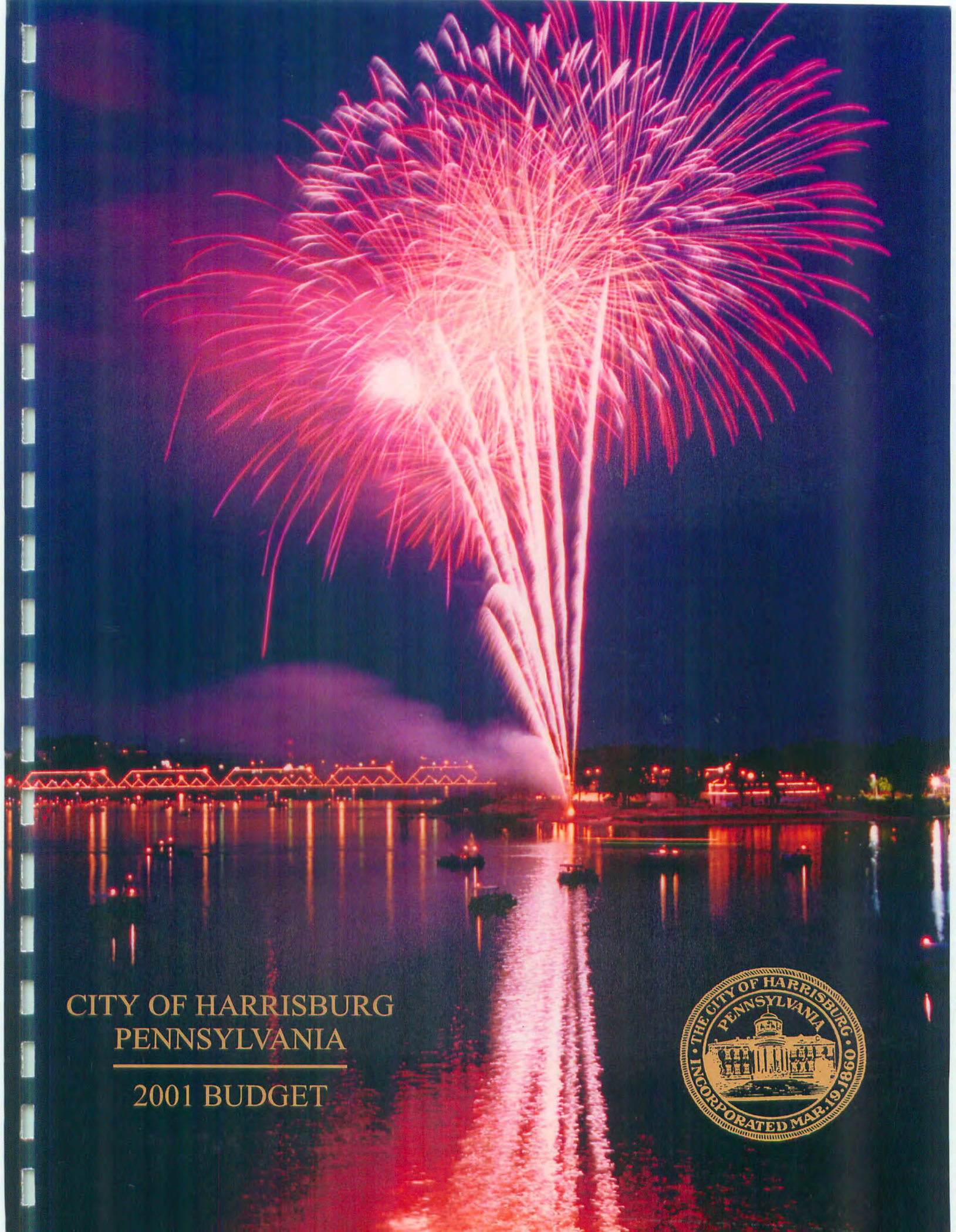

CITY OF HARRISBURG
PENNSYLVANIA

2001 BUDGET

CITY OF HARRISBURG

PENNSYLVANIA

Honorable Stephen R. Reed
Mayor

Napoleon A. Saunders
Business Administrator

Passed by City Council

December 19, 2000

Richard K. House, Sr., President

Peggy A. Grove, Council Member

Sandra K. Mosten, Council Member

Zane G. Phoenix II, Council Member

Vera W. Reynolds, Council Member

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John H. Wright, Council Member

2001 BUDGET

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CITY OF HARRISBURG,

PENNSYLVANIA

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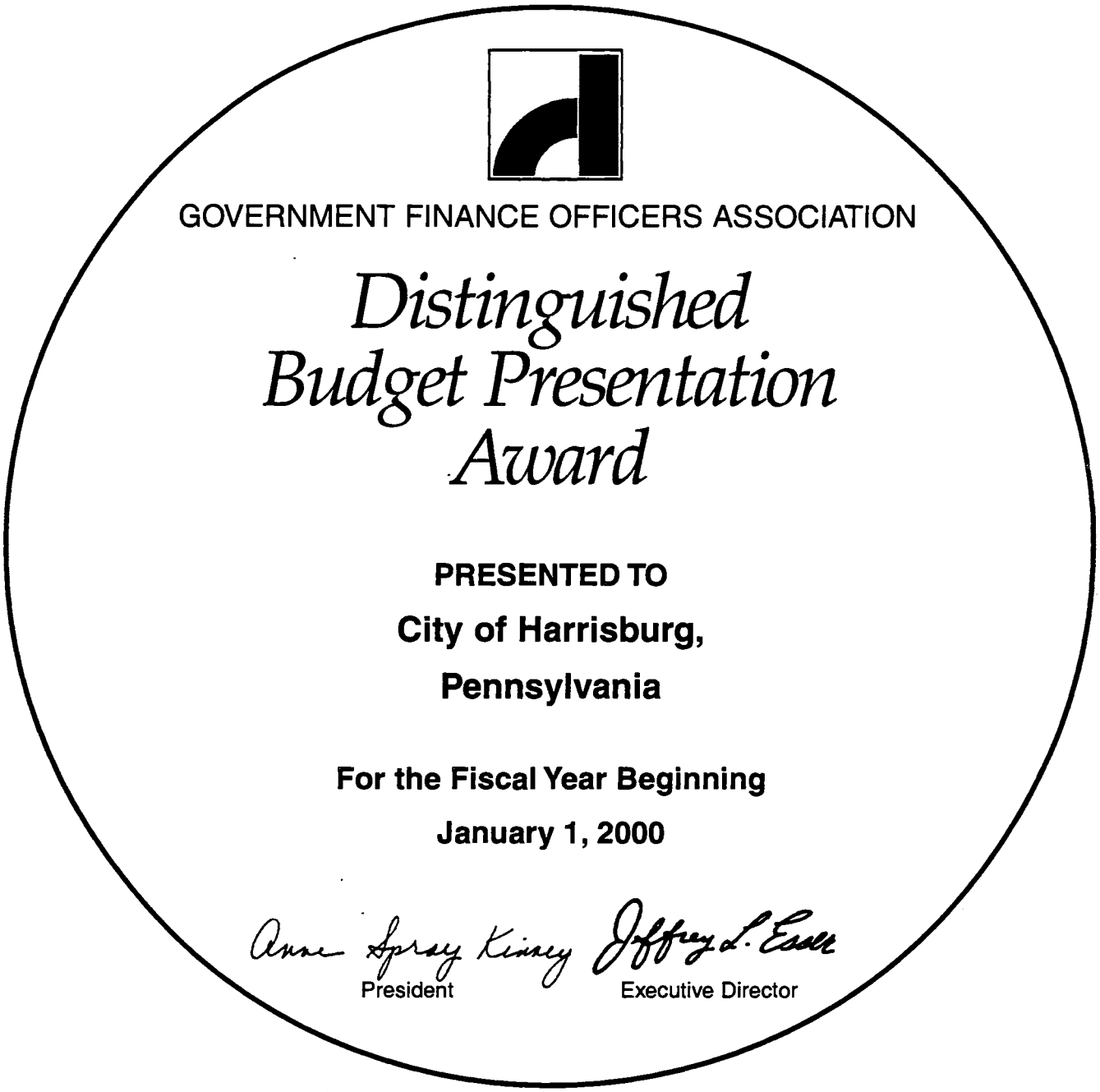
2001 BUDGET



The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) presented a Distinguished Budget Presentation Award to the City of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, for its annual budget for the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2000.

In order to receive this award, a governmental unit must publish a budget document that meets program criteria as a policy document, as an operations guide, as a financial plan, and as a communications device.

This award is valid for a period of one year only. We believe our current budget continues to conform to program requirements, and we are submitting it to GFOA to determine its eligibility for another award.

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Office of the Mayor

The City of Harrisburg

City Government Center
Harrisburg, PA 17101-1678

Stephen R. Reed
Mayor

to - The Honorable Members
Council of the City of
Harrisburg
and
The Citizens of Harrisburg

I hereby present the budget of the City of Harrisburg for the calendar fiscal year 2001.

This is actually the true beginning of the new Century and the new Millennium and we therefore hope that every positive aspect of this budget is a basis for future budgets for Pennsylvania's Capital City.

I am pleased to advise that no tax increase is necessary for this budget and that, further, no increase in any manner or type of utility rate is necessary. The operations of the government can be sustained without any new expense upon our property owners, citizens and utility customers.

I should note that in the past fourteen years, there has been only one tax increase in the city --- and a very modest one at that --- while the taxes imposed by other entities, the county and school district, have very markedly increased during the same time period.

Maintenance of tax stability and utility rates has always been a basic factor in how budgets have been prepared during this era, as I have long believed that tax and utility rates very much determine the extent to which people will invest in residential, commercial and industrial properties and because I know that tax rates are a key factor in determining the value of individually-owned real estate and in how decisions are made by individuals and businesses about where they will locate or remain.

In other words, the tax policy of this government is a key determinant in the extent to which further economic development will occur, while it also is a major factor in whether persons who have invested in Harrisburg are able to build equity in their investment and thus be rewarded in their decision to invest and maintain property here.

To put it mildly, the budget now before you is the result of considerable review, decision-making and crafting. Its final version is the result of the application of policy, which I shall attempt to highlight in this presentation.

We are a city where an extensive array of real and prospective demands is placed on local government. Our responsibility is to assure a balance between what the government can and should do, within a reasonable tax structure, and what goes beyond the role of government in a free society. I think this budget maintains such a balance in a way that is responsive to the interests of citizens and businesses without further burdening them with the prospect of an expanded bureaucracy that costs everyone more money.

Put another way, it is not the role of government to serve narrow or special interests but to act in the common good, so as to create an environment within which citizens and businesses can survive and flourish, without the added cost of their money being used to support or pay for things that government should not be doing for individual interests and concerns. Government is not a substitute for our individual initiative as citizens and businesses, for such an expanded role of government would only serve to stifle our civic creativity and take more of hard-earned income.

Let me highlight some of the features of the 2001 budget.

It should be noted that the total of all City taxes---which includes property taxes, earned income taxes, real estate transfer taxes, and business and mercantile taxes, equals only 17.9% of the entire City budget. This is the lowest percentage in relation to the total City budget that has ever been presented.

As you know, this government has made it a priority pursuit to develop non-tax revenue sources. Our doing so is basic to the survival and economic viability of the City of Harrisburg. We are unique amongst most municipalities in Pennsylvania, in that we have a full service city---meaning that we provide all the array of municipal services, such as police, fire, public works, parks, recreation and more---but we also experience an abnormally high degree of tax exempt property.

More than 42% of all real estate in this city is exempt from any form of taxation under state law. It is not a matter over which we have any control, especially after the Pennsylvania Legislature, three years ago, adopted an ever more liberal statute that accords tax-exempt status to even broader classes of property owners. The number of tax-exempt properties continues to increase as a result.

Therefore, reliance upon property taxes to pay for city services would be a prescription for making Harrisburg uncompetitive in relation to other communities in the region in our ability to attract and retain property owners and investment of a taxable nature.

It has therefore been my specific pursuit to assure the creation and maintenance of non-tax sources. Harrisburg has become a nationally recognized model for doing so, as a result. If cities in America are to survive and flourish, similar pursuits must be made and our experience in Harrisburg has been the focus of many a seminar and published report.

Noteworthy is that property taxes only equal 11.79% of the entire City budget and only 25% of the General Fund itself.

Expressed in a more relevant way, the total amount of City taxes imposed and collected in Harrisburg do not even pay for all the costs of having the Police and Fire Bureaus. Our public safety and our other operations are substantially supported by non-tax means. In a community where so many do not have to pay any taxes under state law, and where others presume to pay as little as possible and even then on a delayed basis, economic justice, fairness and equity require that we be entrepreneurial in assuring tax rate stability. This we have done for many years. Our citizens and businesses are the beneficiaries of this view and this view is not inconsequential in our being able to spawn new investment here.

The priority pursuits of this government have been economic development, the creation of non-tax revenue sources and a constant effort to refine the operations of the government.

While there are new vacancies to fill in some agencies--including the Police Bureau and the Bureau of Codes Enforcement -- the 2001 Budget actually represents a further reduction in the overall number of City employees. There will be a net reduction of 10 employment positions next year over this year. We will, next year, have a total of 775 employees. This is a substantial reduction from what existed when this government took office, when the number was 980. The introduction of state-of-the-art technology and the expanded use of machinery have not only reduced the number of personnel needed to perform municipal services but they have also significantly increased the efficiency, accountability and work product of existing City staff. Moreover, the elimination of the patronage system, which I instituted when taking office, also served to eliminate positions that had no public service role or value.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

In the Department of Building and Housing Development, two additional codes inspectors are included beyond the current number of inspectors and their costs will be largely offset by reimbursement from the Harrisburg Housing Authority, as the inspectors will be performing the codes work required to be performed for Authority-owned sites. This is yet another example of a longstanding policy I initiated years ago---that duplication and fragmentation of governmental services should be eliminated so as to create efficiencies and better results.

The 2001 Budget maintains what I proposed a year ago, the establishment of a five-to-one-ratio in the apportionment of real estate taxes. What this means is that the tax rate on homes and buildings is only one-fifth of the tax rate charged on land. This is intended to discourage land speculation and to promote the highest and best use of land. It also rewards those who invest in the creation of new construction and the maintenance of existing structures. It is a policy that especially benefits most residential property owners. This tax policy remains a key incentive to investment in Harrisburg.

We expect to complete the purchase of the streetlighting system throughout the City in the Year 2001. The net result will be a reduction in our overall streetlighting expense. For example, in recent years, the cost of streetlights has been over $1.1 million per year. This cost is based on a three-tiered rate granted by the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission, which covers the energy

consumption, maintenance expense and amortization costs. After a streetlight is actually paid for, the utility company does not eliminate this charge from the overall streetlighting tariff. As a result, we have some streetlights that have been paid for many times over. By acquiring the system, the City will pay less. Instead of the City taking on the maintenance function, which would offset our net savings, it will be contracted to a private company already performing such work. The net savings from this transaction are included in this Budget.

Last year, over 1,899 building permits were issued --- the third highest number in any year in City history --- representing over $224 million in new investment. For the first three quarters of this year, over 1,200 permits have been issued, which indicate over $150 million in new investment. In the current era, over $2.5 billion of development has occurred overall, a record for any time period in City history.

The total value of taxable real estate, listed at $212 million in 1982, now stands at $855,144,000 for the Year 2001.

The number of businesses on the taxrolls has again registered a net gain of nearly 300 over last year. There are now 5,579 businesses on the taxrolls. When this government came into office, there were 1,908.

Some have suggested that the primary focus of the City has been on its downtown and not on its neighborhoods. This has never been true.

The overwhelming majority of economic development in the City, as reflected by the building permits issued and the investment these permits represent, has been outside of the downtown. Operationally, well over 90% of all police, fire, public works and recreational projects and services are provided outside of the downtown. The vast majority of gains seen in the reductions in the crime and fire rates involve incidents of crime and fire that previously had been occurring in the neighborhoods. Except for the modest sum paid by the City as a property owner within the Downtown Improvement District, which is supported largely by private funds from private property owners, virtually all of the economic development monies expended by the City itself, from all sources, goes outside of the downtown --- and nearly all of this goes into housing renewal and neighborhood-based businesses. The 2001 Budget continues this longstanding practice.

PUBLIC SAFETY

The 2001 Budget continues the City's commitment to the safety and security of our citizens. In raw numbers, the Police and Fire Bureaus equate to 45% of the General Fund. Their costs for severance pay, pension expense, insurance, debt service and other support costs, however, do not come from the individual Bureau budgets and are paid for from the Department of Administration, as is the case for all other General Fund agencies. Thus, when counting the entire expense of our police and fire operations and personnel, it comes to over 55% of the entire General Fund.

The Bureau of Police will be hiring ten new police officers under the 2001 Budget. This is largely to replace officers who have retired or resigned. It is essential to continue with the concept of community policing, which I initiated three years ago, through which officers are far more closely connected to the community and the neighborhoods they serve, while assuring a timely response to the calls received for police service citywide.

Since November 1999, the Part I crime rate has dropped another 10.8%. This means the overall crime rate reduction in the current era has been more than 54%, bringing the number of reported crimes to the lowest level since Uniform Crime Reports began being maintained thirty years ago.

The fire rate remained constant, and, overall, there has been a 67% reduction in the number of fires, the lowest since citywide fire statistics began being kept 40 years ago.

PUBLIC WORKS

In the Department of Public Works, we have added a program that I commissioned several months ago --- which involves having the City itself conduct demolition work citywide in our neighborhoods. This is the first time the City of Harrisburg has ever directly performed this work and we may be the only municipality in the state doing so. I am pleased to report that we began operations in November and that we are ahead of schedule in ridding our neighborhoods of seriously blighted properties that are either in various stages of collapse or would cost far too much to restore.

This demolition effort addresses a longstanding problem in every Pennsylvania city---what to do with privately-owned blighted property. The judicial system and the provisions of state law simply make it very difficult and, in some cases, impossible to hold private owners responsible for the deteriorated status of their abandoned real estate. This is especially true when the property is owned by a person of limited means. Having the government deal with private owner responsibilities is not a perfect solution but it is the only way to assure a conclusive result of benefit to our neighborhoods, which is exactly why I started this program. It is therefore included in the 2001 Budget.

In the Water Bureau portion of the Budget, the 20% water rate reduction that I established one year ago is continued. This water rate reduction was accompanied by a reduction in the penalty costs for delinquent accounts, as well as changing the billing system from a quarterly billing system to monthly invoices. These are continued with the budget because they have been successful.

PARKS & RECREATION

In the 2001 Budget, the allocation for the Department of Parks and Recreation is increased by $96,378. This allows a further expansion of our year-round neighborhood-based recreational programs. I am pleased to report that during this year, we have already exceeded last year's record attendance of 446,449 participants. In the instructions and plans issued years ago, it was my intention to assure the largest and most extensive recreational program in the City's history. This has been achieved and we are still growing. In the same Department, I created, years ago, the City's first-ever Special Events Office which is today largely supported by private monies we raise from advertisers and corporate sponsors. We are expected this year to exceed last year's record attendance for city events of over 2.2 million attendees, bringing significant benefit and sustaining jobs in this city.

INCINERATION & STEAM GENERATION FACILITY

For the Department of Incineration and Steam Generation, the Budget reflects an overall decrease in its annual budget of 18.6% or a total of $1,978,300. As has been previously reported, the City intends to reduce the daily maximum tonnage rate from 720 tons to no more than 500 tons. This is required under Federal laws and rules.

Since this department has a major impact on the overall Budget, it is important to affirm several things. First, Federal law specifically allows the city facility to derate, meaning to reduce its daily tonnage consumption to not more than 500 tons per day. Further, this derating is allowed to occur if the facility is in compliance with federal and state environmental standards. The facility fully meets all such applicable standards.

It has been the plan of the City for some time to bring about the derating and it was accomplished before December 19, 2000, the date set forth in federal rules. There has been unfortunate inaccurate representation made that this facility exceeds dioxin emission standards. Such is not true.

There is no federal nor state dioxin emission standard in the United States or Pennsylvania and none will apparently exist until the end of the Year 2005. Meanwhile, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency set a dioxin standard for specifically the Harrisburg facility in 1997. The City has never exceeded it. The standard set by the EPA, we are certain, would not have, in any way, jeopardized nor even adversely impacted public health and safety. Moreover, this city would not knowingly have any operation that would compromise public health and safety.

The requirement on the City was to derate the facility to no more than 500 tons per day capacity. This was being completed in December 2000, prior to the deadline. Thereafter, the City expects to complete the plans to retrofit the facility so that it has the ability to meet new and projected emission and other standards.

It is especially important to note the history of this issue and the importance the facility has to our economic future.

In 1991, when the County of Dauphin was establishing its first-ever countywide solid waste management plan, as required by what was then new state law, the county specifically excluded the Harrisburg facility from further receiving any trash from communities across the county. This took away millions of dollars in already existing business for the City. Cumberland County did the same thing, with the same result.

The irony of these decisions was that the Harrisburg facility offered a lower cost than the landfills to which countywide trash was thereafter directed. In fact, in the case of Dauphin County, the new county solid waste plan triggered the opening of what had been a closed landfill in upper Dauphin County, which subsequently became the site of considerable controversy because of the heavier truck traffic, litter, pollution and other issues associated with landfills.

The City eventually sued over its exclusion from the two county plans. The settlement was that the city facility could begin receiving local trash. Thus, over the past two years, more local trash has come to the city plant. Further, the new Dauphin County Board of Commissioners, which took office this past January, has very specifically taken affirmative steps to cement a relationship between the County and City, by which they eliminated the previously existing Dauphin County Municipal Solid Waste Authority and replaced it with a far less expensive County-City operated office for countywide trash disposal matters.

Had the City not lost the local trash business during most of the years of the 1990's, the retrofit of the city facility would already have been accomplished.

If we do not continue with the operation of this city plant, the effects would be significant for the long-term. Its permanent closure would mean a minimum of a three and one-half mill real estate tax increase, as well as a 35% increase in the citywide trash collection rate.

Alternatively, the derating of the plant, as required on December 19th, and its subsequent retrofitting, means that an efficient and less expensive means of trash disposal shall remain available to the City and that no new taxes or trash collection rates will be needed. It also means that the City's exemplary record of producing energy in the form of steam and electricity from the burning of trash will continue, which produces us revenue, while simultaneously assuring that our trash --- and the trash of other communities --- does not scar the land through landfilling. It also helps us and our nation in reducing our dependence on foreign fuel sources to produce energy, which is a critical national goal, especially considering the recent increases in energy costs.

The plant has to-date burned over 4.5 million tons of trash, produced over 14 billion pounds of steam, co-generated over 850 million kilowatts of electricity, saved over 9 million cubic yards of landfill space and provided energy equivalent to over 725 million gallons of foreign fuel oil.

The 2001 Budget includes the normal operational costs of the facility in a derated capacity. As and when a retrofit would be formally pursued, it will come before City Council. The retrofit is therefore not a matter included in this Budget.

ADVERSE FACTORS

A number of major factors impact the City's annual budget which deserve specific mention.

First would be the extent to which we continue to experience unfunded federal and state mandates. Over 38% of the entire City budget is related to expenses and costs that we are required to undertake by various federal and state laws and rules.

Further, the continuing practice of the Dauphin County Tax Assessment Appeals Board in reducing property tax assessments for select property owners remains an on-going burden. Almost as fast as new investment in building renovations and new construction are going onto the taxrolls, these gains are being largely offset by assessment reductions for others.

The direct consequence of this is that just for the assessment reductions granted the past twenty-three months, it has reduced the property taxes the City would have otherwise received by more than $445,000. The effect of this is to shift some of the burden for paying for municipal services onto all the other taxable property owners.

One of the great ironies of the property assessment process is that new reduced assessments are being set for properties at far less than what the owners of those properties would ever sell the real estate. This process is therefore creating inequities and added constraint on the rest of the taxpayers.

What is more, the increasing number of tax-exempt properties also offsets what would otherwise be taxbase gains. This circumstance is exacerbated by the Dauphin County General Authority, which purchased over one million square feet of newly constructed space in this city two years ago. These two new large complexes — Forum Place and the structure at South Front and Sycamore Streets – were on the taxrolls when they were built. When the County Authority acquired them, they removed them from the taxrolls and have not paid a penny in lieu of real estate taxes since. This denies the City any benefit from economic development it directly helped to induce and means that other city taxpayers subsidize these facilities, which house agencies serving the entire state. It is an unfair burden to place on the citizens and businesses of any community.

Further on this point is the degree to which city residents and businesses are also subsidizing a host of other tax-exempt facilities that house personnel and programs that serve the entire state, region or county. Tax-exempt real estate in Harrisburg causes the loss of over $6.6 million that would be received by the City if the properties were on the taxrolls. That equates to over 9 mills of real estate tax. A reduction of this amount would cut Harrisburg's taxes by well more than half. This is therefore a direct indication of the extent of impact that tax-exempt real estate has on taxable property owners.

Under state law, one means to offset this loss was established in 1965, known as the Occupational Privilege Tax. Its maximum rate is $10 and half of it goes to the school district. This tax rate has never been changed in 35 years. An effort to increase this rate was made in November 2000. It passed the state House of Representatives but was never considered in the state Senate before the Legislature ended the current Legislative Session.

What remains clear is that as a local government and a city, we are very much impacted by the actions, policies and decisions of others and are left to deal with the consequences within very constraining circumstances.

It is therefore remarkable that despite these constraints, real progress continues in Harrisburg. We have come a long way from the time not so long ago when Harrisburg was listed as the second most distressed city in the nation. Several decades of serious decline had made us an economic ghost-town, with a city government on the brink of final bankruptcy.

RECOGNITIONS & ACHIEVEMENTS

Noteworthy is that Harrisburg has again received independent national recognition for its operations and policies. For the thirteenth consecutive year, we have received the Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting. This is the highest award in the nation for financial reporting and accounting.

For the tenth consecutive year, we have again received the Distinguished Budget Presentation Award, the highest national award for budgeting.

These are the top fiscal awards in the United States and Canada. Of over 2,600 municipalities in Pennsylvania, only four have received both and less than two dozen have received either.

Further, for the thirteenth consecutive year, the City has been designated a Tree City U.S.A., the highest community conservation award. At the city's wastewater plant, we have received the George W. Burke Safety Award, the highest recognition for environmental and operational safety. The plant staff again won first place in Pennsylvania for its performance in an annual competition regarding operations, safety and maintenance and again represented this state in national competition where we placed eighth in the country.

The Bureau of Police has retained National Police Accreditation, the highest recognition in law enforcement in the United States and Canada. Of over 21,000 police agencies in the nation, less than 600 have such distinction, which is conferred on those few agencies that set and maintain the highest standards for operations, training and performance.

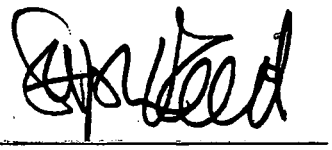
Additionally, the City has received four top national awards for its special events activities this year and separately received three top national recognitions for the City's parks and recreational site improvement projects. For our energy conservation efforts, which have brought about a 60% reduction in energy use in some facilities, the City has received the Governor's Award for Environmental Excellence. The use of advanced technology in nearly every aspect of city governmental operations has also produced net savings for the City, as evidenced by this award.

The Year 2001 Budget plan is quite detailed, very comprehensive and the result of extensive review and preparation. It is the fiscal blueprint for our first year in the new Century.

It is an expression of the aspiration and effort of a city that was once written-off, a city without hope and with fear of its own future. It is an expression of our determination and our rededication to a city with a bright future, a city that has achieved significant measurable progress that it seeks to sustain, and a city that recognizes it has much yet to do, with constrained resources with which to do it.

We enter the new Century with a confidence borne of the considerable gains of the current era --- gains achieved against seemingly impossible odds and major obstacles.

This is a budget that reflects our fiscal realities but which still allows the boldness of purpose, the daring of arduous effort, which have, in this era, written a new, more positive chapter in the history of Pennsylvania's Capital City and Central Pennsylvania.



Mayor Stephen R. Reed

2001 POLICY AND PROGRAM INITIATIVES

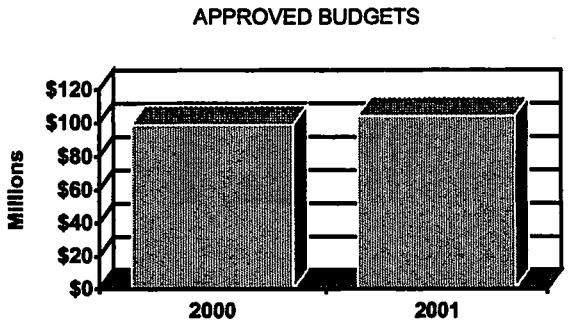
Mayoral and Councilmanic goals and objectives dictate budgetary decisions and resource allocation. Every year, through the budget process, Mayoral and Councilmanic goals and objectives are evaluated to determine appropriateness in light of limited resources. The culmination of the budget review process redefines the policies and program initiatives by which the City's goals and objectives will be accomplished in the upcoming budget year. While Harrisburg has emerged as a front-runner in municipal government, as demonstrated by the numerous awards received in all facets of municipal government, it must continue to examine its goals and objectives, as well as the methods to accomplish such, to determine the best course for this City to ensure a vibrant future.

The 2001 Budget focuses its attention on maintaining the current level of services that the City provides to its residents, business owners and the region. The 2001 Budget contains no tax increase and no increase in any manner or type of utility rates. There has been only one real estate tax increase in the past fourteen years. Business and mercantile tax rates have not increased in the last eighteen years. The twenty-percent water rate reduction, established in 1999, continues in 2001.

CITYWIDE:

The total number of budgeted positions is 774.12 for 2001 compared to 785.11 for 2000, a net decrease of 10.99 positions. Positions have been added in the Departments of Building and Housing Development and Public Works. Vacant positions have been eliminated in General Government, Public Safety, Incineration and Steam Generation, the Bureaus of Water, Sanitation and Sewerage. Every year, operations are evaluated which results in the elimination of certain vacant positions and the creation of others in an effort to maximize efficiencies. Since 1995, the number of permanent full and part-time budgeted positions has been reduced from 811.68 to 774.12, a reduction of 37.56 positions. Work performance and productivity have increased while services have not been eliminated or reduced.

The 2001 Approved Budget allocation for all funds is $103,758,785 compared to $98,556,905 for 2000. This is an increase of $5,201,880 or 5.28%. The majority of this increase is primarily the result of contractual salary increases for bargaining unit employees, merit increases based on performance for management employees, higher health benefits costs, an increase in the debt service funding requirements on the City's pension bonds, and higher budgeted administrative service charges for the Water and Sewerage Utility Funds.



The City of Harrisburg continued major capital improvement initiatives (see Capital Improvement section) utilizing proceeds of a $15 million short-term General Obligation Note (the "Note") issued in 1995. This opportunity was made possible throughout the Emmaus General Authority Bond Pool Program (the "Pool"), which provided funds for loan until July 1, 1997. Proceeds of the Note were available for reinvestment and provided continued funding for Note interest expense and capital acquisitions. During 1997, the City issued the General Obligation Bonds Series B, to pay off the Emmaus Pool Note principal spent or committed, and the General Obligation Refunding Notes Series F. The proceeds from these borrowings and other financing sources were appropriated by City Council to provide for the continuation of capital purchases and the Capital Improvement Plan (CIP). The existing projects are more fully explained in the CIP section of this document.

General Fund:

For 2001, the City expects to realize a decrease in real estate tax revenues due to extensive real estate tax assessment reductions granted by the Dauphin County Board of Tax Assessment Appeals. Over the past three years, this has cost the City over $1.4 million annually in lost real estate tax revenue. Fortunately, this loss has been neutralized by new investment in the City of Harrisburg, which is the direct result of this City's economic development policies and initiatives such as tax abatement and a two-tier tax rate. In fact, in 1996, the City effected a revenue-neutral adjustment to its two-tier tax rate that produced a 2.6% reduction in the City tax bill for the average residential property owner. Effective January 1, 2000, the tax rate levied on building and improvements was adjusted to one-fifth of the tax rate levied on land. This was an adjustment from a 1:4 ratio to the present 1:5 ratio. This expands the already significant incentive that induces the highest and best use of land and is further intended to

discourage speculation and misuse of City-based land. The City's economic development policies have resulted in 25,650 building permits being issued in the current era. This translates into more than $2.6 billion of new investment.

Administration:

The Department of Administration will see no change in the personnel complement in 2001. The Bureau of Operations and Revenue will continue with its successful monthly billing program. In 1999, the Bureau of Financial Management implemented a new, Y2K-compliant, financial management system to create greater efficiencies with easier data entry and access to information. The implementation process continued with full integration of the system in 2000.

Building and Housing Development:

In 2001, the Department of Building and Housing Development will continue its successful Citywide Rental Inspection Program, which began in 1996. This program is aimed at curtailing the negligence of irresponsible landlords. Additionally, the City anticipates a further expansion of the Citizen Inspection Program, begun in 1997, which involves trained citizens who voluntarily work in their respective neighborhoods to deal with exterior nuisance problems such as high grass and trash accumulation. The Citizen Inspection Program empowers residents to take a direct role in improving and preserving the quality of their neighborhoods.

Public Safety:

In 1998, community policing became fully operational in the Bureau of Police. 2001 will mark its third full year of operation, although the concept of community policing is not new to the City, which for several years has provided limited community policing services. Until now, however, calls for service were on a Citywide basis. Citywide policing minimized the degree to which an officer could become extremely familiar with individual neighborhoods and the people who live there. This new focus on community policing greatly expands police presence and interaction at the neighborhood level through deployment of the majority of uniformed officers by foot, bicycle and horse patrol to permanently assigned neighborhoods or zones. For the period January 1- October 31, 1998, the Part I crime rate was the lowest for any year in City history, thanks in part to community policing. The Bureau of Police retained its National Police Accreditation recognition again in 1999; a recognition first attained in 1989 and retained in 1994.

Similarly, the City will continue the multi-year process of investigating National Fire Service Accreditation in 2001, for the same reason it has already attained National Police Accreditation, the commitment to independently verifiable standards of excellence for the public services it renders.

Public Works:

A new program that was implemented in November 2000 is the demolition of blighted properties by the City's Department of Public Works. This is the first time that the City of Harrisburg has ever directly performed this work. Under the direction of the Department of Public Works, City facilities will continue an electrical power cleaning and conditioning project which is designed to reduce and possibly eliminate energy demand spikes. The reduction and elimination of spikes in energy demand will significantly reduce electricity expenses for the City since a portion of the energy charge is based on peak demand for power. This project began in 1999 and saw significant savings in electrical costs in the first year. This department was responsible for a lighting replacement and improvement project in 1996, which resulted in a 70% reduction in lighting costs.

Parks and Recreation:

The Department of Parks and Recreation has evolved out of this Administration's policy views: that recreation and sports are an integral part of creating and maintaining a good quality of life, and that Harrisburg's future is inseparably intertwined with being the regional hub for commerce, entertainment, recreation, sports and the arts. Harrisburg has the largest parks and playground system of any municipality in the region. Funding is included in 2001 to maintain the mid-state's most extensive year-round recreational programming. The City's special events attract over 2.2 million participants and spectators each year who also contribute to the economy of the City and the region.

Water Utility Fund:

On March 1, 1990, The Harrisburg Authority (THA) purchased the Harrisburg Water System, previously owned and operated by the City. Through a formal Management Agreement between the City and THA, the City retained responsibility for operating the system. The accord was arranged to provide for long-term capital improvements and represents the largest water improvement and expansion program ever undertaken in the City's water system. The single largest project in the Water System Improvements Program was the construction of the new water filtration and treatment plant, which became operational in later 1994. The construction of this plant was mandated under Federal law. Additionally, the construction of an intake system to draw river water as a backup water supply was included, along with a new pumping station, which sends water to the new filtration plant. Phase II of a four-phase project to make repairs and improvements to the DeHart Dam Spillway, Carsonville Weir and Intake Tower will continue in 2001. Additionally, the Water Bureau personnel will continue to perform in-house cleaning and restoration of water mains in the uptown area to improve water quality and fire flows.

Sanitation Utility Fund:

For 2001, the purchase of two new sanitation packers is planned. This acquisition will allow for the retirement of two older, less reliable packers, thus making this operation more efficient and less costly to maintain. Since 1993, the Sanitation Utility Fund has reduced the number of budgeted positions from 46 to 34 by effectively replacing three-person crews with two-person crews in specific areas of the City. These efficiencies have produced significant cost savings in the Sanitation Utility Fund.

Landfill/Incinerator Utility Fund:

The City has managed and operated the Harrisburg Resource Recovery Facility (HRRF) for THA since it was sold to THA on December 23, 1993. The Landfill/Incinerator Utility Fund will decrease $1,978,300, or 18.6%, due to a derating of the facility and a reduction in the daily maximum tonnage rate from 720 tons to no more than 500 tons, as required under Federal laws and regulations. Plans for a complete modernization and expansion of the HRRF are expected to proceed in 2001. The City is making progress in securing the last needed long-term trash disposal contracts, which will provide sufficient revenues to cover the debt service and operating costs of the facility after completion of the project. Emissions from the plant have been considerably reduced as well. The City expects the fiscal impact of these improvements to be favorable in 2001.

Sewerage Utility Fund:

Sewer improvements began in 1998 through the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania's PENNVEST program. The PENNVEST program provides matching funds and low-interest loans for approved sewer repairs and improvements. The Harrisburg Advanced Wastewater Treatment Facility (AWTF) has been recognized nationally as the recipient of the United States Environmental Protection Agency's "National Pretreatment Program Excellence Award" in 1991. The Award was given in four categories based on the actual daily flow of the publicly owned treatment works. Harrisburg's AWTF won first place in the Nation in the "over 20 million gallons per day" category. This is the top award in the Nation and recognizes Harrisburg as implementing effective and innovative environmental protection and pollution control programs and acknowledges the municipality's commitment to the protection and improvement of the Nation's waters through the operation of exemplary pretreatment programs. The AWTF also won first place in the 1992, 1993, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999 and 2000 Pennsylvania Operations Challenge and continued to the national competition where they improved their 16th place finish in 1992 to place 10th in 1993, 13th in 1995, 4th in 1996, 8th in 1997, 6th in 1998, 7th in 1999, and 8th in 2000. These awards illustrate Harrisburg's AWTF as one of the Nation's top sewerage facilities in overall operation and compliance. In addition, the superintendent of the City's AWTF was named the state's Operator of the Year for 1993.

HOW TO USE THE BUDGET DOCUMENT

This page provides an explanation of the format and content of the Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 Budget document. To find the exact location of this information, please refer to the **Table of Contents**. The major portions of the document are described as follows:

Mayor's Budget Message

The Mayor's Budget Message highlights the major changes in City services, policies and requirements contained in the 2001 Budget.

Policy and Program Initiatives

This section illustrates Mayoral and Councilmanic goals and objectives which provide direction and budgetary decisions and allocation. Also, new and redirected policies and programs are presented.

Additional Introductory Information

This additional introductory information consists of a pictorial presentation of the City's **Elected Officials** and **Organizational Chart**, and a narrative describing the City's **Organizational Structure.**

Budget Overview

Contained within the Budget Overview is the **Budget and Finance** section. This section describes the financial and operating policies and procedures that guide the development of the City's budget. Additionally, the **Budget Summary** section provides the reader a series of financial summaries with information on revenues, expenditures and staffing levels for FY 2001 and prior years.

Budget Detail

These sections contain information on FY 2001 as well as historical revenue and expenditure information for the **General Fund, Special Revenue Funds, Debt Service Fund,** and **Utility Funds** operating budgets. Within each is an organizational chart, a brief description of the services provided, and relevant performance objectives and indicators. This detail of fund and corresponding departmental budgets is represented according to:

- Description of individual programs - a listing of the department, bureaus, offices/divisions and corresponding functions.
- Performance measures and accomplishments - listing actual performance of the department by program for FY 1997 - 1999 actuals and projected performance for FY 2000 and 2001.
- Summary of resources (projected revenue) and appropriations (proposed expenditures) - total fund budget.
- Detailed information on the staffing compliment of all budgeted positions.
- Line-item detail - provides details of revenues and expenditures for FY 1997-99 actuals, FY 2000 approved budget, FY 2000 projections, and FY 2001 approved budget. Revenue line-items identify specific funding sources. Expenditure line-items are categorized as personnel, operating, capital, debt service, grants, miscellaneous and transfers.

Capital Improvement Plan

This section contains a multi-year plan to provide for equipment acquisition, improvement to public facilities and infrastructure and new construction.

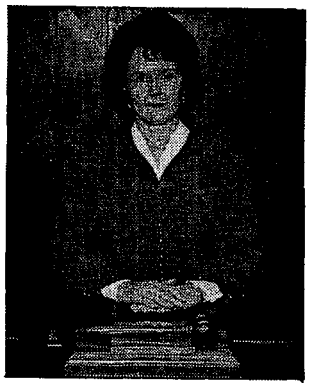
Appendices

Provides supplemental information on a variety of topics which are included in a **Community Profile, Statistical Section, Glossary of Terms, Glossary of Abbreviated Terms,** and the City's **Budget-Related Ordinances.**

HARRISBURG'S ELECTED OFFICIALS

Mayor
Stephen R. Reed

Council President
Richard K. House, Sr.



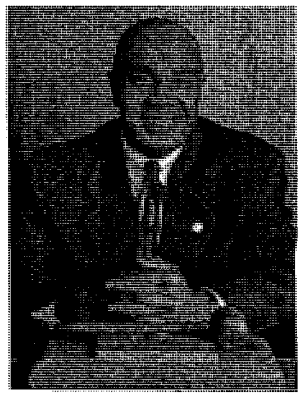
Council Member
Peggy A. Grove

Council Member
Sandra K. Mosten

Council Member
Zane G. Phoenix, II

Council Member
Vera W. Reynolds

Council Member
Patricia L. Stringer



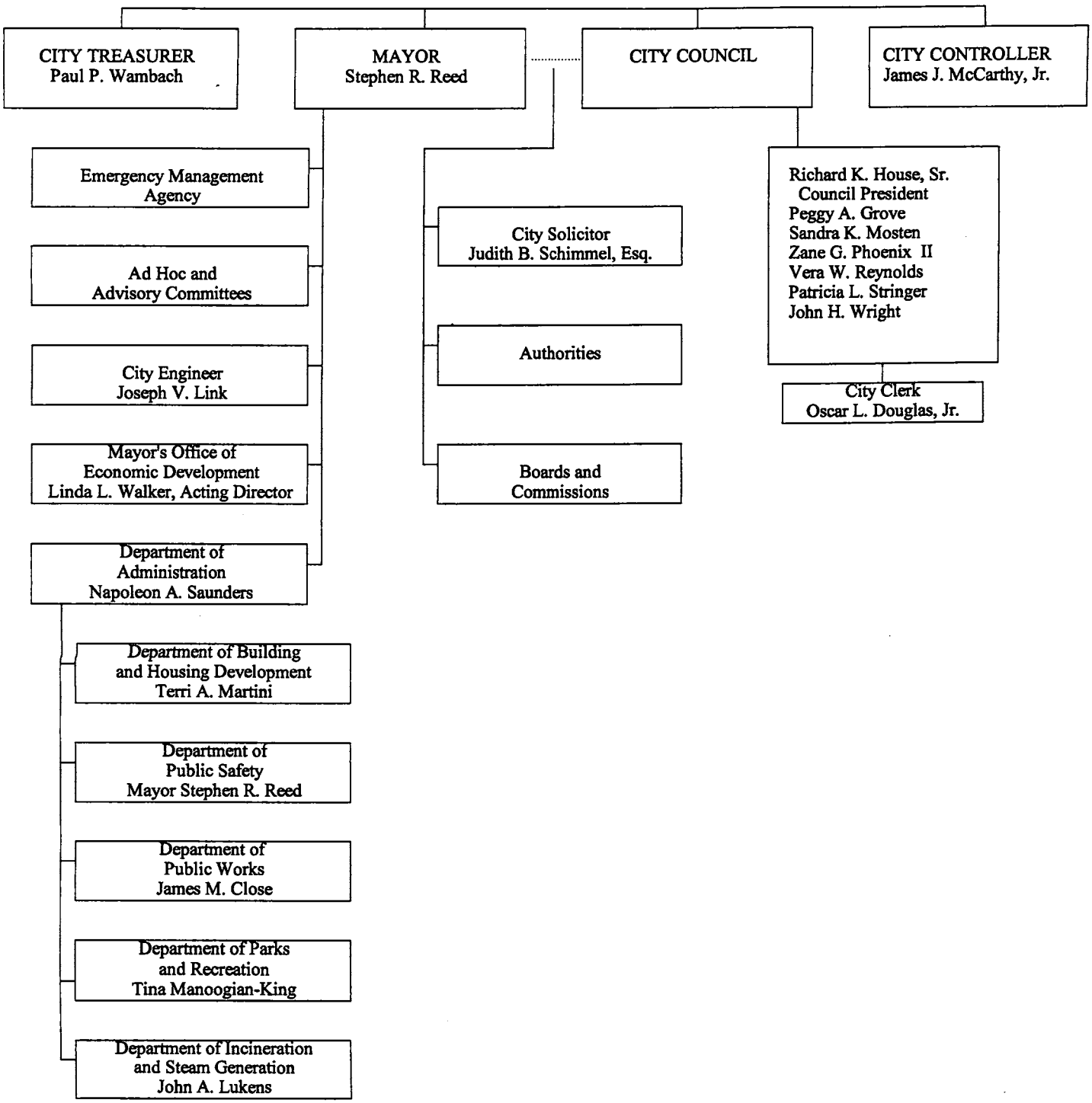
Council Member
John H. Wright

City Treasurer
Paul P. Wambach

City Controller
James J. McCarthy, Jr.

CITY OF HARRISBURG
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

THE RESIDENTS/CITIZENS OF HARRISBURG



Note: Additional organizational charts are included in the budget document for each department to further illustrate the delineation of authority.

CITY OF HARRISBURG
ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The City of Harrisburg has a "Strong Mayor/Council" form of government. The Mayor is the full-time Chief Executive Officer, and City Council Members are the separate, part-time Legislative Body. The Mayor possesses the power to veto legislation. The veto would require a two-thirds vote of City Council to override. As the Chief Executive Officer, the Mayor prepares and submits his budget to City Council for review and approval. Organizationally, this provides the Mayor an institutional focus for planning, programming, and developing policy. In fact, the Mayor clearly and directly has the authority and responsibility to determine public policy relating to financial and administrative matters with appropriate oversight by City Council.

On March 19 (the anniversary of the City's Incorporation as a City in 1860), the Mayor provides the "State of the City" address at a public event. This address presents the general state of the City's finances and overall economy and describes the policies established in the fiscal year budget approved by the Mayor and City Council. The Administration is charged with the responsibility of carrying out the Mayor's policies as set forth by the Budget and in Executive Orders issued throughout the year. He provides specific direction through weekly cabinet meetings held every Friday as well as through Executive Orders. The cabinet meetings are as much a means for cross-communication among members as they are a forum for delegation by the Mayor. There are 25 members of the cabinet consisting of all department and office directors, certain deputy department directors, and select staff members.

