



SUMMARY OF

THE ADOPTED BUDGET

FISCAL 2025



BRANDON M. SCOTT, MAYOR
CITY OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Board of Estimates:

Nick J. Mosby, City Council President
Brandon M. Scott, Mayor
Bill Henry, Comptroller
Ebony Thompson, City Solicitor
Khalil Zaiid, Acting Director of Public Works

City Council:

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

First District:

Zeke Cohen

Second District:

Danielle McCray

Third District:

Ryan Dorsey

Fourth District:

Mark Conway

Fifth District:

Isaac "Yitzy" Schleifer

Sixth District:

Sharon Green Middleton

Seventh District:

James Torrence

Eighth District:

Kristerfer Burnett

Ninth District:

John T. Bullock

Tenth District:

Phylicia Porter

Eleventh District:

Eric T. Costello

Twelfth District:

Robert Stokes, Sr.

Thirteenth District:

Antonio Glover

Fourteenth District:

Odette Ramos

Artwork Credit:

Mark Dennis



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Government Finance Officers Association Distinguished Budget Award



GOVERNMENT FINANCE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION

Distinguished Budget Presentation Award

PRESENTED TO

**City of Baltimore
Maryland**

For the Fiscal Year Beginning

July 01, 2023

Christopher P. Morill

Executive Director

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FISCAL 2025

SUMMARY OF THE ADOPTED BUDGET

Introduction

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The Fiscal 2025 Adopted Budget reflects my administration's top priorities. The Adopted Budget Plan continues progress on key priorities such as violence prevention and vacant housing remediation, while funding targeted investments to make the City safer, cleaner, and more equitable. This budget balanced an initial \$107 million budget shortfall with no service reduction or tax increases. The Fiscal 2025 Budget allows us to continue to drive the bold, transformative policies and initiatives necessary to move our city forward while ensuring reliable, equitable delivery of core City services.

Fiscal Context

The Fiscal 2025 budget was built in the context of a stable local and national economy. However, recent pressure from higher mandated education investments and growing wage costs still leaves the City in a challenging financial position:

Education Investments: I am proud to have invested more in education than any other mayor in Baltimore's history. As part of the State's new education funding requirements through the Blueprint for Maryland's Future, the City's contributions grew by \$49.8 million in Fiscal 2023 and an additional \$79.4 million in Fiscal 2024. The second-year cost increase was unexpected and is a result of the City's declining ranking for education effort in the new funding formulas. In Fiscal 2025, the City's contribution to City Schools will decrease by \$3.2 million, but annual contributions are still \$125.6 million higher than pre-Blueprint levels, an increase of 47.6% over just a three-year period. In order to sustain these record investments, the City has had to make trims in other areas to balance the budget and have limited much-needed investments in other policy areas.

Inflationary Pressure: Although inflation has cooled in recent months, the City is still facing a backlog of cost pressure as a result of the high inflationary period from 2021 to 2023. The City's costs for contractual services is expected to grow 5.2% in Fiscal 2025. Additionally, the City is facing a competitive labor market which is putting upward pressure on wages. The City has responded by offering more aggressive pay increases during recent contract negotiations and adding recruitment bonuses for Police officers, EMT's and paramedics. But, despite these actions recent market studies still show the City's pay lagging behind other large competitors.

ARPA: Like many other cities across the country, Baltimore is preparing for how to maintain ARPA funded services when the funding from this historic investment expires. My administration has invested in evaluation of these services allowing us to make strategic decisions about where we need to continue this investment. Over the next year my administration will use this information to begin making the determination of what services should be continued.

Budget Plan

The Fiscal 2025 budget was built around my Action Plan, which was released in December 2021 and is available for review at: mayor.baltimorecity.gov The Action Plan includes ambitious goals centered around the Mayor's five pillars: Prioritizing Our Youth, Building Public Safety, Clean and Healthy Communities, Equitable Neighborhood Development, and Responsible Stewardship of City Resources.

Prioritizing Youth

The Adopted Budget includes \$623.1 million across all funding sources. Key highlights include:

- a. Sustaining the increased investment in City Schools, including both direct operating support and other supporting costs, totals \$477.1 in Fiscal 2025. City funding supports City Schools' operating costs, the 21st Century School Modernization Fund, teacher pension costs, retiree health benefits, school health, and crossing guard services.
- b. Recreation & Parks will continue to utilize \$41 million of ARPA funds to deliver Capital improvement to recreation centers, pools, playgrounds, athletic courts, and trails. In Fiscal 2025 the operating budget for the Gardenville and Chick Webb recreation centers will be phased out as those centers undergo renovations.

Building Public Safety

The Adopted Budget includes \$1.1 billion across all funding sources. Key highlights include:

- a. The Mayor's Office of Neighborhood Safety and Engagement (MONSE) will add funding for two positions to expand the Group Violence Reduction Strategy (GVRS) to the Eastern and Southern Police districts. Preliminary academic research on GVRS in the Western District suggests that the program played a role in reducing homicides and shootings by 25%.
- b. The Police Department will continue its professionalization plan by swapping out 55 sworn positions for 66 new civilian positions in functions such as Evidence Control, Inspections, and Investigations, among others. BPD will also add 40 new civilian positions via the State Aid to Police Protection (SAPP) grant. This effort will redirect sworn officers to critical policing work, reduce overtime costs, and improve the quality of administrative and support functions.
- c. The Police Department and Fire Department, via State funding and carry-forward funding, will continue the hiring incentive bonuses for Police Officers, EMT's, and Paramedics to improve staffing in these critical job classifications.
- d. Revenues in the I-83 Special Fund will decline by approximately \$600,000 in Fiscal 2025 to reflect an expected reduction in citations issued. Preliminary data from the traffic camera program suggest that crashes have decreased, and average driver speeds have declined since the implementation of the program.

Clean and Healthy Communities

The Adopted Budget includes \$1.0 billion across all funding sources. Key highlights include:

- a. The Department of General Services will add \$982,000 to upgrade their Building Automation System, which tracks energy efficiency for the downtown building campus. DGS expects that the investment will pay back in four years with energy savings realized by alerting staff in real-time to buildings with inefficiencies.
- b. The Health Department will utilize \$1.0 million of gap funding to continue intake centers for the B'More for Healthy Babies program and a mobile clinic for patients suffering from opioid use disorder. The gap funding will allow both programs to continue while Health explores options to replace a loss of grant funding.

Equitable Neighborhood Development

The Adopted Budget totals \$311.2 million across all funding sources. Key highlights include:

- a. The Department of Housing and Community Development expects to utilize \$50 million of State funding from Project CORE as part of the City's vacant housing initiative. The Fiscal 2025 Plan also adds funding for new General Fund positions to speed the City's process for acquiring vacant properties and putting them back to productive use.

- b. The Parking Authority will utilize \$650,000 of new funding to pilot the use of license-plate reader technology for the enforcement of Residential Parking Permit violations. The new technology will enable more efficient deployment of enforcement personnel and improve compliance with existing regulations.
- c. The City will make \$1.0 million of funds available, via the Civic Fund, to make small but impactful grants to arts, cultural, and civic promotion organizations.

Responsible Stewardship of City Resources

The Adopted Budget includes \$208.9 million across all funding sources. Key highlights include:

- a. The City's contribution for retiree health benefits will decline by \$17.6 million versus Fiscal 2024. The decrease reflects the dramatic improvement in the funded status of the City's post-employment benefit plan to 97.7% following the transition of retirees to Medicare Advantage plans in 2021.
- b. Citywide, 89 positions totaling \$13.3 million and an additional \$20.0 million of non-personnel spending have been trimmed from agency budgets. The reductions are the result of a year-long effort by agencies to identify unnecessary or outdated positions and spending in their budgets.
- c. The Department of General Services will invest \$592,000 in an electric vehicle charger hub supporting 84 vehicles, as a first step towards the City's requirement to transition all administrative vehicles to electric by 2030.

The Road Ahead

While the Fiscal 2025 budget has been balanced in a thoughtful and strategic way, we must still identify new ways we can make more aggressive investments the City's budget. Some of these areas include:

Wage Pressure: The City faces ongoing pressure from the tight labor market and the impact on wages. Competitive wages play a vital role in recruiting and retaining the employees needed to provide critical City services. We continue to look for efficiencies to invest those savings back into employee wages.

Capital Investment: Additional capital investment is needed to both address critical deferred maintenance projects but also to invest in projects that are critical to the City's growth. Addressing these needs requires identifying a recurring ongoing funding source to sustain this investment.



Brandon M. Scott
Mayor

About Baltimore

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

The City is situated in one of the most populous, wealthiest and best educated population centers in the country. This provides access to a large and diversified workforce for the city, as well as expanded opportunity for residents. However, residents face various socio-economic issues and inequities that are rooted in historic policies, such as redlining and segregation. The City is working to address these realities every day by providing targeted equitable services to residents.

Baltimore benefits from a robust inter-city transportation network that includes multiple Interstate highways, the Amtrak Northeast Regional and Acela corridors, the Baltimore-Washington International Thurgood Marshall Airport, and the Maryland Area Rail Commuter (MARC) system. In the City, residents and visitors are served by a public transportation system that features a combination of light-rail, metro-rail, and bus service administered by the Maryland Transit Administration, which saw over 52.9 million riders in 2023. Off land, the Port of Baltimore functions as a major import and export hub, processing over 52.3 million tons of general cargo in 2023 and serving the in-land population as the closest seaport for the Midwest region. While Port operations were temporarily disrupted following the collapse of the Francis Scott Key Bridge, operations were able to resume in summer 2024. Bridge reconstruction efforts are underway and anticipated to be completed in 2028.

Largest Private-Sector Employers	2022 Employees	2023 Employees
Johns Hopkins Health System	22,173	23,393
University of Maryland Medical System	22,301	22,538
Johns Hopkins University	22,260	22,196
Northrop Grumman Corp.	11,500	12,000
MedStar Health	11,480	11,699
Exelon/BGE	5,415	11,459
Lifebridge Health	12,107	11,294
University of Maryland, Baltimore	N/A	8,042
Mercy Health Services	5,324	5,393
T. Rowe Price Group Inc.	5,275	5,275

Source: Baltimore Business Journal Book of Lists

Order ranked by 2023 Employees

The City is home to multiple higher education institutions, such as Johns Hopkins University, University of Maryland Baltimore, Morgan State University, Coppin State University, and Maryland Institute College of Art. Johns Hopkins and the University of Maryland also extend into the healthcare sector, operating medical systems that serve the greater Baltimore region alongside Mercy Medical System and LifeBridge Health. This prominent health care and knowledge-related industry presence provides Baltimore with a strong economic backbone.

Largest Colleges and Universities	2022 Total Enrollment	2023 Total Enrollment
Johns Hopkins University	31,275	30,363
Morgan State University	9,101	9,808
University of Maryland - Baltimore	6,931	6,667
Loyola University Maryland	5,238	5,107
Baltimore City Community College	3,528	3,939
University of Baltimore	3,325	3,101
Coppin State University	2,006	2,101
Maryland Institute College of Art	1,974	1,862
Notre Dame of Maryland University	1,734	1,836
St. Mary's Seminary & University	161	172
Women's Institute of Torah Seminary & College	125	142

Source: Maryland Higher Education Commission (MHEC)

Order ranked by 2023 Total Enrollment

Rich in history, Baltimore serves as a cultural center for the region and offers a number of destinations, including Center Stage, the Baltimore Museum of Art, Reginald F. Lewis Museum of Maryland African American History & Culture, the American Visionary Art Museum, the National Great Blacks in Wax Museum, the Maryland Center for History and Culture, and Fort McHenry National Monument. Residents and visitors can also experience major league sports by attending an Orioles baseball game at Camden Yards or a Ravens football game at M&T Bank Stadium, both conveniently located in downtown Baltimore and easily accessible by light-rail or commuter-rail.

Largest Tourist Attractions	2022 Annual Visitors	2023 Annual Visitors
Power Plant	7,170,000	7,230,000
Power Plant Live!	3,210,000	3,300,000
National Aquarium	1,120,000	1,230,000
Lexington Market Inc	500,000	1,000,000
CFG Bank Arena	540,000	856,089
Maryland Science Center	300,000	325,000
Baltimore Symphony Orchestra	340,835	315,624
Hippodrome Theatre at the France-Merrick Performing Arts Center	212,908	224,554
Baltimore Museum of Art	150,428	206,357
B&O Railroad Museum	N/A	185,000

Source: Baltimore Business Journal Book of Lists

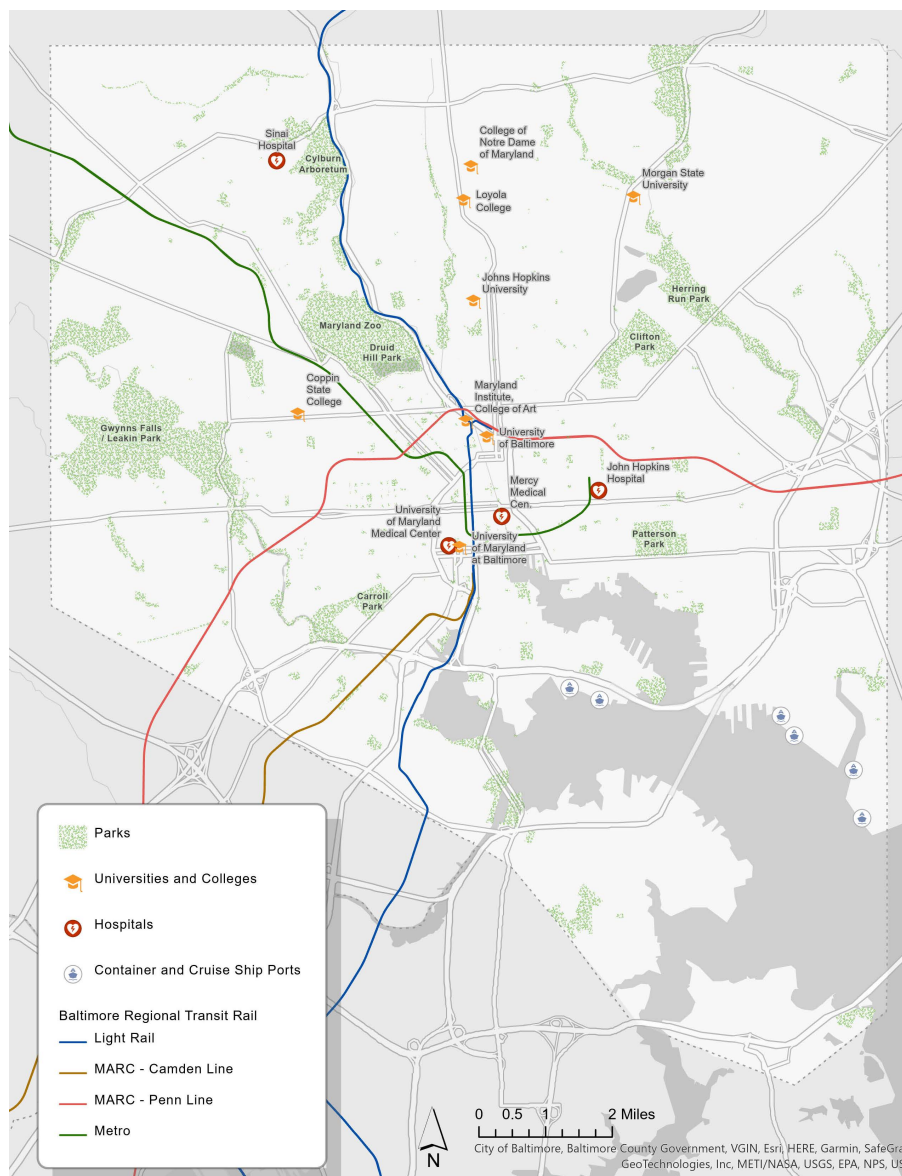
Order ranked by 2023 Annual Visitors

Geography and location

Baltimore City is located in the Central Maryland Region where the Patapsco River enters the Chesapeake Bay. The City has a total area of 92.1 square miles of which 11.67 square miles is water. This waterfront location provides the City with 61 miles of shoreline with residential, industrial, recreational, and military development along it.

Baltimore has designated 5,102 acres, or nearly 10% of the land, as park space. Some of the largest parks include Gwynns Falls-Leakin Park, which is the second largest woodland park in the United States, Druid Hill Park, and Herring Run Park. The neighboring municipalities of Baltimore and Anne Arundel County offer additional State parks and recreation areas within a 30-minute drive of downtown Baltimore.

The City officially contains 278 neighborhoods, that are grouped into 56 community statistical areas. Given the diverse topography, history, and demography of Baltimore, each of these areas offer a diverse set of amenities and cultural significance.



Demographic Profile and Trends

Based on U.S. Census data, Baltimore City has an estimated population of 585,708 as of the 2020 Census (revised June 26, 2023) and a population density of 6,360 people per square mile.

Population Characteristics

Category	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
Baltimore Population	905,759	786,775	736,014	651,154	620,961	585,708
US Population	203,211,926	226,545,805	248,709,873	281,421,906	308,745,538	331,449,281
Sex						
Male	47.2 %	46.7 %	46.7 %	46.6 %	47.1 %	47.0 %
Female	52.8 %	53.3 %	53.3 %	53.4 %	52.9 %	53.0 %
Age						
0-4 years	8.4 %	6.7 %	8.0 %	6.4 %	6.6 %	5.5 %
5-19 years	28.5 %	24.2 %	19.8 %	21.7 %	18.3 %	16.6 %
20-44 years	30.6 %	35.8 %	41.2 %	37.5 %	38.1 %	40.1 %
45-64 years	21.9 %	20.5 %	17.5 %	21.2 %	25.2 %	23.3 %
65 years and over	10.6 %	12.8 %	13.6 %	13.2 %	11.7 %	14.5 %
Race						
White	53.0 %	43.9 %	39.3 %	31.6 %	29.6 %	27.8 %
Black	46.4 %	54.8 %	59.2 %	64.3 %	63.7 %	57.8 %
Asian	0.3 %	0.6 %	1.1 %	1.5 %	2.3 %	3.6 %
Other	0.3 %	0.7 %	0.4 %	1.1 %	2.3 %	5.3 %
Two or More Races	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.5 %	2.1 %	5.5 %

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

Jobs by Sector

Number of Jobs by Sector	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Construction, Mining, and Logging	11,250	11,442	11,521	11,288	11,169	10,747	10,541	9,618
Manufacturing	10,600	10,500	10,500	11,200	11,100	10,600	10,900	10,600
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	43,267	43,477	43,756	40,420	41,005	45,340	49,186	47,128
Financial Activities and Information	17,900	18,316	18,409	17,583	18,066	17,846	17,633	17,835
Professional and Business Services	50,513	49,266	50,966	54,233	57,637	51,556	58,874	56,658
Education and Health Services	115,600	118,400	120,600	120,400	115,000	113,000	112,800	115,900
Leisure and Hospitality	29,802	29,993	29,783	29,167	60,662	17,623	24,380	24,649
Other Services	12,400	12,100	12,600	12,400	12,400	10,700	10,600	11,500
Government	73,185	72,103	72,098	71,525	70,819	70,401	71,306	73,557

Source: Federal Reserve Economic Data and Bureau of Labor and Statistics (BLS)

Income Distributions

The tables below presents historical data on average annual pay and per capita income of Baltimore City, Maryland, and US residents. Per capita income takes into consideration the entire population of Baltimore, including individuals outside the labor force such as children and retirees, while average annual pay only considers employed individuals. Employed individuals in Baltimore earn more on average than at the state or national level; however, the Baltimore's income distribution across the entire population (per capita) lags behind state and national levels. Data presented below is derived from annualizing average weekly pay figures provided by the Federal Reserve economic data.

Average Annual Pay

Geographic Region	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Baltimore City	51,752	54,783	54,727	53,972	59,524	61,236	61,838	62,298
Maryland	49,330	50,940	53,856	54,028	57,242	59,048	59,985	60,024
United States	45,664	46,509	47,815	49,497	50,725	54,317	56,744	59,499

Source: Federal Reserve Economic Data and Bureau of Labor Statistics

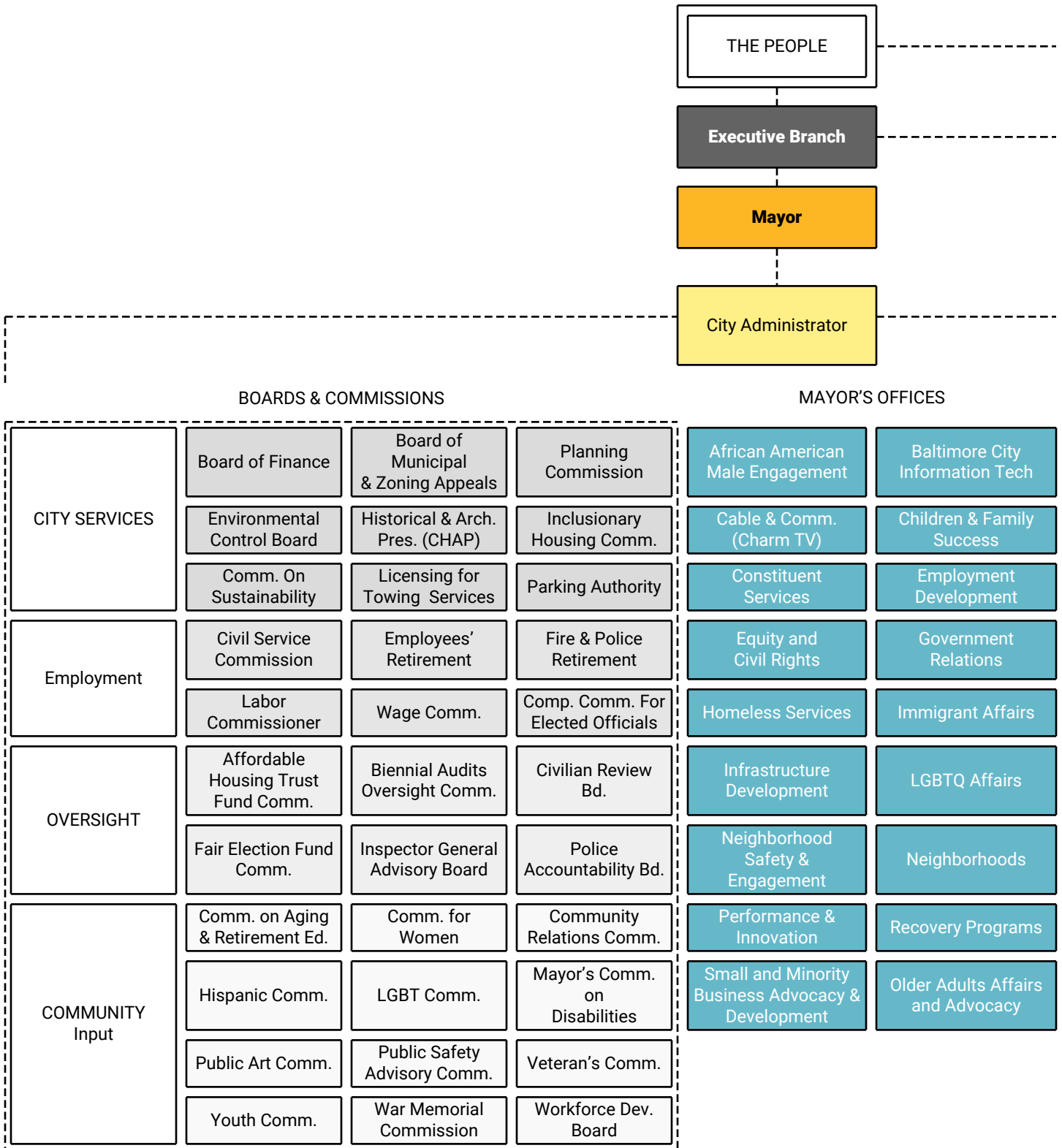
Per Capita Income

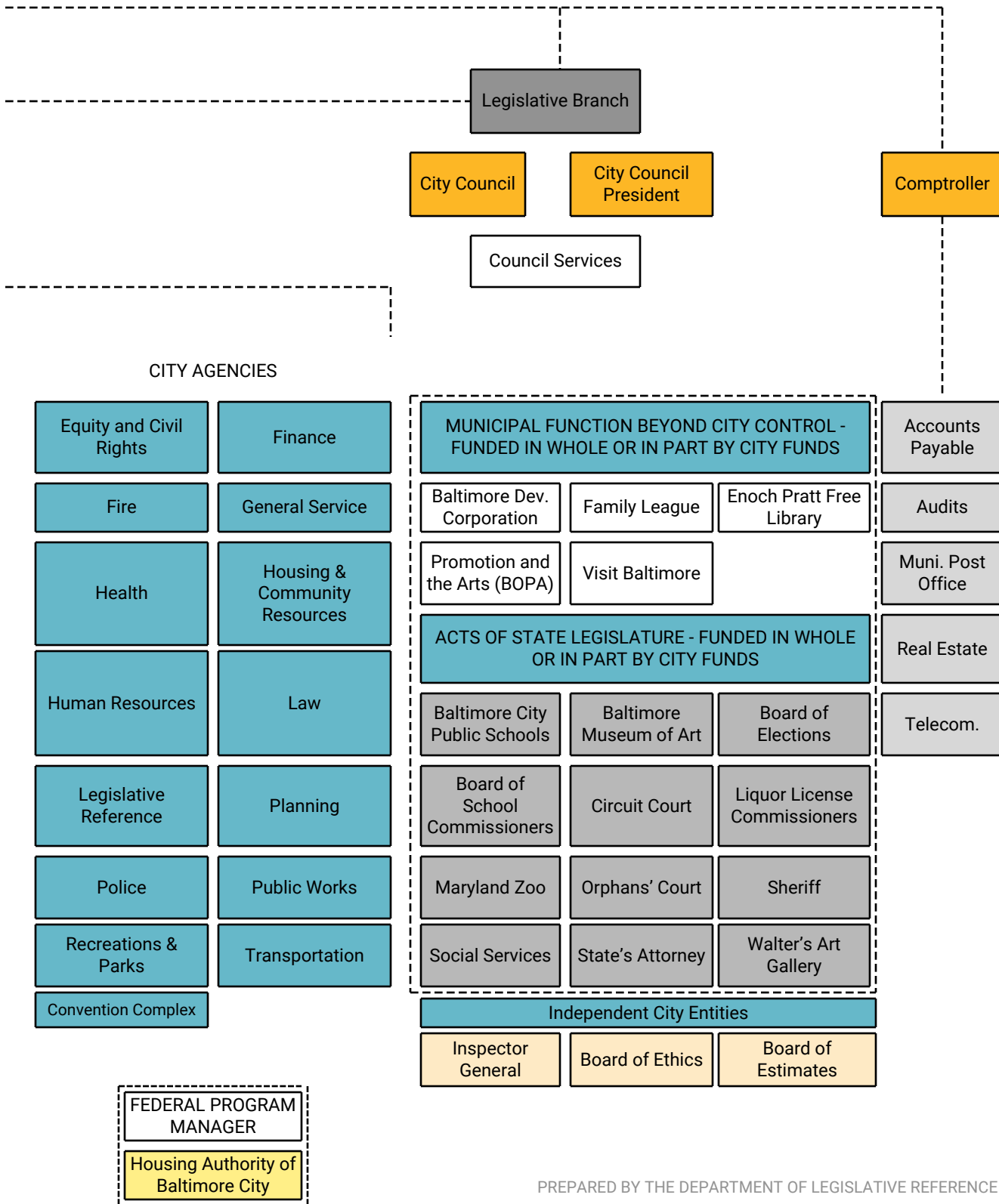
Geographic Region	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Baltimore City	44,349	45,670	47,177	49,297	50,073	54,125	58,435	59,807
Maryland	55,825	57,632	59,155	60,577	62,313	64,825	69,052	70,228
United States	48,725	49,613	51,550	53,786	56,250	59,153	64,430	65,470

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

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Municipal Organization Chart





Municipal Structure

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

Recent Charter Amendments

The City Charter defines the organization, powers, functions, and procedures of the City of Baltimore. It also establishes the terms for election and removal, as well as term limits for elected officials.

In November 2022, Baltimore City voters passed a Charter amendment establishing term limits for the Mayor, City Council, City Council President, and Comptroller. The term limits establish that elected officials cannot hold the same office for more than two consecutive terms and cannot hold the same office for more than eight years during any 12-year period. These limits begin taking effect with officials elected in 2024.

Executive

Mayor

The Mayor is the chief executive officer of the City. The Mayor is elected for four-year terms with no term limit restrictions. If the Mayor is disabled or absent from the City, the President of the City Council acts as ex-officio Mayor. If the Mayor resigns, is permanently disqualified, or dies in office, the President of the City Council becomes Mayor for the remainder of the term. The Mayor appoints department heads and municipal officers, serves on the Board of Estimates, and appoints two of the other four members of the Board of Estimates. The Mayor also has the authority to approve or veto ordinances.

- *Mayor:* Brandon M. Scott

Chief Administrative Officer

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

- *Chief Administrative Officer:* Faith P. Leach
- *Deputy City Administrator:* Simone C. Johnson
- *Deputy Mayor for Community and Economic Development:* Justin Williams
- *Interim Deputy Mayor for Equity, Health, and Human Services:* John David Merrill
- *Deputy Mayor for Public Safety:* Anthony Barksdale

Comptroller

The Comptroller is a citywide elected official that is a member of the Executive branch, but is independent of the Mayor. The Comptroller is elected to four-year terms with no term limit restrictions. Pursuant to Article V of the City Charter the Comptroller serves as a member of the Board of Estimates and the Board of Finance. The Comptroller has executive responsibility for the Department of Accounts Payable, the Department of Audits, the Department of Real Estate, the Department of Telecommunications, and the Municipal Post Office.

- *Comptroller:* Bill Henry

Board of Estimates

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

- *City Council President:* Nick J. Mosby
- *Mayor:* Brandon M. Scott
- *Comptroller:* Bill Henry
- *City Solicitor:* Ebony Thompson
- *Acting Director of Public Works:* Khalil Zaied

Legislative

City Council President

The City Council President is citywide elected position that presides over the City Council and serves as a voting member. The Council President is also President of the Board of Estimates. The Council President is elected to four-year terms with no term limit restrictions. In the event of a vacancy in the Mayor's office, the Council President becomes Mayor for the remainder of that term. If the position of Council President is vacant, the members of the Council elect a new Council President

- *City Council President:* Nick J. Mosby

City Council

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

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

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FISCAL 2025

SUMMARY OF THE ADOPTED BUDGET

Budget Plan

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Revenues and Expenditures

The total Fiscal 2025 Adopted Budget for the City of Baltimore is \$4.21 billion. This is a decrease of \$149.4 million or 3.43% below the Fiscal 2024 Adopted Budget.

The Adopted Budget includes appropriations for both the [Operating Budget](#) and the [Capital Budget](#). The operating budget funds the daily business of the City, specifically covering programs, services, staff, and supplies. The capital budget funds physical infrastructure projects for the City, specifically major renovations and replacements that are long-term investments.

The Adopted Operating Budget is \$3.48 billion, a decrease of \$50.1 million or 1.42%. The Adopted Capital Budget is \$732.5 million, which is a decrease of \$99.3 million or 11.94%. The capital budget is subject to cyclical changes due to the timing of large construction projects.

See the [Key Budgetary and Financial Policies](#) for more information.

Fiscal 2025 Adopted Budget: Operating v. Capital

GRAND TOTAL: \$4.21 billion

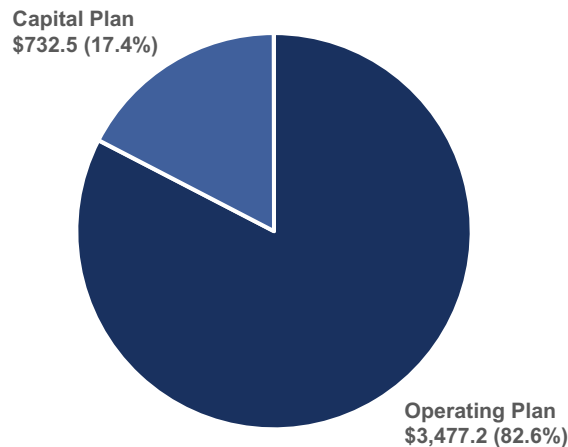


Chart in millions.

	Budget Amount		Change Amount	
	Fiscal 2024	Fiscal 2025	Dollar	Percent
Operating Plan	3,527,331,651	3,477,211,589	(50,120,062)	-1.42%
Capital Plan	831,747,000	732,454,157	(99,292,843)	-11.94%
Total	4,359,078,651	4,209,665,746	(149,412,905)	-3.43%

Table in dollars.

¹ Change is calculated between Fiscal 2024 and Fiscal 2025

Operating and Capital Budgets by Type of Fund

Expenditures by Source	Budget Amount		
	Operating	Capital	Total
General	2,242,700,000	105,000,000	2,347,700,000
Conduit Enterprise	8,635,619	0	8,635,619
Wastewater Utility	342,132,523	9,508,000	351,640,523
Water Utility	226,585,785	35,000,000	261,585,785
Stormwater Utility	32,027,999	10,000,000	42,027,999
Parking Enterprise	17,280,400	0	17,280,400
Parking Management	31,105,934	0	31,105,934
Federal	206,642,414	92,455,703	299,098,117
State	154,502,278	67,660,400	222,162,678
Special Revenue	214,010,205	0	214,010,205
Special Grant	1,588,432	0	1,588,432
General Obligation Bonds	0	80,000,000	80,000,000
Revenue Bonds	0	208,450,702	208,450,702
Other	0	124,379,352	124,379,352
Total	3,477,211,589	732,454,157	4,209,665,746

Table in dollars.

Fiscal 2025 Adopted vs. Prior Year Adopted Budget

Revenue Source	Actual Amount		Budget Amount		Change Amount	
	FY23	FY24	FY25	Dollars	Percent	
Property Taxes	1,045,298,567	1,080,820,000	1,144,536,000	63,716,000	5.9 %	
Income Tax	450,116,657	447,543,000	466,452,000	18,909,000	4.2 %	
Other Local Tax	556,572,052	492,764,051	487,965,000	(4,799,051)	(1.0)%	
Licenses, Permits and Fines	83,759,159	75,205,000	83,264,000	8,059,000	10.7 %	
State Grants	387,863,389	402,834,378	329,842,678	(72,991,700)	(18.1)%	
Use of Money and Property	130,093,388	65,920,979	78,084,584	12,163,605	18.5 %	
Federal Grants	372,057,389	349,381,305	299,098,117	(50,283,188)	(14.4)%	
Charges for Services	670,819,048	691,990,260	696,063,363	4,073,103	0.6 %	
Special and Other Revenues	411,357,904	514,095,608	424,975,523	(89,120,085)	(17.3)%	
Borrowed Proceeds	314,059,000	334,815,000	208,450,702	(126,364,298)	(37.7)%	
From (to) Fund Balance	(3,500,000)	7,727,071	42,555,979	34,828,908	450.7 %	
Transfer in (Out)	(136,080,970)	(102,274,000)	(51,622,200)	50,651,800	(49.5)%	
Total	4,282,415,583	4,360,822,652	4,209,665,746	(151,156,906)	(3.5)%	

Table in dollars.

¹ Change is calculated between Fiscal 2024 and Fiscal 2025

² When total revenues exceed expenditures at the end of a fiscal year, the difference is added to the corresponding fund's fund balance

Operating Funds	Budget Amount			Change Amount	
	FY23	FY24	FY25	Dollar	Percent
General Fund					
General	2,056,204,000	2,169,922,725	2,242,700,000	72,777,275	3.4%
Special Purpose Funds					
Parking Management	27,516,275	28,022,898	31,105,934	3,083,036	11.0%
Grant Funds					
Federal	278,028,389	296,331,305	206,642,414	(89,688,891)	-30.3%
State	192,670,550	232,176,378	154,502,278	(77,674,100)	-33.5%
Special Revenue	200,282,333	199,357,797	214,010,205	14,652,408	7.3%
Special Grant	3,043,345	11,293,199	1,588,432	(9,704,767)	-85.9%
Enterprise Funds					
Conduit Enterprise	13,599,903	8,293,160	8,635,619	342,459	4.1%
Wastewater Utility	289,882,727	314,803,781	342,132,523	27,328,742	8.7%
Water Utility	204,820,026	218,285,454	226,585,785	8,300,331	3.8%
Stormwater Utility	28,236,593	29,514,916	32,027,999	2,513,083	8.5%
Parking Enterprise	21,838,805	19,330,038	17,280,400	(2,049,638)	-10.6%
Grand Total	3,316,122,946	3,527,331,651	3,477,211,589	(50,120,062)	-1.4%

Table in dollars.

¹ Change is calculated between Fiscal 2024 and Fiscal 2025

Capital Funds	Budget Amount			Change Amount	
	FY23	FY24	FY25	Dollar	Percent
Pay-As-You-Go					
General	90,500,000	46,175,000	105,000,000	58,825,000	127.4%
Conduit Enterprise	23,370,000	3,000,000	0	(3,000,000)	-100.0%
Wastewater Utility	0	11,079,000	9,508,000	(1,571,000)	-14.2
Water Utility	0	34,868,000	35,000,000	132,000	0.4
Stormwater Utility	0	3,010,000	10,000,000	6,990,000	232.2
Grant and Special Funds					
Federal	94,029,000	53,050,000	92,455,703	39,405,703	74.3%
State	102,126,000	52,978,000	67,660,400	14,682,400	27.7%
Loans and Bonds					
General Oblig. Bonds	80,000,000	80,000,000	80,000,000	0	0.0%
Revenue Bonds	314,059,000	334,815,000	208,450,702	(126,364,298)	-37.7%
County Trans. Bonds	15,000,000	0	0	0	—%
Other					
Other	73,477,000	212,772,000	124,379,352	(88,392,648)	-41.5%
Grand Total	792,561,000	831,747,000	732,454,157	(99,292,843)	-11.9%

Table in dollars.

¹ Change is calculated between Fiscal 2024 and Fiscal 2025

Technical Considerations Regarding the Fiscal 2025 Budget

Grant Updates

The City's budget includes appropriations for Federal, State, and Special grants. Under previous guidance, agencies would provide estimates for these grant awards to be included in annual operating budget. In Fiscal 2025, agency grant budgets reflect known awards rather than estimates. This change in the budgeting approach has reduced the overall budget for these funds. This reduction is not indicative of a loss in grant funds but is intended to provide a more accurate picture of actual grant awards the City expects to receive in Fiscal 2025. Any grant funds received after adoption of the Fiscal 2025 budget will require supplemental budget action with approvals from the Board of Estimates and City Council.

System Transition

In August 2022 the City implemented the financial modules of a new enterprise resource planning system, Workday. Fiscal 2023 was the first fiscal year when this system was used for all financial transactions (purchasing activity, accounting entries, payroll charges, etc.). Fiscal 2025 is the first year when this system is being utilized to build the City's budget. Because of this transition, the presentation of service-pillar relationships and position classifications have been mapped from legacy systems to the new environment. Prior year data for these items may vary compared to the previous budget publications. The bottom line amounts (position counts and overall budget amounts) are not impacted by these mapping changes.

Ten-Year Financial Forecast

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

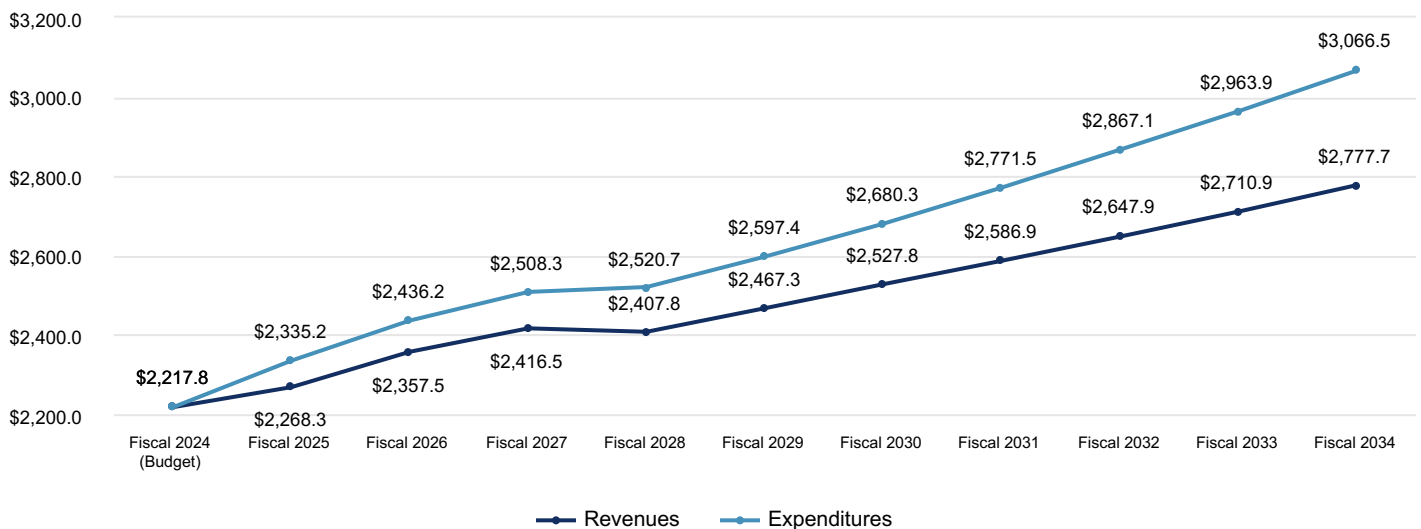
During the annual budget planning process, the City assesses ways to reduce costs or increase revenues to ensure that a balanced budget is presented, while working on longer term initiatives to support the City’s fiscal health in future years. Some examples of these longer term initiatives include inventory and analysis of the City’s physical assets, reviewing tax credit programs, and exploring alternative revenue sources.

In Fall 2023, BBMR prepared a 10-year forecast based on its current estimate for based on initial Fiscal 2025 projections. The forecast resulted in an average annual increase in revenues of 2.2%, with operating expenses increasing by 3.6% over the period Fiscal 2025 - Fiscal 2034, indicating an average yearly revenue versus expenditure deficit of 1.4%. The future year estimates were based on the following assumptions:

- Continued State mandated education funding contributions;
- Salary increases of 3% for specific bargaining unit contracts;
- Continued inflation at a rate of 3.0% for contractual and material costs; and,
- 2.7% growth in property taxes and sustained tax credit cost in proportion to property taxes.

Actions taken to balance the Fiscal 2025 budget slowed expenditure growth to bring Fiscal 2025 into structural balance. The City is in the process of updating the 10-Year Financial Plan that will include initiatives to the bring the out years of the long range financial forecast into structural balance. The updated plan is anticipated to be published in spring 2025.

10-Year Financial Forecast
(in millions)



Expenditures: Recommended vs. Adopted Budget

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

The Fiscal 2025 [budget process](#) was the second year where the City Council had expanded authority to move funding within the General Fund by a majority vote.

Fund Name	Operating Budget Amount		Change
	Recommended	Adopted	
General	2,242,700,000	2,242,700,000	0
Conduit Enterprise	8,635,619	8,635,619	0
Wastewater Utility	342,132,523	342,132,523	0
Water Utility	226,585,785	226,585,785	0
Stormwater Utility	32,027,999	32,027,999	0
Parking Enterprise	17,280,400	17,280,400	0
Parking Management	31,105,934	31,105,934	0
Federal	206,642,414	206,642,414	0
State	154,502,278	154,502,278	0
Special Revenue	214,010,205	214,010,205	0
Special Grant	1,588,432	1,588,432	0
General Obligation Bonds	0	0	0
Revenue Bonds	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0
Total	3,477,211,589	3,477,211,589	0

Table in dollars.

Council Amendments

There were no budget amendment proposed by City Council members as part of the Fiscal 2025 budget deliberations.

Expenditures: Operating and Capital Fund Types

The Fiscal 2025 Adopted Budget totals \$4.2 billion spread across six different fund sources. Each type, and the individual fund sources that comprise it, are described below.

General Fund

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

Special Purpose Budget Funds

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

Grant Funds

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

Special Revenue Funds

These funds are used to budget and account for all activities that have restricted uses supported by dedicated revenue funds from a variety of revenue sources that are restricted to a specific use by law, mandate, or policy. Budget appropriations for these funds represent spending authority for revenue anticipated to be received during the budget year.

Enterprise Funds

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

Internal Service Funds

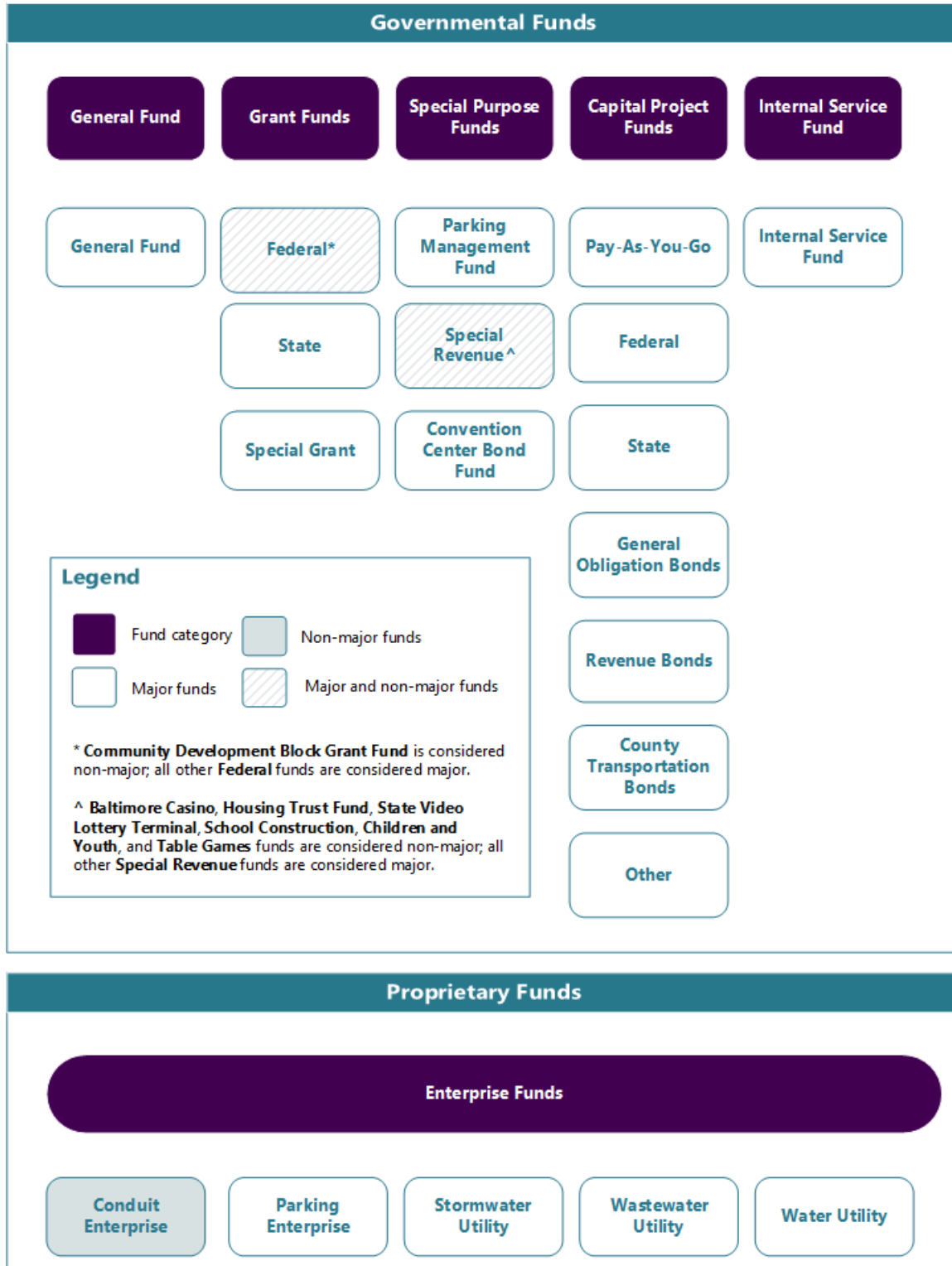
The budget includes proprietary type funds accounting for the financing of goods and services provided by certain City agencies to other agencies on a cost reimbursement basis. These include: Mobile Equipment, Printing and Graphics, Municipal Post Office, Department of Telecommunications, Risk Management,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

Capital Project Funds

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

Expenditures: Operating and Capital Fund Sources

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



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

¹ Community Development Block Grant, Baltimore Casino, Housing Trust Fund, State Video Lottery Terminal, School Construction, Children and Youth, and Table Games funds are considered non-major; all other Special Revenue funds are considered major. Rolled into General Fund in ACFR.

Agency Use of Fund Sources

The table below summarizes the relationship between City funds. The table includes account information for how these funds are reflected in the City’s financial system (Workday).

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

Fund Balance Categories

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

Nonspendable fund balance

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

Restricted fund balance

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

Committed fund balance

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

Assigned fund balance

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

Unassigned fund balance

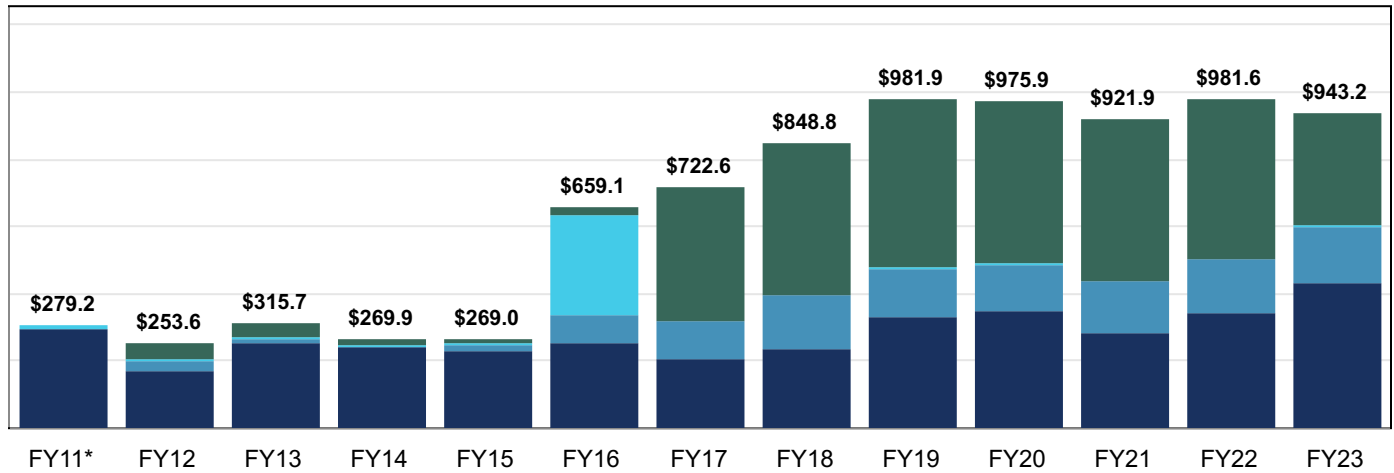
Unassigned fund balance is the residual amount of the General Fund not included in the four categories described above. The General Fund is the only positive unassigned fund balance amount. In other governmental funds, if expenditures incurred for the specific purpose exceed the amounts restricted, committed,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

Fund Balances for Governmental Funds

As of June 30, 2023, the City’s governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$943.15 million. The General Fund reported ending fund balances of \$603.6 million. The focus of the City’s governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of resources that are available for spending. Such information is useful in assessing the City’s financing requirements.

As of publication, the City is completing the closeout process for the Fiscal 2024.

**Fund Balance for All Governmental Funds
(Dollars in millions)**



*During Fiscal 2011, the City implemented GASB Statement No. 54 which changed the format for fund balance presentation .

Assigned
 Unassigned
 Nonspendable
 Restricted

General Fund

In Fiscal 2023 the General Fund reported a net gain of \$75.9 million, which increased the ending fund balances from \$867.2 million to \$943.2 million. The continued strength in the housing market, which resulted on unanticipated revenues from Transfer and Recordation Taxes, and the higher yield in our cash investments from high interest rates, were the main contributors to the positive net change in the General Fund balance.

Fiscal Year		Amount
Fiscal 2020	Beginning fund balance	837,319,000
	Total Revenues	1,920,628,000
	Total expenditures	(1,940,917,000)
	Net transfers and other uses	(8,340,000)
	Net change in fund balance	(28,629,000)
	Ending fund balance	808,690,000
Fiscal 2021	Beginning fund balance	808,690,000
	Total Revenues	2,029,802,000
	Total expenditures	(2,211,670,000)
	Net transfers and other uses	141,760,000
	Net change in fund balance	(40,108,000)
	Ending fund balance	768,582,000
Fiscal 2022	Beginning fund balance	768,582,000
	Total Revenues	2,287,424,000
	Total expenditures	(2,170,834,000)
	Net transfers and other uses	(17,956,000)
	Net change in fund balance	98,634,000
	Ending fund balance	867,216,000
Fiscal 2023	Beginning fund balance	867,216,000
	Total Revenues	2,233,422,000
	Total expenditures	(2,124,191,000)
	Net transfers and other uses	(33,297,000)
	Net change in fund balance	75,934,000
	Ending fund balance	943,150,000

Grant Funds

The Grants Revenue Fund is used to account for the spending of various Federal, State and special purpose grant funds. Most of these grants are funded on an expenditure reimbursement basis. Should any portion of the grants receivable be determined uncollectable, the balance may be written off against the General Fund. The Grants Revenue Fund fund balances are \$84,000 at the end of Fiscal 2023.

Fiscal Year		Amount
Fiscal 2020	Beginning fund balance	21,606,000
	Total revenues	236,726,000
	Total expenditures	(273,949,000)
	Net transfers and other uses	15,617,000
	Net change in fund balance	21,606,000
	Ending fund balance	0
Fiscal 2021	Beginning fund balance	0
	Total revenues	268,121,000
	Total expenditures	(293,820,000)
	Net transfers and other uses	25,699,000
	Net change in fund balance	
	Ending fund balance	0
Fiscal 2022	Beginning fund balance	0
	Total revenues	281,944,000
	Total expenditures	(329,217,000)
	Net transfers and other uses	47,273,000
	Net change in fund balance	
	Ending fund balance	0
Fiscal 2023	Beginning fund balance	0
	Total revenues	447,021,000
	Total expenditures	(475,112,000)
	Net transfers and other uses	28,007,000
	Net change in fund balance	(84,000)
	Ending fund balance	(84,000)

The Agency Detail publications, [volume I](#) and [volume II](#), contain Fiscal 2025 budget information by agency and service. Please refer to these volumes for further detail to support the information in this Summary of the Adopted Budget publication.

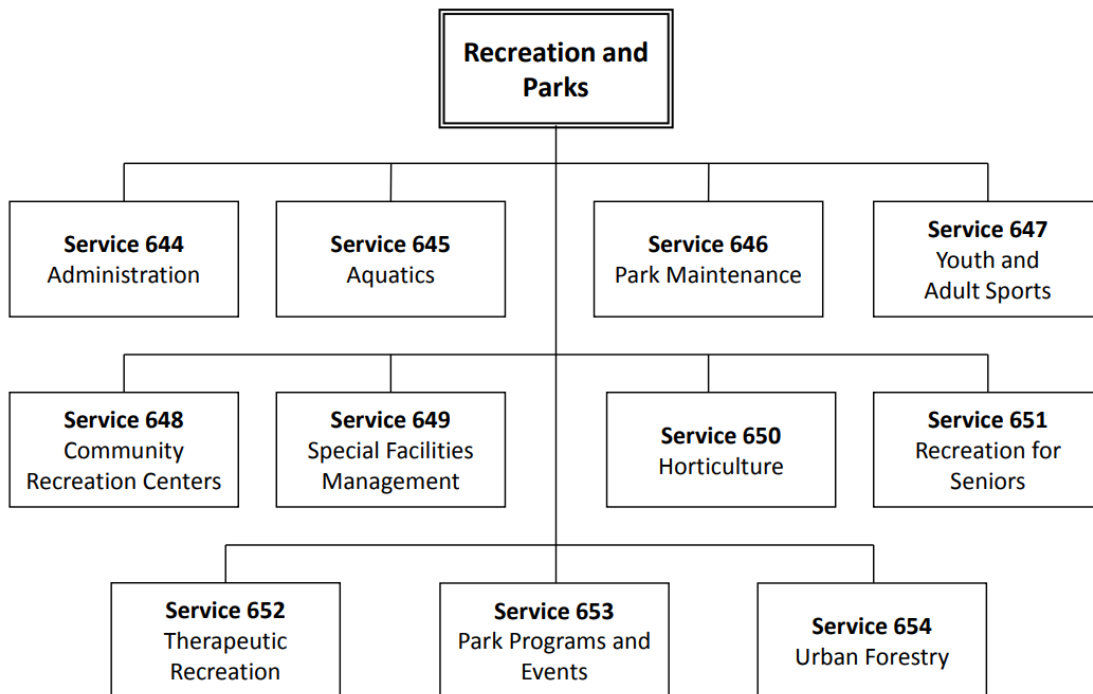
Agency-Level

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

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

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

A1: Agency organizational chart, which shows the services within each agency.



Recreation and Parks

Baltimore City Recreation and Parks (BCRP) is the primary provider of recreational, cultural, and physical activities to the residents of the City of Baltimore. BCRP provides numerous activities in its more than 45 community centers. In addition to full-time staff, the agency operates with up to 600 part-time and seasonal employees during the busy summer months. The agency also provides therapeutic recreation activities and senior recreation programs. City residents can participate in many types of activities which include indoor/outdoor aquatics, ice and roller skating, hockey, soccer, basketball, football, dancing, acting, music, tennis, track and field, boxing, biking, kayaking, after-school, and out-of-school programs.

A2: Agency Description

The Bureau of Parks is responsible for the beautification, management, and maintenance of parkland, playgrounds, and turf. It also plans and implements outdoor recreation programs in City parks, including nature and environmental education, sports, and various festivals. Regular park maintenance functions include grass mowing, ball field preparations, and building and playground repairs.

The Horticulture Division is responsible for the Rawlings Conservatory and Cylburn Arboretum. The Urban Forestry Division is responsible for the planting and caring of all trees in the public rights-of-way and City parks. Park Programs is responsible for the Rhythm and Reels program, park permits, park volunteer program, the "\$5 5K" running series, biking, kayaking, hiking, and camping in city parks.

Operating Budget Highlights

Fund Name	Fiscal 2023 Budget		Fiscal 2024 Budget		Fiscal 2025 Budget	
	Dollars		Dollars	Positions	Dollars	Positions
General	48,520,062		49,758,180	362	56,090,018	354
Federal	759,816		684,000	3	691,273	4
State	3,500,254		7,200,000	61	7,281,356	61
Special	7,873,930		10,473,020	16	11,343,547	17
Special Grant	300,000		312,000	0	0	0
Total	60,954,062		68,427,200	442	75,406,194	436

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

The Fiscal 2025 Recommended Budget reflects:

- Reorganizing recreation center costs and staff to better reflect actual agency operations. The Recommended Budget removes funding for 10 centers that are currently closed due to renovations, reconstruction projects, or changes in operational models. This includes the elimination of 6 vacant recreation center positions.
- Additional funding of \$631,021 to support part-time staffing across the agency.
- Ongoing General Fund support of \$200,000 for the middle school basketball program that was initially provided in the Fiscal 2024 budget through State funding sources.
- Increasing contractual funding for pool cleanings within Aquatics, weekly park mowing rotations within Park Maintenance, and service request increases and wood removal contracts within Urban Forestry.
- Continued State funding of \$10 million from Program Open Space, with \$7 million dedicated to operating expenses and \$3 million to support ongoing capital projects.
- Funding from Community Development Block Grants to continue supporting operations at the Dawson Center and the agency's Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math programs.
- Revenues from State Table Games will continue to provide funding for summer recreation programs, Aquatics personnel, and outdoor recreation programming.

Capital Budget Highlights

Service	Fiscal 2023 Budget	Fiscal 2024 Budget	Fiscal 2025 Budget
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
General	0	350,000	250,000
Federal	9,000,000	1,000,000	500,000
State	42,976,000	15,995,000	7,500,000
General Obligation Bonds	7,432,000	9,300,000	7,800,000
Other	0	0	3,000,000
Total	59,408,000	26,645,000	19,050,000

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

The Fiscal 2025 Recommended Budget reflects:

- \$3.0 million for improvements to North Harford Park including a new playground, athletic fields, skatepark, and pedestrian circulation.
- \$3.5 million for modernization of, and improvements to, Florence Cummins Park.
- \$1.3 million for design and construction of improvements to City Springs Park.

Dollars by Service

A5: Agency operating budget by service.

Service	Budget		
	Fiscal 2023	Fiscal 2024	Fiscal 2025
644 Administration - Recreation and Parks	7,447,813	8,876,967	10,456,879
645 Aquatics	2,892,103	2,943,655	3,623,709
646 Park Maintenance	16,139,535	18,539,399	19,642,292
647 Youth and Adult Sports	1,387,511	1,758,944	1,660,985
648 Community Recreation Centers	19,224,295	19,499,484	20,269,964
649 Special Facilities Management - Recreation	3,304,926	3,427,317	4,044,216
650 Horticulture	1,991,879	2,189,905	2,479,643
651 Recreation for Seniors	531,882	534,038	582,528
652 Therapeutic Recreation	552,243	576,375	692,164
653 Park Programs and Events	1,867,538	2,070,555	2,420,592
654 Urban Forestry	5,614,337	8,010,561	9,533,222
Total	60,954,062	68,427,200	75,406,194

Dollars by Object

A6: Agency operating budget by object.

Object	Budget		
	Fiscal 2023	Fiscal 2024	Fiscal 2025
0 Transfers	(666,640)	430,955	682,451
1 Salaries	30,389,876	31,230,638	34,742,499
2 Other Personnel Costs	9,620,054	9,669,038	12,148,852
3 Contractual Services	16,158,407	17,953,824	18,950,665
4 Materials and Supplies	2,643,696	5,280,226	5,718,314
5 Equipment - \$4,999 or less	1,182,478	1,446,281	1,682,599
6 Equipment - \$5,000 and over	85,447	91,172	93,519
7 Grants, Subsidies and Contributions	1,401,827	2,176,842	1,233,143
9 Capital Improvements	138,917	148,224	154,153
Total	60,954,062	68,427,200	75,406,194

Positions by Service

A7: Agency budgeted positions by service.

Service	Budget		
	Fiscal 2023	Fiscal 2024	Fiscal 2025
644 Administration - Recreation and Parks	76	80	81
645 Aquatics	6	6	6
646 Park Maintenance	100	119	119
647 Youth and Adult Sports	9	10	9
648 Community Recreation Centers	163	152	145
649 Special Facilities Management - Recreation	6	6	7
650 Horticulture	15	17	17
651 Recreation for Seniors	4	4	4
652 Therapeutic Recreation	3	3	3
653 Park Programs and Events	12	13	13
654 Urban Forestry	30	32	32
Total	424	442	436

Service-Level

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

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

Below is an annotated example of a service-level detail section.

Service 645: Aquatics

This service is responsible for providing swimming opportunities to the public year-round. The goal of this service is to allow residents to engage in physical activities at the various aquatic locations throughout the city. Activities performed by this service include the operations of the City's 6 large park pools, 14 neighborhood walk-to-pools, 4 indoor pools, and the North Harford and Solo Gibbs splash pads.

S1: Service description budget, and positions information.

Fund Name	Fiscal 2023 Budget		Fiscal 2024 Budget		Fiscal 2025 Budget	
	Dollars	Positions	Dollars	Positions	Dollars	Positions
General	2,592,103		2,634,655	6	3,314,709	6
Special	300,000		309,000	0	309,000	0
Total	2,892,103		2,943,655	6	3,623,709	6

Performance Measures

S2: Service performance measures with brief explanation.

Type	Measure	Fiscal 2020	Fiscal 2021	Fiscal 2022	Fiscal 2023	Fiscal 2024	Fiscal 2025
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target
Input	% of scheduled days that outdoor pools are open to the public excluding weather during the summer season (Memorial Day through Labor Day)	96 %	90 %	56 %	95 %	93 %	87 %
Output	Total attendees at outdoor pools during the summer season (Memorial Day through Labor Day)	57,843	57,812	87,834	100,000	109,799	112,000

Major Operating Budget Items

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

- In Fiscal 2025, the Cherry Hill Park Pool and Ambrose Kennedy Pool in East Baltimore are scheduled to reopen after both undergoing renovation projects. The Recommended Budget includes \$164,000 for operating costs at these facilities.
- The Recommended Budget includes \$1.7 million in part-time funding to support salaries for Aquatics staff, including \$309,000 in funding from Table Games revenues.
- An additional \$200,000 in funding is provided for increased contractual costs for pool supplies and chemicals.

Change Table - General Fund

S4: Change table listing all the changes - with or without service impact - between fiscal years.

Changes or adjustments	Amount
Fiscal 2024 Adopted Budget	2,634,655
Changes without service impacts	
Increase in employee compensation and benefits	78,042
Change in active employee health benefit costs	12,270
Change in pension contributions	9,854
Change in allocation for workers' compensation expense	1,048
Increase in contractual services expenses	18,360
Adjustment to utilities	39,306
Adjustment to city fleet costs	331
Increase in operating supplies and equipment	8,158
Increase in computer hardware and software replacement contributions	5,002
Increase in funding for part-time personnel	307,683
Increase in funding for pool chemical expenses	200,000
Fiscal 2025 Recommended Budget	3,314,709

Service 645 Budget: Expenditures

S5: Operating budget by object and activity.

Object	Budget		
	Fiscal 2023	Fiscal 2024	Fiscal 2025
1 Salaries	1,527,467	1,535,598	1,915,779
2 Other Personnel Costs	219,996	223,355	251,024
3 Contractual Services	925,582	972,246	1,030,243
4 Materials and Supplies	133,808	140,868	346,503
5 Equipment - \$4,999 or less	80,138	66,272	73,797
7 Grants, Subsidies and Contributions	5,112	5,316	6,364
Total	2,892,103	2,943,655	3,623,709

Activity	Budget		
	Fiscal 2023	Fiscal 2024	Fiscal 2025
Aquatics Administration	648,319	660,274	363,299
Park Pools	969,512	977,821	1,396,412
Indoor Pools	1,086,564	1,114,198	1,618,033
Neighborhood Pools	187,708	191,362	245,965
Total	2,892,103	2,943,655	3,623,709

Service 645 Budget: Salaries and Wages for Permanent Full-Time Funded Positions

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

Civilian Positions	Fiscal 2024 Budget		Fiscal 2025 Budget		Changes	
	Count	Amount	Count	Amount	Count	Amount
General Fund						
10291 - Recreation Manager	1	91,140	1	94,812	0	3,672
33213 - Office Support Specialist III	1	45,187	1	49,363	0	4,176
83115 - Aquatic Center Leader	2	77,830	2	106,650	0	28,820
83215 - Aquatic Center Director	2	101,404	2	135,014	0	33,610
Fund Total	6	315,561	6	385,839	0	70,278
Civilian Position Total						
Civilian Position Total	6	315,561	6	385,839	0	70,278

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FISCAL 2025

SUMMARY OF THE ADOPTED BUDGET

Fiscal Environment

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Francis Scott Key Bridge Collapse & the Fiscal 2025 Budget

The Francis Scott Key bridge collapsed on March 26th, much of the work around developing the preliminary budget recommendations for Fiscal 2025 was complete. Following the collapse, the City quickly mobilized to support the response and recovery efforts and has since worked in partnership with federal, state, and local partners to stand up programs supporting victims of the collapse along with businesses and workers impacted by the Port closure. Work continues to quickly reopen access to the Port to minimize the long-term impacts on employment and business-based revenues. The spillover impacts of the bridge collapse continue to be closely monitored, with the understanding that the ramifications resulting from this tragedy may have a long-term effect on the City's and regional economies.

Fiscal 2025 Economic Outlook

The US economy continues to show signs of strength four years after the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. Major economic indicators show no signs of immediate downturn or recession, and the Federal government continues focusing its monetary and fiscal strategies on promoting investment and economic growth while keeping inflation under control. According to the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER), the U.S. economy reached 47 consecutive months of economic expansion in April 2024. The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) indicated the U.S. experienced a 2.5% real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) between 2022 and 2023. At the same time, data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) showed that the U.S. labor market is operating virtually at full capacity, with an average unemployment rate of 3.6% during Calendar 2023. More than 270K jobs have been added on average per month during the first quarter of 2024, with the labor force proportionally absorbing this increase.

These signs of economic strength are also translating to the local economy. In Fiscal 2025 nearly all the City's primary revenue sources are projected to return to pre-pandemic levels. The city's labor market continues to strengthen. As of December 2023, there were more than 2,200 individuals added to the local labor force while the number of employed residents was 3,800 higher compared to December 2022. These factors combined to see the average annual unemployment rate for calendar year 2023 of 2.9%, the lowest rate since 1990 and below the national average for the same time period. Additionally, data as of the third quarter of Calendar 2023 indicate that the City has increased the number of business establishments for two consecutive years, reaching an average of 14,291 in Calendar 2023, which represents the fourth-highest average number of businesses established in the City since 2001 as reported by the BLS.

The City's real estate remains stable, and residential properties continue to hold values. Data from Bright MLS indicates that despite the decline in real estate transactions, the average price of properties sold in the City during Fiscal 2024 reached \$247,692 as of March 2024, 0.3% higher than the same period from Fiscal 2023. Property tax projections for Fiscal 2025 are forecasted to continue the 11-year trend of assessment increases. While residential assessments have consistently increased in recent years, commercial properties have not seen the level of assessment growth. The City's downtown core will be reassessed for the Fiscal 2026 budget. The lingering pandemic impacts on office and retail space has caused a high number of vacancies for these properties impacting their assessed value.

While the City's major revenue streams are benefiting from a stable economy, expenditures in the City's budget continue to face pressure from persistent inflation. These impacts are seen in employee compensation and benefits, the cost of capital projects, and equipment and software costs. Initial Fiscal 2025 projections showed operating expenditures growing by 7.7%, nearly three times higher than the targeted 2%. To balance the budget expenditure growth was slowed by eliminating vacant positions and identifying efficiencies in agency budgets. While inflation remains high the City will need to consider ongoing strategies to keep expenditure growth in line with revenues.

In the subsequent sections we describe what's happening nationally with inflation, how these trends impact the City's budget, and where we are ultimately heading.

Growing Inflation: What Happened?

The history of the U.S. economy includes a few episodes where annual inflation has reached levels above 4%. Data from the BLS indicates that between 1914 and 2000, the U.S. experienced 26 episodes when annual prices increased more than 4%, most of these periods were mainly linked to pre-post-war periods and recessions. More recently, between 2000 and 2023, the U.S. observed three years where annual inflation reached levels above this mark:

- 2007: Great Recession-inflation reached 4.1%
- 2021-2022: COVID-19-inflation reached 7.2% and 6.4% respectively
- 2023: Post COVID-19-3.3%

This last period of multiyear high inflation is the highest 3-year cumulative inflation since 1990, 17.8%.

The impacts of the current inflationary period are continuing to drive up the cost of services across many sectors in the economy. Experts point to factors summarized below as the drivers for inflation exceeding the Federal Reserve Board's 2% target:

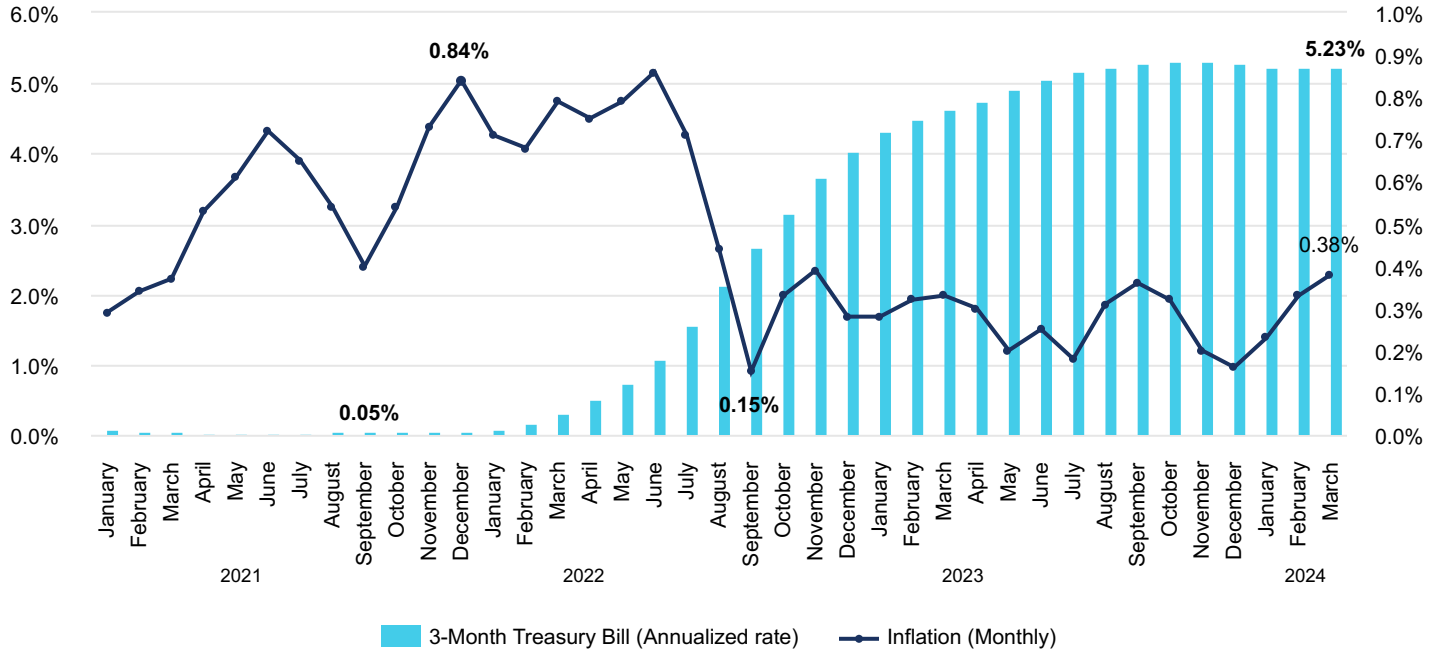
- The incidence of COVID-19 caused major supply chain disruptions resulting in high-cost volatility as the economy dealt with shortages for different types of goods and services. To help stabilize the economy, the Federal Reserve performed a massive injection of printed cash into the hands of individuals and businesses early in the pandemic. These programs were an effort to incentivize demand and avoid the collapse of the economy until it could survive by its means. The overflow of cash in the public competing for the limited stock of goods and services resulted in prices again acting as the natural moderator between supply and demand. The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act and other aid programs such as supplemental unemployment insurance, unemployment assistance, and paycheck protection plans infused more than \$3 trillion during the span of a few months.
- The Federal Reserve also oriented its fiscal and monetary policies to stimulate the circulation speed of cash in the market by reducing interest to levels near zero, which massively incentivized borrowing and demand for goods and services mainly linked to the housing market.

Unarguably, these policies worked, and the economy was able to recover from the drastic events imposed by ramifications of COVID-19. The major undesirable outcome from this was inflation.

Inflation and the City's Budget: Where are We?

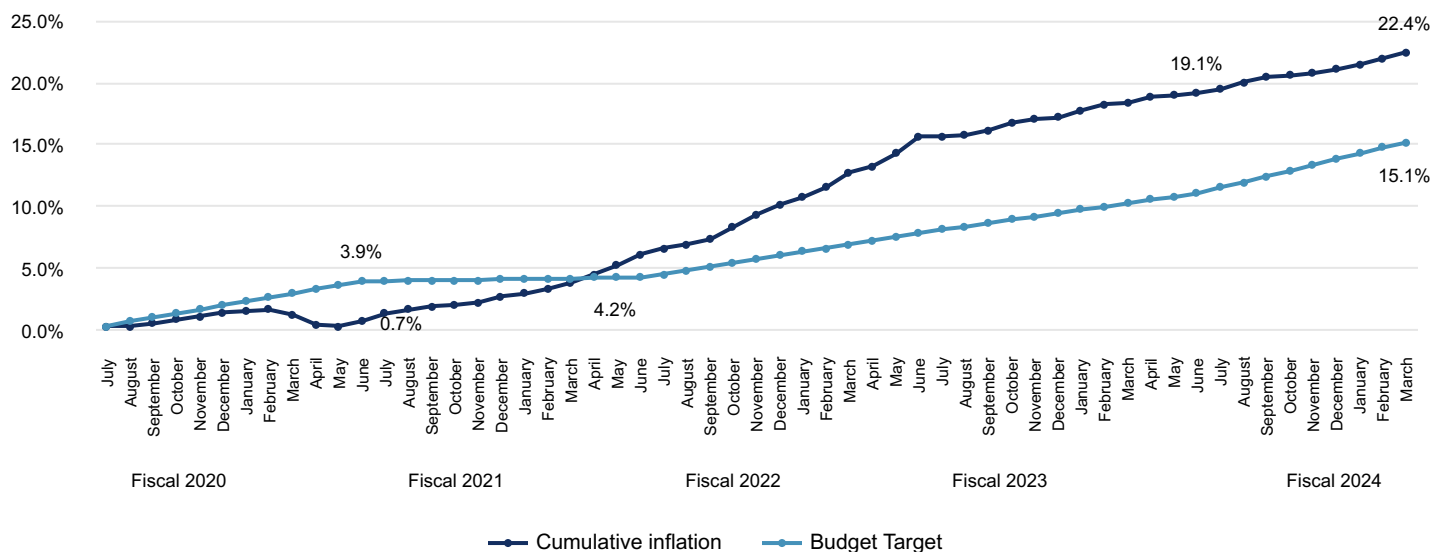
To control inflation, the Federal Reserve has been gradually increasing interest rates. These increases started in February 2022, and are anticipated to continue until inflation has reached and stays at the target 2%. The chart below shows the impact of rate increases on monthly inflation. While this policy has made progress on slowing inflation, trends through the first quarter of 2024 show inflation remaining persistently above the 2% goal.

Inflation Trend Vs. Interest Rates (Three Month Average)



Prior to Fiscal 2020, the City’s budget was growing at a rate above inflation. However, this trend reverted in fiscal 2021, and the cost of provided services lagged prices, creating a gap between budget and market conditions. In Fiscal 2022, the City adopted a budget that reflected a 3.6% adjustment in costs compared to Fiscal 2021 while inflation measured in July 2020 values reached 15.6% by the end of Fiscal 2022, which was twice higher than the cumulative budget growth of 7.8% for fiscals 2020 through 2022. In order to address the challenges resulting from price increases outside the additional commitments to fund City schools, the fiscals 2023 and 2024 reflected a 3.2% and 5.5% budget respectively, which brings the cumulative budget increases to 15.1% while the cumulative inflation reached 22.4% as of March 2024, representing a gap of 7.3%.

Inflation Trend Vs. Budgeted General Fund Increases (Seasonally Adjusted CPI)



*U.S. City Average - Seasonally Adjusted

More specifically, a major example of this lag is reflected on wages. Based on data from the BLS the average weekly wages as of the third quarter of 2023 was \$1,522.33, which reflects an increase of \$31.3 or 2.1% compared to the average wages in Calendar 2022. Inflation during this period was 3.3%, indicating a reduction of wages in real terms of 1.2%. Additionally, 2023 wages were \$114.58 or 8.1% higher than the \$1,407.75 weekly average in 2020; however, inflation over this period was 17.8%, indicating that even though wages have increased, individuals continue experiencing reduced purchase power as average earnings in real values have decreased by \$136.5 or 8.2% due to inflation. The table below provides a comparison of the quarterly increase in weekly wages and inflation from the Third Quarter of 2019 to the Third Quarter of 2023:

Time Period	Weekly Wages	Change from Prior Period	Cumulative Wage Increase	Cumulative Inflation Increase
Calendar Year 2019-3rd Quarter	\$1,318	4.2 %	4.2 %	2.3 %
Calendar Year 2020-3rd Quarter	\$1,408	6.9 %	11.1 %	3.6 %
Calendar Year 2021-3rd Quarter	\$1,449	2.9 %	14.0 %	10.8 %
Calendar Year 2022-3rd Quarter	\$1,491	2.9 %	16.9 %	17.2 %
Calendar Year 2023-3rd Quarter	\$1,522	2.1 %	19.0 %	20.5 %

Like the overall economy, specific areas of the City's operating budget have been more susceptible to growing inflation. The table below summarizes key expenditures that have been the most impacted by high inflation.

Expenditure Type	Fiscal 2019 Budget	Fiscal 2025 Budget	% Growth
Permanent Wages	\$483,859,741	\$666,452,829	37.7 %
Health Insurance	\$64,649,504	\$162,646,435	151.6 %
Major Equipment	\$17,914,294	\$19,921,665	11.2 %
Hardware & Software Costs	\$2,988,525	\$7,135,725	138.8 %

The City has dealt with these growing costs through overall budget balancing strategies. In Fiscal 2025 expenditure growth was slowed by eliminating vacant positions, identifying strategic cost savings to agency expenditures, and implementing reforms to various fines and fees to increase revenue.

Combating the Impacts of Inflation: Where are we heading?

This period of inflation has resulted in a permanent increase for many expenditures (i.e. wages, equipment and capital, software, etc.). Even as the Federal Reserve Board continues its goal of bringing inflation down to 2% the City must plan for higher costs throughout the budget.

