	\$2,000,000
13		Other Funds (Not Classified Above)	\$4,000,000
14	588-012	Whole Block Demolition	
15		General Obligation Bonds	\$2,100,000
16	588-017	Citywide Acquisition and Relocation	
17		General Funds	\$275,000
18	588-019	Baltimore Homeownership Incentive Program	
19		Community Development Block Grants	\$1,000,000
20		General Obligation Bonds	\$1,800,000
21	588-026	Affordable Housing Fund	
22		General Obligation Bonds	\$6,500,000
23	588-036	Southeast Baltimore Redevelopment/Choice	
24		General Obligation Bonds	\$500,000
25	588-044	Community Catalyst Grants	
26		General Funds	\$1,500,000
27	588-045	Land Management Administration	
28		Sale of City Real Property	\$900,000
29	588-046	800 Block of Edmondson Ave	
30		General Obligation Bonds	\$525,000
31	588-049	Affordable Homeownership	
32		General Obligation Bonds	\$100,000
33	588-052	Housing Upgrades to Benefit Seniors (HUBS)	
34		General Obligation Bonds	\$500,000
35	588-053	Baltimore Shines - Low Income Solar Program	
36		Community Development Block Grants	\$700,000
37	588-054	Low-Income Mortgage Program	
38		General Obligation Bonds	\$100,000
39	588-070	Middle Neighborhood Implementation	
40		General Obligation Bonds	\$400,000

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1	588-072	Johnston Square Acquisition and Relocation	
2		General Funds	\$361,000
3		General Obligation Bonds	\$200,000
4	588-073	Lead Hazard Reduction Program	
5		General Obligation Bonds	\$750,000
6	588-075	SE Balt. Redevelopment Affordable Housing	
7		General Obligation Bonds	\$500,000
8	588-078	CDBG Subrecipient Capital Projects	
9		Community Development Block Grants	\$2,250,000
10	588-083	HOME ARPA	
11		Other Federal Funds	\$15,500,000
12	588-085	Impact Investment Areas	
13		General Funds	\$1,000,000
14		General Obligation Bonds	\$1,000,000
15	588-087	Raynor Brown Site	
16		General Obligation Bonds	\$400,000
17	588-088	Penn North Site Assembly	
18		General Funds	\$700,000
19		General Obligation Bonds	\$650,000
20	588-089	Homeowner Repair Grants	
21		Pimlico Area Local Impact Aid - VLT Revenue	\$900,000
22	588-090	Development Incentives	
23		Pimlico Area Local Impact Aid - VLT Revenue	\$100,000
24	588-091	At the House Social Settlement	
25		Pimlico Area Local Impact Aid - VLT Revenue	\$200,000
26	588-092	City Springs Elementary Middle Construction	
27		Federal Loan Funds	\$20,000,000
28	588-932	Poppleton Acquisition, Demolition & Relocation	
29		General Obligation Bonds	\$250,000
30	588-983	Demolition of Blighted Structures	
31		General Obligation Bonds	\$1,000,000
32	588-986	Housing Repair Assistance Programs	
33		Community Development Block Grants	\$1,500,000
34		General Obligation Bonds	\$850,000
35	588-989	Loan Repayment	
36		Community Development Block Grants	\$1,329,000
37	588-093	Druid Health and Enoch Pratt Building Replacement	
38		Other State Funds	\$2,000,000
39	588-094	Penn North Acquisition	
40		Other State Funds	\$650,000
41	588-996	Land Management - City Owned Property	
42		General Obligation Bonds	\$1,000,000

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1	M-R: Baltimore City Public Schools		
2	417-005	Programmatic Space Upgrades	
3		General Obligation Bonds	\$500,000
4	417-212	Systemic Improvements (FY 2022-2027)	
5		General Obligation Bonds	\$14,000,000
6	418-010	Maree G. Farring EM #203	
7		General Obligation Bonds	\$1,000,000
8	418-011	Furley Elementary School Replacement	
9		General Obligation Bonds	\$2,250,000
10	418-177	Armistead Gardens ES # 243	
11		General Obligation Bonds	\$1,250,000
12	M-R: Office of Information and Technology		
13	117-029	Citywide Cyber Security Systems Upgrade	
14		General Funds	\$400,000
15	117-048	Replace Unmanaged Network Hubs, Cables and Switches	
16		General Funds	\$500,000
17	117-055	Upgrade Speed and Reliability of Public Safety Communications	
18		General Funds	\$316,000
19	117-059	Upgrade Application Integration and Infrastructure	
20		General Funds	\$250,000
21	117-060	Upgrade Baltimore City's Resident Facing Web Assets and Applications	
22		General Funds	\$500,000
23	117-061	Upgrade Mainframe Components to Modern and Flexible Computing Platform	
24		General Funds	\$500,000
25	117-067	Upgrade Switch Request (100)	
26		General Funds	\$450,000
27	117-068	Increase Storage and Back-up Storage Capacity	
28		General Funds	\$700,000
29	117-069	Upgrade Virtual Desktop Infrastructure for Growth	
30		General Funds	\$500,000
31	117-070	CitiWatch Private Camera Cloud Solution	
32		General Funds	\$50,000
33	117-071	Upgrade Public Safety Technology System Infrastructure	
34		General Funds	\$50,000
35	117-072	CitiWatch Replacement Camera Cycle (on cycle)	
36		General Funds	\$818,000
37	117-073	Upgrade CAD Platform	
38		General Funds	\$250,000
39	117-074	Upgrade 311 Customer Facing Tools	
40		General Funds	\$450,000
41	117-076	Consolidate and Integrate Construction Mgmt Tools to Unifer	
42		General Funds	\$166,000

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1	117-077	Enterprise & Agency App Rationalization	
2		General Funds	\$500,000
3	117-078	Upgrade and Enhance Workday Toolset and Processes	
4		General Funds	\$500,000
5	117-079	Infrastructure Platforms End-of-Life (EOL) Refresh/Upgrades	
6		General Funds	\$50,000
7	Mayorality-Related		
8	127-043	Baltimore Museum of Art Fire Suppression and Related Improvements	
9		General Obligation Bonds	\$200,000
10	127-071	Peale Center Interior Renovations	
11		General Obligation Bonds	\$100,000
12	127-093	Le Mondo Stabilization, Facade, and Envelope Repair	
13		General Obligation Bonds	\$50,000
14	127-096	USS Constellation Critical Dry Docking	
15		General Obligation Bonds	\$100,000
16	127-098	Maryland Center for History and Culture Campus Enhancements	
17		General Obligation Bonds	\$100,000
18	127-099	Maryland Zoo in Baltimore Accessibility Improvements	
19		General Obligation Bonds	\$165,000
20	127-105	Reginald F. Lewis Facility Improvements	
21		General Obligation Bonds	\$115,000
22	127-106	The Creative Alliance - Patterson Improvements	
23		General Obligation Bonds	\$75,000
24	127-110	Baltimore National Heritage Area FY22 Small Capital Grant Program	
25		General Obligation Bonds	\$100,000
26	127-113	Penn Station Redevelopment	
27		Other State Funds	\$5,000,000
28	127-116	Broadband for Public Housing Sites	
29		Other Federal Funds	\$750,000
30		Other State Funds	\$5,000,000
31	Public Works		
32	517-010	Eastside Transfer Station	
33		General Funds	\$958,000
34		Other State Funds	\$4,000,000
35	517-012	Quarantine Road Landfill Expansion	
36		General Obligation Bonds	\$3,000,000
37	517-033	Solid Waste Regulatory Compliance Services	
38		General Obligation Bonds	\$2,100,000
39	517-035	Solid Waste Facility Health and Safety Improvements	
40		General Funds	\$1,500,000
41	517-036	Southeast Sanitation Yard Renovation	
42		General Funds	\$7,800,000