The Mayor, as chief executive, has the sole authority to select, direct, and oversee his Administration. As head of the Executive/Administrative Branch of government, the Mayor appoints the Business Administrator. The Business Administrator is the Chief Administrative Officer of the City and is responsible for conveying mayoral instruction to directors and deputy directors. With a top-down form of management, department directors and deputy directors are fully accountable for departmental operations. This includes overseeing supervisory line management to assure that the City's goals and priorities are met.

The formal organizational structure of the City comprises General Government operations and six departments: Administration, Building and Housing Development, Public Safety, Public Works, Parks and Recreation, and Incineration and Steam Generation. The City's administrative focus is the department. The largest organizational component within a department is the bureau. The structural design of the bureau is closely tied to service output or function. The bureaus provide separation of duties within each department. With responsibilities delegated at such a definitive level, many bureaus can be interpreted as local government programs. A further delineation by division/unit emphasizes the distribution of work loads to achieve a specific output. To evaluate this output, the Budget staff has incorporated policy objectives and performance measurements into the budget document to analyze the effectiveness and efficiency of service delivery. Meeting organizational goals and objectives is the ultimate outcome each department is attempting to achieve.

To account for departmental and office fiscal transactions, the City utilizes the fund basis of accounting whereby all governmental activities are accounted for through a series of distinct funds which include reporting entities to control resources and demonstrate compliance with various legal and budget constraints affecting government. The General Fund accounts for all resources not otherwise devoted to specific activities and finances many of the basic municipal functions. Other governmental funds include Special Revenue Funds, Capital Projects Fund, and Debt Service Fund. The City also has an expendable Trust Fund and five Proprietary/Utility funds. The budget is organized by fund and is further identified by revenue and expenditure detail.

Some departments combine the operations of more than one fund. The Department of Building and Housing Development combines General Fund operations with Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Fund operations. Additionally, the Department of Public Works combines General Fund and State Liquid Fuels Tax Fund operations with three Proprietary/Utility Fund operations. This is significant because the systems of three Proprietary/Utility Funds, the Water Utility (water distribution system), the Sewerage Utility (sewerage collection, conveyance and treatment system), and the Incineration and Steam Generation facility (resource recovery facility) are owned by the Harrisburg Authority (THA) but, through management agreements, are operated by the City. Under these agreements, THA provides for capital improvements and finances operations through the establishment of customer/user fees. The Sanitation Utility Fund also comes under the Department of Public Works but is owned and operated solely by the City.

The Offices of General Government, departments and bureaus listed below are part of the General Fund with the exception of CDBG operations, Bureaus of Water, Sanitation and Sewer, State Liquid Fuels Tax Fund, and the Department of Incineration and Steam Generation. Further discussion regarding the departments will involve a summary of the roles of management and supervisory personnel.

General Government encompasses eight offices which include separate offices for elected officials. The Office of City Council is made up of seven at-large elected members headed by the Council President. The City Clerk provides technical and administrative support to City Council. The Legislative Liaison assists the City Clerk with all related responsibilities.

The Office of the Mayor is the administrative office for all mayoral activities. The Mayor, who is elected, is the highest ranking official. Mayor's Office personnel include a senior assistant, two additional assistants, and other support staff who conduct the day-to-day business of this office.

The City Controller and the City Treasurer are part-time elected officials. Each has an office to provide required public service. Both have full-time deputies who are delegated to carry out daily operations.

The Office of the City Solicitor, also referred to as the Law Bureau, is headed by the City's Chief Counsel, the City Solicitor, who is appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by City Council. This Office ensures that the policies adopted and actions taken by the Mayor and City Council fall within the limitations and authorities prescribed by federal, state and local statutes and ordinances. Assisting the City Solicitor is the Deputy Solicitor, staff attorneys, and support staff.

The Harrisburg Human Relations Commission consists of nine unpaid persons appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by City Council. An Executive Director, responsible to the Commission, operates an office for promoting fair housing and investigating any reports of discriminatory practices.

The Office of the City Engineer, headed by the City Engineer, provides professional engineering services for the maintenance of City streets and utility systems. The Office also ensures the construction of City streets and utility systems are in accordance with City ordinance, state laws and sound engineering practices. This office also maintains the official real estate registration for the City.

The Mayor's Office of Economic Development, headed by a Director, implements the economic development plan of the Administration. This plan emphasizes Minority Business Enterprise and Business/Industrial Development. A Deputy Director acts as the Contract Compliance Officer, and an Enterprise Zone Coordinator carries out other specific functions of the plan.

The Department of Administration works with the Mayor to uphold policy by overseeing the administrative management and supervision of all City departments. The Business Administrator works with department directors, deputy directors, and bureau directors to assure the proper administration of their operations. This department has three Deputy Business Administrators. The first deputy serves as Director of the Bureau of Data Processing, overseeing all of the City's information and communication systems. The second deputy serves as Director of the Bureau of Financial Management, directing the Accounting, Budget, and Purchasing Offices with the assistance of three office managers, and is responsible for administering Debt Service, General Expenses and Transfers to Other Funds. The Office of Insurance and Risk Management, headed by a Risk Manager, handles the City's insurance, workers' compensation, and loss control programs. The Bureau of Human Resources, headed by a Director, manages the City's human resource operation which includes payroll processing, personnel records and the negotiation of collective bargaining contracts. The third deputy serves as the Director of the Bureau of Operations and Revenue and is also responsible for the negotiation of collective bargaining contracts in addition to billing and processing of collected property and mercantile taxes and utility revenue, collection activities on delinquent accounts, and the duplicating and mailing operations for the City. In order to carry out these functions, the Director is assisted by a Deputy Director and a Tax and Enforcement Officer.

The Department of Building and Housing Development is supervised by a Director, who is accountable for all CDBG Programs. The Director of the Bureau of Planning is responsible for promoting orderly development throughout the City. Additional management staff includes a GIS Manager, a Communications Officer and three Planners. The Director of the Bureau of Inspections and Codes Enforcement initiates all zoning and building inspection efforts of the City. Additional management staff includes an Assistant Codes Administrator and a Health Officer.

The Department of Public Safety consists of the Bureau of Police and the Bureau of Fire. The Mayor is the Director of this department. Although the Police Chief and Fire Chief attend the Mayor's cabinet meetings, they also meet separately with the Mayor and the Business Administrator weekly to discuss relevant public safety issues.

The Bureau of Police is headed by the Police Chief and two captains. These positions are all classified as management. Uniformed officers under the rank of captain are not classified as management personnel. Lieutenants, sergeants, and corporals fulfill supervisory roles. The two captains and the Police Chief head the Uniformed Patrol, Criminal Investigation and Technical Services divisions,

respectively. Within these divisions, additional organizational components exist. Many of these sections or units carry out specified police activities. The variety of police operations and the number of approved personnel make it the largest and most complex bureau in the City's organization. The Police Accreditation Program accounts for some of the structural delineations in this bureau because many stipulations for accreditation require appropriate separation of duties.

The Bureau of Fire, headed by a Fire Chief, a Senior Deputy Fire Chief, and a Deputy fire Chief, maintains four fire houses and a large complement of fire fighting apparatus with full-time personnel to support these facilities. Three fire engine mechanics also perform supervisory roles. Other personnel are uniformed firefighters, some of whom are assigned to specific details such as fire safety and fire inspection.

The Department of Public Works consists of five bureaus within the General Fund: Office of the Director, City Services, Traffic Engineering, Vehicle Management, and Building Maintenance. The Office of the Director oversees the entire operation of Public Works including the Water, Sanitation and Sewerage Utilities and the State Liquid Fuels Tax Fund. The Deputy Director for Public Works is primarily responsible for the operation of the Sewerage Utility, although special assignments are completed as requested by the Director. The Deputy Director also coordinates efforts between THA and the City on all issues related to water, resource recovery and sewerage system operations. The Bureau of City Services manages the City's street and sewer line maintenance and repairs and, additionally, performs leaf collection, debris removal, and related duties. It is headed by a Director and an Assistant Director who supervise the twenty member work crew and is funded through the General Fund and the State Liquid Fuels Tax Fund. The Bureau of Traffic Engineering maintains 88 signalized intersections, streetlight repair and the installation of all traffic control signs within the City. The Bureau of Vehicle Management, managed by a Director, services all City vehicles and vehicular equipment. The Director of the Bureau of Building Maintenance supervises the staff charged with the upkeep of the City Government Center Complex.

As mentioned earlier, three utility funds are also part of the Department of Public Works. The Water Utility Fund (Bureau of Water) consists of three divisions: Administration, Distribution, and Operations/Maintenance. The Bureau Director oversees the entire water system operation. Two superintendents manage the infrastructure details and an Administrator of Water Quality operates the laboratory. The Sanitation Utility Fund (Bureau of Sanitation) has a thirty-three member staff managed by a Bureau Director. The Sewerage Utility Fund (Bureau of Sewerage) consists of four divisions: Administration, Operations, Maintenance, and Field Maintenance. As noted earlier, the departmental Deputy Director oversees this bureau with the assistance of three supervisors.

Many of the services provided by the Department of Public Works require a twenty-four hour, seven-day-per-week schedule. The crucial utility infrastructure services which are maintained around the clock include water and sewerage facilities, traffic signal engineering, and general management of City streets in the event of an emergency. The Department Director functions as advisor to the Mayor regarding any serious conditions, thus promoting a concerted effort within the Administration to cope with unforeseen problems.

The Director of the Department of Parks and Recreation oversees all parks and recreation operations, including coordination and marketing of special events, park planning and development, park security, and the publication of a periodic recreational guide. The Supervisor of the Bureau of Recreation manages all recreational activities for the City. The Director of the Bureau of Parks Maintenance directs the maintenance of parks and other public open spaces throughout the City.

The Department of Incineration and Steam Generation is headed by a Director, who is supported by a Deputy Director and an Operations Supervisor. Organizationally, this is the only Utility Fund that has departmental status. This is largely due to the complexity of the operation. This plant serves as the City's municipal solid waste (MSW) disposal site, MSW incinerator, steam generator, and electrical production facility. The incineration of MSW eliminates the necessity to send this waste to a landfill, saving valuable land space. The steam produced is sold for use in homes and businesses and to produce electricity. This alternative energy generation through the combustion of MSW reduces dependence on foreign fuel sources. The Harrisburg Incinerator meets all current Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources and Environmental Protection Agency criteria required for such a facility.

The City is unique in providing a full array of services including utility operations. Many cities with similar demographics do not have the resources to carry out these complicated operations. Harrisburg has used an entrepreneurial approach to solving problems resulting in substantial new energy and non-tax revenue for the City while meeting public needs. Through improved productivity, the Administration intends to expand services where necessary and minimize costs.

THE CITY OF HARRISBURG
PENNSYLVANIA
INCORPORATED MAR. 19, 1860

BUDGET AND FINANCE

SCOPE OF THE BUDGET

The budget for the City of Harrisburg is a multifaceted document that expresses spending policy for the fiscal year, illustrates a resource allocation plan for the administration to implement, describes the services provided and provides a means of communication between citizens and elected officials.

The budget spells out a management strategy through specific objectives designed to provide the best service at the most efficient cost. With regard to the delivery of services, these objectives must produce measurable results as key indicators of the effectiveness and efficiency of government policies and programs. Programs must be evaluated every year to determine their legitimacy, since limited resources must be allocated between existing programs and the need for new ones. Also, the success of programs and the efficiency with which policy goals are met constitute two performance measures by which managers are evaluated for tenure and annual salary increases.

Interplay between elected officials and input from citizens, via budgetary hearings and public access to the budget, further enhances the democratic process involved in public programming and financing. Elected officials, who experience a wide range of pressures and competing interests, must take the initiative to hold the line on budget growth. As the chief executive, the Mayor is at the center of the budgeting process, commanding a comprehensive perspective on disparate interests. It is the Mayor who takes the lead in determining budgetary policies within an environment of competing priorities and limited local government resources. City Council then examines the Mayor's proposed budget and has the opportunity to make amendments before approving it in final form.

In summary, the budget is a policy instrument, a financial plan, an operations guide and a communicative device. The true art of budgeting reflects a combination of leadership, independent judgement, competent administration, and cooperation between the various branches of city government.

BUDGET PROCESS

The budget for the City is compiled by the Bureau of Financial Management's Office of Budget and Analysis. The fiscal year for the City of Harrisburg is January 1 to December 31. The actual budget preparation process gets underway in early August. One important element of this process is a cooperative effort between the Bureau of Financial Management and Bureau of Data Processing which produces the Position Control Salary Projection reports for all funds. This salary information is vital in preparing personnel projections because it incorporates proposed management increases and bargaining unit contractual increases. Such personnel data greatly assists department directors in determining salary costs for the budget requests.

During the first week of September, the Budget Preparation Manual is distributed to all department heads/bureau chiefs for use in establishing expenditure requests. The City has historically used an incremental budget technique in arriving at the requested figures. Incremental budgeting emphasizes changes in the costs of providing city services based on competing priorities. To evaluate these priorities, department directors/bureau chiefs examine historical trends of line-item costs. A five-year cost analysis is examined to determine the needs of the department or office for the forthcoming year. The Office of Budget and Analysis reviews the department's requests and inputs the data onto computerized budgetary spreadsheets that categorically incorporate requests into a singular format, distinguishing expenditures in the following manner: Personnel, Operating, Capital Outlay and Debt Service. Once all the data is prepared, it is submitted to the Business Administrator. Subsequent to the Business Administrator's review, the draft and recommendations are forwarded to the Mayor for his review. In early October, mayoral budget hearings are held with each department as forums where department directors can substantiate their expenditure projections and justify their requests.

Forms are prepared and submitted to all department directors for use in developing projections for anticipated revenues for the ensuing year. This step usually occurs around the middle of September. The Office of Budget and Analysis prepares the revenue projections for presentation to the Mayor, who will evaluate the budget gap between revenue projections and expenditure requests. The Mayor meets with the budget staff to determine the most viable means to balance the budget. Generally, two or three lengthy sessions

are required before the budget is balanced and decisions regarding revenue and expenditure proposals are incorporated into the proposed budget document.

Pursuant to the City's Administrative Code, the Mayor's Proposed Budget is presented to City Council at the last legislative meeting in November, at which time the document becomes available to the public.

During Budget and Finance Committee meetings, set by City Council, all departments present to Council an estimate of the revenues and expenditures required to provide public services during the ensuing fiscal year.

City Council then makes appropriations and adopts the budget by ordinance no later than December 31. During the month of January following a municipal election; however, City Council may amend the budget with proper notice for public inspection of the proposed budget amendment. Any amended budget ordinance must be adopted by City Council before the 16th day of February. Within 15 days after the adoption of the budget ordinance, a copy of the same must be filed with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Department of Community and Economic Development.

BUDGET CALENDAR

August-September	•	Update and distribute narrative and performance measurement preparation manuals
	•	Prepare and distribute expenditure request preparation manuals
	•	Prepare and distribute projection manuals
	•	Update title and divider pages, table of contents and organizational charts
September-October	•	Update the Budget and Finance Section
	•	Design cover for Budget
	•	Prepare photo layouts
	•	Compile expenditure requests returned from office/department directors
	•	Develop revised revenue and expenditure projections based on Mid-Year Fiscal Report projections and actual activity to date
	•	Update narratives and performance measurements as submitted by office/department directors
October	•	Mayoral budget hearings and review process with department directors
	•	Prepare a preliminary summary statement of projected revenues vs. proposed expenditures
	•	1st and 2nd rounds of budget review with Mayor and Office of Budget and Analysis staff
	•	Update Budget Summary section
November	•	Final revision and proofreading of Mayor's Proposed Budget
	•	Compiling, printing and binding of Mayor's Proposed Budget
	•	Mayor's Proposed Budget presented to City Council
December	•	Councilmanic budget hearings and adoption
January-March	•	Final revisions, printing, binding and distribution of the Approved Budget

REVENUE PROJECTIONS

Using actual and projected data, various analyses are performed by the Bureau of Financial Management to project revenues. Revenue estimates are based on four different projection methods which incorporate growth rates over the previous ten years, current year receipts, collection rates where applicable, and important input from department directors and the Bureau of Operations and Revenue. Each projection method is tested against actual prior year revenues to determine validity. This validity test is conducted at the revenue line-item (detail) level, and only the projection methods deemed valid are utilized. In addition, unusual circumstances and one-time revenue sources are given appropriate consideration.

REVENUE PROJECTION METHODS

Method 1: 10-year Average Growth Rate x 1999 Actual Revenues at December 31, 1999

Explanation: The ten-year average growth rate from 1990-1999 multiplied by the 1999 actual revenues is used as a projection for the 2000 revenues. By utilizing the average growth rate for an additional year, the 2001 revenues are projected.

Method 2: 2000 Actual Revenues at August 31, 2000 ÷ 8 months x 12 months

Explanation: A monthly average of current year revenues is calculated based on eight months of receipts which are then annualized to project current year revenues. Based on revenue trends and this method of projection for 2000 revenues, 2001 revenues are projected.

Method 3: 2000 Actual Revenues at August 31, 2000 ÷ (1999 Actual Revenues at August 31, 1999 ÷ 1999 Actual Revenues at December 31, 1999.)

Explanation: A percentage of 1999 revenues is determined from revenue receipts at August 31, 1999. The 2000 actual revenues at August 31, 2000, are divided by the percentage collected at August 31, 1999, to project revenues for 2000. By reviewing revenue trends in conjunction with this method of projection for 2000 revenues, the 2001 revenues are projected.

Method 4: Percentage of 1999 Revenue Budget Collected at December 31, 1999 x 2000 Budget

Explanation: 2000 revenues can be projected by multiplying the percentage of 1999 Budget which was collected at December 31, 1999, times the 2000 Budget. By reviewing the historical actuals to budget ratios, assumptions can be determined to assist in 2001 revenue projections.

PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENTS

A Performance Program Budget (PPB) system utilizes specific program objectives to produce a desired output. The City currently does not present a formal programmatic budget; however, many aspects of the existing budget emulate the strategy of PPB. A program is a primary function of government which identifies clearly the delivery of a particular service to the taxpayers. The bureaus, divisions and units actually represent individual City programs. An important exercise in preparing a PPB is determining performance measurements to meet specific program objectives.

The purpose of preparing performance measurements is to quantitatively determine the effectiveness and efficiency of departmental programs. The budget is the resource allocation plan for the City, and it identifies the financial input necessary to meet departmental objectives. Performance measurements, or indicators, measure the level of output against the input of budgeted funds. The end result should be to minimize the resources or dollars utilized to achieve a specified level of output. From a policy standpoint, these measures can provide data to decision makers to assist them in providing better services to citizens at the least possible cost. They also can provide direction in appropriating available resources, identifying areas of service which may require more resources, and addressing strengths and weaknesses in achieving the objectives of the services being provided.

Performance measurements are based on a management objective established by the department director. These measurements concentrate on the performance of the entire bureau or division, not on an individual's performance. The activities measured are those required to meet the overall objective of the department/bureau. If the measured activity achieves most of its objectives and receives a highly satisfactory rating, then it is considered to be effective.

The 2001 Budget includes data measuring a department's performance. This data provides 1997, 1998, 1999 actual data, 2000 estimates and 2001 projections. An overview of the accomplishments for each program has been included for 1999, the most recent year for which actual data was available. Since the 2000 actual measurement data was not complete before the preparation of this document, department directors provided estimates. Using 1997, 1998 and 1999 actual data and 2000 estimated data, department directors were able to determine 2001 projected measurements. In addition to analyzing historical trends, management evaluated all relevant changes which could affect performance output.

Since the City's management reserves the right to establish goals and objectives to determine the cost of service delivery, quantitative analysis of city services assists management in providing the best possible service at the least possible cost. It is hoped in the future that citizen surveys can become part of performance measurements to determine taxpayer satisfaction. Given the limited resources of time and staffing, such a survey is currently impractical. To some degree however, the election process itself is an indication of taxpayer satisfaction.

BUDGETARY ACCOUNTING AND CONTROLS

A City Council ordinance establishes the annual budget for the General Fund, Special Revenue Funds, Debt Service Fund and Proprietary (Utility) Funds. Budgets for all funds are prepared on a cash basis with respect to revenues and on an items vouchered basis with respect to expenditures. Special funds exempted from legally adopted budgetary requirements include Special Revenue Funds; e.g., Grant Programs Funds, Capital Projects Fund, Hydroelectric Dam Utility Fund and Expendable Trust Fund.

More than 25 different grant programs accounted for in the Grant Programs Fund are administered under project budgets determined by contracts with state and federal grantor agencies. Effective expenditure control is achieved in the Capital Projects Fund and Hydroelectric Dam Utility Fund through bond indenture provisions. Control over spending in the Expendable Trust Fund is achieved by the use of internal spending limits.

The Business Administrator may authorize budgetary transfers of less than $20,000 among budget line items within a department or office. Transfers in excess of $20,000 require approval of City Council. In the absence of budgeted financing, City Council may approve a supplemental appropriation from undesignated fund balances. Unencumbered appropriations lapse at year end.

The City maintains budgetary controls to ensure compliance with legal provisions embodied in the annual appropriated budget. The appropriations are authorized by ordinance at the fund level with the exception of the General Fund, which is appropriated at the functional office or departmental level. Within the General Fund, the Department of Administration has separate budgets for administration and general expenditures. These are the legal levels of budgetary control. Administrative control is maintained through more detailed line-item budgets. The City also maintains an encumbrance accounting system as one technique of accomplishing budgetary control.

Encumbrances:

Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is employed as an extension of formal budgetary integration in the governmental and proprietary fund types. Encumbrances outstanding at year end do not constitute expenditures or liabilities, but are reappropriated in the succeeding year. The City records such encumbrances as reservations of fund balances in governmental funds which have fund balances at year end. Encumbrance accounting is used in proprietary fund types as a tool for budgetary control, but reserves are not reported. The subsequent year's appropriations provide authority to complete the transactions as expenditures.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The management of the City is responsible for establishing and maintaining an internal control structure designed to ensure that assets are protected from loss, theft or misuse and that adequate accounting data is compiled to allow for the preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. The internal control structure is designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute assurance that these objectives are met. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that (1) the cost of a control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived and (2) the valuation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgements by management.

Independent Audit:

The City's Administrative Code requires an annual independent audit of the books of account, financial records and transactions of the City by an independent certified public accounting firm. In addition, various bond indentures also require such an audit.

In addition to meeting the requirements set forth above, the audit has also been designed to comply with the Single Audit Act of 1984 and related OMB Circular A-133. The independent auditor's report on the general purpose financial statements, along with the combining and individual fund statements and schedules, is included in the financial section of the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. The independent auditor's reports related specifically to the single audit are included in a separately issued single audit document.

Single Audit:

As a recipient of federal and state financial assistance, the City is also responsible for ensuring that an adequate internal control structure is in place to ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations related to those programs. The internal control structure is subject to periodic evaluation by management and internal audit staff of the City.

As part of the City's single audit, tests are made to determine the adequacy of the internal control structure, including that portion related to federal financial assistance programs, and that the City has complied with applicable laws and regulations. The result of the City's single audit for the year ending December 31, 1999, provided no findings or violations of applicable laws and regulations.

Cash Management:

The City's current investment policy is to minimize credit and market risk while maintaining a competitive yield on its portfolio. All cash which is temporarily idle is invested in interest bearing demand deposits, repurchase agreements, or statewide money market funds, thereby increasing the average yield on idle funds. A significant portion of the City's cash and investments is maintained in bank trust accounts under the management of trustees.

An ordinance of City Council requires that all deposits be held in insured, federally regulated banks or financial institutions and that all amounts in excess of federal insurance be fully collateralized in accordance with a state statute which requires banks to pledge a pool of eligible assets against the total of its public funds on deposit.

Basis of Accounting:

Although the annual budget is prepared on a cash basis with respect to revenues received and on an items vouchered (invoiced) basis with respect to expenditures incurred for all funds, the Governmental Funds and Expendable Trust and Agency Funds are reported on the modified accrual basis of accounting for financial statement purposes. Revenues of these funds are recognized in the year in which they become both measurable and available within 60 days after year end to pay current year liabilities. The major revenue sources accrued by the City include real estate taxes, intergovernmental revenue, departmental earnings and investment income. Revenues from other sources are recognized when received. Expenditures are generally recognized in the year the related fund liability is incurred. Principal and interest on general long-term obligations are recognized when due. Prepaid items and inventory purchases are reported as expenditures in the year the items are used. Expenditures for claims, judgements, compensated absences, and employer pension contributions are reported as the amount accrued during the year that normally would be liquidated with expendable available financial resources.

The accrual basis of accounting is utilized by proprietary fund types for financial statement reporting purposes. Under this method, revenues are recorded when earned, and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred.

BUDGET SUMMARY

RESOURCE ALLOCATION

The following Resource Allocation chart lists resources and appropriations for each fund and provides a grand total for all city resources. The accounts of the City are organized on the basis of fund(s) and account group(s), each of which is considered to be a separate accounting entity. These funds are the General Fund, Special Revenue Funds (State Liquid Fuels Tax Fund and the Community Development Block Grant Fund - Entitlement Year XXVI), Debt Service Fund, and four utility funds. The City of Harrisburg has established the following utility funds: the Water Utility Fund, the Sanitation Utility Fund, the Landfill/Incinerator Utility Fund, and the Sewerage Utility Fund. Although each fund is accounted for independently, the proper cooperation and interaction among all funds contribute to the overall effective and efficient management of the municipal government.

GENERAL FUND

The General Fund is used to account for resources traditionally associated with government which are not required legally or by sound financial management to be accounted for in another fund.

SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

Special Revenue Funds are defined as those funds used to account for proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specific purposes.

State Liquid Fuels Tax Fund:
The State Liquid Fuels Tax Fund is used to account for State aid revenue for maintaining, building, and improving city roads and bridges in accordance with policies and procedures of the County Liquid Fuels Tax Act of 1981 and Liquid Fuels Acts 655 and 26 of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Community Development Block Grant Fund:
The Community Development Block Grant Fund is used to account for the revenues and expenditures of the Federal Community Development Block Grant Entitlement Program.

DEBT SERVICE FUND

The Debt Service Fund is used to account for the accumulation of resources, principally transfers from the General Fund, for the payment of general long-term debt principal, interest and related costs.

UTILITY FUNDS

Utility funds (also termed enterprise or proprietary funds) are used by a governmental entity to account for services provided to the general public on a user charge basis.

Water Utility Fund:
The Water Utility Fund is used to account for the revenues and expenses associated with the provision of water service to residential, commercial, and industrial establishments of the City as well as several municipalities surrounding the City.

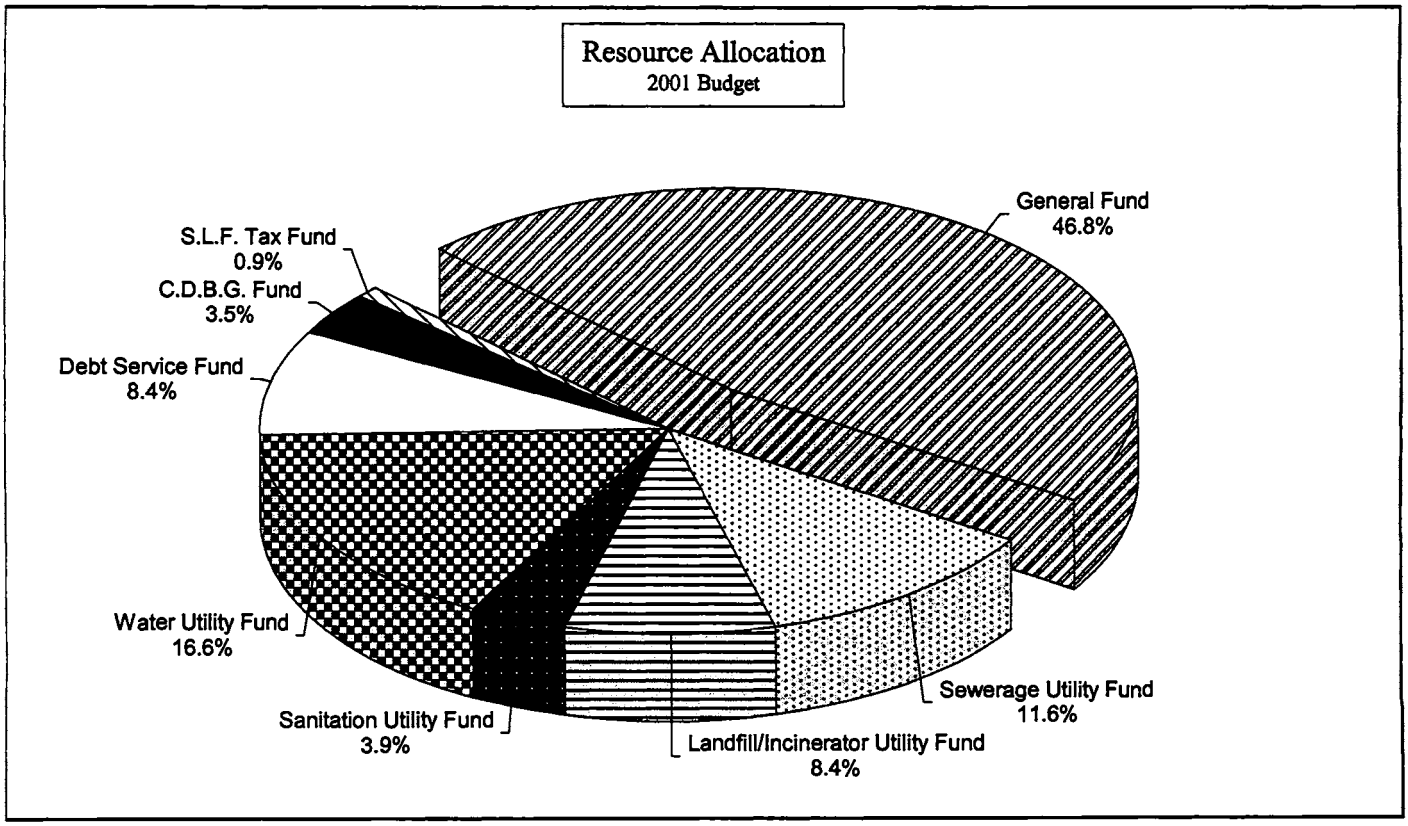
Sanitation Utility Fund:
The Sanitation Utility Fund is used to account for the revenues and expenses associated with the provision of refuse collection and disposal services to residential, commercial, and industrial establishments of the City.

Landfill/Incinerator Utility Fund:
The Landfill/Incinerator Utility Fund is used to account for the revenues and expenses associated with providing solid waste disposal, subsequent sale of incineration generated steam to a local utility, and the production of electricity for in-house use and resale to a public utility company.

Sewerage Utility Fund:
The Sewerage Utility fund is used to account for the revenues and expenses associated with the provision of sewerage service to residential, commercial, and industrial establishments of the City as well as six municipalities surrounding the City.

RESOURCE ALLOCATION
2001 BUDGET

RESOURCES		APPROPRIATIONS	
GENERAL FUND	$48,586,087	GENERAL FUND	$48,586,087
STATE LIQUID FUELS TAX FUND	922,983	STATE LIQUID FUELS TAX FUND	922,983
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT FUND	3,631,000	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT FUND	3,631,000
DEBT SERVICE FUND	8,761,963	DEBT SERVICE FUND	8,761,963
WATER UTILITY FUND	17,179,423	WATER UTILITY FUND	17,179,423
SANITATION UTILITY FUND	4,006,627	SANITATION UTILITY FUND	4,006,627
LANDFILL/INCINERATOR UTILITY FUND	8,667,200	LANDFILL/INCINERATOR UTILITY FUND	8,667,200
SEWERAGE UTILITY FUND	12,003,502	SEWERAGE UTILITY FUND	12,003,502
TOTAL RESOURCES	$103,758,785	TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	$103,758,785



SUMMARY OF REVENUES

GENERAL FUND

General Fund revenue is expected to increase $3,256,935, or 7.19%, over the 2000 Budget. Real Estate Tax revenues, totaling $12,236,000, are anticipated to decrease $102,169, or .83% in 2001. This decrease is primarily the result of continuing downward reassessments on property values by the County of Dauphin. Offsetting this decrease is a $142,698 increase in earned income and occupational privilege taxes. Departmental Revenues are budgeted to increase $3,234,655, or 26.77% primarily due to higher administrative service charge receipts from the Water, Landfill/Incinerator and Sewerage Utility Funds. Fines and Forfeits are expected to increase $40,000, or 3.08% in 2001 due to higher receipts from parking violations. Revenue from Business Licenses and Permits is forecasted to increase $39,000, or 9.09%, in 2001 primarily due to anticipated changes in the cable TV franchise fees paid to the City. Interest Income is expected to be $665,000 lower as a result of the TEAM investment vehicle budgeted in 2000. Property Income is forecasted to be $5,000 higher in 2001. Miscellaneous Revenue is budgeted to be $3,330,503 lower in 2001. The 2000 Budget included receipt of $3,249,618 from the Landfill/Incinerator Utility Fund as payment of a guarantee fee being charged for the City to guarantee The Harrisburg Authority's Guaranteed Resource Recovery Revenue Notes, Series of 2000. This revenue will not be realized again in 2001. Other Financing Sources includes $327,000 of expected revenue for an interest rate swap that was done in early 2000. Intergovernmental Revenue is expected to increase $626,994, or 11.73% primarily due to increases in receipts from the Pension System State Aid and the Harrisburg Parking Authority (HPA) pursuant to the Coordinated Parking Agreement between the City and HPA. Interfund Transfers are budgeted to be $1,692,810, or 60.34% lower in 2001. The 2000 Budget included a transfer of $1,542,100 from the Capital Projects Fund and a higher budgeted transfer from the Sanitation Utility Fund. In 2001, the transfer from the Capital Projects Fund will not be realized and the budgeted transfer from the Sanitation Utility Fund will be reduced. Lastly, an appropriation of $4,603,698 of undesignated Fund Balance is included in the 2001 Budget.

SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

The State Liquid Fuels Tax Fund will realize a decrease of $1,686, or .18%, in 2001. This is the net result of a decrease in the appropriation of undesignated Fund Balance of $11,108 offset by an anticipated increase in the payment from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania from its gasoline tax. The Community Development Block Grant Fund will increase $272,000, or 8.10%, due to an increase in federal funding.

DEBT SERVICE FUND

The Debt Service Fund, which primarily receives transfers from the General, Capital Projects and State Liquid Fuels Tax Funds for payment on outstanding debt, will realize an increase of $925,390, or 11.81% over the 2000 Budget. This is the net result of an increase in transfers of $1,021,393 and $14,188 from the General and State Liquid Fuels Tax Funds, respectively, offset by a $110,000 decrease in the transfer from the Capital Projects Fund.

WATER UTILITY FUND

Water Utility Fund revenues are projected to be $2,717,444, or 18.79%, higher compared to the 2000 Budget. This increase is primarily due to the receipt of $1,271,134 of past due utility bills from the Landfill/Incinerator Utility Fund and a $317,000 reimbursement from the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation for additional expenses incurred during the Route 322 construction project. The remainder of the increase is due to the implementation of monthly billing in 2000 and an increase in the number of properties being targeted for water shutoff.

SANITATION UTILITY FUND

Revenues for the Sanitation Utility Fund are forecasted to be $393,552, or 8.94%, lower than 2000 budgeted revenues. This is primarily the result of decreases in Garbage/Refuse Collection revenues of $215,000 and the appropriation of undesignated Fund Balance of $242,552, offset by a $70,000 state recycling grant.

LANDFILL/INCINERATOR UTILITY FUND

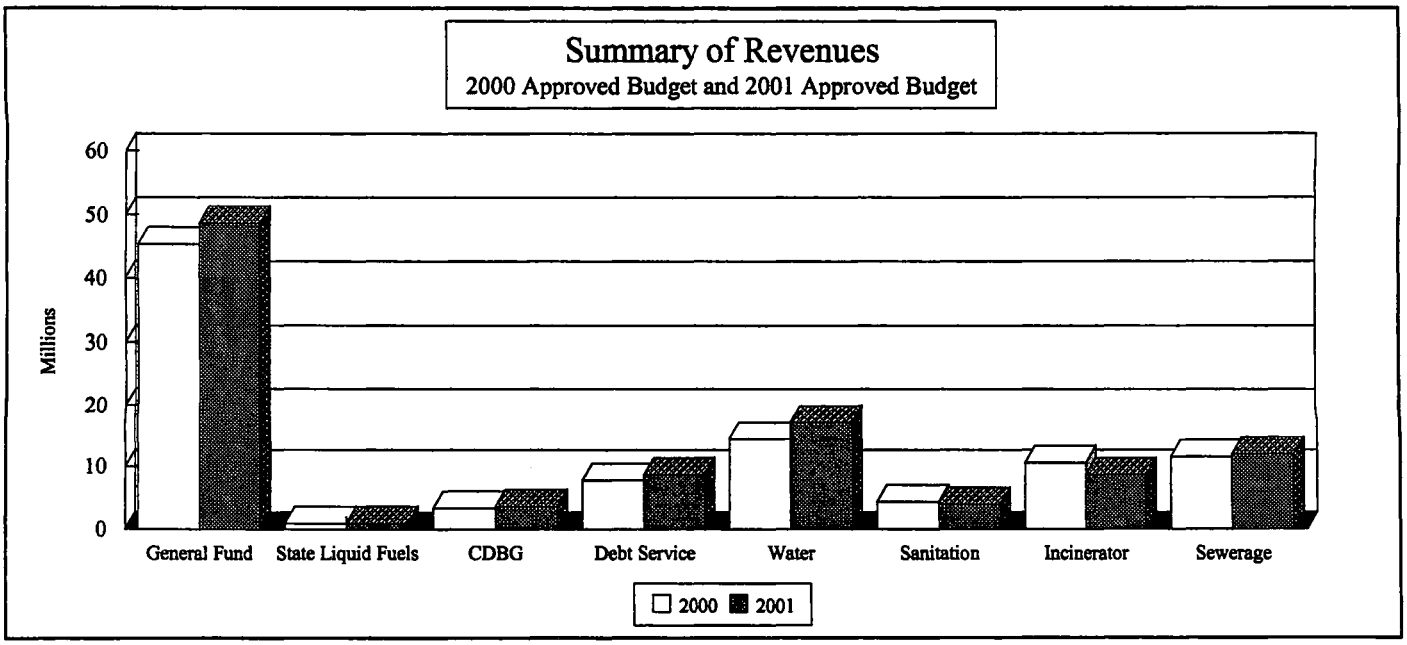
The Landfill/Incinerator Utility Fund revenues are anticipated to be $1,978,300, or 18.58% lower in 2001 primarily due to decreased revenues in Tipping Fees, Ready-to-Serve Disposal Charges, Electricity Sales and Transfer Station Tipping Fees.

SEWERAGE UTILITY FUND

The Sewerage Utility Fund revenues are expected to be $403,649, or 3.48%, higher in 2001 primarily due to the receipt of $864,609 of past due utility bills from the Landfill/Incinerator Utility Fund. This will be offset by a $260,000 reduction in Sales to Public Authorities.

SUMMARY OF REVENUES
2001 BUDGET

FUND	2000 APPROVED BUDGET	2001 APPROVED BUDGET	INCREASE/ (DECREASE)	CHANGE
GENERAL FUND				
Real Estate Taxes	12,338,169	12,236,000	(102,169)	-0.83%
Transfer Taxes	275,000	295,000	20,000	7.27%
E.I.T. and O.P.T. Taxes	3,127,700	3,270,398	142,698	4.56%
Mercantile/Business Privilege Taxes	2,775,828	2,784,200	8,372	0.30%
Departmental Revenues	12,082,253	15,316,908	3,234,655	26.77%
Fines and Forfeits	1,300,000	1,340,000	40,000	3.08%
Business Licenses and Permits	429,000	468,000	39,000	9.09%
Interest Income	814,625	149,625	(665,000)	-81.63%
Property Income	20,000	25,000	5,000	25.00%
Miscellaneous	4,015,894	685,391	(3,330,503)	-82.93%
Other Financing Sources	0	327,000	327,000	0.00%
Intergovernmental	5,345,278	5,972,272	626,994	11.73%
Interfund Transfers	2,805,405	1,112,595	(1,692,810)	-60.34%
Fund Balance	0	4,603,698	4,603,698	0.00%
TOTAL GENERAL FUND	45,329,152	48,586,087	3,256,935	7.19%
STATE LIQUID FUELS TAX FUND	924,669	922,983	(1,686)	-0.18%
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT FUND	3,359,000	3,631,000	272,000	8.10%
DEBT SERVICE FUND	7,836,573	8,761,963	925,390	11.81%
WATER UTILITY FUND	14,461,979	17,179,423	2,717,444	18.79%
SANITATION UTILITY FUND	4,400,179	4,006,627	(393,552)	-8.94%
LANDFILL/INCINERATOR UTILITY FUND	10,645,500	8,667,200	(1,978,300)	-18.58%
SEWERAGE UTILITY FUND	11,599,853	12,003,502	403,649	3.48%
TOTAL REVENUE	98,556,905	103,758,785	5,201,880	5.28%



SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES

Citywide, personnel expenditures for wages will rise by 4.5% on the average for unionized personnel who make up the majority of the City's workforce.

GENERAL FUND

General Fund expenditures will increase $3,256,935, or 7.19%, from the 2000 Budget. General Government will increase $540,988, or 15.49%. This is primarily due to an increase in expenditures in Capital Outlay in the Office of the City Engineer for the following projects: Seventh Street widening, Third Street extension, new lighting design for the Market Street Bridge and some consulting work to be done on the GIS system. The Department of Building and Housing Development will increase $93,018 or 8.89%, in 2001 due to the normal salary and benefit increases as well as the addition of a Codes Enforcement Officer. The Department of Public Works will increase $598,564, or 18.75% in 2001. This is primarily due to personnel, operating and capital equipment costs associated with the implementation of the in-house demolition program and an increase in utility costs. The Department of Parks and Recreation will increase $95,345 or 3.46% in 2001 due to the normal salary and benefit increases and higher utility costs partially offset by the elimination of a vacant Park Ranger Supervisor position. General Expenses will decrease $135,193, or 3.76% from the 2000 Budget due to a decrease in personnel services. Transfers to Other Funds will increase $1,026,393, or 13.83%, in 2001. This is the result of an increase in the debt service funding requirements on the City's pension bonds in 2001, resulting from an interest rate swap transaction which provided for less interest expense in 2000.

SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

State Liquid Fuels Tax Fund expenditures will decrease $1,686, or .18%, in 2001. This is due to an increase of $72,289 in debt service funding requirements on the City's pension bonds in 2001 offset by a decrease of $79,190 in capital outlay. The Community Development Block Grant Fund will increase $272,000, or 8.10%, in 2001 due to an increase in federal funding.

DEBT SERVICE FUND

The Debt Service Fund, which primarily receives transfers from the General Fund, Capital Projects Fund and State Liquid Fuels Tax Fund for payment on outstanding debt, will increase $925,390, or 11.81% from the 2000 Budget. This is the primarily the result of increases in debt service on the 1995 Unfunded Pension Liability Bonds, Series A and B and Series E of 1997, and higher capitalized lease payments.

WATER UTILITY FUND

The Water Utility Fund will increase $2,717,444, or 18.79%, compared to the 2000 Budget. This increase is the result of normal salary and benefits increases, and higher budgeted administrative service charges and utilities. Debt Service is projected to decrease $332,876 due to a debt restructuring that occurred in early 2000.

SANITATION UTILITY FUND

The Sanitation Utility Fund will decrease $393,552, or 8.94%, in 2001. This is primarily the result of decreases of $150,710 in the transfer to the General Fund from 2000 levels and $280,000 in capital outlay.

LANDFILL/INCINERATOR UTILITY FUND

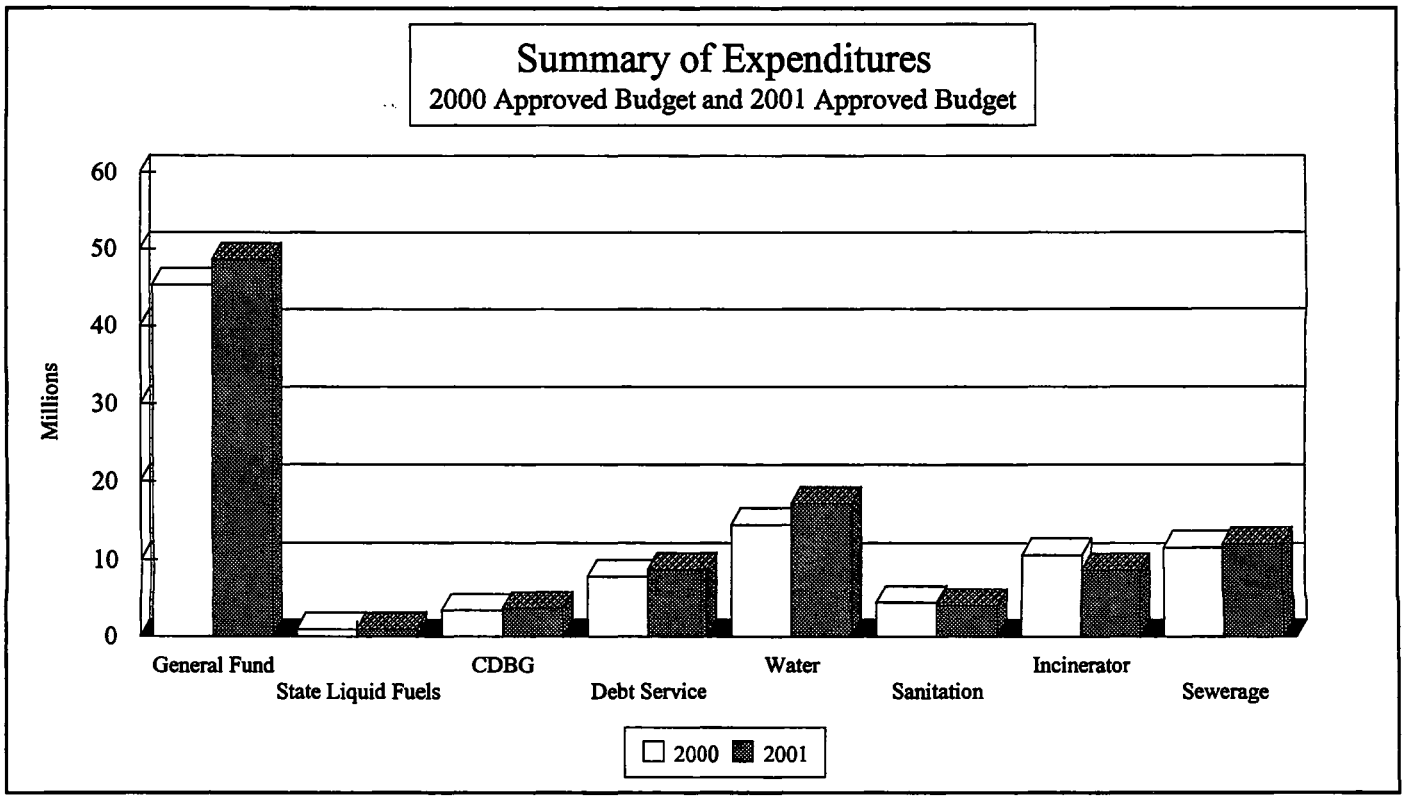
The Landfill/Incinerator Utility Fund will decrease $1,978,300, or 18.58%, in 2001. This decrease is the net result of savings in debt service due to the defeasment of debt related to the issuance of The Harrisburg Authority's Guaranteed Resource Recovery Revenue Notes, Series of 2000 being partially offset by increases in operating expenses for utility costs, facility maintenance and repairs and mechanical parts and supplies.