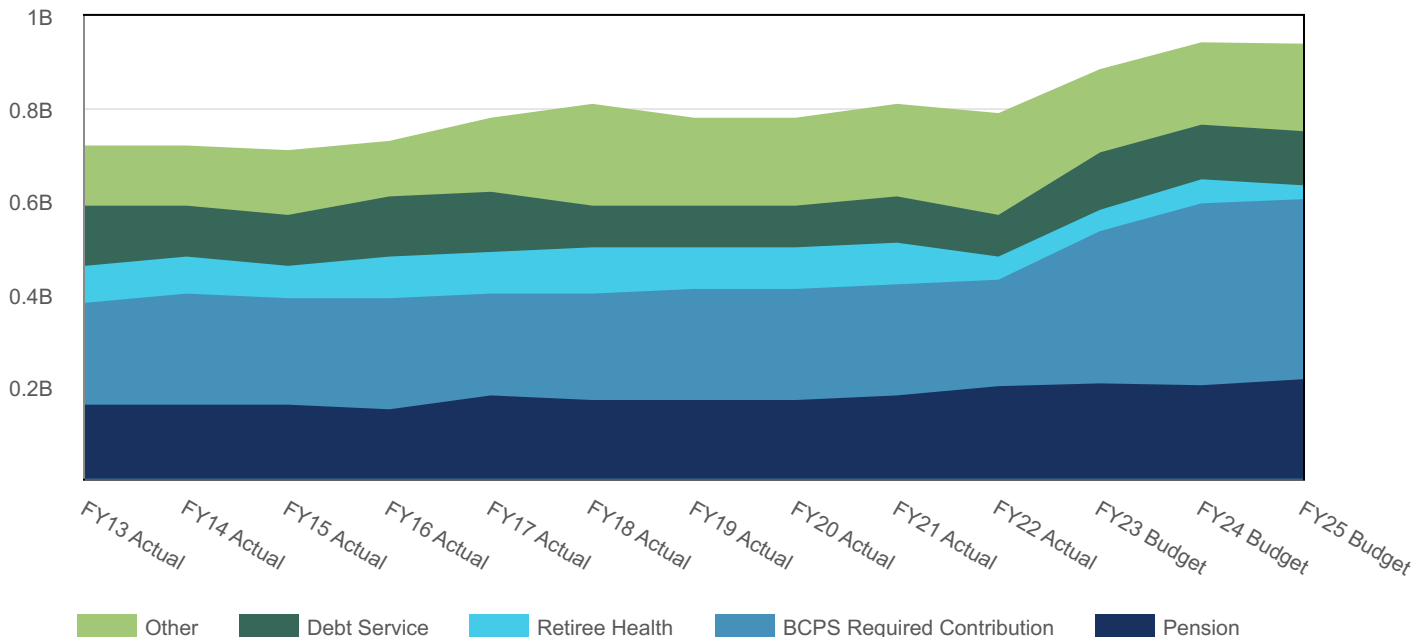
Work is underway to update the 10-Year Financial Plan outlining key initiatives to maintain structural balance in the City's budget while also making targeted investments. Through the work of the plan the City is aiming to identify strategies that can slow expenditure growth through various reforms (i.e. staffing model changes, benefit reform, service delivery efficiencies). Through these strategies, the City is aiming for the budget to keep pace with inflation ensuring budget amounts fully reflect the cost of providing services and delivering capital projects.

Fixed Costs

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

General Fund Fixed Costs Trend

Dollars in billions



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

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

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

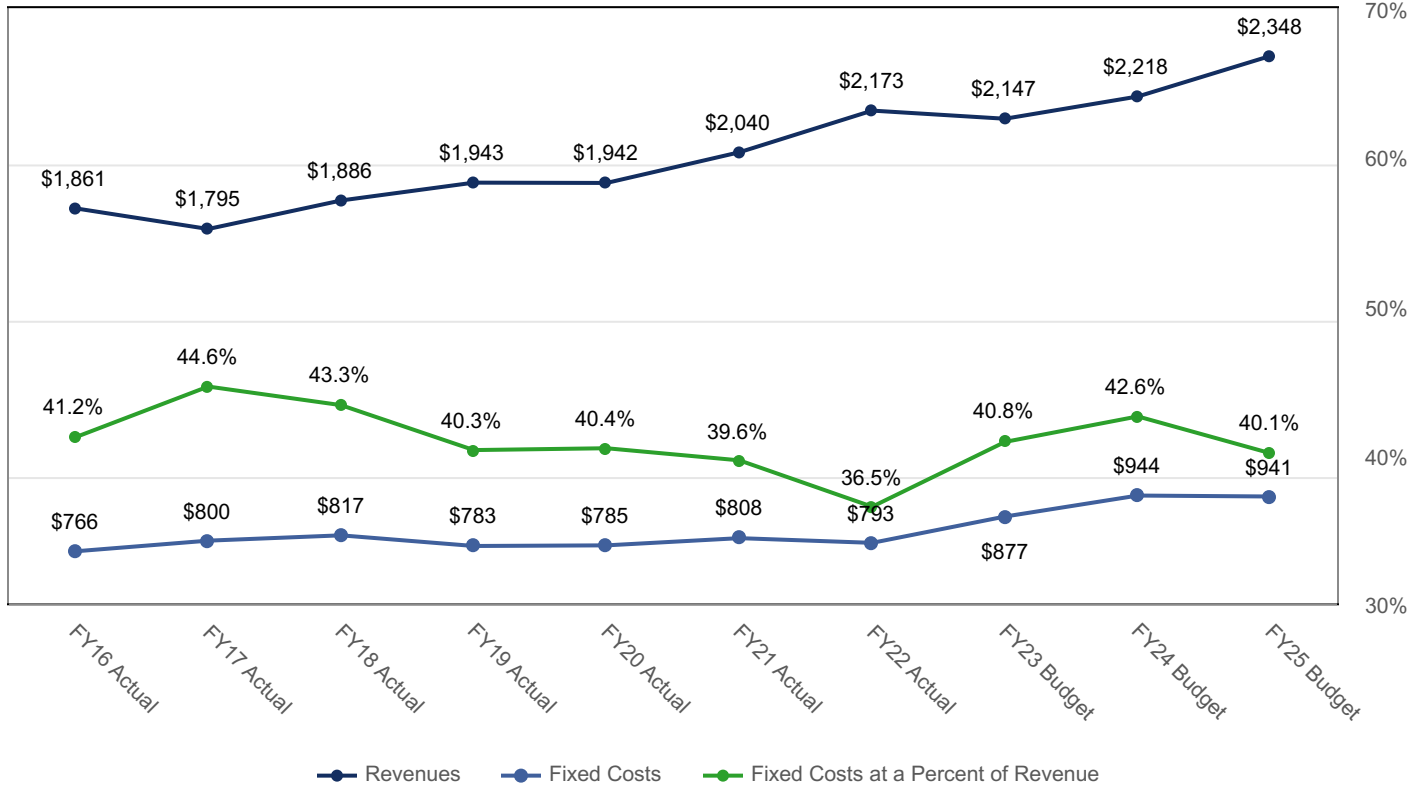
City Schools Required Contribution: State law requires that Baltimore City maintain its education funding effort from year to year on a per-pupil basis and pay a portion of the normal cost of the teacher pension system.

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

Fixed Cost Trends

Fixed costs represent 40.1% of total General Fund expenditures in the Fiscal 2025 Budget, a slight decrease from Fiscal 2024. From 2022 through 2024, there was a sharp increase largely attributed to the State-mandated City increase in contributions to the Baltimore City Public Schools. Under the new Kirwan funding formulas, the City's required contributions grew by \$49.5M in Fiscal 2023 and an additional \$79.5M in Fiscal 2024, a 49% increase over just a two-year period. City contributions for City Schools' operations now total \$389.3M in Fiscal 2025. The rapid increase in these costs have already begun to crowd out other discretionary City investments in City workforce salaries, service delivery, Capital investment, and new programming.

Fixed Costs vs Revenues
(Dollars in millions)



Employees' Retirement Systems

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

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

The F&P reform effort also called for a New Hires pension plan, for new sworn entrants to the City workforce. City Council legislation was proposed in 2015 but was not acted on. The funded status of the system has continued to decline, from 82.0% in Fiscal 2011 to 72.6% in Fiscal 2022.

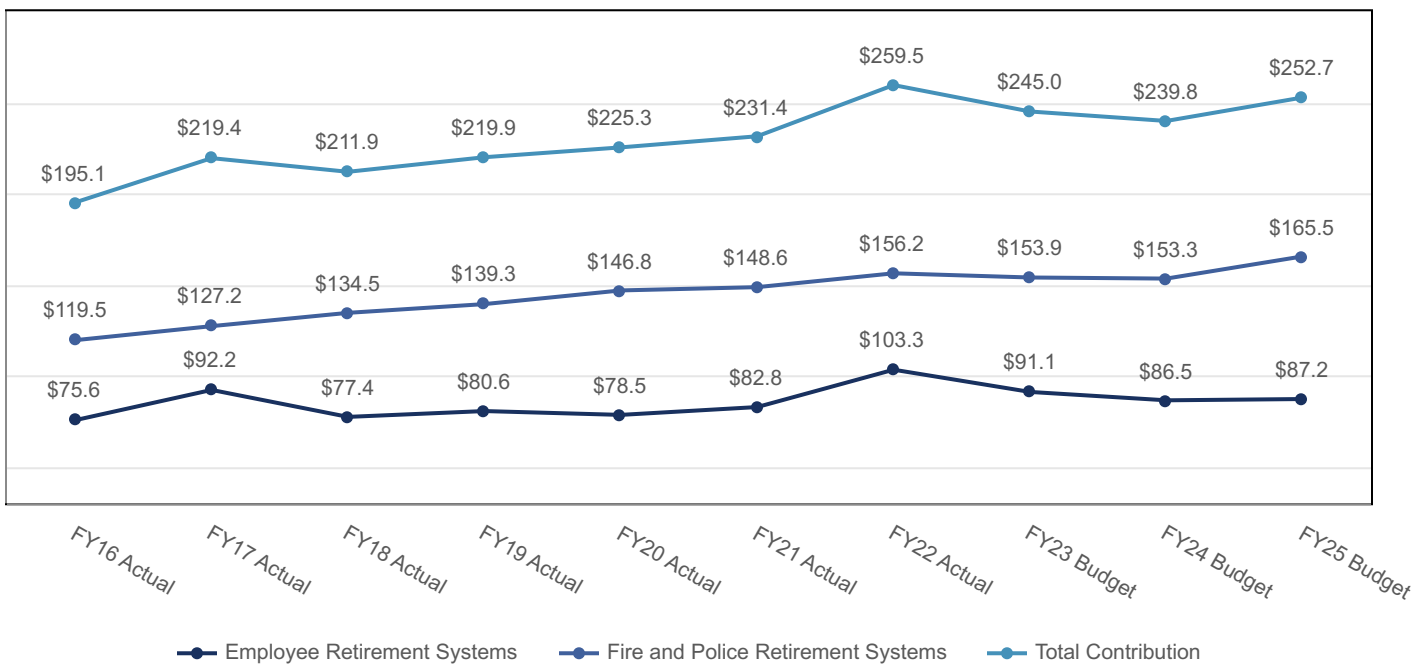
In 2013, the City also reformed the Employee Retirement System (ERS) for civilian employees. These reforms included:

- For existing civilian employees hired before July 1, 2014, phasing in employee contributions of 1% of salary per year up to a cap of 5% contributions in Fiscal 2019.
- Creating a new retirement system for employees hired after July 1, 2014. These employees can choose to enter the new Retirement Savings Plan (RSP) with mandatory employee contributions plus a City match, or a hybrid plan, which includes a mix of RSP and a guaranteed benefit under the Employee Retirement System.

In May 2019, a judgment was reached in the Baltimore Circuit Court on the longstanding litigation between the City and Fire and Police employees over pension reforms that were enacted in 2010. The judge upheld the City’s modification that extended the years of service required to earn a pension from 20 to 25 years. But the judge also ruled that the City unfairly withdrew benefits from already retired employees, and that those retirees were entitled to seek damages for lost benefits from the City. The City paid damages to affected retirees estimated at \$35.5M in Fiscal 2021.

For the Fiscal 2023 year-end report which informed the Fiscal 2025 budget, both the ERS and F&P systems experienced solid investment losses. The ERS system reported a 6.4% return and the F&P system reported a 7.2% return, both on a market value basis. Overall actuarial report required contributions are expected to increase for Fiscal 2025 for both systems, due to the smoothing of investment gains against prior losses. The closure of new Class C entrants, with new hires entering the new ERS pension system, is expected to mitigate some of the increase.

Contribution to Employee Retirement Systems (All Funds)
(Dollars in millions)



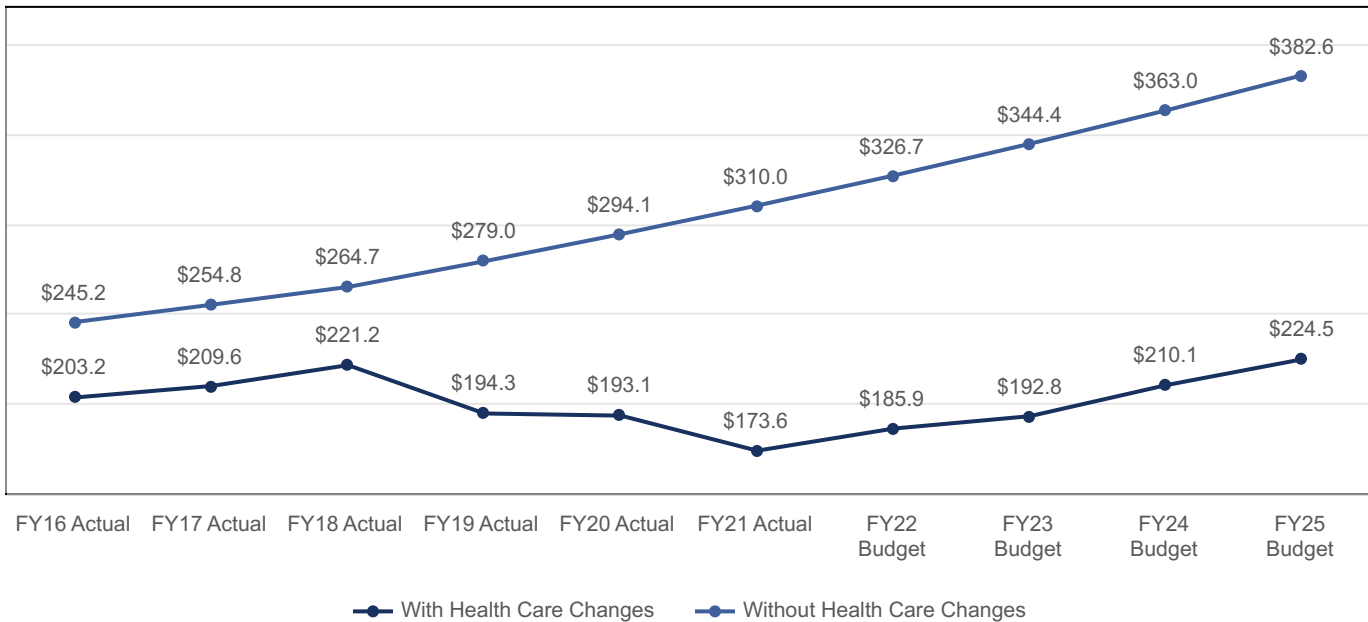
ERS figures also include Library, Sheriff’s Office, and Elected Officials.

Health Care for Employees and Retirees

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

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

Baltimore City Health Care Costs
(Dollars in millions)



Fiscal 2011 Changes

- 10% prescription drug premium co-share for retirees

Fiscal 2012 Changes

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

Fiscal 2013 Changes

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

Fiscal 2014 Changes

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

Fiscal 2017 Changes

- The City shifted several health care plans to a self-funded model, which decreased external administrative costs and provided the City with greater flexibility in determining premiums. This shift decreased City costs by \$7 million in calendar year 2017.
- The City reduced Medicare supplemental plan reimbursements paid by the City from 100% to 80%, which decreased costs by \$8.6 million in calendar year 2017.

Fiscal 2019 Changes

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

Fiscal 2020 Changes

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

Fiscal 2022 Changes

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

Fiscal 2024 Changes

- There were no changes to healthcare policy.

Fiscal 2025 Changes

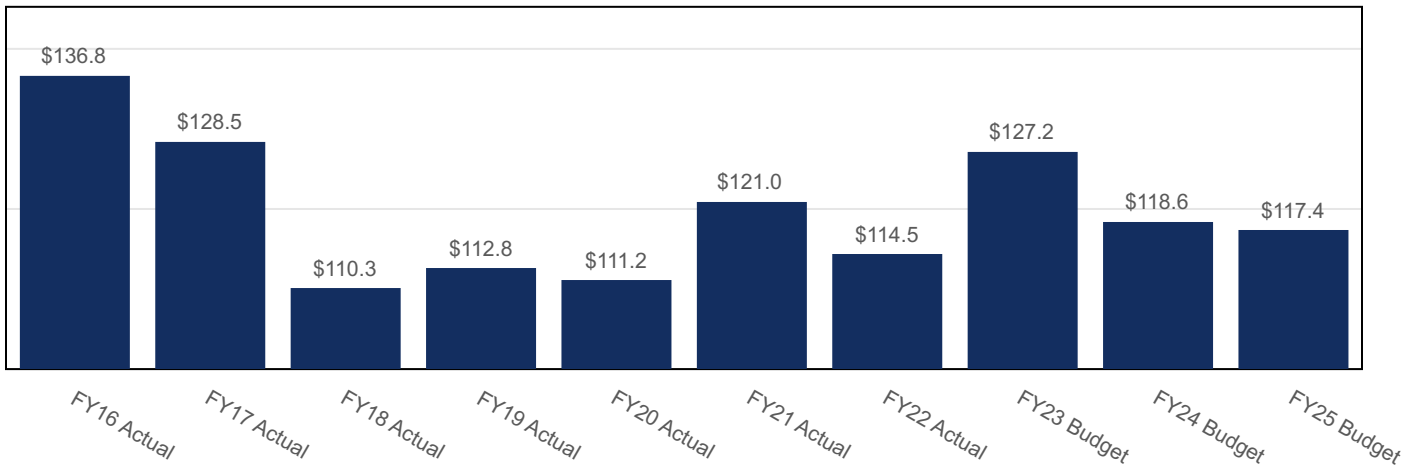
- The City will contribute the actuarial determined contribution (ADC) amount to the OPEB Trust Fund beginning in Fiscal 2025. This change allows the City to draw on some OPEB Trust fund resources rather than contributing the full PAYGO cost. This change is consistent with the funding approach for City pensions, and is enabled by the rapid improvement in the funded status of the plan to 97.7% as of the end of Fiscal 2023. The improvement in the funded status was largely driven by the transition of retirees to Medicare Advantage Plans in 2021.

Debt Service

Debt service costs are the principal and interest payments due in the current year for previously issued City debt. The uses a variety of debt instruments including General Obligation bonds, revenue bonds, and Tax Increment Financing (TIF) bonds, among others. The City's total debt service is projected at \$362.0 million for Fiscal 2025.

In the General Fund debt service is budgeted at \$117.3 million for Fiscal 2025. The reduction is due to the retirement of \$6 million of 20-year General Obligation debt from the 2003 series, and the retirement of \$17 million of 10-year refinancing debt from 2013. The budget assumes the issuance of new GO Bond debt and County Transportation Bond debt in Fiscal 2025 based on scheduled project needs and available authority. The following chart illustrates General Fund debt service over the past 10 years:

Debt Service History
(Dollars in millions)



Risk Management

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

Cost Center	Fund Name	FY24 Budget	FY25 Budget
Workers’ Comp - Direct	Multiple Funds	67,372,247	73,687,130
Risk Management Administration	Multiple Funds	8,506,275	8,846,526
Auto - Animal Liability Insurance	Multiple Funds	4,947,057	5,144,939
Judgments and Suits - Awards (Law)	Multiple Funds	3,951,758	4,109,828
General Tort Liability Insurance	General and Fleet Funds	3,771,903	3,922,779
Self Insurance Stabilization Reserve	General Fund	3,741,928	0
Legal Fees	General Fund	3,600,000	3,744,000
Insurance - Other Risks	Multiple Funds	1,981,447	2,061,724
Property and Casualty Insurance	Multiple Funds	1,782,302	1,853,594
Total		99,654,917	103,370,520

Table in dollars.

While most costs are budgeted centrally within the City’s Self-Insurance Fund, Service 126, workers’ compensation is allocated across City agencies, and administrative costs are captured within the Departments of Finance and Law. The Fiscal 2025 budget includes an annual contribution into the City’s Risk Management Fund to pay workers’ compensation claims. The City’s annual contribution required to cover claims, which is updated annually, is informed by the actuarial firm the City works with to forecast risk liabilities.

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

Debt Service

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

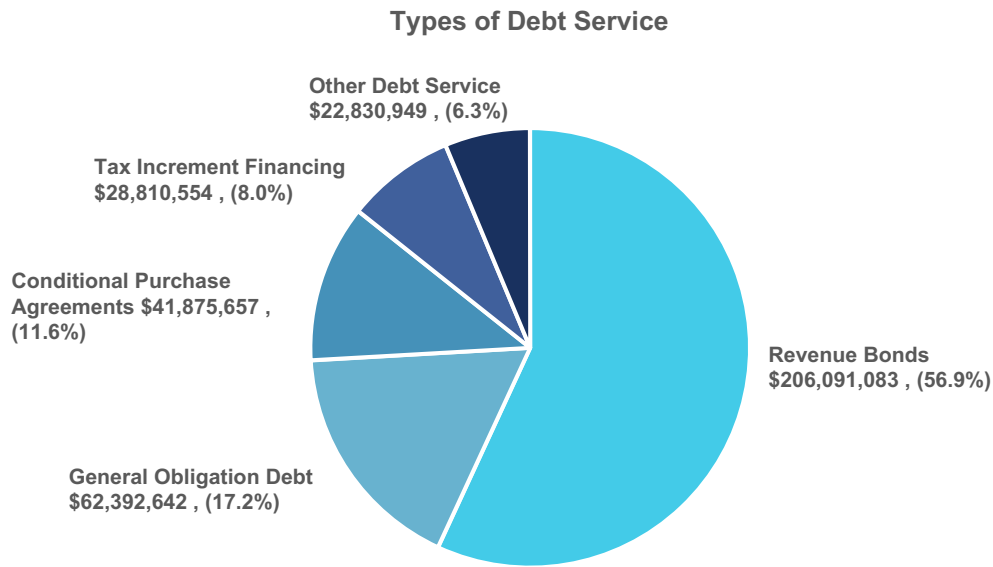
Issuing debt, particularly General Obligation and tax-supported bonds, allows the City to spread the cost of large scale projects among the generations that will ultimately benefit from them.

The Fiscal 2025 budget for debt service (all funds) is \$362.0 million, \$5.3 million higher than the Fiscal 2024 appropriation level.

Fund Name	FY22 Actual	FY23 Actual	FY24 Budget	FY25 Budget
General Fund				
General	75.6	78.2	63.6	61.7
Stormwater Utility	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7
Conditional Purchase Agreements				
General	7.1	9.7	9.8	8.6
Internal Service	25.0	26.9	24.8	32.5
Wastewater Utility	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Federal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
State	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Special Revenue	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6
Revenue Bonds				
General	14.4	12.9	14.0	14.8
Wastewater Utility	97.6	35.9	101.4	101.4
Water Utility	75.6	35.8	76.9	76.9
Stormwater Utility	3.8	5.7	5.0	5.0
Parking Enterprise	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.0
Tax Increment Financing				
General	16.3	16.0	28.9	28.8
Other Debt Service				
General	1.1	(24.0)	2.4	3.9
Internal Service	0.0	0.0	0.0	–
Wastewater Utility	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4
Water Utility	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2
Stormwater Utility	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Parking Enterprise	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
Federal	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.7
Special Revenue	15.6	15.4	15.8	14.9
Total	344.5	228.5	356.7	362.0

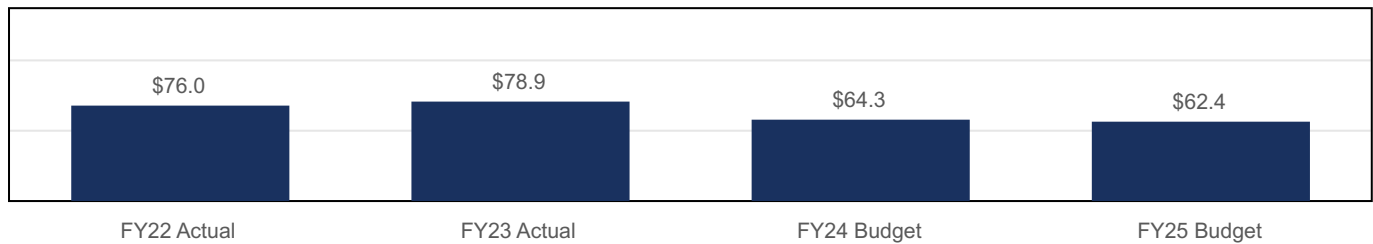
Table in millions of dollars.

Types of Debt Service Payments



General Obligation Bonds

(Dollars in millions)



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

Every two years, the City must get permission from voters through a ballot referendum to issue these bonds to borrow funds for capital projects. The questions are sometimes referred to as loan authorizations, as voters are authorizing the City to issue debt that will be paid back over time. Each bond issue question refers to a “loan” dedicated to a broad purpose, such as affordable housing or community and economic development. In 2020, voters were asked to authorize \$80 million in GO bonds per year for fiscal years 2022 and 2023.

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

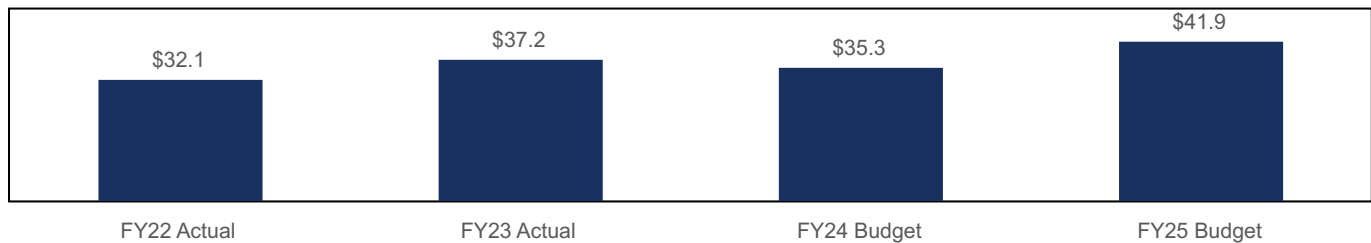
The table below shows the principal and interest required to service the existing General Obligation Bond debt of the City until maturity. This data is based on current capital appropriations, it does not reflect borrowing reflected in the future years of the Capital Improvement Plan (CIP).

Payment Type	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030-34	2035-39	2040-44	Total
General Obligation Bonds									
Principal	41.7	41.3	41.0	40.5	38.3	149.3	113.2	41.8	546.9
Interest	20.1	18.1	16.2	14.4	12.6	41.8	16.4	2.4	164.0
SWAP									0.0
Education General Obligation Bonds									
Principal	14.7	14.6	14.3	13.8	12.4	40.7	27.1	11.2	162.8
Interest	6.2	5.5	4.9	4.2	3.5	11.4	2.4	0.8	45.8
Stormwater General Obligation Bonds									
Principal	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.1	2.4
Interest	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.8
Total	83.1	79.8	76.6	73.1	66.9	244.2	160.0	56.4	922.7

Table in millions of dollars.

Conditional Purchase Agreements

(Dollars in millions)



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

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

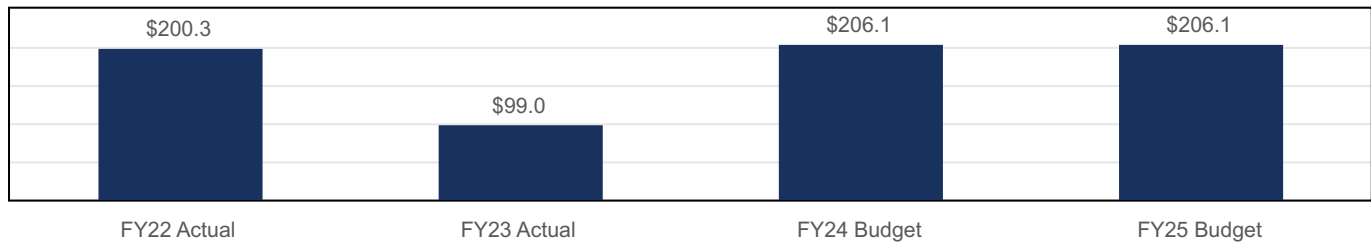
The following table shows the principal and interest required to service the existing CPA debt of the City until maturity:

Payment Type	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030-34	Total
Conditional Purchase Agreement							
Principal	30.2	28.7	25.5	20.1	15.8	38.8	159.1
Interest	6.0	4.3	3.3	2.5	1.8	3.0	20.9
Total	36.2	33.0	28.8	22.6	17.6	41.8	180.0

Table in millions of dollars.

Revenue Bonds

(Dollars in millions)



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

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

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

Payment Type	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Water Utility Revenue Bonds					
Principal	37.5	38.9	40.0	41.3	47.2
Interest	39.4	39.2	38.8	37.9	36.6
SWAP	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Wastewater Utility Fund Revenue Bonds					
Principal	59.5	59.5	59.5	58.7	64.1
Interest	42.5	42.9	42.0	40.7	38.9
Convention Center Headquarters Revenue Bonds					
Principal	4.0	4.6	5.0	5.5	6.0
Interest	12.7	12.5	12.3	12.0	11.7
Parking Facilities Revenue Bonds					
Principal	4.6	4.7	5.3	5.4	5.7
Interest	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.2	1.9
SWAP	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Transportation Revenue Bonds					
Principal	11.7	7.7	8.0	8.3	8.6
Interest	2.8	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.3
Stormwater Revenue Bonds					
Principal	2.5	2.4	2.5	3.4	3.5
Interest	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7
Stormwater Transportation Revenue Bonds					
Principal	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3
Interest	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Total	227.7	224.9	225.2	224.4	232.9

Table in millions of dollars.

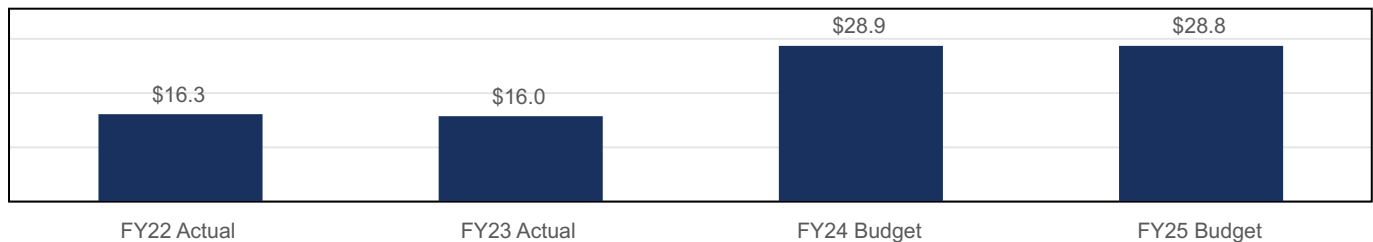
The table below reflects revenue bond debt service through Fiscal 2064. These amounts are based on existing bonds, it does reflect anticipated borrowing reflected in the CIP.

Payment Type	2030-34	2035-39	2040-44	2045-49	2050-54	2055-59	2060-64	Total
Water Utility Revenue Bonds								
Principal	273.7	272.7	259.0	160.3	70.2	24.5		1,060.4
Interest	150.8	102.9	58.2	22.8	5.1	0.7		340.5
SWAP								0.0
Wastewater Utility Fund Revenue Bonds								
Principal	358.2	315.6	260.1	183.6	112.7	20.5		1,250.7
Interest	150.8	102.9	58.2	22.8	5.1	0.7		340.5
Convention Center Headquarters Revenue Bonds								
Principal	42.3	54.0	68.9	59.3	0.0	0.0		224.5
Interest	51.0	39.1	23.8	5.0	0.0	0.0		118.9
Parking Facilities Revenue Bonds								
Principal	30.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		30.4
Interest	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		1.0
SWAP								0.0
Transportation Revenue Bonds								
Principal	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		25.0
Interest	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		2.0
Stormwater Revenue Bonds								
Principal	14.0	16.0	18.3	21.1	10.6	7.6	3.2	90.8
Interest	13.4	9.3	7.0	4.2	1.4	0.6	0.0	35.9
Stormwater Transportation Revenue Bonds								
Principal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Interest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	1,120.1	917.5	759.6	486.8	208.2	54.5	3.3	3,550.0

Table in millions of dollars.

Tax Increment Financing Bonds

(Dollars in millions)



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

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

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

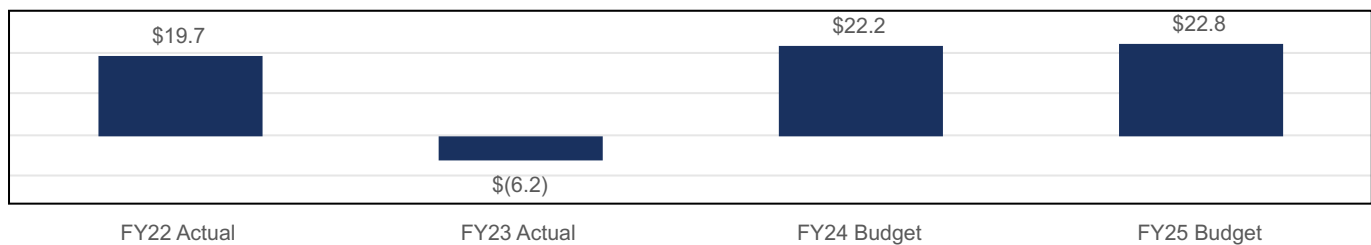
The following table shows the principal and interest required to service the existing TIF debt of the City until maturity:

Payment Type	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	30-34	35-39	40-44	40-49	50-54	Total
TIF Special Obligation Bonds											
Principal	7.7	8.2	8.8	9.8	10.8	64.0	91.0	73.6	62.2	27.6	363.7
Interest	17.0	16.5	16.1	15.7	15.3	67.8	49.1	27.5	12.7	1.3	239.0
Total	24.7	24.7	24.9	25.5	26.1	131.8	140.1	101.1	74.9	28.9	602.7

Table in millions of dollars.

Other Debt Service

(Dollars in millions)



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

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

Payment Type	2024	2025	2026	Total
Long-term Financing with Federal Government				
Principal	2.4	2.3	1.0	5.7
Interest	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Total	2.5	2.4	1.0	5.9

Table in millions of dollars.

Debt Management Policy

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

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

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

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

Legal Debt Limits

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

- The purpose for which the debt is being issued. Generally speaking, debt should be issued for capital projects and economic development and not for operating expenditures.
- Whether there is sufficient revenue to cover the annual debt service. The City must identify a source of revenue that can be relied on to cover the annual payments for the life of the debt. Debt repayment can take decades one-time or temporary sources of revenue and/or cost savings cannot be relied on to make a responsible decision about the affordability of a debt issue. This analysis must also consider what type of revenue can and cannot be used to pay for debt service. Certain types of debt (e.g. taxable, revenue bonds) cannot be repaid with revenue generated from taxes.
- The relationship between annual debt service and the total budget. The percentage of annual spending dedicated to debt should be consistent with that of similarly sized cities. The FY25 budget includes \$362.0 million for debt service – this is 10.0% of total All Funds spending (consistent with the FY24 Adopted Budget). The FY25 budget for the City's General Fund includes \$118 million for debt service, or 4.8% of total General Fund spending. Generally, debt service should not exceed 10% of total expenditures.

- Whether the savings associated with a refunding exceed the cost of issuance. Very rarely would it make sense to pay more to issue a refunding than what will be saved. This situation would only make sense if the refunding released the City from other restrictions or obligations.

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

Effects of Existing Debt on Current and Future Operations

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

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

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

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

The City issued the 2013B bonds to refunded Series 1998A, 2001A, 2003A, 2003B, 2004A, and 2005A. The amortization was structured to pay off the refunded bonds within the same 20-year maturity schedule of the original bonds. The last large payment occurred in Fiscal 2023 in the amount of \$21.6 million; the savings is reflected in the Fiscal 2024 debt service budget.

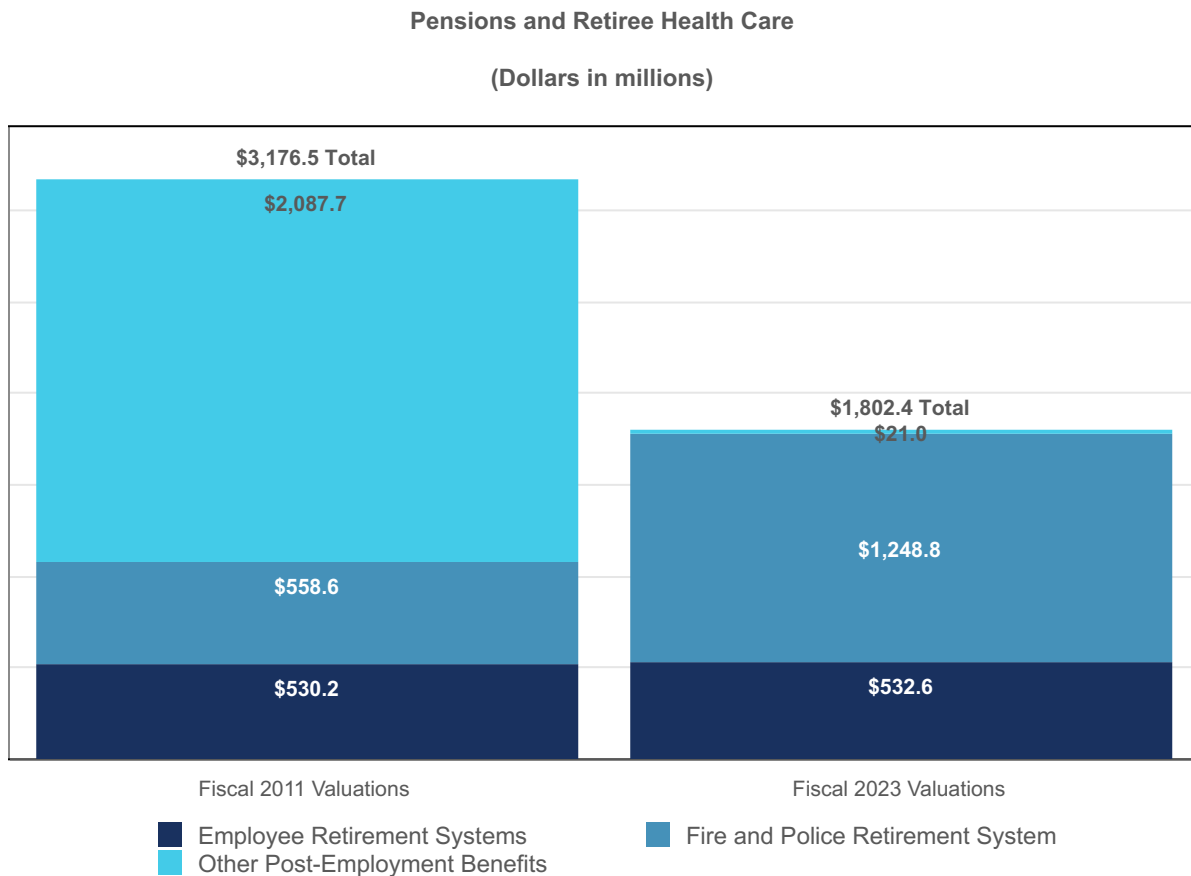
The City does not have a GO statutory debt limit but is subject to a three-step process described in "Legal Debt Limits" above. Outstanding debt per capita and the ratio to assessed value may increase, but still remain below danger point thresholds. Revenue debt service constitutes the largest increase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

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

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

Recurring Liabilities

Pensions and Retiree Health Care



As with many cities and states across the country, Baltimore faces large-scale, long-term liabilities associated with retiree pension and health benefits. Pensions and retiree health plans have pay-as-you-go costs equal to the benefits distributed or claimed that year, but they also have accrued obligations to be paid in the future. Actuaries determine the amount of assets that must be set aside now to ensure adequate resources are available in the future. The chart above shows the decline in long-term liabilities between Fiscal 2011 and 2023.

The primary driver of the decrease is the change in liability for post-employment health benefits. Due to consistent City contributions to the OPEB Trust Fund and the move of retirees to more efficient Medicare Advantage Plans, the City’s outstanding liability has been dramatically reduced in the Fiscal 2023 valuation.

Liabilities related to Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB liability) and retiree healthcare have continued to decline due to a series of reform efforts undertaken over the last decade. As of the end of Fiscal 2023 the City’s OPEB liability was 97.7% funded. Improvement in the overall position is attributable to switching to Medicare Advantage plans and strong investment performance.

Liabilities for the FPERS and ERS pension plans continue to grow due to ongoing amortization of prior year investment losses, the steady decrease in number of active employees, the growing number of retirees, and the adoption of more conservative actuarial methods. For the Fiscal 2023 year-end actuarial report, the funded ratio for ERS increased from 79.9% to 80.0%, and FPERS decreased from 72.5% to 71.7%.

Convention Center Hotel

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

The repayment of debt is paid from two dedicated revenue sources: Property Tax revenues generated by the Hotel above the baseline level and Hotel Tax revenues generated by the Convention Center Hotel, also known as “site specific Hotel Tax”. If those revenues are not sufficient to cover the debt service cost, the City must contribute to cover the deficit, not to exceed 25% of general Hotel Tax revenue (\$7 million).

Quarantine Road Landfill

The City’s Quarantine Road landfill is nearing the end of its useful life and on track to reach capacity in Fiscal 2027 based upon current waste generation conditions. State and federal laws and regulations require that a landfill is covered, maintained, and monitored for a minimum of thirty years after closure.

The City makes annual contributions to a Landfill Trust Fund to plan for future closure costs, estimated at \$36.5 million, and new landfill development costs, estimated to cost from \$85 million to \$102 million.

In the capital budget, the City has appropriated \$48.0 million for the landfill expansion. The Fiscal 2025 Capital Budget and CIP includes an additional \$6 million (\$3 million annually from Fiscal 2025 through Fiscal 2026) to complete this project. The Fiscal 2025 operating budget includes \$7.7 million for costs associated with closing the existing location and developing the new location.

One-Time Liabilities

General Legal Liability

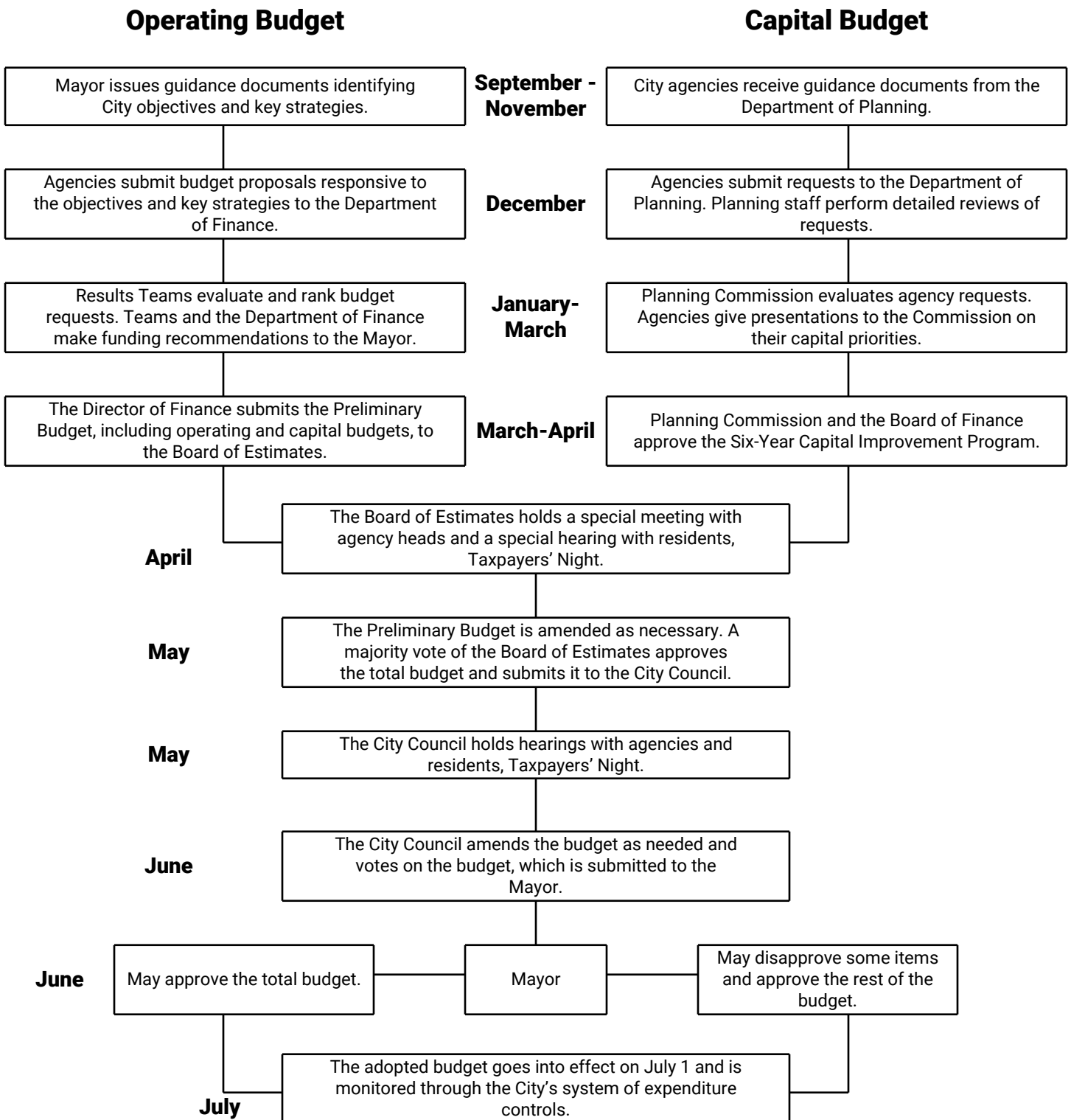
The City is facing multiple lawsuits, which include suits related to: wrongful imprisonment; compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act; compliance with the Clean Air Act, a local ordinance that raises emission standards for City waste incinerators; and ongoing litigation regarding public safety.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

FISCAL 2025

SUMMARY OF THE ADOPTED BUDGET

Budget Process and Related Policies

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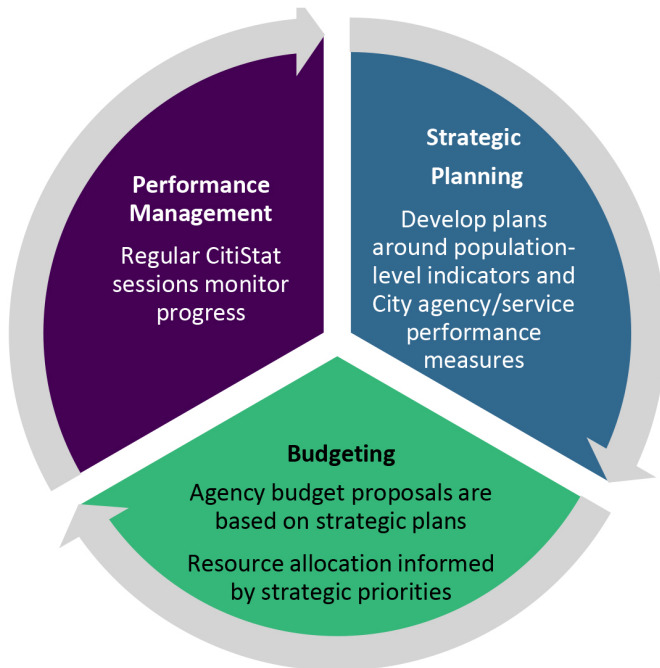


Fiscal 2025 Budget Schedule

The table below shows the budget calendar for Fiscal 2025. In accordance with the Charter of Baltimore City, a schedule is published each year to prepare the upcoming fiscal year’s budget. Article VI, Section 3 of the Charter mandates the following timeline and events:

- The Department of Finance introduces a proposed budget, including operating and capital revenue and expenses, to the Board of Estimates (BOE) at least 30 days prior to the BOE adoption of the budget.
- The BOE must hold public hearings that allow City Council members, agency heads, and City residents to share their thoughts on the proposed budget.
- The BOE must submit a recommended budget to the City Council at least 45 days before the beginning of the fiscal year.
- The City Council has at least 40 days after receipt of the BOE recommended budget to enact the budget. The City Council must adopt the budget at least five days before the start of the fiscal year, July 1.

Item	Description	Scheduled Date
Preliminary Budget at BOE	Transmittal of Department of Finance Recommendations to the Board of Estimates.	April 1, 2024
Preliminary Budget Presented to BOE	Presentation on the Fiscal 2025 Preliminary Budget by Budget Director.	April 3, 2024
Special Meeting of the BOE	Presentation of the Fiscal 2025 budget with agency heads.	April 17, 2024
Taxpayer’s Night	Presentation of the Fiscal 2025 budget to the public, with an opportunity for public comment.	April 17, 2024
Ordinance at BOE	Board of Estimates adopts proposed Ordinance of Estimates. This includes transmittal of the Executive Summary Budget Book.	May 1, 2024
Ordinance at City Council	Introduction of proposed Ordinance of Estimates to City Council and publication in two daily newspapers, as well as transmittal of the Agency Detail to City Council.	May 6, 2024
Taxpayers’ Night	Presentation of the Fiscal 2025 budget to the public, with an opportunity for public comment.	May 16, 2024
Budget Hearings	Budget hearings with agency representatives to discuss the Fiscal 2025 proposed budget.	May 23-June 6, 2024
Ordinance Passage	Passage of Ordinance of Estimates for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 2025.	no later than June 26, 2024



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

Strategic planning for the budget process is centered on a set of Pillars, which are broadly defined goals for the City. Although these have been modified and adjusted to reflect the priorities of each Mayoral administration, similar themes are common. The Fiscal 2025 budget was built around Mayor Scott’s [Action Plan](#) and five Pillars: Prioritizing Our Youth, Building Public Safety, Clean and Healthy Communities, Equitable Neighborhood Development, and Responsible Stewardship of City Resources. The

Action Plan seeks to operationalize the Mayor’s vision for the City of Baltimore and establish measurable goals for residents to assess progress on achieving this vision. Operating budget information is provided by Pillar in the [Operating Budget Recommendations](#) chapter.

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

Performance Management

Regular performance management sessions are held between the Mayor’s Senior Team, the Mayor’s Office of Performance and Innovation (OPI), and agency leadership to discuss performance, identify problems, diagnose causes, and direct resources to solve problems. Staff from the Bureau of the Budget and Management Research (BBMR), Department of Human Resources, and Baltimore City Information and Technology staff also participate in these meetings. Performance management meetings are either agency-focused or topic-focused, centered on a Mayoral priority, and include multiple agencies. OPI has developed a set of “Stat” meetings, including PoliceStat, FireStat, and CleanStat. In Fiscal 2024 stat meetings have also been convened for the following topics spanning multiple agencies: Grants Management, Invoice Payment, Permitting, and Procurement.

Service-Level Performance Measures

Service-level performance measures were first developed in Fiscal 2011 for larger agencies and in Fiscal 2012 for small and medium-sized agencies. As part of the Fiscal 2025 budget, agencies were given the opportunity to modify performance measures to ensure metrics provided an accurate assessment of service delivery.

Performance measures fall into one of four categories; measures are presented by category in budget publications. The table below gives examples from Service 609: Emergency Medical Services.

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

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

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

Agency Performance Plans

In Fiscal 2024 City agencies prepared and submitted annual performance plans outlining performance goals for all City services. As part of their Fiscal 2025 budget proposals, agencies submitted updated performance plans to report out on prior year performance and provide performance goals for Fiscal 2025. Beyond their use in the budget process, performance plans are updated and reviewed on a quarterly basis. During quarterly reviews, the City Administrator meets with agencies to discuss and solve barriers impacting agency performance and to celebrate progress made in critical areas. Agency performance plans are published on the Office of Performance and Innovation [website](#).

Community Engagement

Community engagement is critical to any city budgeting process. As part of the Fiscal 2025 budget process, Mayor Scott hosted four budget events to provide information on the City’s budget and gather feedback from the public on their priorities, allowing this feedback to be incorporated in the Preliminary Budget. Neighborhoods and community associations were also given the opportunity to request engagement sessions to discuss the Fiscal 2025 budget. Following the release of the Preliminary Budget, residents will have the opportunity to provide feedback on the recommended budget at Taxpayer Night events hosted by the Board of Estimates and City Council. Looking ahead, BBMR is continuously developing additional opportunities for community engagement earlier in the budget process.

Operating Budget Process

The planning process for Baltimore's budget begins in August. The major milestones in the operating budget process are described below.

Current Level of Service (CLS)

The budget planning process started with projections to determine the cost of providing the same level of service in the upcoming year. This projection served as the baseline for the preliminary budget and assumed that the City will maintain the same level of services, but added necessary costs, such as extraordinary inflation, or removed prior year one-time costs, such as a new software or study. The CLS budget also included changes across agencies, such as cost of living adjustments for salaries, negotiated pay increases, or changes in health benefit costs. Based on CLS, BBMR assessed whether the City expected to be operating with a surplus or deficit, which informed strategic planning and guidance for agencies in developing budget proposals.

Agency Budget Proposals

Following the CLS analysis, the Mayor issued budget guidance for City agencies and offices. This guidance was used by agencies to prepare proposals summarizing their performance goals, service level priorities, and funding plans to achieve these goals. The Fiscal 2025 budget guidance requested one proposal per service in all agency budgets and solicited enhancement requests for new initiatives and programs.

Operating Budget Recommendations

Budget proposals were reviewed and evaluated by BBMR and the Mayor's Office. BBMR presented recommendations throughout a series of Tollgate meetings with the Mayor's Office. Proposals were evaluated to identify key investments needed to advance citywide priorities.

Preliminary Budget

The Mayor utilized recommendations from BBMR to develop a balanced budget that reflects his priorities. The Preliminary Budget summarizes major revenues and lays out the proposed spending plan for the upcoming year. The Preliminary Budget is introduced to the Board of Estimates (BOE) for consideration.

Board of Estimates Review

The BOE will hold a series of hearings with agencies and residents to understand the recommendations outlined in the Preliminary Budget. Resident feedback is shared during the annual Taxpayers' Night. The Mayor has the opportunity to propose modifications to the Preliminary Budget based on feedback received during this stage. The BOE compiles its recommendations into the Ordinance of Estimates that is referred to the City Council for consideration.

City Council Review and Approval

Following the introduction of the Ordinance of Estimates, the City Council will hold agency hearings and a second Taxpayers' Night. Fiscal 2025 will be the second year where the City Council will have the opportunity to amend the budget through transfers across City services with General Fund appropriations

Budgetary and Accounting Basis

Budgetary Basis

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

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

Budgetary Units

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

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

Revenues and Expenditures

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

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

Relationship Between Budgeting and Accounting

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

- Encumbrances are recorded as a reservation of fund balance (budget) as opposed to expenditures (GAAP).
- Certain revenues and expenses, (e.g., compensated absences) not recognized for budgetary purposes are accrued (GAAP).
- Self-insurance contributions are recognized as expenditures for budget purposes only.

Enterprise Fund differences consist of the following:

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

Fund Structure

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

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

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

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

Accounting Basis

Organization

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

General, Debt Service, and Capital Projects

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

Enterprise and Internal Service Funds

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

Encumbrances

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

Operating and Capital Plan Budgetary Control

Operating Plan

Level of Control

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

Mechanisms

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

Appropriations

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

Encumbered Funds

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

Carryovers

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

Capital Plan

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

Appropriations

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

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

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

Monitoring

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

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

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

Integrated Financial System

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

Cost Control

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

Key Budgetary and Financial Policies

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

Operating and Capital Budget Policies

Fundamental budget policies are set forth in the City Charter.

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

Fiscal 2024 Compliance

As of publication, the City is completing closeout entries for the Fiscal 2024 budget to ensure all City agencies end the fiscal year within budget. The Fiscal 2024 budget met all requirements regarding hearings, adoption, and capital funding.

Financial Forecasting Policies

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

Reserve Policies

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

In 2010, Baltimore voters approved a Charter amendment that eliminated a provision limiting the size of the unassigned portion of the General Fund balance to 1% of budgeted revenues. This restriction had placed the City in a relatively poor position compared to other large cities and worked against the City's interest in achieving sound financial practices. The Charter permits a \$1 million contingency appropriation and the Fiscal 2023 budget included the full \$1 million.

Financial Reporting Policies

The City has received the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) annual award for Excellence in Financial Reporting for over 25 years and the Distinguished Budget Presentation award each year applied since Fiscal 1988. The [Comprehensive Annual Financial Report](#) is prepared in conformance with the Governmental Accounting Standards Board requirements. The City annually prepares the required full disclosure statements to comply with Securities and Exchange Commission requirements, provides fully descriptive notes in its annual financial report and disclosure statements, and secures an unqualified independent audit report.

Investment Policies

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

Self-Insurance Policies

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

Debt Policies and Credit Rating

In 1990, the City adopted a formal debt policy which sets forth annual borrowing limits, consolidation of all financing arrangements within the Department of Finance, refunding and refinancing policies, and limits on key debt management ratios. In the development of the annual borrowing plan, the effects of debt on key ratios outlined in the policy are updated and analyzed. The objective is to maintain the City's reputation in the credit rating community as having a conservative approach to all aspects of debt management including debt service expenses, debt retirement schedules, and debt capacity ratios. The policy recognizes the fundamental role that debt has in the effort to maintain or improve the City's credit rating.

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

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

Fiscal Policies for Economic Development

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

Fiscal Stability Practices

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

FISCAL 2025

SUMMARY OF THE ADOPTED BUDGET

Revenue

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Major Revenues Forecast

The Fiscal 2025 General Fund Budget reflects \$2.3 billion in General Fund revenue, \$129.9 million, or 5.9%, higher than the Fiscal 2024 Adopted Budget of \$2.2 billion. Revenue projections are based on trend data including actual revenue patterns through the 2nd Quarter of Fiscal 2024. Major revenue sources include Property Taxes, Highway User Revenues, Income Taxes, and Earnings on Investments among others. Each major revenue source of the Fiscal 2025 budget is detailed below.

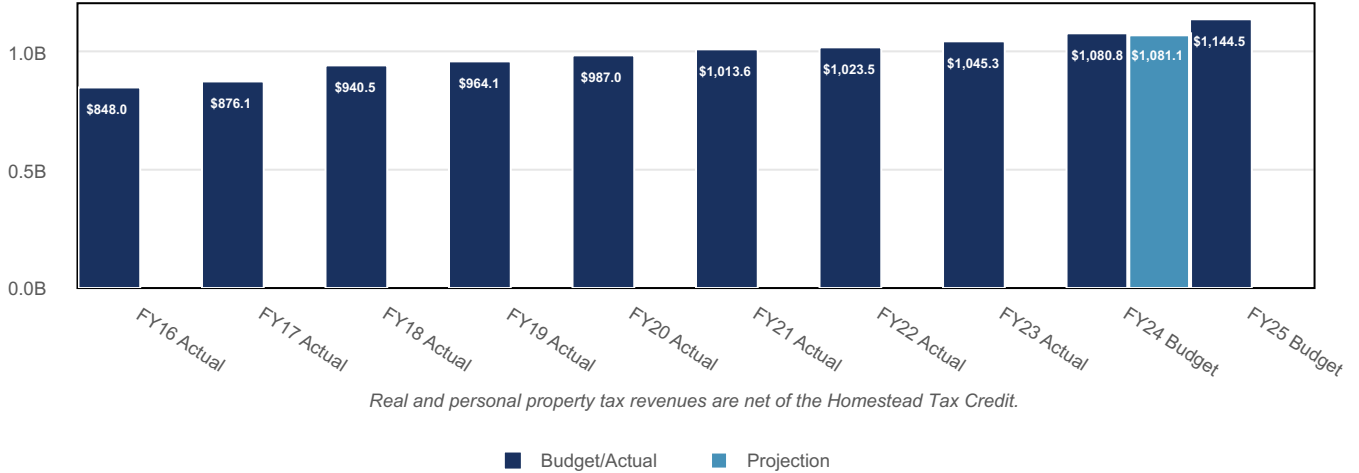
Revenue Category	Budget Amount		Change Amount	
	FY24	FY25	Dollar	Percent
Property Taxes	1,080,820,000	1,144,536,000	63,716,000	5.9%
Income Tax	447,543,000	466,452,000	18,909,000	4.2%
Highway User Revenues	193,444,051	234,719,000	41,274,949	21.3%
State Aid	117,680,000	107,680,000	(10,000,000)	-8.5%
Recordation & Transfer Taxes	96,896,000	92,125,000	(4,771,000)	-4.9%
Energy Tax	49,800,000	51,166,000	1,366,000	2.7%
Telecommunication Tax	34,928,000	33,686,000	(1,242,000)	-3.6%
Net Hotel Tax	30,429,000	30,762,000	333,000	1.1%
Earnings on Investments	26,038,000	41,603,000	15,565,000	59.8%
Traffic Cameras	25,981,000	26,825,000	844,000	3.2%
Net Parking Revenues	17,126,624	23,020,466	5,893,842	34.4%
Children and Youth Fund	(14,225,000)	(15,152,000)	(927,000)	6.5%
Total Tax Credits (Excl. Homestead)	(103,363,000)	(100,898,000)	2,465,000	-2.4%
All Other	214,744,052	211,175,534	(3,568,518)	-1.7%
Total General Fund Revenue	2,217,841,727	2,347,700,000	129,858,273	5.9%

Table in dollars.

Property Taxes

Fiscal 2025 Projection: \$1.14 billion
Change from Fiscal 2024: 5.9% increase

Real and Personal Property Tax Revenues
(Dollars in millions)



Property Tax revenue is projected to be \$63.7 million higher than the Fiscal 2024 Adopted Budget. The projection is driven by the continued strong growth in the assessed value of City properties. This growth can be attributed to the strength of the real estate market the City experienced in 2022 and 2023. The Real and Personal Property rates will remain unchanged at \$2.248 and \$5.62 per \$100 of assessed value respectively. Each year, the State Department of Assessments and Taxation (SDAT) estimates the value of all taxable real property and issues new assessments for approximately one-third of properties. Personal property is assessed annually, and valuations are established by SDAT based on income tax returns filed by individual businesses.

Real Property Taxes, excluding the cost of the Assessment Tax Credit (ATC), also known as the Homestead Tax Credit, are estimated to yield \$1,036.5 million, an increase of 6.7% or \$65.4 million from the Fiscal 2024 Budget. Personal Property Taxes are estimated to yield \$133.9 million in Fiscal 2025, an increase of 1.0% or \$65.4 million from the Fiscal 2024 Budget. The Homestead Tax Credit protects owner-occupied residential properties from assessment increases that exceed 4% annual growth by phasing the increase in over multiple years. The cost of administering the City’s Homestead Tax Credit is projected to increase by \$3.5 million, or 15.4%, from \$22.9 million in Fiscal 2024 to \$26.4 million in Fiscal 2025.

For Fiscal 2025, SDAT reassessed Group 3, which represents the southern area of the City map below. Group 3 assessments grew an average of 17.9% over three years. This figure includes 16.0% growth for commercial, which includes taxable and exempt properties, and 19.4% growth for residential property assessments. Despite this growth, the City will experience the lowest increase compared to the statewide assessment growth average of 23.4% resulting from commercial properties increasing by 17.6% and residential properties increasing by 25.6%.

Fiscal Year	Assessment Group	Full Cash Value Assessment Increase
Fiscal 2011	Group 1	(2.6)%
Fiscal 2012	Group 2	(8.7)%
Fiscal 2013	Group 3	(6.8)%
Fiscal 2014	Group 1	(3.1)%
Fiscal 2015	Group 2	7.0 %
Fiscal 2016	Group 3	9.6 %
Fiscal 2017	Group 1	10.9 %
Fiscal 2018	Group 2	6.2 %
Fiscal 2019	Group 3	3.6 %
Fiscal 2020	Group 1	8.4 %
Fiscal 2021	Group 2	9.1 %
Fiscal 2022	Group 3	4.1 %
Fiscal 2023	Group 1	6.6 %
Fiscal 2024	Group 2	21.6 %
Fiscal 2025	Group 3	17.9 %

Property Tax Credits

Fiscal 2025 Projection: \$100.9 million (Cost of offering tax credits)

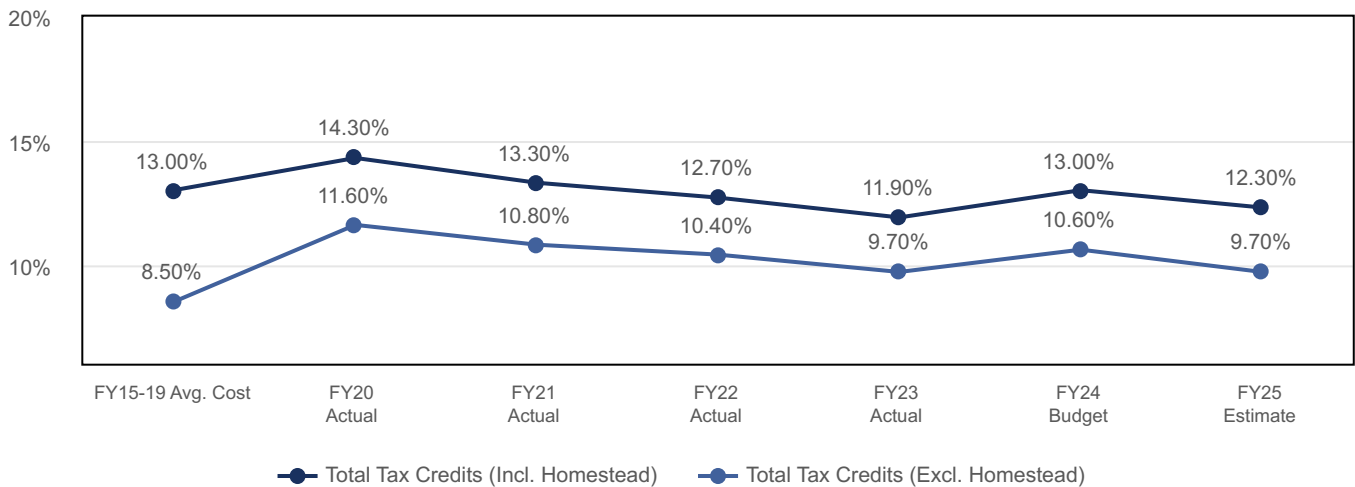
Change from Fiscal 2024: (2.4)% decrease

The anticipated cost of offering tax credit programs in Fiscal 2025, not including the Homestead Tax Credit, is **\$100.9 million**. This cost is realized through foregone property tax revenue from properties receiving various credits.

Since Fiscal 2010, the cost of offering various tax credits has increased by 624.8%. From Fiscal 2010 to Fiscal 2018 the average annual cost was \$43.4 million, representing 5.5% of Real Property Tax revenues. From Fiscal 2019 through Fiscal 2023 the average annual cost increased to \$95.9 million, or 10.6% of Real Property Tax revenue. This change was mainly driven by the cost increase of two tax credits, the High-Performance Market Rate Rental and the Brownfield, which grew from \$4.4 million to \$16.9 million and from \$13.1 million to \$18.5 million between Fiscal 2019 and Fiscal 2023 respectively.

The Fiscal 2025 estimate reflects the anticipated reduction in the cost of two tax credits: the Enterprise Zone (EZTC) and the Historic (CHAP) tax credits. The EZTC is projected to be \$1.5 million or 7.7% lower than the Fiscal 2024 Budget because of expiring credits on a handful of projects. The CHAP tax credit is anticipated to be \$1.2 million or 8.7% lower than Fiscal 2024 based on a recalculation of the credit since the Fiscal 2024 budget.

Tax Credits as a Percent of Real Property



Tax Credit Costs: Historical Trends

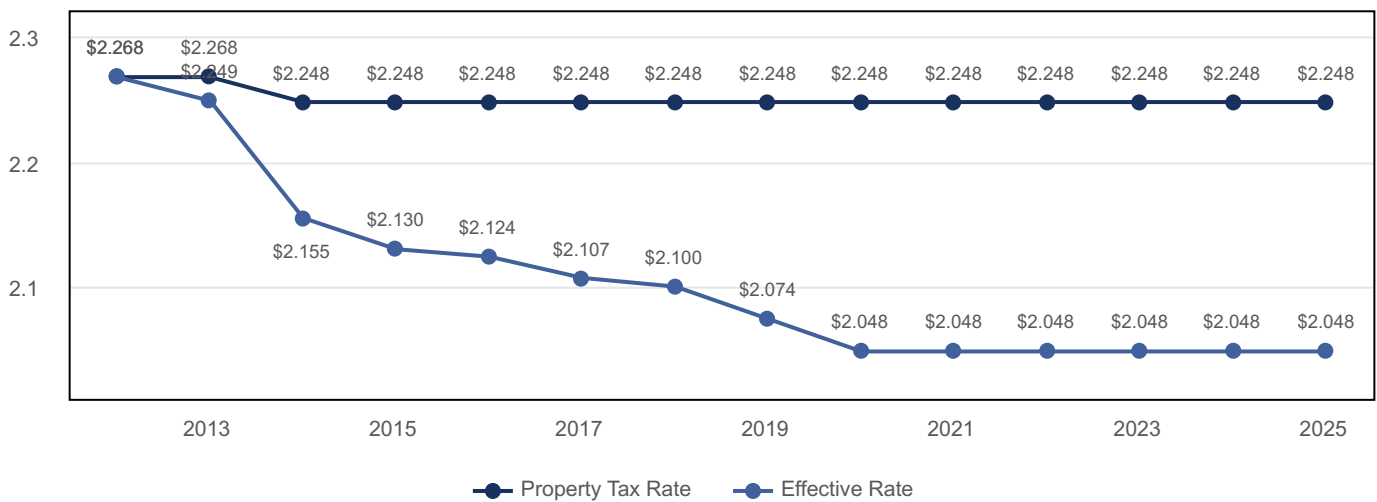
Tax Credits	Avg.Cost	Actual Amount					Budget Amount	
	FY15-19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	
Real Property Tax	788.5	856.9	893.3	938.9	933.3	971.1	1,036.5	
Targeted Homeowners	(21.9)	(30.4)	(33.5)	(34.2)	(25.5)	(27.5)	(29.2)	
Enterprise Zone Tax Credit	(17.0)	(23.4)	(20.5)	(18.3)	(15.0)	(19.0)	(17.5)	
Historic Property	(8.0)	(11.2)	(10.5)	(11.1)	(12.0)	(14.0)	(12.8)	
Brownfield and Other	(9.1)	(13.1)	(20.3)	(20.9)	(18.5)	(21.3)	(21.3)	
Supplemental Homeowner's	(0.3)	(1.6)	(1.2)	(1.2)	(1.3)	(1.3)	(1.4)	
High-Performance Market-Rate Rental Housing	(1.6)	(4.4)	(15.2)	(13.9)	(16.9)	(17.9)	(16.9)	
Newly Constructed Dwellings	(2.5)	(2.2)	(1.7)	(1.3)	(0.9)	(1.3)	(1.1)	
Public Safety Officer	0.0	(1.1)	(0.7)	(0.8)	(0.7)	(1.1)	(0.8)	
Total Tax Credits (Excl. ATC)	(60.3)	(87.5)	(103.6)	(101.7)	(90.8)	(103.4)	(100.9)	
Homestead (ATC)	(43.6)	(28.4)	(24.1)	(23.5)	(20.6)	(22.9)	(26.4)	
Total Tax Credits (Incl. ATC)	(103.9)	(116.0)	(127.8)	(125.2)	(111.5)	(126.3)	(127.3)	

Table in millions of dollars.

Targeted Homeowners Tax Credit

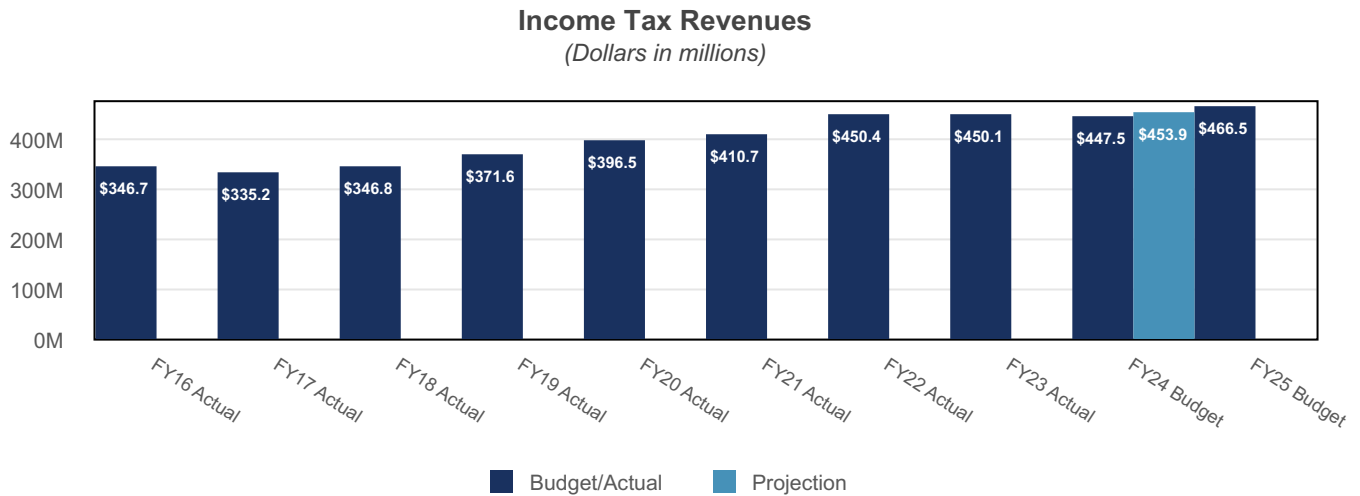
In Fiscal 2020, the City reached a significant milestone in fully implementing the 20 Cents by 2020 program. This tax reduction program, formally known as the Targeted Homeowners Tax Credit (THTC), provides tax relief for owner-occupied properties. The average effective rate for owner-occupied properties with the credit is estimated at \$2.048 per \$100 of assessed value, and now saves the average homeowner more than \$396 annually in property taxes to more than 73,500 homeowners in the City. In Fiscal 2025, the City will maintain this rate for owner-occupied residents. The chart below shows the history of the program to date.

Effective Property Tax Rate History (Per \$100 of Assessed Value)



Income Tax

Fiscal 2025 Projection: \$466.5 million
Change from Fiscal 2024: 4.2% increase



Income Tax revenue is projected to be \$18.9 million higher than the Fiscal 2024 Adopted Budget. The projected revenue growth is driven by the continued strength in the local and statewide labor market. The income tax rate remains unchanged at 3.2%; the maximum allowed under State law.

The Fiscal 2025 estimate reflects improvements in the City’s income taxable base resulting from the City’s job market. In December 2023, the State Comptroller released the Income Tax Summary Report showing a net increase of 2,002 tax returns filed by City residents from 2021 to 2022. The City experienced an increase of more than 7,000 returns from the income brackets of residents earnings between \$30,000 and \$250,000. However, these increases were offset by the continued reduction in the number of returns filled by residents earning less than \$30K, which accounted for a decline of nearly 5,200 returns, equivalent to a 9.5% reduction compared to 2021. The table below details the changes in the number of tax returns experienced with the City’s main income brackets. Overall, the City’s net taxable income base grow by 1.5%, or \$193.5 million with most of the increase resulting from the City residents earning between \$150,000 and \$500,000.

Income Tax Bracket	Change in # Tax Returns
< \$30,000	5,173 Decrease
\$30,000-\$59,999	1,709 Increase
\$60,000-\$149,999	4,040 increase
\$150,000-\$499,000	1,583 increase
> \$500,000	157 Decrease

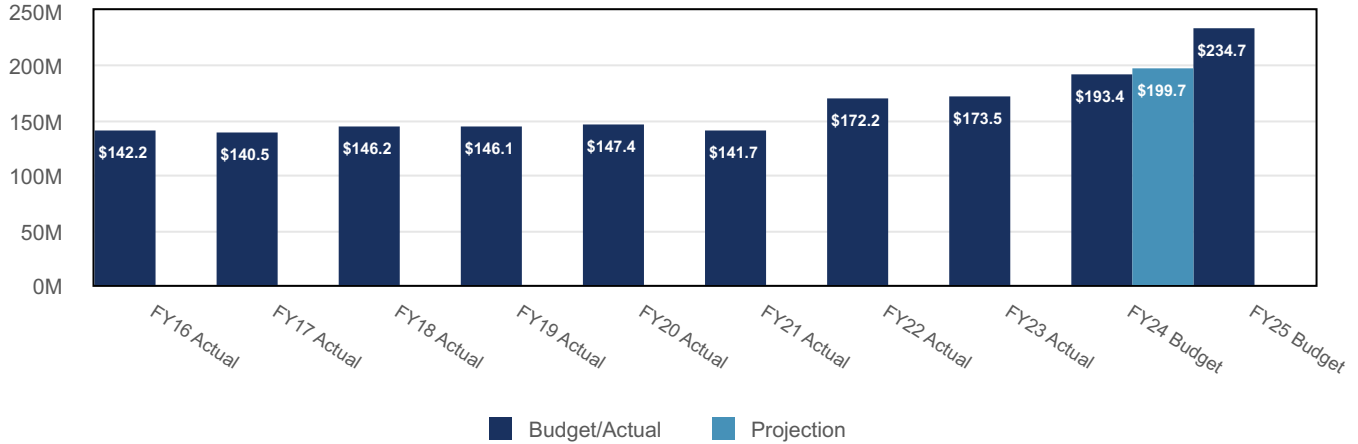
Source: Maryland State Comptroller

Employment data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics indicates that the City continues its path to building a stronger taxable base. Data as of December 2023 shows more than 2,200 residents that joined the City’s labor force while the number of employed residents increased by more than 3,800 compared to December 2022. These increases have resulted in a reduction of the City’s unemployment rate averaging 2.9% during Calendar 2023. This represents the lowest average annual unemployment rate since 1990 and the first time the City’s unemployment is lower than the US’s average. The City has also drastically narrowed the unemployment rate gap with the State. In 1990, the gap between the City and the State rate was 3.2% with the City’s averaging 7.5% and Maryland’s 4.3% unemployment rate. In 2023, the City’s is only 0.8% higher than Maryland’s 2.1%.

State Highway User Revenue

Fiscal 2025 Projection: \$234.7 million
Change from Fiscal 2024: 21.3% increase

State Highway User Revenue
 (Dollars in millions)



Highway User Revenue (HUR) is projected to be \$41.3 million higher than the Fiscal 2024 Adopted Budget. HUR is funded by statewide proceeds from the fuel tax, titling tax, vehicle registration fees, corporate income tax, and a portion of the State sales tax. The projected growth is driven by action taken during the 2022 Legislative Session when the Maryland General Assembly passed House Bill 1187. Under the new allocation formula, the City's share of HUR is anticipated to continue to increase through Fiscal 2027. Based on final action on the State's Fiscal 2025 budget the City can still expect to receive these higher allocations in Fiscal 2026 and 2027.

Fiscal 2024 activity, through the 2nd Quarter, indicates that four out of five components that drive the HUR allocation showed improved activity compared to Fiscal 2023. Titling tax and Corporate Income tax show the largest increases of 14.5% and 11.2% respectively, while Fuel Tax and Sales and Use tax are both up by 1.4% compared to the prior year. Surprisingly, proceeds from vehicle registrations are down 0.4% compared to December 2022 and it is unclear why this particular component of HUR, which is equally affected by transactional activity, is not performing as the other components. The Governor's proposed Fiscal 2025 Budget anticipates the overall distribution of HUR to be higher than the City's budget.

State law requires that HUR funds be used by local governments for eligible transportation-related uses. Eligible uses include street construction or maintenance, transportation facilities, street cleaning, police enforcement of traffic laws, stormwater drainage of roads, street lighting, and maintenance of footpaths and bicycle trails. These expenditures must equal or exceed the amount of revenue from HUR, demonstrating that the City is compliant with State law. HUR eligible costs that exceed the allocation have been subsidized through the City's General Fund. The Mayor's Preliminary Budget recommendations makes no change in service levels for HUR eligible services in the operating budget.

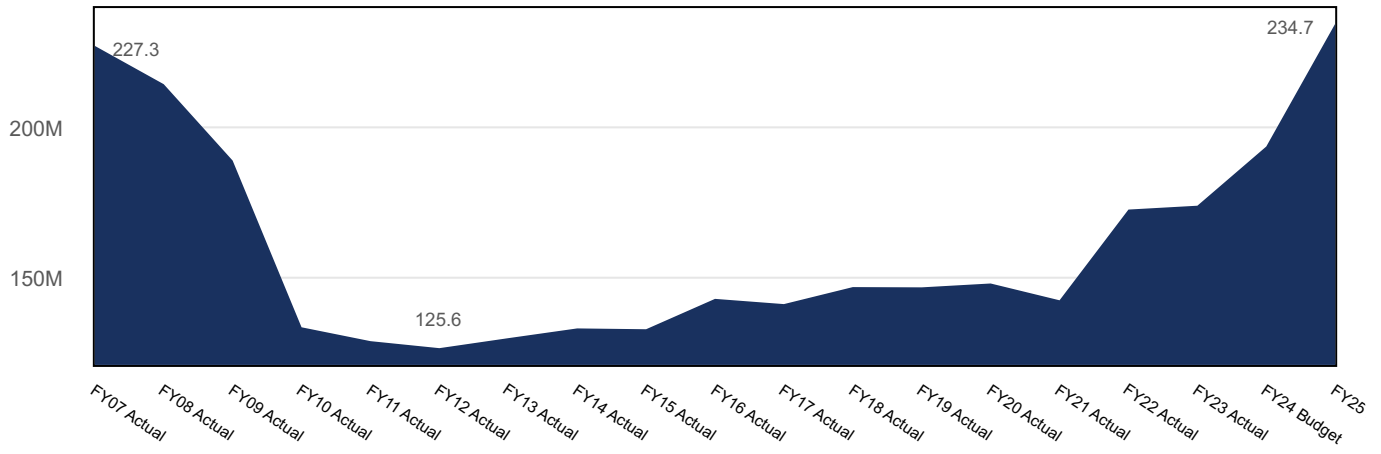
The Adopted Budget increases the Fiscal 2025 HUR allocation by \$20.7 million to fund additional transportation capital projects. This increase is funded through a combination of prior year and projected surpluses in HUR revenue. This additional funding is accounted in the budgeted as a transfer From Fund Balance in Other Revenues.

