

Summary of the Adopted Budget

FISCAL 2019



Catherine E. Pugh, Mayor
City of Baltimore, Maryland

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Fiscal 2019

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GOVERNMENT FINANCE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION

*Distinguished
Budget Presentation
Award*

PRESENTED TO

**City of Baltimore
Maryland**

For the Fiscal Year Beginning

July 1, 2017

Christopher P. Morrell

Executive Director

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CATHERINE E. PUGH
MAYOR

*250 City Hall, 100 North Holliday Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21202*



Dear Taxpayer,

The Fiscal 2019 budget represents a key step forward in my Violence Reduction Plan. Making Baltimore safe is a holistic effort among many agencies and partners, and this budget invests from every angle: strengthening core public safety agencies, providing funding for new evidence-based programs and technological improvements, and ensuring that our youth have paths to opportunity and achievement.

Even with attention to violence reduction, I have remained focused on other key priorities. This budget maintains core City services, expands upon a major commitment to City Schools, and continues property tax reductions for homeowners. The budget from all fund sources totals \$3.5 billion, including \$2.82 billion for operating expenses and \$680.9 million for capital investment.

The Finance Department's General Fund forecast anticipates a revenue increase of approximately \$45 million, versus an expenditure increase of \$35 million, to support current service levels. The General Fund budget totals \$1.88 billion – a 2.4% increase from Fiscal 2018.

Fiscal 2019 continues investments that are focused on my five pillars: Education & Youth, Public Safety, Quality of Life, Economic Development & Jobs, and Accountability & Transparency. This budget includes \$438.3 million across all funding sources for programs and services relating to education and youth; \$911.1 million across all funding sources for programs and services relating to public safety; \$1.05 billion across all funding sources for programs and services relating to quality of life; \$146.1 million across all funding sources for programs and services relating to economic development and job creation; \$176.6 million across all funding sources for programs and services relating to accountability and transparency.

This budget invests in the services that our citizens deserve, and is faithful to Baltimore's tradition of sound financial management. Moreover, I am proud that my second budget as Mayor of Baltimore continues to put our children's futures and our citizens' safety as our highest priorities. We need every child and community of this great city to feel protected, engaged, and thriving. The Fiscal 2019 budget helps us continue this important work.

Thank you,

Catherine E. Pugh, Mayor

phone: 410.396.3835 fax: 410.576.9425 email: mayor@baltimorecity.gov

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The City of Baltimore

Community Guide to the Budget – Fiscal 2019

The Fiscal 2019 budget represents a key step forward in my Violence Reduction Plan. Making Baltimore safe is a holistic effort among many agencies and partners, and this budget invests from every angle: strengthening core public safety agencies, providing funding for new evidence-based programs and technological improvements, and ensuring that our youth have paths to opportunity and achievement.

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Catherine P. Pugh



What did we accomplish in Fiscal 2018?

Education and Youth Engagement

- Contributed \$22.4 million as part of the City’s three-year, \$100 million commitment to City Schools - \$10 million in additional appropriation and \$12.4 million in General Fund support for School Health Services.
- Provided sports, health and wellness programs at the Jackson Community Center one year after the center became fully operational.

Public Safety

- Expanded the City’s closed circuit television network by 60 cameras to help prevent crime and violence within communities and enhance cooperation of law enforcement on the ground.
- Transitioned EMS from an all Advanced Life Support system to a two-tiered system that enables the Fire Department to prioritize calls and more efficiently allocate limited resources.
- Established Violence Reduction Initiative (VRI) Zones in communities suffering from exceptional blight, crime and violence. In these VRI Zones, public works crews, code enforcement inspectors, and police officers are providing targeted, rapid-response services.

Economic Development & Jobs

- Implemented a Mobile Workforce Center to bring job placement services directly to neglected and under-served communities.
- Merged the Small Business Resource Center with the Mayor’s Office of Minority and Women-Owned Business Development in an effort to better support those businesses that start, stay and expand in Baltimore City.

Quality of Life

- Completed installation of 6,000 LED fixtures placed strategically in high crime areas throughout the City, which will reduce maintenance and outages and more efficiently light dark corridors, making our streets safer for citizens at night.
- Implemented Small Haulers Program that offers a centrally-located option at the Northwest Transfer Station for disposal of commercial waste, which is expected to reduce illegal dumping and decrease illegal use of residential drop-off points.

Accountability & Transparency

- Upgraded the 311 Call Center to allow for more self-service options and better integration of alternative communication methods such as text and email.
- Implemented two additional budget services within the Mayor’s Office of Civil Rights – Wage Investigation and Enforcement, and Discrimination Investigations, Resolutions and Conciliations – to heighten the City’s focus on protecting civil rights, reducing barriers to employment, and enforcing Federal wage laws.

City Snapshot

291,785

Tons of Landfill trash collected



of Vacant or Unsafe Structures
Made Habitable or Razed

774



189,790
of Fire/EMS incidents
dispatched annually



977,437
of 911 Calls for Service



224,786

of Property Maintenance Code
Enforcement Inspections

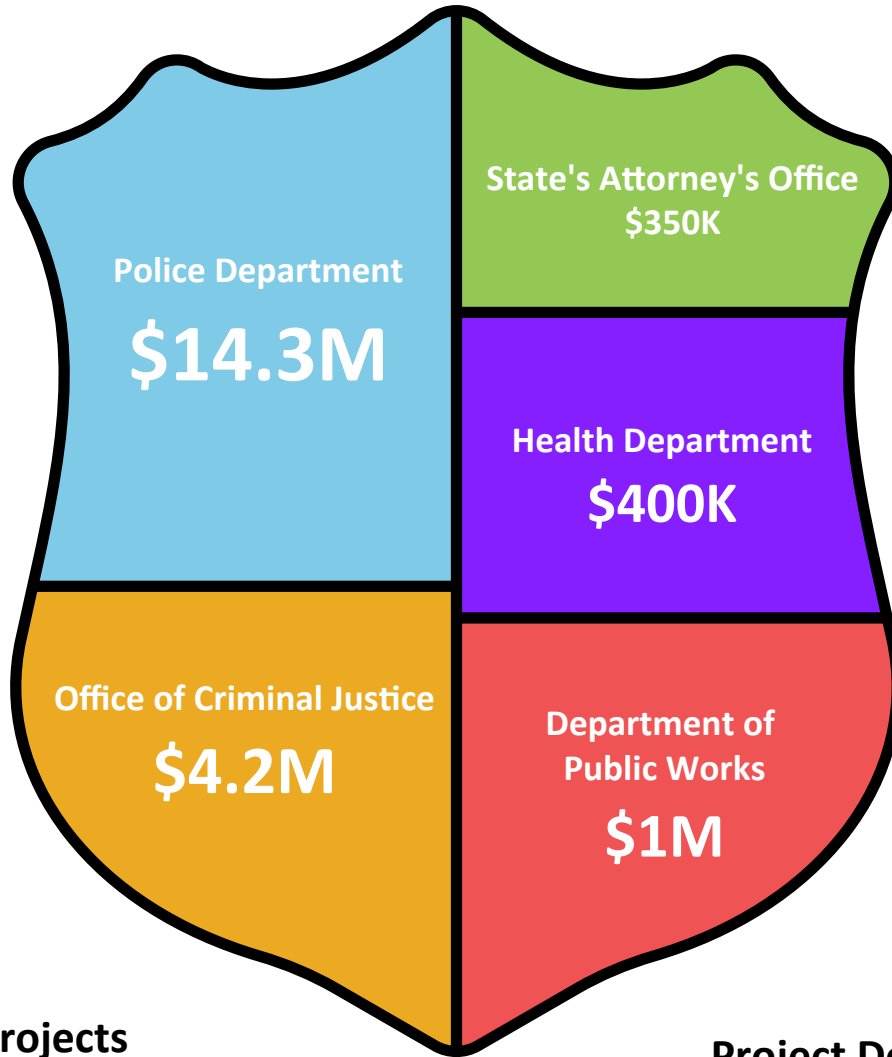
85%

of 911 calls dispatched
within 1 minute



Baltimore's Violence Reduction Initiatives

Baltimore has committed \$20 million in new funding for the Mayor's Violence Reduction initiatives.



Projects

Program	Department	\$
Safe Streets	MOCJ	1.7M
Roca	MOCJ	1M
CitiWatch	MOCJ	1.5M
Witness Protection	SAO	350K
Gunshot Detection Units	BPD	860K
License Plate Readers	BPD	625K
Mobile Data Computers	BPD	1.74M
100 Sworn Officers	BPD	9M
13 Firearms Examiners	BPD	1.3M
Strategic Decision Support Centers	BPD	750K
LEAD Program	HEALTH	400K
2 DPW Crews	DPW	1M

Project Details

Roca

The Roca Program is a mentorship and job readiness program that connects young people with histories of incarceration, drug use, and limited educational attainment. Outreach workers establish wrap-around relationships with participants over a four-year intervention period.

Strategic Decision Support Centers

Strategic Decision Centers enable real time and predictive data analytics so that law enforcement can pinpoint where to most effectively deploy officers. In less than one year of implementation, Chicago experienced 18% fewer shootings when compared to the previous year.

Safe Streets

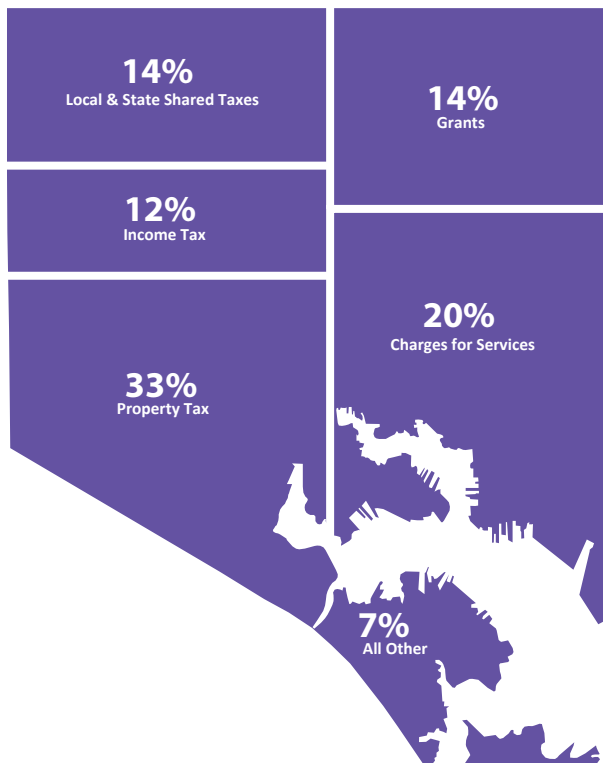
The Safe Streets program adapts Chicago's Ceasefire Program and will grow from four existing sites to ten. The program targets high-risk youth, mobilizing entire neighborhoods to support nonviolence.

What does it cost to run the City?

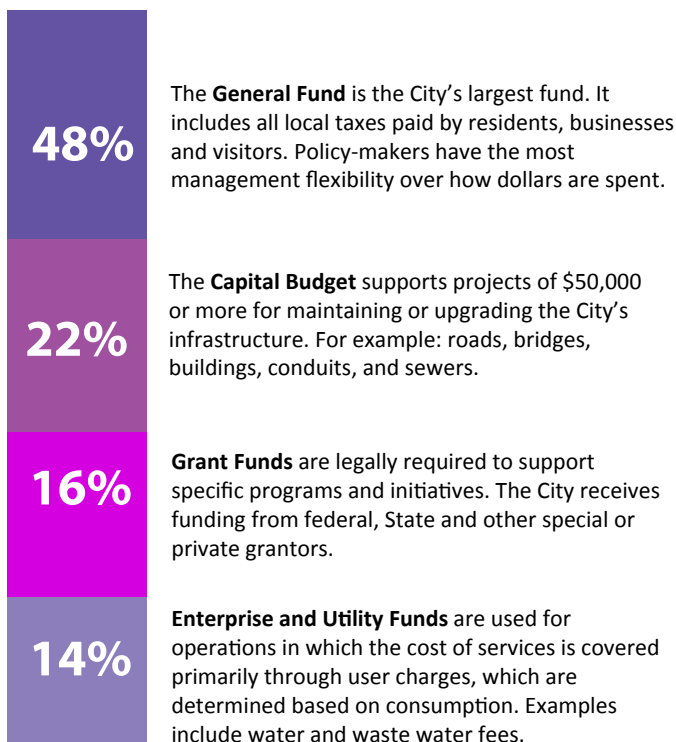
The City's Fiscal Year begins on July 1 and ends on June 30. Baltimore's budget is required by law to be balanced each year.

Where does the money come from?

Operating Budget

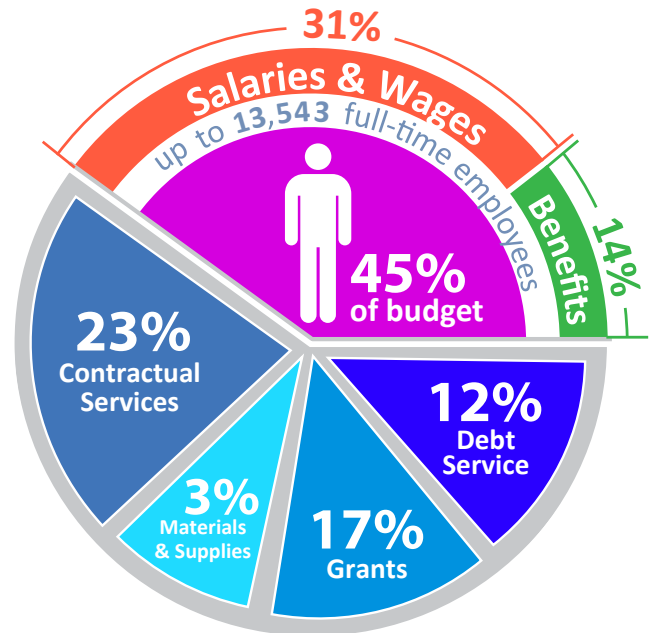


What funds does the City manage?

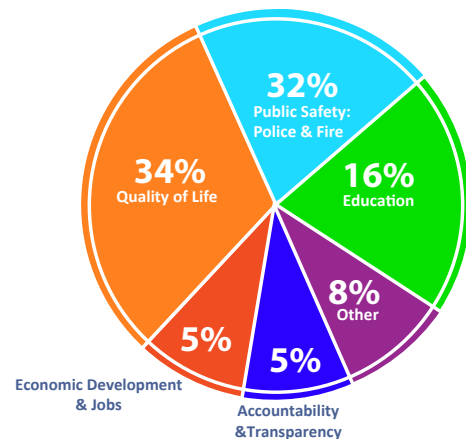


How is the money spent?

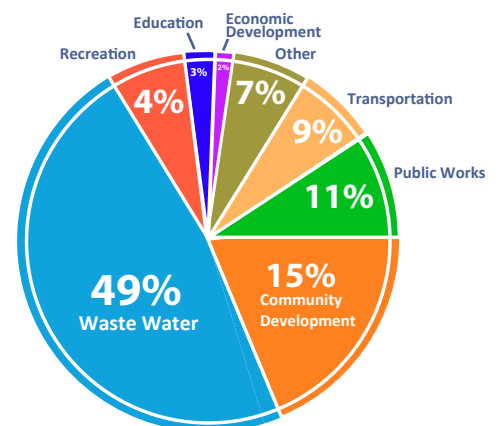
Operating by type of expense (\$2.8B)



Operating by Outcome (\$2.8B)



Capital (\$681B)





What are we investing in for Fiscal 2019?

Education and Youth Engagement

- Pledges \$90.2 million above the Fiscal 2017 baseline to City Schools during the three-year period from Fiscal 2018 to 2020, while the State considers changes to the funding formula. Fiscal 2019 marks the second installment of the City's three-year commitment.
- Contributes to the Children and Youth Fund for the second consecutive year – the Fiscal 2019 contribution amount is \$12.4 million.
- Includes \$500,000 to support the Mayor's Scholars Program, providing scholarships to Baltimore City Community College for graduates of Baltimore City Public Schools with a goal of enrolling 500 new students by the second year of the program.

Economic Development & Jobs

- Enhances Baltimore's reputation as a travel destination with \$33.1 million for Visit Baltimore and the Convention Center. The City's target for number of annual visitors is 26.7 million – an increase of 1.7 million over Fiscal 2017; the target for number of events hosted is 115, which includes conventions, trade shows, and other public events.
- Invests \$12.5 million for workforce development initiatives targeted at Baltimore City residents, which supports the Career Center Network and a mobile jobs center that will reach 2,400 City residents to provide career resources and counseling, as well as skills training.
- Invests \$8.4 million for arts and culture institutions – this includes resources for the Maryland Zoo, Baltimore Museum of Art, Walters Art Gallery, and Baltimore Symphony Orchestra. In total, the City anticipates that more than 1.1 million people will take advantage of these offerings.

Public Safety

- Supplements private fundraising with \$1 million of General Funds to bring Roca – an anti-violence program – to Baltimore. Roca focuses on at-risk young men and the program showed strong results in Massachusetts. Seventy five participants will be served in the first class.
- Funds 100 additional Police Officer positions to match improved recruitment efforts. This action will also more closely align the Department's budget with recent spending levels.
- Expands crime-fighting technology – with \$5 million from the Bloomberg Family Foundation – to include 60 new CitiWatch cameras, 25 license-plate readers, and gunshot detection units.

Quality of Life

- Deploys rapid-response services to seven designated areas throughout the City as part of the Mayor's Violence Reduction Initiative, supported by \$1.6 million of additional funding for Public Works crews, Housing Inspectors, and expanded hours at recreation centers.
- Supports implementation of speed, red light and truck height monitoring cameras, which are expected to limit accidents and improve both driver and pedestrian safety.
- Supports the separation of the Department of Housing and Community Development from the Baltimore City Housing Authority with \$3 million of additional appropriation.

Accountability & Transparency

- Supports \$4 million worth of upgrades to information technology infrastructure. This is the first phase of the City's Digital Transformation Plan, which establishes a technical framework for reducing redundant costs and improving the public's experience with City government.
- Dedicates two positions to generating more revenue by analyzing the City's fee structure and evaluating tax credits and property assessments.
- Enhances Police Department recruiting with support from the City's Innovation Team, which is working to revamp the hiring process for police officers and develop a cadet program.

Baltimore's Ten-Year Plan

The Ten-Year Financial Plan outlines policies and programs that both invest in Baltimore's growth and address long-term challenges in four areas:

- Structural budget balance
- Tax competitiveness
- Infrastructure investment
- Long-term liabilities

The baseline deficit through 2022 has been reduced from \$745M to \$65M (91.3%)



Since 2013, Baltimore has implemented initiatives that help in achieving long-term fiscal sustainability

Lowered the Effective Property Tax Rate



Reduced Long-Term Liabilities



Increased Capital Investment



Streamlined the Workforce



To address the remaining operating and capital shortfalls, the City plans to work toward:

- Refresh of the 10-Year Plan, which will include:
 - Evaluation of existing and new initiatives
 - Evaluation of current and new tax expenditures

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Introduction

FISCAL 2019

**Summary
of the Adopted Budget**

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The Fiscal 2019 budget represents a key step forward in the Mayor's Violence Reduction Plan. Making Baltimore safe is a holistic effort among many agencies and partners, and this budget invests from every angle: strengthening core public safety agencies, providing funding for new evidence-based programs and technological improvements, and ensuring that our youth have paths to opportunity and achievement.

Even with the attention to violence reduction, Baltimore remains focused on other key priorities. This budget plan maintains core City services, expands upon a major commitment to City Schools, and continues property tax reduction for homeowners. The budget totals \$3.5 billion, including \$2.82 billion for operating expenses and \$680.9 million for capital investment. The General Fund budget totals \$1.88 billion, a 2.4% increase from the Fiscal 2018 Adopted Budget.

Fiscal 2019 Budget Outlook

In its baseline General Fund forecast for Fiscal 2019, the Finance Department projected revenue increases of approximately \$45 million (2.4% growth) versus expenditure increases of \$35 million (1.9% growth) to support current service levels.

The expenditure projection included growth for general inflation (+\$5 million), cost-of-living adjustments for employees (+\$12 million), actuarial valuations for pension and risk management (+\$11 million), and legally required contributions to City Schools (+\$10 million). The projection also included savings from re-bidding the City's medical and prescription drug contracts for both active employees and retirees (-\$20 million).

The net effect of these adjustments is that the City began the Fiscal 2019 development phase with a modest \$10 million surplus. In order to keep the City on a fiscally sustainable path, the development of the Fiscal 2019 budget was guided by three financial principles: prioritize new spending towards violence reduction initiatives; offset any new costs with recurring savings; and target any other available funds towards eligible one-time investments.

Budget Plan

The Fiscal 2019 recommended budget was built around my Five Pillars: Education and Youth Engagement, Public Safety, Economic Development and Jobs, Quality of Life, and Accountability and Transparency. Detailed descriptions of how the budget plan aligns with each of these Pillars begins on page 137. A preview for each Pillar is summarized below:

Education and Youth Engagement

The recommended budget includes \$438.3 million across all funding sources, which includes additional support for City Schools' budget, estimated at \$1.3 billion in Fiscal 2019. Key highlights:

- Fiscal 2019 marks the second installment of my three-year City commitment to help stabilize City Schools' finances, while the State considers changes to the school funding formulas. The City has pledged \$90.2 million above the Fiscal 2017 baseline over the three-year period (Fiscal 2018 to Fiscal 2020).
- Total City support to City Schools exceeds \$370 million. City funding supports Maintenance of Effort payments, the 21st Century School Modernization fund, teacher pension costs, retiree health benefits, and school health and crossing guard services. Capital funding will increase by \$2 million, from \$17 million to \$19 million.
- Fiscal 2019 will mark the second year of Charter-required contributions into the Children and Youth Fund. The Fiscal 2019 contribution is \$12.4 million.

- The recommended budget includes \$500,000 to support the Mayor’s Scholars Program, providing last-dollar scholarships to Baltimore City Community College for graduates of Baltimore City Public Schools with a goal of enrolling 500 new students by the second year of the program.

Public Safety

The recommended budget plan includes \$911.1 million across all funding sources, which will strengthen services in Police, State’s Attorney, Sheriff, courts, and traffic safety. Fire will adjust ambulance fees to reflect market rates. Most notably, the plan includes the following new investments as part of the Violence Reduction Plan:

- \$1 million of General Funds will supplement private fundraising to bring the ROCA anti-violence program to Baltimore. ROCA focuses on at-risk young men and the program showed strong results in Massachusetts. 75 participants will be served in the first class.
- Safe Streets, an evidence-based violence prevention and interruption program, will expand from four sites to ten sites.
- A \$5 million Bloomberg grant will enable the City to expand crime-fighting technology, including 60 new CitiWatch cameras, 25 license-plate readers, and gunshot detection units.
- 100 additional Police officer positions will be funded, to match improved recruitment efforts. This action will also more closely align Police’s budget with recent spending levels.

Quality of Life

The recommended budget plan includes \$1.05 billion across a variety of services that improve citizens’ overall quality of life, including street and alley cleaning, waste disposal and recycling, business district cleaning, health and housing services, recreational opportunities, transportation, and infrastructure investment, among others. Key highlights:

- As part of my Violence Reduction initiative, the City will continue to deploy rapid-response services to seven designated areas, with \$1.6 million of additional funding for Public Works crews, Housing inspectors, and expanded hours at select recreation centers.
- The Department of Transportation will continue its rollout of speed, red-light, and truck-height monitoring cameras, which is expected to limit accidents and improve both driver and pedestrian safety.
- \$3 million of funding to stand up the Department of Housing and Community Development after its separation from the Housing Authority, and to begin work on a comprehensive community development strategy.

Economic Development and Jobs

The recommended budget plan totals \$146.1 million in funding support for strategies to increase jobs, employment, and visitors to Baltimore in Fiscal 2019. The plan also continues the 20 Cents by 2020 Property Tax reduction plan for homeowners. The Targeted Homeowners Tax Credit will reduce the average effective rate to \$2.074 per \$100, a \$0.174 (7.7%) reduction since Fiscal 2012, saving the average homeowner \$270 a year. The plan also includes:

- \$33.1 million for Visit Baltimore and the Convention Center to enhance Baltimore’s reputation as a travel destination. The Citywide target for annual visitors under this plan is 26.7 million, an increase of 1.2 million over Fiscal 2017. The Convention Center will host 115 conventions, trade shows, and other public events, which will generate more than \$10 million of revenue.
- \$12.5 million for workforce development initiatives targeted at Baltimore City residents. The plan includes \$1 million of General Fund support to bridge the City through a loss of Federal funding to enable continued operation of the Career Center Network. A mobile job center will expand its reach to 2,400 City residents with assistance in job searching, career counseling, and skills training.

- \$4.4 million to support small businesses, with a particular focus on minority and female entrepreneurs and technology start-ups. The Emerging Technology Centers (ETCs), Small Business Resource Center, Minority and Women's Business Opportunity Office, and Baltimore Development Corporation (BDC) will work together to incubate hundreds of new businesses and attract and retain thousands of jobs in the City.
- \$8.4 million for Arts and Culture institutions, including the Maryland Zoo, Baltimore Museum of Art, Walters Art Gallery, and Baltimore Symphony Orchestra. These institutions collectively forecast attendance of more than 1.1 million visitors in Fiscal 2019.

Accountability and Transparency

The recommended budget includes \$176.6 million for financial, legal, information technology, human resources, and other functions that support the delivery of public services to residents. Highly effective support services lead to cost savings and better performance. Some examples:

- \$4 million of Capital funding will support information technology (IT) infrastructure upgrades. This is the first phase of the City's Digital Transformation Plan, which aims to establish a technical framework for reducing redundant costs and improving the public's experience with City government.
- The Finance Department will dedicate two positions to generate more revenue by analyzing the City's fee structure and evaluating tax credits and property assessments.
- The Law Department will begin implementation of an e-discovery system, which will reduce costs and better prepare the City in litigation cases.
- The Innovation Team is supporting the Police Department to improve the recruitment and hiring process for police officers and in developing a cadet program.

This budget invests in the services that our citizens deserve, and is faithful to Baltimore's tradition of sound financial management.

Fiscal 2019

About Baltimore

Baltimore City was founded on July 30, 1729. Incorporated in 1797, Baltimore City became independent from Baltimore County in 1851. Geographically, the City is well positioned between Washington, D.C. and New York City along the Interstate 95 corridor. Baltimore-Washington International Thurgood Marshall Airport, Amtrak and MARC train service and Light and Metro Rail ease the transportation of people and freight. According to 2012 U.S. Census data, Baltimore's port ranks 10th nationally for the total dollar value of cargo, up from 11th in 2010.

Baltimore City has a total area of 92.1 square miles (238.5 sq. km) and 12.3% is water. According to the 2016 Census test, Baltimore City had an estimated population of 614,664 and a population density of 7,672 people per square mile (according to official 2010 census data).

Baltimore City has an inventory of approximately 8,500 downtown hotel rooms. The Baltimore City Convention Center has 300,000 square feet of exhibit halls, 85,000 square feet of meeting rooms, and a 36,000 square foot ballroom. 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.

2017 Largest Private Sector Employers with Headquarters in the City	
<i>Employer</i>	<i>Rank</i>
Johns Hopkins University	1
Johns Hopkins Health System	2
University of Maryland Medical System	3
LifeBridge Health	4
Exelon Corp.	5
T. Rowe Price Group Inc.	6
Amazon.com Inc.	7
Mercy Health Services	8
Abacus Corp.	9
GMBC Healthcare, Inc.	10

Source: Baltimore Business Journal Book of Lists

2017 Most Popular Tourist Attractions	
<i>Site</i>	<i>Visitors per year</i>
Power Plant	7.9M
Horseshoe Casino	4M
Power Plant Live!	3.5M
Lexington Market	3M
Oriole Park at Camden Yards	2M
National Aquarium	1.3M
Royal Farms Arena	800,000
Fort McHenry National Monument	750,000
M&T Bank Stadium	723,800
Maryland Zoo in Baltimore	505,723

Source: Baltimore Business Journal Book of Lists

2017 Colleges & Universities	
<i>College or University</i>	<i>Undergrad Enrollment</i>
Johns Hopkins University	14,323
Morgan State University	6,736
University of Baltimore	5,983
University of Maryland, Baltimore	5,172
Loyola University Maryland	4,607
Coppin State University	2,939
MICA	1,932
Baltimore City Community College	1,329
Notre Dame of Maryland University	832

Source: Baltimore Business Journal Book of Lists

Fiscal 2019
Demographic Profile and Trends

Population Characteristics	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2017 estimate
Total Population	905,759	786,775	736,014	651,154	614,664	611,648
Sex:						
Male	47.20%	46.70%	46.70%	46.60%	47.10%	47.00%
Female	52.80%	53.30%	53.30%	53.40%	52.90%	53.00%
Age:						
0-4	8.40%	6.70%	8.00%	6.40%	6.60%	6.70%
5-19	28.50%	24.20%	19.80%	21.70%	18.30%	N/A
20-44	30.60%	35.80%	41.20%	37.50%	38.10%	N/A
45-64	21.90%	20.50%	17.50%	21.20%	25.20%	N/A
65 and Over	10.60%	12.80%	13.60%	13.20%	11.70%	12.30%
Race:						
White	53.00%	43.90%	39.30%	31.60%	29.60%	30.30%
Black	46.40%	54.80%	59.20%	64.30%	63.70%	63.00%
Asian	0.30%	0.60%	1.10%	1.50%	2.30%	2.50%
Other	0.30%	0.70%	0.40%	1.10%	2.30%	1.90%
Two or More Races	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.50%	2.10%	2.30%

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

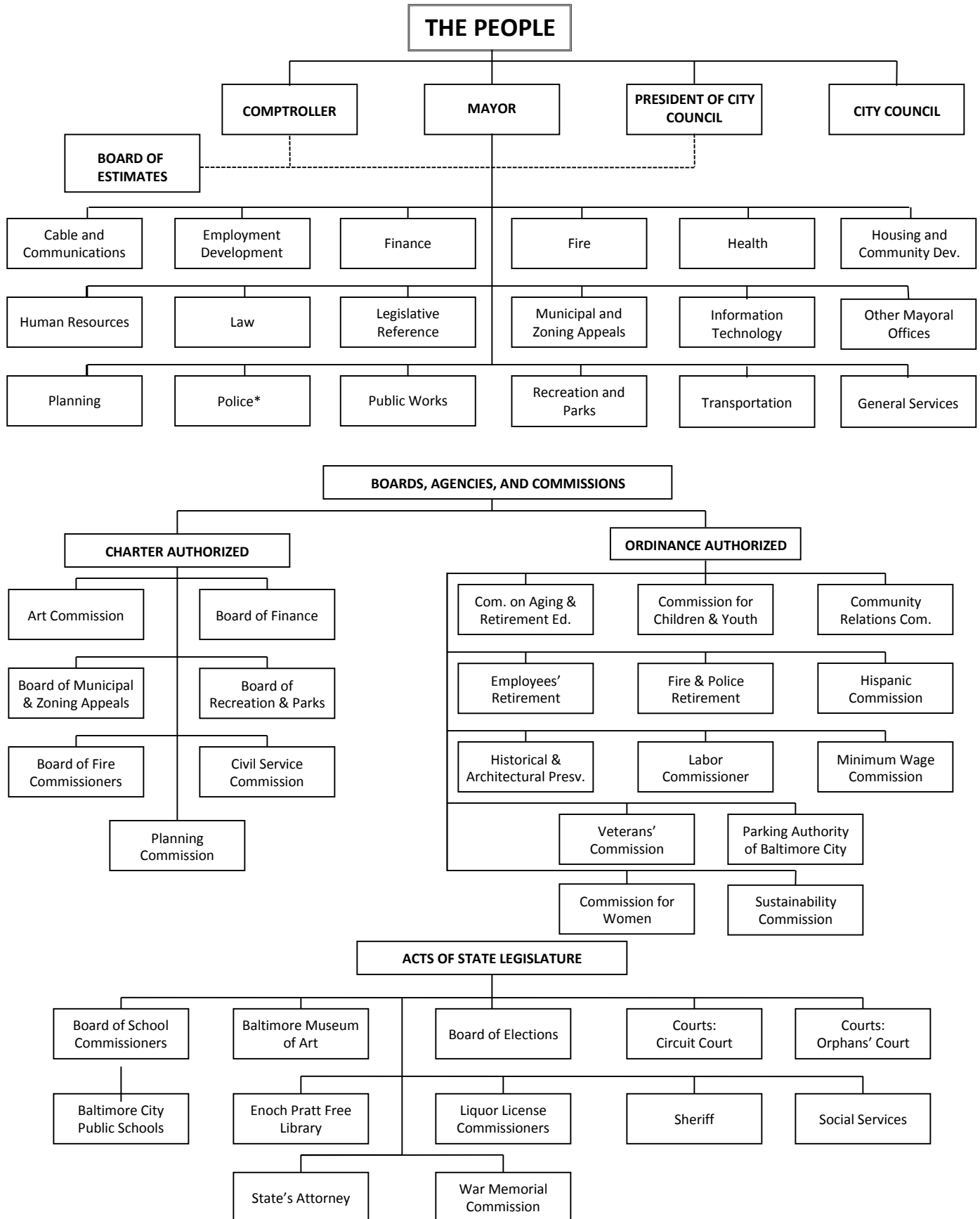
Per Capita Personal Income	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Baltimore City	\$36,335	\$37,419	\$39,367	\$40,353	\$40,609	\$43,191	\$45,078	\$47,040
Maryland	\$48,739	\$49,683	\$51,800	\$53,078	\$52,545	\$54,063	\$56,249	\$58,052
Baltimore City as % of State	74.55%	75.32%	76.00%	85.20%	81.80%	79.89%	80.14%	81.03%
United States	\$39,376	\$40,277	\$42,453	\$44,266	\$44,438	\$46,494	\$48,451	\$49,246
Baltimore City as % of U.S.	92.28%	92.90%	92.73%	91.16%	91.38%	92.90%	93.04%	95.52%

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

Number of Jobs by Sector	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Construction, Mining, and Logging	9,500	9,700	9,700	10,300	10,800	11,300	11,600
Manufacturing	12,800	12,200	12,100	11,500	10,800	10,600	10,600
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	39,700	40,700	40,500	40,800	42,300	42,900	42,800
Financial Activities	22,000	21,900	21,400	21,400	21,800	22,100	23,300
Professional & Business Services	40,000	42,200	46,100	47,400	46,300	48,200	49,500
Education & Health Services	108,800	11,100	12,300	11,500	114,800	116,700	120,500
Leisure & Hospitality	24,800	26,500	27,100	28,700	29,900	29,300	29,400
Other Services	16,000	15,400	14,900	13,600	12,500	12,500	12,200
Government	76,500	76,300	74,800	73,300	72,900	72,500	71,900
Total	353,700	360,600	359,700	361,400	368,200	370,900	379,400

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

MUNICIPAL ORGANIZATION CHART



*The Baltimore Police Department was created by an act of State legislature. The Mayor has the statutory right to hire and replace the Police Commissioner.

Fiscal Environment

FISCAL 2019

**Summary
of the Adopted Budget**

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Economic activity remained strong during 2018 and the nation, as well as the City, is anticipated to begin Fiscal 2019 with the second longest period of economic recovery since 1850. As of April 2018, the nation had enjoyed 107 months of economic recovery, surpassing the expansion experienced between February 1961 and December 1969. The Great Recession ended in June 2009 and since then the City's key economic indicators continue improving:

- As of the 2nd quarter of 2017, the City's average wages continue showing steady growth at a rate of 2.6% per year, outpacing inflation's annual average of 1.6%. This represents an annual increase in average wages of 0.8% in real terms since 2010.
- The City's unemployment rate reached 5.6% during the fourth quarter of 2017, the lowest rate since the first quarter of 2008 of 5.4%.
- The City's labor force has increased 7.0% since the end of the recession, incorporating approximately 2,500 City residents to the job market per year. More importantly, employed City residents have grown 11.8% over the same period, with an absorption of approximately 4,200 individuals per year.
- The housing market in the City remains strong. The average sale price of residential property ended 2017 at \$174,000, 4.2% higher than 2016, while the total number of residential sales increased by more than 800 transactions, 9.7% higher than in 2016. Additionally, both indicators outpaced the Baltimore region's 4.2% and 1.1% growth respectively.

Overall, the outlook is positive and analysts anticipate that the economy will continue growing although at a slower pace than recent years. However, there are still many risks at the local and national level that require close attention when making short and mid-term policy decisions:

- **Population:** The most recent population estimate shows a decline of more than 3,000 City residents between 2016 and 2017.
- **Real Estate:** The Fiscal 2019 reassessment of the City's Group III real property yielded a triennial growth of 3.6%, including residential growth of only 0.1%, which represents the lowest increase in the last five years.
- **Federal Law:** Although it is still premature to anticipate the impact of this tax policy on the City's finances, some analysts predict a negative effect on home prices due to changes that disincentive home ownership.
- **Recession.** The economic recovery has now lasted nine years, increasing the probability of a recession in the near future.

The next section of our economic outlook for the Fiscal 2019 Budget focuses on analyzing the impact of the recent trends of population on the City finances.

Population:

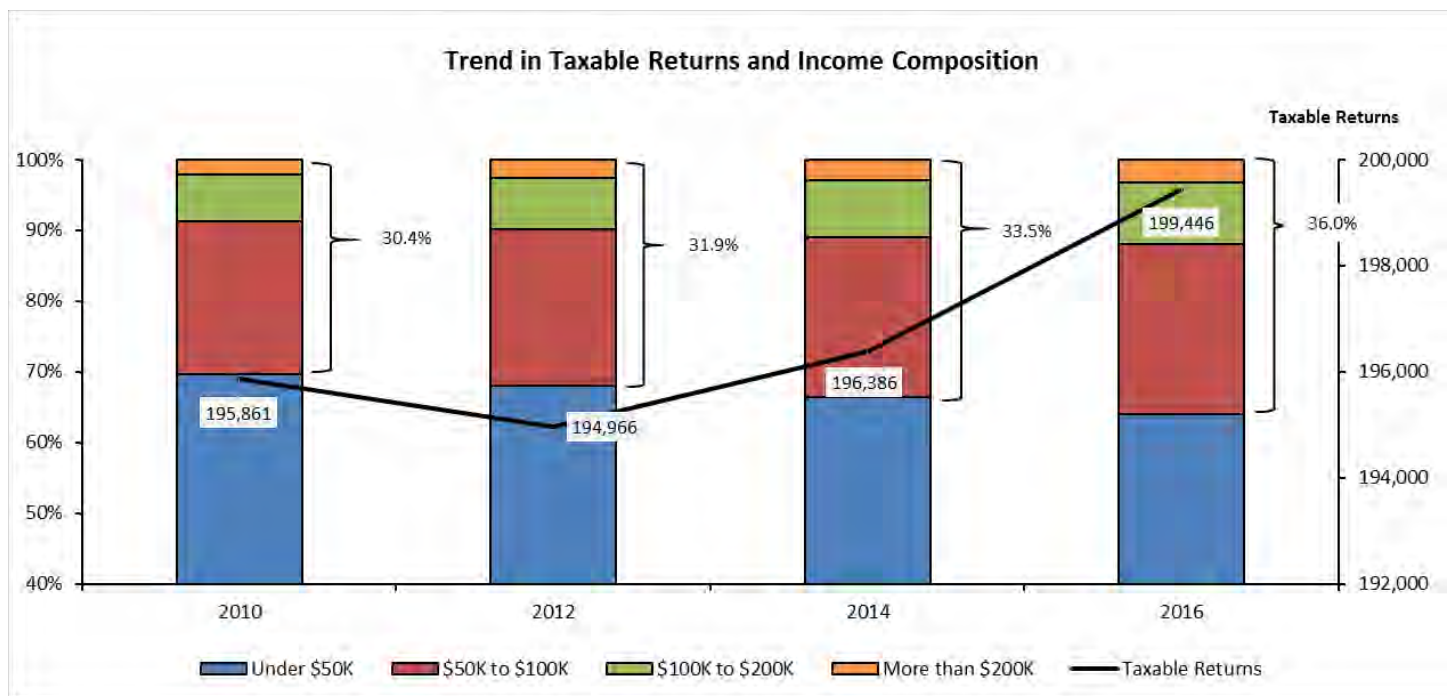
The Census Bureau recently released a current population estimate for the City. The City lost more than 3,000 residents between 2016 and 2017, reaching its historical low count of 611,648 residents. This represents the third year in a row that the City experienced population declines with more than 12,000 people leaving the City between 2014 and 2017. The City experienced gradual gains in the number of residents between 2011 and 2014, averaging about 973 more citizens per year and reached 623,711 residents in 2014.

Despite the population losses, there is some evidence to suggest that this decline is not affecting its income taxable base and other sources of revenues. In fact, there are reasons to believe that the City is experiencing a positive re-composition of its household characteristics.

Taxable Returns and Income:

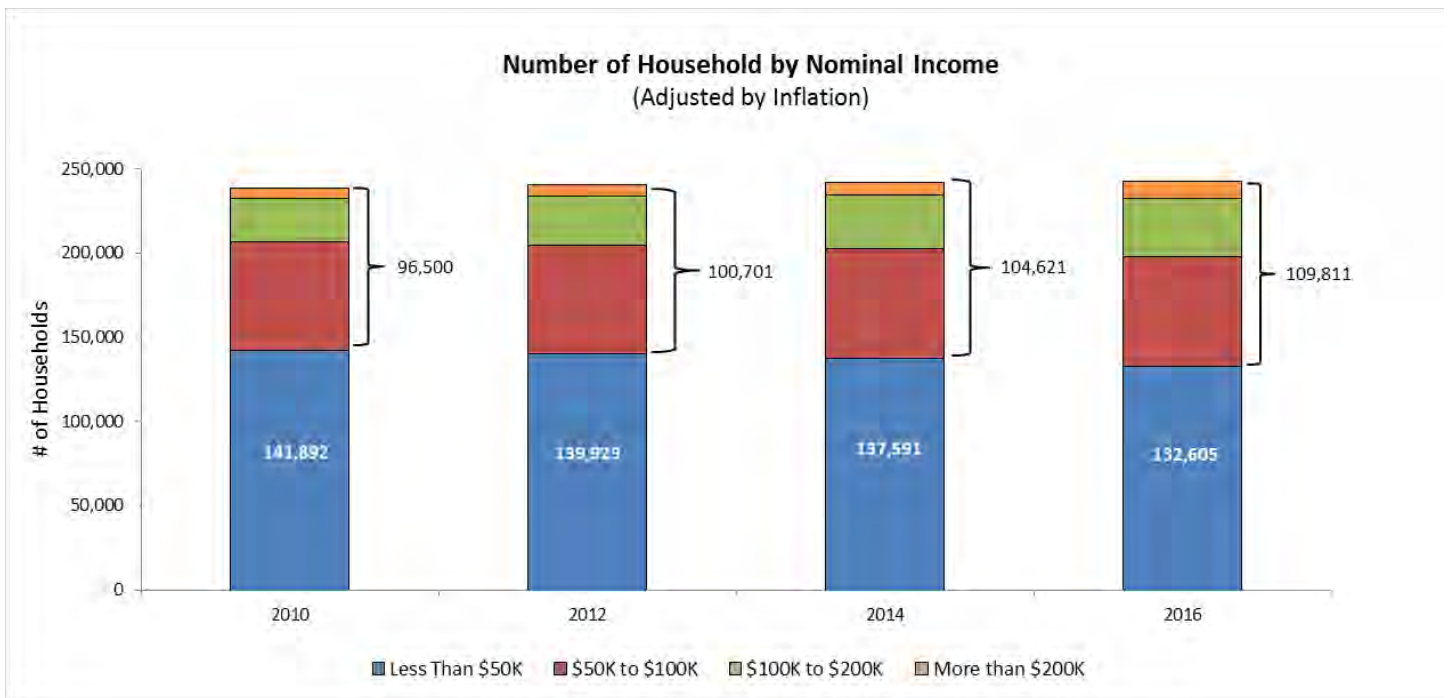
The annual Income Tax Summary Report, released by the Maryland Revenue Administration Division, shows that in 2016, there were 199,446 taxable returns filed in Baltimore City. This represents an increase of more than 3,000, or 1.6%, returns filed than in calendar 2014. Compared to 2010, the total number of tax returns filed have increased by 3,585 or 1.8%, even as population declined by more than 9,500 over the same period.

More interesting is the change in filers' composition. During tax year 2010, there were a total of 195,861 tax returns filed. Out of this total, 30.4% or 59,527 returns corresponded to individuals whose taxable income was higher than \$50,000, while in 2016 this number increased to 71,918 or 36.0% of the 199,446 returns filed. This is a net gain of 12,292 higher income residents during a period of population decline. The following table shows the trend in taxable returns and income composition from tax year 2010 through 2016.



Number of Households and Income Composition:

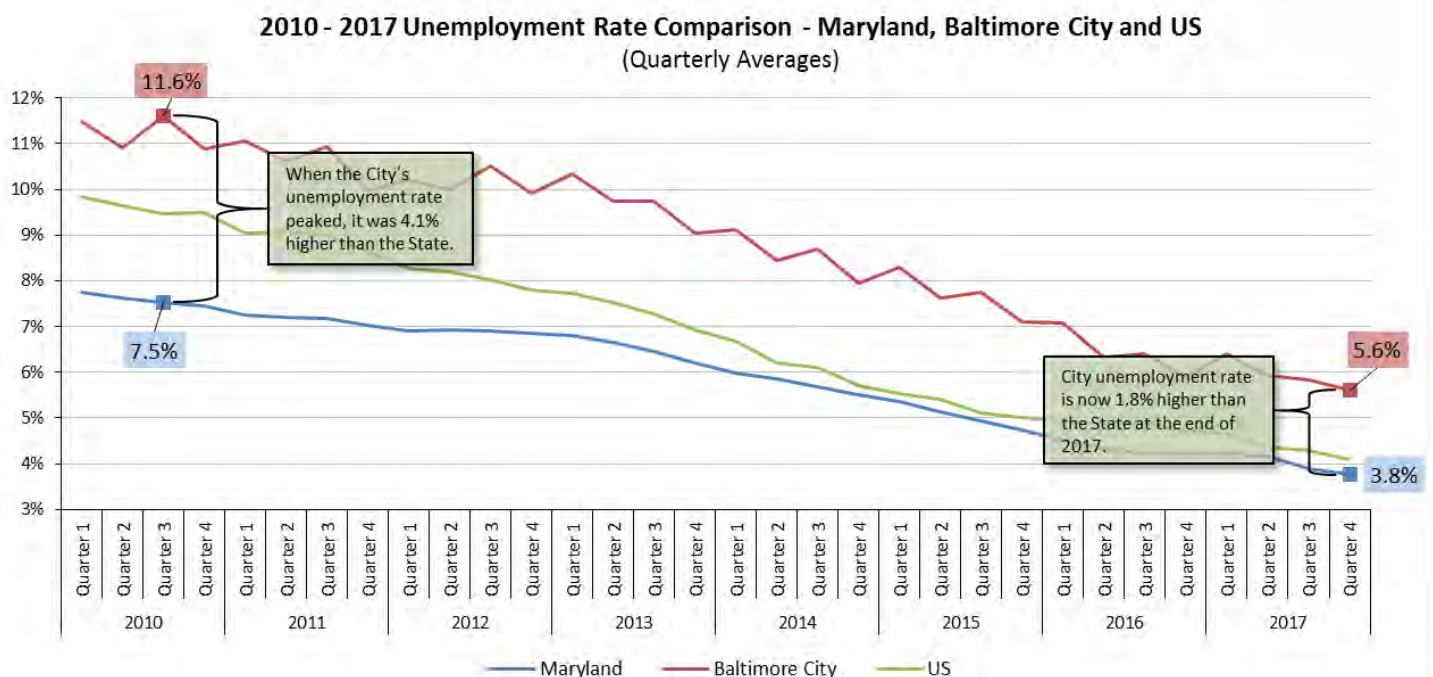
The increase in City jobs, employment and local net absorption support the theory of improvements in the City's household income composition. The following chart compares data for recent years of the Census Bureau's American Community Survey, reflecting a material change in the number of households at different earning levels, and positive changes in the City's income demographic characteristics:



In 2010, the total number of households in the City was 238,392, of which 141,892 or 59.5% was composed of households earning less than \$50,000. Contrary to the population experience, the City actually gained more than 4,000 households, or 1.7% between 2010 and 2016, and reached a total of 242,416 resident families. Out of this total, 45.3% or 109,811 is composed by households earning more than \$50,000, an increase of almost 13,311 or 13.8%, while those earning less than \$50,000 decreased by 9,200 or 6.5%. Most of the growth in higher income households was from those earning between \$100,000 and \$200,000, increasing from 25,696 in 2010 to 34,570 in 2016, a net increase of 9,625.

Labor Market:

The following chart shows the quarterly unemployment rate comparison among the State, Baltimore City and the U.S.



The US labor market remains in what the Federal Reserve considers full employment level with an unemployment rate below 5%. Maryland's unemployment rate was 4.0% during 2017 and 3.8% during the fourth quarter. Baltimore's rate has historically been between 2 and 3 percentage points above the State rate. Since its peak in 2010 at 11.6%, the City's unemployment rate fell to 5.6% in the fourth quarter of 2017, the lowest since 2008, and narrowed the gap with the State rate from more than 4 in 2010 to less than 2 percentage points.

The low unemployment rate is explained by the increasing labor force, and the City job market's capacity to generate stable employment to absorb and retain employees in the Baltimore area. Data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) indicates that the City continues increasing the number of jobs. The BLS reported an average of 372,100 jobs located in the City during 2017, representing an increase of 1.6% compared to the average of 366,200 in calendar 2016, and a 7.5% increase from 2010. The City's labor force reached 298,837 annual average in 2017, for an increase of 1.3% from 2016 and 1.1% from 2010. But more noticeable is the net absorption of City residents by the labor market, which experienced an increase of 4,600 or 1.7% of working City residents over 2016, and 7.1% or more than 18,700 employed City individuals since 2010, the same period of population decline.

Real Estate market:

Despite population losses, the number of vacant housing units has not materially changed.

Data from the City's Department of Housing and Community Development shows that in Fiscal 2010 the City had 16,810 vacant residential units. In Fiscal 2017, the total number of vacant residential properties was 16,606, 13 less than in Fiscal 2016 and 204 fewer vacant properties than in Fiscal 2010. Additionally, based on data released by the Baltimore Neighborhoods Indicators Alliance, the percentage of residential properties that do not receive mail, as an indicator of vacancy or abandonment, has remained relatively flat, averaging 7.7% over the last seven years.

Concurrently, the demand and absorption for rental housing has grown in recent years. Data from the US Department of Housing and Urban Development on its 2016 Comprehensive Housing Market Analysis for the Baltimore-Columbia-Towson area showed that there were 1,148 converted, renovated or newly constructed rental units completed in 2014 and 2015 in the City. Another 535 were added in 2016 and more than 3,100 were under construction with expected delivery in 2017 and 2018. Also, data from the US Census American Community Survey show that the City's rental contracts have gradually strengthened since 2010 where the rental vacancy rate has been reduced from 10.4% in 2010 to 7.8% in 2016.

Finally, the City has not experienced any negative change on cash flow from its major source of revenue, real property tax, that would suggest a revision of our collection rate. Additionally, the level of economic activity promoting the sale of real property in the City is growing based on increasing recordation and transfer tax receipts.

Although population decline is a major concern, there is evidence that the City has not experienced a noticeable damage to its taxable base, and is rather experiencing a re-composition of its household characteristics. The negative net migration experienced by the City is potentially explained by the replacement of families with a large number of non-working members moving out of the City for smaller size families with a larger number of working individuals moving in. The analysis provided in this economic outlook suggests that the number of family units has increased, the size or composition of the units has become smaller, but households have become wealthier, which reinforces that the quality of the jobs offered and the net absorption of these jobs in the City has strengthened the City's taxable base.

Risks:

Real Property Assessment: Over the past three years, the City has experienced a strong housing market. The number of transactions has increased 9.7% from 8,252 in 2016 to 9,054 in 2017, the average price of residential property sold in the City increased by 4.8% from \$165,975 in 2016 to \$174,003 in 2017, and the average days on market has been reduced 13.3% from 75 days in 2016 to 65 in 2017. However, the State Department of Assessment and Taxation (SDAT) completed the reassessment of properties located in the Group III assessment area of the City (Center South and Southwest of the City), and residential property grew only 0.1% while commercial properties grew 8.5%, for a combined reassessment increase of only 1.2% on properties in this area of the City, this growth represents the lowest annual estimated reassessment increase of the last five years.

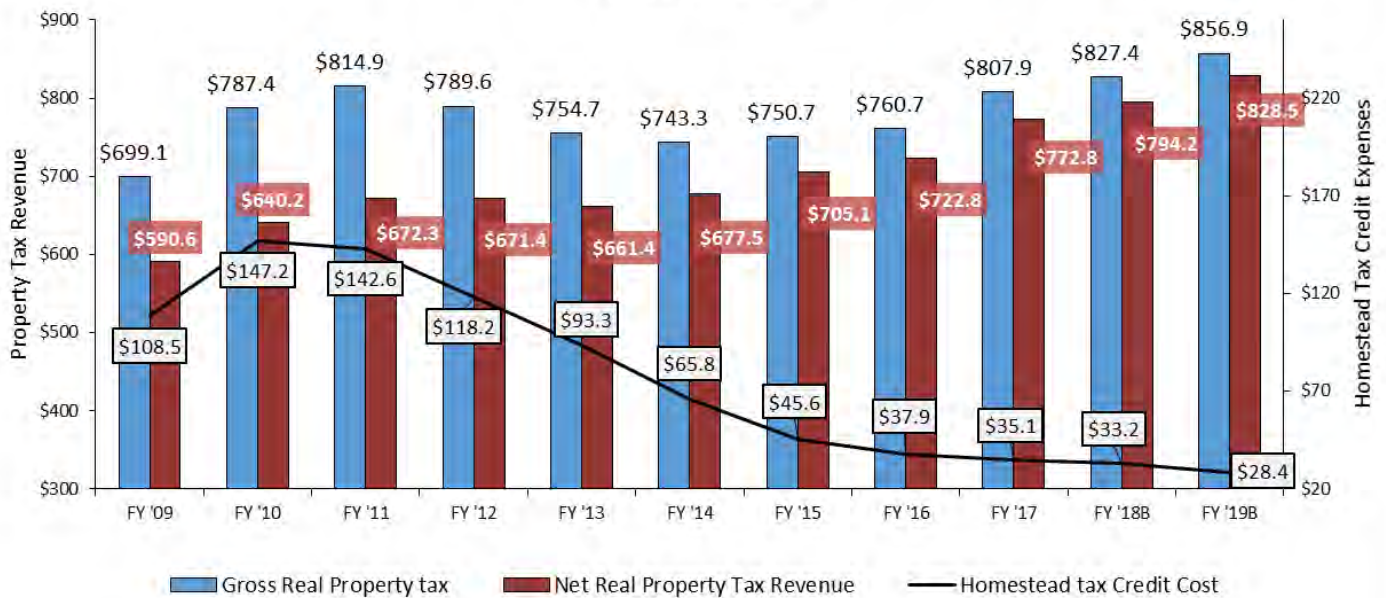
Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA): In February 2018, the Maryland Bureau of Revenue Estimates released its 60-Day Report providing an extensive analysis of the potential impact of the TCJA on State and local finances. The State Comptroller estimated that 72% of Maryland residents would see a reduction in Federal income taxes, but that 28% of Maryland residents would pay higher State and local taxes, leading to \$450 million more of additional State tax revenue.

During the State legislative session, two proposals were advanced intended to minimize the potential windfall from the federal tax reform on State and local revenues; however, the final impact on City revenues is still unknown and would depend on the final filing preference and income profile of the City tax payers.

Income Tax Disparity Grant: This grant is non-restricted State aid based on a formula designed to assure that all jurisdictions receive per capita income tax receipts equivalent to at least 75% of the statewide average. As the City has become wealthier while experiencing population decline, the City's per capita personal income has grown and consequently reduced the disparity with other jurisdictions. The increased per capita income represents an ongoing risk for sustainable funding of this aid to the City. The Fiscal 2019 Disparity Grant was reduced by \$3 million from the Fiscal 2018 Budget of \$79.1 million, and a preliminary calculation based on the most recent population estimate shows that this grant could be further reduced to \$72.6 million in later years, \$6.4 million lower than the Fiscal 2018 Budget.

Recession: Many City revenues, such as income and transfer and recordation taxes, are highly sensitive to economic conditions and would suffer during a downturn. In addition, the City's most stable revenue source, property tax, is not as well positioned compared to prior recessions. As an example, during the last recession the City had a large built-up value of assessments that were capped by the Homestead Tax Credit that substantially cushioned the impact of assessment reductions during the Great Recession. The following table shows the impact. The City did not experience a significant net real property tax revenue decline until Fiscal 2013, four years after the beginning of the recession:

Gross and Net Real Property Tax Revenues and Homestead Tax Credit
(Dollars in Millions)

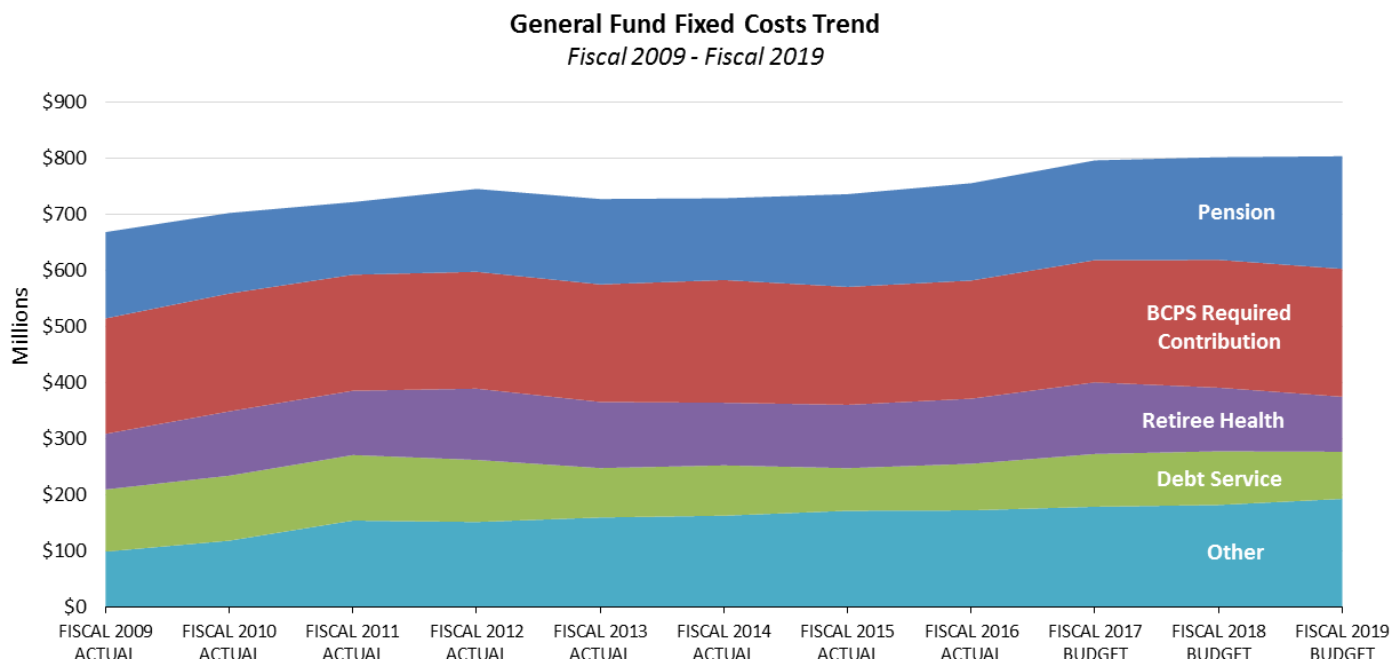


From Fiscal 2015 to Fiscal 2019, many residential property assessments have not exceeded the Homestead Tax Credit cap of 4%, which has reduced the cost of the credit, but also reduced the cushion to protect against future assessment declines in a recessionary environment.

In summary, although the main economic indicators remain strong with no signs of deceleration, the City must proceed cautiously and prepare for the financial challenges a recession would bring.

What are Fixed Costs?

In general, “fixed costs” are expenses that the City is required to pay by law or contract and 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, healthcare for retirees, the State-mandated Maintenance of Effort (MOE) contribution to Baltimore City Public Schools (BCPS), and payment of debt service.



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

Retiree Health: The City subsidizes medical and prescription drug benefits for about 15,500 retirees in the retiree health plans. This figure includes about 6,000 BCPS retirees.

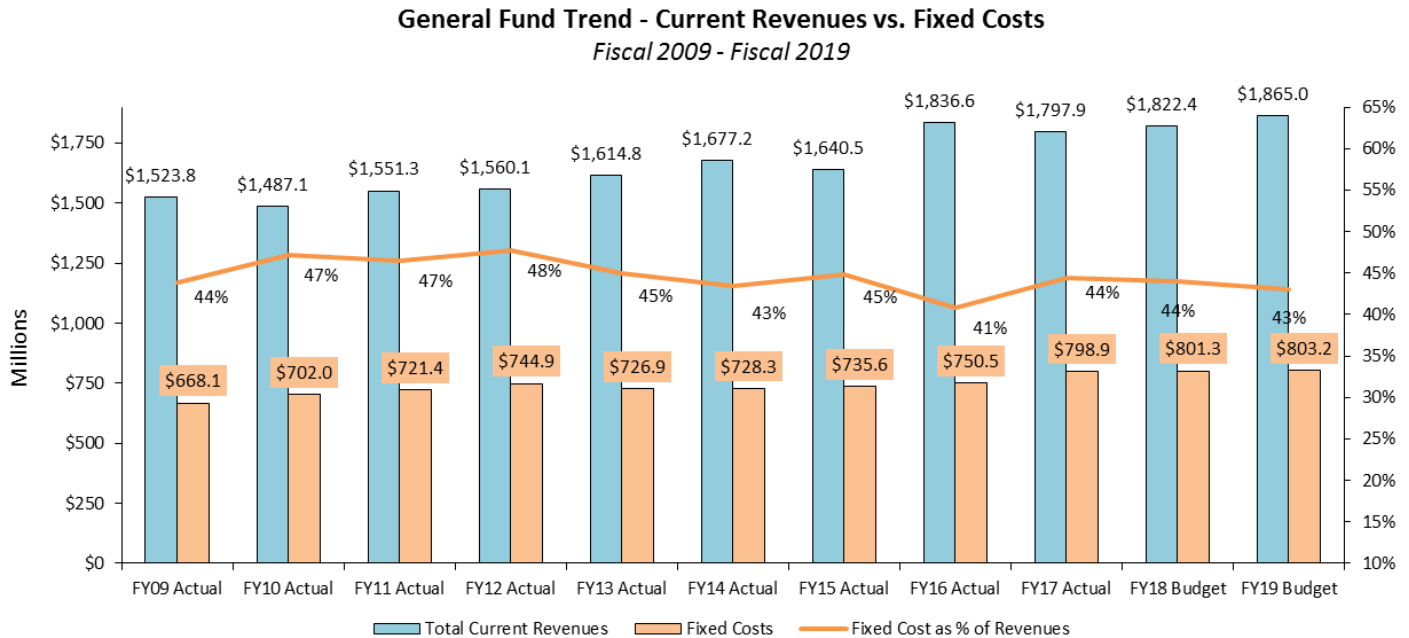
BCPS Required Contribution: State law requires that Baltimore City maintain its education funding effort from year to year on a per-pupil basis and pay a portion of the normal cost of the teacher pension system.

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 Incremental Financings (TIF), Conditional Purchase Agreements (CPA), and economic development loans from the State.

Other: Other fixed costs include 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

From Fiscal 2009 to Fiscal 2012, fixed costs grew from only 44% of General Fund revenue to 48% of General Fund revenue. Since Fiscal 2013, due to a series of reforms, fixed costs have leveled off at approximately 43% of General Fund revenue, as represented by the line in the graph below.



Note: Current revenues exclude fund balance and prior year reserve

General Fund fixed costs within the Fiscal 2019 Recommended Budget grew \$1.8 million versus Fiscal 2018 budgeted levels. Increases to pension contributions and workmans' compensation were offset by significantly lower than expected retiree healthcare costs. In 2018, the City rebid its healthcare and prescription drug contracts and found significant savings by decreasing the number of plans while maintaining flexibility for City employees. Reforms to contain fixed costs growth have included changes to pension and health benefit programs in previous years.

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 million 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.

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 by 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.

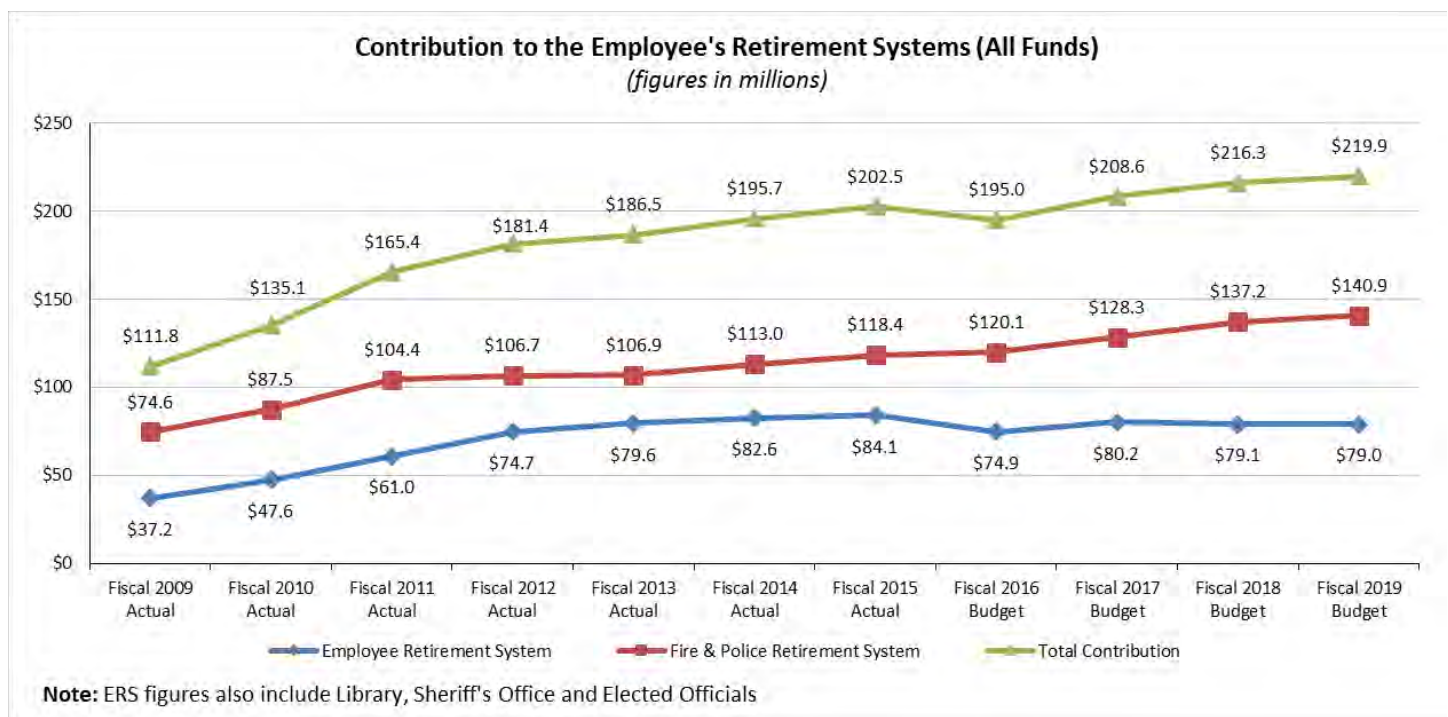
For the Fiscal 2017 year-end report which informed the Fiscal 2019 budget, both systems beat their return benchmark, leading to a lower than expected growth in cost.

- The ERS and EOS system reported an 11% investment return against a 7.5% benchmark, and the F&P system reported an 11.8% investment return against a 7.5% benchmark.

The chart below shows that these reforms have significantly reduced the rate of growth of the City's contribution (as compared with Fiscal 2009-Fiscal 2011 time period). The FERS reforms have been challenged in both federal and State court and litigation remains pending.

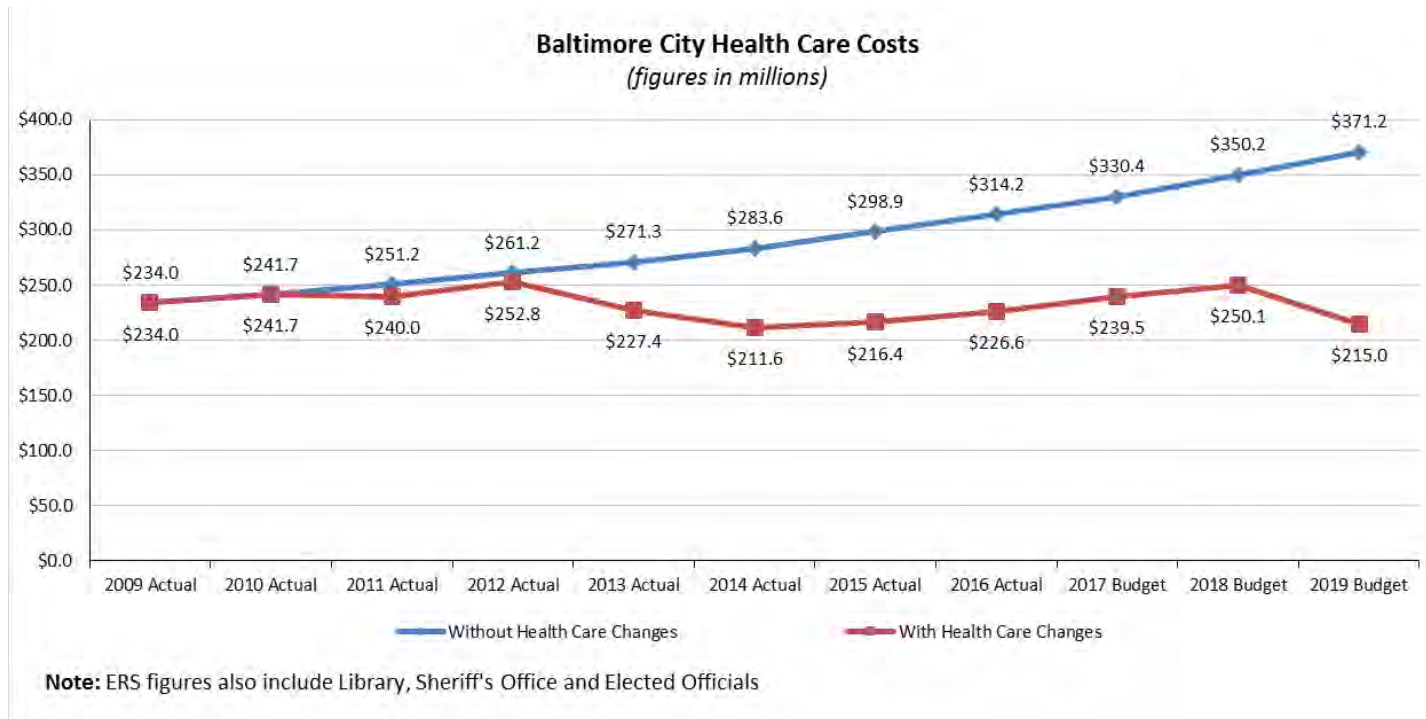
In addition, the Board of each system adopted more conservative valuation methodologies, to more accurately reflect the systems' financial status:

- F&P in 2015 moved their investment benchmark from 7.75% to 7.5%.
- ERS moved their investment assumption from 7.75% to 7.5% in 2015, and will go down to 7% in 2020. ERS also updated its demographic assumptions for termination and retirement disability to more accurately reflect future liabilities.
- Both systems moved towards closed amortization, which means the total unfunded liability will be paid within 20 years.



Healthcare 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 (40%), from \$172.2 million to \$241.7 million, as shown in the graph below. 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 healthcare 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:

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 pays 79.2% of premium costs for a new standard network medical benefit plan that requires deductibles and co-insurance. Employees can opt to pay the full incremental cost for a medical plan with lower out-of-pocket costs. The City also requires 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 healthcare 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 healthcare plans to a self-funded model, which decreases external administrative costs and provides 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 healthcare and prescription drug coverage contracts. The shift to fewer healthcare providers and a new prescription drug provider saved the City nearly \$35 million.

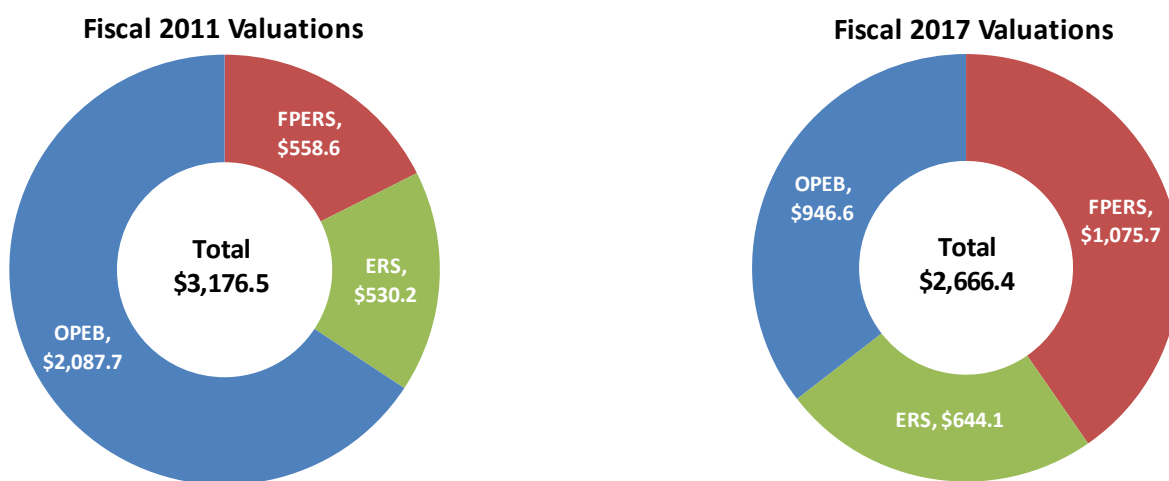
Long-Term Liabilities for Pensions and Retiree Healthcare

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 pie charts below show that Baltimore's long-term unfunded liabilities totaled more than \$3.1 billion in Fiscal 2011 and were reduced to \$2.6 billion as of the Fiscal 2017 valuations.

Unfunded Pension and OPEB Liabilities

(dollars in millions)



OPEB: Other post-employment benefits, namely retiree healthcare coverage.

FPERS: Fire and Police Employees' Retirement System.

ERS: Employee Retirement System for civilian employees.

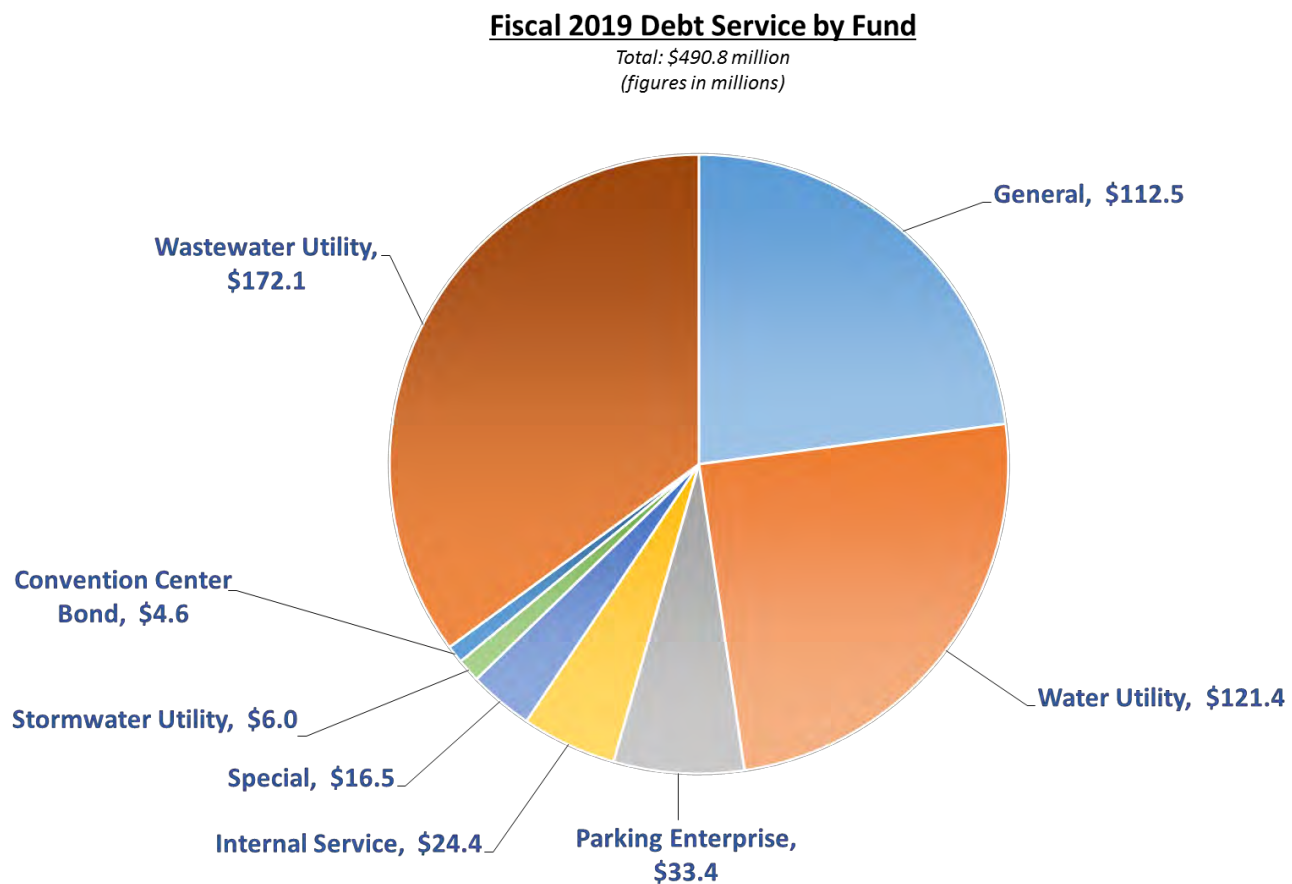
Note: The relatively small Elected Officials' Retirement System is not shown; this system was valued at \$23.4 million as of June 30, 2015, and was 171% funded.