SEWERAGE UTILITY FUND

The Sewerage Utility Fund will increase $403,649, or 3.48% in 2001. This is primarily the result of normal salary and benefits increases and higher budgeted administrative service charge payments partially offset by the planned delayed hiring of two vacant positions and lower budgeted facility maintenance costs for 2001.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES
2001 BUDGET

FUND	2000 APPROVED BUDGET	2001 APPROVED BUDGET	INCREASE/ (DECREASE)	CHANGE
GENERAL FUND				
General Government	3,492,541	4,033,529	540,988	15.49%
Administration	4,316,275	4,516,343	200,068	4.64%
Building and Housing Development	1,046,876	1,139,894	93,018	8.89%
Public Safety	19,508,625	20,346,377	837,752	4.29%
Public Works	3,192,388	3,790,952	598,564	18.75%
Parks and Recreation	2,754,700	2,850,045	95,345	3.46%
General Expenses	3,594,830	3,459,637	(135,193)	-3.76%
Transfers to Other Funds	7,422,917	8,449,310	1,026,393	13.83%
TOTAL GENERAL FUND	45,329,152	48,586,087	3,256,935	7.19%
STATE LIQUID FUELS TAX FUND	924,669	922,983	(1,686)	-0.18%
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT FUND	3,359,000	3,631,000	272,000	8.10%
DEBT SERVICE FUND	7,836,573	8,761,963	925,390	11.81%
WATER UTILITY FUND	14,461,979	17,179,423	2,717,444	18.79%
SANITATION UTILITY FUND	4,400,179	4,006,627	(393,552)	-8.94%
LANDFILL/INCINERATOR UTILITY FUND	10,645,500	8,667,200	(1,978,300)	-18.58%
SEWERAGE UTILITY FUND	11,599,853	12,003,502	403,649	3.48%
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	98,556,905	103,758,785	5,201,880	5.28%



EXPENDITURE CATEGORY ANALYSIS

The Expenditure Category Analysis chart on the following page compares the 2000 Approved Budget to the 2001 Approved Budget by expenditure category for all fund types (excluding the Debt Service Fund). The Debt Service Fund has been eliminated from this analysis to avoid duplication of debt service expenditures already included in the General Fund, Special Revenue Fund and Utility Funds. The sole purpose of the Debt Service Fund is to account for the accumulation of resources transferred from other funds for the payment of general long-term debt and related expenditures.

Personnel Services is the largest expenditure type, representing 45.8% of the total budget for all funds for 2001. Personnel Services will increase $991,346, or 2.3%, from the 2000 Personnel Services budget. This increase is primarily the result of higher bargaining unit and management personnel salaries and increases in health benefits costs. The full impact of salary and benefit increases have been partially offset by the elimination of certain vacant positions for 2001.

Operating Expenses, the second largest expenditure category, is 29.7% of the total budget for all funds in 2001. The 2001 Budget reflects a $4,438,599, or 18.7%, increase in Operating Expenses from 2000 budgeted levels. All funds will realize increased operating budgets except for the Community Development Black Grant (CDBG) Fund and the State Liquid Fuels Tax Fund. Increases in the Water and Sewer Utility Funds are primarily the result of higher administrative service charge payments. An increase in the Landfill/Incinerator Utility Fund is the result of higher appropriations for facility maintenance and repairs, insurance premiums and mechanical parts and supplies.

Capital Outlay, which accounts for 1.3% of the total budget for all funds, will realize an increase of $368,120, or 43.5%. Increases in the General, CDBG, and Water Utility Funds will be offset by planned decreases in the State Liquid Fuels Tax, Sanitation, and Landfill/Incinerator Utility Funds. In the General Fund, such projects as the Seventh Street widening, Third Street extension and the redesign of the Market Street Bridge lighting will be addressed in 2001.

Debt Service is the third largest expenditure category in the 2001 Budget, accounting for $19,282,525, or 20.3%, of the total budget for all funds. Overall, Debt Service will increase $1,407,364, or 7.9%, in 2001. Increases in the General Fund and Sewer Utility Fund due to higher pension bond debt service funding requirements will be more than offset by lower debt service obligations in the Water Utility Fund and Landfill/Incinerator Utility Fund. In the Landfill/Incinerator Utility Fund, the 2000 Approved Budget anticipated a debt restructuring to take place early in 2000, it will not take place until December 2000. This delay caused the projected Debt Service payments to be higher than the Approved Budget. Since the debt restructuring is taking place so late in the year, a savings of $2,066,015 will be realized in 2001.

Grants will increase $466,390, or 44.6%, in 2001. This increase is primarily the result of a higher appropriation for grants in the CDBG Fund for activities such as property rehabilitation and demolition.

Miscellaneous expenditures will decrease $3,249,618 in 2001. The 2000 Approved Budget appropriated this as a guarantee fee for the City to guarantee The Harrisburg Authority's Resource Recovery Revenue Notes, Series of 2000. This payment will not occur again in 2001.

Transfers will decrease $145,710, or 10.2%, in 2001. The transfer from the Sanitation Utility Fund to the General Fund will decrease $150,710 and the transfer from the General Fund to the Hydroelectric Dam Utility Fund will increase $5,000 in 2001.

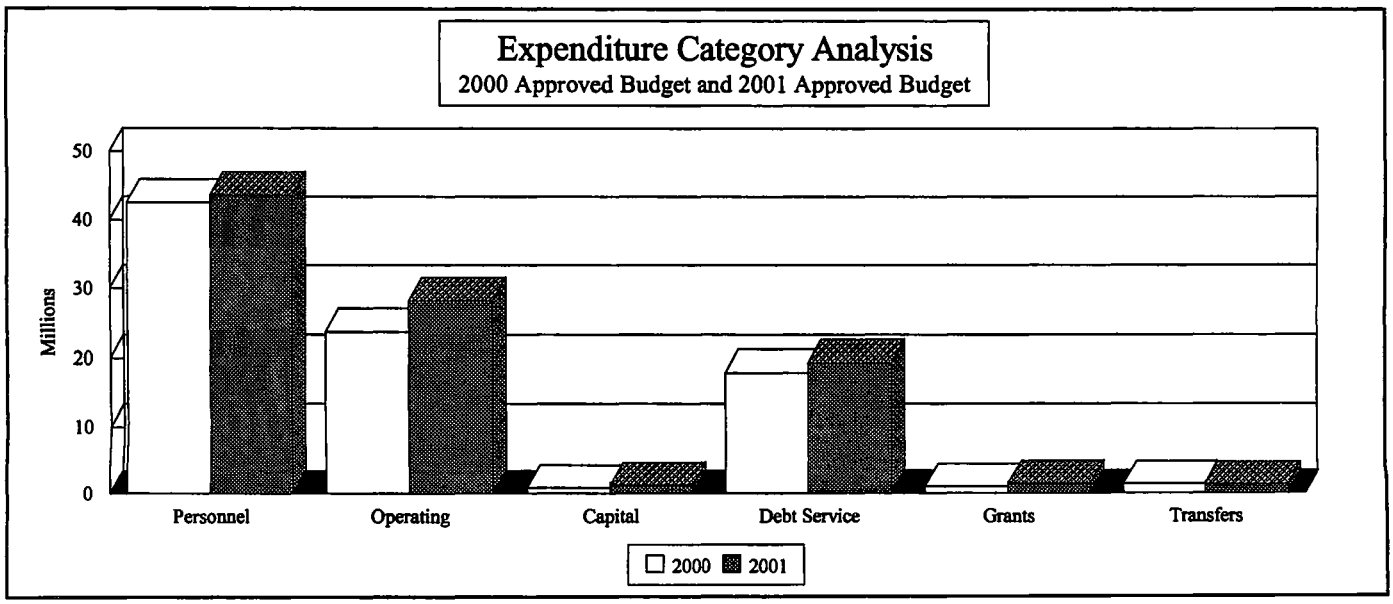
EXPENDITURE CATEGORY ANALYSIS
2001 BUDGET

	2000 APPROVED BUDGET		2001 APPROVED BUDGET		CHANGE		
EXPENDITURE CATEGORY	AMOUNT	% OF TOTAL	AMOUNT	% OF TOTAL	AMOUNT	% *	% **
Personnel Services	42,527,093	46.9%	43,518,439	45.8%	991,346	1.1%	2.3%
Operating Expenses	23,744,471	26.2%	28,183,070	29.7%	4,438,599	4.9%	18.7%
Capital Outlay	845,914	0.9%	1,214,034	1.3%	368,120	0.4%	43.5%
Debt Service	17,875,161	19.7%	19,282,525	20.3%	1,407,364	1.6%	7.9%
Grants	1,044,770	1.2%	1,511,160	1.6%	466,390	0.5%	44.6%
Miscellaneous	3,249,618	3.6%	0	0.0%	(3,249,618)	-3.6%	-100.0%
Transfers ***	1,433,305	1.6%	1,287,595	1.4%	(145,710)	-0.2%	-10.2%
TOTAL FUNDS	90,720,332	100.0%	94,996,822	100.0%	4,276,490	4.7%	N/A

* Change in each expenditure category as a percentage of the total 2000 Approved Budget.

** Change in each expenditure category as a percentage of the respective 2000 expenditure category.

*** Transfers represent transfers from the General Fund to the Hydroelectric Dam Utility Fund and from the Sanitation to the General Fund. The Debt Service Fund is not represented in this analysis. The interfund transfers for debt payment from the General Fund and State Liquid Fuels Tax Fund to the Debt Service Fund are reflected in the Debt Service expenditure category.



EXPENDITURE DETAIL BY FUND

The analysis of "Expenditure Detail by Fund" compares 2001 Approved Budget appropriations to 2000 Approved Budget appropriations by expenditure category for all funds. The expenditure categories include personnel services, operating expenses, capital outlay, debt service, grants, miscellaneous and transfers.

Citywide, personnel services are expected to rise $991,346, or 2.3%, in 2001 through a combination of salary and benefit increases, the creation of new positions, and the elimination of certain vacant positions. The General Fund will increase $824,982, or 2.6%. For 2001, additional funding for 5.00 positions has been added, while funding for 4.33 positions has been eliminated, resulting in a net gain of .67 positions in the General Fund. The State Liquid Fuels Tax Fund will increase $20,811, or 4.6%, due to higher salary and overtime appropriations partially offset by a lower benefits appropriation. The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Fund-Year XXIV will increase $83,271, or 12.1%. A lower level of funding from the prior-year entitlement necessitates the appropriation of a slightly higher amount from the current-year entitlement. The Water Utility Fund will decrease $170,676, or 7.3% as funding for 7.82 positions has been eliminated. The Sanitation Utility Fund will increase $27,361, or 1.8%, due to higher salaries and benefits. The Landfill/Incinerator Utility Fund will increase $144,516, or 4.3%, due to the elimination of two positions. This will be offset by increases in the appropriations for overtime expenses and benefits. The Sewerage Utility Fund will increase $61,081, or 2.4%, due to higher overtime and benefits costs.

Operating expenses are expected to increase $4,438,599, or 18.7%, citywide. The General Fund will increase $685,298, or 12.8%. Increases in the Departments of Administration, Building & Housing, Public Safety, Parks & Recreation and General Expenses will be partially offset by a decrease in General Government. The State Liquid Fuels Tax Fund will decrease $15,596, or 5.2%. The CDBG Fund will decrease $69,436, or 3.8%, due to a shifting in funding from operating expenses to grants. Increases in the Water and Sewerage Utility Funds are primarily the result of higher administrative service charge payments. The increase in Water will be partially offset by lower Debt Service payments. The Sanitation Utility Fund will increase $9,462, or 0.7% in 2001. The Landfill/Incinerator Utility Fund will increase $455,739, or 14.0%, primarily due to higher appropriations for consulting expenses related to the derating of the facility, insurance costs, maintenance and repairs, and mechanical parts and supplies. This increase will be partially offset by lower host fees.

Citywide, capital outlay will increase $368,120, or 43.5%, in 2001. In 2001, significant funding is included, primarily in the General Fund, for bridge, street and building improvements and rolling stock equipment purchases. The Water Utility Fund will increase $180,099, or 436.6%. In 2001, funding is included for conservation improvements at the Water Filtration Plant and a milling machine for street restorations. The State Liquid Fuels, Sanitation and Sewerage Utility Funds have no appropriated funds for capital. The Landfill/Incinerator Utility Fund will decrease $47,652, or 89.7%, in 2001. In 2000, appropriations were made for the purchase of equipment related to the derating of the facility. Such expenditures will not reoccur in 2001.

Debt Service will increase $1,407,364, or 7.9%, citywide in 2001. Higher appropriations are necessary in the General, State Liquid Fuels, Sanitation, Landfill/Incinerator and Sewerage Utility Funds to make scheduled payments on the City's 1995 Unfunded Pension Liability Bonds, Series A and B. Higher appropriations are also made in the General Fund for the 1997 G.O. issues, Series D, E, F and G. The debt service appropriation in the Water Utility Fund will decrease $332,876 due to a restructuring of the debt. The CDBG Fund will decrease $82,825, or 24.7%, due to the payoff of one Section 108 loan.

Citywide, the net increase in grants for 2000 will be $466,390, or 44.6%. In the General Fund, grants will increase $126,300, or 23.0%, due to an increase in matching funds to be paid for grants received in the Bureau of Police. In the CDBG Fund, grants will increase by $340,090. This increase is the result of a shift in funding from operating expenses to grants.

There are no appropriations for Miscellaneous expenditures in 2001. In 2000, a fee was imposed on The Harrisburg Authority (THA) for the City's full faith credit and taxing power in the event that THA would be unable to meet its financial obligations related to the Guaranteed Resource Recovery Facility Revenue Notes, Series A & B of 2000. This fee will not reoccur in 2001.

Transfers will decrease $145,710, or 10.2%, in 2001. This is primarily due to a decrease in the transfer from the Sanitation Utility Fund.

EXPENDITURE DETAIL BY FUND
2001 BUDGET

	PERSONNEL SERVICES				OPERATING EXPENSES			
	2000 Approved Budget	2001 Approved Budget	+/-	%	2000 Approved Budget	2001 Approved Budget	+/-	%
GENERAL FUND								
General Gov't.	2,330,306	2,379,156	48,850	2.1%	1,032,775	997,723	(35,052)	-3.4%
Administration	3,496,104	3,673,152	177,048	5.1%	793,211	816,591	23,380	2.9%
Bldg. & Housing	966,279	1,060,399	94,120	9.7%	76,522	79,495	2,973	3.9%
Public Safety	18,779,292	19,329,614	550,322	2.9%	585,247	716,736	131,489	22.5%
Public Works	1,733,199	1,937,772	204,573	11.8%	1,385,689	1,695,213	309,524	22.3%
Parks and Rec.	1,987,307	2,015,116	27,809	1.4%	665,493	800,929	135,436	20.4%
General Exp.	2,323,480	2,045,739	(277,741)	-12.0%	813,839	931,387	117,548	14.4%
Transfers	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
GENERAL FUND	31,615,967	32,440,949	824,982	2.6%	5,352,776	6,038,074	685,298	12.8%
LIQUID FUELS	450,855	471,666	20,811	4.6%	301,400	285,804	(15,596)	-5.2%
C.D.B.G.	690,188	773,459	83,271	12.1%	1,834,212	1,764,776	(69,436)	-3.8%
WATER	2,325,127	2,154,451	(170,676)	-7.3%	5,326,350	8,367,247	3,040,897	57.1%
SANITATION	1,497,134	1,524,495	27,361	1.8%	1,322,889	1,332,351	9,462	0.7%
INCINERATOR	3,382,032	3,526,548	144,516	4.3%	3,262,877	3,718,616	455,739	14.0%
SEWERAGE	2,565,790	2,626,871	61,081	2.4%	6,343,967	6,676,202	332,235	5.2%
TOTAL	42,527,093	43,518,439	991,346	2.3%	23,744,471	28,183,070	4,438,599	18.7%

Note: The Debt Service Fund is not represented in this analysis. The interfund transfers for debt payment from the General Fund and State Liquid Fuels Tax Fund to the Debt Service Fund are reflected in the Debt Service expenditure category.

EXPENDITURE DETAIL BY FUND
2001 BUDGET
-continued-

	CAPITAL OUTLAY				DEBT SERVICE			
	2000 Approved Budget	2001 Approved Budget	+/-	%	2000 Approved Budget	2001 Approved Budget	+/-	%
GENERAL FUND								
General Gov't.	114,460	656,650	542,190	473.7%	0	0	0	N/A
Administration	26,960	26,600	(360)	-1.3%	0	0	0	N/A
Bldg. & Housing	4,075	0	(4,075)	-100.0%	0	0	0	N/A
Public Safety	71,827	106,468	34,641	48.2%	0	0	0	N/A
Public Works	73,500	157,967	84,467	114.9%	0	0	0	N/A
Parks and Rec.	86,900	19,000	(67,900)	-78.1%	0	0	0	N/A
General Exp.	10,000	15,000	5,000	50.0%	0	0	0	N/A
Transfers	0	0	0	N/A	7,252,917	8,274,310	1,021,393	14.1%
GENERAL FUND	387,722	981,685	593,963	153.2%	7,252,917	8,274,310	1,021,393	14.1%
LIQUID FUELS	79,190	0	(79,190)	-100.0%	93,224	165,513	72,289	77.5%
C.D.B.G.	4,600	5,500	900	19.6%	335,000	252,175	(82,825)	-24.7%
WATER	41,250	221,349	180,099	436.6%	6,769,252	6,436,376	(332,876)	-4.9%
SANITATION	280,000	0	(280,000)	-100.0%	36,851	37,186	335	0.9%
INCINERATOR	53,152	5,500	(47,652)	-89.7%	697,821	1,416,536	718,715	103.0%
SEWERAGE	0	0	0	N/A	2,690,096	2,700,429	10,333	0.4%
TOTAL	845,914	1,214,034	368,120	43.5%	17,875,161	19,282,525	1,407,364	7.9%

Note: The Debt Service Fund is not represented in this analysis. The interfund transfers for debt payment from the General Fund and State Liquid Fuels Tax Fund to the Debt Service Fund are reflected in the Debt Service expenditure category.

EXPENDITURE DETAIL BY FUND
2001 BUDGET
-continued-

	GRANTS				MISCELLANEOUS			
	2000 Approved Budget	2001 Approved Budget	+/-	%	2000 Approved Budget	2001 Approved Budget	+/-	%
GENERAL FUND								
General Gov't.	15,000	0	(15,000)	-100.0%	0	0	0	N/A
Administration	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Bldg. & Housing	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Public Safety	72,259	193,559	121,300	167.9%	0	0	0	N/A
Public Works	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Parks and Rec.	15,000	15,000	0	0.0%	0	0	0	N/A
General Exp.	447,511	467,511	20,000	4.5%	0	0	0	N/A
Transfers	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
GENERAL FUND	549,770	676,070	126,300	23.0%	0	0	0	N/A
LIQUID FUELS	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
C.D.B.G.	495,000	835,090	340,090	68.7%	0	0	0	N/A
WATER	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
SANITATION	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
INCINERATOR	0	0	0	N/A	3,249,618	0	(3,249,618)	-100.0%
SEWERAGE	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
TOTAL	1,044,770	1,511,160	466,390	44.6%	3,249,618	0	(3,249,618)	-100.0%

Note: The Debt Service Fund is not represented in this analysis. The interfund transfers for debt payment from the General Fund and State Liquid Fuels Tax Fund to the Debt Service Fund are reflected in the Debt Service expenditure category.

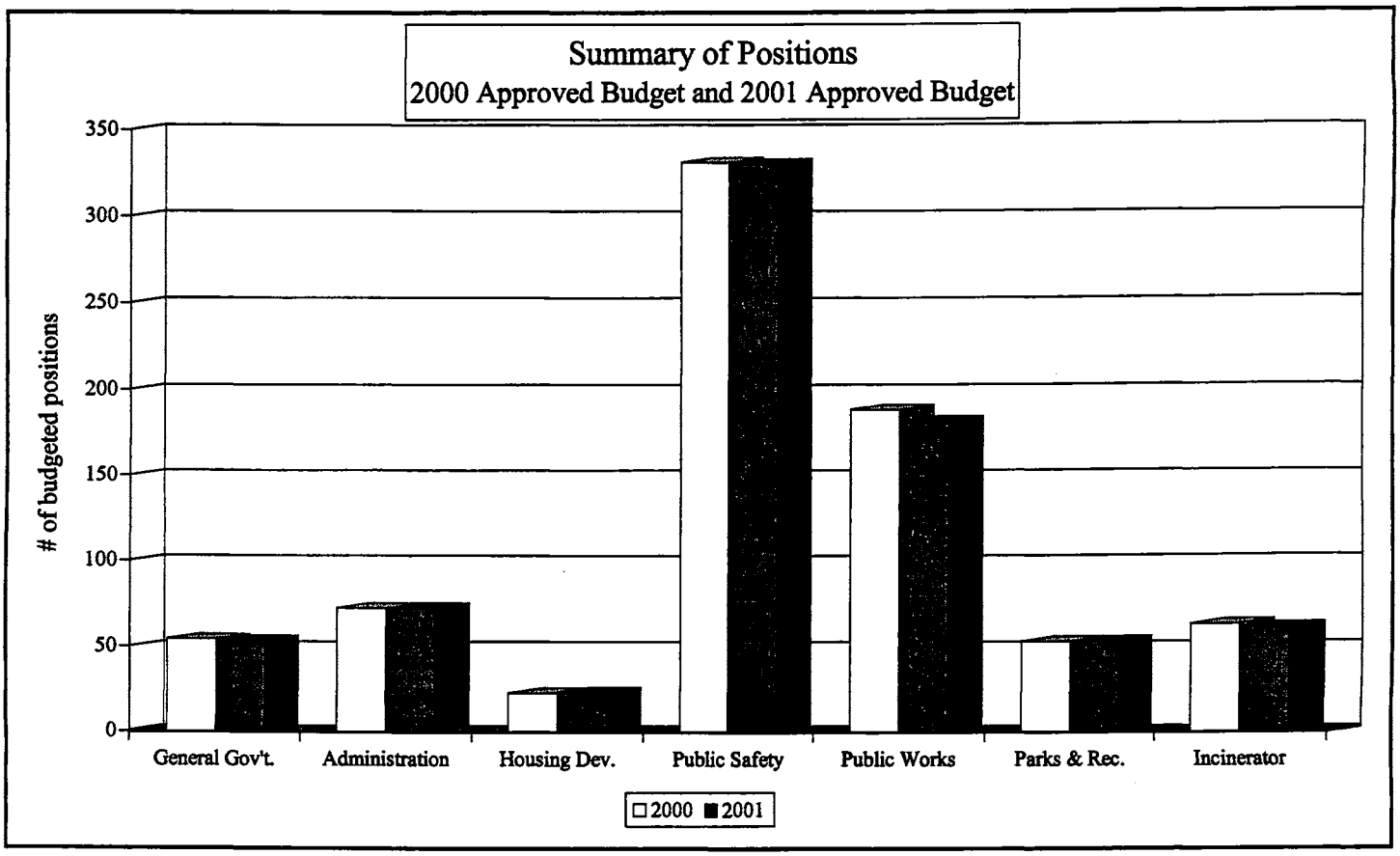
EXPENDITURE DETAIL BY FUND
2001 BUDGET
-continued-

	TRANSFERS				TOTAL			
	2000 Approved Budget	2001 Approved Budget	+/-	%	2000 Approved Budget	2001 Approved Budget	+/-	%
GENERAL FUND								
General Gov't.	0	0	0	N/A	3,492,541	4,033,529	540,988	15.5%
Administration	0	0	0	N/A	4,316,275	4,516,343	200,068	4.6%
Bldg. & Housing	0	0	0	N/A	1,046,876	1,139,894	93,018	8.9%
Public Safety	0	0	0	N/A	19,508,625	20,346,377	837,752	4.3%
Public Works	0	0	0	N/A	3,192,388	3,790,952	598,564	18.7%
Parks and Rec.	0	0	0	N/A	2,754,700	2,850,045	95,345	3.5%
General Exp.	0	0	0	N/A	3,594,830	3,459,637	(135,193)	-3.8%
Transfers	170,000	175,000	5,000	2.9%	7,422,917	8,449,310	1,026,393	13.8%
GENERAL FUND	170,000	175,000	5,000	2.9%	45,329,152	48,586,087	3,256,935	7.2%
LIQUID FUELS	0	0	0	N/A	924,669	922,983	(1,686)	-0.2%
C.D.B.G.	0	0	0	N/A	3,359,000	3,631,000	272,000	8.1%
WATER	0	0	0	N/A	14,461,979	17,179,423	2,717,444	18.8%
SANITATION	1,263,305	1,112,595	(150,710)	-11.9%	4,400,179	4,006,627	(393,552)	-8.9%
INCINERATOR	0	0	0	N/A	10,645,500	8,667,200	(1,978,300)	-18.6%
SEWERAGE	0	0	0	N/A	11,599,853	12,003,502	403,649	3.5%
TOTAL	1,433,305	1,287,595	(145,710)	-10.2%	90,720,332	94,996,822	4,276,490	4.7%

Note: The Debt Service Fund is not represented in this analysis. The interfund transfers for debt payment from the General Fund and State Liquid Fuels Tax Fund to the Debt Service Fund are reflected in the Debt Service expenditure category.

SUMMARY OF POSITIONS
2001 BUDGET

OFFICE/BUREAU/DIVISION	1997 Actual	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Approved Budget	2000 Projected	2001 Approved Budget
Office of City Council	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Office of the Mayor	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Office of City Controller	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Office of City Treasurer	11.30	11.40	13.40	13.40	13.40	12.40
Office of City Solicitor	8.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
Human Relations Commission	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Office of City Engineer	0.00	5.00	4.00	5.00	4.00	5.00
Mayor's Office of Econ. Dev.	7.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
TOTAL GENERAL GOV'T.	49.30	52.40	53.40	54.40	53.40	53.40
Office of Director	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Insurance & Risk Management	4.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Financial Management	12.00	11.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
Data Processing	11.60	15.60	15.60	15.60	15.60	15.60
Human Resources	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Operations & Revenue	28.10	31.00	31.00	33.00	33.00	33.00
TOTAL ADMINISTRATION	64.70	70.60	70.60	72.60	72.60	72.60
Office of Director	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.95	1.95	1.95
Planning	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.83	4.83	4.50
Inspections & Codes Enforcement	19.00	20.00	20.00	16.00	18.00	17.00
TOTAL BLDG. & HOUS. DEV.	25.50	26.50	26.50	22.78	24.78	23.45
Parking Enforcement	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
Office of Police Chief	49.00	44.00	47.00	47.00	48.00	45.00
Uniform Patrol	109.00	123.00	122.00	122.00	114.00	113.00
Technical Services	19.00	16.00	16.00	12.00	24.00	23.00
Criminal Investigation	41.00	37.00	37.00	36.00	35.00	35.00
Fire	103.00	105.00	105.00	102.00	102.00	102.00
TOTAL PUBLIC SAFETY	333.00	337.00	339.00	331.00	335.00	330.00
Office of Director	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
City Services	12.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	14.00	12.00
Traffic Engineering	13.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
Vehicle Management	15.00	14.00	14.00	13.00	13.00	12.00
Building Maintenance	7.00	7.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	7.00
State Liquid Fuels	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Water	46.66	42.66	44.16	53.16	45.16	45.34
Sanitation	44.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	34.00
Sewerage	55.67	51.67	51.17	51.17	52.17	50.33
TOTAL PUBLIC WORKS	204.33	180.33	180.33	188.33	185.33	180.67
Office of the Director	21.00	22.00	22.00	21.00	21.00	20.00
Recreation	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Parks Maintenance	27.00	28.00	29.00	29.00	30.00	30.00
TOTAL PARKS & RECREATION	50.00	53.00	54.00	53.00	54.00	53.00
Incineration & Steam	62.00	61.00	63.00	63.00	63.00	61.00
TOTAL INCIN. & STEAM	62.00	61.00	63.00	63.00	63.00	61.00
TOTAL POSITIONS	788.83	780.83	786.83	785.11	788.11	774.12



CHANGES IN BUDGETED POSITIONS FROM 2000 TO 2001

The summary compares positions in the 2000 Approved Budget with those in the 2001 Approved Budget by office and department. The total budgeted positions in 2000 were 785.11 compared to 774.12 in the 2001 Approved Budget, a net decrease of 10.99 positions. The largest departmental decrease from 2000 to 2001 is in Public Works where a net of 7.66 positions were eliminated. A Demolition Crew Leader, Demolition Specialist II, and two Demolition Specialist I positions were added to the Bureau of City Services, while two Street Maintenance Worker positions were eliminated. An Automotive Body Mechanic II was eliminated from the Bureau of Vehicle Management and a Laborer II was added to the Bureau of Building Maintenance. In the Bureau of Water, seven Meter Installers, an Installation Supervisor, and a Service Person I were eliminated, while 17% of the GIS Manager's salary and an Electrician III position were added to the Bureau. In the Bureau of Sanitation, one Laborer III was eliminated. And in the Bureau of Sewerage, an Operator I was eliminated, while 16% of the GIS Manager's salary was added to the Bureau. The only departmental increase from 2000 to 2001 is in the Department of Building and Housing Development where a net of .67 positions were added. In the Bureau of Planning, 33% of the GIS Manager's salary was eliminated and one Codes Enforcement Officer was added to the Bureau of Inspections & Codes Enforcement. Among other offices and departments, a net of 4.00 positions were eliminated. In the Office of City Treasurer, an Accounting Clerk I and a Cashier were eliminated, while a Computer Programmer/Operator IV was added. In the Department of Public Safety, two Police Officers were added, while a Communications Supervisor, a Telecommunicator I, and a Record Center Operator I were eliminated. In the Department of Parks & Recreation, a Special Events Aide was added and a Park Ranger Supervisor was eliminated. In the Department of Incineration and Steam Generation, an Electrician III and a Maintenance Mechanic were eliminated.

Note: The City does not utilize Full-Time Equivalents (FTE's) in accounting for positions. Rather, it accounts for positions by the percentage of the employee's salary charged to a particular office or bureau. Permanent part-time positions are counted as whole positions. Temporary part-time employees are not included in the position calculations.

UNDESIGNATED FUND BALANCE ANALYSIS

The City of Harrisburg operates from a balanced budget at the onset of every fiscal year. Undesignated fund balance or prior year budgetary surplus can be appropriated to balance a fund's budget if a sufficient balance/surplus exists and the appropriation is fiscally prudent. In 2001, the General Fund has appropriated $4,603,698, the State Liquid Fuels Tax Fund has appropriated $120,840, the Debt Service Fund has appropriated $138,041, and the Sanitation Utility Fund has appropriated $247,448 of its undesignated fund balance.

The Water Utility Fund and Landfill/Incinerator Utility Fund were in unfavorable undesignated fund balance positions at December 31, 1999. Through such measures as user charge increases in 1996, prudent internal expenditure controls such as delayed hiring and capital improvements, the City expects to improve these unfavorable undesignated fund balance positions in the future.

The -$6,078,271 undesignated fund balance at December 31, 1999, in the Water Utility Fund is primarily the result of the transfer of ownership of the water system from the City of Harrisburg to The Harrisburg Authority (THA), which occurred on March 1, 1990. The undesignated fund balance for the Water Utility Fund in 1989 was +$6,482,815. Federal mandates, which caused THA to construct a new water treatment facility, have resulted in significant new debt for this facility. As a result, THA has had to increase user charges in 1992, 1994 and 1996. The full impact of the latest rate increase was not realized until 1997. The City of Harrisburg, as operator of the water system through a formal Management Agreement with THA, will continue to exercise tight fiscal control to improve the Water Utility Fund's undesignated fund balance position.

In the early 1990's, the Landfill/Incinerator Utility Fund had benefited from significant capital improvements to its resource recovery facility undertaken as part of the City's Capital Improvement Plan during 1990-1993. These improvements resulted in greater reliability of machinery and equipment. The improved reliability of the facility had resulted in less "down-time" and more revenue, even though Dauphin and Cumberland Counties, beginning in 1991, had redirected their municipal solid waste from the facility to landfills, thus impacting 1991 and future tipping fee and energy revenues. Although such capital improvements were beneficial to the facility in the early 90's, a major retrofit/upgrade is still needed to keep the plant operational well into the twenty-first century. This was evidenced in the mid-90's by shortfalls in energy revenues resulting from greater down-time for repairs. In 1993, THA purchased the facility from the City; although, the City continues to operate the facility through a formal Management Agreement with THA. THA and the City have taken steps since 1993 to initiate a total retrofit/upgrade of the facility to meet anticipated regulatory requirements and to replace major components. Municipal solid waste (MSW) received by the facility is projected to be 163,700 tons for 2000. This is a decrease of 300 tons from 1999 and 28,000 tons from 1998. The tonnage shortfall is due to down-time as the result of boiler tube leaks that occurred in the first half of 2000. This caused haulers to be turned away after the tipping floor was filled. Steam sales are projected to be in excess of 24,000,000 pounds for 2000. This is 40% less than the amount of steam sold in 1999. Electricity sales for 2000 are projected to exceed 33,000,000 kilowatts. This is a decrease of 3,000,000 kilowatts from 1999. Emissions from the plant have been considerably reduced since an interim partial retrofit of the facility was completed in October 1997. In December 2000, a derating project was started on the facility to reduce the maximum number of tones to be processed from 720 tons to 500 tons per day. The project is required as a first step to achieving compliance with revised federal air quality regulations, and is anticipated to be finished in January 2001. Still necessary, however, will be the planned total retrofit/upgrade of the facility. The financing of such requires long-term waste contracts as security. The City is in the process of securing the last needed contracts, which will provide sufficient revenues to cover the debt service and operating costs of the plant after the retrofit. While the future looks brighter for the facility, the City will continue to exercise tight fiscal control, seek new waste customers to obtain the necessary contracts for financing and make every effort to maximize energy production and revenues.

UNDESIGNATED FUND BALANCE ANALYSIS
2001 BUDGET

	GENERAL FUND	STATE LIQUID FUELS TAX FUND	COMM. DEVELOP. BLOCK GRANT FUND	DEBT SERVICE FUND
Undesignated Fund Balance (Deficit) - 12/31/99 *	6,001,312	456,129	0	755,826
2000 Projected Revenues	48,047,889	793,090	3,359,000	7,706,141
2000 Projected Expenditures (w/ Encumbrances)	(44,644,907)	(925,038)	(3,359,000)	(7,836,573)
Est. Undesignated Fund Balance(Deficit)-12/31/00	9,404,294	324,181	0	625,394
2001 Estimated Revenues:				
Real Estate Taxes	12,236,000	0	0	0
Transfer Taxes	295,000	0	0	0
E.I.T. and O.P.T Taxes	3,270,398	0	0	0
Mercantile/Business Privilege Taxes	2,784,200	0	0	0
Departmental Revenues (charges for services)	15,316,908	0	0	0
Fines and Forfeits	1,340,000	0	0	0
Business Licenses and Permits	468,000	0	0	0
Interest Income	149,625	27,000	0	17,200
Property Income	25,000	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	685,391	0	0	0
Other Financing Sources	327,000			
Intergovernmental	5,972,272	775,143	3,631,000	0
Interfund Transfers	1,112,595	0	0	8,606,722
Total 2001 Estimated Revenues	43,982,389	802,143	3,631,000	8,623,922
Total Resources Available for Appropriation	53,386,683	1,126,324	3,631,000	9,249,316
2001 Expenditure Appropriations:				
General Government	(4,033,529)	0	0	0
Administration	(4,516,343)	0	0	0
Building and Housing Development	(1,139,894)	0	(3,631,000)	0
Public Safety	(20,346,377)	0	0	0
Public Works	(3,790,952)	(757,470)	0	0
Parks and Recreation	(2,850,045)	0	0	0
Incineration and Steam Generation	0	0	0	0
General Expenses	(3,459,637)	0	0	0
Debt Service	0	0	0	(8,761,963)
Interfund Transfers	(8,449,310)	(165,513)	0	0
Total 2001 Expenditure Appropriations	(48,586,087)	(922,983)	(3,631,000)	(8,761,963)
Estimated Undesignated Fund Balance - 12/31/01	4,800,596	203,341	0	487,353

* Source: City's audited general purpose financial statements.

UNDESIGNATED FUND BALANCE ANALYSIS
2001 BUDGET
-continued-

	WATER UTILITY FUND	SANITATION UTILITY FUND	LANDFILL/ INCINERATOR UTILITY FUND	SEWERAGE UTILITY FUND
Undesignated Fund Balance (Deficit) - 12/31/99 *	(6,078,271)	984,801	(13,494,792)	6,707,078
2000 Projected Revenues	15,192,776	3,802,892	15,624,075	11,590,175
2000 Projected Expenditures (w/ Encumbrances)	(14,779,526)	(4,245,220)	(15,624,075)	(11,512,466)
Est. Undesignated Fund Balance(Deficit)-12/31/00	(5,665,021)	542,473	(13,494,792)	6,784,787
2001 Estimated Revenues:				
Real Estate Taxes	0	0	0	0
Transfer Taxes	0	0	0	0
E.I.T. and O.P.T Taxes	0	0	0	0
Mercantile/Business Privilege Taxes	0	0	0	0
Departmental Revenues (charges for services)	17,119,423	3,736,179	8,625,600	11,541,909
Fines and Forfeits	0	0	0	0
Business Licenses and Permits	0	0	20,600	0
Interest Income	60,000	23,000	21,000	189,000
Property Income	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0
Other Financing Sources	0	0	0	0
Intergovernmental	0	0	0	272,593
Interfund Transfers	0	0	0	0
Total 2001 Estimated Revenues	17,179,423	3,759,179	8,667,200	12,003,502
Total Resources Available for Appropriation	11,514,402	4,301,652	(4,827,592)	18,788,289
2001 Expenditure Appropriations:				
General Government	0	0	0	0
Administration	0	0	0	0
Building and Housing Development	0	0	0	0
Public Safety	0	0	0	0
Public Works	(10,743,047)	(2,856,846)	0	(9,303,073)
Parks and Recreation	0	0	0	0
Incineration and Steam Generation	0	0	(7,250,664)	0
General Expenses	0	0	0	0
Debt Service	(6,436,376)	(37,186)	(1,416,536)	(2,700,429)
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0
Interfund Transfers	0	(1,112,595)	0	0
Total 2001 Expenditure Appropriations	(17,179,423)	(4,006,627)	(8,667,200)	(12,003,502)
Estimated Undesignated Fund Balance - 12/31/01	(5,665,021)	295,025	(13,494,792)	6,784,787

* Source: City's audited general purpose financial statements.

THE CITY OF HARRISBURG
PENNSYLVANIA
INCORPORATED MAR. 19. 1860

GENERAL FUND
RESOURCE ALLOCATION SUMMARY
2001 BUDGET

RESOURCES		APPROPRIATIONS	
REAL ESTATE TAXES	12,236,000	GENERAL GOVERNMENT	4,033,529
		ADMINISTRATION	4,516,343
TRANSFER TAXES	295,000	BUILDING AND HOUSING DEV.	1,139,894
		PUBLIC SAFETY	20,346,377
E.I.T. AND O.P.T. TAXES	3,270,398	PUBLIC WORKS	3,790,952
		PARKS AND RECREATION	2,850,045
MERCANTILE/BUSINESS PRIVILEGE	2,784,200		
DEPARTMENTAL REVENUES	15,316,908	TOTAL DEPARTMENTS	36,677,140
FINES AND FORFEITS	1,340,000		
BUSINESS LICENSES AND PERMITS	468,000	OTHER:	
INTEREST INCOME	149,625	GENERAL EXPENSES	3,459,637
		TRANSFERS TO OTHER FUNDS	8,449,310
PROPERTY INCOME	25,000		
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE	685,391	TOTAL OTHER	11,908,947
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES	327,000		
INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE	5,972,272		
INTERFUND REVENUE	1,112,595		
FUND BALANCE APPROPRIATION	4,603,698		
TOTAL RESOURCES	48,586,087	TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	48,586,087

GENERAL FUND REVENUE

Total 2001 General Fund resources are budgeted at $48,586,087, which represents an increase of $538,198, or 1.1%, from 2000 projected resources of $48,047,889.

LAND AND PROPERTY TAXES

Land and property taxes, or real estate taxes, will represent 25.2% of the General Fund revenue base in 2001. The 2001 real estate tax receipts are estimated to be $12,236,000, a decrease of $394,481, or 3.1%, from the previous year's projected figure. This decrease is the result of continuing downward reassessments on property values by the Dauphin County Reassessment Board.

Approximately 18,700 property tax notices are mailed in January of each year. Of the bills mailed in January, 89% are paid within one year and 98% are paid within three years, on the average. During 1999, 88% of the adjusted levy on current-year taxes was received, representing a minimal decrease in the collection rate of current-year taxes from 1998 to 1999.

The Dauphin County Board of Assessments performs property tax assessments. The City levies the tax on 100% of the value assigned by the County. The tax within the City is levied as two rates (termed "Two-Rate Property Tax"): 48.090 mills on assessed value of land and 9.618 mills on the assessed value of all buildings and site improvements to the land, whether residential, commercial or otherwise. These rates were changed in 2000 from 38.36 mills on land and 9.59 mills on buildings and site improvements to land. The changes represented a 1.54 mill tax increase as well as an adjustment in the ratio from 4:1 to 5:1. While not affecting the amount of real estate tax revenue generated, the change from a 4:1 to a 5:1 ratio reduces the tax burden on the average residential homeowner. (The combined effective millage rate for 2000 is approximately 15.6 mills.)

Taxpayers who pay within two months of receipt of their bills receive a 2% discount. The face value of the bill is due between two to four months from the date of the bill. If the bill is not paid after four months, the taxpayer has until December 31 of the billing year to pay the tax due plus a 10% penalty. If still unpaid after December 31 of the billing year, the delinquent accounts are turned over to the Dauphin County Tax Claims Bureau, which imposes additional penalties. If the delinquent accounts are not subsequently sold to a third party, as permitted by the recent amendments to the Pennsylvania Real Estate Tax Sale Law, and if these delinquent taxes remain unpaid by September of the second year following the billing year, the properties are offered for public tax sale. The amount of back taxes and penalties and delinquent utility charges determine the price of each property. About 50 to 60 city properties are sold each year at tax sales. If the properties are not sold at this point, the County Tax Claim Bureau offers the properties for judicial sale starting at $200 each with all delinquent taxes and penalties and utility charges forgiven. Finally, should the property still be unsold, a repository sale is held whereby the properties are offered for sale for $200 to the first bidder with no delinquent taxes and penalties or utility charges being assessed.

In an effort to lessen the tax burden on property owners of the City caused by the lump-sum collection of taxes, City Council ordained in December 1988, that, effective January 1, 1989, "Current city taxes may hereinafter be paid in not more than four (4) installments...due on or before January 31...March 31...May 31...and July 31: of the tax year, respectively. No discount period is allowed and, for any installment which is delinquent, a 10% penalty is added."

All land and property taxes are billed and collected by the City Treasurer's Office. The total 2001 Budget for the City Treasurer's Office is $630,118. 12.40 people staff the office. One-third of the office's expenses are reimbursed by the Harrisburg City School District because this office bills and collects school property taxes as well.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFER TAXES

The Real Estate Transfer Tax, also referred to as a deed transfer tax, is levied at the maximum rate of 1% on the transfer price of real property within the City. If both the municipality and the school district levy the tax, they must share the 1% maximum equally. Such is the case in Harrisburg. A decrease of $66,000, or 18.3%, is anticipated from the 2000 projected amount. Due to rising interest rates in 2000 and no anticipated decrease in 2001, property sales are expected to be lower in 2001.

OCCUPATIONAL PRIVILEGE TAXES

The Occupational Privilege Tax (OPT) is imposed for the privilege of engaging in an occupation within a given taxing jurisdiction. The maximum rate charged is $10.00. If both the municipality and the school district levy the tax, it must be shared equally. Since 1981, this has been the case in Harrisburg, with the City and the school district each levying $5.00. The tax is generally easy to administer, and it provides for the collection of tax from non-resident users of municipal services. A $435, or .1%, increase is expected for this tax in 2001 as compared to 2000 projected revenue.

EARNED INCOME TAXES

The Earned Income Tax (EIT) provides for the imposition of a 1% tax on "earned income". Accordingly, it explicitly excludes from the tax base other forms of income such as interest, dividends, rental income, and capital gains. This tax is administered by the Capital Tax Collection Bureau and is shared equally with the school district. The commission paid for the collection of this tax decreased from 2.5% in 1995 to its present commission of 2.0%, which is low in relation to the amount collected. Since the tax is withheld by the employer, a relatively high level of compliance can be anticipated. A $46,415, or 1.6%, increase is expected in 2001 from 2000 projected levels.

BUSINESS PRIVILEGE AND MERCANTILE TAXES, LICENSES AND FEES

The Business Privilege and Mercantile Tax ordinance provides for the assessment, levy and collection, for general revenue purposes, of an annual business privilege tax and mercantile tax upon the gross receipts of persons, firms, companies, and corporations engaging in business, as described in the ordinance, within the City of Harrisburg. However, there are several large groups exempted from the gross receipts tax - for example, manufacturers, landlords/landladies, utilities, and those subject to similar state taxes or state license fees. In 2001, an increase of $4,224, or .2%, is expected over 2000 projected levels.

Additionally, there are miscellaneous taxes and fees levied on mechanical devices (pinball, billiard tables, video games, etc.), and general license fees are levied on businesses.

The responsibility for administering this ordinance rests with the Tax and Enforcement Officer in the Department of Administration.

Limits, established by Local Tax Enabling Act 511 - 1965 of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and current tax rates imposed by the City of Harrisburg are illustrated on the following page.