Service	Fiscal 2024 Budget	Fiscal 2025 Budget	Difference
Transportation			
500 - Street Lighting	21.7	22.0	0.3
681 - Administration	9.8	10.6	0.8
683 - Street Management	36.8	40.4	3.6
684 - Traffic Management	10.4	11.3	0.9
688 - Snow and Ice Control	7.3	7.1	(0.2)
689 - Vehicle Impounding and Disposal	8.8	10.2	1.4
690 - Sustainable Transportation	1.0	1.0	0.0
691 - Public Rights-of-Way Landscape Management	4.9	5.1	0.2
692 - Bridge and Culvert Management	3.7	4.3	0.6
696 - Street Cuts Management	0.9	0.9	0.0
685 - Special Events (Special Event Support only)	3.7	1.0	(2.7)
697 - Traffic Safety (Pedestrian Safety, Traffic Engineering, Sign Fabrication, Street Markings only)	5.9	6.6	0.7
697 - Traffic Safety (Crossing Guards and Crossing Guards Admin only)	4.9	6.1	1.2
Public Works			
661 - Public Right-of-Way Cleaning (Cleaning Business Dist., Street & Alley, Graffiti Removal only)	17.2	18.6	1.4
660/676 - DPW Admin (admin. costs allocated for HUR-Eligible activities on budget basis)	1.3	2.5	1.2
Recreation and Parks			
654 - Urban Forestry (Tree Maintenance only)	3.4	4.0	0.6
Police			
853 - Patrol Support Services (Traffic Section, Traffic Safety only)	3.3	2.7	(0.6)
Debt Service			
123 - General Debt Service (Highways only)	14.2	11.0	(3.2)
Capital Budget Projects			
PAYGO	34.2	90.0	55.8
Total			
Budgeted HUR-Eligible Expenses Total	193.4	255.4	62.0
Projected HUR Revenue	193.4	234.7	41.3
From Fund Balance	0.0	20.7	20.7
HUR-Eligible Expenses Subsidized by General Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table in millions of dollars.

¹ Crossing Guard services were previously budgeted under Police but have since been moved to Transportation.

State Highway User Revenue (Historical)
(Dollars in millions)

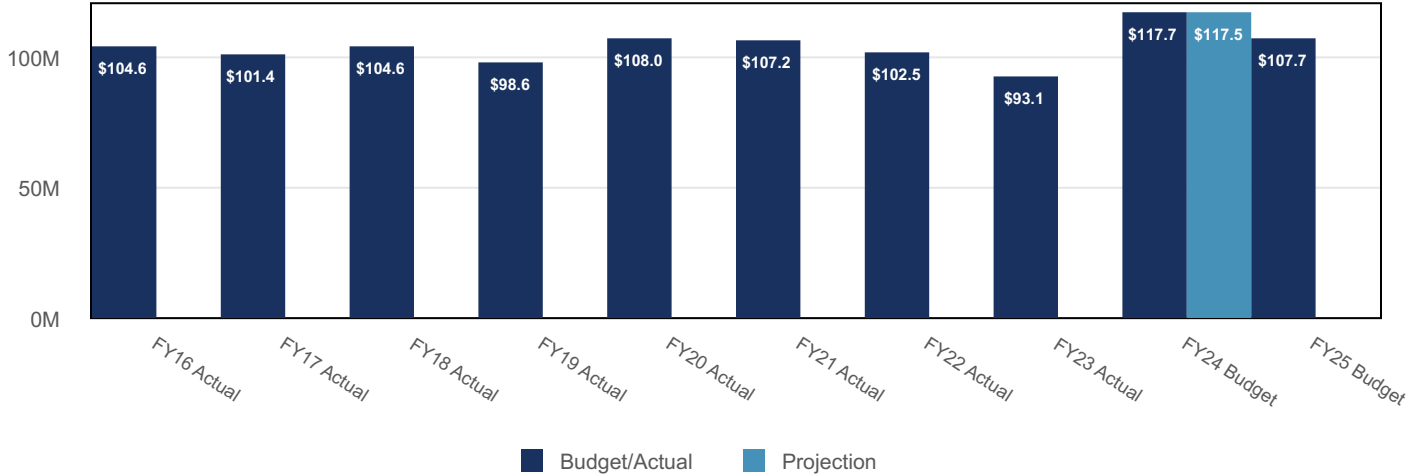


The anticipated Fiscal 2025 HUR allocation restores the City’s allocation that was cut through State action in 2007. The City’s HUR allocation dropped from a peak of \$223.2 million in Fiscal 2008 to a low of \$125.6 million in Fiscal 2012, a 43.7% reduction. The increased HUR allocation has allowed the City to increase funding available for transportation capital projects. Reductions at the State level would reduce funding for these projects.

State Aid

Fiscal 2025 Projection: \$107,680,000
Change from Fiscal 2024 : (8.5)% decrease

State Aid Revenue
(Dollars in millions)



State Aid is projected to be \$(10.0) million lower than the Fiscal 2024 Adopted Budget. The projected revenue decrease responds to the elimination of the one-time grant to the City to offset the Fiscal 2024 local funding requirements under the Blueprint for Maryland’s Future.

The Income Tax Disparity Grant is based on a formula designed to ensure that jurisdictions statewide receive per capita Income Tax receipts equivalent to at least 75% of the statewide average. The Governor’s proposed Fiscal 2025 Budget fully funds this program. In Fiscal 2025, the City will receive \$79.1 million from this program.

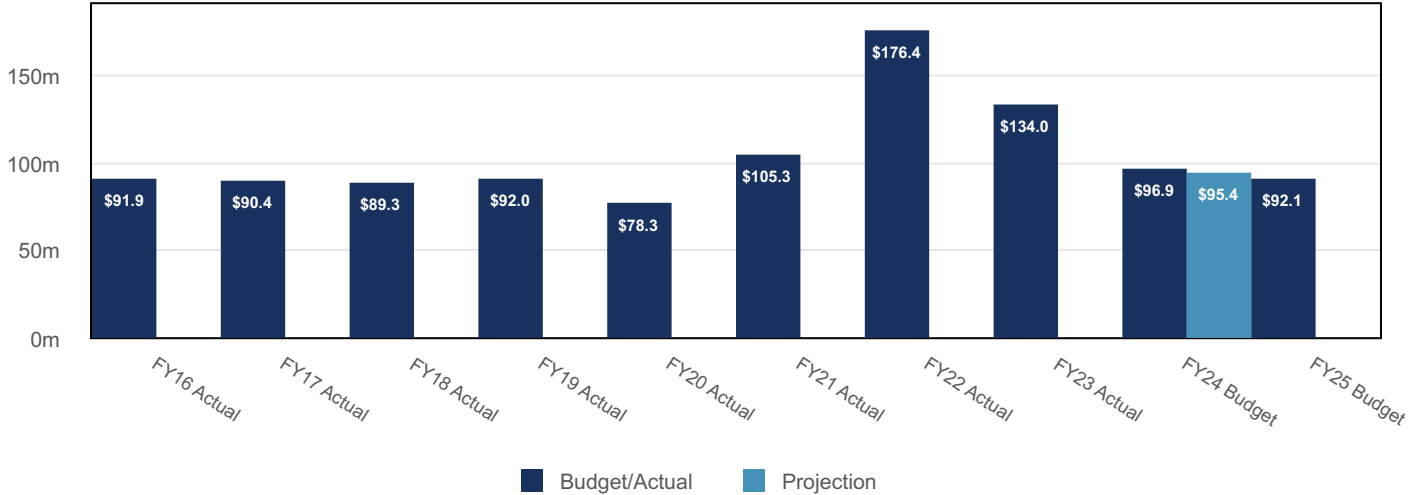
State provisions for this program restrict the increases and amounts jurisdictions can receive. However, the combination of the City’s declining population and slower income tax growth compared to the rest of the State would require this amount to be higher to achieve the 75% State average income tax level intended by the formula. Under the program caps, the City’s allocation will stay at \$79.1 million for Fiscal 2025. Without these caps, the City’s allocation would be \$1.0 million higher, and in Fiscal 2024, the City would have been allocated \$12.0 million more if the caps were not in place.

In addition to this program, the City also receives State Aid for teacher pensions, public health initiatives, library services, and a portion of maintenance costs for the War Memorial Building. Funding for these items is projected to be flat in Fiscal 2025.

Recordation and Transfer Taxes

Fiscal 2025 Projection: \$92.1 million
Change from Fiscal 2024: (4.9)% decrease

Recordation & Transfer Taxes
(Dollars in millions)



Transfer and Recordation tax revenue is projected to be \$(4.8) million lower than the Fiscal 2024 Adopted Budget. These revenue sources are largely driven by property values and levels of activity within the real estate market. While property values in Baltimore City have remained resilient, the activity within the real estate market has slowed in recent years due largely in part to increased interest rates. The Fiscal 2025 projected revenues assume a continued decline market activity.

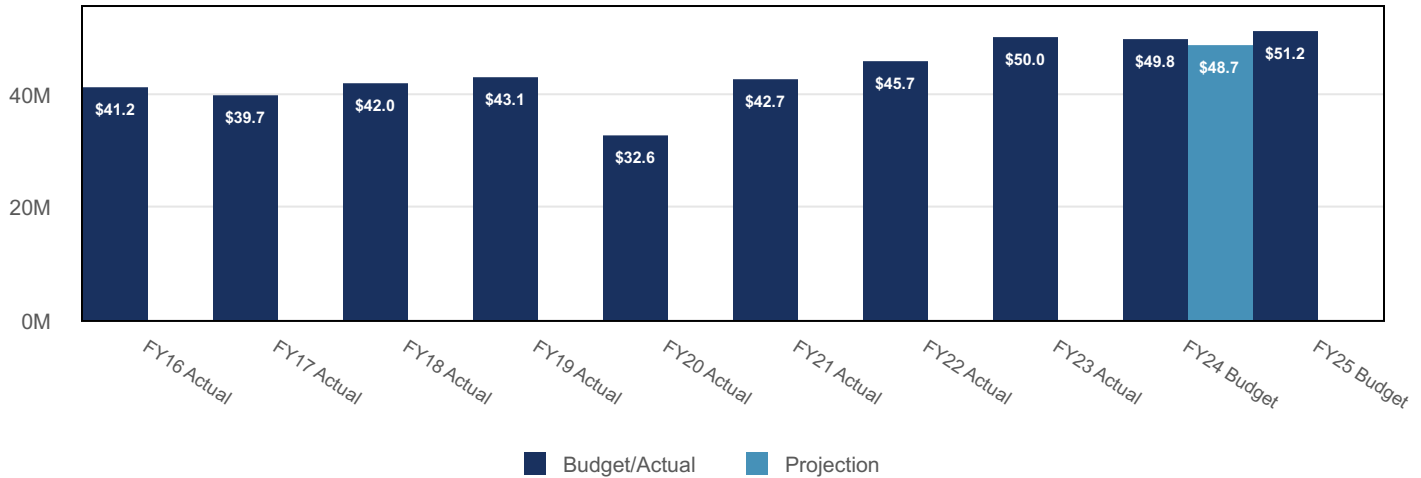
The average price of residential property sold in the City has consistently grown since it broke the \$200,000 average price mark in July 2020. In Fiscal 2023, the average sale price grew to \$252,400, \$1,700 or 0.7% higher than the Fiscal 2022 average.

Activity in the real estate market has slowed substantially since interest rates have increased. In Fiscal 2023, residential units sold fell to 8,219, a reduction of 2,756 units or 25.1% lower than Fiscal 2022 according to data from ShowingTime. During this period, the City also saw an increase in the number of days properties were on the market, taking an average of 34 days to sell in Fiscal 2023, up from an average of 30 days in Fiscal 2022. Even with the slowed activity, the market is performing better than it had pre-pandemic when average days on the market lingered between 54 to 82 days during the period of Fiscal 2015 through 2020.

Energy Taxes

Fiscal 2025 Projection: \$51.2 million
Change from Fiscal 2024: 2.7% increase

Energy Tax Revenues
(Dollars in millions)



Energy Tax revenue is projected to be \$1.4 million higher than the Fiscal 2024 Adopted Budget. The projected revenue growth is driven by adjustments to tax rates and changes in user group consumption patterns.

Energy Tax revenues include taxes on electricity, gas, steam, fuel oil, and liquid petroleum gas. Revenue from the Energy Tax has been relatively flat in recent years, driven by decreases in consumption that can be attributed to the broader adoption of energy efficient devices; however, unseasonably warm or cold weather can affect these receipts. Reductions due to lower consumption have been partially offset by rate increases.

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

In accordance with Article 28, Section 25-14, the annual Energy Tax rates are adjusted by the annual percentage change in the Baltimore, Columbia, Towson Consumer Price Index (CPI) as reported by the United States Department of Labor. The metric is calculated by comparing December of the preceding calendar year to the December of the next calendar year. The CPI used for Fiscal 2025 is 2.1%, slightly lower than the 6.3% in Fiscal 2024 .

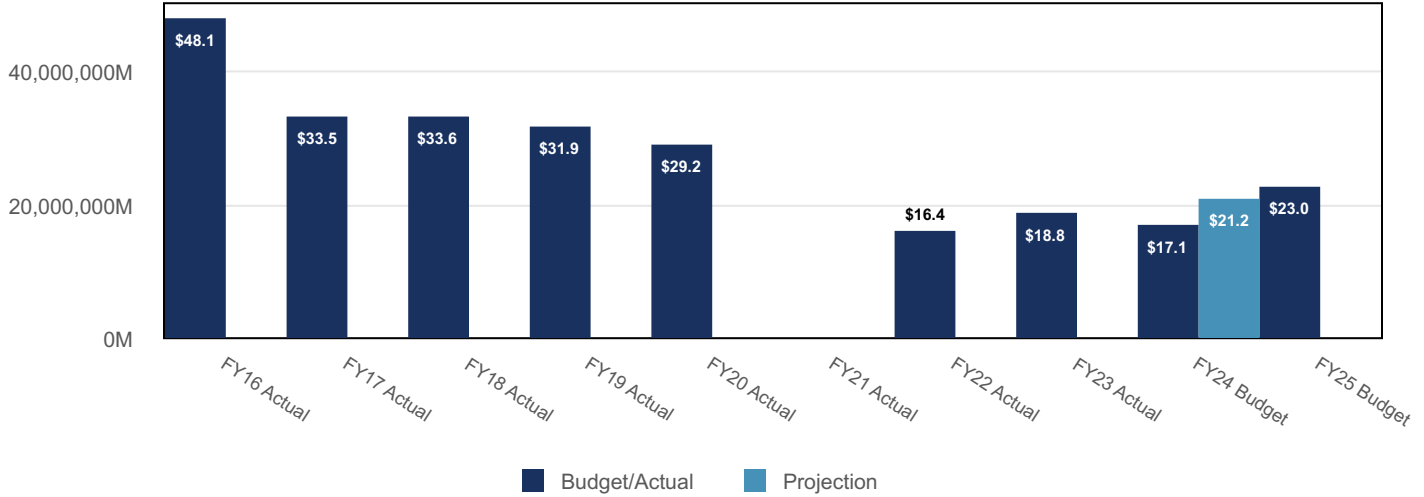
User Group	Electricity	Natural Gas	Fuel Oil	LPG	Steam
Commercial	0.010480	0.135523	0.154888	0.189029	0.003296
Residential	0.003356	0.039831	0.055902	0.059875	0.000947
Nonprofit	0.007349	0.107658	0.133680	0.164374	0.001950

¹ Units of measure: electricity = kWh, natural gas = therm, fuel oil and LPG = gal, and steam = lbs.

Net Parking Revenues

Fiscal 2025 Projection: \$23.0 million
Change from Fiscal 2024: 34.4% increase

Parking Revenues (Net Transfer to the General Fund)
(Dollars in millions)



Net parking revenue is projected to be \$5.9 million higher than the Fiscal 2024 Adopted Budget. The projected revenue growth is driven by a set of initiatives intended to bring compliance to current market conditions and the reactivation of penalties on delinquent parking violations. The projection also accounts for anticipated decreases in budgeted expenditures for parking related services (budgeted within the Department of Transportation-Service 682). Adjustments to expenditures reflect actual spending trends for services in recent years.

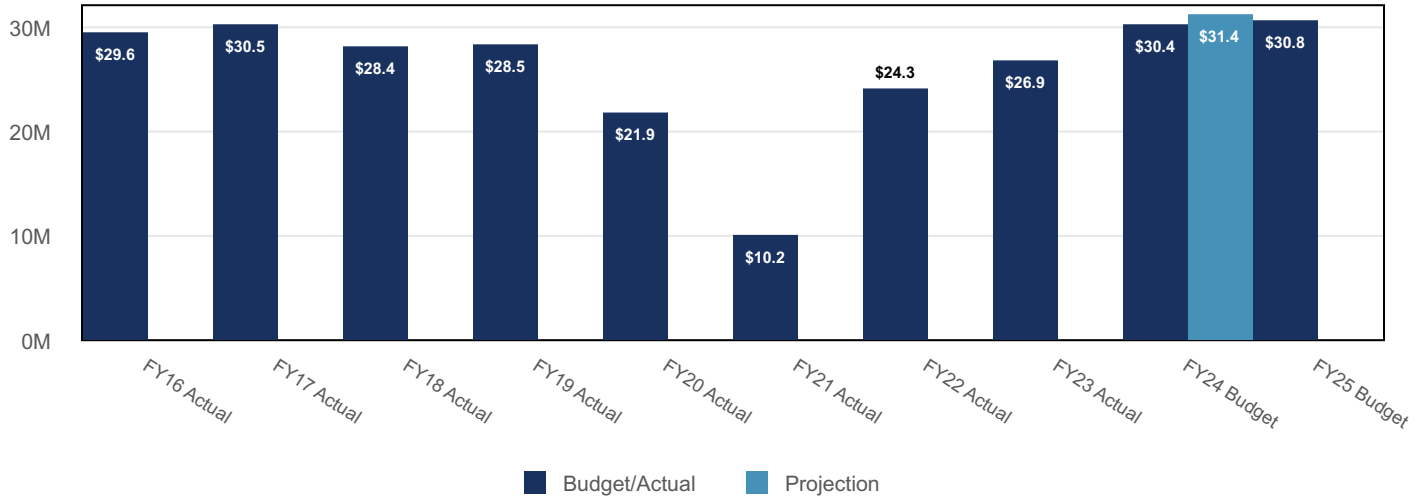
Net Parking Revenues are the remaining proceeds after the operating expenses of the Parking Enterprise and Management funds have been paid. Parking revenues are dependent on vehicle usage, City enforcement of traffic laws, and demand for garages, parking lots, and metered spaces. Primary generators of parking revenues include the Parking Tax, meters, fines and penalties on parking fines, and income from City-owned garages.

In Fiscal 2020, the City imposed a moratorium on penalties generated from unpaid Parking fines to alleviate parking related charges during the pandemic. Fiscal 2025 budget projections assume penalties for unpaid parking violations occurring after July 1st, 2024 will be assessed, this action is projected to generate additional \$2.9 million in revenues. As a part of the Mayor’s budget actions, the City anticipates generating additional revenues related to parking activity through targeted enforcement of residential permit parking violations and the use of License Plate Reader (LPR) technology. It is estimated that this policy will generate additional \$2.6 million in parking violation revenues. Finally, the City will propose amendments to the Parking Tax law to include online brokers or parking apps. Currently, parking apps charge premium for advance parking not subject to the 20% parking tax. It is estimate that this policy will generate \$460,000 in additional Parking tax revenues.

Hotel Tax

Fiscal 2025 Projection: \$30.8 million
Change from Fiscal 2024: 1.1% increase

Hotel Tax Revenue (Net Transfer to the General Fund)
(Dollars in millions)



Hotel Tax revenue is projected to be \$0.3 million higher than the Fiscal 2024 Adopted Budget. The projected revenue growth is primarily driven by two components, increases in average nightly rates for hotel rooms and an increase in the demand for hotel rooms.

The City utilizes Smith Travel Report data to understand market conditions relating to fluctuations in occupancy, room rates, and room demand. As of December 2023, the average room rates were \$168.0 per night for the first and second quarter of the fiscal year. This is an increase of 3.9%, or \$6.3, compared to the same period of the prior year. Occupancy levels have remained on par with the previous year thus far but are anticipated to increase slightly in Fiscal 2025.

Since 1997, net proceeds from Hotel Tax receipts, after annual debt service for the bonds issued to fund the renovation of the Baltimore City Convention Center, have been transferred from the Convention Center Bond Fund (CCBF) to the General Fund. In Fiscal 2020, the City completed its final debt service payment of \$1.8 million for such bonds but continued to contribute the \$4.6 million to offset future Convention Center expansion or renovation costs. Due to lost revenues from the Convention Center Hotel as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic, the City paused this contribution in Fiscal 2022 and redirected the funds, along with the Hotel Tax revenues generated by the Convention Center Hotel, to support the debt service payment of the hotel. The Fiscal 2023 budget reactivated this contribution to the CCBF, including an appropriation of \$3.5 million for future expansion or renovation of the Convention Center complex. In Fiscal 2024, the City contributed \$4.5 million to the CCBF and intends to do so in Fiscal 2025.

Visit Baltimore receives 40% of the gross Hotel Tax receipts, plus or minus the reconciliation resulting from any differences between the budget and actual receipts of the most recently completed fiscal year. This process was modified during the 2021 Legislative Session when the Maryland General Assembly passed House Bill 1301, modifying the appropriation calculation to be based on 40% of the three-year rolling average of actual Hotel Tax receipts from the last three audited fiscal years. In Fiscal 2022, this change was adopted, preventing Visit Baltimore from experiencing sharp annual fluctuations in its appropriation when the economy, specifically the tourism industry, is affected.

In 2019, the Baltimore Tourism Investment District (TID) was created, and a 2% surcharge was imposed in addition to the 9.5% Hotel Tax. This 2% surcharge is estimated to yield \$6.5 million in Fiscal 2025 and will be used to fund additional marketing strategies to promote the City and increase tourism.

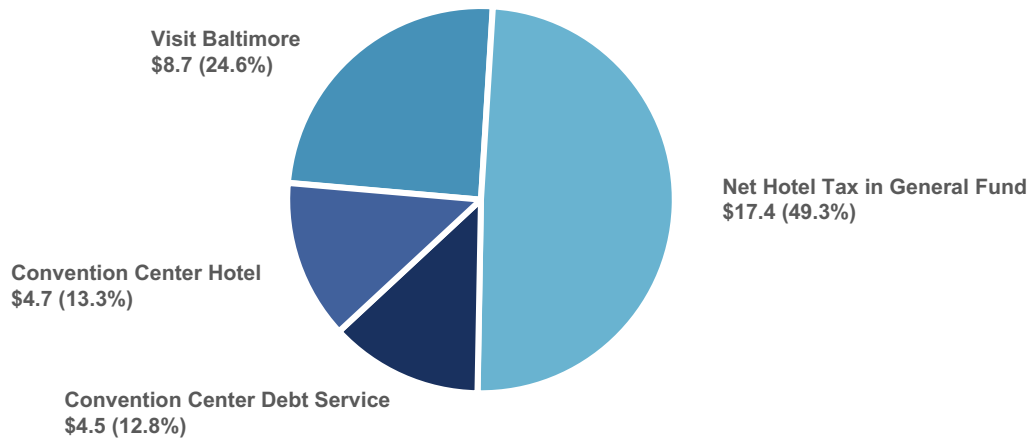
The table below summarizes the City’s allocation of Hotel Tax proceeds:

Appropriation Category	Actual Amount		Budget Amount	
	FY23	FY24	FY24	FY25
Hotel Tax Revenue	30,441,084	34,929,000	34,929,000	35,262,000
Convention Center Debt Service	(3,500,000)	(4,500,000)	(4,500,000)	(4,500,000)
General Fund Subtotal	26,941,084	30,429,000	30,429,000	30,762,000
Convention Center Hotel	(3,058,279)	(7,000,000)	(7,000,000)	(4,700,000)
Visit Baltimore	(9,291,771)	(8,135,621)	(8,135,621)	(8,667,195)
Net Hotel Tax in General Fund	14,591,034	15,293,379	15,293,379	17,394,805

Table in dollars.

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

GRAND TOTAL: \$34.9 million

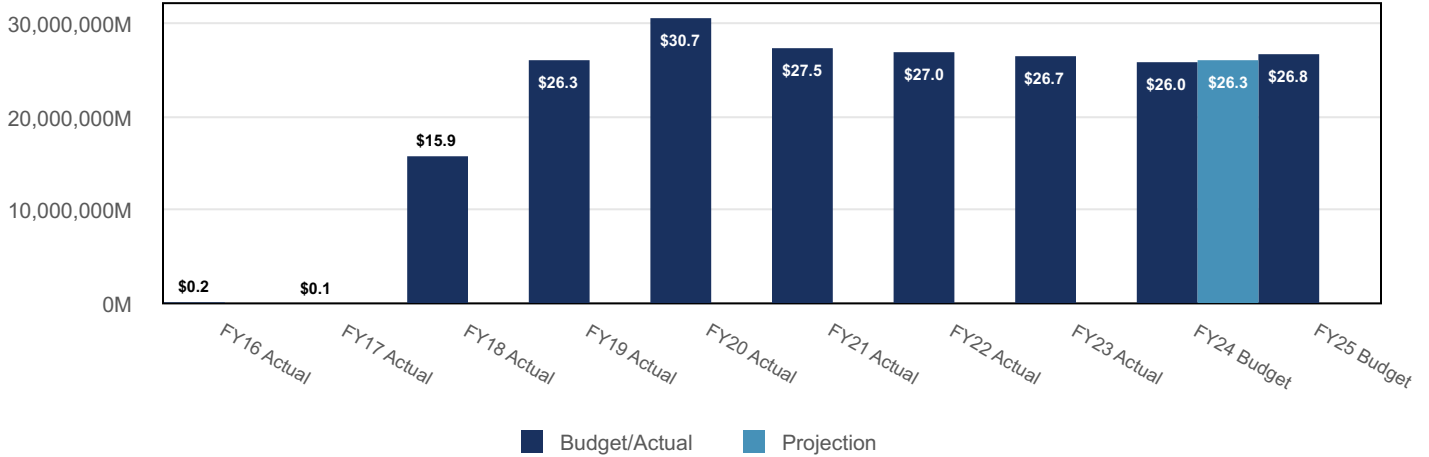


Values may not sum to 100% or 'Grand Total' due to rounding.

Speed and Red Light Camera Violations

Fiscal 2025 Projection: \$26,825,000
Change from Fiscal 2024 : 3.2% increase

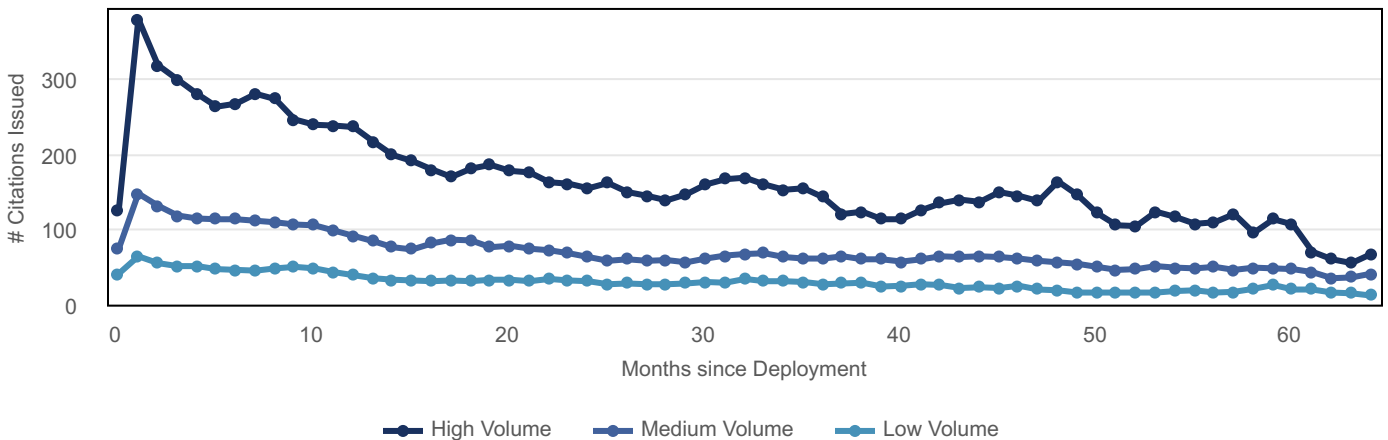
Speed and Red Light Camera Violations Revenues
(Dollars in millions)



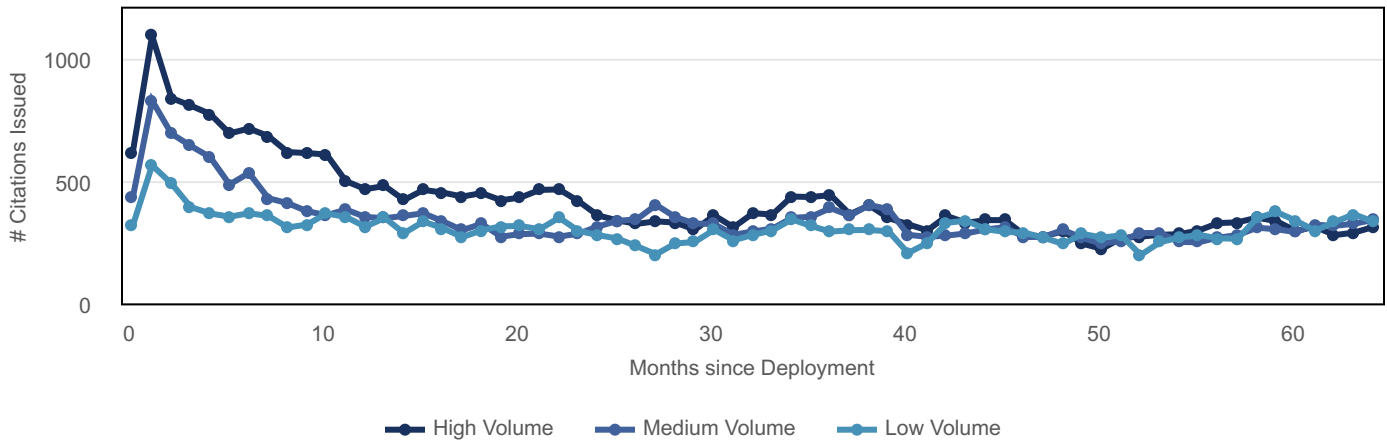
Traffic Camera revenue is projected to be \$0.8 million higher than the Fiscal 2024 Adopted Budget. These automated enforcement systems are designed to improve road safety by deterring speeding and running red lights, while also supporting funding for the City’s transportation initiatives and public safety programs. The increase in revenues is driven by the deployment of 24 new red-light cameras anticipated in spring of 2024.

The City analyzes camera violation data by location, deployment date, and when payments occur. Within the first year of issuance, collection rates average 55.5% then increase towards reaching levels as high as 93% over time. Considering all violations issued and all payments made since 2017, the rolling collection is 69.7% for red-related cameras and 72.7% for speed cameras.

Average Red Light Camera Violations Issued over Time per Camera



Average Speed Camera Violations Issued over Time per Camera



The graphs above display the trends in the volume of issued citations over time for both red light and speed cameras. Within the initial months of deployment, the volume of citations tends to rise sharply, reaching their peak after two to three months of deployment. As behavior changes due to awareness of the cameras, the volume of citations drops substantially over the course of time.

In Fiscal 2024, payments from prior years represented 32.8% of payments for speed camera violations and 37.6% of payments for red light violations as of December 2023. This has been an ongoing trend since this program has been in place. Outstanding violations are recorded with the State, and individuals are required to pay these fines before being able to renew or modify their vehicle registration.

As a part of balancing the Fiscal 2024 budget, the City identified speed cameras that fell below average volume of violation issued. The budget assumed that redeploing identified cameras to other areas would increase traffic and pedestrian safety outcomes. As of December 2023, these relocated speed cameras resulted in \$1.3 million in additional revenues.

Interstate 83 Speed Cameras

During the 2021 Legislative Session, the Maryland General Assembly passed House Bill 967, authorizing the expansion of two speed monitoring cameras on the Baltimore City section of Interstate 83 (I-83). The installation of these cameras was completed in spring of 2022, with violations starting to be issued in July 2022.

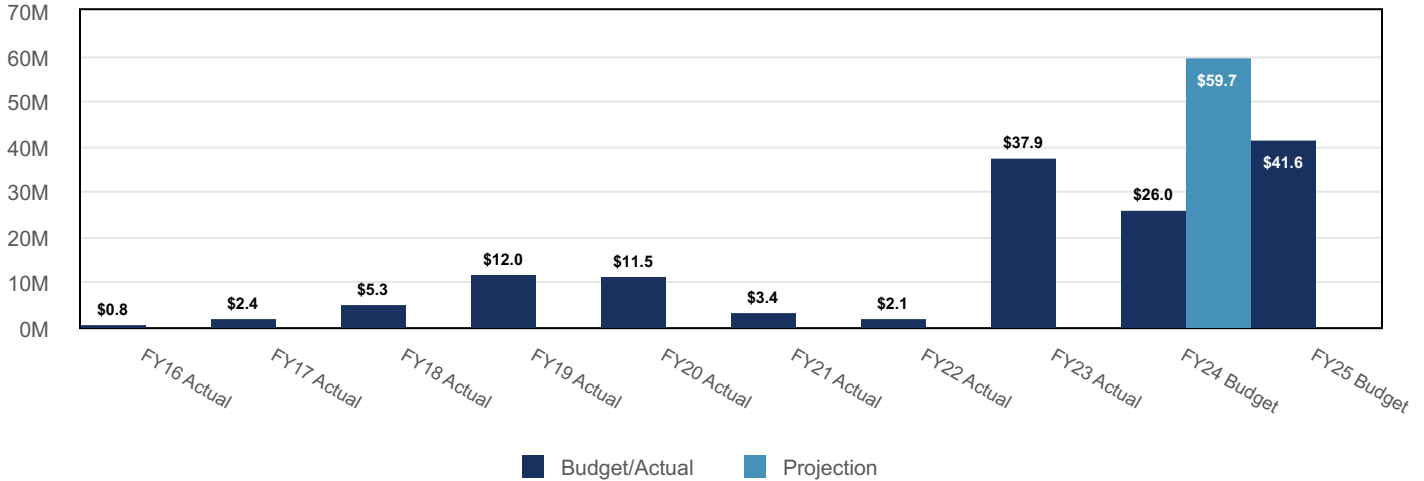
The volume of citations issued by I-83 cameras has continued to decline due to changes in driver behaviors. In Fiscal 2025, it is anticipated that the City will yield \$7.4 million in revenues from this program, a \$592,000 or 7.4% decrease from the Fiscal 2024 Adopted Budget. The projected revenues anticipates relocating cameras, that is anticipated to occur in the first quarter of the Fiscal 2025.

Based on State law, proceeds from these citations are restricted to fund operating costs and future safety improvements on I-83 and are therefore budgeted in a Special Revenue Fund, separate from the General Fund. Based on Fiscal 2025 projections, revenue from these cameras will support the operating costs of the program but will not be sufficient to fund capital projects on I-83.

Earnings on Investments

Fiscal 2025 Projection: \$41.6 million
Change from Fiscal 2024 : 59.8% increase

Earnings on Investments Revenue
(Dollars in millions)

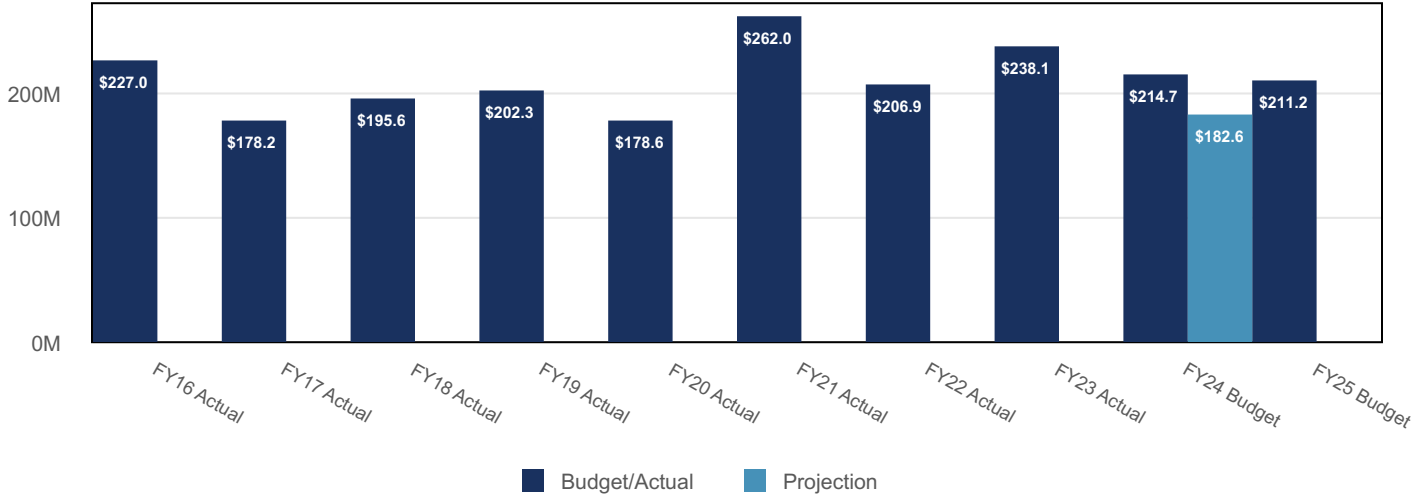


Investment earnings revenue is projected to be \$15.6 million higher than the Fiscal 2024 Adopted Budget. The anticipated interest rate assumptions reflected in the Fiscal 2024 budget were lower compared to current market conditions. Interest rate have averaged 5.4% during the first six months of Fiscal 2024, which are nearly 100% higher than the 2.8% assumption for the Fiscal 2024 Budget. It is anticipated that investment earnings will generate a \$33.6 million surplus in Fiscal 2024. The increase in the Fiscal 2025 Budget for this revenue source is driven by higher yields from the City’s daily cash balances attributed to the sustained high interest rates. The Fiscal 2025 projected revenue assumes the average interest rate will be 4.5%, this represents approximately 100% of anticipated market returned on 3-month Treasury Bonds. It is anticipated this revenue source will decline in future fiscal years as the Federal Reserve takes additional action on interest rates.

Other Sources of Revenue

Fiscal 2025 Projection: \$211.2 million
Change from Fiscal 2024: (1.7)% decrease

All Other Revenue
(Dollars in millions)



Other miscellaneous revenue sources are projected to be \$(3.6) million lower than the Fiscal 2024 Adopted Budget. In Fiscal 2024, the budget included \$29.4 million from fund balance to offset the budget deficit caused by the increased local share contribution to City Schools. This increase is primarily driven by an adjustment in the overhead calculation paid by the Water and Wastewater utility funds as expenditures in the utilities have increased. This transfer will increase by \$5.8 million from \$14.5 million in the Fiscal 2024 Budget to \$20.3 million in Fiscal 2025.

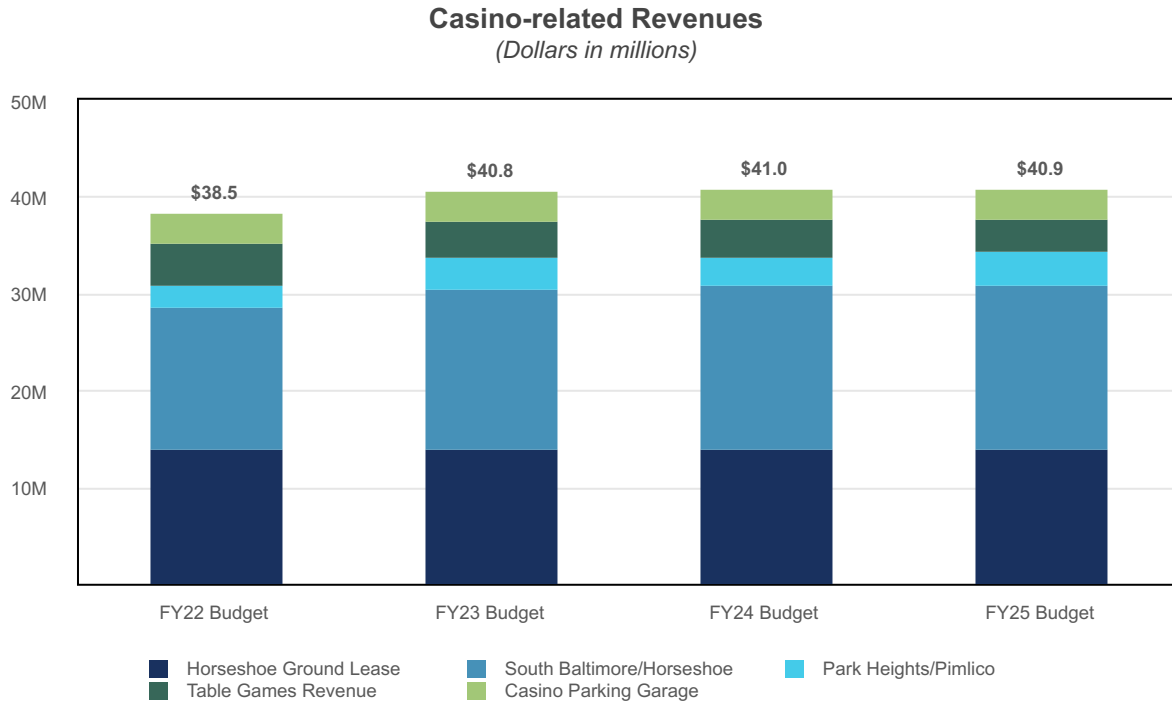
This category also includes the following revenue sources:

- Video Lottery Terminals (\$12.6 million)
- Convention Center event revenue (\$9.6 million)
- Admissions & Amusement Tax (\$8.5 million)

The BOE Adopted budget includes a change from the Preliminary Budget to include \$20.7 million from fund balance resulting from fiscal 2022 and 2023 HUR surplus receipts that will be purposed to fund additional HUR related one-time capital expenses. Excluding fund balance, remaining revenue sources are projected to increase by \$5.1 million compared to Fiscal 2024.

Casino: Video Lottery Terminals and Table Games

Casino related revenue is used to support City services and capital investment in neighborhoods impacted by the Pimlico Racetrack and Horseshoe Casino. Along with investments in these neighborhoods, casino revenue is also used for citywide school construction, recreation and parks projects, property tax relief, and support for General Fund expenditures.



The Fiscal 2025 allocations adhere to the following funding formulas:

Horseshoe Ground Lease Agreement Revenue - \$14.0 million

- The Horseshoe Casino ground lease payment to the City is calculated at either 2.99% of the Casino’s gross gaming revenue, comprised of both Table Games and Video Lottery Terminals, or an alternate minimum payment amount determined by the contract, whichever is higher.
- The Fiscal 2025 estimated payment is the minimum payment of \$14.0 million.
- Of this amount, 90% is allocated to the General Fund to support the Targeted Homeowners Tax Credit (THTC) and 10% is dedicated to school construction.

Horseshoe Ground Lease	Allocation	FY25 Budget
THTC	90.0%	12.6
School Construction	10.0%	1.4
Minimum Ground Lease Payment		14.0

¹ Budget in millions of dollars.

² Values may not match Allocation due to rounding.

South Baltimore/Horseshoe Casino Local Impact Fund - \$17.0 million

- The State combines gross terminal revenue from Video Lottery Terminals (VLTs) at the Maryland Live, MGM National Harbor, and Horseshoe Casinos.
- 5.5% of total combined VLT revenue is used as the starting point for the City's local impact fund allocation.
- 82% of the 5.5% total combined VLT revenue is then equally divided among Baltimore City, Anne Arundel, and Prince George's counties, with the City receiving approximately 27.3% of this amount.
- The Fiscal 2025 estimate for Baltimore City is \$17.0 million, similar to the Fiscal 2024 Adopted Budget.
- State law requires that 50% of the City's allocation 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.

South Baltimore/Horseshoe	Allocation	FY25 Budget
South Baltimore District	50.0%	8.5
Horseshoe One-Mile Radius	50.0%	8.5
Baltimore City Allocation		17.0

¹ Budget in millions of dollars.

² Values may not match Allocation due to rounding.

Park Heights/Pimlico Local Impact Fund - \$3.4 million

- The remaining 18% of the 5.5% of total combined VLT revenue is dedicated to Baltimore City after reductions of \$720,000 for smaller jurisdictions.
- Of the 18% distribution, \$3.5 million is withheld for the State Lottery fund for Pimlico redevelopment, \$2.4 million or 24% is withheld for Park Heights Renaissance, \$1.0 million is withheld for Prince George's County, and \$500,000 is withheld for communities within 3 miles of the Laurel Race Course.
- The Fiscal 2025 projection for Baltimore City is \$3.4 million, \$400,000 more than the Fiscal 2024 Adopted Budget.
- The City has allocated 85% towards the Park Heights Master Plan since Fiscal 2018; in Fiscal 2025, the City will continue to allocate 85%, or \$2.9 million, for this purpose.
- The remaining funding of 15%, or \$500,000, must be spent within a one-mile radius of the Pimlico Race-track. Some projects funded within the one-mile radius include Ambassador Theater, Sustaining Legacy Middle Neighborhoods, and Neighborhood Initiative Grants.

Park Heights/Pimlico	Allocation	FY25 Budget
Park Heights	85.0%	2.9
Pimlico One-Mile Radius	15.0%	0.5
Baltimore City Allocation		3.4

¹ Budget in millions of dollars.

² Values may not match Allocation due to rounding.

Table Games Revenue - \$3.2 million

- Baltimore City receives 5% of gross Table Games revenue generated solely by the Horseshoe Casino.
- The Fiscal 2025 projection for Baltimore City is \$3.2 million, \$550,000 less than the Fiscal 2024 Adopted Budget. This additional funding will support the expansion of citywide Recreation and Parks capital projects and school construction debt service.
- State law requires that 50% of the funding be used to support citywide recreation and parks projects and that 50% be allocated for school construction debt service.

Table Games Revenue	Allocation	FY25 Budget
Recreation and Parks	50.0%	1.6
School Construction	50.0%	1.6
Baltimore City Allocation		3.2

¹ Budget in millions of dollars.

² Values may not match Allocation due to rounding.

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 2025 projection continues to assume the minimum guarantee.
- This revenue supports the General Fund at large.

Gambling Local Impact Aid Expenditures

In Fiscal 2025, the City estimates \$12.0 million from Local Impact Aid funding, consisting of approximately \$8.5 million of Baltimore Casino and \$3.4 million of Pimlico funds. The Adopted Budget increases the Fiscal 2025 allocation for the South Baltimore Casino fund by \$1.8 million to fund additional projects related to community development, environmental education programming, and housing code enforcement, among other projects. This increase is funded through their fund balance. Additionally, the Fiscal 2025 budget includes utilizing prior year fund balances of \$0.5 million for Pimlico funds. Of the total funds, \$7.1 million is appropriated for operating expenditures and \$7.9 million is appropriated for capital projects. The following tables show Fiscal 2025 budgeted operating and capital expenditures for these funds.

Operating Budget - Projects

Agency	Project Description	FY25 Budget
Baltimore Casino Funded Projects		
Children and Family Success	Educational Partnerships	150,000
	Summer Head Start	150,000
Employment Development	Employment Connection Center	655,000
	Job Training Programs & ITA's	60,000
	YouthWorks Summer Employment	300,000
Health	BARCS Support	120,000
Homeless Services	Anti-Homelessness Strategies	150,000
Housing & Community Development	Community Development Fund	650,000
	Housing Code Enforcement	300,000
Information Technology (BCIT)	CitiWatch Maintenance Reserve	60,000
	Citiwatch CCTV Camera Expansion Projects	556,282
	Fiberoptic Infrastructure	100,000
Neighborhood Safety & Engagement Planning	School-Based Violence Intervention	125,000
	Clean Corps	171,455
	Environmental Education Programming	200,000
	Reimagine Middle Branch Initiatives	300,000
	Project Coordination (CLIF Staff)	310,000
	CASE- Casino Area Security Enhancements	500,000
Public Works	Neighborhood Planning Studies	100,000
	Enhanced Solid Waste Services	200,000
	Marine Trash Removal: MB-Ridgely's Cove	450,000
Baltimore Casino Funds Total		5,607,737
Pimlico Impact Aid Funded Projects		
Planning	Bmore You Pop-Up Shop	254,000
	NW Neighborhood Grants Program	130,000
	Wheels 2 Empowerment	80,000
	Agrihood Baltimore Food Hub	115,000
	Pimlico Terrace Revitalization and Beautification (PTNA)	35,000
	Emerging Projects in Park Heights	165,000
	Catherine's Family and Youth Services	50,000
	Community Enhancement Program	
	PCDA Administration	120,000
	Community Organizing in the Northwest	125,000
	Community Planning Forum (CHAI)	
	Fallstaff Community Organizing and Services Support (CASA)	116,000
	Ambassador Theater (Artspace)	100,000
	Sustaining Legacy Middle Neighborhoods	75,000
	NW Neighborhood Grants Program (OMR)	107,000
Small & Minority Business Advocacy & Development	Sankofa Children's Museum of African Cultures	50,000
Pimlico Impact Aid Funds Total		1,522,000

Table in dollars.

Capital Budget - Projects

Agency	Project Description	FY25 Budget
Baltimore Casino Funded Projects		
Recreation and Parks	Florence Cummins	2,500,000
	Solo Gibbs Phase 1	500,000
Transportation	Warner-Stockholm Complete Streets	2,500,000
	Baltimore Casino Funds Total	5,500,000
Pimlico Impact Aid Funded Projects		
Housing and Community Development	Park West Health Systems Capital Expansion	500,000
	Single-Family Homes Construction in the 17-Acre Parcel	750,000
	Park Circle Acquisition Project	494,000
	Baltimore Redlining and Blight Elimination (BRBE CDC)	390,000
Planning	Candystripe Basketball Court Revitalization	145,000
	Dayspring Revamp and Classroom Project	89,000
	Pimlico Impact Aid Funds Total	2,368,000

Table in dollars.

Summary of City Real Property Tax Credit Programs

The table below describes tax expenditure costs for all locally authorized Real Property Tax Credit programs. In Fiscal 2025, the City budget estimates Real Property Tax Credit expenditures totaling approximately \$127.3 million. This represents an increase of \$10.1 million compared to the total Fiscal 2024 projected expense of \$117.2 million.

	Fiscal 2024 Projection	Fiscal 2025 Budget
<u>Homestead Tax (104% Assessment Phase-In)</u>		
A 4% taxable assessment increase cap on owner-occupied dwellings.	\$22,015,000	\$26,439,000
<u>Targeted Homeowners Tax Credit</u>		
An annual credit based on improvement assessment values. The credit is granted to owner-occupied properties with an approved Homestead Tax Credit application only.	\$26,347,000	\$29,157,000
<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. Includes Enterprise Zone Tax Credit costs for real property, personal property, and PILOT projects.	\$15,238,000	\$17,500,000
<u>Historic Restoration and Rehabilitation Property Tax Credit</u>		
A 10-year tax credit (100% for projects with costs below \$5 million; and 80% in the first 5 taxable years and declining by 10 percentage points thereafter for projects with costs above \$5 million) on the increased value of a historic property due to improvements.	\$12,500,000	\$12,750,000
<u>Supplemental Homeowner's Property Tax Credit</u>		
An annual credit providing tax relief to low-income City residents eligible for the existing State Homeowner's tax credit.	\$1,250,000	\$1,400,000
<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 points annually thereafter. The 10-year credit is structured the same as the EZTC.	\$16,625,000	\$16,891,000
<u>High-Performance and Newly Constructed Dwelling Property Tax Credits</u>		
These are five-year tax credits (50% in the first taxable year and declining by 10 percentage points thereafter) on new constructed or city-owned, vacant rehabbed dwellings, with an additional requirement for "High Performance" for the HPNCTC. While the NCTC credit expired on June 30, 2019, there is an annual cost to the City for all applications approved before the expiration. Both credits are included in these amounts.	\$1,061,000	\$1,100,000
<u>Brownfields Property Tax Credit and Other Local Tax Credits</u>		
The Brownfields Property Tax Credit is 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 area, the credit is for a 10-year period. Other Local Tax Credits include the cost of the Low-Income Employee, Public Safety Officers, Vacant Swellings, Fallen Heroes, Residential Retention (Portability), Energy Conservation Devices, and Cemetery Dwellings property tax credit programs.	\$22,198,733	\$22,100,000
Total	\$117,234,733	\$127,337,000

Property Tax One-Cent Yield

ESTIMATED ASSESSABLE BASE	Fiscal 2024	Fiscal 2025	Change
REAL PROPERTY			
Subject to \$2.248 Tax Rate			
Real Property Assessed Locally	\$43,421,332,958	\$43,594,114,000	\$172,781,042
Appeals, Abatements and Deletion Reductions	(407,492,000)	(326,714,000)	80,778,000
Adjustment for Assessment Increases over 4%	(1,039,466,000)	(1,176,113,000)	(136,647,000)
New Construction	364,997,000	3,370,694,000	3,005,697,000
Rail Road Property	265,279,000	284,107,000	18,828,000
Total Real Property Subject to \$2.248 tax rate	\$42,604,650,958	\$45,746,088,000	\$3,141,437,042
Subject to \$5.62 Tax Rate			
Public Utility Property	\$259,914,000	\$232,882,000	(\$27,032,000)
Total Public Utility Real Property Subject to \$5.62 tax rate	\$259,914,000	\$232,882,000	(\$27,032,000)
Total Taxable Real Property Value	\$42,864,564,958	\$45,978,970,000	\$3,114,405,042
TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY			
Subject to \$5.62 Tax Rate			
Ordinary Business Personal Property	\$1,097,436,000	\$1,114,136,000	\$16,700,000
Individuals and Firms Personal Property	\$51,502,000	\$52,299,000	\$797,000
Public Utilities Operating Personal Property	\$1,271,175,000	\$1,290,513,000	\$19,338,000
Total Tangible Personal Property	\$2,420,113,000	\$2,456,948,000	\$36,835,000
Total Real and Personal Property	\$45,284,677,958	\$48,435,918,000	\$3,151,240,042

ESTIMATED PROPERTY TAX YIELD	Fiscal 2025	
Property Subject to \$2.248 Tax Rate		
Real Property - Gross Tax Yield from \$0.01 per \$100 of Assessable Base	\$0.01/\$100	\$4,574,609
Anticipated Rate of Collection		97.0%
Net Tax Yield from \$0.01 per \$100 of Assessable Base		\$4,437,371
Estimated Total Tax Yield Property Tax Subject to \$2.248 tax rate		\$997,520,000
Property Subject to \$5.62 Tax Rate (by law 2.5 times Real Property Tax Rate)		
Real Property (Public Utilities) - Gross Tax Yield from \$0.01 per \$100 of Assessable Base	\$0.01/\$100	\$23,288
Tangible Personal Property - Gross Tax Yield from \$0.01 per \$100 of Assessable Base	\$0.01/\$100	\$245,695
Total Gross Tax Yield from \$0.01 per \$100 of Assessable Base		\$268,983
Anticipated Rate of Collection		97.0%
Net Tax Yield from \$0.01 per \$100 of Assessable Base		\$260,914
Net Tax Yield from \$0.025 per \$100 of Assessable Base (2.5 times Real Property Tax Rate)		\$652,284
Estimated Total Tax Yield Property Tax Subject to \$5.62 tax rate		\$146,600,000
Total Estimated Property Tax Yield - Real and Personal Property		\$1,144,120,000
Net Tax Yield from \$0.01 per \$100 of Assessable Base - Real and Personal Property		\$5,089,655

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

Selected Real Property Tax Expenditures

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

Newly Constructed Dwelling Tax Credit Report

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

Fiscal Year	Number of Credits Granted		Dollar Value of Credits Granted	
	Annual New	Cumulative	Annual Total	Cumulative
1997 - 2011*	200	3,242	1,427,137	25,423,078
2012	233	3,475	3,164,268	28,587,346
2013	253	3,728	3,619,532	32,206,878
2014	226	3,954	3,147,838	35,354,716
2015	188	4,142	2,823,800	38,178,516
2016	259	4,401	2,354,271	40,532,787
2017	203	4,604	2,296,387	42,829,174
2018	149	4,753	2,022,954	44,852,128
2019	260	5,013	2,139,502	46,991,630
2020	0	5,013	1,625,547	48,617,177
2021	0	5,013	1,305,621	49,922,798
2022	0	5,013	1,109,010	51,031,809
2023	0	5,013	167,582	51,199,391
2024	0	5,013	165,656	51,365,046

¹ Annual amounts are averages for this period.

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

High Performance Newly Constructed Dwelling Tax Credit Report

With the expiration of the Newly Constructed Dwelling Tax Credit, the Mayor and City Council passed legislation 19-0456 establishing the High-Performance Newly Constructed Dwellings Tax Credit (HPNCTC). The term and structure of this credit is identical to the NCTC prior to its expiration but includes additional requirements to fit the description of “High Performance”. This tax credit is schedule to end on June 30, 2027. The following table summarizes the number of credits and gross costs on an annual and cumulative basis for all applications as of February 2024.

Fiscal Year	Number of Credits Granted		Dollar Value of Credits Granted	
	Annual Total	Cumulative	Annual Total	Cumulative
2020	22	22	54,918	54,918
2021	66	88	443,255	498,173
2022	67	155	634,978	1,133,151
2023	33	188	681,768	1,814,919
2024	47	235	808,318	2,623,237

¹ Annual amounts are averages for this period.

Analysis

The online application for the HPNCTC includes a survey component completed by recipients. The Department of Finance has published the results of this survey for the former NCTC and recent HPNCTC since 2000. In preparing this report, the Department of Finance has reviewed and processed 47 HPNCTC applications during Fiscal 2024. The following analysis includes information from survey respondents who have received the HPNCTC for the first time in Fiscal 2024.

The City promoted the HPNCTC in Fiscal 2024 in several ways. The Office of Homeownership in the Department of Housing and Community Development highlighted the HPNCTC in its realtor seminars, and provided information about the credit on the City Government and Live Baltimore Websites. Of the 47 recipients who were granted the HPNCTC, the most popular source of information about the tax credit came from developers (70.2%) and realtors (19.2%). The least popular sources of information were City Agencies, Community Associations, and the Internet.

The 47 new recipients of the HPNCTC now reside among eight of the City's 278 neighborhoods. Locust Point, accounted for 66.0% of the new credits. Brewers Hill received the second largest number of allocated credits with 10.6% of the total and the remaining 23.4% of new credits are dispersed amongst Cross Country, Greektown, Hamilton, Harbor East, Medfield, and South Baltimore.

Recipients of the HPNCTC were able to indicate their primary reasons for moving by noting their top three perceived advantages of the new location of their home. Of the 47 recipients of the credit, the top three primary reasons for moving included having a better lot/yard size (33.3%), lower crime rate (31.0%), and being closer to family/friends (11.9%). Another advantage of note according to the recipients was a shorter commute to work (9.5%).

One of the primary goals of the HPNCTC program is to draw homebuyers to the City to create a larger taxable base. However, of the 47 new recipients of the credit, 74.5% already resided in the City prior to purchasing their new home. The survey results show that even though 55.3% of recipients were first time homebuyers, 87.2% of recipients were only looking to purchase homes in the City. These results are indicative of the tax credit being a successful incentive for current City residents to purchase a home rather than working as a tool to bring new home owning residents to the City.

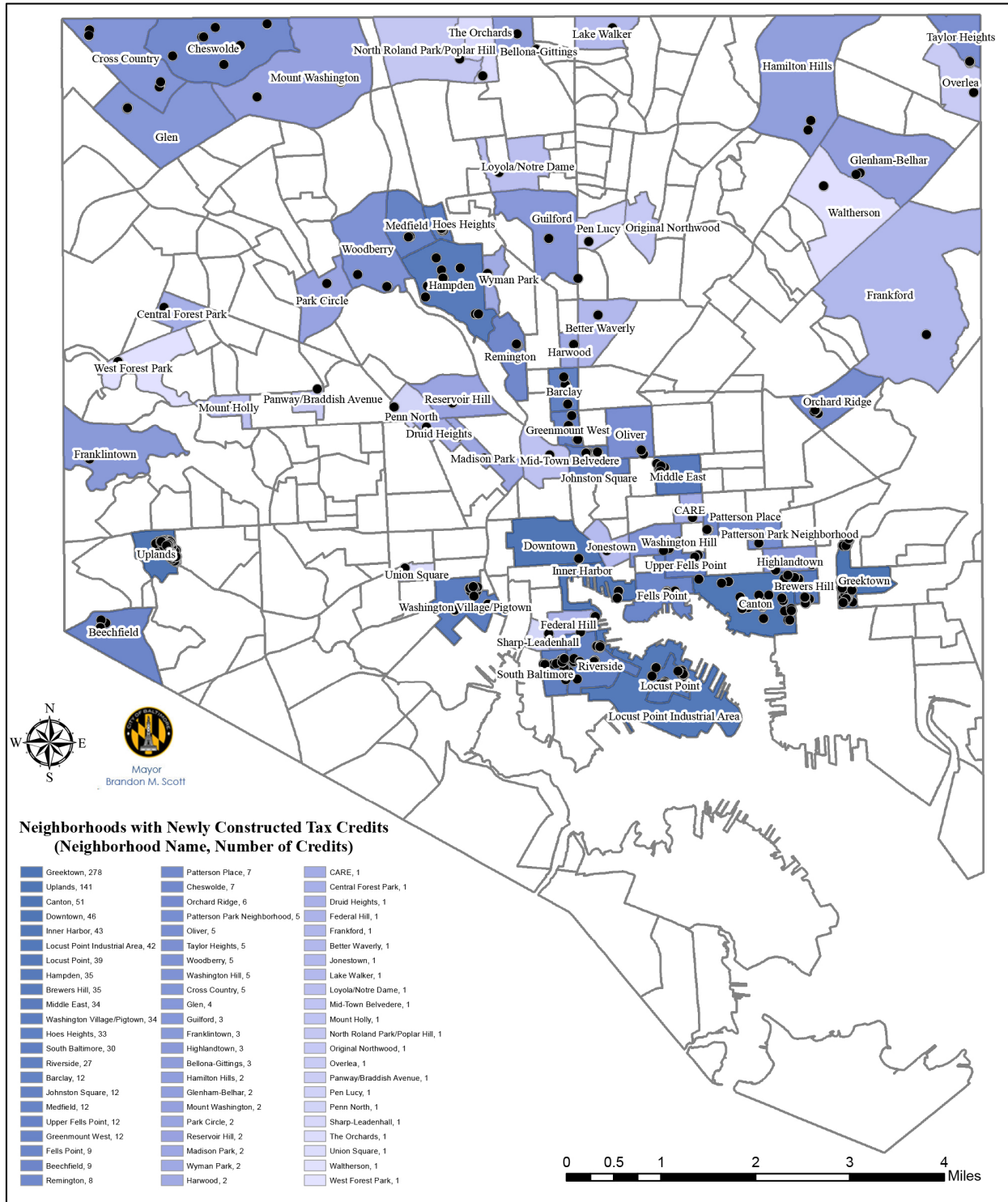
Despite the above survey responses that suggest the HPNCTC is not attracting new home owning residents to the City there are signs that the tax credit was influential in the respondents decision to purchase their home and that the tax credit is a successful means to keep homeowners in the City for years to come. When surveyed, 59.6% of new recipients stated the tax credit was "very important" and 37.2% responded that the tax credit was "important". Only two of the respondents stated that the tax credit was "not important". Respondents were asked as part of the survey about how long they plan on staying in their newly purchased home. Of the 47 new recipients of the tax credit, 90.9% responded that they plan on staying in their residence for the foreseeable future.

Even though the primary purpose of this tax credit is to promote homeownership and the construction of new homes, the HPNCTC may run counter to broader efforts to provide equitable opportunities amongst families and individuals of varying income levels. Data indicates that high income households represent a substantial portion of the program's applicants. Over 91.4% of all survey respondents have incomes above the City's median household income of \$58,349 and 70.6% have incomes above the state's median household income of \$98,461. Survey responses indicate that out of the new recipients of the credit in 2024, 63.8% had household incomes over \$200,000, 19.2% had incomes between \$100,000-\$150,000, and 12.8% had incomes between \$150,000-\$200,000. Two respondents had median household incomes between \$90,000-\$100,000 while zero new recipients had incomes below \$90,000.

The data provides insights into the demographic of the typical tax credit recipient. In terms of race and ethnicity new credit recipients identified as 61.7% White-Not Hispanic, 21.3% as Asian, 10.6% as Black-Not Hispanic, 4.3% as Hispanic, and 2.1% as two or more races/ethnicities. Furthermore, 31.8% have a college degree while 65.9% have graduate or professional education. The most common age range for those receiving the credit was 26-35 (52.4%) followed by 36-50 (45.2%).

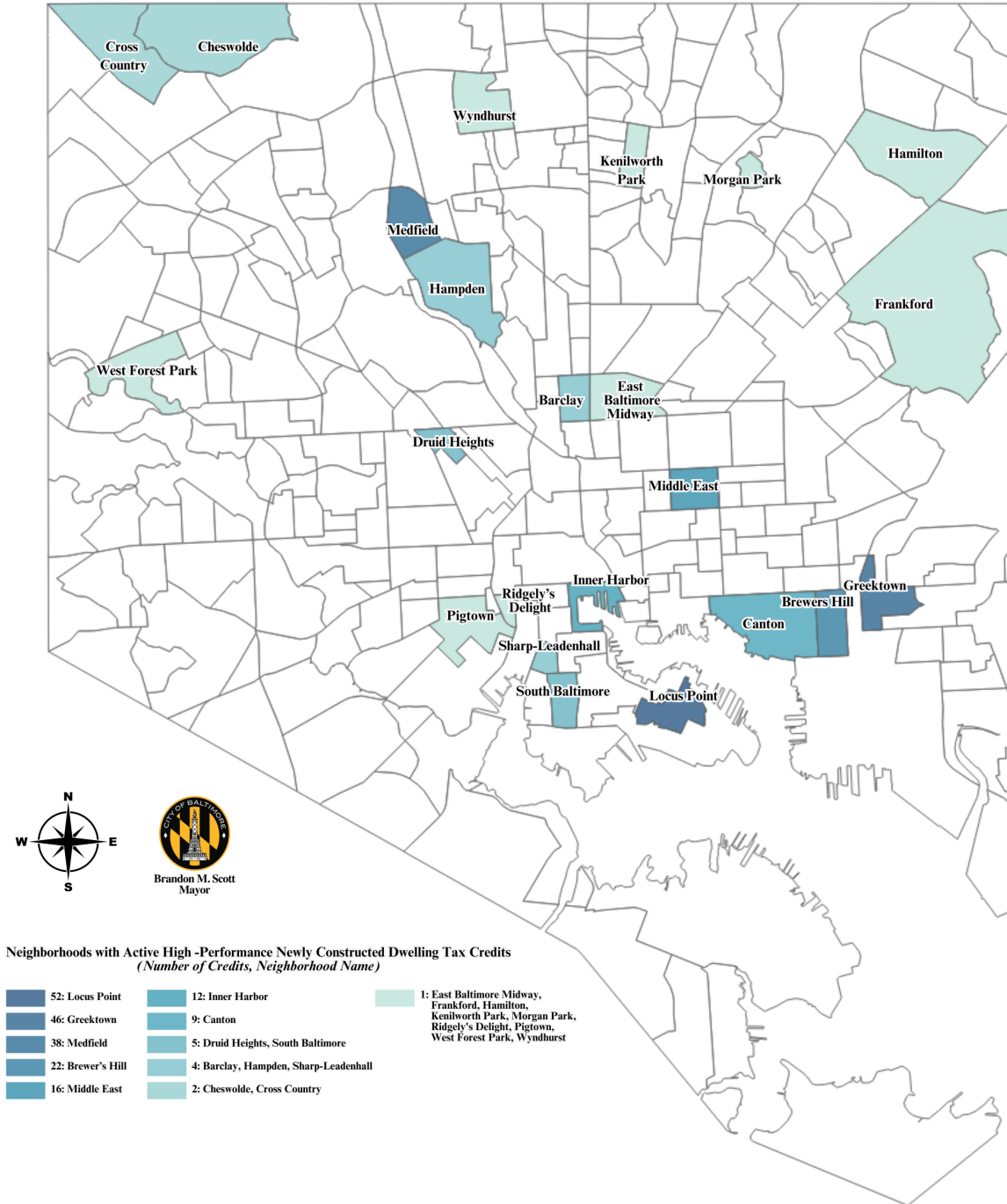
Maps on the following pages detail the location of properties that have received a NCTC and HPNCTC. The map labeled "Fiscal Year 2015-Fiscal Year 2019" indicates properties to which the City has granted a NCTC during the last five years of the program. The map labeled "Fiscal Year 2020-Fiscal Year 2024" indicates properties that received the HPNCTC since the new iteration of the program started. Properties that first received the credit in Fiscal 2024 will receive the credit for the following four years, as long as they continue to meet eligibility requirements.