The overall reduction is driven by lower Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB), primarily retiree healthcare, stemming from redesign of the City’s medical plans, increased cost-share for prescription drug coverage, the potential sunset of prescription drug benefits for Medicare-eligible retirees in 2020, and establishment of a waiver plan for Medicare drug coverage to account for increased federal subsidies, among other actions.

Due in large part to these reforms, the unfunded OPEB liability has been reduced by \$1.1 billion since the Fiscal 2011 valuation. The long-term unfunded liability of OPEB went up this year because of changes in accounting standards required by the Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Liabilities for the FPERS pension plans continue to grow due to ongoing amortization of past investment losses and adoption of more conservative actuarial methods. Steady market performance improved the overall position of the ERS pension plan between Fiscal 2011 and Fiscal 2014, but the funding ratio has yet to return to the Fiscal 2011 level. As of the Fiscal 2017 valuation, the funded ratio for ERS is 72.7% and for F&P is 71.1%.

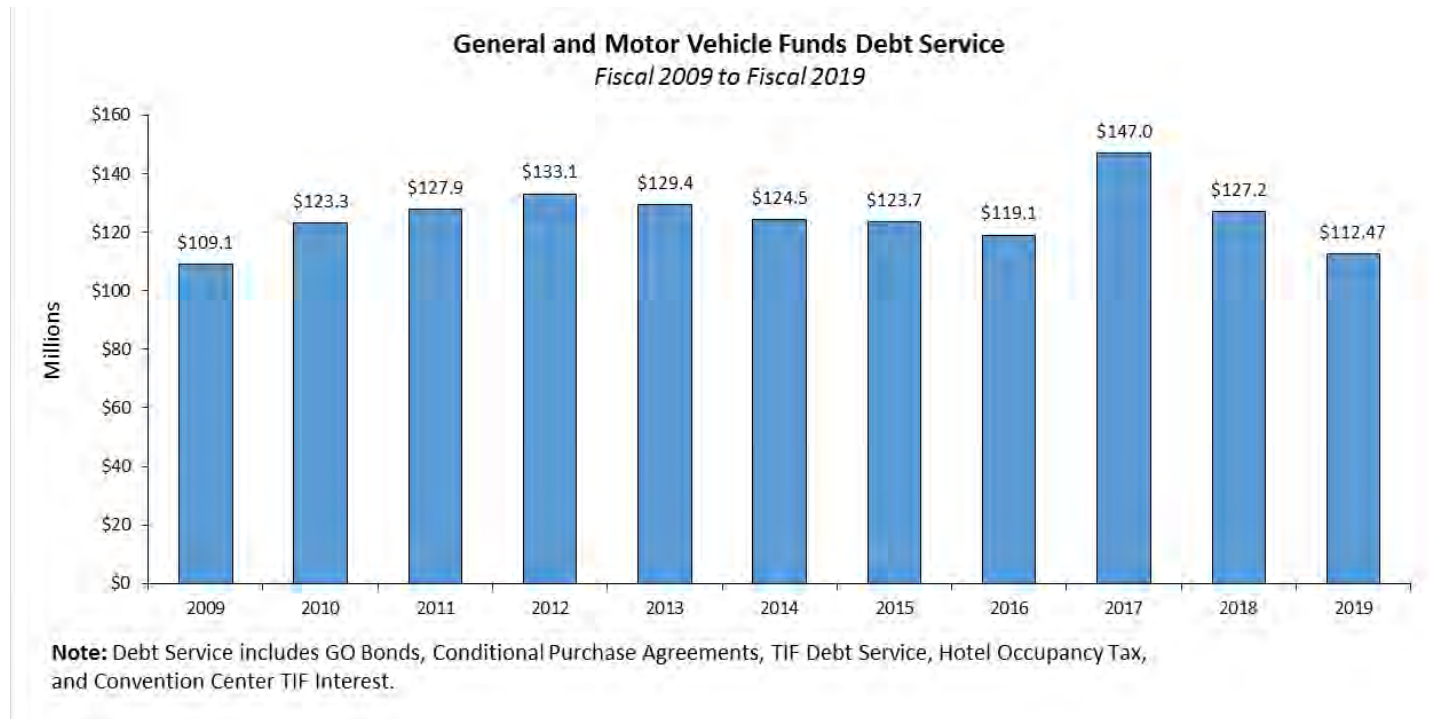
Debt Service

The City’s total debt service is expected to be \$490.8 million for Fiscal 2019. The graph below shows that the Wastewater Utility Fund is the most significant debt service funding source.



The Fiscal 2019 General Fund recommendation of \$112.5 million in debt service is \$14.7 million below the Fiscal 2018 adopted budget. This decrease results in part from the timing of TIF bond issuance for Harbor Point and lower than expected borrowing for other projects.

The following chart illustrates General Fund debt service over the past 10 years:



Fiscal 2017 includes a \$10.5 million debt pre-payment which reduced the City's debt service by \$3.1 million over 10 years. Debt service has been trending downwards due to a decrease on debt issued through conditional purchase agreements.

Risk Management

Risk Management costs, primarily captured within the City's "Other" fixed costs, includes workers' compensation, liability, insurance, and administration.

The City's self-insured costs (workers' compensation and liability) are established through an annual actuarial valuation. Other insurance and administrative costs are determined through actuals; 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.

The City shares a portion of the Risk Management costs with the Baltimore City Public Schools (BCPS), based upon the BCPS share of annual claims. 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 Risk Management and Law services.

In Fiscal Year 2019 the City is allocating additional funds in the General Tort Liability Insurance due to the potential additional exposure from the aftermath of the Gun Trace Task Force trial.

The City will contribute to the Self-Insurance Stabilization Reserve to pay down a deficit that has accumulated in the Risk Management fund. In Fiscal 2019, the City will be contributing \$9.9 million to support the Self Insurance Stabilization Reserve.

The City's share of Risk Management costs can be summarized as follows:

Subobject Id	Cost Center	Fund Source	Fiscal 2018	Fiscal 2019
740	Workers' Comp - Direct	Multiple Funds	\$50,861,987	\$53,902,742
720	Property and Casualty Insurance	General Fund	\$986,057	\$664,269
721	Auto/Animal Liability Insurance	General/Fleet Funds	\$2,285,474	\$2,213,977
723	General Tort Liability Insurance	General Fund	\$1,587,421	\$4,388,444
370 (Police)	Civil Rights Insurance	Multiple Funds	\$2,146,200	\$2,461,456
724	Insurance - Other Risks	General Fund	\$1,760,439	\$1,708,489
725	Risk Management Administration	Multiple Funds	\$8,369,008	\$8,959,168
726	Self-Insurance Stabilization Reserve	General Fund	\$5,742,000	\$9,206,240
Grand Total			\$73,738,586	\$82,704,785

*City of Baltimore also budgets \$9,900,000 towards BCPSS Workman's Compensation as part of Fiscal Year 2016 bridge funding agreement

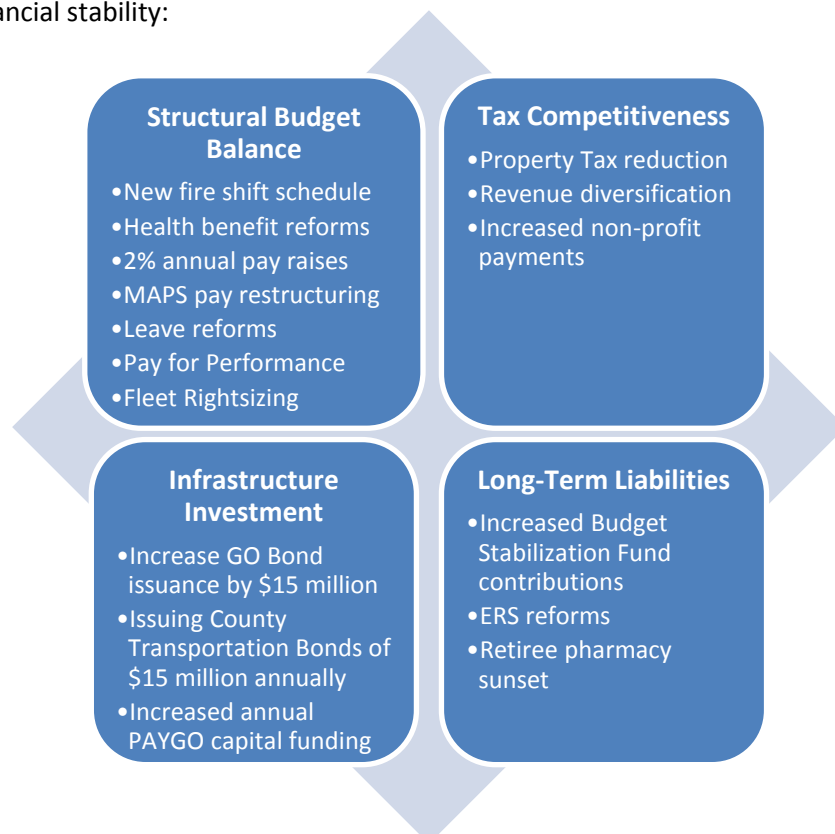
Overview

In February 2013, the City released *Change to Grow: A Ten-Year Financial Plan for Baltimore*. The Ten-Year Plan is a long-term fiscal roadmap with a set of actions designed to bring the City's recurring revenues and expenditures into alignment, while also prioritizing new investments that strengthen Baltimore's fiscal foundation and promote economic and community stability and growth. The Ten-Year Plan included a baseline forecast from Fiscal 2013 – Fiscal 2022.

Major findings of the forecast included:

- City government faced a serious structural deficit driven by growing employee healthcare and pension costs. The City's financial consultant projected a cumulative shortfall of \$745 million by Fiscal 2022.
- City government agencies faced a \$1.1 billion General Fund "infrastructure deficit" over the decade. Investment in basic City infrastructure fell far short of the levels required to maintain the current state of repair.
- City government had an aggregate unfunded retiree liability of more than \$3 billion (Fiscal 2011)—including actuarial shortfalls in the City's Fire and Police Employees' Retirement System (FPERS, \$558.6 million), Employees' Retirement System (ERS, \$530.2 million), and non-pension Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB, \$2.1 billion).
- Baltimore's high overall tax burden—especially the property tax rate—fell disproportionately on City residents and businesses, further impeding the City's ability to compete for growth. Baltimore needed to find new ways to restructure and diversify its overall tax policies to reduce the burden on residents without slashing funds for basic City services.

Since the adoption of the Ten-Year Plan, the City implemented a number of initiatives to reduce the fiscal gap and address four cornerstones of financial stability:



As shown in the table below, the City is projected to save \$571 million over the Ten-Year Plan period due to the initiatives that are already complete. These savings are in addition to \$615.3 million of savings from health benefit reforms, which were implemented in 2013 before the plan was finalized, and incorporated into the baseline forecast. The net savings of \$311.3 million includes planned investments that cost \$260 million.

Initiative	Savings	
ERS Reform	\$80.5	Savings: \$571 M
Fire Shift	\$72.3	
Stormwater	\$104.5	
Sunset Retiree Pharmacy	\$117.9	
Annual Non-profit Contribution	\$36.0	
Improved Revenue Collection	\$40.0	
Fleet Right-sizing	\$9.0	
FY14 Revenue Package	\$39.5	
Dependent Audit	\$29.0	
Parking Management	\$11.0	
A-time Reform	\$2.2	
EZ Credit	\$11.0	
BCPS City Services Transfer	\$0.0	
Leave Reforms	\$5.7	
Conduit Fund Payment	\$6.8	
BIF/ERF	\$5.7	Costs: -\$260 M
Mainframe Transition	(\$5.0)	
Restructure MAPS Pay	(\$23.1)	
County Transportation Bonds	(\$20.2)	
Budget Stabilization Reserve	(\$38.0)	
GO Debt Authority Increase	(\$27.8)	
Property Tax Reduction	(\$65.2)	
PAYGO Capital Funding	(\$80.5)	
Total	\$311.3	

As part of the Ten-Year Plan implementation, the ten-year forecast is updated annually to show a more accurate projection of the City's fiscal future. The most current projection uses the Fiscal 2018 Adopted Budget as a baseline and includes the \$311.3 million in net savings from the implementation of the Ten-Year Plan initiatives shown in the table above, as well as baseline revenue and expenditure changes. The following table shows expenditure growth outpacing revenue in the long-term. The projection includes a General Fund surplus of approximately \$10.6 million in Fiscal 2019, largely due to savings resulting from rebidding the City's health care contracts. The surplus is short-lived, with annual projected deficits growing to \$45.1 million by Fiscal 2022 and a cumulative gap for Fiscal 2018 through Fiscal 2022 of \$64.6 million. This cumulative fiscal gap has been significantly reduced from the cumulative shortfall projected in the original Ten-Year Financial Plan as a result of many initiatives being implemented, as well as improved economic conditions. If the City implements all of the currently planned initiatives within the Ten-Year Plan, it would realize \$48.1 million total savings through Fiscal 2022, for a total cumulative gap of only \$16.5 million.

	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Revenue	1,834.9	1,880.4	1,924.8	1,949.9	1,993.9
Expenditures	1,813.5	1,853.0	1,909.3	1,961.4	2,022.0
PAYGO Capital	21.4	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0
Forecast Without Initiatives					
Gap	0.0	10.6	(1.6)	(28.5)	(45.1)
Cumulative Gap	0.0	10.6	9.0	(19.6)	(64.6)
Ten-Year Plan Initiatives	0.0	(3.1)	11.6	17.4	22.2
Forecast With Initiatives					
Gap	0.0	7.4	10.1	(11.2)	(22.8)
Cumulative Gap	0.0	7.4	17.5	6.3	(16.5)

Planned Initiatives

Implementing the remaining Ten-Year Plan initiatives will allow the City to reduce the projected gap of \$64.6 million to a cumulative deficit of \$16.5 million. The remaining Ten-Year Plan initiatives scheduled for Fiscal 2018-2022 are shown in the table below, followed by an explanation of each initiative, as well as detail on ongoing initiatives not listed in the table because they are already built into the annual projections. The savings associated with each initiative represents the remaining savings through Fiscal 2022 if the initiative were to be implemented beginning in Fiscal 2019. The estimated savings of implementing all of the remaining initiatives in Fiscal 2019 is \$48.1 million. It is also important to note that some of the initiatives listed below have initial, short-term costs; however, these investments grow to significant savings beyond the ten-year period.

Initiative	10-Year Plan
Restructure Health Cost-Sharing	\$73.7
Streamline the Workforce	\$18.1
FPERS New Hires	\$4.7
IAFF 90 Days of Leave	\$2.4
Extend Tax Reduction	(\$5.6)
BCPS OPEB Liability	(\$45.2)
Total	\$48.1

Structural Budget Balance

Restructure Health Cost-Sharing: From Fiscal 2005 to 2010, the City's cost of providing medical and drug benefits to both current and retired employees grew by 40%, or \$69 million, from \$172.5 million to \$241.7 million. These costs were on an unsustainable path and needed to be addressed as the City faced the fiscal consequences of the Great Recession.

Several changes to healthcare plans were made in Fiscal 2011 through Fiscal 2017, collectively reducing the City's costs by more than \$93 million compared to baseline estimates. The Fiscal 2011-2017 changes are summarized below:

Fiscal 2011 Changes

- A 10% prescription drug premium co-share for retirees.

Fiscal 2012 Changes

- Adjustments to prescription co-pay tiers for retirees;
- A reduction in the number of Medicare supplemental plan options for retirees from five to two;
- A new \$100 annual pharmacy deductible for retirees;
- Drug quantity management;
- Prescription drug prior authorization;
- Mandatory pre-certification, enhanced utilization review, and case management;
- Step therapy.

Fiscal 2013 Changes

- As of January 1, 2013, the City pays 79.2% of premium costs for a new standard network medical benefit plan that requires deductibles and co-insurance. Employees can opt to pay the full incremental cost for a medical plan with

lower out-of-pocket costs. The City also requires 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 healthcare 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 decreases external administrative costs and provides 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.

The City is exploring additional options for healthcare savings for active employees and retirees that will reduce baseline costs and avoid the Affordable Care Act's "Cadillac Tax" on high-value health benefit plans.

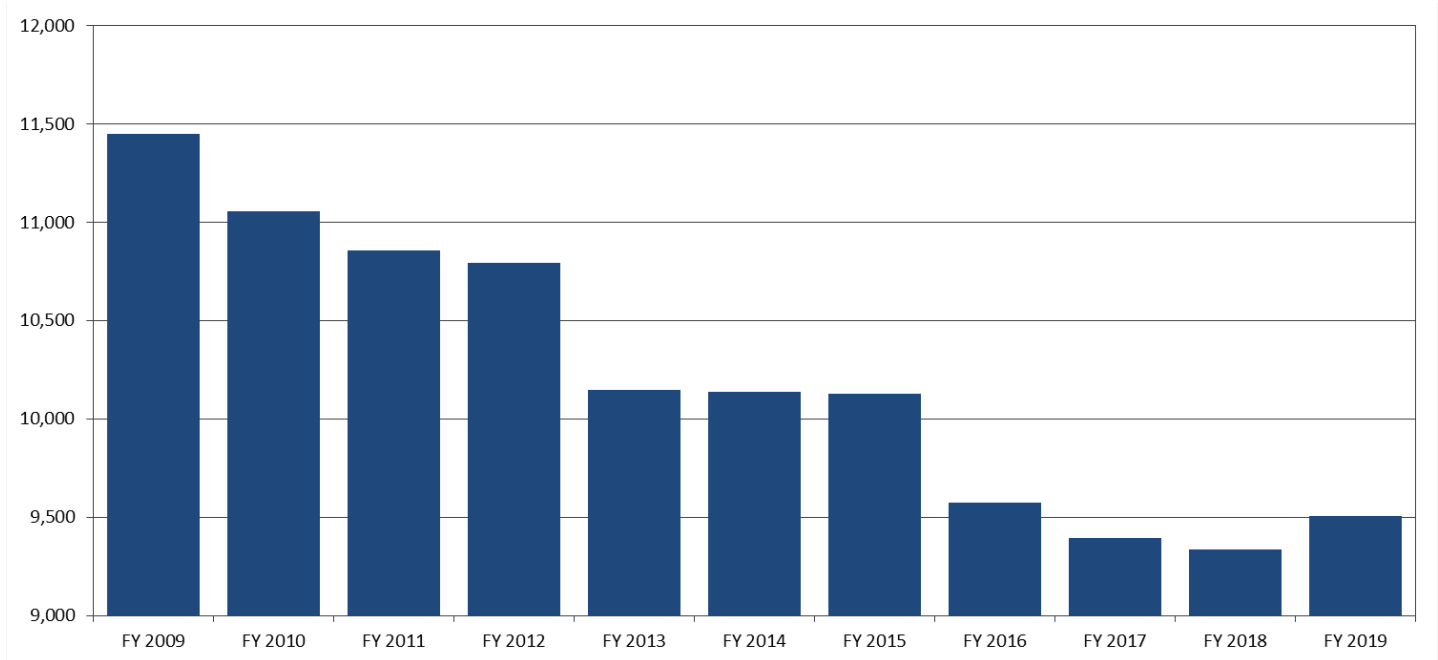
Streamline the Workforce: Baltimore's service delivery is labor-intensive, with employee wages and benefits representing over 44% of total General Fund spending in Fiscal 2018. In recent years, these costs have significantly outpaced growth in revenues – even with hiring freezes and compensation cost containment. The projection assumes that the City will examine opportunities to use technology, business process changes, managed competition, schedule and work rule changes, and staffing analyses to accomplish the same service goals with fewer employees. The goal of the Streamline the Workforce initiative is to reduce the total number of General Fund positions by 10% from Fiscal 2013 through Fiscal 2022. Most of the position reductions will be achieved through attrition and policy changes. In Fiscal 2016, the City eliminated 550 full-time positions, stemming from Police contract negotiations (220 positions), the third phase of the new Fire shift model (63 positions), and a reduction in crossing guards (20 positions). The reduction also reflects a technical correction that moved crossing guards from full-time to part-time positions (318 positions). In Fiscal 2017, the City salary saved 225 vacant Police positions. The position reductions were offset by small increases in other areas, for a net reduction of 181 positions.

In Fiscal 2018, the City transferred 54 full-time positions out of the General Fund. Of the 54 positions, the majority (36 positions) were the result of a budgeting correction in the Department of Public Works to transfer appropriate positions to the Stormwater Utility Fund. Another 17 positions in General Services were also transferred to the correct Internal Service fund in order to more accurately link service costs to deliverables.

The Fiscal 2019 Recommended Budget adds 162 General Fund positions, including: 100 restored Police positions to bring the patrol personnel budget closer to actual spending, 10 new Crime Lab positions, 4 positions supporting the new Office of African American Male Engagement, 4 Communications positions, 3 positions each in the Office of Neighborhoods and Office of Minority, Women-Owned, and Small Business Development, and 6 positions to expand current homeless outreach programs.

While the City has reduced its position count by 646 or 6.4% fewer than the Fiscal 2013 budget, some of the position savings have been offset by wage increases from Police Union labor negotiations and technology costs associated with job automation. The City plans to continue working towards a 10% position decrease from Fiscal 2013, which would eliminate another 365 positions and realize an estimated \$26.0 million in net savings through Fiscal 2022.

Number of Positions 2009-2019 (General Fund and MVR)

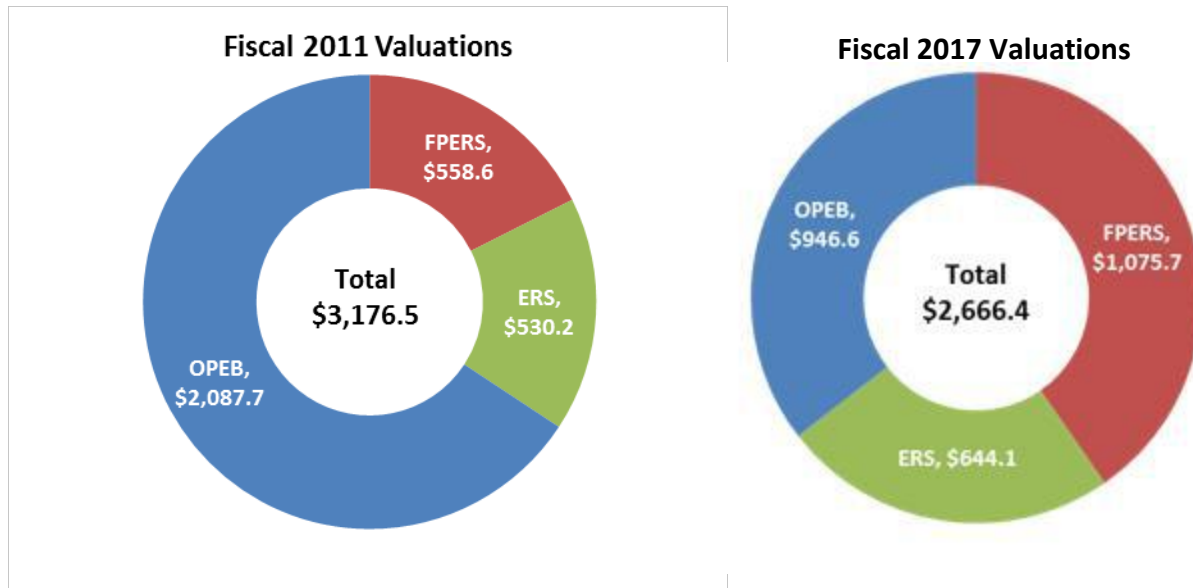


IAFF 90 Day Leave: IAFF union members are currently allowed an additional 90 days of leave just prior to retirement. This delays the hiring of new firefighters and increases pension payouts in retirement. Eliminating this costly and inefficient benefit during the Fiscal 2021 negotiations will allow the City to realize \$1.2 million in savings annually, for a total savings of \$2.4 million through Fiscal 2022.

Addressing Long-Term Liabilities

The charts below show the changes in the City's total unfunded liabilities and the unfunded liabilities of the Fire and Police Employees' Retirement System (FPERS), Employees' Retirement System (ERS), and other post-employment benefits (OPEB) from the Fiscal 2011 and 2017 valuation reports. The total unfunded pension and OPEB liability decreased from \$3,177 million in the Fiscal 2011 valuation to \$2,666.4 million in the Fiscal 2017 valuation.

Unfunded Pension and OPEB Liabilities (\$ - Millions)



OPEB: Other post-employment benefits, namely retiree health care coverage.

FPERS: Fire and Police Employees' Retirement System.

ERS: Employee Retirement System for civilian employees.

The FPERS unfunded pension liability increased, from \$559 million in the Fiscal 2011 valuation to \$1,075.7 million in the Fiscal 2017 valuation, despite reforms to the pension system in Fiscal 2010. The unfunded liability increased in part because the City lowered the investment rate-of-return assumption from 8.0% to 7.75% in the Fiscal 2012 valuation. The system also experienced investment losses after the Fiscal 2010 FPERS reforms that further increased the unfunded liability. The Fiscal 2010 reforms changed the average final compensation calculation, increased the years of service requirement for retirement eligibility, increased employee contributions into the system, modified the DROP 2 benefit, and replaced the variable benefit increase with a fixed COLA percentage for eligible retirees and beneficiaries.

The ERS unfunded pension liability increased throughout the Fiscal 2011, 2012, and 2013 valuations, due to amortization of investment losses experienced by the system. Additionally, in the Fiscal 2012 valuation, the City moved to a closed amortization period and changed the investment rate-of-return assumption from 8.0% to 7.55% for active employees. There was a slower rate of increase between the Fiscal 2012 and Fiscal 2013 valuations as compared to the increase between the Fiscal 2011 and Fiscal 2012 valuations. In the Fiscal 2011 valuation, the ERS unfunded liability was \$530 million. This increased to \$682 million in the Fiscal 2012 valuation and then to \$686 million in the Fiscal 2013 valuation. The slower growth was due to ERS reforms in Fiscal 2013 and 2014. The Fiscal 2013 ERS reforms called for the City to phase in employee contributions up to 5% for the current civilian employees participating in the system and eliminate the variable rate COLA for retirees. In Fiscal 2014, the City passed legislation providing new employees the option of a defined contribution plan or a hybrid plan. The hybrid option has components of both a defined benefit and a defined contribution plan. Based on the enacted reforms and market performance, the Fiscal 2016 valuation decreased to \$644.1 million.

The OPEB unfunded liability has declined from \$2.08 billion in the Fiscal 2011 valuation to \$946.6 million in the Fiscal 2017 valuation. This decline is due to the previously mentioned healthcare cost-sharing and management reforms implemented in Fiscals 2011, 2012, and 2013 to both medical and prescription benefit plans for retirees.

To further address the FPERS and OPEB unfunded liabilities, the Ten-Year Plan calls for additional FPERS pension changes and modifications to the OPEB liability. These planned changes are described below.

FPERS New Hires: As part of a solution to “bend the curve” of growing required contributions to the pension system, the City is proposing a hybrid pension system for Fire and Police employees hired on or after a certain date. A hybrid pension system contains both a defined benefit component and a "401(k) style" defined contribution component.

BCPS Post-1997 Retiree OPEB Savings: In 1997, the Baltimore City Public School System (BCPS) separated from City government. Since the separation, the City has continued to bear the cost and liability of health insurance benefits for retired BCPS employees. The cost of BCPS retiree health benefits is projected to grow by more than \$60 million over the next 30 years. The City is currently in discussions with BCPS about transferring responsibility for employees hired since the separation.

Budget Stabilization Reserve: The Budget Stabilization Reserve (BSR) is the City's "Rainy Day Fund." The fund is to be used to protect the City against unforeseen emergency expenditures or revenue shocks. As part of improving the City's long-term financial position, the goal in the Ten-Year Plan is to further build the BSR toward the City's target level of 8.0%, or \$144 million as of Fiscal 2018. The current balance is 7.4% of General Fund revenue and represents less than one month of operating expenditures.

Tax Competitiveness

Extend Tax Reduction: The Mayor's 20-cents by 2020 plan to reduce the tax burden on homeowners through the Targeted Homeowners' Tax Credit is a positive step and sends a strong signal to current and potential homeowners that the City is committed to reducing the effective property tax rates over the long term. The Ten-Year Plan includes an initiative to extend the Targeted Homeowners' Tax Credit with effective two-cent reductions in 2021 and 2022.

Solid Waste Enterprise: The Ten-Year Plan recommended the establishment of a solid waste enterprise to provide a stable base of funding for sanitation, trash disposal, and future landfill needs. This approach would help to support investment in service improvements such as automated trash collection, which would help to control litter and rodent control problems, while improving efficiency. Already, four of the six largest Maryland counties charge a fee for solid waste collection (Anne Arundel, Howard, Montgomery and Prince George's), and a fifth county (Harford) requires residents to contract their own trash collection. Shifting these costs out of the General Fund would enable a comparable reduction of the property tax rate. Basing the solid waste fee on the volume of household trash (“pay as you throw”) would promote recycling.

Infrastructure Investment

In recent years, capital spending levels for most of Baltimore's basic infrastructure have been driven not by an assessment of underlying needs, but primarily by a determination of the level of debt that can be afforded. The Ten-Year Plan provided recommendations to increase funding for infrastructure investment to begin addressing the City's serious infrastructure challenges, namely a \$1.1 billion infrastructure deficit. The table below shows the City's projected capital spending based on recommendations in the Ten-Year Financial Plan. As of Fiscal 2018, the Ten-Year Plan has resulted in over \$160 million of new capital investment, with at least \$320 million expected by the end of Fiscal 2022.

Capital Spending (\$ - Millions)

	Forecast
Additional PAYGO above previous \$8M baseline	\$80.0
Increase GO Bond authority from \$50M to \$65M	\$105.0
Extend \$15M County Transportation Bond beyond FY15	\$105.0
One-time release of Fleet Reserve	\$30.0
One-time release of Landfill Reserve	\$0.0
Total	\$320.0

PAYGO Capital Funding: In Fiscal 2018, the City budgeted \$21.4 million in PAYGO capital funding, which was \$4.4 million above the minimum baseline of \$17 million established under the Ten-Year Plan. In the Fiscal 2019 Recommended Budget, the City is dedicating an additional \$8.3 million above baseline, for a total of \$25.3 million in PAYGO capital funding. In each budget from Fiscal 2020 through Fiscal 2022, the City has planned to continue budgeting \$17 million as the minimum baseline PAYGO capital funding to provide resources that will not count against the City's debt limit. These annual commitments amount to \$97.7 million over the remainder of the Ten-Year Plan period.

GO Bond Authority: The Ten-Year Plan recommended that the City increase its GO Bond Authority from \$50 million to \$65 million annually. While the increase was delayed due to the requirement of voter approval, the additional bond issuance has now been built into the baseline forecast. Additionally, the City is increasing its debt limit to \$80 million for Fiscal 2020 and Fiscal 2021 to complete future mayoral initiatives.

Extend County Transportation Bond: The City plans to continue issuing County Transportation Bonds in the amount of \$30 million biannually from Fiscal 2018 through Fiscal 2022.

One-Time Release of Fleet Reserve: The Ten-Year Plan recommended that the City release \$43 million of surplus from the fleet reserve to fund the financing of new vehicles. The City withdrew \$30 million rather than the planned \$43 million, leaving funding for fleet capital needs.

Ten-Year Plan Refresh

The City is five years into the current Ten-Year Financial Plan (Fiscal 2013 – Fiscal 2022). While the work completed during this time has made significant progress towards closing the structural budget gap, baseline cost increases and other unforeseen challenges have continued to grow at a faster pace than projected revenue. Examples include increased costs related to the new FOP contract, additional contributions to City Schools, compliance with the Department of Justice consent decree, and the implementation of body camera technology, among others. Despite already identifying and implementing a net \$311 million in cost saving initiatives, the City will need to continue to find ways to trim spending, reduce long-term liabilities, and invest in much-needed capital improvements without negatively impacting service delivery.

To facilitate this, the City recently issued a request for proposals (RFP) for a consultant to refresh the current Ten-Year Financial Plan, extend the plan out through a new ten-year period, and assist with developing and implementing new initiatives that align with the goals of the current administration. The RFP responses are under evaluation, and a vendor is expected to begin work by the end of Fiscal 2018.

Revenue Outlook

FISCAL 2019

Summary
of the Adopted Budget

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Fiscal 2019
Major Revenues Forecast

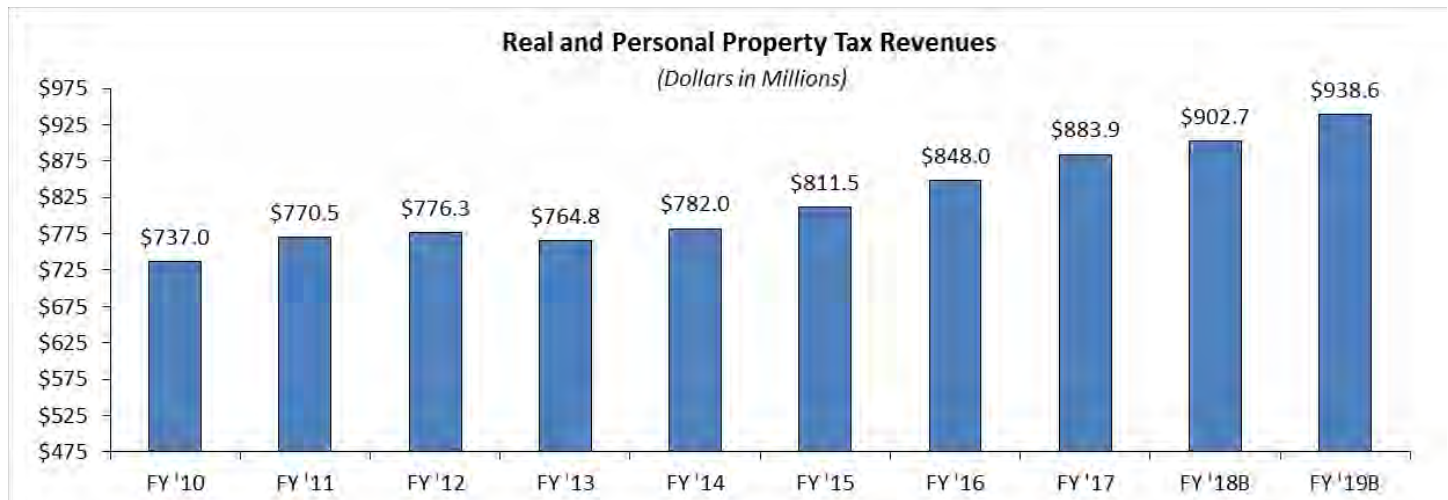
General Fund

	Fiscal 2017 Actual	Fiscal 2018 Budget	Fiscal 2019 Budget	Dollar Change	Percent Change
Revenue Category					
Property Taxes	\$883,922,916	\$902,689,903	\$938,635,800	\$35,945,897	4.0%
Tax Credits (Excl. Homestead)	(67,006,920)	(70,783,080)	(87,512,000)	(16,728,920)	23.6%
Income Taxes	334,851,015	350,808,000	353,644,000	2,836,000	0.8%
Highway User Revenues	140,452,484	146,251,280	142,877,199	(3,374,081)	-2.3%
State Aid	105,704,788	103,748,376	100,978,011	(2,770,365)	-2.7%
Energy Taxes	39,628,439	41,580,756	41,208,800	(371,956)	-0.9%
Telecommunication Tax	35,772,514	34,063,000	34,500,000	437,000	1.3%
Recordation and Transfer Tax	90,420,708	67,700,342	76,745,000	9,044,658	13.4%
Hotel Tax	30,462,290	29,145,912	30,363,475	1,217,563	4.2%
Speed and Red-Light Cameras	105,174	7,947,000	21,250,000	13,303,000	167.4%
Investment Earnings	1,420,837	1,800,000	4,000,000	2,200,000	122.2%
Children's Fund	0	(11,866,000)	(12,386,000)	(520,000)	4.4%
All Other	221,360,886	231,814,511	238,495,715	6,681,204	2.9%
Total General Fund Revenue	\$1,817,095,131	\$1,834,900,000	\$1,882,800,000	\$47,900,000	2.6%

Funding sources for the General Fund are anticipated to total \$1.88 billion, an increase of \$47.9 million or 2.6% from the Fiscal 2018 Adopted Budget of \$1.83 billion. The following section discusses each source in more detail. Each chart in this section displays the Fiscal 2018 and Fiscal 2019 Adopted Budgets and actual revenue for the prior eight years.

Property Taxes

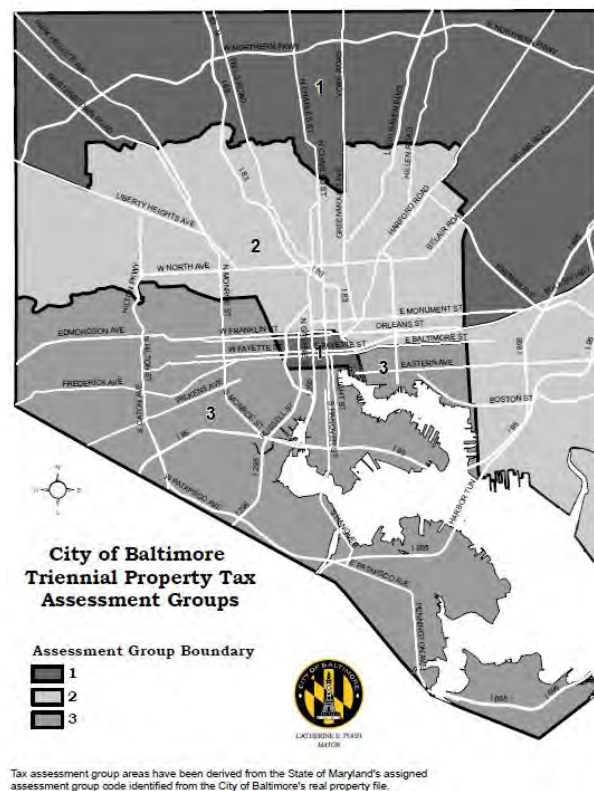
The Real and Personal Property Tax rates shall remain at \$2.248 and \$5.62 per \$100 of assessed value, respectively. The State Department of Assessments and Taxation (SDAT) estimates the value of all taxable real property and issues new assessments for approximately one-third of properties each year. All personal property is assessed annually with valuations established by SDAT based upon returns filed by individual businesses.



Real and Personal Property Tax revenue is projected to increase by \$35.9 million, or 4.0%, from \$902.7 million in Fiscal 2018 to \$938.6 million in the Fiscal 2019 budget. Personal Property Taxes are estimated to yield \$110.1 million in Fiscal 2019, an increase of 1.5% or \$1.6 million from the Fiscal 2018 budget.

Real Property tax revenue is estimated at \$856.9 million for Fiscal 2019, but this is partially offset by the state-mandated Assessment Tax Credit (ATC), also known as the Homestead Tax Credit. As a result of the Homestead Tax Credit, owner-occupied residential properties are protected from assessment increases that exceed a 4% annual growth cap. For example, if an eligible property were to increase in assessable value by 10% in a single year, the taxable value would only increase by 4%, generating tax savings to the property owner. Overall, the City's Homestead Tax Credit cost is projected to decline by \$4.8 million in Fiscal 2019, from \$33.2 million to \$28.4 million. About \$2.4 million of this reduction is a result of Group 3 residential property assessment phase-in growth that fell well below the 4% cap.

For Fiscal 2019, SDAT reassessed Group 3, which is shown in the map below as the bottom third assessment area of the City.



The Group 3 Real Property assessment reflects a total triennial assessment growth of 3.6%, which is less than half of the state-wide average of 7.7%. The increase includes 8.5% growth in commercial, but growth of only 0.1% for residential properties. Assessment increases are phased in over three years, while assessment decreases are taken immediately. Group 3 assessment data shows that out of the 70,033 taxable properties, 29,947 will experience immediate decline in Fiscal 2019. Among the properties that have declined in value, 29,149 or 97.5% are residential properties. The following table shows the actual annual phase-in percent changes of Group 3 properties as a result of these decreases.

Group 3	Average Phase-in	Actual Phase-in
Fiscal 2019	1.2%	-1.5%
Fiscal 2020	1.2%	2.7%
Fiscal 2021	1.2%	2.6%
3-Year Average Increase	3.6%	3.6%

While Group 3 experienced net assessment increases along the City's vibrant waterfront, the south and southwest industrial areas experienced comparatively larger net decline. The table below summarizes the top five net assessment increases and decreases, by neighborhood (figures in millions):

Neighborhood	Net Increase/(Decrease)
Canton	\$42.2
Inner Harbor	\$28.5
Fells Point	\$19.1
Washington Village/Pigtown	\$11.5
Riverside	\$8.0
Curtis Bay	(\$29.6)
Morrell Park	(\$42.5)
Cherry Hill	(\$45.6)
Lakeland	(\$47.3)
Brooklyn	(\$69.3)

The Fiscal 2019 reassessment represents the fifth consecutive year of assessment increases in the City after four consecutive years of decline. However, there are signs that the City's property value growth is slowing, especially among residential properties. The table below displays the full three-year assessment change, by group, for each of the last ten assessments.

Fiscal Year Reassessment	Assessment Group	Full Cash Value Assessment Increase
2010	Group III	20.9%
2011	Group I	(2.6%)
2012	Group II	(8.7%)
2013	Group III	(6.8%)
2014	Group I	(3.1%)
2015	Group II	7.0%
2016	Group III	9.6%
2017	Group I	10.9%
2018	Group II	6.2%
2019	Group III	3.6%

Property Tax Credits

In addition to the Homestead Tax Credit, the Fiscal 2019 budget includes a total of \$87.5 million in property tax reductions due to the cost of other tax credits and incentive programs. The largest incentive program is the State-mandated Enterprise Zone Tax Credit, estimated at \$46.9 million in Fiscal 2019, 50% of which is reimbursed to the City by the State.

The Fiscal 2019 budget includes the seventh year of the City's 20 Cents by 2020 property tax relief program. The Targeted Homeowners Tax Credit (THTC) now represents an average of 17.4 cents per \$100 of Property Tax rate reduction for owner-occupied properties. This is an estimated average effective rate, and not all homeowners will realize this rate. The precise number for Fiscal 2019 will not be known until late May when the analysis is performed for the tax bills and submitted to the Board of Estimates. The THTC is estimated to cost \$30.4 million in Fiscal 2019, \$12.2 million of which is covered by Horseshoe Casino lease payments.

As the following table details, from Fiscal 2010 to Fiscal 2014, tax credit and incentive programs, excluding the ATC, accounted for an annual average cost of \$25.9 million or 3.3% of the real property tax revenues. In Fiscal 2019, these programs will cost \$87.5 million or 10.2% of the estimated real property taxes. Including the ATC, forgone real property tax revenue due to tax credits and incentive programs is estimated at \$116.0 million or 13.5% of this revenue source.

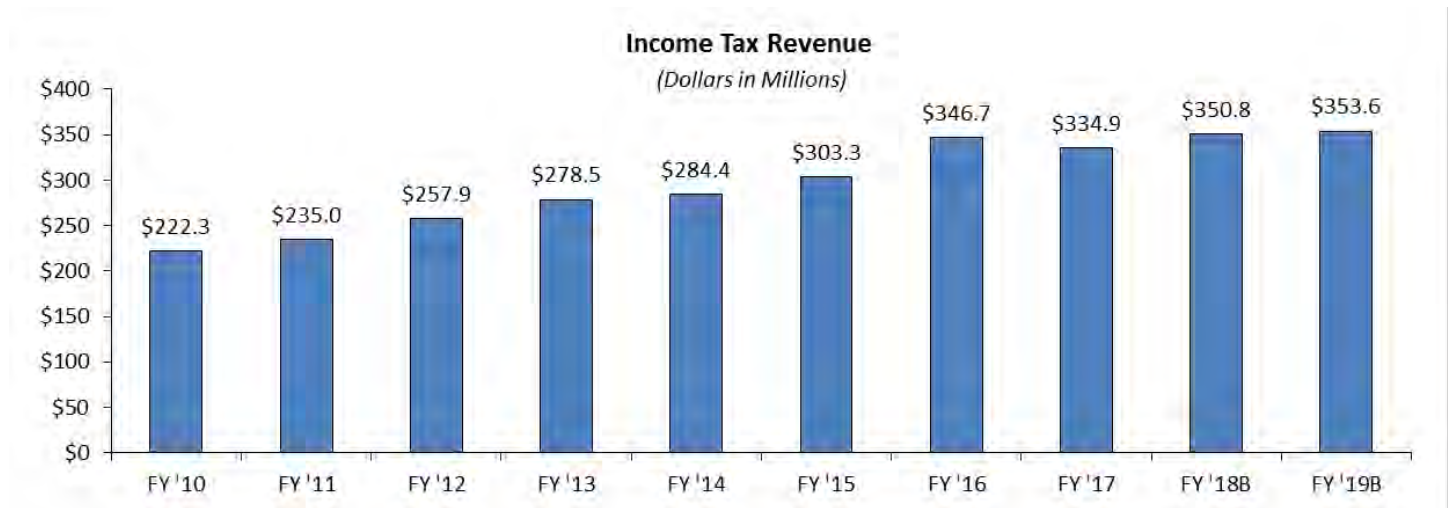
Tax Credit History Cost as a % of Real Property Tax
(Figures in Millions)

Tax Credits	FY 2010-2014 Avg. Cost	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Budget	FY 2019 Budget
Real Property Tax	\$778.0	\$750.7	\$780.8	\$815.8	\$827.4	\$856.9
Targeted Homeowners Tax Credit	(\$3.7)	(\$19.5)	(\$22.6)	(\$26.3)	(\$26.1)	(\$30.4)
Enterprise Zone Tax Credit	(\$8.6)	(\$16.5)	(\$14.9)	(\$17.2)	(\$14.2)	(\$23.4)
Historic Property Tax Credits	(\$7.5)	(\$6.8)	(\$7.8)	(\$9.4)	(\$10.9)	(\$11.3)
Brownfield and Other Tax Credits	(\$2.3)	(\$9.3)	(\$7.6)	(\$9.2)	(\$9.0)	(\$13.1)
Supplemental Homeowner's Tax Credit	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$4.5)	(\$1.6)
High-Performance Market-Rate Rental Housing Tax Credit	\$0.0	(\$0.0)	(\$0.4)	(\$2.6)	(\$3.4)	(\$4.4)
Newly Constructed Dwellings Tax Credit	(\$3.8)	(\$2.8)	(\$2.4)	(\$2.3)	(\$2.3)	(\$2.2)
Public Safety Officer Tax Credit	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$0.3)	(\$1.1)
Total Tax Credits (Excluding Homestead)	(\$25.9)	(\$54.9)	(\$55.6)	(\$67.0)	(\$70.8)	(\$87.5)
Tax Credits as a % of Real Property	3.3%	7.3%	7.1%	8.2%	8.6%	10.2%
Homestead Tax Credit (ATC)	(\$113.4)	(\$45.6)	(\$38.2)	(\$35.1)	(\$33.2)	(\$28.4)
Total Tax Credits (Including ATC)	(\$139.3)	(\$100.6)	(\$93.8)	(\$102.1)	(\$104.0)	(\$116.0)
Tax Credits & ATC as a % of Real Property	17.9%	13.4%	12.0%	12.5%	12.6%	13.5%

Income Taxes

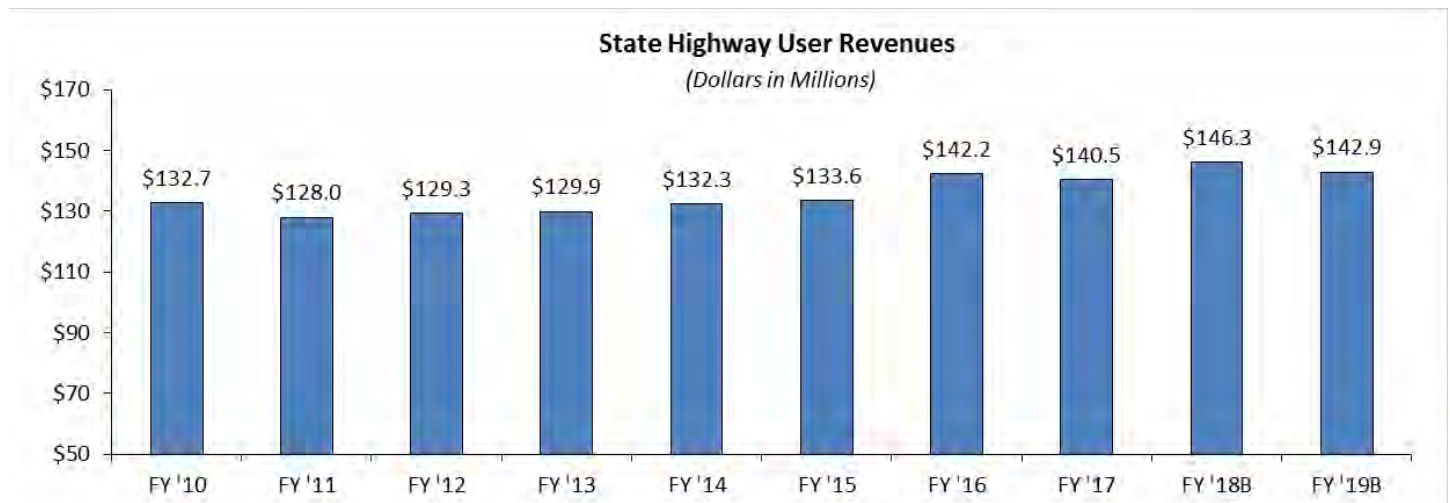
Local Income Taxes are projected to yield \$353.6 million in Fiscal 2019. This projection is only \$2.8 million or 0.8% higher than the Fiscal 2018 budget of \$350.8 million, but \$8.8 million or 2.5% higher than the most recent Fiscal 2018 projection of \$344.8 million. In Fiscals 2017 and 2018, the State identified \$10.6 million in prior-year overpayments it had made to the City. These overpayments were reconciled by reducing the City's distributions in future years, and the Fiscal 2019 projection assumes that further reconciliations will occur to bring the City's growth in line with actuals. Additionally, the State lowered its Fiscal 2018 estimate for the total cash available for distribution, from 4% anticipated growth to 2.4% growth over Fiscal 2017. The combined impact of both of these updates caused the Fiscal 2018 projection to decline to \$344.8 million, a \$6.0 million deficit versus budget.

Historically, the City's Income Tax has grown at about half of the state's growth. However, the most recent employment and job market indicators show improvement in the City's demographic profile, indicating that the City's Income Tax base is getting stronger. The Fiscal 2019 budget now assumes growth at 75% of the State projected average. The City's Income Tax rate is 3.2%, the maximum level allowed under State law.



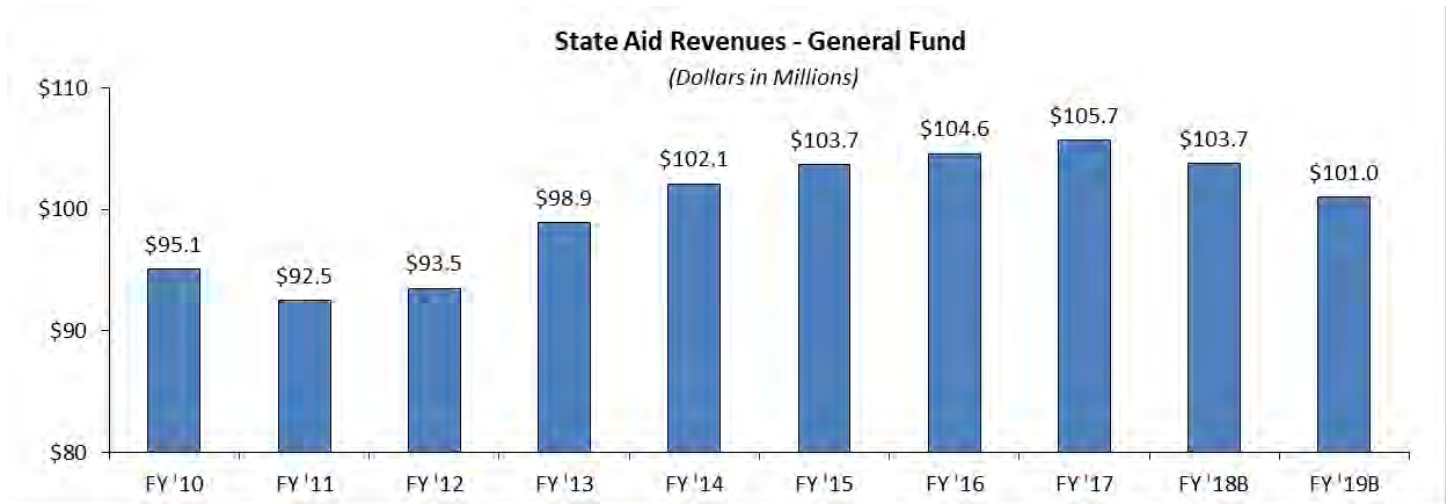
State Highway User Revenue

The budgeted Highway User Revenue (HUR) for Fiscal 2019 is \$142.9 million, which is \$3.4 million (2.3%) lower than the Fiscal 2018 budget. HUR is distributed by the State from revenues generated by the Fuel Tax, Titling Tax, vehicle registration fees, Corporate Income Tax, and a portion of the Sales and Use Tax. In Fiscal 2018, the State of Maryland provided Baltimore City with a one-time grant of \$5.5 million to fund MTA bus transportation for Baltimore City Public School students which is not included for Fiscal 2019. The City's HUR is still \$84.4 million (29%) below its Fiscal 2007 peak, due mainly to actions by the General Assembly and Board of Public Works to shift HUR to the State General Fund. The estimated Fiscal 2019 decrease reflects maintaining the City's share of total statewide HUR revenue at 7.7%.



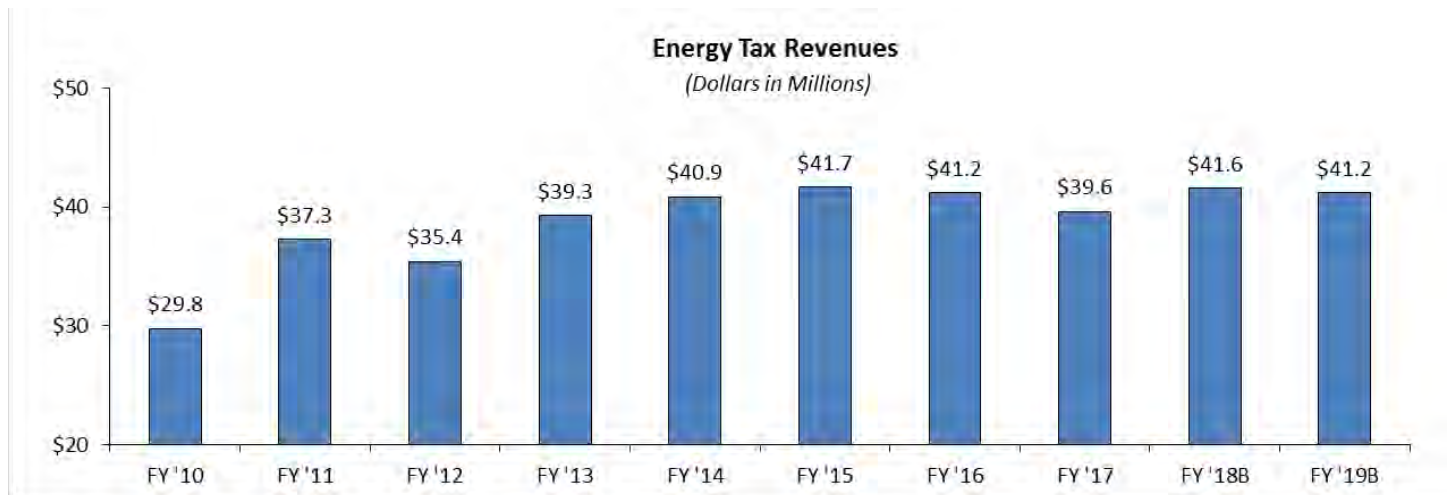
State Aid

State Aid budgeted in the General Fund is projected to decrease by \$2.8 million or 2.7% from the Fiscal 2018 budget. The decrease is driven by the reduction in the Income Tax Disparity grant of about \$3.0 million as anticipated in the Governor's Budget. This reduction is partially offset by the \$234,000 increase in the Library Services. The Disparity Grant is based on a formula designed to assure that all subdivisions receive per capita income tax receipts equivalent to at least 75.0% of the statewide average.



Energy Taxes

Energy Tax revenues for Fiscal 2019 are projected to generate \$41.2 million, down slightly from the Fiscal 2018 budgeted amount. Energy Tax revenues include Electricity, Gas, Steam, Fuel Oil, and Liquid Petroleum Gas taxes. The Fiscal 2019 estimate is based on adjustments to rates and historical usage trends, which over time has shown declining energy usage. In general, efficiencies in usage are offset by rate increases; however, unseasonably warm or cold weather can also impact total revenues.



Energy Tax Rate Calculation

The Baltimore City Code mandates that the City's Energy Tax be imposed 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(c) of the Baltimore City Code, initial tax rates were established for the Fiscal 2005 tax year based upon information provided by utility companies for calendar year 2004. If the companies failed to provide the required information, the Director of Finance was authorized to use any reasonable data to determine a proposed rate of taxation. The base year tax rates for Fiscal 2005 used data provided by suppliers of gas, electricity and steam. Where data was lacking for fuel oil and liquid petroleum gas, the Department used information available from the United States Department of Energy.

The ordinance required the Director of Finance for Fiscal 2006 and subsequent fiscal years to adjust the tax rates by the annual percent change in the Baltimore-Washington Consumer Price Index (CPI) as reported for November by the United States Department of Labor. Ordinance 10-300, enacted in 2010, adjusted the base year tax rate for Fiscal Year 2011. The CPI used for Fiscal 2019 is 1.55%.

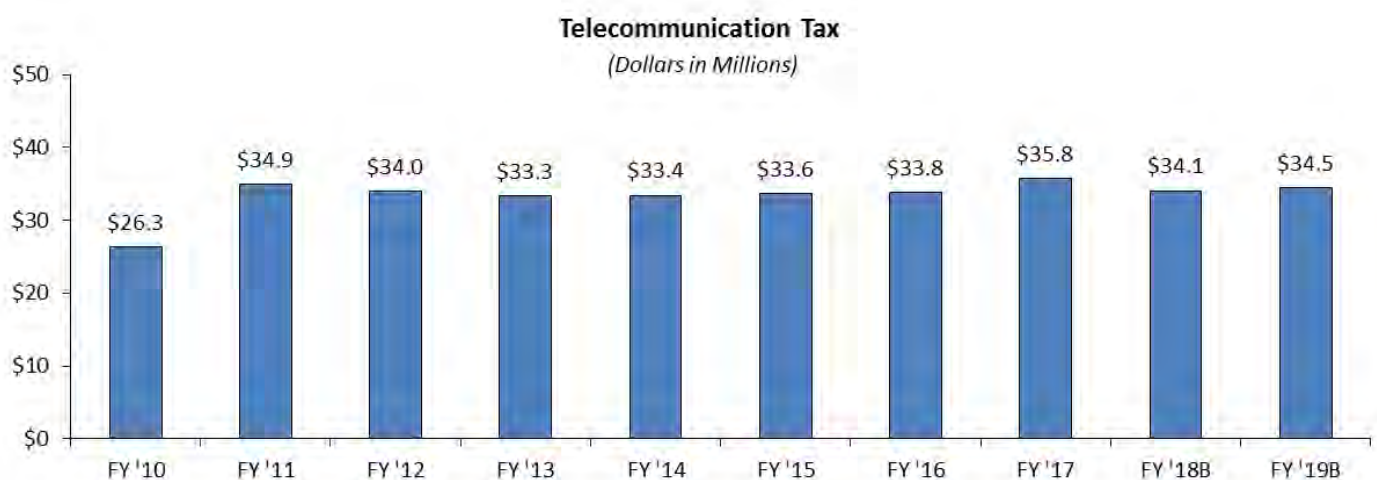
Article 28, Section 25-14(g) of the Baltimore City Code mandates that the tax rates computed be included annually in the proposed operating budget submitted by the Board of Estimates. For Fiscal 2019, the adopted rates are as follows:

Fiscal Year 2019 Energy Tax Rates (\$) by User Group and Energy Type

User Group	Electricity (kWh)	Natural Gas (therm)	Fuel Oil (gal)	LPG (gal)	Steam (lbs)
Commercial	0.008547	0.110524	0.126317	0.154160	0.002688
Residential	0.002737	0.032484	0.045590	0.048830	0.000772
Nonprofit	0.005993	0.087799	0.109021	0.134053	0.001590

Telecommunication Tax

Telecommunication Tax revenue for Fiscal 2019 is budgeted at \$34.5 million, an increase of \$0.4 million compared to the Fiscal 2018 budget. The Telecommunication Tax is a relatively stable revenue source and does not vary significantly year-over-year. The Telecommunication Tax is charged at a rate of \$0.40 per month for each Centrex local exchange line and \$4.00 per month for every other wireless or wired line.

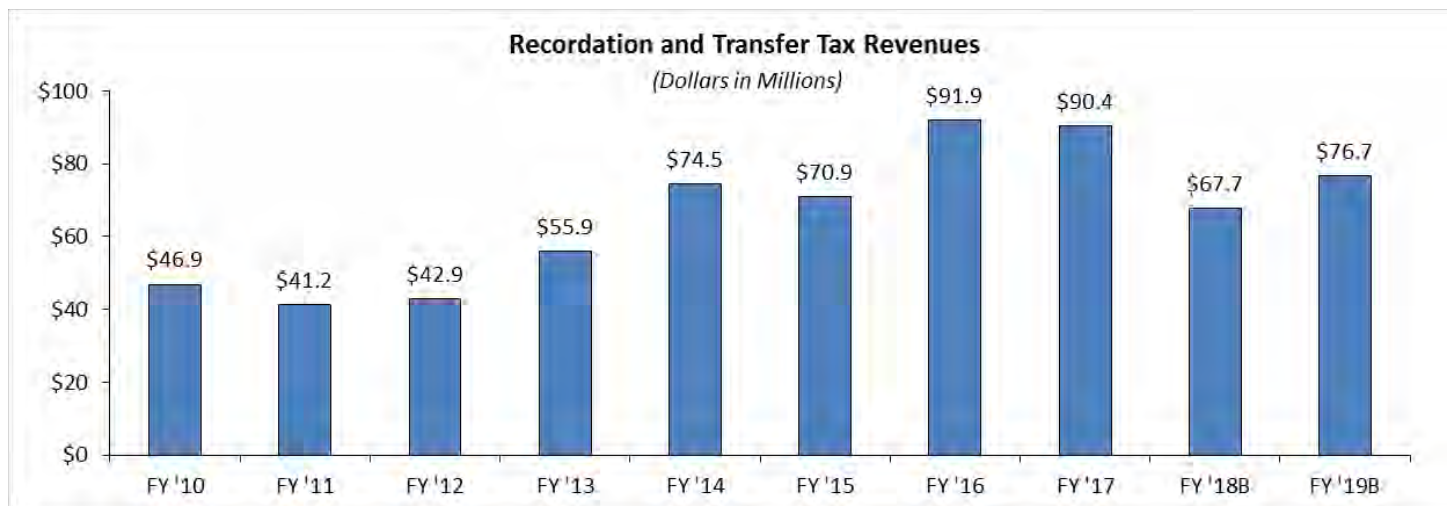


Recordation and Transfer Taxes

Recordation and Transfer Tax revenues for Fiscal 2019 are budgeted at \$76.7 million, an increase of \$9.0 million or 13.4% compared to the Fiscal 2018 budget.

These sources of revenue depend on the number and value of real estate sales and, in the case of the recordation tax, refinancing activity. Daily transaction data collected by the City's Finance Department as of December 2017 indicates that the average value of properties paying recordation tax is virtually unchanged (0.3% higher) compared to the prior year data, while the total number of transactions has decreased about 4.1%, representing a combined net total year-to-date revenue increase of \$1.9 million. The increase in revenues for recordation tax is tied to the number of one-time multimillion dollar transactions. In the first six months of Fiscal 2018 the City has collected \$2.7 million more in revenue from these transactions than the same period of Fiscal 2017. Conversely, Fiscal 2018 Transfer Tax transactions are up 13.5% as of December 2017, but revenues are down slightly from the same period of Fiscal 2017. Despite reduced revenue projections compared to Fiscal 2017, the Fiscal 2018 Transfer and Recordation Tax revenues are still projected at a \$25.4 million surplus.

Given the sensitivity of these revenues to local, state and national economic factors, recordation and transfer tax receipts are extremely volatile, and additional considerations are needed while preparing this revenue estimate. As an example, in Fiscal 2006 during the housing boom receipts from these two taxes peaked at \$116.7 million in revenues. After the collapse of the housing bubble they fell to \$41.2 million in Fiscal 2011, a drop of \$75.5 million or 64.7%. To account for this volatility, the Fiscal 2019 estimate is equivalent to the average revenue collected for the last five years.

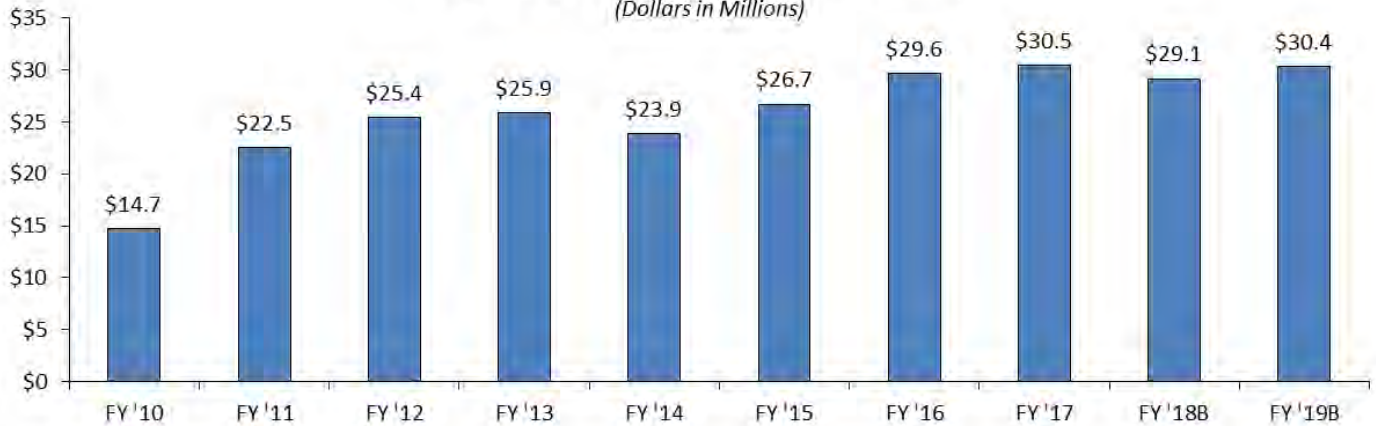


Hotel Tax

Hotel Tax revenue for Fiscal 2019 is budgeted at \$34.9 million, a \$1.2 million increase over the Fiscal 2018 budgeted amount. After subtracting the \$4.6 million Baltimore Convention Center debt service payment, the net hotel tax receipts transferred from the Convention Center Bond Fund (CCBF) to the General Fund are projected at \$30.4 million. Between 2016 and 2017, both occupancy and revenues have each increased approximately 1% year-over-year. Based on data supplied by Smith Travel, the total number of rooms in the City has remained virtually unchanged. The increased revenue estimate for Fiscal 2019 is most closely tied to historical year-end actuals.

Hotel Tax (Net Transfer to the General Fund)*

(Dollars in Millions)



*Amounts shown represent total tax less convention center bonded debt service.

Under State law, 40% of gross Hotel Tax receipts are appropriated to the local tourism bureau, Visit Baltimore. Furthermore, hotel tax receipts indirectly subsidize the Convention Center Hotel's operating budget. The following table shows the net Hotel Tax revenue that is allocated to General Fund services:

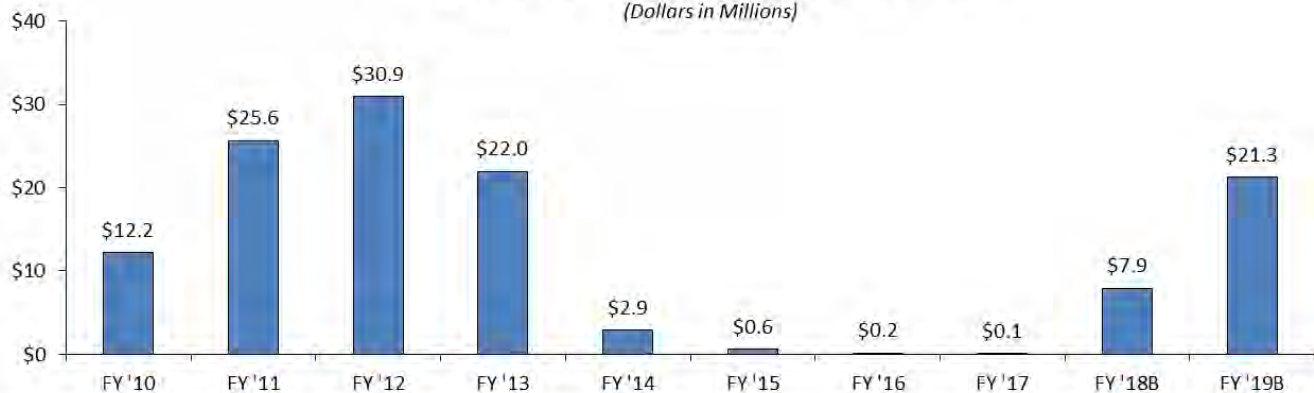
	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Budget	FY 2019 Budget
Hotel Tax	\$34,580,331	\$33,726,000	\$34,926,100
Convention Center Debt Service	(\$4,580,088)	(\$4,573,750)	(\$4,562,625)
Convention Center Hotel	(\$4,180,583)	(\$2,971,000)	(\$3,059,000)
Visit Baltimore Appropriation	(\$13,832,132)	(\$13,490,400)	(\$13,970,440)
Net Hotel Tax in General Fund	\$11,987,528	\$12,690,850	\$13,334,035
% of Actual Hotel Tax	34.7%	37.6%	38.2%

Speed Cameras and Red Light Violations

In Fiscal 2019, the City estimates it will receive \$21.3 million in traffic camera revenue, an increase of \$13.3 million over the Fiscal 2018 budget. In Fiscal 2018, the City reintroduced an automated traffic camera program after suspending the initial program in Fiscal 2013 for technical and contractual reasons. In Fiscal 2018, the City budgeted \$7.9 million in revenue based on the deployment schedule that included twenty speed, ten red light, and six commercial vehicle violation cameras. As of March 2018, the traffic camera program is scheduled to increase to approximately 100 total cameras throughout the City. In general, cameras are added based on requests directly from constituents after a review process by the City's Department of Transportation.

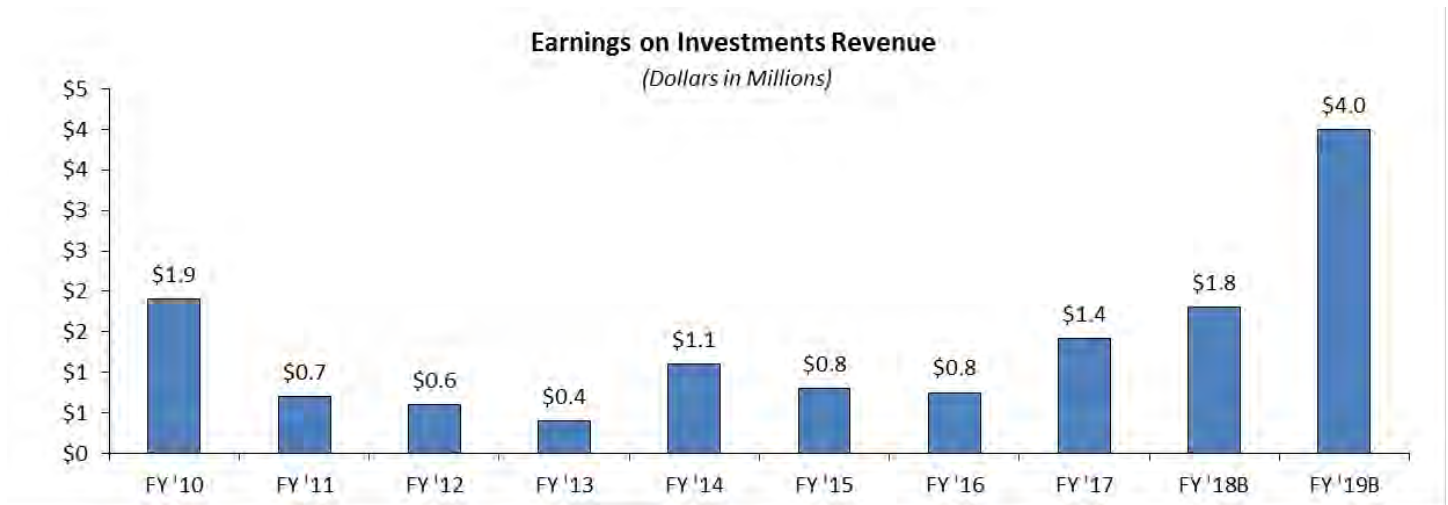
Speed and Red Light Camera Violation Revenues

(Dollars in Millions)



Earnings on Investments

City returns on cash investments for Fiscal 2019 is forecast at \$4.0 million, more than double the Fiscal 2018 budget, but still 75.3% lower than in Fiscal 2007 when these returns peaked at \$16.2 million. Earnings on investments are the returns on the daily cash balances in the City Treasury and are a function of interest rates. The primary objectives of the City's investment activities are: preservation of capital, safely satisfying liquidity needs, diversification of investments, and maximizing return consistent with strict adherence to the limitations of the investment policy. The Fiscal 2019 forecast is based on revised revenue estimates provided by the City's Bureau of Treasury Management, under the assumption that interest rates will continue to rise during Fiscal 2019. Through December 2017, the Average Annual Earnings rate was 1.162%.



Other Sources of Revenue

In addition to the major revenues referenced in this section, the City has over 150 additional General Fund revenue sources that are projected to generate \$238.5 million in Fiscal 2019. This represents an increase of \$6.7 million over the Fiscal 2018 budget, or 2.9%. The largest examples of these revenues include the Transfer from Parking Funds (\$39.7 million), contributions from Prior Year Fund Balance (\$17.8 million), Building Construction and Vacant Related Permits (\$16.1 million), Charges for Central City Services (\$14.6 million), and Video Lottery Terminals (\$12.2 million).

Children and Youth Fund

In November 2016, Baltimore City voters approved a charter amendment establishing the Children and Youth Fund.

- The Fund is a continuing, non-lapsing fund, to be used for new programs and services for Baltimore's youth, or to augment current programs and services. There will be a mandatory annual appropriation to the Fund, and any unspent funds will remain in the Fund.
- The Fund cannot be used to substitute for or replace funding for youth provided in the Fiscal 2017 Ordinance of Estimates, except to fund programs that would be discontinued due to lost grant funding.
- City Ordinance 17-0163 was passed in December 2017, providing the terms for the interim governance and administration of the Fund through July 1, 2019.

The Children and Youth Fund Task Force was formed and made recommendations to the City Council detailing the need for a new grant-making model in Baltimore capable of distributing taxpayer-backed grants to support programs and services that are helping children and youth thrive.

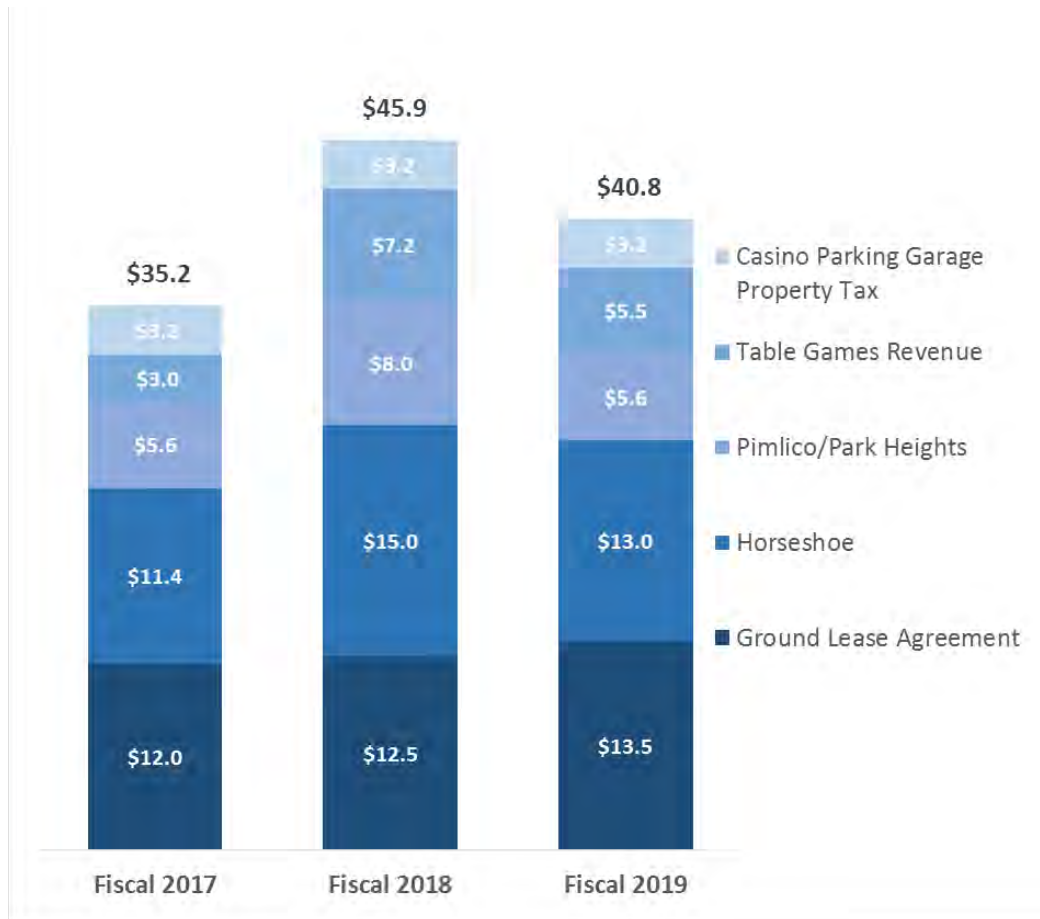
An interim fiscal agent has been designated by the City Council President in consultation with the Mayor and will identify programs and services to be funded by the Children and Youth Fund, allocate available funds to the identified programs and services, and establish a permanent intermediary. The criteria for programs and services eligible to receive funding are spelled out in Ordinance 17-0163 and are as follows:

- Are active in Baltimore City
- Are credible with and accountable to youth and the local communities they are proposing to serve
- Have an element of youth-centered programming
- Can demonstrate how they are designed to improve outcomes for young people
- Additional factors listed in City Charter Article I, §13A

The annual appropriation to the Fund is to be equal to at least \$0.03 on every \$100 of assessed or assessable value of all property in the City of Baltimore, as reported by the State Department of Assessments and Taxation (SDAT) in November each year. Grants and donations may also be made into the Fund. In Fiscal 2019, the appropriation is \$12.4 million.