Taxes and Fees	Current Rates	Statutory Limit
Mercantile Tax – Wholesale	1 mill per $1,000 gross receipts up to $5,000,000 1/8 mill per $1,000 gross receipts in excess of $5,000,000	1 mill *
Mercantile Tax – Retail	1 ½ mills per $1,000 gross receipts up to $3,300,000 1/8 mill per $1,000 gross receipts in excess of $3,300,000	1 ½ mills *
Business Privilege Tax	2 mills per $1,000 gross receipts up to $3,300,000 ½ mill per $1,000 gross receipts in excess of $3,300,000	No limit
Mechanical Devices	$50 per machine	No Limit
Amusement Tax	10%	10% *
Parking Tax	10%	10%
Parking License Fee	$1 per space	
Business Privilege License Fee	$40 per year	
General License Fees	$10 - $200 depending on business	

*Shared equally with the Harrisburg City School District.

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

The Department of Administration (DOA) provides administrative and fiscal support services to all departments of City government. These services include insurance and risk management, financial management, human resource management, payroll, data processing, billing and collections. It performs services for the Water Utility Fund, Sanitation Utility Fund, Landfill/Incinerator Utility Fund, Sewerage Utility Fund, State Liquid Fuels Tax Fund, federal grant programs, various police department programs (such as the Metro System), and the Harrisburg City School District. Services to non-City entities are provided under contract. The department generates substantial revenue for the City's General Fund to the extent it is reimbursed by the above non-General Fund entities for costs incurred on their behalf. For those services that are provided to General Fund departments, internal charges are calculated. However, these charges are not reimbursed. The minimum amount of reimbursement is determined annually through an indirect cost analysis performed by outside cost accounting specialists. This indirect cost analysis becomes the basis for an administrative service charge to be imposed on a particular fund or entity. An increase of $2,153,329, or 22.54%, is expected in DOA revenue for 2001 as compared to 2000 projected receipts. The increase is primarily the result of higher anticipated receipts of administrative service charge revenues from the Water, Landfill/Incinerator and Sewerage Utility Funds.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING AND HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

The Department of Building and Housing Development (DBHD) administers and enforces the building code in Harrisburg in addition to administering the Community Development Block Grant Programs. DBHD 2001 revenues are expected to decrease $171,696, or 16.3%, from 2000 projected levels. This is the primarily the result of anticipated decreases in 2001 electrical and building permit revenues from 2000 projected levels.

The obvious purpose of the building code is to protect the health and welfare of the citizens of Harrisburg. It is through the enforcement of this code that the department generates revenue for the City.

Prior to commencement of commercial or residential construction or renovation projects in the City, the individuals involved must obtain various permits from, and pay a number of fees to DBHD. The most familiar fees are those for building, electrical, plumbing and zoning permits and for buyer notifications and rental inspections.

In addition to the fees noted above, the department also administers the licensing program for electricians and plumbers. The initial fee for either plumbers or electricians is $55.00; renewals are $40.00, with journeymen and apprentice fees $40.00 and $15.00, respectively. Examinations are conducted by the Electrical and Plumbing Boards.

DBHD also administers the Health License Program and charges an annual fee based on the type and/or square footage of the establishment.

The following chart provides a sampling of the various fees charged by DBHD.

Fees	Current Rates
Buyer Notification and Rental Inspection	$75 for 1-3 dwelling units; $15 for each additional dwelling unit over 3
Health Inspections	$50 for 0-25 seats; $75 for 26-49 seats; $100 for 50-74 seats; $150 for 75+ seats
Building Permits	$7 for every $1,000 of work or portion thereof, $15 minimum permit fee
Demolition Permits	$30 for first $1,000; $20 for each additional $1,000
Electrical Permits	$5 for every $1,000 of work or portion thereof
Plumbing Permits	sliding scale per fixture
Zoning Permits	$2 for first $1,000 of estimated cost of work; $.80 for every $1,000 thereafter
Sign Permits	$9 per $1,000 of estimated cost
Rooming House Permits	$75 initial fee; $15 per bed available for use
Zoning Hearing Board Appeals	$175 special exception; $25 each additional special exception request on same app. $225 variance; $50 each additional variance request on same application
Zoning Amendments	$250 plus costs for zoning ordinance amendment $250 plus costs for zoning map amendment
Subdivision and Land Development	$150 plus $20/lot or unit for preliminary or preliminary/final plan $125 plus $20/lot or unit for final plan $125 for revised plan $125 for lot add-on plan
Boards of Appeals	$100 building and housing code board of appeals $100 health code board of appeals
Nuisance Abatement	Violations of city codes such as the refusal to remove weeds, snow, ice, or unsafe buildings may result in fines levied by a district justice in amounts ranging from $50 to $1,000.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

The Department of Public Safety consists of the Police and Fire Bureaus. The Police Bureau generates revenue from special police services, meter bag rentals, warrant service, parking and traffic violations, federal and state grants, and additional miscellaneous services. An anticipated revenue increase of $51,250, or 7.2%, is expected for 2001 from 2000 projected levels. The increase is largely the result of a reimbursement from the Harrisburg Housing Authority for the salaries and benefits of one Housing Liaison Officer and four Community Policing Officers.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

The Department of Public Works General Fund revenues include street cut permits, sewer tapping permits, traffic engineering charges, vehicle maintenance charges and sewer maintenance charges. An increase of $456,549, or 33.7%, is anticipated within this department in 2001 compared to projected 2000 revenue. This increase is primarily due to a reimbursement from the CDBG Fund for expenses related to the in-house demolition project.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

The Department of Parks and Recreation charges small fees for permitting the planting, trimming, and removal of "City" trees (meaning those trees located between sidewalks and curbs or alley sides). These fees do not cover actual planting, trimming or removal of trees, but are intended to help prevent the planting of trees in the wrong places (e.g., where they would interfere with existing utility lines or obstruct motorist/pedestrian vision) and the inappropriate removal of healthy trees and to facilitate the maintenance of the department's inventory of "City" trees. In addition to the aforementioned services, this department conducts and/or promotes a number of year-round recreational activities. The costs of many of these programs are largely offset by contributions/sponsorships from the private sector. An increase of $2,000, or 1.3%, is anticipated in this department in 2001 compared to projected 2000 revenue.

FINES AND FORFEITURES

The revenues in this category include District Justice fees for various minor judicial offenses, e.g., traffic violations and summary criminal offenses. Also included in this category are City parking violations, witness fees and court costs. This revenue category is anticipated to decrease from 2000 projections by $4,589, or .3%.

LICENSES AND PERMITS

This category consists of alcoholic beverage license revenues and a cable television franchise license fee of 5% on all gross receipts from a local cable television company. An increase of $43,450, or 10.2%, is expected over 2000 projected revenues.

INTEREST INCOME AND PROPERTY INCOME

Interest Income is income on cash investments. Property Income consists of rental income on property and gains on the sale of assets owned by the City. Interest Income is expected to decrease $101,700, or 40.5%, over 2000 projections primarily due to the appropriation of undesignated Fund Balance in 2001.

MISCELLANEOUS

This category includes contributions, miscellaneous receipts, and refund of expenditures. Miscellaneous revenue is expected to decrease $4,894,503, or 87.7%, from prior-year projected revenue. Projections for 2000 include a payment of $4,249,618 from the Landfill/Incinerator Utility Fund as a guarantee fee for the City to guarantee The Harrisburg Authority's Resource Recovery Revenue Notes, Series of 2000 as well as $780,000 from the Water Utility Fund for reimbursement of expenditures incurred on its behalf. These are not budgeted to occur again in 2001.

OTHER FINANCING SOURCES

Other Financing Sources will increase $191,823, or 141.9% over the 2000 projected levels. This is due to an increase in the amount of revenue anticipated from an interest rate swap that took place in 2000.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL/INTERFUND

Intergovernmental revenue includes revenue received from other governmental entities. Intergovernmental revenue is expected to increase $10,804, or .2%, over 2000 projected levels. This is the result of an anticipated increase in funding from the Harrisburg Parking Authority (HPA) as part of the Coordinated Parking Agreement between the City and HPA.

Interfund revenues include transfers from other funds to the General Fund. The 2000 Approved Budget appropriated a $1,542,100 transfer from the Capital Projects Fund. This will not occur again in 2001. The 2001 transfer from the Sanitation Utility Fund is expected to decrease $150,710, or 12.0%, from the 2000 projected transfer amount.

FUND BALANCE

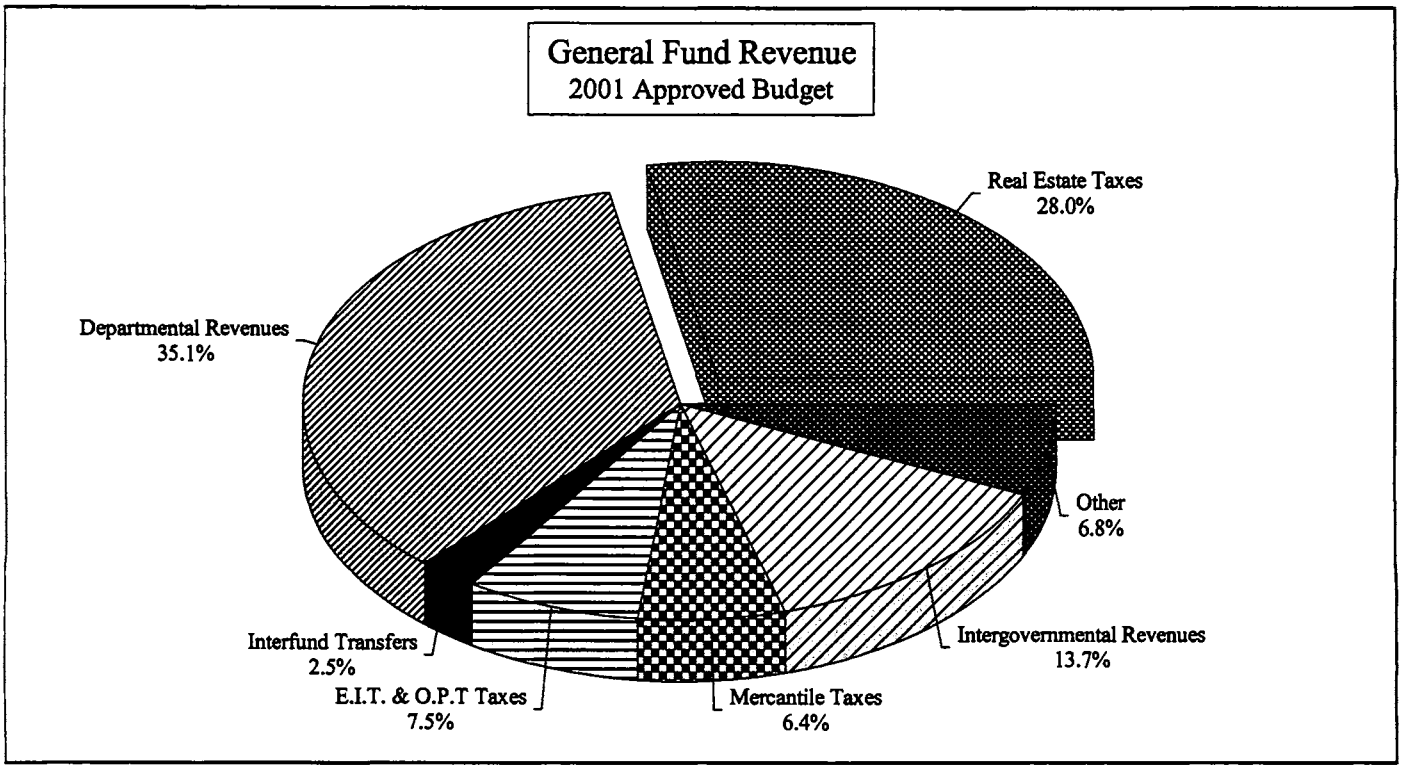
The 2001 Budget includes an appropriation of undesignated Fund Balance of the General Fund totaling $4,603,698 from prior years' budgetary surplus.

GENERAL FUND
REVENUE ANALYSIS SUMMARY
2001 BUDGET

Account Name	1997 Actual	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Approved Budget	2000 Projected	2001 Approved Budget
TAXES						
REAL ESTATE TAXES						
Real Estate Current	10,127,851	10,229,689	10,015,954	11,163,169	11,365,481	11,029,000
Real Estate Prior	1,359,642	1,327,102	1,191,103	1,175,000	1,265,000	1,207,000
TOTAL REAL ESTATE TAXES	11,487,492	11,556,790	11,207,058	12,338,169	12,630,481	12,236,000
OTHER TAXES						
Transfer Taxes	394,629	1,304,609	439,203	275,000	361,000	295,000
Occupational Privilege	324,485	321,596	328,014	316,000	328,640	329,075
Earned Income	2,623,607	2,714,582	2,895,306	2,811,700	2,894,908	2,941,323
Mercantile	2,479,670	2,516,871	2,783,500	2,775,828	2,779,976	2,784,200
TOTAL OTHER TAXES	5,822,391	6,857,658	6,446,023	6,178,528	6,364,524	6,349,598
TOTAL TAXES	17,309,883	18,414,449	17,653,081	18,516,697	18,995,005	18,585,598
DEPARTMENTAL REVENUES						
Administration	6,759,702	6,894,142	8,414,809	9,236,203	9,551,303	11,704,632
Building and Housing Development	976,479	1,115,637	947,068	822,950	1,055,796	884,100
Public Safety	1,015,760	866,926	853,175	654,600	709,500	760,750
Public Works	1,227,508	1,252,674	1,376,888	1,213,000	1,355,377	1,811,926
Parks and Recreation	111,520	107,072	119,520	155,500	153,500	155,500
TOTAL DEPT. REVENUES	10,090,969	10,236,452	11,711,459	12,082,253	12,825,476	15,316,908

GENERAL FUND
REVENUE ANALYSIS SUMMARY
2001 BUDGET

Account Name	1997 Actual	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Approved Budget	2000 Projected	2001 Approved Budget
OTHER REVENUES						
Fines and Forfeits	1,178,353	1,176,021	1,373,780	1,300,000	1,344,589	1,340,000
Licenses and Permits	329,641	356,350	392,418	429,000	424,550	468,000
Interest Income	304,196	339,949	168,427	814,625	251,325	149,625
Property Income	37,274	27,800	19,317	20,000	25,000	25,000
Miscellaneous	303,211	3,540,099	3,486,988	4,015,894	5,579,894	685,391
Other Financing Sources	0	0	0	0	135,177	327,000
Intergovernmental	4,593,625	5,161,448	4,984,274	5,345,278	5,961,468	5,972,272
Interfund	1,180,077	806,071	615,167	2,805,405	2,805,405	1,112,595
TOTAL OTHER REVENUES	7,926,377	11,407,739	11,040,371	14,730,202	16,527,408	10,079,883
GENERAL FUND REVENUES	35,327,229	40,058,639	40,404,911	45,329,152	48,347,889	43,982,389
Fund Balance Appropriation	1,422,027	1,314,617	3,249,897	0	0	4,603,698
GENERAL FUND RESOURCES	36,749,256	41,373,256	43,654,808	45,329,152	48,347,889	48,586,087



GENERAL FUND
REVENUE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2001 BUDGET

Account Name	1997 Actual	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Approved Budget	2000 Projection	2001 Approved Budget
TAXES						
REAL ESTATE TAXES						
CURRENT YEAR LEVY						
Discount Period	8,303,425	8,259,142	8,184,497	9,093,987	9,354,000	9,127,653
Flat Period	1,121,882	1,118,689	1,167,415	1,227,221	1,220,000	1,150,000
Penalty Period	787,343	929,429	789,914	930,961	900,000	849,000
Refund of Prior Years' Taxes	4,346	0	(37,988)	0	(11,439)	0
County Costs	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CURRENT YR. LEVY	10,216,997	10,307,260	10,103,839	11,252,169	11,462,561	11,126,653
CURRENT YEAR DISCOUNT AND PENALTY						
Discount (2%)	(166,658)	(166,774)	(168,081)	(182,000)	(187,080)	(182,553)
Penalty (10%)	77,511	89,203	80,197	93,000	90,000	84,900
TOTAL DISC. & PENALTY	(89,147)	(77,571)	(87,885)	(89,000)	(97,080)	(97,653)
TOTAL CURRENT YR. TAXES	10,127,851	10,229,689	10,015,954	11,163,169	11,365,481	11,029,000
PRIOR YEARS' TAXES						
Tax Liens - Principal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tax Liens - Interest	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tax Amount-1st Year Prior	408,100	397,739	304,387	350,000	375,000	375,000
Tax Amount-2nd Year Prior	600,767	623,689	599,507	550,000	575,000	550,000
Tax Amt-3rd & More Yrs Prior	114,572	80,626	77,599	80,000	80,000	85,000
Penalty & Int-1st Year Prior	57,041	53,272	42,734	47,000	50,000	48,000
Penalty & Int-2nd Year Prior	138,471	144,936	139,065	124,000	140,000	124,000
Penalty & Int-3rd & More Yrs	40,691	26,840	27,812	24,000	45,000	25,000
Tax Amount-Tax Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0
Penalty & Interest-Tax Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PRIOR YEARS' TAXES	1,359,642	1,327,102	1,191,103	1,175,000	1,265,000	1,207,000
TOTAL REAL ESTATE TAXES	11,487,492	11,556,790	11,207,058	12,338,169	12,630,481	12,236,000

GENERAL FUND
REVENUE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2001 BUDGET

Account Name	1997 Actual	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Approved Budget	2000 Projection	2001 Approved Budget
OTHER TAXES						
Transfer Taxes	394,629	1,304,609	439,203	275,000	361,000	295,000
OCCUPATIONAL PRIVILEGE TAXES						
Tax Amount-Current Year	305,854	310,354	314,225	305,000	315,000	315,000
Penalty-Current Year	310	744	320	300	390	350
Interest-Current Year	109	175	23	0	0	0
Tax Amount-Prior Years	27,001	19,665	22,317	20,000	23,000	23,000
Penalty-Prior Years	393	261	714	500	200	250
Interest-Prior Years	689	348	167	0	0	0
O.P.T. Commissions	(9,628)	(9,768)	(9,527)	(9,600)	(9,600)	(9,300)
O.P.T. Comm. Prior Year	(243)	(182)	(226)	(200)	(350)	(225)
TOTAL O.P.T.	324,485	321,596	328,014	316,000	328,640	329,075
EARNED INCOME TAXES						
Tax Amount-Current Year	2,186,413	2,248,477	2,336,403	2,366,000	2,400,000	2,475,000
Tax Amount-Prior Year	437,239	458,385	561,478	450,000	506,585	475,000
E.I.T. Commissions	(53,019)	(52,628)	(55,564)	(57,300)	(58,000)	(55,000)
Equity Distribution	52,974	60,348	52,988	53,000	46,323	46,323
TOTAL E.I.T.	2,623,607	2,714,582	2,895,306	2,811,700	2,894,908	2,941,323
MERCANTILE/BUSINESS PRIVILEGE LICENSES						
Current Year Licenses	143,760	150,400	149,633	158,000	149,000	149,000
Prior Years' Licenses	14,760	21,120	12,400	13,500	12,000	12,000
TOTAL BUSINESS LICENSES	158,520	171,520	162,033	171,500	161,000	161,000

GENERAL FUND
REVENUE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2001 BUDGET

Account Name	1997 Actual	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Approved Budget	2000 Projection	2001 Approved Budget
MERCANTILE/BUSINESS TAXES						
Current Year Tax	1,928,879	1,914,531	2,158,887	2,194,000	2,194,000	2,205,000
Prior Years' Tax	74,998	116,128	90,462	84,000	98,000	90,000
Penalty	36,338	40,868	35,316	32,000	35,000	32,000
Amusement Tax	240,025	224,378	279,236	255,000	250,000	255,000
Amusement Tax Penalty	238	340	464	300	200	200
Parking Tax	649	5,944	14,786	0	0	0
Parking License Fee	9,900	10,952	10,078	9,928	9,526	9,600
Parking License Fee-Prior Year	40	0	232	0	0	0
Parking License Fee-Interest	123	403	266	100	250	200
General License Tax	29,960	31,807	31,740	29,000	32,000	31,200
TOTAL BUSINESS TAXES	2,321,150	2,345,351	2,621,467	2,604,328	2,618,976	2,623,200
TOTAL MERC./BUS.PRIV.	2,479,670	2,516,871	2,783,500	2,775,828	2,779,976	2,784,200
TOTAL OTHER TAXES	5,822,391	6,857,658	6,446,023	6,178,528	6,364,524	6,349,598
TOTAL TAXES	17,309,883	18,414,449	17,653,081	18,516,697	18,995,005	18,585,598
DEPARTMENTAL REVENUES						
ADMINISTRATION						
Hbg. Water Utility Fund	2,811,250	2,432,040	3,297,827	3,747,870	4,047,870	5,903,158
Grants Fund	139,929	130,000	93,000	72,000	72,000	72,000
Sanitation Utility Fund	958,385	958,385	958,385	958,385	958,385	958,385
Landfill/Incinerator Utility Fund	0	0	0	269,800	269,800	246,303
Sewerage Utility Fund	2,463,057	2,935,790	3,617,865	3,735,948	3,735,948	4,046,986
Witness Fees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Satisfaction Fees	(109)	992	990	600	1,050	700
Filing Fee Returns	2,130	2,558	3,505	2,000	2,000	2,000
Return of Advance Costs	0	0	10	0	0	0
Metro	159,327	173,077	182,050	180,000	200,000	200,000
Photo Grant	5,000	0	0	0	0	0
Liens - Court Costs	2,247	1,274	718	500	500	500
Collection Revenue(School)	123,724	170,054	152,109	180,000	163,500	176,500
Collection Fees(School Merc)	54,316	43,879	63,257	56,000	56,000	62,000
Returned Check Fee	4,986	4,637	5,865	3,000	4,200	3,500
Other Administration Revenue	35,411	41,332	39,158	30,000	40,000	32,500
Documents/Publications-Mercantile	51	125	70	100	50	100
TOTAL ADMINISTRATION	6,759,702	6,894,142	8,414,809	9,236,203	9,551,303	11,704,632

GENERAL FUND
REVENUE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2001 BUDGET

Account Name	1997 Actual	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Approved Budget	2000 Projection	2001 Approved Budget
BUILDING AND HOUSING DEVELOPMENT						
Permit Fees-Health	30,272	31,500	28,348	0	0	0
Appeal Hearing Fees	300	5,973	2,827	1,800	100	700
License Examination Fees	4,300	4,043	6,085	5,000	5,000	5,000
License Renewal Fees	50,470	52,360	55,275	58,000	62,000	63,000
Permit Fees-Electrical	86,914	128,277	151,835	60,000	135,000	75,000
Permit Fees-Plumbing	29,642	23,570	35,481	32,000	39,000	40,000
Permit Fees-Building	578,154	649,743	478,245	475,000	610,000	510,000
Permit Fees-Low Voltage Electric	0	0	0	300	100	1,200
Permit Fees-Special	200	400	225	150	500	400
Flood Plain Certification Fees	35	1,903	2,390	1,500	2,000	1,500
Buyer Notification	116,220	121,343	107,075	80,000	85,000	58,000
Inspection Services	0	0	0	0	0	3,000
Emergency Order Liens-Principal	148	1,604	4,534	0	2,500	0
Emergency Order Liens-Interest	0	4	273	0	396	0
Planning Fees	1,710	4,264	4,856	2,500	4,400	5,000
City Inspection Fees-Health	3,069	2,493	3,155	28,000	30,000	38,000
Zoning Hearing Board Fees	4,808	7,384	5,950	3,500	6,000	6,000
Zoning Permit Fees	69,139	78,205	58,815	50,000	73,000	62,000
Demolition Liens-Principal	103	100	20	0	0	0
Rental Inspection	460	650	785	25,000	0	0
Publications and Maps	501	883	254	200	300	15,000
Other Community Dev. Revenue	36	939	642	0	500	300
TOTAL BLDG. & HOUSING	976,479	1,115,637	947,068	822,950	1,055,796	884,100
PUBLIC SAFETY						
Fire and Burglar Alarm	72,968	79,033	72,551	74,000	60,000	65,000
Special Police Services	1,131	76	0	100	50	100
Police Investigation Reports	52,453	44,741	40,630	40,000	43,000	40,000
Fire Investigation Reports	700	625	585	500	600	650
School Crossing Guards	173,083	83,373	110,311	0	0	0
Police Office Application Fees	0	0	10,966	0	4,650	0
Meter Bag Rental	208,869	203,065	193,374	150,000	210,000	175,000
State Police Reimbursement	15,696	44,724	0	18,000	10,000	50,000
HHA Reimbursement	130,386	215,668	299,095	262,000	262,000	298,000
Other Public Safety Revenue	97,648	48,258	9,864	25,000	25,000	27,000
Parking Permit Fees	19,267	19,576	19,769	19,000	19,500	20,000
Fines and Costs	25,122	9,955	34,797	30,000	35,000	40,000
Drug Task Force Reimbursement	34,750	25,547	7,797	20,000	20,000	25,000
Highway Safety Program Reimb.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Police Hiring Supplement Grant	76,000	75,000	25,000	0	0	0
COPS AHEAD Program	93,750	4,917	0	0	0	0
Dog and Cat Licenses	0	170	16,964	6,000	7,700	6,000
Booting Fees	13,936	12,200	11,472	10,000	12,000	14,000
TOTAL PUBLIC SAFETY	1,015,760	866,926	853,175	654,600	709,500	760,750

GENERAL FUND
REVENUE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2001 BUDGET

Account Name	1997 Actual	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Approved Budget	2000 Projection	2001 Approved Budget
PUBLIC WORKS						
Street Cut Permits	72,015	174,000	68,000	30,000	30,000	25,000
Sewer Tappage Permits	19,009	9,875	62,967	15,000	15,000	15,000
VMC Charges-Other	72,211	13,669	10,033	0	0	3,000
VMC Charges-Comm. of PA	0	0	0	0	2,000	2,100
VMC Charges-Water Fund	39,662	34,319	33,275	35,000	45,000	35,000
VMC Charges-Hydro Dam Fund	766	965	2,594	500	1,000	750
VMC Charges-Steelton Borough	0	0	4,624	14,000	18,000	18,000
VMC Charges-Sanitation Fund	109,794	109,823	102,058	100,000	100,000	100,000
VMC Charges-Incinerator Fund	9,399	28,877	12,367	0	16,000	15,000
VMC Charges-Sewer Fund	29,728	20,448	22,583	18,000	30,000	27,000
VMC Charges-State Liq. Fuels Fund	84,682	69,052	94,710	100,000	84,195	100,000
Paving & Curbing Liens-Principal	0	0	9,276	0	0	0
Paving & Curbing Liens -Interest	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hbg. Parking Authority	2,772	2,399	2,813	2,500	3,000	3,600
Hbg. Redevelopment Authority	384	663	731	700	2,500	2,700
Hbg. School District	16,739	63,055	54,385	68,000	90,000	93,000
Hbg. Housing Authority	0	0	397	1,100	1,600	2,000
Water Shutoff Fees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water Shutoff Restoration Fees	0	40	0	0	0	0
Community Life Team, Inc.	0	0	0	11,000	0	0
Sewer Maintenance Charges	757,255	695,851	755,498	776,500	876,454	880,000
Sewer Maint. Liens-Principal	11,961	17,261	35,118	14,000	14,000	14,000
Sewer Maint. Liens-Interest	308	1,394	1,028	600	600	600
Sewer Nuisance Liens-Principal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Publications and Maps	550	214	486	100	200	150
Handicapped Parking	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Reimb. - Snow Removal	0	0	45,760	23,000	22,828	22,828
Recycling Rev. - Demolition	0	0	0	0	0	0
CDBG Reimb. - Demolition	0	0	0	0	0	449,198
Other Public Works Revenue	272	10,770	12,426	3,000	3,000	3,000
TOTAL PUBLIC WORKS	1,227,508	1,252,674	1,376,888	1,213,000	1,355,377	1,811,926
PARKS AND RECREATION						
Revenue-Pool #1	8,580	6,274	11,391	8,500	10,000	10,000
Revenue-Pool #2	8,147	4,717	7,389	7,500	8,500	9,000
Shade Tree Fees	858	820	1,728	1,500	1,000	1,000
Special Parking Fees-City Island	61,070	70,601	64,995	75,000	75,000	75,000
Contrib./Donations-Parks & Rec.	22,178	15,000	31,289	53,000	53,000	55,000
Recreation Publications	10,687	9,660	1,850	7,500	5,000	5,500
Other Parks & Recreation Rev.	0	0	878	2,500	1,000	0
TOTAL PARKS AND REC.	111,520	107,072	119,520	155,500	153,500	155,500
TOTAL DEPT. REVENUE	10,090,969	10,236,452	11,711,459	12,082,253	12,525,476	15,616,908

GENERAL FUND
REVENUE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2001 BUDGET

Account Name	1997 Actual	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Approved Budget	2000 Projection	2001 Approved Budget
OTHER REVENUES						
FINES AND FORFEITS						
DJ-Traffic Violations	262,113	263,291	384,915	350,000	350,000	350,000
DJ-Summary Criminal Offenses	150,092	87,318	113,148	115,000	150,000	115,000
DJ-Codes Violations	0	58,657	74,264	65,000	75,000	65,000
City Parking Violations	726,076	744,798	762,580	750,000	750,000	790,000
Witness Fees	18	0	18	0	0	0
Other Fines and Forfeits	40,054	21,957	38,855	20,000	19,589	20,000
TOTAL FINES & FORFEITS	1,178,353	1,176,021	1,373,780	1,300,000	1,344,589	1,340,000
LICENSES AND PERMITS						
Alcoholic Bev. License	40,817	38,550	38,550	39,000	38,550	39,000
Cable TV Franchise License	288,824	317,800	353,868	390,000	386,000	429,000
TOTAL LIC. AND PERMITS	329,641	356,350	392,418	429,000	424,550	468,000
INTEREST INCOME						
Savings	92,711	160,319	72,628	70,000	150,000	70,000
Tax Appeal	2,230	293	293	100	300	100
Law Bureau	0	51	24	25	25	25
Interest Earnings	669	0	0	0	0	0
Insurance	802	0	0	0	0	0
Bankruptcy	1,137	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	0	511	0	0	0	0
Certificates of Deposit	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Investments	202,128	135,528	71,918	737,000	70,000	70,000
Interest Earnings	4,520	6,631	2,087	2,500	6,000	4,500
Insurance Service	0	34,419	19,594	5,000	22,000	5,000
Water System Sale Proceeds	0	2,196	1,883	0	3,000	0
TOTAL INTEREST INCOME	304,196	339,949	168,427	814,625	251,325	149,625
PROPERTY INCOME						
Rental Income	23,049	25,750	19,067	20,000	25,000	25,000
Gain on Sale of Fixed Assets	14,225	2,050	250	0	0	0
TOTAL PROPERTY INCOME	37,274	27,800	19,317	20,000	25,000	25,000

GENERAL FUND
REVENUE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2001 BUDGET

Account Name	1997 Actual	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Approved Budget	2000 Projection	2001 Approved Budget
MISCELLANEOUS						
Reimb. for Loss/Damage to Assets	0	9,761	0	0	0	0
Contributions and Donations	13,300	1,878	29,200	192,476	192,476	315,363
Miscellaneous	105,611	128,522	72,429	220,000	10,000	10,000
In Lieu of Taxes - Hospitals	0	0	2,136,800	267,100	267,100	267,100
Refunds of Expenditures	184,300	0	1,248,559	3,336,318	5,110,318	92,928
Miscellaneous Lien-Principal	0	3,399,788	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Lien-Interest	0	150	0	0	0	0
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS	303,211	3,540,099	3,486,988	4,015,894	5,579,894	685,391
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES						
S.W.A.P. Revenue	0	0	0	0	135,177	327,000
TOTAL OTHER FIN. SOURCES	0	0	0	0	135,177	327,000
INTERGOVERNMENTAL						
The Harrisburg Authority	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pension System State Aid	2,308,194	2,488,650	2,252,127	2,252,127	2,673,814	2,673,814
Public Utility Realty Taxes	223,465	224,489	192,147	187,311	78,400	78,400
Capitol Fire Protection	750,000	900,000	990,000	999,000	990,000	990,000
Subsidies and Grants	11,966	148,308	0	0	0	0
HPA Coordinated Parking Agr.	1,300,000	1,400,000	1,550,000	1,906,840	2,219,254	2,230,058
TOTAL INTERGOVT'L.	4,593,625	5,161,448	4,984,274	5,345,278	5,961,468	5,972,272
INTERFUND						
Water Utility Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
Capital Projects Fund	0	0	0	1,542,100	1,542,100	0
Hydroelectric Dam Utility Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sanitation Utility Fund	1,180,077	806,071	615,167	1,263,305	1,263,305	1,112,595
Landfill/Incinerator Utility Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL INTERFUND	1,180,077	806,071	615,167	2,805,405	2,805,405	1,112,595
TOTAL OTHER REVENUES	7,926,377	11,407,739	11,040,371	14,730,202	16,527,408	10,079,883
GENERAL FUND REVENUES	35,327,229	40,058,639	40,404,911	45,329,152	48,347,889	43,982,389
Fund Balance Appropriation	1,422,027	1,314,617	3,249,897	0	0	4,603,698
GENERAL FUND RESOURCES	36,749,256	41,373,256	43,654,808	45,329,152	48,347,889	48,586,087

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING AND
HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

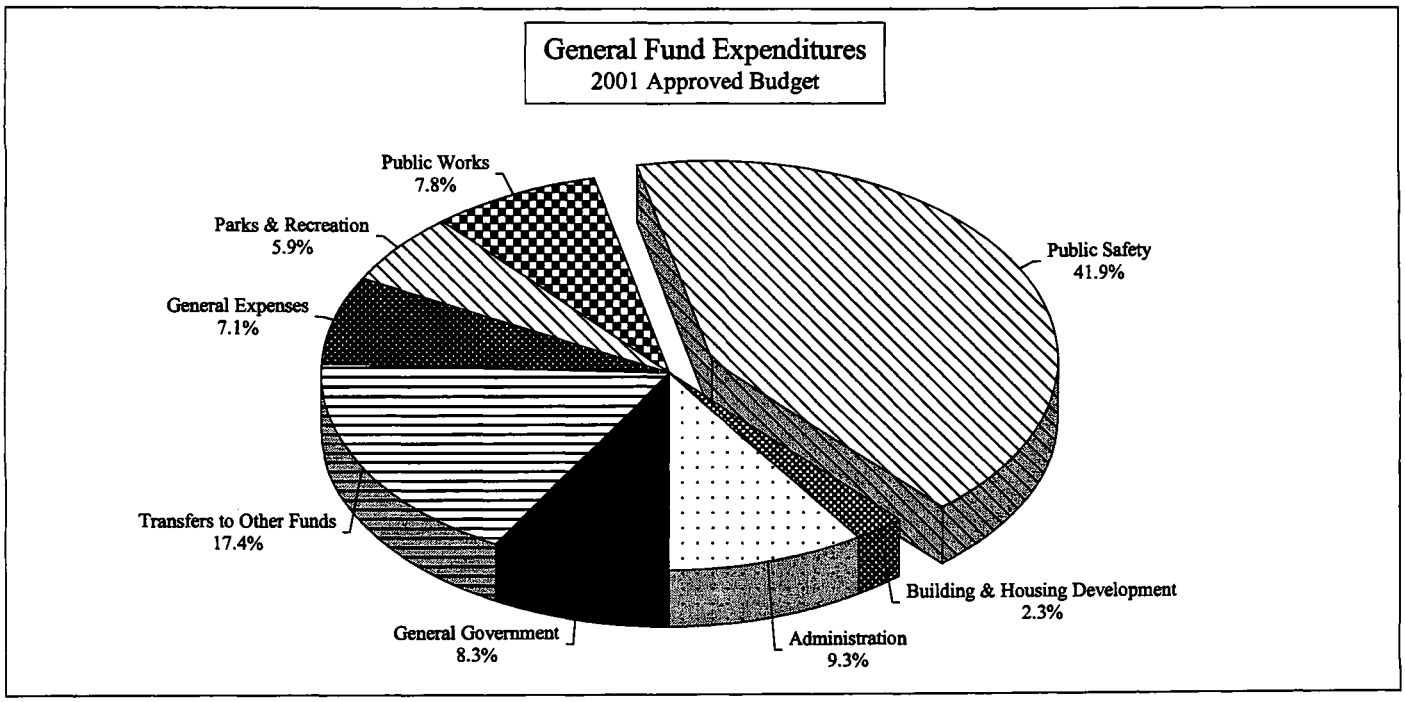
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

GENERAL EXPENSES AND
TRANSFERS TO OTHER FUNDS

GENERAL FUND
EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS SUMMARY
2001 BUDGET

	1997 Actual	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Approved Budget	2000 Projected	2001 Approved Budget
General Government	2,193,674	3,498,555	3,279,441	3,492,541	3,386,496	4,033,529
Administration	3,382,248	3,672,907	3,857,171	4,316,275	4,209,938	4,516,343
Building & Housing Development	907,098	928,227	962,338	1,046,876	990,136	1,139,894
Public Safety	16,877,238	17,889,567	18,316,478	19,508,625	19,218,436	20,346,377
Public Works	4,261,985	3,451,431	3,053,724	3,192,388	3,255,869	3,790,952
Parks & Recreation	2,237,267	2,574,043	2,638,596	2,754,700	2,744,561	2,850,045
General Expenses	3,260,668	4,426,675	3,337,291	3,594,830	3,430,054	3,459,637
Transfers to Other Funds	2,544,261	2,321,881	6,791,108	7,422,917	7,409,417	8,449,310
TOTAL GENERAL FUND	35,664,439	38,763,286	42,236,147	45,329,152	44,644,907	48,586,087

Personnel Services	27,083,985	28,528,445	29,226,369	31,615,967	30,425,692	32,440,949
Operating Expenses	5,258,960	5,704,656	5,417,397	5,352,776	5,851,907	6,038,074
Capital Outlay	463,206	1,729,847	267,485	387,722	408,121	981,685
Debt Service	2,385,761	1,873,631	6,626,308	7,252,917	7,239,417	8,274,310
Grants	314,027	423,107	414,422	549,770	549,770	676,070
Miscellaneous	0	55,350	119,366	0	0	0
Transfers	158,500	448,250	164,800	170,000	170,000	175,000
TOTAL GENERAL FUND	35,664,439	38,763,286	42,236,147	45,329,152	44,644,907	48,586,087



GENERAL FUND
RESOURCE ALLOCATION SUMMARY
2001 BUDGET

RESOURCES		APPROPRIATIONS	
REAL ESTATE TAXES	12,236,000	GENERAL GOVERNMENT	4,033,529
		ADMINISTRATION	4,516,343
TRANSFER TAXES	295,000	BUILDING AND HOUSING DEV.	1,139,894
		PUBLIC SAFETY	20,346,377
E.I.T. AND O.P.T. TAXES	3,270,398	PUBLIC WORKS	3,790,952
		PARKS AND RECREATION	2,850,045
MERCANTILE/BUSINESS PRIVILEGE	2,784,200		
DEPARTMENTAL REVENUES	15,616,908	TOTAL DEPARTMENTS	36,677,140
FINES AND FORFEITS	1,340,000		
BUSINESS LICENSES AND PERMITS	468,000	OTHER:	
INTEREST INCOME	149,625	GENERAL EXPENSES	3,459,637
		TRANSFERS TO OTHER FUNDS	8,449,310
PROPERTY INCOME	25,000		
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE	685,391	TOTAL OTHER	11,908,947
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES	327,000		
INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE	5,972,272		
INTERFUND REVENUE	1,112,595		
FUND BALANCE APPROPRIATION	4,303,698		
TOTAL RESOURCES	48,586,087	TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	48,586,087

GENERAL FUND REVENUE

Total 2001 General Fund resources are budgeted at $48,586,087, which represents an increase of $538,198, or 1.1%, from 2000 projected resources of $48,047,889.

LAND AND PROPERTY TAXES

Land and property taxes, or real estate taxes, will represent 25.2% of the General Fund revenue base in 2001. The 2001 real estate tax receipts are estimated to be $12,236,000, a decrease of $394,481, or 3.1%, from the previous year's projected figure. This decrease is the result of continuing downward reassessments on property values by the Dauphin County Reassessment Board.

Approximately 18,700 property tax notices are mailed in January of each year. Of the bills mailed in January, 89% are paid within one year and 98% are paid within three years, on the average. During 1999, 88% of the adjusted levy on current-year taxes was received, representing a minimal decrease in the collection rate of current-year taxes from 1998 to 1999.

The Dauphin County Board of Assessments performs property tax assessments. The City levies the tax on 100% of the value assigned by the County. The tax within the City is levied as two rates (termed "Two-Rate Property Tax"): 48.090 mills on assessed value of land and 9.618 mills on the assessed value of all buildings and site improvements to the land, whether residential, commercial or otherwise. These rates were changed in 2000 from 38.36 mills on land and 9.59 mills on buildings and site improvements to land. The changes represented a 1.54 mill tax increase as well as an adjustment in the ratio from 4:1 to 5:1. While not affecting the amount of real estate tax revenue generated, the change from a 4:1 to a 5:1 ratio reduces the tax burden on the average residential homeowner. (The combined effective millage rate for 2000 is approximately 15.6 mills.)

Taxpayers who pay within two months of receipt of their bills receive a 2% discount. The face value of the bill is due between two to four months from the date of the bill. If the bill is not paid after four months, the taxpayer has until December 31 of the billing year to pay the tax due plus a 10% penalty. If still unpaid after December 31 of the billing year, the delinquent accounts are turned over to the Dauphin County Tax Claims Bureau, which imposes additional penalties. If the delinquent accounts are not subsequently sold to a third party, as permitted by the recent amendments to the Pennsylvania Real Estate Tax Sale Law, and if these delinquent taxes remain unpaid by September of the second year following the billing year, the properties are offered for public tax sale. The amount of back taxes and penalties and delinquent utility charges determine the price of each property. About 50 to 60 city properties are sold each year at tax sales. If the properties are not sold at this point, the County Tax Claim Bureau offers the properties for judicial sale starting at $200 each with all delinquent taxes and penalties and utility charges forgiven. Finally, should the property still be unsold, a repository sale is held whereby the properties are offered for sale for $200 to the first bidder with no delinquent taxes and penalties or utility charges being assessed.

In an effort to lessen the tax burden on property owners of the City caused by the lump-sum collection of taxes, City Council ordained in December 1988, that, effective January 1, 1989, "Current city taxes may hereinafter be paid in not more than four (4) installments...due on or before January 31...March 31...May 31...and July 31: of the tax year, respectively. No discount period is allowed and, for any installment which is delinquent, a 10% penalty is added."

All land and property taxes are billed and collected by the City Treasurer's Office. The total 2001 Budget for the City Treasurer's Office is $630,118. 12.40 people staff the office. One-third of the office's expenses are reimbursed by the Harrisburg City School District because this office bills and collects school property taxes as well.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFER TAXES

The Real Estate Transfer Tax, also referred to as a deed transfer tax, is levied at the maximum rate of 1% on the transfer price of real property within the City. If both the municipality and the school district levy the tax, they must share the 1% maximum equally. Such is the case in Harrisburg. A decrease of $66,000, or 18.3%, is anticipated from the 2000 projected amount. Due to rising interest rates in 2000 and no anticipated decrease in 2001, property sales are expected to be lower in 2001.

OCCUPATIONAL PRIVILEGE TAXES

The Occupational Privilege Tax (OPT) is imposed for the privilege of engaging in an occupation within a given taxing jurisdiction. The maximum rate charged is $10.00. If both the municipality and the school district levy the tax, it must be shared equally. Since 1981, this has been the case in Harrisburg, with the City and the school district each levying $5.00. The tax is generally easy to administer, and it provides for the collection of tax from non-resident users of municipal services. A $435, or .1%, increase is expected for this tax in 2001 as compared to 2000 projected revenue.

EARNED INCOME TAXES

The Earned Income Tax (EIT) provides for the imposition of a 1% tax on "earned income". Accordingly, it explicitly excludes from the tax base other forms of income such as interest, dividends, rental income, and capital gains. This tax is administered by the Capital Tax Collection Bureau and is shared equally with the school district. The commission paid for the collection of this tax decreased from 2.5% in 1995 to its present commission of 2.0%, which is low in relation to the amount collected. Since the tax is withheld by the employer, a relatively high level of compliance can be anticipated. A $46,415, or 1.6%, increase is expected in 2001 from 2000 projected levels.

BUSINESS PRIVILEGE AND MERCANTILE TAXES, LICENSES AND FEES

The Business Privilege and Mercantile Tax ordinance provides for the assessment, levy and collection, for general revenue purposes, of an annual business privilege tax and mercantile tax upon the gross receipts of persons, firms, companies, and corporations engaging in business, as described in the ordinance, within the City of Harrisburg. However, there are several large groups exempted from the gross receipts tax - for example, manufacturers, landlords/landladies, utilities, and those subject to similar state taxes or state license fees. In 2001, an increase of $4,224, or .2%, is expected over 2000 projected levels.

Additionally, there are miscellaneous taxes and fees levied on mechanical devices (pinball, billiard tables, video games, etc.), and general license fees are levied on businesses.

The responsibility for administering this ordinance rests with the Tax and Enforcement Officer in the Department of Administration.

Limits, established by Local Tax Enabling Act 511 - 1965 of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and current tax rates imposed by the City of Harrisburg are illustrated on the following page.

Taxes and Fees	Current Rates	Statutory Limit
Mercantile Tax – Wholesale	1 mill per $1,000 gross receipts up to $5,000,000 1/8 mill per $1,000 gross receipts in excess of $5,000,000	1 mill *
Mercantile Tax – Retail	1 ½ mills per $1,000 gross receipts up to $3,300,000 1/8 mill per $1,000 gross receipts in excess of $3,300,000	1 ½ mills *
Business Privilege Tax	2 mills per $1,000 gross receipts up to $3,300,000 ½ mill per $1,000 gross receipts in excess of $3,300,000	No limit
Mechanical Devices	$50 per machine	No Limit
Amusement Tax	10%	10% *
Parking Tax	10%	10%
Parking License Fee	$1 per space	
Business Privilege License Fee	$40 per year	
General License Fees	$10 - $200 depending on business	

*Shared equally with the Harrisburg City School District.

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

The Department of Administration (DOA) provides administrative and fiscal support services to all departments of City government. These services include insurance and risk management, financial management, human resource management, payroll, data processing, billing and collections. It performs services for the Water Utility Fund, Sanitation Utility Fund, Landfill/Incinerator Utility Fund, Sewerage Utility Fund, State Liquid Fuels Tax Fund, federal grant programs, various police department programs (such as the Metro System), and the Harrisburg City School District. Services to non-City entities are provided under contract. The department generates substantial revenue for the City's General Fund to the extent it is reimbursed by the above non-General Fund entities for costs incurred on their behalf. For those services that are provided to General Fund departments, internal charges are calculated. However, these charges are not reimbursed. The minimum amount of reimbursement is determined annually through an indirect cost analysis performed by outside cost accounting specialists. This indirect cost analysis becomes the basis for an administrative service charge to be imposed on a particular fund or entity. An increase of $2,753,329, or 29.8%, is expected in DOA revenue for 2001 as compared to 2000 projected receipts. The increase is primarily the result of higher anticipated receipts of administrative service charge revenues from the Water, Landfill/Incinerator and Sewerage Utility Funds.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING AND HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

The Department of Building and Housing Development (DBHD) administers and enforces the building code in Harrisburg in addition to administering the Community Development Block Grant Programs. DBHD 2001 revenues are expected to decrease $171,696, or 16.3%, from 2000 projected levels. This is the primarily the result of anticipated decreases in 2001 electrical and building permit revenues from 2000 projected levels.