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



City of Baltimore

Active High-Performance Newly Constructed Dwelling Tax Credits by Neighborhood (Credits Granted Fiscal Year 2020 - Fiscal Year 2024)



Funds Detail for Operating and Capital

1001 - General Fund

1001 - General Fund - Account	FY23 Actual	FY24 Budget	FY24 Estimate	FY25 Budget	Dollar Change
LOCAL TAXES					
Real and Personal Property Taxes - Current Year					
RC0001 - Real Property Tax	933,344,359	971,119,000	968,774,000	1,036,537,000	65,418,000
RC0002 - Personal Property Tax - Ordinary Business Corps	61,597,259	60,134,000	60,353,000	60,736,000	602,000
RC0003 - Personal Property Tax - Individuals & Firms	2,996,214	2,822,000	2,851,000	2,851,000	29,000
RC0004 - Personal Property Tax - Public Utilities	67,978,527	69,654,000	71,095,000	70,851,000	1,197,000
RC0005 - Phase in Tax Credit	(20,617,793)	(22,909,000)	(22,015,000)	(26,439,000)	(3,530,000)
Real and Personal Property Taxes - Current Year Total	1,045,298,566	1,080,820,000	1,081,058,000	1,144,536,000	63,716,000
Real and Personal Property Taxes - Prior Years					
RC0007 - Prior Year - Real Property	2,288,036	2,200,000	2,200,000	2,200,000	0
RC0008 - Prior Year - Personal Property	2,040,244	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	0
Real and Personal Property Taxes - Prior Years Total	4,328,280	4,700,000	4,700,000	4,700,000	0
Real and Personal Property Taxes - Other Revenues					
RC0006 - Targeted Homeowners Tax Credit	(25,521,408)	(27,500,000)	(26,347,000)	(29,157,000)	(1,657,000)
RC0012 - Real and Personal Property Tax - Penalties and Interest	10,224,089	8,500,000	8,500,000	10,000,000	1,500,000
RC0013 - Real and Personal Property Tax - Discounts	(2,412,263)	(2,428,000)	(2,515,000)	(2,579,000)	(151,000)
RC0016 - Supplemental Homeowner's Tax Credit	(1,329,258)	(1,300,000)	(1,250,000)	(1,400,000)	(100,000)
RC0017 - Newly Constructed Dwellings Tax Credit	(876,748)	(1,333,000)	(1,061,000)	(1,100,000)	233,000
RC0019 - Other Property Tax Credits	(18,537,740)	(21,309,000)	(21,492,000)	(21,300,000)	9,000
RC0020 - Enterprise Zone Tax Credit	(14,969,848)	(18,963,000)	(15,238,000)	(17,500,000)	1,463,000
RC0022 - Public Safety Officer Tax Credit	(699,471)	(1,050,000)	(706,733)	(800,000)	250,000
RC0023 - Historic Property Tax Credits	(12,013,012)	(13,970,000)	(12,500,000)	(12,750,000)	1,220,000
RC0024 - High-Performance Market-Rate Rental Housing Tax Credit	(16,891,632)	(17,938,000)	(16,625,000)	(16,891,000)	1,047,000
RC0027 - Tax Increment Financing Districts	26,121,517	26,669,000	23,276,000	28,008,000	1,339,000
RC0028 - Video Lottery Terminals	12,600,000	12,600,000	12,600,000	12,600,000	0
Real and Personal Property Taxes - Other Revenues Total	(44,305,774)	(58,022,000)	(53,358,733)	(52,869,000)	5,153,000
Sales and Service					
RC0030 - Heavy Equipment Gross Receipts	56,257	150,000	50,000	55,000	(95,000)
RC0033 - Natural Gas Tax	16,814,506	16,999,000	16,627,000	17,653,000	654,000
RC0034 - Electricity Tax	32,274,605	31,964,000	31,486,000	32,682,000	718,000

(continued)

1001 - General Fund - Account	FY23 Actual	FY24 Budget	FY24 Estimate	FY25 Budget	Dollar Change
RC0035 - Fuel Oil Tax	200,873	425,000	132,000	430,000	5,000
RC0036 - Steam Tax	1,169,347	1,054,000	1,050,000	1,061,000	7,000
RC0037 - Liquid Petroleum Gas Tax	129,596	117,000	150,000	119,000	2,000
RC0038 - Refund Reserve - Natural Gas Tax	(83,317)	(215,000)	(210,000)	(223,000)	(8,000)
RC0039 - Refund Reserve - Electricity Tax	(307,971)	(474,000)	(466,000)	(484,000)	(10,000)
RC0040 - Refund Reserve - Fuel Oil	(229,578)	(70,000)	(70,000)	(72,000)	(2,000)
RC0042 - Telecommunication Tax	33,417,129	34,928,000	34,391,000	33,686,000	(1,242,000)
RC0043 - Homeless Relief Assistance Tax	146,825	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
RC0044 - Hotel Tax (Transferred from Convention Center Bond Fund)	26,941,084	30,429,000	31,421,000	30,762,000	333,000
RC0045 - Property Transfer Tax	70,792,947	54,237,000	50,298,000	50,533,000	(3,704,000)
RC0046 - Recordation Tax	63,214,639	42,659,000	45,116,000	41,592,000	(1,067,000)
Sales and Service Total	244,536,942	212,303,000	210,075,000	207,894,000	(4,409,000)
Payment in Lieu of Taxes					
RC0057 - Annual Nonprofit Contributions	6,039,565	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	0
RC0060 - Housing Authority PILOT	26,282	350,000	150,000	350,000	0
RC0062 - Urban Renewal PILOT	46,613	350,000	100,000	350,000	0
RC0063 - Off-Street Parking Properties PILOT	277,295	310,000	310,000	310,000	0
RC0064 - Maryland Port Authority PILOT	232,215	1,900,000	1,678,700	1,900,000	0
RC0065 - Economic Development PILOT	1,605,081	2,500,000	1,605,801	1,061,000	(1,439,000)
RC0066 - Apartment PILOT	5,064,764	5,100,000	5,100,000	5,100,000	0
Payment in Lieu of Taxes Total	13,291,815	16,510,000	14,944,501	15,071,000	(1,439,000)
Other Local Taxes					
RC0009 - Tax Sale Expense	0	0	0	0	0
RC0010 - Tax Sale Fees and Other	3,817,756	400,000	0	400,000	0
RC0051 - Billboard tax	1,353,061	1,400,000	400,000	1,400,000	0
RC0052 - Taxicab and TNC Excise Tax	3,665,281	3,000,000	2,800,000	3,500,000	500,000
RC0053 - Dockless Vehicle Excise Tax	68,854	200,000	3,350,000	50,000	0
RC0091 - Simulated Slot Machines	483,668	400,000	100,000	450,000	50,000
Other Local Taxes Total	9,388,620	5,400,000	400,000	5,800,000	550,000
Income Tax					
RC0048 - Income Tax - State Collected	418,349,320	423,937,000	430,280,000	442,128,000	18,191,000
RC0049 - Unallocated Withholding - Regular	16,877,081	10,290,000	10,290,000	10,603,000	313,000
RC0050 - Income Tax - Fiduciary Returns	14,890,256	13,316,000	13,316,000	13,721,000	405,000
Income Tax Total	450,116,657	447,543,000	453,886,000	466,452,000	18,909,000

(continued)

1001 - General Fund - Account	FY23 Actual	FY24 Budget	FY24 Estimate	FY25 Budget	Dollar Change
Locally Imposed - State Collected					
RC0047 - Admissions and Amusement Tax	10,439,223	8,500,000	8,445,000	8,452,000	(48,000)
Locally Imposed - State Collected Total	10,439,223	8,500,000	8,445,000	8,452,000	(48,000)
State Shared					
RC0055 - City's Share - Sale and Use Tax - Cannabis	0	0	250,000	395,000	395,000
RC0056 - State Highway User Revenue	173,537,551	193,444,051	199,738,000	234,719,000	41,274,949
State Shared Total	173,537,551	193,444,051	199,988,000	235,114,000	41,669,949
LOCAL TAXES TOTAL	1,906,631,880	1,911,198,051	1,926,787,768	2,035,150,000	124,101,949
LICENSE AND PERMITS					
General Government					
RC0070 - City/State Business	634,396	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	0
RC0071 - Alcoholic Beverage	2,184,045	1,850,000	1,850,000	2,320,000	470,000
RC0072 - Marriage License	35,511	150,000	35,000	45,000	(105,000)
General Government Total	2,853,952	3,700,000	3,585,000	4,065,000	365,000
Public Safety and Regulations					
RC0074 - Media Production Services	0	40,000	0	15,000	(25,000)
RC0075 - Cable TV Franchise Fee	7,119,914	6,300,000	4,850,000	4,800,000	(1,500,000)
RC0076 - Fire Prevention - Fire Code	2,470,743	1,800,000	1,800,000	2,000,000	200,000
RC0077 - Rental Property Registrations	2,613,144	4,000,000	4,000,000	2,900,000	(1,100,000)
RC0078 - Dockless Vehicles Licenses and Permits	0	120,000	0	20,000	(100,000)
RC0079 - Miscellaneous Building Inspection Revenue	330,462	350,000	250,000	350,000	0
RC0080 - Building Construction Permits	8,164,883	3,500,000	4,000,000	6,900,000	3,400,000
RC0081 - Electrical Installation Permits	288,090	350,000	350,000	300,000	(50,000)
RC0082 - Mechanical Equipment Permits	174,559	160,000	160,000	167,000	7,000
RC0083 - Plumbing Permits	117,930	120,000	120,000	125,000	5,000
RC0084 - Elevator Permits	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
RC0085 - Filing Fees - Building Permits	2,038,309	3,500,000	4,000,000	2,300,000	(1,200,000)
RC0086 - Alarm System Registration Permits	9,550	6,000	6,000	6,000	0
RC0087 - Public Assembly Permits	4,930	1,500	6,000	3,500	2,000
RC0088 - Professional and Occupational Licenses	24,871	250,000	84,000	150,000	(100,000)
RC0089 - Vacant Structure Fee	433,047	150,000	150,000	150,000	0
RC0090 - Amusement Device Licenses	72,641	45,000	45,000	45,000	0
RC0092 - Dog Licenses and Kennel Permits	7,460	10,000	10,000	5,000	(5,000)
RC0093 - Special Police Appointment Fees	168	500	500	500	0
RC0094 - Vacant Lot Registration Fees	30,896	55,000	20,000	25,000	(30,000)
RC0095 - Trades Licenses	25,605	35,000	30,000	37,000	2,000
Public Safety and Regulations Total	23,927,202	20,794,000	19,882,500	20,300,000	(494,000)

(continued)

1001 - General Fund - Account	FY23 Actual	FY24 Budget	FY24 Estimate	FY25 Budget	Dollar Change
Health					
RC0096 - Food Dealer Permits	1,619,425	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	0
RC0097 - Swimming Pool Licenses	88,270	75,000	40,000	78,000	3,000
RC0098 - Solid Waste Collection Permits	428,751	150,000	355,000	355,000	205,000
Health Total	2,136,446	1,725,000	1,895,000	1,933,000	208,000
Highways					
RC0099 - Minor Privilege Permits	1,408,248	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	0
RC0100 - Public Utility Pole Permits	435	75,000	6,000	6,000	(69,000)
RC0101 - Permits and Inspections - Private Paving	33,100	10,000	450,000	10,000	0
RC0102 - Development Agreement Fee	1,111,023	35,000	2,000,000	500,000	465,000
RC0103 - Street Cut Permits	1,247,145	200,000	25,000	200,000	0
RC0104 - Special Event Permits	401,482	275,000	410,000	350,000	75,000
Highways Total	4,201,433	1,995,000	4,291,000	2,466,000	471,000
LICENSE AND PERMITS TOTAL	33,119,033	28,214,000	29,653,500	28,764,000	550,000
FINES AND FORFEITS					
Fines and Forfeits					
RC0108 - Court-Ordered Restitution and Misc Fines	7,746	3,000	3,000	3,000	0
RC0109 - Civil Citations	3,140	4,000	4,000	4,000	0
RC0110 - Sheriff Revenue	518,892	375,000	200,000	375,000	0
RC0111 - Forfeitures Drug/Gambling Contraband	1,379,424	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	0
RC0112 - Minimum Wage Violations	157,600	75,000	100,000	100,000	25,000
RC0113 - Environmental Control Board Fines	7,703,079	5,300,000	5,300,000	6,300,000	1,000,000
RC0114 - Bad Check Charge	1,303	30,000	3,000	3,000	(27,000)
RC0116 - Liquor Board Fines	169,650	200,000	200,000	200,000	0
RC0117 - Library Fines	0	8,000	0	2,000	(6,000)
RC0118 - Red Light Fines Revenues	11,854,539	12,196,000	11,533,000	12,527,000	331,000
RC0120 - Speed Cameras Revenues	14,767,406	13,710,000	14,683,000	14,223,000	513,000
RC0121 - Commercial Truck Enforcement	97,375	75,000	62,000	75,000	0
RC0122 - DHCD Miscellaneous Fees	140,823	0	200	0	0
RC0236 - Street Cut Fees and Fines	860,000	135,000	150,000	165,000	30,000
Fines and Forfeits Total	37,660,977	33,111,000	32,238,200	34,977,000	1,866,000
FINES AND FORFEITS TOTAL	37,660,977	33,111,000	32,238,200	34,977,000	1,866,000
USE OF MONEY					
Use of Money					
RC0125 - Cash Investment Earnings	37,874,645	26,038,000	59,664,000	41,603,000	15,565,000
RC0128 - Interest on Property Sale Proceeds	4,534	40,000	0	40,000	0

(continued)

1001 - General Fund - Account	FY23 Actual	FY24 Budget	FY24 Estimate	FY25 Budget	Dollar Change
RC0129 - Interest on Gambling/Drug Confiscated Cash	0	0	0	0	0
RC0138 - Principal - Community Development Corporation Loan	254	500,000	0	500,000	0
RC0139 - Interest - Community Development Corporation Loan	0	20,000	0	20,000	0
RC0140 - Principal - Economic Development Loan Program	208,787	1,500,000	0	1,500,000	0
RC0141 - Interest - Economic Development Loan Program	196,987	35,000	0	35,000	0
RC0142 - Interest - Community Development Fund Loans	8,700	5,000	0	5,000	0
RC0143 - Principal - Community Development Fund Loans	17,079	15,000	0	15,000	0
Use of Money Total	38,310,986	28,153,000	59,664,000	43,718,000	15,565,000
USE OF MONEY TOTAL	38,310,986	28,153,000	59,664,000	43,718,000	15,565,000

USE OF PROPERTY

Use of Property

RC0150 - Rental of City Property	4,385,788	3,750,000	3,500,000	3,750,000	0
RC0151 - Expressway Air Space Leases	21,165	23,000	1,000	23,000	0
RC0152 - Rental from Inner Harbor Shoreline	365,107	125,000	30,000	125,000	0
RC0153 - SW Resource Recovery Facility - Lease	2,395,226	2,794,000	2,793,792	2,864,000	70,000
RC0160 - Harbor Shoreline - Docking Fees	0	20,000	0	20,000	0
RC0161 - Rental from Community Centers	79,927	120,000	0	120,000	0
RC0162 - Rentals from Wharfage - Piers and Docks	4,887	15,000	0	15,000	0
RC0163 - Rental of City Poles	578,351	350,000	300,000	350,000	0
RC0165 - Royal Farm Arena Naming Rights	0	0	0	0	0
RC0166 - Convention Center Revenues	8,475,756	9,875,000	9,500,000	9,585,000	(290,000)
RC0167 - Municipal Advertising	0	500,000	0	500,000	0
Use of Property Total	16,306,207	17,572,000	16,124,792	17,352,000	(220,000)
USE OF PROPERTY TOTAL	16,306,207	17,572,000	16,124,792	17,352,000	(220,000)

STATE AID

State Aid

RC0180 - Targeted Aid (Income Tax Disparity)	76,194,278	79,058,000	79,058,000	79,058,000	0
RC0181 - Teachers Retirement Supplement	10,047,556	10,048,000	10,048,000	10,048,000	0
RC0184 - Local Health Operations	0	8,747,000	8,565,075	8,747,000	0
RC0185 - Library Services	6,652,374	9,652,000	9,652,000	9,652,000	0
RC0186 - War Memorial	172,631	175,000	175,000	175,000	0
RC0187 - Local Education Effort	0	10,000,000	10,000,000	0	(10,000,000)
State Aid Total	93,066,839	117,680,000	117,498,075	107,680,000	(10,000,000)
STATE AID TOTAL	93,066,839	117,680,000	117,498,075	107,680,000	(10,000,000)

(continued)

1001 - General Fund - Account	FY23 Actual	FY24 Budget	FY24 Estimate	FY25 Budget	Dollar Change
OTHER REVENUES					
General Government					
RC0054 - Penalty and Interest Excluded Real and Personal Property	1,051,025	1,300,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	(300,000)
RC0265 - Miscellaneous Revenue	4,530,322	1,709,612	1,900,000	1,834,534	124,922
RC0268 - Sale of Scrap/Recycled Metal	7,914	2,000	1,000	2,000	0
RC0269 - Legal Settlement Proceeds	7,544,718	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
RC0270 - Innovation Fund	266,006	0	25,000	0	0
RC0271 - Gainsharing Revenues	0	0	0	0	0
RC0278 - Vacant Structure Boarding and Cleaning	2,399,632	1,500,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	500,000
RC0280 - CHAP - Miscellaneous Revenue	9,955	10,000	10,000	10,000	0
General Government Total	15,809,572	4,621,612	5,036,000	4,946,534	324,922
Public Safety and Regulations					
RC0272 - Police - Miscellaneous	275,653	50,000	120,000	50,000	0
Public Safety and Regulations Total	275,653	50,000	120,000	50,000	0
Federal Grants					
RC0175 - CARES Act - Revenue	32,819,449	0	0	0	0
RC0176 - FEMA Reimbursement	4,057,427	0	0	0	0
Federal Grants Total	36,876,876	0	0	0	0
Private Grants					
RC0179 - School Health Services	0	3,000,000	3,000,000	0	(3,000,000)
RC0274 - Civil Defense	0	0	0	0	0
RC0275 - Interest - Enoch Pratt Endowment	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
RC0276 - Voluntary Payment in Lieu of Taxes	100,000	0	100,000	0	0
Private Grants Total	100,000	3,001,000	3,100,000	1,000	(3,000,000)
OTHER REVENUES TOTAL	53,062,101	7,672,612	8,256,000	4,997,534	(2,675,078)
CHARGES FOR CURRENT SERVICES					
General Government					
RC0196 - Transcriber Service Charges	25,330	35,000	18,000	35,000	0
RC0197 - Checkout Bag Surcharge	230,466	350,000	180,000	350,000	0
RC0198 - RBDL Administration Fee	3,401	4,000	4,000	4,000	0
RC0199 - Ethics Board Charges	23,960	20,000	20,000	20,000	0
RC0200 - Zoning Appeal Fees	47,270	40,000	40,000	40,000	0
RC0202 - Civil Marriage Ceremonies	8,530	10,000	10,000	10,000	0
RC0203 - Lien Reports	2,022,150	1,850,000	1,821,000	2,122,000	272,000
RC0204 - Election Filing Fees	52	2,000	3,500	2,000	0
RC0205 - Surveys Sales of Maps and Records	59,117	5,000	15,000	5,000	0
RC0207 - 3rd Party Disability Recoveries	8,055	15,000	9,500	15,000	0
RC0209 - Semi - Annual Tax Payment Fee	335,536	911,000	911,000	968,000	57,000

(continued)

1001 - General Fund - Account	FY23 Actual	FY24 Budget	FY24 Estimate	FY25 Budget	Dollar Change
RC0210 - Tax Roll Service Charge	13,457	25,000	18,000	25,000	0
RC0214 - Vending Machine Commissions	112,528	4,000	4,000	4,000	0
RC0215 - Reimbursement for Use of City Vehicles	437,848	0	300,000	0	0
General Government Total	3,327,700	3,271,000	3,354,000	3,600,000	329,000
Charges for Central City Services					
RC0217 - Charges for Central City Services	13,012,521	14,500,000	19,500,000	20,139,000	5,639,000
Charges for Central City Services Total	13,012,521	14,500,000	19,500,000	20,139,000	5,639,000
Public Safety and Regulations					
RC0219 - Liquor Board Advertising Fees	126,987	100,000	100,000	1,000	(99,000)
RC0221 - Sale of Accident and Incident Reports	70,818	300,000	0	75,000	(225,000)
RC0222 - Stadium Security Service Charges	0	0	0	0	0
RC0223 - Port Fire Protection (MPA)	0	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	0
RC0224 - Sheriff - District Court Service	2,998,369	2,650,000	3,000,000	2,950,000	300,000
RC0225 - False Alarm Fees	1,116	8,000	1,000	1,500	(6,500)
RC0226 - Fire Department - Sales of Reports	18,691	30,000	25,000	20,000	(10,000)
RC0228 - Child Support Enforcement	127,808	345,000	100,000	150,000	(195,000)
Public Safety and Regulations Total	3,343,789	4,833,000	4,626,000	4,597,500	(235,500)
Health					
RC0233 - Miscellaneous Environmental Fees	23,232	12,000	15,000	12,000	0
RC0237 - New Health Plan Review	4,658	100,000	0	10,000	(90,000)
RC0238 - Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point Plan	0	1,000	0	500	(500)
Health Total	27,890	113,000	15,000	22,500	(90,500)
Recreation and Culture					
RC0241 - Library - Video Rental and Other Charges	62,699	26,000	1,000	50,000	24,000
RC0242 - Swimming Pool Passes	15,551	150,000	10,000	20,000	(130,000)
Recreation and Culture Total	78,250	176,000	11,000	70,000	(106,000)
Highways					
RC0244 - Impounding Cars - Storage	4,162,991	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,700,000	200,000
RC0245 - Impounding Cars - Towing	762,139	1,750,000	800,000	800,000	(950,000)
RC0247 - General Revenue Highways	3,793,858	3,100,000	2,600,000	2,750,000	(350,000)
RC0248 - Traffic Engineering	624,398	350,000	150,000	200,000	(150,000)
Highways Total	9,343,386	8,700,000	7,050,000	7,450,000	(1,250,000)
Sanitation and Waste Removal					
RC0249 - Landfill Disposal Tipping Fees	8,955,563	6,500,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	500,000
RC0250 - Boards and Commissions Pre-Qualifications	45,430	30,000	55,000	30,000	0
RC0251 - Solid Waste Surcharge	870,011	2,850,000	2,584,000	2,584,000	(266,000)
RC0252 - Southwest Resource Recovery Facility	998,521	965,440	1,000,000	1,000,000	34,560
Sanitation and Waste Removal Total	10,869,525	10,345,440	10,639,000	10,614,000	268,560
CHARGES FOR CURRENT SERVICES TOTAL	40,003,061	41,938,440	45,195,000	46,493,000	4,554,560

(continued)

1001 - General Fund - Account	FY23 Actual	FY24 Budget	FY24 Estimate	FY25 Budget	Dollar Change
REVENUE TRANSFERS					
Revenue Transfers					
RC0290 - General Fund - Transfer from (to) Parking Management Fund	18,827,352	17,126,624	21,198,760	23,020,466	5,893,842
RC0293 - General Fund - Transfer from (to) Children's Fund	(13,757,000)	(14,225,000)	(14,225,000)	(15,152,000)	(927,000)
Revenue Transfers Total	5,070,352	2,901,624	6,973,760	7,868,466	4,966,842
REVENUE TRANSFERS Total	5,070,352	2,901,624	6,973,760	7,868,466	4,966,842
FUND BALANCE					
Prior Year Fund Balance					
RC0299 - General Fund - From (to) Fund Balance	0	29,401,000	0	20,700,000	(8,701,000)
Prior Year Fund Balance Total	0	29,401,000	0	20,700,000	(8,701,000)
FUND BALANCE Total	0	29,401,000	0	20,700,000	(8,701,000)
FUND TOTAL					
Fund Total	2,223,231,436	2,217,841,727	2,242,391,095	2,347,700,000	130,008,273

2022 - Convention Center Bond Fund

2022 - Convention Center Bond Fund - Account	FY23 Actual	FY24 Budget	FY24 Estimate	FY25 Budget	Dollar Change
LOCAL TAXES					
<i>Sales and Service</i>					
RC0300 - Hotel Tax	30,441,084	34,929,000	35,921,000	35,262,000	333,000
Sales and Service Total	30,441,084	34,929,000	35,921,000	35,262,000	333,000
LOCAL TAXES TOTAL	30,441,084	34,929,000	35,921,000	35,262,000	333,000
REVENUE TRANSFERS					
<i>Revenue Transfers</i>					
RC0301 - CCBF - Transfer from (to) the General Fund	(26,941,084)	(30,429,000)	(31,421,000)	(30,762,000)	(333,000)
Revenue Transfers Total	(26,941,084)	(30,429,000)	(31,421,000)	(30,762,000)	(333,000)
REVENUE TRANSFERS TOTAL	(26,941,084)	(30,429,000)	(31,421,000)	(30,762,000)	(333,000)
FUND BALANCE					
<i>Prior Year Fund Balance</i>					
RC0304 - CCBF - From (to) Fund Balance	(3,500,000)	(4,500,000)	(4,500,000)	(4,500,000)	0
Prior Year Fund Balance Total	(3,500,000)	(4,500,000)	(4,500,000)	(4,500,000)	0
FUND BALANCE TOTAL	(3,500,000)	(4,500,000)	(4,500,000)	(4,500,000)	0
Fund Total					
Fund Total	0	0	0	0	0

2024 - Conduit Enterprise Fund

2024 - Conduit Enterprise Fund - Account	FY23 Actual	FY24 Budget	FY24 Estimate	FY25 Budget	Dollar Change
USE OF PROPERTY					
<i>Use of Property</i>					
RC0305 - Conduit Rental Revenue	36,131,746	8,293,160	8,293,160	8,635,619	342,459
Use of Property Total	36,131,746	8,293,160	8,293,160	8,635,619	342,459
USE OF PROPERTY Total	36,131,746	8,293,160	8,293,160	8,635,619	342,459
Fund Total					
Fund Total	36,131,746	8,293,160	8,293,160	8,635,619	342,459

2070 - Wastewater Utility Fund

2070 - Wastewater Utility Fund - Account	FY23 Actual	FY24 Budget	FY24 Estimate	FY25 Budget	Dollar Change
USE OF MONEY AND PROPERTY					
<i>Use of Money and Property</i>					
RC0346 - Cash Investment Earnings	18,684,382	3,516,858	3,516,858	1,048,352	(2,468,506)
USE OF MONEY AND PROPERTY TOTAL	18,684,382	3,516,858	3,516,858	1,048,352	(2,468,506)
CHARGES FOR CURRENT SERVICES					
<i>Charges - Current Services</i>					
RC0330 - Sewerage Charges - City	240,420,836	253,120,753	253,120,753	254,969,362	1,848,609
RC0332 - Sewerage Charges - Counties	82,938,777	73,590,865	73,590,865	95,577,865	21,987,000
RC0340 - Industrial Waste Surcharge	2,705,455	3,125,224	3,125,224	5,414,237	2,289,013
RC0350 - Pretreatment Permits	316,789	0	0	0	0
RC0354 - Waste Water - Penalties	2,787	1,550,696	1,550,696	1,783,300	232,604
Charges - Current Services Total	326,384,644	331,387,538	331,387,538	357,744,764	26,357,226
Fines and Forfeits					
RC0352 - Non-Compliance Fines	8,012	0	0	0	0
Fines and Forfeits Total	8,012	0	0	0	0
Other Revenues					
RC0336 - Sanitation and Waste Removal	2,338	643,344	643,344	2,338	(641,006)
RC0348 - Penalties and Interest - Wastewater	820	0	0	0	0
RC0356 - Waste Water - Miscellaneous Revenue	(12,839,351)	(8,640,731)	(8,640,731)	(22,416,484)	(13,775,753)
RC0358 - Waste Water Discounts	(587,561)	0	0	0	0
RC0360 - Baltimore City Sewer Low Income Grant	(1,831)	0	217,448	0	0
Other Revenues Total	(13,425,585)	(7,997,387)	(7,779,939)	(22,414,146)	(14,416,759)
CHARGES FOR CURRENT SERVICES TOTAL	313,230,842	323,390,151	0	358,131,821	34,741,670
Fund Balance					
RC0344 - Wastewater - From (to) Fund Balance	0	(1,024,228)	(1,024,228)	15,261,552	16,285,780
Fund Balance Total	0	(1,024,228)	(1,024,228)	15,261,552	16,285,780
Fund Total	331,651,453	325,882,781	326,100,229	351,640,522	25,757,741

2071 - Water Utility Fund

2071 - Water Utility Fund - Account	FY23 Actual	FY24 Budget	FY24 Estimate	FY25 Budget	Dollar Change
CHARGES FOR CURRENT SERVICES					
Charges - Current Services					
RC0377 - Metered Water - Carroll County	1,247,243	979,363	979,363	1,323,200	343,837
RC0379 - Metered Water - City	154,848,263	176,418,766	176,418,766	162,089,798	(14,328,968)
RC0381 - Metered Water - Baltimore County	72,338,117	58,097,543	58,097,543	62,268,169	4,170,626
RC0383 - Metered Water - Anne Arundel County	0	0	0	0	0
RC0385 - Metered Water - Howard County	24,131,623	25,683,061	25,683,061	25,601,239	(81,822)
RC0387 - Metered Water - Harford County	216,019	430,599	430,599	216,019	(214,580)
RC0391 - Special Water Supply Services	(7,532,653)	0	0	0	0
RC0393 - Private Fire Protection	1,731,417	3,288,097	3,288,097	1,738,903	(1,549,194)
RC0395 - Fire Hydrant Permits	7,486	0	0	0	0
RC0401 - Water Charges to Baltimore City Agencies	0	(335,476)	(335,476)	(2,464,883)	(2,129,407)
RC0407 - Reimbursable Billing Costs	2,513,620	0	0	0	0
RC0409 - Water Supply - Penalties	(11,773)	1,550,696	1,550,696	1,783,300	232,604
Charges - Current Services Total	249,489,362	266,112,649	266,112,649	252,555,745	(13,556,904)
Other Revenues					
RC0399 - Sundry Water - Rents and Fees	552,311	0	0	0	0
RC0411 - Scrap Meters - Baltimore City	0	0	0	0	0
RC0413 - Baltimore City Metered Water - Senior Discount	18	0	0	0	0
Other Revenues Total	552,329	0	0	0	0
Use of Money and Property					
RC0397 - Rental of City Property - Liberty Reservoir Watershed	242,706	0	0	0	0
RC0405 - Cash Investment Earnings	16,196,060	4,181,007	4,181,007	2,437,888	(1,743,119)
Use of Money and Property Total	16,438,766	4,181,007	4,181,007	2,437,888	(1,743,119)
Fund Balance					
RC0403 - Water - From (to) Fund Balance	0	(17,140,202)	(17,140,202)	6,592,152	23,732,354
Fund Balance Total	0	(17,140,202)	(17,140,202)	6,592,152	23,732,354
Fund Total					
Fund Total	266,480,457	253,153,454	253,153,454	261,585,785	8,432,331

2072 - Stormwater Utility Fund

2072 - Stormwater Utility Fund - Account	FY23 Actual	FY24 Budget	FY24 Estimate	FY25 Budget	Dollar Change
USE OF MONEY AND PROPERTY					
<i>Use of Money and Property</i>					
RC0464 - Cash Investment Earnings	4,203,800	754,403	754,403	924,836	170,433
Use of Money and Property Total	4,203,800	754,403	754,403	924,836	170,433
CHARGES FOR CURRENT SERVICES					
<i>Charges - Current Services</i>					
RC0456 - Stormwater Fee	39,082,016	34,935,412	34,935,412	36,204,599	1,269,187
RC0466 - Stormwater Fee - Penalty	0	344,599	344,599	396,289	51,690
Charges - Current Services Total	39,082,016	35,280,011	35,280,011	36,600,888	1,320,877
<i>Other Revenues</i>					
RC0458 - Hardship Exemption - Stormwater	80	0	0	0	0
RC0460 - Senior Discounts - Stormwater	0	0	0	0	0
RC0462 - BH20 Exemption - Stormwater	(217,444)	0	0	0	0
Other Revenues Total	(217,364)	0	0	0	0
CHARGES FOR CURRENT SERVICES TOTAL	38,864,652	35,280,011	35,280,011	36,600,888	1,320,877
<i>Fund Balance</i>					
RC0468 - Stormwater - From (to) Fund Balance	0	(3,509,498)	(3,509,499)	4,502,275	8,011,773
Fund Balance Total	0	(3,509,498)	(3,509,499)	4,502,275	8,011,773
Fund Total					
Fund Total	43,068,452	32,524,916	32,524,915	42,027,999	9,503,083

2075 - Parking Enterprise Fund

2075 - Parking Enterprise Fund - Account	FY23 Actual	FY24 Budget	FY24 Estimate	FY25 Budget	Dollar Change
LOCAL TAXES					
<i>Local Taxes</i>					
RC0500 - Vehicle Parking Taxes-Garages and Lots	24,414,312	27,350,000	27,889,000	28,541,000	1,191,000
Local Taxes Total	24,414,312	27,350,000	27,889,000	28,541,000	1,191,000
LOCAL TAXES TOTAL	24,414,312	27,350,000	27,889,000	28,541,000	1,191,000
LICENSE AND PERMITS					
<i>License and Permits</i>					
RC0502 - Open Air Garage Permits	678,377	830,000	830,000	830,000	0
License and Permits Total	678,377	830,000	830,000	830,000	0
LICENSE AND PERMITS TOTAL	678,377	830,000	830,000	830,000	0
FINES AND FORFEITS					
<i>Fines and Forfeits</i>					
RC0504 - Parking Fines	12,261,808	12,200,000	12,500,000	15,023,000	2,823,000
RC0506 - Penalties on Parking Fines	313,120	350,000	125,000	3,200,000	2,850,000
Fines and Forfeits Total	12,574,928	12,550,000	12,625,000	18,223,000	5,673,000
FINES AND FORFEITS TOTAL	12,574,928	12,550,000	12,625,000	18,223,000	5,673,000
USE OF MONEY AND PROPERTY					
<i>Use of Money and Property</i>					
RC0508 - Parking Enterprise - Garage Income	14,937,179	14,000,000	13,825,000	14,255,000	255,000
Use of Money and Property Total	14,937,179	14,000,000	13,825,000	14,255,000	255,000
USE OF MONEY AND PROPERTY TOTAL	14,937,179	14,000,000	13,825,000	14,255,000	255,000
CHARGES FOR CURRENT SERVICES					
<i>Charges - Current Services</i>					
RC0510 - Parking Meters	10,284,442	11,100,000	10,122,000	11,100,000	0
Charges - Current Services Total	10,284,442	11,100,000	10,122,000	11,100,000	0
CHARGES FOR CURRENT SERVICES TOTAL	10,284,442	11,100,000	10,122,000	11,100,000	0
REVENUE TRANSFERS					
<i>Revenue Transfers</i>					
RC0512 - PEF - Transfer from (to) Parking Management Fund	(37,313,146)	(41,026,358)	(43,482,200)	(49,960,400)	(8,934,042)
RC0514 - PEF - Transfer from (to) Special Fund	(4,882,886)	(5,470,000)	(5,577,800)	(5,708,200)	(238,200)
Revenue Transfers Total	(42,196,032)	(46,496,358)	(49,060,000)	(55,668,600)	(9,172,242)
REVENUE TRANSFERS TOTAL	(42,196,032)	(46,496,358)	(49,060,000)	(55,668,600)	(9,172,242)
FUND TOTAL					
Fund Total	20,693,206	19,333,642	16,231,000	17,280,400	(2,053,242)

2076 - Parking Management Fund

B076 - Parking Management Fund - Account	FY23 Actual	FY24 Budget	FY24 Estimate	FY25 Budget	Dollar Change
LICENSE AND PERMITS					
<i>License and Permits</i>					
RC0525 - Residential Parking Permits	585,847	635,000	600,000	635,000	0
License and Permits Total	585,847	635,000	600,000	635,000	0
LICENSE AND PERMITS TOTAL	585,847	635,000	600,000	635,000	0
USE OF MONEY AND PROPERTY					
<i>Use of Money and Property</i>					
RC0527 - Rental of Parking Facilities	26,487	4,560	4,560	5,000	440
Use of Money and Property total	26,487	4,560	4,560	5,000	440
USE OF MONEY AND PROPERTY TOTAL	26,487	4,560	4,560	5,000	440
CHARGES FOR CURRENT SERVICES					
<i>Charges - Current Services</i>					
RC0528 - Temporary Parking Lots	124,339	105,000	125,000	110,000	5,000
RC0529 - Parking Management - Garage Income	2,250,231	2,200,000	2,200,000	2,241,000	41,000
RC0530 - Booting Fee	914,409	800,000	650,000	800,000	0
RC0531 - ZIPCAR Income	80,200	75,000	75,000	75,000	0
RC0532 - Miscellaneous Revenue - Parking Management	342,791	300,000	150,000	300,000	0
Charges - Current Services Total	3,711,970	3,480,000	3,200,000	3,526,000	46,000
CHARGES FOR CURRENT SERVICES TOTAL	3,711,970	3,480,000	3,200,000	3,526,000	46,000
REVENUE TRANSFERS					
<i>Revenue Transfers</i>					
RC0533 - PMF - Transfer from (to) Parking Enterprise Fund	37,313,146	41,026,358	43,482,200	49,960,400	8,934,042
RC0534 - PMF - Transfer from (to) General Fund	(18,827,352)	(17,126,624)	(21,198,760)	(23,020,466)	(5,893,842)
Revenue Transfers Total	18,485,794	23,899,734	22,283,440	26,939,934	3,040,200
REVENUE TRANSFERS TOTAL	18,485,794	23,899,734	22,283,440	26,939,934	3,040,200
FUND TOTAL					
Fund Total	22,810,098	28,019,294	26,088,000	31,105,934	3,086,640

Funds Detail for Operating

Federal Funds

Pillar-Service	Budget			Change
	FY23	FY24	FY25	Dollar
Federal Funds - Service				
Prioritizing Our Youth				
109 Administration - Children and Family Success	0	1,200,000	0	(1,200,000)
308 Maternal and Child Health	19,221,104	22,330,829	31,515,700	9,184,871
310 School Health Services	307,660	810,895	335,150	(475,745)
316 Youth and Trauma Services	139,372	1,642,388	765,238	(877,150)
446 Educational Grants	300,000	0	0	0
605 Head Start	8,427,005	9,744,470	9,123,910	(620,560)
644 Administration - Recreation and Parks	0	0	7,273	7,273
648 Community Recreation Centers	759,816	684,000	684,000	0
741 Community Action Partnership	34,638,877	22,175,137	1,041,349	(21,133,788)
797 Workforce Services for Out of School Youth- Youth Opportunity	746,456	740,487	1,918	(738,569)
798 Youth Works Summer Job Program	1,999,258	2,000,000	1,981,327	(18,673)
800 Workforce Services for WIOA Funded Youth	3,655,566	3,692,921	3,398,352	(294,569)
Pillar Total	70,195,114	65,021,127	48,854,217	(16,166,910)
Building Public Safety				
110 Circuit Court	2,539,012	2,704,206	244,717	(2,459,489)
115 Prosecution of Criminals	2,023,082	2,104,226	1,105,436	(998,790)
600 Administration - Fire	1,592,323	1,706,618	0	(1,706,618)
602 Fire Suppression and Emergency Rescue	1,047,156	1,053,810	321,200	(732,610)
608 Emergency Management	7,769,731	7,731,331	1,715,002	(6,016,329)
611 Fire Code Enforcement	171,041	171,041	0	(171,041)
613 Fire Facilities Maintenance and Replacement	3,672,610	3,918,675	608,800	(3,309,875)
617 Criminal Justice Coordination	1,634,458	2,889,453	195,027	(2,694,426)
618 Neighborhood Safety and Engagement	3,448,740	1,500,000	1,001,918	(498,082)
619 Community Empowerment and Opportunity	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	(1,000,000)
621 Administrative Bureau	8,274,757	8,207,573	481,005	(7,726,568)
622 Police Patrol	2,498,178	2,498,178	2,915,787	417,609
623 Criminal Investigation Division	1,614,898	2,467,635	1,366,615	(1,101,020)
626 Data Driven Strategies	4,438,873	4,562,238	1,643,495	(2,918,743)
642 Crime Laboratory and Evidence Control	404,696	364,165	340,830	(23,335)
697 Traffic Safety	490,381	547,104	338,687	(208,417)
758 Coordination of Public Safety Strategy - Administration	0	0	3,836	3,836

(continued)

Federal Funds - Service	FY23	FY24	FY25	Dollar
786 Victim and Witness Services	2,692,392	2,742,854	1,778,145	(964,709)
796 Workforce Services for Returning Citizens	554,732	550,000	505,499	(44,501)
807 Compliance Bureau	25,874	2,026,909	336,536	(1,690,373)
816 Special Operations Section	143,917	85,226	0	(85,226)
853 Patrol Support Services	560,945	55,931	0	(55,931)
889 Child Support Enforcement	1,116,616	1,116,616	0	(1,116,616)
Pillar Total	47,714,412	50,003,789	14,902,535	(35,101,254)

Clean and Healthy Communities

303 Clinical Services	6,629,576	8,166,486	3,428,957	(4,737,529)
305 Healthy Homes	851,477	1,816,314	1,486,072	(330,242)
307 Substance Use Disorder and Mental Health	1,994,009	2,067,424	698,410	(1,369,014)
315 Emergency Services - Health	15,215,868	18,761,497	868,002	(17,893,495)
356 Administration - Homeless Services	4,814,695	5,260,177	3,803,736	(1,456,441)
664 Waste Re-Use and Disposal	298,778	298,778	0	(298,778)
670 Administration - Water and Wastewater	298,560	298,560	300,000	1,440
671 Water Management	253,378	253,378	0	(253,378)
673 Wastewater Management	1,393,282	1,393,282	0	(1,393,282)
674 Surface Water Management	671,761	671,761	0	(671,761)
715 Administration - Health	6,216,276	4,774,490	3,229,240	(1,545,250)
718 Chronic Disease Prevention	21,993	1,022,000	635,504	(386,496)
720 HIV Treatment Services for the Uninsured	29,770,016	31,320,519	37,262,798	5,942,279
721 Senior Centers	1,850,034	2,195,370	3,652,648	1,457,278
722 Administration - CARE	260,483	264,027	0	(264,027)
723 Advocacy for Seniors	113,844	417,671	350,688	(66,983)
724 Direct Care and Support Planning	0	300,000	0	(300,000)
725 Community Services for Seniors	3,901,671	4,355,951	8,009,932	3,653,981
730 Public and Private Energy Performance	0	100,000	0	(100,000)
765 Planning for a Sustainable Baltimore	3,236,765	7,250,000	20,000	(7,230,000)
893 Homeless Prevention and Support Services for the Homeless	261,479	261,656	130,292	(131,364)
894 Outreach to the Homeless	943,461	981,200	1,772,145	790,945
895 Temporary Housing for the Homeless	9,449,085	9,467,311	314,128	(9,153,183)
896 Permanent Housing for the Homeless	34,165,742	35,520,811	37,196,462	1,675,651
Pillar Total	124,147,087	138,423,663	104,204,014	(34,219,649)

Equitable Neighborhood Development

593 Community Support Projects	10,575,198	11,862,911	11,983,331	120,420
662 Vacant and Abandoned Property Cleaning and Boarding	0	0	0	0
690 Sustainable Transportation	10,600	10,918	0	(10,918)

(continued)

Federal Funds - Service	FY23	FY24	FY25	Dollar
737 Administration - HCD	1,049,510	940,000	1,064,774	124,774
742 Promote Homeownership	328,799	200,300	304,796	104,496
748 Affordable Housing	775,705	838,332	865,334	27,002
750 Housing Rehabilitation Services	6,797,142	6,974,507	6,737,866	(236,641)
792 Workforce Public Assistance	2,091,137	3,982,196	4,692,848	710,652
794 Administration - MOED	(56,406)	0	959	959
795 Workforce Services for Baltimore Residents	11,644,059	11,973,562	10,278,788	(1,694,774)
Pillar Total	33,215,744	36,782,726	36,188,696	(594,030)
Responsible Stewardship of City Resources				
125 Executive Direction and Control - Mayoralty	321,032	0	20,140	20,140
168 Municipal Broadband	2,350,000	0	0	0
873 Broadband and Digital Equity	0	6,100,000	2,450,754	(3,649,246)
Pillar Total	2,671,032	6,100,000	2,470,894	(3,629,106)
Other				
111 Economic Recovery	0	0	0	0
122 Miscellaneous General Expenses	85,000	0	22,058	22,058
Pillar Total	85,000	0	22,058	22,058
Fund Total	278,028,389	296,331,305	206,642,414	(89,688,891)

State Funds

Pillar-Service	Budget			Change
	State Funds - Service	FY23	FY24	FY25
Prioritizing Our Youth				
109 Administration - Children and Family Success	0	100,000	0	(100,000)
308 Maternal and Child Health	1,396,233	2,450,968	2,552,196	101,228
310 School Health Services	871,166	1,383,512	656,143	(727,369)
316 Youth and Trauma Services	265,203	1,292,159	2,434	(1,289,725)
605 Head Start	569,672	1,092,459	250,000	(842,459)
644 Administration - Recreation and Parks	1,456,773	2,971,018	3,408,839	437,821
647 Youth and Adult Sports	0	200,000	0	(200,000)
741 Community Action Partnership	11,512,978	18,913,294	10,684,019	(8,229,275)
788 Information Services	14,921,811	12,122,195	11,804,519	(317,676)
791 BCPS Alternative Options Academy for Youth	203,985	203,408	1,634,541	1,431,133
797 Workforce Services for Out of School Youth-Youth Opportunity	99,593	100,000	3,418,624	3,318,624
798 Youth Works Summer Job Program	3,463,083	3,620,572	3,085,125	(535,447)
800 Workforce Services for WIOA Funded Youth	0	5,000,000	0	(5,000,000)
Pillar Total	34,760,497	49,449,585	37,496,440	(11,953,145)
Building Public Safety				
110 Circuit Court	6,623,141	7,241,732	5,223,597	(2,018,135)
115 Prosecution of Criminals	7,650,361	10,981,056	5,544,363	(5,436,693)
600 Administration - Fire	348,321	348,321	0	(348,321)
602 Fire Suppression and Emergency Rescue	1,420,587	1,463,411	0	(1,463,411)
609 Emergency Medical Services	1,337,728	1,339,981	0	(1,339,981)
611 Fire Code Enforcement	187,695	195,203	0	(195,203)
613 Fire Facilities Maintenance and Replacement	1,365,234	1,456,705	1,352,944	(103,761)
614 Fire Communications and Dispatch	3,035	3,156	0	(3,156)
617 Criminal Justice Coordination	600,000	675,000	1,658,963	983,963
618 Neighborhood Safety and Engagement	7,080,627	4,735,000	3,721,946	(1,013,054)
619 Community Empowerment and Opportunity	1,000,000	700,375	71,002	(629,373)
621 Administrative Bureau	15,851,457	27,032,329	9,599,930	(17,432,399)
622 Police Patrol	4,097,314	5,202,330	10,398,259	5,195,929
623 Criminal Investigation Division	4,605,574	6,073,358	10,667,189	4,593,831
626 Data Driven Strategies	1,193,519	1,202,363	1,210,771	8,408
628 Public Integrity Bureau	157,679	140,542	21,534	(119,008)
635 Recruitment Section	199,806	154,611	3,941,138	3,786,527
642 Crime Laboratory and Evidence Control	255,723	905,807	1,784,968	879,161

(continued)

State Funds - Service	FY23	FY24	FY25	Dollar
758 Coordination of Public Safety Strategy - Administration	45,000	46,350	0	(46,350)
781 Administration - State's Attorney	0	0	360,995	360,995
786 Victim and Witness Services	0	0	729,452	729,452
796 Workforce Services for Returning Citizens	942,145	1,445,359	446,619	(998,740)
807 Compliance Bureau	1,996,831	2,204,524	4,211,277	2,006,753
816 Special Operations Section	0	0	505,931	505,931
853 Patrol Support Services	2,444,604	0	0	0
882 Deputy Sheriff Enforcement	49,761	49,761	0	(49,761)
Pillar Total	59,456,142	73,597,274	61,450,878	(12,146,396)
Clean and Healthy Communities				
117 Adjudication of Environmental Citations	255,750	100,000	0	(100,000)
303 Clinical Services	6,361,055	7,446,088	212,512	(7,233,576)
305 Healthy Homes	1,486,092	1,986,172	1,303,888	(682,284)
307 Substance Use Disorder and Mental Health	3,173,192	3,297,034	1,795,578	(1,501,456)
315 Emergency Services - Health	10,725,314	12,117,112	7,853,682	(4,263,430)
356 Administration - Homeless Services	291,408	295,345	324,429	29,084
646 Park Maintenance	1,945,359	3,779,184	3,363,470	(415,714)
650 Horticulture	98,122	249,798	309,046	59,248
653 Park Programs and Events	0	0	200,000	200,000
673 Wastewater Management	746,402	746,402	0	(746,402)
674 Surface Water Management	508,057	511,207	0	(511,207)
715 Administration - Health	2,189,443	500,000	196,511	(303,489)
718 Chronic Disease Prevention	457,170	1,002,251	207,601	(794,650)
720 HIV Treatment Services for the Uninsured	23,182,892	24,737,101	21,120,589	(3,616,512)
721 Senior Centers	349,244	661,716	130,503	(531,213)
723 Advocacy for Seniors	290,850	301,423	1,438,510	1,137,087
724 Direct Care and Support Planning	2,654,787	2,803,566	3,365,996	562,430
725 Community Services for Seniors	1,011,057	1,251,499	776,294	(475,205)
730 Public and Private Energy Performance	1,867,201	1,401,420	1,229,329	(172,091)
754 Summer Food Service Program	3,757,282	3,889,665	3,901,391	11,726
765 Planning for a Sustainable Baltimore	258,722	3,000	0	(3,000)
893 Homeless Prevention and Support Services for the Homeless	262,923	273,440	0	(273,440)
894 Outreach to the Homeless	40,165	41,772	0	(41,772)
895 Temporary Housing for the Homeless	1,994,691	2,067,883	3,430,423	1,362,540
896 Permanent Housing for the Homeless	2,847,085	2,960,969	0	(2,960,969)
Pillar Total	66,754,263	72,424,047	51,159,752	(21,264,295)

(continued)

State Funds - Service	FY23	FY24	FY25	Dollar
Equitable Neighborhood Development				
690 Sustainable Transportation	8,669,387	9,000,283	2,167,655	(6,832,628)
738 Weatherization Services	6,390,992	3,655,245	1,893,636	(1,761,609)
750 Housing Rehabilitation Services	569,226	592,303	15,204	(577,099)
761 Development Oversight and Project Support	0	500,000	0	(500,000)
794 Administration - MOED	0	0	959	959
795 Workforce Services for Baltimore Residents	1,494,972	381,555	307,753	(73,802)
824 Events: Art: Culture: and Film	0	1,500,000	0	(1,500,000)
855 Convention Center	8,884,550	9,396,044	0	(9,396,044)
Pillar Total	26,009,127	25,025,430	4,385,207	(20,640,223)
Responsible Stewardship of City Resources				
125 Executive Direction and Control - Mayoralty	425,521	442,542	0	(442,542)
168 Municipal Broadband	5,000,000	0	0	0
731 Facilities Management	250,000	257,500	0	(257,500)
763 Comprehensive Planning and Resource Management	0	0	10,000	10,000
873 Broadband and Digital Equity	0	10,980,000	0	(10,980,000)
Pillar Total	5,675,521	11,680,042	10,000	(11,670,042)
Other				
122 Miscellaneous General Expenses	15,000	0	0	0
Pillar Total	15,000	0	0	0
Fund Total	192,670,550	232,176,378	154,502,277	(77,674,101)

Special Revenue Funds

Pillar-Service	Budget			Change
Special Revenue Funds - Service	FY23	FY24	FY25	Dollar
Prioritizing Our Youth				
109 Administration - Children and Family Success	100,000	100,000	150,000	50,000
308 Maternal and Child Health	821,023	829,883	1,088,923	259,040
310 School Health Services	3,321,098	0	200,000	200,000
446 Educational Grants	13,753,688	14,225,000	15,152,000	927,000
605 Head Start	150,000	150,000	150,000	0
645 Aquatics	300,000	309,000	309,000	0
647 Youth and Adult Sports	185,722	192,801	199,616	6,815
648 Community Recreation Centers	1,395,313	1,441,402	1,462,011	20,609
649 Special Facilities Management - Recreation	3,304,926	3,427,317	3,906,309	478,992
788 Information Services	1,078,954	2,262,577	1,290,899	(971,678)
798 Youth Works Summer Job Program	1,112,862	1,115,894	839,495	(276,399)
Pillar Total	25,523,586	24,053,874	24,748,253	694,379
Building Public Safety				
115 Prosecution of Criminals	324,097	337,061	352,462	15,401
609 Emergency Medical Services	59,837,221	60,000,000	62,000,000	2,000,000
614 Fire Communications and Dispatch	10,827,303	10,771,836	9,618,259	(1,153,577)
618 Neighborhood Safety and Engagement	1,125,000	125,000	250,000	125,000
621 Administrative Bureau	4,685,521	5,341,535	3,299,030	(2,042,505)
622 Police Patrol	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	(1,000,000)
697 Traffic Safety	13,719,722	9,297,333	7,422,033	(1,875,300)
757 CitiWatch	450,000	0	616,282	616,282
758 Coordination of Public Safety Strategy - Administration	999,900	1,039,896	1,071,093	31,197
882 Deputy Sheriff Enforcement	1,741,602	1,811,266	1,883,717	72,451
Pillar Total	94,710,366	89,723,927	88,401,090	(3,211,051)
Clean and Healthy Communities				
303 Clinical Services	102,874	106,462	110,176	3,714
311 Health Services for Seniors	5,399,406	5,549,020	6,729,611	1,180,591
315 Emergency Services - Health	10,136,852	10,143,394	10,449,397	306,003
356 Administration - Homeless Services	746,004	639,113	138,370	(500,743)
646 Park Maintenance	299,781	311,772	321,125	9,353
650 Horticulture	516,423	532,167	549,817	17,650
651 Recreation for Seniors	38,500	40,040	41,241	1,201
653 Park Programs and Events	1,033,265	1,217,298	1,424,868	207,570

(continued)

Special Revenue Funds - Service	FY23	FY24	FY25	Dollar
654 Urban Forestry	800,000	3,001,223	3,129,560	128,337
661 Public Right-of-Way Cleaning	1,715,624	1,755,153	1,723,938	(31,215)
663 Waste Removal and Recycling	1,642,082	1,707,765	1,758,998	51,233
670 Administration - Water and Wastewater	398,082	414,005	426,425	12,420
715 Administration - Health	1,691,843	1,759,517	12,171	(1,747,346)
716 Animal Services	0	0	120,000	120,000
717 Environmental Inspection Services	33,944	35,302	37,000	1,698
718 Chronic Disease Prevention	27,468	28,567	29,710	1,143
721 Senior Centers	100,597	104,620	108,805	4,185
723 Advocacy for Seniors	588,700	602,691	304,654	(298,037)
724 Direct Care and Support Planning	37,677	39,184	40,751	1,567
730 Public and Private Energy Performance	1,095,520	1,100,000	1,622,699	522,699
765 Planning for a Sustainable Baltimore	696,042	775,000	1,230,680	455,680
Pillar Total	27,100,684	29,862,293	31,134,996	1,152,703

Equitable Neighborhood Development

684 Traffic Management	689,537	717,119	745,804	28,685
690 Sustainable Transportation	9,509,323	10,036,173	11,112,584	1,076,411
695 Dock Master	164,456	167,859	180,930	13,071
742 Promote Homeownership	150,000	500,000	650,000	150,000
748 Affordable Housing	8,543,602	8,864,169	9,119,454	255,285
749 Property Acquisition: Disposition and Asset Management	0	40,000	0	(40,000)
793 Employment Enhancement Services for Baltimore City Residents	847,703	833,455	1,333,997	500,542
794 Administration - MOED	486,148	983,122	489,046	(494,076)
809 Retention: Expansion: and Attraction of Businesses	165,648	172,274	177,442	5,168
810 Real Estate Development	165,648	172,274	177,442	5,168
824 Events: Art: Culture: and Film	0	0	0	0
834 MWB Opportunity Office	0	250,000	50,000	(200,000)
855 Convention Center Complex	0	0	11,378,708	11,378,708
Pillar Total	20,722,065	22,736,445	35,746,961	13,010,516

Responsible Stewardship of City Resources

125 Executive Direction and Control - Mayoralty	747,806	531,573	0	(531,573)
148 Revenue Collection	0	237,932	351,422	113,490
152 Employees' Retirement System - Administration	5,863,979	6,189,919	6,685,986	496,067
154 Fire and Police Retirement System - Administration	5,962,930	6,242,595	6,830,156	587,561

(continued)

Special Revenue Funds - Service	FY23	FY24	FY25	Dollar
155 Retirement Savings Plan	850,089	885,937	915,664	29,727
700 Surplus Property Disposal	163,120	166,701	169,757	3,056
763 Comprehensive Planning and Resource Management	1,840,000	1,880,075	3,108,809	1,228,734
805 Enterprise IT Delivery Services	150,000	200,000	100,000	(100,000)
876 Media Production	676,000	703,040	724,131	21,091
Pillar Total	16,423,372	17,213,998	19,067,906	1,853,908
Other				
122 Miscellaneous General Expenses	35,000	0	0	0
123 General Debt Service	15,767,260	15,767,260	14,911,000	(856,260)
833 Innovation Fund	0	0	0	0
Pillar Total	15,802,260	15,767,260	14,911,000	(856,260)
Fund Total	200,282,333	199,357,797	214,010,206	14,532,409

Special Grant Funds

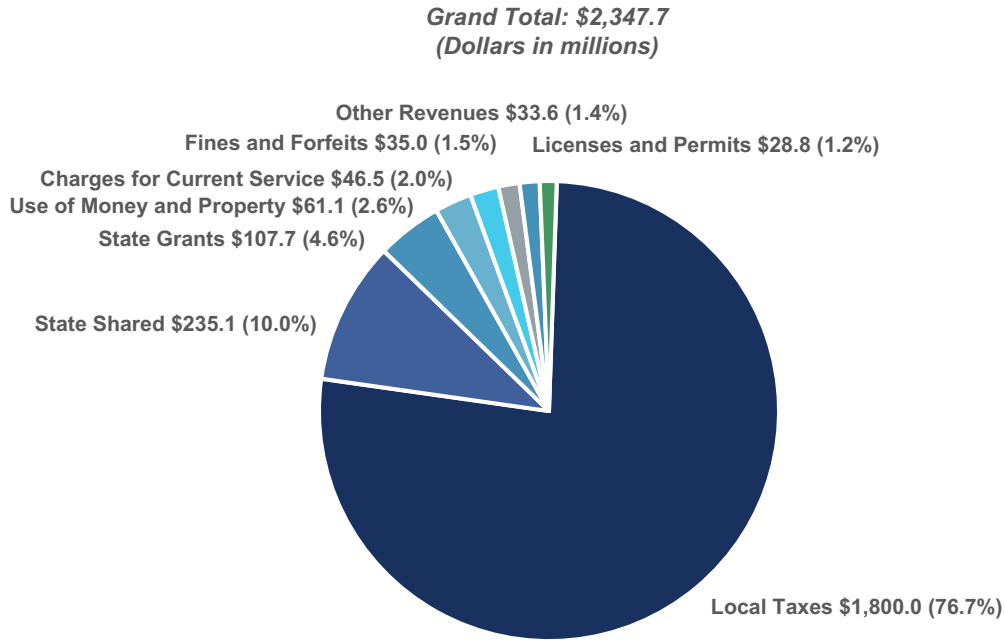
Pillar-Service	Budget			Change
	Special Grant Funds - Service	FY23	FY24	FY25
Prioritizing Our Youth				
109 Administration - Children and Family Success	0	50,000	0	(50,000)
308 Maternal and Child Health	747,231	1,274,409	2,154	(1,272,255)
310 School Health Services	25,000	325,000	125,000	(200,000)
316 Youth and Trauma Services	40,833	500,000	0	(500,000)
605 Head Start	0	200,000	0	(200,000)
648 Community Recreation Centers	300,000	312,000	0	(312,000)
741 Community Action Partnership	0	2,000,000	0	(2,000,000)
797 Workforce Services for Out of School Youth-Youth Opportunity	164,327	170,000	0	(170,000)
Pillar Total	1,277,391	4,831,409	127,154	(4,704,255)
Building Public Safety				
115 Prosecution of Criminals	139,430	145,007	0	(145,007)
618 Neighborhood Safety and Engagement	50,000	1,584,000	700,000	(884,000)
Pillar Total	189,430	1,729,007	700,000	(1,029,007)
Clean and Healthy Communities				
303 Clinical Services	0	200,000	0	(200,000)
305 Healthy Homes	0	500,000	0	(500,000)
315 Emergency Services - Health	452,756	456,359	0	(456,359)
663 Waste Removal and Recycling	199,185	207,152	0	(207,152)
670 Administration - Water and Wastewater	248,801	258,753	0	(258,753)
715 Administration - Health	199,039	500,000	0	(500,000)
718 Chronic Disease Prevention	0	500,000	421,268	(78,732)
720 HIV Treatment Services for the Uninsured	0	200,000	0	(200,000)
721 Senior Centers	16,432	216,925	0	(216,925)
765 Planning for a Sustainable Baltimore	0	250,000	200,000	(50,000)
Pillar Total	1,116,213	3,289,189	621,268	(2,667,921)
Equitable Neighborhood Development				
750 Housing Rehabilitation Services	72,000	54,000	0	(54,000)
761 Development Oversight and Project Support	50,756	0	75,000	75,000
768 Administration - Planning	0	235,000	0	(235,000)
Pillar Total	122,756	289,000	75,000	(214,000)

(continued)

Special Grant Funds - Service	FY23	FY24	FY25	Dollar
Responsible Stewardship of City Resources				
125 Executive Direction and Control - Mayoralty	337,555	338,594	0	(338,594)
763 Comprehensive Planning and Resource Management	0	316,000	65,010	(250,990)
873 Broadband and Digital Equity	0	500,000	0	(500,000)
Pillar Total	337,555	1,154,594	65,010	(1,089,584)
Fund Total	3,043,345	11,293,199	1,588,432	(9,704,767)

Budgetary Funds and Projected Revenues

General Fund



Policy and Objectives

The General Fund is the City's principal fund to support 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 are approved in the Ordinance of Estimates or supplemental appropriations for any service or activity not prohibited by the City Charter, public local law, or other applicable law. The top five major types of revenues (Property Tax, Income Tax, State Shared Tax, Other Local Tax, and State Aid) collectively comprise 91.3% of the \$2.3 billion Fiscal 2025 General Fund budget. Revenue Transfers represent revenue in excess of expenses in certain other funds that are available to the General Fund such as the Convention Center Bond Fund and Parking Management Fund.

Major Revenues

Local Taxes: These revenues, not including State Shared Revenues, account for \$1.8 billion or 76.7% of total General Fund revenues and funding sources. Current year Real and Personal Property Tax receipts represents the largest revenue source for local taxes at \$1.1 billion (63.6%) in Fiscal 2025. Budgeted Income Tax revenue represents \$466.5 million (25.9%) of total local taxes. Sales and Service revenue is mainly composed of taxes on energy consumption, telecommunication lines, and hotel occupancy at \$115.8 million (6.4%). Recordation and Transfer taxes are estimated at \$92.1 million (5.1%).

Local Taxes	FY25 Budget
Property Tax	1,144.5
Income Tax	466.5
Sales and Service	115.8
Recordation and Transfer Tax	92.1
Others	(18.8)
Total	1,800.0

Table in millions of Dollars.

State Shared Revenues: This category includes Highway User Revenues (HUR) and the City's share of the Cannabis sale and use tax. HUR is distributed by the State from the motor fuel tax, corporate income tax, sales and use tax as well as motor vehicle titling and registration fees. The anticipated State HUR for Fiscal 2025 is \$234.7 million, which represents 10.0% of the total Fiscal 2025 General Fund revenue and is \$41.3 million or 21.3% higher than the Fiscal 2024 budget. The projected increase reflects the changes to the allocation formula for Fiscal 2025 resulting from House Bill 1187, passed in the 2022 Maryland General Assembly. The City's share of HUR revenues will increase from an allocation of 9.5% of total funds in Fiscal 2024 to 11.0% of total revenues in Fiscal 2025. Revenues from 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 and traffic management among other services.

Through a ballot referendum in 2022, Maryland voters legalized cannabis usage in the State and sales of adult-use cannabis began on July 1, 2023. Maryland law imposes a nine percent sales and use tax on retail sales of adult-use cannabis. Five percent of the State tax proceeds are dispersed amongst the counties, with the City anticipated to receive \$0.4M in Fiscal 2025. The City also receives disbursements to a special fund that is intended to fund community-based initiatives to benefit low-income communities, community-based initiatives that serve communities disproportionately harmed by cannabis prohibition and enforcement, and fund any related administrative expenses.

State Shared Revenues	FY25 Budget
State Highway User Revenue	234.7
City's Share-Sale and Use Tax-Cannabis	0.4
Total	235.1

Table in millions of Dollars.

State Aid: State Aid accounts for \$107.7 million or 4.6% of the Fiscal 2025 General Fund budget. The largest sources of State Aid are the Income Tax Disparity Grant (\$79.1 million) and the Teachers Retirement Supplemental grant (\$10.0 million). The Fiscal 2025 Income Tax Disparity Grant budget is consistent with Fiscal 2024. This grant, established in 1992 by the Maryland General Assembly, is based on a formula designed to ensure that jurisdictions statewide receive per capita Income Tax receipts equivalent to at least 75% of the statewide average. In Fiscal 2013, the State transferred a share of the teachers' retirement costs to all jurisdictions, establishing the Teachers Retirement Supplemental Grant. The other sources of State aid revenues include funding for library services (\$9.7 million) and operating local health programs (\$8.7 million). The Fiscal 2024 budget included additional one-time funding from the State to support the City's Local Education Effort, in the amount of \$10.0 million, and to partially offset the increase in the City's required contribution to schools. This funding was not received in Fiscal 2025 resulting in a \$10 million overall decline in State Aid compared to Fiscal 2024.

State Grants	FY25 Budget
Income Tax Disparity	79.1
Teachers Retirement Supplemental Grant	10.0
Library Services & Other	9.7
Local Health Operations	8.7
Other	0.2
Total	107.7

Table in millions of Dollars.

Charges for Current Services: These revenues account for \$46.5 million, or 2.0%, of the Fiscal 2025 General Fund budget. Charges for Current City Services include those derived from overhead charges to the City's enterprise funds, towing and impounding of vehicles, and sanitation and waste removal, amounting to a combined \$35.3 million or 75.8% of this category's total. The remaining \$11.2 million in revenues come from District Court services, the sale of lien reports, port fire protection, checkout bag surcharge, and other services rendered by the City.

Charges for Current Services	FY25 Budget
Charges for Central City Services	20.1
Sanitation and Waste Removal	10.6
Other	8.3
Impounding Vehicles and Highway Fees	7.5
Total	46.5

Table in millions of Dollars.

Fines and Forfeits: These revenues account for \$35.0 million, or 1.5%, of the Fiscal 2025 General Fund budget. Fines and Forfeits are primarily composed of traffic camera ticketing (\$26.8 million), environmental citations (\$6.3 million), and others (\$1.9 million).

Fines and Forfeits	FY25 Budget
Traffic Cameras	26.8
Environmental Control Board	6.3
Other	1.9
Total	35.0

Table in millions of Dollars.

Licenses and Permits: These revenues account for \$28.8 million, or 1.2%, of the Fiscal 2025 General Fund budget. License and permits for Public Safety and Regulations account for the largest portion of this revenue group with \$20.3 million, and comprise building, housing, animal control, and certain trades' permits. The Cable TV Franchise Fee also included in this group is estimated to generate \$4.8 million. General Government licenses and permits add up to \$4.1 million and are mainly comprised of business, alcoholic beverage, and marriage licenses; other proceeds within this category include food dealer permits, minor privilege permits, and special event permits. Some of these licenses are regulated by Federal and State Laws, which limits the City's powers to raise revenues from these sources.

Licenses and Permits	FY25 Budget
Public Safety and Regulations	20.3
Other Licenses and Permits	4.4
Business, Alcoholic Beverage, and Marriage Licenses	4.1
Total	28.8

Table in millions of Dollars.

Use of Money and Property: These combined revenues account for \$61.1 million, or 2.6%, of the Fiscal 2025 General Fund. The largest revenue source is Earnings on Investments estimated at \$41.6 million, an increase of \$15.6 million from Fiscal 2024. The largest source of funds for the Use of Property revenue is the Convention Center, which is anticipated to generate \$9.6 million or 15.7% of this category in Fiscal 2025. Other significant revenue sources in this category include the Rental of City Property (\$3.8 million) and revenue tied to lease payments for the Southwest Resource Recovery Facility (\$2.9 million).

Use of Money and Property	FY25 Budget
Earnings on Investments	41.6
Convention Center	9.6
Other	6.1
Rental of City Property	3.8
Total	61.1

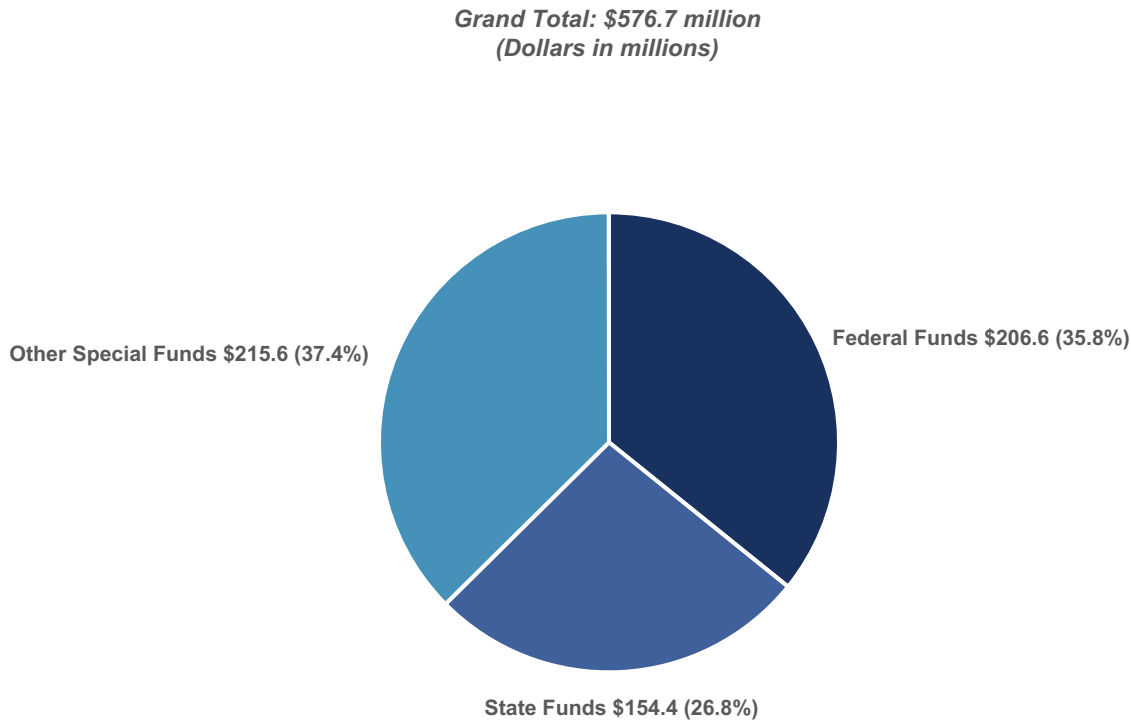
Table in millions of Dollars.

Other Revenues and Transfers: In addition to the revenues detailed above, the General Fund receives about \$33.6 million (1.4%) in other revenues and net transfers from other funds. Other revenues include Fund Balance (\$20.7 million to fund additional HUR capital projects), charges for boarding and cleaning of vacant structures (\$2.0 million), as well as interest and penalty charges for delinquent payments excluding Real and Personal property taxes (\$1.0 million). Revenue transfers include the net proceeds from the Parking Management Fund of \$23.0 million and the transfer to the Children's Fund of \$15.2 million for Fiscal 2025.

Other Revenues	FY25 Budget
Other Revenues	25.7
Revenue Transfers	7.9
Total	33.6

Table in millions of Dollars.

Federal, State, and Grant Funds



Policy and Objectives

These dedicated grant funds were established to appropriate operating revenues received from Federal, State, and private sources. The funds are restricted by law, contract, or regulation to expenditures for specific purposes. Revenues from Federal, State, and special purpose grants are recognized for accounting purposes at the time the specific designated expenditures are made. Budget appropriations for dedicated grant funds represent spending authority allowance for grants anticipated to be received during the budget year. In Fiscal 2025 decreases in the appropriation for Federal, State, and Grant Funds is due to a citywide change in budgeting grants based on known awards rather than anticipated grants and does not reflect a loss in funding.

Major Revenues

The Fiscal 2025 Federal Fund operating appropriation is budgeted at \$206.6 million, \$89.7 million less than Fiscal 2024. The budget reflects increased Federal Funds to the Health Department in support of programs benefiting children and maternal health, HIV treatment for the uninsured as well to community services for senior citizens. The Fiscal 2025 capital budget includes \$92.5 million in Federal Funds for capital projects.

The Fiscal 2025 operating State Fund Budget appropriation is \$154.5 million, \$77.7 million less than Fiscal 2024. The budget reflects increased State funds to the Mayor's Office Of Employment Development, particularly to services supporting youth and young adult educational, occupational, and personal support services. Additionally the Police Department received increased State Funds aiding patrol efforts, criminal investigations, recruitment and compliance. The Fiscal 2025 capital budget include \$67.7 million in State Funds for capital projects.

The Fiscal 2025 Special Grant budget is \$1.6 million, \$9.7 million lower than the Fiscal 2024 operating appropriation. Similar to the State Fund and the Federal Fund, Special grants supports all six of the city pillars and funds are allocated to 26 different City services.

Special Revenue Funds

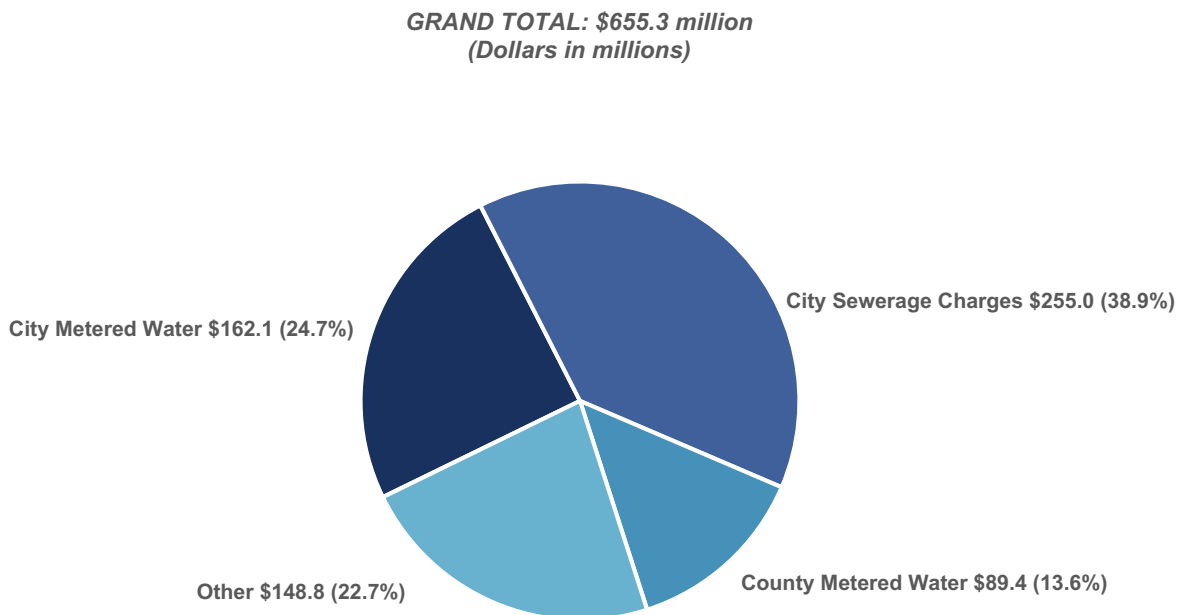
Policy and Objectives

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

Major Revenues

The Fiscal 2025 Special Revenue budget is \$214.0 million, \$14.7 million more than Fiscal 2024. Increases in the special revenue budget are mainly related to the reallocation of the Convention Center Complex’s State Subsidy (\$11.4M) to better reflect the source of funds, which were previously budgeted in State Grants. Other notable increases are allocations pertaining to programs supporting sustainable transportation (\$1.1 million), emergency medical services (\$2.0 million), and health care for seniors (\$1.2 million).

Water, Wastewater, and Stormwater Funds



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. The Stormwater Utility Fund, established in 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. Nearly all the funding sources for the utility operations come from the sale of services. Rates vary depending on volume, level of treatment and distribution costs. In the case of industrial users, rates vary according to the types of contaminants discharged into the Wastewater system. For Fiscal 2025, the Water and Stormwater rates are 3.0% and the Wastewater rate of 3.5%.

Major Revenues

Water Utility: The Fiscal 2025 Water Utility Fund Revenues are estimated at \$261.6 million. 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 the 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 is expected to account for about \$162.1 million (62.0%) in revenue from metered water provided to City customers, including agencies, in Fiscal 2025. Charges to Baltimore County customers provide \$62.3 million (23.8%); the remaining balance comes from Ann Arundel, Carroll, Harford, and Howard counties, late penalties, and other minor service charges.

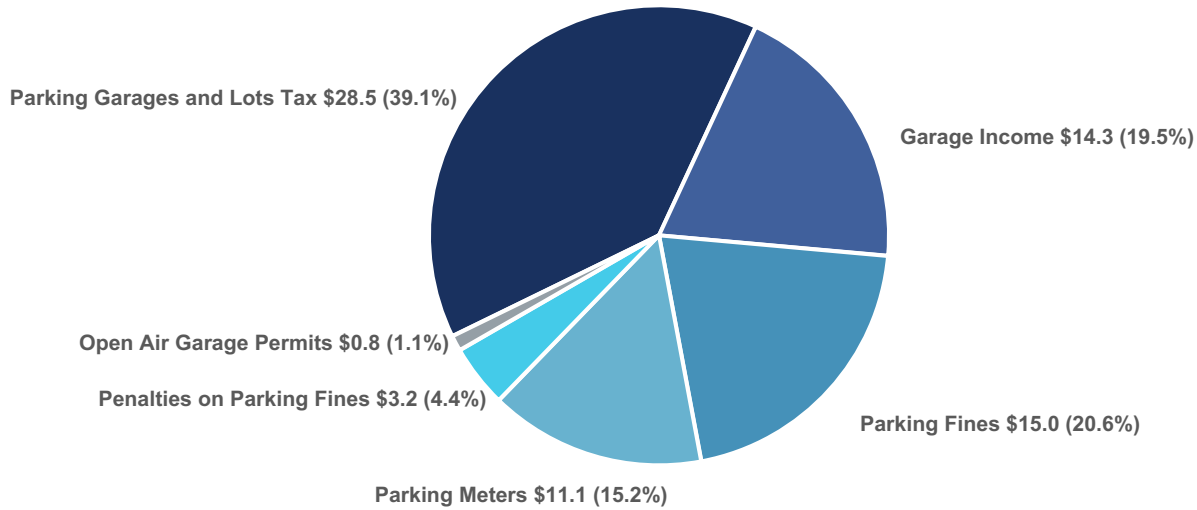
Additional miscellaneous revenues include the Private Fire Protection service, budgeted at \$1.7 million, a decrease from Fiscal 2024 by \$1.5 million. The contribution from the Water Fund balance for Fiscal 2025 is \$6.6 million is needed to cover the required Operating and Pay-As-You-Go appropriations.

Wastewater Utility: The Fiscal 2025 Wastewater Utility Fund revenues are estimated at \$351.6 million, a \$25.8 million increase from the Fiscal 2024 budget. Charges to Baltimore City customers is estimated to provide \$255.0 million in revenues, while charges to the Counties provide \$95.6 million. 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. Counties also pay a portion of the capital expenses of jointly used wastewater facilities. Charges for sewer services to the City and Counties generates approximately \$350.5 million or 99.7% of total revenue to the fund. The Fiscal 2025 transfer from the Wastewater Utility Fund balance is budgeted at \$15.3 million to cover the required Operating and Pay-As-You-Go appropriations. In Fiscal 2024 \$1.0 million was transferred to the Wastewater Utility fund balance for reserves.

Stormwater Utility Fund: The Fiscal 2025 Stormwater Utility Fund revenue is estimated at \$42.0 million. The main source of revenue for this fund comes from the Stormwater fee budgeted at \$36.2 million, \$1.3 million higher than Fiscal 2024. The Stormwater 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. To cover expenses \$4.5 million of the stormwater fund balance will be used in Fiscal 2025 to cover the required Operating and Pay-As-You-Go appropriations.

Parking Enterprise Fund

GRAND TOTAL: \$72.9 million
(Dollars in millions)



Policy and Objectives

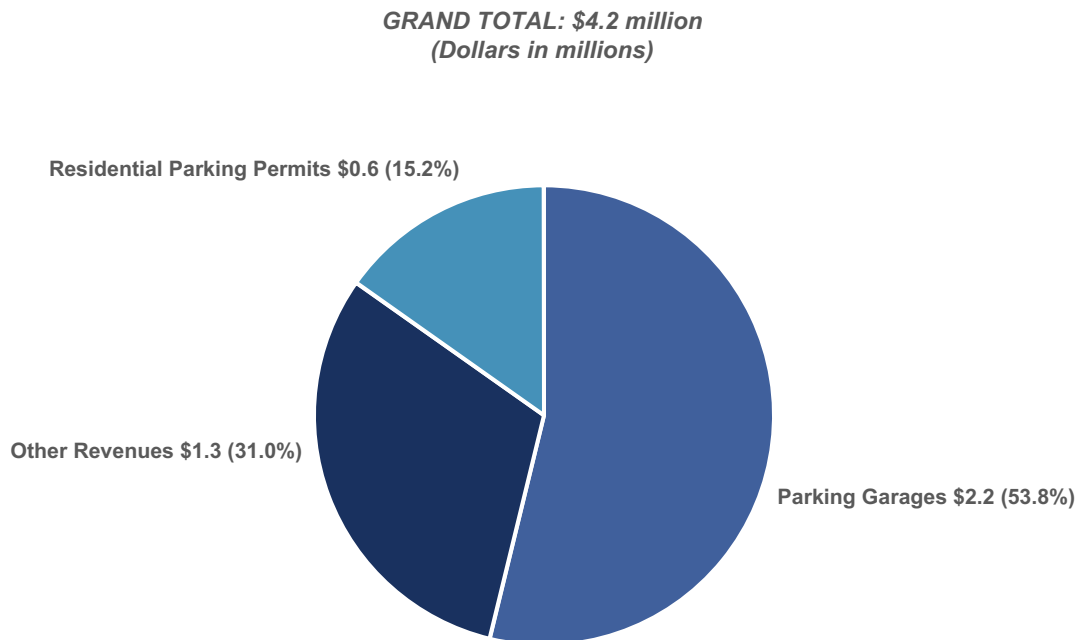
The Parking Enterprise Fund was established in 1983 to budget for parking related revenues and debt service expenses resulting from parking revenue bonds, notes, and other revenue obligations. The City issues debt to finance acquisition or construction of parking facilities. Revenue from garage operations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

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

Major Revenues

The Fiscal 2025 Parking Enterprise Fund revenues are estimated to total \$17.2 million. Parking Taxes, Parking Meters, Parking Fines, Penalties on Parking Fines, and Garage Income generates \$72.1 million (98.9%) of the Parking Enterprise Fund revenues prior transfers. The largest source of revenue for the fund is Parking Taxes, representing \$28.5 million. Of the parking tax, 20%, or \$5.7 million is allocated to support the operations and capital expenses of the Charm City Circulator, a free city bus shuttle service. After covering the \$17.2 million in Parking Enterprise Fund expenses, \$50.0 million is transferred to the Parking Management Fund.

Parking Management Fund



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 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report.

Major Revenues

The Fiscal 2025 Parking Management Fund revenues are estimated to total \$4.2 million. Including the transfer from the Parking Enterprise Fund of \$50.0 million and, after expenses in the Parking Management Fund are met, \$23.0 million is transferred to the General Fund. Outside of transfers, the largest source of income is City-owned parking lots and garages totaling \$2.2 million and makes up the bulk of these revenues.

Convention Center Bond Fund

Policy and Objectives

The Convention Center Bond Fund was established in Fiscal 1995 to budget for hotel tax revenue to be dedicated to support the payment of principal and interest associated with City indebtedness incurred to finance one-third of the \$151.0 million cost of the joint City-State expansion of the Baltimore Convention Center. The fully expanded and renovated Convention Center facility reopened in April 1997. The Convention Center Bond Fund is a budgetary fund. The results of fiscal operations of the fund are combined with the General Fund in the City's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report. In Fiscal 2020, the City completed its final debt service payment of \$1.8 million for the bonds issued to fund the renovation. The City intended to continue making annual contributions to the Convention Center Bond Fund to offset future Convention Center expansion or renovation costs; however, due to lost revenues from the COVID-19 pandemic, the City temporarily paused this contribution. In Fiscal 2023, the City reactivated this commitment and the Fiscal 2025 budget includes an appropriation of \$4.5 million contribution for future expansion of the Baltimore City Convention Center.

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, short term residential rentals, and bed and breakfast facilities located in the City. Fiscal 2025 hotel tax receipts are estimated to be \$35.3 million. The City will transfer \$30.8 million in estimated hotel tax proceeds to the General Fund. As a result of legislation enacted by the 1997 Maryland General Assembly, the City must appropriate 40.0% of its total hotel tax receipts to support the operations of Visit Baltimore, Inc. The legislative requirement for funding this organization is mandated through Fiscal 2027.

Conduit Enterprise Fund

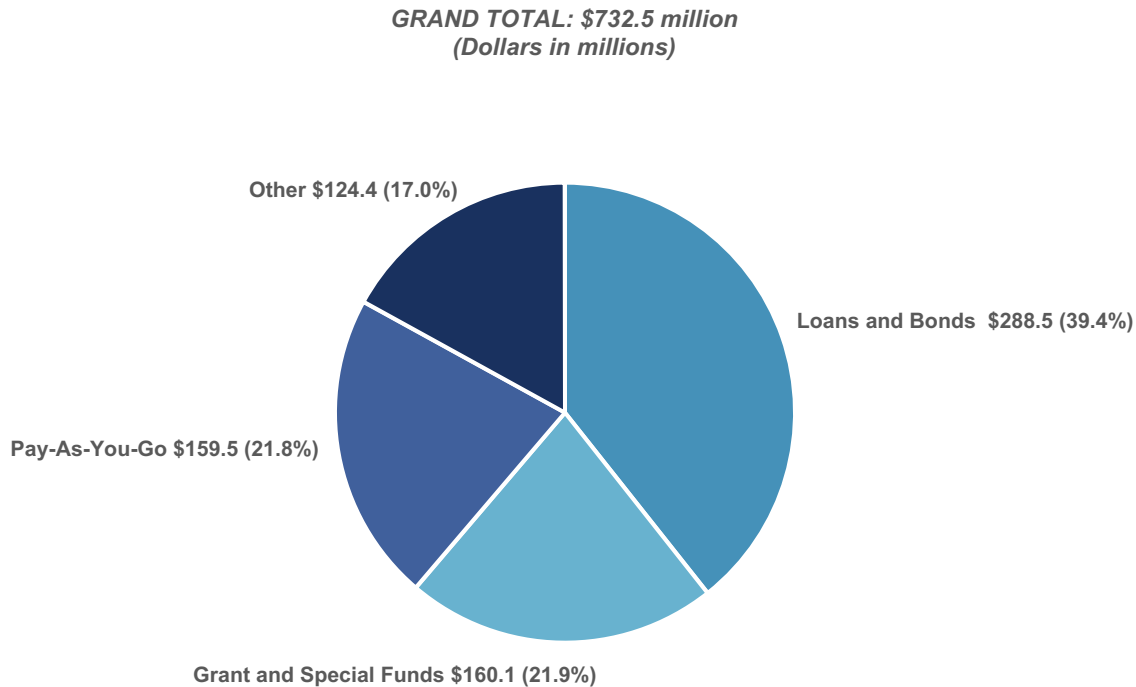
Policy and Objectives

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

Major Revenues

The Fiscal 2025 receipts for the Conduit Fund are estimated at \$8.6 million, an increase of 4.1% from Fiscal 2024 which sat at \$8.3 million. The sole revenue source for the fund is the rental charge levied on City agencies and other non-City users of the conduit system. Rental receipts in excess of the current operating expenses are reserved for maintenance, capital, and other requirements of the conduit system.

Capital Fund



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 \$572.9 million and comprise 78.2% of the Fiscal 2025 capital appropriations. The magnitude of the various funding sources changes significantly from year-to-year due to the timing of projects and grant funding. The largest funding sources in the Fiscal 2025 capital budget are \$288.5 million, or 39.4%, in Revenue, General Obligation, and County Transportation bonds; \$160.1 million, or 21.9%, in Federal and State grants; and \$159.5 million, or 21.8%, in Pay-As-You-Go funding from current operating revenues. Other funding sources make up \$124.4 million, or 17.0%, of the total capital budget for Fiscal 2025.

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 2025, \$212.4 million has been adopted for vehicle fleet repair and maintenance, print shop, post office, telephone, energy, risk management, rental of public buildings, and unemployment and worker's compensation services. These funds are to operate on a fully self-supporting basis, including the financing of reserves for capital equipment replacement.

FISCAL 2025

SUMMARY OF THE ADOPTED BUDGET

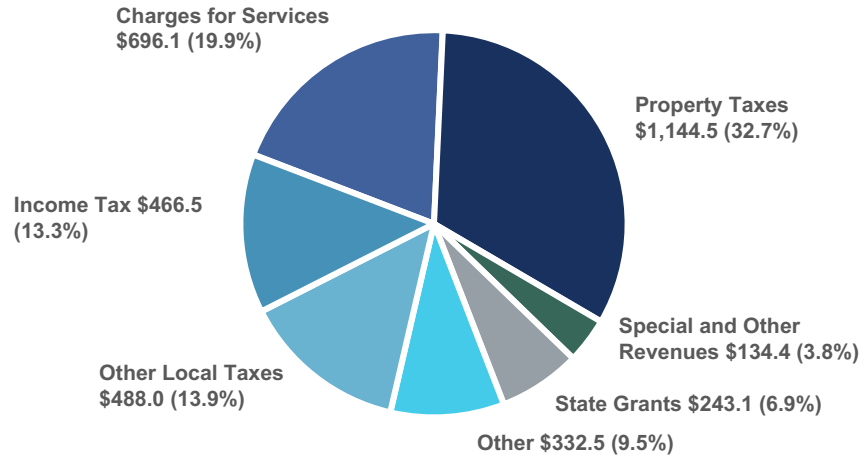
Operating Budget

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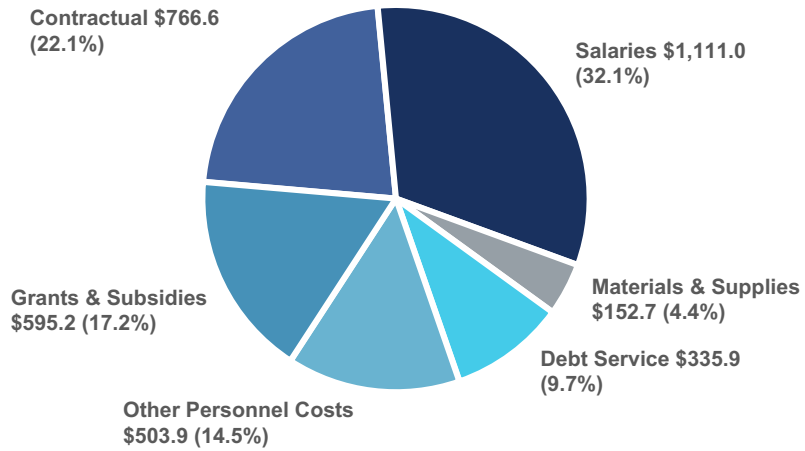
Overview of Operating Budget

Total Operating Budget: \$3.4 billion

Where the Money Comes from



How the Money is Used



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

Pillars

Expenditures by Pillar	Budget Amount			Change Amount	
	FY23	FY24	FY25	Dollar	Percent
Prioritizing Our Youth	567,118,147	654,291,293	623,090,801	(31,200,492)	-4.8%
Building Public Safety	1,104,984,246	1,145,500,558	1,127,803,958	(17,696,600)	-1.5%
Clean and Healthy Communities	892,000,109	997,596,944	1,007,461,205	9,864,261	1.0%
Equitable Neighborhood Dev.	335,470,237	307,667,890	311,166,393	3,498,503	1.1%
Responsible Stewardship	179,187,272	202,430,019	208,865,393	6,435,374	3.2%
Other	237,362,935	219,844,947	198,823,841	(21,021,106)	-9.6%
Total	3,316,122,946	3,527,331,651	3,477,211,589	(50,120,062)	-1.4%

Table in dollars.