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1	517-037	Western Sanitation Yard Renovation	
2		General Funds	\$8,161,000
3	520-013	SDC-7772 Study/Design of Patapsco Avenue Flooding	
4		Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$8,585,000
5	520-046	SDC-7768 Harris Creek Watershed Storm Drainage	
6		Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$10,483,000
7	520-049	SDC-7773 Gwynns Falls Drainage	
8		Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$988,000
9	520-051	SDC-7774 Baltimore Harbor Drainage	
10		Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$634,000
11	520-055	MS4 Permit Requirements	
12		Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$9,833,000
13	520-065	Hillen Road Flooding	
14		Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$1,700,000
15	520-066	Asset Management Program Development (Stormwater)	
16		Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$432,000
17	520-069	ER-4123 (SDC-7769) North Point Road Improvements	
18		Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$519,000
19	520-715	Northeast Baltimore Drainage Improvements	
20		Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$307,000
21	525-005	Moore's Run Environmental Restoration #1 & #2	
22		Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$2,329,000
23	525-013	Herring Run Stream Restoration: Western Branch ER-4128 (ER-4054)	
24		Environmental Restoration Bundle 6	
25		Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$2,864,000
26	525-014	Druid Hill Park Stream Restoration Project: Environmental Restoration Bundle 6	
27		- ER-4128 (ER-4049)	
28		Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$359,000
29	525-015	ESD: Clifton Park - Environmental Restoration Bundle 13 ER-4129 (ER-4084)	
30		Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$2,925,000
31	525-017	ESD: Frankford / Belair Edison / BENI - Environmental Restoration Bundle 15	
32		ER-4130 (ER-4057)	
33		Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$458,000
34	525-018	ER-4126 (ER-4106) Environmental Restoration Bundle 10 - Small	
35		SWM BMP 13	
36		Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$403,000
37	525-019	ESD: Hamden/Wyman Park/ Mt. Washington - ER-4127 (ER-4058)	
38		Environmental Restoration Bundle 14	
39		Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$242,000
40	525-020	ESD: Masonville Cove, Brooklyn, Curtis Bay - ER-4129 (ER-4042)	
41		Environmental Restoration Bundle 13	
42		Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$249,000

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1	525-021	ESD: Greater Mowdawmin - ER-4129 (ER-4062) Environmental Restoration	
2		Bundle 13	
3		Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$1,062,000
4	525-022	ESD: Howard Park / Edmonson Village - ER-4130 (ER-4059) Environmental	
5		Restoration Bundle 15	
6		Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$223,000
7	525-023	ESD: Lakeland / Westport - ER-4130 (ER-4061) Environmental Restoration	
8		Bundle 15	
9		Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$147,000
10	525-024	ESD: DeWees Park and Chinquapin Park - ER-4130 (ER-4082) Environmental	
11		Restoration Bundle 15	
12		Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$223,000
13	525-025	ESD: Orchard Ridge / Armistead Gardens - ER-4130 (ER-4083) Environmental	
14		Restoration Bundle 15	
15		Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$1,300,000
16	525-029	ESD: Cherry Hil - ER-4127 (ER-4060) Environmental Restoration Bundle 14	
17		Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$261,000
18	525-030	Dead Run Stream Restoration Project 1 (Hunting Ridge) - ER-4121 (ER-4050)	
19		Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$2,533,000
20	525-031	Lot Greening: Mt. Winans - ER-4126 (ER-4066) Environmental Restoration	
21		Bundle 10	
22		Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$238,000
23	525-033	Public Schools Phase III - ER-4126 (ER-4067) Environmental Restoration	
24		Bundle 10	
25		Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$415,000
26	525-034	ER-4121 Herring Run 84" Water Main Stream Restoration	
27		Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$722,000
28	525-036	Environmental Restoration Bundle 3 - Franklin Town Blvd Culvert Stream	
29		Restoration ER-4122 (ER-4031)	
30		Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$2,481,000
31	525-038	Bioretention Areas (Masonville and GGI) ER-4098	
32		Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$323,000
33	525-039	ER-4126 (ER-4068) Environmental Restoration Bundle 10b	
34		Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$216,000
35	525-043	Small SWM BMP 12 - ER-4126 (ER-4105) Environmental Restoration Bundle	
36		10	
37		Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$854,000
38	525-044	ER-4137 Lower Stony Run Reach 3 Repair	
39		Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$1,625,000
40	525-045	Western Run at Kelly Avenue - ER-4122 (ER-4028) Environmental	
41		Restoration 3	
42		Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$253,000

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1	525-047	Lot Greening: CARE Communities/McElderry Park - ER-4126 (ER-4063)	
2		Environmental Restoration Bundle 10	
3		Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$68,000
4	525-048	Facility Greening: Public Schools Phase I - ER-4126 (ER-4064) Environmental	
5		Restoration Bundle 10	
6		Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$461,000
7	525-049	Facility Greening: Public Schools Phase II - ER-4126 (ER-4065) Environmental	
8		Restoration Bundle 10	
9		Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$127,000
10	525-050	Dead Run Stream Restoration Project 2 (Lazear and Franklinton Rd) ER-4124	
11		(ER-4053)	
12		Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$1,477,000
13	525-057	ER-4055 Urgent Need Stream Repair 2	
14		Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$1,174,000
15	525-059	Facility Greening Project 16	
16		Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$81,000
17	525-061	ER 4121 (SDC-7788) Environmental Restoration Bundle 7 Seamen Ave	
18		Improvements	
19		Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$2,092,000
20	525-069	SDC-7772 Study/Design of Patapsco Avenue Flooding	
21		Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$8,585,000
22	525-070	ER 4024 MS4 BMP Monitoring	
23		Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$162,000
24	525-071	ER 4040 Moore's Run Environmental Restoration Project	
25		Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$2,329,000
26	525-995	Biddison Run Stream Restoration	
27		Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$1,139,000
28	551-034	High Level Interceptor Rehabilitation	
29		Wastewater Revenue Bonds	\$27,200,000
30	551-045	Proj-1262 Consent Decree Program Management A1	
31		County Grants	\$4,312,000
32		Wastewater Revenue Bonds	\$3,188,000
33	551-047	SC-978 Small Diameter Sewer Main Replacements In Roland Park Of The Jones	
34		Falls Sewershed	
35		Wastewater Revenue Bonds	\$4,500,000
36	551-137	LL04-Low Level Sewershed Inflow and Infiltration Reduction - Project 04	
37		Wastewater Revenue Bonds	\$15,716,000
38	551-159	Asset Management Program Development (Wastewater)	
39		County Grants	\$216,000
40		Wastewater Revenue Bonds	\$648,000
41	551-162	CMMS Implementation for Facilities (WW)	
42		Wastewater Revenue Bonds	\$5,400,000