The obvious purpose of the building code is to protect the health and welfare of the citizens of Harrisburg. It is through the enforcement of this code that the department generates revenue for the City.

Prior to commencement of commercial or residential construction or renovation projects in the City, the individuals involved must obtain various permits from, and pay a number of fees to DBHD. The most familiar fees are those for building, electrical, plumbing and zoning permits and for buyer notifications and rental inspections.

In addition to the fees noted above, the department also administers the licensing program for electricians and plumbers. The initial fee for either plumbers or electricians is $55.00; renewals are $40.00, with journeymen and apprentice fees $40.00 and $15.00, respectively. Examinations are conducted by the Electrical and Plumbing Boards.

DBHD also administers the Health License Program and charges an annual fee based on the type and/or square footage of the establishment.

The following chart provides a sampling of the various fees charged by DBHD.

Fees	Current Rates
Buyer Notification and Rental Inspection	$75 for 1-3 dwelling units; $15 for each additional dwelling unit over 3
Health Inspections	$50 for 0-25 seats; $75 for 26-49 seats; $100 for 50-74 seats; $150 for 75+ seats
Building Permits	$7 for every $1,000 of work or portion thereof, $15 minimum permit fee
Demolition Permits	$30 for first $1,000; $20 for each additional $1,000
Electrical Permits	$5 for every $1,000 of work or portion thereof
Plumbing Permits	sliding scale per fixture
Zoning Permits	$2 for first $1,000 of estimated cost of work; $.80 for every $1,000 thereafter
Sign Permits	$9 per $1,000 of estimated cost
Rooming House Permits	$75 initial fee; $15 per bed available for use
Zoning Hearing Board Appeals	$175 special exception; $25 each additional special exception request on same app. $225 variance; $50 each additional variance request on same application
Zoning Amendments	$250 plus costs for zoning ordinance amendment $250 plus costs for zoning map amendment
Subdivision and Land Development	$150 plus $20/lot or unit for preliminary or preliminary/final plan $125 plus $20/lot or unit for final plan $125 for revised plan $125 for lot add-on plan
Boards of Appeals	$100 building and housing code board of appeals $100 health code board of appeals
Nuisance Abatement	Violations of city codes such as the refusal to remove weeds, snow, ice, or unsafe buildings may result in fines levied by a district justice in amounts ranging from $50 to $1,000.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

The Department of Public Safety consists of the Police and Fire Bureaus. The Police Bureau generates revenue from special police services, meter bag rentals, warrant service, parking and traffic violations, federal and state grants, and additional miscellaneous services. An anticipated revenue increase of $51,250, or 7.2%, is expected for 2001 from 2000 projected levels. The increase is largely the result of a reimbursement from the Harrisburg Housing Authority for the salaries and benefits of one Housing Liaison Officer and four Community Policing Officers.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

The Department of Public Works General Fund revenues include street cut permits, sewer tapping permits, traffic engineering charges, vehicle maintenance charges and sewer maintenance charges. An increase of $456,549, or 33.7%, is anticipated within this department in 2001 compared to projected 2000 revenue. This increase is primarily due to a reimbursement from the CDBG Fund for expenses related to the in-house demolition project.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

The Department of Parks and Recreation charges small fees for permitting the planting, trimming, and removal of "City" trees (meaning those trees located between sidewalks and curbs or alley sides). These fees do not cover actual planting, trimming or removal of trees, but are intended to help prevent the planting of trees in the wrong places (e.g., where they would interfere with existing utility lines or obstruct motorist/pedestrian vision) and the inappropriate removal of healthy trees and to facilitate the maintenance of the department's inventory of "City" trees. In addition to the aforementioned services, this department conducts and/or promotes a number of year-round recreational activities. The costs of many of these programs are largely offset by contributions/sponsorships from the private sector. An increase of $2,000, or 1.3%, is anticipated in this department in 2001 compared to projected 2000 revenue.

FINES AND FORFEITURES

The revenues in this category include District Justice fees for various minor judicial offenses, e.g., traffic violations and summary criminal offenses. Also included in this category are City parking violations, witness fees and court costs. This revenue category is anticipated to decrease from 2000 projections by $4,589, or .3%.

LICENSES AND PERMITS

This category consists of alcoholic beverage license revenues and a cable television franchise license fee of 5% on all gross receipts from a local cable television company. An increase of $43,450, or 10.2%, is expected over 2000 projected revenues.

INTEREST INCOME AND PROPERTY INCOME

Interest Income is income on cash investments. Property Income consists of rental income on property and gains on the sale of assets owned by the City. Interest Income is expected to decrease $101,700, or 40.5%, over 2000 projections primarily due to the appropriation of undesignated Fund Balance in 2001.

MISCELLANEOUS

This category includes contributions, miscellaneous receipts, and refund of expenditures. Miscellaneous revenue is expected to decrease $4,894,503, or 87.7%, from prior-year projected revenue. Projections for 2000 include a payment of $4,249,618 from the Landfill/Incinerator Utility Fund as a guarantee fee for the City to guarantee The Harrisburg Authority's Resource Recovery Revenue Notes, Series of 2000 as well as $780,000 from the Water Utility Fund for reimbursement of expenditures incurred on its behalf. These are not budgeted to occur again in 2001.

OTHER FINANCING SOURCES

Other Financing Sources will increase $191,823, or 141.9% over the 2000 projected levels. This is due to an increase in the amount of revenue anticipated from an interest rate swap that took place in 2000.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL/INTERFUND

Intergovernmental revenue includes revenue received from other governmental entities. Intergovernmental revenue is expected to increase $10,804, or .2%, over 2000 projected levels. This is the result of an anticipated increase in funding from the Harrisburg Parking Authority (HPA) as part of the Coordinated Parking Agreement between the City and HPA.

Interfund revenues include transfers from other funds to the General Fund. The 2000 Approved Budget appropriated a $1,542,100 transfer from the Capital Projects Fund. This will not occur again in 2001. The 2001 transfer from the Sanitation Utility Fund is expected to decrease $150,710, or 12.0%, from the 2000 projected transfer amount.

FUND BALANCE

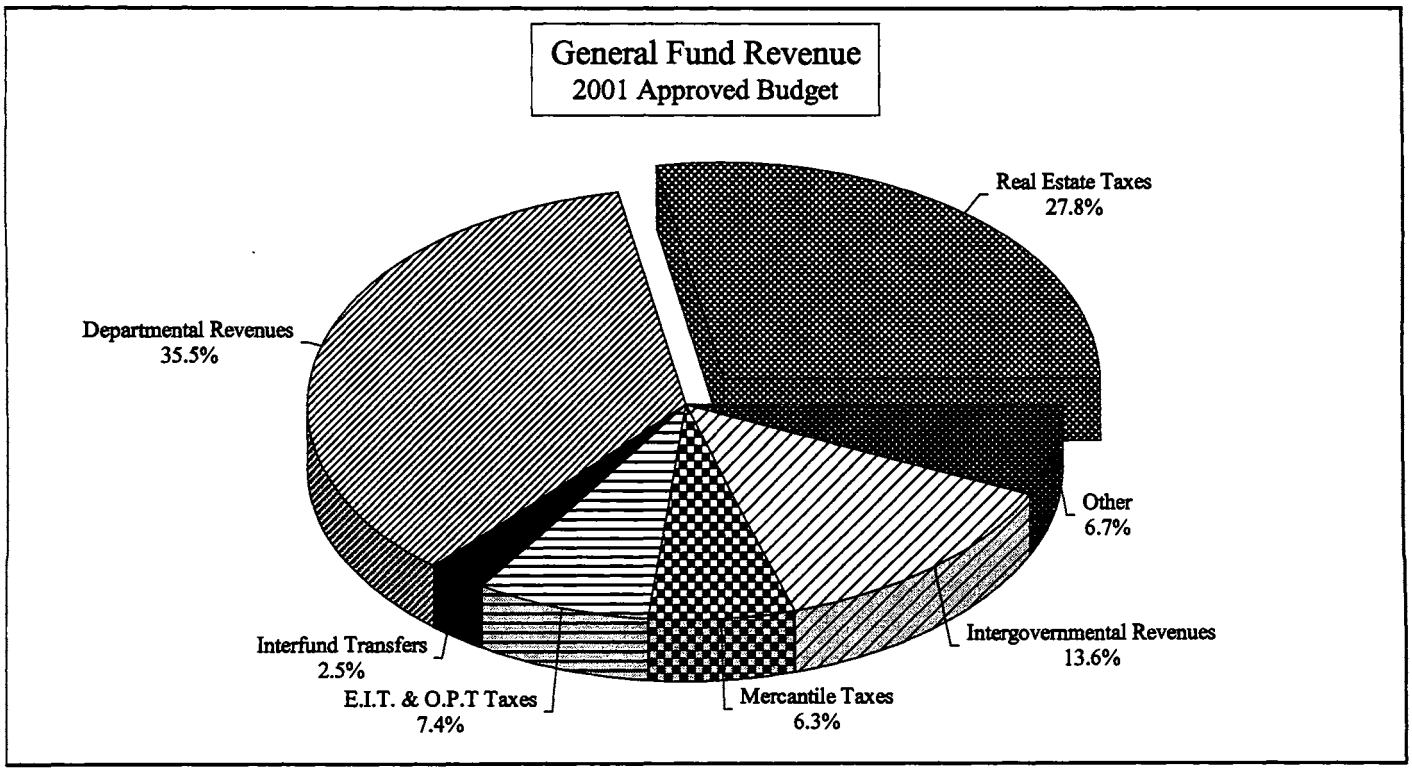
The 2001 Budget includes an appropriation of undesignated Fund Balance of the General Fund totaling $4,303,698 from prior years' budgetary surplus.

GENERAL FUND
REVENUE ANALYSIS SUMMARY
2001 BUDGET

Account Name	1997 Actual	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Approved Budget	2000 Projected	2001 Approved Budget
TAXES						
REAL ESTATE TAXES						
Real Estate Current	10,127,851	10,229,689	10,015,954	11,163,169	11,365,481	11,029,000
Real Estate Prior	1,359,642	1,327,102	1,191,103	1,175,000	1,265,000	1,207,000
TOTAL REAL ESTATE TAXES	11,487,492	11,556,790	11,207,058	12,338,169	12,630,481	12,236,000
OTHER TAXES						
Transfer Taxes	394,629	1,304,609	439,203	275,000	361,000	295,000
Occupational Privilege	324,485	321,596	328,014	316,000	328,640	329,075
Earned Income	2,623,607	2,714,582	2,895,306	2,811,700	2,894,908	2,941,323
Mercantile	2,479,670	2,516,871	2,783,500	2,775,828	2,779,976	2,784,200
TOTAL OTHER TAXES	5,822,391	6,857,658	6,446,023	6,178,528	6,364,524	6,349,598
TOTAL TAXES	17,309,883	18,414,449	17,653,081	18,516,697	18,995,005	18,585,598
DEPARTMENTAL REVENUES						
Administration	6,759,702	6,894,142	8,414,809	9,236,203	9,251,303	12,004,632
Building and Housing Development	976,479	1,115,637	947,068	822,950	1,055,796	884,100
Public Safety	1,015,760	866,926	853,175	654,600	709,500	760,750
Public Works	1,227,508	1,252,674	1,376,888	1,213,000	1,355,377	1,811,926
Parks and Recreation	111,520	107,072	119,520	155,500	153,500	155,500
TOTAL DEPT. REVENUES	10,090,969	10,236,452	11,711,459	12,082,253	12,525,476	15,616,908

GENERAL FUND
REVENUE ANALYSIS SUMMARY
2001 BUDGET

Account Name	1997 Actual	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Approved Budget	2000 Projected	2001 Approved Budget
OTHER REVENUES						
Fines and Forfeits	1,178,353	1,176,021	1,373,780	1,300,000	1,344,589	1,340,000
Licenses and Permits	329,641	356,350	392,418	429,000	424,550	468,000
Interest Income	304,196	339,949	168,427	814,625	251,325	149,625
Property Income	37,274	27,800	19,317	20,000	25,000	25,000
Miscellaneous	303,211	3,540,099	3,486,988	4,015,894	5,579,894	685,391
Other Financing Sources	0	0	0	0	135,177	327,000
Intergovernmental	4,593,625	5,161,448	4,984,274	5,345,278	5,961,468	5,972,272
Interfund	1,180,077	806,071	615,167	2,805,405	2,805,405	1,112,595
TOTAL OTHER REVENUES	7,926,377	11,407,739	11,040,371	14,730,202	16,527,408	10,079,883
GENERAL FUND REVENUES	35,327,229	40,058,639	40,404,911	45,329,152	48,047,889	44,282,389
Fund Balance Appropriation	1,422,027	1,314,617	3,249,897	0	0	4,303,698
GENERAL FUND RESOURCES	36,749,256	41,373,256	43,654,808	45,329,152	48,047,889	48,586,087



GENERAL FUND
REVENUE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2001 BUDGET

Account Name	1997 Actual	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Approved Budget	2000 Projection	2001 Approved Budget
TAXES						
REAL ESTATE TAXES						
CURRENT YEAR LEVY						
Discount Period	8,303,425	8,259,142	8,184,497	9,093,987	9,354,000	9,127,653
Flat Period	1,121,882	1,118,689	1,167,415	1,227,221	1,220,000	1,150,000
Penalty Period	787,343	929,429	789,914	930,961	900,000	849,000
Refund of Prior Years' Taxes	4,346	0	(37,988)	0	(11,439)	0
County Costs	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CURRENT YR. LEVY	10,216,997	10,307,260	10,103,839	11,252,169	11,462,561	11,126,653
CURRENT YEAR DISCOUNT AND PENALTY						
Discount (2%)	(166,658)	(166,774)	(168,081)	(182,000)	(187,080)	(182,553)
Penalty (10%)	77,511	89,203	80,197	93,000	90,000	84,900
TOTAL DISC. & PENALTY	(89,147)	(77,571)	(87,885)	(89,000)	(97,080)	(97,653)
TOTAL CURRENT YR. TAXES	10,127,851	10,229,689	10,015,954	11,163,169	11,365,481	11,029,000
PRIOR YEARS' TAXES						
Tax Liens - Principal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tax Liens - Interest	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tax Amount-1st Year Prior	408,100	397,739	304,387	350,000	375,000	375,000
Tax Amount-2nd Year Prior	600,767	623,689	599,507	550,000	575,000	550,000
Tax Amt-3rd & More Yrs Prior	114,572	80,626	77,599	80,000	80,000	85,000
Penalty & Int-1st Year Prior	57,041	53,272	42,734	47,000	50,000	48,000
Penalty & Int-2nd Year Prior	138,471	144,936	139,065	124,000	140,000	124,000
Penalty & Int-3rd & More Yrs	40,691	26,840	27,812	24,000	45,000	25,000
Tax Amount-Tax Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0
Penalty & Interest-Tax Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PRIOR YEARS' TAXES	1,359,642	1,327,102	1,191,103	1,175,000	1,265,000	1,207,000
TOTAL REAL ESTATE TAXES	11,487,492	11,556,790	11,207,058	12,338,169	12,630,481	12,236,000

GENERAL FUND
REVENUE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2001 BUDGET

Account Name	1997 Actual	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Approved Budget	2000 Projection	2001 Approved Budget
OTHER TAXES						
Transfer Taxes	394,629	1,304,609	439,203	275,000	361,000	295,000
OCCUPATIONAL PRIVILEGE TAXES						
Tax Amount-Current Year	305,854	310,354	314,225	305,000	315,000	315,000
Penalty-Current Year	310	744	320	300	390	350
Interest-Current Year	109	175	23	0	0	0
Tax Amount-Prior Years	27,001	19,665	22,317	20,000	23,000	23,000
Penalty-Prior Years	393	261	714	500	200	250
Interest-Prior Years	689	348	167	0	0	0
O.P.T. Commissions	(9,628)	(9,768)	(9,527)	(9,600)	(9,600)	(9,300)
O.P.T. Comm. Prior Year	(243)	(182)	(226)	(200)	(350)	(225)
TOTAL O.P.T.	324,485	321,596	328,014	316,000	328,640	329,075
EARNED INCOME TAXES						
Tax Amount-Current Year	2,186,413	2,248,477	2,336,403	2,366,000	2,400,000	2,475,000
Tax Amount-Prior Year	437,239	458,385	561,478	450,000	506,585	475,000
E.I.T. Commissions	(53,019)	(52,628)	(55,564)	(57,300)	(58,000)	(55,000)
Equity Distribution	52,974	60,348	52,988	53,000	46,323	46,323
TOTAL E.I.T.	2,623,607	2,714,582	2,895,306	2,811,700	2,894,908	2,941,323
MERCANTILE/BUSINESS PRIVILEGE LICENSES						
Current Year Licenses	143,760	150,400	149,633	158,000	149,000	149,000
Prior Years' Licenses	14,760	21,120	12,400	13,500	12,000	12,000
TOTAL BUSINESS LICENSES	158,520	171,520	162,033	171,500	161,000	161,000

GENERAL FUND
REVENUE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2001 BUDGET

Account Name	1997 Actual	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Approved Budget	2000 Projection	2001 Approved Budget
MERCANTILE/BUSINESS TAXES						
Current Year Tax	1,928,879	1,914,531	2,158,887	2,194,000	2,194,000	2,205,000
Prior Years' Tax	74,998	116,128	90,462	84,000	98,000	90,000
Penalty	36,338	40,868	35,316	32,000	35,000	32,000
Amusement Tax	240,025	224,378	279,236	255,000	250,000	255,000
Amusement Tax Penalty	238	340	464	300	200	200
Parking Tax	649	5,944	14,786	0	0	0
Parking License Fee	9,900	10,952	10,078	9,928	9,526	9,600
Parking License Fee-Prior Year	40	0	232	0	0	0
Parking License Fee-Interest	123	403	266	100	250	200
General License Tax	29,960	31,807	31,740	29,000	32,000	31,200
TOTAL BUSINESS TAXES	2,321,150	2,345,351	2,621,467	2,604,328	2,618,976	2,623,200
TOTAL MERC./BUS.PRIV.	2,479,670	2,516,871	2,783,500	2,775,828	2,779,976	2,784,200
TOTAL OTHER TAXES	5,822,391	6,857,658	6,446,023	6,178,528	6,364,524	6,349,598
TOTAL TAXES	17,309,883	18,414,449	17,653,081	18,516,697	18,995,005	18,585,598
DEPARTMENTAL REVENUES						
ADMINISTRATION						
Hbg. Water Utility Fund	2,811,250	2,432,040	3,297,827	3,747,870	3,747,870	6,203,158
Grants Fund	139,929	130,000	93,000	72,000	72,000	72,000
Sanitation Utility Fund	958,385	958,385	958,385	958,385	958,385	958,385
Landfill/Incinerator Utility Fund	0	0	0	269,800	269,800	246,303
Sewerage Utility Fund	2,463,057	2,935,790	3,617,865	3,735,948	3,735,948	4,046,986
Witness Fees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Satisfaction Fees	(109)	992	990	600	1,050	700
Filing Fee Returns	2,130	2,558	3,505	2,000	2,000	2,000
Return of Advance Costs	0	0	10	0	0	0
Metro	159,327	173,077	182,050	180,000	200,000	200,000
Photo Grant	5,000	0	0	0	0	0
Liens - Court Costs	2,247	1,274	718	500	500	500
Collection Revenue(School)	123,724	170,054	152,109	180,000	163,500	176,500
Collection Fees(School Merc)	54,316	43,879	63,257	56,000	56,000	62,000
Returned Check Fee	4,986	4,637	5,865	3,000	4,200	3,500
Other Administration Revenue	35,411	41,332	39,158	30,000	40,000	32,500
Documents/Publications-Mercantile	51	125	70	100	50	100
TOTAL ADMINISTRATION	6,759,702	6,894,142	8,414,809	9,236,203	9,251,303	12,004,632

GENERAL FUND
REVENUE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2001 BUDGET

Account Name	1997 Actual	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Approved Budget	2000 Projection	2001 Approved Budget
BUILDING AND HOUSING DEVELOPMENT						
Permit Fees-Health	30,272	31,500	28,348	0	0	0
Appeal Hearing Fees	300	5,973	2,827	1,800	100	700
License Examination Fees	4,300	4,043	6,085	5,000	5,000	5,000
License Renewal Fees	50,470	52,360	55,275	58,000	62,000	63,000
Permit Fees-Electrical	86,914	128,277	151,835	60,000	135,000	75,000
Permit Fees-Plumbing	29,642	23,570	35,481	32,000	39,000	40,000
Permit Fees-Building	578,154	649,743	478,245	475,000	610,000	510,000
Permit Fees-Low Voltage Electric	0	0	0	300	100	1,200
Permit Fees-Special	200	400	225	150	500	400
Flood Plain Certification Fees	35	1,903	2,390	1,500	2,000	1,500
Buyer Notification	116,220	121,343	107,075	80,000	85,000	58,000
Inspection Services	0	0	0	0	0	3,000
Emergency Order Liens-Principal	148	1,604	4,534	0	2,500	0
Emergency Order Liens-Interest	0	4	273	0	396	0
Planning Fees	1,710	4,264	4,856	2,500	4,400	5,000
City Inspection Fees-Health	3,069	2,493	3,155	28,000	30,000	38,000
Zoning Hearing Board Fees	4,808	7,384	5,950	3,500	6,000	6,000
Zoning Permit Fees	69,139	78,205	58,815	50,000	73,000	62,000
Demolition Liens-Principal	103	100	20	0	0	0
Rental Inspection	460	650	785	25,000	0	0
Publications and Maps	501	883	254	200	300	15,000
Other Community Dev. Revenue	36	939	642	0	500	300
TOTAL BLDG. & HOUSING	976,479	1,115,637	947,068	822,950	1,055,796	884,100
PUBLIC SAFETY						
Fire and Burglar Alarm	72,968	79,033	72,551	74,000	60,000	65,000
Special Police Services	1,131	76	0	100	50	100
Police Investigation Reports	52,453	44,741	40,630	40,000	43,000	40,000
Fire Investigation Reports	700	625	585	500	600	650
School Crossing Guards	173,083	83,373	110,311	0	0	0
Police Office Application Fees	0	0	10,966	0	4,650	0
Meter Bag Rental	208,869	203,065	193,374	150,000	210,000	175,000
State Police Reimbursement	15,696	44,724	0	18,000	10,000	50,000
HHA Reimbursement	130,386	215,668	299,095	262,000	262,000	298,000
Other Public Safety Revenue	97,648	48,258	9,864	25,000	25,000	27,000
Parking Permit Fees	19,267	19,576	19,769	19,000	19,500	20,000
Fines and Costs	25,122	9,955	34,797	30,000	35,000	40,000
Drug Task Force Reimbursement	34,750	25,547	7,797	20,000	20,000	25,000
Highway Safety Program Reimb.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Police Hiring Supplement Grant	76,000	75,000	25,000	0	0	0
COPS AHEAD Program	93,750	4,917	0	0	0	0
Dog and Cat Licenses	0	170	16,964	6,000	7,700	6,000
Booting Fees	13,936	12,200	11,472	10,000	12,000	14,000
TOTAL PUBLIC SAFETY	1,015,760	866,926	853,175	654,600	709,500	760,750

GENERAL FUND
REVENUE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2001 BUDGET

Account Name	1997 Actual	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Approved Budget	2000 Projection	2001 Approved Budget
PUBLIC WORKS						
Street Cut Permits	72,015	174,000	68,000	30,000	30,000	25,000
Sewer Tappage Permits	19,009	9,875	62,967	15,000	15,000	15,000
VMC Charges-Other	72,211	13,669	10,033	0	0	3,000
VMC Charges-Comm. of PA	0	0	0	0	2,000	2,100
VMC Charges-Water Fund	39,662	34,319	33,275	35,000	45,000	35,000
VMC Charges-Hydro Dam Fund	766	965	2,594	500	1,000	750
VMC Charges-Steelton Borough	0	0	4,624	14,000	18,000	18,000
VMC Charges-Sanitation Fund	109,794	109,823	102,058	100,000	100,000	100,000
VMC Charges-Incinerator Fund	9,399	28,877	12,367	0	16,000	15,000
VMC Charges-Sewer Fund	29,728	20,448	22,583	18,000	30,000	27,000
VMC Charges-State Liq. Fuels Fund	84,682	69,052	94,710	100,000	84,195	100,000
Paving & Curbing Liens-Principal	0	0	9,276	0	0	0
Paving & Curbing Liens -Interest	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hbg. Parking Authority	2,772	2,399	2,813	2,500	3,000	3,600
Hbg. Redevelopment Authority	384	663	731	700	2,500	2,700
Hbg. School District	16,739	63,055	54,385	68,000	90,000	93,000
Hbg. Housing Authority	0	0	397	1,100	1,600	2,000
Water Shutoff Fees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water Shutoff Restoration Fees	0	40	0	0	0	0
Community Life Team, Inc.	0	0	0	11,000	0	0
Sewer Maintenance Charges	757,255	695,851	755,498	776,500	876,454	880,000
Sewer Maint. Liens-Principal	11,961	17,261	35,118	14,000	14,000	14,000
Sewer Maint. Liens-Interest	308	1,394	1,028	600	600	600
Sewer Nuisance Liens-Principal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Publications and Maps	550	214	486	100	200	150
Handicapped Parking	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Reimb. - Snow Removal	0	0	45,760	23,000	22,828	22,828
Recycling Rev. - Demolition	0	0	0	0	0	0
CDBG Reimb. - Demolition	0	0	0	0	0	449,198
Other Public Works Revenue	272	10,770	12,426	3,000	3,000	3,000
TOTAL PUBLIC WORKS	1,227,508	1,252,674	1,376,888	1,213,000	1,355,377	1,811,926
PARKS AND RECREATION						
Revenue-Pool #1	8,580	6,274	11,391	8,500	10,000	10,000
Revenue-Pool #2	8,147	4,717	7,389	7,500	8,500	9,000
Shade Tree Fees	858	820	1,728	1,500	1,000	1,000
Special Parking Fees-City Island	61,070	70,601	64,995	75,000	75,000	75,000
Contrib./Donations-Parks & Rec.	22,178	15,000	31,289	53,000	53,000	55,000
Recreation Publications	10,687	9,660	1,850	7,500	5,000	5,500
Other Parks & Recreation Rev.	0	0	878	2,500	1,000	0
TOTAL PARKS AND REC.	111,520	107,072	119,520	155,500	153,500	155,500
TOTAL DEPT. REVENUE	10,090,969	10,236,452	11,711,459	12,082,253	12,525,476	15,616,908

GENERAL FUND
REVENUE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2001 BUDGET

Account Name	1997 Actual	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Approved Budget	2000 Projection	2001 Approved Budget
OTHER REVENUES						
FINES AND FORFEITS						
DJ-Traffic Violations	262,113	263,291	384,915	350,000	350,000	350,000
DJ-Summary Criminal Offenses	150,092	87,318	113,148	115,000	150,000	115,000
DJ-Codes Violations	0	58,657	74,264	65,000	75,000	65,000
City Parking Violations	726,076	744,798	762,580	750,000	750,000	790,000
Witness Fees	18	0	18	0	0	0
Other Fines and Forfeits	40,054	21,957	38,855	20,000	19,589	20,000
TOTAL FINES & FORFEITS	1,178,353	1,176,021	1,373,780	1,300,000	1,344,589	1,340,000
LICENSES AND PERMITS						
Alcoholic Bev. License	40,817	38,550	38,550	39,000	38,550	39,000
Cable TV Franchise License	288,824	317,800	353,868	390,000	386,000	429,000
TOTAL LIC. AND PERMITS	329,641	356,350	392,418	429,000	424,550	468,000
INTEREST INCOME						
Savings	92,711	160,319	72,628	70,000	150,000	70,000
Tax Appeal	2,230	293	293	100	300	100
Law Bureau	0	51	24	25	25	25
Interest Earnings	669	0	0	0	0	0
Insurance	802	0	0	0	0	0
Bankruptcy	1,137	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	0	511	0	0	0	0
Certificates of Deposit	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Investments	202,128	135,528	71,918	737,000	70,000	70,000
Interest Earnings	4,520	6,631	2,087	2,500	6,000	4,500
Insurance Service	0	34,419	19,594	5,000	22,000	5,000
Water System Sale Proceeds	0	2,196	1,883	0	3,000	0
TOTAL INTEREST INCOME	304,196	339,949	168,427	814,625	251,325	149,625
PROPERTY INCOME						
Rental Income	23,049	25,750	19,067	20,000	25,000	25,000
Gain on Sale of Fixed Assets	14,225	2,050	250	0	0	0
TOTAL PROPERTY INCOME	37,274	27,800	19,317	20,000	25,000	25,000

GENERAL FUND
REVENUE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2001 BUDGET

Account Name	1997 Actual	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Approved Budget	2000 Projection	2001 Approved Budget
MISCELLANEOUS						
Reimb. for Loss/Damage to Assets	0	9,761	0	0	0	0
Contributions and Donations	13,300	1,878	29,200	192,476	192,476	315,363
Miscellaneous	105,611	128,522	72,429	220,000	10,000	10,000
In Lieu of Taxes - Hospitals	0	0	2,136,800	267,100	267,100	267,100
Refunds of Expenditures	184,300	0	1,248,559	3,336,318	5,110,318	92,928
Miscellaneous Lien-Principal	0	3,399,788	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Lien-Interest	0	150	0	0	0	0
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS	303,211	3,540,099	3,486,988	4,015,894	5,579,894	685,391
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES						
S.W.A.P. Revenue	0	0	0	0	135,177	327,000
TOTAL OTHER FIN. SOURCES	0	0	0	0	135,177	327,000
INTERGOVERNTMENTAL						
The Harrisburg Authority	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pension System State Aid	2,308,194	2,488,650	2,252,127	2,252,127	2,673,814	2,673,814
Public Utility Realty Taxes	223,465	224,489	192,147	187,311	78,400	78,400
Capitol Fire Protection	750,000	900,000	990,000	999,000	990,000	990,000
Subsidies and Grants	11,966	148,308	0	0	0	0
HPA Coordinated Parking Agr.	1,300,000	1,400,000	1,550,000	1,906,840	2,219,254	2,230,058
TOTAL INTERGOVTL.	4,593,625	5,161,448	4,984,274	5,345,278	5,961,468	5,972,272
INTERFUND						
Water Utility Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
Capital Projects Fund	0	0	0	1,542,100	1,542,100	0
Hydroelectric Dam Utility Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sanitation Utility Fund	1,180,077	806,071	615,167	1,263,305	1,263,305	1,112,595
Landfill/Incinerator Utility Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL INTERFUND	1,180,077	806,071	615,167	2,805,405	2,805,405	1,112,595
TOTAL OTHER REVENUES	7,926,377	11,407,739	11,040,371	14,730,202	16,527,408	10,079,883
GENERAL FUND REVENUES	35,327,229	40,058,639	40,404,911	45,329,152	48,047,889	44,282,389
Fund Balance Appropriation	1,422,027	1,314,617	3,249,897	0	0	4,303,698
GENERAL FUND RESOURCES	36,749,256	41,373,256	43,654,808	45,329,152	48,047,889	48,586,087

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING AND
HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

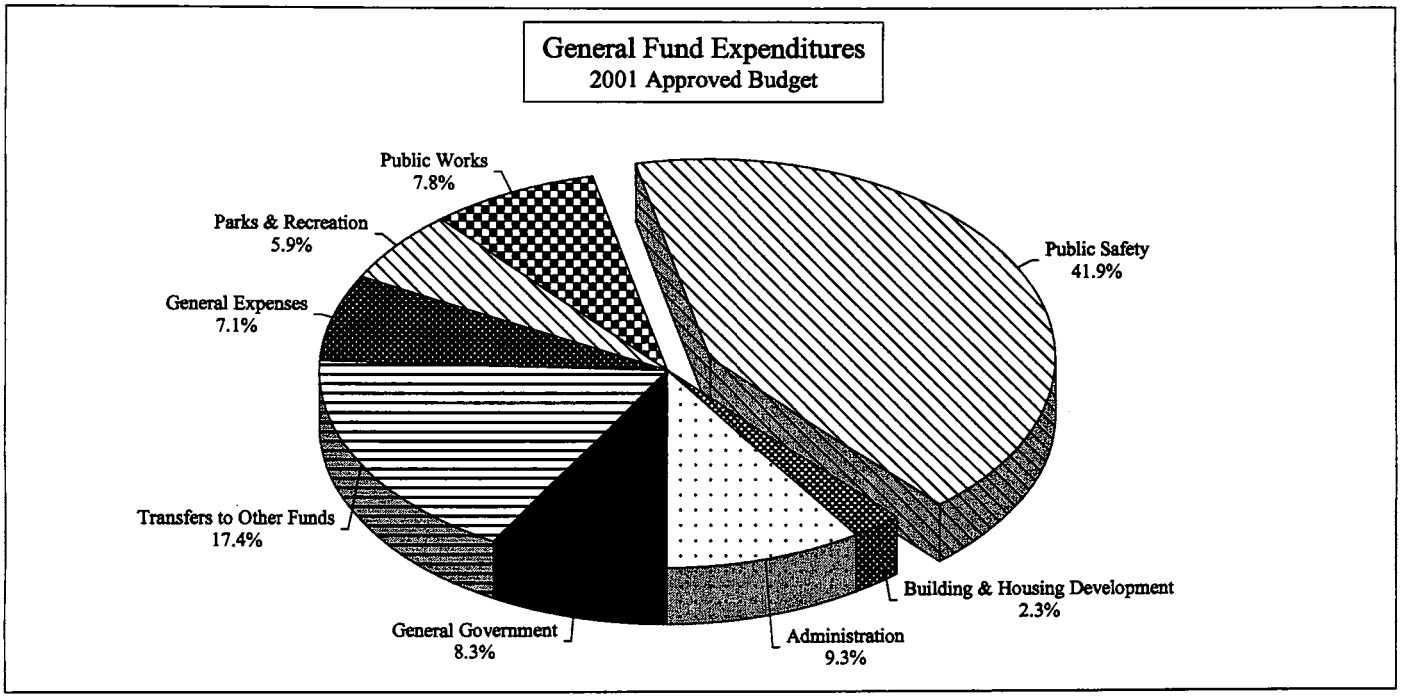
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

GENERAL EXPENSES AND
TRANSFERS TO OTHER FUNDS

GENERAL FUND
EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS SUMMARY
2001 BUDGET

	1997 Actual	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Approved Budget	2000 Projected	2001 Approved Budget
General Government	2,193,674	3,498,555	3,279,441	3,492,541	3,386,496	4,033,529
Administration	3,382,248	3,672,907	3,857,171	4,316,275	4,209,938	4,516,343
Building & Housing Development	907,098	928,227	962,338	1,046,876	990,136	1,139,894
Public Safety	16,877,238	17,889,567	18,316,478	19,508,625	19,218,436	20,346,377
Public Works	4,261,985	3,451,431	3,053,724	3,192,388	3,255,869	3,790,952
Parks & Recreation	2,237,267	2,574,043	2,638,596	2,754,700	2,744,561	2,850,045
General Expenses	3,260,668	4,426,675	3,337,291	3,594,830	3,430,054	3,459,637
Transfers to Other Funds	2,544,261	2,321,881	6,791,108	7,422,917	7,409,417	8,449,310
TOTAL GENERAL FUND	35,664,439	38,763,286	42,236,147	45,329,152	44,644,907	48,586,087

Personnel Services	27,083,985	28,528,445	29,226,369	31,615,967	30,425,692	32,440,949
Operating Expenses	5,258,960	5,704,656	5,417,397	5,352,776	5,851,907	6,038,074
Capital Outlay	463,206	1,729,847	267,485	387,722	408,121	981,685
Debt Service	2,385,761	1,873,631	6,626,308	7,252,917	7,239,417	8,274,310
Grants	314,027	423,107	414,422	549,770	549,770	676,070
Miscellaneous	0	55,350	119,366	0	0	0
Transfers	158,500	448,250	164,800	170,000	170,000	175,000
TOTAL GENERAL FUND	35,664,439	38,763,286	42,236,147	45,329,152	44,644,907	48,586,087

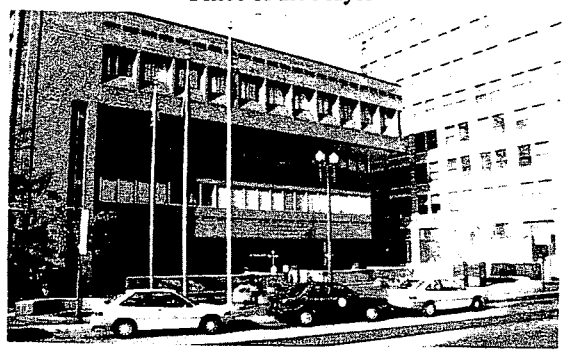


General Government

Office of City Council

City Council in a legislative session

Office of the Mayor



Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. City Gov't Center

Office of the City Controller

An internal auditor filing purchase order copies

Office of the City Treasurer

Scanning a Real Estate tax bill

Office of the City Solicitor

City Solicitor utilizing the City's law library

Harrisburg Human Relations Commission

Executive Director and staff scheduling a conference

Office of City Engineer

City Engineer reviewing a construction project

Mayor's Office of Economic Development

Typing a loan commitment letter

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS SUMMARY
2001 BUDGET

	1997 Actual	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Approved Budget	2000 Projected	2001 Approved Budget
GENERAL GOVERNMENT						
0101 OFFICE OF CITY COUNCIL						
Personnel Services	238,287	242,350	228,646	258,557	229,496	266,734
Operating Expenses	50,814	73,531	77,769	87,234	119,800	85,300
Capital Outlay	26,671	21,127	14,575	0	23,168	15,000
Grants	15,000	18,087	17,469	15,000	15,000	0
TOTALS	330,772	355,095	338,459	360,791	387,464	367,034
0102 OFFICE OF MAYOR						
Personnel Services	291,395	314,569	341,459	345,663	327,173	354,625
Operating Expenses	24,188	34,435	28,413	30,981	32,315	37,967
Capital Outlay	0	11,542	1,195	1,000	1,195	0
TOTALS	315,583	360,546	371,067	377,644	360,683	392,592
0103 OFFICE OF CITY CONTROLLER						
Personnel Services	166,609	165,231	178,268	186,071	178,131	192,338
Operating Expenses	3,290	2,591	4,615	5,272	4,950	7,550
Capital Outlay	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	169,899	167,822	182,883	191,343	183,081	199,888
0104 OFFICE OF CITY TREASURER						
Personnel Services	327,230	358,669	371,943	524,364	406,682	537,797
Operating Expenses	36,264	58,331	70,821	72,841	70,905	81,272
Capital Outlay	12,588	15,457	22,561	25,660	10,411	11,050
TOTALS	376,082	432,457	465,325	622,865	487,998	630,118
0105 OFFICE OF CITY SOLICITOR						
Personnel Services	309,009	322,059	317,031	356,075	317,709	364,383
Operating Expenses	30,262	30,606	40,520	33,946	39,075	36,700
Capital Outlay	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	339,271	352,665	357,552	390,021	356,784	401,083

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS SUMMARY
2001 BUDGET

	1997 Actual	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Approved Budget	2000 Projected	2001 Approved Budget
0106 HARRISBURG HUMAN RELATIONS COMMISSION						
Personnel Services	123,853	129,025	136,758	141,278	137,510	147,564
Operating Expenses	6,541	11,524	13,722	12,078	13,258	17,225
Capital Outlay	0	0	0	7,000	0	2,600
TOTALS	130,394	140,549	150,480	160,356	150,768	167,389
0107 OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER						
Personnel Services	176,443	168,580	171,775	198,723	173,732	211,908
Operating Expenses	57,856	1,104,955	948,991	779,546	969,589	721,993
Capital Outlay	0	155,495	37,481	80,000	50,000	628,000
TOTALS	234,299	1,429,030	1,158,246	1,058,269	1,193,321	1,561,901
0109 MAYOR'S OFFICE OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT						
Personnel Services	286,324	242,293	240,350	319,575	251,428	303,808
Operating Expenses	10,857	15,971	14,561	10,877	12,850	9,716
Capital Outlay	193	2,127	519	800	2,119	0
TOTALS	297,374	260,391	255,430	331,252	266,397	313,524
TOTAL GENERAL GOVERNMENT						
Personnel Services	1,919,150	1,942,776	1,986,230	2,330,306	2,021,861	2,379,156
Operating Expenses	220,072	1,331,944	1,199,412	1,032,775	1,262,742	997,723
Capital Outlay	39,452	205,748	76,331	114,460	86,893	656,650
Grants	15,000	18,087	17,469	15,000	15,000	0
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	2,193,674	3,498,555	3,279,441	3,492,541	3,386,496	4,033,529

POSITION ANALYSIS SUMMARY
2001 BUDGET

	1997 Actual	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Approved Budget	2000 Projected	2001 Approved Budget
GENERAL GOVERNMENT						
Office of City Council	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Office of the Mayor	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Office of City Controller	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Office of City Treasurer	11.30	11.40	13.40	13.40	13.40	12.40
Office of City Solicitor	8.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
Human Relations Commission	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Office of City Engineer	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	5.00
Mayor's Office of Econ. Dev.	7.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
TOTAL POSITIONS	54.30	52.40	54.40	53.40	53.40	53.40

In 1998, 10% of the funding for an Administrative Assistant was transferred from the Bureau of Operations and Revenue into the Office of City Treasurer, while two vacant positions, Staff Attorney and Technical Assistant from the Office of City Solicitor and Mayor's Office of Economic Development, respectively, were eliminated. The Bureau of Engineering was split into the Bureau of Traffic Engineering and Office of City Engineer. While the Bureau of Traffic Engineering remained in the Department of Public Works, the Office of City Engineer, which consists of five employees, was placed within General Government. In 1999, a Cashier and an Accounting Clerk were added to the Office of City Treasurer. The 2000 Approved Budget eliminated a part-time college intern position in the Office of City Engineer. The 2001 Approved Budget provides funding for a Computer Programmer/ Operator position, offset by the elimination of two vacant positions, Accounting Clerk and Cashier, all within the Office of City Treasurer, while a part-time college intern position was added to the Office of City Engineer.

CITY COUNCIL

Harrisburg's City Council is the Legislative Branch of City Government. The City Council consists of seven members who are elected-at-large. The City Council President is elected by the Council members and presides over the Council meetings. In the event of illness or absence, the President appoints an Acting President to preside over the meetings. City Council considers and evaluates legislative concerns through a study committee structure consisting of committees on Administration, Budget and Finance, Building and Housing, Community and Economic Development, Children and Youth, Parks and Recreation, Public Safety and Public Works. City Council also confirms all Department Directors and certain other Mayoral appointees. Council is also required under state law to pass an annual budget by December 31 of each fiscal year.

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2001 BUDGET

General Fund — 0101 City Council

Allocation Plan

PERSONNEL SERVICES		
Salaries-Mgmt	165,371	
Salaries-BU	29,061	
Overtime	1,188	
Fringe Benefits	71,114	
TOTAL		266,734
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Communications	18,900	
Professional Fees	36,000	
Utilities	0	
Insurance	0	
Rentals	0	
Maintenance & Repairs	2,650	
Other Contracted Services	26,100	
Supplies Expense	1,650	
TOTAL		85,300
CAPITAL OUTLAY		15,000
GRANTS		0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		367,034

Position Control

JOB CLASSIFICATION	2001 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Council Members	7	70,500
City Clerk	1	58,907
Legislative Liaison	1	35,964
Total Management	9	165,371
Secretary I	1	29,061
Total Bargaining Unit	1	29,061
Overtime		1,188
FICA		14,964
Fringe Benefits		56,150
Total Fringe Benefits		71,114
TOTAL	10	266,734

OFFICE OF MAYOR

The Mayor is the Chief Executive Officer of Harrisburg's government. The post of Mayor is full-time and the Mayor is the sole appointing authority of all department and office directors as well as of the Mayor's office staff. Department heads must be confirmed by a majority of City Council before appointment is permanent. Senior City government officials, including department and office heads, comprise the Mayor's Cabinet. The Mayor has broad discretionary, executive and administrative authority under the provisions of the Third Class Optional City Code of Pennsylvania, the City's Charter and the Codified Ordinances of the City of Harrisburg, and the Mayor heads the Executive/Administrative Branch of City Government. The Mayor is automatically a member of several public or quasi-public boards of directors including the Tri-County Planning Commission, the Harrisburg Area Transportation Study Group (HATS), and the Capital Region of Economic Development Corporation (CREDC). The Mayor is usually the sole appointing authority of members of twenty-four boards, commissions and authorities, with City Council confirmation required for most of these appointees.

The Mayor has broad policy-making authority and, by Executive Order or other action, can direct the use of municipal resources, including the setting of priorities for the use of resources. The Office can assume an initiative role in matters, projects and policies of a Citywide or regional nature. In the event of civil emergency or natural disaster, the Mayor, under state and City laws, has the sole authority to declare a state of emergency and to direct or redirect governmental and other response to such events. Administratively, the Mayor has contracting authority, and no valid or binding contract involving the municipal government exists without the Mayor's and City Controller's signatures.

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2001 BUDGET

General Fund — 0102 Mayor's Office

Allocation Plan			Position Control		
PERSONNEL SERVICES			JOB CLASSIFICATION	2001 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Salaries-Mgmt	295,284		Mayor	1	74,000
Salaries-BU	0		Senior Assistant to the Mayor	1	58,550
Overtime	0		Assistant to the Mayor	2	102,263
Fringe Benefits	59,341		Confidential Secretary	1	29,027
			Secretary to the Mayor	1	31,444
TOTAL		354,625			
			Total Management	6	295,284
OPERATING EXPENSES					
			Overtime		0
Communications	23,500				
Professional Fees	300		FICA		22,589
Utilities	0		Fringe Benefits		36,752
Insurance	0				
Rentals	200		Total Fringe Benefits		59,341
Maintenance & Repairs	5,437				
Other Contracted Services	2,450				
Supplies Expense	6,080		TOTAL	6	354,625
TOTAL		37,967			
CAPITAL OUTLAY		0			
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		392,592			

OFFICE OF CITY CONTROLLER

The Office of the Controller is an autonomous Office of City government headed by the City Controller, an independently elected official. This office is responsible for the review and approval of all expenditures and obligations of the City. Performing the internal audit function requires that all purchase orders, warrants, contracts and agreements be reviewed for compliance with the Third Class City Code, other state laws, City of Harrisburg administrative policies and City ordinances. The signature of the Controller is a legal requirement on all of the aforementioned documents. This office also issues monthly financial reports to the Mayor and City Council which analyze revenues and expenditures for all budgeted funds.