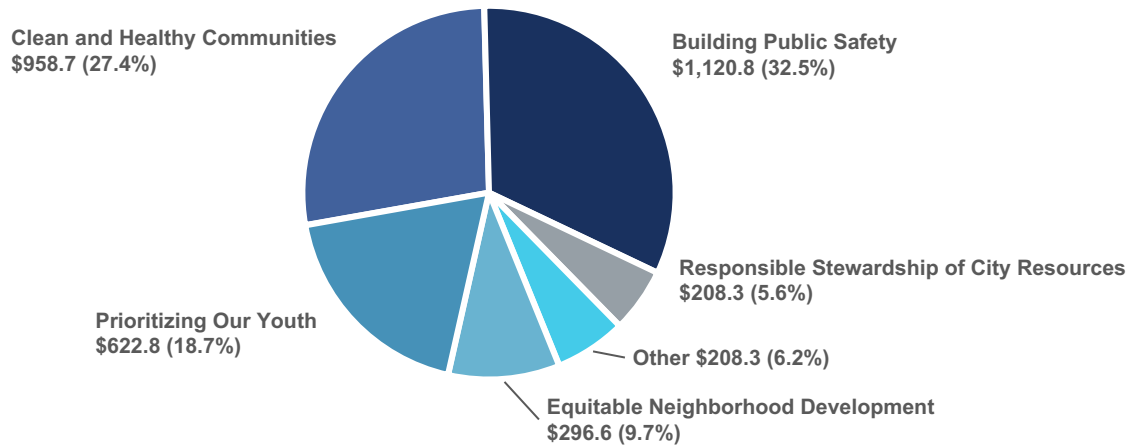
¹ Change is calculated between Fiscal 2024 and Fiscal 2025

² Equitable Neighborhood Dev. = Equitable Neighborhood Development

³ Responsible Stewardship = Responsible Stewardship of City Resources

The chart below summarizes the Fiscal Year 2025 Adopted Budget by Pillar.

Expenditures by Pillar



Dollars in millions. Totals may not equal 100% or table budget amount due to rounding.

The Fiscal Year 2025 Budget was developed using the Pillars reflected in Mayor Scott’s Action Plan: Prioritizing Our Youth, Building Public Safety, Clean and Healthy Communities, Equitable Neighborhood Development, and Responsible Stewardship of City Resources.

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

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

The indicators draw from a variety of data sources to capture citywide trends. Budget summaries for each of the outcomes in the next section highlight how the Fiscal 2025 budget investments prioritize services that are highly impactful and closely aligned with the Mayor’s Action Plan.



PRIORITIZING YOUTH

PILLAR GOALS

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

PILLAR INDICATORS

- Academic Achievement
- College & Career Readiness
- Infant Mortality



BUILDING PUBLIC SAFETY

PILLAR GOALS

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

PILLAR INDICATORS

- Homicides & Non-Fatal Shootings
- Property Crime



CLEAN AND HEALTHY COMMUNITIES

PILLAR GOALS

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

PILLAR INDICATORS

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



EQUITABLE NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT

PILLAR GOALS

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

PILLAR INDICATORS

- Employment Rate
- Number of Jobs
- Visitors to Baltimore
- Neighborhood Revitalization



RESPONSIBLE STEWARDSHIP OF CITY RESOURCES

PILLAR GOALS

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

PILLAR INDICATORS

- Prompt Vendor Payment
- 311 Responsiveness

Pillar: Prioritizing Our Youth

Fund Name	Budget Amount		Change Amount	
	FY24	FY25	Dollars	Percent
General	510,435,708	511,265,997	830,289	0.2%
Water Utility	499,590	598,739	99,149	19.8%
Federal	65,021,127	48,854,218	(16,166,909)	-24.9%
State	49,449,585	37,496,440	(11,953,145)	-24.2%
Special Revenue	24,053,874	24,748,253	694,379	2.9%
Special Grant	4,831,409	127,154	(4,704,255)	-97.4%
Total	654,291,293	623,090,801	(31,200,492)	-4.8%

Table in dollars.

The Fiscal 2025 Budget includes funding for the following investments:

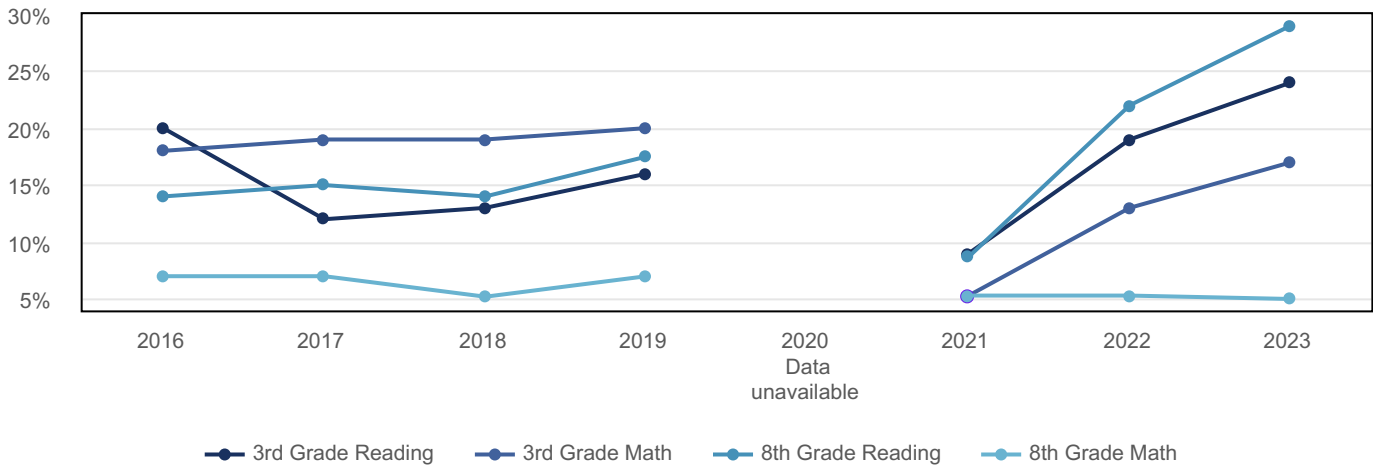
- \$477 million for the City’s total operating support to Baltimore City Public Schools. Fiscal 2025 marks the third year of contributions to meet the requirements of the Blueprint for Maryland’s Future. The City’s required local share for Fiscal 2025 is expected to decrease by \$3.2 million compared to Fiscal 2024 driven by the State funding formula for Schools. Since the implementation of the Blueprint for Maryland’s Future the City’s local share contribution to City schools has increased by \$125.8 million, or 47.7%.
- Fully funding the City’s annual contribution of \$1.0 million in educational support for the Baltimore City Community College (BCCC). This contribution is in part used to fund tuition reimbursement and scholarships for students to attend classes at BCCC.
- Continuing funding for construction and renovation of the City’s recreation centers. Recreation and Parks will continue to utilize State funding through Program Open Space to support operating costs and capital projects. The Fiscal 2025 Capital Budget includes funding to renovate the Lillian Jones and Fred B. Leidig Recreation Centers, Bocek Park athletic fields, City Springs Park, and North Harford Park.

The Fiscal 2025 Budget reflects the following recommendations:

- Maintaining the current level of service for Youth and Trauma services within the Health Department. The Preliminary Budget including updates to service’s grant budget and reallocates three positions from grant funding to the General Fund (this move was offset by other savings within the Health Department budget). In Fiscal 2025 the service will continue implementing the Supporting Our Students (SOS) School-based Violence Prevention Project teaching students violence prevention knowledge and skills and increases their self-efficacy.
- Allocating \$4.2 million in the Mayor’s Office of Employment Development funding 56 positions to provide career counseling for middle and high school students as part of the Blueprint implementation. This is part of a three-year agreement between the City and Baltimore City Schools to offer counseling services assisting students in selecting one or more post-secondary and job-ready pathways. Career coaches and support staff that will work with students year round.

Indicator: Academic Achievement

% of 3rd and 8th Graders Scoring 'Proficient' on PARCC/MCAP*



State data for Grade 8 Mathematics Proficiency not provided because proficient count is <=5.
 Source: Maryland State Department of Education, Maryland School Report Card

This dataset is calculated by dividing the number of students that participated in the Maryland Comprehensive Assessment Program (MCAP) by the number of students that achieved proficiency on the assessment. The data is collected on an academic year basis. The most recent data is for the 2022-2023 school year. Current trends indicate that 3rd grade math, 3rd grade reading, and 8th grade reading scores are up 28%, 36%, and 32% respectively year-over-year. From school year 2022 to 2023, 8th grade math scores did not change. The overall positive movement of this indicator is driven by Baltimore City Public School System’s (BCPSS) investment in the Blueprint for Success plan, which helps student achieve their goals by focusing on student wholeness, literacy, and staff leadership.

Key Services

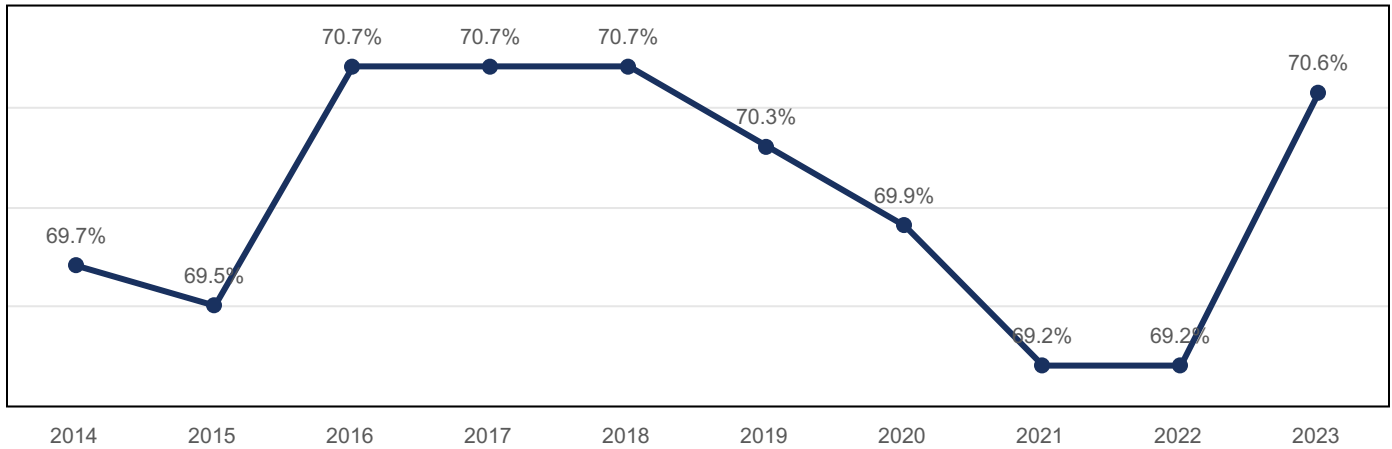
- Enoch Pratt Free Library - Service 788: Information Services
- M-R: Baltimore City Public Schools - Service 352: Baltimore City Public Schools
- M-R: Educational Grants - Service 446: Community School Programs and Out of School
- M-R: Office of Children and Family Success - Service 605: Head Start

The Fiscal 2025 Adopted Budget seeks to make progress on this indicator by:

- Fully funding the City’s required local share for City Schools, as mandated by the Blueprint for Maryland’s Future. Implementation of the Blueprint is expected to improve student academic outcomes by expanding access to publicly funded full day Pre-K, increasing the number of early childhood education teachers, improving student readiness for kindergarten, and increasing the number of students reading at grade level by third grade by providing additional one-on-one and small group instruction for struggling learners.
- Maintaining the current level of service for Family League’s Community Schools and Out of School Time programming. In Fiscal 2025, Baltimore City Public Schools will assume management of 34 Community Schools previously supported by Family League. This change will allow Family League to reallocate funding to Out of School Time programming to expand the number of seats available to students and close gaps in participation opportunities for middle and high school students.
- Fully funding the City’s contribution to the Baltimore Children and Youth Fund (BCYF). BCYF awards grants to grassroots youth-focused organizations that provide children with academic supports and extracurricular activities. In 2023, BCYF awarded \$8.4 million across four types of funding opportunities to 60 organizations. In addition to grant awards, BCYF also provides organizations with organizational support to promote future sustainability and growth.

Indicator: College and Career Readiness

Baltimore City Public Schools 4-year Adjusted Cohort Graduation Rate



Source: Maryland State Department of Education, Maryland School Report Card

This dataset is calculated by dividing the number of students that graduate in four years with a regular high school diploma by the total number of students in the graduating class cohort, including students that graduate in the summer following their fourth year of high school. The data is collected on an academic year basis for the fourth year for each cohort. Current trends indicate that the graduation rate is up 3% year over year. The positive movement of this indicator is in part due to BCPSS’s efforts to reduce chronic absenteeism during school year 2023.

Key Services

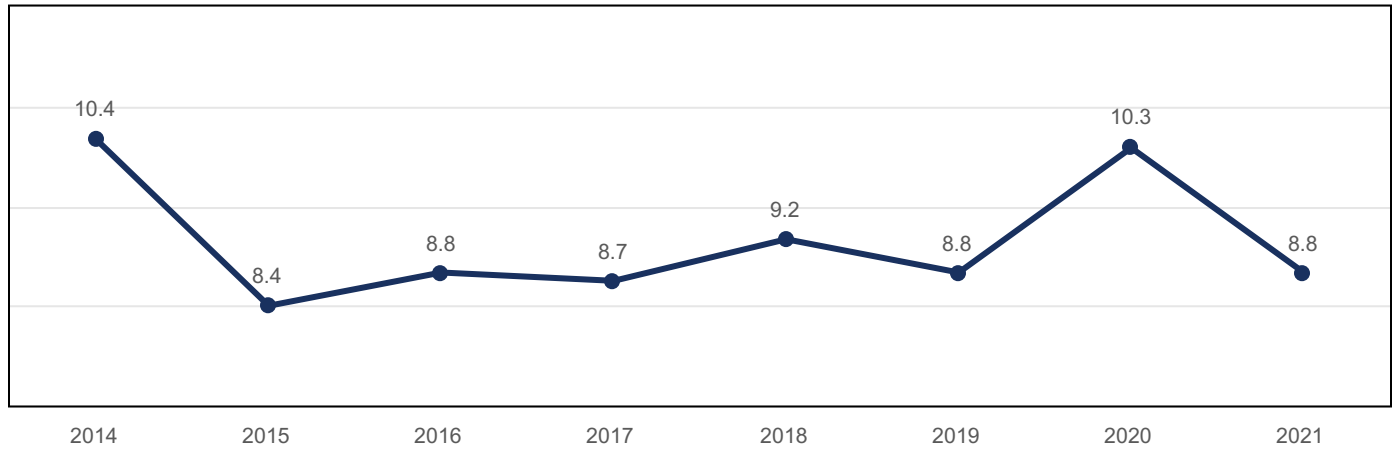
- Enoch Pratt Free Library - Service 788: Information Services
- M-R: Baltimore City Public Schools - Service 352: Baltimore City Public Schools
- M-R: Office of Employment Development - Service 791: BCPS Alternative Options for Youth
- M-R: Office of Employment Development - Service 798: YouthWorks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

The Fiscal 2025 Adopted Budget seeks to make progress on this indicator by:

- Maintaining the current level of service for the YouthWorks program in the Mayor’s Office of Employment Development. The Fiscal 2025 budget reflects a \$15 hourly wage for all YouthWorks participants. In Fiscal 2025, an additional 240 youth will be enrolled in the year-round YouthWorks program and a youth entrepreneurship program.
- Maintaining current level of service for operations at Enoch Pratt Free Library. The Fiscal 2025 budget continues current hours at the system’s 21 neighborhood libraries and central library location. In Fiscal 2025, the service anticipates circulating 1.8 million physical and electronic materials to City residents.

Indicator: Infant Mortality

of Deaths of Children Less than One Year of Age Per 1,000 Live Births



Source: Maryland Department of Health, Vital Statistics Infant Mortality Reports

This dataset is calculated by dividing the number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births. The data is collected on an annual basis by the State of Maryland. Current trends indicate that the infant mortality rate is down 15% year over year. The positive movement of this indicator is in part due to a 10-year trend in declining preterm births (PTB) in the City, a contributor to infant mortality that is connected to poor maternal health. Since 2010, expansion of pre and post-pregnancy healthcare access through the Affordable Care Act and the B'More for Health Babies program has contributed to improved maternal health. Updated data for this metric has not been provided since 2021.

Key Services

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

The Fiscal 2025 Adopted Budget seeks to make progress on this indicator by:

- Maintaining the current level of service for Maternal and Child Health. This service aims to reduce fetal, infant, and maternal mortality while also reducing the teen birth rate. The Fiscal 2025 budget includes \$500,000 in General Fund support to serve as a match for federal grant funds to continue current programming.

Operating Budget for Prioritizing Our Youth

Service	Fund Name	Budget Amount		Change Amount
		FY24	FY25	Dollars
Courts: Orphans' Court				
817 Orphans' Court	General	746,156	807,922	61,766
Enoch Pratt Free Library				
788 Information Services	General	29,577,392	33,408,554	3,831,162
	State	12,122,195	11,804,519	(317,676)
	Special Revenue	2,262,577	1,290,899	(971,678)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>43,962,164</i>	<i>46,503,972</i>	<i>2,541,808</i>
	Agency Total	43,962,164	46,503,972	2,541,808
Health				
308 Maternal and Child Health	General	2,190,454	2,796,496	606,042
	Federal	22,330,829	31,515,700	9,184,871
	State	2,450,968	2,552,196	101,228
	Special Revenue	829,883	1,088,923	259,040
	Special Grant	1,274,409	2,154	(1,272,255)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>29,076,543</i>	<i>37,955,469</i>	<i>8,878,926</i>
310 School Health Services	General	19,590,940	19,314,414	(276,526)
	Federal	810,895	335,150	(475,745)
	State	1,383,512	656,143	(727,369)
	Special Revenue	0	200,000	200,000
	Special Grant	325,000	125,000	(200,000)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>22,110,347</i>	<i>20,630,707</i>	<i>(1,479,640)</i>
316 Youth and Trauma Services	General	1,325,193	1,655,418	330,225
	Federal	1,642,388	765,238	(877,150)
	State	1,292,159	2,434	(1,289,725)
	Special Grant	500,000	0	(500,000)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>4,759,740</i>	<i>2,423,090</i>	<i>(2,336,650)</i>
	Agency Total	55,946,630	61,009,266	5,062,636
Housing and Community Development				
604 Before and After Care	General	240,646	250,266	9,620
M-R: Baltimore City Public Schools				
352 Baltimore City Public Schools	General	405,374,928	396,915,556	(8,459,372)

(continued)

Service	Fund Name	FY24	FY25	Dollars
M-R: Educational Grants				
446 Educational Grants	General	12,147,837	12,374,701	226,864
	Federal	0	0	0
	Special Revenue	14,225,000	15,152,000	927,000
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>26,372,837</i>	<i>27,526,701</i>	<i>1,153,864</i>
	Agency Total	26,372,837	27,526,701	1,153,864
M-R: Health and Welfare Grants				
385 Health and Welfare Grants	General	1,564,148	1,611,072	46,924
M-R: Office of Children and Family Success				
109 Administration Children and Family Success	General	2,595,903	3,249,007	653,104
	Federal	1,200,000	0	(1,200,000)
	State	100,000	0	(100,000)
	Special Revenue	100,000	150,000	50,000
	Special Grant	50,000	0	(50,000)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>4,045,903</i>	<i>3,399,007</i>	<i>(646,896)</i>
605 Head Start	General	677,811	421,000	(256,811)
	Federal	9,744,470	9,123,910	(620,560)
	State	1,092,459	250,000	(842,459)
	Special Revenue	150,000	150,000	0
	Special Grant	200,000	0	(200,000)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>11,864,740</i>	<i>9,944,910</i>	<i>(1,919,830)</i>
741 Community Action Partnership	General	1,264,308	1,560,353	296,045
	Water Utility	499,590	598,739	99,149
	Federal	22,175,137	1,041,349	(21,133,788)
	State	18,913,294	10,684,019	(8,229,275)
	Special Grant	2,000,000	0	(2,000,000)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>44,852,329</i>	<i>13,884,460</i>	<i>(30,967,869)</i>
	Agency Total	60,762,972	27,228,377	(33,534,595)
M-R: Office of Employment Development				
791 BCPS Alternative Options Academy for Youth	State	203,408	1,634,541.19	1,431,133
797 Workforce Services for Out of School Youth Youth Opportunity	General	3,131,667	3,485,587.72	353,921
	State	100,000	3,418,624.31	3,318,624
	Special Grant	170,000	—	(170,000)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>4,142,154</i>	<i>6,906,130</i>	<i>2,763,976</i>
798 Youth Works Summer Job Program	General	3,039,496	3,336,944.52	297,449
	Federal	2,000,000	1,981,327.4	(18,673)

(continued)

Service	Fund Name	FY24	FY25	Dollars
	State	3,620,572	3,085,124.52	(535,447)
	Special Revenue	1,115,894	839,495	(276,399)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>9,775,962</i>	<i>9,242,892</i>	<i>(533,070)</i>
800 Workforce Services for WIOA Funded Youth	Federal	3,692,921	3,398,352.49	(294,569)
	State	5,000,000	—	(5,000,000)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>8,692,921</i>	<i>3,398,352</i>	<i>(5,294,569)</i>
	Agency Total	22,814,445	21,181,915	(1,632,530)
Recreation and Parks				
644 Administration Recreation and Parks	General	5,905,949	7,040,768	1,134,819
	Federal	0	7,273	7,273
	State	2,971,018	3,408,839	437,821
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>8,876,967</i>	<i>10,456,880</i>	<i>1,579,913</i>
645 Aquatics	General	2,634,655	3,314,709	680,054
	Special Revenue	309,000	309,000	0
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>2,943,655</i>	<i>3,623,709</i>	<i>680,054</i>
647 Youth and Adult Sports	General	1,366,143	1,461,369	95,226
	State	200,000	0	(200,000)
	Special Revenue	192,801	199,616	6,815
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>1,758,944</i>	<i>1,660,985</i>	<i>(97,959)</i>
648 Community Recreation Centers	General	17,062,082	18,123,953	1,061,871
	Federal	684,000	684,000	0
	Special Revenue	1,441,402	1,462,011	20,609
	Special Grant	312,000	0	(312,000)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>19,499,484</i>	<i>20,269,964</i>	<i>770,480</i>
649 Special Facilities Management Recreation	General	0	137,907	137,907
	Special Revenue	3,427,317	3,906,309	478,992
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>3,427,317</i>	<i>4,044,216</i>	<i>616,899</i>
	Agency Total	36,506,367	40,055,754	3,549,387
Grand Total				
Total Operating Budget		654,291,293	623,090,801	(31,200,492)
Less Internal Service		0	0	0
Total Operating Appropriation		654,291,293	623,090,801	(31,200,492)

Table in dollars.

Special Exhibit: City Support for Baltimore City Public Schools

Public schools in Maryland are funded by both local governments and the State. Prior to Fiscal 2023, local government contributions were determined by Maintenance of Effort (MOE), a formula that required appropriating at least the same level of funding on a per pupil basis as the prior year. In 2020, the Maryland General Assembly passed the Blueprint for Maryland's Future, commonly referred to as Kirwan, which implemented the recommendations of the Commission on Innovation and Excellence in Education, or the Kirwan Commission. The goal of the Kirwan Commission was to establish a new funding formula for school funding across Maryland to address five key policy priorities: early childhood education, high quality and diverse teachers and leaders, college and career readiness, equitable access to resources, and accountability.

The Blueprint dramatically changed the education funding formula in Maryland and will continue to significantly impact the City's required contribution to City Schools. Under the Blueprint, local governments are required to contribute whichever amount is greater of either MOE or the combination of local share aid formulas. The local share funding formulas are based on student enrollment data, specifically students receiving free and reduced meals, English language learners, students in special education programs, and pre-kindergarten enrollment; local wealth, which is based on county property values and personal income; and education funding provided in the prior fiscal year. The formula aims to reduce the burden on less wealthy jurisdictions by providing concentration of poverty grants and the Education Effort Adjustment, which provides additional relief to jurisdictions with local share requirements that are a larger proportion of their wealth when compared with the state average.

Fiscal 2025

Initial projections from the Blueprint legislation estimated both State and Local funding steadily increasing. State funding was projected to increase by 77% over 10 years while City funding was projected to increase by 67% over the same period.

In Fiscal 2023, the State and Local share for schools were established through State law rather than utilizing the education funding formula. Fiscal 2024 was the first year of using the formula to set the State and Local share amounts for schools. Based on the results of the formula, the City's share for City Schools grew at a much higher rate than what was assumed in the initial projections from the Blueprint legislation. This growth was driven by a sharp drop off in the Educational Effort Index. Previously, the City received a 100% credit through this component of the formula; due to the drop in the City's calculation in Fiscal 2024, that credit fell to 35%. This change was driven by a number of factors including enrollment in free and reduced lunch, local wealth calculations, and overall student enrollment.

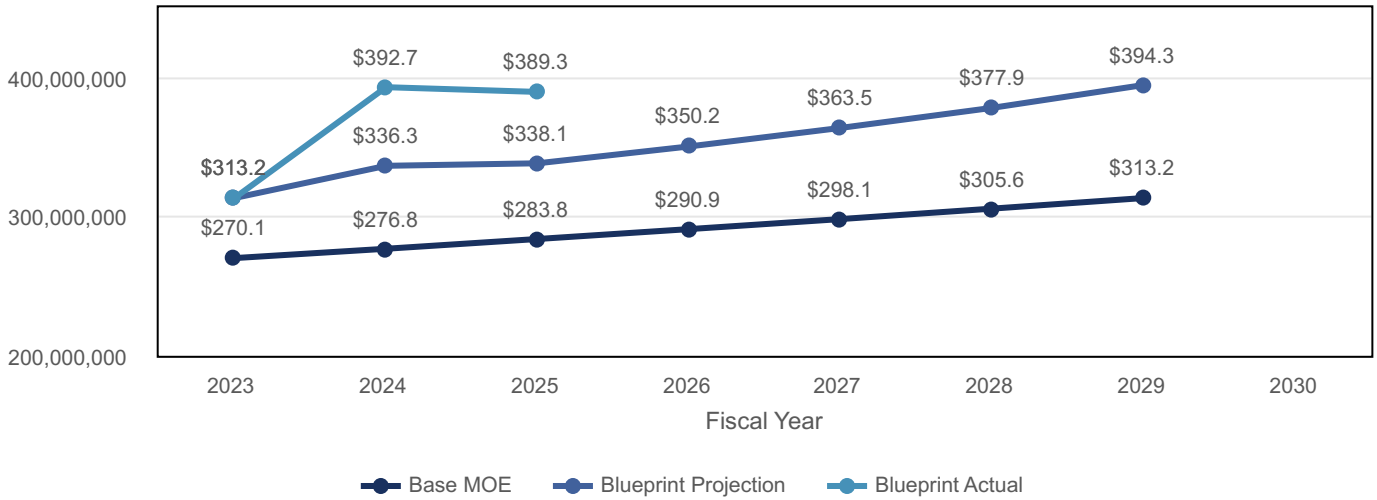
In Fiscal 2025, the City's Educational Effort Index dropped only slightly, while the credit increased to 45%. Based on these factors, the City's Local Share for Fiscal 2025 is \$389.3 million, \$3.3 million less than the Fiscal 2024. State Aid will increase by \$75.5 million from \$1.07 billion in Fiscal 2024 to \$1.15 billion in Fiscal 2025. The City's Local Share is up by \$125.8 million since the implementation of the Blueprint.

	FY23	FY24	FY25	Change (\$)
State Aid	1,107,392,797	1,077,130,035	1,152,674,207	75,544,172
Local Share/MOE	313,229,545	392,537,225	389,328,510	(3,208,715)

Table in dollars.

The chart below summarizes the City’s Local Share contributions since implementation of the Blueprint. The chart compares the City’s actual Local Share contributions to what was initially projected when the legislation was passed.

Direct City Contribution to City Schools
(Dollars in millions)



Support for City Schools

In Fiscal 2025, the City's total operating support for City Schools is \$477.1 million. The operating budget also includes \$20.9 million in debt service for prior year bonds issued by the City in support of school renovations and upgrades, and \$14.9 million in school construction fund revenue, including \$11.9 million in projected Beverage Tax revenue, \$1.6 million in table games revenue, and \$1.4 million in casino-related revenue in support of the 21st Century Schools program. The capital budget includes \$19.0 million in new General Obligation (GO) Bond funding in support of new school renovation and upgrade projects. Finally, the City is providing \$25.3 million to support the school health and crossing guard programs. The reduction in Retiree Health Benefits is related the City's overall change in funding retiree benefits, this does not reflect a change in benefits offered to retirees.

Expense	Budget Amount		
	FY23	FY24	FY25
Direct Operating Support			
Local Share (MOE)	313,229,545	392,537,225	389,328,510
Retiree Health Benefits	11,778,069	12,837,703	7,587,046
One-Time Contributions	7,768,894	0	0
Subtotal	332,776,508	405,374,928	396,915,556
Support for City Schools Programs			
School Nurse Program (General Fund portion)	15,781,786	16,590,940	19,314,414
School Nurse Program (City Schools Fund portion)	3,011,413	3,000,000	0
School Crossing Guards	4,953,896	4,938,029	6,042,377
Subtotal	23,747,095	24,528,969	25,356,791
Capital - City Support of City Schools			
Debt Service for School Construction	25,967,801	20,932,824	20,932,824
GO Bond support for School Construction Projects	19,000,000	19,000,000	19,000,000
Subtotal	44,967,801	39,932,824	39,932,824
Capital - City Support for 21st Century School Buildings Program			
Table Games Aid - School Construction	2,056,260	2,056,260	1,611,000
Casino Lease Contribution - School Construction	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000
Beverage Tax Contribution - School Construction	12,311,000	12,311,000	11,900,000
Subtotal	15,767,260	15,767,260	14,911,000
Total City Support for BCPS	417,258,664	485,603,981	477,116,171

Table in dollars.

Pillar: Building Public Safety

Fund Name	Budget Amount		Change Amount	
	FY24	FY25	Dollars	Percent
General	930,446,561	962,348,334	31,901,773	3.4%
Water Utility	0	1,121	1,121	—%
Federal	50,003,789	14,902,536	(35,101,253)	-70.2%
State	73,597,274	61,450,879	(12,146,395)	-16.5%
Special Revenue	89,723,927	88,401,089	(1,322,838)	-1.5%
Special Grant	1,729,007	700,000	(1,029,007)	-59.5%
Total	1,145,500,558	1,127,803,959	(17,696,599)	-1.5%

Table in dollars.

The Fiscal 2025 Adopted Budget includes funding for the following investments:

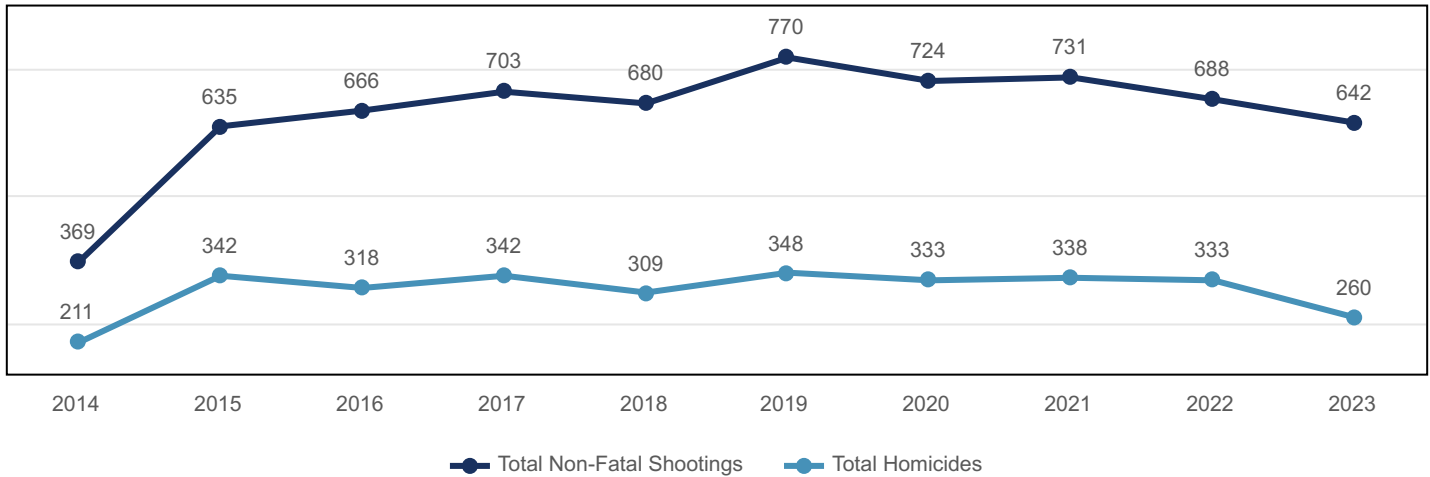
- Reaching 130 youths through SideStep, a youth diversion program administered by the Mayor’s Office of Neighborhood and Safety Engagement (MONSE) in collaboration with the Baltimore Police Department (BPD) and community-based organizations. The Fiscal 2025 budget supports expanding this program from one police district to all nine districts.
- Expanding the Group Violence Reduction Strategy (GVRS) to the Eastern and Southern Districts by creating two new positions within MONSE. The Preliminary Budget also recommends transitioning ten ARPA-funded positions to the General Fund to continue to support the GVRS within the Western, Southwestern, and Central Districts.

The Fiscal 2025 Adopted Budget reflects the following recommendations:

- Furthering compliance with the Consent Decree, the Baltimore Police Department (BPD) will continue to work towards the next phase of its civilianization plan. The Fiscal 2025 budget includes \$5.1 million to create 66 civilian positions; these positions are being funded by eliminating 55 longstanding vacant sworn positions and shifting sworn personnel back to Patrol, reducing the need for overtime. BPD will also continue to expand the civilianization initiatives through the State Aid for Police Protection (SAPP) grant, which is anticipated to be \$18.9 million in Fiscal 2025.
- Receiving an estimated \$62 million in funding through the Emergency Service Transporter Supplemental Payment Program (ESPP) to for EMS costs for Medicaid eligible individuals utilizing the service. Fiscal 2025 will be the fourth year that the BCFD will be reimbursed for these costs.
- Providing hiring incentive bonuses for sworn staff in BPD and BCFD to increase staffing levels for critical classifications.
- Reducing revenue projections for the I-83 Special Fund by \$600,000 due to a continued decline in the number of citations issued. This reflects the changing behavior of drivers due to the traffic camera program as preliminary data shows the number of crashes has decreased and driver speeds have declined since the program was implemented.
- Investing \$450,000 for software upgrades in the Department of Transportation for an impounded vehicle inventory control system. The new system will more efficiently manage inventory control at the Fallsway and Pulaski tow yards. The improvements will integrate the software with current city processes, streamline the customer experience, and improve the flow of vehicles into and out of the impound yards.

Indicator: Homicides & Non-Fatal Shootings

Total Non-Fatal Shootings and Homicides (All Weapons)



Source: Baltimore Police Department Open Data; Baltimore Sun

This dataset is calculated by counting the number of homicides (from all weapons) and non-fatal shootings that occur in Baltimore. These figures do not include police-involved or self-inflicted incidents. The data is collected on an annual basis. Current trends indicate that homicides are down 21% and non-fatal shootings are down 7% year over year. The positive movement of this indicator is due to successful implementation of the City’s Group Violence Reduction Strategy in additional districts as well as BPD’s adjustment of patrol deployments and detective workloads to prioritize reducing violent crimes.

Key Services

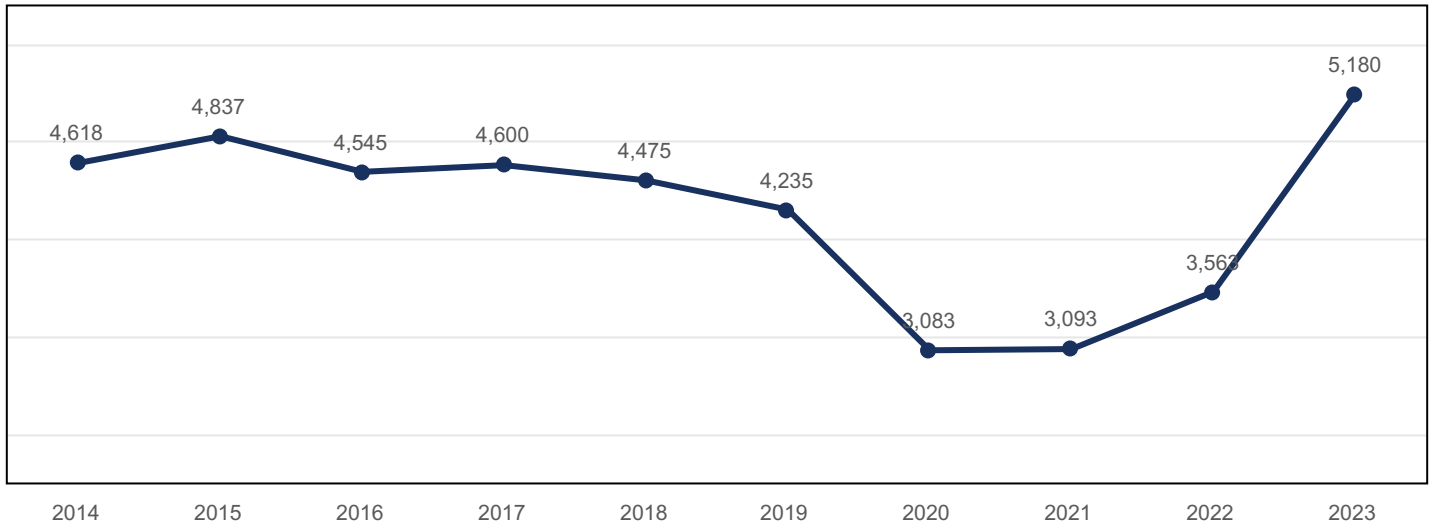
- M-R: Office of Neighborhood and Safety Engagement - Service 618: Neighborhood Safety and Engagement
- M-R: Office of Neighborhood and Safety Engagement - Service 619: Community Empowerment and Opportunity
- Police - Service 622: Police Patrol
- Police - Service 623: Criminal Investigation Division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

The Fiscal 2025 Adopted Budget seeks to make progress on this indicator by:

- Continuing the expansion of the City’s Group Violence Reduction Strategy (GVRS), a partnership between the Mayor’s Office of Neighborhood Safety and Engagement (MONSE), Baltimore Police Department (BPD), and State’s Attorney’s Office (SAO). The Fiscal 2025 budget includes funding to expand this program to the Eastern and Southern districts, furthering the goal of ultimately expanding the program citywide. Previous expansion of GVRS resulted in a 21% reduction in homicides and 7% reduction in non-fatal shootings in Calendar Year 2023.
- Dedicating more officers to patrol through the civilianization process, BPD will be able to focus more heavily on proactive policing throughout the nine districts, which will have an impact on both lower level and violent crimes. Officers will support these initiatives with more frequent foot patrols and submitting nearly 30,000 neighborhood 311 requests for quality of life issues. In addition to supporting crime reduction efforts overall, these initiatives will also develop better collaboration between BPD and other City agencies.

Indicator: Property Crime

Total Property Crime per 100,000 Residents



Source: Baltimore Police Department Open Data; United States Census

This dataset is calculated by compiling the number of Part 1 crimes identified as being property-based (burglary, larceny, theft, and motor vehicle theft) reported to the Baltimore Police Department. Arson and vandalism incidents are excluded because they may involve violence. The data is collected on an annual year basis. Current trends indicate that property crime is up 45% in 2023. The negative movement of this indicator is largely driven by an increase in auto thefts and general difficulty in solving property crimes because such crimes often have no witnesses, which leaves criminals free to commit more of the same crimes.

Key Services

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

The Fiscal 2025 Adopted Budget seeks to make progress on this indicator by:

- Investing \$2.0 million from State grants for the Police Department to improve processes in the Crime Laboratory as part of the Improve Neighborhood Safety Program. The funding will support investments in rapid forensic technology in an effort to solve crimes more quickly and efficiently.
- Supporting technological infrastructure upgrades for CitiWatch cameras administered by the Office of Information and Technology to prevent both digital and physical attacks. The Fiscal 2025 budget includes funding to upgrade 225 CitiWatch cameras.
- Continuing funding for routine upgrades to street lights with LED bulbs as repairs and replacements become necessary for the City’s 79,000 roadway and pedestrian lights. This newer technology will continue to help promote safer communities and prevent the frequency of property crimes.

Operating Budget for Building Public Safety

Service	Fund Name	Budget Amount		Change Amount
		FY24	FY25	Dollars
Courts: Circuit Court				
110 Circuit Court	General	19,986,950	21,351,928	1,364,978
	Federal	2,704,206	244,717	(2,459,489)
	State	7,241,732	5,223,597	(2,018,135)
	Special Revenue	0	1,888,214	1,888,214
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>29,932,888</i>	<i>28,708,456</i>	<i>(1,224,432)</i>
	Agency Total	29,932,888	28,708,456	(1,224,432)
Fire				
600 Administration Fire	General	11,100,631	12,252,493	1,151,862
	Federal	1,706,618	0	(1,706,618)
	State	348,321	0	(348,321)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>13,155,570</i>	<i>12,252,493</i>	<i>(903,077)</i>
602 Fire Suppression and Emergency Rescue	General	186,464,556	187,732,604	1,268,048
	Federal	1,053,810	321,200	(732,610)
	State	1,463,411	0	(1,463,411)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>188,981,777</i>	<i>188,053,804</i>	<i>(927,973)</i>
608 Emergency Management	General	1,222,401	1,224,792	2,391
	Federal	7,731,331	1,715,002	(6,016,329)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>8,953,732</i>	<i>2,939,794</i>	<i>(6,013,938)</i>
609 Emergency Medical Services	General	839,481	3,836,397	2,996,916
	State	1,339,981	0	(1,339,981)
	Special Revenue	60,000,000	62,000,000	2,000,000
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>62,179,462</i>	<i>65,836,397</i>	<i>3,656,935</i>
610 Fire and Emergency Community Outreach	General	466,036	425,359	(40,677)
611 Fire Code Enforcement	General	6,288,716	5,949,638	(339,078)
	Federal	171,041	0	(171,041)
	State	195,203	0	(195,203)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>6,654,960</i>	<i>5,949,638</i>	<i>(705,322)</i>
612 Fire Investigation	General	890,700	831,871	(58,829)
613 Fire Facilities Maintenance and Replacement	General	23,665,169	23,903,987	238,818
	Federal	3,918,675	608,800	(3,309,875)
	State	1,456,705	1,352,944	(103,761)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>29,040,549</i>	<i>25,865,731</i>	<i>(3,174,818)</i>

(continued)

Service	Fund Name	FY24	FY25	Dollars
614 Fire Communications and Dispatch	General	9,446,119	10,321,441	875,322
	State	3,156	0	(3,156)
	Special Revenue	10,771,836	9,618,259	(1,153,577)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>20,221,111</i>	<i>19,939,700</i>	<i>(281,411)</i>
615 Fire Training and Education	General	5,429,557	5,140,754	(288,803)
	Agency Total	335,973,454	327,235,541	(8,737,913)
Law				
871 Police Legal Affairs	General	2,445,917	2,971,581	525,664
Liquor License Board				
851 Liquor License Compliance	General	1,442,978	1,441,019	(1,959)
M-R: Office of Employment Development				
796 Workforce Services for Returning Citizens	General	204,518	222,871	18,353
	Federal	550,000	505,499	(44,501)
	State	1,445,359	446,619	(998,740)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>2,199,877</i>	<i>1,174,989</i>	<i>(1,024,888)</i>
	Agency Total	2,199,877	1,174,989	(1,024,888)
M-R: Office of Information and Technology				
757 CitiWatch	General	4,127,701	3,054,365	(1,073,336)
	Special Revenue	0	616,282	616,282
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>4,127,701</i>	<i>3,670,647</i>	<i>(457,054)</i>
	Agency Total	4,127,701	3,670,647	(457,054)
M-R: Office of Neighborhood Safety and Engagement				
617 Criminal Justice Coordination	General	1,137,637	1,139,472	1,835
	Federal	2,889,453	195,027	(2,694,426)
	State	675,000	1,658,963	983,963
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>4,702,090</i>	<i>2,993,462</i>	<i>(1,708,628)</i>
618 Neighborhood Safety and Engagement	General	4,224,581	4,803,534	578,953
	Water Utility	0	1,121	1,121
	Federal	1,500,000	1,001,918	(498,082)
	State	4,735,000	3,721,946	(1,013,054)
	Special Revenue	125,000	250,000	125,000
	Special Grant	1,584,000	700,000	(884,000)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>12,168,581</i>	<i>10,478,519</i>	<i>(1,690,062)</i>
619 Community Empowerment and Opportunity	General	1,097,005	1,111,147	14,142
	Federal	1,000,000	0	(1,000,000)

(continued)

Service	Fund Name	FY24	FY25	Dollars
	State	700,375	71,002	(629,373)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>2,797,380</i>	<i>1,182,149</i>	<i>(1,615,231)</i>
758 Coordination of Public Safety Strategy Administration	General	1,380,449	1,472,607	92,158
	Federal	0	3,836	3,836
	State	46,350	0	(46,350)
	Special Revenue	1,039,896	1,071,093	31,197
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>2,466,695</i>	<i>2,547,536</i>	<i>80,841</i>
	Agency Total	22,134,746	17,201,666	(4,933,080)
Police				
621 Administrative Bureau	General	61,058,328	61,212,362	154,034
	Federal	8,207,573	481,005	(7,726,568)
	State	27,032,329	9,599,930	(17,432,399)
	Special Revenue	5,341,535	3,299,030	(2,042,505)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>101,639,765</i>	<i>74,592,327</i>	<i>(27,047,438)</i>
622 Police Patrol	General	224,890,990	213,250,010	(11,640,980)
	Federal	2,498,178	2,915,787	417,609
	State	5,202,330	10,398,259	5,195,929
	Special Revenue	1,000,000	0	(1,000,000)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>233,591,498</i>	<i>226,564,056</i>	<i>(7,027,442)</i>
623 Criminal Investigation Division	General	57,964,730	88,540,929	30,576,199
	Federal	2,467,635	1,366,615	(1,101,020)
	State	6,073,358	10,667,189	4,593,831
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>66,505,723</i>	<i>100,574,733</i>	<i>34,069,010</i>
626 Data Driven Strategies	General	10,565,313	10,281,497	(283,816)
	Federal	4,562,238	1,643,495	(2,918,743)
	State	1,202,363	1,210,771	8,408
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>16,329,914</i>	<i>13,135,763</i>	<i>(3,194,151)</i>
628 Public Integrity Bureau	General	15,253,610	18,017,510	2,763,900
	State	140,542	21,534	(119,008)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>15,394,152</i>	<i>18,039,044</i>	<i>2,644,892</i>
635 Recruitment Section	General	24,087,625	25,877,212	1,789,587
	State	154,611	3,941,138	3,786,527
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>24,242,236</i>	<i>29,818,350</i>	<i>5,576,114</i>
642 Crime Laboratory and Evidence Control	General	22,423,436	22,826,943	403,507
	Federal	364,165	340,830	(23,335)

(continued)

Service	Fund Name	FY24	FY25	Dollars
	State	905,807	1,784,968	879,161
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>23,693,408</i>	<i>24,952,741</i>	<i>1,259,333</i>
807 Compliance Bureau	General	66,265,994	70,077,966	3,811,972
	Federal	2,026,909	336,536	(1,690,373)
	State	2,204,524	4,211,277	2,006,753
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>70,497,427</i>	<i>74,625,779</i>	<i>4,128,352</i>
816 Special Operations Section	General	33,839,068	24,566,602	(9,272,466)
	Federal	85,226	0	(85,226)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>33,924,294</i>	<i>25,072,533</i>	<i>(8,851,761)</i>
853 Patrol Support Services	General	8,601,441	5,477,015	(3,124,426)
	Federal	55,931	0	(55,931)
	State	0	0	0
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>8,657,372</i>	<i>5,477,015</i>	<i>(3,180,357)</i>
	Agency Total	594,475,789	592,852,341	(1,623,448)
Sheriff				
881 Courthouse Security	General	4,850,386	5,129,341	278,955
882 Deputy Sheriff Enforcement	General	12,377,018	13,253,391	876,373
	State	49,761	0	(49,761)
	Special Revenue	1,811,266	1,883,717	72,451
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>14,238,045</i>	<i>15,137,108</i>	<i>899,063</i>
883 Service of Protective and Peace Orders	General	2,687,682	2,756,439	68,757
884 District Court Sheriff Services	General	2,938,923	3,276,378	337,455
889 Child Support Enforcement	General	1,939,254	2,048,302	109,048
	Federal	1,116,616	0	(1,116,616)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>3,055,870</i>	<i>2,048,302</i>	<i>(1,007,568)</i>
	Agency Total	27,770,906	28,347,568	576,662
State's Attorney				
115 Prosecution of Criminals	General	31,038,753	33,999,573	2,960,820
	Federal	2,104,226	1,105,436	(998,790)
	State	10,981,056	5,544,363	(5,436,693)
	Special Revenue	337,061	352,462	15,401
	Special Grant	145,007	0	(145,007)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>44,606,103</i>	<i>41,001,834</i>	<i>(3,604,269)</i>
781 Administration State's Attorney	General	8,837,663	9,638,273	800,610

(continued)

Service	Fund Name	FY24	FY25	Dollars
	State	0	360,995	360,995
	Service Total	8,837,663	9,999,268	1,161,605
786 Victim and Witness Services	General	2,056,411	2,140,566	84,155
	Federal	2,742,854	1,778,145	(964,709)
	State	0	729,452	729,452
	Service Total	4,799,265	4,648,163	(151,102)
	Agency Total	58,243,031	55,649,265	(2,593,766)
Transportation				
500 Street Lighting	General	21,722,598	21,936,175	213,577
689 Vehicle Impounding and Disposal	General	8,750,996	10,186,405	1,435,409
697 Traffic Safety	General	26,435,240	28,667,586	2,232,346
	Federal	547,104	338,687	(208,417)
	Special Revenue	9,297,333	7,422,033	(1,875,300)
	Service Total	36,279,677	36,428,306	148,629
	Agency Total	66,753,271	68,550,886	1,797,615
Grand Total				
	Total Operating Budget	1,145,500,558	1,127,803,959	(17,696,599)
	Less Internal Service	0	0	0
	Total Operating Appropriation	1,145,500,558	1,127,803,959	(17,696,599)

Table in dollars.

Pillar: Clean and Healthy Communities

Fund Name	Budget Amount		Change Amount	
	FY24	FY25	Dollars	Percent
General	191,726,263	220,463,806	28,737,543	15.0%
Wastewater Utility	314,803,781	342,132,523	27,328,742	8.7%
Water Utility	217,552,792	225,716,847	8,164,055	3.8%
Stormwater Utility	29,514,916	32,027,999	2,513,083	8.5%
Federal	138,423,663	104,204,013	(34,219,650)	-24.7%
State	72,424,047	51,159,752	(21,264,295)	-29.4%
Special Revenue	29,862,293	31,134,997	1,272,704	4.3%
Special Grant	3,289,189	621,268	(2,667,921)	-81.1%
Total	997,596,944	1,007,461,205	9,864,261	1.0%

Table in dollars.

The Fiscal 2025 Adopted Budget includes funding for the following investments:

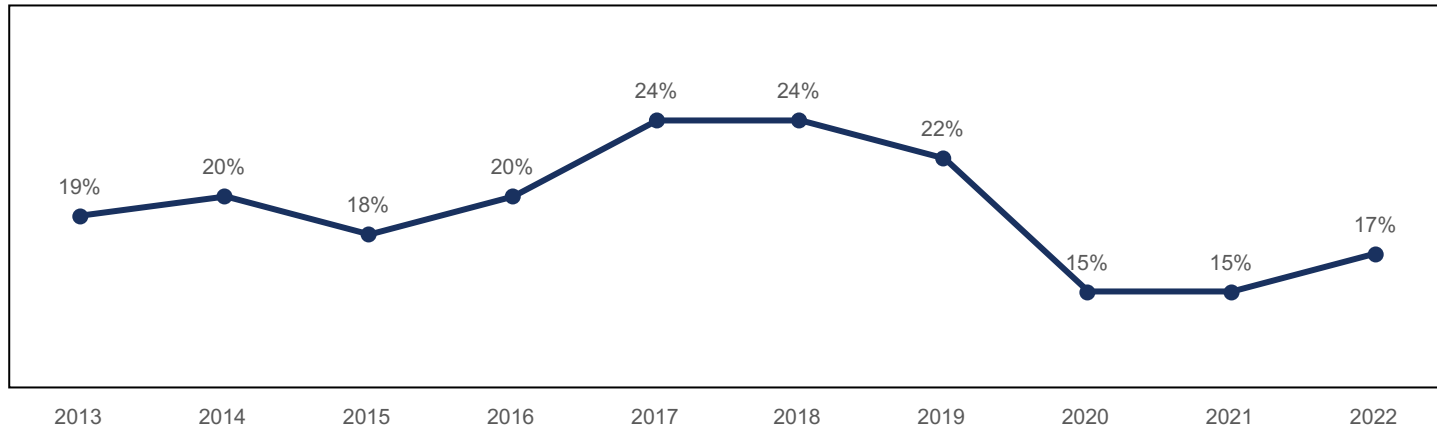
- \$982,000 for the Department of General Services to implement building-to-grid systems allowing for better monitoring and control of energy use in City building. Improved data will allow the City to better regulate energy use in these buildings. Use of this technology is anticipated to pay for itself within 5 years of implementation.
- \$500,000 for the Health Department’s Substance Use Disorder and Mental Health service to expand mobile buprenorphine treatment and integrated clinical services for clients utilizing the City’s Healthcare on the SPOT program with the overall goal of decreasing overdoses.
- \$255,000 for Animal Services within the Health Department to repair and upgrade two animal control vehicles to ensure the health and safety of animals and staff during transport.

The Fiscal 2025 Adopted Budget reflects the following recommendations:

- Ongoing funding to continue the restoration of weekly recycling. The Fiscal 2025 budget annualizes the cost of 10 crews that were funded for a partial year in Fiscal 2024. The Adopted Budget also includes \$1.7 million to transition 10 crews from ARPA to the General Fund.
- Allocating \$713,000 in the Urban Forestry service for disposal of wood waste from Camp Small, the City’s wood waste yard. This funding will help Camp Small manage yard capacity and reduce the risk of fire.
- Continuing support for services provided at temporary shelters for the homeless. The Fiscal 2025 budget includes \$11.5 million for contractual services to support operations at temporary homeless shelters, including 8 emergency shelters, throughout the City.

Indicator: Recycling Rate

Recycling Rate



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

This dataset is calculated by the Maryland State Department of the Environment, as part of the Maryland Recycling Act (MRA). MRA data includes private and commercial recycling rates and the public recycling data collected by the Department of Public Works (DPW), on an annual basis. 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. Current trends indicate a 24% decrease, year-over-year, in the City's recycling rate. The negative movement of this indicator is driven by a decrease in the tonnage of Maryland Recycling Act (MRA) materials collected in 2022 (95,997) relative to 2021 (130,790).

Key Services

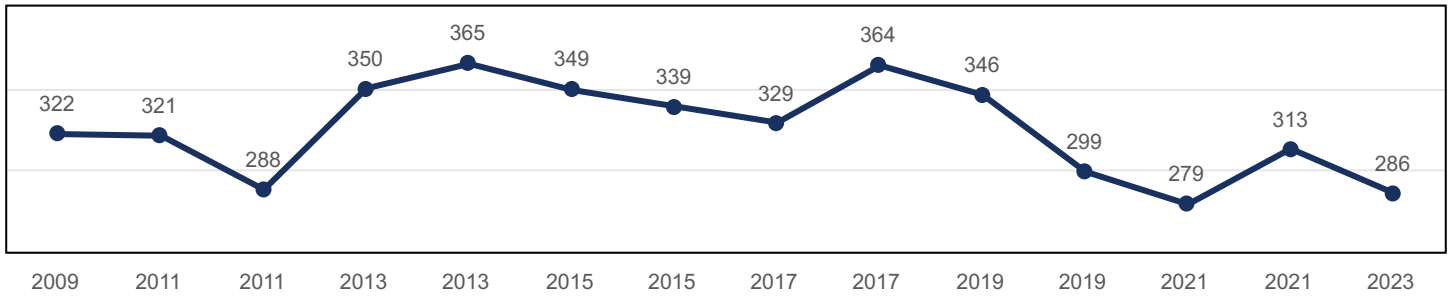
- Planning - Service 765: Planning for a Sustainable Baltimore
- Public Works - Service 663: Waste Removal and Recycling
- Public Works - Service 664: Waste Re-Use & Disposal

The Fiscal 2025 Adopted Budget seeks to make progress on this indicator by:

- Continuing funding to offer citywide weekly recycling in Fiscal 2025. In addition to weekly recycling the Fiscal 2025 budget also includes funding to continue collecting composting at farmers markets, distributing replacement trash and recycling bins, and doing public outreach campaigns to minimize contaminated recycling.
- Maintaining the current level of service for the Office of Sustainability in the Planning Department. In Fiscal 2025, the service will engage with 75,000 residents to provide educational materials promoting and supporting sustainable practices. The service will also continue to staff and implement recommendations from the Mayor's Sustainability Subcabinet.

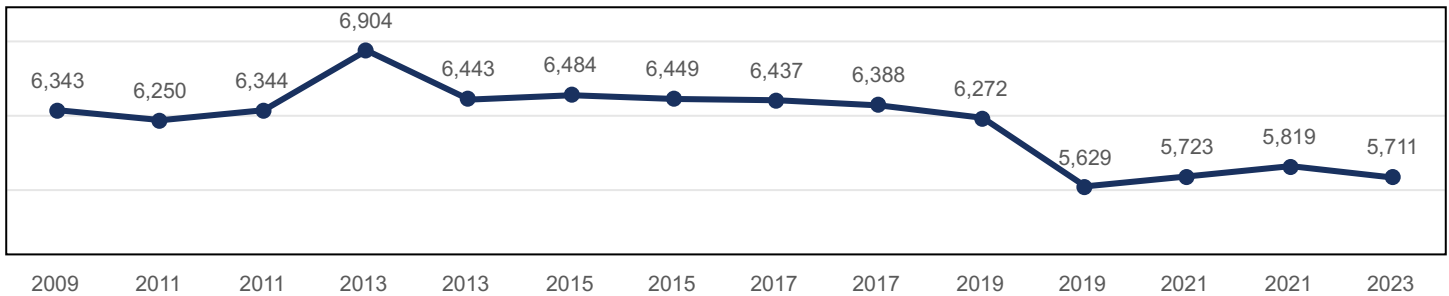
Indicator: Citywide Energy Use

Citywide Gas Energy Usage (therms)



Data in millions
Source: Baltimore Gas and Electric

Citywide Electric Energy Usage (kWh)



Data in millions
Source: Baltimore Gas and Electric

These datasets are calculated by measuring the electricity usage by Kilowatt hour (kWh) and natural gas usage by therms. This data is collected on an annual basis. Current trends indicate a 8% decrease in Citywide gas (therms) energy usage and 2% decrease in Citywide electricity (kWh) usage from calendar year 2022 to 2023. The year-over-year positive movement of these indicators is primarily driven by seasonal weather variations including warmer winter months compared to 2022. Over the past several years, increased utilization of net-zero and energy efficient technology has driven a decrease in gas energy usage.

Key Services

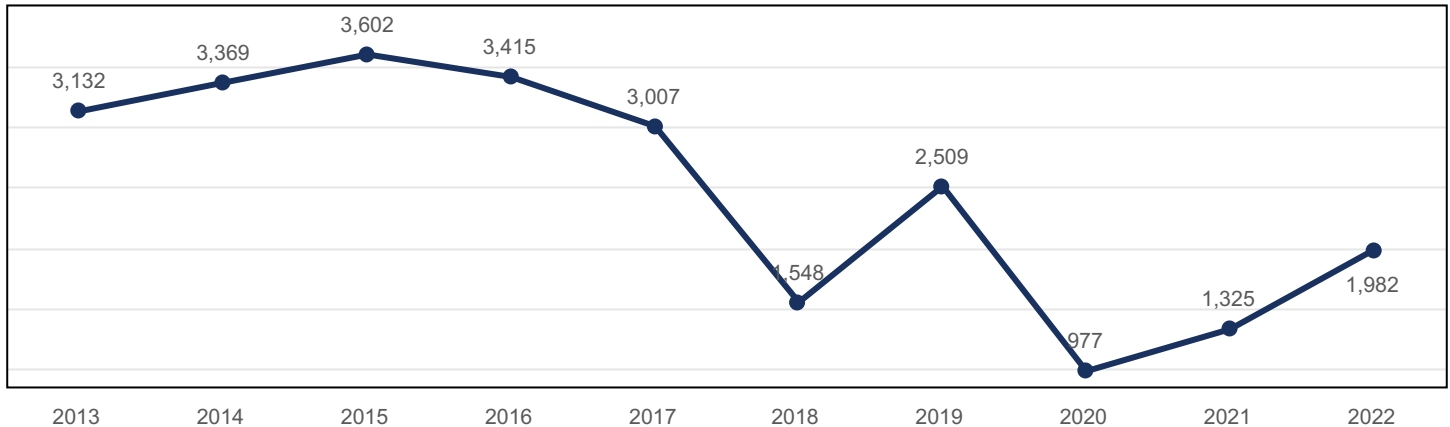
- General Services - Service 730: Public and Private Energy Performance
- Planning - Service 765: Planning for a Sustainable Baltimore
- Health – Service 315: Emergency Services - Health

The Fiscal 2025 Adopted Budget seeks to make progress on this indicator by:

- Funding to create four new positions in the Department of General Services, Service 730-Public and Private Energy Performance. These positions will be focused on implementing strategies to reduce energy usage in City buildings.
- Continuing funding for the City’s Code Red response, coordinated through the Health Department-Emergency Health Services. The Health Department assists with coordinating Code Red response during winter months including expanding access to cooling centers across the city, as well as a new heat mitigation and management options for residents.

Indicator: Asthma Visits

Number of Childhood Asthma ER Visits per 100,000 People



Source: Baltimore City Health Department

This dataset is calculated by counting the number of emergency department visits for asthma related issues for patients under 18 years old. This data is tracked on an annual basis. Current trends indicate that the number of childhood asthma ER visits per 100,000 people are up 50% year-over-year. The negative movement of this indicator is in part driven by a return to pre-pandemic behavior following a national trend in decreased ER visits during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Key Services

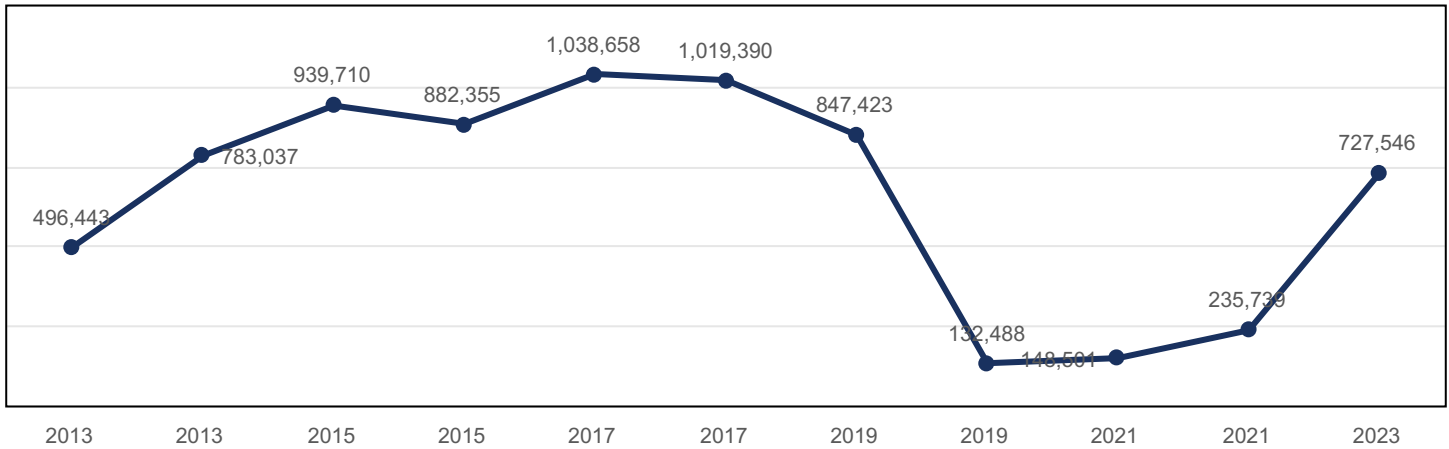
- Health – Service 303: Clinical Services
- Health - Service 305: Healthy Homes
- Health – Service 718: Chronic Disease Prevention
- General Services – Service 730: Public and Private Energy Performance

The Fiscal 2025 Adopted Budget seeks to make progress on this indicator by:

- Maintaining funding for the Health Department’s Bureau of Clinical Services. This service is responsible for providing access to preventive healthcare, diagnosis, and treatment for Baltimore City residents. In Fiscal 2025 the service anticipates serving approximately 16,000 patients per year, which totals over 18,000 visits annually. The clinics also provide preventative care and treatments City Residents exposed to environmental irritants that can provoke attacks or start developing asthmatic symptoms.
- Maintaining current funding levels for the Healthy Homes service in the Health Department to continue preventing exposure to lead, asthma triggers, pesticides, and injury hazards. This work is done primarily through home visits and inspections reaching approximately 600 homes annually. The program also offers training in asthma management, lead safety, integrated pest management, and other healthy homes topics in community-based settings.
- Maintaining current funding levels for the Office of Chronic Disease in the Health Department to continue offering health promotion and disease prevention programs with the goal of reducing the risk of developing chronic diseases. The service also focuses on Tobacco-Free Baltimore to reduce exposure of asthmatic triggers.

Indicator: Recreational Opportunities

Number of Visits to City Operated Recreation Facilities



Source: Baltimore City Recreation and Parks

This dataset is calculated based on the reported number of visits to City-operated recreation facilities. The data is collected on a fiscal year basis. Current trends indicate that the number of visits to City operated recreational facilities is up 208% year-over year. The positive movement of this indicator, towards pre-pandemic levels, is driven by the opening of new facilities including the Middle Branch Fitness and Wellness Center and Druid Hill Aquatic Center. The increase is also driven by the reopening of renovated facilities and facilities that were closed due to pandemic service-disruptions.

Key Services

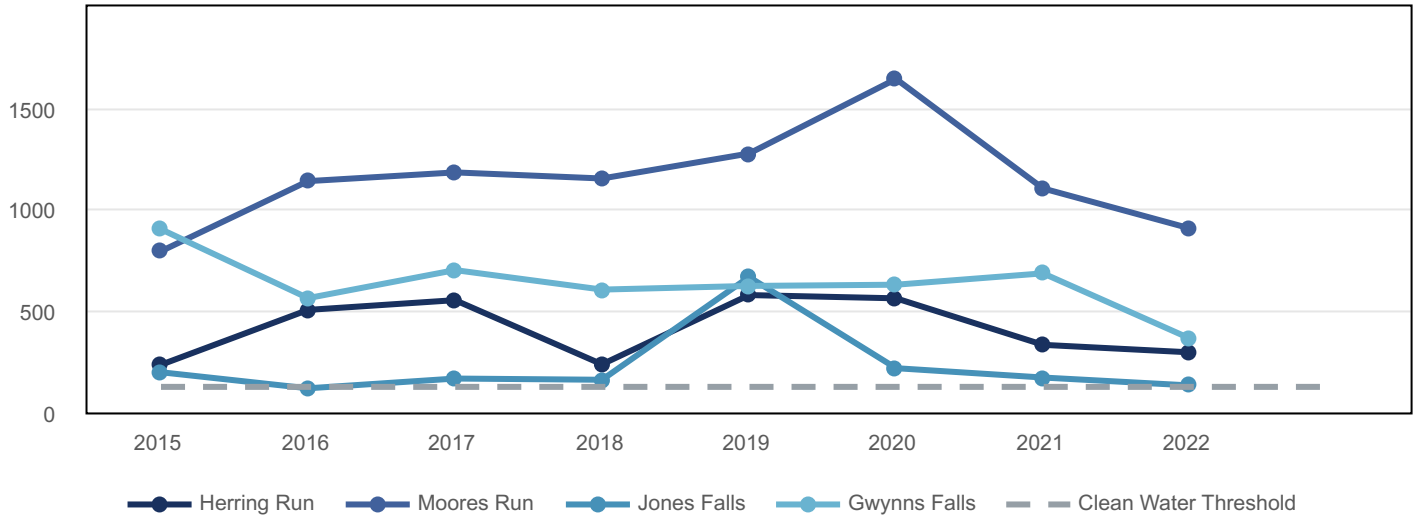
- Recreation & Parks - Service 645: Aquatics
- Recreation & Parks - Service 646: Park Maintenance
- Recreation & Parks - Service 647: Youth and Adult Sports
- Recreation & Parks - Service 649: Special Facilities Management
- Recreation & Parks - Service 652: Therapeutic Recreation
- Recreation & Parks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

The Fiscal 2025 Adopted Budget seeks to make progress on this indicator by:

- Utilizing \$14 million in State funding through Program Open Space (POS) funding for various services within Recreation and Parks. The Fiscal 2025 Preliminary Budget recommends allocating \$7 million towards operating costs funding 61 positions across BCRP Administration, Park Maintenance, and Horticulture services. The Fiscal 2025 Capital Budget recommends allocating \$7 million to BCRP capital projects. There is no change in the total allocation from Fiscal 2024 to Fiscal 2025.
- Maintaining the current level of service for Youth and Adult Sports within Recreation and Parks. This service provides a range of indoor and outdoor sports programming in City parks, community centers, arenas, and school facilities. In Fiscal 2025, this service will focus on expanding offerings to improve engagement with middle school students, particularly at-risk youth.

Indicator: Water Cleanliness

Geometric Mean for E.coli in Baltimore City Watersheds (MPN*/100 ml)



Source: Baltimore City Department of Public Works

This dataset is calculated through the Stream Impact Sampling (SIS) program that tests 33 fixed locations throughout Baltimore on a monthly basis for fecal bacteria indicators. The Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) has designated all of Baltimore’s waterways as impaired by bacteria. 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 in the graph above are divided into four watersheds across the City. Historical data has been modified to reflect data only from the SIS locations from streams, instead of the storm drain system and an update to the State’s Clean Water Threshold. The data is collected on a fiscal year basis. Current trends indicate that the geometric mean for E.coli in Baltimore City watersheds is down 11% in Herring Run, 18% in Moores Run, 23% in Jones Falls, and 47% in Gwynns Falls. The overall positive movement of this indicator is driven by DPW’s work to reduce the risk of sanitary sewer overflows and community outreach to educate communities on bacteria risks related to fats, oils, and grease; flushable wipes; and pet waste.

Key Services

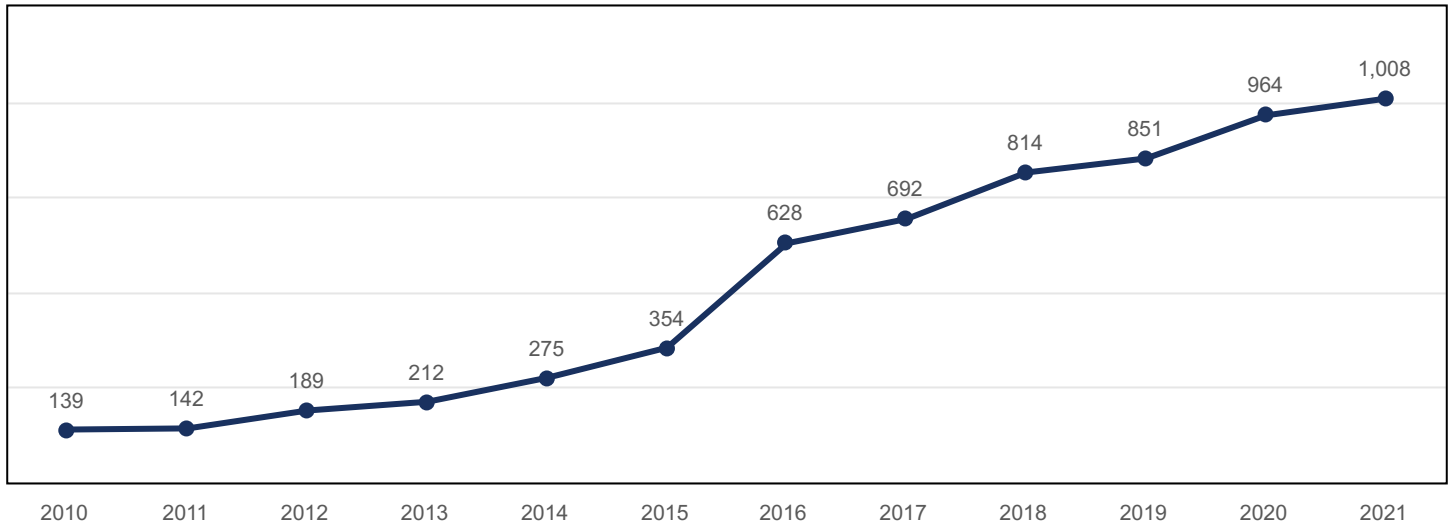
- Public Works - Service 671: Water Management
- Public Works - Service 673: Wastewater Management
- Public Works - Service 674: Surface Water Management
- Public Works - Service 675: Engineering and Construction Management - Water and Wastewater
- Rec & Parks - Service 654: Urban Forestry

The Fiscal 2025 Adopted Budget seeks to make progress on this indicator by:

- Increasing funding for Surface Water Management services’ MS4-related projects including bacteria monitoring programs. The Preliminary Budget includes \$2 million to ensure compliance with the City’s MS4 permit which details Clean Water Act regulations that apply to the City’s storm drain system.
- Allocating \$3.3 million for Public Works’ Water Management services to resolve emergency issues. In Fiscal 2025, Water Management will supply water to 1.8 million customers across 3,800 miles of water distribution mains in the Baltimore Metropolitan region.

Indicator: Opioid-Related Deaths

Number of Deaths Related to Opioids



Source: Maryland Department of Health Annual Overdose Death Reports

This dataset is calculated by counting all deaths that occurred in the City of Baltimore, including non-residents, related to opioids. The data is collected on a fiscal year basis. Current trends indicate that deaths related to opioids are up 5% year-over-year. The negative movement of this indicator mirrors a national trend that is driven by increased availability of fentanyl, a synthetic opioid.

Key Services

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

The Fiscal 2025 Adopted Budget seeks to make progress on this indicator by:

- Fully funding Emergency Medical Services (EMS) in the Fire Department. In Fiscal 2025, the Fire Department expects to graduate two classes of new recruits, including one class of 57 recruits in October 2024 helping to fill essential vacant positions.
- Maintaining the current level of service for Clinical Services in the Health Department. This service anticipates serving 16,000 patients annually and provides vulnerable populations with health and wellness services, emergency dental care, and drug treatment for opioid addiction.