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1	551-163	On Call for Engineering Services for Improvements to Baltimore City Sanitary	
2		Sewers In Various Locations	
3		Wastewater Revenue Bonds	\$2,000,000
4	551-164	1303.2 Amendment 1 Sanitary Sewer Interceptors and Siphons	
5		County Grants	\$1,000,000
6		Wastewater Revenue Bonds	\$1,160,000
7	551-166	SC-1030 Urgent Needs Improvements to Baltimore City Sanitary Sewers in	
8		Various Locations - Zone 2	
9		Wastewater Revenue Bonds	\$10,189,000
10	551-167	SC-1029 Urgent Needs Improvement to Baltimore City Sanitary Sewers in	
11		Various Locations - Zone 1	
12		Wastewater Revenue Bonds	\$10,189,000
13	551-168	SC-998 Replacement 1	
14		Wastewater Revenue Bonds	\$9,159,000
15	551-526	SC-992 Back River Egg-Shaped Digester Rehabilitation	
16		County Grants	\$17,900,000
17		Wastewater Revenue Bonds	\$17,900,000
18	551-533	Annual Wastewater Facilities Improvements - FY 2023	
19		County Grants	\$15,000,000
20		Wastewater Revenue Bonds	\$15,000,000
21	557-027	Ashburton WFP Low Lift Pump Controls and Power Upgrade	
22		County Grants	\$5,881,000
23		Water Revenue Bonds	\$8,861,000
24	557-105	Montebello WFP 1 & 2 Filter Control Panel	
25		County Grants	\$2,551,000
26		Water Revenue Bonds	\$3,827,000
27	557-106	Montebello WFP 2 Sedimentation Basins	
28		County Grants	\$2,200,000
29		Water Revenue Bonds	\$3,300,000
30	557-148	WC-1292 WM Replacement Belair Rd Vicinity	
31		Water Revenue Bonds	\$8,118,000
32	557-152	WC-1315 Hillen & Pen Lucy North WM Replacements	
33		Water Revenue Bonds	\$21,155,000
34	557-154	Conckling St., Russell St, & Vicinity WM Replacements	
35		Water Revenue Bonds	\$10,416,000
36	557-187	WC-1301 Replacement No. 3	
37		Water Revenue Bonds	\$6,934,000
38	557-205	Urgent Need Water Infrastructure Rehabilitation and Improvements - Phase I -	
39		FY23	
40		County Grants	\$1,620,000
41		Water Revenue Bonds	\$9,948,000

Council Bill 22-0235

1	557-206	Urgent Need Water Infrastructure Rehabilitation and Improvements - Phase II -	
2		FY23	
3		County Grants	\$1,620,000
4		Water Revenue Bonds	\$9,948,000
5	557-207	Urgent Need Water Infrastructure Rehabilitation and Improvements - Phase III -	
6		FY23	
7		County Grants	\$1,620,000
8		Water Revenue Bonds	\$9,948,000
9	557-244	WC-1387 Water Main Replacements Various Locations	
10		Water Revenue Bonds	\$9,101,000
11	557-245	WC-1428 Perkins Development Water Main Replacements	
12		Water Revenue Bonds	\$4,001,000
13	557-250	WC-1391 Lower Fells Point Water Main Replacement	
14		Water Revenue Bonds	\$5,101,000
15	557-251	WC-1408 Montebello Plant 2 Electrical/HVAC Improvements	
16		County Grants	\$8,400,000
17		Water Revenue Bonds	\$12,600,000
18	557-252	WC-TBD On-Call Design & Engineering Services	
19		Water Revenue Bonds	\$5,454,000
20	557-253	WC-1429 Frederick Ave Water Main Replacement	
21		Water Revenue Bonds	\$195,000
22	557-254	Asset Management Program Development (Water)	
23		County Grants	\$216,000
24		Water Revenue Bonds	\$648,000
25	557-255	WC-TBD Water Hydraulic Model Upgrades	
26		Water Revenue Bonds	\$1,620,000
27	557-256	WC-1430 Water Main Replacement at Various Locations	
28		Water Revenue Bonds	\$216,000
29	557-257	WC-1431 Water Main Replacement at Various Locations	
30		Water Revenue Bonds	\$216,000
31	557-258	WC-1393 Water Main Replacement and Rehabilitation	
32		Water Revenue Bonds	\$1,141,000
33	557-261	CMMS Implementation for Facilities	
34		County Grants	\$1,080,000
35		Water Revenue Bonds	\$1,620,000
36	557-731	Montebello Water Recycle Program (WC-1131)	
37		County Grants	-\$16,439,000
38		Water Revenue Bonds	-\$16,439,000

Council Bill 22-0235

1	Recreation and Parks		
2	474-051	Winans Meadow Nature Center	
3		State Open Space Matching Grants	\$600,000
4	474-052	Druid Hill Park: Reptile House	
5		General Obligation Bonds	\$500,000
6	474-066	Northwest Park Improvements - Phase II	
7		Pimlico Area Local Impact Aid - VLT Revenue	\$75,000
8	474-073	Park Field House Renovations - Druid Hill Comfort Station	
9		General Obligation Bonds	\$600,000
10	474-079	Bocek Park Athletic Center - Gym & BB Court Construction	
11		General Obligation Bonds	\$600,000
12		State Open Space Matching Grants	\$1,800,000
13	474-095	Gwynns Falls Athletic Field Renovation	
14		General Obligation Bonds	\$300,000
15		State Open Space Matching Grants	\$900,000
16	474-106	Druid Hill Lake - Phase I	
17		General Obligation Bonds	\$457,000
18		State Open Space Grants	\$17,000,000
19		State Open Space Matching Grants	\$526,000
20	474-114	CHOICE Neighborhood Recreation Facilities – Chick Webb Rec. Center-	
21		Construction and Constr. Mgmt	
22		General Obligation Bonds	\$500,000
23		State Open Space Grants	\$3,000,000
24	474-116	Walter P Carter Pool	
25		General Obligation Bonds	\$650,000
26	474-119	Park Building Renovations - Mary E. Rodman	
27		General Obligation Bonds	\$200,000
28		State Open Space Grants	\$600,000
29	474-123	Robert C. Marshall Field	
30		General Obligation Bonds	\$200,000
31	474-128	Tree Baltimore Program	
32		General Obligation Bonds	\$200,000
33	474-135	Garrett Park Improvements	
34		General Obligation Bonds	\$250,000
35	474-147	Parkview Recreation Center - Construction	
36		Community Development Block Grants	\$9,000,000
37		General Obligation Bonds	\$1,650,000
38		State Open Space Matching Grants	\$600,000
39	474-155	Farring Baybrook Park Improvements - Design	
40		General Obligation Bonds	\$125,000
41		State Open Space Grants	\$250,000

Council Bill 22-0235

1	474-160	Latrobe Park Longhouse	
2		Other State Funds	\$200,000
3		State Open Space Grants	\$100,000
4	474-162	Towanda Recreation Center	
5		Pimlico Area Local Impact Aid - VLT Revenue	\$250,000
6	474-163	Cab Calloway Legends Sq Park	
7		General Obligation Bonds	\$400,000
8	474-165	Howard 'P' Rawlings Conservatory - Palm House	
9		General Obligation Bonds	\$500,000
10		State Open Space Matching Grants	\$1,500,000
11	474-167	Middle Branch Trail - Design	
12		General Obligation Bonds	\$300,000
13	474-168	Solo Gibbs Park- Phase I Construction	
14		Casino Area Local Impact Aid - VLT Revenue	\$1,500,000
15		Other State Funds	\$3,500,000
16	474-170	Patterson Park Observatory Assessment & Repairs	
17		State Open Space Grants	\$125,000
18	474-172	Leon Day Park Improvements - Design	
19		State Open Space Grants	\$725,000
20	474-183	Alhambra Park Improvements	
21		State Open Space Grants	\$125,000
22	474-184	Cal Ripken Sr. Foundation South Baltimore Youth Development Park	
23		State Open Space Grants	\$500,000
24	474-185	Greenmount Park - Johnston Square Football Field	
25		State Open Space Grants	\$500,000
26	474-186	Hamilton Elementary School - Playground	
27		State Open Space Grants	\$100,000
28	474-187	Hanlon Park Improvements	
29		State Open Space Grants	\$150,000
30	474-188	Mt. Vernon Place Conservancy Square Restoration	
31		State Open Space Grants	\$2,500,000
32	474-189	O'Donnell Heights Park	
33		State Open Space Grants	\$500,000
34	474-190	Nathaniel J. McFadden Lean and Play Park	
35		State Open Space Grants	\$1,000,000
36	474-191	Patterson Park Pool and Bathhouse	
37		Other State Funds	\$1,500,000
38		State Open Space Grants	\$500,000
39	474-194	Riverside Park Bathhouse and Light Installation	
40		State Open Space Grants	\$1,350,000
41	474-195	Riverside Park Pool	
42		State Open Space Grants	\$250,000