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2001 BUDGET

General Fund — 0103 City Controller's Office

Allocation Plan

PERSONNEL SERVICES		
Salaries-Mgmt	123,757	
Salaries-BU	34,049	
Overtime	0	
Fringe Benefits	34,532	
TOTAL		192,338
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Communications	400	
Professional Fees	0	
Utilities	0	
Insurance	0	
Rentals	0	
Maintenance & Repairs	300	
Other Contracted Services	4,000	
Supplies Expense	2,850	
TOTAL		7,550
CAPITAL OUTLAY		0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		199,888

Position Control

JOB CLASSIFICATION	2001 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
City Controller	1	15,000
Chief Deputy Controller	1	60,973
Audit Manager	1	47,784
Total Management	3	123,757
Auditor	1	34,049
Total Bargaining Unit	1	34,049
Overtime		0
FICA		12,072
Fringe Benefits		22,460
Total Fringe Benefits		34,532
TOTAL	4	192,338

OFFICE OF CITY TREASURER

The Office of the Treasurer is headed by the City Treasurer, an independently elected official. The Treasurer is responsible for the collection, safekeeping and investment of City revenues, including all fees, fines and taxes. The City Treasurer also serves as collector for School District taxes. Computer technology advancements have improved the collection of payments and the reporting of such receipts. Examples include: direct debit; processing scannable parking, tax and utility bills; various banking software, which provide account reporting and transfer/wire capability; acceptance of credit and debit cards for all payments with a corresponding internally generated report for prorating the net sale; automatic payment plan options; eletronic funds transfer acceptance; computerized processing of multiple payments; computerized returned check procedures; and the use of computer generated lists to process payments. Additional improvements which are in the test phase include: advanced credit/debit card collections to include internet payments; guaranteed check authorizations; advanced payment processing via computerized machinery, etc.

All monies collected are invested utilizing several money management techniques to optimize interest earnings while ensuring the safety of funds. Economic trends and monitoring of the financial market allow for maximized yield investment strategies. 1999 investment interest earnings set a new record of over $1.6 million.

The City Treasurer must sign all checks disbursed for payroll and the receipt of goods or services in addition to coordinating all electronic funds transfer and receipt. This office is responsible for obtaining all information necessary for issuing Municipal Fire Certificates in accordance with the City and State fire insurance escrow laws. Treasury prepares and distributes to departments monthly reports for City investments, paid invoices, credit card activity and the cumulative history of insufficient funds checks. On a daily basis, Treasury monitors the City's bank accounts via computer modem to the bank. The Treasurer also executes funding transfers for debt service payments on all City bond issues outstanding. This office has the authority to manage all bank accounts of the City including the transfer fo funds between different bank accounts and the reconciliation to the City's general ledger.

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2001 BUDGET

General Fund — 0104 City Treasurer's Office

Allocation Plan

PERSONNEL SERVICES		
Salaries-Mgmt	190,467	
Salaries-BU	244,182	
Overtime	251	
Fringe Benefits	102,896	
TOTAL		537,797
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Communications	12,190	
Professional Fees	400	
Utilities	0	
Insurance	923	
Rentals	0	
Maintenance & Repairs	43,173	
Other Contracted Services	13,595	
Supplies Expense	10,991	
TOTAL		81,272
CAPITAL OUTLAY		11,050
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		630,118

Position Control

JOB CLASSIFICATION	2001 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
City Treasurer	1	15,000
Deputy Treasurer	1	52,808
Exec. Asst. To Treasurer	1	44,744
Systems Programmer Trainee	0.40	23,973
Comp. Programmer/Operator IV	1	53,942
Total Management	4.40	190,467
Auditor	1	33,999
Administrative Assistant I	2	61,704
Lead Cashier	1	30,952
Cashier II	2	59,405
Accounting Clerk	1	29,061
Cashier	1	29,061
Total Bargaining Unit	8.00	244,182
Overtime		251
FICA		33,270
Fringe Benefits		69,626
Total Fringe Benefits		102,896
TOTAL	12.40	537,797

OFFICE OF CITY SOLICITOR

The City Solicitor's Office is responsible for handling all legal matters affecting the City. This entails providing legal counsel to the Mayor, the City Controller, the City Treasurer and City Council. This office manages all legal action taken by the City and defends or supervises the defense of actions filed against the City, including all labor law matters. It reviews and provides administrative legal support for all bond issuances, prepares and files all proofs of claim on behalf of the City in bankruptcy proceedings and represents the City in all such proceedings. It also plays a significant role in major projects undertaken by the City and handles real estate tranfers and loan closings for the Department of Building and Housing Development and the Mayor's Office of Economic Development. Law Bureau staff prosecutes codes violations, violations of City Ordinances, bad check cases and other criminal offenses in the name of the Commonwealth and participates in all tax assessment appeals filed by property owners. The Law Bureau drafts or reviews for form and legality all legislation considered by Council and all city contracts. The City Solicitor provides legal opinions to department directors and bureau chiefs and their staffs to assure legal compliance in matters affecting their departments, assists the Department of Administration's efforts to recover delinquent taxes and utilities. The City Solicitor's legal opinion on legal matters is final within City government.

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2001 BUDGET

General Fund — 0105 City Solicitor's Office

Allocation Plan

PERSONNEL SERVICES		
Salaries-Mgmt	299,132	
Salaries-BU	0	
Overtime	0	
Fringe Benefits	65,251	
TOTAL		364,383
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Communications	1,900	
Professional Fees	20,250	
Utilities	0	
Insurance	0	
Rentals	0	
Maintenance & Repairs	800	
Other Contracted Services	5,000	
Supplies Expense	8,750	
TOTAL		36,700
CAPITAL OUTLAY		0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		401,083

Position Control

JOB CLASSIFICATION	2001 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
City Solicitor	1	72,159
Deputy City Solicitor	1	50,963
Staff Attorney I	1	32,213
Senior Confid. Paralegal	1	43,400
Legal Assistant	1	32,299
Confid. Legal Secretary II	1	36,941
Confidential Legal Secretary	1	31,157
Total Management	7	299,132
Overtime		0
FICA		22,884
Fringe Benefits		42,367
Total Fringe Benefits		65,251
TOTAL	7	364,383

HARRISBURG HUMAN RELATIONS COMMISSION

This office is the City's full-time official agency designed to administer, implement and enforce the provisions of the City's Human Relations Ordinance prohibiting discrimination. The ordinance applies to discriminatory practices, including but not limited to, discrimination in employment, housing, public accommodations, education and lending, which occur within the territorial limits of the City of Harrisburg and to employment, contracted for, performed or to be performed within these limits, or by those contracting with the City. The Commission initiates, receives, investigates, and attempts to satisfactorily resolve complaints alleging violation of the ordinance. This office also establishes programs to increase communication and eliminate prejudice among various racial, religious and ethnic groups. The Commission offers an annual "Human Relations Camp" designed to educate metropolitan Harrisburg youth regarding values in cultural diversity. The Commission also serves as a clearing house for related information as well a referral source to various agencies providing a variety of services to the citizens of the Harrisburg area.

A nine-member Commission is appointed by the Mayor and must be confirmed by City Council. The Commission supervises an Executive Director, who heads the Commission's other staff.

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2001 BUDGET

General Fund — 0106 Human Relations Commission

Allocation Plan			Position Control		
PERSONNEL SERVICES			JOB CLASSIFICATION	2001 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Salaries-Mgmt	53,250		Executive Director	1	53,250
Salaries-BU	67,106				
Overtime	1,074		Total Management	1	53,250
Fringe Benefits	26,134				
TOTAL		147,564	Human Relations Specialist II	1	35,130
			Administrative Assistant II	1	31,976
OPERATING EXPENSES			Total Bargaining Unit	2	67,106
Communications	1,300				
Professional Fees	9,980				
Utilities	0		Overtime		1,074
Insurance	0				
Rentals	0		FICA		9,289
Maintenance & Repairs	300		Fringe Benefits		16,845
Other Contracted Services	3,950				
Supplies Expense	1,695		Total Fringe Benefits		26,134
TOTAL		17,225			
			TOTAL	3	147,564
CAPITAL OUTLAY		2,600			
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		167,389			

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER

The Office of City Engineer is a resource that is interdepartmental in scope and function. This office consults with all City agencies involved in infrastructure repairs, replacements, modifications or additions. The Harrisburg Authority and Harrisburg Parking Authority also coordinate infrastructure improvement projects with the City Engineer. The Office is responsible for review of plans and specifications for subdivision and land development project infrastructure improvements to assure compliance with City ordinances, state laws, and good engineering practices. This office is responsible for establishing the scope of work for paving, storm drainage and utility repair/replacement projects. The City Engineer acts as liaison with the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation (PennDOT) District Engineer to plan, coordinate and review all highway and traffic control projects on state roads and bridges within City limits and all capital improvement projects that are constructed in partnership with PennDOT on a cost sharing basis. The office performs all required traffic studies to justify the establishment of traffic control devices, including, but not limited to, stop signs, traffic signals, pedestrian crossings, one-way and two-way traffic and restricted or public parking areas. The City Engineer is a member of the Board of Advisors of the Local Transportation Assistance Program (LTAP) that is sponsored by PennDOT and Penn State University and represents the City on the Harrisburg Area Transportation Study (HATS) Technical and Coordinating Committees.

This office issues and controls street cut permits and construction/maintenance bonds in the City, and inspects/approves the work of contractors working on City streets for paving, pipeline and parking lot projects. Engineering Representatives are assigned to assure compliance with state and local street cut regulations and to assure proper flow of traffic around work areas. Staff also obtains State Highway Occupancy Permits for all work performed on City-owned utilities located within state highway rights-of-way. The Registrar of Real Estate maintains a current file of real property deeds. This includes preparation and maintenance of City plot plans and accurate record keeping for every change in property ownership in the City.

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2001 BUDGET

General Fund — 0107 City Engineer's Office

Allocation Plan			Position Control		
PERSONNEL SERVICES			JOB CLASSIFICATION	2001 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Salaries-Mgmt	94,683		City Engineer	1	57,975
Salaries-BU	73,490		Civil Engineer	1	36,708
Salaries - Part-Time	5,600				
Overtime	2,213		Total Management	2	94,683
Fringe Benefits	35,922				
			Engineer's Representative III	1	38,488
TOTAL		211,908	Registrar of Real Estate III	1	35,002
OPERATING EXPENSES			Total Bargaining Unit	2	73,490
Communications	2,850				
Professional Fees	20,000		College Intern	1	5,600
Utilities	678,668				
Insurance	0		Total Part-Time	1	5,600
Rentals	0				
Maintenance & Repairs	1,400		Overtime		2,213
Other Contracted Services	16,675				
Supplies Expense	2,400		FICA		13,462
			Fringe Benefits		22,460
TOTAL		721,993			
			Total Fringe Benefits		35,922
CAPITAL OUTLAY		628,000			
			TOTAL	5	211,908
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		1,561,901			

MAYOR'S OFFICE OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

This office, created in early 1990 through the merger of the Mayor's Office of Business and Industrial Development and the Mayor's Office of Minority Business Enterprise, two entities first created in 1982 and 1984 respectively, is responsible for the promotion and advancement of business and industrial development in the City. The office continues to serve as a one-stop center to provide information about sites, permits, taxes, zoning, financing and all services available for development. The office also provides export market development assistance, federal procurement bid assistance, new project market assistance, small business incubation, customized job training and labor-management conflict resolution assistance.

Financial assistance is available either directly through the City or indirectly through various state or local programs which require that the City act as a sponsor for a formal application on behalf of a private concern. This office currently offers seven different financial programs providing loans in amounts ranging from $10,000 to $1,000,000. Each program carries specific matching and job creation requirements and loan terms range from three to twenty years. Eligible projects include the acquisition and/or rehabilitation of real property, new construction, purchase of machinery and equipment and the provision of working capital.

The Division of Contract Compliance and Minority and Female Business Enterprises within the Mayor's Office of Economic Development is responsible for the promotion of minority and women-owned businesses. Procurement outreach consists of matching procurement opportunities with available Minority Business Enterprises/Women Business Enterprises (MBE/WBE). This division provides counseling and training in the following areas: accounting and bookkeeping, tax planning, business start-up and management, obtaining financing through various public and private institutions, obtaining surety bonding and meeting business insurance needs. Certification services are also provided to ensure the businesses are bona fide MBE/WBE's.

Another program this office administers is the Pennsylvania Department of Community Affairs funded Enterprise Zone Program (EZP). The program focuses a broad range of enhanced incentives into areas which contain concentrations of need; i.e., poverty and unemployment, and provide opportunities for development such as vacant land and/or buildings. Last year, the City sought and received approval to expand its enterprise zone to encompass a portion of the Borough of Paxtang. This brings the total membership to seven municipalities. The other municipalities include: the New Baldwin Corridor Coalition: Highspire Borough, Lower Swatara Township, Middletown Borough, Royalton Borough, Steelton Borough and Swatara Township. The Enterprise Zone Coordinator, based in this office, now serves as the staff person for the expanded zone. The City portion of the enterprise zone was designated by HUD as a Federal Enterprise Community in 1994.

Among more specific projects being handled by the office staff are HEDCO Building No. 1 and Paxton Commons. HEDCO Building No. 1 is a 51,000 square foot light industrial building that will provide space for start-up and small businesses to locate and expand within the City. Paxton Commons is a multi-building commercial center that will utilize vacant industrial buildings for retail shops and restaurants and will be anchored by the Appalachian Brewing Company microbrewery/pub. The last two projects are being developed in conjunction with the Harrisburg Enterprise Development Corporation, a non-profit community development corporation established with assistance from the City. At a time when most economic development organizations are in a down-sizing mode, the Mayor's Office of Economic Development continues to broaden its activities and assistance to the business community.

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2001 BUDGET

General Fund — 0109 MOED

Allocation Plan

PERSONNEL SERVICES		
Salaries-Mgmt	192,326	
Salaries-BU	55,906	
Overtime	0	
Fringe Benefits	55,576	
TOTAL		303,808
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Communications	2,825	
Professional Fees	500	
Utilities	0	
Insurance	0	
Rentals	0	
Maintenance & Repairs	400	
Other Contracted Services	4,341	
Supplies Expense	1,650	
TOTAL		9,716
CAPITAL OUTLAY		0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		313,524

Position Control

JOB CLASSIFICATION	2001 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Director	1	64,235
Dep. Director/Cont. Compl.	1	54,647
Enterprise Zone Coordinator	1	43,312
Spec. Asst. to the Director	1	30,132
Total Management	4	192,326
MBE Development Spec. II	1	37,489
Administrative Assistant I	1	18,417
Total Bargaining Unit	2	55,906
Overtime		0
FICA		18,824
Fringe Benefits		36,752
Total Fringe Benefits		55,576
TOTAL	6	303,808

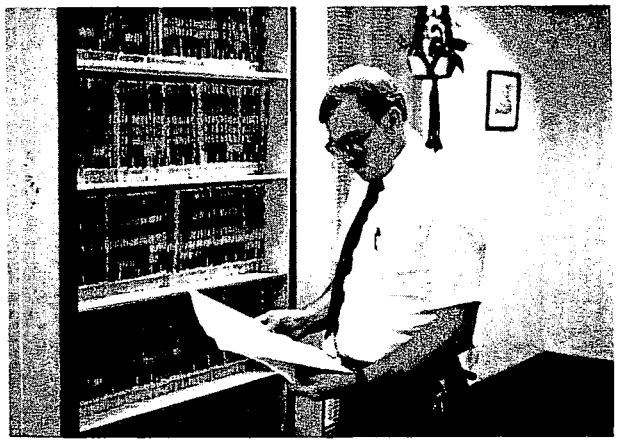
THE CITY OF HARRISBURG
PENNSYLVANIA
INCORPORATED MAR. 19, 1860

Department of Administration

Office of Director

Business Administrator

Office of Insurance & Risk Management



Loss Control Officer analyzing an accident report

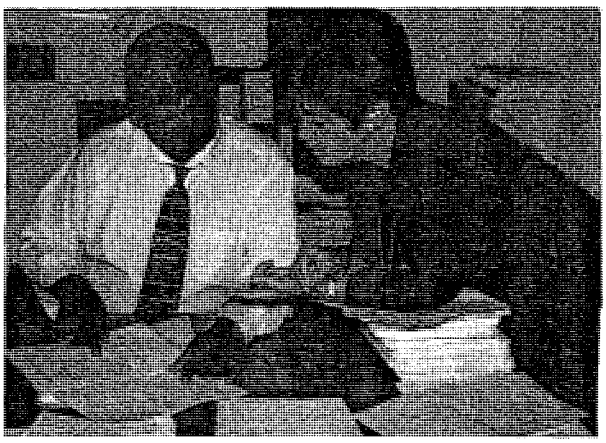
Bureau of Financial Management

Deputy Finance Director and Accounting Manager discussing a checkrun

Bureau of Data Processing

Tape drives backing up the City's computer system

Bureau of Human Resources

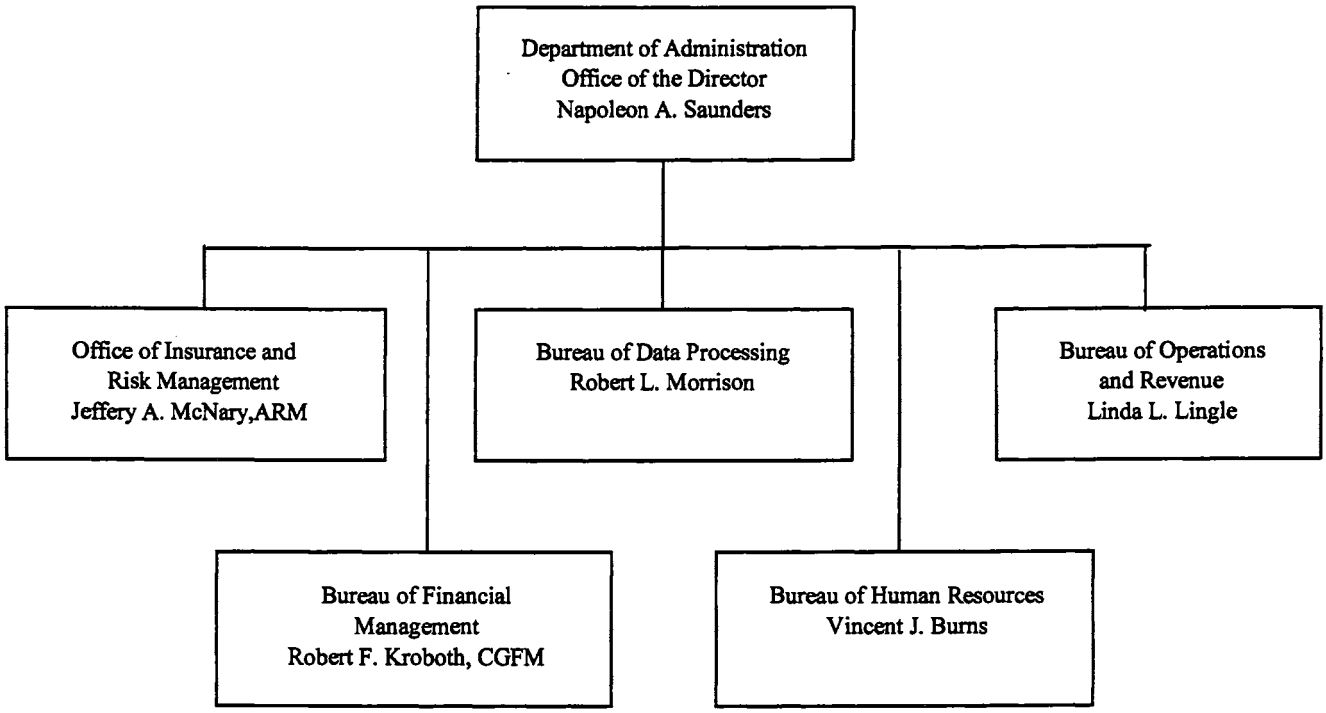


Discussing the bi-weekly payroll

Bureau of Operations and Revenue

Billing supervisor researching a utility account

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION



EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2001 BUDGET

	1997 Actual	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Approved Budget	2000 Projected	2001 Approved Budget
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION						
0110 OFFICE OF DIRECTOR						
Personnel Services	162,121	164,931	165,446	175,358	172,159	180,274
Operating Expenses	3,750	3,606	3,202	5,272	4,465	5,600
Capital Outlay	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	165,871	168,537	168,648	180,630	176,624	185,874
0111 INSURANCE & RISK MANAGEMENT						
Personnel Services	176,461	155,499	189,147	159,356	157,063	163,510
Operating Expenses	19,890	37,813	14,080	19,674	21,416	37,550
Capital Outlay	3,911	10,076	9,129	2,300	2,300	0
TOTALS	200,262	203,388	212,356	181,330	180,779	201,060
0112 BUREAU OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT						
Personnel Services	493,847	487,199	567,037	600,199	569,375	614,221
Operating Expenses	136,407	134,428	128,254	111,910	119,785	171,250
Capital Outlay	0	0	0	0	930	0
TOTALS	630,254	621,627	695,291	712,109	690,090	785,471
0116 BUREAU OF DATA PROCESSING						
Personnel Services	490,165	644,405	887,428	924,235	927,273	965,595
Operating Expenses	304,402	234,273	128,979	156,940	127,588	147,680
Capital Outlay	41,903	50,773	(2,410)	22,060	35,000	25,000
TOTALS	836,470	929,451	1,013,997	1,103,235	1,089,861	1,138,275
0117 BUREAU OF HUMAN RESOURCES						
Personnel Services	255,984	283,041	281,473	298,935	292,068	310,389
Operating Expenses	79,648	89,897	64,459	83,624	83,555	77,226
Capital Outlay	1,656	14,989	0	500	500	1,600
TOTALS	337,288	387,927	345,932	383,059	376,123	389,215

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2001 BUDGET

	1997 Actual	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Approved Budget	2000 Projected	2001 Approved Budget
0121-0128 BUREAU OF OPERATIONS & REVENUE						
Personnel Services	923,100	1,042,914	1,096,478	1,338,021	1,303,122	1,439,163
Operating Expenses	229,530	300,220	320,884	415,791	389,052	377,285
Capital Outlay	59,473	18,843	3,585	2,100	4,288	0
TOTALS	1,212,103	1,361,977	1,420,947	1,755,912	1,696,462	1,816,448
TOTAL DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION						
Personnel Services	2,501,678	2,777,989	3,187,009	3,496,104	3,421,060	3,673,152
Operating Expenses	773,627	800,237	659,858	793,211	745,861	816,591
Capital Outlay	106,943	94,681	10,304	26,960	43,018	26,600
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	3,382,248	3,672,907	3,857,171	4,316,275	4,209,938	4,516,343

POSITION ANALYSIS SUMMARY
2001 BUDGET

	1997 Actual	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Approved Budget	2000 Projected	2001 Approved Budget
ADMINISTRATION						
Office of Director	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Insurance & Risk Management	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Financial Management	12.00	11.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
Data Processing	11.60	15.60	15.60	15.60	15.60	15.60
Human Resources	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Operations & Revenue	28.10	31.00	31.00	33.00	33.00	33.00
TOTAL POSITIONS	64.70	70.60	71.60	72.60	72.60	72.60

In 1998, a Programmer/Operator IV, Programmer IV, and a Network Administrator were added to the Bureau of Data Processing, a permanent part-time Confidential Clerk to the Bureau of Human Resources, and a Labor Relations Officer and a Customer Service Representative/Account Specialist I to the Bureau of Operations and Revenue. 10% of the funding for the Administrative Assistant in the Office of City Treasurer was eliminated from the Bureau of Operations and Revenue. The 2000 Approved Budget added a Customer Service Service Representative/Account Specialist I to the Bureau of Operations and Revenue and the Benefits Coordinator was transferred from the Office of Insurance and Risk Management to the Bureau of Operations and Revenue. The 2001 Approved Budget sees no change in the personnel complement.

OFFICE OF THE BUSINESS ADMINISTRATOR

The Department of Administration, headed by the Business Administrator, who is appointed by the Mayor, performs the fiscal and central administrative functions of the City. The Business Administrator has the authority to oversee the management of all City departments.

The Affirmative Action Officer reports directly to the Business Administrator and is responsible for implementing the City's Affirmative Action Policy. The Affirmative Action Policy, established by executive order of the Mayor in 1982 and restated in 1988, assures equal employment opportunities for all persons. The Affirmative Action Officer oversees recruitment, hiring, compensation, appointments for advancement (including upgrading and promotion), transfers, and terminations to verify that discrimination because of race, color, religion, national origin, ancestry, place of birth, sex, age, veteran status, non-job related handicap or disability, marital status, general education, or sexual preference/orientation does not occur. The Affirmative Action Officer also evaluates the demographic statistics of the City of Harrisburg to verify that equal employment opportunities are consistent with the relevant labor market and provides training for management and bargaining unit employees on equal employment opportunity laws, cultural diversity, the Americans with Disabilities Act and other related subjects.

The Business Administrator directs one office and four bureaus within the Department of Administration: Office of Insurance and Risk Management and Bureaus of Financial Management, Data Processing, Human Resources and Operations and Revenue.

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2001 BUDGET

General Fund — 0110 Director

Allocation Plan

PERSONNEL SERVICES		
Salaries-Mgmt	148,971	
Salaries-BU	0	
Overtime	0	
Fringe Benefits	31,303	
TOTAL		180,274
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Communications	300	
Professional Fees	0	
Utilities	0	
Insurance	0	
Rentals	0	
Maintenance & Repairs	25	
Other Contracted Services	2,700	
Supplies Expense	2,575	
TOTAL		5,600
CAPITAL OUTLAY		0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		185,874

Position Control

JOB CLASSIFICATION	2001 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Business Administrator	1	72,926
Affirmative Action Officer	1	43,215
Confidential Secretary	1	32,830
Total Management	3	148,971
Overtime		0
FICA		11,396
Fringe Benefits		19,907
Total Fringe Benefits		31,303
TOTAL	3	180,274

OFFICE OF INSURANCE AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The Office of Insurance and Risk Management, created by executive order of the Mayor in 1986, is responsible for the management of risk, evaluation of risk transfer alternatives and, when appropriate, the acquisition of appropriate insurance coverage for the City government. Included in the mission of this office is the responsibility for providing technical guidance for the development and administration of all employee benefit programs. This involves the management of all self-insured programs and negotiation and procurement of all insurance coverage agreements and third party insurance relationships for traditional insured and self-insured programs, including general liability, public official liability, workers' compensation, police professional liability, automobile, property, fire, business interruption, Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources Environmental Liability Compliance and boiler & machinery coverage. Support is provided in the negotiation of employee benefit contracts. This office, in conjunction with the City Solicitor's Office, manages all litigation cases, processes all insurance claims and submits them to the appropriate insurance companies for consideration. Additional program responsibilities include risk financing and employee health and safety matters, including assisting in the negotiation of labor contracts with all three unions focusing primarily on insurance and workplace injury issues.

An important mission of this office is to provide a proactive loss prevention strategy to limit potential hazards. This strategy includes the examination, inspection and evaluation of all city facilities, activities, procedures and policies. Programs which have come out of this mission are the City's workers' compensation managed care program, along with self-insured initiatives in employee health benefits and work place injury treatment.

Finally, this office is responsible for ensuring that all Citywide contractual agreements include provisions for the proper procurement of insurance instruments which provide adequate indemnification for the City, its public officials and employees.

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2001 BUDGET

General Fund — 0111 Insurance & Risk Management

Allocation Plan			Position Control		
PERSONNEL SERVICES			JOB CLASSIFICATION	2001 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Salaries-Mgmt	135,902		Risk Manager	1	58,914
Salaries-BU	0		Loss Control Officer	1	42,429
Overtime	340		Administrative Assistant	1	34,559
Fringe Benefits	27,268				
			Total Management	3	135,902
TOTAL		163,510			
OPERATING EXPENSES			Overtime		340
Communications	1,900		FICA		10,423
Professional Fees	16,865		Fringe Benefits		16,845
Utilities	0				
Insurance	0		Total Fringe Benefits		27,268
Rentals	400				
Maintenance & Repairs	200				
Other Contracted Services	14,435		TOTAL	3	163,510
Supplies Expense	3,750				
TOTAL		37,550			
CAPITAL OUTLAY		0			
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		201,060			

BUREAU OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

The Bureau of Financial Management is responsible for the fiscal management of the City. This includes the management of all funds; the accounting of all assets; the production of all financial documents; and the administration of Debt Service, General Expenses and Transfers to Other Funds. In addition, this bureau aids in the administration of the City's five pension plans. Lastly, the Bureau provides in-depth financial analysis and research to the Administration and City Council upon request. To complete these tasks, the Bureau is divided into three offices: Accounting, Budget and Analysis and Purchasing.

The Accounting Office manages cash flow and performs accounts payable functions. This office oversees the operation of the City's computerized financial reporting system. Upon completion of the annual audit, this office has the responsibility of producing the City's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

The Office of Budget and Analysis is responsible for the development, preparation and distribution of the City's annual budget document. Also, this office prepares the Mid-year Fiscal Report, which illustrates the financial status of all budgeted funds as of June 30 of the current year compared to June 30 of the previous year, in addition to projecting financial performance by the current year end. This office also monitors all budgeted appropriations and resources throughout the year to assure compliance with the annual budget.

The Purchasing Office is responsible for overseeing the procurement of most City materials, supplies, and services. All procurement records are compiled and maintained within the Purchasing Office. Additionally, this office must assure fair and equitable distribution of City contracts and agreements for capital and non-capital products and services, including the preparation of public bid specifications, advertisement of bids, and awarding of contracts.

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2001 BUDGET

General Fund — 0112 Financial Management

Allocation Plan

PERSONNEL SERVICES		
Salaries-Mgmt	293,751	
Salaries-BU	206,729	
Overtime	7,500	
Fringe Benefits	106,241	
TOTAL		614,221
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Communications	13,600	
Professional Fees	123,800	
Utilities	0	
Insurance	0	
Rentals	0	
Maintenance & Repairs	900	
Other Contracted Services	28,150	
Supplies Expense	4,800	
TOTAL		171,250
CAPITAL OUTLAY		0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		785,471

Position Control

JOB CLASSIFICATION	2001 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Deputy Bus. Adm. for Finance	1	66,709
Deputy Director	1	57,005
Accounting Manager	1	42,950
Budget Manager	1	42,125
Purchasing Manager	1	52,067
Budget/Management Analyst I	1	32,895
Total Management	6	293,751
Fiscal Officer II	1	37,489
Auditor II	1	35,180
Auditor I	1	34,049
Buyer III	1	34,049
Fiscal Technician II	2	65,962
Total Bargaining Unit	6	206,729
Overtime		7,500
FICA		38,861
Fringe Benefits		67,380
Total Fringe Benefits		106,241
TOTAL	12	614,221

BUREAU OF DATA PROCESSING

The Bureau of Data Processing is responsible for most computer programming including; implementation of relevant databases; control and monitoring of the City's computerized billing system for property and mercantile taxes, water, sewer, sewer maintenance, refuse and disposal; and management of the human resource, inventory and accounting, insurance claims management, computer aided dispatch, parking ticket and meter bag systems and field reports for all service calls for police and fire. This Bureau also provides technical support and maintenance for the City's mainframe, personal computers and both local and wide area networks, as well as statistical research and analysis of information pertaining to current databases within the City. This bureau is responsible for the management and maintenance of the City's internal telephone system and is the operator of the METRO police information system, established and owned by the City, which allows numerous suburban, municipal and county agencies to tie in to a common database. The METRO system is one of the few regional police information systems in the Nation. The Bureau will also undertake, in the near future, the responsibility of hosting the City's internet web presence.

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2001 BUDGET

General Fund — 0116 Data Processing

Allocation Plan

PERSONNEL SERVICES		
Salaries-Mgmt	652,780	
Salaries-BU	97,519	
Salaries-Part-Time	52,052	
Overtime	13,256	
Fringe Benefits	149,988	
TOTAL		965,595
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Communications	5,800	
Professional Fees	1,000	
Utilities	0	
Insurance	0	
Rentals	0	
Maintenance & Repairs	62,080	
Other Contracted Services	9,000	
Supplies Expense	69,800	
TOTAL		147,680
CAPITAL OUTLAY		25,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		1,138,275

Position Control

JOB CLASSIFICATION	2001 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Deputy Business Administrator	1	76,495
Deputy Director	1	69,856
Systems Programmer	1	65,423
Programmer/Operator III	3	168,758
LAN Administrator	1	65,271
Deputy LAN Administrator	1	47,000
Lead Programmer	2	124,018
Systems Programmer Trainee	0.60	35,959
Total Management	10.60	652,780
Computer Operator III	1	36,042
Admin. Assistant/PC Spec. I	1	33,780
Microfilming Technician	1	27,697
Total Bargaining Unit	3.00	97,519
Microfilming Technician L/D	2	52,052
Total Part-Time	2.00	52,052
Overtime		13,256
FICA		62,394
Fringe Benefits		87,594
Total Fringe Benefits		149,988
TOTAL	15.60	965,595

BUREAU OF HUMAN RESOURCES

The Bureau of Human Resources is responsible for recruiting, testing, screening, hiring and processing of new applicants. Additionally, it maintains all personnel records for every employee and processes all salary increases and the biweekly payroll for every City employee. The Payroll Office maintains all payroll registers and implements all federal and state deductions and voluntary contributions. All new tax and pension guidelines are implemented and administered by the Payroll Office. The Bureau processes payroll action forms for every employee through their advancements and employment.

Responsibilities of the Bureau are diverse. The Director of Human Resources works with the Affirmative Action Officer in recruitment, general policy implementation and administration of both the Family and Medical Leave Act and the Americans with Disability Act policies. In-house training on supervisory and disciplinary techniques for managers is made available on an individual basis, as well as in topic-generated forums. The Bureau assists Department Directors and the Labor Relations Officer in developing job descriptions for management and bargaining unit positions. The Bureau monitors the automatic step progression for all bargaining unit employees with each classification, as well as the internal bid process for movement within the City of Harrisburg. Responsibili for effecting merit increases based on performance evaluations lies within this Bureau. Additionally, the Personnel Officer administers all of the civil service rules and regulations and recruitment and promotional processes necessary for all civil service positions. Through these systems, all employees are afforded the opportunity for growth and advancement.

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2001 BUDGET

General Fund — 0117 Human Resources

Allocation Plan			Position Control		
PERSONNEL SERVICES			JOB CLASSIFICATION	2001 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Salaries-Mgmt	215,765		Director	1	58,938
Salaries-BU	38,488		Payroll Manager	1	39,000
Overtime	2,783		Personnel Officer	1	48,303
Fringe Benefits	53,353		Personnel Assistant	1	36,397
			Confidential Secretary	1	33,127
TOTAL		310,389			
			Total Management	5	215,765
OPERATING EXPENSES					
Communications	4,350		Payroll Technician IV	1	38,488
Professional Fees	14,600				
Utilities	0		Total Bargaining Unit	1	38,488
Insurance	0				
Rentals	0		Overtime		2,783
Maintenance & Repairs	500				
Other Contracted Services	52,645		FICA		19,663
Supplies Expense	5,131		Fringe Benefits		33,690
TOTAL		77,226	Total Fringe Benefits		53,353
CAPITAL OUTLAY		1,600			
			TOTAL	6	310,389
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		389,215			

BUREAU OF OPERATIONS AND REVENUE

DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

The Bureau of Operations and Revenue consists of five units: The Director's Office, Central Support Services, Billing, Collections and Mercantile Tax Assessment. These units are identified by separate budgetary accounts to better identify functions and costs.

The Director's Office plans, organizes, and directs the activities of the Bureau and is responsible for the preparation of the Bureau's budget, compilation and analysis of statistical data relative to collection performance and rate increases, and the handling of citizen complaints.

The activities of the Mayor's Office for Labor Relations also fall under this cost center. This office administers the City's benefits programs and conducts labor management meetings with the American Federations of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME) Local 521, the Fraternal Order of Police (FOP) Capital City Lodge #12, and the International Association of Firefighters (IAFF) Local 428. The Office administers the collective bargaining agreements and assists management staff in presenting their cases at grievance and arbitration hearings. The Deputy Business Administrator hears second step AFSCME grievances, serves as the Chief Negotiator for all contract negotiations, and works in conjunction with the Law Bureau to represent the City at PA Human Relations Commission and PA Labor Relations Board hearings.

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2001 BUDGET

General Fund — 0121 Operations and Revenue

Allocation Plan

PERSONNEL SERVICES		
Salaries-Mgmt	149,098	
Salaries-BU	36,142	
Overtime	626	
Fringe Benefits	36,679	
TOTAL		222,545
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Communications	765	
Professional Fees	65,800	
Utilities	0	
Insurance	0	
Rentals	0	
Maintenance & Repairs	0	
Other Contracted Services	3,375	
Supplies Expense	6,500	
TOTAL		76,440
CAPITAL OUTLAY		0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		298,985

Position Control

JOB CLASSIFICATION	2001 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Deputy Business Administrator	1	66,767
Benefits Coordinator	1	38,875
Labor Relations Officer	1	43,456
Total Management	3	149,098
Adm. Assistant/PC Spec. II	1	36,142
Total Bargaining Unit	1	36,142
Overtime		626
FICA		14,219
Fringe Benefits		22,460
Total Fringe Benefits		36,679
TOTAL	4	222,545

BUREAU OF OPERATIONS AND REVENUE

CENTRAL SUPPORT SERVICES UNIT

The Central Support Services Unit maintains the mailroom and the duplication center, manages office supplies, oversees copier maintenance and handles office equipment service contracts. These services are provided to all departments within the City government. This unit is also responsible for maintaining and manning the City of Harrisburg archives facility which houses records and memorabilia of historical significance.

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2001 BUDGET

General Fund — 0122 Central Support Services

Allocation Plan

PERSONNEL SERVICES		
Salaries-Mgmt	51,259	
Salaries-BU	148,248	
Overtime	5,804	
Fringe Benefits	49,397	
TOTAL		254,708
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Communications	700	
Professional Fees	0	
Utilities	0	
Insurance	0	
Rentals	33,804	
Maintenance & Repairs	25,621	
Other Contracted Services	0	
Supplies Expense	71,640	
TOTAL		131,765
CAPITAL OUTLAY		0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		386,473

Position Control

JOB CLASSIFICATION	2001 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Deputy Director	1	51,259
Total Management	1	51,259
Reproduction Tech. II	2	62,004
Central Support Assistant II	1	30,981
Receptionist II	1	28,363
Receptionist/Archivist I	1	26,900
Total Bargaining Unit	5	148,248
Overtime		5,804
FICA		15,707
Fringe Benefits		33,690
Total Fringe Benefits		49,397
TOTAL	6	254,708

BUREAU OF OPERATIONS AND REVENUE

BILLING AND COLLECTION UNIT

The Billing and Collection Unit is responsible for the billing and collection of utility payments and city and school district real estate taxes. City utility services are provided to city residents and commercial users as well as to six outlying municipalities including Susquehanna Township, Lower Paxton Township, Swatara Township, Penbrook Borough, Steelton Borough and Paxtang Borough. Customer Service Representatives provide billing information and establish payment schedules for those who fall behind in their utility payments. In cases where a chronic delinquency exists, procedures for water service termination are initiated to motivate property owners to pay their utility bills on a timely basis. When these collection efforts fail, this unit also initiates legal action against the debtor.

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2001 BUDGET

General Fund · 0126 Credit Collection

Allocation Plan

PERSONNEL SERVICES		
Salaries-Mgmt	110,508	
Salaries-BU	478,396	
Overtime	1,546	
Fringe Benefits	146,240	
TOTAL		736,690
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Communications	93,015	
Professional Fees	41,760	
Utilities	0	
Insurance	0	
Rentals	0	
Maintenance & Repairs	5,903	
Other Contracted Services	0	
Supplies Expense	7,640	
TOTAL		148,318
CAPITAL OUTLAY		0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		885,008

Position Control

JOB CLASSIFICATION	2001 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Delinq. Account Supervisor	1	41,100
Billing Supervisor	1	40,900
Confidential Secretary	1	28,508
Total Management	3	110,508
Cust. Serv. Rep./Assets Spec.	1	35,180
Cust. Serv. Rep./Accts. Spec. II	3	101,997
Cust. Serv. Rep./Accts. Spec. I	4	131,374
Posting Specialist	1	31,926
Customer Service Rep. II	1	31,145
Customer Service Rep. I	1	30,852
Secretary II	2	60,132
Clerk II	1	28,363
Clerk I	1	27,427
Total Bargaining Unit	15	478,396
Overtime		1,546
FICA		45,170
Fringe Benefits		101,070
Total Fringe Benefits		146,240
TOTAL	18	736,690

BUREAU OF OPERATIONS AND REVENUE

MERCANTILE TAX ASSESSMENT AND ENFORCEMENT OFFICE

The Mercantile Tax Assessment Enforcement Office bills and collects mercantile and business privilege taxes and various license fees for the City and for the Harrisburg School District. This unit administers the dog licensing program, issues and serves warrants to collect past-due mercantile taxes and also manages all activities associated with the City's security and fire alarm program. An auditing program, implemented in 1992, allows this office to conduct thorough investigations of the taxable receipts of area businesses.

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2001 BUDGET

General Fund — 0128 Tax and Enforcement

Allocation Plan

PERSONNEL SERVICES		
Salaries-Mgmt	89,735	
Salaries-BU	93,114	
Overtime	287	
Fringe Benefits	42,084	
TOTAL		225,220
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Communications	9,889	
Professional Fees	5,000	
Utilities	0	
Insurance	0	
Rentals	0	
Maintenance & Repairs	2,200	
Other Contracted Services	950	
Supplies Expense	2,723	
TOTAL		20,762
CAPITAL OUTLAY		0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		245,982

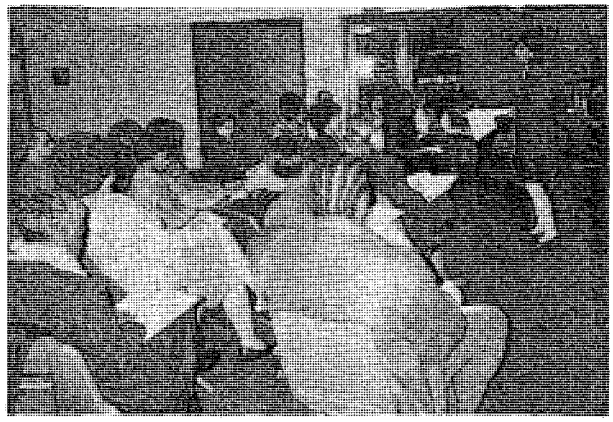
Position Control

JOB CLASSIFICATION	2001 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Tax and Enforcement Officer	1	52,488
Deputy Tax and Enforce. Adm.	1	37,247
Total Management	2	89,735
Paralegal	1	33,899
Administrative Assistant I	1	30,902
Clerk II	1	28,313
Total Bargaining Unit	3	93,114
Overtime		287
FICA		14,009
Fringe Benefits		28,075
Total Fringe Benefits		42,084
TOTAL	5	225,220

Department of Building and Housing Development

Office of Director

Enterprise Community check presentation at the McFarland



Public meeting for the Consolidated Plan

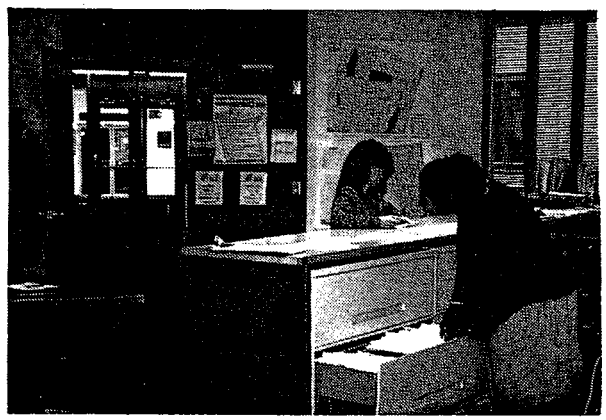
Bureau of Planning

Doing research for the City's GIS Mapping System

Designing a City publication

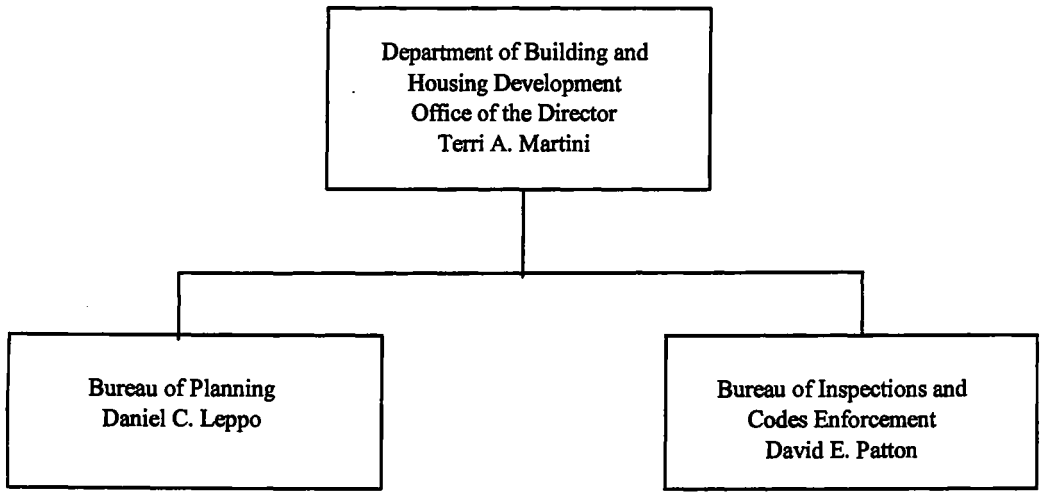
Bureau of Inspections & Codes Enforcement

Codes Administrator discussing the Rental Inspection Program



Issuing a building permit

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING AND HOUSING DEVELOPMENT



DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING AND HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

The Department of Building and Housing Development continues to work to improve neighborhoods, promote business and residential development, maintain and upgrade the physical environment through code enforcement, and expand resources available for local projects.

The Director oversees the Bureaus of Codes, Housing, and Planning and directs the activities of the Plans and Permits Unit to facilitate timely approval of all new construction projects and major renovation projects ensuring that the projects are designed according to the City's long term development goals and that they incorporate elements of historic preservation, floodplain management, handicap accessibility, and architectural integrity.

The Office of the Director represents the City on numerous regional boards for planning, transportation, and employment and chairs the Affirmative Action Review Committee. The Office develops specifications, conducts public bids or requests for proposals and provides management oversight on such projects as the Market Place Townhomes, Broad Street Market Capital Improvement Project, the Lottsville development project, Summit Terrace, the PAL and the Furlow Buildings, and Maclay Street Apartments.