Operating Budget for Clean and Healthy Communities

Service	Fund Name	Budget Amount		Change Amount
		FY24	FY25	Dollars
General Services				
730 Public and Private Energy Performance	General	1,055,252	2,418,908	1,363,656
	Internal Service	40,088,363	45,482,163	5,393,800
	Federal	100,000	0	(100,000)
	State	1,401,420	1,229,329	(172,091)
	Special Revenue	1,100,000	1,622,699	522,699
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>43,745,035</i>	<i>50,753,099</i>	<i>7,008,064</i>
	Agency Total	43,745,035	50,753,099	7,008,064
Health				
303 Clinical Services	General	4,876,507	4,806,622	(69,885)
	Federal	8,166,486	3,428,957	(4,737,529)
	State	7,446,088	212,512	(7,233,576)
	Special Revenue	106,462	110,176	3,714
	Special Grant	200,000	0	(200,000)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>20,795,543</i>	<i>8,558,267</i>	<i>(12,237,276)</i>
305 Healthy Homes	General	1,684,379	1,706,912	22,533
	Federal	1,816,314	1,486,072	(330,242)
	State	1,986,172	1,303,888	(682,284)
	Special Grant	500,000	0	(500,000)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>5,986,865</i>	<i>4,496,872</i>	<i>(1,489,993)</i>
307 Substance Use Disorder and Mental Health	General	1,587,224	2,289,962	702,738
	Federal	2,067,424	698,410	(1,369,014)
	State	3,297,034	1,795,578	(1,501,456)
	Special Revenue	0	475,000	475,000
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>6,951,682</i>	<i>5,258,950</i>	<i>(1,692,732)</i>
311 Health Services for Seniors	Special Revenue	5,549,020	6,729,611	1,180,591
315 Emergency Services Health	General	990,009	1,770,998	780,989
	Federal	18,761,497	868,002	(17,893,495)
	State	12,117,112	7,853,682	(4,263,430)
	Special Revenue	10,143,394	10,449,397	306,003
	Special Grant	456,359	0	(456,359)
<i>Service Total</i>	<i>42,468,371</i>	<i>20,942,079</i>	<i>(21,526,292)</i>	

(continued)

Service	Fund Name	FY24	FY25	Dollars
715 Administration Health	General	5,774,965	7,198,299	1,423,334
	Federal	4,774,490	3,229,240	(1,545,250)
	State	500,000	196,511	(303,489)
	Special Revenue	1,759,517	12,171	(1,747,346)
	Special Grant	500,000	0	(500,000)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>13,308,972</i>	<i>10,636,221</i>	<i>(2,672,751)</i>
716 Animal Services	General	3,707,691	4,446,719	739,028
	Special Revenue	0	120,000	120,000
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>3,707,691</i>	<i>4,566,719</i>	<i>859,028</i>
717 Environmental Inspection Services	General	3,097,934	3,358,792	260,858
	Special Revenue	35,302	37,000	1,698
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>3,133,236</i>	<i>3,395,792</i>	<i>262,556</i>
718 Chronic Disease Prevention	General	283,395	356,589	73,194
	Federal	1,022,000	635,504	(386,496)
	State	1,002,251	207,601	(794,650)
	Special Revenue	28,567	29,710	1,143
	Special Grant	500,000	421,268	(78,732)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>2,836,213</i>	<i>1,650,672</i>	<i>(1,185,541)</i>
720 HIV Treatment Services for the Uninsured	General	1,417,880	1,446,102	28,222
	Federal	31,320,519	37,262,798	5,942,279
	State	24,737,101	21,120,589	(3,616,512)
	Special Grant	200,000	0	(200,000)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>57,675,500</i>	<i>59,879,489</i>	<i>2,203,989</i>
	721 Senior Centers	General	1,866,076	2,036,719
Federal		2,195,370	2,961,241	765,871
State		661,716	130,503	(531,213)
Special Revenue		104,620	800,211	695,591
Special Grant		216,925	0	(216,925)
<i>Service Total</i>		<i>5,044,707</i>	<i>5,928,674</i>	<i>883,967</i>
722 Administration CARE	Federal	264,027	0	(264,027)
723 Advocacy for Seniors	General	95,904	151,415	55,511
	Federal	417,671	350,688	(66,983)
	State	301,423	1,438,510	1,137,087
	Special Revenue	602,691	304,654	(298,037)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>1,417,689</i>	<i>2,245,268</i>	<i>827,578</i>
724 Direct Care and Support Planning	General	0	430,124	430,124
	Federal	300,000	0	(300,000)

(continued)

Service	Fund Name	FY24	FY25	Dollars
	State	2,803,566	3,365,996	562,430
	Special Revenue	39,184	40,751	1,567
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>3,142,750</i>	<i>3,836,871</i>	<i>694,121</i>
725 Community Services for Seniors	General	218,123	226,848	8,725
	Federal	4,355,951	8,009,932	3,653,981
	State	1,251,499	776,294	(475,205)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>5,825,573</i>	<i>9,013,074</i>	<i>3,187,501</i>
	Agency Total	178,107,839	147,138,560	(30,969,281)
Housing and Community Development				
745 Housing Code Enforcement	General	13,746,998	14,922,780	1,175,782
	Federal	160,000	0	(160,000)
	Special Revenue	0	300,000	300,000
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>13,906,998</i>	<i>15,222,780</i>	<i>1,015,782</i>
752 Community Outreach Services	General	1,751,362	1,854,183	102,821
754 Summer Food Service Program	General	17,123	17,725	602
	State	3,889,665	3,901,391	11,726
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>3,906,788</i>	<i>3,919,116</i>	<i>12,328</i>
	Agency Total	19,565,148	20,996,079	1,430,931
M-R: Environmental Control Board				
117 Adjudication of Environmental Citations	General	1,710,503	1,682,953	(27,550)
	State	100,000	0	(100,000)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>1,810,503</i>	<i>1,682,953</i>	<i>(127,550)</i>
	Agency Total	1,810,503	1,682,953	(127,550)
M-R: Office of Homeless Services				
356 Administration Homeless Services	General	1,887,235	2,120,394	233,159
	Federal	5,260,177	3,803,736	(1,456,441)
	State	295,345	324,429	29,084
	Special Revenue	639,113	138,370	(500,743)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>8,081,870</i>	<i>6,386,929</i>	<i>(1,694,941)</i>
893 Homeless Prevention and Support Services for the Homeless	<i>Federal</i>	261,656	130,292	(131,364)
	State	273,440	0	(273,440)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>535,096</i>	<i>130,292</i>	<i>(404,804)</i>

(continued)

Service	Fund Name	FY24	FY25	Dollars
894 Outreach to the Homeless	General	1,110,951	1,153,093	42,142
	Federal	981,200	1,772,145	790,945
	State	41,772	0	(41,772)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>2,133,923</i>	<i>2,925,238</i>	<i>791,315</i>
895 Temporary Housing for the Homeless	General	10,986,921	11,484,355	497,434
	Federal	9,467,311	314,128	(9,153,183)
	State	2,067,883	3,430,423	1,362,540
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>22,522,115</i>	<i>15,228,906</i>	<i>(7,293,209)</i>
896 Permanent Housing for the Homeless	General	278,098	335,222	57,124
	Federal	35,520,811	37,196,462	1,675,651
	State	2,960,969	0	(2,960,969)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>38,759,878</i>	<i>37,531,684</i>	<i>(1,228,194)</i>
Agency Total		72,032,882	62,203,049	(9,829,833)
Planning				
765 Planning for a Sustainable Baltimore	General	1,668,969	1,720,295	51,326
	Federal	7,250,000	20,000	(7,230,000)
	State	3,000	0	(3,000)
	Special Revenue	775,000	1,230,680	455,680
	Special Grant	250,000	200,000	(50,000)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>9,946,969</i>	<i>3,170,975</i>	<i>(6,775,994)</i>
Agency Total		9,946,969	3,170,975	(6,775,994)
Public Works				
660 Administration Solid Waste	General	3,114,537	3,917,812	803,275
661 Public Right of Way Cleaning	General	19,271,323	20,803,092	1,531,769
	Stormwater Utility	5,344,537	5,727,961	383,424
	Special Revenue	1,755,153	1,723,938	(31,215)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>26,371,013</i>	<i>28,254,991</i>	<i>1,883,978</i>
662 Vacant and Abandoned Property Cleaning and Boarding	General	12,004,196	13,315,139	1,310,943
	Federal	1,045,000	1,045,000	0
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>13,049,196</i>	<i>14,360,139</i>	<i>1,310,943</i>
663 Waste Removal and Recycling	General	38,813,505	45,967,678	7,154,173
	Stormwater Utility	544,858	565,652	20,794
	Special Revenue	1,707,765	1,758,998	51,233
	Special Grant	207,152	0	(207,152)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>41,273,280</i>	<i>48,292,328</i>	<i>7,019,048</i>

(continued)

Service	Fund Name	FY24	FY25	Dollars
664 Waste Re Use and Disposal	General	29,361,864	34,378,387	5,016,523
	Stormwater Utility	213,400	221,936	8,536
	Federal	298,778	0	(298,778)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>29,874,042</i>	<i>34,600,323</i>	<i>4,726,281</i>
670 Administration Water and Wastewater	Wastewater Utility	33,730,386	33,953,373	222,987
	Water Utility	27,913,228	27,491,295	(421,933)
	Stormwater Utility	680,121	680,121	0
	Federal	298,560	300,000	1,440
	Special Revenue	414,005	426,425	12,420
	Special Grant	258,753	0	(258,753)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>63,295,053</i>	<i>62,851,214</i>	<i>(443,839)</i>
671 Water Management	Water Utility	88,496,542	93,307,595	4,811,053
	Federal	253,378	0	(253,378)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>88,749,920</i>	<i>93,307,595</i>	<i>4,557,675</i>
672 Water and Wastewater Consumer Services	Wastewater Utility	14,493,557	14,493,557	0
	Water Utility	11,497,691	14,225,278	2,727,587
	Stormwater Utility	1,844,635	1,844,635	0
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>27,835,883</i>	<i>30,563,470</i>	<i>2,727,587</i>
673 Wastewater Management	Wastewater Utility	149,592,678	174,759,597	25,166,919
	Federal	1,393,282	0	(1,393,282)
	State	746,402	0	(746,402)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>151,732,362</i>	<i>174,759,597</i>	<i>23,027,235</i>
674 Surface Water Management	Wastewater Utility	1,654,164	1,765,419	111,255
	Water Utility	570,716	600,656	29,940
	Stormwater Utility	20,663,422	22,748,502	2,085,080
	Federal	671,761	0	(671,761)
	State	511,207	0	(511,207)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>24,071,270</i>	<i>25,114,577</i>	<i>1,043,307</i>
675 Engineering and Construction Management Water and Wastewater	Wastewater Utility	109,592,963	110,692,670	1,099,707
	Water Utility	86,605,054	87,408,523	803,469
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>196,198,017</i>	<i>198,101,193</i>	<i>1,903,176</i>
676 Administration DPW	General	1,628,161	2,994,731	1,366,570
	Wastewater Utility	5,740,033	6,467,907	727,874
	Water Utility	2,469,561	2,683,500	213,939
	Stormwater Utility	223,943	239,191	15,248
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>10,061,698</i>	<i>12,385,329</i>	<i>2,323,631</i>
	Agency Total	675,626,271	726,508,568	50,882,297

(continued)

Service	Fund Name	FY24	FY25	Dollars
Recreation and Parks				
646 Park Maintenance	General	14,448,443	15,957,696	1,509,253
	State	3,779,184	3,363,470	(415,714)
	Special Revenue	311,772	321,125	9,353
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>18,539,399</i>	<i>19,642,291</i>	<i>1,102,892</i>
650 Horticulture	General	1,407,940	1,620,780	212,840
	State	249,798	309,046	59,248
	Special Revenue	532,167	549,817	17,650
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>2,189,905</i>	<i>2,479,643</i>	<i>289,738</i>
651 Recreation for Seniors	General	493,998	541,287	47,289
	Special Revenue	40,040	41,241	1,201
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>534,038</i>	<i>582,528</i>	<i>48,490</i>
652 Therapeutic Recreation	General	576,375	692,164	115,789
653 Park Programs and Events	General	853,257	795,724	(57,533)
	State	0	200,000	200,000
	Special Revenue	1,217,298	1,424,868	207,570
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>2,070,555</i>	<i>2,420,592</i>	<i>350,037</i>
654 Urban Forestry	General	5,009,338	6,403,662	1,394,324
	Special Revenue	3,001,223	3,129,560	128,337
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>8,010,561</i>	<i>9,533,222</i>	<i>1,522,661</i>
Agency Total		31,920,833	35,350,440	3,429,607
Transportation				
691 Public Rights of Way Landscape Management	General	4,929,827	5,139,645	209,818
Grand Total				
Total Operating Budget		1,037,685,307	1,052,943,367	15,258,060
Less Internal Service		40,088,363	45,482,163	5,393,800
Total Operating Appropriation		997,596,944	1,007,461,205	9,864,261

Table in dollars.

Pillar: Equitable Neighborhood Development

Fund Name	Budget Amount		Change Amount	
	FY24	FY25	Dollars	Percent
General	170,294,328	181,221,410	10,927,082	6.4%
Conduit Enterprise	8,293,160	8,635,619	342,459	4.1%
Parking Enterprise	19,330,038	17,280,400	(2,049,638)	-10.6%
Parking Management	24,916,763	27,633,101	2,716,338	10.9%
Federal	36,782,726	36,188,696	(594,030)	-1.6%
State	25,025,430	4,385,207	(20,640,223)	-82.5%
Special Revenue	22,736,445	35,746,961	13,010,516	57.2%
Special Grant	289,000	75,000	(214,000)	-74.0%
Total	307,667,890	311,166,394	3,498,504	1.1%

Table in dollars.

The Fiscal 2025 Budget includes funding for the following investments:

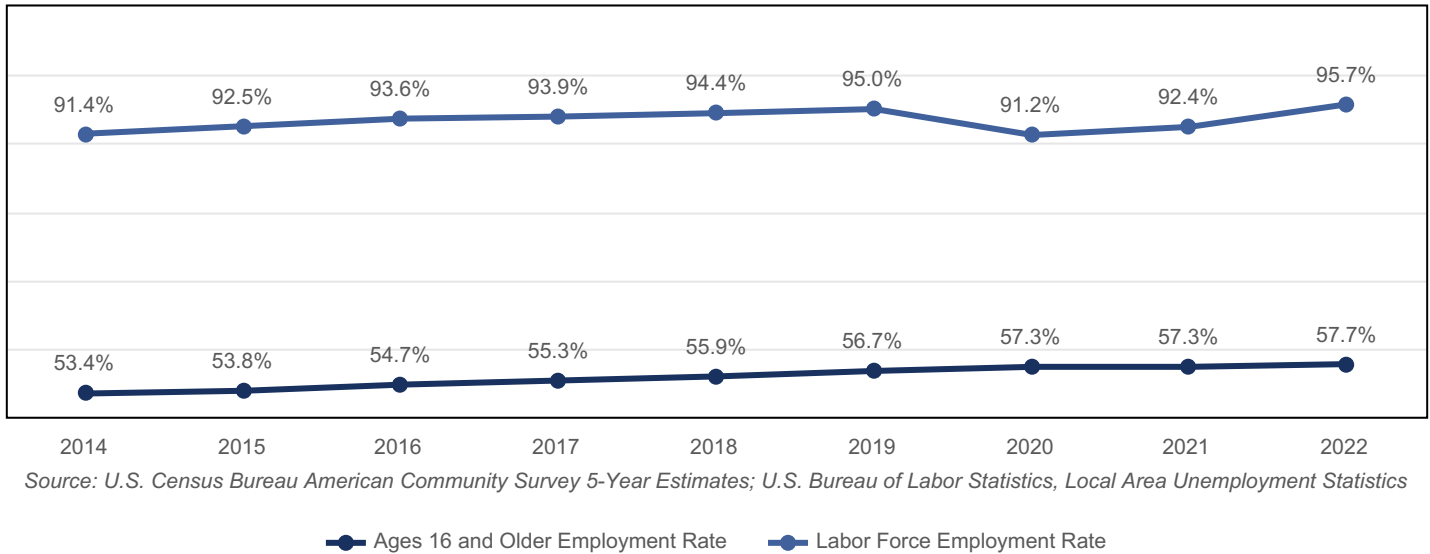
- The Department of Transportation and Parking Authority will utilize \$650,000 of new funding to pilot the use of license-plate reader technology to enforce Residential Parking Permit violations. The new technology will enable more efficient deployment of enforcement personnel and improve compliance with existing regulations as well as generating an estimated 40 thousand additional citations leading to more revenue for the city while reducing parking complaints.
- The Department of Housing and Community Development expects to utilize \$50 million of State funding from Project CORE to jump-start the City's vacant housing initiative. This will allow the department to better address the vacant housing issue by decreasing the turnaround time between acquiring and repurposing property. The Preliminary budget includes funding to create two positions to support this work.
- The City will make \$1.0 million of funds available, via the Civic Fund, for grants to arts, cultural, and civic promotion organizations. The funds will allow for increased amenity access to both residents and visitors of the city.

The Fiscal 2025 Budget reflects the following recommendations:

- As part of greater modernization and digitization of City services, the Fiscal 2025 budget includes \$1.1 million for new project management and permitting software. The Department of Housing and Community Development will implement a new citywide permitting system, estimated to go live in second half of 2025. The Department of Transportation will implement a project management system to better align street cuts and resurfacing, this system is estimated to go live by the end of calendar year 2024.
- Providing a full year of funding for the Baltimore Office of Promotion and the Arts (\$2.84 million). The Fiscal 2024 budget reduced funding for the organization to only include one quarter, additional funding has been allocated to the organization through midyear budget supplementals approved by the Board of Estimates and City Council. In Fiscal 2025 BOPA will continue organizing and supporting Artscape, along with numerous other events.
- Continue funding for Baltimore Development Corporation (BDC) which is funded under the Department of Housing and Community Development. BDC will continue to coordinate economic development activities on behalf of the City. In Fiscal 2025 the organization is aiming to attract 150 new businesses and retaining existing ones in local commercial corridors. The expected return on investment for this program is to provide 40 local jobs per \$1 million of public investment.

Indicator: Employment Rate

City Resident Employment Rate



This dataset is calculated by using the inverse of the unemployment rate for Baltimore City based on data from the United States Census Bureau. The data is collected on an annual basis. Current trends indicate a 3% increase in labor force employment rate and less than 1% increase in ages 16 and older employment rate year-over-year. The positive movement of these indicators is driven by a return to pre-pandemic levels for the unemployment rate and decrease in the population seeking employment.

Key Services

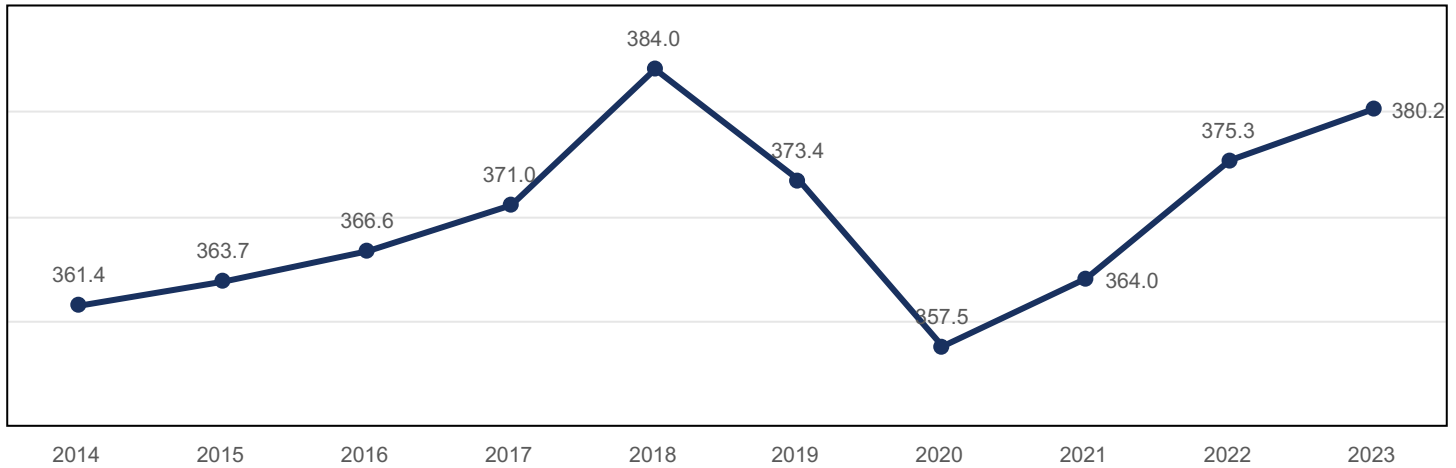
- Housing & Community Development - Service 813: Entrepreneurial Development
- M-R: Minority and Women's Business Development- Service 834: Minority and Women's Business Opportunity Office
- M-R: Office of Employment Development - Service 792: Workforce Public Assistance
- M-R: Office of Employment Development - Service 793: Employment Enhancement Services for Baltimore City Residents
- M-R: Office of Employment Development - Service 795: Workforce Services for Baltimore Residents

The Fiscal 2025 Adopted Budget seeks to make progress on this indicator by:

- Maintaining the current level of service for the Community Job Hubs program administered by the Mayor's Office of Employment Development (MOED). Community Job Hubs were established in 2012 to help residents gain access to jobs, training, and other employment services. In Fiscal Year 2025, MOED is aiming to serve 2500 City residents through the Community Job Hubs.
- Annualizing the funding for the Minority & Women's Business Opportunity Office created as a standalone agency in Fiscal 2024. The business development arm of this office will be focused on providing support for minority and women owned businesses by offering the 95 webinars throughout the year via the Small Business Resource Center and operating Sourcelink, an online hub for establishing and growing small businesses in the city.

Indicator: Number of Jobs

Annual Average Number of Jobs in Baltimore City (in Thousands)



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

This dataset is calculated by compiling the number of all public and non-public sector jobs (full-time and part time) in Baltimore City, excluding farm workers, household workers, proprietors, armed services, and the self employed. The data is collected on an annual basis. Current trends indicate a 2% increase in the annual average number of jobs in Baltimore City year-over-year. The positive movement of this indicator is driven overall increase in jobs during this period, particularly a return of jobs in the hospitality and leisure industries that were reduced in response to the pandemic.

Key Services

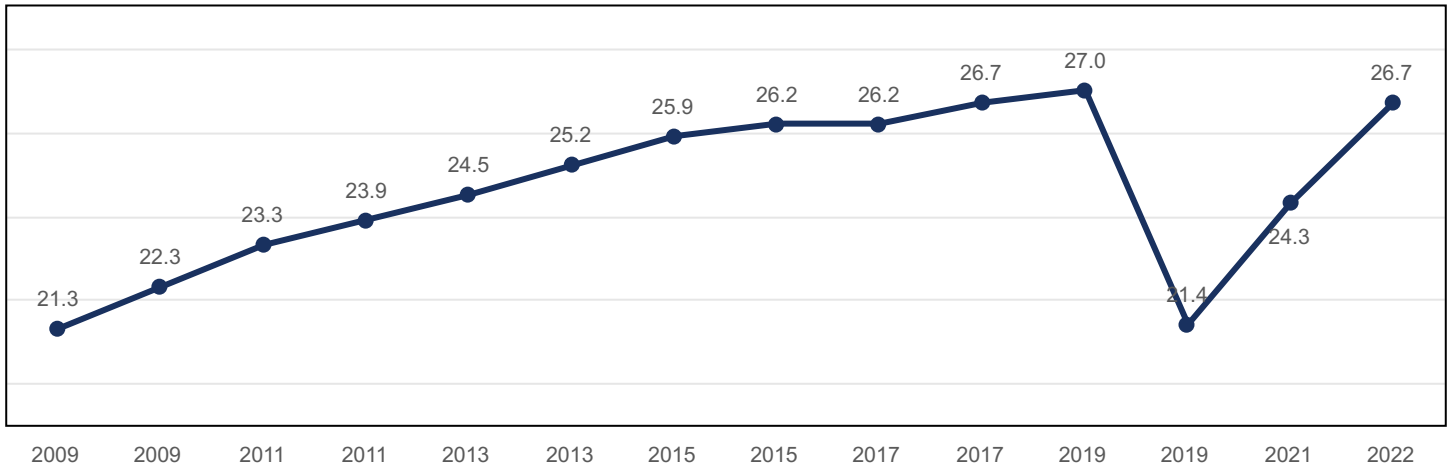
- Housing & Community Development - Service 809: Retention, Expansion, and Attraction of Businesses
- Housing & Community Development - Service 813: Entrepreneurial Development
- M-R: Office of Employment Development - Service 793: Employment Enhancement Services for Baltimore City Residents
- M-R: Office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

The Fiscal 2025 Adopted Budget seeks to make progress on this indicator by:

- Providing funding to the Baltimore Development Corporation (BDC) for business retention and attraction efforts. In Fiscal 2025, is aiming to create or retain 2,000 jobs, attract 150 new businesses, and attract or expand 50 businesses in commercial corridors.

Indicator: Visitors to Baltimore

Total Number of Visitors to Baltimore (in Millions)



Source: Visit Baltimore

This dataset is calculated by counting the number of domestic visitors to Baltimore for leisure and travel based on an annual report commissioned by Visit Baltimore. The data is collected on an annual basis. Current trends indicate that the number of visitors to the City is up 10% year-over-year. A report commissioned by Visit Baltimore found that the positive movement of this indicator can be attributed to an increase in public confidence in domestic and international travel following the pandemic and an increase in festival and concert attendance, which is considered the City’s most significant tourism asset by the Tourism Sentiment Index.

Key Services

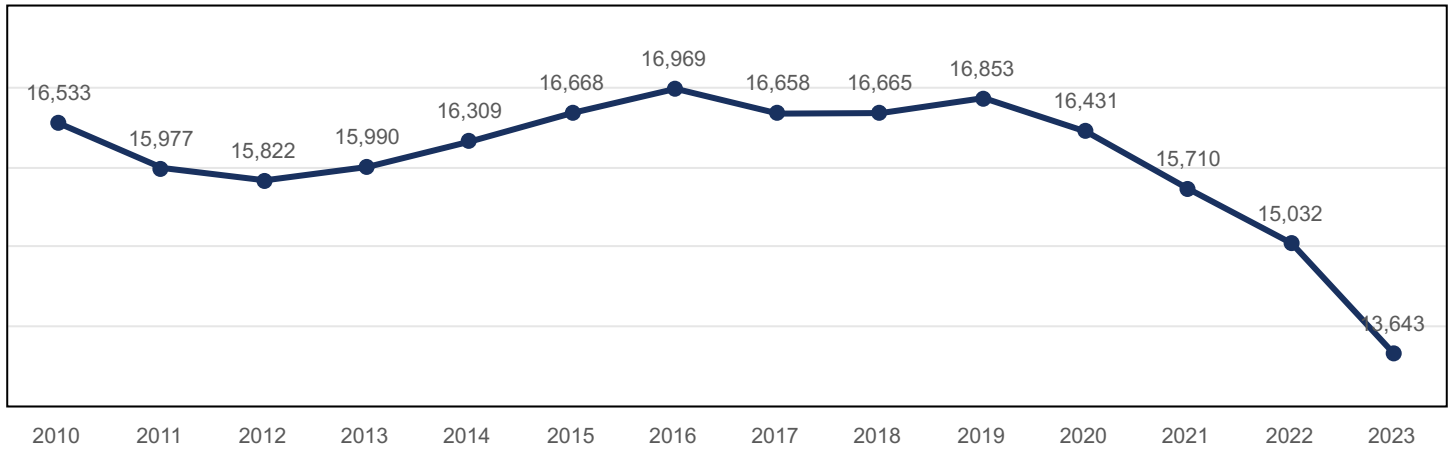
- M-R: Art and Culture - Service 493: Art and Culture Grants
- M-R: Art and Culture - Service 824: Events, Art, Culture, and Film
- M-R: Civic Promotion - Service 593: Civic Promotion Grants
- M-R: Civic Promotion - Service 820: Convention Sales and Tourism Marketing
- M-R: Convention Center Hotel - Service 535: Convention Center Hotel
- M-R: Convention Complex - Service 540: CFG Bank Arena
- M-R: Convention Complex - Service 855: Convention Center

The Fiscal 2025 Adopted Budget seeks to make progress on this indicator by:

- Continuing support for Visit Baltimore to expand the promotion of Baltimore, highlighting areas outside downtown. In Fiscal 2025 the organization will continue outreach to potential and current visitors via their advertising campaigns.
- Increase funding for the Mayor’s Office of Art Culture to support The Baltimore Symphony Orchestra’s (BSO’s) events, such as the Star-Spangled Celebration stage in the Inner Harbor and Rash field, which is expected to draw over ten thousand local and visiting attendees.

Indicator: Neighborhood Revitalization

Number of Vacant Building Notices (VBNs)



Source: Baltimore City Department of Housing and Community Development

This dataset is based on the number of vacant building notices as issued by the Department of Housing and Community Development. The data is collected on an annual basis. In previous budget publications this indicator only included residential vacant buildings. The dataset has been updated to include all vacant building notices, including commercial and residential buildings. Current trends indicate that the number of vacant buildings in the City is down 9% year-over-year. The positive movement of this indicator since 2019 reflects ongoing collaborative efforts between Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD), other City agencies, the state and federal governments, and private stakeholders to reduce the number of vacant properties and prevent future vacancies.

Key Services

- Housing & Community Development - Service 742: Promote Homeownership
- Housing & Community Development - Service 745: Housing Code Enforcement
- Housing & Community Development - Service 749: Property Acquisition, Disposition & Asset Management
- Housing & Community Development - Service 750: Housing Rehabilitation Services
- Transportation – Service: 727: Real Property Management

The Fiscal 2025 Adopted Budget seeks to make progress on this indicator by:

- Funding for two new positions in the Department of Housing and Community Development to help support work on the Vacants initiative focused on reducing the number of vacant properties. The Preliminary Budget also continues funding for the In-Rem program.
- Investing in software for the Department of Transportation that allows the Real Property management service to maintain the real property maps, plats, and property identification database for the City’s 234,000 properties.
- Maintaining the current level of service for the Environmental Control Board (ECB). In Fiscal 2025, the ECB plans to implement the Activate Your Space program. This program would provide community grants for transformation of City-owned vacant lots into usable green spaces using Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design, a design strategy that discourages criminal activity.

Operating Budget for Equitable Neighborhood Development

Service	Fund Name	Budget Amount		Change Amount
		FY24	FY25	Dollars
Comptroller				
132 Real Estate Acquisition and Management	General	1,338,818	1,378,394	39,576
Housing and Community Development				
593 Community Support Projects	General	2,319,799	1,404,322	(915,477)
	Federal	11,862,911	11,983,331	120,420
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>14,182,710</i>	<i>13,387,653</i>	<i>(795,057)</i>
737 Administration HCD	General	5,144,382	5,836,868	692,486
	Federal	940,000	1,064,774	124,774
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>6,084,382</i>	<i>6,901,642</i>	<i>817,260</i>
738 Weatherization Services	General	996,623	788,668	(207,955)
	State	3,655,245	1,893,636	(1,761,609)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>4,651,868</i>	<i>2,682,304</i>	<i>(1,969,564)</i>
742 Promote Homeownership	General	1,212,375	965,775	(246,600)
	Federal	200,300	304,796	104,496
	Special Revenue	500,000	650,000	150,000
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>1,912,675</i>	<i>1,920,571</i>	<i>7,896</i>
747 Register and License Properties and Contractors	General	591,122	805,081	213,959
748 Affordable Housing	Federal	838,332	865,334	27,002
	Special Revenue	8,864,169	9,119,454	255,285
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>9,702,501</i>	<i>9,984,788</i>	<i>282,287</i>
749 Property Acquisition Disposition and Asset Management	General	7,121,061	7,912,886	791,825
	Special Revenue	40,000	0	(40,000)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>7,161,061</i>	<i>7,912,886</i>	<i>751,825</i>
750 Housing Rehabilitation Services	General	202,500	208,575	6,075
	Federal	6,974,507	6,737,867	(236,640)
	State	592,303	15,204	(577,099)
	Special Grant	54,000	0	(54,000)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>7,823,310</i>	<i>6,961,646</i>	<i>(861,664)</i>
751 Building and Zoning Inspections and Permits	General	7,091,177	8,683,443	1,592,266
809 Retention Expansion and Attraction of Businesses	General	2,582,110	2,659,573	77,463
	Special Revenue	172,274	177,442	5,168
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>2,754,384</i>	<i>2,837,015</i>	<i>82,631</i>

(continued)

Service	Fund Name	FY24	FY25	Dollars
810 Real Estate Development	General	2,582,110	2,659,573	77,463
	Special Revenue	172,274	177,442	5,168
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>2,754,384</i>	<i>2,837,015</i>	<i>82,631</i>
811 Inner Harbor Coordination	General	624,340	643,070	18,730
813 Entrepreneurial Development	General	939,205	967,381	28,176
815 Live Baltimore	General	1,152,790	1,187,374	34,584
	Agency Total	67,425,909	67,711,869	285,960
Liquor License Board				
850 Liquor Licensing	General	1,463,116	1,404,025	(59,091)
M-R: Art and Culture				
493 Art and Culture Grants	General	7,604,533	8,627,672	1,023,139
824 Events Art Culture and Film	General	881,752	2,727,780	1,846,028
	State	1,500,000	0	(1,500,000)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>2,381,752</i>	<i>2,727,780</i>	<i>346,028</i>
828 Bromo Seltzer Arts Tower	General	111,853	115,209	3,356
	Agency Total	10,098,138	11,470,661	1,372,523
M-R: Civic Promotion				
590 Civic Promotion Grants	General	1,415,005	1,457,455	42,450
820 Convention Sales and Tourism Marketing	General	8,081,317	8,741,084	659,767
	Agency Total	9,496,322	10,198,539	702,217
M-R: Convention Center Hotel				
535 Convention Center Hotel	General	12,472,051	11,631,508	(840,543)
M-R: Convention Complex				
540 CFG Bank Arena	General	622,492	0	(622,492)
855 Convention Center	General	15,965,149	15,463,886	(501,263)
	State	9,396,044	0	(9,396,044)
	Special Revenue	0	11,378,708	11,378,708
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>25,361,193</i>	<i>26,842,593</i>	<i>858,908</i>
	Agency Total	25,983,685	26,842,593	858,908
M-R: Minority and Women's Business Development				
834 MWB Opportunity Office	General	5,603,754	4,964,937	(638,817)
	Federal	0	260,000	260,000
	Special Revenue	250,000	50,000	(200,000)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>5,853,754</i>	<i>5,274,937</i>	<i>(578,817)</i>
	Agency Total	5,853,754	5,274,937	(578,817)

(continued)

Service	Fund Name	FY24	FY25	Dollars
M-R: Office of Employment Development				
792 Workforce Public Assistance	Federal	3,982,196	4,692,848	710,652
793 Employment Enhancement Services for Baltimore City Residents	General	1,632,587	1,895,810	263,223
	Special Revenue	833,455	1,333,997	500,542
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>2,466,042</i>	<i>3,229,807</i>	<i>763,765</i>
794 Administration MOED	General	1,461,716	1,751,512	289,796
	Federal	0	959	959
	State	0	959	959
	Special Revenue	983,122	489,046	(494,076)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>2,444,838</i>	<i>2,242,476</i>	<i>(202,362)</i>
795 Workforce Services for Baltimore Residents	General	0	959	959
	Federal	11,973,562	10,278,788	(1,694,774)
	State	381,555	307,753	(73,802)
	Special Revenue	0	331,554	331,554
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>12,355,117</i>	<i>10,919,054</i>	<i>(1,436,063)</i>
Agency Total		21,248,193	21,084,185	(164,008)
Municipal and Zoning Appeals				
185 Board of Municipal and Zoning Appeals	General	601,220	607,196	5,976
Planning				
761 Development Oversight and Project Support	General	1,160,866	1,161,120	254
	State	500,000	0	(500,000)
	Special Grant	0	75,000	75,000
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>1,660,866</i>	<i>1,236,120</i>	<i>(424,746)</i>
762 Historic Preservation	General	636,118	642,479	6,361
768 Administration Planning	General	1,660,530	1,854,757	194,227
	Special Grant	235,000	0	(235,000)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>1,895,530</i>	<i>1,854,757</i>	<i>(40,773)</i>
Agency Total		4,192,514	3,733,356	(459,158)
Transportation				
548 Conduits	Conduit Enterprise	8,293,160	8,635,619	342,459
681 Administration DOT	General	9,747,094	10,645,179	898,085
682 Parking Management	Parking Enterprise	19,330,038	17,280,400	(2,049,638)
	Parking Management	11,131,460	12,038,907	907,447
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>30,461,498</i>	<i>29,319,307</i>	<i>(1,142,191)</i>
683 Street Management	General	36,770,569	40,338,588	3,568,019

(continued)

Service	Fund Name	FY24	FY25	Dollars
684 Traffic Management	General	10,374,502	11,277,392	902,890
	Special Revenue	717,119	745,804	28,685
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>11,091,621</i>	<i>12,023,196</i>	<i>931,575</i>
685 Special Events	General	1,741,655	1,774,711	33,056
687 Inner Harbor Services Transportation	General	1,180,783	1,167,128	(13,655)
688 Snow and Ice Control	General	6,798,762	7,063,027	264,265
690 Sustainable Transportation	General	1,030,563	1,052,191	21,628
	Federal	10,918	0	(10,918)
	State	9,000,283	2,167,655	(6,832,628)
	Special Revenue	10,036,173	11,112,584	1,076,411
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>20,077,937</i>	<i>14,332,430</i>	<i>(5,745,507)</i>
692 Bridge and Culvert Management	General	3,710,822	4,291,575	580,753
693 Parking Enforcement	Parking Management	13,785,303	15,594,194	1,808,891
694 Survey Control	General	272,626	358,722	86,096
695 Dock Master	Special Revenue	167,859	180,930	13,071
696 Street Cuts Management	General	921,378	919,386	(1,992)
727 Real Property Management	General	2,473,103	3,185,138	712,035
	Agency Total	147,494,170	149,829,130	2,334,960
Grand Total				
	Total Operating Budget	307,667,890	311,166,393	3,498,503
	Less Internal Service	0	0	0
	Total Operating Appropriation	307,667,890	311,166,393	3,498,503

Table in dollars.

Pillar: Responsible Stewardship of City Resources

Fund Name	Budget Amount		Change Amount	
	FY24	FY25	Dollars	Percent
General	162,942,178	183,509,671	20,567,493	12.6%
Water Utility	233,072	269,078	36,006	15.4%
Parking Management	3,106,135	3,472,833	366,698	11.8%
Federal	6,100,000	2,470,894	(3,629,106)	-59.5%
State	11,680,042	10,000	(11,670,042)	-99.9%
Special Revenue	17,213,998	19,067,906	1,853,908	10.8%
Special Grant	1,154,594	65,010	(1,089,584)	-94.4%
Total	202,430,019	208,865,392	6,435,373	3.2%

Table in dollars.

The Fiscal 2025 Budget includes funding for the following investments:

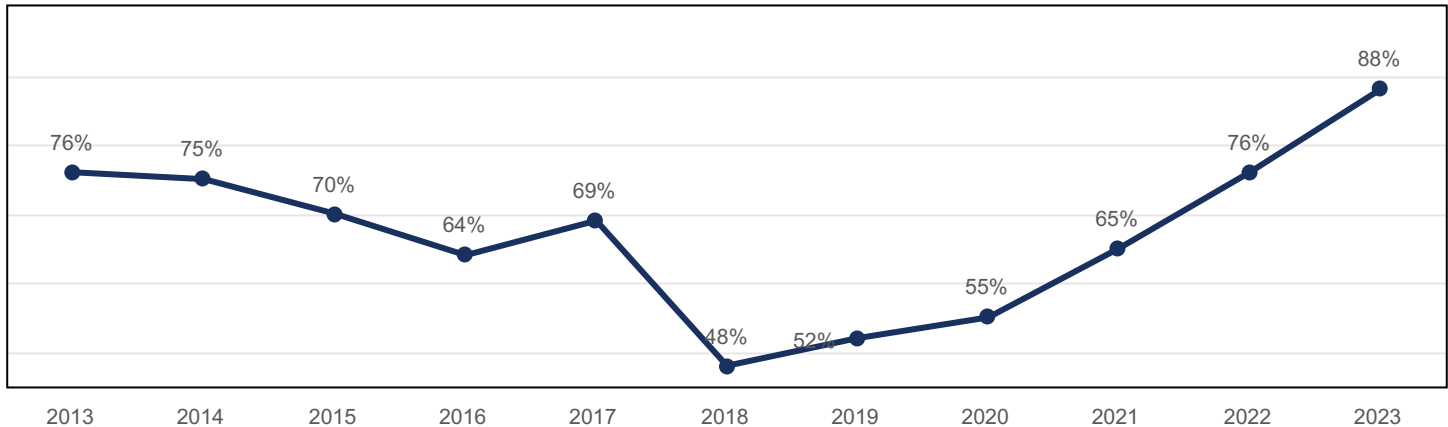
- Continuing the increased investment to replace assets in the City's fleet. In Fiscal 2024 funding for the Master Lease program was increased from \$26 million to \$35 million; in Fiscal 2025 funding for the program was increased by 4%, or approximately \$1.4 million. It's anticipated DGS will replace 264 assets in the Master Lease Fiscal 2025. The Preliminary Budget also includes \$592,000 to begin purchases electric vehicle charger hubs to support 84 electric vehicles as the City begins to transition to electric vehicles.
- Continuing funding in the Department of Human Resources (DHR) to expand leadership development opportunities for City staff by sending 15 supervisors and managers through the University of Baltimore-Maryland Certified Public Management Program. DHR will also continue to facilitate the Employee Recognition and Richard A. Lidinsky, Sr. Award programs.
- Maintaining funding for three positions in the Law Department to support work focused on reducing the number of vacant properties in the City. These positions work closely with the Department of Housing and Community Development on the in-rem foreclosure process.

The Fiscal 2025 Budget reflects the following recommendations:

- Continuing funding for the \$10,000 CDL Incentive Program approved by the Board of Estimates in March 2023. The Preliminary Budget includes funding for incentive payments planned for Fiscal 2025. Based on the timing of quarterly payments, this program will through the Second Quarter of Fiscal 2025. The program is funded by a combination of sources, including the General Fund, Water and Wastewater Funds, and Fleet Internal Service Fund. Since offering this incentive vacancies in positions requiring a CDL have decreased by 30%.

Indicator: Prompt Vendor Payment

% of Vendors Paid on Time



Source: Baltimore City Department of Finance

This dataset is calculated by comparing the share of invoices paid within 30 days to invoices that took more than 30 days to complete payment. This data is calculated on a fiscal year basis. The data is compiled from the City's enterprise resource planning (ERP) system-Workday. The City implemented this system in August 2022. Current trends indicate that the percent of vendors paid on time is up 16% year-over-year. It is important to note this metric does not capture the date that invoices are submitted outside the Workday system. During the transition period to Workday many invoices were submitted outside the system or through legacy systems distorting this dataset. Many of these issues have stabilized contributing to overall improvement on this metric.

Key Services

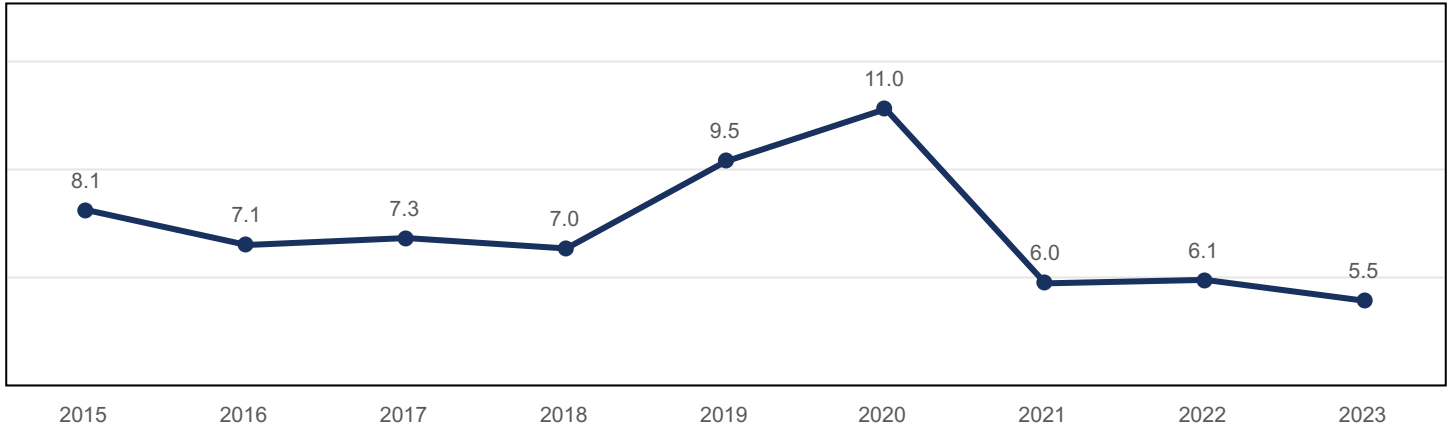
- Comptroller - Service 902: Accounts Payable
- BCIT - Service 803: Innovation & Application Services
- Finance - Service 699: Procurement
- Finance - Service 704: Accounting
- Finance - Service 711: Finance Project Management

The Fiscal 2025 Adopted Budget seeks to make progress on this indicator by:

- Fully funding the ongoing costs of system administration costs for the City's Enterprise Resource Planning system, Workday. In August 2022, the City implemented Phase 2 of this project, which involved transitioning financial processes to the new system. The Fiscal 2025 Preliminary Budget includes funding to continue to stabilize the Workday system and implementing the final phases of the project.
- Maintaining the current level of service for the Mayor's Office of Performance and Innovation. In Fiscal 2025 the team will continue to hold Stat meetings to monitor agency performance and address operational issues, including prompt payment for invoices.
- Adding 5 positions to Procurement to support the Procurement Transformation project. This plan, released in February 2024, includes 22 recommendations aimed at modernizing the City's procurement policies.

Indicator: 311 Responsiveness

Average Time to Close for 311 Service Requests (Days)



Source: Open Baltimore/CitiStat

This dataset is calculated by counting the number of days it takes City agencies to respond and complete from 311 calls for service. This dataset includes all categories of 311 requests opened and closed within the fiscal year, excluding traffic calming studies. This data is calculated on a fiscal year basis. Current trends indicate that the average number of days to close 311 service requests is down 10% year over year. The precise cause of the positive movement of this indicator is difficult to identify because this dataset includes over 300 types of 311 requests with varying timeframes in which the requests are expected to be closed. Historical data was updated based on system changes to the City’s 311 system.

Key Services

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

The Fiscal 2025 Adopted Budget seeks to make progress on this indicator by:

- Maintaining the current level of service for 311 Call Center operations. In Fiscal 2025, the service aims to answer all calls within 15 seconds.
- Maintaining the current level of service for the Mayor’s Office of Performance and Innovation. This team will continue to utilize 311 call data to evaluate service performance and conduct follow-up surveys with residents regarding their experience the response to 311 service requests.

Operating Budget for Responsible Stewardship of City Resources

Service	Fund Name	Budget Amount		Change Amount
		FY24	FY25	Dollars
Board of Elections				
899 Fair Conduct of Elections	General	7,838,226	9,894,804	2,056,578
City Council				
100 City Council	General	9,471,593	10,650,904	1,179,311
Comptroller				
130 Executive Direction and Control Comptroller	General	2,454,771	2,572,817	118,046
131 Audits	General	5,966,967	6,398,255	431,288
133 Office of Telecommunications	Internal Service	10,280,907	10,727,318	446,411
136 Municipal Post Office	Internal Service	4,669,479	4,913,553	244,074
902 Accounts Payable	General	1,406,086	1,481,918	75,832
	Agency Total	24,778,210	26,093,861	1,315,651
Council Services				
103 Council Services	General	846,013	955,004	108,991
Employees' Retirement Systems				
152 Employees' Retirement System Administration	Special Revenue	6,189,919	6,685,986	496,067
154 Fire and Police Retirement System Administration	Special Revenue	6,242,595	6,830,156	587,561
155 Retirement Savings Plan	Special Revenue	885,937	915,664	29,727
	Agency Total	13,318,451	14,431,806	1,113,355
Finance				
148 Revenue Collection	General	9,483,507	12,090,570	2,607,063
	Water Utility	233,072	269,078	36,006
	Parking Management	3,106,135	3,472,833	366,698
	Special Revenue	237,932	351,422	113,490
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>13,060,646</i>	<i>16,183,903</i>	<i>3,123,257</i>
150 Treasury and Debt Management	General	1,256,822	1,466,850	210,028
698 Administration Finance	General	2,607,070	2,922,196	315,126
699 Procurement	General	4,154,949	5,766,446	1,611,497
	Internal Service	208,472	244,957	36,485
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>4,363,421</i>	<i>6,011,403</i>	<i>1,647,982</i>
700 Surplus Property Disposal	Special Revenue	166,701	169,757	3,056

(continued)

Service	Fund Name	FY24	FY25	Dollars
701 Printing Services	Internal Service	3,143,971	3,572,496	428,525
703 Payroll	General	2,539,151	2,492,650	(46,501)
704 Accounting	General	3,823,600	4,193,983	370,383
707 Risk Management for Employee Injuries	Internal Service	4,228,414	4,484,739	256,325
708 Operating Budget Management	General	2,376,143	3,106,359	730,216
710 Fiscal Integrity and Recovery	General	1,263,691	1,332,707	69,016
711 Finance Project Management	General	1,469,119	1,526,958	57,839
	Agency Total	40,298,749	47,464,001	7,165,252
General Services				
189 Fleet Management	Internal Service	71,636,880	82,092,440	10,455,560
726 Administration General Services	General	375,825	1,453,374	1,077,549
731 Facilities Management	General	11,169,062	10,939,270	(229,792)
	Internal Service	30,904,749	33,796,944	2,892,195
	State	257,500	0	(257,500)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>42,331,311</i>	<i>44,736,214</i>	<i>2,404,903</i>
734 Capital Projects Division Design and Construction	General	835,235	1,179,208	343,973
	Agency Total	115,179,251	129,461,236	14,281,985
Human Resources				
770 Administration Human Resources	General	4,770,644	5,175,846	405,202
771 Benefits Administration	General	2,045,946	2,135,460	89,514
	Internal Service	2,554,660	2,651,083	96,423
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>4,600,606</i>	<i>4,786,543</i>	<i>185,937</i>
772 Civil Service Management	General	3,774,142	4,225,257	451,115
773 Learning and Development	General	951,750	1,064,178	112,428
	Agency Total	14,097,142	15,251,824	1,154,682
Law				
860 Administration Law	General	1,634,081	1,592,121	(41,960)
861 Controversies	General	5,549,420	6,350,726	801,306
	Internal Service	3,061,151	3,546,637	485,486
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>8,610,571</i>	<i>9,897,363</i>	<i>1,286,792</i>
862 Transactions	General	2,395,666	3,074,741	679,075
872 Workers' Compensation Practice	General	71,739	1,629	(70,110)
	Internal Service	6,126,270	6,569,392	443,122
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>6,198,009</i>	<i>6,571,021</i>	<i>373,012</i>
	Agency Total	18,838,327	21,135,246	2,296,919

(continued)

Service	Fund Name	FY24	FY25	Dollars
Legislative Reference				
106 Legislative Reference Services	General	1,013,529	991,337	(22,192)
107 Archives and Records Management	General	794,944	1,096,449	301,505
	Agency Total	1,808,473	2,087,786	279,313
M-R: Cable and Communications				
876 Media Production	General	1,109,124	1,226,050	116,926
	Special Revenue	703,040	724,131	21,091
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>1,812,164</i>	<i>1,950,181</i>	<i>138,017</i>
	Agency Total	1,812,164	1,950,181	138,017
M-R: Office of Information and Technology				
802 Administration	General	3,674,526	5,493,060	1,818,534
803 Enterprise Innovation and Application Services	General	18,381,911	16,831,335	(1,550,576)
804 311 Call Center	General	5,174,642	5,767,825	593,183
805 Enterprise IT Delivery Services	General	15,383,634	18,198,282	2,814,648
	Internal Service	13,951,018	14,350,830	399,812
	Special Revenue	200,000	100,000	(100,000)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>29,534,652</i>	<i>32,649,112</i>	<i>3,114,460</i>
873 Broadband and Digital Equity	Federal	6,100,000	2,450,754	(3,649,246)
	State	10,980,000	0	(10,980,000)
	Special Grant	500,000	0	(500,000)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>17,580,000</i>	<i>2,450,754</i>	<i>(15,129,246)</i>
	Agency Total	74,345,731	63,192,086	(11,153,645)
M-R: Office of Equity and Civil Rights				
656 Wage Investigation and Enforcement	General	623,511	647,722	24,211
844 Equity Office	General	508,706	726,790	218,084
846 Discrimination Investigations Resolutions and Conciliations	General	1,440,975	1,549,179	108,204
	<i>Special Revenue</i>	<i>176,226</i>	<i>181,981</i>	<i>5,755</i>
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>1,617,201</i>	<i>1,731,160</i>	<i>113,959</i>
848 Police Community Relations	General	955,888	1,033,149	77,261
849 Police Accountability Board	General	2,145,362	2,177,797	32,435
	Agency Total	5,850,668	6,316,618	465,950
M-R: Office of the Labor Commissioner				
128 Labor Contract Negotiations and Administration	General	1,210,123	1,315,787	105,664
Mayorality				
125 Executive Direction and Control Mayorality	General	15,605,343	17,400,410	1,795,067
	Federal	0	20,140	20,140

(continued)

Service	Fund Name	FY24	FY25	Dollars
	State	442,542	0	(442,542)
	Special Revenue	531,573	0	(531,573)
	Special Grant	338,594	0	(338,594)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>16,918,052</i>	<i>17,420,550</i>	<i>502,498</i>
	Agency Total	16,918,052	17,420,550	502,498
Office of the Inspector General				
836 Inspector General	General	2,295,109	2,663,158	368,049
Planning				
763 Comprehensive Planning and Resource Management	General	2,093,633	2,347,110	253,477
	State	0	10,000	10,000
	Special Revenue	1,880,075	3,108,809	1,228,734
	Special Grant	316,000	65,010	(250,990)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>4,289,708</i>	<i>5,530,929</i>	<i>1,241,221</i>
	Agency Total	4,289,708	5,530,929	1,241,221
Grand Total				
	Total Operating Budget	353,195,990	375,815,781	22,619,791
	Less Internal Service	150,765,971	166,950,389	16,184,418
	Total Operating Appropriation	202,430,019	208,865,392	6,435,373

Table in dollars.

Fund Name	Budget Amount		Change Amount	
	FY24	FY25	Dollars	Percent
General	204,077,687	183,890,783	(20,186,904)	-9.9%
Federal	0	22,058	22,058	—%
Special Revenue	15,767,260	14,911,000	(856,260)	-5.4%
Total	219,844,947	198,823,841	(21,021,106)	-9.6%

Table in dollars.

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

The Fiscal 2025 Budget reflects the following recommendations:

- The funded status of the City’s post-retirement benefit plan has reached 97.7%, following the transition of retirees to Medicare Advantage following the transition of retirees to Medicare Advantage plans in 2021. This has enabled the City to decrease the annual contribution for retiree health benefits by \$17.6 million versus Fiscal 2024.

Operating Budget for Other

Service	Fund Name	Budget Amount		Change Amount
		FY24	FY25	Dollars
M-R: Conditional Purchase Agreements				
129 Conditional Purchase Agreement Payments	General	3,496,220	3,496,220	0
M-R: Contingent Fund				
121 Contingent Fund	General	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
M-R: Debt Service				
123 General Debt Service	General	78,092,674	77,061,219	(1,031,455)
	Special Revenue	15,767,260	14,911,000	(856,260)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>93,859,934</i>	<i>91,972,219</i>	<i>(1,887,715)</i>
	Agency Total	93,859,934	91,972,219	(1,887,715)
M-R: Employees' Retirement Contribution				
355 Employees' Retirement Contribution	General	2,175,000	0	(2,175,000)
M-R: Miscellaneous General Expenses				
122 Miscellaneous General Expenses	General	31,294,058	30,685,608	(608,450)
	Federal	0	22,058	22,058
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>31,294,058</i>	<i>30,707,666</i>	<i>(586,392)</i>
	Agency Total	31,294,058	30,707,666	(586,392)
M-R: Retirees' Benefits				
351 Retirees' Benefits	General	33,215,442	19,532,638	(13,682,804)
M-R: Self-Insurance Fund				
126 Contribution to Self Insurance Fund	General	30,060,247	27,371,052	(2,689,195)
M-R: TIF Debt Service				
124 TIF Debt Service	General	24,744,046	24,744,046	0
Grand Total				
Total Operating Budget		219,844,947	198,823,841	(21,021,106)
Less Internal Service		0	0	0
Total Operating Appropriation		219,844,947	198,823,841	(21,021,106)

Table in dollars.

Operating Budget by Agency, Service, and Fund

Service	Fund Name	Budget Amount		Change Amount
		FY24	FY25	Dollars
Board of Elections				
899 Fair Conduct of Elections	General	7,838,226	9,894,804	2,056,578
City Council				
100 City Council	General	9,471,593	10,650,904	1,179,311
Comptroller				
130 Executive Direction and Control Comptroller	General	2,454,771	2,572,817	118,046
131 Audits	General	5,966,967	6,398,255	431,288
132 Real Estate Acquisition and Management	General	1,338,818	1,378,394	39,576
133 Office of Telecommunications	Internal Service	10,280,907	10,727,318	446,411
136 Municipal Post Office	Internal Service	4,669,479	4,913,553	244,074
902 Accounts Payable	General	1,406,086	1,481,918	75,832
	Agency Total	26,117,028	27,472,255	1,355,227
Council Services				
103 Council Services	General	846,013	955,004	108,991
Courts: Circuit Court				
110 Circuit Court	General	19,986,950	21,351,928	1,364,978
	Federal	2,704,206	244,717	(2,459,489)
	State	7,241,732	5,223,597	(2,018,135)
	Special Revenue	0	1,888,214	1,888,214
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>29,932,888</i>	<i>28,708,456</i>	<i>(1,224,432)</i>
	Agency Total	29,932,888	28,708,456	(1,224,432)
Courts: Orphans' Court				
817 Orphans' Court	General	746,156	807,922	61,766
Employees' Retirement Systems				
152 Employees' Retirement System Administration	Special Revenue	6,189,919	6,685,986	496,067
154 Fire and Police Retirement System Administration	Special Revenue	6,242,595	6,830,156	587,561
155 Retirement Savings Plan	Special Revenue	885,937	915,664	29,727
	Agency Total	13,318,451	14,431,806	1,113,355
Enoch Pratt Free Library				
788 Information Services	General	29,577,392	33,408,554	3,831,162
	State	12,122,195	11,804,519	(317,676)

(continued)

Service	Fund Name	FY24	FY25	Dollars
	Special Revenue	2,262,577	1,290,899	(971,678)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>43,962,164</i>	<i>46,503,972</i>	<i>2,541,808</i>
	Agency Total	43,962,164	46,503,972	2,541,808
Finance				
148 Revenue Collection	General	9,483,507	12,090,570	2,607,063
	Water Utility	233,072	269,078	36,006
	Parking Management	3,106,135	3,472,833	366,698
	Special Revenue	237,932	351,422	113,490
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>13,060,646</i>	<i>16,183,903</i>	<i>3,123,257</i>
150 Treasury and Debt Management	General	1,256,822	1,466,850	210,028
698 Administration Finance	General	2,607,070	2,922,196	315,126
699 Procurement	General	4,154,949	5,766,446	1,611,497
	Internal Service	208,472	244,957	36,485
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>4,363,421</i>	<i>6,011,403</i>	<i>1,647,982</i>
700 Surplus Property Disposal	Special Revenue	166,701	169,757	3,056
701 Printing Services	Internal Service	3,143,971	3,572,496	428,525
703 Payroll	General	2,539,151	2,492,650	(46,501)
704 Accounting	General	3,823,600	4,193,983	370,383
707 Risk Management for Employee Injuries	Internal Service	4,228,414	4,484,739	256,325
708 Operating Budget Management	General	2,376,143	3,106,359	730,216
710 Fiscal Integrity and Recovery	General	1,263,691	1,332,707	69,016
711 Finance Project Management	General	1,469,119	1,526,958	57,839
	Agency Total	40,298,749	47,464,001	7,165,252
Fire				
600 Administration Fire	General	11,100,631	12,252,493	1,151,862
	Federal	1,706,618	0	(1,706,618)
	State	348,321	0	(348,321)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>13,155,570</i>	<i>12,252,493</i>	<i>(903,077)</i>
602 Fire Suppression and Emergency Rescue	General	186,464,556	187,732,604	1,268,048
	Federal	1,053,810	321,200	(732,610)
	State	1,463,411	0	(1,463,411)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>188,981,777</i>	<i>188,053,804</i>	<i>(927,973)</i>
608 Emergency Management	General	1,222,401	1,224,792	2,391
	Federal	7,731,331	1,715,002	(6,016,329)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>8,953,732</i>	<i>2,939,794</i>	<i>(6,013,938)</i>

(continued)

Service	Fund Name	FY24	FY25	Dollars
609 Emergency Medical Services	General	839,481	3,836,397	2,996,916
	State	1,339,981	—	(1,339,981)
	Special Revenue	60,000,000	62,000,000	2,000,000
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>62,179,462</i>	<i>65,836,397</i>	<i>3,656,935</i>
610 Fire and Emergency Community Outreach	General	466,036	425,359	(40,677)
611 Fire Code Enforcement	General	6,288,716	5,949,638	(339,078)
	Federal	171,041	—	(171,041)
	State	195,203	—	(195,203)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>6,654,960</i>	<i>5,949,638</i>	<i>(705,322)</i>
612 Fire Investigation	General	890,700	831,871	(58,829)
613 Fire Facilities Maintenance and Replacement	General	23,665,169	23,903,987	238,818
	Federal	3,918,675	608,800	(3,309,875)
	State	1,456,705	1,352,944	(103,761)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>29,040,549</i>	<i>25,865,731</i>	<i>(3,174,818)</i>
614 Fire Communications and Dispatch	General	9,446,119	10,321,441	875,322
	State	3,156	0	(3,156)
	Special Revenue	10,771,836	9,618,259	(1,153,577)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>20,221,111</i>	<i>19,939,700</i>	<i>(281,411)</i>
615 Fire Training and Education	General	5,429,557	5,140,754	(288,803)
	Agency Total	335,973,454	327,235,541	(8,737,913)
General Services				
189 Fleet Management	Internal Service	71,636,880	82,092,440	10,455,560
726 Administration General Services	General	375,825	1,453,374	1,077,549
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>375,825</i>	<i>1,453,374</i>	<i>1,077,549</i>
730 Public and Private Energy Performance	General	1,055,252	2,418,908	1,363,656
	Internal Service	40,088,363	45,482,163	5,393,800
	Federal	100,000	0	(100,000)
	State	1,401,420	1,229,329	(172,091)
	Special Revenue	1,100,000	1,622,699	522,699
<i>Service Total</i>	<i>43,745,035</i>	<i>50,753,099</i>	<i>7,008,064</i>	
731 Facilities Management	General	11,169,062	10,939,270	(229,792)
	Internal Service	30,904,749	33,796,944	2,892,195
	State	257,500	—	(257,500)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>42,331,311</i>	<i>44,736,214</i>	<i>2,404,903</i>

(continued)

Service	Fund Name	FY24	FY25	Dollars
734 Capital Projects Division Design and Construction	General	835,235	1,179,208	343,973
	Agency Total	158,924,286	180,214,335	21,290,049
Health				
303 Clinical Services	General	4,876,507	4,806,622	(69,885)
	Federal	8,166,486	3,428,957	(4,737,529)
	State	7,446,088	212,512	(7,233,576)
	Special Revenue	106,462	110,176	3,714
	Special Grant	200,000	0	(200,000)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>20,795,543</i>	<i>8,558,267</i>	<i>(12,237,276)</i>
305 Healthy Homes	General	1,684,379	1,706,912	22,533
	Federal	1,816,314	1,486,072	(330,242)
	State	1,986,172	1,303,888	(682,284)
	Special Grant	500,000	0	(500,000)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>5,986,865</i>	<i>4,496,872</i>	<i>(1,489,993)</i>
307 Substance Use Disorder and Mental Health	General	1,587,224	2,289,962	702,738
	Federal	2,067,424	698,410	(1,369,014)
	State	3,297,034	1,795,578	(1,501,456)
	Special Revenue	0	475,000	475,000
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>6,951,682</i>	<i>5,258,950</i>	<i>(1,692,732)</i>
308 Maternal and Child Health	General	2,190,454	2,796,496	606,042
	Federal	22,330,829	31,515,700	9,184,871
	State	2,450,968	2,552,196	101,228
	Special Revenue	829,883	1,088,923	259,040
	Special Grant	1,274,409	2,154	(1,272,255)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>29,076,543</i>	<i>37,955,469</i>	<i>8,878,926</i>
310 School Health Services	General	19,590,940	19,314,414	(276,526)
	Federal	810,895	335,150	(475,745)
	State	1,383,512	656,143	(727,369)
	Special Revenue	0	200,000	200,000
	Special Grant	325,000	125,000	(200,000)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>22,110,347</i>	<i>20,630,707</i>	<i>(1,479,640)</i>
311 Health Services for Seniors	Special Revenue	5,549,020	6,729,611	1,180,591
315 Emergency Services Health	General	990,009	1,770,998	780,989
	Federal	18,761,497	868,002	(17,893,495)
	State	12,117,112	7,853,682	(4,263,430)

(continued)

Service	Fund Name	FY24	FY25	Dollars
	Special Revenue	10,143,394	10,449,397	306,003
	Special Grant	456,359	0	(456,359)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>42,468,371</i>	<i>20,942,079</i>	<i>(21,526,292)</i>
316 Youth and Trauma Services	General	1,325,193	1,655,418	330,225
	Federal	1,642,388	765,238	(877,150)
	State	1,292,159	2,434	(1,289,725)
	Special Grant	500,000	0	(500,000)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>4,759,740</i>	<i>2,423,090</i>	<i>(2,336,650)</i>
715 Administration Health	General	5,774,965	7,198,299	1,423,334
	Federal	4,774,490	3,229,240	(1,545,250)
	State	500,000	196,511	(303,489)
	Special Revenue	1,759,517	12,171	(1,747,346)
	Special Grant	500,000	0	(500,000)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>13,308,972</i>	<i>10,636,221</i>	<i>(2,672,751)</i>
716 Animal Services	General	3,707,691	4,446,719	739,028
	Special Revenue	0	120,000	120,000
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>3,707,691</i>	<i>4,566,719</i>	<i>859,028</i>
717 Environmental Inspection Services	General	3,097,934	3,358,792	260,858
	Special Revenue	35,302	37,000	1,698
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>3,133,236</i>	<i>3,395,792</i>	<i>262,556</i>
718 Chronic Disease Prevention	General	283,395	356,589	73,194
	Federal	1,022,000	635,504	(386,496)
	State	1,002,251	207,601	(794,650)
	Special Revenue	28,567	29,710	1,143
	Special Grant	500,000	421,268	(78,732)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>2,836,213</i>	<i>1,650,672</i>	<i>(1,185,541)</i>
720 HIV Treatment Services for the Uninsured	General	1,417,880	1,446,102	28,222
	Federal	31,320,519	37,262,798	5,942,279
	State	24,737,101	21,120,589	(3,616,512)
	Special Revenue	0	50,000	50,000
	Special Grant	200,000	0	(200,000)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>57,675,500</i>	<i>59,879,489</i>	<i>2,203,989</i>
721 Senior Centers	General	1,866,076	2,036,719	170,643
	Federal	2,195,370	3,652,647	1,457,277
	State	661,716	130,503	(531,213)
	Special Revenue	104,620	108,805	4,185
	Special Grant	216,925	0	(216,925)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>5,044,707</i>	<i>5,928,674</i>	<i>883,967</i>
722 Administration CARE	Federal	264,027	0	(264,027)

(continued)

Service	Fund Name	FY24	FY25	Dollars
723 Advocacy for Seniors	General	95,904	151,415	55,511
	Federal	417,671	350,688	(66,983)
	State	301,423	1,438,510	1,137,087
	Special Revenue	602,691	304,654	(298,037)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>1,417,689</i>	<i>2,245,267</i>	<i>827,578</i>
724 Direct Care and Support Planning	General	0	430,124	430,124
	Federal	300,000	0	(300,000)
	State	2,803,566	3,365,996	562,430
	Special Revenue	39,184	40,751	1,567
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>3,142,750</i>	<i>3,836,871</i>	<i>694,121</i>
725 Community Services for Seniors	General	218,123	226,848	8,725
	Federal	4,355,951	8,009,932	3,653,981
	State	1,251,499	776,294	(475,205)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>5,825,573</i>	<i>9,013,074</i>	<i>3,187,501</i>
	Agency Total	234,054,469	208,147,825	(25,906,645)

Housing and Community Development

593 Community Support Projects	General	2,319,799	1,404,322	(915,477)
	Federal	11,862,911	11,983,331	120,420
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>14,182,710</i>	<i>13,387,653</i>	<i>(795,057)</i>
604 Before and After Care	General	240,646	250,266	9,620
737 Administration HCD	General	5,144,382	5,836,868	692,486
	Federal	940,000	1,064,774	124,774
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>6,084,382</i>	<i>6,901,642</i>	<i>817,260</i>
738 Weatherization Services	General	996,623	788,668	(207,955)
	State	3,655,245	1,893,636	(1,761,609)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>4,651,868</i>	<i>2,682,304</i>	<i>(1,969,564)</i>
742 Promote Homeownership	General	1,212,375	965,775	(246,600)
	Federal	200,300	304,796	104,496
	Special Revenue	500,000	650,000	150,000
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>1,912,675</i>	<i>1,920,571</i>	<i>7,896</i>
745 Housing Code Enforcement	General	13,746,998	14,922,780	1,175,782
	Federal	160,000	0	(160,000)
	Special Revenue	0	300,000	300,000
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>13,906,998</i>	<i>15,222,780</i>	<i>1,315,782</i>
747 Register and License Properties and Contractors	General	591,122	805,081	213,959

(continued)

Service	Fund Name	FY24	FY25	Dollars
748 Affordable Housing	Federal	838,332	865,334	27,002
	Special Revenue	8,864,169	9,119,454	255,285
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>9,702,501</i>	<i>9,984,788</i>	<i>282,287</i>
749 Property Acquisition Disposition and Asset Management	General	7,121,061	7,912,886	791,825
	Special Revenue	40,000	0	(40,000)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>7,161,061</i>	<i>7,912,886</i>	<i>751,825</i>
750 Housing Rehabilitation Services	General	202,500	208,575	6,075
	Federal	6,974,507	6,737,867	(236,640)
	State	592,303	15,204	(577,099)
	Special Grant	54,000	0	(54,000)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>7,823,310</i>	<i>6,961,646</i>	<i>(861,664)</i>
751 Building and Zoning Inspections and Permits	General	7,091,177	8,683,443	1,592,266
752 Community Outreach Services	General	1,751,362	1,854,183	102,821
754 Summer Food Service Program	General	17,123	17,725	602
	State	3,889,665	3,901,391	11,726
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>3,906,788</i>	<i>3,919,116</i>	<i>12,328</i>
809 Retention Expansion and Attraction of Businesses	General	2,582,110	2,659,573	77,463
	Special Revenue	172,274	177,442	5,168
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>2,754,384</i>	<i>2,837,015</i>	<i>82,631</i>
810 Real Estate Development	General	2,582,110	2,659,573	77,463
	Special Revenue	172,274	177,442	5,168
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>2,754,384</i>	<i>2,837,015</i>	<i>82,631</i>
811 Inner Harbor Coordination	General	624,340	643,070	18,730
813 Entrepreneurial Development	General	939,205	967,381	28,176
815 Live Baltimore	General	1,152,790	1,187,374	34,584
	Agency Total	87,231,703	88,958,214	1,726,511
Human Resources				
770 Administration Human Resources	General	4,770,644	5,175,846	405,202
771 Benefits Administration	General	2,045,946	2,135,460	89,514
	Internal Service	2,554,660	2,651,083	96,423
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>4,600,606</i>	<i>4,786,543</i>	<i>185,937</i>
772 Civil Service Management	General	3,774,142	4,225,257	451,115
773 Learning and Development	General	951,750	1,064,178	112,428
	Agency Total	14,097,142	15,251,824	1,154,682

(continued)

Service	Fund Name	FY24	FY25	Dollars
Law				
860 Administration Law	General	1,634,081	1,592,121	(41,960)
861 Controversies	General	5,549,420	6,350,726	801,306
	Internal Service	3,061,151	3,546,637	485,486
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>8,610,571</i>	<i>9,897,363</i>	<i>1,286,792</i>
862 Transactions	General	2,395,666	3,074,741	679,075
871 Police Legal Affairs	General	2,445,917	2,971,581	525,664
872 Workers' Compensation Practice	General	71,739	1,629	(70,110)
	Internal Service	6,126,270	6,569,392	443,122
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>6,198,009</i>	<i>6,571,021</i>	<i>373,012</i>
	Agency Total	21,284,244	24,106,827	2,822,583
Legislative Reference				
106 Legislative Reference Services	General	1,013,529	991,337	(22,192)
107 Archives and Records Management	General	794,944	1,096,449	301,505
	Agency Total	1,808,473	2,087,786	279,313
Liquor License Board				
850 Liquor Licensing	General	1,463,116	1,404,025	(59,091)
851 Liquor License Compliance	General	1,442,978	1,441,019	(1,959)
	Agency Total	2,906,094	2,845,044	(61,050)
M-R: American Rescue Plan Act				
111 Economic Recovery	General	0	0	0
	Federal	0	0	0
	Agency Total	0	0	0
M-R: Art and Culture				
493 Art and Culture Grants	General	7,604,533	8,627,672	1,023,139
824 Events Art Culture and Film	General	881,752	2,727,780	1,846,028
	State	1,500,000	0	(1,500,000)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>2,381,752</i>	<i>2,727,780</i>	<i>346,028</i>
828 Bromo Seltzer Arts Tower	General	111,853	115,209	3,356
	Agency Total	10,098,138	11,470,661	1,372,523
M-R: Baltimore City Public Schools				
352 Baltimore City Public Schools	General	405,374,928	396,915,556	(8,459,372)
M-R: Cable and Communications				
876 Media Production	General	1,109,124	1,226,050	116,926
	Special Revenue	703,040	724,131	21,091

(continued)

Service	Fund Name	FY24	FY25	Dollars
	<i>Service Total</i>	1,812,164	1,950,181	138,017
	Agency Total	1,812,164	1,950,181	138,017
M-R: Civic Promotion				
590 Civic Promotion Grants	General	1,415,005	1,457,455	42,450
820 Convention Sales and Tourism Marketing	General	8,081,317	8,741,084	659,767
	Agency Total	9,496,322	10,198,539	702,217
M-R: Conditional Purchase Agreements				
129 Conditional Purchase Agreement Payments	General	3,496,220	3,496,220	0
M-R: Contingent Fund				
121 Contingent Fund	General	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
M-R: Convention Center Hotel				
535 Convention Center Hotel	General	12,472,051	11,631,508	(840,543)
M-R: Convention Complex				
540 CFG Bank Arena	General	622,492	0	(622,492)
855 Convention Center	General	15,965,149	15,463,886	(501,263)
	State	9,396,044	0	(9,396,044)
	Special Revenue	0	11,378,708	11,378,708
	<i>Service Total</i>	25,361,193	26,842,594	1,481,401
	Agency Total	25,983,685	26,842,594	858,909
M-R: Debt Service				
123 General Debt Service	General	78,092,674	77,061,219	(1,031,455)
	Special Revenue	15,767,260	14,911,000	(856,260)
	<i>Service Total</i>	93,859,934	91,972,219	(1,887,715)
	Agency Total	93,859,934	91,972,219	(1,887,715)
M-R: Educational Grants				
446 Educational Grants	General	12,147,837	12,374,701	226,864
	Special Revenue	14,225,000	15,152,000	927,000
	<i>Service Total</i>	26,372,837	27,526,701	1,153,864
	Agency Total	26,372,837	27,526,701	1,153,864
M-R: Employees' Retirement Contribution				
355 Employees' Retirement Contribution	General	2,175,000	0	(2,175,000)

(continued)

Service	Fund Name	FY24	FY25	Dollars
M-R: Environmental Control Board				
117 Adjudication of Environmental Citations	General	1,710,503	1,682,953	(27,550)
	State	100,000	0	(100,000)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>1,810,503</i>	<i>1,682,953</i>	<i>(127,550)</i>
	Agency Total	1,810,503	1,682,953	(127,550)
M-R: Health and Welfare Grants				
385 Health and Welfare Grants	General	1,564,148	1,611,072	46,924
M-R: Minority and Women's Business Development				
834 MWB Opportunity Office	General	5,603,754	4,964,937	(638,817)
	Federal	0	260,000	260,000
	Special Revenue	250,000	50,000	(200,000)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>5,853,754</i>	<i>5,274,937</i>	<i>(578,817)</i>
	Agency Total	5,853,754	5,274,937	(578,817)
M-R: Miscellaneous General Expenses				
122 Miscellaneous General Expenses	General	31,294,058	30,685,608	(608,450)
	Federal	0	22,058	22,058
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>31,294,058</i>	<i>30,707,666</i>	<i>(586,392)</i>
	Agency Total	31,294,058	30,707,666	(586,392)
M-R: Office of Children and Family Success				
109 Administration Children and Family Success	General	2,595,903	3,249,007	653,104
	Federal	1,200,000	0	(1,200,000)
	State	100,000	0	(100,000)
	Special Revenue	100,000	150,000	50,000
	Special Grant	50,000	0	(50,000)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>4,045,903</i>	<i>3,399,007</i>	<i>(646,896)</i>
605 Head Start	General	677,811	421,000	(256,811)
	Federal	9,744,470	9,123,910	(620,560)
	State	1,092,459	250,000	(842,459)
	Special Revenue	150,000	150,000	0
	Special Grant	200,000	0	(200,000)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>11,864,740</i>	<i>9,944,910</i>	<i>(1,919,830)</i>
741 Community Action Partnership	General	1,264,308	1,560,353	296,045
	Water Utility	499,590	598,739	99,149
	Federal	22,175,137	1,041,349	(21,133,788)
	State	18,913,294	10,684,019	(8,229,275)
	Special Grant	2,000,000	0	(2,000,000)

(continued)

Service	Fund Name	FY24	FY25	Dollars
	<i>Service Total</i>	44,852,329	13,884,460	(30,967,869)
	Agency Total	60,762,972	27,228,377	(33,534,595)
M-R: Office of Employment Development				
791 BCPS Alternative Options Academy for Youth	State	203,408	1,634,541	1,431,133
792 Workforce Public Assistance	Federal	3,982,196	4,692,848	710,652
793 Employment Enhancement Services for Baltimore City Residents	General	1,632,587	1,895,810	263,223
	Special Revenue	833,455	1,333,997	500,542
	<i>Service Total</i>	2,466,042	3,229,807	763,765
794 Administration MOED	General	1,461,716	1,751,512	289,796
	Federal	0	959	959
	State	0	959	959
	Special Revenue	983,122	489,046	(494,076)
	<i>Service Total</i>	2,444,838	2,242,476	(202,362)
795 Workforce Services for Baltimore Residents	General	0	959	959
	Federal	11,973,562	10,278,788	(1,694,774)
	State	381,555	307,753	(73,802)
	Special Revenue	0	331,554	331,554
	<i>Service Total</i>	12,355,117	10,919,054	(1,436,063)
796 Workforce Services for Returning Citizens	General	204,518	222,871	18,353
	Federal	550,000	505,499	(44,501)
	State	1,445,359	446,619	(998,740)
	<i>Service Total</i>	2,199,877	1,174,989	(1,024,888)
797 Workforce Services for Out of School Youth Youth Opportunity	General	3,131,667	3,485,588	353,921
	Federal	740,487	1,918	(738,569)
	State	100,000	3,418,624	3,318,624
	Special Grant	170,000	0	(170,000)
	<i>Service Total</i>	4,142,154	6,906,130	2,763,976
798 Youth Works Summer Job Program	General	3,039,496	3,336,945	297,449
	Federal	2,000,000	1,981,327	(18,673)
	State	3,620,572	3,085,125	(535,447)
	Special Revenue	1,115,894	839,495	(276,399)
	<i>Service Total</i>	9,775,962	9,242,892	(533,070)
800 Workforce Services for WIOA Funded Youth	Federal	3,692,921	3,398,352	(294,569)
	State	5,000,000	0	(5,000,000)

(continued)

Service	Fund Name	FY24	FY25	Dollars
	<i>Service Total</i>	8,692,921	3,398,352	(5,294,569)
	Agency Total	46,262,515	43,441,089	(2,821,426)
M-R: Office of Equity and Civil Rights				
656 Wage Investigation and Enforcement	General	623,511	647,722	24,211
844 Equity Office	General	508,706	726,790	218,084
846 Discrimination Investigations Resolutions and Conciliations	General	1,440,975	1,549,179	108,204
	Special Revenue	176,226	181,981	5,755
	<i>Service Total</i>	1,617,201	1,731,160	113,959
848 Police Community Relations	General	955,888	1,033,149	77,261
849 Police Accountability	General	2,145,362	2,177,797	32,435
	Agency Total	5,850,668	6,316,618	465,950
M-R: Office of Homeless Services				
356 Administration Homeless Services	General	1,887,235	2,120,394	233,159
	Federal	5,260,177	3,803,736	(1,456,441)
	State	295,345	324,429	29,084
	Special Revenue	639,113	138,370	(500,743)
	<i>Service Total</i>	8,081,870	6,386,929	(1,694,941)
893 Homeless Prevention and Support Services for the Homeless	Federal	261,656	130,292	(131,364)
	State	273,440	0	(273,440)
	<i>Service Total</i>	535,096	130,292	(404,804)
894 Outreach to the Homeless	General	1,110,951	1,153,093	42,142
	Federal	981,200	1,772,145	790,945
	State	41,772	0	(41,772)
	<i>Service Total</i>	2,133,923	2,925,238	791,315
895 Temporary Housing for the Homeless	General	10,986,921	11,484,355	497,434
	Federal	9,467,311	314,128	(9,153,183)
	State	2,067,883	3,430,423	1,362,540
	<i>Service Total</i>	22,522,115	15,228,906	(7,293,209)
896 Permanent Housing for the Homeless	General	278,098	335,222	57,124
	Federal	35,520,811	37,196,462	1,675,651
	State	2,960,969	0	(2,960,969)
	<i>Service Total</i>	38,759,878	37,531,684	(1,228,194)
	Agency Total	72,032,882	62,203,049	(9,829,833)

(continued)

Service	Fund Name	FY24	FY25	Dollars
M-R: Office of Information and Technology				
757 CitiWatch	General	4,127,701	3,054,365	(1,073,336)
	Special Revenue	0	616,282	616,282
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>4,127,701</i>	<i>3,670,647</i>	<i>(457,054)</i>
802 Administration	General	3,674,526	5,493,060	1,818,534
803 Enterprise Innovation and Application Services	General	18,381,911	16,831,335	(1,550,576)
804 311 Call Center	General	5,174,642	5,767,825	593,183
805 Enterprise IT Delivery Services	General	15,383,634	18,198,282	2,814,648
	Internal Service	13,951,018	14,350,830	399,812
	Special Revenue	200,000	100,000	(100,000)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>29,534,652</i>	<i>32,649,112</i>	<i>3,114,460</i>
873 Broadband and Digital Equity	Federal	6,100,000	2,450,754	(3,649,246)
	State	10,980,000	0	(10,980,000)
	Special Grant	500,000	0	(500,000)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>17,580,000</i>	<i>2,450,754</i>	<i>(15,129,246)</i>
Agency Total		78,473,432	66,862,733	(11,610,699)
M-R: Office of Neighborhood Safety and Engagement				
617 Criminal Justice Coordination	General	1,137,637	1,139,472	1,835
	Federal	2,889,453	195,027	(2,694,426)
	State	675,000	1,658,963	983,963
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>4,702,090</i>	<i>2,993,462</i>	<i>(1,708,628)</i>
618 Neighborhood Safety and Engagement	General	4,224,581	4,803,534	578,953
	Water Utility	0	1,121	1,121
	Federal	1,500,000	1,001,918	(498,082)
	State	4,735,000	3,721,946	(1,013,054)
	Special Revenue	125,000	250,000	125,000
	Special Grant	1,584,000	700,000	(884,000)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>12,168,581</i>	<i>10,478,519</i>	<i>(1,690,062)</i>
619 Community Empowerment and Opportunity	General	1,097,005	1,111,147	14,142
	Federal	1,000,000	0	(1,000,000)
	State	700,375	71,002	(629,373)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>2,797,380</i>	<i>1,182,149</i>	<i>(1,615,231)</i>
758 Coordination of Public Safety Strategy Administration	General	1,380,449	1,472,607	92,158
	Federal	0	3,836	3,836
	State	46,350	0	(46,350)
	Special Revenue	1,039,896	1,071,093	31,197

(continued)

Service	Fund Name	FY24	FY25	Dollars
	<i>Service Total</i>	2,466,695	2,547,536	80,841
	Agency Total	22,134,746	17,201,666	(4,933,080)
M-R: Office of the Labor Commissioner				
128 Labor Contract Negotiations and Administration	General	1,210,123	1,315,787	105,664
M-R: Retirees' Benefits				
351 Retirees' Benefits	General	33,215,442	19,532,638	(13,682,804)
M-R: Self-Insurance Fund				
126 Contribution to Self Insurance Fund	General	30,060,247	27,371,052	(2,689,195)
M-R: TIF Debt Service				
124 TIF Debt Service	General	24,744,046	24,744,046	0
Mayoralty				
125 Executive Direction and Control Mayoralty	General	15,605,343	17,400,410	1,795,067
	Federal	0	20,140	20,140
	State	442,542	0	(442,542)
	Special Revenue	531,573	0	(531,573)
	Special Grant	338,594	0	(338,594)
	<i>Service Total</i>	16,918,052	17,420,550	502,498
	Agency Total	16,918,052	17,420,550	502,498
Municipal and Zoning Appeals				
185 Board of Municipal and Zoning Appeals Office of the Inspector General	General	601,220	607,196	5,976
Office of the Inspector General				
836 Inspector General Planning	General	2,295,109	2,663,158	368,049
Planning				
761 Development Oversight and Project Support	General	1,160,866	1,161,120	254
	State	500,000	0	(500,000)
	Special Grant	0	75,000	75,000
	<i>Service Total</i>	1,660,866	1,236,120	(424,746)
762 Historic Preservation	General	636,118	642,479	6,361
763 Comprehensive Planning and Resource Management	General	2,093,633	2,347,110	253,477
	State	0	10,000	10,000
	Special Revenue	1,880,075	3,108,809	1,228,734
	Special Grant	316,000	65,010	(250,990)
	<i>Service Total</i>	4,289,708	5,530,929	1,241,221
765 Planning for a Sustainable Baltimore	General	1,668,969	1,720,295	51,326