Council Bill 22-0235

1	474-196	Union Square Park Improvements	
2		State Open Space Grants	\$750,000
3	Transportation		
4	504-004	ADA Infrastructure Upgrades	
5		General Funds (HUR Eligible)	\$3,000,000
6		Other State Funds	\$10,000,000
7	504-100	Sidewalk Reconstruction	
8		MDOT-County Transportation Revenue Bond	\$2,260,000
9		Private Payments - Sidewalks	\$1,000,000
10	504-200	Alley Reconstruction	
11		MDOT-County Transportation Revenue Bond	\$500,000
12		Private Payments - Alleys	\$200,000
13	506-006	Orleans Street Bridge (BC 1202) over I-83 and City Streets	
14		Federal Highway Transportation Funds	\$800,000
15		General Funds (HUR Eligible)	\$200,000
16	506-010	41st Street (over I-83 and MTA) Bridge Replacement (BC3207)	
17		Federal Highway Transportation Funds	\$1,840,000
18		General Funds (HUR Eligible)	\$460,000
19	506-012	Rehabilitation of the Promenade Bulkhead near Harris Creek	
20		General Funds (HUR Eligible)	\$1,186,000
21	506-014	Patapsco Avenue Bridge Rehabilitation	
22		Federal Highway Transportation Funds	\$880,000
23		General Obligation Bonds	\$220,000
24	506-519	Hanover Street Bridge Over CSX RR (BC5212)	
25		Federal Highway Transportation Funds	\$1,920,000
26		General Obligation Bonds	\$480,000
27	506-754	Annual Urgent Needs Bridge Repairs	
28		MDOT-County Transportation Revenue Bond	\$1,000,000
29	506-760	Perring Parkway Ramp Bridge Over Herring Run (BC 3203)	
30		Federal Highway Transportation Funds	\$4,240,000
31		MDOT-County Transportation Revenue Bond	\$1,160,000
32	506-762	Radecke Ave Bridge over Moores Run (BC 4405)	
33		Federal Highway Transportation Funds	\$2,290,000
34	507-003	Russell Street Bridge (BC 5103) & Monroe Street Ramp (BC 5221) over CSX	
35		Federal Highway Transportation Funds	\$3,099,000
36		General Funds (HUR Eligible)	\$2,244,000
37		MDOT-County Transportation Revenue Bond	\$1,170,000
38	508-019	Citywide Bike and Pedestrian Improvements / Bike Master Plan	
39		General Funds (HUR Eligible)	\$500,000
40	508-029	Materials and Compliance Testing	
41		General Obligation Bonds	\$150,000

Council Bill 22-0235

1	508-044	Rehabilitation of 25th Street - Greenmount Ave to Kirk Ave	
2		Federal Highway Transportation Funds	\$3,790,000
3		General Funds (HUR Eligible)	\$1,696,000
4	508-051	Fremont Avenue Rehabilitation from Lafayette Ave to Presstman	
5		Federal Highway Transportation Funds	\$2,436,000
6		General Funds (HUR Eligible)	\$560,000
7	508-053	Madison Street Rehabilitation from N. Milton Avenue to Edison Highway	
8		Federal Highway Transportation Funds	\$1,937,000
9	508-056	Pennington Avenue Rehabilitation from Birch St to E.	
10		Ordnance Rd. (City Line)	
11		Federal Highway Transportation Funds	\$1,569,000
12		General Funds (HUR Eligible)	\$242,000
13		General Obligation Bonds	\$1,126,000
14	508-102	Bike Master Plan: Eutaw Place	
15		General Obligation Bonds	\$230,000
16	508-122	Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard Sidepath	
17		General Funds (HUR Eligible)	\$400,000
18		General Obligation Bonds	\$200,000
19	508-123	Bush Street Bike Facility	
20		General Funds (HUR Eligible)	\$315,000
21	508-131	Wolfe or Washington Street Bike Facility	
22		General Funds (HUR Eligible)	\$1,000,000
23	508-137	Improvements Along MTA Priority Bus Routes	
24		Federal Highway Transportation Funds	\$5,000,000
25	508-151	Neighborhood Traffic Calming	
26		General Funds (HUR Eligible)	\$750,000
27	508-154	I-83 Safety Improvements	
28		Other Transportation Funds	\$20,000,000
29	508-156	Falls Road at Northern Parkway	
30		Federal Highway Transportation Funds	\$1,280,000
31		General Obligation Bonds	\$320,000
32	508-157	Frederick Avenue ADA Upgrades (Brunswick to S. Pulaksi)	
33		Federal Highway Transportation Funds	\$400,000
34		General Obligation Bonds	\$100,000
35	508-158	Central Avenue Bicycle Facility	
36		General Funds (HUR Eligible)	\$400,000
37	508-161	Guilford Traffic Improvements	
38		Other State Funds	\$250,000
39	508-465	Curb Repair-Slab Repair - ADA Ramps Upgrade Citywide	
40		MDOT-County Transportation Revenue Bond	\$2,100,000
41	509-326	Replacement of Wilkens Ave. Bridge Over Gwynns Falls	
42		MDOT-County Transportation Revenue Bond	\$510,000

Council Bill 22-0235

1	512-005	Transportation Management Center Upgrade	
2		Federal Highway Transportation Funds	\$770,000
3		General Obligation Bonds	\$193,000
4	512-009	Communication Upgrades	
5		Federal Highway Transportation Funds	\$5,000,000
6		General Obligation Bonds	\$1,250,000
7	512-015	Towards Zero - Traffic Safety Improvements	
8		General Obligation Bonds	\$1,000,000
9	512-017	Communication Upgrades - Wireless	
10		Federal Highway Transportation Funds	\$1,000,000
11		General Obligation Bonds	\$250,000
12	512-077	Traffic Signal Reconstruction	
13		Federal Highway Transportation Funds	\$249,000
14		General Obligation Bonds	\$590,000
15	512-080	Traffic Safety Improvements Citywide	
16		General Obligation Bonds	\$500,000
17	514-002	Resurfacing JOC - Urgent Needs	
18		MDOT-County Transportation Revenue Bond	\$1,500,000
19	514-214	Resurfacing - Northwest	
20		MDOT-County Transportation Revenue Bond	\$1,200,000
21	514-215	Resurfacing - Southwest	
22		MDOT-County Transportation Revenue Bond	\$1,200,000
23	514-216	Resurfacing - Southeast	
24		MDOT-County Transportation Revenue Bond	\$1,200,000
25	514-846	Resurfacing - Northeast	
26		MDOT-County Transportation Revenue Bond	\$1,200,000
27	527-008	Belair Rd-Reconstruction (601-007/508-004)	
28		Federal Highway Transportation Funds	\$1,500,000
29		General Funds (HUR Eligible)	\$138,000
30	562-001	Reactive Conduit Maintenance	
31		Private Payments - Conduits	\$5,115,000
32	562-003	Proactive Conduit Maintenance	
33		Private Payments - Conduits	\$12,005,000
34	563-001	Conduit Corridor Construction	
35		Private Payments - Conduits	\$6,250,000

36 **SECTION 3. AND BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED,** That the amounts set forth in Section 2 above
37 designated deappropriations and enclosed in parentheses shall revert to the surpluses of the
38 respective funds and be available for appropriation by this or subsequent ordinances.