The Office of the Director coordinates the implementation of the City's Enterprise Community Strategic Plan which involves the efforts of the Mayor's Office of Economic Development, the Bureau of Police, and dozens of community agencies including the Harrisburg Housing Authority, the Community Action Commission, the School District and many more participants.

BUREAU OF PLANNING

The Bureau of Planning is responsible for Harrisburg's long-range land use, physical growth management, urban design, and environmental planning. This responsibility is carried out through the development and implementation of a citywide comprehensive plan, zoning ordinance amendments, regional and neighborhood planning, project-specific development review, distribution of planning information, and management of a computer-based Geographic Information System (GIS).

The Bureau staffs the Harrisburg Planning Commission (HPC), the Harrisburg Architectural Review Board (HARB), and the Zoning Hearing Board. The HPC and the HARB provide recommendations to the Mayor, the City Council, and the Zoning Hearing Board regarding city plans and proposed development plans, promoting urban design and the preservation of buildings and districts of historical significance.

The Bureau is moving forward with the development of the city's new comprehensive plan. The plan will establish a vision for future growth and development of the city and serve as a guide to the public policy makers on day-to-day development proposals. The plan includes a series of goals and objectives for the city, a land use plan, and a new zoning ordinance. Phase I of the plan consisted of the vision process. The second phase included the refinement of a draft land use plan and zoning ordinance. The Land Use Plan consists of recommendations regarding development in the city. The Zoning Ordinance was completely overhauled to better promote the recommendations of the Land Use Plan and further streamline the permitting process. The new zoning ordinance was fine-tuned as it was compared to current permit applications. The Bureau continued a cooperative effort with the adoption and implementation of the South Allison Hill/ Mount Pleasant neighborhood plan and the development of the Uptown Neighborhood Action Strategy.

The Bureau is actively working with the regional and neighborhood interest groups and organizations to ensure all regional and neighborhood planning efforts are well-coordinated and consistent with the city-wide goals. The Planning Bureau also staffed the Downtown Improvement District project, a private sector effort to provide additional services to further enhance the Center City.

The Bureau's Communications Unit collects and distributes timely information on DBHD activities, coordinates the department's community outreach program, and plays a key role in meeting planning and reporting requirements for federal and state grants.

The Planning Bureau is also leading the development of the City's first Geographic Information System (GIS), a computer-based mapping and database program. The system is capable of producing site-specific, computer-generated maps showing a wide variety of spatial data used for site development, land use analysis, and a host of other uses.

BUREAU OF CODES

The Bureau of Codes is responsible for the enforcement of the building construction codes, electrical standards, plumbing codes, health and sanitation codes, and housing and property maintenance codes.

The Bureau processes all permits for building, zoning, electrical and plumbing, as well as licensing for electricians, plumbers, food establishments, and rooming houses. The building, plumbing, and electrical inspectors perform progressive inspections on new construction, rehabilitation, and alteration projects.

The Building Inspector, through the Codes Administrator, enforces the building code on all construction activity from new commercial and residential structures to the renovation of privately-owned dwellings. The Building Inspector also ensures compliance with federal guidelines regulating development in floodplains. The Housing Enforcement Officers inspect for code violations in existing structures and vacant lots, including high grass and weeds, sanitation, plumbing, heating, electrical, and vector problems.

The Bureau's Health Officer inspects food service establishments, including the state's summer lunch program distribution sites, to ensure safe and sanitary conditions. The Health Officer also works in cooperation with Polyclinic Medical Center to provide an effective lead poisoning and prevention program that includes testing and follow-up for families with lead-poisoned children.

The Bureau inspects properties for sale under the buyer notification ordinance to make buyers aware of any deficiencies and inspects rental properties to protect tenants from unsafe housing conditions. The Bureau also inspects rental property to enforce the quality of life standards for city residents who rent.

The Bureau also promotes community interaction programs which provide citizen involvement in Codes related procedures.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING AND HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

PROGRAM: Office of the Director/Bureau of Housing Development

OBJECTIVE: Develop strong neighborhoods through the preservation of the existing housing stock, the creation of home ownership opportunities, construction of new housing, and the promotion of the physical, economic and social welfare of the residents.

1999 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Undertook numerous projects and programs initiated through the Enterprise Community Grant to increase homeownership, achieve comprehensive case management and consolidated reporting, and maximize the use of limited resources. The performance indicators include the accomplishments of the Bureau of Housing Development. The Bureau awards millions of dollars in contracts for residential property rehabilitation and management each year and supports the activities of private non-profit and for-profit developers.

MEASURES/INDICATORS:	ACTUALS			EST.	PROJ.
	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001
Number of:					
Acquisition of vacant properties	186 [a]	18	37	15	15
Rehabilitation of vacant single family dwellings	18	10	16	20	20
Rehabilitation of low income owner-occupied homes	26	24	36	35	35
Rehabilitation of vacant rental units	52	296 [b]	0	45	45
Construction of new rental units	0	0	0	0	12
Construction of new owner-occupied homes	6	0	0	11	18
Sales of single family owner-occupied homes	17	18	27	25	35
Lead Hazard Reduction	25	25	13	50	50
Homeownership Impact Loans [c]	N/A	N/A	5	10	10
Facade Improvement Grants [c]	N/A	N/A	0	5	10
Disposition of vacant lots	147	13	13	84	26
Adopt-A-Blocks adopted	109	156	173	190	220
Public improvement projects	0	0	0	2	8
Community facility projects	5	6	8	5	8
Grants to agencies providing homeless shelters/services	5	4	8	4 [d]	4

Notes:

a Acquisition for Lottsville Development
b Pennsylvania House completed
c New program
d State grant transferred to Dauphin County

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING AND HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

PROGRAM: Bureau of Planning

OBJECTIVE: To promote orderly future growth and development of the City through long-range comprehensive planning; to promote and facilitate physical development plans; to preserve and enhance districts of historic and architectural significance; to collect, analyze, and distribute timely information on planning and community development issues; and to establish the City's first Geographic Information System (GIS).

1999 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Provided recommendations to the Mayor, the City Council, the Zoning Hearing Board, and Harrisburg Planning Commission regarding city plans, and development policies and plans. Provided recommendations to City Council and the Harrisburg Architectural Review Board regarding proposals in the historic districts. The Uptown Neighborhood Action Strategy was under development in cooperation with the Community Action Commission and a consultant. The Communications Unit prepared numerous reports, plans and publications. The Bureau transitioned to a new GIS, which allows for more effective use by more staff.

MEASURES/INDICATORS:	ACTUALS			EST.	PROJ.
	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001
Harrisburg Planning Commission (HPC) meetings	11	12	13	11	12
Applications reviewed and processed at these meetings:					
Blight Certificates	19	14	18	10	10
Conditional Use	1	2	4	1	1
Planned Residential Development	0	3	0	1	1
Special Exceptions/Variances	46	56	34	33	20
Street Vacations/Easements	2	2	11	2	6
Subdivisions	1	14	4	5	5
Land Development Plans	4	0	12	10	10
Urban Renewal Plan Changes	0	0	0	0	2
Zoning Ordinance Changes	2	0	0	0	0
New Zoning Ordinance	0	6	0	0	0
New Land Use Plan	0	1	0	0	0
Zoning Hearing Board Appeals	0	1	0	0	0
Harrisburg Architectural Review Board (HARB) meetings	12	10	8	14	12
Applications reviewed and processed at HARB meetings:					
Repair or renovation	29	25	34	35	35
New construction/addition(s)	2	2	6	3	2
Demolition	4	5	12	3	3
Signs	9	8	4	4	4
Fences	3	5	5	9	5
Historic District Nomination	0	0	0	0	0
Monuments/Historic Markers	1	0	0	0	0
Parking Lots/Structures	0	0	1	0	0
Administrative Historic District/ACOD Reviews	162	160	164	165	165
Environmental reviews - Programs	10	11	11	11	11
Environmental reviews - Projects/Total # Structures	15/68	27/47	8/8	9/105	12/36

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING AND HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

PROGRAM: Bureau of Inspections and Codes Enforcement

OBJECTIVE: To create safer neighborhoods through aggressive codes enforcement on irresponsible property owners and to foster programs that allow citizens to be a part of the solution.

1999 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

The Bureau has developed different programs to involve citizens in the codes enforcement process. The Citizen Inspection Program was created to allow citizens to issue notices for various types of codes complaints. The Codes Busters program was also developed to permit the issuance of a reward for tips on the whereabouts of negligent property owners with codes warrants.

MEASURES/INDICATORS:	ACTUALS FY1997	ACTUALS FY1998	ACTUALS FY1999	EST. FY2000	PROJ. FY2001
Number of:					
Housing inpsections performed	3,804	4,069	5,821	4,200	3,800
Abatemens of lead based paint hazards	54	11	32	15	20
Vacant or abandoned buildings cleaned and sealed	10	19	2	18	50
Citations filed	1,195	1,320	991	850	840
Buyer Notification Inspections	2,031	2,270	1,897	1,350	1,375
Plan reviews of architectural/engineering drawings to ensure compliance[a]	185	182	189	190	185
Field inspections conducted to ensure work is in compliance with approved blue prints	4,340	3,731	4,690	4,206	4,300
Building condemnation orders issued	77	129	437[b]	140[c]	200[c]
Floodplain construction sites inspected	20	3	10	10	10
New commercial buildings completed or under construction	13	8	5	6	5
New residential units completed or under construction	0	4	5	26	20
Alterations/additions valued at over $500,000	18	26	19	23	21
Rental units inspected	1,938	1,789	1,433	1,000	1,500
Number of permits issued for improvements of buildings or structures:					
Building Permits:					
New construction	14	14	10	30	28
Alterations/additions	1,787	1,997	1,819	1,500	1,600
Electrical	1,631	1,415	1,366	1,400	1,450
Plumbing	520	538	434	550	560
Zoning	1,965	2,129	1,955	1,480	1,500
Rooming House	38	30	1,480	34	34
Demolition	72	115	32	55	60
Total permits issued	6,027	6,238	81	5,049	5,232

Notes:

a A single building permit or plan review may involve a comprehensive project inclusive of multiple residential units or retail/office/distribution components.

b Increase in condemnations due to the vacant structure grading exercise.

c Increase in condemnations due to in-house demolition program.

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS SUMMARY
2001 BUDGET

	1997 Actual	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Approved Budget	2000 Projected	2001 Approved Budget
DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING & HOUSING DEVELOPMENT						
0134 OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR						
Personnel Services	96,040	101,715	116,239	121,314	121,285	124,860
Operating Expenses	3,775	5,338	4,465	3,490	3,404	3,050
Capital Outlay	0	0	98	0	300	0
TOTALS	99,815	107,053	120,802	124,804	124,989	127,910
0135 BUREAU OF PLANNING						
Personnel Services	160,555	162,206	134,576	207,873	172,511	210,373
Operating Expenses	13,605	20177	22,621	15,832	22,907	15,145
Capital Outlay	0	0	98	1,875	1,875	0
Grants	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	174,160	182,383	157,295	225,580	197,293	225,518
0137 BUREAU OF INSPECTIONS AND CODES ENFORCEMENT						
Personnel Services	576,550	575,299	620,491	637,092	607,939	725,166
Operating Expenses	53,126	63492	61,719	57,200	55,792	61,300
Capital Outlay	3,447	0	2,031	2,200	4,124	0
TOTALS	633,123	638,791	684,241	696,492	667,854	786,466
TOTAL DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING & HOUSING DEVELOPMENT						
Personnel Services	833,145	839,220	871,306	966,279	901,735	1,060,399
Operating Expenses	70,506	89,007	88,805	76,522	82,103	79,495
Capital Outlay	3,447	0	2,227	4,075	6,299	0
Grants	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	907,098	928,227	962,338	1,046,876	990,136	1,139,894

POSITION ANALYSIS SUMMARY
2001 BUDGET

	1997 Actual	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Approved Budget	2000 Projected	2001 Approved Budget
BUILDING AND HOUSING DEVELOPMENT						
Office of Director	1.85	1.85	2.00	1.95	1.95	1.95
Planning	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.83	4.83	4.50
Inspections & Codes Enforcement	19.00	20.00	20.00	16.00	18.00	17.00
TOTAL POSITIONS	25.35	26.35	26.50	22.78	24.78	23.45

In 1998, a Housing Enforcement Officer position was added to the Bureau of Inspections and Codes Enforcement. In 1999, 15% of the Director's salary was added to the Office of Director and removed from the CDBG Fund. The 2000 Approved Budget added 33% of the GIS Manager's salary to the Bureau of Planning, removing it from the CDBG Fund, and eliminated two vacant Housing Enforcement Officers, a vacant Zoning Administrator, and a vacant Administrative Assistant II position from the Bureau of Inspections and Codes Enforcement. During 2000, the job title of Housing Enforcement Officer was changed to Codes Enforcement Officer. The 2001 Approved Budget removes 33% of the GIS Manager's salary from the Bureau of Planning and splits it between the Water and Sewerage Utility Funds and adds one Codes Enforcement Officer to the Bureau of Inspections and Codes Enforcement.

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2001 BUDGET

General Fund | 0134 Director

Allocation Plan

PERSONNEL SERVICES		
Salaries-Mgmt	102,972	
Overtime	0	
Fringe Benefits	21,888	
TOTAL		124,860
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Communications	1,050	
Professional Fees	0	
Utilities	0	
Insurance	0	
Rentals	0	
Maintenance & Repairs	500	
Other Contracted Services	750	
Supplies Expense	750	
TOTAL		3,050
CAPITAL OUTLAY		0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		127,910

Position Control

JOB CLASSIFICATION	2001 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Director	1	71,528
Confidential Secretary	0.95	31,444
Total Management	1.95	102,972
Overtime		0
FICA		7,877
Fringe Benefits		14,011
Total Fringe Benefits		21,888
TOTAL	1.95	124,860

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2001 BUDGET

General Fund — 0135 Planning

Allocation Plan

PERSONNEL SERVICES		
Salaries-Mgmt	171,951	
Salaries-BU	0	
Overtime	0	
Fringe Benefits	38,422	
TOTAL		210,373
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Communications	5,550	
Professional Fees	0	
Utilities	0	
Insurance	0	
Rentals	0	
Maintenance & Repairs	4,000	
Other Contracted Services	3,750	
Supplies Expense	1,845	
TOTAL		15,145
CAPITAL OUTLAY		0
GRANTS		0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		225,518

Position Control

JOB CLASSIFICATION	2001 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Deputy Director	1	49,286
Communications Officer	0.50	21,135
Senior Urban Planner	1	36,088
Urban Planner III	1	35,969
Urban Planner II	1	29,473
Total Management	4.50	171,951
Overtime		0
FICA		13,154
Fringe Benefits		25,268
Total Fringe Benefits		38,422
TOTAL	4.50	210,373

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2001 BUDGET

General Fund | 0137 Inspections and Codes Enforcement

Allocation Plan

PERSONNEL SERVICES		
Salaries-Mgmt	116,379	
Salaries-BU	467,989	
Overtime	601	
Fringe Benefits	140,197	
TOTAL		725,166
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Communications	23,800	
Professional Fees	27,900	
Utilities	0	
Insurance	0	
Rentals	0	
Maintenance & Repairs	600	
Other Contracted Services	2,900	
Supplies Expense	6,100	
TOTAL		61,300
CAPITAL OUTLAY		0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		786,466

Position Control

JOB CLASSIFICATION	2001 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Deputy Director for Codes	1	49,530
Asst. Codes Administrator	1	36,120
Health Officer	1	30,729
Total Management	3	116,379
Electrical Inspector III	1	36,311
Plumbing Inspector	1	36,311
Codes Enforcmnt. Off. III	5	177,648
Codes Enforcmnt. Off. I	3	97,230
Secretary II	1	30,091
Administrative Asst. II	1	31,976
Clerk Typist/Data Entry Op.	2	58,422
Total Bargaining Unit	14	467,989
Overtime		601
FICA		44,742
Fringe Benefits		95,455
Total Fringe Benefits		140,197
TOTAL	17	725,166

Department of Public Safety

Bureau of Police

Parking Enforcement

Computerized hand-held ticket writers

Office of the Police Chief

Police Chief

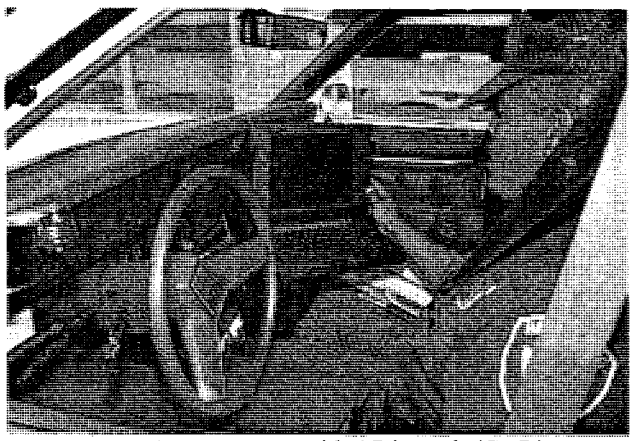
Office of the Police Chief

A D.A.R.E. Citizens program

Police Uniformed Patrol

Police Bureau Motorcycles

Technical Services



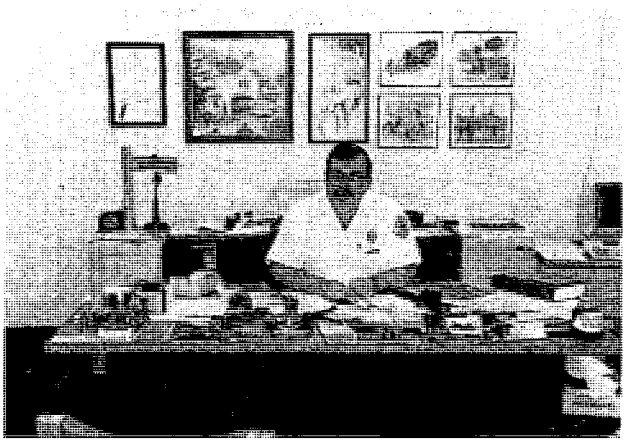
Vehicle with Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD)

Criminal Investigation

Tenprinter operated by Booking Room personnel

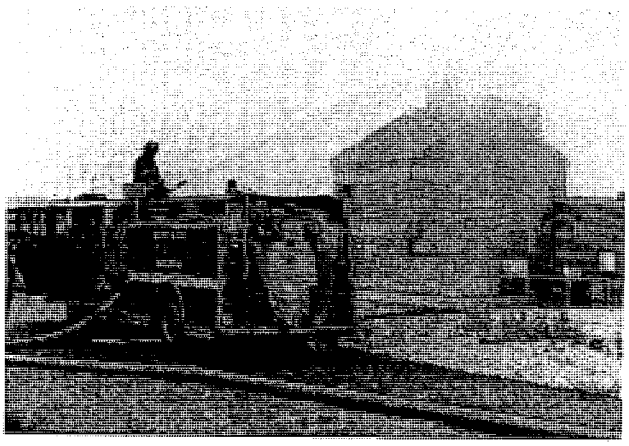
Department of Public Safety

Bureau of Fire

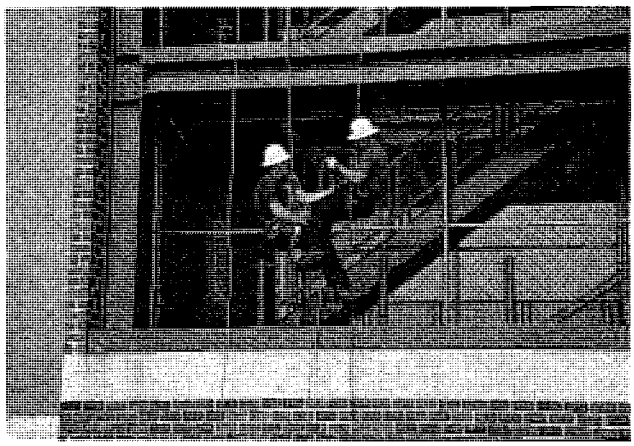


Fire Chief

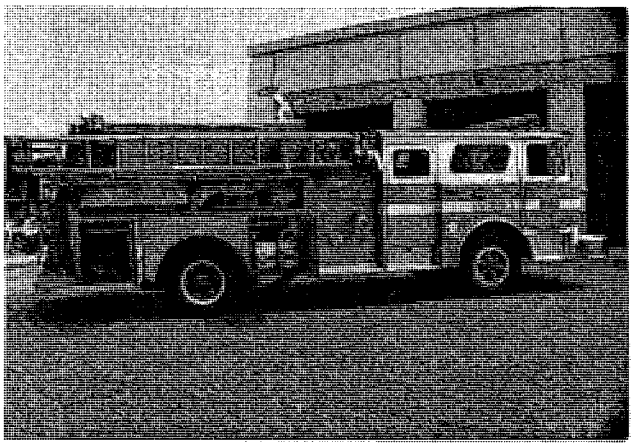
Fire Inspector analyzing a floor plan



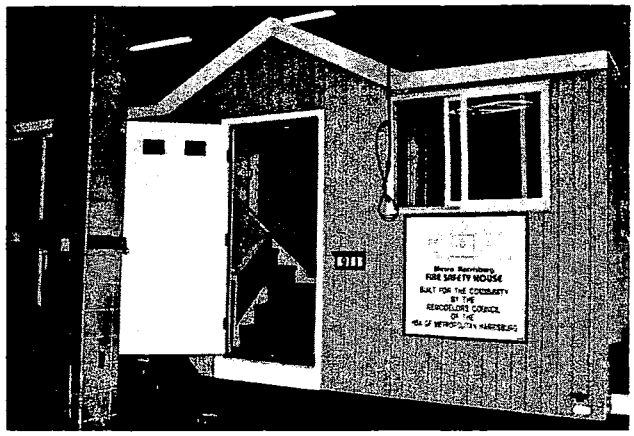
New recruits at the Public Safety Training Center



Rescue Training

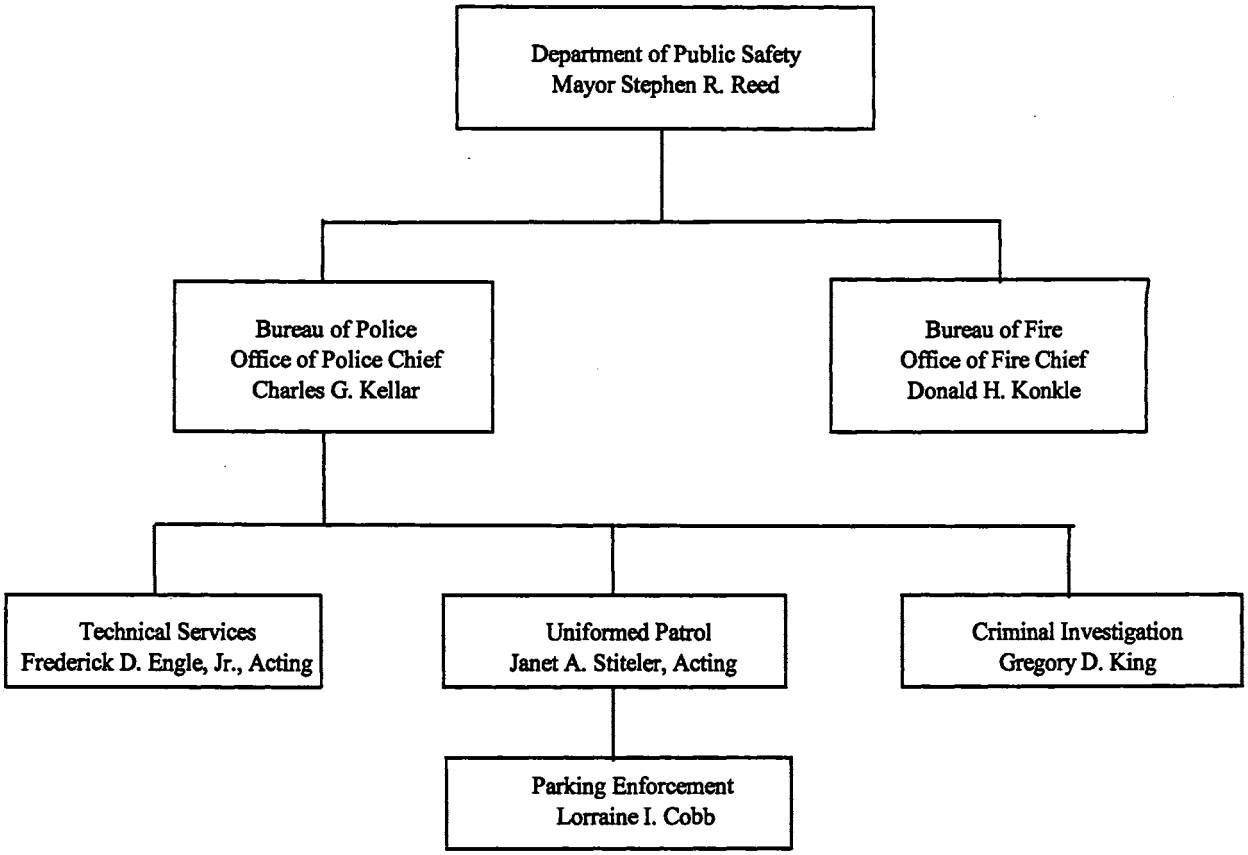


One of three pieces of apparatus at Fire Station No. 2



Portable educational Fire Safety House

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

POLICE BUREAU

The Harrisburg Bureau of Police is a nationally accredited agency. The Bureau attained this prestigious status in 1989 after an intense on-site assessment conducted by the Commission on Accreditation of Law Enforcement Agencies. With over 21,000 law enforcement agencies in the country, only 484 have achieved this recognition. In 1994, and again in 1999, the Bureau was re-accredited after another on-site assessment.

The Police Bureau is headed by the Chief of Police who manages and directs three primary divisions. These divisions include: Uniformed Patrol, Technical Services and Criminal Investigation. There is also the Office of the Chief of Police, which is responsible for the management of available resources to ensure that Bureau goals and objectives are being achieved. This office also directly supervises the Internal Affairs Unit, Crime Prevention/Community Relations Unit, Community Policing Unit, the Administrative Liaison and Arson Investigation Unit.

The largest division is the Uniformed Patrol Division. This division, commanded by the Bureau's Uniformed Patrol Commander, is comprised of three platoons. This division consists of the uniformed officers who respond directly to the public's calls for service. These officers are on the "front line" of law enforcement every day. The Bureau's Parking Enforcement and Animal Control Units also report directly to the Uniformed Patrol Commander. Both units consist of civilian personnel.

The units that comprise the Technical Services Division serve a variety of functions. The Resource Management Unit, which is responsible for planning, crime analysis and maintenance of the Bureau's Accreditation program, falls under this division. The Bureau's Training, Property Management, Report Writer, Abandoned Vehicle, Warrant/Process Service Unit and the Court Liaison/Special Events Officer are also assigned to this division.

The Criminal Investigation Division is commanded by a Captain. The primary mission of this division is to resolve both adult and juvenile crimes, referred by the Uniformed Patrol Division, through thorough investigation. This division is further broken down into the following sections/units: Adult Offender's Section, Juvenile Offender's Section, Organized Crime and Vice Control Unit, Special Operations Unit, Forensic Unit and the Habitual Offender's Unit.

In total, for 1999, the Bureau consisted of approximately 230 sworn and civilian personnel. All of these individuals contribute to the successful operation of the Harrisburg Bureau of Police.

FIRE BUREAU

The primary responsibility of the Fire Bureau is the protection of life and property from fire, man made and natural disasters. The suppression of fire involves arriving at the scene as quickly as possible so as to attack the fire at the point of origin and prevent its spread. Fire apparatus responds from four fire stations.

The Fire Inspection Unit, created in 1989, acts to reduce fire loss through inspections and code enforcement, using a city fire code that is considered a national model in fire safety. To achieve this goal, the Fire Inspection Unit reviews, approves and verifies the following for private and public structures: building plans, fire alarm plans, smoke detector plans, standpipe system plans, fire pump system plans and sprinkler system plans. New construction sites are also reviewed to assure that life safety components are installed properly. This unit performs all fire code inspections of properties including, but not limited to, electrical, structural, smoke detectors, and general housekeeping to determine housing code violations. In commercial units, inspections are performed to verify the safety of fire extinguishers, sprinkler systems and smoke detectors. Reinspections are performed to assure that fire safety regulations are being upheld once a violation of the Fire Prevention Code is reported or to follow up after an actual fire incident. This unit also participates in numerous seminars and demonstrations related to fire safety techniques such as the installation of sprinkler systems and smoke detectors.

Fire safety education is another responsibility of the Fire Bureau. Through well-planned, year-round fire programs, the Fire Bureau educates the public about fire and burn hazards, how to prevent fire and burn injuries due to individual carelessness, how to survive a fire once it starts, and how to treat a burn injury properly. The fire prevention program covers the home, the school, the workplace and the community.

By Mayoral designation, the Fire Bureau also operates as the Emergency Management Agency for the City of Harrisburg, and the Fire Chief has been designated by the Mayor as Emergency Management Coordinator. This agency maintains the Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), which sets forth a procedure to alert the public and provide information and appropriate protective action instructions, as needed. The Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency has cited the Harrisburg plan as a model for municipalities in the State. This plan also provides for the coordination and use of available municipal resources during a natural or human-caused emergency *or disaster.* It defines the roles and responsibilities of municipal officials and the Emergency Management Coordinator. The plan also assures coordination and cooperation with county efforts in accordance with the Dauphin County EOP. Annually, representatives from the Federal and Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agencies evaluate a drill of the City's EOP.

The Fire Bureau has a comprehensive training apprenticeship program designed to incrementally certify firefighters through certification so they may advance to the next rank. This program includes practical hands-on training and classroom instruction leading to appropriate testing for certification. Harrisburg is the first municipality in Pennsylvania to establish such a comprehensive program.

The Rescue One program, begun in 1992, increases the Fire Bureau's ability to respond to incidents requiring heavy, special, or technical rescue such as structural collapse, trench rescue, confined space rescue, high/low angle rescue, or heavy vehicle extrication. This is accomplished by intensive training of personnel and the purchase of specialized equipment.

The Rescue One Unit is the product of a series of major innovations and advances, making the Harrisburg Fire Bureau one of the premier firefighting and rescue operations in the state and nation. The Rescue One Unit is a part of Pennsylvania Task Force I, a designated Urban Search and Rescue Team of the Federal Emergency Management Agency. Only 25 such teams exist nationwide and each is available for mobilization in response to any national emergency. The 22 member unit has received more than 300 hours of advanced technical training which is supplemented by the unit's continuing education program and periodic drills.

The Fire Bureau has begun the self assessment process involved with a Fire Service Accreditation through the Commission of Fire Accreditation International. Harrisburg is the only professional fire department in Pennsylvania seeking to attain this goal. The self assessment process will be completed in 2001.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

BUREAU OF POLICE

PROGRAM: Office of the Police Chief

OBJECTIVE: To oversee the overall operations of the Bureau of Police, prevent crime and maintain order.

1999 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Established the Domestic Violence Unit in 1999. The overall crime rate decreased by 10%.

MEASURES/INDICATORS:	ACTUALS			EST.	PROJ.
	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001
Number of homicides	10	7	5	10	9
Number of rapes	49	44	38	32	29
Number of robberies	461	332	276	270	248
Number of assaults	227	250	281	290	232
Numbr of burglaries	817	605	507	510	469
Number of thefts	2,106	1,896	1,616	1,595	1,467
Number of auto thefts	423	230	242	230	211
Number of arsons	28	24	18	14	12
Clearance rate	38.90%	47.70%	49.50%	49.50%	51.00%

PROGRAM: Office of the Police Chief – Internal Affairs Unit

OBJECTIVE: To investigate complaints against police officers and other alleged misconduct involving police officers and other city government employees, and to protect the integrity of the Police Bureau.

1999 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

The Unit was instrumental in the Bureau's successful 1999 police recruitment campaign.

MEASURES/INDICATORS:	ACTUALS			EST.	PROJ.
	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001
Number of complaints investigated	40	33	23	20	30
Number of complaints founded	7	9	4	5	7
Number of cases unfounded/not sustained/exonerated	32	24	19	15	23
Number of complaints ruled "Policy Failure"	1	0	0	0	0
Number of cases "Open"	0	0	0	0	0

PROGRAM: Office of the Police Chief – Crime Prevention/Community Relations Unit

OBJECTIVE: To develop and implement various crime prevention programs and activities that have an impact on crime reduction through education, training and community activities.

1999 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

The Citizens Police Academy continued to increase in popularity. Continued to increase Community Crime Watch Groups.

MEASURES/INDICATORS:	ACTUALS FY1997	ACTUALS FY1998	ACTUALS FY1999	EST. FY2000	PROJ. FY2001
Active programs	36	37	35	35	40
Programs for adults	21	22	20	20	20
Programs for juveniles	11	11	11	11	12
Programs for family	1	1	1	1	5
Programs for school	2	2	2	3	5
Property Protections (Seminars/Lectures)	25	25	25	25	40
Personal Protection (Seminars/Lectures)	28	25	25	25	40
Community Functions	63	55	55	60	65
Security Surveys	0	0	0	2	25

PROGRAM: Office of the Police Chief – Court Liaison Officer

OBJECTIVE: Provide for economy of operation in the scheduling of police officers for Dauphin County Court.

1999 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Cleared over 87% of officers subpoenaed for court, resulting in significant overtime savings.

MEASURES/INDICATORS:	ACTUALS FY1997	ACTUALS FY1998	ACTUALS FY1999	EST. FY2000	PROJ. FY2001
Number of officer subpoenas	5,904	6,215	5,116	6,312	7,900
Number of officers cleared from court	5,077	5,083	4,242	5,234	5,850

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

PROGRAM: Office of the Police Chief – Communications Center

OBJECTIVE: To provide efficient, prioritized response to all calls for service.

1999 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

The continued use of a multi-channel digital master recorder continues to increase the availability and use of master recordings for prosecution purposes. The introduction of PEMA training mandates has increased the level of quality control.

MEASURES/INDICATORS:	ACTUALS			EST.	PROJ.
	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001
Number of telephone transactions:	362,519	353,456	368,123	350,000	350,000
false alarms (fire, burglar)	1,879	1,916	1,792	2,000	1,500
calls for service	51,494	49,505	44,879	45,000	46,000
directed activity	26,260	34,598	38,000	35,000	40,000
administrative duties	60,629	72,051	143,345	135,000	130,000
Total C.A.D. Incidents	147,274	157,804	176,969	169,000	170,000

PROGRAM: Office of the Police Chief – Records Center

OBJECTIVE: To process and manage the distribution and receipt of police information.

1999 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

The upgrade to digital mug shots has proven to be very beneficial in case investigations.

MEASURES/INDICATORS:	ACTUALS			EST.	PROJ.
	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001
Number of data entry transactions	2,480,000	2,430,400	2,310,000	2,400,000	2,400,000
Number of documents microfilmed	63,000	47,000	58,000	50,000	50,000

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

PROGRAM: Uniformed Patrol – (Platoons, K-9, and Mounted Units)

OBJECTIVE: To respond to calls for service, perform initial investigations, enforce traffic laws, assist citizens and maintain a high degree of visibility through patrolling tactics.

1999 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

The number of traffic citations issued increased dramatically and calls for service have decreased.

MEASURES/INDICATORS:	ACTUALS			EST.	PROJ.
	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001
Uniformed response to calls for service	51,494	49,585	48,393	48,200	48,000
Number of Part I arrests	4,121	3,346	2,983	2,700	2,600
Number of Part II arrests	5,911	4,101	4,068	3,900	4,000
Number of traffic citations issued	5,925	6,492	8,935	9,000	9,000
Number of non-traffic citations issued	5,027	4,754	4,192	4,200	4,200
Number of warrants issued	4,185	4,001	4,058	4,100	4,100
Uncommitted patrol time (hours)	5,240	8,860	5,673	5,500	5,500

PROGRAM: Uniformed Patrol – Traffic Safety Unit

OBJECTIVE: To promote traffic safety through education and enforcement.

1999 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Strict adherence to speed enforcement

MEASURES/INDICATORS:	ACTUALS			EST.	PROJ.
	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001
Number of injury accidents	384	392	357	380	350
Number of accident investigations	1,133	653	885	850	800
Number of citations issued	1,709	935	2,931	3,100	3,000
Number of police vehicular accidents	31	28	35	30	30
Number of preventable accidents	12	12	17	15	15

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

PROGRAM: Uniformed Patrol – Parking Enforcement Unit

OBJECTIVE: To efficiently enforce the parking ordinances of the City of Harrisburg and the parking statutes of the Commonwealth.

1999 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

This unit achieved administrative goals in 1999.

MEASURES/INDICATORS:	ACTUALS			EST.	PROJ.
	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001
Parking tickets issued	76,599	83,207	84,586	90,000	90,000
Vehicles booted	493	476	441	500	575
Total revenue	$721,046	$751,466	$761,765	$800,000	$875,000
Total boot revenue	$18,236	$25,936	$23,825	$40,000	$45,000
Boot fees	N/A	$12,635	$11,935	$17,500	$18,000
Bagged meters	N/A	N/A	$190,131	$190,800	$195,000
Residential permits	N/A	N/A	$19,790	$20,000	$20,500

PROGRAM: Uniformed Patrol – Community Policing Unit (Power Shift)

OBJECTIVE: To reduce crime by working with Dauphin County Probation and Parole in a proactive unit.

1999 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

The Unit has successfully integrated working with Dauphin County Probation and Parole in the Community Policing Unit.

MEASURES/INDICATORS:	ACTUALS			EST.	PROJ.
	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001
Bar check operations	N/A	10	40	360	400
House visits to check on individuals on probation/parole	N/A	Unknown	2,200	2,350	3,000
Noise Ordinance violations	N/A	3	53	200	300
Multi-agency operations	N/A	5	8	12	16

PROGRAM: Technical Services – Training Unit

OBJECTIVE: To promote employee effectiveness through proper and efficient training protocols designed to best equip the sworn employee with adequate skill, knowledge, and abilities.

1999 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

In 1999, the Unit absorbed more training protocols, thereby providing more training hours while containing general overtime costs.

MEASURES/INDICATORS:	ACTUALS			EST.	PROJ.
	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001
Increase in speciality to all employees	80	80	80	110	110
Decrease in expended duty house in training protocols	9,000	9,405	9,250	10,594	6,000
Decrease in expended F.T.O. hours	210	210	3,840	1,280	5,120

PROGRAM: Technical Services Division – Abandoned Vehicle Unit

OBJECTIVE: To locate and remove abandoned vehicles from City streets and private areas.

1999 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

This unit removed 1,233 abandoned vehicles.

MEASURES/INDICATORS:	ACTUALS			EST.	PROJ.
	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001
Number of vehicle tags issued	881	1,250	1,344	1,350	1,350
Number of vehicles removed from street	545	231	272	280	285
Number of vehicles removed from private property	1,150	508	961	975	1,000
Number of citations issued	540	824	1,104	1,125	1,125

PROGRAM: Technical Services Division – Resource Management Unit

OBJECTIVE: To perform crime analysis, plan and revise General Orders, prepare Special Orders and various operations manuals, and monitor all Accreditation protocols.

1999 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

The Unit expanded the monthly in-house statistical reports by including additional data in an effort to provide more information to Bureau supervisors. Re-accreditation was obtained for the second time.

MEASURES/INDICATORS:	ACTUALS FY1997	ACTUALS FY1998	ACTUALS FY1999	EST. FY2000	PROJ. FY2001
Number of reports compiled and disseminated to Unit Supervisors	84	84	97	84	84
Number of General, Special Orders, and manuals that were changed	32	10	28	20	20
Discernible program deficiencies in the various Accreditation-related report submissions	0	0	0	0	0

PROGRAM: Technical Services Division – Warrant Process Service Unit

OBJECTIVE: To locate and arrest individuals named on arrest warrants and to attend hearings in place of the arresting officers, saving the City overtime costs.

1999 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

In 1999, the Unit saved over $112,254 in overtime costs for preliminary hearings.

MEASURES/INDICATORS:	ACTUALS FY1997	ACTUALS FY1998	ACTUALS FY1999	EST. FY2000	PROJ. FY2001
Number of arrest warrants served	1,369	511	526	530	500
Number of subpoenas served	12,645	12,542	12,918	13,000	13,000
Number of prisoner transports	51	50	48	50	40
Number of hearings attended	1,322	1,251	1,213	1,200	1,200
Overtime dollars saved	$73,439	$111,275	$67,685	$80,000	$88,000

PROGRAM: Criminal Investigations – Forensic Technology Section

OBJECTIVE: To preserve crime scenes and collect evidence.

1999 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

In 1999, the Unit was totally converted to digital photography and was increased to three full-time personnel.

MEASURES/INDICATORS:	ACTUALS			EST.	PROJ.
	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001
Number of crime scenes processed [a]	1,162	308	233	250	300
Number of print comparisons	13,500	305	202	315	320
Number of latent prints logged	653	662	408	455	505

Note:

a Beginning in 1998, the Unit was downsized. Most crime scenes are processed by the Uniformed Patrol Division

PROGRAM: Criminal Investigations – Adult Offenders Section

OBJECTIVE: To investigate serious adult criminal offenses and clear these offenses through arrest and prosecution.

1999 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

In 1999 the Unit began utilizing arrest teams to serve warrants.

MEASURES/INDICATORS:	ACTUALS			EST.	PROJ.
	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001
Number of cases assigned	647	867	938	1,054	1,050
Number of arrests (in number of persons)	239	266	356	312	345

PROGRAM: Criminal Investigations – Juvenile Offenders Section

OBJECTIVE: To investigate juvenile criminal offenses and clear these offenses through arrest and prosecution.

1999 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

In 1999 the Child Abuse Unit began coordinating cases with the District Attorney's office, Dauphin County Children and Youth Services and area hospitals to ensure increased convictions.

MEASURES/INDICATORS:	ACTUALS			EST.	PROJ.
	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001
Number of cases assigned	1,035	864	987	1,176	1,175
Number of juvenile charges processed	352	351	527	530	550
Number of cases referred to outside agencies	889	704	502	498	500
Number of adult arrests	52	44	42	46	50

PROGRAM: Criminal Investigations – Habitual Offenders Unit

OBJECTIVE: To investigate habitual criminal offenses and clear these offenses through arrest and prosecution.

1999 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Increased number of defendants certified with a 98% conviction rate.

MEASURES/INDICATORS:	ACTUALS			EST.	PROJ.
	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001
Number of cases investigated	126	275	226	230	240
Number of cases prosecuted	24	49	56	59	60
Number of career criminals classified	11	22	34	47	50
Conviction rate	96%	100% [a]	98% [b]	99%	99%

Note:

a Four cases awaiting trial.

b Four trials on hold until 2000.

PROGRAM: Criminal Investigations – Organized Crime and Vice Unit

OBJECTIVE: To investigate drug related and organized criminal offenses and clear these offenses through arrest and prosecution.

1999 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

During 1999, the Unit confiscated and seized illegal drugs, money, and various miscellaneous items valued in excess of $324,843. The Unit continued concentrating on seizing firearms from armed offenders, confiscating 27 firearms during the execution of search warrants.

MEASURES/INDICATORS:	ACTUALS			EST.	PROJ.
	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001
Number of cases investigated	1,199	1,064	1,421	1,400	1,400
Number of drug arrests	779	605	831	800	800
Number of prostitution arrests	92	62	59	50	50
Number of other arrests	328	517	531	500	500

PROGRAM: Criminal Investigations – Special Operations Unit

OBJECTIVE: To investigate unusual incidences of targeted crime to minimize the occurrence of these crimes and to combat unique criminal activity.

1999 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Several cold homicide cases were re-opened and prosecuted.

MEASURES/INDICATORS:	ACTUALS			EST.	PROJ.
	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001
Number of cases	307	246	230	300	330
Number of Part I arrests	107	78	86	73	85
Number of Part II arrests	93	117	104	152	140

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

BUREAU OF FIRE

PROGRAM: Bureau of Fire – Emergency Response

OBJECTIVE: To protect life and property from fire and natural or man-made hazards..

1999 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

The number of fires continues to be reduced

MEASURES/INDICATORS:

	ACTUALS			EST.	PROJ.
	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001
Number of fire alarms reported	2,138	2,230	2,325	2,500	2,550
Number of actual fires	401	397	374	350	350
Number of false alarms	540	682	656	660	665
Property loss from fires	$1,197,100	$2,131,950	$333,295	$1,700,000	$1,700,000
Number of injuries among fire personnel	89	86	83	75	70
Number of civilian injuries	34	34	36	25	25
Total hours of training for fire presonnel	13,774	14,124	10,613	12,000	12,500
Number of civilian deaths	2	3	4	0	0

PROGRAM: Bureau of Fire - Accreditation

OBJECTIVE: To conduct a self-assessment of the Fire Bureau using the standards created by the Commission on Fire Service Accreditation.

1999 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

In 1997, the Fire Bureau initiated a self-assessment to determine its position relative to accreditation standards. This self assessment is projected to be complete in 2001.

MEASURES/INDICATORS:

	ACTUALS			EST.	PROJ.
	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001
Completion of assessment	5%	15%	30%	90%	100%

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

PROGRAM: Bureau of Fire – Fire Inspection Unit

OBJECTIVE: To reduce the likelihood of fires starting, prevent the spread of fire and to ensure the safe evacuation of buildings through the enforcement of the fire code.

1999 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

The Fire Inspection Unit responded to all complaints within 48 hours.

MEASURES/INDICATORS:

	ACTUALS			EST.	PROJ.
	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001
Number of fire inspections:					
General or complaint initiated	126	91	99	85	85
Day Care	55	47	27	30	30
Sprinkler	52	16	80	85	85
Pre-Plan	90	75	76	80	85
Re-Inspections	164	135	93	80	80
Schools	13	18	24	35	35
Routine Inspections	134	144	162	175	175

PROGRAM: Bureau of Fire – Fire Safety Education Unit

OBJECTIVE: To protect life and property through fire prevention and safety education, thus the likelihood of a fire originating is reduced; and if a fire occurs, physical injury, death and property damage will be minimized.

1999 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Fire Safety Education and Juvenile Fire Setters counseling continues to be a priority.

MEASURES/INDICATORS:

	ACTUALS			EST.	PROJ.
	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001
Number of fire safety education programs:					
Fire extinguisher training	19	23	25	30	30
Neighborhood Fairs	25	30	32	35	35
Juvenile Fire Setter Counseling	43	48	25	25	25
General Fire Safety	71	76	73	80	80
High Rise Fire Safety	5	9	6	15	15
Group Home Safety	23	24	24	24	24
Nursing Home Fire Safety	5	5	5	5	5
Fire Drill/Evacuation	70	75	80	80	80
Fire Safety House	103	109	111	115	115
Station Tours	30	36	38	40	40
Disaster Plans [a]	5	4	3	5	5

Notes:

a In 1996, the Fire Bureau began assisting businesses in disaster plan preparation.