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 funding to support citywide school construction, parks and recreation projects, property tax relief, and the General Fund at large. The Fiscal 2018 Budget was based on State projections that were uncertain due to the recent opening of the MGM National Harbor Casino. The Fiscal 2019 preliminary projection has been adjusted to align with updated Fiscal 2018 projected actuals. The chart below displays the three-year budget history for each category of casino-related revenue.



The Fiscal 2019 allocations adhere to the following funding formulas:

Horseshoe Ground Lease Agreement Revenue - \$13.5 million

- The ground lease payment from Horseshoe Casino to the City is calculated at either 2.99% of the Casino's gross gaming revenue or an alternate minimum payment amount determined by the contract, whichever is higher.
- The Fiscal 2019 estimated payment is the minimum payment of \$13.5 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.

Ground Lease Agreement	Fiscal 2019 Budget
Minimum Ground Lease Payment	\$13.5 million
THTC (90%)	\$12.2 million
School construction (10%)	\$1.3 million

Horseshoe Casino Local Impact Fund - \$13.0 million

- The State combines gross terminal revenue from Video Lottery Terminals (VLTs) at 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 2019 projection for Baltimore City is \$13.0 million.
- 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, among other projects.

Horseshoe Casino	Fiscal 2019 Budget
Baltimore City Allocation (27.3%)	\$13.0 million
<i>South Baltimore District (50%)</i>	<i>\$6.5 million</i>
<i>Horseshoe One-mile Radius (50%)</i>	<i>\$6.5 million</i>

Pimlico/Park Heights Local Impact Fund - \$5.6 million

- The remaining 18% of the 5.5% of total combined VLT revenue is dedicated to Baltimore City.
- Of the 18% distribution, \$1.5 million is withheld for Prince George's County and smaller jurisdictions.
- The Fiscal 2019 revenue projection is \$6.8 million; however, projected revenue in Fiscal 2018 is expected to be \$1.2 million below the \$8.0 million budget.
- To account for the expected revenue shortfall, the Fiscal 2019 budget was adjusted to \$5.6 million.
- At least 75% of the funds must be spent in the Park Heights neighborhood; in Fiscal 2019 the City will allocate 85% for this purpose.
- The remaining funding must be spent within a one-mile radius of the Pimlico Race Track.

Park Heights/Pimlico	Fiscal 2019 Budget
Baltimore City Allocation (18%)	\$5.6 million
<i>Park Heights (85%)</i>	<i>\$4.8 million</i>
<i>Pimlico One-mile Radius (15%)</i>	<i>\$0.8 million</i>

Table Games Revenue - \$5.5 million

- Baltimore City receives 5% of gross Table Games revenue generated solely by the Horseshoe Casino.
- In December 2017, MGM National Harbor opened, depleting Horseshoe Casino's market share. As a result, the Casino's Fiscal 2018 gross Table Games revenue is projected to be 14% below prior year.
- The Fiscal 2019 projection of \$5.5 million reflects this impact.
- State law requires that 50% of the funding be used to support citywide parks and recreation projects and 50% be allocated for school construction debt service.

Table Games Revenue	Fiscal 2019 Budget
Baltimore City Allocation (5%)	\$5.5 million
<i>Parks and recreation (50%)</i>	<i>\$2.7 million</i>
<i>School construction (50%)</i>	<i>\$2.7 million</i>

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 2019 projection assumes the minimum guarantee.
- This revenue supports the General Fund at large.

Casino Parking Garage	Fiscal 2019 Budget
Minimum Guarantee	\$3.2 million

Fiscal 2019

Summary of Real Property Tax Credit Programs

The table below describes tax expenditure costs for all locally authorized Real Property Tax Credit programs. In Fiscal 2019, the City budget estimates Real Property Tax Credit expenditures totaling approximately \$116.0 million. This represents a decrease of about \$200K compared to the Fiscal 2018 projected expenses of \$116.2 million.

	Fiscal 2018 Projection	Fiscal 2019 Budget
<u>Homestead Tax (104% Assessment Phase-In)</u>		
A 4% taxable assessment increase cap on owner-occupied dwellings.	\$32,966,069	\$28,439,000
<u>Targeted Homeowners Tax Credit</u>		
An annual credit based on improvement assessment values. The credit is granted to owner-occupied properties only.	26,064,862	30,402,000
<u>Enterprise Zone Property Tax Credit (EZTC)</u>		
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.	23,608,078	23,441,000
<u>Historic Restoration and Rehabilitation Property Tax Credit</u>		
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.	9,543,409	11,250,000
<u>Brownfields Property Tax Credit</u>		
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.	15,532,764	12,981,000
<u>Supplemental Homeowner's Property Tax Credit</u>		
An annual credit providing additional tax relief to low-income City residents eligible for the existing State Homeowner's tax credit.	1,348,951	1,600,000
<u>High-Performance Market-Rate Rental Housing Property Tax Credit</u>		
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.	5,007,766	4,438,000
<u>Newly Constructed Dwelling Property Tax Credit</u>		
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.	1,982,855	2,200,000
<u>Other Local Option Property Tax Credits</u>		
Includes costs of the new Public Safety Officer's, the neighborhood preservation, vacant dwelling, fallen heroes, and cemetery dwelling property tax credit programs.	102,328	1,200,000
Total	\$116,157,083	\$115,951,000

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Fiscal 2019
Property Tax One-Cent Yield

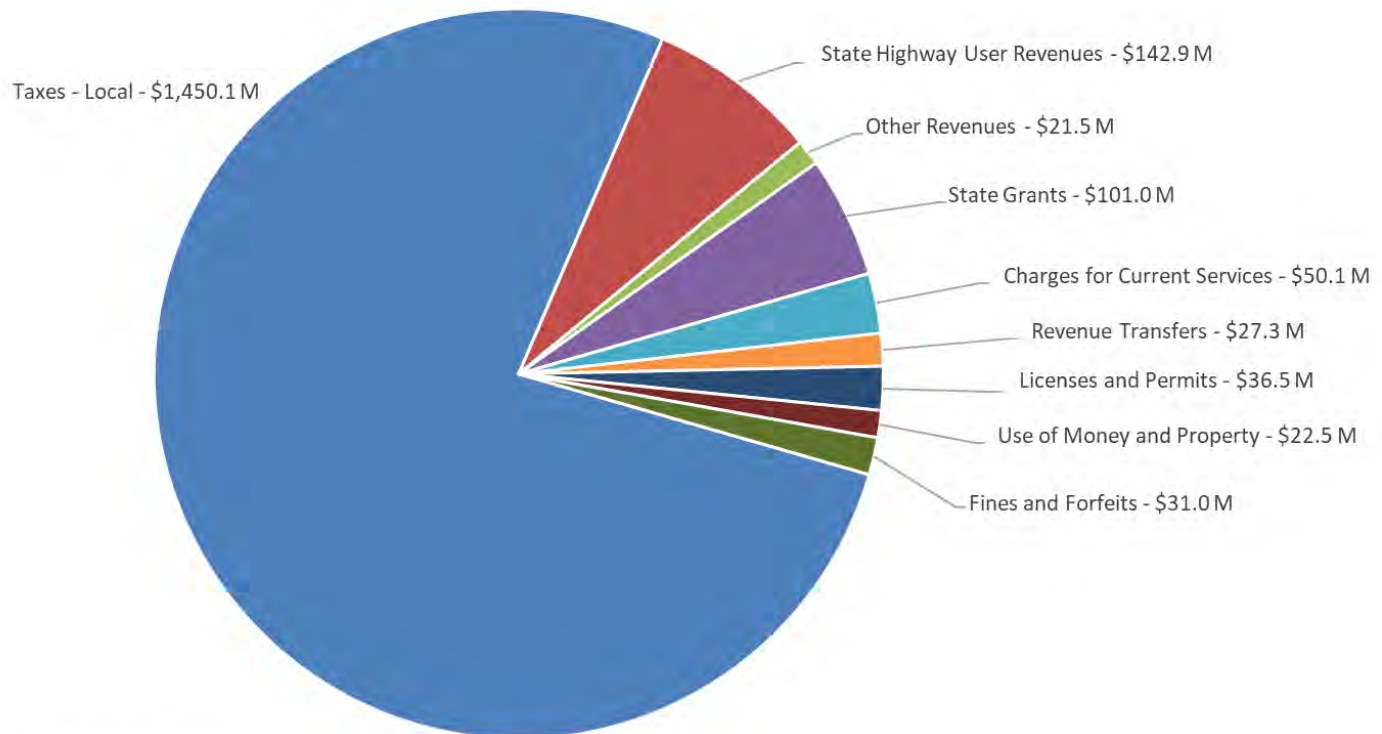
ESTIMATED ASSESSABLE BASE	Fiscal 2018	Fiscal 2019	Change
REAL PROPERTY			
Subject to \$2.248 Tax Rate			
Real Property Assessed Locally	\$37,355,374,968	\$38,791,622,877	\$1,436,247,908
Appeals, Abatements and Deletion Reductions	(195,279,982)	(294,332,696)	(99,052,714)
Adjustment for Assessment Increases over 4%	(1,515,394,105)	(1,340,855,773)	174,538,332
New Construction	42,120,000	40,000,000	(2,120,000)
Rail Road Property	210,632,000	217,285,000	6,653,000
Total Real Property Subject to \$2.248 tax rate	\$35,897,452,881	\$37,413,719,408	\$1,516,266,527
Subject to \$5.62 Tax Rate			
Public Utility Property	134,441,000	149,835,000	\$15,394,000
Total Public Utility Real Property Subject to \$5.62 tax rate	\$134,441,000	\$149,835,000	\$15,394,000
Total Taxable Real Property Value	\$36,031,893,881	\$37,563,554,408	\$1,531,660,527
TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY			
Subject to \$5.62 Tax Rate			
Individuals and Firms Personal Property	\$31,427,000	\$47,450,000	\$16,023,000
Ordinary Business Personal Property	\$992,463,000	\$952,642,000	(\$39,821,000)
Public Utilities Operating Personal Property	\$956,657,000	\$1,010,027,000	\$53,370,000
Total Tangible Personal Property	\$1,980,547,000	\$2,010,119,000	\$29,572,000
Total Real and Personal Property	\$38,012,440,881	\$39,573,673,408	\$1,561,232,527
ESTIMATED PROPERTY TAX YIELD		Fiscal 2019	
Property Subject to \$2.248 Tax Rate			
Real Property - Gross Tax Yield from \$0.01 per \$100 of Assessable Base		\$0.01/\$100	\$3,741,372
Anticipated Rate of Collection			97.5%
Net Tax Yield from \$0.01 per \$100 of Assessable Base			\$3,647,838
Estimated Total Tax Yield Property Tax Subject to 2.248 tax rate			\$820,033,902
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	\$14,984
Tangible Personal Property - Gross Tax Yield from \$0.01 per \$100 of Assessable Base		\$0.01/\$100	\$201,012
Total Gross Tax Yield from \$0.01 per \$100 of Assessable Base			\$215,995
Anticipated Rate of Collection			97.5%
Net Tax Yield from \$0.01 per \$100 of Assessable Base			\$210,596
Net Tax Yield from \$0.025 per \$100 of Assessable Base (2.5 times Real Property Tax Rate)			\$526,489
Estimated Total Tax Yield Property Tax Subject to \$5.62 tax rate			\$118,354,679
Total Estimated Property Tax Yield - Real and Personal Property			\$938,388,581
Net Tax Yield from \$0.01 per \$100 of Assessable Base - Real and Personal Property			\$4,174,326

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General Fund

Fiscal 2019 General Fund

Total: \$1,882.8M



(May not add due to rounding)

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. Six major types of revenues comprise 95.8% of the \$1.88 billion Fiscal 2019 budget. The six types of revenue are Local Taxes, State Grants, State Highway User Revenue, Charges for Current Services, revenue from the Use of Money, and Property Licenses and Permits. 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 77.0% of total General Fund revenues and

funding sources. The largest share (64.7%) of local taxes comes from current year Real and Personal Property Tax receipts. Budgeted Income Tax revenue represents 24.4% of local tax revenues. Sales and Service tax levies are imposed on energy consumption, telecommunication lines, property transfers and recordation, hotel occupancy, admissions and amusements. These revenues are estimated at \$146.1 million or 10.1%.

Local Taxes (77.0%)		
Property Taxes	\$938.6	M
Income Tax	\$353.6	M
Sales and Service	\$146.1	M
Other	\$11.7	M
Total Taxes - Local	\$1,450.1	M

State Highway User Revenues: Highway User Revenue (HUR) is distributed by the State from Gas Tax, Titling Tax and vehicle registration fee revenues. The anticipated State HUR for Fiscal 2019 is \$142.96 million, which is \$3.4 million lower than the Fiscal 2018 budget. The primary driver of this reduced projection is that in Fiscal 2018 legislation passed by the State called for additional funding for the City for the purpose of funding Maryland Transit Administration (MTA) bus passes for Baltimore City Public Schools students. The City will continue to receive the funding in Fiscal 2019; however, the revenue will be deposited into a capital account. The Fiscal 2019 budget reflects maintaining the City's share of total statewide HUR revenue at 7.7%. 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 Revenues (7.6%)		
State Highway User Revenues	\$142.9	M
Total	\$142.9	M

State Grants: The largest State grant is the Income Tax Disparity Grant with \$76.0 million budgeted in Fiscal 2019, followed by the Teachers Retirement Supplemental grant of \$10.0 million. Other sources of State revenue include funding for operations of local health programs and other grants to support library services, amounting to \$8.4 million and \$6.6 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 teacher's retirement costs to all jurisdictions. In order to offset this cost, the Maryland General Assembly approved a \$10.0 million supplemental grant for teacher pension and maintained the Fiscal 2013 Disparity Grant appropriation level of \$79.1 million through Fiscal 2016. Both the Local Health Operations Grant and Library Services Grant are budgeted relatively similar to the Fiscal 2018 budget amounts; the combined budget estimate increased by approximately \$276K in Fiscal 2019.

State Grants (5.4%)		
Income Tax Disparity	\$76.0	M
Teachers Retirement Supplemental Grant	\$10.0	M
Local Health Operations	\$8.4	M
Library Services & Other	\$6.6	M
Total	\$101.0	M

Charges – Current Services: In the Charges for Current Services group, revenues that derive from overhead charges to City enterprise funds, Impounding Vehicle and Highway Fees, and Sanitation and Waste Removal account for 74.1% of the category total. The remaining revenues, including lien report fees, District Court services, port fire protection

reimbursement, and stadium security service charges are generated from fees and charges for health, zoning, and a wide variety of other services rendered by the City.

Charges - Current Services (2.7%)		
Charges for Central City Services	\$14.6	M
Impounding Vehicles and Highway Fees	\$11.6	M
Sanitation & Waste Removal	\$10.9	M
Other	\$13.0	M
Total	\$50.1	M

Licenses & Permits: Three major groups comprise Licenses and Permits: Public Safety & Regulations; Business, Alcoholic Beverage, and Marriage Licenses; and all Other Licenses & 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 \$26.6 million. The 5% Cable Franchise Fee is captured within the Public Safety & 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 & Permits includes Food Dealer Permits, Minor Privilege Permits, and Special Event Permits.

Licenses & Permits (1.9%)		
Public Safety & Regulations	\$26.6	M
Business, Alcoholic Beverage & Marriage Licenses	\$3.7	M
Other License & Permits	\$6.2	M
Total	\$36.5	M

Fines and Forfeits: Fines and Forfeits are primarily composed of Traffic Camera revenue, revenue derived from environmental citations, and forfeiture revenues. In Fiscal 2019, the City is expanding the traffic camera program that was reintroduced in Fiscal 2018. The Fiscal 2019 traffic camera revenue estimate is \$21.3 million, or 68.5% of Fines and Forfeits. Revenues from environmental citations remain at the Fiscal 2018 budget level for Fiscal 2019 (\$7.7 million), representing 24.7% of the total revenue in this category. Revenues from Forfeitures Drug/Gambling Contraband total \$1.5 million or 4.8% of the total for this category.

Fines and Forfeits (1.6%)		
Traffic Cameras	\$21.3	M
Environmental Control Board	\$7.7	M
Forfeitures Drug/Gambling Contraband	\$1.5	M
Other	\$0.6	M
Total	\$31.0	M

Use of Money and Property: The largest Use of Money and Property revenue source is the revenue associated with the City's Convention Center. Total income generated by the Convention Center accounts for 46.8% or \$10.6 million. Other large revenue sources in this category include Earnings on Investments (\$4.0M), the Rental of City Property (\$2.5M), and

revenue tied to the Southwest Resource Recovery Facility lease (\$1.9M). All other revenues in this category amount to \$3.6 million.

Use of Money and Property (1.2%)		
Convention Center	\$10.6	M
Earnings on Investments	\$4.0	M
Rental of City Property	\$2.5	M
Southwest Resource Recovery Facility	\$1.9	M
Other Revenues	\$3.6	M
Total	\$22.5	M

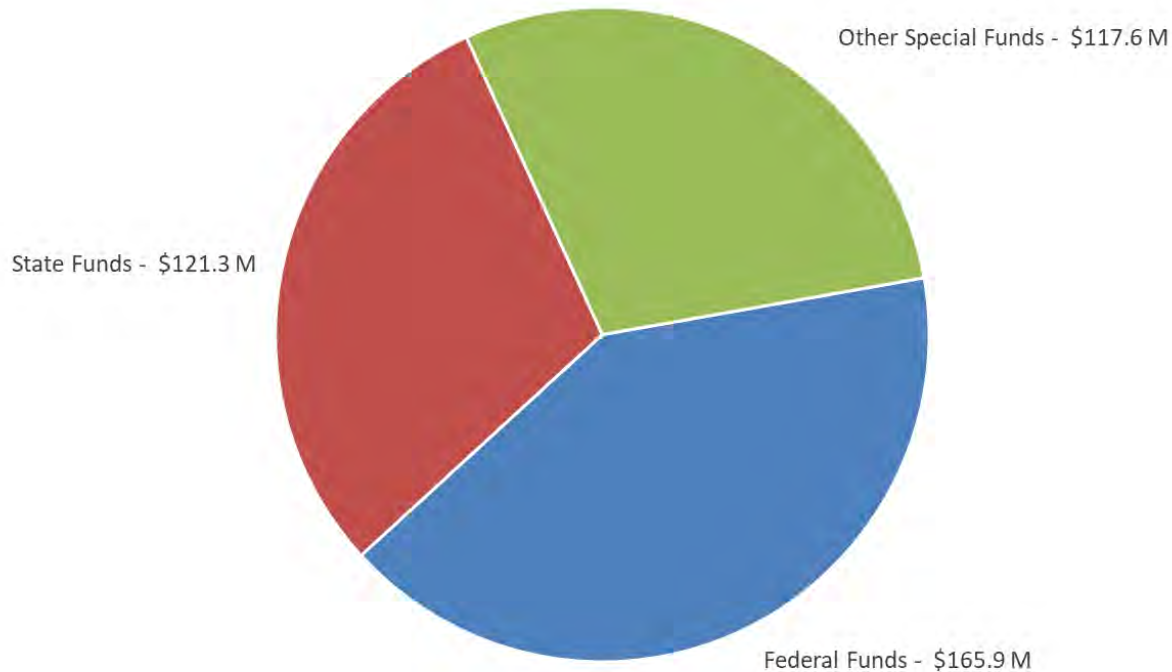
Other Revenues and Transfers: In addition to the revenues listed above, the General Fund receives about \$48.8 million, or 2.5%, in other revenues and net transfers from other funds. There are two major components to the Revenue Transfers portion of the budget: the transfer from the parking funds (\$39.7 million) and the transfer to the Children’s Fund. In Fiscal 2017 City residents voted to pass a measure that would dedicate funding to this new fund. The total transfer to this fund is \$12.4 million in Fiscal 2019. In Fiscal 2019, \$17.8 million of the Other Revenues category is from the Prior Year Fund Balance. In order to cover the funding gap for City Schools, money is being taken from Fund Balance to help bridge the deficit.

Other Revenues and Transfers (2.5%)		
Net Revenue Transfers	\$27.3	M
Other Revenues	\$21.5	M
Total	\$48.8	M

Federal, State and Grant Funds

Fiscal 2019 Federal, State & Other Special Funds

Total: \$404.8M



(May not add due to rounding)

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 2019 Federal Fund operating appropriation is budgeted at \$165.9 million, \$8.5 million lower than in Fiscal 2018. The budget includes \$29.2 million in funding for HIV Treatment Services for the Uninsured, representing a \$7.2 million decrease from the Fiscal 2018 budget. Funding for Maternal and Child Health services is decreasing \$1.9 million compared to the Fiscal 2018 budget, and grant funding for administration and information technology is decreasing by \$1.7 million. These decreases are being offset by \$1.3 million in new funding for Substance Use Disorder and Mental Health programs. Additionally, spending on permanent housing for the homeless is budgeted to increase by \$1.4 million in Fiscal 2019.

The Fiscal 2019 State aid budget is \$121.3 million, \$25.6 million higher than the Fiscal 2018 operating appropriation. Programs receiving additional State funding in Fiscal 2019 include Public and Private Energy Performance (\$11.7 million

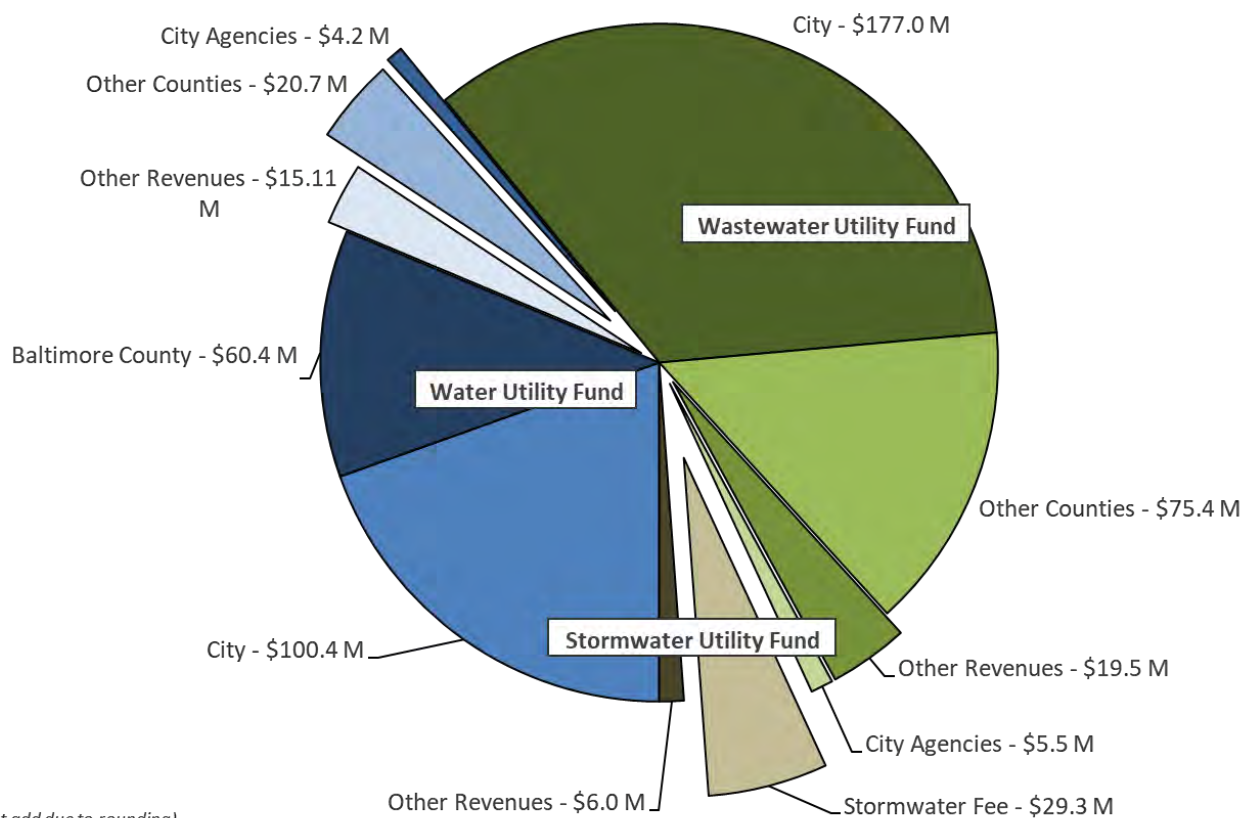
additional funding) and \$3.4 million in additional spending for Neighborhood Safety and Engagement. The \$7.2 million in decreased federal grant funds for HIV treatment is also being offset entirely by additional State funding for the same program.

The Special Fund budget for Fiscal 2019 is \$117.6 million, \$1.7 million lower than the Fiscal 2018 appropriation. Changes in the Fiscal 2019 appropriation include a \$12.0 million decrease in funding for Public and Private Energy Performance, which was partially offset by additional State funding. The Fiscal 2019 budget includes \$6.2 million in additional grant funding for CitiWatch. Funding for Maternal and Child Health and Park Maintenance also increased by \$1.1 million and \$1.3 million, respectively.

Water, Wastewater and Stormwater Funds

Fiscal 2019 Water, Wastewater & Stormwater Utility Funds

Total: \$513.4M



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. In September 2016 the City's Board of Estimates passed legislation that approved a three-year schedule of annual increases of water and wastewater rates by 9.9% and 9%, respectively, in order to fund additional capital projects for the system. The final set of rate increases was implemented on July 1, 2018.

Major Revenues

Water Utility: 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 52.0% or \$104.5 million of total user charges in Fiscal 2019. Baltimore County customers provide 30.1% or \$60.4 million, and the remaining balance comes from Carroll, Harford and Howard counties, late penalties, and other minor service charges. Fiscal 2019 revenues and funding sources are estimated to be \$200.8 million.

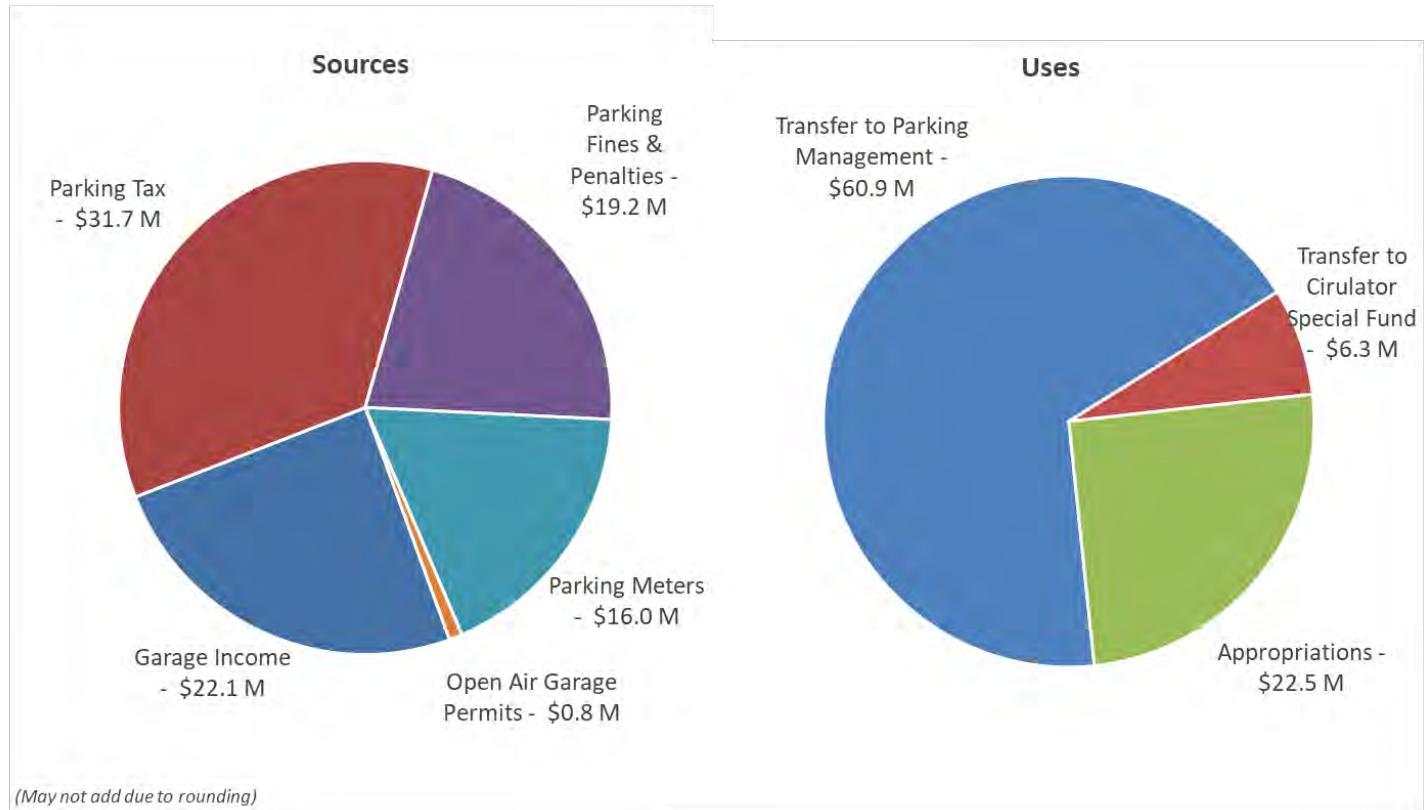
Wastewater Utility: Baltimore and Anne Arundel counties, pursuant to agreements with the City, pay into the Wastewater Utility Fund a proportional amount based on the sewage treated at the Back River and Patapsco treatment plants. These counties also pay a portion of the capital expenses of jointly used wastewater facilities. City customers, including City agencies, provide approximately 65.8% or \$182.5 million of total user charges while Baltimore and Anne Arundel counties and other service charges comprise the balance. Fiscal 2019 revenues and funding sources are estimated to be \$277.3 million.

Stormwater Utility Fund: 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. A 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. The Fiscal 2019 Stormwater Fee is estimated to generate \$29.3 million, representing 83.0% of all funding sources for the Stormwater Fund. The remaining \$6.0 million in operations funding will come from Fund Balance.

Parking Enterprise Fund

Fiscal 2019 Parking Enterprise Fund

Sources and Uses
Total Fund Sources: \$89.8M
Net Fund Sources: \$22.5M



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.

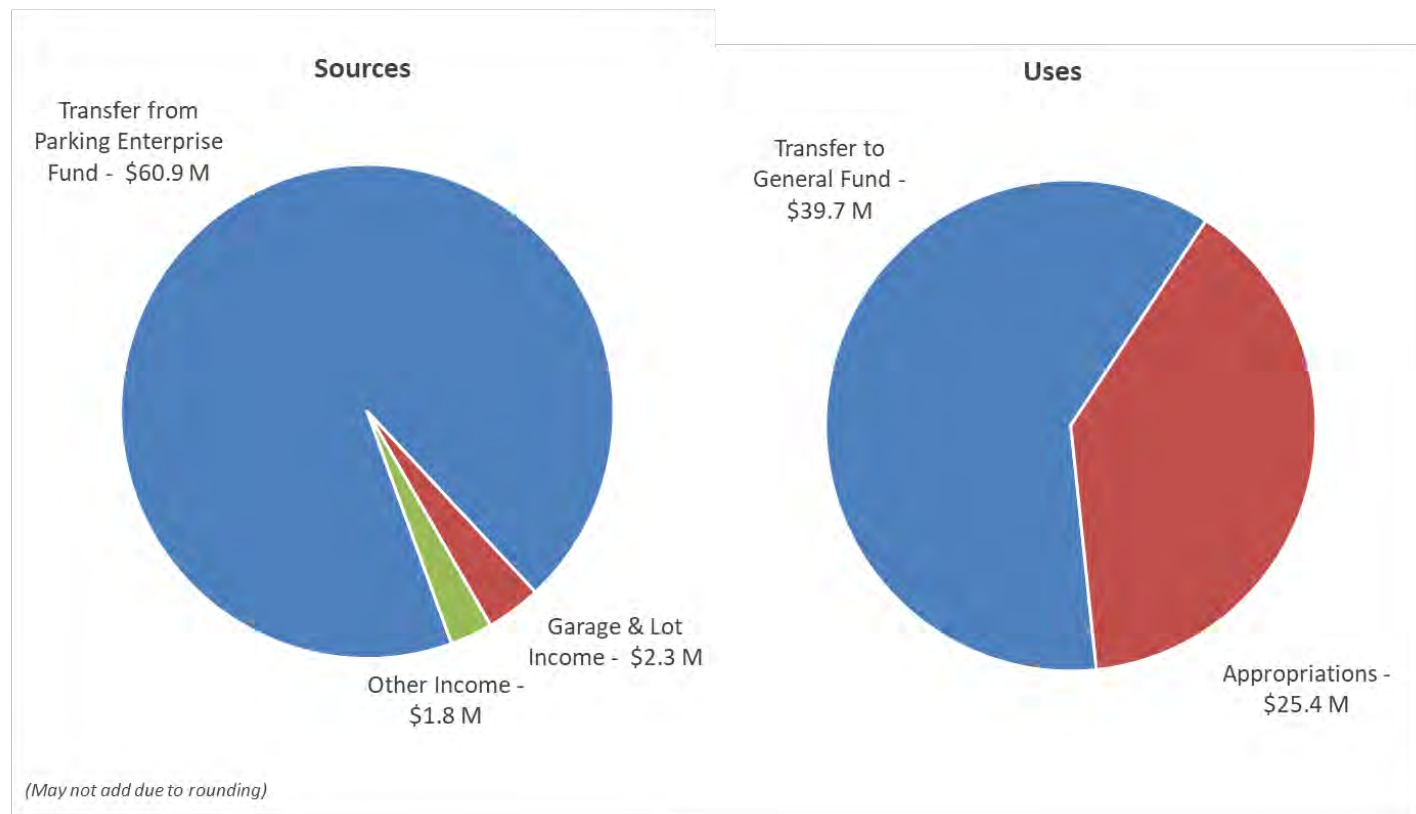
Major Revenues

The Parking Taxes, Parking Fine, Penalties on Parking Fines, and Garage Income generate approximately 81.3% of the Parking Enterprise Fund revenues. 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. The Fiscal 2019 Parking Enterprise Fund revenues are estimated to total \$89.8 million. Out this total, \$22.5 million is to support operating and debt service requirements, \$6.3 million to be transferred to the Circulator Special Fund, and the remaining \$60.9 million to be transferred to the Parking Management Fund.

Parking Management Fund

Fiscal 2019 Parking Management Fund

Sources and Uses
Total Fund Sources: \$65.1M
Net Fund Sources: \$25.4M



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

Revenues earned by fund operations total \$4.2 million. Income from City-owned parking lots and garages of \$2.3 million makes up the bulk of these revenues. Transfers from the Parking Enterprise Fund, \$60.9 million, are required to supplement fund revenues to support expenditure requirements of \$25.4 million. After expenses are met, an estimated \$39.7 million in revenues are transferred to the General Fund in Fiscal 2019. The primary expenses for the fund include debt service payments, taxes, and licensing fees that the City pays for the garages.

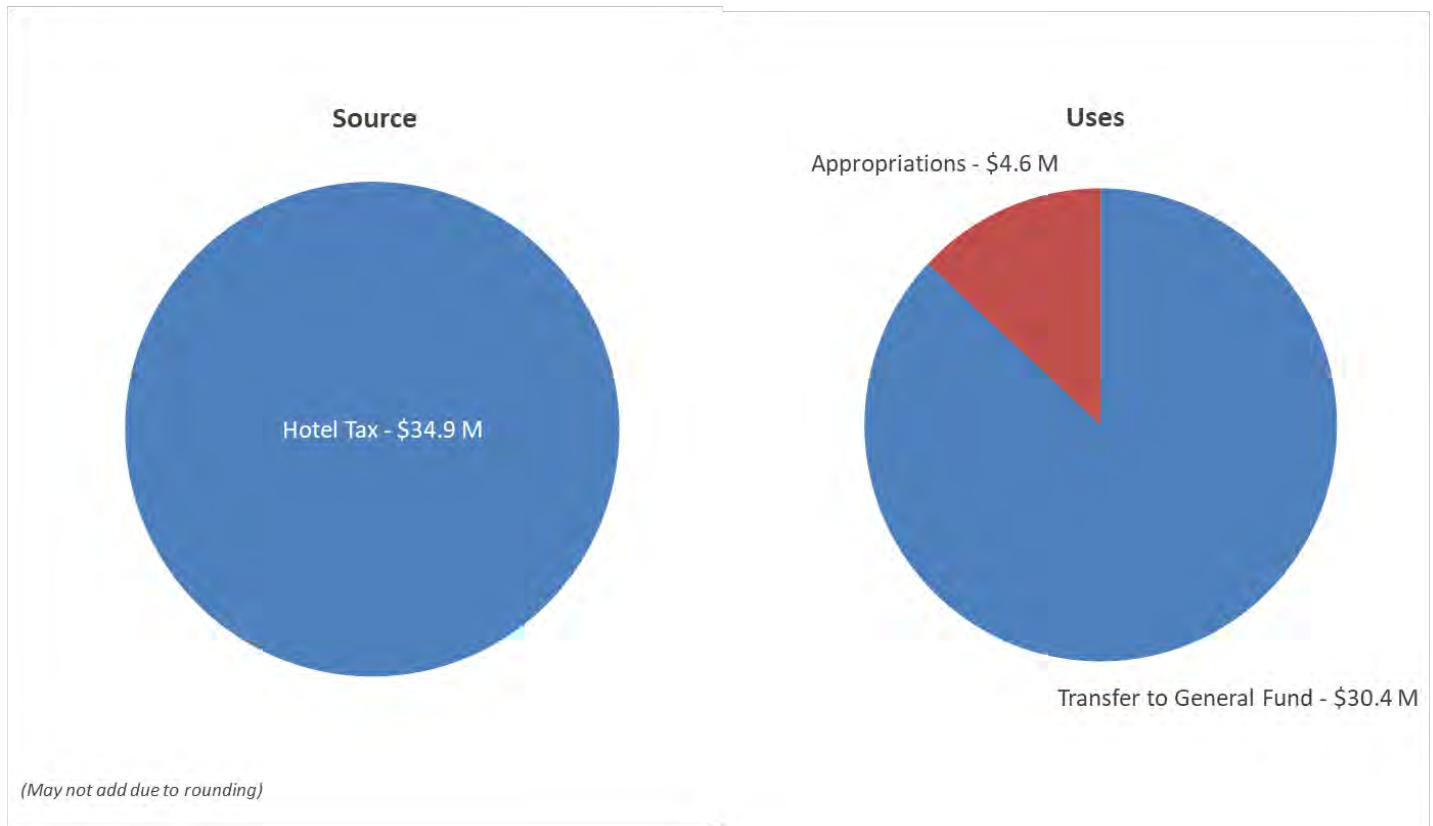
Convention Center Bond Fund

Fiscal 2019 Convention Center Bond Fund

Sources and Uses

Total Fund Sources: \$34.9M

Net Fund Sources: \$4.6M



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.

Major Revenues

The sole revenue source for the fund is the 9.5% sales and service tax levied on transient room rentals at hotels, motels and bed and breakfast facilities located in the City. Fiscal 2019 tax receipts are estimated to be about \$34.9 million. Total debt service expenses for the fund are appropriated at \$4.6 million. Hotel tax receipts in excess of the debt service expense appropriated in the fund, approximately \$30.4 million, will be transferred to the General Fund. As a result of legislation enacted by the 1997 Maryland General Assembly, the City must appropriate 40.0% of its estimated total hotel tax receipts to support the operations of the Visit Baltimore Association. The legislative requirement for promotion funding is mandated through Fiscal 2022.

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.

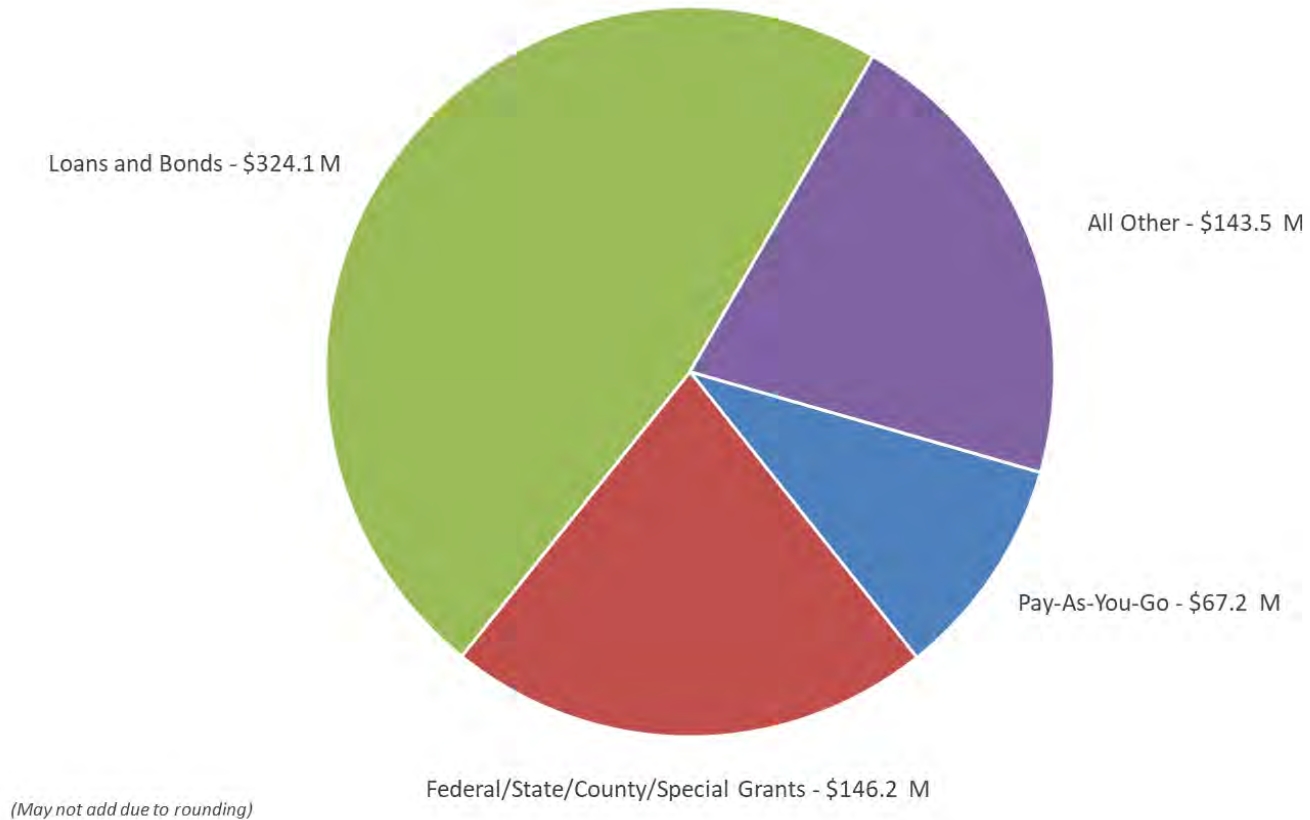
Major Revenues

The sole revenue source for the fund is the rental charge levied on City agency and other non-City users of the conduit system. The Fiscal 2019 receipts are estimated at \$32.0 million. Total expenses for the fund are appropriated at \$32.0 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 current rate for conduit occupancy is \$2.00 per linear foot. It will increase to \$2.20 per linear foot in Fiscal 2020.

Capital Fund

Fiscal 2019 Capital Fund

Total: \$680.9M



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 \$613.8 million and comprise 90.1% of the Fiscal 2019 capital appropriations of \$680.9 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 2019, revenue bonds are anticipated to decrease by \$192.3 million, to \$244.1 million from Fiscal 2018. This is due to fully appropriating funds for large projects in earlier years, allowing agencies to spend against the appropriation for the full length of the project. Pay-As-You-Go appropriations are estimated to decrease from \$71.6 million to \$67.2 million

under Fiscal 2018 due to the changes in the utility funds revenue estimates. Issuance of general obligation bonds is expected to remain at the Fiscal 2018 value of \$65 million. Total grants are anticipated to decrease by \$161.3 million (52.5% below) the Fiscal 2018 capital appropriation.

The largest funding sources in the Fiscal 2019 capital budget are: \$324.1 million, or 46.2%, in Revenue, General Obligation, and County Transportation bonds; \$146.2 million, or 27.5%, in grants (\$66.3 million in federal grants, and \$79.9 million from the State); and \$67.2 million (6.4%) in Pay-As-You-Go funding from current operating revenues. Other funding sources make up \$143.5 million, or 19.9%, of the total capital budget for Fiscal 2018.

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 2019, \$134.6 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 workers' compensation services. These funds are to operate on a fully self-supporting basis, including the financing of reserves for capital equipment replacement.

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Revenue Details

FISCAL 2019

**Summary
of the Adopted Budget**

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GENERAL FUND

REVENUE ESTIMATES: FUNDS DETAIL FOR OPERATING AND CAPITAL

REVENUE ACCOUNTS	FISCAL 2017 ACTUAL	FISCAL 2018 BUDGET	FISCAL 2018 PROJECTION	FISCAL 2019 ESTIMATE	BUDGET CHANGE
LOCAL TAXES					
Real and Personal Property - Current Year					
001 Real Property	815,792,723	827,380,448	851,462,453	856,930,400	29,549,952
004 Personal Property - Ordinary Business Corps	51,184,320	54,381,863	66,562,939	52,200,000	(2,181,863)
007 Personal Property - Individuals & Firms	370,624	1,722,000	2,928,114	2,600,000	878,000
008 Personal Property - Public Utilities	51,653,928	52,420,000	56,036,574	55,344,400	2,924,400
027 Homestead Tax Credit	(35,078,679)	(33,214,408)	(32,966,069)	(28,439,000)	4,775,408
	883,922,916	902,689,903	944,024,011	938,635,800	35,945,897
Real and Personal Property - Prior Years					
010 Real Property	4,269,803	1,500,000	5,183,507	2,200,000	700,000
011 Personal Property	(992,567)	2,200,000	26,175,572	500,000	(1,700,000)
	3,277,236	3,700,000	31,359,079	2,700,000	(1,000,000)
Real and Personal Property - Other Revenue					
016 Video Lottery Terminal	9,900,000	11,250,000	11,250,000	12,150,000	900,000
021 Penalties and Interest	6,447,269	6,200,000	7,389,835	6,481,000	281,000
022 Discounts	(2,049,879)	(2,000,000)	(2,214,013)	(2,161,000)	(161,000)
023 Supplemental Homeowner's Tax Credit	0	(4,500,000)	(1,348,951)	(1,600,000)	2,900,000
024 Tax Sale Expense	651,730	0	795,399	0	0
025 Newly Constructed Dwellings Tax Credit	(2,296,387)	(2,297,000)	(1,982,855)	(2,200,000)	97,000
028 Other Property Tax Credits	(9,194,713)	(9,036,080)	(15,635,092)	(13,081,000)	(4,044,920)
029 Enterprise Zone Tax Credit	(17,239,670)	(14,218,000)	(23,608,078)	(23,441,000)	(9,223,000)
031 Public Safety Officer Tax Credit	0	(300,000)	0	(1,100,000)	(800,000)
032 Historic Property Tax Credits	(9,420,624)	(10,909,000)	(9,543,409)	(11,250,000)	(341,000)
038 Tax Increment Financing Districts	11,952,722	20,489,020	12,136,601	16,715,300	(3,773,720)
039 Targeted Homeowners Tax Credit	(26,288,025)	(26,078,000)	(26,064,862)	(30,402,000)	(4,324,000)
040 High-Performance Market-Rate Rental Housing Tax Credit	(2,567,501)	(3,445,000)	(5,007,766)	(4,438,000)	(993,000)
	(40,105,078)	(34,844,060)	(53,833,191)	(54,326,700)	(19,482,640)
Sales and Service					
041 Heavy Equipment Gross Receipts	178,337	100,000	174,529	150,000	50,000
045 Gas	12,477,478	12,632,000	14,337,453	13,061,500	429,500
046 Electricity	26,527,984	27,646,315	27,018,740	27,482,800	(163,515)
047 Fuel Oil	229,787	250,000	270,296	200,000	(50,000)
049 Steam	993,102	1,189,400	1,019,913	1,126,100	(63,300)
050 Telephone	35,772,514	34,063,000	34,203,854	34,500,000	437,000
051 Homeless Relief Assistance Tax	465,156	700,000	260,073	500,000	(200,000)
052 Hotel (transferred from Conv Ctr Bond Redemption Fund)	30,462,290	29,145,912	28,405,838	30,363,475	1,217,563
053 Property Transfer	48,179,234	34,059,048	46,966,265	39,379,300	5,320,252
054 Liquid Petroleum Gas	124,639	90,000	141,073	90,000	0
055 Refund Reserve - Gas	(229,543)	(65,559)	(261,088)	(238,200)	(172,641)
056 Refund Reserve - Electricity	(495,008)	(161,400)	(344,462)	(513,400)	(352,000)
	154,685,970	139,648,716	152,192,484	146,101,575	6,452,859
Payments in Lieu of Taxes					
060 Housing Authority	637,111	450,000	194,096	100,000	(350,000)
062 Urban Renewal	145,179	105,000	175,354	112,500	7,500
063 Off-Street Parking Properties	753,861	705,000	2,407,213	789,100	84,100
064 Maryland Port and Stadium Authorities	964,459	995,492	964,459	2,120,492	1,125,000
065 Apartments	4,350,885	3,372,612	4,697,478	3,604,100	231,488
067 Economic Development	1,460,842	1,500,000	4,621,969	1,318,500	(181,500)
068 Annual Nonprofit Contribution	6,325,491	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	0
	14,637,828	13,128,104	19,060,569	14,044,692	916,588
Other Local Taxes					
075 Tax Sale Fees and Other	595,901	400,000	367,622	400,000	0
076 Simulated Slot Machine Registration Tax	1,058,050	1,000,000	905,986	1,188,600	188,600

GENERAL FUND

REVENUE ESTIMATES: FUNDS DETAIL FOR OPERATING AND CAPITAL

REVENUE ACCOUNTS	FISCAL 2017 ACTUAL	FISCAL 2018 BUDGET	FISCAL 2018 PROJECTION	FISCAL 2019 ESTIMATE	BUDGET CHANGE
077 Billboard Tax	1,673,235	1,700,000	1,453,177	1,700,000	0
078 Taxicab Excise Tax	25,495	50,000	15,927	25,000	(25,000)
	3,352,681	3,150,000	2,742,712	3,313,600	163,600
Income Tax					
081 Income Tax - State Collected	317,749,560	332,808,000	331,688,178	335,141,000	2,333,000
083 Unallocated Withholding - Regular	8,842,340	8,500,000	10,300,473	9,114,000	614,000
084 Income Tax - Fiduciary Returns	8,259,115	9,500,000	5,590,608	9,389,000	(111,000)
	334,851,015	350,808,000	347,579,259	353,644,000	2,836,000
Locally Imposed - State Collected					
085 Admissions	9,050,608	8,008,856	8,839,881	8,583,800	574,944
086 Recordation	42,241,474	33,641,294	42,331,444	37,365,700	3,724,406
	51,292,082	41,650,150	51,171,325	45,949,500	4,299,350
Taxes - State Shared					
101 State Highway User Revenues	140,452,484	146,251,280	144,735,827	142,877,199	(3,374,081)
	140,452,484	146,251,280	144,735,827	142,877,199	(3,374,081)
TOTAL: LOCAL TAXES	1,546,367,134	1,566,182,093	1,639,032,075	1,592,939,666	26,757,573
LICENSES AND PERMITS					
General Government					
120 City/State Business	1,603,523	1,700,000	1,671,801	1,700,000	0
122 Alcoholic Beverage	2,109,602	2,000,000	2,124,511	2,000,000	0
123 Marriage	24,857	20,000	59,540	25,000	5,000
	3,737,982	3,720,000	3,855,852	3,725,000	5,000
Public Safety and Regulation					
126 Media Production Services	77,162	30,600	71,828	30,000	(600)
127 Cable TV Franchise Fee	7,474,120	7,871,400	6,770,210	8,052,900	181,500
128 Fire Prevention - Fire Code	1,948,357	1,400,000	1,805,466	1,666,800	266,800
129 Rental Property Registrations	5,118,154	4,997,945	5,117,213	5,036,900	38,955
130 Multiple Family Dwelling Permits	0	0	1,216	0	0
131 Miscellaneous Building Inspection Revenue	1,009,128	1,049,764	718,511	1,048,700	(1,064)
132 Building Construction Permits	5,636,947	5,250,000	3,340,242	5,250,000	0
133 Electrical Installation Permits	1,222,334	990,818	580,386	1,000,000	9,182
134 Mechanical Equipment Permits	1,060,044	856,613	525,525	1,000,000	143,387
135 Plumbing Permits	626,855	583,851	291,085	600,000	16,149
136 Elevator Permits	815	1,000	3,689	1,200	200
137 Filing Fees - Building Permits	1,423,091	1,362,552	4,224,263	1,500,000	137,448
138 Alarm System Registration Permits	32,577	0	18,210	25,000	25,000
139 Public Assembly Permits	8,120	8,000	5,160	8,700	700
140 Professional and Occupational Licenses	565,515	514,020	485,764	536,400	22,380
141 Vacant Structure Fee	613,630	535,806	610,597	550,000	14,194
143 Amusement Device Licenses	69	40,000	(3,236)	25,000	(15,000)
145 Dog Licenses and Kennel Permits	12,130	10,000	168,694	12,000	2,000
146 Special Police Appointment Fees	420	3,000	851	3,000	0
149 Vacant Lot Registration Fees	113,103	130,000	121,575	115,000	(15,000)
150 Trades Licenses	127,105	132,830	82,685	136,700	3,870
	27,069,676	25,768,199	24,939,934	26,598,300	830,101
Health					
151 Food Dealer Permits	1,744,399	2,179,588	1,620,037	1,935,500	(244,088)
152 Swimming Pool Licenses	61,550	60,000	89,055	61,400	1,400
154 Solid Waste Collection Permits	133,309	147,300	201,877	185,000	37,700
	1,939,258	2,386,888	1,910,969	2,181,900	(204,988)
Highways					
163 Minor Privilege Permits	1,639,536	2,400,000	1,482,265	2,000,000	(400,000)
164 Public Utility Pole Permits	561,550	561,900	567,350	562,000	100

GENERAL FUND

REVENUE ESTIMATES: FUNDS DETAIL FOR OPERATING AND CAPITAL

REVENUE ACCOUNTS		FISCAL 2017 ACTUAL	FISCAL 2018 BUDGET	FISCAL 2018 PROJECTION	FISCAL 2019 ESTIMATE	BUDGET CHANGE
169	Permits and Inspection - Private Paving	62,219	69,400	48,298	60,900	(8,500)
170	Developer Agreement Fees	1,234,357	550,000	394,063	500,000	(50,000)
171	Street Cut Permit Fees	531,060	650,000	1,109,046	700,000	50,000
173	Special Event Permits	209,116	100,000	158,058	150,000	50,000
		4,237,838	4,331,300	3,759,080	3,972,900	(358,400)
TOTAL: LICENSES AND PERMITS		36,984,754	36,206,387	34,465,835	36,478,100	271,713
FINES AND FORFEITS						
177	Court-Ordered Restitution and Misc Fines	81,202	10,000	10,968	40,900	30,900
178	Civil Citations	23,635	87,516	11,539	55,000	(32,516)
179	Sheriff Revenue	235,438	230,000	168,629	230,100	100
180	Forfeitures Drug/Gambling Contraband	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,815,958	1,500,000	0
181	Minimum Wage Violations	182,090	60,300	141,648	70,000	9,700
182	Environmental Control Board Fines	7,530,519	7,650,000	6,009,976	7,650,000	0
185	Bad Check Charge	18,152	30,000	43,221	30,000	0
186	District Court Housing Fines	0	3,000	10,891	0	(3,000)
187	Liquor Board Fines	154,764	114,878	235,150	150,000	35,122
188	Library Fines	230,956	200,000	172,019	40,000	(160,000)
190	Street Cut Fines	0	255,500	0	0	(255,500)
191	Red Light Fines	29,402	3,458,000	6,311,600	10,250,000	6,792,000
193	Speed Cameras	75,772	4,489,000	9,626,109	11,000,000	6,511,000
		10,061,930	18,088,194	24,557,708	31,016,000	12,927,806
TOTAL: FINES AND FORFEITS		10,061,930	18,088,194	24,557,708	31,016,000	12,927,806
USE OF MONEY						
200	Earnings on Investments	1,420,837	1,800,000	5,322,573	4,000,000	2,200,000
206	Interest on Property Sale Proceeds	62,978	191,640	52,787	66,500	(125,140)
207	Interest on Gambling/Drug Confiscated Cash	39,991	50,000	49,750	32,500	(17,500)
217	Principal - Private Activity Bond Loans	19,448	7,200	0	10,600	3,400
218	Interest - Private Activity Bond Loans	362	2,100	50	1,200	(900)
227	Principal - CDFC Loan	116,271	221,500	95,960	194,500	(27,000)
228	Interest - CDFC Loan	33,737	33,700	30,249	35,900	2,200
232	Principal - SELP Loans	0	700	0	0	(700)
238	Interest - 4th Industrial Commercial Loan	0	100	0	0	(100)
239	Principal - 4th Industrial Commercial Loan	0	5,900	0	0	(5,900)
250	Principal - MILA/MICRF	18,499	204,300	0	134,800	(69,500)
251	Interest - MILA/MICRF	0	800	0	0	(800)
252	Principal - Off-Street Parking Loans	2,018,164	11,200	0	11,200	0
253	Interest - Off-Street Parking Loans	25,909	24,500	0	25,000	500
255	Principal - Economic Development Loan Program	301,341	414,900	280,644	347,800	(67,100)
256	Interest - Economic Development Loan Program	71,060	87,200	70,040	75,600	(11,600)
259	Interest - Community Development Fund Loans	1,496	4,800	2,033	2,300	(2,500)
260	Principal - Community Development Fund Loans	12,350	23,100	6,502	16,500	(6,600)
		4,142,443	3,083,640	5,910,588	4,954,400	1,870,760
TOTAL: USE OF MONEY		4,142,443	3,083,640	5,910,588	4,954,400	1,870,760
USE OF PROPERTY						
201	Rental of City Property	3,490,634	2,900,000	2,912,463	2,450,000	(450,000)
209	Expressway Air Space Leases	15,606	12,500	11,135	12,100	(400)
210	Rental from Inner Harbor Shoreline	790,703	820,000	737,455	830,000	10,000
214	SW Resource Recovery Facility - Lease	1,630,150	1,760,562	1,760,562	1,901,407	140,845
236	MOCJ Citiwatch-Reimb Housing	545,391	0	75,151	0	0
240	Harbor Shoreline - Docking Fees	(106,237)	50,000	23,075	50,000	0

GENERAL FUND

REVENUE ESTIMATES: FUNDS DETAIL FOR OPERATING AND CAPITAL

REVENUE ACCOUNTS		FISCAL 2017 ACTUAL	FISCAL 2018 BUDGET	FISCAL 2018 PROJECTION	FISCAL 2019 ESTIMATE	BUDGET CHANGE
241	Rental from Community Centers	146,316	0	73,844	63,100	63,100
243	Rentals from Wharfage - Piers and Docks	11,031	15,000	11,309	15,800	800
244	Rental of City Poles	0	0	881,564	949,700	949,700
246	Royal Farm Arena Naming Rights	200,037	250,000	250,357	250,000	0
247	Convention Center	9,481,508	10,219,684	9,371,169	10,550,200	330,516
248	Municipal Advertising	0	1,000,000	40,000	500,000	(500,000)
		16,205,139	17,027,746	16,148,084	17,572,307	544,561
	TOTAL: USE OF PROPERTY	16,205,139	17,027,746	16,148,084	17,572,307	544,561
FEDERAL GRANTS						
280	Civil Defense	480,261	220,000	254,753	300,000	80,000
		480,261	220,000	254,753	300,000	80,000
	TOTAL: FEDERAL GRANTS	480,261	220,000	254,753	300,000	80,000
STATE AID						
401	Targeted Aid (Income Tax Disparity)	77,105,345	79,051,790	79,051,790	76,012,567	(3,039,223)
403	Teachers Retirement Supplemental Grant	10,047,596	10,047,956	10,047,596	10,048,000	44
415	Local Health Operations	10,010,783	8,218,630	8,903,514	8,366,725	148,095
475	Library Services	8,376,847	6,250,000	6,250,498	6,378,019	128,019
482	War Memorial	164,217	180,000	175,000	172,700	(7,300)
		105,704,788	103,748,376	104,428,398	100,978,011	(2,770,365)
	TOTAL: STATE AID	105,704,788	103,748,376	104,428,398	100,978,011	(2,770,365)
PRIVATE GRANTS						
590	Interest - Enoch Pratt Endowment	26,000	26,600	0	25,900	(700)
592	Voluntary Payment In Lieu of Taxes	100,000	0	100,000	0	0
		126,000	26,600	100,000	25,900	(700)
	TOTAL: PRIVATE GRANTS	126,000	26,600	100,000	25,900	(700)
CHARGES - CURRENT SERVICES						
General Government						
618	Transcriber Service Charges	63,313	20,000	56,734	43,000	23,000
620	RBDL Administration Fee	574	7,300	1,517	5,000	(2,300)
621	Bill Drafting Service	29,484	28,000	24,828	27,300	(700)
623	Zoning Appeal Fees	69,614	82,000	92,086	81,300	(700)
624	Rehab Loan Application Fees	0	6,600	0	0	(6,600)
628	Civil Marriage Ceremonies	12,690	13,000	12,955	13,100	100
632	Lien Reports	1,979,130	1,880,449	1,932,343	2,000,000	119,551
633	Election Filing Fees	2,273	4,000	6,312	5,400	1,400
634	Surveys Sales of Maps and Records	15,947	23,000	13,347	20,200	(2,800)
636	3rd Party Disability Recoveries	49,456	45,000	71,993	50,000	5,000
638	Semi - Annual Tax Payment Fee	115,644	200,000	379,361	120,000	(80,000)
639	Tax Roll Service Charge	36,996	20,000	38,588	28,700	8,700
640	Audit Fees - Comptroller's Office	320,000	507,566	0	527,200	19,634
648	Sub-division Plat Charges	12,800	15,000	4,575	15,000	0
649	Vending Machine Commissions	35,782	40,000	58,046	36,500	(3,500)
651	Reimbursement for Use of City Vehicles	15,046	15,000	23,762	16,400	1,400
654	Charges for Central City Services	13,726,059	14,727,000	14,257,676	14,600,000	(127,000)
		16,484,808	17,633,915	16,974,123	17,589,100	(44,815)
Public Safety and Regulation						
657	Liquor Board Advertising Fees	116,175	70,000	119,245	100,000	30,000
659	Sale of Accident and Incident Reports	368,496	330,462	398,243	370,000	39,538
660	Stadium Security Service Charges	1,873,457	2,656,252	1,529,344	1,739,100	(917,152)

GENERAL FUND

REVENUE ESTIMATES: FUNDS DETAIL FOR OPERATING AND CAPITAL

REVENUE ACCOUNTS	FISCAL 2017 ACTUAL	FISCAL 2018 BUDGET	FISCAL 2018 PROJECTION	FISCAL 2019 ESTIMATE	BUDGET CHANGE
661 Port Fire Protection (MPA)	1,400,000	1,399,940	1,399,940	1,400,000	60
662 Sheriff - District Court Service	5,377,712	5,332,243	5,279,716	5,405,200	72,957
663 False Alarm Fees	193,385	352,635	201,524	291,800	(60,835)
664 Fire Dept - Sales of Reports	29,415	21,500	37,817	24,900	3,400
665 Fire Ambulance Stadium Service	0	25,000	0	9,300	(15,700)
666 Child Support Enforcement	0	0	0	345,400	345,400
668 Deputy Sheriff Enforcement	48,103	0	0	0	0
669 Federal Marshall Service	61,333	0	30,309	0	0
	9,468,076	10,188,032	8,996,138	9,685,700	(502,332)
Health					
680 Miscellaneous Environmental Fees	27,510	10,000	24,425	14,400	4,400
700 New Health Plan Review	57,630	10,000	113,855	25,500	15,500
701 Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point Plan	500	0	2,150	500	500
	85,640	20,000	140,430	40,400	20,400
Social Services					
706 Sheriff - DHR Service Agreement	719,909	353,000	206,504	0	(353,000)
	719,909	353,000	206,504	0	(353,000)
Recreation and Culture					
773 Video Rental and Other Charges	10,913	0	7,926	60,000	60,000
777 Swimming Pool Passes	160,769	145,000	169,390	150,000	5,000
	171,682	145,000	177,316	210,000	65,000
Highways					
785 Impounding Cars - Storage	5,295,700	4,803,400	5,992,641	4,885,000	81,600
787 Impounding Cars	2,915,225	3,288,100	2,786,766	3,064,600	(223,500)
791 General Revenue Highways	4,684,784	3,577,000	4,989,723	3,672,300	95,300
792 Traffic Engineering	522,865	31,700	350,439	30,000	(1,700)
	13,418,574	11,700,200	14,119,569	11,651,900	(48,300)
Sanitation and Waste Removal					
795 Landfill Disposal Tipping Fees	7,787,654	7,000,000	7,000,037	7,294,300	294,300
796 Board and Commissions Pre-Qualification Application Fee	52,500	0	166,944	52,500	52,500
797 Solid Waste Surcharge	2,506,797	2,861,600	2,536,283	2,704,400	(157,200)
799 Southwest Resource Recovery Facility	865,697	800,000	1,009,451	867,200	67,200
	11,212,648	10,661,600	10,712,715	10,918,400	256,800
TOTAL: CHARGES - CURRENT SERVICES	51,561,337	50,701,747	51,326,795	50,095,500	(606,247)

GENERAL FUND

REVENUE ESTIMATES: FUNDS DETAIL FOR OPERATING AND CAPITAL

REVENUE ACCOUNTS	FISCAL 2017 ACTUAL	FISCAL 2018 BUDGET	FISCAL 2018 PROJECTION	FISCAL 2019 ESTIMATE	BUDGET CHANGE
OTHER REVENUE					
General Government					
865 Vacant Structure and Boarding Fees	1,748,825	1,500,000	1,869,898	1,500,000	0
868 CHAP - Miscellaneous Revenue	36,155	30,000	29,625	39,800	9,800
872 Miscellaneous Revenue	7,891,992	800,000	2,317,555	900,000	100,000
873 Penalties and Interest Excl Real and Personal	1,492,923	800,000	1,150,852	864,000	64,000
877 Sale of Scrap/Recycled Metal	31,463	20,400	31,359	19,400	(1,000)
879 Legal Settlement Proceeds	180,000	0	0	0	0
880 Innovation Fund Revenue	7,503	0	30,956	0	0
	11,388,861	3,150,400	5,430,245	3,323,200	172,800
Public Safety and Regulation					
885 Police - Miscellaneous	41,245	29,270	13,916	32,500	3,230
	41,245	29,270	13,916	32,500	3,230
TOTAL: OTHER REVENUE	11,430,106	3,179,670	5,444,161	3,355,700	176,030
REVENUE TRANSFERS					
951 From (To) Loan and Guarantee Enterprise Fund	(500,000)	(500,000)	0	0	500,000
952 From (To) Parking Management Fund	33,531,237	36,301,547	33,562,470	39,670,416	3,368,869
966 Transfer from (to) Stormwater	1,000,000	0	0	0	0
	34,031,237	35,801,547	33,562,470	39,670,416	3,868,869
Revenue Transfers					
957 From (To) Children's Fund	0	(11,866,000)	(11,866,000)	(12,386,000)	(520,000)
	0	(11,866,000)	(11,866,000)	(12,386,000)	(520,000)
TOTAL: REVENUE TRANSFERS	34,031,237	23,935,547	21,696,470	27,284,416	3,348,869
SURPLUS					
999 Prior Year Fund Balance	0	12,500,000	16,100,000	17,800,000	5,300,000
	0	12,500,000	16,100,000	17,800,000	5,300,000
TOTAL: SURPLUS	0	12,500,000	16,100,000	17,800,000	5,300,000
TOTAL GENERAL FUND	1,817,095,129	1,834,900,000	1,919,464,867	1,882,800,000	47,900,000

PARKING MANAGEMENT FUND

REVENUE ESTIMATES: FUNDS DETAIL FOR OPERATING AND CAPITAL

REVENUE ACCOUNTS	FISCAL 2017 ACTUAL	FISCAL 2018 BUDGET	FISCAL 2018 PROJECTION	FISCAL 2019 ESTIMATE	BUDGET CHANGE
PARKING MANAGEMENT					
Licenses and Permits					
141 Residential Parking Permits	629,658	624,080	608,688	560,066	(64,014)
	629,658	624,080	608,688	560,066	(64,014)
Use of Money and Property					
201 Rental of Property	3,800	5,200	4,180	4,300	(900)
	3,800	5,200	4,180	4,300	(900)
Charges - Current Services					
759 Temporary Parking Lots	209,121	172,914	171,843	232,900	59,986
760 Parking Garages	5,342,913	5,300,000	5,346,312	2,341,800	(2,958,200)
866 Booting Fee	864,330	745,100	665,674	841,100	96,000
867 ZIPCAR Income	114,465	49,866	85,862	50,045	179
872 Miscellaneous Revenue	120,600	0	127,945	120,000	120,000
	6,651,429	6,267,880	6,397,636	3,585,845	(2,682,035)
TOTAL: PARKING MANAGEMENT	7,284,887	6,897,160	7,010,504	4,150,211	(2,746,949)
REVENUE TRANSFERS					
950 From Parking Enterprise Fund	49,119,322	55,047,357	52,923,480	60,918,361	5,871,004
952 To General Fund	(33,531,237)	(36,301,547)	(33,562,470)	(39,670,416)	(3,368,869)
	15,588,085	18,745,810	19,361,010	21,247,945	2,502,135
TOTAL: REVENUE TRANSFERS	15,588,085	18,745,810	19,361,010	21,247,945	2,502,135
TOTAL PARKING MANAGEMENT FUND	22,872,972	25,642,970	26,371,514	25,398,156	(244,814)

PARKING ENTERPRISE FUND

REVENUE ESTIMATES: FUNDS DETAIL FOR OPERATING AND CAPITAL

REVENUE ACCOUNTS	FISCAL 2017 ACTUAL	FISCAL 2018 BUDGET	FISCAL 2018 PROJECTION	FISCAL 2019 ESTIMATE	BUDGET CHANGE
PARKING ENTERPRISE					
Taxes - Local					
044 Parking Garages and Lots Tax	32,379,450	30,978,500	31,860,654	31,694,000	715,500
	32,379,450	30,978,500	31,860,654	31,694,000	715,500
Licenses and Permits					
165 Open Air Garage Permits	761,527	818,200	826,214	767,700	(50,500)
	761,527	818,200	826,214	767,700	(50,500)
Fines and Forfeits					
181 Parking Fines	13,315,850	14,000,000	13,471,458	14,639,400	639,400
182 Penalties on Parking Fines	6,473,042	7,000,000	4,863,313	4,560,000	(2,440,000)
	19,788,892	21,000,000	18,334,771	19,199,400	(1,800,600)
Use of Money and Property					
579 Garage Income	27,865,853	25,668,495	27,638,691	22,144,800	(3,523,695)
	27,865,853	25,668,495	27,638,691	22,144,800	(3,523,695)
Charges - Current Services					
664 Parking Meters	15,416,446	16,000,000	14,537,290	16,000,000	0
	15,416,446	16,000,000	14,537,290	16,000,000	0
TOTAL: PARKING ENTERPRISE	96,212,168	94,465,195	93,197,620	89,805,900	(4,659,295)
REVENUE TRANSFERS					
952 To Parking Management Fund	(49,119,322)	(55,047,357)	(52,923,480)	(60,918,361)	(5,871,004)
953 From (To) Special Fund	(12,475,890)	(6,195,700)	(6,372,131)	(6,338,800)	(143,100)
	(61,595,212)	(61,243,057)	(59,295,611)	(67,257,161)	(6,014,104)
TOTAL: REVENUE TRANSFERS	(61,595,212)	(61,243,057)	(59,295,611)	(67,257,161)	(6,014,104)
TOTAL PARKING ENTERPRISE FUND	34,616,956	33,222,138	33,902,009	22,548,739	(10,673,399)

CONVENTION CENTER BOND FUND

REVENUE ESTIMATES: FUNDS DETAIL FOR OPERATING AND CAPITAL

REVENUE ACCOUNTS	FISCAL 2017 ACTUAL	FISCAL 2018 BUDGET	FISCAL 2018 PROJECTION	FISCAL 2019 ESTIMATE	BUDGET CHANGE
CONVENTION CENTER BOND FUND					
Sales and Service Taxes					
052 Hotel Tax	34,580,331	33,726,000	32,985,925	34,926,100	1,200,100
	34,580,331	33,726,000	32,985,925	34,926,100	1,200,100
TOTAL: CONVENTION CENTER BOND FUND	34,580,331	33,726,000	32,985,925	34,926,100	1,200,100
REVENUE TRANSFERS					
953 Transfer to General Fund	(30,462,290)	(29,145,912)	(28,405,838)	(30,363,475)	(1,217,563)
	(30,462,290)	(29,145,912)	(28,405,838)	(30,363,475)	(1,217,563)
TOTAL: REVENUE TRANSFERS	(30,462,290)	(29,145,912)	(28,405,838)	(30,363,475)	(1,217,563)
TOTAL CONVENTION CENTER BOND FUND	4,118,041	4,580,088	4,580,087	4,562,625	(17,463)

WATER UTILITY FUND
REVENUE ESTIMATES: FUNDS DETAIL FOR OPERATING AND CAPITAL

REVENUE ACCOUNTS	FISCAL 2017 ACTUAL	FISCAL 2018 BUDGET	FISCAL 2018 PROJECTION	FISCAL 2019 ESTIMATE	BUDGET CHANGE
WATER UTILITY					
Use of Money and Property					
851 Water - Rental Real Property	130,948	209,097	0	0	(209,097)
856 Interest Income	100,265	0	0	0	0
	231,213	209,097	0	0	(209,097)
Charges - Current Services					
839 Metered Water - Carroll County	676,833	772,978	739,000	557,880	(215,098)
840 Metered Water - City	91,339,611	102,636,479	95,538,169	100,352,436	(2,284,043)
841 Metered Water - Baltimore County	45,204,664	59,214,815	50,000,000	60,423,790	1,208,975
842 Metered Water - Anne Arundel County	(1,803,010)	1,135,352	(147,000)	0	(1,135,352)
843 Metered Water - Howard County	16,554,401	21,576,448	23,500,000	19,994,422	(1,582,026)
844 Metered Water - Harford County	155,532	265,127	240,000	194,416	(70,711)
846 Special Water Supply Service	(4,162,347)	1,060,877	500,000	0	(1,060,877)
848 Private Fire Protection Service	765,917	746,765	800,000	765,979	19,214
849 Fire Hydrant Permits	116,041	55,551	80,000	116,041	60,490
854 Water Charges to City Agencies	3,144,446	9,805,425	3,000,000	4,157,274	(5,648,151)
857 Reimbursable Billing Costs	0	0	0	1,382,020	1,382,020
858 Penalties	4,286,439	6,003,449	3,500,000	3,752,156	(2,251,293)
	156,278,527	203,273,266	177,750,169	191,696,414	(11,576,852)
Other Revenue					
852 Sundry Water	342,125	169,867	0	0	(169,867)
859 Scrap Meters	10,275	1,956	10,000	10,275	8,319
	352,400	171,823	10,000	10,275	(161,548)
Fund Balance					
855 From (To) Fund Balance	14,850	(882,963)	0	9,081,000	9,963,963
	14,850	(882,963)	0	9,081,000	9,963,963
TOTAL: WATER UTILITY	156,876,990	202,771,223	177,760,169	200,787,689	(1,983,534)
TOTAL WATER UTILITY FUND	156,876,990	202,771,223	177,760,169	200,787,689	(1,983,534)

WASTE WATER UTILITY FUND
REVENUE ESTIMATES: FUNDS DETAIL FOR OPERATING AND CAPITAL

REVENUE ACCOUNTS	FISCAL 2017 ACTUAL	FISCAL 2018 BUDGET	FISCAL 2018 PROJECTION	FISCAL 2019 ESTIMATE	BUDGET CHANGE
CHARGES - CURRENT SERVICES					
Charges - Current Services					
839 Penalties	(173,043)	6,003,449	720,000	2,752,156	(3,251,293)
	<u>(173,043)</u>	<u>6,003,449</u>	<u>720,000</u>	<u>2,752,156</u>	<u>(3,251,293)</u>
TOTAL: CHARGES - CURRENT SERVICES	(173,043)	6,003,449	720,000	2,752,156	(3,251,293)
WASTE WATER UTILITY					
Fines and Forfeits					
838 Non - Compliance Fines	30,691	19,414	14,000	30,691	11,277
	<u>30,691</u>	<u>19,414</u>	<u>14,000</u>	<u>30,691</u>	<u>11,277</u>
Use of Money and Property					
835 Interest Income	205,206	0	0	0	0
	<u>205,206</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Charges - Current Services					
825 Sewerage Charges - City	164,294,111	168,737,912	173,600,897	177,017,491	8,279,579
826 Sewerage Charges - Counties	35,757,983	80,679,975	63,000,000	75,353,696	(5,326,279)
827 Treated Effluent - Bethlehem Steel	10,988	0	0	0	0
831 Sewerage Charges - City Agencies	4,761,151	14,625,156	5,000,000	5,488,295	(9,136,861)
832 Industrial Waste Surcharge - City	2,984,736	3,175,597	3,000,000	2,984,737	(190,860)
833 Industrial Waste Surcharge - Counties	2,113,715	2,793,972	2,800,000	2,335,655	(458,317)
837 Pretreatment Permits	319,859	264,959	374,000	319,859	54,900
	<u>210,242,543</u>	<u>270,277,571</u>	<u>247,774,897</u>	<u>263,499,733</u>	<u>(6,777,838)</u>
Other Revenue					
830 Sanitation and Waste Removal - General	2,149,416	2,578,963	1,500,000	2,984,737	405,774
	<u>2,149,416</u>	<u>2,578,963</u>	<u>1,500,000</u>	<u>2,984,737</u>	<u>405,774</u>
Fund Balance					
834 From (To) Fund Balance	0	5,716,674	0	8,078,000	2,361,326
	<u>0</u>	<u>5,716,674</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>8,078,000</u>	<u>2,361,326</u>
TOTAL: WASTE WATER UTILITY	212,627,856	278,592,622	249,288,897	274,593,161	(3,999,461)
TOTAL WASTE WATER UTILITY FUND	212,454,813	284,596,071	250,008,897	277,345,317	(7,250,754)