Council Bill 22-0235**1 SECTION 4. AND BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED, That:**

2 (a) The City reasonably expects to reimburse the expenditures described in
3 Subsection (b) of this Section with the proceeds of one or more obligations (as such
4 term is used in Treas. Reg. Section 1.150-1(b) to be incurred by the City (or any entity
5 controlled by the City within the meaning of Treas. Reg. Section 1.150-1). The City
6 intends that this Section of this Ordinance of Estimates (as this Ordinance of
7 Estimates may be amended from time to time) shall serve as a declaration of the
8 City's reasonable intention to reimburse expenditures as required by Treas. Reg.
9 Section 1.150-2 and any successor regulation.

10 (b) The City intends that this declaration will cover all reimbursement of expenditures for
11 capital projects or programs approved in the capital budget contained in this
12 Ordinance of Estimates to the extent that the City has appropriated in this Ordinance
13 of Estimates to pay the cost thereof from one or more obligations to be issued by the
14 City (or any entity controlled by the City within the meaning of Treas. Reg.
15 Section 1.150-1). The term "obligation" (as such term is defined in Treas. Reg.
16 Section 1.150(b) and as used in this Section) includes general obligation bonds and
17 notes, revenue bonds and notes, leases, conditional purchase agreements and other
18 obligations of the City (or any entity controlled by the City within the meaning of
19 Treas. Reg. Section 1.150-1).

20 (c) The maximum anticipated debt expected to be incurred by the City to reimburse the
21 cost of each capital project or program in this Ordinance of Estimates is the applicable
22 appropriation listed in this Ordinance of Estimates from the proceeds of one or more
23 obligations, as such appropriations may be increased or decreased.

24 {Ordinance continues on following page.}

Council Bill 22-0235

1 **SECTION 5. AND BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED,** That the foregoing appropriations in summary
 2 consist of:

<u>Fund Name</u>	<u>Operating</u>	<u>Capital</u>	<u>Total</u>
4 General	[\$2,056,900,000]		[\$2,147,400,000]
5	<u>\$2,056,204,000</u>	\$90,500,000	<u>\$2,146,704,000</u>
6 Conduit Enterprise	\$13,599,903	\$23,370,000	\$36,969,903
7 Wastewater Utility	\$289,882,727	\$0	\$289,882,727
8 Water Utility	\$204,820,026	\$0	\$204,820,026
9 Stormwater Utility	\$28,236,593	\$0	\$28,236,593
10 Parking Enterprise	\$21,838,805	\$0	\$21,838,805
11 Parking Management	\$27,516,275	\$0	\$27,516,275
12 Federal	\$278,028,389	\$94,029,000	\$372,057,389
13 State	\$192,670,550	\$102,126,000	\$294,796,550
14 Special Revenue	\$200,282,333	\$0	\$200,282,333
15 Special Grant Funds	\$3,043,345	\$402,536,000*	\$405,579,345
16 General Obligation Bonds	\$0	\$80,000,000	\$80,000,000
17 GRAND TOTAL	[\$3,316,818,946]		[\$4,109,379,946]
18	<u>\$3,316,122,946</u>	\$792,561,000	<u>\$4,108,683,946</u>

19 *Consisting of:

<u>Fund Name</u>	<u>Capital</u>
21 Revenue Bonds	\$314,059,000
22 County Transportation Bonds	\$15,000,000
23 Other	<u>\$73,477,000</u>
24 GRAND TOTAL	\$402,536,000.00

W&MI 23JUN22**W&MI 23JUN22****AMENDMENTS TO COUNCIL BILL 22-0235
(1st Reader Copy)**

By: Ways and Means Committee
{To be offered on the Council Floor}

Amendment No. 1

On page 8, in line 19, before the dollar sign insert a bracket; and, on that same page, in that same line, after "\$2,500,718" insert "] \$2,304,718".

Amendment No. 2

On page 16, in line 34, before the dollar sign insert a bracket; and, on that same page, in that same line, after "10,884,508" insert "] \$10,634,508".

Amendment No. 3

On page 16, in line 40, before the dollar sign insert a bracket; and, on that same page, in that same line, after "2,761,775" insert "] \$2,511,775".

Amendment No. 4

On page 37, in line 4, before the first dollar sign insert a bracket; and, on that same page, in that same line after "\$2,056,900,000" insert "] \$2,056,204,000"; and, on that same page, in that same line, before the third dollar sign insert a bracket; and, on that same page, in that same line after "\$2,147,400,000" insert "] \$2,146,704,000"; and, on that same page, in line 16, before the first dollar sign insert a bracket; and, on that same page, in that same line after "\$3,316,818,946" insert "] \$3,316,122,946"; and, on that same page, in that same line, before the third dollar sign insert a bracket; and, on that same page, in that same line after "\$4,109,379,946" insert "] \$4,108,683,946".

Council Bill 22-0235

1 APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF ESTIMATES

2

3



PRESIDENT

4

5



MAYOR

6

7



COMPTROLLER

8

9



DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS

10

11



CITY SOLICITOR

12

BOARD OF ESTIMATES

13

14

6/23/2022
DATE

15

M. M. M. M., CLERK

Council Bill 22-0235

Certified as duly passed this 23 day of June, 2023



President, Baltimore City Council

Certified as duly delivered to His Honor, the Mayor,

this 23 day of JUNE, 2022



Chief Clerk

Approved this 21 day of June, 2022



Mayor, Baltimore City

Annual Property Tax Ordinance

CITY OF BALTIMORE
ORDINANCE _____
Council Bill 22-0236

Introduced by: The Council President
At the request of: The Administration (Department of Finance)
Introduced and read first time: May 16, 2022
Assigned to: Ways and Means Committee

Committee Report: Favorable
Council action: Adopted
Read second time: June 23, 2022

AN ORDINANCE CONCERNING

Annual Property Tax – Fiscal Year 2023

1
2 FOR the purpose of providing a tax for the use of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore for
3 the period July 1, 2022, through June 30, 2023; and setting the semiannual payment service
4 charge for that period.

5 **SECTION 1. BE IT ORDAINED BY THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE**, That for
6 the period July 1, 2022, through June 30, 2023, a tax is levied and imposed for the use of the
7 Mayor and City Council of Baltimore on all property in the City of Baltimore (except property
8 exempt by law), as follows:

9 (a) except as otherwise specified in item (b) of this section, a tax of \$2.248 is levied and
10 imposed on every \$100 of assessed or assessable value of real property; and

11 (b) a tax of \$5.62 is levied and imposed on every \$100 of assessed or assessable value of:

12 (1) personal property; and

13 (2) operating real property described in State Tax-Property Article § 8-109(c).

14 **SECTION 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED**, That this tax shall be paid and collected in the
15 manner prescribed by law including the provisions of Section 10-210 of the Tax-Property Article
16 of the Annotated Code of the Public General Laws of Maryland.

17 **SECTION 3. AND BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED**, That for the period July 1, 2022, through
18 June 30, 2023, the semiannual payment service charge to be imposed under State Tax-Property
19 Article § 10-204.3 is 0.20%.

20 **SECTION 4. AND BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED**, That this Ordinance takes effect on the date it is
21 enacted.

EXPLANATION: CAPITALS indicate matter added to existing law.
[Brackets] indicate matter deleted from existing law.
Underlining indicates matter added to the bill by amendment.
~~Strike out~~ indicates matter stricken from the bill by
amendment or deleted from existing law by amendment.