(continued)

Service	Fund Name	FY24	FY25	Dollars
	Federal	7,250,000	20,000	(7,230,000)
	State	3,000	0	(3,000)
	Special Revenue	775,000	1,230,680	455,680
	Special Grant	250,000	200,000	(50,000)
	<i>Service Total</i>	9,946,969	3,170,975	(6,775,994)
768 Administration Planning	General	1,660,530	1,854,757	194,227
	Special Grant	235,000	0	(235,000)
	<i>Service Total</i>	1,895,530	1,854,757	(40,773)
	Agency Total	18,429,191	12,435,260	(5,993,931)
Police				
621 Administrative Bureau	General	61,058,328	61,212,362	154,034
	Federal	8,207,573	481,005	(7,726,568)
	State	27,032,329	9,599,930	(17,432,399)
	Special Revenue	5,341,535	3,299,030	(2,042,505)
	<i>Service Total</i>	101,639,765	74,592,327	(27,047,438)
622 Police Patrol	General	224,890,990	213,250,010	(11,640,980)
	Federal	2,498,178	2,915,787	417,609
	State	5,202,330	10,398,259	5,195,929
	Special Revenue	1,000,000	0	(1,000,000)
	<i>Service Total</i>	233,591,498	226,564,056	(7,027,442)
623 Criminal Investigation Division	General	57,964,730	88,540,929	30,576,199
	Federal	2,467,635	1,366,615	(1,101,020)
	State	6,073,358	10,667,189	4,593,831
	<i>Service Total</i>	66,505,723	100,574,733	34,069,010
626 Data Driven Strategies	General	10,565,313	10,281,497	(283,816)
	Federal	4,562,238	1,643,495	(2,918,743)
	State	1,202,363	1,210,771	8,408
	<i>Service Total</i>	16,329,914	13,135,763	(3,194,151)
628 Public Integrity Bureau	General	15,253,610	18,017,510	2,763,900
	State	140,542	21,534	(119,008)
	<i>Service Total</i>	15,394,152	18,039,044	2,644,892
635 Recruitment Section	General	24,087,625	25,877,212	1,789,587
	State	154,611	3,941,138	3,786,527
	<i>Service Total</i>	24,242,236	29,818,350	5,576,114
642 Crime Laboratory and Evidence Control	General	22,423,436	22,826,943	403,507
	Federal	364,165	340,830	(23,335)
	State	905,807	1,784,968	879,161

(continued)

Service	Fund Name	FY24	FY25	Dollars
	<i>Service Total</i>	23,693,408	24,952,741	1,259,333
807 Compliance Bureau	General	66,265,994	70,077,966	3,811,972
	Federal	2,026,909	336,536	(1,690,373)
	State	2,204,524	4,211,277	2,006,753
	<i>Service Total</i>	70,497,427	74,625,779	4,128,352
816 Special Operations Section	General	33,839,068	24,566,602	(9,272,466)
	Federal	85,226	0	(85,226)
	State	0	505,931	505,931
	<i>Service Total</i>	33,924,294	25,072,533	(8,851,761)
853 Patrol Support Services	General	8,601,441	5,477,015	(3,124,426)
	Federal	55,931	0	(55,931)
	<i>Service Total</i>	8,657,372	5,477,015	(3,180,357)
	Agency Total	594,475,789	592,852,341	(1,623,448)

Public Works

660 Administration Solid Waste	General	3,114,537	3,917,812	803,275
661 Public Right of Way Cleaning	General	19,271,323	20,803,092	1,531,769
	Stormwater Utility	5,344,537	5,727,961	383,424
	Special Revenue	1,755,153	1,723,938	(31,215)
	<i>Service Total</i>	26,371,013	28,254,991	1,883,978
662 Vacant and Abandoned Property Cleaning and Boarding	General	12,004,196	13,315,139	1,310,943
	Federal	1,045,000	1,045,000	0
	<i>Service Total</i>	13,049,196	14,360,139	1,310,943
663 Waste Removal and Recycling	General	38,813,505	45,967,678	7,154,173
	Stormwater Utility	544,858	565,652	20,794
	Special Revenue	1,707,765	1,758,998	51,233
	Special Grant	207,152	0	(207,152)
	<i>Service Total</i>	41,273,280	48,292,328	7,019,048
664 Waste Re Use and Disposal	General	29,361,864	34,378,387	5,016,523
	Stormwater Utility	213,400	221,936	8,536
	Federal	298,778	0	(298,778)
	<i>Service Total</i>	29,874,042	34,600,323	4,726,281
670 Administration Water and Wastewater	Wastewater Utility	33,730,386	33,953,373	222,987
	Water Utility	27,913,228	27,491,295	(421,933)

(continued)

Service	Fund Name	FY24	FY25	Dollars
	Stormwater Utility	680,121	680,121	0
	Federal	298,560	300,000	1,440
	Special Revenue	414,005	426,425	12,420
	Special Grant	258,753	0	(258,753)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>63,295,053</i>	<i>62,851,214</i>	<i>(443,839)</i>
671 Water Management	Water Utility	88,496,542	93,307,595	4,811,053
	Federal	253,378	0	(253,378)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>88,749,920</i>	<i>93,307,595</i>	<i>4,557,675</i>
672 Water and Wastewater Consumer Services	Wastewater Utility	14,493,557	14,493,557	0
	Water Utility	11,497,691	14,225,278	2,727,587
	Stormwater Utility	1,844,635	1,844,635	0
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>27,835,883</i>	<i>30,563,470</i>	<i>2,727,587</i>
673 Wastewater Management	Wastewater Utility	149,592,678	174,759,597	25,166,919
	Federal	1,393,282	0	(1,393,282)
	State	746,402	0	(746,402)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>151,732,362</i>	<i>174,759,597</i>	<i>23,027,235</i>
674 Surface Water Management	Wastewater Utility	1,654,164	1,765,419	111,255
	Water Utility	570,716	600,656	29,940
	Stormwater Utility	20,663,422	22,748,502	2,085,080
	Federal	671,761	0	(671,761)
	State	511,207	0	(511,207)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>24,071,270</i>	<i>25,114,577</i>	<i>1,043,307</i>
675 Engineering and Construction Management Water and Wastewater	Wastewater Utility	109,592,963	110,692,670	1,099,707
	Water Utility	86,605,054	87,408,523	803,469
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>196,198,017</i>	<i>198,101,193</i>	<i>1,903,176</i>
676 Administration DPW	General	1,628,161	2,994,731	1,366,570
	Wastewater Utility	5,740,033	6,467,907	727,874
	Water Utility	2,469,561	2,683,500	213,939
	Stormwater Utility	223,943	239,191	15,248
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>10,061,698</i>	<i>12,385,329</i>	<i>2,323,631</i>
	Agency Total	675,626,271	726,508,568	50,882,297

(continued)

Service	Fund Name	FY24	FY25	Dollars
Recreation and Parks				
644 Administration Recreation and Parks	General	5,905,949	7,040,768	1,134,819
	Federal	0	7,273	7,273
	State	2,971,018	3,408,839	437,821
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>8,876,967</i>	<i>10,456,880</i>	<i>1,579,913</i>
645 Aquatics	General	2,634,655	3,314,709	680,054
	Special Revenue	309,000	309,000	0
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>2,943,655</i>	<i>3,623,709</i>	<i>680,054</i>
646 Park Maintenance	General	14,448,443	15,957,696	1,509,253
	State	3,779,184	3,363,470	(415,714)
	Special Revenue	311,772	321,125	9,353
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>18,539,399</i>	<i>19,642,291</i>	<i>1,102,892</i>
647 Youth and Adult Sports	General	1,366,143	1,461,369	95,226
	State	200,000	0	(200,000)
	Special Revenue	192,801	199,616	6,815
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>1,758,944</i>	<i>1,660,985</i>	<i>(97,959)</i>
648 Community Recreation Centers	General	17,062,082	18,123,953	1,061,871
	Federal	684,000	684,000	0
	Special Revenue	1,441,402	1,462,011	20,609
	Special Grant	312,000	0	(312,000)
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>19,499,484</i>	<i>20,269,964</i>	<i>770,480</i>
649 Special Facilities Management Recreation	General	0	137,907	137,907
	Special Revenue	3,427,317	3,906,309	478,992
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>3,427,317</i>	<i>4,044,216</i>	<i>616,899</i>
650 Horticulture	General	1,407,940	1,620,780	212,840
	State	249,798	309,046	59,248
	Special Revenue	532,167	549,817	17,650
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>2,189,905</i>	<i>2,479,643</i>	<i>289,738</i>
651 Recreation for Seniors	General	493,998	541,287	47,289
	Special Revenue	40,040	41,241	1,201
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>534,038</i>	<i>582,528</i>	<i>48,490</i>
652 Therapeutic Recreation	General	576,375	692,164	115,789
653 Park Programs and Events	General	853,257	795,724	(57,533)
	State	0	200,000	200,000
	Special Revenue	1,217,298	1,424,868	207,570
	<i>Service Total</i>	<i>2,070,555</i>	<i>2,420,592</i>	<i>350,037</i>
654 Urban Forestry	General	5,009,338	6,403,662	1,394,324
	Special Revenue	3,001,223	3,129,560	128,337

(continued)

Service	Fund Name	FY24	FY25	Dollars
	<i>Service Total</i>	8,010,561	9,533,222	1,522,661
	Agency Total	68,427,200	75,406,194	6,978,994
Sheriff				
881 Courthouse Security	General	4,850,386	5,129,341	278,955
882 Deputy Sheriff Enforcement	General	12,377,018	13,253,391	876,373
	State	49,761	0	(49,761)
	Special Revenue	1,811,266	1,883,717	72,451
	<i>Service Total</i>	14,238,045	15,137,108	899,063
883 Service of Protective and Peace Orders	General	2,687,682	2,756,439	68,757
884 District Court Sheriff Services	General	2,938,923	3,276,378	337,455
889 Child Support Enforcement	General	1,939,254	2,048,302	109,048
	Federal	1,116,616	0	(1,116,616)
	<i>Service Total</i>	3,055,870	2,048,302	(1,007,568)
	Agency Total	27,770,906	28,347,568	576,662
State's Attorney				
115 Prosecution of Criminals	General	31,038,753	33,999,573	2,960,820
	Federal	2,104,226	1,105,436	(998,790)
	State	10,981,056	5,544,363	(5,436,693)
	Special Revenue	337,061	352,462	15,401
	Special Grant	145,007	0	(145,007)
	<i>Service Total</i>	44,606,103	41,001,834	(3,604,269)
781 Administration State's Attorney	General	8,837,663	9,638,273	800,610
	State	0	360,995	360,995
	<i>Service Total</i>	8,837,663	9,999,268	1,161,605
786 Victim and Witness Services	General	2,056,411	2,140,566	84,155
	Federal	2,742,854	1,778,145	(964,709)
	State	0	729,452	729,452
	<i>Service Total</i>	4,799,265	4,648,163	(151,102)
	Agency Total	58,243,031	55,649,265	(2,593,766)
Transportation				
500 Street Lighting	General	21,722,598	21,936,175	213,577
548 Conduits	Conduit	8,293,160	8,635,619	342,459
	Enterprise			
681 Administration DOT	General	9,747,094	10,645,179	898,085
682 Parking Management	Parking	19,330,038	17,280,400	(2,049,638)
	Enterprise			
	Parking Management	11,131,460	12,038,907	907,447

(continued)

Service	Fund Name	FY24	FY25	Dollars
	<i>Service Total</i>	30,461,498	29,319,307	(1,142,191)
	<i>Service Total</i>	30,461,498	29,319,307	(1,142,191)
683 Street Management	General	36,770,569	40,338,588	3,568,019
684 Traffic Management	General	10,374,502	11,277,392	902,890
	Special Revenue	717,119	745,804	28,685
	<i>Service Total</i>	11,091,621	12,023,196	931,575
685 Special Events	General	1,741,655	1,774,711	33,056
687 Inner Harbor Services Transportation	General	1,180,783	1,167,128	(13,655)
688 Snow and Ice Control	General	6,798,762	7,063,027	264,265
689 Vehicle Impounding and Disposal	General	8,750,996	10,186,405	1,435,409
690 Sustainable Transportation	General	1,030,563	1,052,191	21,628
	Federal	10,918	0	(10,918)
	State	9,000,283	2,167,655	(6,832,628)
	Special Revenue	10,036,173	11,112,584	1,076,411
	<i>Service Total</i>	20,077,937	14,332,430	(5,745,507)
691 Public Rights of Way Landscape Management	General	4,929,827	5,139,645	209,818
692 Bridge and Culvert Management	General	3,710,822	4,291,575	580,753
693 Parking Enforcement	Parking Management	13,785,303	15,594,194	1,808,891
694 Survey Control	General	272,626	358,722	86,096
695 Dock Master	Special Revenue	167,859	180,930	13,071
696 Street Cuts Management	General	921,378	919,386	(1,992)
697 Traffic Safety	General	26,435,240	28,667,586	2,232,346
	Federal	547,104	338,687	(208,417)
	Special Revenue	9,297,333	7,422,033	(1,875,300)
	<i>Service Total</i>	36,279,677	36,428,306	148,629
727 Real Property Management	General	2,473,103	3,185,138	712,035
	Agency Total	219,177,268	223,519,661	4,342,393
Grand Total				
	Total Operating Budget	3,718,185,985	3,689,644,141	(28,541,844)
	Less Internal Service	190,854,334	212,432,552	21,578,218
	Total Operating Appropriation	3,527,331,651	3,477,211,589	(50,120,062)

Table in dollars.

Comparison of Current and Upcoming Year Operating Budget

Summary by Fund

Fund Name	Budget Amount		Change Amount
	FY24	FY25	Dollars
General	2,169,922,725	2,242,700,000	72,777,275
Conduit Enterprise	8,293,160	8,635,619	342,459
Wastewater Utility	314,803,781	342,132,523	27,328,742
Water Utility	218,285,454	226,585,785	8,300,331
Stormwater Utility	29,514,916	32,027,999	2,513,083
Parking Enterprise	19,330,038	17,280,400	(2,049,638)
Parking Management	28,022,898	31,105,934	3,083,036
Federal	296,331,305	206,642,414	(89,688,891)
State	232,176,378	154,502,278	(77,674,100)
Special Revenue	199,357,797	214,010,205	14,652,408
Special Grant	11,293,199	1,588,432	(9,704,767)
Total	3,527,331,651	3,477,211,589	(50,120,062)

Table in dollars.

Internal Service Fund by Agency

Agency Name	Budget Amount		Change Amount
	FY24	FY25	Dollars
Comptroller	14,950,386	15,640,871	690,485
Finance	7,580,857	8,302,192	721,335
General Services	142,629,992	161,371,547	18,741,555
Human Resources	2,554,660	2,651,083	96,423
Law	9,187,421	10,116,029	928,608
M-R: Office of Information and Technology	13,951,018	14,350,830	399,812
Total	190,854,334	212,432,552	21,578,218

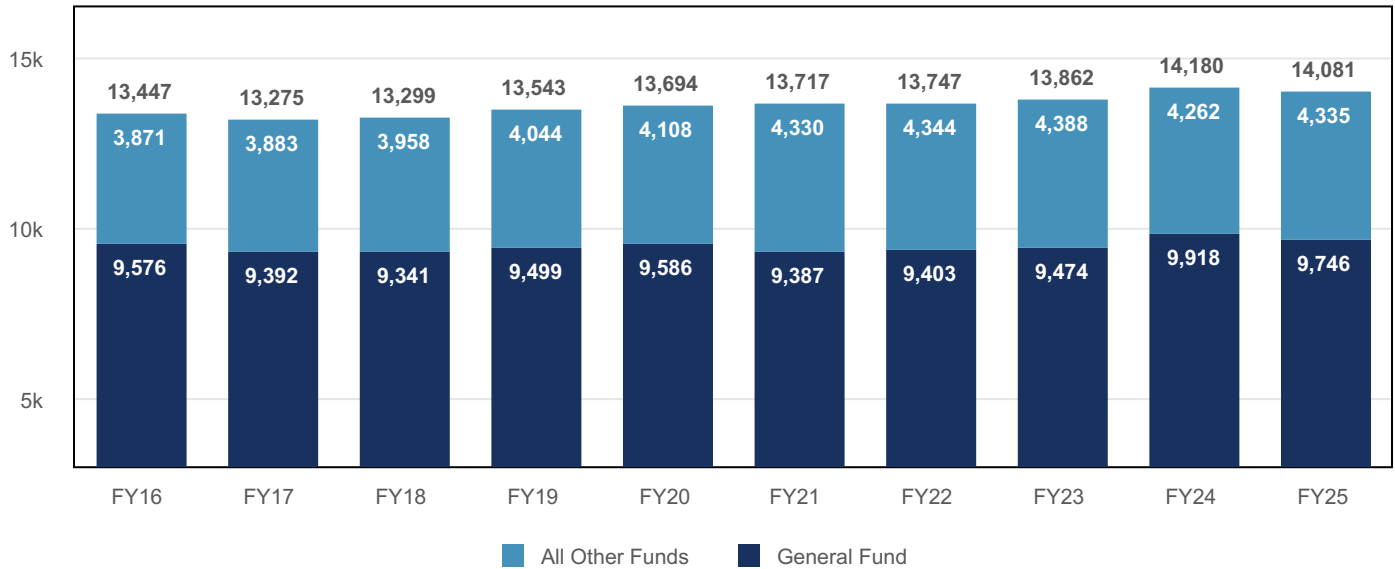
Table in dollars.

Permanent Full-Time Positions

This section summarizes budgeted full-time positions funded in the Fiscal 2025 budget. There are 14,081 full-time positions, 99 or 0.7% less than the Fiscal 2024 budget. The Fiscal 2025 Adopted budget reflects an overall reduction in General Fund positions from 9,918 in Fiscal 2024 to 9,746 in Fiscal 2025. Many of the positions recommended for abolishment have been vacant for an extended period of time.

By Fund

Permanent Full-Time Positions by Fiscal Year and Fund



Fund Name	Budget Amount			Change Amount
	FY23	FY24	FY25	Positions
General	9,474	9,918	9,746	-172
Internal Service	436	452	453	1
Conduit Enterprise	120	67	67	0
Wastewater Utility	890	919	921	2
Water Utility	949	981	986	5
Stormwater Utility	146	148	148	0
Parking Management	164	162	162	0
Federal	627	648	565	-83
State	477	583	698	115
Special Revenue	574	297	328	31
Special Grant	5	5	7	2
Total	13,862	14,180	14,081	(99)

¹ Change is calculated between Fiscal 2024 and Fiscal 2025

By Agency

Fund Name	Budget Amount			Change Amount
	FY23	FY24	FY25	Positions
City Council				
General	81	81	81	0
Agency Total	81	81	81	0
Comptroller				
General	67	77	79	2
Internal Service	31	33	33	0
Agency Total	98	110	112	2
Council Services				
General	6	6	6	0
Agency Total	6	6	6	0
Courts: Circuit Court				
General	86	86	86	0
Federal	13	14	2	-12
Special Revenue	0	0	5	5
State	33	33	40	7
Agency Total	132	133	133	0
Courts: Orphans' Court				
General	5	5	5	0
Agency Total	5	5	5	0
Employees' Retirement Systems				
Special Revenue	81	82	84	2
Agency Total	81	82	84	2
Enoch Pratt Free Library				
General	346	337	330	-7
State	95	112	103	-9
Special Revenue	10	14	15	1
Agency Total	451	463	448	-15
Finance				
General	231	228	230	2
Internal Service	34	32	32	0
Water Utility	3	3	3	0
Parking Management	21	21	21	0
Special Revenue	2	7	7	0
Agency Total	291	291	293	2

(continued)

Fund Name	FY23	FY24	FY25	Positions
Fire				
General	1,651	1,674	1,685	11
Federal	9	9	9	0
Special Revenue	85	85	85	0
Agency Total	1,745	1,768	1,779	11
General Services				
General	66	73	73	0
Internal Service	333	349	349	0
Agency Total	399	422	422	0
Health				
General	178	491	398	-93
Federal	285	301	280	-21
State	100	102	128	26
Special Revenue	338	48	41	-7
Special Grant	4	4	6	2
Agency Total	905	946	853	-93
Housing and Community Development				
General	371	380	363	-17
Federal	67	68	68	0
State	4	4	4	0
Special Revenue	4	4	4	0
Agency Total	446	456	439	-17
Human Resources				
General	73	74	73	-1
Internal Service	2	3	3	0
Agency Total	75	77	76	-1
Law				
General	91	80	75	-5
Internal Service	31	31	31	0
Agency Total	122	111	106	-5
Legislative Reference				
General	6	7	7	0
Agency Total	6	7	7	0

(continued)

Fund Name	FY23	FY24	FY25	Positions
Liquor License Board				
General	20	20	19	-1
Agency Total	20	20	19	-1
M-R: Cable and Communications				
General	4	10	11	1
Agency Total	4	10	11	1
M-R: Convention Complex				
General	149	152	155	3
Agency Total	149	152	155	3
M-R: Environmental Control Board				
General	8	8	8	0
Agency Total	8	8	8	0
M-R: Minority and Women's Business Development				
General	0	19	31	12
Agency Total	0	19	31	12
M-R: Office of Children and Family Success				
General	19	26	26	0
Water Utility	4	5	5	0
Federal	18	16	16	0
State	88	103	99	-4
Agency Total	129	150	146	-4
M-R: Office of Employment Development				
General	46	48	48	0
Federal	131	131	91	-40
State	7	7	60	53
Special Revenue	10	10	49	39
Special Grant	0	0	1	1
Agency Total	194	196	249	53
M-R: Office of Equity and Civil Rights				
General	24	44	43	-1
Agency Total	24	44	43	-1

(continued)

Fund Name	FY23	FY24	FY25	Positions
M-R: Office of Homeless Services				
General	16	18	18	0
Federal	38	40	45	5
State	1	1	3	2
Special Revenue	3	3	3	0
Agency Total	58	62	69	7
M-R: Office of Information and Technology				
General	145	157	159	2
Internal Service	5	4	5	1
Agency Total	150	161	164	3
M-R: Office of Neighborhood Safety and Engagement				
General	16	16	17	1
Federal	2	5	2	-3
State	0	0	4	4
Agency Total	18	21	23	2
M-R: Office of the Labor Commissioner				
General	8	8	8	0
Agency Total	8	8	8	0
Mayorality				
General	83	102	105	3
Special Revenue	2	0	0	0
Special Grant	1	1	0	-1
Agency Total	86	103	105	2
Municipal and Zoning Appeals				
General	4	4	4	0
Agency Total	4	4	4	0
Office of the Inspector General				
General	18	18	18	0
Agency Total	18	18	18	0
Planning				
General	48	49	51	2
Special Revenue	1	3	3	0
Agency Total	49	52	54	2

(continued)

Fund Name	FY23	FY24	FY25	Positions
Police				
General	3,114	3,128	3,072	-56
Federal	24	24	17	-7
State	73	113	143	30
Agency Total	3,211	3,265	3,232	-33
Public Works				
General	731	758	750	-8
Wastewater Utility	890	919	921	2
Water Utility	942	973	978	5
Stormwater Utility	146	148	148	0
Special Revenue	3	3	3	0
Agency Total	2,712	2,801	2,800	-1
Recreation and Parks				
General	379	362	354	-8
Federal	3	3	4	1
State	29	61	61	0
Special Revenue	13	16	17	1
Agency Total	424	442	436	-6
Sheriff				
General	212	212	212	0
Agency Total	212	212	212	0
State's Attorney				
General	314	313	313	0
Federal	34	34	28	-6
State	46	46	52	6
Agency Total	394	393	393	0
Transportation				
General	858	847	833	-14
Conduit Enterprise	120	67	67	0
Parking Management	143	141	141	0
Federal	3	3	3	0
State	1	1	1	0
Special Revenue	22	22	12	-10
Agency Total	1,147	1,081	1,057	-24
Grand Total	13,862	14,180	14,081	-99

¹ Change is calculated between Fiscal 2024 and Fiscal 2025

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FISCAL 2025

SUMMARY OF THE ADOPTED BUDGET

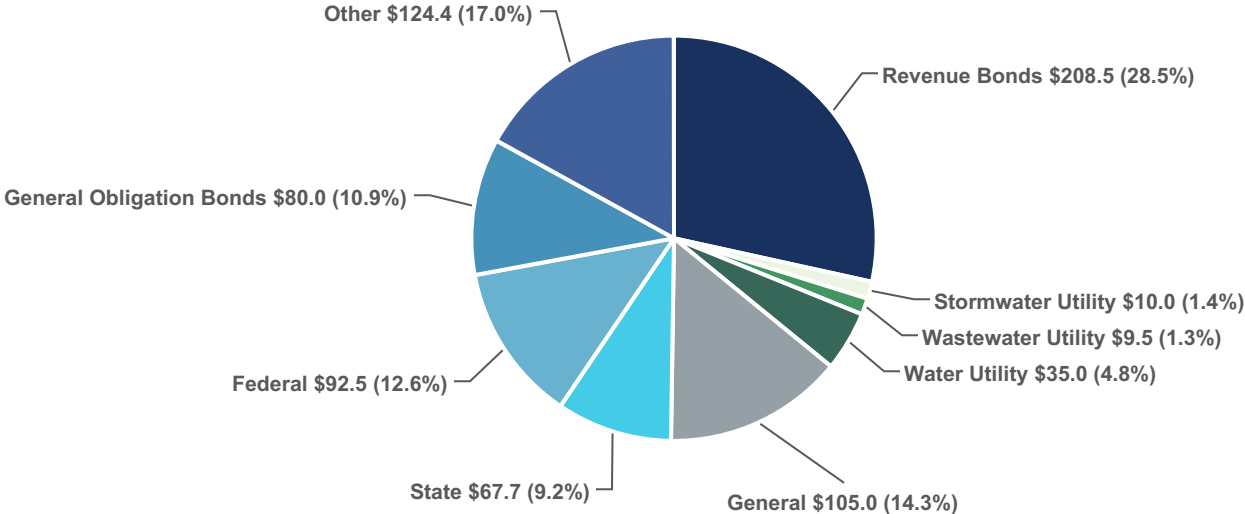
Capital Budget

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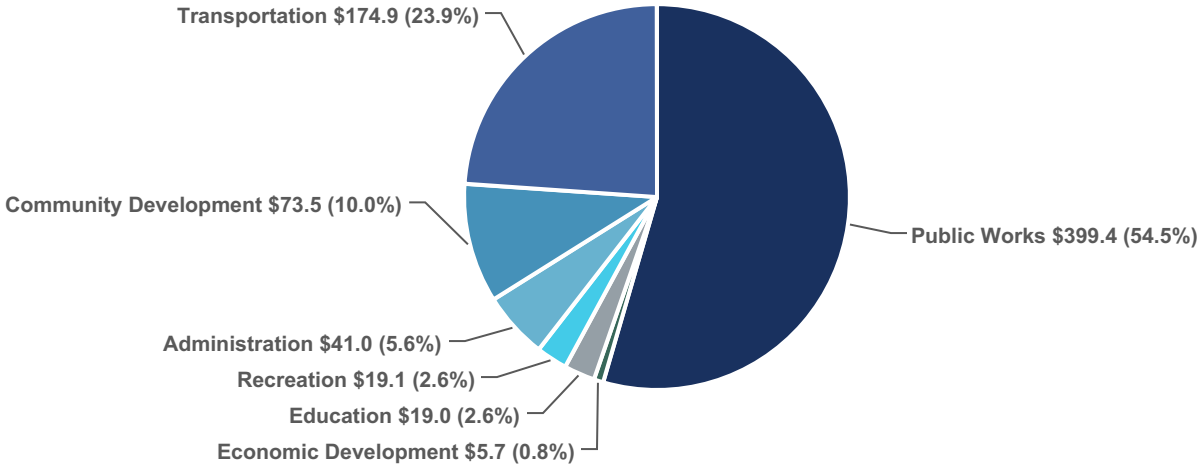
Overview of Capital Budget

Total Capital Budget: \$732.5 Million

Where the Money Comes from



How the Money is Used



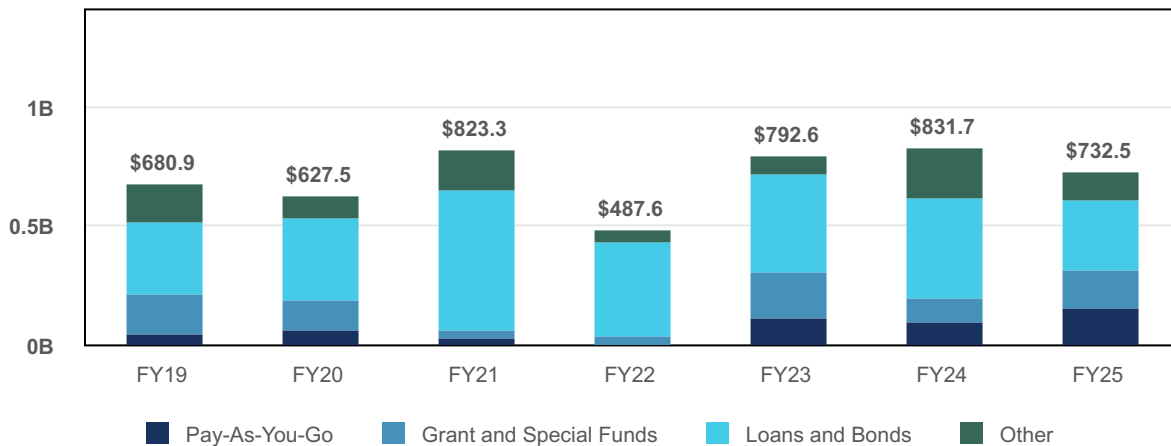
Totals may not equal 100% or "Total Capital Budget" due to rounding. Charts in millions.

Capital Budget Trends

The Fiscal 2025 Adopted Budget is \$732.5 million, an decrease of \$178 million or 21% from Fiscal 2024. The capital budget can fluctuate considerably from year to year due to project schedules, the timing of borrowing, and the availability of grant funding. Per Board of Estimates policy, a capital project is a physical betterment or improvement costing more than \$50,000 and any preliminary studies relative to that project. It does not include projects that cost less than \$50,000, vehicular equipment, repairs and maintenance costing less than \$100,000, and salaries for positions that are not part of the cost of the project. The chart and table below show historical trends of the capital budget by fund type.

Capital Budget by Fund

(Dollars in millions)



Changes Between Preliminary & BOE Adopted

The BOE Adopted Capital Budget is \$78.4 million higher than the Capital Budget presented in the Preliminary plan. Notable changes include:

- Appropriating \$30.0 million in State funds within the Department of Housing and Community Development reflecting State budget action appropriating \$30 million in Project CORE funding for the Vacants initiative.
- Appropriating an additional \$20.7 million from PAYGO for Transportation projects. This funding is comprised of prior year and projected surplus HUR revenue.
- The remaining adjustments are a combination of adjustments to various projects to reflect final grant awards and other updates to non-General Fund capital projects.

Capital Funds	Budget			
	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25
Pay-As-You-Go				
General	15.0	70.5	46.2	105.0
Conduit Enterprise	5.0	23.4	3.0	0.0
Wastewater Utility	0.0	0.0	11.1	9.5
Water Utility	0.0	0.0	34.9	35.0
Stormwater Utility	0.0	0.0	3.0	10.0
Grant and Special Funds				
Federal	39.7	94.0	53.1	92.5
State	52.2	102.1	53.0	67.7
Loans and Bonds				
General Oblig. Bonds	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0
Revenue Bonds	199.5	314.1	334.8	208.5
County Trans. Bonds	15.0	15.0	0.0	0.0
Other				
Other	81.2	93.5	212.8	124.4
Grand Total	487.6	792.6	831.7	732.5

Table in millions of dollars.

¹ Totals may not equal figures in graph due to rounding.

Six-Year Capital Plan

Capital Plan						
Fund Name	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30
Pay-As-You-Go						
General	105,000,000	109,100,000	106,000,000	39,700,000	35,600,000	31,400,000
Conduit Enterprise	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wastewater Utility	9,508,000	28,492,000	15,700,000	—	—	—
Water Utility	35,000,000	5,454,000	0	—	—	—
Stormwater Utility	10,000,000	—	—	—	—	0
Grant and Special Funds						
Federal	92,455,703	65,350,000	90,350,000	87,300,000	88,500,000	88,500,000
State	67,660,400	35,000,000	38,500,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000
Loans and Bonds						
Revenue Bonds	208,450,702	358,790,304	291,910,691	238,135,586	135,237,962	116,375,440
Gen. Oblig. Bonds	80,000,000	125,000,000	125,000,000	140,000,000	140,000,000	170,000,000
Other						
Other	124,379,352	101,772,130	35,255,784	123,865,840	42,618,439	27,066,960
Grand Total	732,454,157	828,958,434	702,716,475	636,001,426	448,956,401	440,342,400

Table in dollars.

Capital Budget Fund Sources

Capital Funds	Budget			Change	
	FY23	FY24	FY25	Dollar	Percent
Pay-As-You-Go					
General	90,500,000	46,175,000	105,000,000	58,825,000	127%
Conduit Enterprise	23,370,000	3,000,000	0	(3,000,000)	-100%
Wastewater Utility	0	11,079,000	9,508,000	(1,571,000)	-14%
Water Utility	0	34,868,000	35,000,000	132,000	0.4%
Stormwater Utility	0	3,010,000	10,000,000	6,990,000	232%
Grant and Special Funds					
Federal	94,029,000	53,050,000	92,455,703	39,405,703	74%
State	102,126,000	52,978,000	67,660,400	14,682,400	28%
Loans and Bonds					
General Oblig. Bonds	80,000,000	80,000,000	80,000,000	0	—%
Revenue Bonds	314,059,000	334,815,000	208,450,702	(126,364,298)	-38%
County Trans. Bonds	15,000,000	0	0	0	—%
Other					
Other	73,477,000	212,772,000	124,379,352	(88,392,648)	-42%
Grand Total	792,561,000	831,747,000	732,454,157	(99,292,843)	-11.9%

Table in dollars.

¹ Change is calculated between Fiscal 2024 and Fiscal 2025

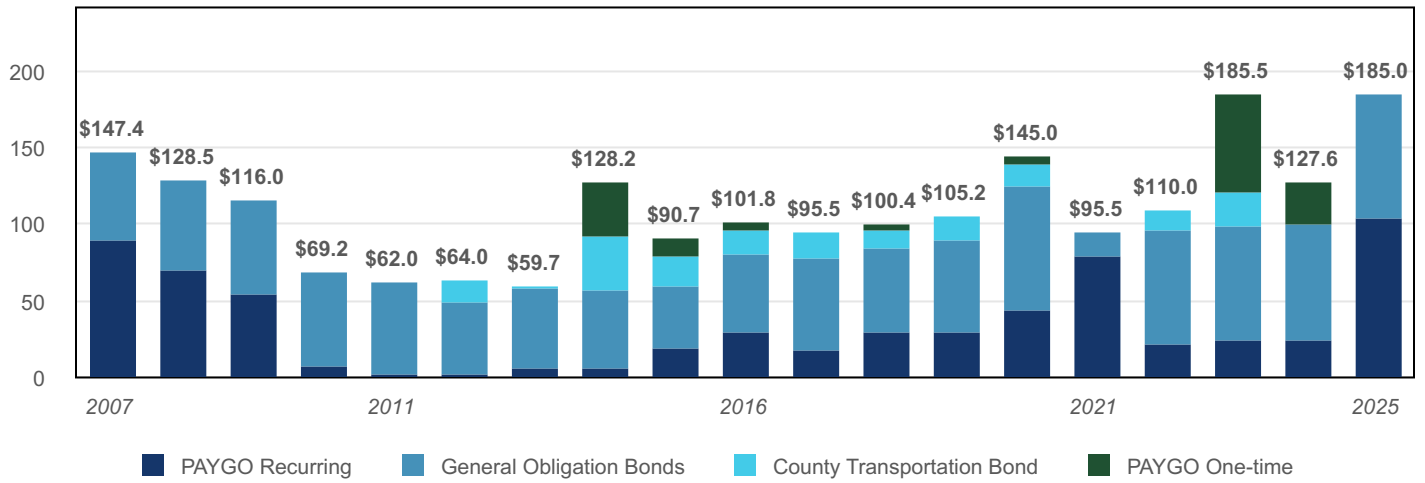
Fiscal 2025 Capital Budget Highlights

The City's General Fund supports several fund sources in the capital budget, including capital General Funds (PAYGO capital), General Obligation Bonds (debt), and General Funds-Highway User Revenues (PAYGO capital dedicated to transportation). Fiscal 2025 is the second of a five-year ramp up in the City's allocation of Highway User Revenue based on legislation passed by the General Assembly in 2022. Use of these funds has allowed the City to increase funding for DOT capital projects by 252%.

General Fund Backed Sources

All General Fund Backed Sources

(Dollars in millions)



General Fund and Highway User Revenue Pay-As-You-Go Funding

Using General Funds for PAYGO reduces the City’s debt burden while also being one of the most flexible funding sources for capital projects. The City dedicates a portion of its annual State Highway User Revenue (HUR) allocation to capital improvements. HUR is collected by the State and allocated to jurisdictions for certain eligible uses, such as transportation projects.

The Fiscal 2025 Budget includes \$105.0 million in General Funds and HUR for capital projects, including:

- \$10 million for the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Bridge and Hanover Street Corridor
- \$41 million for Complete Streets-compliant road resurfacing, including \$5.0 million to upgrade ADA ramps along resurfaced roads
- \$5.75 million for traffic safety improvements
- \$4.5 million for major redevelopment projects
- \$2 million for investments in Impact Investment Areas

General Obligation Bonds

In 2022, voters authorized \$80 million in General Obligation bonds per year for Fiscal 2024 and 2025. General Obligation bonds must be used for affordable housing, schools, public infrastructure, and community and economic development in accordance with the loan authorization approved by voters. The debt service to repay the bonds is paid from the City’s General Fund revenue. Funded projects for Fiscal 2025 include:

- \$3.5 million for improvements to the Abel Wolman municipal building
- \$4 million for demolition and stabilization of vacant and abandoned buildings
- \$3 million toward an expansion of the Quarantine Road Landfill
- \$3 million toward interior renovations at the South Police District Station
- \$2.9 million to complete full funding for the Forest Park Library Addition and Renovation
- \$19 million for Baltimore City Public Schools facilities, including \$1.25 million toward the expansion of Armistead Gardens Elementary/Middle, \$1 million for Maree G. Farring Elementary/Middle, \$2.5 million toward construction of the new Furley Elementary School and \$10.5 million for systems replacements, renovations, and repairs across various buildings.

- \$6.5 million for the Affordable Housing Trust Fund

Federal and State Funds

Federal Funds

The Fiscal 2025 Budget includes approximately \$92.5 million in Federal Funds and \$21 million in State Funds. State Funds include items requested from the State. This figure will likely be higher once the State budget is finalized and changes are incorporated in the City's capital budget.

Funded projects for Fiscal 2025 include:

- Department of Transportation plans for \$42 million per year in federal Highway Transportation funds. The City must provide a 20% match for eligible projects such as bridges. The Fiscal 2025 Budget includes \$9.9 million for a competitive federal Safe Streets for All Grant plus additional federal appropriations in anticipation of receiving competitive grants through the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act.
- Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) receives federal Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds to be used for capital projects that serve low and moderate-income residents.
- The City anticipates additional federal funding through the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, which includes funding for clean drinking water, high-speed internet, addressing the climate crisis, and rebuilding roads, bridges, and rails.

State Funds

- Recreation and Parks plans to allocate \$7 million in Program Open Space funding for various capital projects. A portion of these funds require a 25% match from the City that has been appropriated in local funding sources.
- The Adopted Capital Budget includes a \$10.8 million State grant for DPW to implement the Middle Branch Resiliency Initiative to improve and restore shoreline along the Middle Branch of the Patapsco River and protect neighborhoods from storms and flooding.

Utility Funds

Utility funds include bonds issued by the City to be repaid with future revenue and funds from current operating revenues such as water bills. The Fiscal 2025 capital budget includes utility projects funded through existing cash (Pay-As-You-Go).

Water, Waster, and Stormwater Funds

The Water, Wastewater, and Stormwater funds are overseen by the Department of Public Works. Capital investment in the utilities are fully funded with enterprise revenue generated by the fees paid for water, sewer, and stormwater services. Individual projects are funded through a combination of revenue bonds, Pay-As-You-Go (PAYGO) cash, and grants.

Capital Budget Process

The [Capital Budget and Capital Improvement Plan \(CIP\) process](#) operates on a similar timeline to the operating budget process, but is managed and facilitated by the Department of Planning. The Department of Planning works with agencies to prepare recommendations to the Planning Commission, which submits recommendations to the Board of Estimates. The budget process begins in late September as the Department of Planning works with participating agencies to solicit project requests, prioritize projects for funding, and prepare the six-year CIP. The major capital budget agencies are the Departments of Information Technology, General Services, Recreation and Parks, Transportation, Public Works, Housing and Community Development, as well as the Baltimore Development Corporation and City School System. Once the Planning Commission recommends a six-year CIP, it moves on to the Board of Finance and then the Board of Estimates for review and approval. Once approved, the first year of the CIP is submitted to City Council as part of the Ordinance of Estimates. Finally, the Ordinance of Estimates is formally adopted by the City Council and signed by the Mayor.

Funding Considerations

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

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

Capital Projects Impact on Operating Budget

Policy

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

Fiscal 2025 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.

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

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FISCAL 2025

SUMMARY OF THE ADOPTED BUDGET

Appendix

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ACTIVITY: A subdivision of a service that specifies how the service is performed. Some services may be accomplished through the performance of only one activity, while other services may require the performance of two or more activities.

ACTUAL: This term is used in various contexts with different meanings. The definitions for the two contexts in this book are specified below.

- **Performance Management:** A number that reflects the result(s); this is different from a target, which is a prediction of result(s).
- **Financial:** The recorded (or posted) revenues and expenditures; this is different from a budget, which is a planned estimate.

AGENCY: An organization authorized by the Mayor and City Council to operate in the best interest of the public. Each agency is obligated by the City Charter to submit a budget request outlining projected costs of operation for the upcoming fiscal year to the Director of Finance and/or Planning Commission, as applicable.

AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN ACT (ARPA): [The American Rescue Plan Act \(ARPA\)](#) is a \$1.9 trillion economic stimulus package passed by the U.S. Congress and signed into law in March 2021. ARPA includes State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (SLFRF), which provides direct aid to state, local, and Tribal governments to support the response to and recovery from the COVID-19 public health emergency.

APPROPRIATION: The legislative authority to spend and obligate a specified amount from a designated fund account for a specific purpose.

ASSESSABLE BASE: The value of all taxable property within the boundaries of the City of Baltimore.

ASSESSED VALUATION: A valuation set upon real estate and other taxable property by the State Department of Assessments and Taxation and utilized by the City of Baltimore as a basis for levying taxes. All taxable real property follows a 3-year reassessment cycle, and the resulting assessed valuation is an estimate of the current market value.

BALANCED BUDGET: When the revenues the City projects to receive in the next fiscal year from all existing revenue sources are sufficient to cover the total anticipated expenditures of the next fiscal year. Total revenues are either equal or greater than the recommended appropriations, and may be supplemented, if necessary, with prior year fund balance.

BLUEPRINT FOR MARYLAND'S FUTURE: Commonly referred to as [Kirwan](#). This legislation was passed in 2021 guided by the Kirwan Commission on Innovation and Excellence in Education. The law enacts a comprehensive reorganization of education funding in Maryland to improve the quality of education and close equity gaps. The Blueprint for Maryland's Future is different from the City schools' [Blueprint for Success](#).

BOARD OF ESTIMATES (BOE): [The Board of Estimates \(BOE\)](#) is the highest administrative body of the City. It consists of five voting members: the President of the City Council, who serves as President of the Board, the Mayor, the Comptroller, the City Solicitor, and the Director of Public Works. The BOE is responsible for formulating and executing the fiscal policy of the City, with its primary policy tool being the recommended annual Ordinance of Estimates, the City's budget. It is also responsible for awarding contracts and supervising all purchasing by the City.

BUDGET: A proposed plan of revenue and expenditure for a given year.

CAPITAL FUND: A set of budget accounts established to plan for specific capital projects financed by revenues received from City funds, bonds, State, federal, and other miscellaneous funds.

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

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (CIP): A six-year plan specifying physical improvements recommended by the Planning Commission after reviewing the requests of City agencies.

CAPITAL PROJECT: An improvement to City property, which by policy of the Board of Estimates must be physical betterment or improvement costing more than \$50,000 and any preliminary studies relative to that project. It does not include projects that cost less than \$50,000, vehicular equipment, repairs and maintenance costing less than \$100,000, and salaries for positions that are not part of the cost of the project.

CHARTER: A [legal document](#) that defines the City's:

- organization (agencies, commissions, offices, etc.),
- rules and processes,
- services provided, and
- authority and powers held by specific offices or agencies.

CONDUIT ENTERPRISE FUND: Established to budget for revenue charged to private and public entities renting space in the City-owned and operated underground conduit system and system-related expenses.

CONVENTION CENTER BOND FUND: Established in Fiscal 1995 to budget and account for hotel tax revenues to be dedicated to support the payment of principal and interest associated with City indebtedness to finance one-third of the \$150 million cost of the joint City-State expansion of the Baltimore Convention Center. In Fiscal 2020, the City fully paid off the bonds associated with this expansion; however, the City may continue appropriating funds for future renovation or expansion of the Center.

CORONAVIRUS AID, RELIEF, AND ECONOMIC SECURITY ACT (CARES): [The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act \(CARES\)](#) is a \$2.2 trillion economic stimulus bill passed by the U.S. Congress and signed into law in March 2020, in response to the economic fallout of the COVID-19 pandemic in the United States. Under CARES, state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments received direct aid to assist in responding to the pandemic.

CURRENT LEVEL OF SERVICES BUDGET: Estimates of the appropriations needed by each municipal agency for the next ensuing fiscal year. These estimates are formulated in order to maintain the same service level for each particular service, purpose, activity, or project included in each agency's budget.

DEBT SERVICE: Principal and interest payments on debt (bonds) incurred by the City.

DEDICATED FUNDS: Includes revenue, which by law, contract, or regulation may be used only to support appropriations for specific purposes.

ESTIMATE: An approximation of the amount to be spent or collected.

EXPENDITURE: Spending to purchase goods or services.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA): [The Federal Emergency Management Agency \(FEMA\)](#) is an agency of the United States Department of Homeland Security, which coordinates the response to disasters and emergencies that occur in the United States. As part of the federally declared COVID-19 emergency, FEMA emergency aid has been made available to state and local governments on a reimbursement basis.

FISCAL YEAR: The time frame to which the annual budget applies; this period is July 1 through June 30.

FORECAST: An estimate of expected, actual future spending and/or revenues for a specific period of time.

FUND: A sum of money segregated for specific activities. Use of this money requires adherence to special regulations established for each type of fund. The funds identified within Baltimore City's budget are the Capital Fund, Conduit Enterprise Fund, Convention Center Bond Fund, General Fund, Internal Service Fund, Parking Enterprise Fund, Parking Management Fund, Special Grant Fund, Special Revenue Fund, Stormwater Utility Fund, Water Utility Fund, and Wastewater Utility Fund.

FUND BALANCE: A fund balance is the accumulated difference between actual revenues and expenditures over time in each fund.

FUNDING SOURCE: Income/revenue received which supports an appropriation.

GENERAL FUND: A central fund into which most of the City's tax and unrestricted revenues are budgeted to support basic City operations and pay-as-you-go (PAYGO) capital projects.

GENERAL OBLIGATION BOND: A municipal bond backed by the full faith and credit of the jurisdiction. Every two years, the City of Baltimore must get permission from voters through a ballot referendum to issue General Obligation Bonds (GO Bonds). GO bonds are borrowed funds that are used for capital projects, including affordable housing, schools, public infrastructure, and community and economic development. The debt service to repay the bonds is paid from the City's future General Fund revenue.

GRANT: A contribution made from either the private sector to the City or by one governmental unit to another unit. The contribution is usually made to support a specified service, function, or project.

HIGHWAY USER REVENUE (HUR): Money received from the State from specific taxes (e.g., gasoline, titling) associated with driving vehicles.

INDICATOR: A measure that represents a quality of life improvement that the City tracks and is ultimately aiming to improve. The City has measurable Indicators organized within each of the Priority Outcomes that reflect many of the City's greatest challenges.

INTERNAL SERVICE FUND: Established to budget for the financing of goods and/or services provided by certain City agencies to other City agencies or programs on a cost reimbursement basis.

LIABILITY: A contractual obligation to pay an amount of money, usually associated with legal settlements.

OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE: A group of similar services, commodities, equipment, or personnel costs used to clarify spending within the budget. Objects of expenditure identified within Baltimore City's budget are:

- **Salaries:** Payment to personnel for services rendered to the City including overtime, shift differential, sick leave conversion, full-time, part-time, and contractual personnel costs.
- **Other Personnel Costs:** Payment for benefits provided to City personnel including City contributions for Social Security, retirement, health plans, and prescription drug costs.
- **Contractual Services:** Payment for services rendered to the City under contractual arrangements, such as rents and telephone service.
- **Materials and Supplies:** Payment for consumable materials and supplies, such as custodial supplies and heating fuel.
- **Equipment:** Payment for replacement or procurement of City property other than real property.
- **Grants, Subsidies and Contributions:** Payment in support of various non-profit or private sector activities, which will provide health, welfare, educational, cultural, and/or promotional benefits to residents of Baltimore.
- **Debt Service:** Payments for interest and principal of bonds issued by or on behalf of the City.
- **Capital Improvements:** Payment for the acquisition of real property or improvements made to existing City property.

OPERATING BUDGET: A plan, approved by the Mayor and City Council, for appropriating funds to agencies for operating costs during the fiscal year. This plan establishes legal expenditure limits and will reflect appropriations budgeted according to services, sources of funding, and costs of service operation other than capital improvements over \$50,000; items of repair, maintenance or emergency nature over \$100,000; or Bureau of Water and Wastewater items of repair, maintenance, or emergency nature over \$250,000.

ORDINANCE OF ESTIMATES: A bill enacted by the City Council, and approved by the Mayor, which gives legal effect to the appropriations included in the annual budget.

OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB): The Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) mandates that OPEB be recorded as accrued liabilities in the annual financial statements of governmental entities. Annual contribution to a Post-Employment Benefits Trust Fund is required.

OUTCOME BUDGETING: A budget process that aligns resources with results that matter most to residents. It's a budgeting tool that integrates strategic planning, long-range financial planning, and performance management.

OVERTIME: Payments to employees eligible for additional compensation for services rendered after a regularly scheduled work period subject to negotiated labor contracts and the federal Fair Labor Standards Act.

PARKING ENTERPRISE FUND: Established to budget for operating and debt service expenses for City financed garages substantially supported by revenues derived from operation of these garages.

PARKING MANAGEMENT FUND: Established to budget for the administration of the City's parking garages and lots, parking enforcement activities, and operation of garages and lots financed with General Obligation Bonds.

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

PERFORMANCE MEASURES: Specific performance metrics that show the results or public benefits of the services provided. The benefits can be in the form of an amount of products or services provided (outputs); reflect the cost per unit of output or outcome (efficiency); gauge how well a service meets customer expectations (effectiveness); or changes in attitudes, behaviors, knowledge, skills, and conditions as a result of the service (outcome).

PILLARS: Goals established by the Mayor for improving the quality of life for Baltimore's residents. The current Pillars are:

- Prioritizing Our Youth
- Building Public Safety
- Clean and Healthy Communities
- Equitable Neighborhood Development
- Responsible Stewardship of City Resources

POSITIONS: Represents those permanent full and part-time jobs that have a job number assigned.

- **Permanent Full-Time:** Payments to an employee filling a permanent full-time budgeted position for services rendered on a continuing basis.
- **Permanent Part-Time:** Payments to an employee who works less than a full-time schedule.

PROJECTION: An estimate of likely, possible future spending and/or revenues for a specific period of time.

RESULTS TEAMS: An interdisciplinary group of six to eight members assigned to a particular Pillar that reviews and ranks agency budget proposals in order to help the Mayor develop a budget recommendation that maximizes outcomes, or results, achieved for dollar spent.

REVENUE: Income generated by taxes, fines, penalties, notes, bonds, investment income, property rental, user charges, federal grants, State grants, private grants, county grants, and miscellaneous services.

REVENUE BUDGET: A forecast of the next fiscal year's income based on the collection of received payments in the current fiscal year, policy and legislative changes affecting the collection of income, and economic and market conditions.

SERVICE: Replaces program in the budget structure. An activity or set of activities performed by an agency that has:

- identifiable costs for budgeting purposes,
- a clear public purpose and measurable objectives,
- and clear lines of accountability for its performance and fiscal management.

Services are the means to achieving desired outcomes for City residents. Each Service has a unique three-digit numeric code used to identify services within an agency.

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

SPECIAL FUNDS: Established to budget for revenues derived from certain State, federal, and private governmental grants, as well as other revenue sources that are restricted to expenditures for specific purposes.

STIPENDS: Payments to participants in certain grant-funded programs for a specific purpose.

STORMWATER UTILITY FUND: Established to budget for the operating and capital expenses of the City's stormwater management system.

SUB-OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE: A subdivision of an object of expenditure in which groups of similar services or related articles are further delineated into more specific types of expenditures.

SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATIONS: Additional spending authority provided by the City Council and approved by the Mayor derived from revenues from any source, other than the full rate property tax and other taxes, imposed in excess of or in addition to those relied upon by the Board of Estimates in determining the tax levy required to balance the annual Ordinance of Estimates. These appropriations include grants from private or governmental sources that could not be expected with reasonable certainty at the time of the formulation of the proposed Ordinance of Estimates, additional appropriations for services included in the annual budget made necessary by a material change in circumstances, or new services which could not be reasonably anticipated at the time of formulation of the Ordinance of Estimates.

All such appropriations must be embodied in a separate ordinance limited to a single service, purpose, activity, or project and provide the revenue necessary to support the appropriation.

TARGET: Targets are the annual numerical benchmarks an agency aims to achieve for a performance measure.

TAX: Any charge of money or property by a government upon individuals or entities that the government has authority to collect from.

TAX CREDIT: An incentive that lets taxpayers subtract an amount from their owed tax based on specific qualifications.

TRANSFERS: Charges or expenditure reimbursements used as follows:

- To reimburse a program for costs which are charged as overhead to special grants.
- To transfer expenditures between funds in order to adjust the amounts derived from various sources for a multi-funded program rather than split each object and sub-object of expenditure.
- To reimburse a program for services rendered where the reimbursement is calculated on a fee basis rather than for specific expenditures.

WASTEWATER UTILITY FUND: Established to budget for the operating and capital expenses of the City's sewage facilities.

WATER UTILITY FUND: Established to budget for the operating and capital expenses of the City's water supply system.

WORKDAY: An enterprise, cloud-based application designed for human capital management (HCM) and financial management systems. Baltimore's Workday implementation is divided into multiple phases:

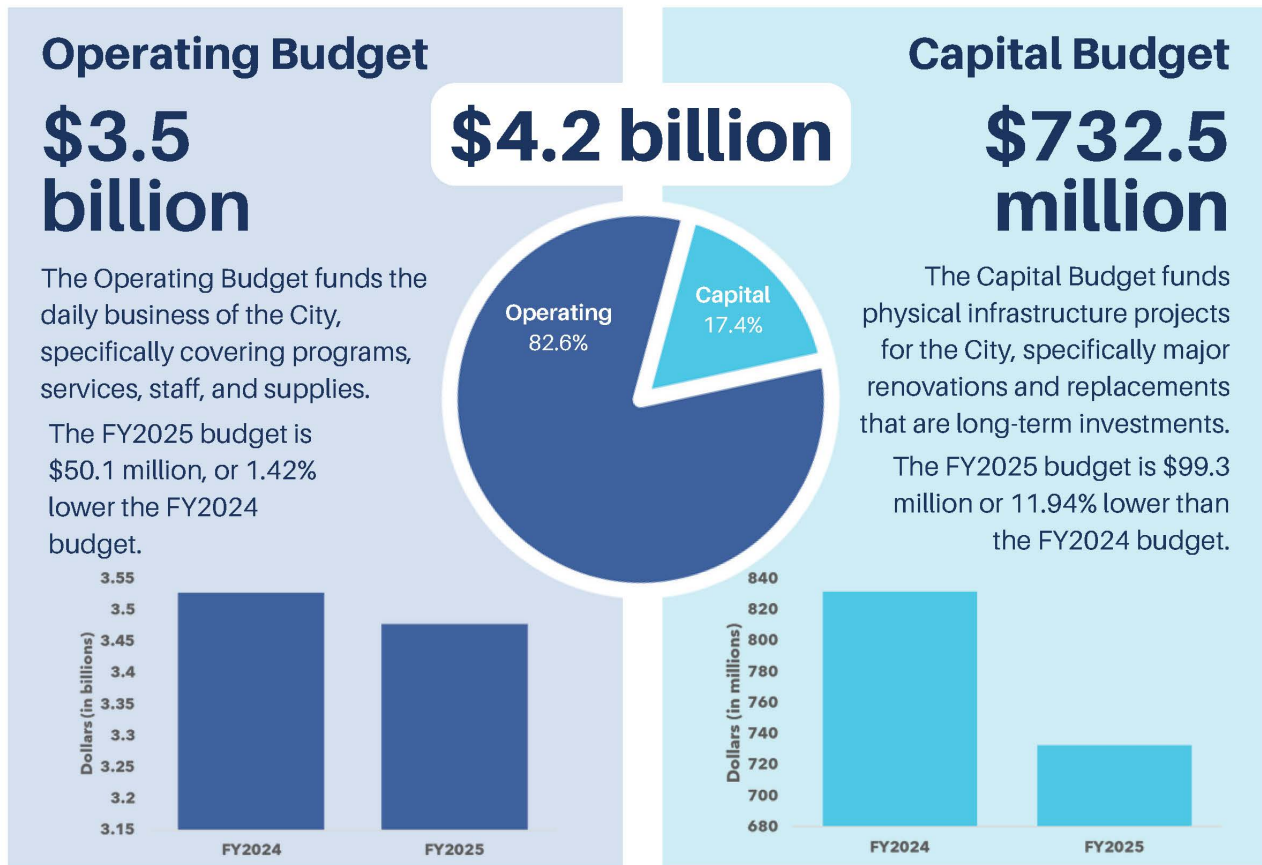
- Phase 1 involved the City's HCM system (personnel management and payroll) and went live in January 2021.
- Phase 2 involves the City's financial management systems (grants management, accounting, procurement, etc.) and went live on August 8, 2022.

- Phase 3 involves the City's recruitment and learning systems (job postings, application processing, employee training, etc.) and is going live in incremental stages, beginning in December 2022 through summer 2023.

COMMUNITY GUIDE to the Fiscal 2025 Budget



Fiscal 2025 Budget Breakdown



Fiscal 2025 Budget Highlights

Balanced General Fund Budget

The Adopted Budget balanced an initial \$107 million projected budget shortfall with no service reductions or tax increases.

Targeted Investments

The budget makes investments in violence prevention, consent decree compliance, efforts to reduce vacant properties, climate action, and procurement transformation.

Inflation

Just like households, Baltimore's budget continues to be impacted by high inflation. Increases for staffing costs, IT contracts, and equipment continue to grow faster than revenue.

Education Costs

The budget continues the City's increased contribution to City Schools as outlined in the Blueprint for Maryland's future. Local funding for schools is up by 47.6% over a 3 year period.



Key Fiscal 2025 Investments

Prioritizing Our Youth \$623.1 Million

- Providing \$477.1m to **City Schools** for operating support, the 21st Century School Modernization Fund, teacher pension costs, retiree health benefits, school health, and crossing guard services.
- Allocating \$4.2m in the **Mayor's Office of Employment Development** funding 56 positions to provide career counseling for middle and high school students as part of the Blueprint for Maryland's Future.

Building Public Safety \$1.1 Billion

- Funding to expand the **Group Violence Reduction Strategy** to 2 additional police districts.
- Continuing to invest in the civilianization of various roles in the **Police Department**. The budget uses a State grant to create 40 civilian positions freeing up individuals to go back to sworn roles reducing vacancies for Patrol and other core Police activities.

Clean & Healthy Communities \$1.0 Billion

- Investing \$982,000 in the **Department of General Services** for a building automation system to better manage energy usage in City buildings. This program is estimated to have a four-year payback period.
- Providing bridge funding for **Health Department's** B'More for Healthy Babies program and a mobile clinic for patients suffering from opioid use disorder.

Equitable Neighborhood Development \$311.2 Million

- Creating two new positions in the **Department of Housing and Community Development** to support the Vacants Initiative.
- Investing \$650,000 for the **Parking Authority's** pilot on license-plate reader technology enforcing Residential Parking Permit violations.
- Providing \$1.0m for a new grant program supporting arts, cultural, and civic promotion organizations.

Responsible Stewardship of City Resources \$208.8 Million

- Eliminating 89 vacant positions saving 13.3 million dollars, continuing a year-long effort by agencies to identify unneeded or outdated positions.
- Investing in **Department of General Services** for electric vehicle charger hubs to transition all administrative vehicles to electric by 2030.

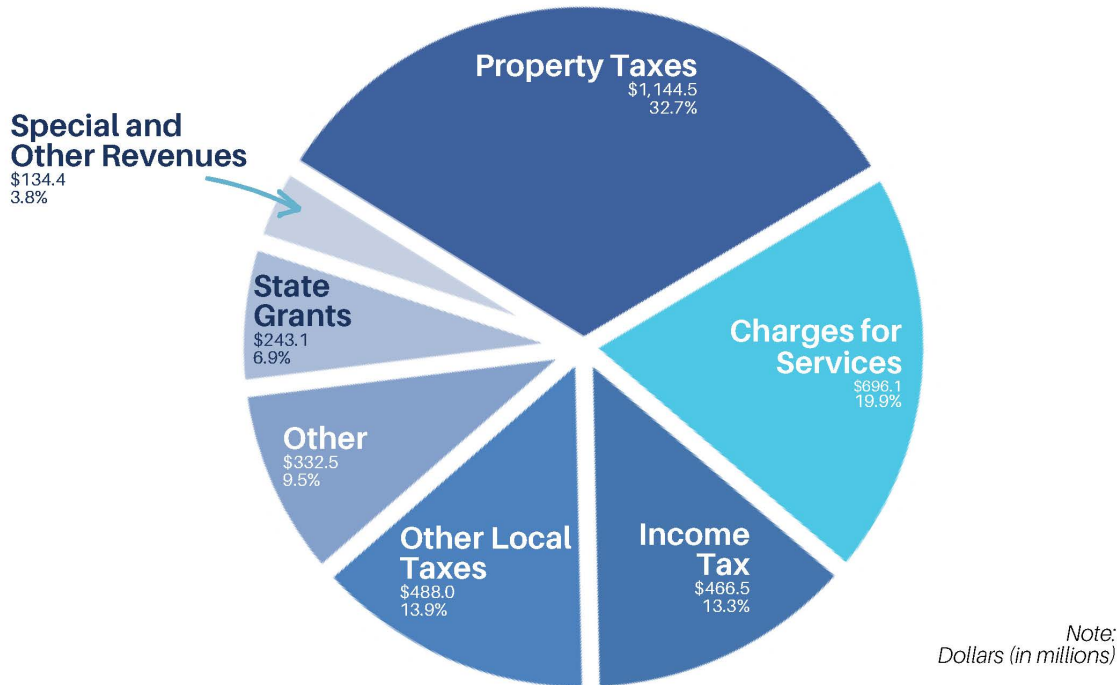
Capital Budget \$732.5 Million

- Investing \$84.3 million for **Transportation capital projects** including major investments to Complete Streets, and other traffic safety improvements.
- Investing \$19 million for improvements to **Baltimore City Public Schools** facilities
- Investing \$19.0 million for projects to improve City **Parks** and **Recreation Centers**.

*Numbers represent the Total amount of dollars per outcome



Where does money come from?



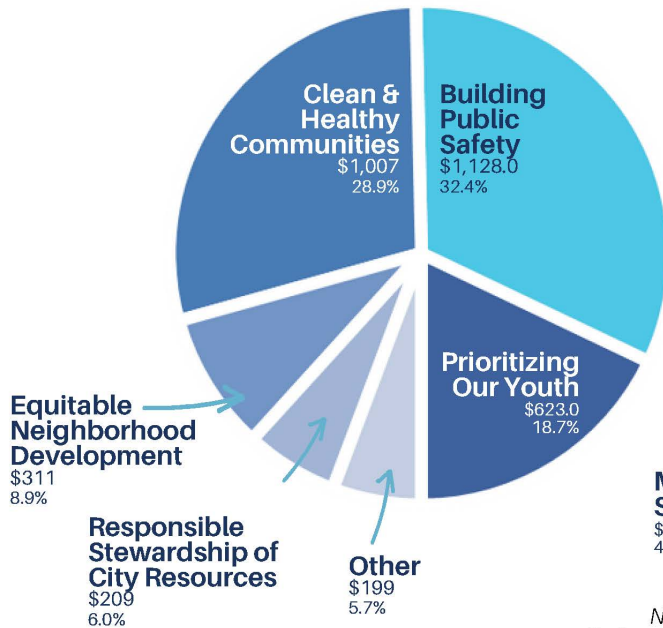
What Operating Funds does the City manage?

65% General Fund	<p><u>General Fund - 65% - \$2.2 billion</u></p> <p>This is the City's largest fund. It includes all local taxes paid by residents, businesses and visitors. Policy-makers have the most management flexibility over how dollars are spent.</p>
18% Enterprise & Utility Funds	<p><u>Enterprise and Utility Funds - 18% - \$626.6 million</u></p> <p>These funds are used for operations. The cost of services is covered through user charges. Examples include water and waste water fees.</p>
17% Grant Funds	<p><u>Grant Funds - 17% - \$576.7 million</u></p> <p>These funds are legally required to support specific programs and initiatives. The City receives funding from federal, state, and other special or private grantors.</p>
1% Special Purpose Funds	<p><u>Special Purpose Funds - 1% - \$31.1 million</u></p> <p>These funds are used to budget for parking operations supported by the General Fund and Convention Center debt service supported by the City's Hotel Tax, a General Fund revenue source.</p>

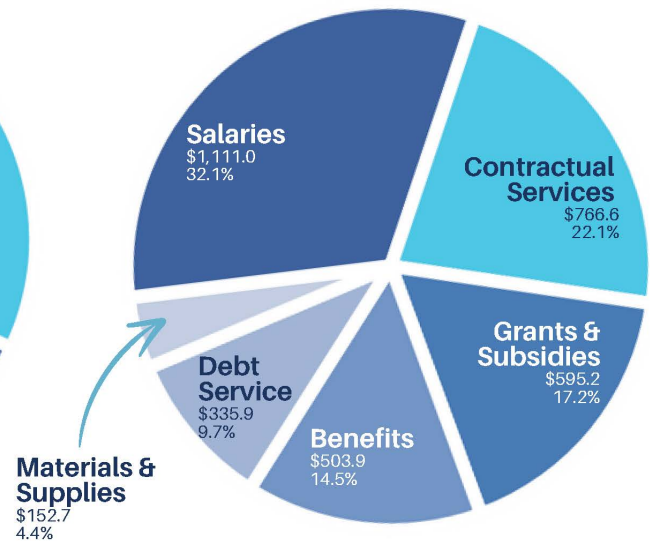


How is money spent?

Operating Expenditures by Mayoral Pillars

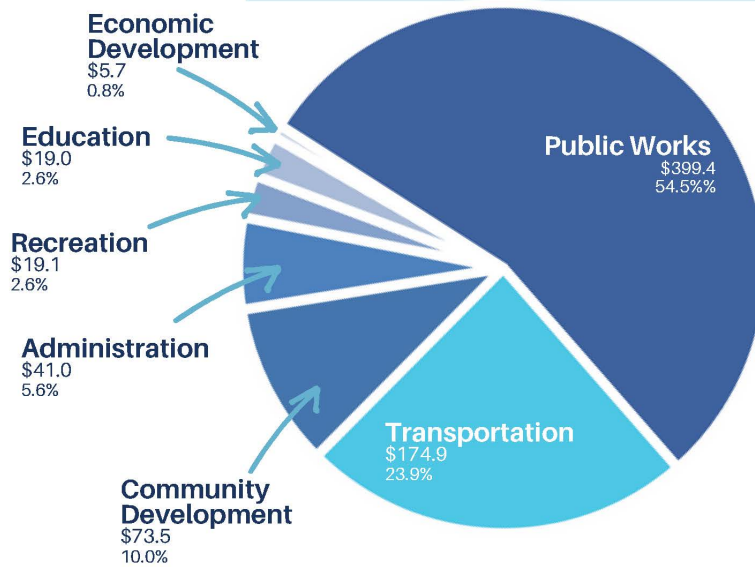


Operating Expenditures by Expense Type



Note:
Dollars (in millions)

Capital Budget by Project Type



Note:
Dollars (in millions)



What did we accomplish in previous fiscal years?

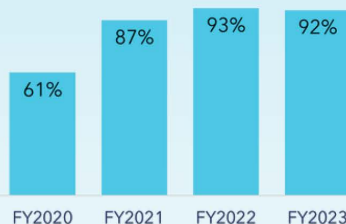
Prioritizing Our Youth



92%

of Head Start students achieved age-appropriate proficiency for school readiness.

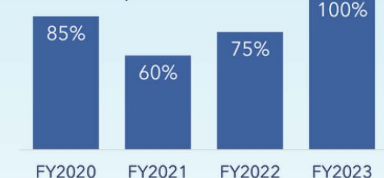
MOCFS - Service 605 Head Start



100%

of Students who enrolled in the Youth Opportunity Academy completed individual transition plans.

MOED - Service 791 BCPS Youth Alternate Options for Youth



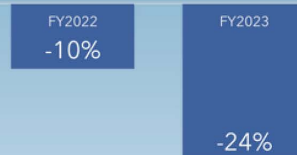
Building Public Safety



-24%

decrease of homicides and shootings in Group Violence Reduction Strategy (GVRS) districts.

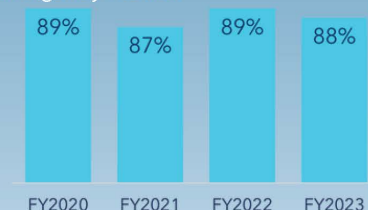
MONSE - Service 618 Neighborhood Safety and Engagement



88%

of Fire Suppression calls responded to within national standards.

Fire-Service 602 Fire Suppression and Emergency Rescue



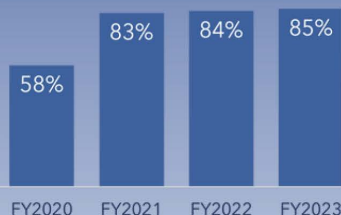
Clean and Healthy Communities



85%

of Crisis Stabilization Center clients were linked to care.

Health-Service 307 Substance Use Disorder and Mental Health



109,799

attendees at outdoor pools during the summer season

Recreation and Parks - Service 645 Aquatics



What did we accomplish in previous fiscal years?

**Equitable
Neighborhood
Development**

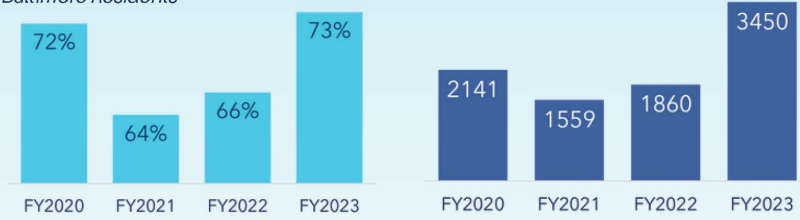


73%

of jobseekers who used services from occupational skills training centers, obtain employment, and remain employed for at least 120 days.
MOED - Service 795 Workforce Services for Baltimore Residents

3,450

jobs created and/or retained in Baltimore City.
DHCD - Service 809 Retention, Expansion, and Attraction



**Responsible
Stewardship
of City
Resources**

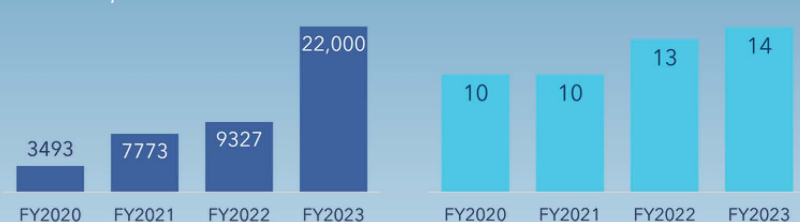


22,000

enrollments in training sessions offered by the Department of Human Resources
Human Resources-Service 773 Learning and Development

14 seconds

of average time to answer a call in 311.
BCIT - Service 804 311 Call Center



CITY OF BALTIMORE
 ORDINANCE 24-344
 Council Bill 24-0521

Introduced by: The City Council President
 At the request of: The Administration (Department of Finance)
 Introduced and read first time: May 1, 2024
 Assigned to: Ways and Means Committee
 Committee Report: Favorable
 Council action: Adopted
 Read second time: Junet 17, 2024

AN ORDINANCE CONCERNING

1 **Ordinance of Estimates for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2025**

2 FOR the purpose of providing the appropriations estimated to be needed by each agency of the
 3 City of Baltimore for operating programs and capital projects during the Fiscal 2025 year.

4 BY authority of
 5 Article IV - Board of Estimates
 6 Section 3 *et seq.*
 7 Baltimore City Charter
 8 (1996 Edition)

9 **SECTION 1. BE IT ORDAINED BY THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE,** That the
 10 following amounts or so much thereof as shall be sufficient are hereby appropriated subject to the
 11 provisions hereinafter set forth for the purpose of carrying out the programs included in the
 12 operating budget and the projects listed in the capital budget from the amounts estimated to be
 13 available in the designated funds during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025.

14 **A. Operating Budget**

15	Board of Elections	899	Fair Conduct of	General Fund	\$ 9,894,804
16			Elections	Appropriation	
17	City Council	100	City Council	General Fund	\$ 10,650,904
18				Appropriation	
19	City Council Services	103	Council Services	General Fund	\$ 955,004
20				Appropriation	

EXPLANATION: CAPITALS indicate matter added to existing law.
 [Brackets] indicate matter deleted from existing law.
Underlining indicates matter added to the bill by amendment.
~~Strike-out~~ indicates matter stricken from the bill by
 amendment or deleted from existing law by amendment.