STORMWATER UTILITY FUND

REVENUE ESTIMATES: FUNDS DETAIL FOR OPERATING AND CAPITAL

REVENUE ACCOUNTS	FISCAL 2017 ACTUAL	FISCAL 2018 BUDGET	FISCAL 2018 PROJECTION	FISCAL 2019 ESTIMATE	BUDGET CHANGE
FINES AND FORFEITS					
Fines and Forfeits					
189 Sediment and Erosion Control Penalties	32,700	0	0	0	0
	<u>32,700</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
TOTAL: FINES AND FORFEITS	32,700	0	0	0	0
CHARGES - CURRENT SERVICES					
845 Penalties	(87,705)	1,334,100	0	0	(1,334,100)
	<u>(87,705)</u>	<u>1,334,100</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(1,334,100)</u>
Charges - Current Services					
790 Stormwater Management Fee	73,310	0	0	0	0
791 Sediment and Erosion Control Fee	1,548	0	0	0	0
825 Stormwater Fee	31,852,844	29,467,335	27,550,000	29,309,000	(158,335)
835 Interest Income	128,753	0	0	0	0
	<u>32,056,455</u>	<u>29,467,335</u>	<u>27,550,000</u>	<u>29,309,000</u>	<u>(158,335)</u>
TOTAL: CHARGES - CURRENT SERVICES	31,968,750	30,801,435	27,550,000	29,309,000	(1,492,435)
REVENUE TRANSFERS					
Revenue Transfers					
900 Transfer from (to) Fund Balance	0	3,888,900	0	5,998,092	2,109,192
967 Transfer from (to) General Fund	(1,000,000)	0	0	0	0
	<u>(1,000,000)</u>	<u>3,888,900</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5,998,092</u>	<u>2,109,192</u>
TOTAL: REVENUE TRANSFERS	(1,000,000)	3,888,900	0	5,998,092	2,109,192
TOTAL STORMWATER UTILITY FUND	31,001,450	34,690,335	27,550,000	35,307,092	616,757

CONDUIT ENTERPRISE FUND

REVENUE ESTIMATES: FUNDS DETAIL FOR OPERATING AND CAPITAL

REVENUE ACCOUNTS		FISCAL 2017 ACTUAL	FISCAL 2018 BUDGET	FISCAL 2018 PROJECTION	FISCAL 2019 ESTIMATE	BUDGET CHANGE
USE OF PROPERTY						
249	Conduit Rental	14,765,503	31,746,671	28,551,174	31,968,849	222,178
		<u>14,765,503</u>	<u>31,746,671</u>	<u>28,551,174</u>	<u>31,968,849</u>	<u>222,178</u>
	TOTAL: USE OF PROPERTY	14,765,503	31,746,671	28,551,174	31,968,849	222,178
	TOTAL CONDUIT ENTERPRISE FUND	14,765,503	31,746,671	28,551,174	31,968,849	222,178

LOAN AND GUARANTEE ENTERPRISE FUND

REVENUE ESTIMATES: FUNDS DETAIL FOR OPERATING AND CAPITAL

REVENUE ACCOUNTS	FISCAL 2017 ACTUAL	FISCAL 2018 BUDGET	FISCAL 2018 PROJECTION	FISCAL 2019 ESTIMATE	BUDGET CHANGE
LOAN AND GUARANTEE ENTERPRISE					
Use of Money and Property					
200 Earnings on Investments	15,618	0	0	0	0
202 Interest on Loans	43,000	12,743	0	0	(12,743)
	58,618	12,743	0	0	(12,743)
TOTAL: LOAN AND GUARANTEE ENTERPRISE	58,618	12,743	0	0	(12,743)
REVENUE TRANSFERS					
951 From (To) General Fund	500,000	500,000	0	0	(500,000)
	500,000	500,000	0	0	(500,000)
TOTAL: REVENUE TRANSFERS	500,000	500,000	0	0	(500,000)
TOTAL LOAN AND GUARANTEE ENTERPRISE FUND	558,618	512,743	0	0	(512,743)

FEDERAL GRANTS

REVENUE ESTIMATES: GRANT DETAIL FOR OPERATIONS

Outcome, Service	FISCAL 2018 BUDGET	FISCAL 2019 ESTIMATE	CHANGE IN BUDGET
FEDERAL			
Public Safety			
115 Prosecution of Criminals	1,456,462	1,227,591	(228,871)
307 Substance Use Disorder and Mental Health	0	1,340,936	1,340,936
315 Emergency Services - Health	694,479	923,456	228,977
600 Administration - Fire	1,533,000	1,568,259	35,259
602 Fire Suppression and Emergency Rescue	2,910,400	2,977,339	66,939
608 Emergency Management	306,600	313,652	7,052
617 Criminal Justice Coordination	1,057,102	828,062	(229,040)
618 Neighborhood Safety and Engagement	992,449	356,629	(635,820)
621 Administration and Information Technology	2,171,229	500,000	(1,671,229)
622 Police Patrol	85,000	300,000	215,000
623 Crime Investigation	80,000	270,000	190,000
624 Target Violent Criminals	0	81,619	81,619
626 Operational and Analytical Intelligence	1,677,714	1,250,234	(427,480)
635 Recruitment and Training	0	20,000	20,000
637 Special Operations - K-9 and Mounted Unit	0	5,000	5,000
642 Crime Laboratory and Evidence Control	1,750,457	864,425	(886,032)
697 Traffic Safety	1,008,653	1,027,526	18,873
757 CitiWatch	72,342	0	(72,342)
758 Coordination of Public Safety Strategy - Administration	1,339,846	900,000	(439,846)
786 Victim and Witness Services	1,314,102	1,840,057	525,955
796 Workforce Services for Ex-Offenders	750,000	500,000	(250,000)
	19,199,835	17,094,785	(2,105,050)
Education			
308 Maternal and Child Health	20,176,335	18,322,897	(1,853,438)
310 School Health Services	39,580	34,354	(5,226)
316 Youth Violence Prevention	1,581,406	2,381,844	800,438
446 Educational Grants	500,000	511,500	11,500
605 Head Start	7,766,894	7,957,636	190,742
616 Juvenile Justice	88,974	0	(88,974)
648 Community Recreation Centers	282,865	289,371	6,506
740 Dawson Center	327,702	394,299	66,597
788 Information Services	0	100,000	100,000
797 Workforce Services for Out of School Youth-Youth Opportunity	514,973	652,312	137,339
798 Youth Works Summer Job Program	1,500,000	2,000,000	500,000
800 Workforce Services for WIOA Funded Youth	3,025,951	2,412,549	(613,402)
	35,804,680	35,056,762	(747,918)
Economic Development & Jobs			
634 Crowd, Traffic, and Special Events Management	236,391	90,000	(146,391)
741 Community Action Partnership	963,303	1,028,274	64,971
792 Workforce Services for TANF Recipients	3,262,980	3,527,056	264,076
794 Administration - MOED	0	3,320	3,320
795 Workforce Services for Baltimore Residents	6,244,098	4,722,003	(1,522,095)
846 Discrimination Investigations, Resolutions and Conciliations	41,698	42,657	959
	10,748,470	9,413,310	(1,335,160)
Accountability & Transparency			
110 Circuit Court	2,188,984	2,167,639	(21,345)
125 Executive Direction and Control - Mayoralty	307,362	314,536	7,174
	2,496,346	2,482,175	(14,171)

FEDERAL GRANTS
REVENUE ESTIMATES: GRANT DETAIL FOR OPERATIONS

Outcome, Service	FISCAL 2018 BUDGET	FISCAL 2019 ESTIMATE	CHANGE IN BUDGET
Quality of Life			
303 Clinical Services	2,162,221	1,995,673	(166,548)
305 Healthy Homes	1,373,731	1,405,634	31,903
311 Health Services for Seniors	3,443,656	3,349,744	(93,912)
356 Administration - Human Services	2,648,424	2,745,693	97,269
593 Community Support Projects	7,964,934	8,602,295	637,361
611 Fire Code Enforcement	160,534	164,226	3,692
613 Fire Facilities Maintenance and Replacement	3,250,168	3,310,543	60,375
662 Vacant/Abandoned Property Cleaning and Boarding	1,427,149	1,200,000	(227,149)
674 Surface Water Management	100,000	102,300	2,300
681 Administration - DOT	531,845	544,077	12,232
690 Sustainable Transportation	102,200	104,551	2,351
715 Administration - Health	3,689,325	1,220,593	(2,468,732)
718 Chronic Disease Prevention	22,000	44,506	22,506
720 HIV Treatment Services for the Uninsured	36,409,502	29,192,863	(7,216,639)
721 Senior Centers	1,091,540	1,862,508	770,968
722 Administration - CARE	206,649	4,468,903	4,262,254
723 Advocacy for Seniors	154,897	140,309	(14,588)
724 Direct Care and Support Planning	136,753	139,898	3,145
725 Community Services for Seniors	2,535,469	2,620,608	85,139
730 Public and Private Energy Performance	2,000,000	0	(2,000,000)
731 Facilities Management	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
737 Administration - HCD	1,347,715	1,492,687	144,972
742 Promote Homeownership	96,472	135,175	38,703
745 Housing Code Enforcement	160,000	160,000	0
748 Housing Development Finance and Project Management	598,987	600,413	1,426
750 Housing Rehabilitation Services	3,434,099	3,301,414	(132,685)
762 Historic Preservation	150,000	150,000	0
763 Comprehensive Planning and Resource Management	241,980	220,000	(21,980)
765 Planning for a Sustainable Baltimore	250,000	480,000	230,000
893 Homeless Prevention and Support Services for the Homeless	593,802	607,459	13,657
894 Outreach to the Homeless	2,551,867	2,602,707	50,840
895 Temporary Housing for the Homeless	175,350	179,383	4,033
896 Permanent Housing for the Homeless	26,151,170	27,559,290	1,408,120
	106,162,439	101,703,452	(4,458,987)
TOTAL FEDERAL GRANTS	174,411,770	165,750,484	(8,661,286)

STATE GRANTS
REVENUE ESTIMATES: GRANT DETAIL FOR OPERATIONS

Outcome, Service		FISCAL 2018 BUDGET	FISCAL 2019 ESTIMATE	CHANGE IN BUDGET
STATE				
Public Safety				
115	Prosecution of Criminals	5,409,404	5,555,632	146,228
307	Substance Use Disorder and Mental Health	534,589	1,775,535	1,240,946
315	Emergency Services - Health	8,164,581	8,182,545	17,964
600	Administration - Fire	357,700	365,927	8,227
602	Fire Suppression and Emergency Rescue	1,419,940	1,452,599	32,659
609	Emergency Medical Services	83,928	1,185,859	1,101,931
617	Criminal Justice Coordination	106,351	173,744	67,393
618	Neighborhood Safety and Engagement	200,000	3,600,000	3,400,000
621	Administration and Information Technology	120,000	1,100,000	980,000
622	Police Patrol	5,649,150	3,926,065	(1,723,085)
623	Crime Investigation	600,000	488,000	(112,000)
624	Target Violent Criminals	3,604,309	3,092,569	(511,740)
628	Police Internal Affairs	0	145,914	145,914
637	Special Operations - K-9 and Mounted Unit	0	143,179	143,179
758	Coordination of Public Safety Strategy - Administration	45,000	577,000	532,000
786	Victim and Witness Services	0	52,274	52,274
796	Workforce Services for Ex-Offenders	750,000	751,525	1,525
		27,044,952	32,568,367	5,523,415
Education				
308	Maternal and Child Health	2,023,143	1,813,362	(209,781)
310	School Health Services	502,171	497,741	(4,430)
316	Youth Violence Prevention	267,586	66,505	(201,081)
605	Head Start	224,483	132,984	(91,499)
616	Juvenile Justice	78,337	0	(78,337)
644	Administration - Rec and Parks	139,981	143,481	3,500
788	Information Services	13,598,603	13,866,061	267,458
791	BCPS Alternative Options Academy for Youth	202,777	211,141	8,364
797	Workforce Services for Out of School Youth-Youth Opportunity	140,911	100,000	(40,911)
798	Youth Works Summer Job Program	1,529,584	1,603,355	73,771
		18,707,576	18,434,630	(272,946)
Economic Development & Jobs				
634	Crowd, Traffic, and Special Events Management	0	148,041	148,041
741	Community Action Partnership	4,662,352	5,386,678	724,326
792	Workforce Services for TANF Recipients	100,000	100,000	0
795	Workforce Services for Baltimore Residents	230,891	300,000	69,109
855	Convention Center	5,264,726	5,325,492	60,766
		10,257,969	11,260,211	1,002,242
Accountability & Transparency				
110	Circuit Court	5,149,352	5,589,671	440,319
125	Executive Direction and Control - Mayoralty	392,277	401,299	9,022
		5,541,629	5,990,970	449,341
Quality of Life				
303	Clinical Services	958,909	917,507	(41,402)
305	Healthy Homes	0	219,170	219,170
356	Administration - Human Services	210,503	215,344	4,841
593	Community Support Projects	0	300,000	300,000
611	Fire Code Enforcement	173,740	177,736	3,996
613	Fire Facilities Maintenance and Replacement	1,368,619	1,400,097	31,478
646	Park Maintenance	1,716,911	1,774,563	57,652

STATE GRANTS

REVENUE ESTIMATES: GRANT DETAIL FOR OPERATIONS

Outcome, Service	FISCAL 2018 BUDGET	FISCAL 2019 ESTIMATE	CHANGE IN BUDGET
Quality of Life (Continued)			
653 Park Programs & Events	306,600	0	(306,600)
654 Urban Forestry	700,000	0	(700,000)
673 Wastewater Management	312,732	319,925	7,193
674 Surface Water Management	300,000	306,900	6,900
683 Street Management	871,897	891,951	20,054
690 Sustainable Transportation	3,199,319	3,278,385	79,066
715 Administration - Health	1,063,289	0	(1,063,289)
718 Chronic Disease Prevention	985,486	584,277	(401,209)
720 HIV Treatment Services for the Uninsured	3,998,575	11,762,304	7,763,729
721 Senior Centers	38,400	131,311	92,911
722 Administration - CARE	0	2,087,745	2,087,745
723 Advocacy for Seniors	1,808,537	1,658,730	(149,807)
724 Direct Care and Support Planning	1,819,939	2,094,795	274,856
725 Community Services for Seniors	979,425	1,001,952	22,527
730 Public and Private Energy Performance	300,000	19,539,840	19,239,840
731 Facilities Management	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
738 Weatherization Services	4,731,020	3,200,553	(1,530,467)
750 Housing Rehabilitation Services	423,450	433,405	9,955
754 Summer Food Service Program	3,564,457	3,509,740	(54,717)
762 Historic Preservation	150,000	150,000	0
763 Comprehensive Planning and Resource Management	200,000	150,000	(50,000)
765 Planning for a Sustainable Baltimore	261,275	297,500	36,225
893 Homeless Prevention and Support Services for the Homeless	493,441	504,790	11,349
894 Outreach to the Homeless	283,391	289,909	6,518
895 Temporary Housing for the Homeless	1,858,819	1,901,572	42,753
896 Permanent Housing for the Homeless	25,795	26,388	593
	34,104,529	60,126,389	26,021,860
TOTAL STATE GRANTS	95,656,655	128,380,567	32,723,912

SPECIAL GRANTS
REVENUE ESTIMATES: GRANT DETAIL FOR OPERATIONS

Outcome, Service		FISCAL 2018 BUDGET	FISCAL 2019 ESTIMATE	CHANGE IN BUDGET
SPECIAL				
Public Safety				
115	Prosecution of Criminals	400,108	457,070	56,962
315	Emergency Services - Health	344,352	334,811	(9,541)
609	Emergency Medical Services	18,985,085	19,850,000	864,915
614	Fire Communications and Dispatch	4,501,835	4,580,901	79,066
617	Criminal Justice Coordination	500,000	0	(500,000)
618	Neighborhood Safety and Engagement	0	200,000	200,000
621	Administration and Information Technology	1,800,000	1,900,000	100,000
622	Police Patrol	1,829,545	1,255,000	(574,545)
624	Target Violent Criminals	2,165,880	2,214,520	48,640
684	Traffic Management	638,269	652,949	14,680
752	Community Outreach Services	210,000	0	(210,000)
757	CitiWatch	80,000	6,315,000	6,235,000
758	Coordination of Public Safety Strategy - Administration	0	1,500,000	1,500,000
		31,455,074	39,260,251	7,805,177
Education				
308	Maternal and Child Health	1,050,619	2,106,477	1,055,858
310	School Health Services	786,673	702,162	(84,511)
446	Educational Grants	11,866,000	12,386,000	520,000
605	Head Start	0	100,000	100,000
644	Administration - Rec and Parks	700,000	0	(700,000)
645	Aquatics	703,821	900,000	196,179
647	Youth and Adult Sports	164,910	171,916	7,006
648	Community Recreation Centers	1,130,076	1,890,840	760,764
649	Special Facilities Management - Recreation	1,479,730	2,338,721	858,991
788	Information Services	885,488	873,238	(12,250)
797	Workforce Services for Out of School Youth-Youth Opportunity	87,500	170,000	82,500
798	Youth Works Summer Job Program	750,000	1,200,000	450,000
		19,604,817	22,839,354	3,234,537
Economic Development & Jobs				
693	Parking Enforcement	45,000	25,000	(20,000)
695	Dock Master	259,329	247,434	(11,895)
741	Community Action Partnership	1,000,000	236,143	(763,857)
793	Employment Enhancement Services for Baltimore City Residents	635,000	537,864	(97,136)
795	Workforce Services for Baltimore Residents	200,000	200,000	0
809	Retention, Expansion, and Attraction of Businesses	104,040	106,433	2,393
810	Real Estate Development	1,208,896	106,433	(1,102,463)
814	Improve and Promote Retail Districts Beyond Downtown	104,040	106,433	2,393
824	Events, Art, Culture, and Film	38,000	0	(38,000)
846	Discrimination Investigations, Resolutions and Conciliations	10,424	10,664	240
		3,604,729	1,576,404	(2,028,325)
Accountability & Transparency				
110	Circuit Court	235,796	237,586	1,790
125	Executive Direction and Control - Mayoralty	852,703	1,452,636	599,933
152	Employees' Retirement System - Administration	5,076,344	5,355,585	279,241
154	Fire and Police Retirement System - Administration	5,120,507	5,366,914	246,407
155	Retirement Savings Plan	769,361	868,069	98,708
700	Surplus Property Disposal	145,430	121,503	(23,927)
805	Enterprise IT Delivery Services	100,000	0	(100,000)
833	Innovation Fund	0	500,000	500,000

SPECIAL GRANTS
REVENUE ESTIMATES: GRANT DETAIL FOR OPERATIONS

Outcome, Service	FISCAL 2018 BUDGET	FISCAL 2019 ESTIMATE	CHANGE IN BUDGET
Accountability & Transparency (Continued)			
876 Media Production	961,000	980,803	19,803
	13,261,141	14,883,096	1,621,955
Quality of Life			
117 Adjudication of Environmental Citations	0	133,000	133,000
303 Clinical Services	161,718	109,219	(52,499)
305 Healthy Homes	305,156	312,176	7,020
356 Administration - Human Services	823,477	839,698	16,221
613 Fire Facilities Maintenance and Replacement	265,822	271,936	6,114
646 Park Maintenance	500,000	1,750,000	1,250,000
650 Horticulture	581,854	606,429	24,575
651 Recreation for Seniors	36,000	36,828	828
653 Park Programs & Events	742,753	1,368,620	625,867
661 Public Right-of-Way Cleaning	400,000	400,000	0
683 Street Management	150,000	153,450	3,450
690 Sustainable Transportation	9,249,287	9,388,863	139,576
715 Administration - Health	916,017	130,371	(785,646)
717 Environmental Inspection Services	31,420	32,143	723
718 Chronic Disease Prevention	0	124,500	124,500
721 Senior Centers	57,109	58,422	1,313
722 Administration - CARE	0	1,652,646	1,652,646
723 Advocacy for Seniors	182,137	209,284	27,147
724 Direct Care and Support Planning	72,000	73,656	1,656
725 Community Services for Seniors	330,431	338,031	7,600
730 Public and Private Energy Performance	12,500,000	500,000	(12,000,000)
737 Administration - HCD	0	0	0
738 Weatherization Services	2,586,342	60,000	(2,526,342)
742 Promote Homeownership	140,000	140,000	0
745 Housing Code Enforcement	50,000	50,000	0
762 Historic Preservation	75,000	75,000	0
763 Comprehensive Planning and Resource Management	1,411,602	1,554,500	142,898
765 Planning for a Sustainable Baltimore	2,741,595	2,675,000	(66,595)
896 Permanent Housing for the Homeless	217,995	231,534	13,539
	34,527,715	23,275,306	(11,252,409)
Other			
123 School Modernization	16,850,000	16,490,150	(359,850)
	16,850,000	16,490,150	(359,850)
TOTAL SPECIAL GRANTS	119,303,476	118,324,561	(978,915)

Fiscal 2019 Budget Plan

FISCAL 2019

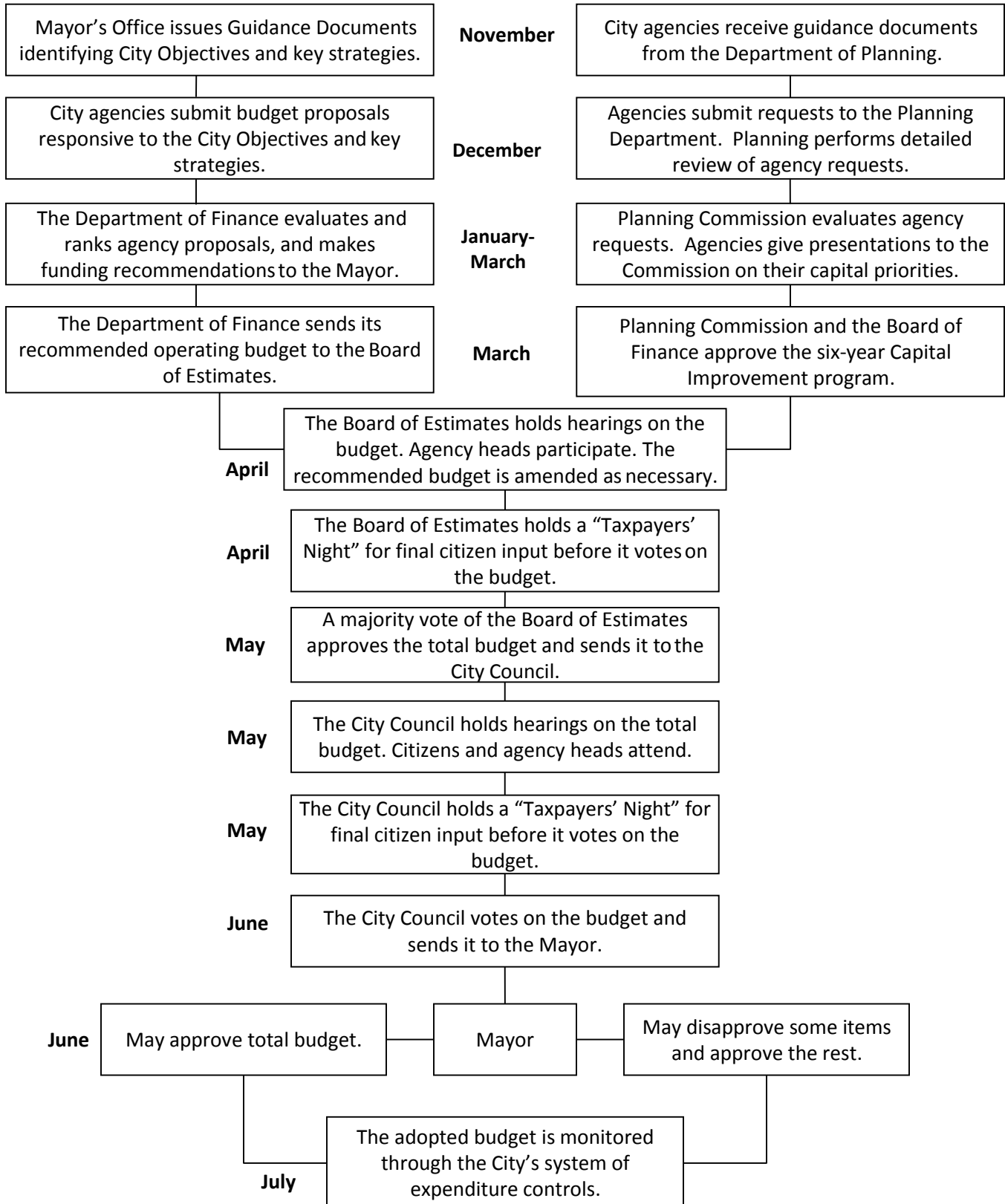
**Summary
of the Adopted Budget**

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The City of Baltimore's Budget Process

Operating Budget

Capital Budget



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Fiscal 2019
Budget Appropriation Levels

Fiscal 2019	Recommended Amount	Change from Fiscal 2018	Percent Change from Fiscal 2018
Operating Plan	\$2.8 billion	+\$47.9 million	+1.7%
Capital Plan	\$680.9 million	-\$437.1 million	-39.1%
Total	\$3.5 billion	-\$389.1 million	-10.0%

The total Fiscal 2019 appropriation plan recommended by the Department of Finance for the City of Baltimore is \$3.5 billion. This is a decrease of \$389.1 million or 10.0% below the Fiscal 2018 Adopted Budget.

The two components of the total recommended appropriation plan are the Operating Budget plan and the Capital Budget plan. The Operating plan is recommended at \$2.82 billion, which is an increase of \$47.9 million or 1.7%. The Capital plan is recommended at \$680.9 million, which is a decrease of \$437.1 million or 39.1%. More explanation regarding the Capital Budget plan is available in the “Summary of Capital Budget Recommendations” section of this publication.

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Description of Operating and Capital Funds

The Fiscal 2019 total capital and operating appropriations of \$3.5 billion are budgeted in the following funds:

General Fund: This is the City's largest and principal fund, supported by locally generated revenues and some State Aid. It is used to budget and account for all activities not required by law, accounting practice or management objective to be separately budgeted.

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 Consolidated Annual 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.

Grant Funds: These funds are used to budget and account for all activities that have legally restricted uses supported by dedicated funds. This group consists of the federal, State and other special 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, where 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, Loan and Guarantee, Parking, 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 (General, Water, Wastewater, Parking, etc.) 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, Municipal Telephone Exchange, Risk Management Fund for the City's Self-Insurance program, Energy, and the City's 800 MHz radio system.

Capital Projects Fund: 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.

Cross Reference: For additional detailed information on the background, purpose, policies, and major revenues of each budgeted fund see the "Budgetary Funds - Description and Policies" section.

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Fiscal 2019

Budget Appropriation by Expense Type

Object 0: Transfers - Charges to one agency or program for goods or services provided by another agency or program. This may also include transfer credits from capital projects, special funds, etc.

Object 1: Salaries - Payments to full and part-time and temporary personnel for services rendered the City. This category of expense includes over-time payment, compensated leaves, shift and other differentials, severance and other direct personnel compensation expenses.

Object 2: Other Personnel Costs - Payments for benefits provided to City personnel for medical coverage (including vision, dental, prescription drug and other health insurance), Social Security, retirement and other benefits.

Object 3: Contractual Services - Payments for services rendered to the City under contractual arrangements ranging from water, sewer and other utility charges to legal fees and subscriptions.

Object 4: Materials and Supplies - Payments for commodities which are consumed or materially altered when used, such as custodial supplies, heating fuels, clothing, books and food.

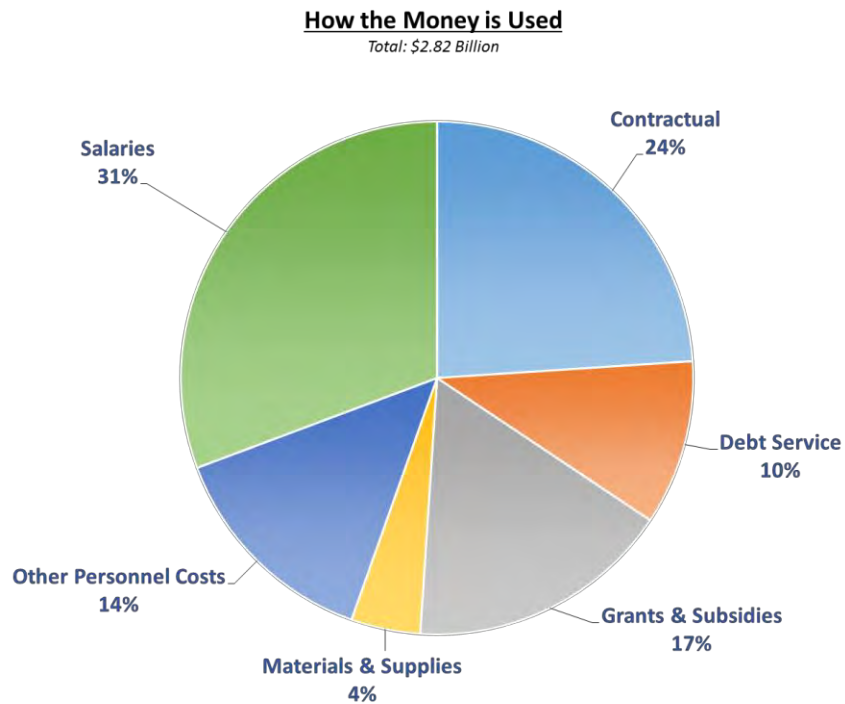
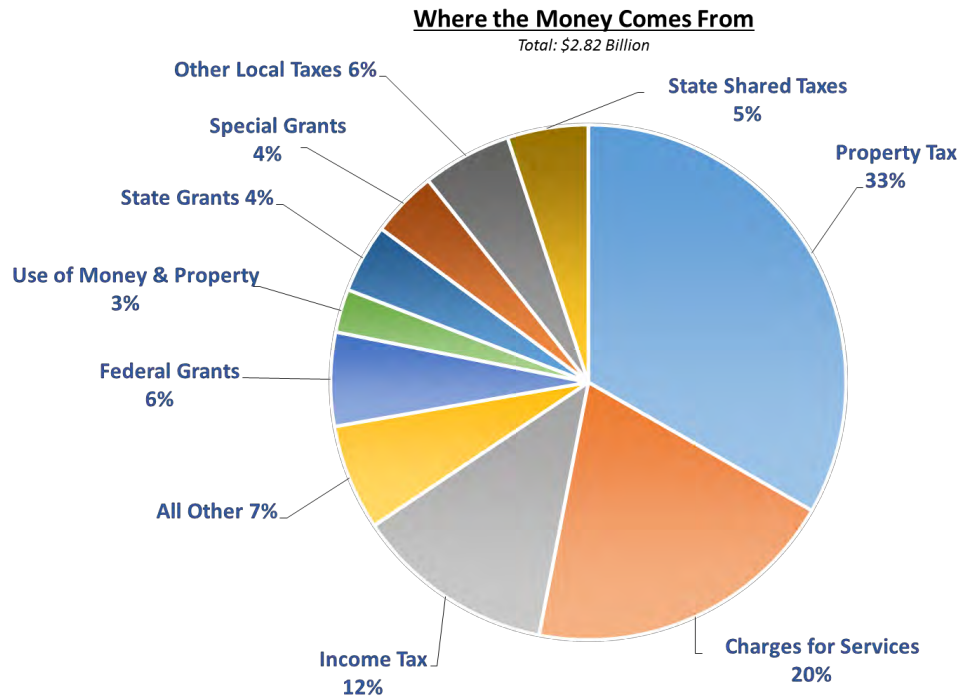
Object 5 & 6: Equipment - Payments for replacement or procurement of City property other than real property.

Object 7: Grants, Subsidies and Contributions – Payments in support of various organizations and activities which provide health, education, cultural or promotional benefits to Baltimore. This object also includes City agency payments to fund self-insurance and workers' and unemployment compensation programs.

Object 8: Debt Service - Payments for interest and principal redemption of bonds issued by or on behalf of the City. (See the "Debt Service" section for detail on types of debt payments).

Object 9: Capital Improvements - Payments for the acquisition and development of City real property including land, facilities and equipment required to convert a capital project/structure into a usable facility.

FISCAL 2019 ADOPTED OPERATING BUDGET



TRENDS IN OPERATING AND CAPITAL BUDGET - SUMMARY BY FUND
(dollars in thousands)

	Fiscal 2016 Actual	Fiscal 2017 Budget	Fiscal 2018 Budget	Fiscal 2019 Budget	Dollar Change	Percent Change
Operating Funds						
Local and State-shared Funds						
General	\$1,699,053	\$1,747,282	\$1,813,500	\$1,857,550	\$44,050	2.4%
Parking Management	\$24,443	\$24,775	\$25,643	\$25,398	-\$245	-1.0%
Convention Center Bond	\$4,580	\$4,580	\$4,580	\$4,563	-\$17	-0.4%
Total	\$1,728,076	\$1,776,637	\$1,843,723	\$1,887,511	\$43,788	2.4%
Enterprise Funds						
Stormwater Utility	\$20,159	\$21,602	\$29,467	\$30,560	\$1,093	3.6%
Wastewater Utility	\$235,688	\$249,506	\$269,596	\$269,267	-\$329	-0.1%
Water Utility	\$182,427	\$180,221	\$192,771	\$191,707	-\$1,064	-0.6%
Parking Enterprise	\$28,751	\$31,781	\$33,222	\$22,549	-\$10,673	-47.3%
Conduit Enterprise	\$7,895	\$16,000	\$11,747	\$11,969	\$222	1.9%
Loan and Guarantee Enterprise	\$500	\$500	\$513	\$0	-\$513	N/A
Total	\$475,420	\$499,610	\$537,316	\$526,052	-\$11,264	-2.1%
Grant Funds						
Federal	\$151,307	\$168,486	\$174,412	\$165,910	-\$8,502	-5.1%
State	\$107,219	\$100,506	\$95,657	\$121,288	\$25,631	21.1%
Special	\$91,614	\$100,623	\$119,303	\$117,590	-\$1,713	-1.5%
Total	\$350,140	\$369,615	\$389,372	\$404,788	\$15,416	3.8%
Total Operating - All Funds	\$2,553,636	\$2,645,862	\$2,770,411	\$2,818,350	\$47,939	4.7%

TRENDS IN CAPITAL BUDGET - SUMMARY BY FUND
(dollars in thousands)

	Fiscal 2016 Budget	Fiscal 2017 Budget	Fiscal 2018 Budget	Fiscal 2019 Budget	Dollar Change	Percent Change
Capital Funds						
Pay-As-You-Go						
General	\$21,800	\$15,500	\$21,400	\$25,250	\$3,850	18.0%
Conduit Enterprise	\$6,000	\$36,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$0	0.0%
Stormwater Utility	\$6,070	\$9,769	\$5,223	\$4,747	(\$476)	-9.1%
Waste Water Utility	\$8,000	\$10,086	\$15,000	\$8,078	(\$6,922)	-46.1%
Water Utility	\$7,000	\$7,000	\$10,000	\$9,081	(\$919)	-9.2%
Total	\$48,870	\$78,355	\$71,623	\$67,156	(\$4,467)	-6.2%
Grants						
Federal	\$42,910	\$48,351	\$49,002	\$66,284	\$17,282	35.3%
State	\$34,351	\$178,859	\$258,485	\$79,909	(\$178,576)	-69.1%
Special	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%
Total	\$92,261	\$227,210	\$307,487	\$146,193	(\$161,294)	-52.5%
Loans and Bonds						
Revenue Bonds	\$263,141	\$47,120	\$436,378	\$244,104	(\$192,274)	-44.1%
General Obligation Bonds	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$0	0.0%
County Transportation Bonds	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$0	0.0%
Total	\$343,141	\$127,120	\$516,378	\$324,104	(\$192,274)	-37.2%
Mayor and City Council Real Property	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%
All Other	\$203,625	\$91,302	\$222,523	\$143,476	(\$79,047)	-35.5%
Total Capital - All Funds	\$672,897	\$523,987	\$1,118,011	\$680,929	(\$437,082)	-39.1%

TRENDS IN TOTAL OPERATING AND CAPITAL BUDGET - SUMMARY

(dollars in thousands)

	Fiscal 2016 Actual	Fiscal 2017 Budget	Fiscal 2018 Budget	Fiscal 2019 Budget	Dollar Change	Percent Change
Operating Plan	\$2,553,636	\$2,645,862	\$2,770,411	\$2,818,350	\$47,939	1.7%
Capital Plan	\$672,897	\$523,987	\$1,118,011	\$680,929	(\$437,082)	(39.1)%
Total Budget	\$3,226,533	\$3,169,849	\$3,888,422	\$3,499,279	(\$389,143)	(10.0)%

TRENDS IN COMBINED OPERATING AND CAPITAL BUDGET - SUMMARY BY FUND

(dollars in thousands)

	Fiscal 2016 Actual	Fiscal 2017 Budget	Fiscal 2018 Budget	Fiscal 2019 Budget	Dollar Change	Percent Change
Total Funds						
Local and State-shared Funds						
General	\$1,720,853	\$1,762,782	\$1,834,900	\$1,882,800	\$47,900	2.6%
Parking Management	\$24,443	\$24,775	\$25,643	\$25,398	(\$245)	(1.0)%
Convention Center Bond	\$4,580	\$4,580	\$4,580	\$4,562	(\$18)	(0.4)%
Total	\$1,749,876	\$1,792,137	\$1,865,123	\$1,912,760	\$47,637	2.6%
Enterprise Funds						
Stormwater Utility	\$26,229	\$31,371	\$34,690	\$35,307	\$617	1.8%
Waste Water Utility	\$243,688	\$259,592	\$284,596	\$277,345	(\$7,251)	(2.5)%
Water Utility	\$189,427	\$187,221	\$202,771	\$200,789	(\$1,982)	(1.0)%
Parking Enterprise	\$28,751	\$31,781	\$33,222	\$22,549	(\$10,673)	(32.1)%
Conduit Enterprise	\$13,895	\$52,000	\$31,747	\$31,969	\$222	0.7%
Loan and Guarantee Enterprise	\$500	\$500	\$513	\$0	(\$513)	(100.0)%
Total	\$502,490	\$562,465	\$587,539	\$567,959	(\$19,580)	(3.3)%
Grants						
Federal	\$194,217	\$216,837	\$223,414	\$232,194	\$8,780	3.9%
State	\$141,570	\$279,365	\$354,142	\$201,197	(\$152,945)	(43.2)%
Special	\$91,614	\$100,623	\$119,303	\$117,589	(\$1,714)	(1.4)%
Total	\$427,401	\$596,825	\$696,859	\$550,980	(\$145,879)	(20.9)%
Loans and Bonds						
Revenue Bonds	\$263,141	\$47,120	\$436,378	\$244,104	(\$192,274)	(44.1)%
General Obligation Bonds	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$0	0.0%
County Transportation Bonds	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$0	0.0%
Total	\$343,141	\$127,120	\$516,378	\$324,104	(\$192,274)	(37.2)%
Mayor and City Council Real Property	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%
All Other	\$203,625	\$91,302	\$222,523	\$143,476	(\$79,047)	(35.5)%
Total - All Funds	\$3,226,533	\$3,169,849	\$3,888,422	\$3,499,279	(\$389,143)	-10.0%

FISCAL 2019
TOTAL AND NET APPROPRIATIONS BY FUND

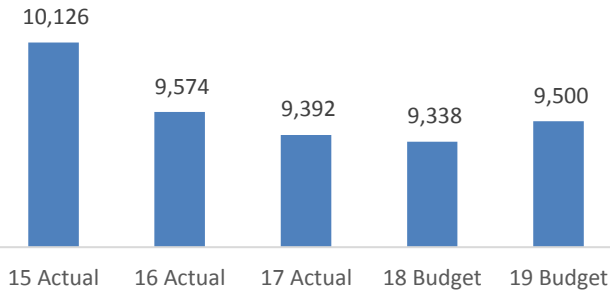
	Fiscal 2018 Budget	Fiscal 2019 Budget	Dollar Change	Percent Change
Operating Funds				
Local and State-shared Funds				
General	\$1,813,500,000	\$1,857,550,000	\$44,050,000	2.4%
Parking Management	\$25,642,970	\$25,398,156	(\$244,814)	(1.0)%
Convention Center Bond	\$4,580,088	\$4,562,625	(17,463)	(0.4)%
Total	\$1,843,723,058	\$1,887,510,781	\$43,787,723	2.4%
Enterprise Funds				
Waste Water Utility	\$269,596,071	\$269,267,317	(\$328,754)	(0.1)%
Water Utility	\$192,771,223	\$191,706,689	(\$1,064,534)	(0.6)%
Stormwater Utility	\$29,467,335	\$30,560,092	\$1,092,757	3.7%
Parking Enterprise	\$33,222,138	\$22,548,739	(\$10,673,399)	(32.1)%
Conduit Enterprise	\$11,746,671	\$11,968,849	\$222,178	1.9%
Loan and Guarantee Enterprise	\$512,743	\$0	(\$512,743)	(100.0)%
Total	\$537,316,181	\$526,051,686	(\$11,264,495)	(2.1)%
Grant Funds				
Federal	\$174,411,770	\$165,909,961	(\$8,501,809)	(4.9)%
State	\$95,656,655	\$121,288,235	\$25,631,580	26.8%
Special	\$119,303,476	\$117,589,778	(\$1,713,698)	(1.4)%
Total	\$389,371,901	\$404,787,974	\$15,416,073	4.0%
Total Operating - All Funds	\$2,770,411,140	\$2,818,350,441	\$47,939,301	1.7%
Capital Funds				
Pay-As-You-Go				
General	\$21,400,000	\$25,250,000	\$3,850,000	18.0%
Conduit Enterprise	\$20,000,000	\$20,000,000	-	0.0%
Waste Water Utility	\$15,000,000	\$8,078,000	(\$6,922,000)	(46.1)%
Water Utility	\$10,000,000	\$9,081,000	(919,000)	(9.2)%
Stormwater Utility	\$5,223,000	\$4,747,000	(\$476,000)	(9.1)%
Total	\$71,623,000	\$67,156,000	(\$4,467,000)	(6.2)%
Grants				
Federal	\$49,002,000	\$66,284,000	\$17,282,000	35.3%
State	\$258,485,000	\$79,909,000	(\$178,576,000)	(69.1)%
Special	\$673,901,000	\$402,580,000	(\$271,321,000)	100.0%
Total	\$981,388,000	\$548,773,000	(\$432,615,000)	(44.1)%
Loans and Bonds				
Revenue Bonds	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%
General Obligation Bonds	\$65,000,000	\$65,000,000	-	0.0%
County Transportation Bonds	\$0	\$0	-	0.0%
Total	\$65,000,000	\$65,000,000	\$0	0.0%
All Other	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%
Total Capital - All Funds	\$1,118,011,000	\$680,929,000	(\$437,082,000)	(39.1)%

FISCAL 2019
TOTAL AND NET APPROPRIATIONS BY FUND

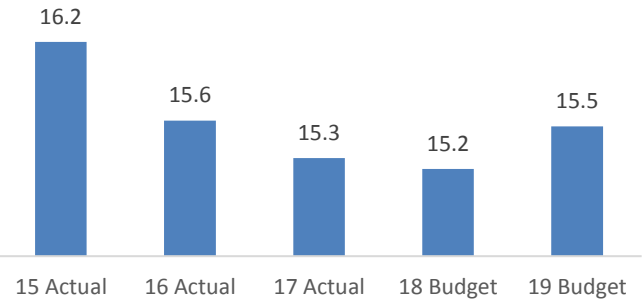
	Fiscal 2018 Budget	Fiscal 2019 Budget	Dollar Change	Percent Change
Total Funds				
Local and State-shared Funds				
General	\$1,834,900,000	\$1,882,800,000	\$47,900,000	2.6%
Parking Management	\$25,642,970	\$25,398,156	(\$244,814)	-1.0%
Convention Center Bond	\$4,580,088	\$4,562,625	(17,463)	-0.4%
Total	\$1,865,123,058	\$1,912,760,781	\$47,637,723	2.6%
Enterprise Funds				
Waste Water Utility	\$284,596,071	\$277,345,317	(\$7,250,754)	(2.5)%
Water Utility	\$202,771,223	\$200,787,689	(\$1,983,534)	(1.0)%
Stormwater Utility	\$34,690,335	\$35,307,092	\$616,757	1.8%
Parking Enterprise	\$33,222,138	\$22,548,739	(\$10,673,399)	(32.1)%
Conduit Enterprise	\$31,746,671	\$31,968,849	\$222,178	0.7%
Loan and Guarantee Enterprise	\$512,743	\$0	(\$512,743)	(100.0)%
Total	\$587,539,181	\$567,957,686	(\$19,581,495)	(3.3)%
Grant Funds				
Federal	\$223,413,770	\$232,193,961	\$8,780,191	3.9%
State	\$354,141,655	\$201,197,235	(\$152,944,420)	(43.2)%
Special	\$119,303,476	\$505,169,778	\$385,866,302	323.4%
Total	\$696,858,901	\$938,560,974	\$241,702,073	34.7%
Loans and Bonds				
Revenue Bonds	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%
General Obligation Bonds	\$65,000,000	\$65,000,000	-	0.0%
County Transportation Bonds	\$15,000,000	\$15,000,000	-	0.0%
Total	\$80,000,000	\$80,000,000	\$0	0.0%
All Other	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%
Total - All Funds	\$3,229,521,140	\$3,499,279,441	\$269,758,301	8.4%

Summary of General Fund Budgetary Trends

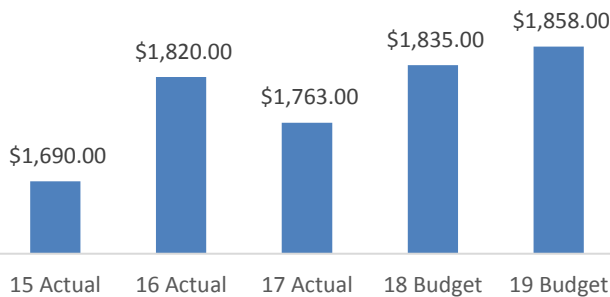
Total Authorized General Fund Positions



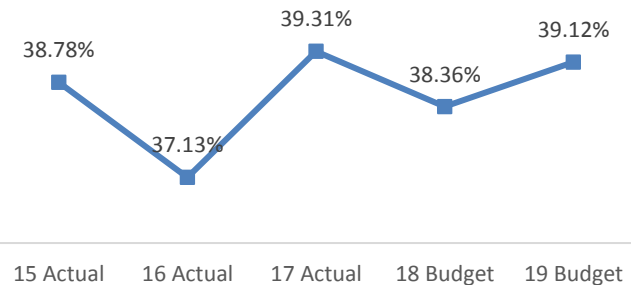
General Fund Positions (per 1,000 population)



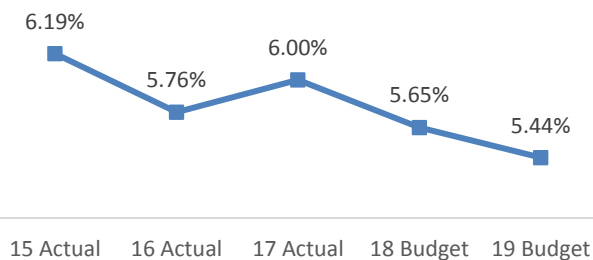
General Fund Revenue (\$ in millions)



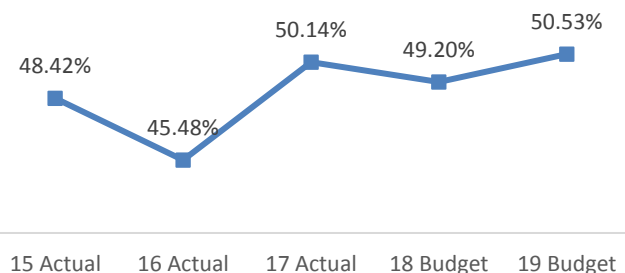
Public Safety (Police and Fire) as a % General Fund Expenditure



State Aid as a % of General Fund Revenue

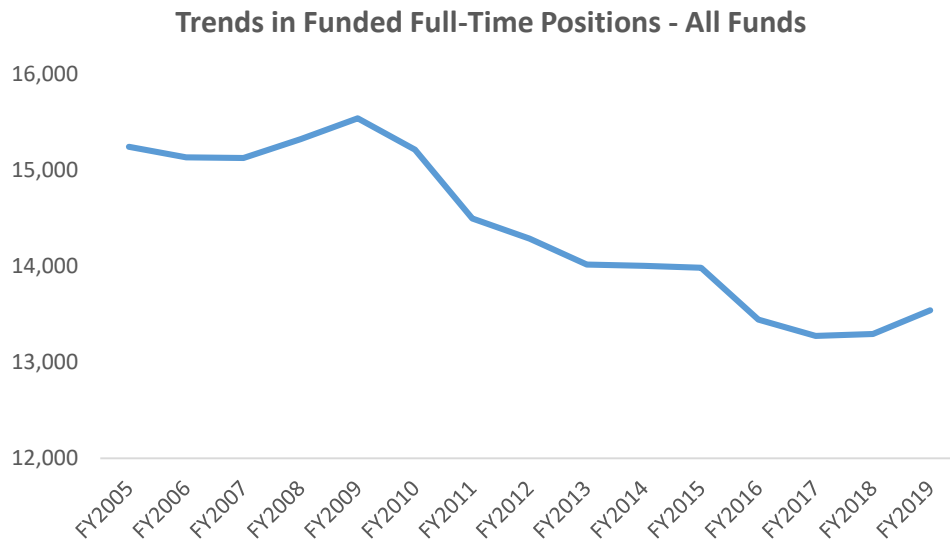


Property Tax Revenue as a % of General Fund Revenue



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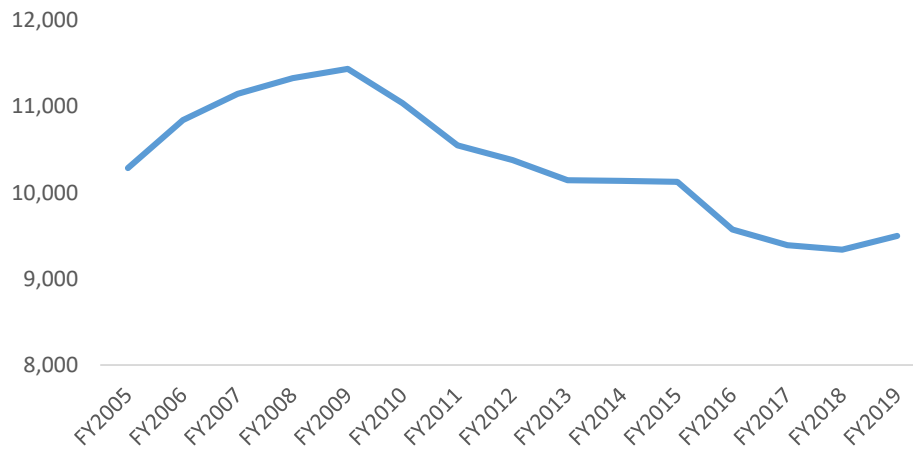
All Funds



Year	Positions	Percent Change	Positions (per 1,000 population)	Percent Change
FY2005	15,246	-0.30%	23.8	-0.80%
FY2006	15,137	-0.70%	23.6	-0.80%
FY2007	15,130	0.00%	23.6	0.00%
FY2008	15,326	1.30%	24	1.70%
FY2009	15,542	1.40%	24.4	1.70%
FY2010	15,215	-2.10%	24.5	0.40%
FY2011	14,499	-4.70%	23.4	-4.50%
FY2012	14,288	-1.50%	23.1	-1.30%
FY2013	14,018	-1.90%	22.6	-2.20%
FY2014	14,005	-0.10%	22.6	0.00%
FY2015	13,984	-0.10%	22.4	-0.70%
FY2016	13,446	-3.80%	21.9	-2.34%
FY2017	13,275	-1.27%	21.6	-1.27%
FY2018	13,295	0.15%	21.6	0.15%
FY2019	13,543	1.87%	22.0	1.87%

General Fund

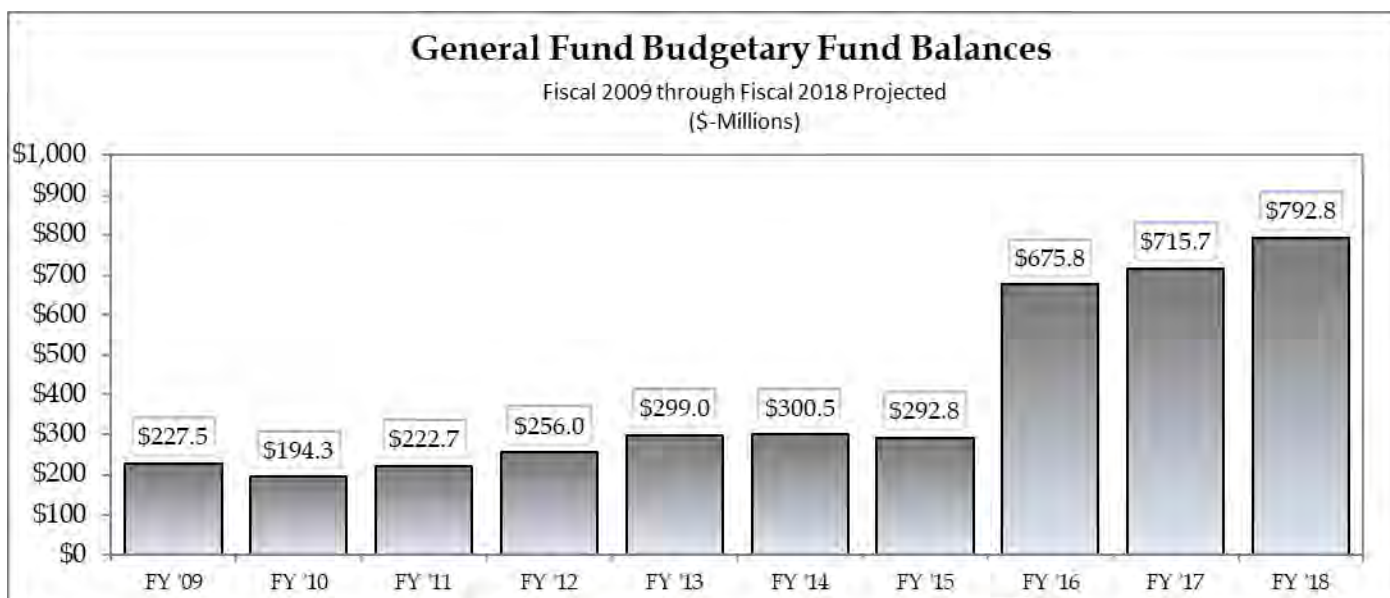
Trends in Funded Full-Time Funded Positions - General Fund & Motor Vehicle Funds



Year	Positions	Percent Change	Positions (per 1,000 population)	Percent Change
FY2005	10,287	-4.80%	16.1	-4.73%
FY2006	10,842	5.40%	16.9	4.97%
FY2007	11,148	2.82%	17.4	2.96%
FY2008	11,330	1.63%	17.8	2.30%
FY2009	11,436	0.94%	17.9	0.56%
FY2010	11,040	-3.46%	17.8	-0.56%
FY2011	10,551	-4.43%	17	-4.49%
FY2012	10,379	-1.63%	16.8	-1.18%
FY2013	10,146	-2.24%	16.4	-2.38%
FY2014	10,137	-0.09%	16.4	0.00%
FY2015	10,126	-0.11%	16.3	-0.61%
FY2016	9,574	-5.45%	15.6	-4.44%
FY2017	9,392	-1.90%	15.3	-1.90%
FY2018	9,338	-0.57%	15.2	-0.57%
FY2019	9,500	1.73%	15.5	1.73%

Past and Projected Budgetary Fund Balances

General Fund (in millions)	
Fiscal 2017	
Fund Balance, June 30, 2016	\$675,800
Revenues	\$1,797,900
Expenses	(\$1,758,000)
Net Transfers and Other Uses	0
Fund Balance, June 30, 2017	\$715,700
Fiscal 2018 (Projected)	
Fund Balance, June 30, 2017	\$715,700
Revenues	\$1,921,000
Expenses	(\$1,843,900)
Net Transfers and Other Uses	\$0
Fund Balance, June 30, 2018	\$792,800



Note #1: Unexpended appropriations or revenue surpluses arising during a fiscal year in the Parking Enterprise, Parking Management and Convention Center Bond funds are transferred to the General Fund. In the Federal, State and Special grant funds, unexpected appropriation or revenue surpluses are fully reserved for the legal purposes of the grant and are reflected as deferred revenues or amounts due from grant sources. Therefore, no balances are stated for these funds. Capital project appropriations are considered expended until they are de-appropriated.

Note #2: In the Fiscal 2016 CAFR the Baltimore Hotel Corporation was designated as a component unit and the fund balances (\$297M) were rolled into the General Fund as non-spendable fund balance. In addition, the City's Debt Service Fund (\$62M) was closed and rolled into General Fund fund balance.

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Operating Budget

FISCAL 2019

**Summary
of the Adopted Budget**

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FISCAL 2019
OPERATING BUDGET FUND DISTRIBUTION

AGENCY AND SERVICE	ENTERPRISE AND			OTHER SPECIAL			TOTAL
	GENERAL	UTILITY	FEDERAL	STATE	PURPOSE	INTERNAL SERVICE	
Board of Elections	7,525,666	0	0	0	0	0	7,525,666
899 Fair Conduct of Elections	7,525,666	0	0	0	0	0	7,525,666
City Council	7,352,267	0	0	0	0	0	7,352,267
100 City Council	7,352,267	0	0	0	0	0	7,352,267
Comptroller	7,883,530	0	0	0	0	11,504,322	19,387,852
130 Executive Direction and Control - Comptroller	1,590,312	0	0	0	0	0	1,590,312
131 Audits	5,160,362	0	0	0	0	0	5,160,362
132 Real Estate Acquisition and Management	1,132,856	0	0	0	0	0	1,132,856
133 Municipal Telephone Exchange	0	0	0	0	0	10,661,341	10,661,341
136 Municipal Post Office	0	0	0	0	0	842,981	842,981
Council Services	767,232	0	0	0	0	0	767,232
103 Council Services	767,232	0	0	0	0	0	767,232
Courts: Circuit Court	16,235,430	0	2,167,639	5,589,671	237,586	0	24,230,326
110 Circuit Court	16,235,430	0	2,167,639	5,589,671	237,586	0	24,230,326
Courts: Orphans' Court	565,314	0	0	0	0	0	565,314
817 Orphans' Court	565,314	0	0	0	0	0	565,314
Employees' Retirement Systems	0	0	0	0	11,590,568	0	11,590,568
152 Employees' Retirement System - Administration	0	0	0	0	5,355,585	0	5,355,585
154 Fire and Police Retirement System - Administration	0	0	0	0	5,366,914	0	5,366,914
155 Retirement Savings Plan	0	0	0	0	868,069	0	868,069
Enoch Pratt Free Library	25,712,322	0	100,000	13,866,061	873,238	0	40,551,621
788 Information Services	25,712,322	0	100,000	13,866,061	873,238	0	40,551,621
Finance	22,280,219	0	0	0	121,503	12,097,671	34,499,393
148 Revenue Collection	6,641,287	0	0	0	0	0	6,641,287
150 Treasury and Debt Management	1,056,572	0	0	0	0	0	1,056,572
698 Administration - Finance	1,693,769	0	0	0	0	0	1,693,769
699 Procurement	3,355,878	0	0	0	0	0	3,355,878
700 Surplus Property Disposal	0	0	0	0	121,503	0	121,503
701 Printing Services	0	0	0	0	0	3,452,123	3,452,123
702 Accounts Payable	1,064,673	0	0	0	0	0	1,064,673
703 Payroll	3,488,126	0	0	0	0	0	3,488,126
704 Accounting	1,930,435	0	0	0	0	0	1,930,435
707 Risk Management for Employee Injuries	0	0	0	0	0	8,645,548	8,645,548
708 Operating Budget Management	1,997,723	0	0	0	0	0	1,997,723
710 Fiscal Integrity & Recovery	1,051,756	0	0	0	0	0	1,051,756
Fire	234,898,876	0	8,334,019	4,582,218	24,702,837	0	272,517,950
600 Administration - Fire	9,389,735	0	1,568,259	365,927	0	0	11,323,921
602 Fire Suppression and Emergency Rescue	155,121,698	0	2,977,339	1,452,599	0	0	159,551,636
608 Emergency Management	735,878	0	313,652	0	0	0	1,049,530
609 Emergency Medical Services	28,619,212	0	0	1,185,859	19,850,000	0	49,655,071
610 Fire and Emergency Community Outreach	213,734	0	0	0	0	0	213,734
611 Fire Code Enforcement	5,246,479	0	164,226	177,736	0	0	5,588,441
612 Fire Investigation	754,520	0	0	0	0	0	754,520
613 Fire Facilities Maintenance and Replacement	17,305,500	0	3,310,543	1,400,097	271,936	0	22,288,076
614 Fire Communications and Dispatch	12,809,520	0	0	0	4,580,901	0	17,390,421
615 Fire Training and Education	4,702,600	0	0	0	0	0	4,702,600
General Services	9,952,710	0	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	93,425,647	105,378,357
189 Fleet Management	0	0	0	0	0	66,480,990	66,480,990
726 Administration - General Services	926,760	0	0	0	0	0	926,760
731 Facilities Management	8,284,179	0	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	26,944,657	37,228,836
734 Design and Construction/Major Projects Division.	741,771	0	0	0	0	0	741,771
Health	41,974,967	0	69,444,726	32,793,479	6,183,898	0	150,397,070
303 Clinical Services	5,509,069	0	1,995,673	917,507	109,219	0	8,531,468
305 Healthy Homes	1,011,588	0	1,405,634	219,170	312,176	0	2,948,568
307 Substance Use Disorder and Mental Health	2,164,650	0	1,340,936	1,775,535	0	0	5,281,121
308 Maternal and Child Health	1,916,636	0	18,322,897	1,813,362	2,106,477	0	24,159,372
310 School Health Services	14,959,421	0	34,354	497,741	702,162	0	16,193,678
311 Health Services for Seniors	0	0	3,349,744	0	0	0	3,349,744
315 Emergency Services - Health	854,246	0	923,456	8,182,545	334,811	0	10,295,058
316 Youth Violence Prevention	695,921	0	2,381,844	66,505	0	0	3,144,270
715 Administration - Health	4,150,788	0	5,483,826	2,087,745	1,783,017	0	13,505,376
716 Animal Services	3,481,607	0	0	0	0	0	3,481,607
717 Environmental Inspection Services	3,367,486	0	0	0	32,143	0	3,399,629
718 Chronic Disease Prevention	480,433	0	44,506	584,277	124,500	0	1,233,716
720 HIV Treatment Services for the Uninsured	1,243,154	0	29,192,863	11,762,304	0	0	42,198,321
721 Senior Centers	790,339	0	1,862,508	131,311	58,422	0	2,842,580
722 Administration - CARE	1,053,544	0	205,670	0	0	0	1,259,214
723 Advocacy for Seniors	104,995	0	140,309	1,658,730	209,284	0	2,113,318
724 Direct Care and Support Planning	0	0	139,898	2,094,795	73,656	0	2,308,349
725 Community Services for Seniors	191,090	0	2,620,608	1,001,952	338,031	0	4,151,681

**FISCAL 2019
OPERATING BUDGET FUND DISTRIBUTION**

AGENCY AND SERVICE	ENTERPRISE AND		OTHER SPECIAL			INTERNAL SERVICE	TOTAL
	GENERAL	UTILITY	FEDERAL	STATE	PURPOSE		
Housing and Community Development	38,520,022	0	15,061,557	7,443,698	569,299	0	61,594,576
593 Community Support Projects	0	0	8,777,569	300,000	0	0	9,077,569
604 Before and After Care	158,022	0	0	0	0	0	158,022
737 Administration - HCD	5,459,425	0	1,492,687	0	0	0	6,952,112
738 Weatherization Services	708,814	0	0	3,200,553	60,000	0	3,969,367
740 Dawson Center	31,253	0	394,299	0	0	0	425,552
742 Promote Homeownership	268,566	0	135,175	0	140,000	0	543,741
745 Housing Code Enforcement	14,510,281	0	360,000	0	50,000	0	14,920,281
747 Register and License Properties and Contractors	571,953	0	0	0	0	0	571,953
748 Housing Development Finance and Project Management	0	0	600,413	0	0	0	600,413
749 Blight Elimination	3,109,561	0	0	0	0	0	3,109,561
750 Housing Rehabilitation Services	0	0	3,301,414	433,405	0	0	3,734,819
751 Building and Zoning Inspections and Permits	6,086,095	0	0	0	0	0	6,086,095
752 Community Outreach Services	1,451,345	0	0	0	0	0	1,451,345
754 Summer Food Service Program	0	0	0	3,509,740	0	0	3,509,740
809 Retention, Expansion, and Attraction of Businesses	1,054,731	0	0	0	106,433	0	1,161,164
810 Real Estate Development	1,878,214	0	0	0	106,433	0	1,984,647
811 Inner Harbor Coordination	425,000	0	0	0	0	0	425,000
813 Technology Development - Emerging Technology Center	851,910	0	0	0	0	0	851,910
814 Improve and Promote Retail Districts Beyond Downtown	1,383,137	0	0	0	106,433	0	1,489,570
815 Live Baltimore	571,715	0	0	0	0	0	571,715
Human Resources	9,090,217	0	0	0	0	2,333,427	11,423,644
770 Administration - Human Resources	2,851,716	0	0	0	0	0	2,851,716
771 Benefits Administration	3,693,089	0	0	0	0	2,333,427	6,026,516
772 Civil Service Management	2,545,412	0	0	0	0	0	2,545,412
Law	8,627,496	0	0	0	0	3,721,452	12,348,948
860 Administration - Law	1,251,692	0	0	0	0	239,176	1,490,868
861 Controversies	4,254,387	0	0	0	0	3,367,520	7,621,907
862 Transactions	2,373,562	0	0	0	0	114,756	2,488,318
869 Minority and Women's Business Opportunity Office	747,855	0	0	0	0	0	747,855
Legislative Reference	1,184,193	0	0	0	0	0	1,184,193
106 Legislative Reference Services	650,116	0	0	0	0	0	650,116
107 Archives and Records Management	534,077	0	0	0	0	0	534,077
Liquor License Board	2,143,248	0	0	0	0	0	2,143,248
850 Liquor Licensing	991,113	0	0	0	0	0	991,113
851 Liquor License Compliance	1,152,135	0	0	0	0	0	1,152,135
M-R: Art and Culture	8,414,863	0	0	0	0	0	8,414,863
493 Art and Culture Grants	5,988,141	0	0	0	0	0	5,988,141
824 Events, Art, Culture, and Film	2,330,216	0	0	0	0	0	2,330,216
828 Bromo Seltzer Arts Tower	96,506	0	0	0	0	0	96,506
M-R: Baltimore City Public Schools	278,412,181	0	0	0	0	0	278,412,181
352 Baltimore City Public Schools	278,412,181	0	0	0	0	0	278,412,181
M-R: Cable and Communications	571,164	0	0	0	980,803	0	1,551,967
876 Media Production	571,164	0	0	0	980,803	0	1,551,967
M-R: Civic Promotion	15,097,890	0	0	0	0	0	15,097,890
590 Civic Promotion Grants	469,415	0	0	0	0	0	469,415
820 Convention Sales and Tourism Marketing	14,628,475	0	0	0	0	0	14,628,475
M-R: Conditional Purchase Agreements	8,189,354	0	0	0	0	0	8,189,354
129 Conditional Purchase Agreement Payments	8,189,354	0	0	0	0	0	8,189,354
M-R: Contingent Fund	1,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000,000
121 Contingent Fund	1,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000,000
M-R: Convention Center Hotel	7,584,000	0	0	0	0	0	7,584,000
535 Convention Center Hotel	7,584,000	0	0	0	0	0	7,584,000
M-R: Convention Complex	13,763,110	0	0	5,325,492	4,562,625	0	23,651,227
540 Royal Farms Arena Operations	550,194	0	0	0	0	0	550,194
855 Convention Center	13,212,916	0	0	5,325,492	0	0	18,538,408
857 Convention Center Debt Service	0	0	0	0	4,562,625	0	4,562,625
M-R: Debt Service	72,221,223	0	0	0	16,490,150	0	88,711,373
123 General Debt Service	72,221,223	0	0	0	16,490,150	0	88,711,373
M-R: Educational Grants	10,976,511	0	600,000	0	12,386,000	0	23,962,511
446 Educational Grants	10,976,511	0	600,000	0	12,386,000	0	23,962,511
M-R: Employees' Retirement Contribution	3,558,858	0	0	0	0	0	3,558,858
355 Employees' Retirement Contribution	3,558,858	0	0	0	0	0	3,558,858
M-R: Environmental Control Board	1,315,152	0	0	0	133,000	0	1,448,152
117 Adjudication of Environmental Citations	1,315,152	0	0	0	133,000	0	1,448,152

FISCAL 2019
OPERATING BUDGET FUND DISTRIBUTION

AGENCY AND SERVICE	ENTERPRISE AND			OTHER SPECIAL			INTERNAL SERVICE	TOTAL
	GENERAL	UTILITY	FEDERAL	STATE	PURPOSE			
M-R: Health and Welfare Grants	1,273,442	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,273,442
385 Health and Welfare Grants	1,273,442	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,273,442
M-R: Innovation Fund	279,973	0	0	0	0	0	0	279,973
833 Innovation Fund	279,973	0	0	0	0	0	0	279,973
M-R: Miscellaneous General Expenses	22,207,146	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,207,146
122 Miscellaneous General Expenses	22,207,146	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,207,146
M-R: Office of Criminal Justice	7,263,678	0	2,084,691	4,350,744	8,015,000	0	0	21,714,113
617 Criminal Justice Coordination	396,769	0	828,062	173,744	0	0	0	1,398,575
618 Neighborhood Safety and Engagement	3,303,041	0	356,629	3,600,000	200,000	0	0	7,459,670
757 CitiWatch	2,768,340	0	0	0	6,315,000	0	0	9,083,340
758 Coordination of Public Safety Strategy - Administration	795,528	0	900,000	577,000	1,500,000	0	0	3,772,528
M-R: Office of Employment Development	9,158,706	0	13,813,920	3,066,021	2,107,864	0	0	28,146,511
791 BCPS Alternative Options Academy for Youth	0	0	0	211,141	0	0	0	211,141
792 Workforce Services for TANF Recipients	0	0	3,527,056	100,000	0	0	0	3,627,056
793 Employment Enhancement Services for Baltimore City Residents	1,368,621	0	0	0	537,864	0	0	1,906,485
794 Administration - MOED	608,338	0	0	0	0	0	0	608,338
795 Workforce Services for Baltimore Residents	631,622	0	4,722,003	300,000	200,000	0	0	5,853,625
796 Workforce Services for Ex-Offenders	485,133	0	500,000	751,525	0	0	0	1,736,658
797 Workforce Services for Out of School Youth-Youth Opportunity	3,022,074	0	652,312	100,000	170,000	0	0	3,944,386
798 Youth Works Summer Job Program	2,192,050	0	2,000,000	1,603,355	1,200,000	0	0	6,995,405
800 Workforce Services for WIOA Funded Youth	345,427	0	2,412,549	0	0	0	0	2,757,976
806 Mobile Workforce Center	505,441	0	0	0	0	0	0	505,441
M-R: Office of Human Services	13,709,540	0	42,319,860	8,457,665	1,172,592	0	0	65,659,657
356 Administration - Human Services	1,094,664	0	2,745,693	215,344	839,698	0	0	4,895,399
605 Head Start	521,730	0	7,597,054	132,984	100,000	0	0	8,351,768
741 Community Action Partnership	775,022	0	1,028,274	5,386,678	1,360	0	0	7,191,334
893 Homeless Prevention and Support Services for the Homeless	0	0	607,459	504,790	0	0	0	1,112,249
894 Outreach to the Homeless	962,466	0	2,602,707	289,909	0	0	0	3,855,082
895 Temporary Housing for the Homeless	9,602,464	0	179,383	1,901,572	0	0	0	11,683,419
896 Permanent Housing for the Homeless	753,194	0	27,559,290	26,388	231,534	0	0	28,570,406
M-R: Office of Information & Technology	22,172,162	0	0	0	0	8,961,420	0	31,133,582
802 Administration	1,839,324	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,839,324
803 Enterprise Innovation and Application Services	6,641,209	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,641,209
804 311 Call Center	5,178,843	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,178,843
805 Enterprise IT Delivery Services	8,512,786	0	0	0	0	8,961,420	0	17,474,206
M-R: Office of the Inspector General	766,792	0	0	0	0	0	0	766,792
836 Inspector General	766,792	0	0	0	0	0	0	766,792
M-R: Office of the Labor Commissioner	842,774	0	0	0	0	0	0	842,774
128 Labor Contract Negotiations and Administration	842,774	0	0	0	0	0	0	842,774
M-R: Retirees' Benefits	57,966,206	0	0	0	0	0	0	57,966,206
351 Retirees' Benefits	57,966,206	0	0	0	0	0	0	57,966,206
M-R: Self-Insurance Fund	36,885,294	0	0	0	0	0	0	36,885,294
126 Contribution to Self-Insurance Fund	36,885,294	0	0	0	0	0	0	36,885,294
M-R: TIF Debt Service	12,514,348	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,514,348
124 TIF Debt Service	12,514,348	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,514,348
Mayoralty	10,272,250	0	314,536	401,299	1,452,636	0	0	12,440,721
125 Executive Direction and Control - Mayoralty	10,272,250	0	314,536	401,299	1,452,636	0	0	12,440,721
Municipal and Zoning Appeals	629,073	0	0	0	0	0	0	629,073
185 Board of Municipal & Zoning Appeals	629,073	0	0	0	0	0	0	629,073
Office of Civil Rights	2,241,745	0	42,657	0	10,664	0	0	2,295,066
656 Wage Investigation and Enforcement	552,352	0	0	0	0	0	0	552,352
846 Discrimination Investigations, Resolutions and Conciliations	1,071,508	0	42,657	0	10,664	0	0	1,124,829
848 Police Community Relations	617,885	0	0	0	0	0	0	617,885
Planning	5,594,018	0	850,000	597,500	4,304,500	0	0	11,346,018
761 Development Oversight and Project Support	999,356	0	0	0	0	0	0	999,356
762 Historic Preservation	664,421	0	150,000	150,000	75,000	0	0	1,039,421
763 Comprehensive Planning and Resource Management	1,666,881	0	220,000	150,000	1,554,500	0	0	3,591,381
765 Planning for a Sustainable Baltimore	1,008,039	0	480,000	297,500	2,675,000	0	0	4,460,539
768 Administration - Planning	1,255,321	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,255,321

FISCAL 2019
OPERATING BUDGET FUND DISTRIBUTION

AGENCY AND SERVICE	ENTERPRISE AND		OTHER SPECIAL			INTERNAL SERVICE	TOTAL
	GENERAL	UTILITY	FEDERAL	STATE	PURPOSE		
Police	491,823,576	0	3,381,278	9,043,768	5,369,520	0	509,618,142
621 Administration and Information Technology	57,362,599	0	500,000	1,100,000	1,900,000	0	60,862,599
622 Police Patrol	267,020,710	0	300,000	4,220,020	1,255,000	0	272,795,730
623 Crime Investigation	33,957,532	0	270,000	488,000	0	0	34,715,532
624 Target Violent Criminals	37,983,308	0	81,619	3,092,569	2,214,520	0	43,372,016
625 SWAT/ESU	9,669,092	0	0	0	0	0	9,669,092
626 Operational and Analytical Intelligence	8,345,834	0	1,250,234	0	0	0	9,596,068
627 Emergency Communications	7,915,382	0	0	0	0	0	7,915,382
628 Police Internal Affairs	9,021,658	0	0	0	0	0	9,021,658
632 Manage Police Records	6,822,427	0	0	0	0	0	6,822,427
634 Crowd, Traffic, and Special Events Management	10,098,381	0	90,000	0	0	0	10,188,381
635 Recruitment and Training	13,683,097	0	20,000	0	0	0	13,703,097
637 Special Operations - K-9 and Mounted Unit	4,274,380	0	5,000	143,179	0	0	4,422,559
638 Marine Unit	2,077,195	0	0	0	0	0	2,077,195
640 Special Operations - Aviation	6,363,224	0	0	0	0	0	6,363,224
642 Crime Laboratory and Evidence Control	17,228,757	0	864,425	0	0	0	18,093,182
Public Works	85,017,280	491,534,098	1,300,000	12,624,465	900,000	2,577,624	593,953,467
660 Administration - DPW - SW	1,452,744	0	0	0	0	0	1,452,744
661 Public Right-of-Way Cleaning	17,767,400	5,184,904	0	0	400,000	0	23,352,304
662 Vacant/Abandoned Property Cleaning and Boarding	9,275,379	0	1,200,000	0	0	0	10,475,379
663 Waste Removal and Recycling	30,624,633	0	0	0	0	0	30,624,633
664 Waste Re-Use and Disposal	22,817,753	0	0	0	0	0	22,817,753
670 Administration - DPW - WWW	0	47,353,643	0	0	0	0	47,353,643
671 Water Management	0	86,182,042	0	0	0	0	86,182,042
672 Water and Wastewater Consumer Services	0	33,253,050	0	0	0	0	33,253,050
673 Wastewater Management	0	136,922,447	0	319,925	0	0	137,242,372
674 Surface Water Management	0	23,632,531	100,000	300,000	0	0	24,032,531
675 Engineering and Construction Management - Water and Wastewater	0	159,005,481	0	0	0	0	159,005,481
676 Administration - DPW	3,079,371	0	0	0	0	0	3,079,371
730 Public and Private Energy Performance	0	0	0	12,004,540	500,000	2,577,624	15,082,164
Recreation and Parks	38,423,143	0	351,276	2,367,912	9,063,354	0	50,205,685
644 Administration - Rec and Parks	4,457,870	0	0	143,481	0	0	4,601,351
645 Aquatics	2,495,900	0	0	0	900,000	0	3,395,900
646 Park Maintenance	10,663,048	0	0	2,224,431	1,750,000	0	14,637,479
647 Youth and Adult Sports	696,388	0	0	0	171,916	0	868,304
648 Community Recreation Centers	13,711,259	0	351,276	0	1,890,840	0	15,953,375
649 Special Facilities Management - Recreation	0	0	0	0	2,338,721	0	2,338,721
650 Horticulture	1,214,098	0	0	0	606,429	0	1,820,527
651 Recreation for Seniors	304,773	0	0	0	36,828	0	341,601
652 Therapeutic Recreation	450,356	0	0	0	0	0	450,356
653 Park Programs & Events	0	0	0	0	1,368,620	0	1,368,620
654 Urban Forestry	4,429,451	0	0	0	0	0	4,429,451
Sheriff	21,814,102	0	0	0	0	0	21,814,102
881 Courthouse Security	4,348,673	0	0	0	0	0	4,348,673
882 Deputy Sheriff Enforcement	10,804,934	0	0	0	0	0	10,804,934
883 Service of Protective and Peace Orders	2,165,790	0	0	0	0	0	2,165,790
884 District Court Sheriff Services	2,757,417	0	0	0	0	0	2,757,417
889 Child Support Enforcement	1,737,288	0	0	0	0	0	1,737,288
State's Attorney	35,652,977	0	3,067,648	5,607,906	457,070	0	44,785,601
115 Prosecution of Criminals	127,079,612	0	1,227,591	5,555,632	457,070	0	34,319,905
781 Administration - State's Attorney	6,783,306	0	0	0	0	0	6,783,306
786 Victim and Witness Services	1,790,059	0	1,840,057	52,274	0	0	3,682,390
Transportation	125,223,760	34,517,588	1,676,154	4,170,336	35,865,852	0	201,453,690
500 Street Lighting	22,958,350	0	0	0	0	0	22,958,350
548 Conduits	0	11,968,849	0	0	0	0	11,968,849
681 Administration - DOT	10,329,989	0	544,077	0	0	0	10,874,066
682 Parking Management	0	22,548,739	0	0	10,325,007	0	32,873,746
683 Street Management	31,133,904	0	0	891,951	153,450	0	32,179,305
684 Traffic Management	11,451,892	0	0	0	652,949	0	12,104,841
685 Special Events	1,489,810	0	0	0	0	0	1,489,810
687 Inner Harbor Services - Transportation	1,424,589	0	0	0	0	0	1,424,589
688 Snow and Ice Control	6,658,208	0	0	0	0	0	6,658,208
689 Vehicle Impounding and Disposal	7,917,564	0	0	0	0	0	7,917,564
690 Sustainable Transportation	7,341,991	0	104,551	3,278,385	9,388,863	0	20,113,790
691 Public Rights-of-Way Landscape Management	3,790,941	0	0	0	0	0	3,790,941
692 Bridge and Culvert Management	2,679,480	0	0	0	0	0	2,679,480
693 Parking Enforcement	0	0	0	0	15,098,149	0	15,098,149
694 Survey Control	356,633	0	0	0	0	0	356,633
695 Dock Master	0	0	0	0	247,434	0	247,434
696 Street Cuts Management	929,954	0	0	0	0	0	929,954
697 Traffic Safety	14,164,723	0	1,027,526	0	0	0	15,192,249
727 Real Property Management	2,595,732	0	0	0	0	0	2,595,732
TOTAL FISCAL 2016 OPERATING BUDGET	1,857,550,000	526,051,686	165,909,961	121,288,235	147,550,559	134,621,563	2,952,972,004
LESS INTERNAL SERVICE FUND	0	0	0	0	0	134,621,563	134,621,563
TOTAL FISCAL 2016 OPERATING APPROPRIATION	1,857,550,000	526,051,686	165,909,961	121,288,235	147,550,559	0	2,818,350,441