Council Bill 22-0236

Certified as duly passed this 23 day of June, 2022



President, Baltimore City Council

Certified as duly delivered to His Honor, the Mayor,
this 23 day of June, 2022

Natawna B. Austin

Chief Clerk

Approved this 23 day of June, 2022

Brandon M. Scott

Mayor, Baltimore City

Elena R DiPietro

Supplemental Appropriations and Transfers

Expenditures for each adopted annual budget may not legally exceed appropriations at the agency level. Administratively, the Department of Finance has the authority to transfer appropriations between activities within the same program of an agency. The Board of Estimates has the authority to transfer appropriations between programs within the same agency. Only the City Council can authorize the transfer of appropriations between agencies.

The City Charter permits further appropriations for programs included in the original Ordinance of Estimates made necessary by material changes in circumstances, additional appropriations for new programs, or grant awards that could not be reasonably anticipated when formulating the original Ordinance of Estimates. These changes require supplemental appropriation ordinances recommended by the Board of Estimates and ordained by the City Council.

The Fiscal 2023 Operating Budget was amended with the following supplemental appropriations:

Agency	Fund Source	Amount	Reason
Convention Center Hotel	Transfer Tax	5.4	Debt service expenses up to \$7 million limit in bond indenture.
Finance	Recordation Tax	1.9	Accounts Payable backlog and Workday-related expenses.
General Services	Transfer Tax	10.5	Facilities costs related to the pandemic.
Health	Recordation Tax	33.8	Continuing homeless shelter costs and other FEMA-reimbursable expenses.
Miscellaneous General Expenses	Transfer Tax	22.4	Accounting adjustment for leave earnings that were incorrectly posted in Fiscal 2021.
Planning	Federal Aid	14.0	Continuing feeding program costs.
Public Works	Transfer Tax	2.8	Disposal costs, employee stipends, and private staffing support.
Transportation	Recordation Tax	4.4	Snow removal and street safety.
Total	-	95.2	-

Table in millions of dollars.

Budgetary Authority and Process

Excerpts from the Charter of Baltimore City (2018 Edition) relative to budget authority, the budget process, and the Ordinance of Estimates.

ARTICLE VI BOARD OF ESTIMATES

§ 1. Establishment and organization.

(a) In general.

There shall be a Board of Estimates composed of the Mayor, President of the City Council, Comptroller, City Solicitor, and Director of Public Works, none of whom shall receive any additional salary as members of the Board.

The President of the City Council shall be President of the Board, and one of the members shall act as Secretary.

The Board may employ such employees as may be necessary to discharge its duties; their number and compensation shall be fixed in the Ordinance of Estimates.

(b) Meetings.

The first meeting of the Board in every year shall be called by notice from the Mayor or President of the City Council personally served upon members of the Board. Subsequent meetings shall be called as the Board may direct.

(c) Representatives.

If a member is unable to attend a Board meeting, that member's representative, as designated in the Charter, may attend and exercise the powers of the member. The Mayor may designate a municipal officer or member of the Mayor's personal staff to represent the Mayor and exercise the Mayor's power at Board meetings in the Mayor's absence.

§ 2. Powers and duties.

The Board of Estimates shall formulate and execute the fiscal policy of the City to the extent, and in the manner provided for, in the Charter. To exercise its powers and perform its duties, the Board may promulgate rules and regulations and summon before it the heads of departments, bureaus or divisions, municipal officers, and members of commissions and boards.

§ 3. Fiscal year; Budget schedule.

(a) Fiscal year.

The fiscal, budget, and accounting year of the City shall begin on the first day of July and end on the thirtieth day of June in every year unless otherwise provided by law.

(b) Notice and hearing.

At least thirty days prior to the adoption by the Board of Estimates of a proposed Ordinance of Estimates the Board shall make public the Director of Finance's recommended operating budget, the Planning Commission's recommended capital budget and long-range capital improvement

program, and the reports of the Director of Finance and Planning Commission on these documents.

Thereafter, the Board shall hold public hearings at which members of the City Council, heads of municipal agencies, and citizens shall have the opportunity to appear before the Board to speak for or against the inclusion of any appropriation in the proposed Ordinance of Estimates.

(c) Submission to Council.

The Board of Estimates shall submit to the City Council the proposed Ordinance of Estimates for the next fiscal year at least forty-five days before the beginning of that fiscal year.

(d) Adoption by Council.

The City Council shall have at least forty days after receipt of the Board's proposed Ordinance of Estimates to enact an Ordinance of Estimates. The City Council shall adopt an Ordinance of Estimates at least five days prior to the beginning of the fiscal year to which it is applicable if the Board of Estimates submits its proposed Ordinance of Estimates within the period prescribed by Section 3(c).

§ 4. Assistance from Finance Director and Planning Commission.

To assist the Board of Estimates in the preparation of the proposed Ordinance of Estimates:

(a) Recommendations on agency estimates.

The Director of Finance shall submit for the consideration of the Board a recommended operating budget, which shall include the estimates submitted by the municipal agencies for the next fiscal year, the recommendations of the Director of Finance thereon, and all other estimates for appropriations to be made in the next fiscal year, other than for capital improvements; provided, however, the estimates for the Fire Department shall include such amounts, if any, as may be determined by a final decision of a board of arbitration convened to arbitrate unresolved negotiations between the City and the certified employee organizations representing the fire fighters and fire officers, as prescribed by existing Section 53 of Article VII.

(b) Recommendations on capital budget, etc.

The Planning Commission shall submit for the consideration of the Board a recommended capital budget, a recommended long-range capital improvement program, and a report on both. The Director and Board of Finance shall review the recommended capital budget and program, and make a report and recommendations about both to the Board of Estimates.

§ 5. Preparation of proposed Ordinance of Estimates.

(a) Contents.

After receiving the recommendations of the Department of Finance and the Planning Commission, the Board shall prepare its proposed Ordinance of Estimates, which shall consist of:

- (1) an operating budget: estimates for the next fiscal year of the appropriations needed for the operation of each municipal agency and for all other purposes, other than for capital improvements. These estimates shall state the amounts needed by every municipal agency for each particular program, purpose, activity, or project and the source of funds, if other than general funds, for each.
- (2) a capital budget: estimates of the amounts to be appropriated to each municipal agency for capital improvements in the next fiscal year. The capital budget proposed by the Board also shall include the projects that the Board includes in the first year of its long-range capital improvement program and the source of funds for all capital improvements. However, no capital project shall be included in the capital budget portion of the proposed Ordinance of Estimates submitted by the Board of Estimates to the City Council unless the Board has received and considered the reports and recommendations of the Planning Commission, the Director of Finance, and the Board of Finance with regard to such capital project. The Board of Estimates may establish additional procedures for the development of a long-range capital improvement program and a capital budget.

(b) Contingent fund.

The Board may include annually in the proposed Ordinance of Estimates a sum up to one million dollars (\$1,000,000.00) of the General Fund appropriations to be used during the next fiscal year as a contingent fund in case of an emergency or necessity for the expenditure of money in excess of or other than the appropriations regularly passed for any municipal agency.

At least one week before it approves a contingent fund expenditure, the Board shall report to the City Council the reasons for the expenditure.

§ 6. Adoption of proposed Ordinance of Estimates.

(a) Adoption, submission, and publication.

After the public notice and hearings prescribed by Section 3(b), the Board shall adopt a proposed Ordinance of Estimates by a majority vote of all the members. The Board shall deliver the proposed Ordinance of Estimates to the President of the City Council and contemporaneously publish a copy of the proposed ordinance in two daily newspapers in Baltimore City.

(b) Accompanying materials.

The proposed Ordinance of Estimates that the Board submits to the City Council shall be accompanied by the following materials:

- (1) a breakdown of the amounts stated for each program, purpose, activity, or project of each municipal agency in the proposed operating budget by standard categories of expenditure, for
 - (a) personal services,
 - (b) materials, supplies, and equipment,

- (c) debt service, and
- (d) such other categories as the Board of Estimates may deem advisable.