Council Bill 24-0521

1	Comptroller	130	Executive Direction and Control - Comptroller	General Fund Appropriation	\$ 2,572,817
2					
3		131	Audits	General Fund Appropriation	\$ 6,398,255
4					
5		132	Real Estate Acquisition and Management	General Fund Appropriation	\$ 1,378,394
6					
7		902	Accounts Payable	General Fund Appropriation	\$ 1,481,918
8					
9	Courts: Circuit Court	110	Circuit Court	Federal Fund Appropriation	\$ 244,717
10					
11				General Fund Appropriation	\$ 21,351,928
12					
13				Special Revenue Fund Appropriation	\$ 1,888,214
14					
15				State Fund Appropriation	\$ 5,223,597
16					
17	Courts: Orphans' Court	817	Orphans' Court	General Fund Appropriation	\$ 807,922
18					
19	Employees' Retirement Systems	152	Employees' Retirement System - Administration	Special Revenue Fund Appropriation	\$ 6,685,986
20					
21					
22		154	Fire and Police Retirement System - Administration	Special Revenue Fund Appropriation	\$ 6,830,156
23					
24					
25		155	Retirement Savings Plan	Special Revenue Fund Appropriation	\$ 915,664
26					
27	Enoch Pratt Free Library	788	Information Services	General Fund Appropriation	\$ 33,408,554
28					
29				Special Revenue Fund Appropriation	\$ 1,290,899
30					
31				State Fund Appropriation	\$ 11,804,519
32					

Council Bill 24-0521

1	Finance	148	Revenue Collection	General Fund	\$ 12,090,570
2				Appropriation	
3				Parking	\$ 3,472,833
4				Management Fund	
5				Appropriation	
6				Special Revenue	\$ 351,422
7				Fund Appropriation	
8				Water Utility Fund	\$ 269,078
9				Appropriation	
10		150	Treasury and Debt	General Fund	\$ 1,466,850
11			Management	Appropriation	
12		698	Administration -	General Fund	\$ 2,922,196
13			Finance	Appropriation	
14		699	Procurement	General Fund	\$ 5,766,446
15				Appropriation	
16		700	Surplus Property	Special Revenue	\$ 169,757
17			Disposal	Fund Appropriation	
18		703	Payroll	General Fund	\$ 2,492,650
19				Appropriation	
20		704	Accounting	General Fund	\$ 4,193,983
21				Appropriation	
22		708	Operating Budget	General Fund	\$ 3,106,359
23			Management	Appropriation	
24		710	Fiscal Integrity and	General Fund	\$ 1,332,707
25			Recovery	Appropriation	
26		711	Finance Project	General Fund	\$ 1,526,958
27			Management	Appropriation	
28	Fire	600	Administration - Fire	General Fund	\$ 12,252,493
29				Appropriation	
30		602	Fire Suppression and	Federal Fund	\$ 321,000
31			Emergency Rescue	Appropriation	
32				General Fund	\$ 187,732,604
33				Appropriation	
34		608	Emergency	Federal Fund	\$ 1,715,002
35			Management	Appropriation	

Council Bill 24-0521

1			General Fund	\$ 1,224,792
2			Appropriation	
3	609	Emergency Medical	General Fund	\$ 3,836,397
4		Services	Appropriation	
5			Special Revenue	\$ 62,000,000
6			Fund Appropriation	
7	610	Fire and Emergency	General Fund	\$ 425,359
8		Community Outreach	Appropriation	
9	611	Fire Code Enforcement	General Fund	\$ 5,949,638
10			Appropriation	
11	612	Fire Investigation	General Fund	\$ 831,871
12			Appropriation	
13	613	Fire Facilities	Federal Fund	\$ 608,800
14		Maintenance and	Appropriation	
15		Replacement		
16			General Fund	\$ 23,903,987
17			Appropriation	
18			State Fund	\$ 1,352,944
19			Appropriation	
20	614	Fire Communications	General Fund	\$ 10,321,441
21		and Dispatch	Appropriation	
22			Special Revenue	\$ 9,618,259
23			Fund Appropriation	
24	615	Fire Training and	General Fund	\$ 5,140,754
25		Education	Appropriation	
26	General Services	726	Administration -	General Fund
27			General Services	Appropriation
				\$ 1,453,374
28		730	Public and Private	General Fund
29			Energy Performance	Appropriation
				\$ 2,418,908
30			Special Revenue	\$ 1,622,699
31			Fund Appropriation	
32			State Fund	\$ 1,229,329
33			Appropriation	
34		731	Facilities Management	General Fund
35			Appropriation	\$ 10,939,270

Council Bill 24-0521

1		734	Capital Projects	General Fund	\$ 1,179,208
2			Division - Design and	Appropriation	
3			Construction		
4	Health	303	Clinical Services	Federal Fund	\$ 3,428,957
5				Appropriation	
6				General Fund	\$ 4,806,622
7				Appropriation	
8				Special Revenue	\$ 110,176
9				Fund Appropriation	
10				State Fund	\$ 212,512
11				Appropriation	
12		305	Healthy Homes	Federal Fund	\$ 1,486,072
13				Appropriation	
14				General Fund	\$ 1,706,912
15				Appropriation	
16				State Fund	\$ 1,303,888
17				Appropriation	
18		307	Substance Use Disorder	Federal Fund	\$ 698,410
19			and Mental Health	Appropriation	
20				General Fund	\$ 2,289,962
21				Appropriation	
22				Special Revenue	\$ 475,000
23				Fund Appropriation	
24				State Fund	\$ 1,795,578
25				Appropriation	
26		308	Maternal and Child	Federal Fund	\$ 31,515,700
27			Health	Appropriation	
28				General Fund	\$ 2,796,496
29				Appropriation	
30				Special Grant Fund	\$ 2,154
31				Appropriation	
32				Special Revenue	\$ 1,088,923
33				Fund Appropriation	
34				State Fund	\$ 2,552,196
35				Appropriation	

Council Bill 24-0521

1	310	School Health Services	Federal Fund	\$ 335,150
2			Appropriation	
3			General Fund	\$ 19,314,414
4			Appropriation	
5			Special Grant Fund	\$ 125,000
6			Appropriation	
7			Special Revenue	\$ 200,000
8			Fund Appropriation	
9			State Fund	\$ 656,143
10			Appropriation	
11	311	Health Services for	Special Revenue	\$ 6,729,611
12		Seniors	Fund Appropriation	
13	315	Emergency Services -	Federal Fund	\$ 868,002
14		Health	Appropriation	
15			General Fund	\$ 1,770,998
16			Appropriation	
17			Special Revenue	\$ 10,449,397
18			Fund Appropriation	
19			State Fund	\$ 7,853,682
20			Appropriation	
21	316	Youth and Trauma	Federal Fund	\$ 765,238
22		Services	Appropriation	
23			General Fund	\$ 1,655,418
24			Appropriation	
25			State Fund	\$ 2,434
26			Appropriation	
27	715	Administration - Health	Federal Fund	\$ 3,229,240
28			Appropriation	
29			General Fund	\$ 7,198,299
30			Appropriation	
31			Special Revenue	\$ 12,171
32			Fund Appropriation	
33			State Fund	\$ 196,511
34			Appropriation	
35	716	Animal Services	General Fund	\$ 4,446,719
36			Appropriation	

Council Bill 24-0521

1			Special Revenue	\$	120,000
2			Fund Appropriation		
3	717	Environmental	General Fund	\$	3,358,792
4		Inspection Services	Appropriation		
5			Special Revenue	\$	37,000
6			Fund Appropriation		
7	718	Chronic Disease	Federal Fund	\$	635,504
8		Prevention	Appropriation		
9			General Fund	\$	356,589
10			Appropriation		
11			Special Grant Fund	\$	421,268
12			Appropriation		
13			Special Revenue	\$	29,710
14			Fund Appropriation		
15			State Fund	\$	207,601
16			Appropriation		
17	720	HIV Treatment Services	Federal Fund	\$	37,262,798
18		for the Uninsured	Appropriation		
19			General Fund	\$	1,446,102
20			Appropriation		
21			Special Revenue	\$	50,000
22			Fund Appropriation		
23			State Fund	\$	21,120,589
24			Appropriation		
25	721	Senior Centers	Federal Fund	\$	3,652,648
26			Appropriation		
27			General Fund	\$	2,036,719
28			Appropriation		
29			Special Revenue	\$	108,805
30			Fund Appropriation		
31			State Fund	\$	130,503
32			Appropriation		
33	723	Advocacy for Seniors	Federal Fund	\$	350,688
34			Appropriation		
35			General Fund	\$	151,415
36			Appropriation		

Council Bill 24-0521

1			Special Revenue	\$	304,654
2			Fund Appropriation		
3			State Fund	\$	1,438,510
4			Appropriation		
5		724	Direct Care and Support	General Fund	\$ 430,124
6			Planning	Appropriation	
7			Special Revenue	\$	40,751
8			Fund Appropriation		
9			State Fund	\$	3,365,996
10			Appropriation		
11		725	Community Services for	Federal Fund	\$ 8,009,932
12			Seniors	Appropriation	
13			General Fund	\$	226,848
14			Appropriation		
15			State Fund	\$	776,294
16			Appropriation		
17	Housing and Community	593	Community Support	Federal Fund	\$ 11,983,331
18	Development		Projects	Appropriation	
19			General Fund	\$	1,404,322
20			Appropriation		
21		604	Before and After Care	General Fund	\$ 250,266
22			Appropriation		
23		737	Administration - HCD	Federal Fund	\$ 1,064,774
24			Appropriation		
25			General Fund	\$	5,836,868
26			Appropriation		
27		738	Weatherization Services	General Fund	\$ 788,668
28			Appropriation		
29			State Fund	\$	1,893,636
30			Appropriation		
31		742	Promote	Federal Fund	\$ 304,796
32			Homeownership	Appropriation	
33			General Fund	\$	965,775
34			Appropriation		
35			Special Revenue	\$	650,000
36			Fund Appropriation		

Council Bill 24-0521

1	745	Housing Code	General Fund	\$ 14,922,780
2		Enforcement	Appropriation	
3			Special Revenue	\$ 300,000
4			Fund Appropriation	
5	747	Register and License	General Fund	\$ 805,081
6		Properties and	Appropriation	
7		Contractors		
8	748	Affordable Housing	Federal Fund	\$ 865,334
9			Appropriation	
10			Special Revenue	\$ 9,119,454
11			Fund Appropriation	
12	749	Property Acquisition:	General Fund	\$ 7,912,886
13		Disposition and Asset	Appropriation	
14		Management		
15	750	Housing Rehabilitation	Federal Fund	\$ 6,737,866
16		Services	Appropriation	
17			General Fund	\$ 208,575
18			Appropriation	
19			State Fund	\$ 15,204
20			Appropriation	
21	751	Building and Zoning	General Fund	\$ 8,683,443
22		Inspections and Permits	Appropriation	
23	752	Community Outreach	General Fund	\$ 1,854,183
24		Services	Appropriation	
25	754	Summer Food Service	General Fund	\$ 17,725
26		Program	Appropriation	
27			State Fund	\$ 3,901,391
28			Appropriation	
29	809	Retention: Expansion:	General Fund	\$ 2,659,573
30		and Attraction of	Appropriation	
31		Businesses		
32			Special Revenue	\$ 177,442
33			Fund Appropriation	
34	810	Real Estate	General Fund	\$ 2,659,573
35		Development	Appropriation	
36			Special Revenue	\$ 177,442
37			Fund Appropriation	

Council Bill 24-0521

1		811	Inner Harbor	General Fund	\$ 643,070
2			Coordination	Appropriation	
3		813	Entrepreneurial	General Fund	\$ 967,381
4			Development –	Appropriation	
5			emerging Technology		
6			Center		
7		815	Live Baltimore	General Fund	\$ 1,187,374
8				Appropriation	
9	Human Resources	770	Administration -	General Fund	\$ 5,175,846
10			Human Resources	Appropriation	
11		771	Benefits Administration	General Fund	\$ 2,135,460
12				Appropriation	
13		772	Civil Service	General Fund	\$ 4,225,257
14			Management	Appropriation	
15		773	Learning and	General Fund	\$ 1,064,178
16			Development	Appropriation	
17	Law	860	Administration - Law	General Fund	\$ 1,592,121
18				Appropriation	
19		861	Controversies	General Fund	\$ 6,350,726
20				Appropriation	
21		862	Transactions	General Fund	\$ 3,074,741
22				Appropriation	
23		871	Police Legal Affairs	General Fund	\$ 2,971,581
24				Appropriation	
25		872	Workers' Compensation	General Fund	\$ 1,629
26			Practice	Appropriation	
27	Legislative Reference	106	Legislative Reference	General Fund	\$ 991,337
28			Services	Appropriation	
29		107	Archives and Records	General Fund	\$ 1,096,449
30			Management	Appropriation	
31	Liquor License Board	850	Liquor Licensing	General Fund	\$ 1,404,025
32				Appropriation	
33		851	Liquor License	General Fund	\$ 1,441,019
34			Compliance	Appropriation	
35	Mayoralty	125	Executive Direction and	Federal Fund	\$ 20,140
36			Control - Mayoralty	Appropriation	

Council Bill 24-0521

1				General Fund	\$ 17,400,410
2				Appropriation	
3	M-R: Art and Culture	493	Art and Culture Grants	General Fund	\$ 8,627,672
4				Appropriation	
5		824	Events: Art: Culture:	General Fund	\$ 2,727,780
6			and Film	Appropriation	
7		828	Bromo Seltzer Arts	General Fund	\$ 115,209
8			Tower	Appropriation	
9	M-R: Baltimore City	352	Baltimore City Public	General Fund	\$396,915,556
10	Public Schools		Schools	Appropriation	
11	M-R: Cable and	876	Media Production	General Fund	\$ 1,226,050
12	Communications			Appropriation	
13				Special Revenue	\$ 724,131
14				Fund Appropriation	
15	M-R: Civic Promotion	590	Civic Promotion Grants	General Fund	\$ 1,457,455
16				Appropriation	
17		820	Convention Sales and	General Fund	\$ 8,741,084
18			Tourism Marketing	Appropriation	
19	M-R: Conditional	129	Conditional Purchase	General Fund	\$ 3,496,220
20	Purchase Agreements		Agreement Payments	Appropriation	
21	M-R: Contingent Fund	121	Contingent Fund	General Fund	\$ 1,000,000
22				Appropriation	
23	M-R: Convention Center	535	Convention Center	General Fund	\$ 11,631,508
24	Hotel		Hotel	Appropriation	
25	M-R: Convention	855	Convention Center	General Fund	\$ 15,463,886
26	Complex			Appropriation	
27				Special Revenue	\$ 11,378,708
28				Fund Appropriation	
29	M-R: Debt Service	123	General Debt Service	General Fund	\$ 77,061,219
30				Appropriation	
31				Special Revenue	\$ 14,911,000
32				Fund Appropriation	
33	M-R: Educational	446	Educational Grants	General Fund	\$ 12,374,701
34	Grants			Appropriation	
35				Special Revenue	\$ 15,152,000
36				Fund Appropriation	

Council Bill 24-0521

1	M-R: Environmental	117	Adjudication of	General Fund	\$ 1,682,953
2	Control Board		Environmental	Appropriation	
3			Citations		
4	M-R: Health and	385	Health and Welfare	General Fund	\$ 1,611,072
5	Welfare Grants		Grants	Appropriation	
6	M-R: Minority and	834	MWB Opportunity	Federal Fund	\$ 260,000
7	Women's Business		Office	Appropriation	
8	Development				
9				General Fund	\$ 4,964,937
10				Appropriation	
11				Special Revenue	\$ 50,000
12				Fund Appropriation	
13	M-R: Miscellaneous	122	Miscellaneous General	Federal Fund	\$ 22,058
14	General Expenses		Expenses	Appropriation	
15				General Fund	\$ 30,685,608
16				Appropriation	
17	M-R: Office of Children	109	Administration -	General Fund	\$ 3,249,007
18	and Family Success		Children and Family	Appropriation	
19			Success		
20				Special Revenue	\$ 150,000
21				Fund Appropriation	
22		605	Head Start	Federal Fund	\$ 9,123,910
23				Appropriation	
24				General Fund	\$ 421,000
25				Appropriation	
26				Special Revenue	\$ 150,000
27				Fund Appropriation	
28				State Fund	\$ 250,000
29				Appropriation	
30		741	Community Action	Federal Fund	\$ 1,041,349
31			Partnership	Appropriation	
32				General Fund	\$ 1,560,353
33				Appropriation	
34				State Fund	\$ 10,684,019
35				Appropriation	
36				Water Utility Fund	\$ 598,739
37				Appropriation	

Council Bill 24-0521

1	M-R: Office of Employment Development	791	BCPS Alternative Options Academy for Youth	State Fund Appropriation	\$ 1,634,541
2					
3					
4		792	Workforce Public Assistance	Federal Fund Appropriation	\$ 4,692,848
5					
6		793	Employment Enhancement Services for Baltimore City Residents	General Fund Appropriation	\$ 1,895,810
7					
8					
9					
10				Special Revenue Fund Appropriation	\$ 1,333,997
11					
12		794	Administration - MOED	Federal Fund Appropriation	\$ 959
13					
14				General Fund Appropriation	\$ 1,751,512
15					
16				Special Revenue Fund Appropriation	\$ 489,046
17					
18				State Fund Appropriation	\$ 959
19					
20		795	Workforce Services for Baltimore Residents	Federal Fund Appropriation	\$ 10,278,788
21					
22				General Fund Appropriation	\$ 959
23					
24				Special Revenue Fund Appropriation	\$ 331,554
25					
26				State Fund Appropriation	\$ 307,753
27					
28		796	Workforce Services for Returning Citizens	Federal Fund Appropriation	\$ 505,499
29					
30				General Fund Appropriation	\$ 222,871
31					
32				State Fund Appropriation	\$ 446,619
33					
34		797	Workforce Services for Out of School Youth- Youth Opportunity	Federal Fund Appropriation	\$ 1,918
35					
36					
37				General Fund Appropriation	\$ 3,485,588
38					

Council Bill 24-0521

1			State Fund	\$ 3,418,624
2			Appropriation	
3	798	Youth Works Summer	Federal Fund	\$ 1,981,327
4		Job Program	Appropriation	
5			General Fund	\$ 3,336,945
6			Appropriation	
7			Special Revenue	\$ 839,495
8			Fund Appropriation	
9			State Fund	\$ 3,085,125
10			Appropriation	
11	800	Workforce Services for	Federal Fund	\$ 3,398,352
12		WIOA Funded Youth	Appropriation	
13	M-R: Office of Homeless	356 Administration -	Federal Fund	\$ 3,803,736
14	Services	Homeless Services	Appropriation	
15			General Fund	\$ 2,120,394
16			Appropriation	
17			Special Revenue	\$ 138,370
18			Fund Appropriation	
19			State Fund	\$ 324,429
20			Appropriation	
21	893	Homeless Prevention	Federal Fund	\$ 130,292
22		and Support Services	Appropriation	
23		for the Homeless		
24	894	Outreach to the	Federal Fund	\$ 1,772,145
25		Homeless	Appropriation	
26			General Fund	\$ 1,153,093
27			Appropriation	
28	895	Temporary Housing for	Federal Fund	\$ 314,128
29		the Homeless	Appropriation	
30			General Fund	\$ 11,484,355
31			Appropriation	
32			State Fund	\$ 3,430,423
33			Appropriation	
34	896	Permanent Housing for	Federal Fund	\$ 37,196,462
35		the Homeless	Appropriation	

Council Bill 24-0521

1				General Fund	\$ 335,222	
2				Appropriation		
3	M-R: Office of Information and Technology	757	CitiWatch	General Fund	\$ 3,054,365	
4				Appropriation		
5				Special Revenue	\$ 616,282	
6				Fund Appropriation		
7						
8			802	Administration	General Fund	\$ 5,493,060
9					Appropriation	
10		803	Enterprise Innovation	General Fund	\$ 16,831,335	
11			and Application	Appropriation		
12			Services			
13		804	311 Call Center	General Fund	\$ 5,767,825	
14				Appropriation		
15		805	Enterprise IT Delivery	General Fund	\$ 18,198,282	
16			Services	Appropriation		
17				Special Revenue	\$ 100,000	
18				Fund Appropriation		
19		873	Broadband and Digital	Federal Fund	\$ 2,450,754	
20			Equity	Appropriation		
21	M-R: Office of Neighborhood Safety and Engagement	617	Criminal Justice	Federal Fund	\$ 195,027	
22			Coordination	Appropriation		
23				General Fund	\$ 1,139,472	
24				Appropriation		
25				State Fund	\$ 1,658,963	
26				Appropriation		
27						
28		618	Neighborhood Safety	Federal Fund	\$ 1,001,918	
29			and Engagement	Appropriation		
30				General Fund	\$ 4,803,534	
31				Appropriation		
32				Special Grant Fund	\$ 700,000	
33				Appropriation		
34				Special Revenue	\$ 250,000	
35				Fund Appropriation		
36				State Fund	\$ 3,721,946	
37				Appropriation		

Council Bill 24-0521

1				Water Utility Fund	\$	1,121
2				Appropriation		
3		619	Community	General Fund	\$	1,111,147
4			Empowerment and	Appropriation		
5			Opportunity			
6				State Fund	\$	71,002
7				Appropriation		
8		758	Coordination of Public	Federal Fund	\$	3,836
9			Safety Strategy -	Appropriation		
10			Administration			
11				General Fund	\$	1,472,607
12				Appropriation		
13				Special Revenue	\$	1,071,093
14				Fund Appropriation		
15	M-R: Office of the Labor	128	Labor Contract	General Fund	\$	1,315,787
16	Commissioner		Negotiations and	Appropriation		
			Administration			
17	M-R: Retirees' Benefits	351	Retirees' Benefits	General Fund	\$	19,532,638
18				Appropriation		
19	M-R: Self-Insurance	126	Contribution to Self-	General Fund	\$	27,371,052
20	Fund		Insurance Fund	Appropriation		
21	M-R: TIF Debt Service	124	TIF Debt Service	General Fund	\$	24,744,046
22				Appropriation		
23	Municipal and Zoning	185	Board of Municipal and	General Fund	\$	607,196
24	Appeals		Zoning Appeals	Appropriation		
25	Office of the Inspector	836	Inspector General	General Fund	\$	2,663,158
26	General			Appropriation		
27	Office of Equity and	656	Wage Investigation and	General Fund	\$	647,722
28	Civil Rights		Enforcement	Appropriation		
29		844	Equity Office	General Fund	\$	726,790
30				Appropriation		
31		846	Discrimination	General Fund	\$	1,549,179
32			Investigations:	Appropriation		
33			Resolutions and			
34			Conciliations			
35				Special Revenue	\$	181,981
36				Fund Appropriation		
37		848	Police Community	General Fund	\$	1,033,149
38			Relations	Appropriation		

Council Bill 24-0521

1		849	Police Accountability	General Fund	\$ 2,177,797
2				Appropriation	
3	Planning	761	Development Oversight	General Fund	\$ 1,161,120
4			and Project Support	Appropriation	
5				Special Grant Fund	\$ 75,000
6				Appropriation	
7		762	Historic Preservation	General Fund	\$ 642,479
8				Appropriation	
9		763	Comprehensive	General Fund	\$ 2,347,110
10			Planning and Resource	Appropriation	
11			Management		
12				Special Grant Fund	\$ 65,010
13				Appropriation	
14				Special Revenue	\$ 3,108,809
15				Fund Appropriation	
16				State Fund	\$ 10,000
17				Appropriation	
18		765	Planning for a	Federal Fund	\$ 20,000
19			Sustainable Baltimore	Appropriation	
20				General Fund	\$ 1,720,295
21				Appropriation	
22				Special Grant Fund	\$ 200,000
23				Appropriation	
24				Special Revenue	\$ 1,230,680
25				Fund Appropriation	
26		768	Administration -	General Fund	\$ 1,854,757
27			Planning	Appropriation	
28	Police	621	Administrative Bureau	Federal Fund	\$ 481,005
29				Appropriation	
30				General Fund	\$ 61,212,362
31				Appropriation	
32				Special Revenue	\$ 3,299,030
33				Fund Appropriation	
34				State Fund	\$ 9,599,930
35				Appropriation	
36		622	Police Patrol	Federal Fund	\$ 2,915,787
37				Appropriation	

Council Bill 24-0521

1		General Fund	\$213,250,010
2		Appropriation	
3		State Fund	\$ 10,398,259
4		Appropriation	
5	623	Criminal Investigation	Federal Fund
6		Division	Appropriation
			\$ 1,366,615
7		General Fund	\$ 88,540,929
8		Appropriation	
9		State Fund	\$ 10,667,189
10		Appropriation	
11	626	Data Driven Strategies	Federal Fund
12			Appropriation
			\$ 1,643,495
13		General Fund	\$ 10,281,497
14		Appropriation	
15		State Fund	\$ 1,210,771
16		Appropriation	
17	628	Public Integrity Bureau	General Fund
18			Appropriation
			\$ 18,017,510
19		State Fund	\$ 21,534
20		Appropriation	
21	635	Recruitment Section	General Fund
22			Appropriation
			\$ 25,877,212
23		State Fund	\$ 3,941,138
24		Appropriation	
25	642	Crime Laboratory and	Federal Fund
26		Evidence Control	Appropriation
			\$ 340,830
27		General Fund	\$ 22,826,943
28		Appropriation	
29		State Fund	\$ 1,784,968
30		Appropriation	
31	807	Compliance Bureau	Federal Fund
32			Appropriation
			\$ 336,536
33		General Fund	\$ 70,077,966
34		Appropriation	
35		State Fund	\$ 4,211,277
36		Appropriation	

Council Bill 24-0521

1		816	Special Operations	General Fund	\$ 24,566,602
2			Section	Appropriation	
3				State Fund	\$ 505,931
4				Appropriation	
5		853	Patrol Support Services	General Fund	\$ 5,477,015
6				Appropriation	
7	Public Works	660	Administration - Solid	General Fund	\$ 3,917,812
8			Waste	Appropriation	
9		661	Public Right-of-Way	General Fund	\$ 20,803,092
10			Cleaning	Appropriation	
11				Special Revenue	\$ 1,723,938
12				Fund Appropriation	
13				Stormwater Utility	\$ 5,727,961
14				Fund Appropriation	
15		662	Vacant and Abandoned	Federal Fund	\$ 1,045,000
16			Property Cleaning and	Appropriation	
17			Boarding		
18				General Fund	\$ 13,315,139
19				Appropriation	
20		663	Waste Removal and	General Fund	\$ 45,967,678
21			Recycling	Appropriation	
22				Special Revenue	\$ 1,758,998
23				Fund Appropriation	
24				Stormwater Utility	\$ 565,652
25				Fund Appropriation	
26		664	Waste Re-Use and	Stormwater Utility	\$ 221,936
27			Disposal	Fund Appropriation	
28				General Fund	\$ 34,378,386
29				Appropriation	
30		670	Administration - Water	Federal Fund	\$ 300,000
31			and Wastewater	Appropriation	
32				Special Revenue	\$ 426,425
33				Fund Appropriation	
34				Stormwater Utility	\$ 680,121
35				Fund Appropriation	
36				Wastewater Utility	\$ 33,953,373
37				Fund Appropriation	

Council Bill 24-0521

1			Water Utility Fund	\$ 27,491,295
2			Appropriation	
3	671	Water Management	Water Utility Fund	\$ 93,307,595
4			Appropriation	
5	672	Water and Wastewater	Stormwater Utility	\$ 1,844,635
6		Consumer Services	Fund Appropriation	
7			Wastewater Utility	\$ 14,493,557
8			Fund Appropriation	
9			Water Utility Fund	\$ 14,225,278
10			Appropriation	
11	673	Wastewater	Wastewater Utility	\$ 174,759,597
12		Management	Fund Appropriation	
13	674	Surface Water	Stormwater Utility	\$ 22,748,502
14		Management	Fund Appropriation	
15			Wastewater Utility	\$ 1,765,419
16			Fund Appropriation	
17			Water Utility Fund	\$ 600,656
18			Appropriation	
19	675	Engineering and	Wastewater Utility	\$ 110,692,670
20		Construction	Fund Appropriation	
21		Management - Water		
22		and Wastewater		
23				
24			Water Utility Fund	\$ 87,408,523
25			Appropriation	
26	676	Administration - DPW	General Fund	\$ 2,994,731
27			Appropriation	
28			Stormwater Utility	\$ 239,191
29			Fund Appropriation	
30			Wastewater Utility	\$ 6,467,907
31			Fund Appropriation	
32			Water Utility Fund	\$ 2,683,500
33			Appropriation	
34	Recreation and Parks	644 Administration -	Federal Fund	\$ 7,273
35		Recreation and Parks	Appropriation	
36			General Fund	\$ 7,040,768
37			Appropriation	

Council Bill 24-0521

1			State Fund	\$ 3,408,839
2			Appropriation	
3	645	Aquatics	General Fund	\$ 3,314,709
4			Appropriation	
5			Special Revenue	\$ 309,000
6			Fund Appropriation	
7	646	Park Maintenance	General Fund	\$ 15,957,696
8			Appropriation	
9			Special Revenue	\$ 321,125
10			Fund Appropriation	
11			State Fund	\$ 3,363,470
12			Appropriation	
13	647	Youth and Adult Sports	General Fund	\$ 1,461,369
14			Appropriation	
15			Special Revenue	\$ 199,616
16			Fund Appropriation	
17	648	Community Recreation	Federal Fund	\$ 684,000
18		Centers	Appropriation	
19			General Fund	\$ 18,123,953
20			Appropriation	
21			Special Revenue	\$ 1,462,011
22			Fund Appropriation	
23	649	Special Facilities	General Fund	\$ 137,907
24		Management -	Appropriation	
25		Recreation		
26			Special Revenue	\$ 3,906,309
27			Fund Appropriation	
28	650	Horticulture	General Fund	\$ 1,620,780
29			Appropriation	
30			Special Revenue	\$ 549,817
31			Fund Appropriation	
32			State Fund	\$ 309,046
33			Appropriation	
34	651	Recreation for Seniors	General Fund	\$ 541,287
35			Appropriation	

Council Bill 24-0521

1			Special Revenue	\$	41,241
2			Fund Appropriation		
3		652	Therapeutic Recreation	General Fund	\$ 692,164
4				Appropriation	
5		653	Park Programs and	General Fund	\$ 795,724
6			Events	Appropriation	
7			Special Revenue	\$	1,424,868
8			Fund Appropriation		
9			State Fund	\$	200,000
10			Appropriation		
11		654	Urban Forestry	General Fund	\$ 6,403,662
12				Appropriation	
13			Special Revenue	\$	3,129,560
14			Fund Appropriation		
15	Sheriff	881	Courthouse Security	General Fund	\$ 5,129,341
16				Appropriation	
17		882	Deputy Sheriff	General Fund	\$ 13,253,391
18			Enforcement	Appropriation	
19			Special Revenue	\$	1,883,717
20			Fund Appropriation		
21		883	Service of Protective	General Fund	\$ 2,756,439
22			and Peace Orders	Appropriation	
23		884	District Court Sheriff	General Fund	\$ 3,276,378
24			Services	Appropriation	
25		889	Child Support	General Fund	\$ 2,048,302
26			Enforcement	Appropriation	
27	State's Attorney	115	Prosecution of	Federal Fund	\$ 1,105,436
28			Criminals	Appropriation	
29			General Fund	\$	33,999,573
30			Appropriation		
31			Special Revenue	\$	352,462
32			Fund Appropriation		
33			State Fund	\$	5,544,363
34			Appropriation		
35		781	Administration - State's	General Fund	\$ 9,638,273
36			Attorney	Appropriation	

Council Bill 24-0521

1			State Fund	\$ 360,996
2			Appropriation	
3	786	Victim and Witness	Federal Fund	\$ 1,778,145
4		Services	Appropriation	
5			General Fund	\$ 2,140,566
6			Appropriation	
7			State Fund	\$ 729,452
8			Appropriation	
9	Transportation	500	Street Lighting	General Fund
10			Appropriation	\$ 21,936,175
11		548	Conduits	Conduit Enterprise
12			Fund Appropriation	\$ 8,635,619
13		681	Administration - DOT	General Fund
14			Appropriation	\$ 10,645,179
15		682	Parking Management	Parking Enterprise
16			Fund Appropriation	\$ 17,280,400
17			Parking	\$ 12,038,907
18			Management Fund	
19			Appropriation	
20		683	Street Management	General Fund
21			Appropriation	\$ 40,338,588
22		684	Traffic Management	General Fund
23			Appropriation	\$ 11,277,392
24			Special Revenue	\$ 745,804
25			Fund Appropriation	
26		685	Special Events	General Fund
27			Appropriation	\$ 1,774,711
28		687	Inner Harbor Services -	General Fund
29		Transportation	Appropriation	\$ 1,167,128
30		688	Snow and Ice Control	General Fund
31			Appropriation	\$ 7,063,027
32		689	Vehicle Impounding	General Fund
33		and Disposal	Appropriation	\$ 10,186,405
34		690	Sustainable	General Fund
35		Transportation	Appropriation	\$ 1,052,191
36			Special Revenue	\$ 11,112,584
37			Fund Appropriation	

Council Bill 24-0521

1			State Fund	\$ 2,167,655
2			Appropriation	
3	691	Public Rights-of-Way	General Fund	\$ 5,139,645
4		Landscape Management	Appropriation	
5	692	Bridge and Culvert	General Fund	\$ 4,291,576
6		Management	Appropriation	
7	693	Parking Enforcement	Parking	\$ 15,594,194
8			Management Fund	
9			Appropriation	
10	694	Survey Control	General Fund	\$ 358,722
11			Appropriation	
12	695	Dock Master	Special Revenue	\$ 180,930
13			Fund Appropriation	
14	696	Street Cuts	General Fund	\$ 919,386
15		Management	Appropriation	
16	697	Traffic Safety	Federal Fund	\$ 338,687
17			Appropriation	
18			General Fund	\$ 28,667,586
19			Appropriation	
20			Special Revenue	\$ 7,422,033
21			Fund Appropriation	
22	727	Real Property	General Fund	\$ 3,185,138
23		Management	Appropriation	

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.

Council Bill 24-0521**1 Finance, Department of****2 701 Printing Services**

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

5 707 Risk Management for Employee Injuries

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

9 General Services, Department of**10 189 Fleet Management**

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

13 730 Public and Private Energy Performance and 731 Facilities Management

14 An internal service fund is hereby authorized to provide for the maintenance of City buildings
15 and the monitoring and coordination of utility billing, the costs of which are to be recovered from
16 user agencies.

17 Human Resources, Department of**18 771 Benefits Administration**

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

22 Law, Department of**23 861 Controversies and 862 Transactions**

24 An internal service fund is hereby authorized to provide for a Self-Insurance Program covering
25 Automotive Equipment, Police Animal Liability, Employee Liability.

26 872 Workers' Compensation Practice

27 An internal service fund is hereby authorized to provide for a Self-Insurance Program covering
28 the administration of Workers' Compensation claims.

29 Mayoralty-Related**30 805 Enterprise IT Delivery Services**

31 An internal service fund is hereby authorized to provide for the operation of the 800 Megahertz
32 emergency response system and the maintenance and replacement of computer hardware and
33 software, the costs of which are to be recovered from using agencies.

Council Bill 24-0521

1

B. Capital Budget

2

SECTION 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED, That the Capital Improvement Appropriations
3 herein made are for the following Construction Projects.

4

**Baltimore
Development
Corporation**

PRJ002025

Facade Improvements

General Obligation \$ 1,400,000
Bonds –
Community and
Economic
Development

8

9

PRJ000167

Industrial and
Commercial

General Obligation \$ 300,000
Bonds –
Community and
Economic
Development

10

11

12

13

14

PRJ001861

Inner Harbor
Infrastructure

General Obligation \$ 250,000
Bonds –
Community and
Economic
Development

15

16

17

18

19

PRJ002932

Innovation Fund

General Obligation \$ 700,000
Bonds –
Community and
Economic
Development

20

21

22

23

24

PRJ000665

Micro Loan

General Obligation \$ 300,000
Bonds –
Community and
Economic
Development

25

26

27

28

29

PRJ002282

Warner St.
Entertainment Distr

Casino Area Local \$ 2,500,000
Impact Grant -
VLT Revenue

30

31

32

**Convention
Center**

PRJ002554

Convention Center
Annual Contribution

General Obligation \$ 200,000
Bonds – Public
Infrastructure

33

34

35

**Enoch Pratt
Free Library**

PRJ001888

Forest Park Library -
Addition and
Renovation

General Obligation \$ 2,900,000
Bonds – Public
Infrastructure

36

37

38

State Funds \$ 2,218,000

39

PRJ001500

Library Unallocated
Reserve

Other Capital \$ 6,000,000
Funds

40

Council Bill 24-0521

1		PRJ002128	Northwood Library -	General Obligation	\$ 150,000
2			Roof Replacement	Bonds – Public	
3				Infrastructure	
4		PRJ002063	Park Heights Library -	General Obligation	\$ 1,500,000
5			New Building	Bonds – Public	
6				Infrastructure	
7	Finance	PRJ000726	Finance IT Upgrades	General Funds	\$ (43,000)
8		PRJ000312	Technology	General Funds	\$ (3,474,000)
9			Improvements		
10		PRJ001885	VOIP Switches	General Funds	\$ (108,000)
11	General	PRJ000528	Abel Wolman HVAC	General Obligation	\$ 3,500,000
12	Services		and Fire Protection	Bonds – Public	
13				Infrastructure	
14		PRJ003083	Bromo Arts Tower -	General Obligation	\$ 250,000
15			Exterior Façade	Bonds – Public	
16			Restoration	Infrastructure	
17		PRJ001009	City Hall Extension	General Obligation	\$ 2,000,000
18			Stone Walls	Bonds – Public	
19			Renovation	Infrastructure	
20		PRJ003048	City Hall Tunnel -	General Obligation	\$ 1,975,000
21			Structural Repairs and	Bonds – Public	
22			Waterproofing	Infrastructure	
23		PRJ002121	Eastern Police District	General Obligation	\$ 550,000
24			- Roof Replacement;	Bonds – Public	
25			Interior renovations	Infrastructure	
26		PRJ000889	Harford Sr Envelope	General Obligation	\$ 700,000
27			Upgrades	Bonds – Public	
28				Infrastructure	
29		PRJ003027	Northwest CAC - Fire	General Obligation	\$ 2,500,000
30			Protection; HVAC;	Bonds – Public	
31			Windows; Electrical	Infrastructure	
32			Upgrade		
33		PRJ000371	Southern Police	General Obligation	\$ 3,000,000
34			District - Interior	Bonds – Public	
35			renovations	Infrastructure	
36		PRJ002460	WIC Center/Dunbar	General Obligation	\$ 175,000
37			Daycare Roof	Bonds – Public	
38			Replacement	Infrastructure	

Council Bill 24-0521

1		PRJ003084	Year-Round	General Obligation	\$	300,000	
2			Overflow/Emergency	Bonds – Public			
3			Shelter - Feasibility	Infrastructure			
			Study				
4	Housing and Community Development	PRJ003088	1701 East North Ave	General Obligation	\$	750,000	
5			Gompers Building	Bonds –			
6			Redev	Community and			
7				Economic			
8				Development			
9			PRJ003089	2200 Block of Druid	General Obligation	\$	1,000,000
10				Hill	Bonds –		
11					Community and		
12				Economic			
13				Development			
14		PRJ002321	800 Block Harlem	General Funds	\$	500,000	
15			Edmondson				
16		PRJ000518	Acquisition and	General Obligation	\$	500,000	
17			Relocation - Current	Bonds –			
18				Community and			
19				Economic			
20				Development			
21		PRJ002677	Affordable	General Obligation	\$	100,000	
22			Homeownership	Bonds –			
23				Community and			
24				Economic			
25				Development			
26		PRJ000706	Affordable Housing	General Obligation	\$	6,500,000	
27			Trust Fund	Bonds - Affordable			
28				Housing			
29		PRJ002540	Baltimore Shines -	Federal Funds	\$	450,000	
30			Low Income Solar				
31			Program				
32		PRJ002435	CDBG Subrecipient	Federal Funds	\$	3,050,000	
33			Capital Projects				
34		PRJ000175	CHM Acquisition and	General Funds	\$	500,000	
35			Demolition				
36		PRJ002538	Community Catalyst	General Obligation	\$	1,500,000	
37			Grants	Bonds –			
38				Community and			
39				Economic			
40				Development			

Council Bill 24-0521

1	PRJ002928	Demolition and	Federal Funds	\$ 750,000
2		Stabilization		
3			General Obligation	\$ 4,000,000
4			Bonds –	
5			Community and	
6			Economic	
7			Development	
8	PRJ003236	Emergency	Federal Funds	\$ 1,600,000
9		Demolition &		
10		Stabilization		
11	PRJ002676	HOME Program	Federal Funds	\$ 5,000,000
12			General Obligation	\$ 200,000
13			Bonds –	
14			Community and	
15			Economic	
16			Development	
17	PRJ001876	Homeowner Incentives	General Obligation	\$ 1,800,000
18		Program	Bonds –	
19			Community and	
20			Economic	
21			Development	
22			Federal Funds	\$ 1,000,000
23	PRJ003396	Homes Construction	Pimlico Area	\$ 750,000
24		Park Heights MRA	Impact Grant -	
25		(NHP)	VLT Revenue	
26	PRJ002604	Housing Repair	General Obligation	\$ 800,000
27		Assistance Programs	Bonds –	
28			Community and	
29			Economic	
30			Development	
31			Federal Funds	\$ 1,500,000
32	PRJ002324	Housing Updates to	General Funds	\$ 500,000
33		Benefit Sen		
34	PRJ002439	Impact Investment	General Funds	\$ 2,000,000
35		Areas		
36			State Funds	\$ 30,000,000

Council Bill 24-0521

1	PRJ003201	Infrastructure	General Obligation	\$	500,000
2		Assessment &	Bonds –		
3		Analysis	Community and		
4			Economic		
5			Development		
6	PRJ000386	Lead Hazard	General Obligation	\$	750,000
7		Reduction Program	Bonds –		
8			Community and		
9			Economic		
10			Development		
11	PRJ002438	Low-Income Mortgage	General Obligation	\$	100,000
12		Program	Bonds –		
13			Community and		
14			Economic		
15			Development		
16	PRJ001030	MCC - Land	General Obligation	\$	1,000,000
17		Management - HCD	Bonds –		
18			Community and		
19			Economic		
20			Development		
21	PRJ002678	Middle Neighborhood	General Obligation	\$	400,000
22		Implementation	Bonds –		
23			Community and		
24			Economic		
25			Development		
26	PRJ003398	Park Circle Property	Pimlico Area	\$	494,000
27		Acquisition	Impact Grant -		
28			VLT Revenue		
29	PRJ003399	Park Heights Scattered	Pimlico Area	\$	390,000
30		Site Housing Redev.	Impact Grant -		
31		(BRBE CDC)	VLT Revenue		
32	PRJ002931	Park West Health	Pimlico Area	\$	500,000
33		System Capital	Impact Grant -		
34		Expansion	VLT Revenue		
35	PRJ002437	Poppleton Acquisition,	General Obligation	\$	200,000
36		Demolition &	Bonds –		
37		Relocation	Community and		
38			Economic		
39			Development		
40	PRJ002434	SE Balt.	General Obligation	\$	500,000
41		Redevelopment	Bonds - Affordable		
42		Affordable Housing	Housing		

Council Bill 24-0521

1		PRJ001573	Southeast Baltimore	General Funds	\$ 3,000,000
2			Redevelopment		
3		PRJ000590	Upton	General Funds	\$ 500,000
4		PRJ000684	Upton Future	General Obligation	\$ 400,000
5			Development Site	Bonds –	
6				Community and	
7				Economic	
8				Development	
9	Mayorality	PRJ003260	B&O Railroad	General Obligation	\$ 100,000
10			Museum Climate	Bonds –	
11			Control System	Community and	
12				Economic	
13				Development	
14		PRJ003259	Baltimore Center	General Obligation	\$ 100,000
15			Stage Elevator	Bonds –	
16				Community and	
17				Economic	
18				Development	
19		PRJ000016	Baltimore City	General Obligation	\$ 100,000
20			Heritage Area Small	Bonds –	
21			Capital Grants	Community and	
22				Economic	
23				Development	
24		PRJ003258	BOPA School 33	General Obligation	\$ 50,000
25			Maintenance	Bonds –	
26				Community and	
27				Economic	
28				Development	
29		PRJ000796	Capital Project	General Funds	\$ (242,000)
30			Priorities		
31		PRJ003251	Everyman Theater	General Obligation	\$ 100,000
32			Improvements	Bonds –	
33				Community and	
34				Economic	
35				Development	
36		PRJ001568	Finance Technology	General Funds	\$ (300,000)
37			Reserve		

Council Bill 24-0521

1		PRJ003249	Great Black in Wax	General Obligation	\$	200,000
2			Museum New Exhibit	Bonds –		
3				Community and		
4				Economic		
5				Development		
6		PRJ002427	Maryland Zoo in	General Obligation	\$	150,000
7			Baltimore	Bonds –		
8			Accessibility	Community and		
9			Improvements	Economic		
10				Development		
11		PRJ003247	Mt. Clare Museum	General Obligation	\$	175,000
12			House Roof and	Bonds –		
13			Infiltration	Community and		
14			Remediation	Economic		
15				Development		
16		PRJ003245	Port Discovery Atrium	General Obligation	\$	75,000
17			Improvements	Bonds –		
18				Community and		
19				Economic		
20				Development		
21		PRJ003354	Rash Field Park	General Obligation	\$	2,000,000
22			Phase 2	Bonds – Public		
23				Infrastructure		
24	M-R:	PRJ002123	Armistead Gardens	General Obligation	\$	1,250,000
25	Baltimore City		243	Bonds - Schools		
26	Public Schools					
27		PRJ002877	Benjamin Franklin	General Obligation	\$	1,100,000
28			High School	Bonds - Schools		
29			Renovation			
30		PRJ002878	Edmondson High	General Obligation	\$	1,100,000
31			School Renovation	Bonds - Schools		
32		PRJ002475	Furley Elementary	General Obligation	\$	2,500,000
33			School Replacement	Bonds - Schools		
34		PRJ002352	Marie G Farring 203	General Obligation	\$	1,000,000
35				Bonds - Schools		
36		PRJ002876	Northeast Middle	General Obligation	\$	1,000,000
37			School Building #49	Bonds - Schools		
38			Renovation			
39		PRJ002071	Programmatic Space	General Obligation	\$	500,000
40			Upgrades	Bonds - Schools		

Council Bill 24-0521

1		PRJ001287	Systemic	General Obligation	\$ 10,550,000	
2			Improvements	Bonds - Schools		
3	M-R: Office of Information and Technology	PRJ003238	Tax Application	General Funds	\$ 4,167,000	
4			Modernization			
5						
6						
7		PRJ003119	Permitting	General Funds	\$ 2,155,281	
8			PRJ003238	Tax Application	Other Capital	\$ 3,000,000
9			Modernization	Funds		
10				General Funds	\$ 3,413,359	
11						
12		PRJ003118	Unifier	General Funds	\$ 1,431,360	
13	Parking Authority	PRJ003305	Baltimore Street	Revenue Bonds	\$ 1,000,000	
14			Garage Elevator			
15		PRJ003346	Fire Suppression	Revenue Bonds	\$ 250,000	
16			System Repairs			
17		PRJ003307	Franklin Street Garage	Revenue Bonds	\$ 1,000,000	
18			Elevator			
19		PRJ003331	Garage Lighting	Revenue Bonds	\$ 205,000	
20			Upgrades			
21		PRJ003315	Garage Structural	Revenue Bonds	\$ 245,000	
22			Assessments			
23	PRJ003343	Misc. Other Non-	Revenue Bonds	\$ 250,000		
24		Structural Capital				
25		Repairs				
26	PRJ003344	Paving/ Subsurface	Revenue Bonds	\$ 250,000		
27		Repair of Parking Lots				
28	PRJ003342	Plumbing/Draining	Revenue Bonds	\$ 250,000		
29		Repairs				
30	Planning	PRJ003402	Candystripe Basketball	Pimlico Area	\$ 145,000	
31			Court Renovation	Impact Grant -		
32				VLT Revenue		
33		PRJ003403	Dayspring Early	Pimlico Area	\$ 89,000	
34			Learning Center	Impact Grant -		
35			Renovation	VLT Revenue		

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1 **Public Works**

2	<i>Solid Waste</i>	PRJ002517	Eastside Transfer Station	General Funds	\$ 750,000
3					
4		PRJ003016	FY25 - Quarantine Road Landfill Compliance	General Obligation Bonds – Public Infrastructure	\$ 1,500,000
5					
6					
7		PRJ000188	Quarantine Road Landfill Expansion	General Obligation Bonds – Public Infrastructure	\$ 3,000,000
8					
9					
10		PRJ003117	Rail Transfer Station	General Obligation Bonds – Public Infrastructure	\$ 500,000
11					
12					
13		PRJ002510	Solid Waste Facility Health and Safety Improvements	General Obligation Bonds – Public Infrastructure	\$ 1,500,000
14					
15					
16	<i>Stormwater</i>	PRJ000904	Citywide Stream Restoration	Revenue Bonds	\$ 12,000,000
17					
18				Utility Revenue	\$ 10,000,000
19		PRJ002589	MS4 BMP Monitoring	Revenue Bonds	\$ 5,940,000
20		PRJ002597	Herring Run 84" Water Main Stream Restoration	Revenue Bonds	\$ 864,000
21					
22					
23		PRJ002940	Outfall Stabilization	Revenue Bonds	\$ 10,000,000
24		PRJ002690	Lower Stony Run Reach 3 Repair	Revenue Bonds	\$ 594,000
25					
26		PRJ003180	Middle Branch Resiliency Initiative	State Grants	\$ 10,800,000
27					
28		PRJ002415	MS4 Permit Requirements	Revenue Bonds	\$ 6,000,000
29					
30		PRJ002543	Clifton Park - Enviro. Restoration Bundle 13	Revenue Bonds	\$ 603,774
31					
32		PRJ002935	Hillen Road and 35th Street Storm Drain Improvement	Revenue Bonds	\$ 5,000,000
33					
34					

Council Bill 24-0521

1		PRJ002938	East Fort Ave Drainage	Revenue Bonds	\$ 500,000
2			Improvement Project		
3		PRJ002939	Drainage Study and	Revenue Bonds	\$ 1,000,000
4			Design		
5		PRJ002509	Gwynns Falls Drainage	Revenue Bonds	\$ 1,050,000
6		PRJ002934	Drainage Repairs and	Revenue Bonds	\$ 7,190,000
7			Improvements at		
8			various Locations		
9		PRJ003270	Stormwater Masterplan	Revenue Bonds	\$ 500,000
10	<i>Wastewater</i>	PRJ002217	Proj 1303.2 Lg	County Grants	\$ 1,105,000
11			Sewers/Intercep		
12		PRJ002216	Jones Falls Sewershed	Revenue Bonds	\$ 1,500,000
13			Inflow		
14		PRJ002954	Patapsco Centrate	Revenue Bonds	\$ 1,382,400
15			Treatment Facilities		
16				County Grants	\$ 2,938,000
17		PRJ002220	Proj 1303.1 Lg	Revenue Bonds	\$ 1,850,000
18			Sewers/Intercep		
19				County Grants	\$ 1,400,000
20		PRJ002217	Proj 1303.2 Lg	Revenue Bonds	\$ 1,465,000
21			Sewers/Intercep		
22		PRJ003151	Rainfall/Flow	County Grants	\$ 2,563,000
23			Monitoring Services -		
24			Sanitary Sewer System		
25			Phase II		
26				Revenue Bonds	\$ 2,563,000
27		PRJ003285	Low Level Sewershed	Utility Revenue	\$ 900,000
28			Inflow and Infiltration		
29			Reduction - Project 03		
30		PRJ003286	Low Level Sewershed	Utility Revenue	\$ 7,200,000
31			Inflow and Infiltration		
32			Reduction - Project 05		

Council Bill 24-0521

1	PRJ003287	Jones Falls Sewershed	Revenue Bonds	\$	800,000
2		Inflow and Infiltration			
3		Reduction - Project 03			
4	PRJ003142	Southwest Diversion	Revenue Bonds	\$	183,000
5		Improvements Phase II			
6			County Grants	\$	520,000
7	PRJ003288	Sanitary Sewer along	Revenue Bonds	\$	2,478,000
8		Fairfax Road and			
9		Westchester Road			
10	PRJ003145	Construction Mgmt	Revenue Bonds	\$	2,500,000
11		Serv - Wastewater			
12		Collections System			
13	PRJ003149	Construction Mgmt	Revenue Bonds	\$	600,000
14		Serv - Wastewater			
15		Collection System			
16	PRJ003289	Back River Centrate	Revenue Bonds	\$	2,650,000
17		Treatment Facility			
18			County Grants	\$	2,650,000
19	PRJ000461	Sludge Blend Tank	County Grants	\$	25,432,000
20		Rehabilitation			
21			Revenue Bonds	\$	11,968,000
22	PRJ002832	Quad Avenue Pump	Revenue Bonds	\$	500,000
23		Station Rehabilitation			
24	PRJ002831	Activated Plant 3	County Grants	\$	1,100,000
25		Rehab at BRWWTP			
26			Utility Revenue	\$	1,100,000
27	PRJ000380	Patapsco Headworks	State Grants	\$	5,000,000
28	PRJ000922	Rehabilitation Stony	Utility Revenue	\$	308,000
29		Run Pumping			
30			Revenue Bonds	\$	293,000

Council Bill 24-0521

1			County Grants	\$	16,000
2		PRJ001426	Eastern Ave Pumping	Revenue Bonds	\$ 1,836,000
3			Station		
4		PRJ002958	Jones Falls Pumping	Revenue Bonds	\$ 8,000,000
5			Station Capacity		
6			Upgrade		
7		PRJ000630	Pat Clarifier	Revenue Bonds	\$ 16,768,000
8			Rehabilitation		
9			County Grants	\$	35,632,000
10		PRJ000744	Water Co1326 SCADA	Revenue Bonds	\$ 352,000
11			and DCS Master		
12			County Grants	\$	748,000
13	<i>Water</i>	PRJ003224	Loch Raven Road over	Revenue Bonds	\$ 324,000
14			Minebank Run		
15			County Grants	\$	216,000
16		PRJ001105	Prettyboy Bridge Deck	Revenue Bonds	\$ 1,296,000
17			County Grants	\$	864,000
18		PRJ000969	Building Improvement	Revenue Bonds	\$ 324,000
19			Liberty Dam		
20			County Grants	\$	216,000
21		PRJ001943	Liberty Reservoir Dam	Revenue Bonds	\$ 129,600
22			Crest		
23			County Grants	\$	86,400
24		PRJ000007	Montebello Lake	Revenue Bonds	\$ 5,100,000
25			Dredging		
26			County Grants	\$	3,400,000

Council Bill 24-0521

1	PRJ002225	Mount St Water Main	Utility Revenue	\$ 281,000
2		Replace		
3	PRJ001687	TR 19308 Warren Road	Revenue Bonds	\$ 11,340,000
4		Bridge		
5			County Grants	\$ 7,560,000
6	PRJ001395	Urgent Needs Water	County Grants	\$ 1,080,000
7		Facilities		
8			Revenue Bonds	\$ 1,620,000
9	PRJ002966	Water Main Anode	Utility Revenue	\$ 3,240,000
10		Installation		
11	PRJ000191	Watershed Bridge	Revenue Bonds	\$ 648,000
12		Maintenance		
13			County Grants	\$ 432,000
14	PRJ001475	Watershed	Revenue Bonds	\$ 3,240,000
15		Comprehensive Plan		
16	PRJ001562	Cromwell PS	Revenue Bonds	\$ 23,055,000
17		Rehabilitation		
18			County Grants	\$ 20,445,000
19	PRJ001333	Montebello Finished	Revenue Bonds	\$ 6,000,000
20			County Grants	\$ 4,000,000
21	PRJ002235	Montebello Solar Panel	Revenue Bonds	\$ 3,614,928
22			State Grants	\$ 1,790,000
23			County Grants	\$ 2,409,952
24	PRJ001194	Lab Facility	Revenue Bonds	\$ 324,000
25		Montebello		
26			County Grants	\$ 216,000

Council Bill 24-0521

1		PRJ002223	Madison Street WM	Utility Revenue	\$ 5,800,000
2					
3		PRJ002563	Water Main	Revenue Bonds	\$ 17,304,000
4			Replacement at Various		
5			Locations		
6		PRJ002569	On-Call Design &	Utility Revenue	\$ 5,454,000
7			Engineering Services		
8		PRJ000694	Barclay and Vicinity	Utility Revenue	\$ 10,300,000
9					
10		PRJ000874	Fells Point and West	Utility Revenue	\$ 4,100,000
11			Canton		
12		PRJ000669	Replace Reisterstown	Revenue Bonds	\$ 7,375,000
13			Rd		
14				Utility Revenue	\$ 5,825,000
15		PRJ002230	Yale Heights Water	Revenue Bonds	\$ 14,376,000
16			Main Replacement		
17	Recreation and	PRJ002880	Athletic Court	General Obligation	\$ 300,000
18	Parks		Resurfacing	Bonds – Public	
19				Infrastructure	
20		PRJ003348	Bocek Park - Phase II	General Obligation	\$ 250,000
21			Athletic Field Imp	Bonds – Public	
22				Infrastructure	
23		PRJ002488	Cab Calloway Legends	General Obligation	\$ 200,000
24			Sq Park	Bonds – Public	
25				Infrastructure	
26		PRJ002143	CHOICE City Spring	General Obligation	\$ 900,000
27			Park Imp (Phase I and	Bonds – Public	
28			II)	Infrastructure	
29				State Funds	\$ 1,300,000
30		PRJ001539	Community Parks and	General Obligation	\$ 150,000
31			Playgrounds	Bonds – Public	
32				Infrastructure	
33		PRJ001672	Druid Park Comm	State Funds	\$ 250,000
34			Center Active		

Council Bill 24-0521

1	PRJ003235	Florence Cummins	General Obligation	\$ 1,000,000
2		Park	Bonds – Public	
3			Infrastructure	
4	PRJ003235	Florence Cummins	Casino Area Local	\$ 2,500,000
5		Park	Impact Grant -	
6			VLT Revenue	
7	PRJ001540	Gwynns Falls Athletic	General Obligation	\$ 1,250,000
8		Fields Renovation	Bonds – Public	
9			Infrastructure	
10	PRJ002879	Herring Run - Halls	State Funds	\$ 500,000
11		Springs Playground		
12	PRJ002501	Rawlings	General Funds	\$ 250,000
13		Conservatory - Palm		
14		House		
15			State Funds	\$ 750,000
16	PRJ001004	Irvington Field at Fred	State Funds	\$ 1,000,000
17		B. Leidig Recreation		
18		Center		
19	PRJ001089	Jones Falls Greenway	General Obligation	\$ 1,250,000
20		Phase V D	Bonds – Public	
21			Infrastructure	
22	PRJ002886	Lillian Jones	State Funds	\$ 700,000
23		Recreation Center		
24		Improvements		
25	PRJ002161	North Harford Park	General Obligation	\$ 750,000
26		Improvement	Bonds – Public	
27			Infrastructure	
28			State Funds	\$ 3,000,000
29	PRJ003220	Park Bldg Reno -	General Obligation	\$ 250,000
30		Robert C Marshall Rec	Bonds – Public	
31		Center	Infrastructure	
32	PRJ002629	Patterson Park Athletic	General Obligation	\$ 100,000
33		Fields	Bonds – Public	
34			Infrastructure	
35	PRJ002709	Solo Gibbs Park-	Casino Area Local	\$ (300,000)
36		Phase I Construction	Impact Grant -	
37			VLT Revenue	

Council Bill 24-0521

1		PRJ002154	Solo Gibbs Recreation Center - Phase II	Casino Area Local Impact Grant - VLT Revenue	\$ 800,000
2					
3					
4		PRJ002497	Tree Baltimore Program	General Obligation Bonds – Public Infrastructure	\$ 200,000
5					
6					
7		PRJ003218	William McAbee Pool	General Obligation Bonds – Public Infrastructure	\$ 650,000
8					
9					
10		PRJ001886	Youth Campground Gwynns Falls	General Obligation Bonds – Public Infrastructure	\$ 550,000
11					
12					
13				Federal Funds	\$ 500,000
14	Transportation	PRJ003096	25th St/Huntingdon Ave Rehab - Greenmount Ave to 29th St	General Funds (HUR Eligible)	\$ 200,000
15					
16					
17					
18		PRJ003096	25th St/Huntingdon Ave Rehab - Greenmount Ave to 29th St	Federal Funds	\$ 800,000
19					
20					
21					
22		PRJ003121	ADA Accommodation Requests and Remediation	General Funds (HUR Eligible)	\$ 155,000
23					
24					
25		PRJ003139	Annual Urgent Needs Bridge Repairs	General Funds (HUR Eligible)	\$ 1,000,000
26					
27		PRJ003200	Baltimore Greenway Trail - Highlandtown-Greektown Connection	General Funds (HUR Eligible)	\$ 450,000
28					
29					
30		PRJ003095	Baltimore Greenway Trails Network: Boston Street Corridor	General Funds (HUR Eligible)	\$ 60,000
31					
32					
33				State Funds	\$ 300,000
34		PRJ003152	Belair Road Complete Streets Phase III	General Funds (HUR Eligible)	\$ 100,000
35					
36				Federal Funds	\$ 400,000

Council Bill 24-0521

1	PRJ002835	Bike Counters	State Funds	\$ 98,400
2		Installation Program -		
3		Bikeways Network		
4	PRJ002365	Bike Masterplan	General Funds	\$ 135,000
5		Eutaw Place	(HUR Eligible)	
6	PRJ002178	Bikeways Greensway	General Funds	\$ 600,000
7		Trails Nort	(HUR Eligible)	
8			Federal Funds	\$ 2,400,000
9	PRJ003146	Broadway Intersection	General Funds	\$ 120,000
10		Improvements	(HUR Eligible)	
11			Federal Funds	\$ 480,000
12	PRJ002893	Camden Street	General Funds	\$ (650,000)
13		Skywalk Removal	(HUR Eligible)	
14	PRJ003204	Cecil ESL Safe Routes	General Funds	\$ 200,000
15		to School Grant Award	(HUR Eligible)	
16			Federal Funds	\$ 425,000
17	PRJ003207	Citywide Bike Master	General Funds	\$ 150,000
18		Plan - Bicycle and	(HUR Eligible)	
19		Pedestrian Count		
20		Program		
21	PRJ003211	Citywide Mass	General Funds	\$ 175,000
22		Evacuation Resources	(HUR Eligible)	
23		Planning & GIS		
24		Dashboard		
25	PRJ003127	Communications	Federal Funds	\$ 4,000,000
26		Upgrade - Wireless		
27	PRJ003107	Complete Streets	General Funds	\$ 500,000
28		Studies and Initiatives	(HUR Eligible)	
29	PRJ001716	Concrete Roadway	General Funds	\$ 2,741,250
30		Slab Repairs	(HUR Eligible)	
31	PRJ001772	Construction Reserve	Federal Funds	\$ 10,000,000
32		Unallotted		
33	PRJ003114	Curb Repair-Slab	General Funds	\$ 1,360,000
34		Repair-ADA Ramp	(HUR Eligible)	
35		Upgrades Citywide		

Council Bill 24-0521

1	PRJ001999	Dartmouth Glen	General Funds	\$ 2,300,000
2		Retaining Wall	(HUR Eligible)	
3		Replacement		
4	PRJ003102	Druid Hill	General Funds	\$ 150,000
5		Ave/McCulloh St	(HUR Eligible)	
6		Two-Way Study		
7	PRJ002908	Druid Park Lake Dr	General Funds	\$ 300,000
8		Complete Sts	(HUR Eligible)	
9		Reconstruction		
10			Federal Funds	\$ 6,000,000
11	PRJ000840	Environmental	General Funds	\$ 41,000
12		Assessment Penn and	(HUR Eligible)	
13		Curtis		
14	PRJ003103	Fayette Street Safety	General Funds	\$ 250,000
15		Study and Road Diet	(HUR Eligible)	
16	PRJ000598	Ferry Boat Program	State Funds	\$ 1,600,000
17			Federal Funds	\$ 5,086,250
18			General Funds	\$ 458,750
19			(HUR Eligible)	
20	PRJ003104	Franklin-Mulberry	General Funds	\$ 400,000
21		Safety Initiative	(HUR Eligible)	
22	PRJ003144	FY25 Citywide Bike	State Funds	\$ 326,000
23		Master Plan - Bike and		
24		Pedestrian		
25		Improvements		
26	PRJ003300	Green Meadow	General Funds	\$ 500,000
27		Parkway Pedestrian	(HUR Eligible)	
28		Bridge		
29	PRJ002901	Greenway Middle	General Funds	\$ 19,000
30		Branch Network	(HUR Eligible)	
31		Phase 2		
32			Federal Funds	\$ 75,000
33	PRJ003091	Hamilton Avenue	General Funds	\$ 230,000
34		Streetscape	(HUR Eligible)	

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1	PRJ002913	Hanover Street	General Funds	\$ 10,000,000
2		Corridor and Vietnam	(HUR Eligible)	
3		Veterans Memorial		
4		Bridge NEPA Study		
5	PRJ003205	Harford Ave Corridor	General Funds	\$ 400,000
6		Plan and	(HUR Eligible)	
7		Implementation		
8	PRJ002897	Hillen Road Bridge	General Funds	\$ 120,000
9		Over Chinquapin Run	(HUR Eligible)	
10			Federal Funds	\$ 480,000
11	PRJ002904	Johnston Square	General Funds	\$ 200,000
12		Improvements	(HUR Eligible)	
13			Federal Funds	\$ 3,440,000
14	PRJ003097	Keith Avenue Rehab -	General Funds	\$ 200,000
15		Broening Highway to	(HUR Eligible)	
16		S Clinton Street		
17			Federal Funds	\$ 800,000
18	PRJ002896	Kelly Avenue Bridge	General Funds	\$ 200,000
19		Over Jones Falls (BC	(HUR Eligible)	
20		3406)		
21			Federal Funds	\$ 800,000
22	PRJ003136	Local Roadway	General Funds	\$ 5,000,000
23		Resurfacing; FHWA	(HUR Eligible)	
24		ADA Curb Ramp		
25		Construction		
26	PRJ001518	Madison and Milton	General Funds	\$ 479,000
27		and Edison TR19305	(HUR Eligible)	
28			Federal Funds	\$ 578,000
29	PRJ003130	Materials and	General Funds	\$ 300,000
30		Compliance Testing	(HUR Eligible)	
31	PRJ001236	N. Fremont and	General Funds	\$ 500,000
32		Lafayette TR19304	(HUR Eligible)	

Council Bill 24-0521

1			Federal Funds	\$ 200,000
2	PRJ002526	Neighborhood Traffic	General Funds	\$ 1,000,000
3		Calming	(HUR Eligible)	
4	PRJ002910	Oldtown Mall	General Funds	\$ 250,000
5		Improvements	(HUR Eligible)	
6	PRJ003148	Orleans and Gay Street	General Funds	\$ 400,000
7		Intersection Imp	(HUR Eligible)	
8	PRJ002903	Orleans St Rehab (N	Federal Funds	\$ 2,500,000
9		Washington St to N		
10		Ellwood Ave)		
11	PRJ001436	Park Heights, Rogers,	Federal Funds	\$ 575,000
12		and Strath TR19303		
13	PRJ001360	Patapsco and	General Funds	\$ 1,450,000
14		Magnolia TR19307	(HUR Eligible)	
15			Federal Funds	\$ 4,772,000
16	PRJ003206	Patapsco Ave Multi-	General Funds	\$ 253,000
17		Modal Study	(HUR Eligible)	
18	PRJ003106	Pedestrian Safety	Federal Funds	\$ 3,600,000
19		Improvements with		
20		HSIP Grant		
21			General Funds	\$ 900,000
22			(HUR Eligible)	
23	PRJ002902	Pennsylvania Ave	Federal Funds	\$ 4,000,000
24		Corridor Imp (North		
25		Ave to MLK Blvd)		
26	PRJ002532	Perring Pky Ramp	General Funds	\$ 300,000
27		Bridge Over Herring	(HUR Eligible)	
28		Run (BC 3203)		
29	PRJ003210	Potomac Street	Federal Funds	\$ 569,000
30		Cycletrack Phase II		
31	PRJ002895	Pulaski Hwy Bridge	General Funds	\$ 150,000
32		Over Herring Run (BC	(HUR Eligible)	
33		4211)		
34			Federal Funds	\$ 600,000

Council Bill 24-0521

1	PRJ003209	RAISE Corridor West	General Funds	\$ 340,000
2		Baltimore Shared Use	(HUR Eligible)	
3		Path		
4	PRJ003116	Reconstruction of	General Funds	\$ 1,450,000
5		Alleys City Wide	(HUR Eligible)	
6			Other Capital	\$ 350,000
7			Funds	
8	PRJ002001	Rehabilitation of	General Funds	\$ 3,500,000
9		Promenade Bulkhead	(HUR Eligible)	
10	PRJ001326	Remington Av Bridge	Federal Funds	\$ 100,000
11		and Stoney Run		
12	PRJ002926	Resurfacing -	General Funds	\$ 3,500,000
13		Northeast	(HUR Eligible)	
14	PRJ002923	Resurfacing -	General Funds	\$ 3,500,000
15		Northwest	(HUR Eligible)	
16	PRJ002925	Resurfacing -	General Funds	\$ 3,500,000
17		Southeast	(HUR Eligible)	
18	PRJ002924	Resurfacing -	General Funds	\$ 3,500,000
19		Southwest	(HUR Eligible)	
20	PRJ003110	Resurfacing JOC -	General Funds	\$ 4,000,000
21		Urgent Needs	(HUR Eligible)	
22	PRJ003128	Resurfacing Northeast	General Funds	\$ 4,500,000
23			(HUR Eligible)	
24	PRJ003125	Resurfacing Northwest	General Funds	\$ 4,500,000
25			(HUR Eligible)	
26	PRJ003129	Resurfacing Southeast	General Funds	\$ 4,500,000
27			(HUR Eligible)	
28	PRJ003126	Resurfacing Southwest	General Funds	\$ 4,500,000
29			(HUR Eligible)	
30	PRJ002010	Russell St Bridge;	General Funds	\$ 60,000
31		Monroe St Ramp over	(HUR Eligible)	
32		CSX		
33	PRJ002906	Russell St Rehab;	General Funds	\$ 900,000
34		Russell St Viaduct to	(HUR Eligible)	
35		City Line		
36			Federal Funds	\$ 3,600,000

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1	PRJ002894	Russell St Viaduct	General Funds	\$ 350,000
2		Over Ostend St and	(HUR Eligible)	
3		CSX		
4			Federal Funds	\$ 1,400,000
5	PRJ003302	Safe Streets 4 All	Federal Funds	\$ 9,920,000
6	PRJ003208	School Safety	General Funds	\$ 800,000
7		Improvements	(HUR Eligible)	
8	PRJ003115	Sidewalk	General Funds	\$ 4,100,000
9		Reconstruction	(HUR Eligible)	
10		(Repair)		
11	PRJ002918	Sinclair Lane Corridor	General Funds	\$ 500,000
12		Improvements	(HUR Eligible)	
13	PRJ003131	Toward Zero - Traffic	General Funds	\$ 2,753,000
14		Safety Improvements	(HUR Eligible)	
15	PRJ003124	Traffic Safety	General Funds	\$ 3,000,000
16		Improvements	(HUR Eligible)	
17		Citywide		
18	PRJ003199	Traffic Signal	General Funds	\$ 100,000
19		Reconstruction - 10	(HUR Eligible)	
20		Locations Citywide		
21			Federal Funds	\$ 400,000
22	PRJ003150	Traffic Signal	General Funds	\$ 480,000
23		Rewiring	(HUR Eligible)	
24			Federal Funds	\$ 1,920,000
25	PRJ002552	Transportation	General Funds	\$ 1,420,000
26		Management Center	(HUR Eligible)	
27		Upgrade		
28			Federal Funds	\$ 5,680,000
29	PRJ001950	Vision Zero/Bike	Federal Funds	\$ 1,005,453
30		Const TR21016		

Council Bill 24-0521

1	PRJ002905	W North Ave	Federal Funds	\$ 2,000,000
2		Pedestrian Safety Imp		
3		(Mt Royal Ave to		
4		Hilton St)		
5	PRJ003212	West Baltimore	General Funds	\$ 200,000
6		Multimodal	(HUR Eligible)	
7		Improvements		
8	PRJ002536	Wolfe or Washington	State Funds	\$ 160,000
9		Street Bike Facility		

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

13 **SECTION 4. AND BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED,** That:

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

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

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

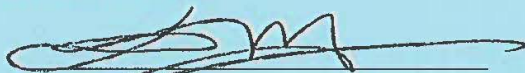
Council Bill 24-0521

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

3	Fund Name	Operating	Capital	Total
4	General	\$ 2,242,700,000	\$ 105,000,000	\$ 2,347,700,000
5	Special Revenue	214,010,205	-	214,010,205
6	Federal	206,642,415	92,455,703	299,098,118
7	State	154,502,278	59,792,400	214,294,678
8	Water Utility	226,585,785	35,000,000	261,585,785
9	Parking Management	31,105,934	-	31,105,934
10	Special Grant	1,588,432	-	1,588,432
11	Stormwater Utility	32,027,999	10,000,000	42,027,999
12	Wastewater Utility	342,132,523	9,508,000	351,640,523
13	Conduit Enterprise	8,635,619	-	8,635,619
14	Parking Enterprise	17,280,400	-	17,280,400
15	General Obligation Bonds	-	80,000,000	80,000,000
16	Revenue Bonds	-	208,450,702	208,450,702
17	Other	-	\$132,247,352	\$186,755,352
18	GRAND TOTAL	\$ 3,477,211,590	\$ 732,454,157	\$ 4,209,665,747

Council Bill 24-0521


APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF ESTIMATES



PRESIDENT



MAYOR



COMPTROLLER



ACTING DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS



CITY SOLICITOR

BOARD OF ESTIMATES

May 1, 2024
DATE

[Signature]
C.F.R.K.

Council Bill 24-0521

Certified as duly passed this 17 day of June, 2024



President, Baltimore City Council

Certified as duly delivered to His Honor, the Mayor,

this 17 day of June, 2024



Chief Clerk

Approved this 24 day of June, 2024



Mayor, Baltimore City

Approved for Form and Legal Sufficiency
This 24th Day of June, 2023.

Elena R. DiPietro

Chief Solicitor

Annual Property Tax Ordinance

CITY OF BALTIMORE
ORDINANCE **24** - 345
Council Bill 24-0522

Introduced by: The Council President
At the request of: The Administration (Department of Finance)
Introduced and read first time: May 1, 2024
Assigned to: Ways and Means Committee
Committee Report: Favorable
Council action: Adopted
Read second time: June 17, 2024

AN ORDINANCE CONCERNING

Annual Property Tax – Fiscal Year 2025

FOR the purpose of providing a tax for the use of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore for the period July 1, 2024, through June 30, 2025; 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, 2024, through June 30, 2025, 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, 2024, through June 30, 2025, the semiannual payment service charge to be imposed under State Tax-Property Article § 10-204.3 is 1.210%.

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

EXPLANATION: CAPITALS indicate matter added to existing law.
[Brackets] indicate matter deleted from existing law.
Underlining indicates matter added to the bill by amendment.
~~Strike-out~~ indicates matter stricken from the bill by amendment or deleted from existing law by amendment.

dlr24-1514(2)-3rd/17Jun24
prop-tax/cc24-0522-3rd Reader/bgj:frf

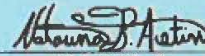
Council Bill 24-0522

Certified as duly passed this 17 day of June, 2024



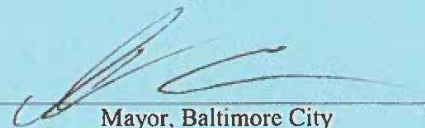
President, Baltimore City Council

Certified as duly delivered to His Honor, the Mayor,
this 17 day of June, 2024



Chief Clerk

Approved this 24 day of Jun, 2024



Mayor, Baltimore City

Approved for Form and Legal Sufficiency
This 18th Day of June, 2024.

Elena R. DiPietro

Chief Solicitor

Budgetary Authority and Process

ART. VI, § 1

BALTIMORE CITY CHARTER

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.

Editor's Note: For statutory requirements governing the proposal, adoption, and publication of administrative rules and regulations, see General Provisions Article, Title 4 {"Administrative Procedure Act – Regulations"}.

§ 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.

BOARD OF ESTIMATES

ART. VI, § 4

(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.

ART. VI, § 1

BALTIMORE CITY CHARTER

§ 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.

BOARD OF ESTIMATES

ART. VI, § 6

(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.

ART. VI, § 7

BALTIMORE CITY CHARTER

(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.*

- (1) ON 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 hold public hearings on the proposed Ordinance of Estimates.
- (2) 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:
 - (i) amounts fixed by state or federal law;
 - (ii) amounts for the Fire Department established by a board of arbitration and included in the proposed Ordinance of Estimates; and
 - (iii) amounts for the payment of the interest and principal of the municipal debt.

12/08/22

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BOARD OF ESTIMATES

ART. VI, § 7

(b) Increases and additions.

- (1) Except as provided in this subsection, the City Council does not have the power to increase the amounts fixed by the Board or to add any amount for any new purpose in the proposed Ordinance of Estimates.
- (2) (i) By a majority vote of its members, the City Council may increase items of appropriation within the general fund or add items within the general fund for new purposes provided that:
 - (A) the aggregate amount of the increase does not exceed the aggregate amount by which the City Council has reduced or eliminated from the Ordinance of Estimates under subsection (a) of this section;
 - (B) the increases authorized by this subsection do not derive from the reduction or elimination of revenue, which by law, contract, or regulation must be used to support appropriations for specific purposes; and
 - (C) an item added for a new purpose is or will be authorized by legislation separate and apart from the Ordinance of Estimates.
- (ii) In no event, however, may:
 - (A) the total amount of the Operating Budget or the Capital Budget, as amended by the City Council, exceed the total amount of the Operating Budget or Capital Budget, respectively, as proposed by the Board of Estimates; or
 - (B) any increase or addition be made to or for any item described in subsection (a)(2)(i), (ii), or (iii) of this section.
- (3) If the carrying out of a particular program, purpose, activity, or project depends on 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 on that action.
(*Res. 20-025, ratified Nov. 3, 2020, effective July 1, 2022.*)

(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.

ART. VI, § 8

BALTIMORE CITY CHARTER

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.*

- (1) 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.
- (2) Additional appropriations are permitted during the fiscal year only in the following circumstances and under the following conditions:

(i) *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 on 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 those 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.

BOARD OF ESTIMATES

ART. VI, § 9

(ii) *Unanticipated grants.*

Grants from private or governmental sources that could not be expected with reasonable certainty at the time of the formulation of the proposed Ordinance of Estimates 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.

(iii) *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 that 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.

(Res. 20-025, ratified Nov. 3, 2020, effective July 1, 2022.)

(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

**ARTICLE VII
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS**

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

§ 5. Department of Finance: Established.

There is a Department of Finance, the head of which shall be the Director of Finance.

§ 6. Department of Finance: Director.

(a) *Duties; Qualifications.*

The Director of Finance shall supervise and direct the Department. The Director shall have substantial experience in financial administration.

(b) *Appointment; Term.*

The Director shall be appointed, must be confirmed, and shall serve, pursuant to Article IV, Section 6.

(c) *Salary.*

The Director's salary shall be set in the Ordinance of Estimates.

§ 7. Department of Finance: Deputy Director; Employees.

(a) *Deputy – Appointment.*

The Director shall appoint a Deputy Director of Finance pursuant to this section.

(b) *Deputy – As Acting Director.*

Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Director, or whenever the Director shall be incapacitated or otherwise unavailable for duty for any cause, the Deputy Director appointed pursuant to this section shall be the Acting Director.

(c) *Other employees.*

The Director may appoint such other employees as provided in the Ordinance of Estimates.

§ 8. Department of Finance: Budget preparation.

In accordance with rules established by the Board of Estimates, the Department shall prepare the preliminary operating budget for the consideration of the Board of Estimates, shall make reports and recommendations on the capital budget and capital improvement program, and shall otherwise participate in the making of the proposed Ordinance of Estimates.

§ 9. Department of Finance: Budget administration.

Under the direction of the Board of Estimates, the Director shall implement the Ordinance of Estimates. In the interest of economy and efficiency, the Director shall survey the administration and organization of municipal agencies to support the Director's recommendations to the Board of Estimates on the budget requests of the agencies and the Director's reports to the Mayor on measures which might be taken to improve the organization and administration of City government.

Supplemental Appropriations and Transfers

Expenditures for each adopted annual budget may not legally exceed appropriations at the agency level. Administratively, the Department of Finance has the authority to transfer appropriations between activities within the same program of an agency. The Board of Estimates has the authority to transfer appropriations between services 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 approved by the Board of Estimates and the City Council.

The table below summarizes supplemental appropriations that were approved by the Board of Estimates and City Council to amend the Fiscal 2024 Adopted Budget.

Agency	Amount	Reason
Multiple	\$57,700,000	Fiscal 2023 closeout supplemental to carry forward appropriation for multi-year expenditures. Approved by the Board of Estimates in October 2023.
MR-Art and Culture (BOPA)	\$581,334	Quarterly restoration of funding. Approved by City Council in October 2023.
MR-Art and Culture (BOPA)	\$581,334	Quarterly restoration of funding. Approved by City Council in January 2024.
MR-Art and Culture (BOPA)	\$581,334	Quarterly restoration of funding. Approved by City Council in April 2024.
Total	\$59,444,002	

COVID-19 Federal Aid

Federal aid served as a lifeline for the City through the COVID-19 pandemic. Since the onset of the pandemic, the City has been receiving federal support to offset costs associated with the response and impacts of COVID-19 on the community. FEMA first declared the national emergency for the pandemic in January 2020, the emergency declaration ended on May 11, 2023. During this time the City tracked all expenses associated with the COVID-19 response to receive reimbursement from FEMA. The City is in the final stages of seeking reimbursement for these costs.

In addition to FEMA funds, Baltimore received funding through the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act and the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA). All funds received from CARES (\$103.4 million) were fully expended by the December 2021 deadline. Spend down from ARPA funds is ongoing.

Sustainability

The Fiscal 2025 budget does not include funds from federal programs associated with COVID-19. The City's fiscal policy establishes that when temporary grant funding ends, costs and services are not taken on by the General Fund. Planning efforts surrounding the remaining ARPA fund programs are ongoing with City agencies, the Mayor's Office of Recovery Programs, and BBMR to identify sustainability plans for these programs following ARPA deadlines.

FEMA Funding

The FEMA reimbursement period for COVID-19 response costs ended on May 11, 2023. The City is in the final stages of submitting documentation to receive reimbursement for these costs. Throughout the pandemic the City received reimbursement for the following costs: hotel sheltering for individuals experiencing homelessness, Health Department staffing for COVID-19 related activities, feeding programs, and the vaccine rollout. These expenses were unbudgeted throughout the pandemic due to their temporary nature. All programs were either transitioned to other funding sources or suspended following the FEMA cost reimbursement deadline. Over the course of the pandemic the City has received \$92.9 million in cost reimbursement, with an additional \$115.3 million pending reimbursement.

Type of Expense	Funding Status		Total
	Reimbursed	Pending	
Feeding	5,980,461	38,050,522	44,030,983
Materials, Supplies, & Equipment	1,402,051	1,309,815	2,711,866
Other	25,310,029	8,850,284	34,160,313
Sheltering	61,603,223	32,889,422	94,492,645
Vaccines	12,829,489	10,165,932	22,995,421
Total	107,125,253	91,265,975	198,391,228

Table in dollars.

ARPA Funding

The American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA), specifically the State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund, allocated \$641 million to the City of Baltimore in response to the COVID-19 public health emergency and its negative economic impacts. In Fiscal 2022, Mayor Brandon M. Scott established the Mayor's Office of Recovery Programs (MORP) to administer this funding on behalf of the City.

To date, the full ARPA award has been allocated to individual projects being implemented by City agencies, quasi-agencies, and local non-profits. Per spending deadlines, ARPA funds must be obligated by December 31st, 2024, and fully spent down by December 31st, 2026.

MORP provides regular updates regarding spending through quarterly reports to the U.S Department of Treasury, monthly reports to the City Council, and an annual report. These reporting tools provide project level detail regarding the status of ARPA-funded projects. All reporting materials are available on the MORP [website](#).

Learn More

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

Budget Publications

Every year, the City publishes five budget documents.

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

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

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

Capital Improvement Program

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

Taxpayers' Night

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

Annual Comprehensive Financial Report

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

Baltimore City Charter

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

Social Media

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

Newsletter

Subscribe to BBMR's newsletter "Bmore Budgets Brief", a simple way to stay up to date on the City of Baltimore's budget. The newsletter includes regular updates on the budget process, legislative and policy notes, community engagement opportunities, and more. Sign up to receive this newsletter in your inbox through the "[Get Involved](#)" section of BBMR's website.

Community Budget Presentations and Questions

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

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Chief Administrative Officer:

Faith P. Leach

Finance Director:

Michael Mocksten

Deputy Finance Directors:

Robert Cename

Yoanna Moises

Budget Director:

Laura Larsen

Deputy Budget Director:

Benjamin Brosch

Assistant Budget Director, Revenue and Long-Term Financial Planning:

Pedro Aponte

Budget Management Analysts:

John Burklew

Sumaiya Binta Islam

Laura Paone

Gabriel Stuart-Sikowitz

Simonas Sungaila

Evelyn Yuen

Revenue and Long-Term Financial Planning Analysts:

Michael Brede

Kathleen Staggers

Data Lead and Systems Analysts:

Zachary Harris

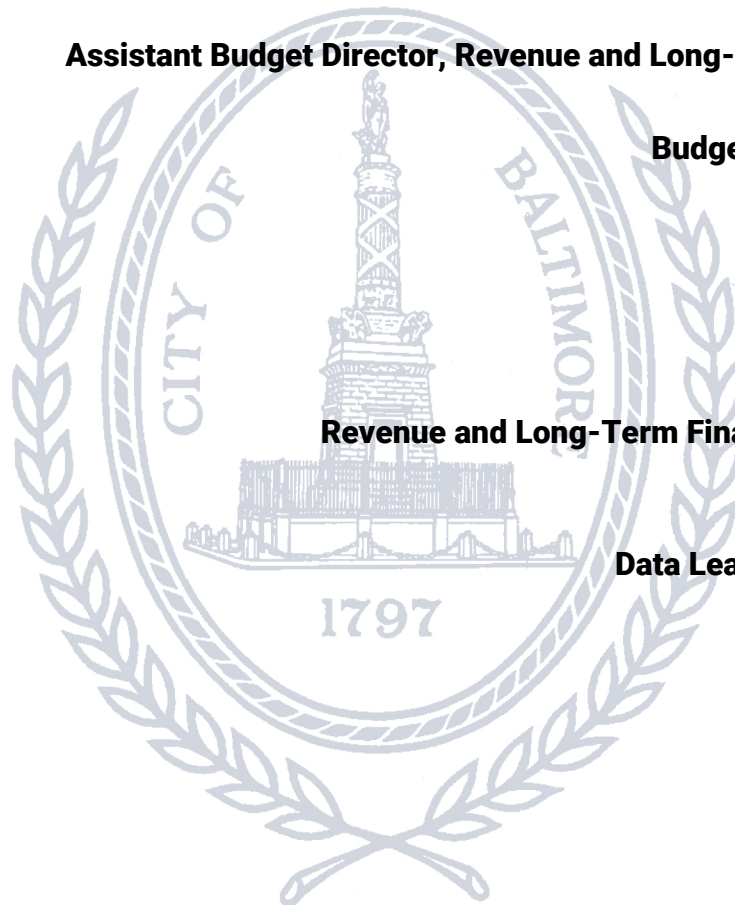
Sarah Schulte

Business Analyst:

Rob Feehley

Executive Assistant:

Jeanine Murphy



The City of Baltimore budget publications are available at the Enoch Pratt Free Library Central Branch in the Maryland Room and online at budget.baltimorecity.gov.

For additional information, contact the Department of Finance, Bureau of the Budget and Management Research: 469 City Hall, 100 N. Holliday Street; Baltimore, MD 21202 P: 410.396.5944 or Email: budget@baltimorecity.gov.

Department of Finance
Bureau of the Budget and Management Research
469 City Hall, 100 N Holliday Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21202
410-396-5944