**OPERATING BUDGET RECOMMENDATION COMPARED WITH
AGENCY CURRENT LEVEL OF SERVICE (CLS) AND PRIOR YEAR BUDGET**

AGENCY, SERVICE AND FUND	FISCAL 2018 BUDGET	FISCAL 2019 CLS	FISCAL 2019 BUDGET	CHANGE BUD vs. CLS
Board of Elections	7,300,003	7,516,390	7,525,666	9,276
899 Fair Conduct of Elections	7,300,003	7,516,390	7,525,666	9,276
General	7,300,003	7,516,390	7,525,666	9,276
City Council	7,108,243	7,310,267	7,352,267	42,000
100 City Council	7,108,243	7,310,267	7,352,267	42,000
General	7,108,243	7,310,267	7,352,267	42,000
Comptroller	18,683,139	18,629,295	19,387,852	758,557
130 Executive Direction and Control - Comptroller	1,518,948	1,562,990	1,590,312	27,322
General	1,518,948	1,562,990	1,590,312	27,322
131 Audits	4,912,084	5,038,061	5,160,362	122,301
General	4,912,084	5,038,061	5,160,362	122,301
132 Real Estate Acquisition and Management	1,117,134	1,108,380	1,132,856	24,476
General	1,117,134	1,108,380	1,132,856	24,476
133 Municipal Telephone Exchange	10,329,704	10,083,320	10,661,341	578,021
Internal Service	10,329,704	10,083,320	10,661,341	578,021
136 Municipal Post Office	805,269	836,544	842,981	6,437
Internal Service	805,269	836,544	842,981	6,437
Council Services	745,251	765,073	767,232	2,159
103 Council Services	745,251	765,073	767,232	2,159
General	745,251	765,073	767,232	2,159
Courts: Circuit Court	22,934,053	24,024,308	24,230,326	206,018
110 Circuit Court	22,934,053	24,024,308	24,230,326	206,018
General	15,359,921	16,210,088	16,235,430	25,342
Federal	2,188,984	2,195,937	2,167,639	(28,298)
State	5,149,352	5,330,715	5,589,671	258,956
Special	235,796	287,568	237,586	(49,982)
Courts: Orphans' Court	522,898	606,540	565,314	(41,226)
817 Orphans' Court	522,898	606,540	565,314	(41,226)
General	522,898	606,540	565,314	(41,226)
Employees' Retirement Systems	10,966,212	11,085,541	11,590,568	505,027
152 Employees' Retirement System - Administration	5,076,344	5,010,229	5,355,585	345,356
Special	5,076,344	5,010,229	5,355,585	345,356
154 Fire and Police Retirement System - Administration	5,120,507	5,277,216	5,366,914	89,698
Special	5,120,507	5,277,216	5,366,914	89,698
155 Retirement Savings Plan	769,361	798,096	868,069	69,973
Special	769,361	798,096	868,069	69,973
Enoch Pratt Free Library	39,426,880	40,186,647	40,551,621	364,974
788 Information Services	39,426,880	40,186,647	40,551,621	364,974
General	24,942,789	25,467,776	25,712,322	244,546
Federal	0	0	100,000	100,000
State	13,598,603	13,762,898	13,866,061	103,163
Special	885,488	955,973	873,238	(82,735)
Finance	34,821,561	34,799,939	34,499,393	(300,546)
148 Revenue Collection	6,822,180	6,715,519	6,641,287	(74,232)
General	6,822,180	6,715,519	6,641,287	(74,232)
150 Treasury and Debt Management	1,087,202	1,077,219	1,056,572	(20,647)
General	1,087,202	1,077,219	1,056,572	(20,647)
698 Administration - Finance	1,504,811	1,624,704	1,693,769	69,065
General	1,504,811	1,624,704	1,693,769	69,065
699 Procurement	3,371,095	3,362,465	3,355,878	(6,587)
General	3,371,095	3,362,465	3,355,878	(6,587)
700 Surplus Property Disposal	145,430	120,065	121,503	1,438
Special	145,430	120,065	121,503	1,438

**OPERATING BUDGET RECOMMENDATION COMPARED WITH
AGENCY CURRENT LEVEL OF SERVICE (CLS) AND PRIOR YEAR BUDGET**

AGENCY, SERVICE AND FUND	FISCAL 2018 BUDGET	FISCAL 2019 CLS	FISCAL 2019 BUDGET	CHANGE BUD vs. CLS
Finance (Continued)	34,821,561	34,799,939	34,499,393	(300,546)
701 Printing Services	3,439,165	3,442,045	3,452,123	10,078
Internal Service	3,439,165	3,442,045	3,452,123	10,078
702 Accounts Payable	1,129,160	1,133,576	1,064,673	(68,903)
General	1,129,160	1,133,576	1,064,673	(68,903)
703 Payroll	3,523,727	3,528,400	3,488,126	(40,274)
General	3,523,727	3,528,400	3,488,126	(40,274)
704 Accounting	1,697,228	1,943,408	1,930,435	(12,973)
General	1,697,228	1,943,408	1,930,435	(12,973)
705 Loan and Guarantee Program	512,743	0	0	0
Loan and Guarantee Enterprise	512,743	0	0	0
707 Risk Management for Employee Injuries	8,426,129	8,636,013	8,645,548	9,535
Internal Service	8,426,129	8,636,013	8,645,548	9,535
708 Operating Budget Management	2,035,596	2,135,326	1,997,723	(137,603)
General	2,035,596	2,135,326	1,997,723	(137,603)
710 Fiscal Integrity & Recovery	1,127,095	1,081,199	1,051,756	(29,443)
General	1,127,095	1,081,199	1,051,756	(29,443)
Fire	267,139,955	274,536,920	272,517,950	(2,018,970)
600 Administration - Fire	10,759,040	11,331,330	11,323,921	(7,409)
General	8,868,340	9,397,144	9,389,735	(7,409)
Federal	1,533,000	1,568,259	1,568,259	0
State	357,700	365,927	365,927	0
602 Fire Suppression and Emergency Rescue	159,226,648	160,900,371	159,551,636	(1,348,735)
General	154,896,308	156,470,433	155,121,698	(1,348,735)
Federal	2,910,400	2,977,339	2,977,339	0
State	1,419,940	1,452,599	1,452,599	0
608 Emergency Management	1,033,803	1,059,126	1,049,530	(9,596)
General	727,203	745,474	735,878	(9,596)
Federal	306,600	313,652	313,652	0
609 Emergency Medical Services	46,089,148	48,639,551	49,655,071	1,015,520
General	27,020,135	29,711,188	28,619,212	(1,091,976)
State	83,928	85,859	1,185,859	1,100,000
Special	18,985,085	18,842,504	19,850,000	1,007,496
610 Fire and Emergency Community Outreach	346,248	632,329	213,734	(418,595)
General	346,248	632,329	213,734	(418,595)
611 Fire Code Enforcement	5,365,953	5,464,947	5,588,441	123,494
General	5,031,679	5,122,985	5,246,479	123,494
Federal	160,534	164,226	164,226	0
State	173,740	177,736	177,736	0
612 Fire Investigation	1,058,108	1,108,971	754,520	(354,451)
General	1,058,108	1,108,971	754,520	(354,451)
613 Fire Facilities Maintenance and Replacement	20,606,215	22,214,381	22,288,076	73,695
General	15,721,606	17,231,805	17,305,500	73,695
Federal	3,250,168	3,310,543	3,310,543	0
State	1,368,619	1,400,097	1,400,097	0
Special	265,822	271,936	271,936	0
614 Fire Communications and Dispatch	17,891,431	18,264,304	17,390,421	(873,883)
General	13,389,596	13,725,011	12,809,520	(915,491)
Special	4,501,835	4,539,293	4,580,901	41,608
615 Fire Training and Education	4,763,361	4,921,610	4,702,600	(219,010)
General	4,763,361	4,921,610	4,702,600	(219,010)
General Services	99,508,892	104,839,593	105,378,357	538,764
189 Fleet Management	62,904,159	66,077,497	66,480,990	403,493
Internal Service	62,904,159	66,077,497	66,480,990	403,493
726 Administration - General Services	1,794,223	1,612,149	926,760	(685,389)
General	1,794,223	1,612,149	926,760	(685,389)

**OPERATING BUDGET RECOMMENDATION COMPARED WITH
AGENCY CURRENT LEVEL OF SERVICE (CLS) AND PRIOR YEAR BUDGET**

AGENCY, SERVICE AND FUND	FISCAL 2018 BUDGET	FISCAL 2019 CLS	FISCAL 2019 BUDGET	CHANGE BUD vs. CLS
General Services (Continued)	99,508,892	104,839,593	105,378,357	538,764
731 Facilities Management	34,720,406	36,995,585	37,228,836	233,251
General	8,460,954	8,256,970	8,284,179	27,209
Federal	1,000,000	1,023,000	1,000,000	(23,000)
State	1,000,000	1,023,000	1,000,000	(23,000)
Internal Service	24,259,452	26,692,615	26,944,657	252,042
734 Design and Construction/Major Projects Division.	90,104	154,362	741,771	587,409
General	90,104	154,362	741,771	587,409
Health	141,889,865	146,364,303	150,397,070	4,032,767
303 Clinical Services	8,681,727	8,939,397	8,531,468	(407,929)
General	5,398,879	5,610,653	5,509,069	(101,584)
Federal	2,162,221	2,182,294	1,995,673	(186,621)
State	958,909	981,012	917,507	(63,505)
Special	161,718	165,438	109,219	(56,219)
305 Healthy Homes	2,648,465	2,659,063	2,948,568	289,505
General	969,578	1,028,032	1,011,588	(16,444)
Federal	1,373,731	1,318,855	1,405,634	86,779
State	0	0	219,170	219,170
Special	305,156	312,176	312,176	0
307 Substance Use Disorder and Mental Health	2,297,760	2,350,609	5,281,121	2,930,512
General	1,763,171	1,803,724	2,164,650	360,926
Federal	0	0	1,340,936	1,340,936
State	534,589	546,885	1,775,535	1,228,650
308 Maternal and Child Health	25,121,606	25,616,934	24,159,372	(1,457,562)
General	1,871,509	2,007,221	1,916,636	(90,585)
Federal	20,176,335	20,402,333	18,322,897	(2,079,436)
State	2,023,143	2,030,277	1,813,362	(216,915)
Special	1,050,619	1,177,103	2,106,477	929,374
310 School Health Services	16,080,888	15,864,550	16,193,678	329,128
General	14,752,464	15,062,096	14,959,421	(102,675)
Federal	39,580	31,878	34,354	2,476
State	502,171	491,369	497,741	6,372
Special	786,673	279,207	702,162	422,955
311 Health Services for Seniors	3,443,656	3,417,835	3,349,744	(68,091)
Federal	3,443,656	3,417,835	3,349,744	(68,091)
315 Emergency Services - Health	9,895,342	10,181,750	10,295,058	113,308
General	691,930	682,541	854,246	171,705
Federal	694,479	766,103	923,456	157,353
State	8,164,581	8,400,703	8,182,545	(218,158)
Special	344,352	332,403	334,811	2,408
316 Youth Violence Prevention	2,820,637	4,542,810	3,144,270	(1,398,540)
General	971,645	2,437,479	695,921	(1,741,558)
Federal	1,581,406	1,829,570	2,381,844	552,274
State	267,586	275,761	66,505	(209,256)
715 Administration - Health	9,706,752	10,154,441	13,505,376	3,350,935
General	4,038,121	4,325,047	4,150,788	(174,259)
Federal	3,689,325	3,774,180	5,483,826	1,709,646
State	1,063,289	1,087,745	2,087,745	1,000,000
Special	916,017	967,469	1,783,017	815,548
716 Animal Services	3,308,491	3,448,820	3,481,607	32,787
General	3,308,491	3,448,820	3,481,607	32,787
717 Environmental Inspection Services	3,299,977	3,207,171	3,399,629	192,458
General	3,268,557	3,175,028	3,367,486	192,458
Special	31,420	32,143	32,143	0
718 Chronic Disease Prevention	1,427,853	1,534,309	1,233,716	(300,593)
General	420,367	430,790	480,433	49,643

**OPERATING BUDGET RECOMMENDATION COMPARED WITH
AGENCY CURRENT LEVEL OF SERVICE (CLS) AND PRIOR YEAR BUDGET**

AGENCY, SERVICE AND FUND	FISCAL 2018 BUDGET	FISCAL 2019 CLS	FISCAL 2019 BUDGET	CHANGE BUD vs. CLS
Health (Continued)	141,889,865	146,364,303	150,397,070	4,032,767
Federal	22,000	22,506	44,506	22,000
State	985,486	1,081,013	584,277	(496,736)
Special	0	0	124,500	124,500
720 HIV Treatment Services for the Uninsured	41,633,422	42,597,147	42,198,321	(398,826)
General	1,225,345	1,266,383	1,243,154	(23,229)
Federal	36,409,502	37,243,160	29,192,863	(8,050,297)
State	3,998,575	4,087,604	11,762,304	7,674,700
721 Senior Centers	2,010,560	2,081,863	2,842,580	760,717
General	823,511	804,784	790,339	(14,445)
Federal	1,091,540	1,179,372	1,862,508	683,136
State	38,400	39,285	131,311	92,026
Special	57,109	58,422	58,422	0
722 Administration - CARE	1,197,805	1,280,541	1,259,214	(21,327)
General	991,156	1,074,521	1,053,544	(20,977)
Federal	206,649	206,020	205,670	(350)
723 Advocacy for Seniors	2,250,300	2,283,267	2,113,318	(169,949)
General	104,729	107,138	104,995	(2,143)
Federal	154,897	156,492	140,309	(16,183)
State	1,808,537	1,810,554	1,658,730	(151,824)
Special	182,137	209,083	209,284	201
724 Direct Care and Support Planning	2,028,692	2,076,853	2,308,349	231,496
Federal	136,753	139,898	139,898	0
State	1,819,939	1,863,299	2,094,795	231,496
Special	72,000	73,656	73,656	0
725 Community Services for Seniors	4,035,932	4,126,943	4,151,681	24,738
General	190,607	194,990	191,090	(3,900)
Federal	2,535,469	2,591,970	2,620,608	28,638
State	979,425	1,001,952	1,001,952	0
Special	330,431	338,031	338,031	0
Housing and Community Development	62,026,194	64,339,100	61,594,576	(2,744,524)
593 Community Support Projects	7,964,934	8,102,085	9,077,569	975,484
Federal	7,964,934	8,102,085	8,777,569	675,484
State	0	0	300,000	300,000
604 Before and After Care	173,078	158,531	158,022	(509)
General	173,078	158,531	158,022	(509)
737 Administration - HCD	3,588,779	6,716,251	6,952,112	235,861
General	2,241,064	5,329,328	5,459,425	130,097
Federal	1,347,715	1,386,923	1,492,687	105,764
738 Weatherization Services	7,426,771	7,533,222	3,969,367	(3,563,855)
General	109,409	118,037	708,814	590,777
State	4,731,020	4,755,849	3,200,553	(1,555,296)
Special	2,586,342	2,659,336	60,000	(2,599,336)
740 Dawson Center	360,017	401,655	425,552	23,897
General	32,315	33,059	31,253	(1,806)
Federal	327,702	368,596	394,299	25,703
742 Promote Homeownership	433,498	437,995	543,741	105,746
General	197,026	197,581	268,566	70,985
Federal	96,472	97,194	135,175	37,981
Special	140,000	143,220	140,000	(3,220)
745 Housing Code Enforcement	15,267,514	14,742,614	14,920,281	177,667
General	15,057,514	14,527,784	14,510,281	(17,503)
Federal	160,000	163,680	360,000	196,320
Special	50,000	51,150	50,000	(1,150)
747 Register and License Properties and Contractors	548,813	578,648	571,953	(6,695)
General	548,813	578,648	571,953	(6,695)

**OPERATING BUDGET RECOMMENDATION COMPARED WITH
AGENCY CURRENT LEVEL OF SERVICE (CLS) AND PRIOR YEAR BUDGET**

AGENCY, SERVICE AND FUND	FISCAL 2018 BUDGET	FISCAL 2019 CLS	FISCAL 2019 BUDGET	CHANGE BUD vs. CLS
Housing and Community Development (Continued)	62,026,194	64,339,100	61,594,576	(2,744,524)
748 Housing Development Finance and Project Management	598,987	610,050	600,413	(9,637)
Federal	598,987	610,050	600,413	(9,637)
749 Blight Elimination	3,133,603	3,082,464	3,109,561	27,097
General	3,133,603	3,082,464	3,109,561	27,097
750 Housing Rehabilitation Services	3,857,549	3,905,739	3,734,819	(170,920)
Federal	3,434,099	3,472,334	3,301,414	(170,920)
State	423,450	433,405	433,405	0
751 Building and Zoning Inspections and Permits	5,706,721	6,053,966	6,086,095	32,129
General	5,706,721	6,053,966	6,086,095	32,129
752 Community Outreach Services	1,654,807	1,695,080	1,451,345	(243,735)
General	1,444,807	1,480,250	1,451,345	(28,905)
Special	210,000	214,830	0	(214,830)
754 Summer Food Service Program	3,564,457	3,664,495	3,509,740	(154,755)
State	3,564,457	3,664,495	3,509,740	(154,755)
809 Retention, Expansion, and Attraction of Businesses	1,153,235	1,182,689	1,161,164	(21,525)
General	1,049,195	1,076,256	1,054,731	(21,525)
Special	104,040	106,433	106,433	0
810 Real Estate Development	3,077,253	2,130,246	1,984,647	(145,599)
General	1,868,357	1,916,545	1,878,214	(38,331)
Special	1,208,896	213,701	106,433	(107,268)
811 Inner Harbor Coordination	364,510	372,894	425,000	52,106
General	364,510	372,894	425,000	52,106
813 Technology Development - Emerging Technology Center	849,751	869,296	851,910	(17,386)
General	849,751	869,296	851,910	(17,386)
814 Improve and Promote Retail Districts Beyond Downtown	1,731,650	1,517,797	1,489,570	(28,227)
General	1,627,610	1,411,364	1,383,137	(28,227)
Special	104,040	106,433	106,433	0
815 Live Baltimore	570,267	583,383	571,715	(11,668)
General	570,267	583,383	571,715	(11,668)
Human Resources	11,339,232	11,249,183	11,423,644	174,461
770 Administration - Human Resources	2,800,723	2,826,599	2,851,716	25,117
General	2,800,723	2,826,599	2,851,716	25,117
771 Benefits Administration	6,278,962	6,059,908	6,026,516	(33,392)
General	3,951,640	3,727,855	3,693,089	(34,766)
Internal Service	2,327,322	2,332,053	2,333,427	1,374
772 Civil Service Management	2,259,547	2,362,676	2,545,412	182,736
General	2,259,547	2,362,676	2,545,412	182,736
Law	11,090,422	11,295,859	12,348,948	1,053,089
860 Administration - Law	1,386,699	1,443,601	1,490,868	47,267
General	1,146,806	1,207,211	1,251,692	44,481
Internal Service	239,893	236,390	239,176	2,786
861 Controversies	6,451,973	6,535,359	7,621,907	1,086,548
General	3,918,856	4,000,145	4,254,387	254,242
Internal Service	2,533,117	2,535,214	3,367,520	832,306
862 Transactions	2,497,993	2,569,427	2,488,318	(81,109)
General	2,391,094	2,455,029	2,373,562	(81,467)
Internal Service	106,899	114,398	114,756	358
869 Minority and Women's Business Opportunity Office	753,757	747,472	747,855	383
General	753,757	747,472	747,855	383
Legislative Reference	1,178,125	1,206,086	1,184,193	(21,893)
106 Legislative Reference Services	639,401	654,684	650,116	(4,568)
General	639,401	654,684	650,116	(4,568)
107 Archives and Records Management	538,724	551,402	534,077	(17,325)
General	538,724	551,402	534,077	(17,325)

**OPERATING BUDGET RECOMMENDATION COMPARED WITH
AGENCY CURRENT LEVEL OF SERVICE (CLS) AND PRIOR YEAR BUDGET**

AGENCY, SERVICE AND FUND	FISCAL 2018 BUDGET	FISCAL 2019 CLS	FISCAL 2019 BUDGET	CHANGE BUD vs. CLS
Liquor License Board	2,169,654	2,158,328	2,143,248	(15,080)
850 Liquor Licensing	1,010,790	984,064	991,113	7,049
General	1,010,790	984,064	991,113	7,049
851 Liquor License Compliance	1,158,864	1,174,264	1,152,135	(22,129)
General	1,158,864	1,174,264	1,152,135	(22,129)
Mayorality	8,650,771	11,494,141	12,440,721	946,580
125 Executive Direction and Control - Mayorality	8,650,771	11,494,141	12,440,721	946,580
General	7,098,429	8,805,211	10,272,250	1,467,039
Federal	307,362	314,740	314,536	(204)
State	392,277	401,299	401,299	0
Special	852,703	1,972,891	1,452,636	(520,255)
M-R: Art and Culture	8,410,034	8,530,469	8,414,863	(115,606)
493 Art and Culture Grants	5,956,525	6,020,529	5,988,141	(32,388)
General	5,956,525	6,020,529	5,988,141	(32,388)
824 Events, Art, Culture, and Film	2,367,648	2,422,104	2,330,216	(91,888)
General	2,329,648	2,383,230	2,330,216	(53,014)
Special	38,000	38,874	0	(38,874)
828 Bromo Seltzer Arts Tower	85,861	87,836	96,506	8,670
General	85,861	87,836	96,506	8,670
M-R: Baltimore City Public Schools	280,896,604	275,412,181	278,412,181	3,000,000
352 Baltimore City Public Schools	280,896,604	275,412,181	278,412,181	3,000,000
General	280,896,604	275,412,181	278,412,181	3,000,000
M-R: Cable and Communications	1,709,906	1,752,151	1,551,967	(200,184)
876 Media Production	1,709,906	1,752,151	1,551,967	(200,184)
General	748,906	769,048	571,164	(197,884)
Special	961,000	983,103	980,803	(2,300)
M-R: Civic Promotion	14,812,367	14,841,913	15,097,890	255,977
590 Civic Promotion Grants	468,226	478,996	469,415	(9,581)
General	468,226	478,996	469,415	(9,581)
820 Convention Sales and Tourism Marketing	14,344,141	14,362,917	14,628,475	265,558
General	14,344,141	14,362,917	14,628,475	265,558
M-R: Conditional Purchase Agreements	13,664,307	8,224,355	8,189,354	(35,001)
129 Conditional Purchase Agreement Payments	13,664,307	8,224,355	8,189,354	(35,001)
General	13,664,307	8,189,354	8,189,354	0
Internal Service	0	35,001	0	(35,001)
M-R: Contingent Fund	1,000,000	1,023,000	1,000,000	(23,000)
121 Contingent Fund	1,000,000	1,023,000	1,000,000	(23,000)
General	1,000,000	1,023,000	1,000,000	(23,000)
M-R: Convention Center Hotel	7,273,000	7,650,000	7,584,000	(66,000)
535 Convention Center Hotel	7,273,000	7,650,000	7,584,000	(66,000)
General	7,273,000	7,650,000	7,584,000	(66,000)
M-R: Convention Complex	23,966,270	23,929,998	23,651,227	(278,771)
540 Royal Farms Arena Operations	525,650	550,194	550,194	0
General	525,650	550,194	550,194	0
855 Convention Center	18,860,532	18,817,179	18,538,408	(278,771)
General	13,595,806	13,552,453	13,212,916	(339,537)
State	5,264,726	5,264,726	5,325,492	60,766
857 Convention Center Debt Service	4,580,088	4,562,625	4,562,625	0
Convention Center Bond	4,580,088	4,562,625	4,562,625	0
M-R: Debt Service	99,416,943	95,581,223	88,711,373	(6,869,850)
123 General Debt Service	99,416,943	95,581,223	88,711,373	(6,869,850)
General	82,566,943	78,731,223	72,221,223	(6,510,000)
Special	16,850,000	16,850,000	16,490,150	(359,850)
M-R: Educational Grants	19,707,231	23,307,011	23,962,511	655,500

**OPERATING BUDGET RECOMMENDATION COMPARED WITH
AGENCY CURRENT LEVEL OF SERVICE (CLS) AND PRIOR YEAR BUDGET**

AGENCY, SERVICE AND FUND	FISCAL 2018 BUDGET	FISCAL 2019 CLS	FISCAL 2019 BUDGET	CHANGE BUD vs. CLS
M-R: Educational Grants (Continued)	19,707,231	23,307,011	23,962,511	655,500
446 Educational Grants	19,707,231	23,307,011	23,962,511	655,500
General	7,341,231	10,476,511	10,976,511	500,000
Federal	500,000	511,500	600,000	88,500
Special	11,866,000	12,319,000	12,386,000	67,000
M-R: Employees' Retirement Contribution	3,344,791	3,558,858	3,558,858	0
355 Employees' Retirement Contribution	3,344,791	3,558,858	3,558,858	0
General	3,344,791	3,558,858	3,558,858	0
M-R: Environmental Control Board	1,014,779	1,108,441	1,448,152	339,711
117 Adjudication of Environmental Citations	1,014,779	1,108,441	1,448,152	339,711
General	1,014,779	1,108,441	1,315,152	206,711
Special	0	0	133,000	133,000
M-R: Health and Welfare Grants	1,244,812	1,273,442	1,273,442	0
385 Health and Welfare Grants	1,244,812	1,273,442	1,273,442	0
General	1,244,812	1,273,442	1,273,442	0
M-R: Innovation Fund	773,679	279,973	279,973	0
833 Innovation Fund	773,679	279,973	279,973	0
General	773,679	279,973	279,973	0
M-R: Miscellaneous General Expenses	18,347,911	21,214,846	22,207,146	992,300
122 Miscellaneous General Expenses	18,347,911	21,214,846	22,207,146	992,300
General	18,347,911	21,214,846	22,207,146	992,300
M-R: Office of CitiStat Operations	760,327	0	0	0
347 CitiStat Operations	760,327	0	0	0
General	760,327	0	0	0
M-R: Office of Criminal Justice	8,125,951	7,082,305	21,714,113	14,631,808
616 Juvenile Justice	375,738	370,469	0	(370,469)
General	208,427	215,686	0	(215,686)
Federal	88,974	74,891	0	(74,891)
State	78,337	79,892	0	(79,892)
617 Criminal Justice Coordination	1,801,739	801,252	1,398,575	597,323
General	138,286	310,931	396,769	85,838
Federal	1,057,102	381,791	828,062	446,271
State	106,351	108,530	173,744	65,214
Special	500,000	0	0	0
618 Neighborhood Safety and Engagement	1,528,142	1,569,040	7,459,670	5,890,630
General	335,693	341,179	3,303,041	2,961,862
Federal	992,449	1,023,261	356,629	(666,632)
State	200,000	204,600	3,600,000	3,395,400
Special	0	0	200,000	200,000
757 CitiWatch	2,369,683	2,299,030	9,083,340	6,784,310
General	2,217,341	2,268,340	2,768,340	500,000
Federal	72,342	0	0	0
Special	80,000	30,690	6,315,000	6,284,310
758 Coordination of Public Safety Strategy - Administration	2,050,649	2,042,514	3,772,528	1,730,014
General	665,803	628,951	795,528	166,577
Federal	1,339,846	1,367,528	900,000	(467,528)
State	45,000	46,035	577,000	530,965
Special	0	0	1,500,000	1,500,000
M-R: Office of Employment Development	27,974,986	28,868,335	28,146,511	(721,824)
791 BCPS Alternative Options Academy for Youth	202,777	202,683	211,141	8,458
State	202,777	202,683	211,141	8,458
792 Workforce Services for TANF Recipients	3,362,980	3,396,351	3,627,056	230,705
Federal	3,262,980	3,294,051	3,527,056	233,005
State	100,000	102,300	100,000	(2,300)
793 Employment Enhancement Services for Baltimore City Residents	2,981,168	2,425,980	1,906,485	(519,495)

**OPERATING BUDGET RECOMMENDATION COMPARED WITH
AGENCY CURRENT LEVEL OF SERVICE (CLS) AND PRIOR YEAR BUDGET**

AGENCY, SERVICE AND FUND	FISCAL 2018 BUDGET	FISCAL 2019 CLS	FISCAL 2019 BUDGET	CHANGE BUD vs. CLS
M-R: Office of Employment Development (Continued)	27,974,986	28,868,335	28,146,511	(721,824)
General	2,346,168	1,682,229	1,368,621	(313,608)
Special	635,000	743,751	537,864	(205,887)
794 Administration - MOED	659,521	660,532	608,338	(52,194)
General	659,521	660,532	608,338	(52,194)
795 Workforce Services for Baltimore Residents	6,674,989	6,883,139	5,853,625	(1,029,514)
General	0	0	631,622	631,622
Federal	6,244,098	6,441,943	4,722,003	(1,719,940)
State	230,891	236,418	300,000	63,582
Special	200,000	204,778	200,000	(4,778)
796 Workforce Services for Ex-Offenders	1,672,925	1,718,779	1,736,658	17,879
General	172,925	184,066	485,133	301,067
Federal	750,000	766,907	500,000	(266,907)
State	750,000	767,806	751,525	(16,281)
797 Workforce Services for Out of School Youth-Youth Opportunity	3,672,000	4,460,009	3,944,386	(515,623)
General	2,928,616	3,683,876	3,022,074	(661,802)
Federal	514,973	533,772	652,312	118,540
State	140,911	146,811	100,000	(46,811)
Special	87,500	95,550	170,000	74,450
798 Youth Works Summer Job Program	5,722,675	6,051,227	6,995,405	944,178
General	1,943,091	2,047,487	2,192,050	144,563
Federal	1,500,000	1,596,145	2,000,000	403,855
State	1,529,584	1,640,345	1,603,355	(36,990)
Special	750,000	767,250	1,200,000	432,750
800 Workforce Services for WIOA Funded Youth	3,025,951	3,069,635	2,757,976	(311,659)
General	0	0	345,427	345,427
Federal	3,025,951	3,069,635	2,412,549	(657,086)
806 Mobile Workforce Center	0	0	505,441	505,441
General	0	0	505,441	505,441
M-R: Office of Human Services	61,578,557	62,873,202	65,659,657	2,786,455
356 Administration - Human Services	4,821,208	4,755,249	4,895,399	140,150
General	1,138,804	1,163,907	1,094,664	(69,243)
Federal	2,648,424	2,745,110	2,745,693	583
State	210,503	215,344	215,344	0
Special	823,477	630,888	839,698	208,810
605 Head Start	8,501,377	8,709,137	8,351,768	(357,369)
General	510,000	521,730	521,730	0
Federal	7,766,894	7,957,761	7,597,054	(360,707)
State	224,483	229,646	132,984	(96,662)
Special	0	0	100,000	100,000
741 Community Action Partnership	7,337,740	7,545,519	7,191,334	(354,185)
General	712,085	769,959	775,022	5,063
Federal	963,303	1,020,776	1,028,274	7,498
State	4,662,352	4,833,271	5,386,678	553,407
Special	1,000,000	921,513	1,360	(920,153)
893 Homeless Prevention and Support Services for the Homeless	1,087,243	1,112,249	1,112,249	0
Federal	593,802	607,459	607,459	0
State	493,441	504,790	504,790	0
894 Outreach to the Homeless	3,234,985	3,309,391	3,855,082	545,691
General	399,727	408,921	962,466	553,545
Federal	2,551,867	2,610,561	2,602,707	(7,854)
State	283,391	289,909	289,909	0
895 Temporary Housing for the Homeless	9,464,784	9,683,419	11,683,419	2,000,000
General	7,430,615	7,602,464	9,602,464	2,000,000
Federal	175,350	179,383	179,383	0
State	1,858,819	1,901,572	1,901,572	0

**OPERATING BUDGET RECOMMENDATION COMPARED WITH
AGENCY CURRENT LEVEL OF SERVICE (CLS) AND PRIOR YEAR BUDGET**

AGENCY, SERVICE AND FUND	FISCAL 2018 BUDGET	FISCAL 2019 CLS	FISCAL 2019 BUDGET	CHANGE BUD vs. CLS
M-R: Office of Human Services (Continued)	61,578,557	62,873,202	65,659,657	2,786,455
896 Permanent Housing for the Homeless	27,131,220	27,758,238	28,570,406	812,168
General	736,260	753,194	753,194	0
Federal	26,151,170	26,747,844	27,559,290	811,446
State	25,795	26,388	26,388	0
Special	217,995	230,812	231,534	722
M-R: Office of the Inspector General	784,308	772,225	766,792	(5,433)
836 Inspector General	784,308	772,225	766,792	(5,433)
General	784,308	772,225	766,792	(5,433)
M-R: Office of the Labor Commissioner	841,049	856,499	842,774	(13,725)
128 Labor Contract Negotiations and Administration	841,049	856,499	842,774	(13,725)
General	841,049	856,499	842,774	(13,725)
M-R: Retirees' Benefits	69,472,659	57,966,206	57,966,206	0
351 Retirees' Benefits	69,472,659	57,966,206	57,966,206	0
General	69,472,659	57,966,206	57,966,206	0
M-R: Self-Insurance Fund	20,571,375	36,207,108	36,885,294	678,186
126 Contribution to Self-Insurance Fund	20,571,375	36,207,108	36,885,294	678,186
General	20,571,375	36,207,108	36,885,294	678,186
M-R: TIF Debt Service	16,187,020	15,493,098	12,514,348	(2,978,750)
124 TIF Debt Service	16,187,020	15,493,098	12,514,348	(2,978,750)
General	16,187,020	15,493,098	12,514,348	(2,978,750)
Municipal and Zoning Appeals	617,327	639,901	629,073	(10,828)
185 Board of Municipal & Zoning Appeals	617,327	639,901	629,073	(10,828)
General	617,327	639,901	629,073	(10,828)
Office of Civil Rights	1,886,294	1,952,351	2,295,066	342,715
656 Wage Investigation and Enforcement	329,164	346,271	552,352	206,081
General	329,164	346,271	552,352	206,081
846 Discrimination Investigations, Resolutions and Conciliations	948,403	988,055	1,124,829	136,774
General	896,281	934,734	1,071,508	136,774
Federal	41,698	42,657	42,657	0
Special	10,424	10,664	10,664	0
848 Police Community Relations	608,727	618,025	617,885	(140)
General	608,727	618,025	617,885	(140)
Office of Information and Technology	29,239,360	29,686,673	31,133,582	1,446,909
802 Administration	1,642,510	1,718,858	1,839,324	120,466
General	1,642,510	1,718,858	1,839,324	120,466
803 Enterprise Innovation and Application Services	6,799,127	6,078,607	6,641,209	562,602
General	6,799,127	6,078,607	6,641,209	562,602
804 311 Call Center	5,277,546	5,243,116	5,178,843	(64,273)
General	5,277,546	5,243,116	5,178,843	(64,273)
805 Enterprise IT Delivery Services	15,520,177	16,646,092	17,474,206	828,114
General	6,968,086	7,582,969	8,512,786	929,817
Special	100,000	102,300	0	(102,300)
Internal Service	8,452,091	8,960,823	8,961,420	597
Planning	10,957,724	11,012,806	11,346,018	333,212
761 Development Oversight and Project Support	1,115,736	1,108,266	999,356	(108,910)
General	1,115,736	1,108,266	999,356	(108,910)
762 Historic Preservation	1,032,843	1,055,702	1,039,421	(16,281)
General	657,843	672,077	664,421	(7,656)
Federal	150,000	153,450	150,000	(3,450)
State	150,000	153,450	150,000	(3,450)
Special	75,000	76,725	75,000	(1,725)
763 Comprehensive Planning and Resource Management	3,505,662	3,477,886	3,591,381	113,495
General	1,652,080	1,581,671	1,666,881	85,210
Federal	241,980	247,546	220,000	(27,546)

**OPERATING BUDGET RECOMMENDATION COMPARED WITH
AGENCY CURRENT LEVEL OF SERVICE (CLS) AND PRIOR YEAR BUDGET**

AGENCY, SERVICE AND FUND	FISCAL 2018 BUDGET	FISCAL 2019 CLS	FISCAL 2019 BUDGET	CHANGE BUD vs. CLS
Planning (Continued)	10,957,724	11,012,806	11,346,018	333,212
State	200,000	204,600	150,000	(54,600)
Special	1,411,602	1,444,069	1,554,500	110,431
765 Planning for a Sustainable Baltimore	4,285,943	4,328,031	4,460,539	132,508
General	1,033,073	1,002,111	1,008,039	5,928
Federal	250,000	255,750	480,000	224,250
State	261,275	267,307	297,500	30,193
Special	2,741,595	2,802,863	2,675,000	(127,863)
768 Administration - Planning	1,017,540	1,042,921	1,255,321	212,400
General	1,017,540	1,042,921	1,255,321	212,400
Police	493,738,648	517,272,560	509,618,142	(7,654,418)
621 Administration and Information Technology	59,087,762	61,624,654	60,862,599	(762,055)
General	54,996,533	57,390,972	57,362,599	(28,373)
Federal	2,171,229	2,269,522	500,000	(1,769,522)
State	120,000	122,760	1,100,000	977,240
Special	1,800,000	1,841,400	1,900,000	58,600
622 Police Patrol	259,323,326	277,663,880	272,795,730	(4,868,150)
General	251,759,631	270,053,706	267,020,710	(3,032,996)
Federal	85,000	86,955	300,000	213,045
State	5,649,150	5,722,699	4,220,020	(1,502,679)
Special	1,829,545	1,800,520	1,255,000	(545,520)
623 Crime Investigation	34,753,540	35,093,489	34,715,532	(377,957)
General	34,073,540	34,397,849	33,957,532	(440,317)
Federal	80,000	81,840	270,000	188,160
State	600,000	613,800	488,000	(125,800)
624 Target Violent Criminals	43,722,929	43,998,966	43,372,016	(626,950)
General	37,952,740	38,152,843	37,983,308	(169,535)
Federal	0	0	81,619	81,619
State	3,604,309	3,631,603	3,092,569	(539,034)
Special	2,165,880	2,214,520	2,214,520	0
625 SWAT/ESU	9,743,808	9,800,322	9,669,092	(131,230)
General	9,743,808	9,800,322	9,669,092	(131,230)
626 Operational and Analytical Intelligence	9,035,814	9,230,314	9,596,068	365,754
General	7,358,100	7,615,238	8,345,834	730,596
Federal	1,677,714	1,615,076	1,250,234	(364,842)
627 Emergency Communications	7,696,692	7,845,653	7,915,382	69,729
General	7,696,692	7,845,653	7,915,382	69,729
628 Police Internal Affairs	9,273,368	9,287,842	9,021,658	(266,184)
General	9,273,368	9,287,842	9,021,658	(266,184)
632 Manage Police Records	6,936,749	6,820,066	6,822,427	2,361
General	6,936,749	6,820,066	6,822,427	2,361
634 Crowd, Traffic, and Special Events Management	11,068,327	11,101,781	10,188,381	(913,400)
General	10,831,936	10,859,480	10,098,381	(761,099)
Federal	236,391	242,301	90,000	(152,301)
635 Recruitment and Training	13,939,176	14,381,844	13,703,097	(678,747)
General	13,939,176	14,381,844	13,683,097	(698,747)
Federal	0	0	20,000	20,000
637 Special Operations - K-9 and Mounted Unit	4,589,347	4,484,160	4,422,559	(61,601)
General	4,589,347	4,484,160	4,274,380	(209,780)
Federal	0	0	5,000	5,000
State	0	0	143,179	143,179
638 Marine Unit	2,086,635	2,106,225	2,077,195	(29,030)
General	2,086,635	2,106,225	2,077,195	(29,030)
640 Special Operations - Aviation	5,064,046	6,787,142	6,363,224	(423,918)
General	5,064,046	6,787,142	6,363,224	(423,918)
642 Crime Laboratory and Evidence Control	17,417,129	17,046,222	18,093,182	1,046,960

**OPERATING BUDGET RECOMMENDATION COMPARED WITH
AGENCY CURRENT LEVEL OF SERVICE (CLS) AND PRIOR YEAR BUDGET**

AGENCY, SERVICE AND FUND	FISCAL 2018 BUDGET	FISCAL 2019 CLS	FISCAL 2019 BUDGET	CHANGE BUD vs. CLS
Police (Continued)	493,738,648	517,272,560	509,618,142	(7,654,418)
General	15,666,672	15,285,888	17,228,757	1,942,869
Federal	1,750,457	1,760,334	864,425	(895,909)
Public Works	591,028,589	599,966,942	593,953,467	(6,013,475)
660 Administration - DPW - SW	1,506,375	1,414,747	1,452,744	37,997
General	1,506,375	1,414,747	1,452,744	37,997
661 Public Right-of-Way Cleaning	21,850,053	23,219,380	23,352,304	132,924
General	16,330,539	17,698,040	17,767,400	69,360
Special	400,000	432,172	400,000	(32,172)
Stormwater Utility	5,119,514	5,089,168	5,184,904	95,736
662 Vacant/Abandoned Property Cleaning and Boarding	10,512,849	10,368,392	10,475,379	106,987
General	9,085,700	8,908,419	9,275,379	366,960
Federal	1,427,149	1,459,973	1,200,000	(259,973)
663 Waste Removal and Recycling	28,255,593	29,352,197	30,624,633	1,272,436
General	28,255,593	29,352,197	30,624,633	1,272,436
664 Waste Re-Use and Disposal	21,783,904	22,767,204	22,817,753	50,549
General	21,783,904	22,767,204	22,817,753	50,549
670 Administration - DPW - WWW	43,589,680	44,558,734	47,353,643	2,794,909
Water Utility	19,631,288	20,077,367	20,475,936	398,569
Wastewater Utility	23,958,392	24,481,367	26,877,707	2,396,340
671 Water Management	86,180,360	86,087,751	86,182,042	94,291
Water Utility	86,180,360	86,087,751	86,182,042	94,291
672 Water and Wastewater Consumer Services	30,696,791	32,516,531	33,253,050	736,519
Water Utility	18,844,601	20,379,585	16,112,527	(4,267,058)
Stormwater Utility	3,375,999	3,453,647	4,065,124	611,477
Wastewater Utility	8,476,191	8,683,299	13,075,399	4,392,100
673 Wastewater Management	135,957,613	138,112,040	137,242,372	(869,668)
State	312,732	319,925	319,925	0
Wastewater Utility	135,644,881	137,792,115	136,922,447	(869,668)
674 Surface Water Management	23,578,197	24,201,357	24,032,531	(168,826)
Water Utility	565,357	554,338	556,969	2,631
Federal	100,000	102,300	100,000	(2,300)
State	300,000	306,900	300,000	(6,900)
Stormwater Utility	20,971,822	21,579,524	21,310,064	(269,460)
Wastewater Utility	1,641,018	1,658,295	1,765,498	107,203
675 Engineering and Construction Management - Water and Wastewater	167,425,206	167,564,873	159,005,481	(8,559,392)
Water Utility	67,549,617	67,587,479	68,379,215	791,736
Wastewater Utility	99,875,589	99,977,394	90,626,266	(9,351,128)
676 Administration - DPW	2,727,939	2,386,984	3,079,371	692,387
General	2,727,939	2,386,984	3,079,371	692,387
730 Public and Private Energy Performance	16,964,029	17,416,752	15,082,164	(2,334,588)
General	0	83,044	0	(83,044)
Federal	2,000,000	2,046,000	0	(2,046,000)
State	300,000	306,900	12,004,540	11,697,640
Special	12,500,000	12,787,500	500,000	(12,287,500)
Internal Service	2,164,029	2,193,308	2,577,624	384,316
Recreation and Parks	47,129,189	47,329,278	50,205,685	2,876,407
644 Administration - Rec and Parks	5,299,502	5,284,370	4,601,351	(683,019)
General	4,459,521	4,424,789	4,457,870	33,081
State	139,981	143,481	143,481	0
Special	700,000	716,100	0	(716,100)
645 Aquatics	3,126,602	3,209,968	3,395,900	185,932
General	2,422,781	2,489,959	2,495,900	5,941
Special	703,821	720,009	900,000	179,991
646 Park Maintenance	12,909,950	12,986,532	14,637,479	1,650,947
General	10,693,039	10,700,469	10,663,048	(37,421)

**OPERATING BUDGET RECOMMENDATION COMPARED WITH
AGENCY CURRENT LEVEL OF SERVICE (CLS) AND PRIOR YEAR BUDGET**

AGENCY, SERVICE AND FUND	FISCAL 2018 BUDGET	FISCAL 2019 CLS	FISCAL 2019 BUDGET	CHANGE BUD vs. CLS
Recreation and Parks (Continued)	47,129,189	47,329,278	50,205,685	2,876,407
State	1,716,911	1,774,563	2,224,431	449,868
Special	500,000	511,500	1,750,000	1,238,500
647 Youth and Adult Sports	826,465	865,938	868,304	2,366
General	661,555	694,022	696,388	2,366
Special	164,910	171,916	171,916	0
648 Community Recreation Centers	14,381,268	14,625,931	15,953,375	1,327,444
General	12,968,327	13,180,492	13,711,259	530,767
Federal	282,865	289,371	351,276	61,905
Special	1,130,076	1,156,068	1,890,840	734,772
649 Special Facilities Management - Recreation	1,479,730	1,488,582	2,338,721	850,139
Special	1,479,730	1,488,582	2,338,721	850,139
650 Horticulture	1,904,116	1,814,396	1,820,527	6,131
General	1,322,262	1,207,781	1,214,098	6,317
Special	581,854	606,615	606,429	(186)
651 Recreation for Seniors	143,901	137,233	341,601	204,368
General	107,901	100,405	304,773	204,368
Special	36,000	36,828	36,828	0
652 Therapeutic Recreation	427,826	448,472	450,356	1,884
General	427,826	448,472	450,356	1,884
653 Park Programs & Events	1,049,353	1,085,852	1,368,620	282,768
State	306,600	313,652	0	(313,652)
Special	742,753	772,200	1,368,620	596,420
654 Urban Forestry	5,580,476	5,382,004	4,429,451	(952,553)
General	4,880,476	4,665,904	4,429,451	(236,453)
State	700,000	716,100	0	(716,100)
Sheriff	22,073,213	21,949,405	21,814,102	(135,303)
881 Courthouse Security	4,708,554	4,588,256	4,348,673	(239,583)
General	4,708,554	4,588,256	4,348,673	(239,583)
882 Deputy Sheriff Enforcement	11,028,345	10,982,074	10,804,934	(177,140)
General	11,028,345	10,982,074	10,804,934	(177,140)
883 Service of Protective and Peace Orders	2,080,294	2,102,449	2,165,790	63,341
General	2,080,294	2,102,449	2,165,790	63,341
884 District Court Sheriff Services	2,794,273	2,841,472	2,757,417	(84,055)
General	2,794,273	2,841,472	2,757,417	(84,055)
889 Child Support Enforcement	1,461,747	1,435,154	1,737,288	302,134
General	1,461,747	1,435,154	1,737,288	302,134
State's Attorney	43,966,812	44,879,397	44,785,601	(93,796)
115 Prosecution of Criminals	34,795,721	35,161,770	34,319,905	(841,865)
General	27,529,747	27,255,505	27,079,612	(175,893)
Federal	1,456,462	1,620,755	1,227,591	(393,164)
State	5,409,404	5,830,422	5,555,632	(274,790)
Special	400,108	455,088	457,070	1,982
781 Administration - State's Attorney	6,480,718	6,660,103	6,783,306	123,203
General	6,480,718	6,660,103	6,783,306	123,203
786 Victim and Witness Services	2,690,373	3,057,524	3,682,390	624,866
General	1,376,271	1,431,543	1,790,059	358,516
Federal	1,314,102	1,625,981	1,840,057	214,076
State	0	0	52,274	52,274
Transportation	206,380,997	193,234,756	201,453,690	8,218,934
500 Street Lighting	23,173,562	22,242,229	22,958,350	716,121
General	23,173,562	22,242,229	22,958,350	716,121
548 Conduits	11,746,671	11,927,647	11,968,849	41,202
Conduit Enterprise	11,746,671	11,927,647	11,968,849	41,202
681 Administration - DOT	10,491,856	10,152,335	10,874,066	721,731

**OPERATING BUDGET RECOMMENDATION COMPARED WITH
AGENCY CURRENT LEVEL OF SERVICE (CLS) AND PRIOR YEAR BUDGET**

AGENCY, SERVICE AND FUND	FISCAL 2018 BUDGET	FISCAL 2019 CLS	FISCAL 2019 BUDGET	CHANGE BUD vs. CLS
Transportation (Continued)	206,380,997	193,234,756	201,453,690	8,218,934
General	9,960,011	9,608,258	10,329,989	721,731
Federal	531,845	544,077	544,077	0
682 Parking Management	43,935,182	32,873,746	32,873,746	0
Parking Management	10,713,044	10,198,469	10,325,007	126,538
Parking Enterprise	33,222,138	22,675,277	22,548,739	(126,538)
683 Street Management	32,208,573	32,179,136	32,179,305	169
General	31,186,676	31,133,735	31,133,904	169
State	871,897	891,951	891,951	0
Special	150,000	153,450	153,450	0
684 Traffic Management	12,039,183	12,179,697	12,104,841	(74,856)
General	11,400,914	11,526,748	11,451,892	(74,856)
Special	638,269	652,949	652,949	0
685 Special Events	1,359,799	1,481,365	1,489,810	8,445
General	1,359,799	1,481,365	1,489,810	8,445
687 Inner Harbor Services - Transportation	1,414,649	1,417,509	1,424,589	7,080
General	1,414,649	1,417,509	1,424,589	7,080
688 Snow and Ice Control	6,550,000	6,658,208	6,658,208	0
General	6,550,000	6,658,208	6,658,208	0
689 Vehicle Impounding and Disposal	7,721,493	7,883,579	7,917,564	33,985
General	7,721,493	7,883,579	7,917,564	33,985
690 Sustainable Transportation	19,562,708	19,964,956	20,113,790	148,834
General	7,011,902	7,192,852	7,341,991	149,139
Federal	102,200	104,551	104,551	0
State	3,199,319	3,278,690	3,278,385	(305)
Special	9,249,287	9,388,863	9,388,863	0
691 Public Rights-of-Way Landscape Management	4,096,306	3,781,618	3,790,941	9,323
General	4,096,306	3,781,618	3,790,941	9,323
692 Bridge and Culvert Management	3,349,772	2,893,463	2,679,480	(213,983)
General	3,349,772	2,893,463	2,679,480	(213,983)
693 Parking Enforcement	14,974,926	15,049,832	15,098,149	48,317
Parking Management	14,929,926	15,003,707	15,073,149	69,442
Special	45,000	46,125	25,000	(21,125)
694 Survey Control	515,245	495,362	356,633	(138,729)
General	515,245	495,362	356,633	(138,729)
695 Dock Master	259,329	245,159	247,434	2,275
Special	259,329	245,159	247,434	2,275
696 Street Cuts Management	965,832	842,406	929,954	87,548
General	965,832	842,406	929,954	87,548
697 Traffic Safety	9,477,031	8,755,719	15,192,249	6,436,530
General	8,468,378	7,728,518	14,164,723	6,436,205
Federal	1,008,653	1,027,201	1,027,526	325
727 Real Property Management	2,538,880	2,210,790	2,595,732	384,942
General	2,538,880	2,210,790	2,595,732	384,942
TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET	2,896,398,369	2,938,138,421	2,952,972,004	14,833,583
LESS INTERNAL SERVICE FUND	125,987,229	132,175,221	134,621,563	2,446,342
TOTAL OPERATING APPROPRIATIONS	2,770,411,140	2,805,963,200	2,818,350,441	12,387,241

**OPERATING BUDGET RECOMMENDATION COMPARED WITH
AGENCY CURRENT LEVEL OF SERVICE (CLS) AND PRIOR YEAR BUDGET**

AGENCY, SERVICE AND FUND	FISCAL 2018 BUDGET	FISCAL 2019 CLS	FISCAL 2019 BUDGET	CHANGE BUD vs. CLS
SUMMARY BY FUND				
General	1,813,500,000	1,848,439,558	1,857,550,000	9,110,442
Parking Management	25,642,970	25,202,176	25,398,156	195,980
Convention Center Bond	4,580,088	4,562,625	4,562,625	0
Water Utility	192,771,223	194,686,520	191,706,689	(2,979,831)
Parking Enterprise	33,222,138	22,675,277	22,548,739	(126,538)
Loan and Guarantee Enterprise	512,743	0	0	0
Conduit Enterprise	11,746,671	11,927,647	11,968,849	41,202
Federal	174,411,770	177,836,982	165,909,961	(11,927,021)
State	95,656,655	97,951,207	121,288,235	23,337,028
Special	119,303,476	119,966,399	117,589,778	(2,376,621)
Stormwater Utility	29,467,335	30,122,339	30,560,092	437,753
Wastewater Utility	269,596,071	272,592,470	269,267,317	(3,325,153)
TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET	2,770,411,140	2,805,963,200	2,818,350,441	12,387,241
INTERNAL SERVICE FUND BY AGENCY				
Comptroller	11,134,973	10,919,864	11,504,322	584,458
Finance	11,865,294	12,078,058	12,097,671	19,613
General Services	87,163,611	92,770,112	93,425,647	655,535
Human Resources	2,327,322	2,332,053	2,333,427	1,374
Law	2,879,909	2,886,002	3,721,452	835,450
M-R: Conditional Purchase Agreements	0	35,001	0	(35,001)
Office of Information and Technology	8,452,091	8,960,823	8,961,420	597
Public Works	2,164,029	2,193,308	2,577,624	384,316
TOTAL INTERNAL SERVICE FUND	125,987,229	132,175,221	134,621,563	2,446,342

Notes:

- Current Level of Service (CLS): The estimated cost to maintain services at the Fiscal 2018 level, including inflationary and other adjustments, and assuming no programmatic or management changes.

Fiscal 2019
CHANGES TO FULL-TIME FUNDED POSITIONS
Finance Recommendations

Agency	Fiscal 2018 Budget	Fiscal 2019 Budget	Change in Budget
Board of Elections			
<i>General</i>	5	5	0
City Council			
<i>General</i>	68	71	3
Comptroller			
<i>General</i>	71	71	0
<i>Internal Service</i>	34	35	1
Council Services			
<i>General</i>	6	6	0
Courts: Circuit Court			
<i>Federal</i>	13	13	0
<i>General</i>	80	81	1
<i>Special</i>	3	2	(1)
<i>State</i>	28	27	(1)
Courts: Orphans' Court			
<i>General</i>	5	5	0
Employees' Retirement Systems			
<i>Special</i>	75	77	2
Enoch Pratt Free Library			
<i>General</i>	325	339	14
<i>Special</i>	10	10	0
<i>State</i>	54	88	34
Finance			
<i>General</i>	263	263	0
<i>Internal Service</i>	30	30	0
<i>Loan and Guarantee</i>	2	0	(2)
<i>Special</i>	2	2	0
Fire			
<i>General</i>	1,681	1,676	(5)
<i>Special</i>	52	57	5
General Services			
<i>General</i>	77	50	(27)
<i>Internal Service</i>	313	341	28
Health			
<i>Federal</i>	272	273	1
<i>General</i>	182	177	(5)
<i>Special</i>	243	249	6
<i>State</i>	89	85	(4)

Fiscal 2019
CHANGES TO FULL-TIME FUNDED POSITIONS
Finance Recommendations

Agency	Fiscal 2018 Budget	Fiscal 2019 Budget	Change in Budget
Housing and Community Development			
<i>Federal</i>	57	58	1
<i>General</i>	350	370	20
<i>Special</i>	3	0	(3)
<i>State</i>	14	5	(9)
Human Resources			
<i>General</i>	68	73	5
<i>Internal Service</i>	2	2	0
Law			
<i>General</i>	77	77	0
<i>Internal Service</i>	25	33	8
Legislative Reference			
<i>General</i>	6	6	0
Liquor License Board			
<i>General</i>	22	22	0
Mayoralty			
<i>Federal</i>	1	1	0
<i>General</i>	62	78	16
<i>Special</i>	1	5	4
M-R: Cable and Communications			
<i>General</i>	4	4	0
M-R: Convention Complex			
<i>General</i>	151	151	0
M-R: Environmental Control Board			
<i>General</i>	8	9	1
M-R: Office of CitiStat Operations			
<i>General</i>	7	0	(7)
M-R: Office of Criminal Justice			
<i>Federal</i>	6	4	(2)
<i>General</i>	6	14	8
<i>State</i>	2	0	(2)
M-R: Office of Employment Development			
<i>Federal</i>	106	109	3
<i>General</i>	32	39	7
<i>Special</i>	5	7	2
<i>State</i>	6	6	0
M-R: Office of Human Services			
<i>Federal</i>	31	31	0
<i>General</i>	16	22	6
<i>Special</i>	22	17	(5)
<i>State</i>	47	57	10

Fiscal 2019
CHANGES TO FULL-TIME FUNDED POSITIONS
Finance Recommendations

Agency	Fiscal 2018 Budget	Fiscal 2019 Budget	Change in Budget
M-R: Office of the Inspector General			
<i>General</i>	10	10	0
M-R: Office of the Labor Commissioner			
<i>General</i>	6	6	0
Municipal and Zoning Appeals			
<i>General</i>	10	10	0
Office of Civil Rights			
<i>General</i>	18	21	3
Office of Information Technology			
<i>General</i>	117	117	0
<i>Internal Service</i>	5	5	0
Planning			
<i>General</i>	56	55	(1)
<i>Special</i>	1	0	(1)
Police			
<i>Federal</i>	18	15	(3)
<i>General</i>	3,029	3,157	128
<i>Special</i>	12	12	0
<i>State</i>	54	61	7
Public Works			
<i>General</i>	754	754	0
<i>Internal Service</i>	9	9	0
<i>Special</i>	3	3	0
<i>Stormwater Utility</i>	141	144	3
<i>Wastewater Utility</i>	875	870	(5)
<i>Water Utility</i>	931	939	8
Recreation and Parks			
<i>General</i>	298	299	1
<i>Special</i>	12	12	0
Sheriff			
<i>General</i>	219	218	(1)
State's Attorney			
<i>Federal</i>	22	23	1
<i>General</i>	322	319	(3)
<i>Special</i>	2	2	0
<i>State</i>	44	43	(1)

Fiscal 2019
CHANGES TO FULL-TIME FUNDED POSITIONS
Finance Recommendations

Agency	Fiscal 2018 Budget	Fiscal 2019 Budget	Change in Budget
Transportation			
<i>Conduit Enterprise</i>	119	119	0
<i>Federal</i>	3	3	0
<i>General</i>	927	926	(1)
<i>Parking Management</i>	153	153	0
<i>Special</i>	4	4	0
<i>State</i>	1	1	0
TOTAL – ALL AGENCIES	13,295	13,543	248

Summary by Fund	Fiscal 2018 Budget	Fiscal 2019 Budget	Change in Budget
Internal Service	418	456	38
State	339	373	34
Special	450	459	9
Loan and Guarantee	2	0	(2)
Parking Management	153	153	0
Stormwater Utility	141	144	3
Wastewater Utility	875	870	(5)
Water Utility	931	939	8
Conduit Enterprise	119	119	0
Federal	529	530	1
General	9,338	9,500	162
TOTAL	13,295	13,543	248

Fiscal 2019
HIGHWAY USER REVENUE BY AGENCY
(dollars in thousands)

Agency	Fiscal 2019 Total	Fiscal 2019 HUR-Eligible
Transportation		
500 - Street Lighting	\$22,958	\$22,958
681 - Administration & Transportation Planning	\$10,330	\$10,330
683 - Street Management	\$31,134	\$31,134
684 - Traffic Management	\$11,452	\$11,452
685 - Special Events ¹	\$1,490	\$930
688 - Snow and Ice Control	\$6,658	\$6,658
689 - Vehicle Impounding and Disposal	\$7,918	\$7,918
690 - Sustainable Transportation ²	\$7,342	\$395
691 - Public Rights-of-Way Landscape Management	\$3,791	\$3,791
692 - Bridge and Culvert Management	\$2,679	\$2,679
696 - Street Cuts Management	\$930	\$930
697 - Traffic Safety	\$14,165	\$14,165
Public Works		
661 - Public Right-of-Way Cleaning ³	\$17,959	\$16,117
676 - Administration and 660 - SW Administration ⁴	\$4,688	\$1,031
Recreation and Parks		
654 - Urban Forestry ⁵	\$4,429	\$3,201
Police		
634 - Crowd, Traffic, and Special Events Management	\$10,098	\$10,098
Debt Service	\$16,601	\$16,601
Capital Budget Projects	\$10,000	\$10,000
Total	\$186,770	\$171,806

¹ Special Event Support activity is HUR-eligible

² Unified Planning Work Program and Administration activities are HUR-eligible

³ Street and Alley Cleaning, Cleaning of Business Districts, Mechanical Sweeping Operations, and Graffiti Removal activities are HUR-eligible

⁴ Solid Waste Administration and DPW Administration allocated costs are HUR-eligible for noted activities in Public Right-Of-Way Cleaning

⁵ Street Tree Planting and Maintenance activity is HUR-eligible

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Outcome Budgeting

FISCAL 2019

**Summary
of the Adopted Budget**

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Outcome Budgeting is Baltimore's innovative budget process that aligns City resources with desired results. Under this process, the budget is organized around the City's priority outcomes – the results that matter most to citizens.

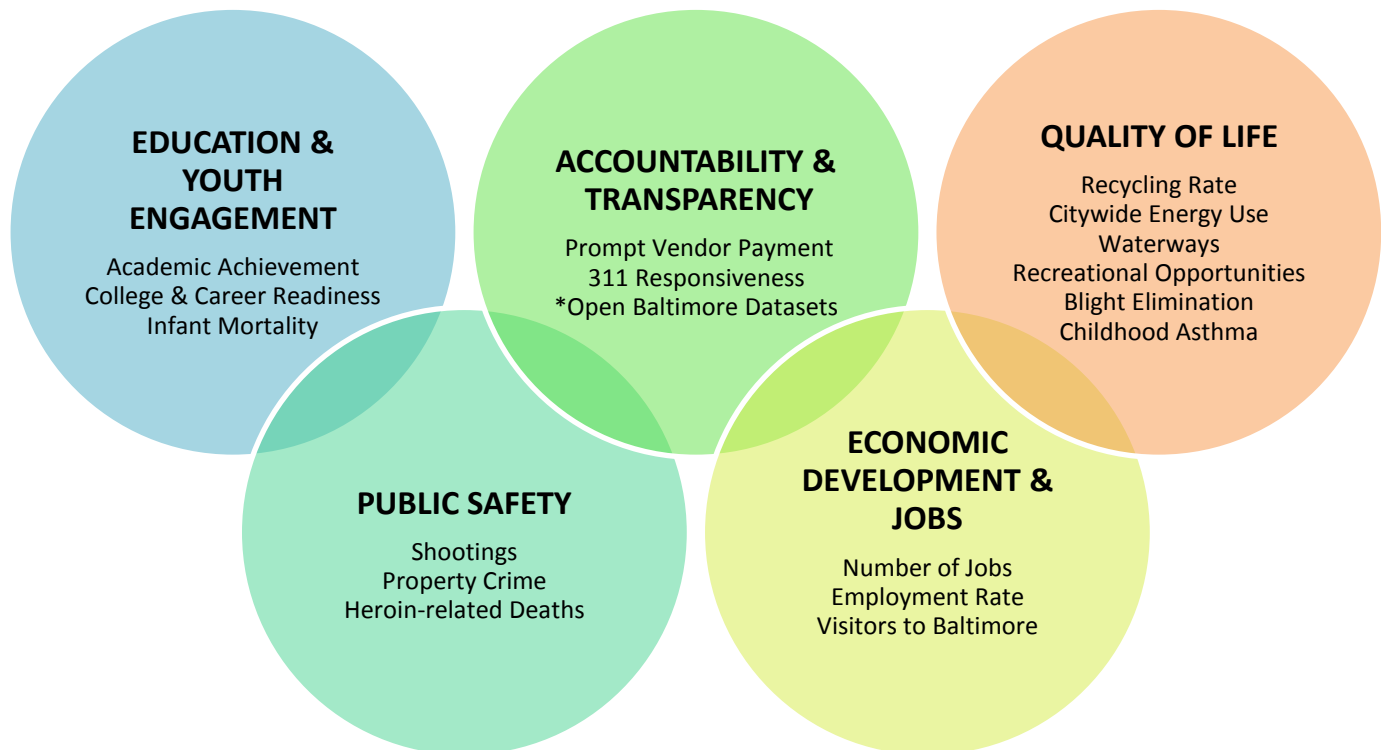
Traditional budgeting uses the previous year's spending as the starting point for any agency budget increase or decrease. In contrast, Outcome Budgeting starts with the strategic outcomes we want to achieve. Funds are allocated to the services that will be most effective in furthering those outcomes.

Budgeting by outcome allows us to:

- Address fiscal constraints
- Measure performance
- Reward innovation
- Enhance the transparency of the budget process

Mayor Pugh's Five Pillars guided the development of the Fiscal 2019 budget. The diagram below shows the population-level indicators under each Pillar that are used to monitor progress on achieving strategic outcomes for the City. The indicators must capture citywide trends and most draw from reliable sources of data external to the City. These are subject to review each year.

Mayor Pugh's Five Pillars



**Data not included in this document, as this is a preliminary indicator still under review*

The Mayor’s Office of Sustainable Solutions (MOSS) CitistatSMART Division works closely with the Bureau of the Budget and Management Research (BBMR) to hold agencies accountable for tracking performance and demonstrating alignment with strategic goals.

In Fiscal 2018, the new MOSS-CitistatSMART team launched a comprehensive review of all service-level performance measures citywide. The first round of recommended changes that emerged from this review will be reflected in the agency detail books to be released in May 2019. CitistatSMART expects to complete their review in Fiscal 2020.

Our ultimate goal is to combine strategic planning, performance management, and Outcome Budgeting in a comprehensive program for good governance. We examine the factors impacting service delivery and encourage agencies to apply best practices or innovative solutions to make the most of limited resources. Through continuous improvement in service delivery, we strive to accelerate progress towards the Mayor’s priority outcomes.



Budget summaries for each of the Five Pillars in the next section highlight how Fiscal 2019 budget investments prioritize services that are high-performing and closely aligned with the City’s strategic goals.

This is an annotated example of a service one-pager. Our Agency Detail Publications include a one-pager for every service in the City. You can view these pages by visiting:



budget.baltimorecity.gov

Service 654: Urban Forestry

Priority Outcome: A Cleaner City

Agency: Recreation and Parks

Service Description: This service provides general maintenance of city street and park trees, including inspecting, planting, removing, pruning, watering and mulching. This service manages trees on public property and rights of way, and on private property through the TreeBaltimore initiative.

Fiscal 2015 Actual		
Fund	Dollars	Positions
General	\$3,209,508	20
Special	\$114,842	-
TOTAL	\$3,209,508	20

Fiscal 2016 Budget	
Dollars	Positions
\$3,731,710	20
-	-
\$3,731,710	20

Fiscal 2017 Recommended	
Dollars	Positions
\$4,391,310	20
\$100,000	-
\$4,391,310	20

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Type	Measure	FY12 Actual	FY13 Actual	FY14 Actual	FY15 Target	FY15 Actual	FY16 Target	FY17 Target
Output	Total # of trees planted by City crews	1,285	750	700	750	750	750	750
Efficiency	% of tree maintenance work that is proactive	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	New	22%	33%
Effectiveness	% of trees remaining healthy two years after planting	70%	72%	73%	75%	78%	85%	85%
Effectiveness	# of tree maintenance SRs received	13,604	13,190	10,881	New	10,734	10,555	10,500
Outcome	Baltimore's urban tree canopy	27%	27%	27%	28%	27%	28%	28%

The goal of this service is to reduce the number of service requests through proactive tree maintenance. Enhancement funding to treat Ash trees for the disease caused by the Emerald Ash Borer insect will help improve the overall health and size of the urban tree canopy.

MAJOR BUDGET ITEMS

- This service continues with data collection for a Citywide Tree Inventory, collecting comprehensive information on all street and park trees over a three year period. This effort is intended to improve efficiency of tree plantings and maintenance efforts.
- An enhancement will help this service address the Emerald Ash Borer problem as well as engage in expanded proactive tree pruning.
- This service has experienced a decrease in the number of trees it has planted in recent years.
- The service will continue to increase the City's tree canopy.

CHANGE TABLE-GENERAL FUND

FISCAL 2016 ADOPTED BUDGET	\$3,731,710
Changes with service impacts	
Increase in funding for risk management and prevention program - Emerald Ash Borer mitigation	200,000
Increase in funding for risk management and prevention program - proactive tree pruning	385,000
Adjustments with no service impact	
Cost of Living Salary Adjustment	25,155
Adjustment for pension cost allocation	10,532
Adjustment for health benefit costs	(9,489)
Adjustment for City fleet rental and repair charges	35,876
Change in allocation for Workers Compensation expense	(315)
Increase in employee compensation and benefits	508
Increase in contractual services expenses	25,091
Decrease in operating supplies and equipment	(12,758)
FISCAL 2017 RECOMMENDED BUDGET	\$4,391,310

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Key results funded in the Fiscal 2019 Adopted Budget:

- The Family League Pre and Post Natal Home Visiting Program aims to see 80% of children in home visiting programs exhibit developmentally on-track social behavior and emotional well-being. The program also aims for the percent of babies with low birth weight to drop to 11.2% citywide, compared to 12.3% in 2015.
- Head Start has set a target of 90% of 3 and 4-year-olds scoring “proficient” in each school readiness domain, an increase from 87% in 2016.
- 8,000 youth will be placed in YouthWorks summer jobs positions, with the goal of 90% of employers saying they would recommend YouthWorks to other organizations seeking entry-level employees.
- The Enoch Pratt Free Library will target 36,600 participants in the Summer Learning Program, 55,900 in the School Readiness Program, and 6,500 in computer training classes at branch technology labs.
- The Mayor’s Office of Employment Development will target 850 out-of-school youth, aged 17 to 24, for access to a full range of educational, occupational, and personal support services via two Youth Opportunity Centers.
- The Department of Recreation and Parks expects 250,000 visitors to outdoor pools this summer through its Aquatics service. The Department maintains 6 park pools, 13 neighborhood pools, 20 wading pools, 3 indoor pools, and 2 splash pads.
- Family League expects to serve 25,000 youth in Community Schools and community-based Out of School Time programs and aims for 90% of Out of School Time participants not being chronically absent from school.

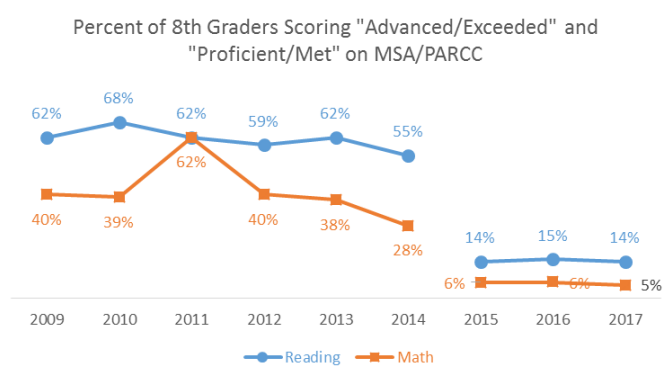
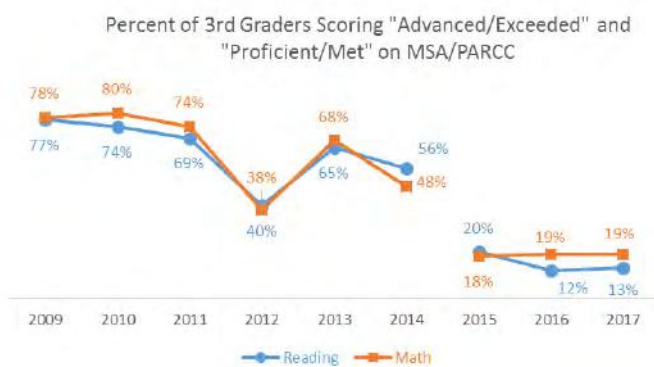
Key budget decisions in Education and Youth Engagement:

- The City is providing \$90.2 million of bridge funding to City Schools over three years (Fiscal 2018 – Fiscal 2020) to help make up for lost State formula aid and growing costs. This includes \$32.3 million in Fiscal 2019 (\$10 million direct payment, \$12.4 million in School Health services, and \$9.9 million in risk management services). In addition to this bridge funding, the City is providing \$3 million in additional discretionary funding in each of Fiscal 2018, Fiscal 2019, and Fiscal 2020.
- The Children and Youth Fund dedicates \$12.4 million in funding for new/enhanced youth programs in Fiscal 2019.
- The adopted budget includes \$500,000 to support the Mayor’s Scholars Program, providing last-dollar scholarships to Baltimore City Community College for graduates of Baltimore City Public Schools with a goal of enrolling 500 new students by the second year of the program.
- The General Fund maintains funding of \$6.5 million for Family League of Baltimore City (FLBC) community school and out of school time programming, as well as \$600,000 in Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funding supporting youth programs.
- The adopted budget also provides \$2.6 million in funding for youth programs via grants made and overseen by The Baltimore City Foundation. In Fiscal 2018, 36 grantees provide services and programs to 924 youth.
- The adopted budget supports \$346,000 in funding for grants to Experience Corps and Maryland Cooperative Extension, as well as \$158,000 in funding for the Waverly and Northwood before and after care centers.

Fiscal 2019 Adopted

Fund Name	Fiscal 2018 Adopted	Fiscal 2019 CLS	Fiscal 2019 Adopted	Change from CLS	% Change from CLS
General	358,851,663	360,192,877	362,143,721	1,950,844	0.5%
Federal	35,804,680	36,665,452	34,846,585	(1,818,867)	-5.0%
State	18,707,576	19,003,163	18,434,630	(568,533)	-3.0%
Special	19,604,817	19,846,758	22,839,354	2,992,596	15.1%
Total	432,968,736	435,708,250	438,264,290	2,556,040	0.6%

Indicator: Academic Achievement



Source: Maryland Report Card

In 2015, Maryland replaced the Maryland School Assessments (MSA) with the new Partnership for Assessment of Readiness for College and Careers (PARCC). The PARCC is aligned to new standards based on the Common Core standards.

<u>Positive Factors:</u>	<u>Negative Factors:</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality instruction: Common Core, principal leadership, systematic instruction, phonics, tutoring. Literacy-rich environments: access to books and extended learning opportunities. Improving school climate. Campaign for Grade Level Reading. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low student attendance rates and high chronic absenteeism. Poverty. Principal and teacher turnover rates. Summer learning loss. Low maternal education. Lack of concentrated literacy focus between 3rd and 8th grades. Behavioral health challenges.