The personal services category shall include the compensation of every officer and salaried employee of the City; provided, however, that the salaries for employees in the same classification who have a uniform salary or salary range may be combined into a single entry, which shall indicate the number of such employees, their aggregate salaries, and the name or title of the classification.

- (2) a comparison by standard categories of expenditures of the appropriations contained in the proposed operating budget with
 - (a) the amounts requested by the municipal agencies in their budget submissions
 - (b) the amounts appropriated for the current fiscal year and
 - (c) the amounts expended in the prior fiscal year;
- (3) detailed information about the sources of funds to meet the aggregate total of the appropriations contained in the proposed Ordinance of Estimates;
- (4) the long-range capital improvement program adopted by the Board and for each capital project included in the capital budget, the following:
 - a brief description and location,
 - the total estimated cost,
 - the appropriations authorized to date,
 - the appropriations proposed for the next fiscal year,
 - the appropriations required thereafter to complete the project, and
 - the estimated additional annual maintenance and operation cost.
- (5) a statement setting out:
 - (a) the revenues which the City can reasonably expect to receive in the next fiscal year from all existing sources of revenue at existing rates other than the full rate property tax but including amounts believed to be collectible from taxes for prior years and including an estimate of the surplus expected at the end of the current fiscal year;
 - (b) the difference between the revenues expected under (a) above and the total amount of appropriations provided in the proposed Ordinance of Estimates;
 - (c) the estimated taxable basis for the next ensuing fiscal year for the levy of full rate property taxes;

- (d) the rate for the levy of full rate property taxes which, given the revenues expected under (a) above, the total appropriations in the proposed Ordinance of Estimates, and the taxable basis, will be necessary to raise sufficient total revenues to cover total anticipated expenditures;
 - (e) new sources of revenue or new rates on existing sources of revenue, and the amounts which can reasonably be expected from each of them, which the Board of Estimates believes should be adopted for the next fiscal year; also the rate for the levy of full rate property taxes which, in view of such new sources of revenue or new rates on existing sources of revenue, will be necessary to bring total expected revenues for the next fiscal year into balance with total anticipated expenditures for the year;
- (6) a message from the Mayor explaining the major emphasis and objectives of the City's budget for the next fiscal year;
- (7) such other information as the Board of Estimates may deem advisable.

§ 7. Enactment of Ordinance of Estimates.

(a) Introduction; Authorized cuts.

Upon receipt of the proposed Ordinance of Estimates and the accompanying materials, the President of the City Council shall promptly cause it to be introduced in the City Council, and the Council shall thereafter hold public hearings on the proposed Ordinance of Estimates.

By a majority vote of its members, the City Council may reduce or eliminate any of the amounts in the proposed Ordinance of Estimates, except:

- (1) amounts fixed by law;
- (2) amounts for the Fire Department established by a board of arbitration and included in the proposed Ordinance of Estimates; and
- (3) amounts for the payment of the interest and principal of the municipal debt.

(b) Increases and additions precluded.

The City Council shall not have the power to increase the amounts fixed by the Board or to insert any amount for any new purpose in the proposed Ordinance of Estimates. If the carrying out of a particular program, purpose, activity, or project depends upon action by a body other than the City, the City Council may insert a specific provision in the proposed Ordinance of Estimates making the appropriation for the particular program, purpose, activity or project contingent upon such action.

(c) Revenue ordinances.

As soon as practicable after the passage of the Ordinance of Estimates, the City Council shall enact such revenue ordinances as are necessary to produce sufficient expected revenues, as

estimated by the Board of Estimates, to cover the total anticipated expenditures authorized by the Ordinance of Estimates. The Council may adopt revenue sources or revenue rates other than those proposed by the Board and in each such instance the estimate of the revenue to be yielded by such a source or rate shall be made by the Board of Estimates.

The Board of Estimates shall, taking into account any reductions and eliminations made by the City Council in the anticipated expenditures contained in the proposed Ordinance of Estimates and the revenues to be derived from all existing sources and from any new sources or new rates enacted by the City Council, certify to the Council the difference between the anticipated expenditures for the next fiscal year contained in the Ordinance of Estimates and all expected revenues other than from the full rate property tax. The Board shall then state a rate for the levy of full rate property taxes sufficient to realize the amount required to meet the said difference and the ordinance making the annual levy of full rate property taxes shall fix a rate not less than that stated by the Board so that it shall not be necessary at any time for the City to create a floating debt to meet any deficiency, and it shall not be lawful for the City to create a floating debt for any such purpose.

§ 8. Deficiencies; Supplementary appropriations.

(a) Deficiencies.

No temporary loan shall be authorized or made to pay any deficiency arising from a failure to realize sufficient income from all sources to meet the amounts provided in the Ordinance of Estimates, but the City may temporarily borrow money for its use in anticipation of the receipts of taxes levied for any year. In case of any such deficiency the Board of Estimates shall effect reductions (which need not be pro rata) in appropriations other than those for the payment of the principal and interest of the City debt and such amounts as are fixed by law and contained in the Ordinance of Estimates, except to the extent that the City Council shall, upon the recommendation of the Board of Estimates, enact an ordinance which shall supply revenues to meet all or any part of such deficiency. No emergency loan shall be made except in accordance with the provisions of Article XI of the Constitution of Maryland.

(b) Supplementary appropriations — when authorized.

Except as provided herein, the Ordinance of Estimates shall include all the moneys to be appropriated by the City for all purposes for the fiscal year for which the ordinance is applicable.

Additional appropriations shall be permitted during the fiscal year only in the following circumstances and under the following conditions:

(1) Excess revenues.

Revenues from any source other than the full rate property tax and other taxes imposed under the authority of Article II, in excess of or in addition to those relied upon by the Board of Estimates in determining the tax levy required to balance the budget, may be made available for expenditure by the municipal agency responsible for the production of such revenues by a supplementary appropriation ordinance recommended to the City Council by the Board of Estimates, duly passed by the City Council by a majority vote of its members and approved by the Mayor.

(2) Unanticipated grants.

Grants from private or governmental sources which could not be expected with reasonable certainty at the time of the formulation of the proposed Ordinance of Estimates may be made available to the appropriate municipal agency for expenditure by a supplementary appropriation ordinance recommended to the City Council by the Board of Estimates, duly passed by the City Council by a majority vote of its members and approved by the Mayor.

(3) Material changes; New programs.

Further appropriations for programs included in the proposed Ordinance of Estimates made necessary by a material change in circumstances, or additional appropriations for new programs which could not reasonably be anticipated at the time of the formulation of the proposed Ordinance of Estimates may be made available to the appropriate municipal agency for expenditure by a supplementary appropriation ordinance recommended to the City Council by the Board of Estimates, duly passed by the City Council by a vote of three-fourths of its members and approved by the Mayor.

(c) Supplementary appropriations – Requisites of ordinance.

Every such further or additional appropriation shall be embodied in a separate ordinance limited to a single program, purpose, activity or project therein stated, and each such supplementary appropriation ordinance shall also, anything contained in the Charter to the contrary notwithstanding, provide the revenue necessary to pay the appropriation by a source, other than the full rate property tax, imposed under the authority of Article II. The revenue shall be levied and collected as directed in the ordinance. The estimate of the revenues to be derived from any source proposed in a supplementary appropriation ordinance shall be made by the Board of Estimates.

§ 9. Uses of appropriations.*(a) In general.*

Following the passage of the Ordinance of Estimates and the enactment of the revenue measures necessary to achieve a balance between expected revenues and anticipated expenditures for the next fiscal year, the sums contained in the Ordinance of Estimates shall, after the beginning of the fiscal year to which it is applicable, be and become appropriated for the purposes therein named.