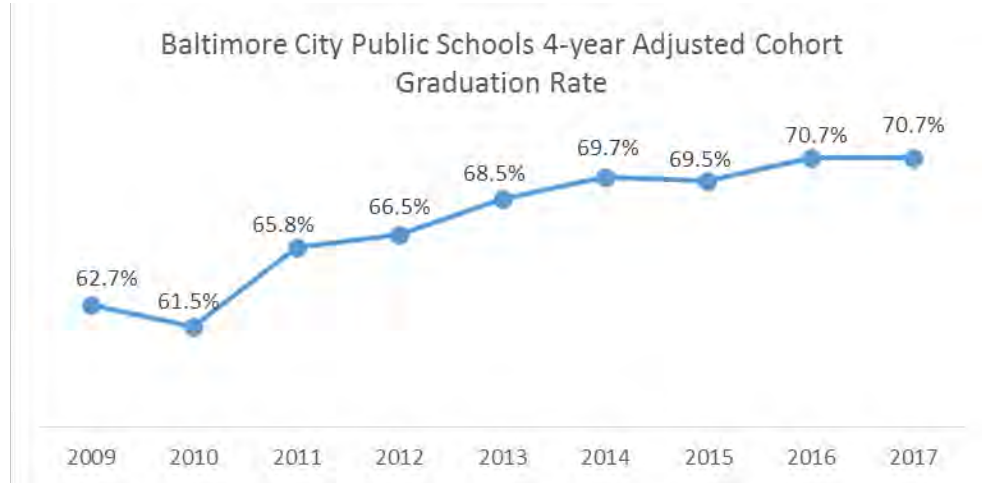
The Fiscal 2019 adopted budget invests in services and programs that will support the Academic Achievement indicator:

Funding City Schools at \$35.3 million above the Fiscal 2017 level will help bridge City Schools' budget gap caused by decreased State Aid revenue and increasing costs. The City will provide an estimated \$22.6 million for the 21st Century School Modernization Plan. In addition, the Fiscal 2019 Capital Improvement Program provides \$17 million in General Obligation Bond funding and \$2 million in PAYGO funding to City Schools for capital projects. Total City support for City Schools in Fiscal 2019 is expected to be \$371.3 million.

Maintaining current levels of service with a \$25.7 million General Fund appropriation for the Enoch Pratt Free Library will support 1.85 million visits to the Library, 55,900 School Readiness program participants, and 36,600 Summer Learning participants. In January 2018, with increased funding from the State and City, the Library expanded library hours by 30%, with all neighborhood branches opening at 10 a.m., six days a week. Central Library renovations are expected to be completed in the first half of 2019, with new and improved spaces, technology upgrades, and safer/up-to-date facilities.

Maintaining funding of \$6.5 million in General Fund support for Family League of Baltimore City community school and out of school time programming, providing \$2.6 million in funding for youth programs via grants made and overseen by The Baltimore City Foundation, and supporting a \$12.4 million appropriation to the Children and Youth Fund.

Indicator: College & Career Readiness



Source: Maryland Report Card, 4-year adjusted cohort

This indicator is currently measuring the four-year adjusted cohort graduation rate for Baltimore City Public Schools. The goal is to use a new metric that will be developed by City Schools to measure the career-college readiness of the city's high school students across: cohort graduation rate, career-college preparation, and SAT/ACT participation. Additionally, a measure of the career readiness of youth who are pursuing non-traditional paths, such as those who have dropped out of school and have been re-engaged in alternative education and/or career programs, will be included.

<u>Positive Factors:</u>	<u>Negative Factors:</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• High enrollment in Career Technology Education courses.• Pathways programs that merge coursework with work experience.• Availability of out-of-school programs: YO Centers, Year Up, Civic Works, Living Classrooms, Housing Authority, etc.• Availability of AP and IB courses.• Increased awareness of parental roles.• Awareness of community-based partners.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Student absenteeism.• Changing priorities as students enter high school (e.g. parenting, jobs) and school hours that don't support these students.• High student mobility rate.• High youth unemployment.• Most students enrolled in Career Technology Education courses not on track to earn credential.

The Fiscal 2019 adopted budget invests in services and programs that will support the College and Career Readiness indicator:

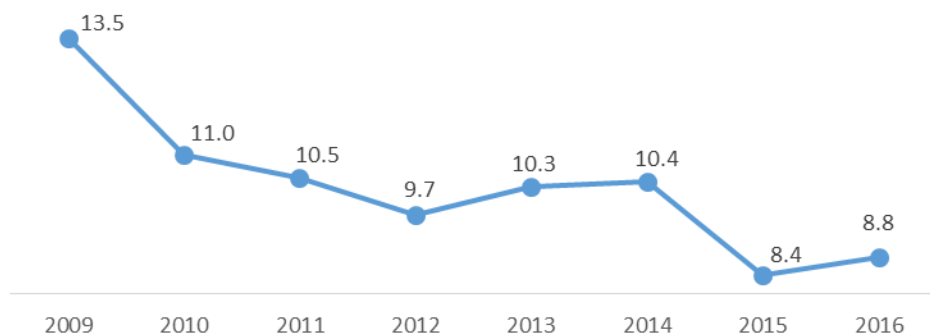
Investing up to \$500,000 in the Mayor's Scholars Program, which will provide last-dollar scholarships to Baltimore City Community College for graduates of Baltimore City Public Schools that reside in Baltimore City.

Maintaining General Fund support for Workforce Services for Out of School Youth at \$3.0 million, which in Fiscal 2017, provided 950 youth with educational, vocational, and personal services at two centers in East and West Baltimore. Services offered include community-based educational services and GED preparation, towards the goal of college and career readiness. YO! Centers serve as a safety net for students who leave school without earning their high school diploma.

Maintaining \$2.2 million in General Fund support for the YouthWorks Summer Jobs program, with a goal of placing 8,000 youth in summer jobs. The program anticipates that 90% of participants will report that they feel more prepared to enter the workforce as a result of their participation in the program. YouthWorks plans to continue expanding the Hire One component of the program, which pairs youth with private-sector employers who pay their wages.

Indicator: Infant Mortality

Number of deaths of children less than one year of age per 1,000 live births



Source: Vital Statistics

Positive Factors:

- Multi-agency and multi-government collaboration, such as the B'More for Healthy Babies Initiative.
- Population-level behavioral changes.
- Community-based initiatives.
- Improvements in access and quality of care.

Negative Factors:

- Complex needs of families most at risk (mental health, substance abuse, unsafe homes, job loss).
- Paper-based prenatal risk assessment causing delays in care.
- High mobility rates and lack of safe, stable housing among high-risk pregnant women.
- Lack of knowledge regarding dangers of co-sleeping.
- Limited messages to impoverished families about infant death risks.

The Fiscal 2019 adopted budget invests in services and programs that will support a reduction in infant mortality:

Maintaining the current General Fund support level of \$3.4 million for the programs delivered by Maternal and Child Health and Family League will support home visiting services for at-risk expectant mothers. These home visiting programs work to reduce risk factors such as personal and second-hand tobacco and nicotine use, substance use, high levels of stress, pre-term labor, and chronic health conditions such as hypertension and diabetes. Maternal and Child Health plans to serve 150 families receiving case management services by professional home visitors in Fiscal 2019, and Family League will serve 550 families.

Fiscal 2019

Support for Baltimore City Public Schools

Public schools in Maryland are funded by both local governments and the State. By design, State aid to public schools is distributed inversely to local wealth, whereby the less affluent school districts get more State aid. Wealth is measured in terms of county property values and personal income; by both measures, Baltimore is at or near the bottom among Maryland jurisdictions. Since Baltimore City is one of the poorest jurisdictions in Maryland, City Schools currently receives 65% of its funding from the State. Other low wealth jurisdictions that contribute less than a quarter of their share of education funding include Allegany, Caroline, Somerset, and Wicomico Counties.

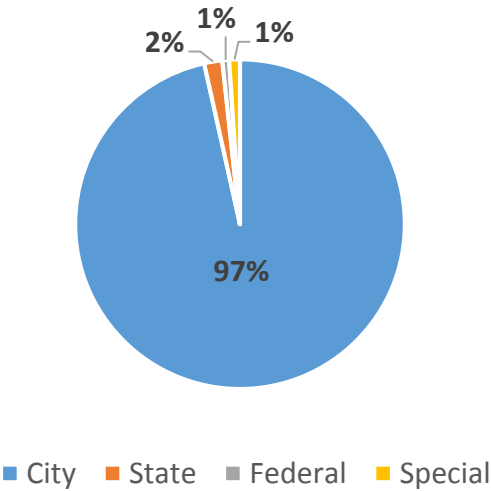
Fiscal 2019 is the second year of Mayor Pugh's three-year, \$90.2 million bridge funding plan to help City Schools address the district's budget shortfall. This includes \$22.4 million in Fiscal 2018, \$32.3 million in Fiscal 2019, and \$35.5 million in Fiscal 2020. In Fiscal 2019, the bridge funding includes a \$10 million permanent Maintenance of Effort increase, \$12.4 million in school health services, and \$9.9 million in support of risk management costs. In Fiscal 2018 through Fiscal 2020, in addition to the bridge funding, \$3 million in additional discretionary funding will be provided to City Schools. The chart below shows all City support for City Schools from Fiscal 2017 through Fiscal 2019 (Adopted):

City Support for Baltimore City Public Schools Fiscal 2017 – Fiscal 2019			
Category of Expense	Fiscal 2017 Adopted	Fiscal 2018 Adjusted	Fiscal 2019 Adopted
Direct Payment by the City to City Schools			
Maintenance of Effort			
Base Maintenance of Effort (MOE)	\$207,306,071	\$217,706,071	\$227,706,071
Retiree Health Benefits	\$29,805,357	\$29,805,357	\$29,805,357
Teacher Pension	\$17,900,753	\$17,900,753	\$17,900,753
Maintenance of Effort (MOE)	\$255,012,181	\$265,412,181	\$275,412,181
Other Direct Payments			
Additional City Funding for Schools	\$10,400,000	\$13,000,000	\$3,000,000
Subtotal: Direct Support	\$265,412,181	\$278,412,181	\$278,412,181
Costs of the City in Support of City Schools			
Health/School Nurse Program (General Fund portion)	\$2,683,130	\$14,752,464	\$14,959,421
School Crossing Guards	\$3,916,360	\$5,699,122	\$5,194,366
Risk Management for Schools	\$0	\$0	\$9,900,000
Subtotal: In Support of Schools	\$6,599,490	\$20,451,586	\$29,464,143
Capital - City Support of City Schools			
Debt Service/COPs for Schools	\$19,431,438	\$18,663,223	\$19,125,424
GO Bond support for School Construction Projects	\$17,000,000	\$17,000,000	\$17,000,000
PAYGO support for School Construction Projects	\$0	\$0	\$2,000,000
Subtotal: Capital Support	\$36,431,438	\$35,663,223	\$38,125,424
Capital - City Support for 21st Century School Buildings Program			
Beverage Tax Contribution - School Construction	\$10,400,000	\$12,000,000	\$12,400,000
Casino Lease Contribution - School Construction	\$886,000	\$1,250,000	\$1,350,000
Table Games Aid - School Construction	\$1,500,000	\$3,600,000	\$2,740,150
Subtotal: 21st Century Schools Support	\$12,786,000	\$16,850,000	\$16,490,150
Other Support for City Schools – Guaranteed Tax Base \$ (GTB)			
GTB Leveraged from Retiree Health Benefits Contribution	\$8,611,713	\$7,056,742	\$6,145,431
GTB Leveraged from Additional Direct Payments	\$0	\$2,462,848	\$2,680,486
Subtotal: GTB Support	\$8,611,713	\$9,519,590	\$8,825,917
Total City Support for Baltimore City Public Schools	\$329,840,822	\$360,896,580	\$371,907,459

Whereas the majority of funding for City Schools comes from the State by design, 96.5% of funding for the Baltimore Police Department comes from the City. In Fiscal 2019, the adopted General Fund appropriation to Police is \$492 million, with a total proposed budget of \$510 million from all sources. Anticipated revenue from all sources for Baltimore City Public Schools in Fiscal 2019 is \$1.3 billion. Total City support for City Schools in Fiscal 2019 is projected at \$371 million.

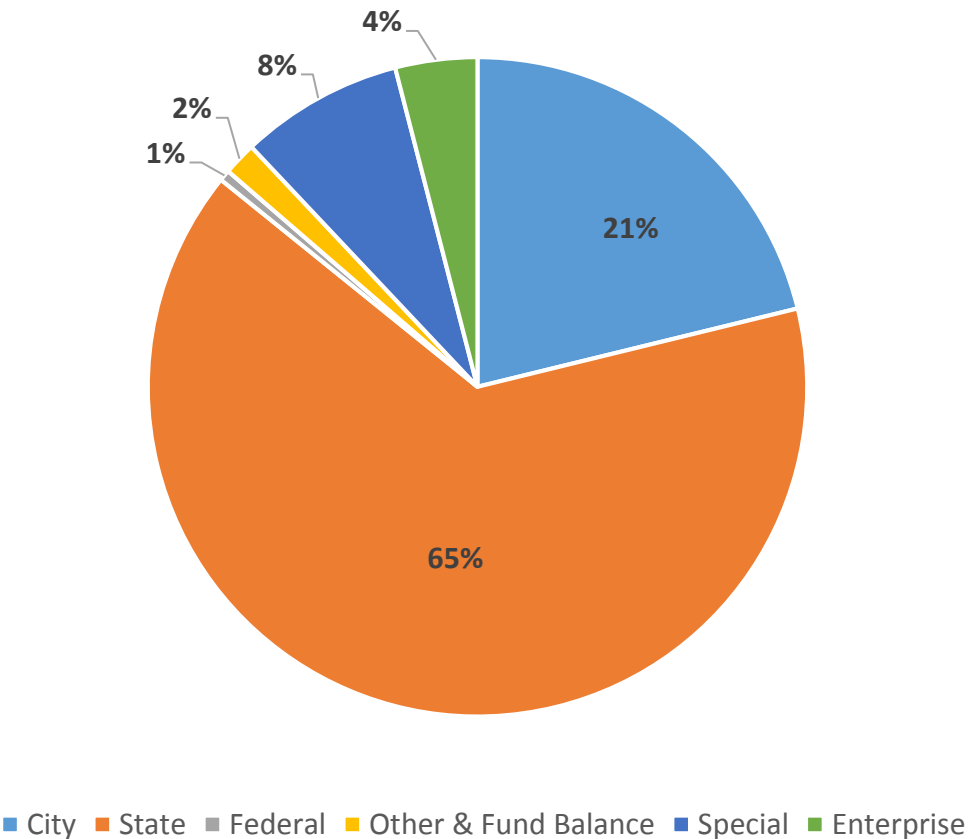
Police Funding by Source

Fiscal 2019 Adopted: \$510 Million



City Schools Funding by Source

Fiscal 2019 Adopted: \$1.3 Billion



**OPERATING BUDGET BY OUTCOMES COMPARED WITH
AGENCY CURRENT LEVEL OF SERVICE (CLS) AND PRIOR YEAR BUDGET**

Outcome, Service and Fund	FISCAL 2018 BUDGET	FISCAL 2019 CLS	FISCAL 2019 BUDGET	CHANGE BUD vs. CLS
Education and Youth Engagement	432,968,736	435,708,250	438,264,290	2,556,040
308 Maternal and Child Health	25,121,606	25,616,934	24,159,372	(1,457,562)
General	1,871,509	2,007,221	1,916,636	(90,585)
Federal	20,176,335	20,402,333	18,322,897	(2,079,436)
State	2,023,143	2,030,277	1,813,362	(216,915)
Special	1,050,619	1,177,103	2,106,477	929,374
310 School Health Services	16,080,888	15,864,550	16,193,678	329,128
General	14,752,464	15,062,096	14,959,421	(102,675)
Federal	39,580	31,878	34,354	2,476
State	502,171	491,369	497,741	6,372
Special	786,673	279,207	702,162	422,955
316 Youth Violence Prevention	2,820,637	4,542,810	3,144,270	(1,398,540)
General	971,645	2,437,479	695,921	(1,741,558)
Federal	1,581,406	1,829,570	2,381,844	552,274
State	267,586	275,761	66,505	(209,256)
352 Baltimore City Public Schools	280,896,604	275,412,181	278,412,181	3,000,000
General	280,896,604	275,412,181	278,412,181	3,000,000
385 Health and Welfare Grants	1,244,812	1,273,442	1,273,442	0
General	1,244,812	1,273,442	1,273,442	0
446 Educational Grants	19,707,231	23,307,011	23,962,511	655,500
General	7,341,231	10,476,511	10,976,511	500,000
Federal	500,000	511,500	600,000	88,500
Special	11,866,000	12,319,000	12,386,000	67,000
604 Before and After Care	173,078	158,531	158,022	(509)
General	173,078	158,531	158,022	(509)
605 Head Start	8,501,377	8,709,137	8,351,768	(357,369)
General	510,000	521,730	521,730	0
Federal	7,766,894	7,957,761	7,597,054	(360,707)
State	224,483	229,646	132,984	(96,662)
Special	0	0	100,000	100,000
616 Juvenile Justice	375,738	370,469	0	(370,469)
General	208,427	215,686	0	(215,686)
Federal	88,974	74,891	0	(74,891)
State	78,337	79,892	0	(79,892)
644 Administration - Rec and Parks	5,299,502	5,284,370	4,601,351	(683,019)
General	4,459,521	4,424,789	4,457,870	33,081
State	139,981	143,481	143,481	0
Special	700,000	716,100	0	(716,100)
645 Aquatics	3,126,602	3,209,968	3,395,900	185,932
General	2,422,781	2,489,959	2,495,900	5,941
Special	703,821	720,009	900,000	179,991
647 Youth and Adult Sports	826,465	865,938	868,304	2,366
General	661,555	694,022	696,388	2,366
Special	164,910	171,916	171,916	0
648 Community Recreation Centers	14,381,268	14,625,931	15,953,375	1,327,444
General	12,968,327	13,180,492	13,711,259	530,767
Federal	282,865	289,371	351,276	61,905
Special	1,130,076	1,156,068	1,890,840	734,772
649 Special Facilities Management - Recreation	1,479,730	1,488,582	2,338,721	850,139
Special	1,479,730	1,488,582	2,338,721	850,139
740 Dawson Center	360,017	401,655	425,552	23,897
General	32,315	33,059	31,253	(1,806)
Federal	327,702	368,596	394,299	25,703
788 Information Services	39,426,880	40,186,647	40,551,621	364,974
General	24,942,789	25,467,776	25,712,322	244,546
Federal	0	0	100,000	100,000
State	13,598,603	13,762,898	13,866,061	103,163
Special	885,488	955,973	873,238	(82,735)
791 BCPS Alternative Options Academy for Youth	202,777	202,683	211,141	8,458
State	202,777	202,683	211,141	8,458

**OPERATING BUDGET BY OUTCOMES COMPARED WITH
AGENCY CURRENT LEVEL OF SERVICE (CLS) AND PRIOR YEAR BUDGET**

Outcome, Service and Fund	FISCAL 2018 BUDGET	FISCAL 2019 CLS	FISCAL 2019 BUDGET	CHANGE BUD vs. CLS
Education and Youth Engagement (Continued)	432,968,736	435,708,250	438,264,290	2,556,040
797 Workforce Services for Out of School Youth-Youth Opportunity	3,672,000	4,460,009	3,944,386	(515,623)
General	2,928,616	3,683,876	3,022,074	(661,802)
Federal	514,973	533,772	652,312	118,540
State	140,911	146,811	100,000	(46,811)
Special	87,500	95,550	170,000	74,450
798 Youth Works Summer Job Program	5,722,675	6,051,227	6,995,405	944,178
General	1,943,091	2,047,487	2,192,050	144,563
Federal	1,500,000	1,596,145	2,000,000	403,855
State	1,529,584	1,640,345	1,603,355	(36,990)
Special	750,000	767,250	1,200,000	432,750
800 Workforce Services for WIOA Funded Youth	3,025,951	3,069,635	2,757,976	(311,659)
General	0	0	345,427	345,427
Federal	3,025,951	3,069,635	2,412,549	(657,086)
817 Orphans' Court	522,898	606,540	565,314	(41,226)
General	522,898	606,540	565,314	(41,226)
TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET	432,968,736	435,708,250	438,264,290	2,556,040
LESS INTERNAL SERVICE FUND	0	0	0	0
TOTAL OPERATING APPROPRIATIONS	432,968,736	435,708,250	438,264,290	2,556,040

Key results funded in the Fiscal 2019 Adopted Budget:

- The Police Department's Crime Laboratory establishes a Fiscal 2019 combined database hit rate of 29% for DNA, fingerprints, and ballistics.
- The Fire Department expects to respond to 173,000 incidents during Fiscal 2019.
- Emergency Medical Services, has a Fiscal 2019 goal of responding to 90% of incidents within eight minutes.
- The Mayor's Office of Employment Development has a Fiscal 2019 target of providing services to at least 450 ex-offenders who also obtain employment.
- The Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice sets a target of 35% for crime reduction in areas with CitiWatch cameras versus immediate surrounding areas without cameras, for Fiscal 2019.
- The Department of Transportation sets a Fiscal 2019 target of 90% for street light outages that will be repaired within four days. Recent installation of 7,500 LED fixtures is expected to reduce outages.

Key budget decisions in Public Safety:

- Baltimore Police Department (BPD)
 - The adopted budget includes \$9 million for 100 new sworn positions. This funding more closely aligns the Department's budget with recent spending levels, and provides positions to support recruiting and hiring strategies.
 - The adopted budget includes \$1.3 million for 13 Firearms Examiner positions and associated costs, for the Crime Laboratory. These personnel will increase efficiency of data entry into the National Integrated Ballistic Information Network.
 - The budget supports \$750,000 for the rollout of Strategic Decision Support Centers in each Police District, which will enable law enforcement to deploy intelligence to patrol officers on the streets. This funding leverages \$150,000 from the Federal Bureau of Justice Assistance as well as \$400,000 from the Johns Hopkins University.
- Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice (MOCJ)
 - The adopted budget includes \$1.7 million for the Safe Streets program, which is transferred from the Health Department, and includes four full-time positions. Additionally, the budget appropriates an anticipated \$3.6 million in State funding, which will be used to expand the program from four existing sites to 10 total.
 - The budget supports \$1 million to leverage millions more in non-City funding for Roca – a mentorship and job readiness program. The City anticipates receiving \$10 million from various philanthropic organizations and corporations, with the General Fund pitching in to cover a four-year, \$3.8 million funding gap.
 - The budget recommends \$800,000 for recurring costs to operate crime cameras, license plate readers, and gunshot detection units, purchased with \$5 million from Bloomberg Family Philanthropies.
- Department of Transportation (DOT)
 - The budget includes \$5 million to support and expand the network of traffic cameras. Cameras will be installed near elementary schools and at locations where research supports links with reductions to traffic-related accidents.

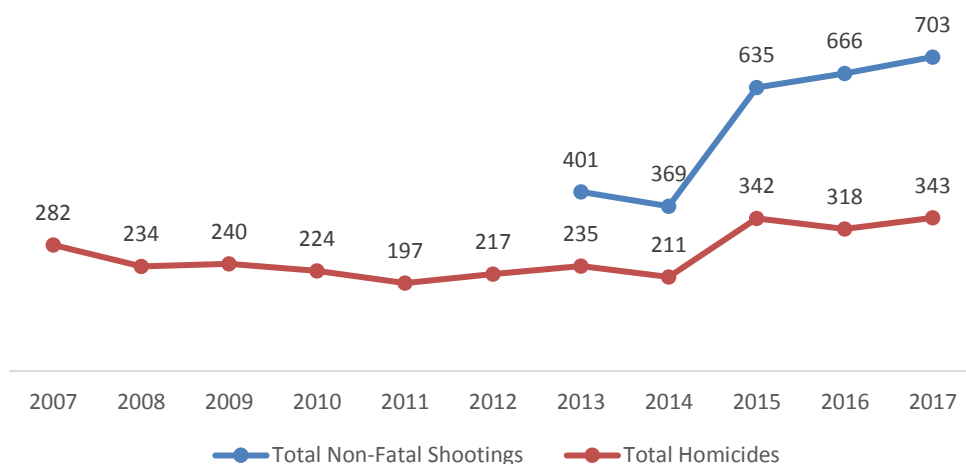
- Fire Department (BCFD)
 - Adopted funding includes pay raises for all 911 Operators. This decision will enable the Department to enhance recruitment and retention of personnel who are critical to the responsiveness and quality of the City's emergency services.
 - EMS feeds will increase to achieve parity with national rates, generating \$1 million annually.
- State's Attorney's Office (SAO)
 - The budget includes an additional \$350,000 to enhance witness protection and relocation services, as well as to improve the agency's capacity for reviewing and storing police-worn camera footage.
- Health Department
 - The budget includes \$397,000 for supporting the Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (LEAD) program. This is a pre-booking diversion program that directs low-level offenders engaged in drugs or prostitution to community-based services instead of jail and prosecution.

Fiscal 2019 Adopted

Fund Name	Fiscal 2018 Adopted	Fiscal 2019 CLS	Fiscal 2019 Adopted	Change from CLS	% Change from CLS
General	789,628,179	817,291,811	822,020,772	4,728,961	0.6%
Federal	19,199,835	19,252,504	17,094,785	(2,157,719)	-11.2%
State	27,044,952	27,900,228	32,716,408	4,816,180	17.3%
Special	31,455,074	30,924,197	39,260,251	8,336,054	27.0%
Total	867,328,040	895,368,740	911,092,216	15,723,476	1.8%

Indicator: Total Number of Homicides and Non-Fatal Shootings

Total Non-Fatal Shootings and Homicides (All Weapons)



Source: BPD Open Data, Baltimore Sun

This information is sourced from the Baltimore Police Department's Open Data resource, a publicly available and easily accessible 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.

Positive Factors:

- Targeted enforcement of specific neighborhoods and known violent offenders.
- Discouraging illegal gun possession with regulation and aggressive prosecution.

Negative Factors:

- Violence in the drug and gun marketplace.
- Barriers to legitimate economic opportunity, particularly for low-skill individuals and/or those with a criminal background.

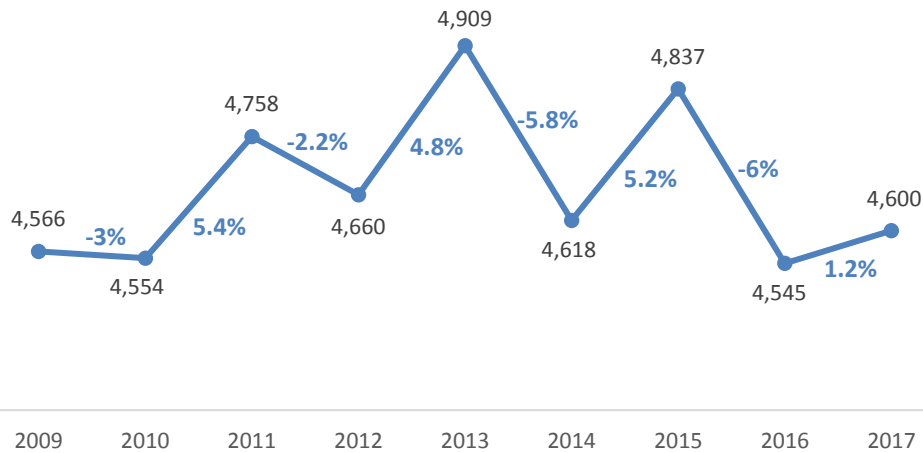
The Fiscal 2019 adopted budget invests in numerous services and programs that will support positive movement on the Non-Fatal Shootings and Homicides indicator:

The Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice will enhance and expand the Safe Streets program, which will grow from its current capacity of four sites to 10 total sites. The existing sites are located in McElderry Park, Cherry Hill, Mondawmin, and Park Heights. Safe Streets works collaboratively with communities, and through public education, to promote a message that violence is not acceptable. The program utilizes a comprehensive outreach component, with social workers who canvas neighborhoods and connect with high-risk individuals to diffuse potentially violent situations and link them to services.

The Police Department will implement Strategic Decision Support Centers in each police district to enhance its application of crime data and predictive analytics. These "nerve centers" will bring technology to the forefront of crime prevention and violence reduction, in coordination with the City's expanding closed circuit television network. The BPD will also roll out 21st Century crime fighting technology such as gunshot detection units and mobile data computers in patrol vehicles. These tools will be used to implement targeted enforcement strategies on Trigger Pullers – violent repeat offenders who are involved in incidents throughout the City – and their associated criminal networks.

Indicator: Property Crime

Total Property Crime per 100,000 Residents



Source: BPD Open Data, DOJ Uniform Crime Reporting Data

Property crime data includes burglary, larceny, theft, and motor vehicle theft. According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the objective of property crime is to obtain property or money and does not result in violence toward the victim. By this definition arson and vandalism are excluded.

<u>Positive Factors:</u>	<u>Negative Factors:</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Effectiveness of CitiWatch and closed circuit television cameras as a crime prevention tool.Employment and recreational opportunities for Baltimore youth, such as YouthWorks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Available resources for responding to, investigating, and processing property crimes.Barriers to upward economic mobility and community support systems.

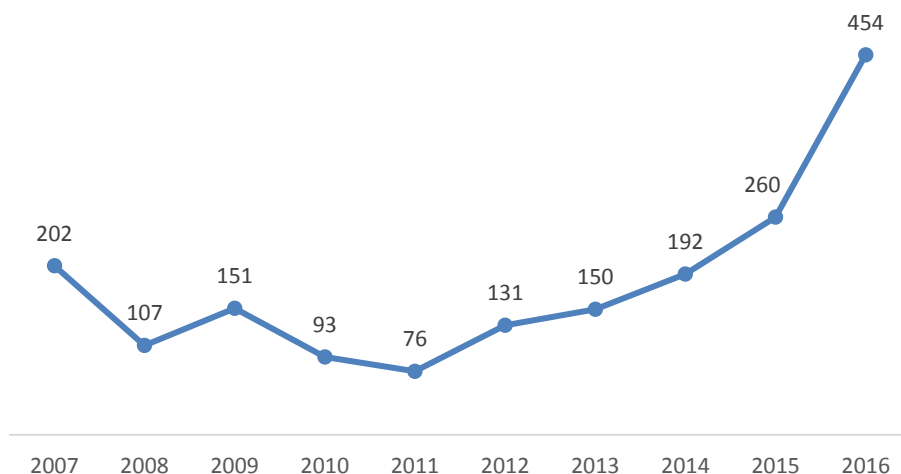
The Fiscal 2019 adopted budget invests in numerous services and programs that will support positive movement on the Property Crimes indicator:

The Mayor’s Office of Criminal Justice and Baltimore Police Department jointly manage the CitiWatch camera network, which includes more than 700 proactive surveillance cameras placed throughout the City. Many agencies and non-City entities leverage the enhanced situational awareness made possible by CitiWatch to reduce crime and increase quality of life for Baltimore’s residents. This resource is collaboratively utilized in response to emergencies as well as routine public safety events. Additionally, the CitiWatch network helps to deter victimless activities that precipitate blight and crime, such as illegal dumping and vandalism.

The Mayor’s Office of Criminal Justice continues to match State funding for two Youth Service Bureaus – located in Northwest and East Baltimore – in coordination with The Family League of Baltimore City. This arrangement makes possible the provision of counseling and support services for youth under 18 years of age who lack a strong social support network. Additionally, these resources are made available to the families of troubled young people, with the goal of promoting youth development and preventing juvenile delinquency.

Indicator: Heroin-Related Deaths

Total Number of Heroin-Related Deaths



Source: Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

This indicator captures all deaths that occurred in the City of Baltimore (including non-residents) related to heroin. This data does not reflect deaths associated with all opioids, such as fentanyl or those resulting from prescription drugs, which are often associated with heroin use.

Positive Factors:

- Tougher legal and regulatory stance on opioid prescription drugs, helping to reduce abuse that leads to heroin addiction.
- Use of Naloxone and Buprenorphine as treatment, and State primary adult care coverage of the latter.

Negative Factors:

- Increase in prices of prescription drugs compared with the relatively static price of heroin.
- Mixture of heroin with other substances such as carfentanyl (up to 5,000 times more potent than heroin) and difficulty regulating adulterants.

The Fiscal 2019 adopted budget invests in numerous services and programs that will support positive movement on the Heroin-Related Deaths Indicator:

The Health Department continues to implement a needs-based, negotiated syringe exchange model. The policy aims to increase the circulation of sterile syringes among the target population with an ultimate goal of decreasing the rate of HIV transmission that's attributable to unsafe injection practices among users. During Fiscal 2017 the Needle Exchange Program distributed approximately 1.5 million syringes – nearly triple the amount from Fiscal 2014. Additionally, the Overdose Response Program has trained tens of thousands of people to-date who are prepared to identify and respond to opioid-related overdoses, many of whom are trained with naloxone distribution.

The Fire Department has partnered with the University of Maryland Medical System (UMMS) to pilot a Mobile Integrated Health-Community Paramedicine (MIH-CP) program. This community-based healthcare solution targets high- and emerging-risk individuals served by BCFD's EMS and the UMMS systems. These individuals have complex health needs and utilize ambulance and emergency room services monthly, and possess medical and behavioral conditions that are not adequately addressed. The MIH-CP program represents a coordinated response to this issue, and involves paramedics and nurses who function outside of traditional emergency response and transport roles to assist with maintaining the health of these individuals at their homes, while also providing unscheduled access to care.

**OPERATING BUDGET BY OUTCOMES COMPARED WITH
AGENCY CURRENT LEVEL OF SERVICE (CLS) AND PRIOR YEAR BUDGET**

Outcome, Service and Fund	FISCAL 2018 BUDGET	FISCAL 2019 CLS	FISCAL 2019 BUDGET	CHANGE BUD vs. CLS
Public Safety	867,328,040	895,368,740	911,084,490	15,715,750
115 Prosecution of Criminals	34,795,721	35,161,770	34,319,905	(841,865)
General	27,529,747	27,255,505	27,079,612	(175,893)
Federal	1,456,462	1,620,755	1,227,591	(393,164)
State	5,409,404	5,830,422	5,555,632	(274,790)
Special	400,108	455,088	457,070	1,982
307 Substance Use Disorder and Mental Health	2,297,760	2,350,609	5,281,121	2,930,512
General	1,763,171	1,803,724	2,164,650	360,926
Federal	0	0	1,340,936	1,340,936
State	534,589	546,885	1,775,535	1,228,650
315 Emergency Services - Health	9,895,342	10,181,750	10,295,058	113,308
General	691,930	682,541	854,246	171,705
Federal	694,479	766,103	923,456	157,353
State	8,164,581	8,400,703	8,182,545	(218,158)
Special	344,352	332,403	334,811	2,408
500 Street Lighting	23,173,562	22,242,229	22,958,350	716,121
General	23,173,562	22,242,229	22,958,350	716,121
600 Administration - Fire	10,759,040	11,331,330	11,323,921	(7,409)
General	8,868,340	9,397,144	9,389,735	(7,409)
Federal	1,533,000	1,568,259	1,568,259	0
State	357,700	365,927	365,927	0
602 Fire Suppression and Emergency Rescue	159,226,648	160,900,371	159,551,636	(1,348,735)
General	154,896,308	156,470,433	155,121,698	(1,348,735)
Federal	2,910,400	2,977,339	2,977,339	0
State	1,419,940	1,452,599	1,452,599	0
608 Emergency Management	1,033,803	1,059,126	1,049,530	(9,596)
General	727,203	745,474	735,878	(9,596)
Federal	306,600	313,652	313,652	0
609 Emergency Medical Services	46,089,148	48,639,551	49,655,071	1,015,520
General	27,020,135	29,711,188	28,619,212	(1,091,976)
State	83,928	85,859	1,185,859	1,100,000
Special	18,985,085	18,842,504	19,850,000	1,007,496
610 Fire and Emergency Community Outreach	346,248	632,329	213,734	(418,595)
General	346,248	632,329	213,734	(418,595)
612 Fire Investigation	1,058,108	1,108,971	754,520	(354,451)
General	1,058,108	1,108,971	754,520	(354,451)
614 Fire Communications and Dispatch	17,891,431	18,264,304	17,390,421	(873,883)
General	13,389,596	13,725,011	12,809,520	(915,491)
Special	4,501,835	4,539,293	4,580,901	41,608
615 Fire Training and Education	4,763,361	4,921,610	4,702,600	(219,010)
General	4,763,361	4,921,610	4,702,600	(219,010)
617 Criminal Justice Coordination	1,801,739	801,252	1,398,575	597,323
General	138,286	310,931	396,769	85,838
Federal	1,057,102	381,791	828,062	446,271
State	106,351	108,530	173,744	65,214
Special	500,000	0	0	0
618 Neighborhood Safety and Engagement	1,528,142	1,569,040	7,459,670	5,890,630
General	335,693	341,179	3,303,041	2,961,862
Federal	992,449	1,023,261	356,629	(666,632)
State	200,000	204,600	3,600,000	3,395,400
Special	0	0	200,000	200,000
621 Administration and Information Technology	59,087,762	61,624,654	60,862,599	(762,055)
General	54,996,533	57,390,972	57,362,599	(28,373)
Federal	2,171,229	2,269,522	500,000	(1,769,522)
State	120,000	122,760	1,100,000	977,240
Special	1,800,000	1,841,400	1,900,000	58,600
622 Police Patrol	259,323,326	277,663,880	272,780,278	(4,883,602)
General	251,759,631	270,053,706	267,020,710	(3,032,996)
Federal	85,000	86,955	300,000	213,045
State	5,649,150	5,722,699	4,204,568	(1,518,131)
Special	1,829,545	1,800,520	1,255,000	(545,520)

**OPERATING BUDGET BY OUTCOMES COMPARED WITH
AGENCY CURRENT LEVEL OF SERVICE (CLS) AND PRIOR YEAR BUDGET**

Outcome, Service and Fund	FISCAL 2018 BUDGET	FISCAL 2019 CLS	FISCAL 2019 BUDGET	CHANGE BUD vs. CLS
Public Safety (Continued)	867,328,040	895,368,740	911,084,490	15,715,750
623 Crime Investigation	34,753,540	35,093,489	34,715,532	(377,957)
General	34,073,540	34,397,849	33,957,532	(440,317)
Federal	80,000	81,840	270,000	188,160
State	600,000	613,800	488,000	(125,800)
624 Target Violent Criminals	43,722,929	43,998,966	43,372,016	(626,950)
General	37,952,740	38,152,843	37,983,308	(169,535)
Federal	0	0	81,619	81,619
State	3,604,309	3,631,603	3,092,569	(539,034)
Special	2,165,880	2,214,520	2,214,520	0
625 SWAT/ESU	9,743,808	9,800,322	9,669,092	(131,230)
General	9,743,808	9,800,322	9,669,092	(131,230)
626 Operational and Analytical Intelligence	9,035,814	9,230,314	9,596,068	365,754
General	7,358,100	7,615,238	8,345,834	730,596
Federal	1,677,714	1,615,076	1,250,234	(364,842)
627 Emergency Communications	7,696,692	7,845,653	7,915,382	69,729
General	7,696,692	7,845,653	7,915,382	69,729
628 Police Internal Affairs	9,273,368	9,287,842	9,029,384	(258,458)
General	9,273,368	9,287,842	9,021,658	(266,184)
State	0	0	7,726	7,726
632 Manage Police Records	6,936,749	6,820,066	6,822,427	2,361
General	6,936,749	6,820,066	6,822,427	2,361
635 Recruitment and Training	13,939,176	14,381,844	13,703,097	(678,747)
General	13,939,176	14,381,844	13,683,097	(698,747)
Federal	0	0	20,000	20,000
637 Special Operations - K-9 and Mounted Unit	4,589,347	4,484,160	4,422,559	(61,601)
General	4,589,347	4,484,160	4,274,380	(209,780)
Federal	0	0	5,000	5,000
State	0	0	143,179	143,179
638 Marine Unit	2,086,635	2,106,225	2,077,195	(29,030)
General	2,086,635	2,106,225	2,077,195	(29,030)
640 Special Operations - Aviation	5,064,046	6,787,142	6,363,224	(423,918)
General	5,064,046	6,787,142	6,363,224	(423,918)
642 Crime Laboratory and Evidence Control	17,417,129	17,046,222	18,093,182	1,046,960
General	15,666,672	15,285,888	17,228,757	1,942,869
Federal	1,750,457	1,760,334	864,425	(895,909)
684 Traffic Management	12,039,183	12,179,697	12,104,841	(74,856)
General	11,400,914	11,526,748	11,451,892	(74,856)
Special	638,269	652,949	652,949	0
689 Vehicle Impounding and Disposal	7,721,493	7,883,579	7,917,564	33,985
General	7,721,493	7,883,579	7,917,564	33,985
697 Traffic Safety	9,477,031	8,755,719	15,192,249	6,436,530
General	8,468,378	7,728,518	14,164,723	6,436,205
Federal	1,008,653	1,027,201	1,027,526	325
752 Community Outreach Services	1,654,807	1,695,080	1,451,345	(243,735)
General	1,444,807	1,480,250	1,451,345	(28,905)
Special	210,000	214,830	0	(214,830)
757 CitiWatch	2,369,683	2,299,030	9,083,340	6,784,310
General	2,217,341	2,268,340	2,768,340	500,000
Federal	72,342	0	0	0
Special	80,000	30,690	6,315,000	6,284,310
758 Coordination of Public Safety Strategy - Administration	2,050,649	2,042,514	3,772,528	1,730,014
General	665,803	628,951	795,528	166,577
Federal	1,339,846	1,367,528	900,000	(467,528)
State	45,000	46,035	577,000	530,965
Special	0	0	1,500,000	1,500,000
781 Administration - State's Attorney	6,480,718	6,660,103	6,783,306	123,203
General	6,480,718	6,660,103	6,783,306	123,203
786 Victim and Witness Services	2,690,373	3,057,524	3,682,390	624,866
General	1,376,271	1,431,543	1,790,059	358,516
Federal	1,314,102	1,625,981	1,840,057	214,076

**OPERATING BUDGET BY OUTCOMES COMPARED WITH
AGENCY CURRENT LEVEL OF SERVICE (CLS) AND PRIOR YEAR BUDGET**

Outcome, Service and Fund	FISCAL 2018 BUDGET	FISCAL 2019 CLS	FISCAL 2019 BUDGET	CHANGE BUD vs. CLS
Public Safety (Continued)	867,328,040	895,368,740	911,084,490	15,715,750
State	0	0	52,274	52,274
796 Workforce Services for Ex-Offenders	1,672,925	1,718,779	1,736,658	17,879
General	172,925	184,066	485,133	301,067
Federal	750,000	766,907	500,000	(266,907)
State	750,000	767,806	751,525	(16,281)
848 Police Community Relations	608,727	618,025	617,885	(140)
General	608,727	618,025	617,885	(140)
851 Liquor License Compliance	1,158,864	1,174,264	1,152,135	(22,129)
General	1,158,864	1,174,264	1,152,135	(22,129)
881 Courthouse Security	4,708,554	4,588,256	4,348,673	(239,583)
General	4,708,554	4,588,256	4,348,673	(239,583)
882 Deputy Sheriff Enforcement	11,028,345	10,982,074	10,804,934	(177,140)
General	11,028,345	10,982,074	10,804,934	(177,140)
883 Service of Protective and Peace Orders	2,080,294	2,102,449	2,165,790	63,341
General	2,080,294	2,102,449	2,165,790	63,341
884 District Court Sheriff Services	2,794,273	2,841,472	2,757,417	(84,055)
General	2,794,273	2,841,472	2,757,417	(84,055)
889 Child Support Enforcement	1,461,747	1,435,154	1,737,288	302,134
General	1,461,747	1,435,154	1,737,288	302,134
TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET	867,328,040	895,368,740	911,084,490	15,715,750
LESS INTERNAL SERVICE FUND	0	0	0	0
TOTAL OPERATING APPROPRIATIONS	867,328,040	895,368,740	911,084,490	15,715,750

Key results funded in the Fiscal 2019 Adopted Budget

- The Department of Public Works received an additional \$1 million to prioritize service requests in the seven violence reduction initiative zones. In the initial phase of the program, the agency managed to reduce service request duration times by 86% while responding to over 10,000 Solid Waste service requests of all types.
- The budget invests an additional \$150,000 in Sustainable Transportation to maintain bike lanes and keep them clear of snow and debris. The City will improve its response to 311 service requests related to bike lanes, using new equipment and additional staff time.
- The budget continues to fund the Bureau of Solid Waste's program that provides cleaning, boarding, and rat control services to vacant and unoccupied properties that are cited by the City's housing inspectors. In the most recent year of available data, over 94% of these requests were completed on time.
- The budget maintains funding for the Baltimore City Fire Department (BCFD) to inspect each of its fire stations annually. Since Fiscal 2016, the BCFD has maintained a 100% inspection rate.
- The Small Hauler's Program was initiated in April 2017 and operates out of the Northwest Transfer Station at 5030 Reisterstown Road. Since then, it is averaging 2,000 vehicles per month and generating \$600,000 annually. As a result of the Program, there has been a decrease in illegal dumping in the Northwest Quadrant of the City.
- DPW is in the process of implementing Phase I of its solar can initiative by installing approximately 150 cans in the Baltimore Casino Local Development Council (BCLDC) area and the Masonville Cove Community area.

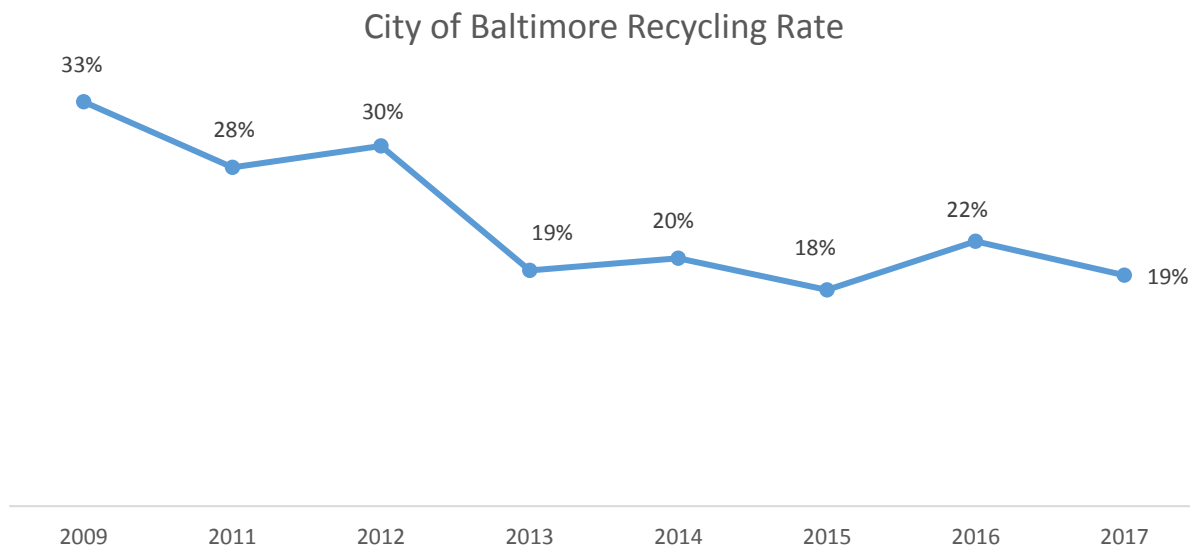
Key budget decisions in Quality of Life

- The Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) will complete restructuring to operate as a stand-alone entity in Fiscal 2019 after separation from the Housing Authority of Baltimore City. The Fiscal 2019 budget includes \$2.8M in supplemental funding to cover DHCD rebranding and website development (\$250K), new workspaces and facility renovations (\$500K), new IT infrastructure (\$545K), and personnel changes for staff reorganization (\$1.6M).
- The budget invests an additional \$2.4 million in homelessness services. This includes a \$2 million increase to emergency winter sheltering, and the creation of 6 new positions. The positions will expand current homeless outreach activities.
- The Fiscal 2019 budget includes a \$2 million increase for DCHD. The agency will use this money to support neighborhood-based community development corporations in their efforts to economically revitalize targeted areas.
- Over 65% of the Fiscal 2019 Capital budget will go toward public works and water, waste water, and stormwater projects, helping to improve Baltimore's infrastructure and water quality.

Fiscal 2019 Adopted

Fund Name	Fiscal 2018 Adopted	Fiscal 2019 CLS	Fiscal 2019 Adopted	Change from CLS	% Change from CLS
General	258,396,550	264,841,614	272,022,705	7,181,091	2.7%
Wastewater Utility	269,596,071	272,592,470	269,267,317	(3,325,153)	-1.2%
Water Utility	192,771,223	194,686,520	191,706,689	(2,979,831)	-1.5%
Stormwater Utility	29,467,335	30,122,339	30,560,092	437,753	1.5%
Conduit Enterprise	11,746,671	11,927,647	11,968,849	41,202	0.3%
Federal	106,162,439	108,366,621	102,076,426	(6,290,195)	-5.8%
State	34,104,529	34,879,087	53,034,057	18,154,970	52.1%
Special	34,527,715	35,156,545	23,275,306	(11,881,239)	-33.8%
Internal Service	89,327,640	94,963,420	96,003,271	1,039,851	1.1%
Total	1,026,100,173	1,047,536,263	1,049,914,712	2,378,449	0.2%

Indicator: Recycling Rate



The City's recycling rate is provided by the Maryland Recycling Act, or MRA. MRA data includes private and commercial recycling rates, in addition to the public recycling data collected by the Department of Public Works. 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. The City is working with the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) to return to using ash as daily cover, which will help to increase landfill capacity.

Positive Factors:

- Single-stream recycling and 1+1 collections.
- City school recycling initiatives.

Negative Factors:

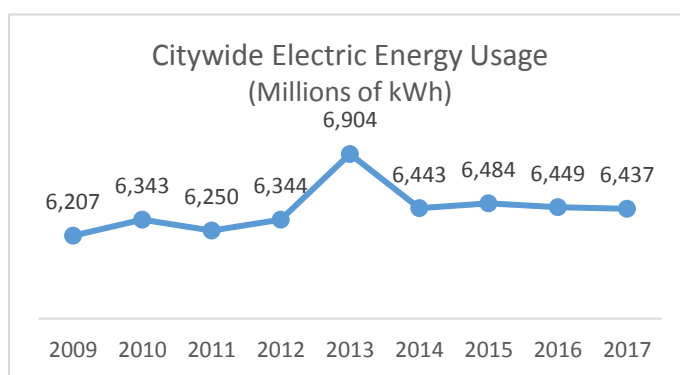
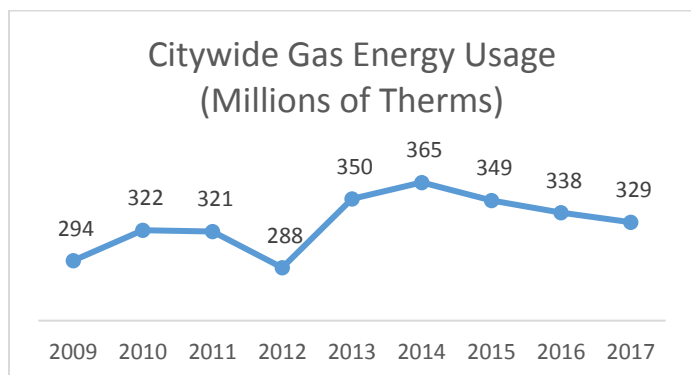
- Few direct incentives or penalties associated with household recycling.
- Gaps in environmental literacy – not knowing what items are recyclable or when recycling takes place.

The Fiscal 2019 adopted budget invests in numerous services and programs that will support the indicator:

Single-stream recycling will continue at the current service level, but will be operated at a cost to the City due to the change in the market for recyclable materials versus the cost of collection.

In the past year, DPW's Bureau of Solid Waste partnered with the University of Chicago's Urban Labs to design a pilot research project to determine if convenience, incentives, and communications strategies play a notable role in whether people recycle. The Bureau implemented new four week initiatives and then tracked the recycling tonnage at the route-level to monitor any changes in behavior. This data, in addition to the baseline data of the previous year, has been given to the researchers at Urban Labs to analyze and form recommendations so that DPW can better target its efforts to increase Baltimore's recycling rate moving forward. DPW expects to receive formal recommendations from Urban Labs by the end of this fiscal year.

Indicator: Citywide Energy Use



Source: Baltimore Gas & Electric

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

Positive Factors:

- The Baltimore Energy Challenge.
- Smart metering projects for City buildings and energy retrofits.

Negative Factors:

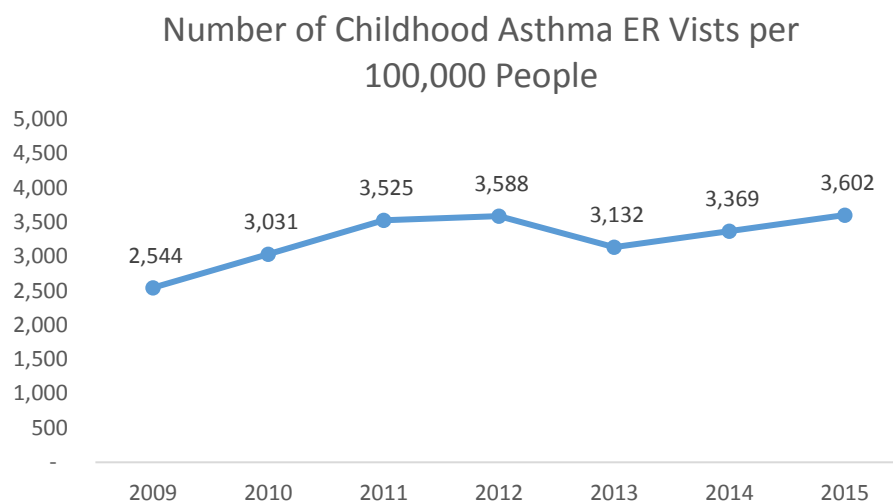
- Declining or limited tree canopy.
- Lack of public information and education about energy use.
- “Heat Island Effect” that increases energy demand.
- Low price of natural gas.

The Fiscal 2019 adopted budget invests in numerous services and programs that will reduce energy usage:

The Office of Sustainability will continue the Baltimore Energy Initiative and Baltimore Energy Challenge to promote energy assistance in low-income homes and support education to increase energy-saving behavior.

Additional pumping stations may result in higher usage levels in the future, but the Energy Office’s utility negotiations continue to yield lower per unit costs each year.

Indicator: Asthma Visits



Source: Baltimore City Health Department

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. Several factors have contributed to the current trend in the data, including:

Positive Factors:

- Ongoing medical management of asthma improving outcomes, where available.

Negative Factors:

- Quality of Baltimore's housing stock and housing insurance policies (i.e. historical discriminatory practices such as redlining).
- Lack of preventative care; more dependency on Emergency Room.
- Tobacco smoke in the home.
- Reduced federal and State grant funding for the asthma program.
- Access and capacity – some providers are pulling out of the City.

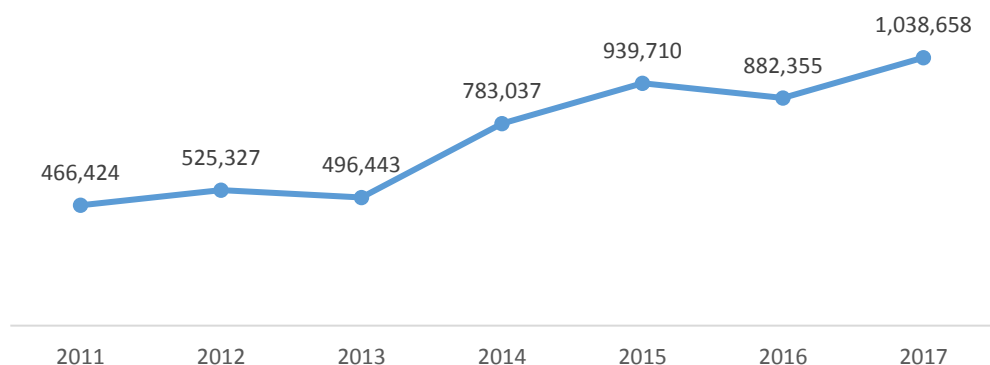
The Fiscal 2019 adopted budget invests in numerous services and programs that will help reduce childhood asthma.

The Health Department's Healthy Homes program provides home visits for moderate to severe asthmatic children in Baltimore and expects the percent of children in the asthma program whose symptoms improve to be 80% in Fiscal 2019. The service works to reduce emergency room visits, the number of symptom days, and absences from school due to asthma.

Funding for maternal and child home visiting services will continue to help reduce prenatal tobacco use, which is one of the most common asthma triggers. The service expects that there are 10.5% of women who report smoking during pregnancy in Fiscal 2019.

Indicator: Recreational Opportunities

Total Number of Visits to City-Operated Recreation Facilities



Source: Baltimore City Department of 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 are the total Youth & Adults Sports team enrollment. Several factors have contributed to the current trend in the data, including:

Positive Factors:

- Collaborative programs with other City agencies has increased Recreation Center attendance.
- Increase in the number of event rentals at Cylburn Arboretum.
- Extended Hours

Negative Factors:

- Attendance at Rawlings Conservatory was negatively impacted in 2015 by the April unrest that occurred nearby and remains depressed.

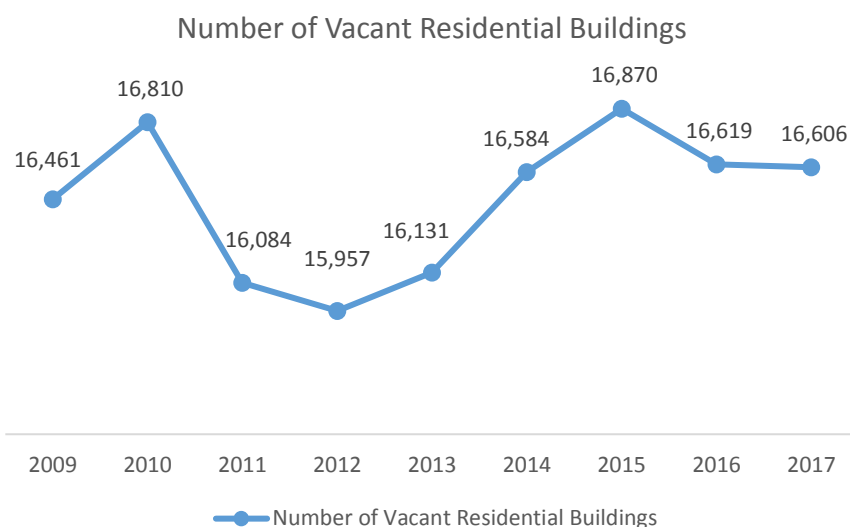
The Fiscal 2019 adopted budget invests in numerous services and programs that will increase Recreation Visits:

The Department of Recreation & Parks (BCRP) continues to utilize RecPro, a point-of-sale and user tracking software, to ensure an efficient user experience for all Baltimore City recreation visits. BCRP plans to expand the use of RecPro for its pool facilities.

BCRP will receive an estimated \$2.7 million from Table Games revenue in Fiscal 2019. The money will be used to provide additional, and in some cases new, recreation services at various locations throughout the City. Specifically, \$300,000 will be used to staff BCRP's commitment to the Mayor's Violence Reduction Initiative by maintaining expanded hours at 9 Recreation Centers. An additional \$900,000 will support the City's aquatics programs.

C.C. Jackson Community Center became fully operational in July 2016. The center now provides a number sports, health and wellness programs for all residents in the Park Heights and surrounding communities. A new Cahill Community Center is currently in its design phase. Cahill went to bid during summer 2018 and will take 18 to 24 months to complete.

Indicator: Blight Elimination



Source: Baltimore City Department of Housing and Community Development

These properties are defined as any residential building that has been deemed uninhabitable by building code standards, and given a vacant building notice by HCD.

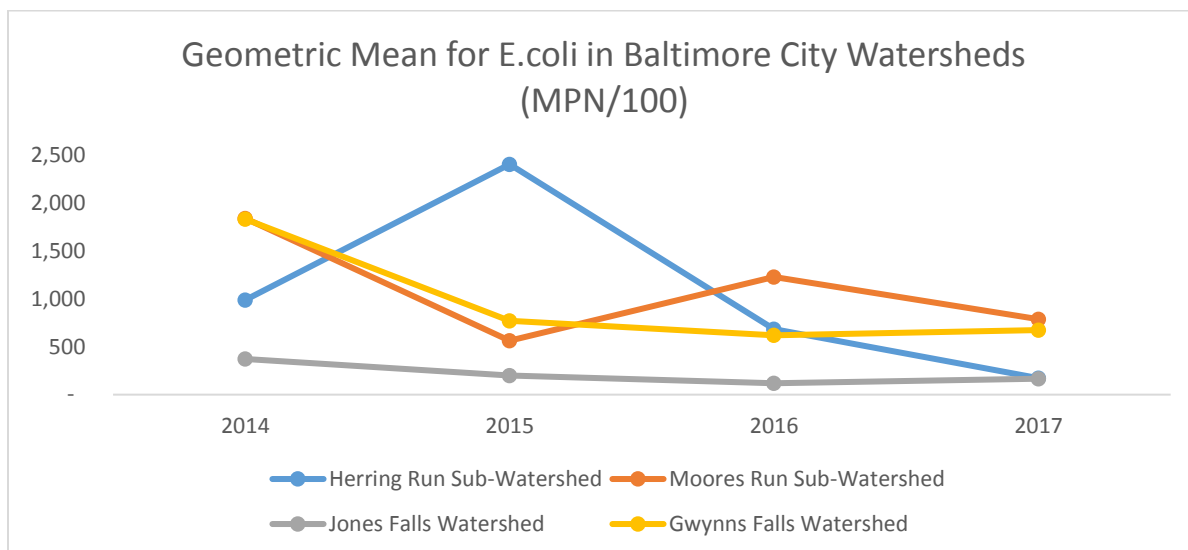
<u>Positive Factors:</u>	<u>Negative Factors:</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Vacants to Value, Baltimore Homeownership Incentive Program (B-HiP) and other home buying incentive programs.• Marketing efforts and incentives such as Live Near Your Work that attract new residents and keep current residents.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Barriers in rehabilitation financing.• Challenges around aligning other City services (such as Police and Street Resurfacing) with Vacants to Value plans.

The Fiscal 2019 adopted budget invests in numerous services and programs that will support Blight Elimination:

This budget sets aside \$3 million in Fiscal 2018 to promote affordable housing development for low-income residents in the City. It preserves current levels of service for the Blight Elimination program (\$3.1 million) and the Promote Homeownership service (\$468,741). In FY 19, these programs will maintain the percent of vacant buildings sold in Vacants to Value targeted neighborhoods at 85%.

Investment in Housing Code Enforcement totaling \$14.7 million supports strategic demolition, receivership, Community Development Clusters, Streamlined Code Enforcement Neighborhoods, and property maintenance code enforcement activities – all directly supporting this indicator. Through targeted code enforcement, Housing Code Enforcement continues to attract private investment in Vacants to Value areas totaling \$39.8 million in Fiscal 2017. This amount of investment has increased from \$21 million in 2012.

Indicator: Water Cleanliness



Source: 2017 Baltimore City MS4 Annual Report

The Department of Public Works measures fecal bacteria at 23 stations throughout the City. 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. In Fiscal 2017, a new stream impact sampling (SIS) station was added to the Jones Falls Watershed. In order to keep the analysis consistent with past actuals the new station was not included in the graph above.

Positive Factors:

- Trees and green infrastructure along waterways.
- Proactive sewer maintenance and sewer repairs required through the Consent Decree.

Negative Factors:

- Sanitary sewer overflows and leaks from sewer pipes.
- Discharges to the storm water system.

The Fiscal 2019 adopted budget invests in numerous services and programs that will support the Cleanliness of City Waterways:

The Department of Recreation and Parks (BCRP) planted 750 trees in Fiscal 2017. Of the trees planted, 95% remain healthy after two years. The presence of trees can decrease the amount of stormwater runoff and pollutants that reach local waterways. BCRP will continue its urban forestry efforts into Fiscal 2019.

In addition to the operating funds outlined above, the Fiscal 2019 Capital budget allocates a significant amount of capital funds toward water cleanliness. The budget allocates over \$266 million toward utility (waste water, water, and stormwater) and revenue bond capital projects.

**OPERATING BUDGET BY OUTCOMES COMPARED WITH
AGENCY CURRENT LEVEL OF SERVICE (CLS) AND PRIOR YEAR BUDGET**

Outcome, Service and Fund	FISCAL 2018 BUDGET	FISCAL 2019 CLS	FISCAL 2019 BUDGET	CHANGE BUD vs. CLS
Quality of Life	1,026,100,173	1,047,536,263	1,049,913,888	2,377,625
117 Adjudication of Environmental Citations	1,014,779	1,108,441	1,448,152	339,711
General	1,014,779	1,108,441	1,315,152	206,711
Special	0	0	133,000	133,000
185 Board of Municipal & Zoning Appeals	617,327	639,901	629,073	(10,828)
General	617,327	639,901	629,073	(10,828)
189 Fleet Management	62,904,159	66,077,497	66,480,990	403,493
Internal Service	62,904,159	66,077,497	66,480,990	403,493
303 Clinical Services	8,681,727	8,939,397	8,531,468	(407,929)
General	5,398,879	5,610,653	5,509,069	(101,584)
Federal	2,162,221	2,182,294	1,995,673	(186,621)
State	958,909	981,012	917,507	(63,505)
Special	161,718	165,438	109,219	(56,219)
305 Healthy Homes	2,648,465	2,659,063	2,948,568	289,505
General	969,578	1,028,032	1,011,588	(16,444)
Federal	1,373,731	1,318,855	1,405,634	86,779
State	0	0	219,170	219,170
Special	305,156	312,176	312,176	0
311 Health Services for Seniors	3,443,656	3,417,835	3,349,744	(68,091)
Federal	3,443,656	3,417,835	3,349,744	(68,091)
356 Administration - Human Services	4,821,208	4,755,249	4,895,399	140,150
General	1,138,804	1,163,907	1,094,664	(69,243)
Federal	2,648,424	2,745,110	2,745,693	583
State	210,503	215,344	215,344	0
Special	823,477	630,888	839,698	208,810
548 Conduits	11,746,671	11,927,647	11,968,849	41,202
Conduit Enterprise	11,746,671	11,927,647	11,968,849	41,202
593 Community Support Projects	7,964,934	8,102,085	9,077,569	975,484
Federal	7,964,934	8,102,085	8,777,569	675,484
State	0	0	300,000	300,000
611 Fire Code Enforcement	5,365,953	5,464,947	5,588,441	123,494
General	5,031,679	5,122,985	5,246,479	123,494
Federal	160,534	164,226	164,226	0
State	173,740	177,736	177,736	0
613 Fire Facilities Maintenance and Replacement	20,606,215	22,214,381	22,288,076	73,695
General	15,721,606	17,231,805	17,305,500	73,695
Federal	3,250,168	3,310,543	3,310,543	0
State	1,368,619	1,400,097	1,400,097	0
Special	265,822	271,936	271,936	0
646 Park Maintenance	12,909,950	12,986,532	14,637,479	1,650,947
General	10,693,039	10,700,469	10,663,048	(37,421)
State	1,716,911	1,774,563	2,224,431	449,868
Special	500,000	511,500	1,750,000	1,238,500
650 Horticulture	1,904,116	1,814,396	1,820,527	6,131
General	1,322,262	1,207,781	1,214,098	6,317
Special	581,854	606,615	606,429	(186)
651 Recreation for Seniors	143,901	137,233	341,601	204,368
General	107,901	100,405	304,773	204,368
Special	36,000	36,828	36,828	0
652 Therapeutic Recreation	427,826	448,472	450,356	1,884
General	427,826	448,472	450,356	1,884
653 Park Programs & Events	1,049,353	1,085,852	1,368,620	282,768
State	306,600	313,652	0	(313,652)
Special	742,753	772,200	1,368,620	596,420
654 Urban Forestry	5,580,476	5,382,004	4,429,451	(952,553)
General	4,880,476	4,665,904	4,429,451	(236,453)
State	700,000	716,100	0	(716,100)
660 Administration - DPW - SW	1,506,375	1,414,747	1,452,744	37,997
General	1,506,375	1,414,747	1,452,744	37,997
661 Public Right-of-Way Cleaning	21,850,053	23,219,380	23,352,304	132,924

**OPERATING BUDGET BY OUTCOMES COMPARED WITH
AGENCY CURRENT LEVEL OF SERVICE (CLS) AND PRIOR YEAR BUDGET**

Outcome, Service and Fund	FISCAL 2018 BUDGET	FISCAL 2019 CLS	FISCAL 2019 BUDGET	CHANGE BUD vs. CLS
Quality of Life (Continued)	1,026,100,173	1,047,536,263	1,049,913,888	2,377,625
General	16,330,539	17,698,040	17,767,400	69,360
Special	400,000	432,172	400,000	(32,172)
Stormwater Utility	5,119,514	5,089,168	5,184,904	95,736
662 Vacant/Abandoned Property Cleaning and Boarding	10,512,849	10,368,392	10,475,379	106,987
General	9,085,700	8,908,419	9,275,379	366,960
Federal	1,427,149	1,459,973	1,200,000	(259,973)
663 Waste Removal and Recycling	28,255,593	29,352,197	30,624,633	1,272,436
General	28,255,593	29,352,197	30,624,633	1,272,436
664 Waste Re-Use and Disposal	21,783,904	22,767,204	22,817,753	50,549
General	21,783,904	22,767,204	22,817,753	50,549
670 Administration - DPW - WWW	43,589,680	44,558,734	47,353,643	2,794,909
Wastewater Utility	23,958,392	24,481,367	26,877,707	2,396,340
Water Utility	19,631,288	20,077,367	20,475,936	398,569
671 Water Management	86,180,360	86,087,751	86,182,042	94,291
Water Utility	86,180,360	86,087,751	86,182,042	94,291
672 Water and Wastewater Consumer Services	30,696,791	32,516,531	33,253,050	736,519
Wastewater Utility	8,476,191	8,683,299	13,075,399	4,392,100
Water Utility	18,844,601	20,379,585	16,112,527	(4,267,058)
Stormwater Utility	3,375,999	3,453,647	4,065,124	611,477
673 Wastewater Management	135,957,613	138,112,040	137,242,372	(869,668)
Wastewater Utility	135,644,881	137,792,115	136,922,447	(869,668)
State	312,732	319,925	319,925	0
674 Surface Water Management	23,578,197	24,201,357	24,032,531	(168,826)
Wastewater Utility	1,641,018	1,658,295	1,765,498	107,203
Water Utility	565,357	554,338	556,969	2,631
Federal	100,000	102,300	100,000	(2,300)
State	300,000	306,900	300,000	(6,900)
Stormwater Utility	20,971,822	21,579,524	21,310,064	(269,460)
675 Engineering and Construction Management - Water and Wastewater	167,425,206	167,564,873	159,005,481	(8,559,392)
Wastewater Utility	99,875,589	99,977,394	90,626,266	(9,351,128)
Water Utility	67,549,617	67,587,479	68,379,215	791,736
676 Administration - DPW	2,727,939	2,386,984	3,078,547	691,563
General	2,727,939	2,386,984	3,078,547	691,563
681 Administration - DOT	10,491,856	10,152,335	10,874,066	721,731
General	9,960,011	9,608,258	10,329,989	721,731
Federal	531,845	544,077	544,077	0
683 Street Management	32,208,573	32,179,136	32,179,305	169
General	31,186,676	31,133,735	31,133,904	169
State	871,897	891,951	891,951	0
Special	150,000	153,450	153,450	0
688 Snow and Ice Control	6,550,000	6,658,208	6,658,208	0
General	6,550,000	6,658,208	6,658,208	0
690 Sustainable Transportation	19,562,708	19,964,956	20,113,790	148,834
General	7,011,902	7,192,852	7,341,991	149,139
Federal	102,200	104,551	104,551	0
State	3,199,319	3,278,690	3,278,385	(305)
Special	9,249,287	9,388,863	9,388,863	0
691 Public Rights-of-Way Landscape Management	4,096,306	3,781,618	3,790,941	9,323
General	4,096,306	3,781,618	3,790,941	9,323
692 Bridge and Culvert Management	3,349,772	2,893,463	2,679,480	(213,983)
General	3,349,772	2,893,463	2,679,480	(213,983)
694 Survey Control	515,245	495,362	356,633	(138,729)
General	515,245	495,362	356,633	(138,729)
696 Street Cuts Management	965,832	842,406	929,954	87,548
General	965,832	842,406	929,954	87,548
715 Administration - Health	9,706,752	10,154,441	13,505,376	3,350,935
General	4,038,121	4,325,047	4,150,788	(174,259)
Federal	3,689,325	3,774,180	5,483,826	1,709,646
State	1,063,289	1,087,745	2,087,745	1,000,000
Special	916,017	967,469	1,783,017	815,548

**OPERATING BUDGET BY OUTCOMES COMPARED WITH
AGENCY CURRENT LEVEL OF SERVICE (CLS) AND PRIOR YEAR BUDGET**

Outcome, Service and Fund	FISCAL 2018 BUDGET	FISCAL 2019 CLS	FISCAL 2019 BUDGET	CHANGE BUD vs. CLS
Quality of Life (Continued)	1,026,100,173	1,047,536,263	1,049,913,888	2,377,625
716 Animal Services	3,308,491	3,448,820	3,481,607	32,787
General	3,308,491	3,448,820	3,481,607	32,787
717 Environmental Inspection Services	3,299,977	3,207,171	3,399,629	192,458
General	3,268,557	3,175,028	3,367,486	192,458
Special	31,420	32,143	32,143	0
718 Chronic Disease Prevention	1,427,853	1,534,309	1,233,716	(300,593)
General	420,367	430,790	480,433	49,643
Federal	22,000	22,506	44,506	22,000
State	985,486	1,081,013	584,277	(496,736)
Special	0	0	124,500	124,500
720 HIV Treatment Services for the Uninsured	41,633,422	42,597,147	42,198,321	(398,826)
General	1,225,345	1,266,383	1,243,154	(23,229)
Federal	36,409,502	37,243,160	29,192,863	(8,050,297)
State	3,998,575	4,087,604	11,762,304	7,674,700
721 Senior Centers	2,010,560	2,081,863	2,842,580	760,717
General	823,511	804,784	790,339	(14,445)
Federal	1,091,540	1,179,372	1,862,508	683,136
State	38,400	39,285	131,311	92,026
Special	57,109	58,422	58,422	0
722 Administration - CARE	1,197,805	1,280,541	1,259,214	(21,327)
General	991,156	1,074,521	1,053,544	(20,977)
Federal	206,649	206,020	205,670	(350)
723 Advocacy for Seniors	2,250,300	2,283,267	2,113,318	(169,949)
General	104,729	107,138	104,995	(2,143)
Federal	154,897	156,492	140,309	(16,183)
State	1,808,537	1,810,554	1,658,730	(151,824)
Special	182,137	209,083	209,284	201
724 Direct Care and Support Planning	2,028,692	2,076,853	2,308,349	231,496
Federal	136,753	139,898	139,898	0
State	1,819,939	1,863,299	2,094,795	231,496
Special	72,000	73,656	73,656	0
725 Community Services for Seniors	4,035,932	4,126,943	4,151,681	24,738
General	190,607	194,990	191,090	(3,900)
Federal	2,535,469	2,591,970	2,620,608	28,638
State	979,425	1,001,952	1,001,952	0
Special	330,431	338,031	338,031	0
726 Administration - General Services	1,794,223	1,612,149	926,760	(685,389)
General	1,794,223	1,612,149	926,760	(685,389)
727 Real Property Management	2,538,880	2,210,790	2,595,732	384,942
General	2,538,880	2,210,790	2,595,732	384,942
730 Public and Private Energy Performance	16,964,029	17,416,752	15,082,164	(2,334,588)
General	0	83,044	0	(83,044)
Federal	2,000,000	2,046,000	0	(2,046,000)
State	300,000	306,900	12,004,540	11,697,640
Special	12,500,000	12,787,500	500,000	(12,287,500)
Internal Service	2,164,029	2,193,308	2,577,624	384,316
731 Facilities Management	34,720,406	36,995,585	37,228,836	233,251
General	8,460,954	8,256,970	8,284,179	27,209
Federal	1,000,000	1,023,000	1,000,000	(23,000)
State	1,000,000	1,023,000	1,000,000	(23,000)
Internal Service	24,259,452	26,692,615	26,944,657	252,042
734 Design and Construction/Major Projects Division.	90,104	154,362	741,771	587,409
General	90,104	154,362	741,771	587,409
737 Administration - HCD	3,588,779	6,716,251	6,952,112	235,861
General	2,241,064	5,329,328	5,459,425	130,097
Federal	1,347,715	1,386,923	1,492,687	105,764
738 Weatherization Services	7,426,771	7,533,222	3,969,367	(3,563,855)
General	109,409	118,037	708,814	590,777
State	4,731,020	4,755,849	3,200,553	(1,555,296)
Special	2,586,342	2,659,336	60,000	(2,599,336)
742 Promote Homeownership	433,498	437,995	543,741	105,746

**OPERATING BUDGET BY OUTCOMES COMPARED WITH
AGENCY CURRENT LEVEL OF SERVICE (CLS) AND PRIOR YEAR BUDGET**

Outcome, Service and Fund	FISCAL 2018 BUDGET	FISCAL 2019 CLS	FISCAL 2019 BUDGET	CHANGE BUD vs. CLS
Quality of Life (Continued)	1,026,100,173	1,047,536,263	1,049,913,888	2,377,625
General	197,026	197,581	268,566	70,985
Federal	96,472	97,194	135,175	37,981
Special	140,000	143,220	140,000	(3,220)
745 Housing Code Enforcement	15,267,514	14,742,614	14,920,281	177,667
General	15,057,514	14,527,784	14,510,281	(17,503)
Federal	160,000	163,680	360,000	196,320
Special	50,000	51,150	50,000	(1,150)
747 Register and License Properties and Contractors	548,813	578,648	571,953	(6,695)
General	548,813	578,648	571,953	(6,695)
748 Housing Development Finance and Project Management	598,987	610,050	600,413	(9,637)
Federal	598,987	610,050	600,413	(9,637)
749 Blight Elimination	3,133,603	3,082,464	3,109,561	27,097
General	3,133,603	3,082,464	3,109,561	27,097
750 Housing Rehabilitation Services	3,857,549	3,905,739	3,734,819	(170,920)
Federal	3,434,099	3,472,334	3,301,414	(170,920)
State	423,450	433,405	433,405	0
751 Building and Zoning Inspections and Permits	5,706,721	6,053,966	6,086,095	32,129
General	5,706,721	6,053,966	6,086,095	32,129
754 Summer Food Service Program	3,564,457	3,664,495	3,509,740	(154,755)
State	3,564,457	3,664,495	3,509,740	(154,755)
762 Historic Preservation	1,032,843	1,055,702	1,039,421	(16,281)
General	657,843	672,077	664,421	(7,656)
Federal	150,000	153,450	150,000	(3,450)
State	150,000	153,450	150,000	(3,450)
Special	75,000	76,725	75,000	(1,725)
763 Comprehensive Planning and Resource Management	3,505,662	3,477,886	3,591,381	113,495
General	1,652,080	1,581,671	1,666,881	85,210
Federal	241,980	247,546	220,000	(27,546)
State	200,000	204,600	150,000	(54,600)
Special	1,411,602	1,444,069	1,554,500	110,431
765 Planning for a Sustainable Baltimore	4,285,943	4,328,031	4,460,539	132,508
General	1,033,073	1,002,111	1,008,039	5,928
Federal	250,000	255,750	480,000	224,250
State	261,275	267,307	297,500	30,193
Special	2,741,595	2,802,863	2,675,000	(127,863)
768 Administration - Planning	1,017,540	1,042,921	1,255,321	212,400
General	1,017,540	1,042,921	1,255,321	212,400
815 Live Baltimore	570,267	583,383	571,715	(11,668)
General	570,267	583,383	571,715	(11,668)
893 Homeless Prevention and Support Services for the Homeless	1,087,243	1,112,249	1,112,249	0
Federal	593,802	607,459	607,459	0
State	493,441	504,790	504,790	0
894 Outreach to the Homeless	3,234,985	3,309,391	3,855,082	545,691
General	399,727	408,921	962,466	553,545
Federal	2,551,867	2,610,561	2,602,707	(7,854)
State	283,391	289,909	289,909	0
895 Temporary Housing for the Homeless	9,464,784	9,683,419	11,683,419	2,000,000
General	7,430,615	7,602,464	9,602,464	2,000,000
Federal	175,350	179,383	179,383	0
State	1,858,819	1,901,572	1,901,572	0
896 Permanent Housing for the Homeless	27,131,220	27,758,238	28,570,406	812,168
General	736,260	753,194	753,194	0
Federal	26,151,170	26,747,844	27,559,290	811,446
State	25,795	26,388	26,388	0
Special	217,995	230,812	231,534	722
TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET	1,026,100,173	1,047,536,263	1,049,913,888	2,377,625
LESS INTERNAL SERVICE FUND	89,327,640	94,963,420	96,003,271	1,039,851
TOTAL OPERATING APPROPRIATIONS	936,772,533	952,572,843	953,910,617	1,337,774

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Key results funded in the Fiscal 2019 Adopted Budget:

- The Mayor's Office of Employment Development (MOED) will serve 30,000 people through its Career Center network. In addition, a Mobile Workforce Center launched this year will expand its reach to 2,400 City residents with assistance on job searching, career counseling, and skills training.
- Visit Baltimore expects the number of City visitors to climb to 26.8 million annually. The City's arts and culture institutions, including the Maryland Zoo, Baltimore Museum of Art, Walters Art Gallery, and Baltimore Symphony Orchestra, collectively predict more than 1.1 million visitors.
- The Baltimore Office of Promotion and the Arts (BOPA) plans to continue events like Light City, Artscape, and the Baltimore Book Festival in Fiscal 2019. These activities generated \$313 million of economic impact last year.
- The Baltimore Convention Center hopes to host 115 conventions, trade shows, and other public events, which will generate more than \$10 million in revenue.
- The Baltimore Development Corporation will utilize loan programs, tax credits, and personalized outreach to attract or retain more than 8,700 jobs in the City.