No appropriation provided for in the Ordinance of Estimates shall be used for any purpose other than that named in that ordinance, except:

- (1) the Board of Estimates may increase the amount for a particular program, purpose, activity, or project or introduce an amount for a new program, purpose, activity or project by transferring thereto amounts already appropriated to that agency; and
- (2) upon the recommendation of the Board of Estimates, the City Council by ordinance may authorize the transfer of an appropriation contained in the Ordinance of Estimates from one municipal agency to another municipal agency;

provided, however, that new or different amounts for capital projects from those stated in the capital budget portion of the Ordinance of Estimates shall not be authorized unless the Board of Estimates has received and considered the reports and recommendations thereon of the Planning Commission and the Director of Finance.

(b) Expenditure schedule.

Upon the authorization of the Board of Estimates and under procedures established by the Board, the Director of Finance shall establish an expenditure schedule, applicable to any or all municipal agencies whenever, in the opinion of the Board, financial conditions warrant such budgetary allotments.

(c) Carry-overs; Lapses.

- (1) Appropriations contained in the Ordinance of Estimates for a particular program, purpose, activity, or project may, upon the recommendation of the head of the municipal agency concerned and the Director of Finance, and with the approval of the Board of Estimates, be carried over to fiscal years subsequent to the one for which the appropriation is initially made if necessary to accomplish that program, purpose, activity, or project.
- (2) Funds encumbered for contracts, projects or other actual commitments and funds dedicated by any act of Congress or by State law or by the terms of any private grant to some specific purpose shall be carried over to the next fiscal year.
- (3) All appropriations not so carried over shall lapse at the end of the fiscal year from which made, except as provided in paragraph (4) of this subsection.
- (4) Any balance remaining in the fund of the water, sanitary wastewater, or stormwater utility (under Section 18 of this article) at the end of the fiscal year shall remain to the credit of that utility and an estimate of that balance shall be included in that utility's budget for the next year as an estimated receipt.

(d) Surpluses.

- (1) In case of any surplus arising in any fiscal year by reason of an excess of revenue over the expenditures (including any appropriation carried over) for that year, the surplus shall become a part of the general revenue of the City and shall be available for the general expenditures of the City for the next fiscal year, in accordance with the Ordinance of Estimates for that year. An estimate of the surplus shall be made by the Board of Estimates and included in expected revenues for the next year.
- (2) However, any surplus or retained earnings of the water, sanitary wastewater, or stormwater utility fund (under § 18 of this article) at the end of the fiscal year shall remain to the credit of that utility and the estimate of that balance shall be included in that utility's budget for the next year as an estimated receipt.

(Res. 10-019, ratified Nov. 2, 2010; Res. 12-004, ratified Nov. 6, 2012.

ARTICLE VII
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

§ 5. Department of Finance: Established.

There is a Department of Finance, the head of which shall be the Director of Finance.

§ 6. Department of Finance: Director.

(a) Duties; Qualifications.

The Director of Finance shall supervise and direct the Department. The Director shall have substantial experience in financial administration.

(b) Appointment; Term.

The Director shall be appointed, must be confirmed, and shall serve, pursuant to Article IV, Section 6.

(c) Salary.

The Director's salary shall be set in the Ordinance of Estimates.

§ 7. Department of Finance: Deputy Director; Employees.

(a) Deputy – Appointment.

The Director shall appoint a Deputy Director of Finance pursuant to this section.

(b) Deputy – As Acting Director.

Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Director, or whenever the Director shall be incapacitated or otherwise unavailable for duty for any cause, the Deputy Director appointed pursuant to this section shall be the Acting Director.

(c) Other employees.

The Director may appoint such other employees as provided in the Ordinance of Estimates.

§ 8. Department of Finance: Budget preparation.

In accordance with rules established by the Board of Estimates, the Department shall prepare the preliminary operating budget for the consideration of the Board of Estimates, shall make reports and recommendations on the capital budget and capital improvement program, and shall otherwise participate in the making of the proposed Ordinance of Estimates.

§ 9. Department of Finance: Budget administration.

Under the direction of the Board of Estimates, the Director shall implement the Ordinance of Estimates. In the interest of economy and efficiency, the Director shall survey the administration and organization of municipal agencies to support the Director's recommendations to the Board of Estimates on the budget requests of the agencies and the Director's reports to the Mayor on measures which might be taken to improve the organization and administration of City government.

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Chief Administrative Officer:
Christopher J. Shorter

Finance Director:
Henry J. Raymond

Acting Deputy Finance Directors:
Robert Cename
Yoanna Moises

Assistant Budget Director, Revenue:
Pedro Aponte

Assistant Budget Director, Planning and Operations:
Maggie Keenan

Assistant Budget Director, Policy and Administration:
Mara James

Budget Management Analysts:
John Burklew
Yolanda Camp
Jaime Cramer
Unyime Ekpa
Philip S. Gear
Christopher Quintyne

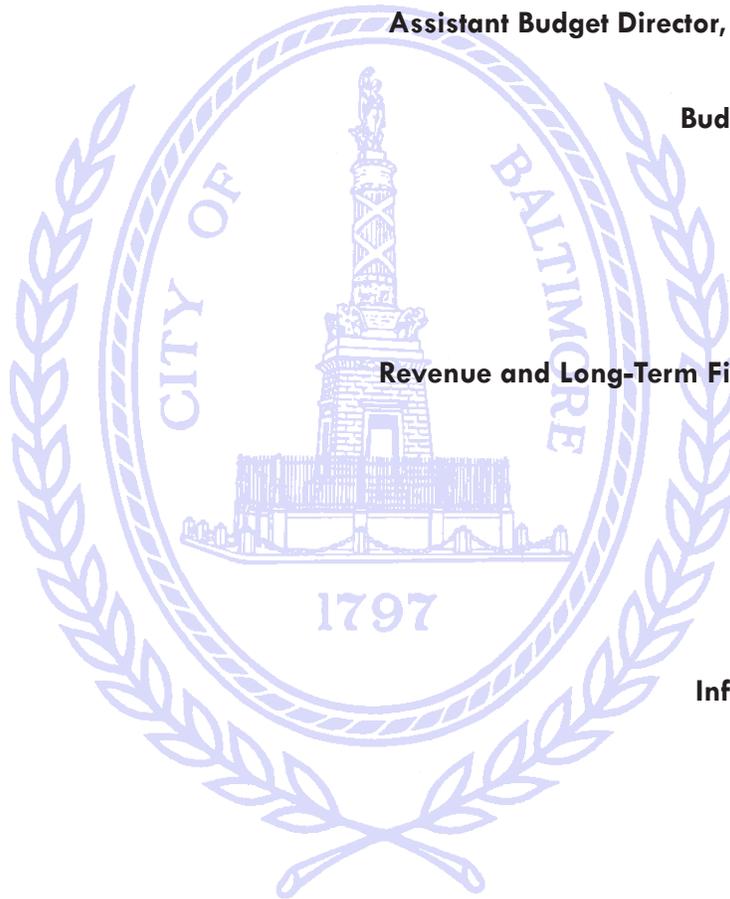
Revenue and Long-Term Financial Planning Analysts:
Zhenya Egorova
Jose Perez

Data Lead:
Sara Brumfield

Business Analyst:
Robert Feehley

Information Systems Analyst:
William Kyei

Executive Assistant:
Jeanine Murphy



The City of Baltimore budget publications are available at the Enoch Pratt Free Library Central Branch in the Maryland Room and online at budget.baltimorecity.gov.

For additional information, contact the Department of Finance, Bureau of the Budget and Management Research: 469 City Hall - 100 N. Holliday Street; Baltimore, MD 21202 P: 410.396.5944 or Email: budget@baltimorecity.gov.



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