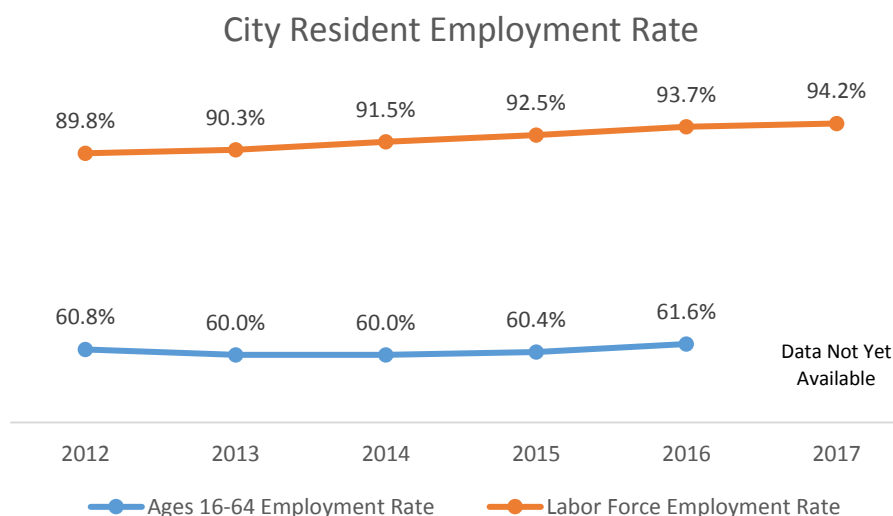
Key budget decisions in Economic Development and Jobs:

- Provide more than \$635,000 additional City funding for MOED to replace decreased federal grants and enable continued operation of the Career Center Network and Mobile Workforce Center to help unemployed and underemployed residents find jobs.
- Maintain funding at \$13.8 million for the Police Department and Department of Transportation to manage special events and Inner Harbor services, which are essential for creating an inviting and vibrant downtown core.
- Provide \$14.6 million to Visit Baltimore, or 40% of the hotel room tax under state law. Visit Baltimore promotes positive perceptions of the city as a preferred tourist and convention destination.
- Fund the Baltimore Convention Center at \$18.5 million. The Convention Center provides space and support services for meetings, trade shows, conventions, and other functions conducted by local and national organizations.
- Maintain grant funding for the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra, Baltimore Museum of Art, Walter's Art Gallery, and Maryland Zoo at current levels. These organizations continue to attract new visitors to Baltimore. The Maryland Zoo, for example, reached attendance over 500,000 last year for the first time in fifteen years.

Fiscal 2019 Adopted

Fund Name	Fiscal 2018 Adopted	Fiscal 2019 CLS	Fiscal 2019 Adopted	Change from CLS	% Change from CLS
General	71,768,166	71,724,391	71,716,863	(7,528)	0.0%
Parking Management	25,642,970	25,202,176	25,398,156	195,980	0.8%
Convention Center Bond	4,580,088	4,562,625	4,562,625	0	0.0%
Parking Enterprise	33,222,138	22,675,277	22,548,739	(126,538)	-0.6%
Federal	10,748,470	11,041,728	9,409,990	(1,631,738)	-14.8%
State	10,257,969	10,436,715	11,112,170	675,455	6.5%
Special	3,604,729	2,637,431	1,341,621	(1,295,810)	-49.1%
Total	159,824,530	148,280,343	146,090,164	(2,190,179)	-1.5%

Indicator: Employment Rate



Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2016 ACS 5-Year Estimates; U.S. BLS Local Area Unemployment Statistics

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 to 64 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. Both employment metrics have slowly increased over the past few years, tracking with improvements in the national and local economies.

<u>Positive Factors:</u>	<u>Negative Factors:</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workforce development collaboration and programming among City, private, and non-profit groups. • Expansion of key industries, including the health and technological sectors, within Baltimore City. • An increase in the number of small business start-ups and self-employed individuals within the City. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barriers to employment including mental health issues, racial disparities, and lack of access to childcare and reliable transportation. • A weak education system that limits residents' exposure to the skills and training needed to be competitive in the global economy.

The Fiscal 2019 adopted budget invests in numerous services to support the Employment Rate indicator:

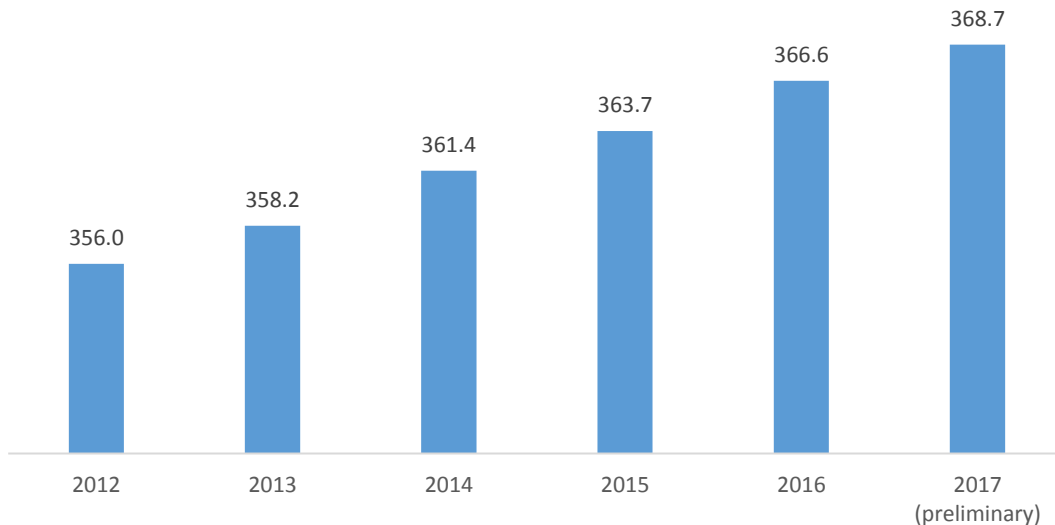
Provides \$12 million for workforce development programs that serve adults, including those with barriers to employment. Job search assistance, career counseling, skills training, and other services are offered through One-Stop Career Centers, the Employment Connection Center, Community Job Hubs, Digital Learning Labs, and a Mobile Workforce Center. The budget includes more than \$635,000 of new City funding for these critical services, which will mitigate the negative consequences of declining federal funding in Fiscal 2019.

Funds a \$138,000 increase for the \$2.1 million Office of Civil Rights to support a new supervisory position in the Discrimination, Investigations, Resolutions, and Conciliations unit. The position will be responsible for overseeing investigations into complaints of unlawful discrimination in the areas of employment, housing, education, and health.

Maintains funding of \$7.5 million for five Community Action Centers throughout the City to connect low-income families to programs that promote economic stability, including financial literacy and tax preparation.

Indicator: Jobs in Baltimore

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.

<u>Positive Factors:</u>	<u>Negative Factors:</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• General improvement in the local economy.• A metropolitan region with a highly-educated, millennial workforce.• Increased public and private investment in the region.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Barriers to job growth and private development, including both the negative perception of Baltimore and limitations on ease of doing business with the City.

The Fiscal 2019 adopted budget invests in numerous services to support the Jobs in Baltimore indicator:

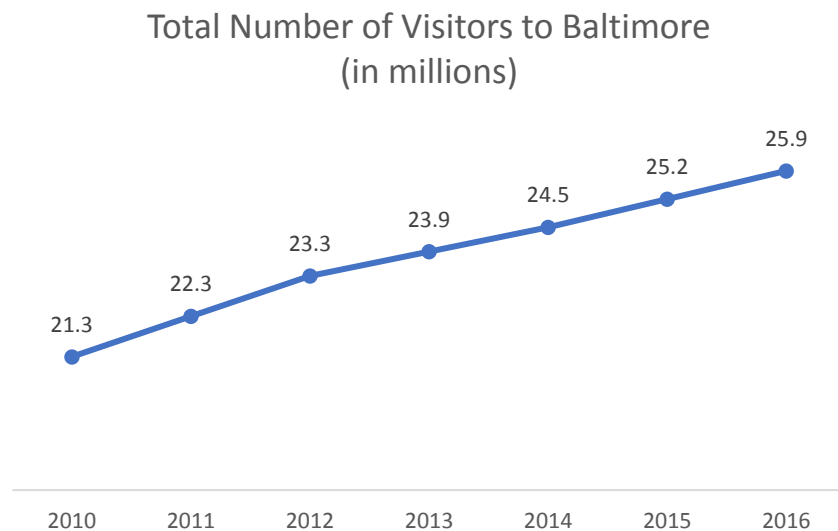
Provides assistance to businesses with minority and women owners by funding the Law Department’s Minority and Women’s Business Opportunity office at the current level of \$748,000.

Funds Baltimore Development Corporation programs, including \$2 million for Real Estate Development to expand the tax base and leverage public investments to create jobs, and \$1.2 million for Retention, Expansion, and Attraction of Businesses to increase employment in key growth sectors.

Plans \$12.5 million of tax-increment financing projects for Fiscal 2019, including Harbor Point, East Baltimore Development Initiative, and Poppleton. These projects promise: 1) mixed income rental and homeownership units; 2) educational facilities; 3) mixed-use development with hotels, retail, and offices; 4) green space; and (5) additional jobs for City residents.

Maintains funding of \$2.1 million for the Liquor Licensing Board, a State agency that regulates stores, restaurants, and entertainment venues which sell alcoholic beverages in the City.

Indicator: Visitors to Baltimore



Source: Visit Baltimore Reports – Longwoods International and Travel USA

This dataset comes from Visit Baltimore and includes domestic visitors to Baltimore for leisure and business travel.

<u>Positive Factors:</u>	<u>Negative Factors:</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Baltimore is home to many destination events, art and culture institutions, world-class sports teams, and other celebrated tourist attractions.• The City’s investment in the Inner Harbor waterfront and Downtown areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Limited shopping options.• A negative perception of safety compounded by strained police-community relations.• An aging Convention Center that struggles to compete with larger, newer, east-coast facilities.

The Fiscal 2019 adopted budget invests in numerous services and programs that will help to increase Visitors to Baltimore:

Maintains funding at \$13.8 million for the Police Department and Department of Transportation to manage special events and Inner Harbor services, which are essential for creating an inviting and vibrant downtown core.

As the most recognized feature of downtown, Inner Harbor is a key contributor to Baltimore’s economic vitality.

Increases funding for Visit Baltimore to \$14.6 million, which is a 40% share of the City’s steadily growing hotel tax revenue, to promote tourism. Visit Baltimore secured nearly \$27 million worth of positive, unpaid media coverage for Baltimore’s tourist attractions last year.

Maintains funding of \$18.5 million for the Baltimore Convention Center, which works in conjunction with Visit Baltimore and is a major driver of economic activity for the city. The Convention Center increased total tax revenue generated from \$17.5 million to \$21.7 million over the past two years.

**OPERATING BUDGET BY OUTCOMES COMPARED WITH
AGENCY CURRENT LEVEL OF SERVICE (CLS) AND PRIOR YEAR BUDGET**

Outcome, Service and Fund	FISCAL 2018 BUDGET	FISCAL 2019 CLS	FISCAL 2019 BUDGET	CHANGE BUD vs. CLS
Economic Development & Jobs	159,824,530	148,280,343	146,146,913	(2,133,430)
493 Art and Culture Grants	5,956,525	6,020,529	5,988,141	(32,388)
General	5,956,525	6,020,529	5,988,141	(32,388)
535 Convention Center Hotel	7,273,000	7,650,000	7,584,000	(66,000)
General	7,273,000	7,650,000	7,584,000	(66,000)
540 Royal Farms Arena Operations	525,650	550,194	550,194	0
General	525,650	550,194	550,194	0
590 Civic Promotion Grants	468,226	478,996	469,415	(9,581)
General	468,226	478,996	469,415	(9,581)
634 Crowd, Traffic, and Special Events Management	11,068,327	11,101,781	10,196,107	(905,674)
General	10,831,936	10,859,480	10,098,381	(761,099)
Federal	236,391	242,301	90,000	(152,301)
State	0	0	7,726	7,726
656 Wage Investigation and Enforcement	329,164	346,271	552,352	206,081
General	329,164	346,271	552,352	206,081
682 Parking Management	43,935,182	32,873,746	32,873,746	0
Parking Management	10,713,044	10,198,469	10,325,007	126,538
Parking Enterprise	33,222,138	22,675,277	22,548,739	(126,538)
685 Special Events	1,359,799	1,481,365	1,489,810	8,445
General	1,359,799	1,481,365	1,489,810	8,445
687 Inner Harbor Services - Transportation	1,414,649	1,417,509	1,424,589	7,080
General	1,414,649	1,417,509	1,424,589	7,080
693 Parking Enforcement	14,974,926	15,049,832	15,098,149	48,317
Parking Management	14,929,926	15,003,707	15,073,149	69,442
Special	45,000	46,125	25,000	(21,125)
695 Dock Master	259,329	245,159	247,434	2,275
Special	259,329	245,159	247,434	2,275
741 Community Action Partnership	7,337,740	7,545,519	7,237,037	(308,482)
General	712,085	769,959	775,022	5,063
Federal	963,303	1,020,776	1,028,274	7,498
State	4,662,352	4,833,271	5,386,678	553,407
Special	1,000,000	921,513	47,063	(874,450)
761 Development Oversight and Project Support	1,115,736	1,108,266	999,356	(108,910)
General	1,115,736	1,108,266	999,356	(108,910)
792 Workforce Services for TANF Recipients	3,362,980	3,396,351	3,627,056	230,705
Federal	3,262,980	3,294,051	3,527,056	233,005
State	100,000	102,300	100,000	(2,300)
793 Employment Enhancement Services for Baltimore City Residents	2,981,168	2,425,980	1,906,485	(519,495)
General	2,346,168	1,682,229	1,368,621	(313,608)
Special	635,000	743,751	537,864	(205,887)
794 Administration - MOED	659,521	660,532	611,658	(48,874)
General	659,521	660,532	608,338	(52,194)
Federal	0	0	3,320	3,320
795 Workforce Services for Baltimore Residents	6,674,989	6,883,139	5,853,625	(1,029,514)
General	0	0	631,622	631,622
Federal	6,244,098	6,441,943	4,722,003	(1,719,940)
State	230,891	236,418	300,000	63,582
Special	200,000	204,778	200,000	(4,778)
806 Mobile Workforce Center	0	0	505,441	505,441
General	0	0	505,441	505,441
809 Retention, Expansion, and Attraction of Businesses	1,153,235	1,182,689	1,161,164	(21,525)
General	1,049,195	1,076,256	1,054,731	(21,525)
Special	104,040	106,433	106,433	0
810 Real Estate Development	3,077,253	2,130,246	1,984,647	(145,599)
General	1,868,357	1,916,545	1,878,214	(38,331)
Special	1,208,896	213,701	106,433	(107,268)
811 Inner Harbor Coordination	364,510	372,894	425,000	52,106
General	364,510	372,894	425,000	52,106
813 Technology Development - Emerging Technology Center	849,751	869,296	851,910	(17,386)

**OPERATING BUDGET BY OUTCOMES COMPARED WITH
AGENCY CURRENT LEVEL OF SERVICE (CLS) AND PRIOR YEAR BUDGET**

Outcome, Service and Fund	FISCAL 2018 BUDGET	FISCAL 2019 CLS	FISCAL 2019 BUDGET	CHANGE BUD vs. CLS
Economic Development & Jobs (Continued)	159,824,530	148,280,343	146,146,913	(2,133,430)
General	849,751	869,296	851,910	(17,386)
814 Improve and Promote Retail Districts Beyond Downtown	1,731,650	1,517,797	1,489,570	(28,227)
General	1,627,610	1,411,364	1,383,137	(28,227)
Special	104,040	106,433	106,433	0
820 Convention Sales and Tourism Marketing	14,344,141	14,362,917	14,628,475	265,558
General	14,344,141	14,362,917	14,628,475	265,558
824 Events, Art, Culture, and Film	2,367,648	2,422,104	2,330,216	(91,888)
General	2,329,648	2,383,230	2,330,216	(53,014)
Special	38,000	38,874	0	(38,874)
828 Bromo Seltzer Arts Tower	85,861	87,836	96,506	8,670
General	85,861	87,836	96,506	8,670
846 Discrimination Investigations, Resolutions and Conciliations	948,403	988,055	1,124,829	136,774
General	896,281	934,734	1,071,508	136,774
Federal	41,698	42,657	42,657	0
Special	10,424	10,664	10,664	0
850 Liquor Licensing	1,010,790	984,064	991,113	7,049
General	1,010,790	984,064	991,113	7,049
855 Convention Center	18,860,532	18,817,179	18,538,408	(278,771)
General	13,595,806	13,552,453	13,212,916	(339,537)
State	5,264,726	5,264,726	5,325,492	60,766
857 Convention Center Debt Service	4,580,088	4,562,625	4,562,625	0
Convention Center Bond	4,580,088	4,562,625	4,562,625	0
869 Minority and Women's Business Opportunity Office	753,757	747,472	747,855	383
General	753,757	747,472	747,855	383
TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET	159,824,530	148,280,343	146,146,913	(2,133,430)
LESS INTERNAL SERVICE FUND	0	0	0	0
TOTAL OPERATING APPROPRIATIONS	159,824,530	148,280,343	146,146,913	(2,133,430)

Key results funded in the Fiscal 2019 Adopted Budget:

- The City recently rebid its employee medical and prescription drug healthcare contracts, and consolidated plans from nine to four, generating savings of \$35 million annually.
- The Baltimore Office of Information and Technology (BCIT) will upgrade the City's computer-aided dispatch (CAD) system used by Baltimore's public safety agencies to input emergency caller information. This investment in the CAD system ensures that the City's emergency communications centers can continue timely dispatch of BPD and BCFD officers without risk of system outages.
- The Mayor's Office of Innovation is partially funded by a grant from Bloomberg Philanthropies and is charged with conducting deep analysis of issues that the Mayor identifies as a major challenge. The information learned through analysis will be used to develop data-driven solutions in collaboration with the relevant City agency. The team is working with the Baltimore Police Department (BPD) on research to help generate new recruitment and retention strategies, including work on improving the Police cadet program.

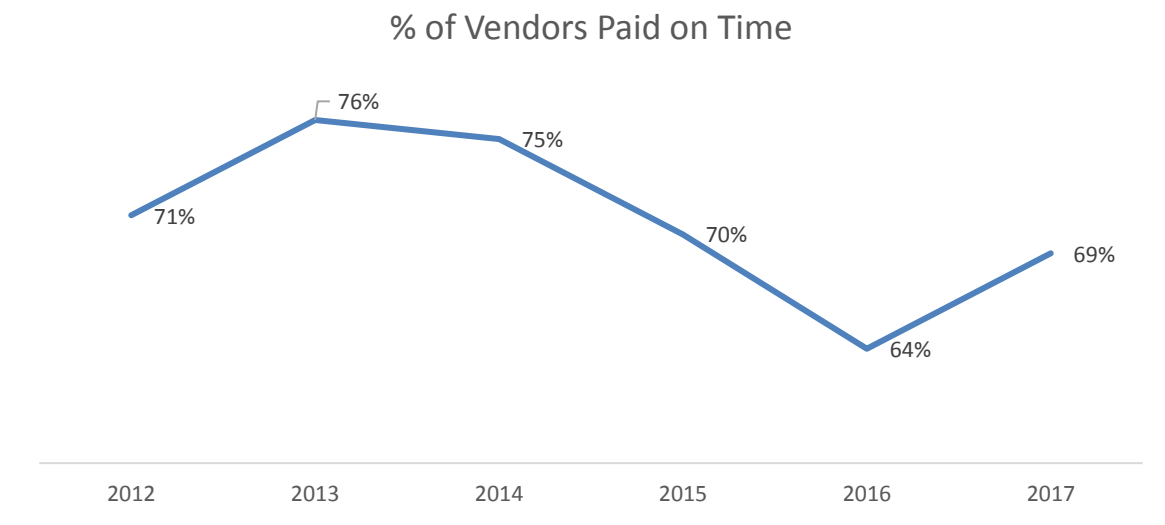
Key budget decisions in High Performing Government:

- The Fiscal 2019 budget includes funding for 20 new General Fund Mayor's Office positions supporting priorities identified by the Mayor. This includes four positions in the newly created Office of African American Male Engagement, four positions in the Office of Neighborhoods, and five positions in the Office of Communications. It also includes five positions in the Office of Human Services for outreach services to the homeless, as well as two new YouthWorks positions.
- The budget includes \$830,000 to establish a new group in the Law Department to handle workers' compensation litigation. The in-house office, funded to include four attorneys and four other staff, will replace the City's \$1 million annual contract with a private firm.
- The budget also includes \$308,000 for ongoing expenses to implement new software that will help compile and store documents related to City legal issues. The technology upgrade is expected to result in savings through reduced consultant payments, as well as smaller payouts and increased recovery in the City's lawsuits.

Fiscal 2019 Adopted

Fund Name	Fiscal 2018 Adopted	Fiscal 2019 CLS	Fiscal 2019 Adopted	Change from CLS	% Change from CLS
General	109,700,436	112,005,172	115,103,510	3,098,338	2.8%
Loan and Guarantee Enterprise	512,743	0	0	0	0.0%
Federal	2,496,346	2,510,677	2,482,175	(28,502)	-1.1%
State	5,541,629	5,732,014	5,990,970	258,956	4.5%
Special	13,261,141	14,551,468	14,383,096	(168,372)	-1.2%
Internal Service	36,659,589	37,176,800	38,618,292	1,441,492	3.9%
Total	168,171,884	171,976,131	176,578,043	4,601,912	2.7%

Indicator: Prompt Vendor Payment



The prompt vendor payment rate is the percent of invoices paid within 30 days of receipt. In 2017 there were 114,000 invoices paid, of which 79,000 were paid within 30 days. This measure is a good indicator of City internal financial processes.

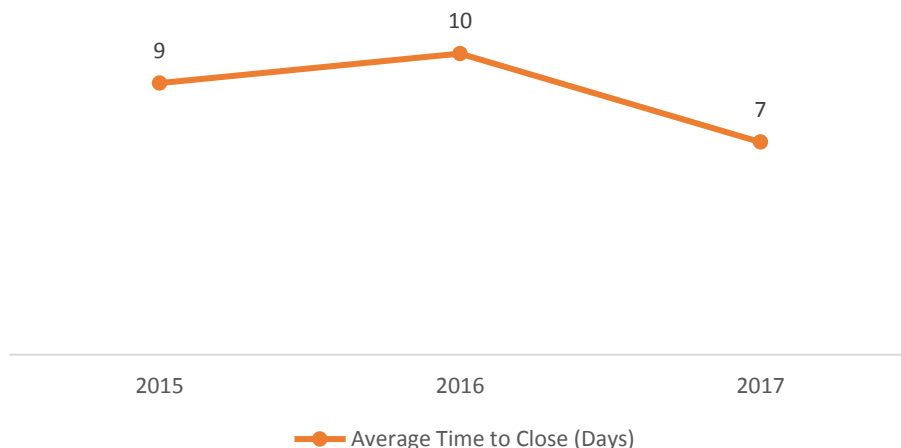
During Fiscal 2019 numerous efforts will be made by various agencies to make sure vendor payments are made on time. The Accounts Payable service will continue utilizing the checklist system it has put in place to assist with ongoing payments. This system makes sure that no recurring payments are missed. Accounts Payable will also continue training new vendors to ensure that they fully understand the purchase order and invoicing system.

In addition, the Procurement service will continue providing training to City staff, especially new fiscal officers, as well as vendors on the entire procurement process. Police will keep incorporating the improvements it developed during its Lean event on its own purchasing process. The goal for this improvement was to go from taking eight days to move from receipt to entry into CitiBuy to three days.

The Department of General Services will continue improving its Facility Maintenance Division vendor payment process, which it addressed in its own Lean event. In its first year of implementation, the department worked to ensure that it raised the percent of Urgent Work Invoices processed within 27 days of receipt from 50% to 60%, and that it lowered the number of days between review of invoices by management to requisition creation from seven to one.

Indicator: 311 Service Request Responsiveness

Average Time to Close for 311 Service Requests



Source: CitistatSMART 311 Call Center Data, Open Baltimore

This information is sourced from the Mayor’s Office of Sustainable Solutions CitistatSMART division dataset of 311 Service Requests, pulled from Open Baltimore. This indicator measures how many days it takes the various agencies responding to 311 calls for services to update the request status to closed, showing that the service request has been completed. This figure includes all categories of 311 requests except traffic studies, which average six months. Since this is a new indicator, historical data is limited to 2015 and later.

The 311 Call Center, budgeted at \$5.2 million for Fiscal 2019, is the City’s call intake system branded as a customer’s “One Call to City Hall” to request services, receive general information and answers to non-emergency questions. The 311 Call Center is also responsible for the development, implementation, and continuing support of the Customer Service Request System (CitiTrak) which provides universal, standardized, and inter-agency call intake and work order management.

The information gathered by 311 is used by agencies to access and measure customer responsiveness and satisfaction. The Office of Information Technology has developed both web portal and mobile applications for citizens to create and track service requests.

The Call Center expects to receive 890,000 calls in Fiscal 2019 at the current level of service. The Office of Information and Technology is in the process of implementing a new Customer Relationship Management (CRM) system with self-serve options to allow callers to check requests and perform other tasks without the assistance of Call Center agents.

**OPERATING BUDGET BY OUTCOMES COMPARED WITH
AGENCY CURRENT LEVEL OF SERVICE (CLS) AND PRIOR YEAR BUDGET**

Outcome, Service and Fund	FISCAL 2018 BUDGET	FISCAL 2019 CLS	FISCAL 2019 BUDGET	CHANGE BUD vs. CLS
Accountability & Transparency	168,171,884	171,976,131	176,578,043	4,601,912
100 City Council	7,108,243	7,310,267	7,352,267	42,000
General	7,108,243	7,310,267	7,352,267	42,000
103 Council Services	745,251	765,073	767,232	2,159
General	745,251	765,073	767,232	2,159
106 Legislative Reference Services	639,401	654,684	650,116	(4,568)
General	639,401	654,684	650,116	(4,568)
107 Archives and Records Management	538,724	551,402	534,077	(17,325)
General	538,724	551,402	534,077	(17,325)
110 Circuit Court	22,934,053	24,024,308	24,230,326	206,018
General	15,359,921	16,210,088	16,235,430	25,342
Federal	2,188,984	2,195,937	2,167,639	(28,298)
State	5,149,352	5,330,715	5,589,671	258,956
Special	235,796	287,568	237,586	(49,982)
125 Executive Direction and Control - Mayoralty	8,650,771	11,494,141	12,440,721	946,580
General	7,098,429	8,805,211	10,272,250	1,467,039
Federal	307,362	314,740	314,536	(204)
State	392,277	401,299	401,299	0
Special	852,703	1,972,891	1,452,636	(520,255)
128 Labor Contract Negotiations and Administration	841,049	856,499	842,774	(13,725)
General	841,049	856,499	842,774	(13,725)
130 Executive Direction and Control - Comptroller	1,518,948	1,562,990	1,590,312	27,322
General	1,518,948	1,562,990	1,590,312	27,322
131 Audits	4,912,084	5,038,061	5,160,362	122,301
General	4,912,084	5,038,061	5,160,362	122,301
132 Real Estate Acquisition and Management	1,117,134	1,108,380	1,132,856	24,476
General	1,117,134	1,108,380	1,132,856	24,476
133 Municipal Telephone Exchange	10,329,704	10,083,320	10,661,341	578,021
Internal Service	10,329,704	10,083,320	10,661,341	578,021
136 Municipal Post Office	805,269	836,544	842,981	6,437
Internal Service	805,269	836,544	842,981	6,437
148 Revenue Collection	6,822,180	6,715,519	6,641,287	(74,232)
General	6,822,180	6,715,519	6,641,287	(74,232)
150 Treasury and Debt Management	1,087,202	1,077,219	1,056,572	(20,647)
General	1,087,202	1,077,219	1,056,572	(20,647)
152 Employees' Retirement System - Administration	5,076,344	5,010,229	5,355,585	345,356
Special	5,076,344	5,010,229	5,355,585	345,356
154 Fire and Police Retirement System - Administration	5,120,507	5,277,216	5,366,914	89,698
Special	5,120,507	5,277,216	5,366,914	89,698
155 Retirement Savings Plan	769,361	798,096	868,069	69,973
Special	769,361	798,096	868,069	69,973
347 CitiStat Operations	760,327	0	0	0
General	760,327	0	0	0
698 Administration - Finance	1,504,811	1,624,704	1,693,769	69,065
General	1,504,811	1,624,704	1,693,769	69,065
699 Procurement	3,371,095	3,362,465	3,355,878	(6,587)
General	3,371,095	3,362,465	3,355,878	(6,587)
700 Surplus Property Disposal	145,430	120,065	121,503	1,438
Special	145,430	120,065	121,503	1,438
701 Printing Services	3,439,165	3,442,045	3,452,123	10,078
Internal Service	3,439,165	3,442,045	3,452,123	10,078
702 Accounts Payable	1,129,160	1,133,576	1,064,673	(68,903)
General	1,129,160	1,133,576	1,064,673	(68,903)
703 Payroll	3,523,727	3,528,400	3,488,126	(40,274)
General	3,523,727	3,528,400	3,488,126	(40,274)
704 Accounting	1,697,228	1,943,408	1,930,435	(12,973)
General	1,697,228	1,943,408	1,930,435	(12,973)
705 Loan and Guarantee Program	512,743	0	0	0

**OPERATING BUDGET BY OUTCOMES COMPARED WITH
AGENCY CURRENT LEVEL OF SERVICE (CLS) AND PRIOR YEAR BUDGET**

Outcome, Service and Fund	FISCAL 2018 BUDGET	FISCAL 2019 CLS	FISCAL 2019 BUDGET	CHANGE BUD vs. CLS
Accountability & Transparency (Continued)	168,171,884	171,976,131	176,578,043	4,601,912
Loan and Guarantee Enterprise	512,743	0	0	0
707 Risk Management for Employee Injuries	8,426,129	8,636,013	8,645,548	9,535
Internal Service	8,426,129	8,636,013	8,645,548	9,535
708 Operating Budget Management	2,035,596	2,135,326	1,997,723	(137,603)
General	2,035,596	2,135,326	1,997,723	(137,603)
710 Fiscal Integrity & Recovery	1,127,095	1,081,199	1,051,756	(29,443)
General	1,127,095	1,081,199	1,051,756	(29,443)
770 Administration - Human Resources	2,800,723	2,826,599	2,851,716	25,117
General	2,800,723	2,826,599	2,851,716	25,117
771 Benefits Administration	6,278,962	6,059,908	6,026,516	(33,392)
General	3,951,640	3,727,855	3,693,089	(34,766)
Internal Service	2,327,322	2,332,053	2,333,427	1,374
772 Civil Service Management	2,259,547	2,362,676	2,545,412	182,736
General	2,259,547	2,362,676	2,545,412	182,736
802 Administration	1,642,510	1,718,858	1,839,324	120,466
General	1,642,510	1,718,858	1,839,324	120,466
803 Enterprise Innovation and Application Services	6,799,127	6,078,607	6,641,209	562,602
General	6,799,127	6,078,607	6,641,209	562,602
804 311 Call Center	5,277,546	5,243,116	5,178,843	(64,273)
General	5,277,546	5,243,116	5,178,843	(64,273)
805 Enterprise IT Delivery Services	15,520,177	16,646,092	17,474,206	828,114
General	6,968,086	7,582,969	8,512,786	929,817
Special	100,000	102,300	0	(102,300)
Internal Service	8,452,091	8,960,823	8,961,420	597
833 Innovation Fund	773,679	279,973	279,973	0
General	773,679	279,973	279,973	0
836 Inspector General	784,308	772,225	766,792	(5,433)
General	784,308	772,225	766,792	(5,433)
860 Administration - Law	1,386,699	1,443,601	1,490,868	47,267
General	1,146,806	1,207,211	1,251,692	44,481
Internal Service	239,893	236,390	239,176	2,786
861 Controversies	6,451,973	6,535,359	7,621,907	1,086,548
General	3,918,856	4,000,145	4,254,387	254,242
Internal Service	2,533,117	2,535,214	3,367,520	832,306
862 Transactions	2,497,993	2,569,427	2,488,318	(81,109)
General	2,391,094	2,455,029	2,373,562	(81,467)
Internal Service	106,899	114,398	114,756	358
876 Media Production	1,709,906	1,752,151	1,551,967	(200,184)
General	748,906	769,048	571,164	(197,884)
Special	961,000	983,103	980,803	(2,300)
899 Fair Conduct of Elections	7,300,003	7,516,390	7,525,666	9,276
General	7,300,003	7,516,390	7,525,666	9,276
TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET	168,171,884	171,976,131	176,578,043	4,601,912
LESS INTERNAL SERVICE FUND	36,659,589	37,176,800	38,618,292	1,441,492
TOTAL OPERATING APPROPRIATIONS	131,512,295	134,799,331	137,959,751	3,160,420

**OPERATING BUDGET BY OUTCOMES COMPARED WITH
AGENCY CURRENT LEVEL OF SERVICE (CLS) AND PRIOR YEAR BUDGET**

Outcome, Service and Fund	FISCAL 2018 BUDGET	FISCAL 2019 CLS	FISCAL 2019 BUDGET	CHANGE BUD vs. CLS
Other	242,005,006	239,268,694	231,032,579	(8,236,115)
121 Contingent Fund	1,000,000	1,023,000	1,000,000	(23,000)
General	1,000,000	1,023,000	1,000,000	(23,000)
122 Miscellaneous General Expenses	18,347,911	21,214,846	22,207,146	992,300
General	18,347,911	21,214,846	22,207,146	992,300
123 General Debt Service	99,416,943	95,581,223	88,711,373	(6,869,850)
General	82,566,943	78,731,223	72,221,223	(6,510,000)
Special	16,850,000	16,850,000	16,490,150	(359,850)
124 TIF Debt Service	16,187,020	15,493,098	12,514,348	(2,978,750)
General	16,187,020	15,493,098	12,514,348	(2,978,750)
126 Contribution to Self-Insurance Fund	20,571,375	36,207,108	36,885,294	678,186
General	20,571,375	36,207,108	36,885,294	678,186
129 Conditional Purchase Agreement Payments	13,664,307	8,224,355	8,189,354	(35,001)
General	13,664,307	8,189,354	8,189,354	0
Internal Service	0	35,001	0	(35,001)
351 Retirees' Benefits	69,472,659	57,966,206	57,966,206	0
General	69,472,659	57,966,206	57,966,206	0
355 Employees' Retirement Contribution	3,344,791	3,558,858	3,558,858	0
General	3,344,791	3,558,858	3,558,858	0
TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET	242,005,006	239,268,694	231,032,579	(8,236,115)
LESS INTERNAL SERVICE FUND	0	35,001	0	(35,001)
TOTAL OPERATING APPROPRIATIONS	242,005,006	239,233,693	231,032,579	(8,201,114)

Capital Budget

FISCAL 2019

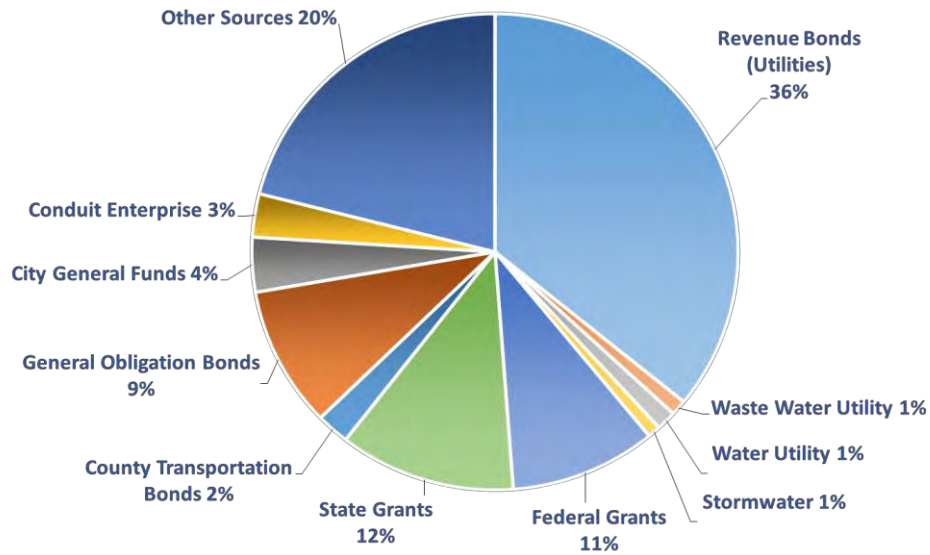
Summary
of the Adopted Budget

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FISCAL 2019 CAPITAL BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS

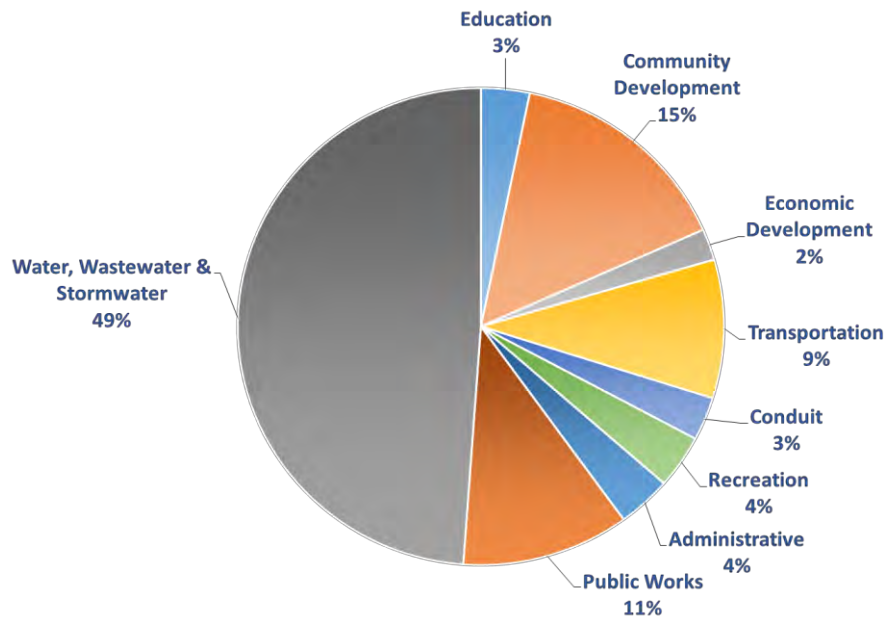
Where the Money Comes From

Total: \$680.93 Million



How the Money is Used

Total: \$680.93 Million



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Fiscal 2019 Capital Budget Appropriations

The appropriated Fiscal 2019 capital program is \$681 million, a 39% decrease over Fiscal 2018. It is important to note that the Capital budget can fluctuate considerably from year to year due to project schedules, the timing of borrowing, and the availability of grant funding.

Funding for recurring General Fund backed sources totals \$105 million. This amount includes general obligation bonds, county transportation bonds, and general fund pay-as-you-go bonds (\$65 million, \$15 million, and \$25 million). This is the highest level of investment since before the Great Recession.

Highlights from these sources include:

- \$19 million for renovation and modernization of City schools, which includes a \$2 million increase.
- \$55 million in one-time projected proceeds from the lease of four City parking garages, which will go towards community development efforts in Housing and Community Development.
- \$3.5 million for a variety of community-based projects including renovations to the Maryland Zoo, the Green Network Plan, and the INSPIRE Plan.
- \$18.3 million for housing and community development projects including the Baltimore Homeownership incentive program and the demolition of blighted structures.
- \$4 million committed to funding necessary technological upgrades as a part of Baltimore City Information Technology's (BCIT) Digital Transformation Plan.
- Over \$18.6 million will be allocated to the Department of General Services (DGS) for a number of government upgrades including repairs to the exterior stone walls of City Hall and upgrades to the Harford Senior Center.
- Over \$15 million will fund the construction of a new regional 32,000 sq. ft. fitness and wellness Center in Cherry Hill at Reedbird Park.
- A number of projects in Druid Hill, including over \$8 million to renovate the park pool bathhouse and restructure the pool and layout features.
- Over \$500,000 for commercial revitalization projects on both Belair Road and Greenmount Avenue
- \$3 million in State funds for renovations to the Hanover Street Bridge.
- \$5 million in State funds for additional transportation and infrastructure projects.

Appropriations from Federal and State grants are adopted at \$146 million, a combined decrease of \$161 million from the previous fiscal year. The decrease is due to one-time Fiscal 2018 State appropriations of \$60 million to complete a water reservoir in Ashburton and \$76 million for a number of sewer system rehabilitation programs.

In Fiscal 2019, the State funds will support contributing \$37.4 million to the Department of Public Works (DPW) pollution and erosion control initiatives. Federal funds will support \$28.7 million to DPW's waste water programs. Additionally, the Federal government is providing a combined \$30 million for the renovation of City streets, highways, and traffic engineering projects.

The Fiscal 2019 capital budget includes over \$266 million in utility (Waste Water, Water, and Storm water) PAYGO and bond revenue funds. These funds will assist with the City's compliance of phase 1 of the modified consent decree.

On September 30, 2002, the City entered into a Consent Decree (CD) with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Department of Justice, and Maryland Department of the Environment to address sanitary sewer overflows from the City's sanitary sewer collection system, which are violations of the Clean Water Act. To resolve these issues, the Baltimore City Department of Public Works (DPW) performed a comprehensive study of the collection system and produced a sewershed plan to fix issues identified during the study. In addition, DPW designed or completed 23 major capital projects, closed 60 of 62 identified structured overflows, and separated the combined sewer system. Finally, DPW discovered a hydraulic restriction in the collection system and designed the Headworks project to upgrade the City's Back River Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) to address the restriction. Recognizing that additional time and resources were required to complete this work, the United States, State of Maryland, and the City negotiated a modification to extend the 2002 Consent Decree beyond its January 1, 2016, deadline. On October 6, 2017, the U.S. District Court entered a Modified Consent Decree with all projects scheduled for completion by December 31, 2030. These measures will eliminate an estimated 83% of sanitary sewer overflow volume by January 1, 2021.

The Stormwater fund includes \$4.7 million in pay-as-you-go capital funds. The Stormwater fund will go to the bond market for the first time in Fiscal 2019.

Fiscal 2019
CAPITAL BUDGET PLAN
Adopted Appropriation - Sources

	Fiscal 2018 Budget	Fiscal 2019 Budget	Dollar Change	Percent Change
<i>Capital Funds</i>				
Pay-As-You-Go				
General	\$21,400,000	\$25,250,000	\$3,850,000	18.0%
Conduit Enterprise	\$20,000,000	\$20,000,000	\$0	0.0%
Waste Water Utility	\$15,000,000	\$8,078,000	(\$6,922,000)	-46.1%
Water Utility	\$10,000,000	\$9,081,000	(\$919,000)	-9.2%
Stormwater Utility	\$5,223,000	\$4,747,000	(\$476,000)	-9.1%
Total	\$71,623,000	\$67,156,000	(\$4,467,000)	-6.2%
Grants				
Federal	\$49,002,000	\$66,284,000	\$17,282,000	35.3%
State	\$258,485,000	\$79,909,000	(\$178,576,000)	-69.1%
Total	\$307,487,000	\$146,193,000	(\$161,294,000)	-52.5%
Loans and Bonds				
Revenue Bonds	\$436,378,000	\$244,104,000	(\$192,274,000)	-44.1%
General Obligation Bonds	\$65,000,000	\$65,000,000	\$0	0.0%
County Transportation Bonds	\$15,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$0	0.0%
Total	\$516,378,000	\$324,104,000	(\$192,274,000)	-37.2%
All Other	\$222,523,000	\$143,476,000	(\$79,047,000)	-35.5%
Total Capital - All Funds	\$1,118,011,000	\$680,929,000	(\$437,082,000)	-39.1%

Fiscal 2019
CAPITAL BUDGET DISTRIBUTION BY AGENCY
(Dollars in Thousands)

Agency	City Bond Funds	City General Funds	Revenue Loans	Utility Funds	Federal Funds	State Funds	General Funds (HUR Eligible)	County Grants	Other	Totals
Baltimore City Public Schools	17,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,000
Baltimore Development Corporation	3,200	3,200	-	-	-	2,500	2,350	-	(1,070)	10,180
Downtown Partnership of Baltimore	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200
Convention Center	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200
Enoch Pratt Free Library	2,500	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	3,000
General Services	9,510	1,100	-	-	-	1,250	-	-	7,000	18,860
Finance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,214	1,214
Housing and Community Development	18,265	3,169	-	-	7,194	9,699	1,625	-	63,019	102,971
Mayorality-Related										
Technology Upgrades	-	(465)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(465)
B&O Rail Infrastructure Enhancement	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
Baltimore City Heritage Area Capital	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Baltimore Museum of Art Fire Suppress	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75
Capital Project Priorities	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	520	770
Creative Alliance-Education Center	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Green Network Plan	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
INSPIRE Plan Implementation	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,600
Maryland Science Center-Kids Room	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
Maryland Zoo-Parking Lot Improvement	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
National Aquarium-Model Urban Water	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125
National Great Blacks in Wax Museum	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Port Discovery Children's Museum	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150
Walters Art Museum	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75
Office of Information Technology	1,900	1,850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,750
Broadband Infrastructure	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200
Planning	60	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	360
Department of Public Works										
Pollution/Erosion Control	-	-	28,670	4,339	-	37,398	-	-	3,784	74,191
Solid Waste	1,740	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,740
Storm Water Program	(425)	-	36,527	408	-	4,860	-	-	110	41,480
Waste Water	-	-	69,116	8,078	28,690	3,672	-	27,130	285	136,971
Water Supply	-	-	109,791	9,081	-	250	-	35,003	-	154,125
Recreation and Parks	7,325	3,046	-	-	-	9,837	600	-	3,886	24,694
Transportation										
Alleys & Footways	-	-	1,950	-	-	-	495	-	495	2,940
Bridges	-	-	1,000	-	-	4,320	-	-	-	5,320
Conduits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	20,000
Dev. Agencies Program	-	700	250	-	-	1,190	260	-	-	2,400
Streets and Highways	-	-	975	-	15,540	1,988	3,620	-	2,000	24,123
Street Resurfacing	-	-	10,305	-	-	300	-	-	-	10,605
Traffic Engineering	-	-	520	-	14,860	2,145	1,050	-	-	18,575
Total By Fund	65,000	15,250	259,104	21,906	66,284	84,909	10,000	62,133	101,343	680,929

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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 in their first and subsequent years of impact.

Fiscal 2019 Operating Impact of Capital Projects

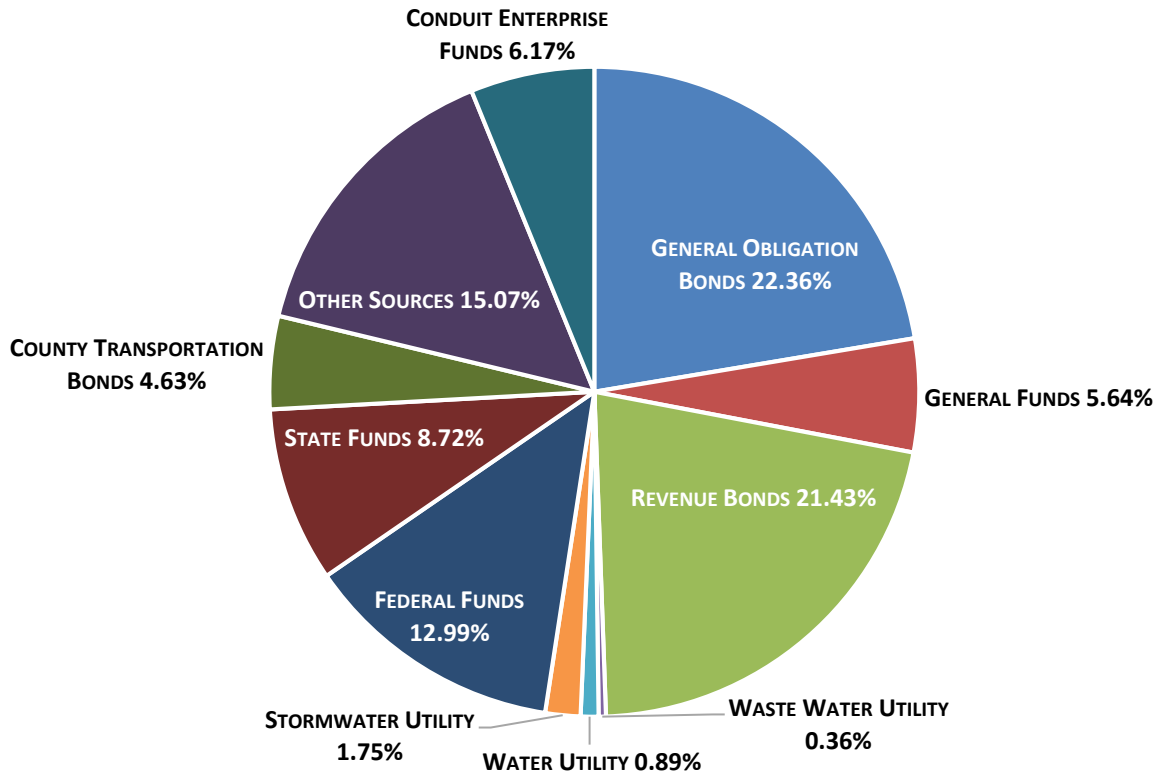
Most of Baltimore City's capital program focuses on capital infrastructure maintenance and replacement. New facility projects or expansions with operating impacts are limited. For Fiscal 2019, agencies did not report any capital projects that will have a significant impact on the operating budget.

Debt Service pays the interest and principal costs on the bonds issued by the City to build capital projects. For additional information relating to Debt Service, see page 193.

SIX-YEAR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

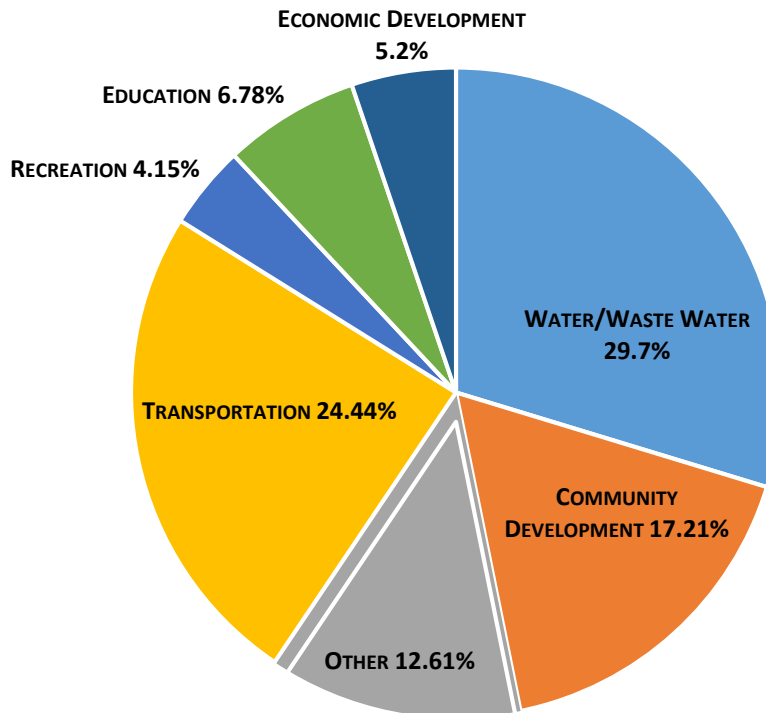
Where the Money Comes From

Total: \$1.945 Billion



How the Money is Used

Total: \$1.945 Billion



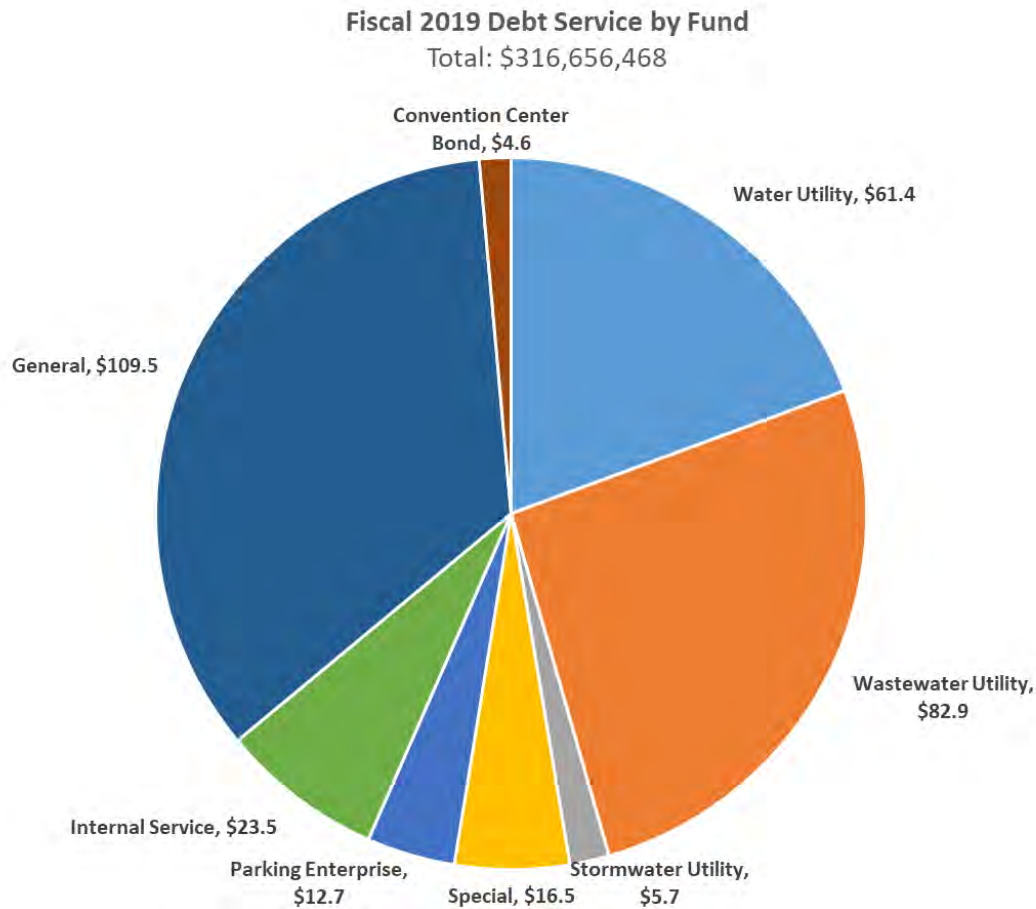
Debt Service

FISCAL 2019

**Summary
of the Adopted Budget**

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Summary



Note: Figures in the chart above are expressed in millions of dollars.

Total Debt Service

2016 Actual	2017 Budget	2018 Budget	2019 Budget
\$300.2M	\$343.2M	\$341M	\$316.7M

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.

The Fiscal 2019 appropriation for all funds of \$316.7 million is \$24.3 million below the Fiscal 2018 level of appropriation.

SELECTED GENERAL OBLIGATION DEBT STATISTICS

At June 30th	Gross Bonded Debt (000s)	Net General Bonded Debt		
		Amounts (000s)	Taxable Value of Property	Per Capita
2006	\$588,604	\$562,522	2.43%	\$884
2007	\$609,950	\$579,654	2.31%	\$909
2008	\$646,533	\$563,954	1.92%	\$885
2009	\$629,018	\$587,778	1.72%	\$922
2010	\$631,993	\$590,674	1.58%	\$951
2011	\$630,957	\$594,696	1.54%	\$960
2012	\$570,148	\$533,352	1.69%	\$860
2013	\$569,097	\$523,574	1.45%	\$842
2014	\$524,969	\$478,135	1.33%	\$768
2015	\$553,761	\$505,649	1.42%	\$813
2016	\$575,793	\$516,909	1.21%	N/A
2017	\$527,049	\$415,788	1.06%	N/A

Source: 2017 CAFR, page 135.

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 \$65 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 (CPAs) 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 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 General Obligation Bonds (G.O. 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 G.O. Bond sale. Legislation has been enacted and approved by the City voters which will improve debt management by authorizing: (1) the City to negotiate general obligation 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

All General Obligation 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 general obligation debt service requirements. The City is not constrained by any legal limits on the amount of its G.O. 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. 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

Debt service expense and appropriation data is summarized by fund and type of debt at the end of this section. 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 G.O. 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 G.O. debt is below the 4% industry standard for tax supported debt as percentage of actual taxable value of property (1.06%, 2017).
- In addition, net G.O. debt is below the \$2,250 per capita figure established in the City's debt policy (\$867, 2017).
- 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 Waste Water 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.

SCHEDULE OF LONG TERM DEBT SERVICE Estimated Principal and Interest Payments Including Fiscal 2018 Actual and Fiscal 2019 Estimated Debt Issuance

Fiscal year	General Debt (\$000s)	Conditional Purchase Agreements (\$000s)	Revenue Debt (\$000s)	Other Debt (\$000s)
2018	60,560	36,820	199,474	17,530
2019	65,737	34,143	213,647	17,796
2020	70,815	28,466	212,769	18,195
2021	72,191	23,964	217,225	18,493
2022	72,653	20,977	212,427	18,049
2023	48,223	17,719	212,338	18,324
2024	48,250	12,726	205,600	18,428
2025	45,992	10,689	204,132	17,437
2026	43,813	8,634	202,232	16,480
2027	41,457	5,396	196,555	16,882
2027 & After	231,370	10,655	3,025,678	246,750
Total	801,061	210,188	5,102,077	424,364

Source: Bureau of Treasury Management

General Debt is made up of G.O. 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 Fund, Waste Water Utility Fund, Parking Facilities, Stormwater, Transportation, and Convention Center revenue

financings. Other debt consists of tax increment financing (TIF) and long-term financing with the state and federal government.

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 2022 in the amount of \$21.6M, therefore, the next payment in Fiscal 2023 will drop significantly.

**INCREASES IN LONG TERM DEBT SERVICE
Due to Fiscal 2018 and Planned Fiscal 2019 Borrowing**

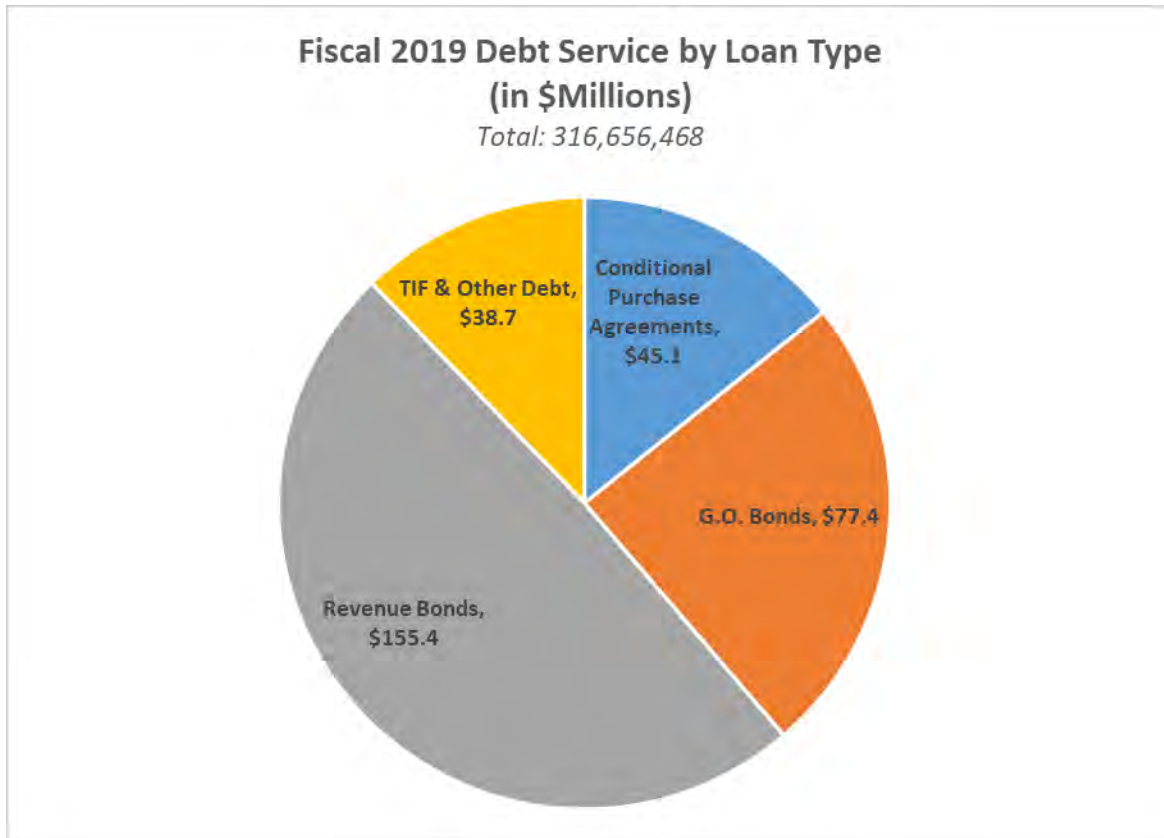
Outstanding Debt Service	General Debt (\$000s)	Conditional Purchase Agreements (\$000s)	Revenue Debt (\$000s)	Other Debt (\$000s)
6/30/2017	672,713	159,894	4,410,200	336,014
FY18 & Estimated FY19	801,061	210,188	5,102,077	424,364
Change	128,348	50,294	691,877	88,350

Source: Bureau of Treasury Management

The schedule above shows the estimated change in outstanding debt service (principal and interest) based on Fiscal 2018 and planned Fiscal 2019 borrowings. The City does not have a general obligation 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 enterprise 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. Increased debt service in the “Other Debt” category is due primarily to Tax Incremental Financings (TIF). 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.

Types of Debt Service Payments



General Obligation Debt

2016 Actual	2017 Budget	2018 Budget	2019 Budget
\$79.3M	\$92M	\$82.6M	\$77.4M

The State Constitution requires that General Obligation 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. This long-term debt, by law, is supported by the pledge of the full faith and credit of the City and payment is a first requirement for revenues derived from local property taxing powers. The City has no statutory limitation on the property tax levy.

Conditional Purchase Agreements

2016 Actual	2017 Budget	2018 Budget	2019 Budget
\$47.8M	\$46.6M	\$43.7M	\$45.1M

The City has entered into various conditional purchase agreements (CPAs) to construct or purchase facilities and/or to acquire equipment. CPAs are long-term capital leases with annual principal and interest payment schedules that must be met for the City to acquire the asset. 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 General Obligation 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 which continue to meet the City's public service objectives.

Revenue Bonds

2016 Actual	2017 Budget	2018 Budget	2019 Budget
\$155.8M	\$167M	\$174M	\$155.4M

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.

State Economic Development Loans

2016 Actual	2017 Budget	2018 Budget	2019 Budget
None	\$0.02M	None	None

Under provisions of Subtitle 4 (Maryland Industrial Land Act or MILA) and Title 5 (Maryland Industrial and Commercial Redevelopment Fund or 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.

Tax Increment Financing

2016 Actual	2017 Budget	2018 Budget	2019 Budget
\$4.9M	\$16.8M	\$16.2M	\$11.1M

The City is incurring debt service expense for Tax Increment Financing (TIF) Bonds. This widely used financing mechanism has been adopted by the City for certain public improvements within designated districts. Taxes derived from the increased valuation (the tax increment) are used to pay debt service on the bonds used within the district. Local law provides that a supplemental tax within each district is to be levied if the tax increment is not sufficient to cover debt service. The Fiscal 2019 appropriation includes the following TIFs:

Project	Appropriation
Belvedere Square	\$ 221,340
Clipper Mill	\$ 525,500
EBDI Phase 2	\$ 5,302,231
Harbor Point	\$ 2,254,656
Harborview	\$ 558,000
Mondawmin Mall	\$ 828,016
North Locust Point	\$ 223,500
Poppleton	\$ 678,930
Strathdale Manor	\$ 466,250
Total	\$ 11,058,423

Other Debt Service

2016 Actual	2017 Budget	2018 Budget	2019 Budget
\$12.4M	\$12.8M	\$16.9M	\$27.6M

The Fiscal 2019 appropriation includes \$16.5 million for public school construction. The source of funding is the beverage container tax and 10% of the revenue supported through the Casino lease payment.

DEBT SERVICE EXPENSES BY FUND, TYPE

	<u>Fiscal 2018 Budget</u>	<u>Fiscal 2019 Budget</u>	<u>Change in Budget</u>
General	\$127,204,985	\$109,468,446	(\$9,584,751)
Conditional Purchase Agreements	\$21,178,022	\$17,178,875	(\$1)
G.O. Bonds	\$64,907,245	\$61,198,166	(\$5,071,000)
Other Debt Service	\$8,773,000	\$2,606,500	(\$1,535,000)
Tax Increment Financing	\$16,187,020	\$12,256,848	(\$2,978,750)
County Transportation Bonds	\$16,159,698	\$16,228,057	\$0
Convention Center Bond	\$4,580,088	\$4,562,625	\$0
Conditional Purchase Agreements	\$4,553,088	\$4,535,625	\$0
Other Expenses	\$27,000	\$27,000	\$0
Internal Service	\$17,915,544	\$23,453,380	\$208,982
Conditional Purchase Agreements	\$17,890,544	\$23,428,380	\$183,982
Other Expenses	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000
Parking Enterprise	\$20,683,606	\$12,731,071	\$0
Revenue Bonds	\$19,939,206	\$11,980,071	\$0
Other Expenses	\$744,400	\$751,000	\$0
Special	\$16,850,000	\$16,490,150	(\$359,850)
Other Expenses	\$16,850,000	\$16,490,150	(\$359,850)
Stormwater Utility	\$4,578,133	\$5,677,709	\$575,124
Other Debt Service	\$368,862	\$372,206	(\$38,379)
Revenue Bonds	\$4,131,271	\$3,716,614	(\$895,386)
Other Expenses	\$78,000	\$1,588,889	\$1,508,889
Wastewater Utility	\$89,184,741	\$82,904,485	(\$6,280,256)
Revenue Bonds	\$87,894,741	\$81,308,485	(\$6,586,256)
Other Expenses	\$1,290,000	\$1,596,000	\$306,000
Water Utility	\$59,999,073	\$61,368,602	\$1,369,529
Revenue Bonds	\$59,255,073	\$60,624,602	\$1,369,529
Other Expenses	\$744,000	\$744,000	\$0
Total Operating Debt Service Expenses	\$340,996,170	\$316,656,468	(\$14,071,222)

Budgetary Policies

FISCAL 2019

**Summary
of the Adopted Budget**

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Excerpts from the Charter of Baltimore City (2012 Edition) relative to the budget process and 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.* 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. 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. 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. 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.* 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 such 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. However, any surplus or retained earnings of the water, sanitary wastewater, or stormwater utility fund (under Section 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.

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 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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City of Baltimore

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 (payroll, purchasing, retirement, etc.) are not summarized here.

Operating and Capital Budget Policies

Fundamental budget policies are set forth in the City Charter. See Budgetary Authority and Process - City Charter Provisions in the Appendix.

Balanced Budget: The Charter requires a balanced budget. A difference between revenues and total expenditures is to be resolved by adjusting the property tax rate or other revenues.

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). 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 maintain ongoing contact with agency fiscal officers in the process of implementation and execution of the budget. Expenditure and revenue projections are developed and reviewed on a monthly basis. The Mayor, through the Finance Department, exercises appropriate fiscal management to adjust budget policy as necessary to live within the limits of the current adopted plan. The City Council reviews budget performance at mid-year, 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 a long-range capital improvement plan, 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. See Capital Plan in the Operating and Capital Plan Budgetary Control section for more information on Capital Budget policies.

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

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

five fiscal years. The Budget Stabilization Reserve had a \$118 million balance at June 30, 2016, representing about 6.5% of the General Fund. The City continues to make annual contributions to the Budget Stabilization Reserve Fund. The Fiscal 2019 budget includes an additional \$3.4 million for the fund.

Unassigned Fund Balance: 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 still does permit a \$1 million contingency appropriation and the Fiscal 2019 budget includes the full \$1 million.

Financial Reporting Policies

Budget, Accounting and Borrowing: 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 for since Fiscal 1988. The Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) 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.

Debt Policies and Credit Rating

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. See the Debt Service Overview section for detailed discussion. 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 (G.O.) 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.

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 being 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, workers' compensation and employers' liability, employees' and retirees' health insurance, 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. The Fiscal 2019 budget includes \$73.5 million of funding for the City's risk management programs.

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. “LIVE, EARN, PLAY, and LEARN,” the comprehensive master plan for the City’s development was adopted in 2006. 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 and grants. In the last 13 years the City has expanded the incentives to include 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: Because 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. In addition, the Fiscal 2019 budget includes \$3.9 million in the General Fund to further fund the GASB 45 rule change for Other Post Employee Benefits (OPEB).

Budget Emergencies: The City Charter provides a mechanism for the Finance Department, 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.

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Budgetary Basis

Budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), except that (a) encumbrances are considered to be expenditures chargeable to appropriations and carried over from year-to-year; (b) no depreciation is budgeted in enterprise funds; (c) investments in supply inventories and assets restricted for self-insurance purposes are not considered to be appropriable; and, (d) 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: (a) encumbrances are recorded as a reservation of fund balance (budget) as opposed to expenditures (GAAP); (b) certain revenues and expenses, (e.g., compensated absences) not recognized for budgetary purposes are accrued (GAAP); (c) self-insurance contributions are recognized as expenditures for budget purposes only. Enterprise Fund differences consist of the following: (a) encumbrances are recorded as an expense of the following accounting period (budget) as opposed to expenditures (GAAP) (b) 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); and, (c) 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, Stormwater, Parking Enterprise, Conduit and Loan and Guarantee funds.

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 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

The 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 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 Board of Estimates approval must be submitted to the Expenditure Control Committee for review and recommendation prior to submission to the Board of Estimates.

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 Board of Estimates 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 Board of Estimates 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 System tracks by service, activity and object level within 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.

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 Board of Estimates, 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

DEFINITION

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 Board of Estimates 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 (these are used to finance the local share of utility improvements), and the proceeds from the sale of surplus City property.

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 Board of Estimates actions, extra work orders and other actions to determine impact on project balances. In the field agencies all ongoing capital projects are monitored 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 plan to infrastructure rehabilitation, facilities modernization and equipment acquisition.

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 Board of Estimates must approve all costs which would exceed any funding previously approved by the Board for the project.

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Appendix

FISCAL 2019

**Summary
of the Adopted Budget**

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DMAC

FROM	NAME & TITLE	Robert Cenname, Chief	CITY of BALTIMORE MEMO	
	AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS	Bureau of the Budget and Management Research Room 432, City Hall (410 396-4941)		
	SUBJECT	Annual Ordinance of Estimates FY 2019		

TO Honorable President and Members of the Board of Estimates

DATE:

May 2, 2018

ACTION REQUESTED OF THE BOARD OF ESTIMATES:

The Board is requested to approve the Fiscal 2019 Ordinance of Estimates for transmittal to the Baltimore City Council.

AMOUNT AND SOURCE OF FUNDS:

NA

BACKGROUND/EXPLANATION:

The Ordinance of Estimates totals \$3,499,279,441 including \$2,818,350,441 for operating expenses and \$680,929,000 for capital expenses.

MBE/WBE PARTICIPATION:

Not applicable; refer to the above certification.

LOCAL HIRING:

Not applicable; refer to the above certification.

APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF ESTIMATES:

Benue J Taylor
Clerk

MAY 02 2018

Date

**CITY OF BALTIMORE
COUNCIL BILL 18-???**
(First Reader)

Introduced by: The Council President
At the request of: The Administration (Department of Finance)
Introduced and read first time:
Assigned to:

A BILL ENTITLED

AN ORDINANCE concerning

Ordinance of Estimates for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2019

FOR the purpose of providing the appropriations estimated to be needed by each agency of the City of Baltimore for operating programs and capital projects during the fiscal 2019 year.

By authority of
Article VI - Board of Estimates
Section 3 et seq.
Baltimore City Charter (1996 Edition)

SECTION 1. BE IT ORDAINED BY THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE, That the following amounts or so much thereof as shall be sufficient are hereby appropriated subject to the provisions hereinafter set forth for the purpose of carrying out the programs included in the operating budget and the projects listed in the capital budget from the amounts estimated to be available in the designated funds during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2019.

A. Operating Budget

Board of Elections

899	Fair Conduct of Elections		
	General Fund Appropriation	\$	7,525,666

City Council

100	City Council		
	General Fund Appropriation	\$	7,352,267

Comptroller

130	Executive Direction and Control – Comptroller		
	General Fund Appropriation	\$	1,590,312

131	Audits		
	General Fund Appropriation	\$	5,160,362

132	Real Estate Acquisition and Management		
	General Fund Appropriation	\$	1,132,856

EXPLANATION: CAPITALS indicate matter added to existing law.
[Brackets] indicate matter deleted from existing law.

Council Bill 18-????

1	Council Services		
2	103	Council Services	
3		General Fund Appropriation	\$ 767,232
4	Courts: Circuit Court		
5	110	Circuit Court	
6		General Fund Appropriation	\$ 16,235,430
7		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$ 2,167,639
8		State Fund Appropriation	\$ 5,589,671
9		Special Fund Appropriation	\$ 237,586
10	Courts: Orphans' Court		
11	817	Orphans' Court	
12		General Fund Appropriation	\$ 565,314
13	Employees' Retirement Systems		
14	152	Employees' Retirement Systems – Administration	
15		Special Fund Appropriation	\$ 5,355,585
16	154	Fire and Police Retirement System – Administration	
17		Special Fund Appropriation	\$ 5,366,914
18	155	Retirement Savings Plan	
19		Special Fund Appropriation	\$ 868,069
20	Enoch Pratt Free Library		
21	788	Information Services	
22		General Fund Appropriation	\$ 25,712,322
23		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$ 100,000
24		State Fund Appropriation	\$ 13,866,061
25		Special Fund Appropriation	\$ 873,238
26	Finance		
27	148	Revenue Collection	
28		General Fund Appropriation	\$ 6,641,287
29	150	Treasury and Debt Management	
30		General Fund Appropriation	\$ 1,056,572
31	698	Administration – Finance	
32		General Fund Appropriation	\$ 1,693,769
33	699	Procurement	
34		General Fund Appropriation	\$ 3,355,878
35	700	Surplus Property Disposal	
36		Special Fund Appropriation	\$ 121,503
37	702	Accounts Payable	
38		General Fund Appropriation	\$ 1,064,673

Council Bill 18-????

1	703	Payroll		
2		General Fund Appropriation	\$	3,488,126
3	704	Accounting		
4		General Fund Appropriation	\$	1,930,435
5	708	Operating Budget Management		
6		General Fund Appropriation	\$	1,997,723
7	710	Property Tax Billing Integrity and Recovery		
8		General Fund Appropriation	\$	1,051,756
9	Fire			
10	600	Administration – Fire		
11		General Fund Appropriation	\$	9,389,735
12		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$	1,568,259
13		State Fund Appropriation	\$	365,927
14	602	Fire Suppression and Emergency Rescue		
15		General Fund Appropriation	\$	155,121,698
16		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$	2,977,339
17		State Fund Appropriation	\$	1,452,599
18	608	Emergency Management		
19		General Fund Appropriation	\$	735,878
20		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$	313,652
21	609	Emergency Medical Services		
22		General Fund Appropriation	\$	28,619,212
23		State Fund Appropriation	\$	1,185,859
24		Special Fund Appropriation	\$	19,850,000
25	610	Fire and Emergency Community Outreach		
26		General Fund Appropriation	\$	213,734
27	611	Fire Code Enforcement		
28		General Fund Appropriation	\$	5,246,479
29		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$	164,226
30		State Fund Appropriation	\$	177,736
31	612	Fire Investigation		
32		General Fund Appropriation	\$	754,520
33	613	Fire Facilities Maintenance and Replacement		
34		General Fund Appropriation	\$	17,305,500
35		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$	3,310,543
36		State Fund Appropriation	\$	1,400,097
37		Special Fund Appropriation	\$	271,936

Council Bill 18-????

1	614	Fire Communications and Dispatch		
2		General Fund Appropriation	\$	12,809,520
3		Special Fund Appropriation	\$	4,580,901
4	615	Fire Training and Education		
5		General Fund Appropriation	\$	4,702,600
6	General Services			
7	726	Administration – General Services		
8		General Fund Appropriation	\$	926,760
9	731	Facilities Management		
10		General Fund Appropriation	\$	8,284,179
11		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$	1,000,000
12		State Fund Appropriation	\$	1,000,000
13	734	Design and Construction/Major Projects Division		
14		General Fund Appropriation	\$	741,771
15	Health			
16	303	Clinical Services		
17		General Fund Appropriation	\$	5,509,069
18		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$	1,995,673
19		State Fund Appropriation	\$	917,507
20		Special Fund Appropriation	\$	109,219
21	305	Healthy Homes		
22		General Fund Appropriation	\$	1,011,588
23		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$	1,405,634
24		State Fund Appropriation	\$	219,170
25		Special Fund Appropriation	\$	312,176
26	307	Substance Abuse and Mental Health		
27		General Fund Appropriation	\$	2,164,650
28		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$	1,340,936
29		State Fund Appropriation	\$	1,775,535
30	308	Maternal and Child Health		
31		General Fund Appropriation	\$	1,916,636
32		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$	18,322,897
33		State Fund Appropriation	\$	1,813,362
34		Special Fund Appropriation	\$	2,106,477
35	310	School Health Services		
36		General Fund Appropriation	\$	14,959,421
37		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$	34,354
38		State Fund Appropriation	\$	497,741
39		Special Fund Appropriation	\$	702,162

Council Bill 18-????

1	311	Health Services for Seniors		
2		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$	3,349,744
3	315	Emergency Services – Health		
4		General Fund Appropriation	\$	854,246
5		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$	923,456
6		State Fund Appropriation	\$	8,182,545
7		Special Fund Appropriation	\$	334,811
8	316	Youth Violence Prevention		
9		General Fund Appropriation	\$	695,921
10		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$	2,381,844
11		State Fund Appropriation	\$	66,505
12	715	Administration – Health		
13		General Fund Appropriation	\$	4,150,788
14		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$	5,483,826
15		State Fund Appropriation	\$	2,087,745
16		Special Fund Appropriation	\$	1,783,017
17	716	Animal Services		
18		General Fund Appropriation	\$	3,481,607
19	717	Environmental Health		
20		General Fund Appropriation	\$	3,367,486
21		Special Fund Appropriation	\$	32,143
22	718	Chronic Disease Prevention		
23		General Fund Appropriation	\$	480,433
24		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$	44,506
25		State Fund Appropriation	\$	584,277
26		Special Fund Appropriation	\$	124,500
27	720	HIV Treatment Services for the Uninsured		
28		General Fund Appropriation	\$	1,243,154
29		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$	29,192,863
30		State Fund Appropriation	\$	11,762,304
31	721	Senior Centers		
32		General Fund Appropriation	\$	790,339
33		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$	1,862,508
34		State Fund Appropriation	\$	131,311
35		Special Fund Appropriation	\$	58,422
36	722	Administration – CARE		
37		General Fund Appropriation	\$	1,053,544
38		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$	205,670

Council Bill 18-????

1	723	Advocacy for Seniors		
2		General Fund Appropriation	\$	104,995
3		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$	140,309
4		State Fund Appropriation	\$	1,658,730
5		Special Fund Appropriation	\$	209,284
6	724	Direct Care and Support Planning		
7		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$	139,898
8		State Fund Appropriation	\$	2,094,795
9		Special Fund Appropriation	\$	73,656
10	725	Community Services for Seniors		
11		General Fund Appropriation	\$	191,090
12		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$	2,620,608
13		State Fund Appropriation	\$	1,001,952
14		Special Fund Appropriation	\$	338,031
15	Housing and Community Development			
16	593	Community Support Projects		
17		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$	8,777,569
18		State Fund Appropriation	\$	300,000
19	604	Before and After Care		
20		General Fund Appropriation	\$	158,022
21	737	Administration – HCD		
22		General Fund Appropriation	\$	5,459,425
23		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$	1,492,687
24	738	Weatherization Services		
25		General Fund Appropriation	\$	708,814
26		State Fund Appropriation	\$	3,200,553
27		Special Fund Appropriation	\$	60,000
28	740	Dawson Center		
29		General Fund Appropriation	\$	31,253
30		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$	394,299
31	742	Promote Homeownership		
32		General Fund Appropriation	\$	268,566
33		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$	135,175
34		Special Fund Appropriation	\$	140,000
35	745	Housing Code Enforcement		
36		General Fund Appropriation	\$	14,510,281
37		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$	360,000
38		Special Fund Appropriation	\$	50,000
39	747	Register and License Properties and Contractors		
40		General Fund Appropriation	\$	571,953

Council Bill 18-????

1	748	Housing Development Finance and Project Management		
2		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$	600,413
3	749	Blight Elimination		
4		General Fund Appropriation	\$	3,109,561
5	750	Housing Rehabilitation Services		
6		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$	3,301,414
7		State Fund Appropriation	\$	433,405
8	751	Building and Zoning Inspections and Permits		
9		General Fund Appropriation	\$	6,086,095
10	752	Community Outreach Services		
11		General Fund Appropriation	\$	1,451,345
12	754	Summer Food Service Program		
13		State Fund Appropriation	\$	3,509,740
14	809	Retention, Expansion, and Attraction of Businesses		
15		General Fund Appropriation	\$	1,054,731
16		Special Fund Appropriation	\$	106,433
17	810	Real Estate Development		
18		General Fund Appropriation	\$	1,878,214
19		Special Fund Appropriation	\$	106,433
20	811	Inner Harbor Coordination		
21		General Fund Appropriation	\$	425,000
22	813	Technology Development – Emerging Technology Center		
23		General Fund Appropriation	\$	851,910
24	814	Improve and Promote Retail Districts Beyond Downtown		
25		General Fund Appropriation	\$	1,383,137
26		Special Fund Appropriation	\$	106,433
27	815	Live Baltimore		
28		General Fund Appropriation	\$	571,715
29	Human Resources			
30	770	Administration – Human Resources		
31		General Fund Appropriation	\$	2,851,716
32	771	Benefits Administration		
33		General Fund Appropriation	\$	3,693,089
34	772	Civil Service Management		
35		General Fund Appropriation	\$	2,545,412

Council Bill 18-????

1	Law		
2	860	Administration – Law	
3		General Fund Appropriation	\$ 1,251,692
4	861	Controversies	
5		General Fund Appropriation	\$ 4,254,387
6	862	Transactions	
7		General Fund Appropriation	\$ 2,373,562
8	869	Minority and Women's Business Opportunity Office	
9		General Fund Appropriation	\$ 747,855
10	Legislative Reference		
11	106	Legislative Reference Services	
12		General Fund Appropriation	\$ 650,116
13	107	Archives and Records Management	
14		General Fund Appropriation	\$ 534,077
15	Liquor License Board		
16	850	Liquor Licensing	
17		General Fund Appropriation	\$ 991,113
18	851	Liquor License Compliance	
19		General Fund Appropriation	\$ 1,152,135
20	Mayoralty		
21	125	Executive Direction and Control – Mayoralty	
22		General Fund Appropriation	\$ 10,272,250
23		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$ 314,536
24		State Fund Appropriation	\$ 401,299
25		Special Fund Appropriation	\$ 1,452,636
26	M-R: Art and Culture		
27	493	Art and Culture Grants	
28		General Fund Appropriation	\$ 5,988,141
29	824	Events, Art, Culture, and Film	
30		General Fund Appropriation	\$ 2,330,216
31	828	Bromo Seltzer Arts Tower	
32		General Fund Appropriation	\$ 96,506
33	M-R: Baltimore City Public Schools		
34	352	Baltimore City Public Schools	
35		General Fund Appropriation	\$ 278,412,181

Council Bill 18-????

1	M-R: Cable and Communications		
2	876	Media Production	
3		General Fund Appropriation	\$ 571,164
4		Special Fund Appropriation	\$ 980,803
5	M-R: Civic Promotion		
6	590	Civic Promotion Grants	
7		General Fund Appropriation	\$ 469,415
8	820	Convention Sales and Tourism Marketing	
9		General Fund Appropriation	\$ 14,628,475
10	M-R: Conditional Purchase Agreements		
11	129	Conditional Purchase Agreement Payments	
12		General Fund Appropriation	\$ 8,189,354
13	M-R: Contingent Fund		
14	121	Contingent Fund	
15		General Fund Appropriation	\$ 1,000,000
16	M-R: Convention Center Hotel		
17	535	Convention Center Hotel	
18		General Fund Appropriation	\$ 7,584,000
19	M-R: Convention Complex		
20	540	Royal Farms Arena Operations	
21		General Fund Appropriation	\$ 550,194
22	855	Convention Center	
23		General Fund Appropriation	\$ 13,212,916
24		State Fund Appropriation	\$ 5,325,492
25	857	Convention Center Debt Service	
26		Convention Center Bond.	\$ 4,562,625
27	M-R: Debt Service		
28	123	General Debt Service	
29		General Fund Appropriation	\$ 72,221,223
30		Special Fund Appropriation	\$ 16,490,150
31	M-R: Educational Grants		
32	446	Educational Grants	
33		General Fund Appropriation	\$ 10,976,511
34		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$ 600,000
35		Special Fund Appropriation	\$ 12,386,000
36	M-R: Employees' Retirement Contribution		
37	355	Employees' Retirement Contribution	
38		General Fund Appropriation	\$ 3,558,858

Council Bill 18-????

1	M-R: Environmental Control Board		
2	117	Adjudication of Environmental Citations	
3		General Fund Appropriation	\$ 1,315,152
4		Special Fund Appropriation	\$ 133,000
5	M-R: Health and Welfare Grants		
6	385	Health and Welfare Grants	
7		General Fund Appropriation	\$ 1,273,442
8	M-R: Innovation Fund		
9	833	Innovation Fund	
10		General Fund Appropriation	\$ 279,973
11	M-R: Miscellaneous General Expenses		
12	122	Miscellaneous General Expenses	
13		General Fund Appropriation	\$ 22,207,146
14	M-R: Office of Criminal Justice		
15	617	Criminal Justice Coordination	
16		General Fund Appropriation	\$ 396,769
17		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$ 828,062
18		State Fund Appropriation	\$ 173,744
19	618	Neighborhood Safety and Engagement	
20		General Fund Appropriation	\$ 3,303,041
21		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$ 356,629
22		State Fund Appropriation	\$ 3,600,000
23		Special Fund Appropriation	\$ 200,000
24	757	Citiwatch	
25		General Fund Appropriation	\$ 2,768,340
26		Special Fund Appropriation	\$ 6,315,000
27	758	Coordination of Public Safety – Administration	
28		General Fund Appropriation	\$ 795,528
29		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$ 900,000
30		State Fund Appropriation	\$ 577,000
31		Special Fund Appropriation	\$ 1,500,000
32	M-R: Office of Employment Development		
33	791	BCPS Alternative Options Academy for Youth	
34		State Fund Appropriation	\$ 211,141
35	792	Workforce Services for TANF Recipients	
36		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$ 3,527,056
37		State Fund Appropriation	\$ 100,000

Council Bill 18-????

1	793	Employment Enhancement Services for Baltimore City Residents		
2		General Fund Appropriation	\$	1,368,621
3		Special Fund Appropriation	\$	537,864
4	794	Administration – MOED		
5		General Fund Appropriation	\$	608,338
6	795	Workforce Services for Baltimore Residents		
7		General Fund Appropriation	\$	631,622
8		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$	4,722,003
9		State Fund Appropriation	\$	300,000
10		Special Fund Appropriation	\$	200,000
11	796	Workforce Services for Ex-Offenders		
12		General Fund Appropriation	\$	485,133
13		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$	500,000
14		State Fund Appropriation	\$	751,525
15	797	Workforce Services for Out of School Youth – Youth Opportunity		
16		General Fund Appropriation	\$	3,022,074
17		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$	652,312
18		State Fund Appropriation	\$	100,000
19		Special Fund Appropriation	\$	170,000
20	798	Youth Works Summer Job Program		
21		General Fund Appropriation	\$	2,192,050
22		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$	2,000,000
23		State Fund Appropriation	\$	1,603,355
24		Special Fund Appropriation	\$	1,200,000
25	800	Workforce Services for WIA Funded Youth		
26		General Fund Appropriation	\$	345,427
27		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$	2,412,549
28	806	Mobile Workforce Center		
29		General Fund Appropriation	\$	505,441
30	M-R: Office of Human Services			
31	356	Administration – Human Services		
32		General Fund Appropriation	\$	1,094,664
33		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$	2,745,693
34		State Fund Appropriation	\$	215,344
35		Special Fund Appropriation	\$	839,698

Council Bill 18-????

1	605	Head Start		
2		General Fund Appropriation	\$	521,730
3		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$	7,597,054
4		State Fund Appropriation	\$	132,984
5		Special Fund Appropriation	\$	100,000
6	741	Community Action Partnership		
7		General Fund Appropriation	\$	775,022
8		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$	1,028,274
9		State Fund Appropriation	\$	5,386,678
10		Special Fund Appropriation	\$	1,360
11	893	Homeless Prevention		
12		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$	607,459
13		State Fund Appropriation	\$	504,790
14	894	Outreach to the Homeless		
15		General Fund Appropriation	\$	962,466
16		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$	2,602,707
17		State Fund Appropriation	\$	289,909
18	895	Temporary Housing for the Homeless		
19		General Fund Appropriation	\$	9,602,464
20		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$	179,383
21		State Fund Appropriation	\$	1,901,572
22	896	Permanent Housing for the Homeless		
23		General Fund Appropriation	\$	753,194
24		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$	27,559,290
25		State Fund Appropriation	\$	26,388
26		Special Fund Appropriation	\$	231,534
27	M-R: Office of the Inspector General			
28	836	Inspector General		
29		General Fund Appropriation	\$	766,792
30	M-R: Office of the Labor Commissioner			
31	128	Labor Contract Negotiations and Administration		
32		General Fund Appropriation	\$	842,774
33	M-R: Retirees' Benefits			
34	351	Retirees' Benefits		
35		General Fund Appropriation	\$	57,966,206
36	M-R: Self-Insurance Fund			
37	126	Contribution to Self-Insurance Fund		
38		General Fund Appropriation	\$	36,885,294

Council Bill 18-????

1	M-R: TIF Debt Service		
2	124	TIF Debt Service	
3		General Fund Appropriation	\$ 12,514,348
4	Municipal and Zoning Appeals		
5	185	Zoning, Tax and Other Appeals	
6		General Fund Appropriation	\$ 629,073
7	Office of Civil Rights		
8	656	Wage Investigation and Enforcement	
9		General Fund Appropriation	\$ 552,352
10	846	Discrimination Investigations, Resolutions and Conciliations	
11		General Fund Appropriation	\$ 1,071,508
12		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$ 42,657
13		Special Fund Appropriation	\$ 10,664
14	848	Police Community Relations	
15		General Fund Appropriation	\$ 617,885
16	Office of Information Technology		
17	802	Administration – MOIT	
18		General Fund Appropriation	\$ 1,839,324
19	803	Enterprise Innovation and Application Services	
20		General Fund Appropriation	\$ 6,641,209
21	804	Enterprise Unified Call Center	
22		General Fund Appropriation	\$ 5,178,843
23	805	Enterprise IT Delivery Services	
24		General Fund Appropriation	\$ 8,512,786
25	Planning		
26	761	Development Oversight and Project Support	
27		General Fund Appropriation	\$ 999,356
28	762	Historic Preservation	
29		General Fund Appropriation	\$ 664,421
30		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$ 150,000
31		State Fund Appropriation	\$ 150,000
32		Special Fund Appropriation	\$ 75,000
33	763	Comprehensive Planning and Resource Management	
34		General Fund Appropriation	\$ 1,666,881
35		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$ 220,000
36		State Fund Appropriation	\$ 150,000
37		Special Fund Appropriation	\$ 1,554,500

Council Bill 18-????

1	765	Planning for a Sustainable Baltimore		
2		General Fund Appropriation	\$	1,008,039
3		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$	480,000
4		State Fund Appropriation	\$	297,500
5		Special Fund Appropriation	\$	2,675,000
6	768	Administration – Planning		
7		General Fund Appropriation	\$	1,255,321
8	Police			
9	621	Administration – Police		
10		General Fund Appropriation	\$	57,362,599
11		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$	500,000
12		State Fund Appropriation	\$	1,100,000
13		Special Fund Appropriation	\$	1,900,000
14	622	Police Patrol		
15		General Fund Appropriation	\$	267,020,710
16		Federal	\$	300,000
17		State Fund Appropriation	\$	4,220,020
18		Special Fund Appropriation	\$	1,255,000
19	623	Crime Investigation		
20		General Fund Appropriation	\$	33,957,532
21		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$	270,000
22		State Fund Appropriation	\$	488,000
23	624	Target Violent Criminals		
24		General Fund Appropriation	\$	37,983,308
25		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$	81,619
26		State Fund Appropriation	\$	3,092,569
27		Special Fund Appropriation	\$	2,214,520
28	625	SWAT/ESU		
29		General Fund Appropriation	\$	9,669,092
30	626	Homeland Security – Intelligence		
31		General Fund Appropriation	\$	8,345,834
32		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$	1,250,234
33	627	Emergency Communications		
34		General Fund Appropriation	\$	7,915,382
35	628	Police Internal Affairs		
36		General Fund Appropriation	\$	9,021,658
37	632	Manage Police Records and Evidence Control Systems		
38		General Fund Appropriation	\$	6,822,427

Council Bill 18-????

1	634	Crowd, Traffic, and Special Events Management		
2		General Fund Appropriation	\$	10,098,381
3		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$	90,000
4	635	Police Recruiting and Training		
5		General Fund Appropriation	\$	13,683,097
6		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$	20,000
7	637	Special Operations – K-9 and Mounted Unit		
8		General Fund Appropriation	\$	4,274,380
9		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$	5,000
10		State Fund Appropriation	\$	143,179
11	638	Marine Unit		
12		General Fund Appropriation	\$	2,077,195
13	640	Special Operations – Aviation		
14		General Fund Appropriation	\$	6,363,224
15	642	Crime Laboratory		
16		General Fund Appropriation	\$	17,228,757
17		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$	864,425
18	Public Works			
19	660	Administration – DPW – SW		
20		General Fund Appropriation	\$	1,452,744
21	661	Public Right-of-Way Cleaning		
22		General Fund Appropriation	\$	17,767,400
23		Special Fund Appropriation	\$	400,000
24		Stormwater Utility Fund Appropriation	\$	5,184,904
25	662	Vacant/Abandoned Property Cleaning and Boarding		
26		General Fund Appropriation	\$	9,275,379
27		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$	1,200,000
28	663	Waste Removal and Recycling		
29		General Fund Appropriation	\$	30,624,633
30	664	Waste Re-Use and Disposal		
31		General Fund Appropriation	\$	22,817,753
32	670	Administration – DPW – WWW		
33		Wastewater Utility Fund Appropriation	\$	26,877,707
34		Water Utility Fund Appropriation.	\$	20,475,936
35	671	Water Management		
36		Water Utility Fund Appropriation.	\$	86,182,042

Council Bill 18-????

1	672	Water and Wastewater Consumer Services		
2		Stormwater Utility Fund Appropriation	\$	4,065,124
3		Wastewater Utility Fund Appropriation	\$	13,075,399
4		Water Utility Fund Appropriation.	\$	16,112,527
5	673	Wastewater Management		
6		State Fund Appropriation	\$	319,925
7		Wastewater Utility Fund Appropriation	\$	136,922,447
8	674	Surface Water Management		
9		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$	100,000
10		State Fund Appropriation	\$	300,000
11		Stormwater Utility Fund Appropriation	\$	21,310,064
12		Wastewater Utility Fund Appropriation	\$	1,765,498
13		Water Utility Fund Appropriation.	\$	556,969
14	675	Engineering and Construction Management – Water and Wastewater		
15		Wastewater Utility Fund Appropriation	\$	90,626,266
16		Water Utility Fund Appropriation.	\$	68,379,215
17	676	Administration – DPW		
18		General Fund Appropriation	\$	3,079,371
19	730	Public and Private Energy Performance		
20		State Fund Appropriation	\$	12,004,540
21		Special Fund Appropriation	\$	500,000
22	Recreation and Parks			
23	644	Administration – Rec and Parks		
24		General Fund Appropriation	\$	4,457,870
25		State Fund Appropriation	\$	143,481
26	645	Aquatics		
27		General Fund Appropriation	\$	2,495,900
28		Special Fund Appropriation	\$	900,000
29	646	Park Maintenance		
30		General Fund Appropriation	\$	10,663,048
31		State Fund Appropriation	\$	2,224,431
32		Special Fund Appropriation	\$	1,750,000
33	647	Youth and Adult Sports		
34		General Fund Appropriation	\$	696,388
35		Special Fund Appropriation	\$	171,916
36	648	Community Recreation Centers		
37		General Fund Appropriation	\$	13,711,259
38		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$	351,276
39		Special Fund Appropriation	\$	1,890,840

Council Bill 18-????

1	649	Special Facilities Management – Recreation		
2		Special Fund Appropriation	\$	2,338,721
3	650	Horticulture		
4		General Fund Appropriation	\$	1,214,098
5		Special Fund Appropriation	\$	606,429
6	651	Recreation for Seniors		
7		General Fund Appropriation	\$	304,773
8		Special Fund Appropriation	\$	36,828
9	652	Therapeutic Recreation		
10		General Fund Appropriation	\$	450,356
11	653	Park Programs and Events		
12		Special Fund Appropriation	\$	1,368,620
13	654	Urban Forestry		
14		General Fund Appropriation	\$	4,429,451
15	Sheriff			
16	881	Courthouse Security		
17		General Fund Appropriation	\$	4,348,673
18	882	Deputy Sheriff Enforcement		
19		General Fund Appropriation	\$	10,804,934
20	883	Service of Protective and Peace Orders		
21		General Fund Appropriation	\$	2,165,790
22	884	District Court Sheriff Services		
23		General Fund Appropriation	\$	2,757,417
24	889	Child Support Enforcement		
25		General Fund Appropriation	\$	1,737,288
26	State's Attorney			
27	115	Prosecution of Criminals		
28		General Fund Appropriation	\$	27,079,612
29		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$	1,227,591
30		State Fund Appropriation	\$	5,555,632
31		Special Fund Appropriation	\$	457,070
32	781	Administration – State's Attorney		
33		General Fund Appropriation	\$	6,783,306
34	786	Victim and Witness Services		
35		General Fund Appropriation	\$	1,790,059
36		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$	1,840,057
37		State Fund Appropriation	\$	52,274

Council Bill 18-????

1	Transportation		
2	500	Street Lighting	
3		General Fund Appropriation	\$ 22,958,350
4	548	Conduits	
5		Conduit Enterprise	\$ 11,968,849
6	681	Administration – DOT	
7		General Fund Appropriation	\$ 10,329,989
8		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$ 544,077
9	682	Parking Management	
10		Parking Enterprise Fund Appropriation	\$ 22,548,739
11		Parking Management Fund Appropriation	\$ 10,325,007
12	683	Street Management	
13		General Fund Appropriation	\$ 31,133,904
14		State Fund Appropriation	\$ 891,951
15		Special Fund Appropriation	\$ 153,450
16	684	Traffic Management	
17		General Fund Appropriation	\$ 11,451,892
18		Special Fund Appropriation	\$ 652,949
19	685	Special Events Support	
20		General Fund Appropriation	\$ 1,489,810
21	687	Inner Harbor Services – Transportation	
22		General Fund Appropriation	\$ 1,424,589
23	688	Snow and Ice Control	
24		General Fund Appropriation	\$ 6,658,208
25	689	Vehicle Impounding and Disposal	
26		General Fund Appropriation	\$ 7,917,564
27	690	Sustainable Transportation	
28		General Fund Appropriation	\$ 7,341,991
29		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$ 104,551
30		State Fund Appropriation	\$ 3,278,385
31		Special Fund Appropriation	\$ 9,388,863
32	691	Public Rights-of-Way Landscape Management	
33		General Fund Appropriation	\$ 3,790,941
34	692	Bridge and Culvert Management	
35		General Fund Appropriation	\$ 2,679,480

Council Bill 18-????

1	693	Parking Enforcement		
2		Parking Management Fund Appropriation	\$	15,073,149
3		Special Fund Appropriation	\$	25,000
4	694	Survey Control		
5		General Fund Appropriation	\$	356,663
6	695	Dock Master		
7		Special Fund Appropriation	\$	247,434
8	696	Street Cuts Management		
9		General Fund Appropriation	\$	929,954
10	697	Traffic Safety		
11		General Fund Appropriation	\$	14,164,723
12		Federal Fund Appropriation	\$	1,027,526
13	727	Building Permits and Municipal Consents		
14		General Fund Appropriation	\$	2,595,732

Internal Service Fund Authorization

Comptroller, Department of

133 Municipal Telephone Exchange

An internal service fund is hereby authorized to provide for operation of a Municipal Telephone Exchange, the costs of which are to be recovered from using agencies.

136 Municipal Post Office

An internal service fund is hereby authorized to provide for operation of a Municipal Post Office, the costs of which are to be recovered from using agencies.

Finance, Department of

701 Printing Services

An internal service fund is hereby authorized to provide for operation of a Municipal Reproduction and Printing Service, the costs of which are to be recovered from using agencies.

707 Risk Management for Employee Injuries

An internal service fund is hereby authorized to provide for a Self-Insurance Program for administration of the Employee Health Clinic and Employee Safety and Workers' Compensation Claims Processing, the costs of which are to be recovered from the Self-Insurance Fund.

General Services, Department of

189 Fleet Management

An internal service fund is hereby authorized to provide for operation of a Central Automotive and Mechanical Repair Service, the costs of which are to be recovered from using agencies.

Council Bill 18-????

731 Facilities Management

An internal service fund is hereby authorized to provide for the maintenance of City buildings, the costs are which are to be recovered from using agencies.

Human Resources, Department of

771 Benefits Administration

An internal service fund is hereby authorized to provide for the operation of the Unemployment Insurance function, the costs of which are to be recovered from contributions from various fund sources.

Law, Department of

860, 861, and 862 Legal Services

An internal service fund is hereby authorized to provide for a Self-Insurance Program covering Automotive Equipment, Police Animal Liability, Employee Liability, and the administration of Workers' Compensation claims, the costs of which are to be recovered from the Self-Insurance Fund. This internal service fund is allocated across multiple services within the Law Department.

Mayoralty-Related

805 IT Infrastructure Support Services

An internal service fund is hereby authorized to provide for the operation of the 800 Megahertz emergency response system, the costs of which are to be recovered from using agencies.

805 IT Infrastructure Support Services

An internal service fund is hereby authorized to provide for the maintenance and replacement of computer hardware and software, the costs of which are to be recovered from using agencies.

Public Works, Department of

730 Energy Office

An internal service fund is hereby authorized to provide for an Energy Office to implement and manage technologies to minimize energy usage and maximize opportunities from renewal energy sources, the costs of which are to be recovered from monitoring and management fees from energy projects and from the sale of renewal energy credits.

B. Capital Budget

SECTION 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED, That the Capital Improvement Appropriations herein made are for the following Construction Projects provided that the appropriations will be placed in Construction Reserve accounts at the beginning of the fiscal year and transferred by the Board of Estimates to Construction Accounts as project funds are needed.

Baltimore City Information Technology

117-019 Replace City Wide Switches

General Obligation Bonds	\$	100,000
General Funds	\$	100,000

Council Bill 18-????

1	117-020 Implement Virtual Desktop Infrastructure		
2	General Funds	\$	100,000
3	117-025 Upgrade Storage Hardware		
4	General Obligation Bonds	\$	1,500,000
5	General Funds	\$	500,000
6	117-026 Install Uninterrupted Power Supply		
7	General Obligation Bonds	\$	100,000
8	General Funds	\$	100,000
9	117-028 Upgrade the Dynamic Multi Point Virtual Private Network		
10	General Obligation Bonds	\$	100,000
11	General Funds	\$	100,000
12	117-029 Upgrade City Firewall		
13	General Funds	\$	350,000
14	117-030 Upgrade Broadband Internet		
15	General Funds	\$	200,000
16	117-031 Upgrade City Infrastructure Network Card Ports		
17	General Funds	\$	150,000
18	117-033 Enable Government Cloud Capabilities		
19	General Obligation Bonds	\$	100,000
20	General Funds	\$	100,000
21	117-036 Update Planimetric Data		
22	General Funds	\$	350,000
23	Baltimore City Public School System		
24	417-003 QZAB Projects		
25	General Obligation Bonds	\$	600,000
26	417-005 Programmatic Space Upgrades		
27	General Obligation Bonds	\$	500,000
28	417-212 Systemic Improvements (FY 2019-2024)		
29	General Obligation Bonds	\$	10,900,000
30	General Funds	\$	2,000,000
31	418-001 Graceland Park-O'Donnell Heights PK-8 #240		
32	General Obligation Bonds	\$	2,000,000
33	418-003 Holabird ES/MS #229		
34	General Obligation Bonds	\$	2,000,000

Council Bill 18-????

1	418-177 Armistead Gardens ES # 243		
2	General Obligation Bonds.	\$	1,000,000
3	Baltimore Development Corporation		
4	601-001 BDC Westside		
5	Sale of City Real Property.	\$	(954,000)
6	601-007 Commercial Revitalization Belair Road (527-008)		
7	General Funds (HUR Eligible)	\$	500,000
8	601-010 Comm Revitalization Greenmount Ave		
9	General Funds (HUR Eligible)	\$	500,000
10	601-013 Citywide Facade Improvements		
11	General Funds	\$	200,000
12	601-022 Westside Historic Property Stabilization		
13	General Obligation Bonds.	\$	500,000
14	601-024 Public Market Improvements		
15	General Obligation Bonds.	\$	500,000
16	General Funds	\$	2,000,000
17	601-034 Brooklyn Commercial Area Improvements		
18	General Funds (HUR Eligible)	\$	350,000
19	601-052 Inner Harbor Rash Field		
20	General Funds	\$	1,000,000
21	601-053 Inner Harbor Infrastructure Surface Improvements		
22	General Obligation Bonds.	\$	500,000
23	601-060 Business Park Upgrades		
24	General Obligation Bonds.	\$	100,000
25	601-073 East North Avenue Corridor Improvements		
26	General Funds (HUR Eligible)	\$	500,000
27	601-079 Penn North		
28	General Obligation Bonds.	\$	500,000
29	General Funds (HUR Eligible)	\$	500,000
30	601-080 MICRO Loan		
31	General Obligation Bonds.	\$	100,000
32	601-090 7 E Redwood Capital Improvements		
33	General Obligation Bonds.	\$	500,000

Council Bill 18-????

1	601-092 Baltimore City Animal Care Facility		
2	Casino Area Local Impact Aid VLT Revenue	\$	2,500,000
3	601-859 BDC Property Management and Maintenance		
4	Sale of City Real Property.	\$	(116,000)
5	601-860 Industrial & Commercial Financing		
6	General Obligation Bonds.	\$	500,000
7	Convention Center		
8	534-001 Convention Center Annual Contribution		
9	General Obligation Bonds.	\$	200,000
10	Downtown Partnership		
11	607-002 Downtown Streetscape Improvements		
12	General Obligation Bonds.	\$	200,000
13	Enoch Pratt Free Library		
14	457-007 Forest Park Library Renovation		
15	General Obligation Bonds.	\$	2,500,000
16	457-009 Park Heights Library		
17	Pimlico Area Local Impact Aid VLT Revenue.	\$	500,000
18	Finance		
19	146-002 Real Property Tax System Upgrade		
20	Sale of City Real Property.	\$	1,214,000
21	Department of General Services		
22	197-005 City Hall Exterior Stone Walls		
23	General Obligation Bonds.	\$	3,500,000
24	197-014 401 E. Fayette Mechanical/Electrical/Plumbing Upgrades		
25	General Obligation Bonds.	\$	2,000,000
26	197-017 Oliver Multi-Purpose Center Master Plan, Design and Renovation		
27	General Funds	\$	(250,000)
28	197-106 Fleet Garage Relocation/ Consolidation		
29	Other Funds (Not Classified Above)	\$	4,000,000
30	197-201 Northwestern Police District Station Bathroom Renovation		
31	General Funds	\$	205,000

Council Bill 18-????

1	197-206 Police Headquarters Elevator Upgrade		
2	General Obligation Bonds.	\$	3,000,000
3	197-222 McKim Free School HVAC installation		
4	General Obligation Bonds.	\$	125,000
5	197-226 Harford Senior Center Building Envelope Upgrades		
6	General Obligation Bonds.	\$	(400,000)
7	General Funds	\$	700,000
8	Other State Funds	\$	1,000,000
9	197-229 Shot Tower Interior Structural Stabilization and Masonry restoration		
10	General Obligation Bonds.	\$	700,000
11	General Funds	\$	50,000
12	197-233 Northeast Police District Station Renovation		
13	General Funds	\$	395,000
14	197-236 Pinderhughes School Renovation (127-028)		
15	General Obligation Bonds.	\$	800,000
16	197-248 Faciltites Shop/Warehouse Relocation		
17	Other Funds (Not Classified Above)	\$	3,000,000
18	197-250 International Black Firefighters Museum		
19	Other State Funds	\$	250,000
20	197-304 Benton Building HVAC Improvements		
21	General Obligation Bonds.	\$	(215,000)
22	Housing and Community Development		
23	588-002 Urgent Needs Stabilization Program		
24	General Obligation Bonds.	\$	750,000
25	588-005 Urgent Demolition		
26	General Obligation Bonds.	\$	1,000,000
27	588-006 HOME Program		
28	General Obligation Bonds.	\$	100,000
29	Other Federal Funds	\$	2,500,000
30	588-012 Whole Block Demolition		
31	General Obligation Bonds.	\$	4,880,000
32	General Funds	\$	1,500,000
33	588-013 Acquisition Tax Sale		
34	General Obligation Bonds.	\$	50,000

Council Bill 18-????

1	588-014 Ground Rent Acquisition		
2	General Obligation Bonds	\$	50,000
3	588-015 Planning & Development Project Management		
4	General Funds	\$	200,000
5	588-017 Citywide Acquisition and Relocation		
6	General Obligation Bonds.	\$	600,000
7	588-019 Baltimore Homeownership Incentive Program		
8	General Obligation Bonds.	\$	2,000,000
9	Community Development Block Grants.	\$	1,000,000
10	588-024 Upton Future Site Assembly		
11	General Obligation Bonds.	\$	420,000
12	588-026 Affordable Housing Fund		
13	General Obligation Bonds.	\$	3,000,000
14	588-030 CORE: Whole Block and Half Block Demolition		
15	Other State Funds	\$	3,000,000
16	588-042 Strategic Area Acquisition		
17	General Obligation Bonds.	\$	350,000
18	588-043 HABC Strategic Demolition		
19	General Obligation Bonds.	\$	250,000
20	588-044 Neighborhood Building & Market Support		
21	Sale of City Real Property.	\$	945,000
22	588-045 Land Resources Administration		
23	Sale of City Real Property.	\$	900,000
24	588-046 800 Block of Edmondson Ave		
25	Sale of City Real Property.	\$	1,000,000
26	588-047 CDC Support Seed Funding		
27	General Funds	\$	243,000
28	588-049 Affordable Homeownership		
29	General Funds	\$	300,000
30	588-050 Community Enterprise Program		
31	Other Funds (Not Classified Above)	\$	55,500,000
32	588-932 Poppleton Acquisition, Demolition & Relocation		
33	General Obligation Bonds.	\$	1,215,000

Council Bill 18-????

1	588-933 Uplands Redevelopment (Sites A&B)		
2	General Funds (HUR Eligible)	\$	1,625,000
3	588-935 Healthy Neighborhoods		
4	General Obligation Bonds	\$	350,000
5	General Funds	\$	400,000
6	588-962 Northwest Neighborhood Improvements		
7	Pimlico Area Local Impact Aid VLT Revenue.	\$	(29,000)
8	588-963 Park Heights Redevelopment		
9	General Funds	\$	126,000
10	Pimlico Area Local Impact Aid VLT Revenue.	\$	2,728,000
11	Sale of City Real Property.	\$	1,674,000
12	588-975 Capital Administration		
13	General Funds	\$	400,000
14	588-979 East Baltimore Redevelopment		
15	Other State Funds	\$	2,500,000
16	588-983 Demolition of Blighted Structures		
17	General Obligation Bonds.	\$	2,000,000
18	Community Development Block Grants.	\$	50,000
19	588-985 Housing Development		
20	Sale of City Real Property.	\$	1,000,000
21	Urban Development Action Grant (UDAG) Repayments	\$	1,000,000
22	Other Funds (Not Classified Above)	\$	1,000,000
23	588-986 Housing Repair Assistance Programs		
24	General Obligation Bonds.	\$	750,000
25	Community Development Block Grants.	\$	1,000,000
26	Other State Funds	\$	1,500,000
27	588-989 Loan Repayment		
28	Community Development Block Grants.	\$	2,644,000
29	588-996 Stabilization of City Owned Properties		
30	General Obligation Bonds.	\$	500,000
31	Mayoralty		
32	127-016 Finance Technology Upgrades		
33	General Funds	\$	(100,000)
34	127-021 INSPIRE Plan Implementation		
35	General Obligation Bonds.	\$	1,600,000

Council Bill 18-????

1	127-029 MD Science Center Kids Room		
2	General Obligation Bonds.	\$	50,000
3	127-030 City Council Information Technology Project		
4	General Funds	\$	(265,000)
5	127-031 Maryland Zoo – Parking Lot Improvements		
6	General Obligation Bonds.	\$	100,000
7	127-032 City Council Sound System		
8	General Funds	\$	(100,000)
9	127-033 National Aquarium Model Urban Waterfront (MUW) Project		
10	General Obligation Bonds.	\$	125,000
11	127-035 B & O Rail Infrastructure Enhancements		
12	General Obligation Bonds.	\$	50,000
13	127-037 Creative Alliance –Education Center Renovation		
14	General Obligation Bonds.	\$	100,000
15	127-038 Walters Art Museum Five West Mt. Vernon Place Exterior		
16	General Obligation Bonds.	\$	75,000
17	127-042 National Great Blacks in Wax Museum Accessibility and Building Improvement		
18	General Obligation Bonds.	\$	100,000
19	127-043 Baltimore Museum of Art Fire Suppression and Related Improvements		
20	General Obligation Bonds.	\$	75,000
21	127-048 Baltimore Green Network		
22	General Obligation Bonds.	\$	1,000,000
23	127-152 Baltimore City Heritage Area Capital Grants		
24	General Obligation Bonds.	\$	100,000
25	127-787 Port Discovery Children`s Museum`s Renovation		
26	General Obligation Bonds.	\$	150,000
27	127-795 Capital Project Priorities		
28	General Funds	\$	250,000
29	Sale of City Real Property.	\$	520,000
30	Department of Planning		
31	188-001 Capital Improvement Program		
32	General Funds	\$	150,000
33	188-002 Forest Conservation Program		
34	Forest Conservation Fund.	\$	100,000

Council Bill 18-????

1	188-010 Historic Public Monuments		
2	General Funds	\$	50,000
3	188-012 CHAP Historic District Facade Grant Program		
4	General Obligation Bonds.	\$	60,000
5	Department of Public Works		
6	517-011 Leachate Conveyance System Upgrade		
7	General Obligation Bonds.	\$	400,000
8	517-012 Quarantine Road Landfill Expansion		
9	General Obligation Bonds.	\$	720,000
10	517-013 Quarantine Road Landfill Groundwater Monitoring		
11	Well System Upgrade and Regulatory Compliance		
12	General Obligation Bonds.	\$	620,000
13	520-012 Small Storm Drain and Inlet Repair #2		
14	Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$	4,584,000
15	520-013 Patapsco Avenue Drainage		
16	Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$	9,029,000
17	520-043 Janney Run Storm Drain		
18	Stormwater Utility Funds	\$	108,000
19	520-046 SDC-7768 Harris Creek Watershed Storm Drainage		
20	Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$	22,026,000
21	520-069 North Point Road Improvements		
22	Stormwater Utility Funds	\$	300,000
23	State Water Quality Revolving Loan Fund.	\$	4,860,000
24	Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$	888,000
25	520-099 Storm Drain and Inlet Rehabilitation		
26	Other Funds (Not Classified Above)	\$	110,000
27	522-400 Pulaski Highway Drainage		
28	General Obligation Bonds.	\$	(425,000)
29	525-002 Basin Inserts Project 11-20		
30	Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$	194,000
31	525-004 Small SWM BMP		
32	Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$	2,376,000
33	Stormwater Utility Funds	\$	275,000
34	State Water Quality Revolving Loan Fund.	\$	2,916,000

Council Bill 18-????

1	525-013 Herring Run Stream Restoration: Western Branch ER-4128		
2	(ER-4054) Environmental Restoration Bundle 6		
3	Stormwater Utility Funds	\$	2,963,000
4	State Water Quality Revolving Loan Fund.	\$	4,024,000
5	Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$	500,000
6	525-014 Druid Hill Park Stream Restoration Project:		
7	Environmental Restoration Bundle 6 ER-4128 (ER-4049)		
8	Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$	541,000
9	525-015 ESD: Clifton Park Environmental Restoration Bundle 13 		
10	ER-4129 (ER-4084)		
11	Envtl Impact Bonds.	\$	619,000
12	525-016 ESD: Patterson Park & Neighborhoods –		
13	Environmental Restoration Bundle 14 ER-4127 (ER-4056)		
14	Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$	814,000
15	State Water Quality Revolving Loan Fund.	\$	1,871,000
16	Envtl Impact Bonds.	\$	841,000
17	525-017 ESD: Frankford / Belair Edison / BENI –		
18	Environmental Restoration Bundle 15 ER-4130 (ER-4057)		
19	Envtl Impact Bonds.	\$	155,000
20	525-018 Small SWM BMP 13 ER-4126 (ER-4106) 		
21	Environmental Restoration Bundle 10		
22	Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$	152,000
23	525-019 ESD: Hamden/ Wyman Park / Mt. Washington –		
24	ER-4127 (ER-4058) Environmental Restoration Bundle 14		
25	Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$	156,000
26	State Water Quality Revolving Loan Fund.	\$	704,000
27	Envtl Impact Bonds.	\$	216,000
28	525-020 ESD: Masonville Cove, Brooklyn, Curtis Bay –		
29	ER-4129 (ER-4042) Environmental Restoration Bundle 13		
30	Envtl Impact Bonds.	\$	157,000
31	525-021 ESD: Greater Mowdamin ER-4129 (ER-4062) 		
32	Environmental Restoration Bundle 13		
33	Envtl Impact Bonds.	\$	770,000
34	525-022 ESD: Howard Park / Edmonson Village –		
35	ER-4130 (ER-4059) Environmental Restoration Bundle 15		
36	State Water Quality Revolving Loan Fund.	\$	101,000
37	Envtl Impact Bonds.	\$	105,000
38	525-023 ESD: Lakeland / Westport ER-4130 (ER-4061) 		
39	Environmental Restoration Bundle 15		
40	Envtl Impact Bonds.	\$	27,000

Council Bill 18-????

1	525-024 ESD: DeWees Park and Chinquapin Park –		
2	ER-4130 (ER-4082) Environmental Restoration Bundle 15		
3	Envtl Impact Bonds.	\$	38,000
4	525-025 ESD: Orchard Ridge / Armistead Gardens –		
5	ER-4130 (ER-4083) Environmental Restoration Bundle 15		
6	Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$	297,000
7	State Water Quality Revolving Loan Fund.	\$	214,000
8	525-026 Street Sweeping Route Signs		
9	Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$	5,752,000
10	Stormwater Utility Funds	\$	1,000,000
11	525-028 Urgent Need Stream Repair 1 (ER-4036)		
12	Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$	388,000
13	525-029 ESD: Cherry Hil ER-4127 (ER-4060) Environmental Restoration Bundle 14		
14	Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$	149,000
15	State Water Quality Revolving Loan Fund.	\$	728,000
16	Envtl Impact Bonds.	\$	146,000
17	525-030 Dead Run Stream Restoration Project 1 (Hunting Ridge) –		
18	ER-4121 (ER-4050)		
19	Stormwater Revenue Bonds.	\$	861,000
20	State Water Quality Revolving Loan Fund.	\$	1,166,000
21	525-031 Lot Greening: Mt. Winans ER-4126 (ER-4066) 		
22	Environmental Restoration Bundle 10		
23	Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$	112,000
24	525-032 Stream Monitoring USFW (ER 4139)		
25	Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$	216,000
26	525-033 Public Schools Phase III ER-4126 (ER-4067) 		
27	Environmental Restoration Bundle 10		
28	Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$	549,000
29	State Water Quality Revolving Loan Fund.	\$	959,000
30	525-034 Herring Run 84" Water Main Stream Restoration (ER-4121)		
31	Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$	1,192,000
32	Stormwater Utility Funds	\$	135,000
33	525-035 Tree Mitigation (ER-4132)		
34	Stormwater Utility Funds	\$	500,000
35	Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$	607,000

Council Bill 18-????

1	525-036 Environmetal Restoration Bundle 3 –		
2	Franklin Town Blvd Culvert Stream Restoration ER-4122 (ER-4031)		
3	Stormwater Utility Funds	\$	288,000
4	Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$	1,100,000
5	State Water Quality Revolving Loan Fund.	\$	3,110,000
6	525-037 Powder Mill Run Stream Restoration Project		
7	Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$	507,000
8	State Water Quality Revolving Loan Fund.	\$	4,068,000
9	525-038 Bioretention Areas (Masonville and GGI) ER-4098		
10	Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$	594,000
11	525-039 ER-4126 (ER-4068) Environmental Restoration Bundle 10		
12	Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$	335,000
13	State Water Quality Revolving Loan Fund.	\$	505,000
14	525-040 Jones Fall Drainage Improvement (SDC 7795)		
15	Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$	1,189,000
16	525-041 Armistead Run Stream Restoration (ER-4099)		
17	Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$	1,473,000
18	525-042 Maidens Choice Run Near North Bend Rd ER-4121 (ER-4051)		
19	Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$	1,500,000
20	525-043 Small SWM BMP 12 ER-4126 (ER-4105) 		
21	Environmental Restoration Bundle 10		
22	Stormwater Utility Funds	\$	200,000
23	Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$	701,000
24	State Water Quality Revolving Loan Fund.	\$	2,240,000
25	525-044 Lower Stony Run Reach 3 Repair (ER 4137)		
26	Stormwater Utility Funds	\$	100,000
27	Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$	552,000
28	525-045 Western Run at Kelly Avenue ER-4122 (ER-4028) 		
29	Environmental Restoration 3		
30	Stormwater Utility Funds	\$	158,000
31	State Water Quality Revolving Loan Fund.	\$	1,582,000
32	Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$	1,300,000
33	525-046 Lot Greening: Harlem Park/Winchester/Uplands –		
34	ER-4125 (ER-4089) Environmental Restoration Bundle 11		
35	Envtl Impact Bonds	\$	140,000
36	525-047 Lot Greening: CARE Communities/McElderry Park –		
37	ER-4126 (ER-4063)Environmental Restoration Bundle 10		
38	Stormwater Utility Funds	\$	121,000

Council Bill 18-????

1	525-048 Facility Greening: Public Schools Phase I ER-4126 (ER-4064) 		
2	Environmental Restoration Bundle 10		
3	Stormwater Utility Funds	\$	55,000
4	525-049 Facility Greening: Public Schools Phase II ER-4126 (ER-4065) 		
5	Environmental Restoration Bundle 10		
6	Stormwater Utility Funds	\$	29,000
7	525-050 Dead Run Stream Restoration Project 2 (Lazear and		
8	Franklintown Rd) ER-4124 (ER-4053) 		
9	Stormwater Utility Funds	\$	436,000
10	State Water Quality Revolving Loan Fund	\$	2,052,000
11	Environmental Impact Bonds	\$	285,000
12	Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$	1,000,000
13	525-705 Maidens Choice Tributary Restoration Project ER-4124 (ER-4052		
14	Stormwater Utility Funds	\$	251,000
15	State Water Quality Revolving Loan Fund	\$	2,070,000
16	Envtl Impact Bonds	\$	285,000
17	Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$	300,000
18	525-998 Chinquapin Run Stream Restoration #1 (ER-4021)		
19	Stormwater Utility Funds	\$	291,000
20	State Water Quality Revolving Loan Fund	\$	9,088,000
21	Stormwater Revenue Bonds	\$	800,000
22	551-009 Comprehensive Biosolids Management Plan		
23	Waste Water Revenue Bonds	\$	466,000
24	County Grants	\$	887,000
25	551-016 Patapsco WWTP Primary Settling Tanks, Fine Screen Facility		
26	County Grants	\$	1,469,000
27	551-019 Patapsco WWTP Secondary Reactor Rehabilitation		
28	Waste Water Revenue Bonds	\$	121,000
29	County Grants	\$	257,000
30	551-023 Office Project at Nieman Avenue		
31	Waste Water Revenue Bonds	\$	3,051,000
32	County Grants	\$	3,051,000
33	551-040 SC-945R Herring Run, Outfall, High Level, and Dundalk		
34	Sewersheds Inspection and Analysis		
35	Federal Infrastructure Loan (WIFIA)	\$	11,410,000
36	551-041 SC-946R Low Level and Jones Falls Sewersheds Inspection		
37	and Analysis		
38	Federal Infrastructure Loan (WIFIA)	\$	10,800,000

Council Bill 18-????

1	551-042 SC-947R Gwynns Falls and Patapsco Sewersheds Inspection		
2	and Analysis		
3	Federal Infrastructure Loan (WIFIA)	\$	6,480,000
4	551-044 Arc Flash Identification at Wastewater Pumping Stations		
5	Waste Water Revenue Bonds	\$	405,000
6	County Grants	\$	405,000
7	551-045 Proj-1262 Consent Decree Program Management		
8	Waste Water Revenue Bonds	\$	5,563,000
9	County Grants	\$	4,157,000
10	551-047 SC 978: Small Diameter Sewer Main Replacements		
11	In Roland Park Of The Jones Falls Sewershed		
12	Waste Water Revenue Bonds	\$	9,666,000
13	State Water Quality Revolving Loan Fund.	\$	1,620,000
14	551-048 SC-969 Lane Siphon Across Armistead Run		
15	Waste Water Revenue Bonds	\$	4,622,000
16	551-050 WC 1373 AMI/R Urgent Need Large Meters		
17	Waste Water Revenue Bonds	\$	2,000
18	County Grants	\$	3,570,000
19	551-051 Primary Tank No. 3 & 4 Renovations SC-954		
20	Waste Water Revenue Bonds	\$	6,480,000
21	County Grants	\$	6,480,000
22	551-052 Back River Deep Manhole PST Drainage & Outfall Channel		
23	County Grants	\$	540,000
24	551-053 On-call CIPP Lining & Grouting SC-943		
25	Waste Water Revenue Bonds.	\$	9,180,000
26	551-055 PCFM Proj-1263		
27	Waste Water Revenue Bonds	\$	512,000
28	County Grants	\$	568,000
29	551-110 ER-4124 (ER-4053) Dead Run Stream Restoration Project 2		
30	(Lazear and Franklinton Rd)		
31	Stormwater Utility Funds	\$	1,037,000
32	State Water Quality Revolving Loan Fund.	\$	2,052,000
33	Envtl Impact Bonds.	\$	285,000
34	551-609 Southwest Diversion Pressure Sewer Improvements		
35	Waste Water Revenue Bonds	\$	1,628,000
36	County Grants	\$	5,746,000
37	551-620 High Level Sewershed Improvements SC-940		
38	Waste Water Revenue Bonds	\$	24,704,000

Council Bill 18-????

1	551-752 Clinton Street Force Main Phase II		
2	Waste Water Revenue Bonds.	\$	2,716,000
3	551-757 Clinton Street Force Main		
4	Waste Water Utility Funds	\$	7,041,000
5	557-003 Department of Public Works Office Building		
6	Water Revenue Bonds.	\$	3,050,000
7	County Grants	\$	3,050,000
8	557-008 Montebello 2 Filter building Structure Rehab		
9	Water Revenue Bonds.	\$	3,123,000
10	County Grants	\$	2,082,000
11	557-011 Washington Boulevard Pump Station Rehabilitation		
12	Water Revenue Bonds.	\$	590,000
13	557-016 Montebello 1 Finished Reservoir Structure Repair		
14	Water Revenue Bonds.	\$	324,000
15	County Grants	\$	216,000
16	557-027 Ashburton WFP Low Lift Pump Controls and Power Upgrade		
17	County Grants	\$	97,000
18	557-040 WC 1373 AMI/R Urgent Need Large Meters (>3")		
19	Water Utility Funds.	\$	2,000
20	County Grants	\$	3,569,000
21	557-041 Falls Road & Vicinity – Water Main Replacements		
22	Water Revenue Bonds.	\$	159,000
23	557-044 WM Replacement Brewers Hill Neighborhood		
24	Water Utility Funds.	\$	52,000
25	557-049 Water Infrastructure Rehab (Urgent Need), Replacement 2		
26	Water Revenue Bonds.	\$	6,918,000
27	County Grants	\$	288,000
28	557-053 Water Appurtenance Installation (Urgent Response)		
29	Water Revenue Bonds.	\$	7,203,000
30	County Grants	\$	247,000
31	557-059 Water Appurtenance Installation2 (Urgent Response)		
32	Water Revenue Bonds.	\$	4,801,000
33	County Grants	\$	165,000
34	557-061 WC-1279 WM Rehab Sefton Ave Vicinity		
35	Water Revenue Bonds.	\$	11,412,000

Council Bill 18-????

1	557-063 WC-1339 Upton Neighborhood and Vicinity		
2	WM Rehabilitation		
3	Water Revenue Bonds.	\$	11,577,000
4	557-065 WC-1363 Allendale Neighborhood and Vicinity Water		
5	Main Rehabilitation		
6	Water Revenue Bonds.	\$	15,569,000
7	557-066 WC 1372 AMI/R Urgent Need Large Meters (>3")		
8	Water Utility Funds.	\$	1,069,000
9	County Grants	\$	3,564,000
10	557-073 WC-1257 Falls Road & Vicinity – Water Main Replacements		
11	Water Revenue Bonds.	\$	159,000
12	557-074 WC-1258 WM Replacement Lambeth Rd, Kimble Et al		
13	Water Revenue Bonds.	\$	137,000
14	557-075 WC-1367 Water Main Rehabilitation		
15	Water Revenue Bonds.	\$	371,000
16	557-078 WC-TBD Water Infrastructure Rehab (Urgent Need),		
17	Replacement 3		
18	Water Revenue Bonds.	\$	310,000
19	County Grants	\$	14,000
20	557-080 WC-TBD WM Replacement & Rehabilitation Various		
21	Locations, Replacement 2		
22	Water Revenue Bonds.	\$	6,885,000
23	County Grants	\$	396,000
24	557-082 WC 1365 Berea Neighborhood WM Replacement &		
25	Rehabilitation Various Locations		
26	Water Utility Funds.	\$	7,958,000
27	557-086 SC-TBD Office Project at Nieman Avenue		
28	Waste Water Revenue Bonds	\$	3,051,000
29	County Grants	\$	3,051,000
30	557-087 Water Infrastructure Rehab (Urgent Needs) 1000510		
31	Water Revenue Bonds.	\$	6,891,000
32	County Grants	\$	213,000
33	557-098 Future Water Main Replacement		
34	Water Revenue Bonds.	\$	330,000
35	557-103 West Arlington Water Tower		
36	Other State Funds	\$	250,000

Council Bill 18-????

1	557-300 Montebello I Finished Reservoir Structure Study		
2	Water Revenue Bonds.	\$	1,296,000
3	County Grants	\$	864,000
4	557-922 WC-1229 Vernon Pump Station Rehabilitation		
5	Water Revenue Bonds.	\$	25,635,000
6	County Grants	\$	17,187,000
7	Department of Recreation and Parks		
8	474-059 Lakeland Recreation Center		
9	Other Funds (Not Classified Above)	\$	250,000
10	474-074 Park Roadway Improvements		
11	General Obligation Bonds.	\$	150,000
12	State Open Space Matching Grants	\$	450,000
13	General Funds (HUR Eligible)	\$	100,000
14	474-078 Federal Hill Slope Stabilization		
15	General Obligation Bonds.	\$	300,000
16	State Open Space Matching Grants	\$	300,000
17	474-079 Bocek Park Athletic Center		
18	General Obligation Bonds.	\$	750,000
19	474-081 Park Trail Networks		
20	General Obligation Bonds.	\$	100,000
21	State Open Space Matching Grants	\$	150,000
22	474-085 Patterson Park Master Plan Implementation		
23	State Open Space Grants.	\$	500,000
24	474-094 Herring Run Park Improvements		
25	State Open Space Grants.	\$	625,000
26	474-097 Fred B Leidig Recreation Center Field & Field House		
27	State Open Space Grants.	\$	800,000
28	474-101 Park Facility Assessment and ADA Audit		
29	General Obligation Bonds.	\$	270,000
30	474-105 Greenmount Recreation Center		
31	General Obligation Bonds.	\$	100,000
32	474-108 Community Parks and Playgrounds FY19		
33	State Open Space Grants.	\$	435,000
34	474-109 Waterway Improvement Program FY19		
35	State Waterway Improvement Funds	\$	99,000

Council Bill 18-????

1	474-110 Clifton Mansion Site Improvements		
2	General Obligation Bonds.	\$	320,000
3	State Open Space Matching Grants	\$	688,000
4	474-111 Historic Park Facility Renovations Cylburn Mansion		
5	General Obligation Bonds.	\$	200,000
6	State Open Space Matching Grants	\$	415,000
7	474-114 Chick Webb/Madison Square Recreation Centers		
8	General Obligation Bonds.	\$	100,000
9	474-115 Tree Baltimore Program FY19		
10	General Funds (HUR Eligible)	\$	500,000
11	474-116 Walter P. Carter Pool		
12	General Obligation Bonds.	\$	450,000
13	General Funds	\$	346,000
14	State Open Space Matching Grants	\$	1,350,000
15	Sale of City Real Property.	\$	96,000
16	474-117 Shake and Bake Recreation Center		
17	General Obligation Bonds.	\$	1,000,000
18	General Funds	\$	600,000
19	474-119 Park Building Renovations		
20	General Obligation Bonds.	\$	750,000
21	State Open Space Grants.	\$	500,000
22	Other Funds (Not Classified Above)	\$	480,000
23	474-120 St. Leo's Bocce Park Improvements		
24	General Funds	\$	250,000
25	474-121 Athletic Field for Middle Branch Fitness and Wellness Center		
26	General Funds	\$	100,000
27	474-122 CC Jackson Park Expansion		
28	Pimlico Area Local Impact Aid VLT Revenue.	\$	250,000
29	474-123 Robert C. Marshall Field		
30	General Funds	\$	100,000
31	474-124 Baltimore Washington Parkway		
32	General Funds	\$	150,000
33	474-773 Dypski Park Improvements		
34	General Obligation Bonds.	\$	270,000
35	474-779 Druid Hill Swimming Pool and Bathhouse		
36	General Obligation Bonds.	\$	375,000
37	State Open Space Matching Grants	\$	1,125,000

Council Bill 18-????

474-784 Middle Branch Fitness and Wellness Center at Cherry Hill

General Obligation Bonds	\$	2,940,000
General Funds	\$	1,500,000
Casino Area Local Impact Aid VLT Revenue	\$	1,000,000
Other State Funds	\$	400,000
Sale of City Real Property.	\$	860,000
Other Funds (Not Classified Above)	\$	2,200,000

Department of Transportation

504-100 Sidewalk Reconstruction

General Funds (HUR Eligible)	\$	245,000
Private Payments Sidewalks	\$	245,000

504-200 Alley Reconstruction

General Funds (HUR Eligible)	\$	250,000
Private Payments Alleys	\$	250,000

504-300 Reconstruct Tree Root Damaged Sidewalks

MDOT-County Transportation Revenue Bond.	\$	1,950,000
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506-005 Replacement of the Dartmouth Retaining Wall

Other State Funds	\$	1,320,000
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506-754 Annual Urgent Needs Bridge Repairs

MDOT-County Transportation Revenue Bond.	\$	1,000,000
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508-019 Citywide Bike Infrastructure

Federal Highway Transportation Funds	\$	500,000
Federal Transportation Enhancement Grants	\$	400,000
Other State Funds	\$	1,300,000
General Funds (HUR Eligible)	\$	450,000

508-029 Materials and Compliance Testing

MDOT-County Transportation Revenue Bond.	\$	300,000
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508-044 Federal Routes Reconstruction JOC NE

Federal Highway Transportation Funds	\$	1,710,000
Sale of City Real Property.	\$	430,000

508-046 Federal Routes Reconstruction JOC NW

Federal Highway Transportation Funds	\$	1,710,000
Sale of City Real Property.	\$	430,000

508-051 Federal Routes Reconstruction JOC SW

Federal Highway Transportation Funds	\$	1,710,000
Sale of City Real Property.	\$	430,000

Council Bill 18-????

1	508-053 Federal Routes Reconstruction JOC SE		
2	Federal Highway Transportation Funds	\$	1,710,000
3	Sale of City Real Property.	\$	430,000
4	508-056 Citywide System Preservation		
5	Federal Highway Transportation Funds	\$	2,500,000
6	General Funds (HUR Eligible)	\$	600,000
7	Other State Funds	\$	25,000
8	508-059 Northwest Transportation Improvements		
9	Pimlico Area Local Impact Aid VLT Revenue.	\$	104,000
10	508-072 Concrete Roadway Slab Repairs		
11	Federal Highway Transportation Funds	\$	4,800,000
12	Other State Funds	\$	200,000
13	General Funds (HUR Eligible)	\$	720,000
14	Sale of City Real Property.	\$	280,000
15	508-085 ADA Self Evaluation/Deployment		
16	General Funds (HUR Eligible)	\$	250,000
17	508-109 Hamilton Business District Complete Streets		
18	General Funds (HUR Eligible)	\$	400,000
19	508-111 Frederick Avenue Resurfacing and Landscaping		
20	General Funds (HUR Eligible)	\$	600,000
21	508-378 Capital Project Delivery Services		
22	Federal Highway Transportation Funds	\$	500,000
23	MDOT-County Transportation Revenue Bond.	\$	675,000
24	Other State Funds	\$	244,000
25	508-465 Curb Repair-Slab Repair-ADA Ramps Upgrade Citywide		
26	General Funds (HUR Eligible)	\$	100,000
27	508-641 Citywide Transportation Plan		
28	General Funds (HUR Eligible)	\$	500,000
29	508-899 Siting Evaluation-2601 Falls Road Facility		
30	Other State Funds	\$	115,000
31	509-006 Hanover Street Bridge		
32	Other State Funds	\$	3,000,000
33	512-005 Transportation Management Center Upgrade		
34	Federal Highway Transportation Funds	\$	800,000
35	Other State Funds	\$	200,000

Council Bill 18-????

1	512-077 Traffic Signal Reconstruction		
2	Federal Highway Transportation Funds	\$	6,060,000
3	MDOT-County Transportation Revenue Bond.	\$	520,000
4	Other State Funds	\$	995,000
5	512-078 Intelligent Transportation System (ITS) Improvements		
6	Federal Highway Transportation Funds	\$	5,000,000
7	Other State Funds	\$	950,000
8	General Funds (HUR Eligible)	\$	300,000
9	512-080 Traffic Safety Improvements Citywide		
10	Federal Highway Transportation Funds	\$	3,000,000
11	General Funds (HUR Eligible)	\$	750,000
12	514-002 Resurfacing JOC Urgent Needs		
13	MDOT-County Transportation Revenue Bond.	\$	2,305,000
14	514-214 Resurfacing Northwest		
15	MDOT-County Transportation Revenue Bond.	\$	2,000,000
16	Other State Funds	\$	75,000
17	514-215 Resurfacing Southwest		
18	MDOT-County Transportation Revenue Bond.	\$	2,000,000
19	Other State Funds	\$	75,000
20	514-216 Resurfacing Southeast		
21	MDOT-County Transportation Revenue Bond.	\$	2,000,000
22	Other State Funds	\$	75,000
23	514-846 Resurfacing Northeast		
24	MDOT-County Transportation Revenue Bond.	\$	2,000,000
25	Other State Funds	\$	75,000
26	527-009 Greenmount Avenue Streetscape (601-010/066)		
27	Other State Funds	\$	940,000
28	General Funds (HUR Eligible)	\$	260,000
29	527-044 Asset Management		
30	MDOT-County Transportation Revenue Bond.	\$	250,000
31	Other State Funds	\$	250,000
32	527-045 Inner Harbor Safety Improvements		
33	General Funds	\$	700,000
34	562-001 Reconstruct Deteriorated Manholes at Various Locations		
35	Citywide		
36	Private Payments Conduits	\$	2,000,000
37	562-003 Conduit System New Construction		
38	Private Payments Conduits	\$	3,000,000

Council Bill 18-????

563-001 Conduit Construction

Private Payments Conduits \$ 15,000,000

SECTION 3. AND BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED, That the amounts set forth in Section 2 above designated deappropriations and enclosed in parentheses shall revert to the surpluses of the respective funds and be available for appropriation by this or subsequent ordinances.

SECTION 4. AND BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED, That:

(a) The City reasonably expects to reimburse the expenditures described in Subsection (b) of this Section with the proceeds of one or more obligations (as such term is used in Treas. Reg. Section 1.150-1(b) to be incurred by the City (or any entity controlled by the City within the meaning of Treas. Reg. Section 1.150-1). The City intends that this Section of this Ordinance of Estimates (as this Ordinance of Estimates may be amended from time to time) shall serve as a declaration of the City's reasonable intention to reimburse expenditures as required by Treas. Reg. Section 1.150-2 and any successor regulation.

(b) The City intends that this declaration will cover all reimbursement of expenditures for capital projects or programs approved in the capital budget contained in this Ordinance of Estimates to the extent that the City has appropriated in this Ordinance of Estimates to pay the cost thereof from one or more obligations to be issued by the City (or any entity controlled by the City within the meaning of Treas. Reg. Section 1.150-1). The term "obligation" (as such term is defined in Treas. Reg. Section 1.150(b) and as used in this Section) includes general obligation bonds and notes, revenue bonds and notes, leases, conditional purchase agreements and other obligations of the City (or any entity controlled by the City within the meaning of Treas. Reg. Section 1.150-1).

(c) The maximum anticipated debt expected to be incurred by the City to reimburse the cost of each capital project or program in this Ordinance of Estimates is the applicable appropriation listed in this Ordinance of Estimates from the proceeds of one or more obligations, as such appropriations may be increased or decreased.

SECTION 5. AND BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED, That the foregoing appropriations in summary consist of:

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Operating</u>	<u>Capital</u>	<u>Total</u>
General	\$ 1,857,550,000	\$ 25,250,000	\$ 1,882,800,000
Parking Management	25,398,156	0	25,398,156
Convention Center Bond	4,562,625	0	4,562,625
Stormwater Utility	30,560,092	4,747,000	35,307,092
Wastewater Utility	269,267,317	8,078,000	277,345,317
Water Utility	191,706,689	9,081,000	200,787,689
Parking Enterprise	22,548,739	0	22,548,739
Conduit Enterprise	11,968,849	20,000,000	31,968,849
Loan and Guarantee Enterprise	0	0	0
Federal Grants	165,909,961	66,284,000	232,193,961
State Grants	121,288,235	79,909,000	201,197,235
Special	117,589,778	402,580,000*	520,169,778
General Obligation Bonds	0	65,000,000	65,000,000
	\$ 2,818,350,441	\$ 680,929,000	\$ 3,499,279,441

Council Bill 18-????

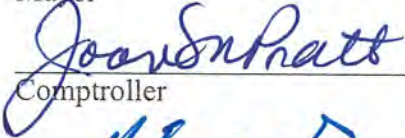
*Consisting of:

County Transportation Bonds	\$ 15,000,000
Revenue Bonds.	244,104,000
Other Fund Sources.	<u>143,476,000</u>
	\$ 402,580,000


Approved by the Board of Estimates


President


Mayor


Comptroller



Director of Public Works


City Solicitor

BOARD OF ESTIMATES

MAY 02 2018

QAC

FROM	NAME & TITLE	Robert Cennane, Chief	CITY of BALTIMORE MEMO	
	AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS	Bureau of the Budget and Management Research Room 432, City Hall (410 396-4941)		
	SUBJECT	Annual Property Tax Ordinance FY 2019		

TO Honorable President and Members of the Board of Estimates

DATE:

May 2, 2018

ACTION REQUESTED OF THE BOARD OF ESTIMATES:

The Board is requested to approve the Fiscal 2019 Tax Rate Ordinance for transmittal to the Baltimore City Council.

AMOUNT AND SOURCE OF FUNDS:

NA

BACKGROUND/EXPLANATION:

The Real Property Tax rate is proposed to remain at \$2.248 per \$100 of assessed value. The Personal Property Tax rate is 2.5 times the Real Property Tax rate per State law.

MBE/WBE PARTICIPATION:

Not applicable; refer to the above certification.

LOCAL HIRING:

Not applicable; refer to the above certification.

APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF ESTIMATES:

Bernice H. Taylor

Clerk

MAY 02 2018

Date

INTRODUCTORY*

**CITY OF BALTIMORE
COUNCIL BILL _____**

Introduced by: The Council President
At the request of: The Administration (Department of Finance)

A BILL ENTITLED

AN ORDINANCE concerning

Annual Property Tax - Fiscal Year 2019

FOR the purpose of providing a tax for the use of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore for the period July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019; providing for estimated billings pursuant to State law; and setting the semiannual payment service charge for that period.

SECTION 1. BE IT ORDAINED BY THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE, That for the period July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019, a tax is levied and imposed for the use of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore on all property in the City of Baltimore (except property exempt by law), as follows:

- (a) except as otherwise specified in item (b) of this section, a tax of \$2.248 is levied and imposed on every \$100 of assessed or assessable value of real property; and
- (b) a tax of \$5.62 is levied and imposed on every \$100 of assessed or assessable value of:
 - (1) personal property; and
 - (2) operating real property described in State Tax-Property Article § 8-109(c).

SECTION 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED, That this tax shall be paid and collected in the manner prescribed by law including the provisions of Section 10-210 of the Tax-Property Article of the Annotated Code of the Public General Laws of Maryland.

SECTION 3. AND BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED, That for the period July 1, 2018, through June 30, 2019, the semiannual payment service charges to be imposed under State Tax-Property Article section 10-204.3 is 0.33%.

SECTION 4. AND BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED, That this Ordinance takes effect when it is enacted.

* WARNING: THIS IS AN UNOFFICIAL INTRODUCTORY COPY OF THE BILL
THE OFFICIAL COPY CONSIDERED BY THE CITY COUNCIL IS THE FIRST READER COPY

DRAFTED BY DLR 24Apr18

DRAFTED BY DLR 24Apr18

APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF ESTIMATES:

MAY 02 2018

DATE

Bernice W. Taylor

CLERK

Fiscal 2018 Supplemental Appropriations

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.

I. The Fiscal 2018 Operating Budget was amended with the following supplementals and/or transfers:

<u>Enactment #</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Fund</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
Supplementals				
18-164	Fire	\$ 4,000,000	General	Action needed to fund additional overtime expenses from surplus Speed Camera revenue
BOE Approved	Police	\$ 21,000,000	General	Action needed to fund additional overtime expenses from surplus Transfer Tax and Recordation Tax
Transfers				
17-031	Human Resources	\$ (360,000)	General	This action was part of a deal between the Mayor and City Council to ensure passage of the Fiscal 2018 Ordinance of Estimates with no reductions
	Miscellaneous General	\$ (320,000)	General	
	Public Works	\$ (1,100,000)	General	
	Innovation	\$ (520,000)	General	
	Employment Development	\$ (700,000)	General	
	Transportation	\$ (830,000)	General	
	Health	\$ 900,000	General	
	Educational Grants	\$ 2,930,000	General	

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ACTIVITY: A subdivision of a program that specifies how the program is performed. Some programs may be accomplished through the performance of only one activity, while other programs 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 responsible by City Charter for submitting a budget request outlining projected costs of operation for the upcoming fiscal year to the Director of Finance and/or Planning Commission, as applicable.

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. By State law, all taxable real property must be assessed annually at 100% of market value.

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 other City funds, revenue, and general obligation bond borrowing, state, federal, county, private, and other miscellaneous sources.

CAPITAL BUDGET: The appropriations for capital projects, which comprise the first year of the Capital Improvement Program.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM: 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 meet defined criteria.

CITISTAT: An innovative, accountability tool for measuring performance and monitoring the effective use of public resources by major City agencies, based on the ComStat program pioneered in the New York City Police Department by Jack Maple. Monthly budgetary performance reviews for all major agencies are conducted by the Mayor's CitiStat management team with agency heads being held accountable for expenditure variances and revenue management.

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 for operating and capital expenses for the system.

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.

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 program, 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.

FISCAL YEAR: The time frame to which the annual budget applies. For the City of Baltimore, this period is from 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, Loan and Guarantee Enterprise Fund, Parking Enterprise Fund, Parking Management Fund, Special Fund, Stormwater Utility Fund, Water Utility Fund, and Waste Water Utility Fund.

FUND ADJUSTMENT: Represents an adjustment made to appropriations for permanent full-time salaries and wages when a budgeted position is funded from more than one fund source, e.g. General and Federal Funds.

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.

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 program, 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 23 measurable Indicators organized within each of the Mayor's seven 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.

MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNCTION: For purposes of comparison, a group of similar services rendered by various agencies within the City will be segregated together, e.g., Adjudications and Corrections, Economic Development, General Government, Legislative, Public Safety, Social Services, et cetera.

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. Included are charges to the City for social security, retirement, health plan, 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, private sector activities which will provide health, welfare, educational, cultural, and/or promotional benefits to citizens 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 programs, sources of funding, and costs of program operation other than capital improvements, which are over \$50,000; items of repair, maintenance or emergency nature costing more than \$100,000; or Bureau of Water and Waste Water items of repair, maintenance, or emergency nature costing more than \$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) has instituted an accounting rule which mandates that OPEB benefits be recorded as accrued liabilities in the annual financial statements of governmental entities. Therefore, an 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 citizens. It's a budgeting tool that integrates strategic planning, long range financial planning, and performance management.

OUTCOMESTAT: A data-driven decision making tool that aligns resources from all sectors in building and sustaining the best possible quality of life in Baltimore. OutcomeStat aligns strategic planning, program management, and budgeting. It represents a vision for the City that sets meaningful goals and measures its progress.

OVERTIME: Payments to employees eligible for additional compensation for services rendered after a regularly scheduled work period subject to the provisions of 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 the parking garages and lots financed with General Obligation Bonds.

PAY-AS-YOU-GO (PAYGO): Capital projects funded from current year revenues.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES: 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).

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 on a continuing basis.

PRIORITY OUTCOME: Goals established by the Mayor for improving the quality of life for Baltimore's citizens. The current Priority Outcomes are:

- Education and Youth Engagement
- Public Safety
- Quality of Life
- Economic Development & Jobs
- Accountability & Transparency

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.

SALARY AND WAGE DIFFERENTIAL: Added compensation received by certain employees when regularly assigned to night or shift work and to certain employees when required to work under various hazardous conditions.

SALARY AND WAGE SAVINGS: An adjustment made to appropriations resulting from the number of permanent full-time positions which are either vacant, filled by an employee in a lower pay classification, or through employee turnover within the agency.

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.

SERVICE CODE: A three digit numeric codes used to identify services or programs within an agency.

SEVERANCE PAY: Payments to permanent full-time and permanent part-time employees for amounts due them for accumulated leave balances to include vacation, personal, sick, et cetera, pursuant to provisions of negotiated labor agreements.

SPECIAL FUND: Established to budget for revenues derived from certain state, federal and private governmental grants, and 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 which could not be expected with reasonable certainty at the time of the formulation of the proposed Ordinance of Estimates, additional appropriations for programs included in the annual budget made necessary by a material change in circumstances, or new programs 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 program, 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 in a given fiscal year.

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 subobject 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.

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Henry J. Raymond

Deputy Finance Director:
Stephen M. Kraus

Budget Director:
Robert A. Cenname

Deputy Budget Director:
Caroline Sturgis

Director of Revenue and Long-Term Financial Planning:
Pedro Aponte

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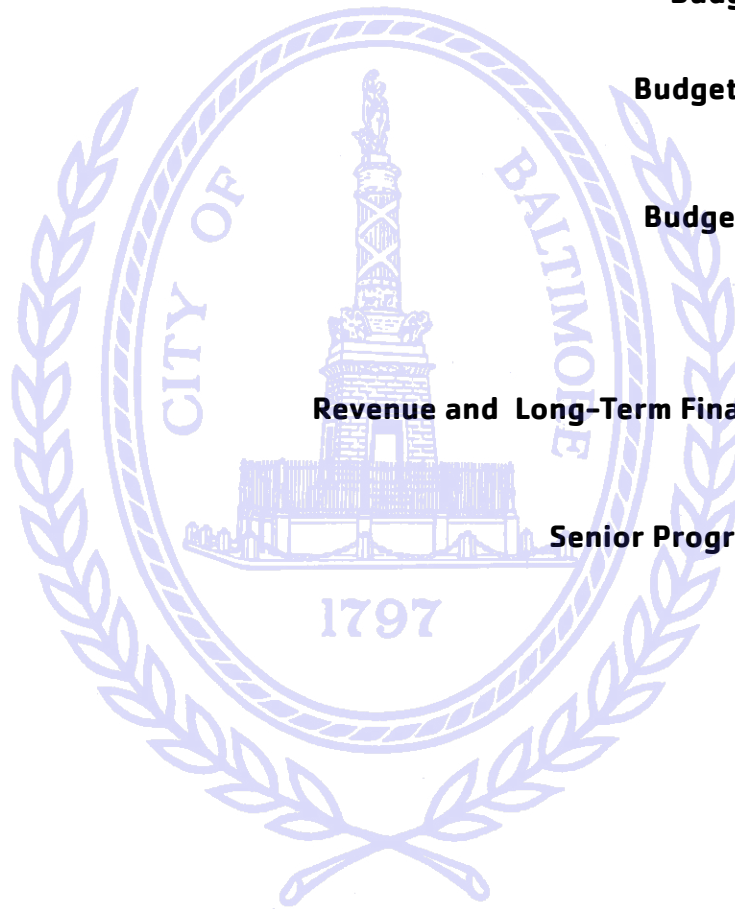
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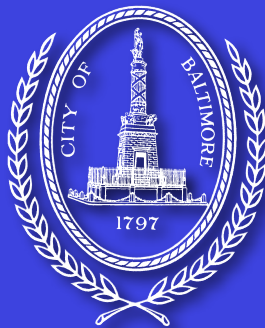
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Theo Woldeamayrat

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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,
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