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS SUMMARY
2001 BUDGET

	1997 Actual	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Approved Budget	2000 Projected	2001 Approved Budget
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY						
0141-0146 BUREAU OF POLICE						
Personnel Services	11,111,128	11,511,863	12,076,126	12,853,439	12,453,033	12,926,414
Operating Expenses	252,604	316,074	305,967	347,438	443,386	444,755
Capital Outlay	3,874	89,790	19,728	27,027	32,780	62,468
Grants	0	0	18,058	72,259	72,259	193,559
TOTALS	11,367,606	11,917,727	12,419,879	13,300,163	13,001,458	13,627,196
0151 BUREAU OF FIRE						
Personnel Services	5,269,238	5,535,381	5,561,415	5,925,853	5,922,619	6,403,200
Operating Expenses	220,464	243,253	309,106	237,809	247,984	271,981
Capital Outlay	19,930	193,206	26,078	44,800	46,375	44,000
TOTALS	5,509,632	5,971,840	5,896,599	6,208,462	6,216,978	6,719,181
TOTAL DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY						
Personnel Services	16,380,366	17,047,244	17,637,541	18,779,292	18,375,652	19,329,614
Operating Expenses	473,068	559,327	615,073	585,247	691,370	716,736
Capital Outlay	23,804	282,996	45,806	71,827	79,155	106,468
Grants	0	0	18,058	72,259	72,259	193,559
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	16,877,238	17,889,567	18,316,478	19,508,625	19,218,436	20,346,377

POSITION ANALYSIS SUMMARY
2001 BUDGET

	1997 Actual	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Approved Budget	2000 Projected	2001 Approved Budget
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY						
Parking Enforcement	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
Office of Police Chief	49.00	44.00	47.00	47.00	48.00	45.00
Uniformed Patrol	109.00	123.00	122.00	122.00	114.00	113.00
Technical Services	19.00	16.00	16.00	12.00	24.00	23.00
Criminal Investigations	41.00	37.00	37.00	36.00	35.00	35.00
Fire	103.00	105.00	105.00	102.00	102.00	102.00
TOTAL POSITIONS	333.00	337.00	339.00	331.00	335.00	330.00

The City of Harrisburg has placed a major emphasis on public safety and has taken great strides to maximize services provided to the citizens of Harrisburg. In an effort to maximize police officer training and education, the Police Officer Career Development Program was created. This Program provides cross-training to officers by assigning them to various divisions to perform various duties. Fluctuations among the number of personnel assigned to the Office of Police Chief, Uniformed Patrol Division, Technical Services Division and Criminal Investigations Division occur each year as a result and can be seen in the chart above. In 1998, a focus was put on the implementation of community policing with the creation of four new positions designed to allow more officers to be available for service in the field; while two vacant positions was eliminated. In the Fire Bureau, two Firefighters were added. In 1999, two new positions, a Confidential Secretary and a second Hostler position, were created in the Office of the Police Chief. The 2000 Approved Budget eliminated eight vacant positions, three Police Officers, a Police Captain, a Forensic Technology Manager and three Firefighters. The 2001 Approved Budget provides funding for two new Police Officer positions, while three vacant positions, a Communication Supervisor, a Telecommunicator, and a Record Center Operator have been eliminated.

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2001 BUDGET

General Fund — 0141 Parking Enforcement

Allocation Plan

PERSONNEL SERVICES		
Salaries-Mgmt	47,055	
Salaries-BU	337,624	
Overtime	0	
Fringe Benefits	96,807	
TOTAL		481,486
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Communications		
Professional Fees		
Utilities		
Insurance		
Rentals		
Maintenance & Repairs		
Other Contracted Services		
Supplies Expense		
TOTAL		0
CAPITAL OUTLAY		0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		481,486

Position Control

JOB CLASSIFICATION	2001 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Traffic Services Administrator	1	47,055
Total Management	1	47,055
Administrative Assistant I	1	32,891
Clerk Typist/Data Entry Oper.	1	30,881
Parking Enforcement Off. III	5	154,655
Parking Enforcement Off. II	3	90,075
Parking Enforcement Off. I	1	29,122
Total Bargaining Unit	11	337,624
Overtime		0
FICA		29,427
Fringe Benefits		67,380
Total Fringe Benefits		96,807
TOTAL	12	481,486

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2001 BUDGET

General Fund — 0142 Police Chief

Allocation Plan			Position Control		
PERSONNEL SERVICES			JOB CLASSIFICATION	2001 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Salaries-Mgmt	438,662		Chief of Police	1	69,458
Salaries-BU	1,069,155		Support Supervisor	1	46,321
Salaries-Part-Time	29,120		Community Policing Coordinator	1	40,365
Overtime	281,926		Communication Supervisor	6	229,629
Fringe Benefits	527,895		Confidential Secretary	1	32,156
			Technical Assistant	1	20,733
TOTAL		2,346,759			
			Total Management	11	438,662
OPERATING EXPENSES					
			Lieutenant	1	55,287
Communications	76,635		Sergeant	1	52,693
Professional Fees	72,763		Corporal	1	50,147
Utilities	21,712		Investigator	2	55,933
Insurance	0		Police Officer	3	138,657
Rentals	3,200		Telecommunication Specialist II	3	104,956
Maintenance & Repair	99,717		Telecommunicator III	9	295,369
Other Contracted Services	64,125		Telecommunicator II	4	127,276
Supplies Expense	106,603		Telecommunicator I	2	61,069
			Record Center Operator II	3	95,657
TOTAL		444,755	Administrative Assistant I	1	32,111
CAPITAL OUTLAY		62,468	Total Bargaining Unit	30	1,069,155
GRANTS		193,559	Hostler	2	17,472
			Clerical Assistant	2	11,648
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		3,047,541	Total Part-Time	4	29,120
			Overtime		281,926
			FICA		108,397
			Fringe Benefits		257,773
			Uniform Allowance		152,925
			College Credits		8,800
			Total Fringe Benefits		527,895
			TOTAL	45	2,346,759

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2001 BUDGET

General Fund | 0144 Police Uniformed Patrol

Allocation Plan

PERSONNEL SERVICES		
Salaries-Mgmt	63,150	
Salaries-BU	4,985,757	
Salaries-Part-Time	9,750	
Overtime	237,170	
Fringe Benefits	1,565,143	
TOTAL		6,860,970
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Communications		
Professional Fees		
Utilities		
Insurance		
Rentals		
Maintenance & Repair		
Other Contracted Services		
Supplies Expense		
TOTAL		0
CAPITAL OUTLAY		0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		6,860,970

Position Control

JOB CLASSIFICATION	2001 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Captain	1	63,150
Total Management	1	63,150
Lieutenant	3	113,126
Sergeant	9	472,162
Corporal	7	342,295
Police Officer	91	4,024,244
Dog Law Enforce Officer II	1	33,930
Total Bargaining Unit	111	4,985,757
Clerical Assistant	1	9,750
Total Part-Time	1	9,750
Overtime		237,170
FICA		58,778
Fringe Benefits		1,506,365
Total Fringe Benefits		1,565,143
TOTAL	113	6,860,970

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2001 BUDGET

General Fund — 0145 Technical Services

Allocation Plan

PERSONNEL SERVICES		
Salaries-Mgmt	37,921	
Salaries-BU	910,780	
Overtime	5,776	
Fringe Benefits	207,269	
TOTAL		1,161,746
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Communications		
Professional Fees		
Utilities		
Insurance		
Rentals		
Maintenance & Repairs		
Other Contracted Services		
Supplies Expense		
TOTAL		0
CAPITAL OUTLAY		0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		1,161,746

Position Control

JOB CLASSIFICATION	2001 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Accreditation Manager	1	37,921
Total Management	1	37,921
Lieutenant	2	110,574
Police Officer	19	767,315
Administrative Assistant I	1	32,891
Total Bargaining Unit	22	910,780
Overtime		5,776
FICA		13,822
Fringe Benefits		193,447
Total Fringe Benefits		207,269
TOTAL	23	1,161,746

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2001 BUDGET

General Fund — 0146 Criminal Investigations

Allocation Plan			Position Control		
PERSONNEL SERVICES			JOB CLASSIFICATION	2001 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Salaries-Mgmt	63,150		Captain	1	63,150
Salaries-BU	1,575,199				
Overtime	121,670		Total Management	1	63,150
Fringe Benefits	315,434				
TOTAL		2,075,453	Lieutenant	2	110,574
			Sergeant	3	158,001
OPERATING EXPENSES			Detective	2	7,088
			Acting Detective	4	210,616
Communications			Corporal	2	96,338
Professional Fees			Investigator	19	929,541
Utilities			Secretary II	2	63,041
Insurance					
Rentals			Total Bargaining Unit	34	1,575,199
Maintenance & Repairs					
Other Contracted Services					
Supplies Expense			Overtime		121,670
TOTAL		0	FICA		17,863
			Fringe Benefits		297,571
CAPITAL OUTLAY		0			
			Total Fringe Benefits		315,434
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		2,075,453			
			TOTAL	35	2,075,453

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2001 BUDGET

General Fund — 0151 Fire

Allocation Plan

PERSONNEL SERVICES		
Salaries-Mgmt	184,122	
Salaries-BU	4,278,765	
Overtime	672,036	
Fringe Benefits	1,268,277	
TOTAL		6,403,200
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Communications	13,150	
Professional Fees	31,000	
Utilities	79,581	
Insurance	0	
Rentals	0	
Maintenance & Repairs	44,400	
Other Contracted Services	33,425	
Supplies Expense	70,425	
TOTAL		271,981
CAPITAL OUTLAY		44,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		6,719,181

Position Control

JOB CLASSIFICATION	2001 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Fire Chief	1	63,159
Senior Deputy Chief	1	61,166
Deputy Chief	1	59,797
Total Management	3	184,122
Battalion Chief	4	203,215
Captain	4	194,911
Lieutenant	8	375,481
Master Mechanic	1	51,130
Assistant Mechanic	2	97,609
Admin. Asst. to the Fire Chief	1	44,954
Firefighter/Fire Prevention	1	44,954
Firefighter/Inspector	2	89,908
Firefighter	76	3,176,603
Total Bargaining Unit	99	4,278,765
Overtime		672,036
FICA		43,904
Fringe Benefits		992,973
Uniform Allowance		71,400
College Credits		7,000
J.T.S.B. & Mask Service Division		3,000
Sick Leave Buy-back		140,000
Hearing Aids		10,000
Total Fringe Benefits		1,268,277
TOTAL	102	6,403,200

THE CITY OF HARRISBURG
PENNSYLVANIA
INCORPORATED MAR. 19. 1860

Department of Public Works

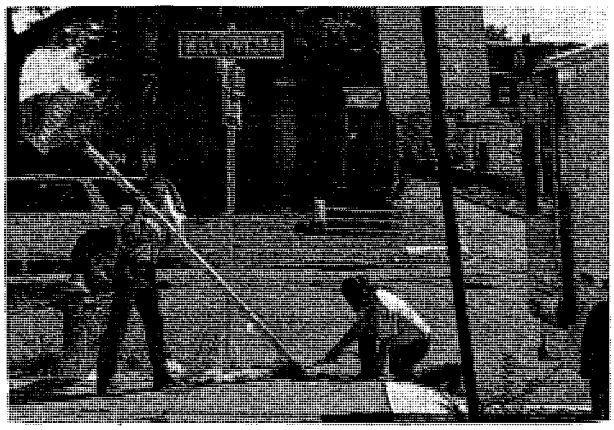
Office of Director

Director of Public Works Department

Bureau of City Services

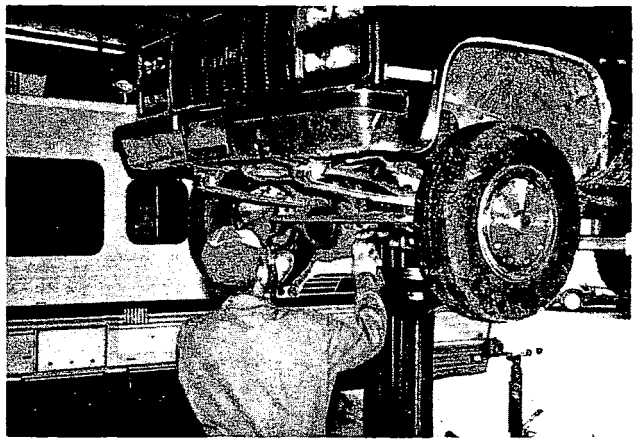
Street cleaning

Bureau of Engineering



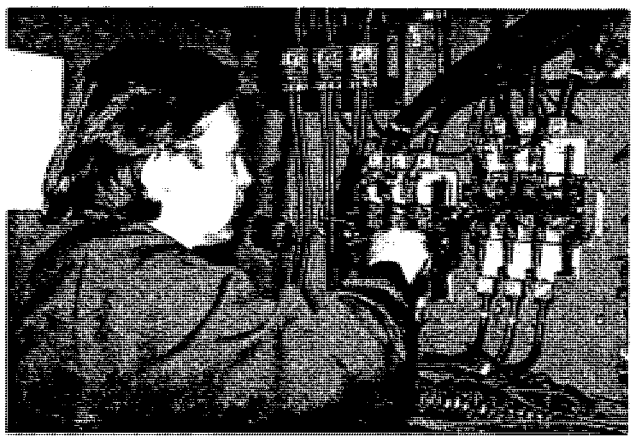
The street sign replacement project

Bureau of Vehicle Management



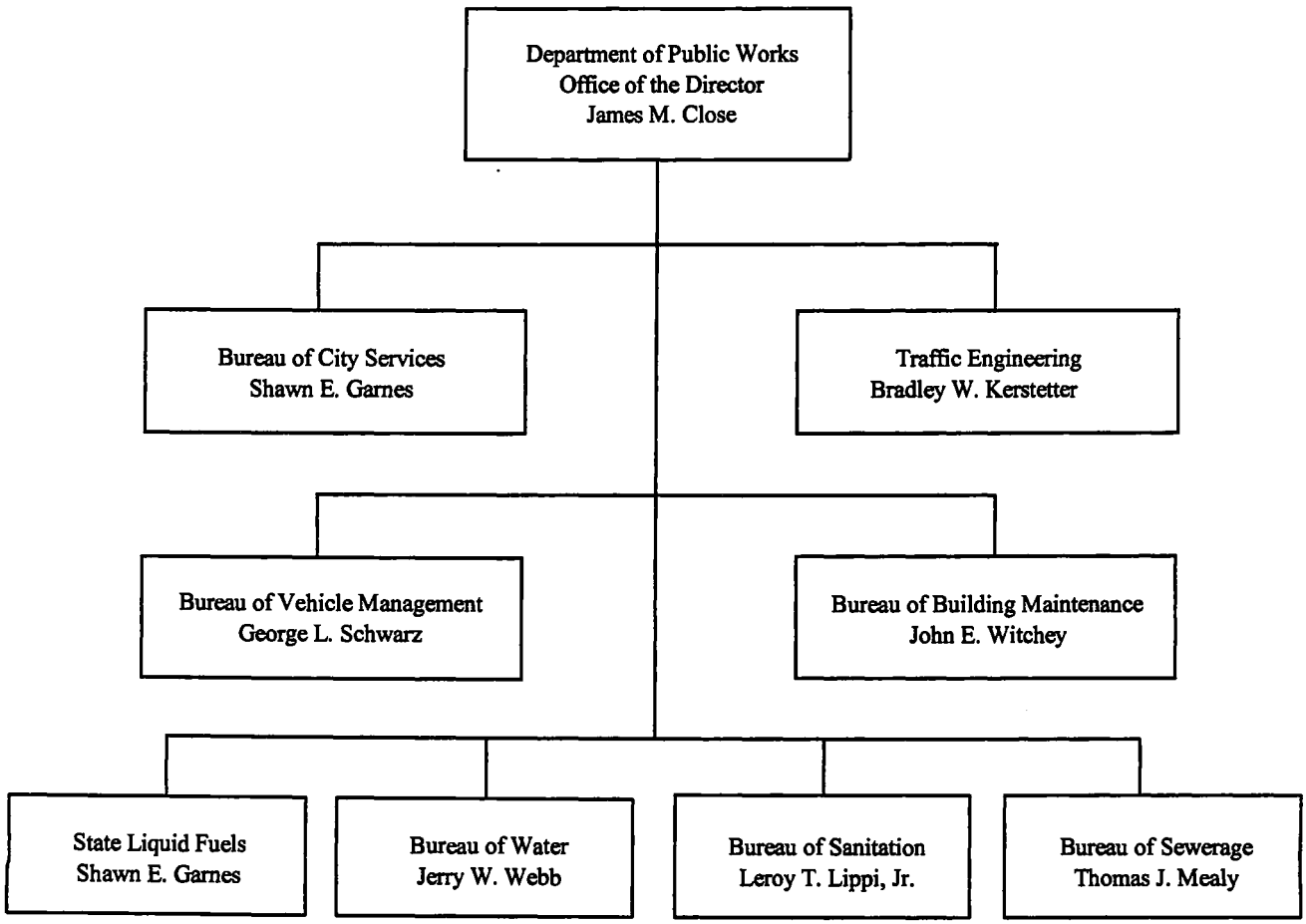
Performing preventive maintenance

Bureau of Building Maintenance



Working on the City Government Center's electrical system

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

The Public Works Department is administered through the Director's Office, which is responsible for the overall management of the department's resources. The Department consists of seven bureaus which provide major public works services: City Services, Traffic Engineering, Vehicle Management, Building Maintenance, Water, Sanitation and Sewer. With nearly 175 employees and a combined annual budget of approximately $37 million, the Public Works Department performs a vast array of functions.

Immediately following are the General Fund Public Works' Bureaus. The Public Works' related Special Revenue Fund (State Liquid Fuels Tax Fund) and Utility Funds are addressed in the respective Funds' section of the document.

BUREAU OF CITY SERVICES

The Bureau of City Services provides a variety of services many of which are contingent upon seasonal weather conditions. For example, during the warmer months, efforts are concentrated on planned repairs and construction of city-owned streets. This includes general repair such as resurfacing and crack sealing of worn and deteriorating streets or roads. This Bureau repairs and maintains all city sewers. The sewer maintenance program involves over 130 miles of sewer lines that require television surveillance for potential problems or emergencies. Inlet repair of storm sewers is performed by operating a vactor pump, which removes lodged debris and opens the storm sewer grates for proper roadway drainage, and by reconstructing collapsing or inadequate inlets. There are over 3,500 storm inlets in the City. This Bureau also performs organized bulk cleanups and a host of other light construction necessary to maintain road surfaces, guardrails and performs other related maintenance tasks.

Another project is street sweeping. Each City street is swept and maintained by crews that operate motorized street sweepers and flushers. Separate efforts are performed for special events and fall leaf collection. Leaf removal involves the utilization of vacuum leaf loaders attached to five-ton dump trucks. Most of the leaves are composted and recycled as mulch.

During the winter months, this Bureau is responsible for preparing the road surface with skid resistant materials and removing and plowing snow when necessary.

BUREAU OF TRAFFIC ENGINEERING

The Bureau of Traffic Engineering is responsible for the operation and maintenance of 88 signalized intersections, eight flashing/warning signal locations, the burglar and fire alarms, as well as the Public Works radio system.

The Bureau is responsible for the fabrication, installation and maintenance of all traffic control signage, street name signs, various signs for many departments within the City, and pavement markings for vehicular and pedestrian control.

The Bureau is also responsible for the electrical and sound systems in the City Park complexes and for special events hosted by the Department of Parks and Recreation.

The Bureau is also responsible for the maintenance of all outline lighting on City Island and the Walnut Street Bridge, the street lighting in the Market Street Underpass, the Herr Street Underpass, south Front Street and Sycamore Streets and decorative street lighting in the downtown area.

BUREAU OF VEHICLE MANAGEMENT

The Bureau of Vehicle Management is responsible for the administration, maintenance and repair of the City's vehicular equipment fleet. The fleet consists of over 450 vehicles and pieces of equipment ranging from tractor and trailers, articulated wheel loaders, fire apparatus and police cars to small equipment such as lawnmowers.

The administration of the Bureau includes: preparation of the annual budget submission, equipment specifying, titling, licensing, issuance, maintaining of state inspection records, surplus disposal and the scheduled maintenance and repair of all City-owned vehicles. Other associated activities include, but are not limited to, the maintaining of automated reports/records, a parts and supply inventory valued in excess of $100,000, a fuels/lubricants management program, and the testing and evaluation of programs, such as alternate fuels, to determine the feasibility of adoption for City operations.

The Bureau operates on a budget in excess of $1.4 million in an effort to provide a highly serviceable fleet while operating in the most efficient and effective method.

BUREAU OF BUILDING MAINTENANCE

The Bureau of Building Maintenance is responsible for the maintenance and custodial care of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., City Government Center, the Vance McCormick Public Services Center and their exterior plaza and site areas. This includes the daily cleaning, trash removal, and general maintenance and repair of the facilities. In addition, this Bureau is responsible for the management of all utility services in the buildings such as electricity, water, sewer and cooling. This Bureau is also responsible for any repairs and renovations to the buildings that involve the use of outside contractors. In addition, the director identifies, recommends and executes energy savings projects for the City of Harrisburg. The director works with others to comply with all safety and security considerations concerning the City Government Center.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

PROGRAM: Administration

OBJECTIVE: To manage the overall departmental operation.

1999 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Monitored the wide array of functions that Public Works encompasses, including streets, traffic control, water and sewer facilities, sanitation services, public buildings and fleet management.

MEASURES/INDICATORS:

	ACTUALS			EST.	PROJ.
	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001
Total department-wide staff meetings yearly	12	12	12	12	12

PROGRAM: City Services/State Liquid Fuels

OBJECTIVE: To maintain the physical condition of public roadways for vehicular travel. This Bureau also services the sewer collection system, which includes clearing the sewers of debris and minor repair work. Other duties include leaf collection, bulk pick-up, alley resurfacing, crack sealing, street sweeping, television of sewer lines and Christmas tree pick-up.

1999 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Street sweeping was conducted year-round during 1999. Crews continued with leaf collection and Christmas tree pick-up. Crews checked over 84 sanitary sewers as part of preventative maintenance program. Crews also picked up and delivered over 900 barricades for special events. Brooms, shovels, racks and bags were provided for Neighborhood Clean-up groups.

MEASURES/INDICATORS:

	ACTUALS			EST.	PROJ.
	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001
Tons of patching material applied by City crews	1,500	187	750	900	600
Cubic yards of leaves collected during the fall months	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,400	2,400
Number of linear miles of streets cleaned	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
Tons of salt mixture used during snow storms	1,500	1,300	1,500	1,500	1,500
Number of hours needed to operate the salt & plow trucks	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
Tons of bulk trash collected	105	153	189	200	220
Number of blocked sewer lines flushed or snaked	209	48	35	30	25
Linear miles of sewer lines maintained	156	156	156	156	156
Number of storm sewer inlets cleared of debris	310	250	292	250	300
Pounds of sealant used	N/A	1200	1200	1200	1200
Demolition of City property	N/A	N/A	N/A	20	100

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

PROGRAM: Traffic Engineering

OBJECTIVE: To provide proper operation and maintenance of 88 signalized intersections, including 8 flashing/warning signals. To fabricate and maintain all traffic control signage within the City. Provide maintenance to City-owned street facilities. Also provide sound and electrical support to the Department of Parks and Recreation for major specific events.

1999 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

In 1999, certification with the International Municipal Signal Association continued for the entire Bureau. The annual PADOT mandate of relamping the entire traffic signal system, including 88 intersections and all of the flashing/warning signals, was completed. Y2K compliance was completed in late October. The computerized sign cutting equipment, which was purchased in 1998, was put to the test this year. Fabrication of signs increased and new blue and white street name signs were installed along the Front and Second Street corridors in their entirety.

In addition to the above, the Bureau continued to expand the accent lighting on City Island, continued electrical assistance at the Greater Fire Museum of Harrisburg, continued to assist the State Museum with the archeological expedition on City Island, installed banners for the Department of Building and Housing to depict the enterprise zones within the City, maintained the decorative banners downtown and on City Island and installed and maintained the decorative banners for the United Way Campaign, as well as the Christmas decorations downtown and on City Island as part of the "Winterfest" activities. The Bureau also completed several electrical upgrades at Riverside Stadium for the concession areas and continued to provide electrical and sound support and services for the Department of Parks and Recreation.

MEASURES/INDICATORS:	ACTUALS			EST.	PROJ.
	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001
Number of signalized intersections in the City	85	85	85	88	91
Number of traffic signal repairs	3,100	3,125	3,150	3,170	3,203
Number of fire and burglar alarm repairs	83	85	95	75	71
Number of street light replacements and repairs	62	63	61	74	79
Number of street directional signs prepared and installed	5,000	5,983	6,803	7,514	8,269
Hours spent on electrical service/recreational events	4,660	4,021	3,836	3,692	3,454

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

PROGRAM: Bureau of Vehicle Management

OBJECTIVE: To aggressively continue to be an asset to City operations by properly maintaining the fleet in the highest state of readiness at the lowest cost, and to provide a cost savings City-wide with a Fleet Administrative Program.

1999 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

A new acquisition method was adopted, during the year, for purchasing various vehicles and equipment. The new method requires manufacturer dealerships to quote a fixed profit margin for an extended contract term rather than individually specifying and bidding vehicles and equipment each time the need is determined. The PACC (Pa Capital City) program and its contracts are widely accepted, as it greatly reduces the time necessary to undertake a purchase. Numerous Commonwealth municipalities are taking advantage of their ability to "piggy back" on the program and abbreviate their purchase procedures. The Commonwealth has completely revised their purchase method and has fashioned their new procedure directly from the City's.

MEASURES/INDICATORS:	ACTUALS			EST.	PROJ.
	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001
Equipment Repaired (Units)					
Trucks	1,681	1,450	1,483	1,555	1,466
Passenger	1,285	1,387	1,273	1,125	1,330
Heavy Equipment	96	193	194	182	194
Miscellaneous Equipment	184	138	104	131	125
Total Units	3,246	3,168	3,054	2,993	3,115
Equipment (P.M.)	576	573	553	480	550
Fuels Dispensed (Gallons)					
Gasoline	149,858	154,540	146,652	149,315	165,596
Diesel	150,396	173,283	183,851	198,936	200,000
Total Gallons [a]	300,254	327,823	330,503	348,251	365,596

Notes:

a Calculations for both V.M.C. and Fire Station No. 2.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

PROGRAM: Bureau of Building Maintenance

OBJECTIVE: To clean and maintain the interior and exterior of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., City Government Center and the Vance McCormick Public Services Center.

1999 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Aside from the daily routine duties of cleaning and trash removal, the following special projects were completed and a new roof was installed on the Martin Luther King, Jr. building. Continued work on the lighting retrofit for all City buildings, installed new Lektreivers and rebuilt the parking garage under the Public Safety building.

MEASURES/INDICATORS:

	ACTUALS			EST.	PROJ.
	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001
Square foot of offices cleaned per week	110,256	110,256	110,256	110,256	110,256
Number of general maintenance activities and repairs performed	450	500	500	500	500
Number of lavatories cleaned each week	155	155	155	155	155
Number of activities' and special events' set-up	100	50	50	50	50
Number of non-routine activities performed	800	600	600	600	600

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS SUMMARY
2001 BUDGET

	1997 Actual	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Approved Budget	2000 Projected	2001 Approved Budget
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS						
0160 OFFICE OF DIRECTOR						
Personnel Services	72,624	78,209	79,232	82,265	80,531	84,669
Operating Expenses	1,257	609	940	1,050	1,015	1,450
Capital Outlay	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	73,881	78,818	80,172	83,315	81,546	86,119
0162 CITY SERVICES						
Personnel Services	322,974	354,671	365,979	412,270	411,313	540,095
Operating Expenses	144,343	69,292	39,312	53,130	82,360	222,921
Capital Outlay	203,975	377,134	0	0	3,304	125,967
TOTALS	671,292	801,097	405,291	465,400	496,976	888,983
0169 TRAFFIC ENGINEERING						
Personnel Services	354,681	366,976	384,857	411,521	406,288	436,047
Operating Expenses	1,239,194	207,051	172,210	187,600	188,346	206,176
Capital Outlay	0	3,294	0	5,000	5,000	5,000
TOTALS	1,593,875	577,321	557,067	604,121	599,634	647,223
0172 VEHICLE MANAGEMENT						
Personnel Services	523,368	540,831	571,540	582,516	586,190	581,593
Operating Expenses	730,970	722,335	703,743	781,730	777,248	839,454
Capital Outlay	637	31,936	25,957	44,500	40,096	0
TOTALS	1,254,975	1,295,102	1,301,240	1,408,746	1,403,534	1,421,047

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS SUMMARY
2001 BUDGET

	1997 Actual	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Approved Budget	2000 Projected	2001 Approved Budget
0175 BUILDING MAINTENANCE						
Personnel Services	246,359	262,095	279,546	244,627	250,223	295,368
Operating Expenses	400,377	419,205	408,450	362,179	398,455	425,212
Capital Outlay	21,226	17,793	21,958	24,000	25,500	27,000
TOTALS	667,962	699,093	709,954	630,806	674,178	747,580
TOTAL DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS						
Personnel Services	1,520,006	1,602,782	1,681,154	1,733,199	1,734,545	1,937,772
Operating Expenses	2,516,141	1,418,492	1,324,655	1,385,689	1,447,424	1,695,213
Capital Outlay	225,838	430,157	47,915	73,500	73,900	157,967
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	4,261,985	3,451,431	3,053,724	3,192,388	3,255,869	3,790,952

POSITION ANALYSIS SUMMARY
2001 BUDGET

	1997 Actual	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Approved Budget	2000 Projected	2001 Approved Budget
PUBLIC WORKS						
Office of Director	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
City Services	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	14.00	12.00
Traffic Engineering	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
Vehicle Management	14.00	14.00	14.00	13.00	13.00	12.00
Building Maintenance	7.00	7.00	7.00	6.00	6.00	7.00
TOTAL POSITIONS	41.00	41.00	41.00	39.00	43.00	41.00

In 1998 and 1999 there were no changes to the personnel complement. The 2000 Approved Budget eliminated a vacant Automotive Mechanic I position from the Bureau of Vehicle Management and a vacant Building and Grounds Maintenance Mechanic III position from the Bureau of Building Maintenance. The 2001 Approved Budget adds four new positions: a Demolition Crew Leader position, a Demolition Specialist II position, and two Demolition Specialist I positions to the Bureau of City Services and eliminates two vacant Streets Maintenance Worker I positions from the Bureau of City Services and an Automotive Body Mechanic II from the Bureau of Vehicle Management.

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2001 BUDGET

General Fund — 0160 Director

Allocation Plan

PERSONNEL SERVICES		
Salaries-Mgmt	70,592	
Salaries-BU	0	
Overtime	0	
Fringe Benefits	14,077	
TOTAL		84,669
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Communications	400	
Professional Fees	0	
Utilities	0	
Insurance	0	
Rentals	0	
Maintenance & Repairs	0	
Other Contracted Services	800	
Supplies Expense	250	
TOTAL		1,450
CAPITAL OUTLAY		0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		86,119

Position Control

JOB CLASSIFICATION	2001 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Director	1	70,592
Total Management	1	70,592
Overtime		0
FICA		5,400
Fringe Benefits		8,677
Total Fringe Benefits		14,077
TOTAL	1	84,669

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2001 BUDGET

General Fund | 0162 City Services

Allocation Plan

PERSONNEL SERVICES		
Salaries-Mgmt	47,777	
Salaries-BU	374,722	
Overtime	16,623	
Fringe Benefits	100,973	
TOTAL		540,095
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Communications	6,280	
Professional Fees	250	
Utilities	6,291	
Insurance	0	
Rentals	4,500	
Maintenance & Repairs	35,500	
Other Contracted Services	137,200	
Supplies Expense	32,900	
TOTAL		222,921
CAPITAL OUTLAY		125,967
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		888,983

Position Control

JOB CLASSIFICATION	2001 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Director (City Services)	1	47,777
Total Management	1	47,777
Demolition Crew Leader	1	38,338
Heavy Equipment Operator III	1	37,160
Heavy Equipment Operator II	1	36,142
Demolition Specialist II	1	35,992
Demolition Specialist I	2	69,034
Light Equipment Operator III	1	35,002
Street Maintenance Worker I	1	32,741
Motor Equipment Operator	1	31,819
Laborer II	2	58,494
Total Bargaining Unit	11	374,722
Overtime		16,623
FICA		33,593
Fringe Benefits		67,380
Total Fringe Benefits		100,973
TOTAL	12	540,095

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2001 BUDGET

General Fund — 0169 Traffic Engineering

Allocation Plan

PERSONNEL SERVICES		
Salaries-Mgmt	54,392	
Salaries-BU	288,629	
Overtime	15,094	
Fringe Benefits	77,932	
TOTAL		436,047
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Communications	7,950	
Professional Fees	0	
Utilities	121,026	
Insurance	0	
Rentals	0	
Maintenance & Repairs	3,300	
Other Contracted Services	2,000	
Supplies Expense	71,900	
TOTAL		206,176
CAPITAL OUTLAY		5,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		647,223

Position Control

JOB CLASSIFICATION	2001 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Director (Traffic Engineering)	1	54,392
Total Management	1	54,392
Electrician III	1	38,488
Traffic Engineering Tech. III	4	147,496
Traffic Engineering Tech. II	2	69,854
Traffic Engineering Tech. I	1	32,791
Total Bargaining Unit	8	288,629
Overtime		15,094
FICA		27,397
Fringe Benefits		50,535
Total Fringe Benefits		77,932
TOTAL	9	436,047

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2001 BUDGET

General Fund — 0172 Vehicle Management

Allocation Plan

PERSONNEL SERVICES		
Salaries-Mgmt	50,372	
Salaries-BU	408,255	
Overtime	19,044	
Fringe Benefits	103,922	
TOTAL		581,593
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Communications	3,900	
Professional Fees	0	
Utilities	15,874	
Insurance	0	
Rentals	5,280	
Maintenance & Repairs	81,400	
Other Contracted Services	10,050	
Supplies Expense	722,950	
TOTAL		839,454
CAPITAL OUTLAY		0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		1,421,047

Position Control

JOB CLASSIFICATION	2001 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Director (V.M.C.)	1	50,372
Total Management	1	50,372
Auto Body Mechanic IV	1	38,388
Auto Mechanic IV	7	269,266
Parts Person II	1	35,002
Auto Mechanic II	1	33,830
Auto Mechanic I	1	31,769
Total Bargaining Unit	11	*408,255*
Overtime		19,044
FICA		36,542
Fringe Benefits		67,380
Total Fringe Benefits		103,922
TOTAL	12	581,593

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2001 BUDGET

General Fund — 0175 Building Maintenance

Allocation Plan

PERSONNEL SERVICES		
Salaries-Mgmt	44,079	
Salaries-BU	175,382	
Overtime	18,406	
Fringe Benefits	57,501	
TOTAL		295,368
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Communications	730	
Professional Fees	300	
Utilities	312,246	
Insurance	0	
Rentals	500	
Maintenance & Repairs	81,136	
Other Contracted Services	1,500	
Supplies Expense	28,800	
TOTAL		425,212
CAPITAL OUTLAY		27,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		747,580

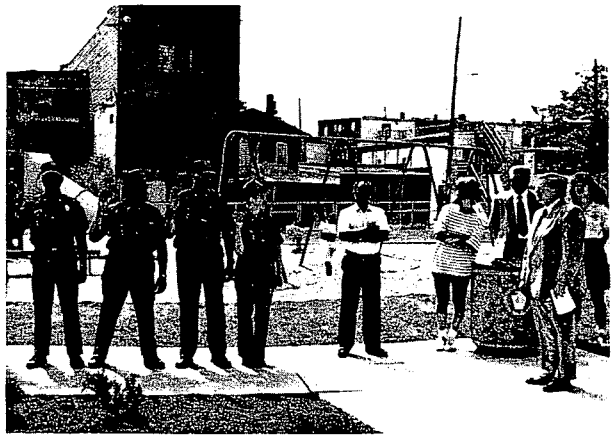
Position Control

JOB CLASSIFICATION	2001 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Director (Building Maint.)	1	44,079
Total Management	1	44,079
Laborer II	6	175,382
Total Bargaining Unit	6	175,382
Overtime		18,406
FICA		18,196
Fringe Benefits		39,305
Total Fringe Benefits		57,501
TOTAL	7	295,368

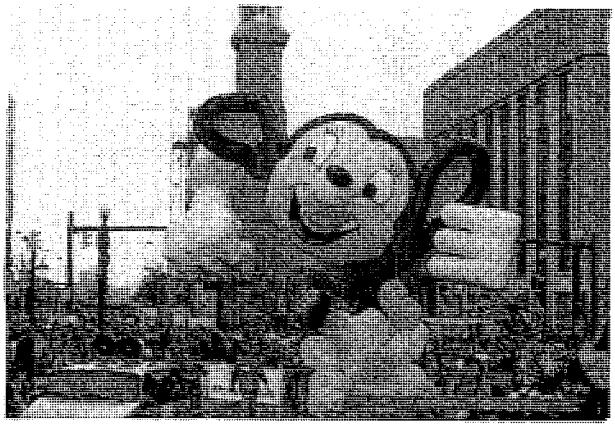
Department of Parks and Recreation

Office of Director

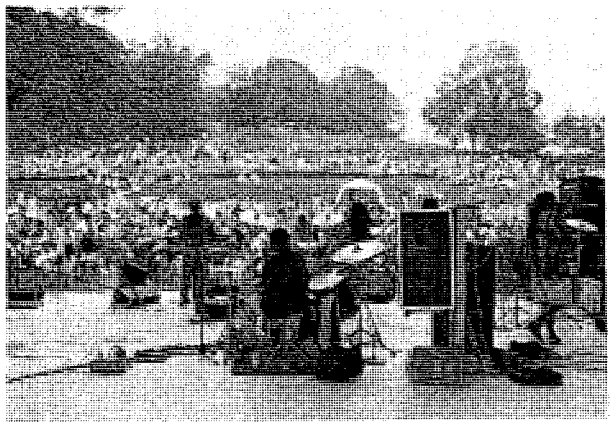
The Mayor and Director at a playground dedication



Swearing in new Park Rangers



Holiday Parade on Market Square



Reggae Fest at Reservoir Park

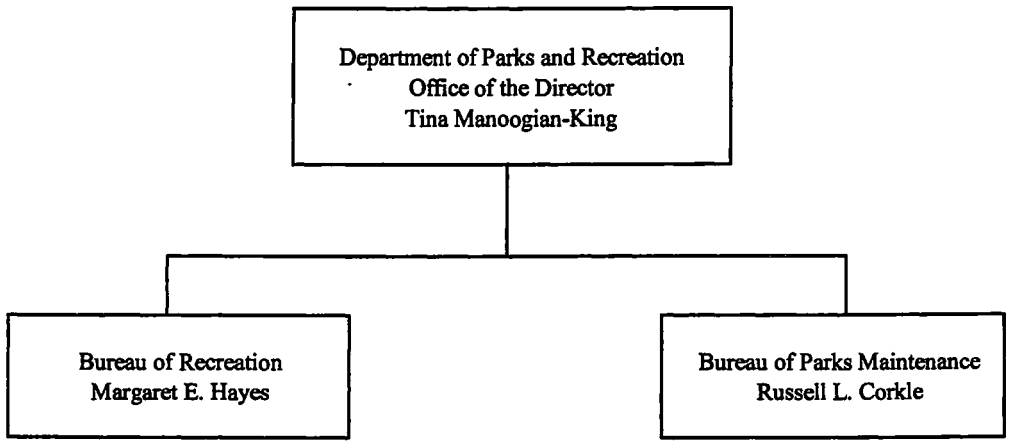
Bureau of Recreation

Kipona Festival at Riverfront Park

Bureau of Parks Maintenance

Shade tree crew trimming trees in Reservoir Park

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION



DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

The Office of the Director is responsible for planning and conducting all City special events, parks planning and development, park security, publication of the City Calendar and overall direction and management of the department. This office plans, schedules, promotes, implements, manages and solicits sponsorships for all City special events. Two major events that highlight the calendars are the American Musicfest (held over Independence Weekend) and the Kipona Celebration (held over the Labor Day Weekend). In addition to these events, numerous other activities take place during the year including, but not limited to, summer concerts in various City parks, the Harrisburg Symphony Barge Concert, the Holiday Parade, and the Harrisburg New Year's Eve Celebration.

Park planning and development is performed by this office and oversight of all construction projects underway in the parks system is a primary responsibility of the director. Since 1985, more than $64 million has been spent in Harrisburg's parks system under the Mayor's Parks Improvement Program. Additionally, technical assistance from this office is provided to the Harrisburg School District, Harrisburg Housing Authority, various PTA organizations and neighborhood organizations regarding playground improvements, fund-raising activities, grantsmanship techniques and recreational programs.

The Park Ranger Program, created by the Mayor in 1990, provides for ongoing security in all City parks, playgrounds, and open space areas, along with providing information to the general public regarding Harrisburg and its Park System. The park rangers patrol the park system on a 20-hours per day basis in order to maintain order and enforce the park rules and regulations.

Published as a free service and distributed through newsstands, grocery stores, libraries, and organizations throughout the greater Harrisburg area, the City Calendar offers details on City programs and a monthly calendar of events. Additional publications are published for the City's festivals and for the Summer Recreation Program. The monthly City Calendar has grown to an annual distribution of nearly 211,000 copies. Counting the City Island brochure, the Kipona Celebration brochure, the American Musicfest brochure and the Summer Recreation brochure, the number of publications issued annually totals nearly 338,000. The sale of advertising space offsets most of the City Calendar costs.

BUREAU OF RECREATION

The Bureau of Recreation offers the most extensive year-round recreational programming in the City's history. The fall, winter and spring programs provide general recreational activities based largely at public school gymnasiums. These programs include, but are not limited to, sport events, athletic programs, crafts (including an art contest for elementary students), puppet shows, live children's theater productions, aerobic and exercise classes, gymnastics, roller skating, bingo, and miscellaneous games. Summer programming occurs on 16 staffed playgrounds, with assistance provided by hired recreation leaders and teachers aides, and consists of sports programs for golf, volleyball, basketball, soccer, t-ball, and tennis as well as sports clinics for baseball, t-ball, soccer and lacrosse. In addition, this bureau provides arts and crafts, 4-H activities, computer classes, nutrition classes, peer mediation, cooking classes, and reading programs on the 16 playgrounds during the summer months, along with swimming instruction, rollerblade clinics, environmental/educational programs, ecology programs, and dance and music appreciation classes. Swimming programs are offered at our two inner-city swimming pools and at the City Island Beach from Memorial Day to Labor Day. Pool #1 and Pool #2 are open from mid-June to early September.

BUREAU OF PARKS MAINTENANCE

The Bureau of Parks Maintenance is directly responsible for the maintenance of 28 parks and playgrounds, along with 20 open space parcels, two softball fields, one multi-sports complex, two swimming pools and numerous basketball and tennis courts which totals more than 450 acres of park land, as well as a 1,200 acre greenbelt, which travels the circumference of the City linking many recreational facilities together. This Bureau is also responsible for the landscaping and maintenance of the city's 4.5 mile riverfront embankment known as Riverfront Park. Other park maintenance duties include minor repair work, cleaning and painting of structures, trash removal on a daily basis, cleaning of storm drains in area parks and landscaping and maintenance work associated with Italian Lake, City Island,

Sunken Garden, Swenson Plaza, Kunkel Plaza, Reservoir Park, Walnut Street Bridge, Market Street Bridge, and six traffic islands as well as the maintenance of 50,000 shade trees within the City's corporate limits. Additionally, the Bureau of Parks Maintenance assists in major capital improvements and implementation of all special event programs.

During the off-season, Parks Maintenance staff construct barges, picnic tables and park benches, repair items as needed, assist with snow removal around public parks and roadways, overhaul all lawn equipment in preparation for the next summer season, trim healthy trees located between the sidewalk and curb and remove dead and dangerous trees located in Harrisburg's parks system.

Another significant activity of the Bureau is providing logistics, supplies, and services to numerous charitable, non-profit, neighborhood, church and other groups utilizing City park sites for their fund-raising events, neighborhood festivals and other activities. Finally, the Bureau also responds to emergency call-outs as it relates to City street trees or City owned facilities.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PROGRAM: Office of the Director

OBJECTIVE: To administer the overall operations of the Department of Parks and Recreation. This office is responsible for planning and conducting special events, raising necessary funds for special events, overseeing park improvements, providing on-going security to all park facilities and preparing federal, state and other non-profit applications for City Parks and Recreation-related grants.

1999 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

The Department of Parks and Recreation has spent approximately $26 million on capital improvements to Harrisburg's park system since 1985 under the Mayor's Parks Improvement Program. In 1999, the pool surface at Pool #2 was replastered and the Department secured a Key '93 grant to rehabilitate Shipoke, Norwood and Wilson Park playgrounds. Proposed work was completed in Spring 1999. Also, planning efforts got underway with regards to the Reverend Roach Memorial, Swenson Plaza and Capital Area Greenbelt. All of these projects are to be completed in 2000. As a result of these capital improvements, the City's special events calendar has expanded, thus providing more family-oriented entertainment for visitors, residents and tourists. The Park Rangers program expanded its compliment of Rangers, which permits twenty hours a day patrolling, seven days a week. Increases in the amount of sponsorship revenue generated and the number of park permits issued are a direct result of the improvements undertaken and completed.

MEASURES/INDICATORS:

	ACTUALS			EST.	PROJ.
	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001
Number of neighborhood meetings attended by the Director	10	8	12	12	12
Number of grants received	2	2	3	3	3
Number of Park Rangers	16	16	15	10	10
Attendance at City special events [a]	1,374,700	1,305,300 [b]	1,290,850	1,400,000	1,400,000
Number of City-organized special events	51	49	49	55	55
Number of park permits issued [c]	505 [d]	511	547	550	550
Sponsorship Revenue for special events (includes in-kind contributions)	$ 299,729	$ 231,288	$ 272,508	$ 300,000	$ 300,000

Notes:

a Attendance figure does not include attendance for Harrisburg Senators games.

b Keystone State Games and the Gus Macker 3 on 3 Tournament were not held in Harrisburg, resulting in a modest decrease in attendance.

c Represents total dates rented since multiple dates can be indicated on a single park permit.

d Decrease is reflective of flood damage sustained to the City's waterfront facilities. Some facilities were closed for a portion of the year while repairs were completed.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PROGRAM: Office of the Director – Monthly Recreation Guide

OBJECTIVE: To provide a monthly publication listing all forthcoming events of the Department of Parks and Recreation for the public.

1999 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

The Harrisburg City Calendar provided expanded information for public use. This monthly publication is printed on recycled newsprint, making it cost-effective yet environmentally sound. In 1999, a total of 370,022 copies of the City Calendar and other publications were printed and distributed.

MEASURES/INDICATORS:	ACTUALS			EST.	PROJ.
	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001
Number of recreation publications distributed [a]	360,000	370,022	370,022	370,022	370,022

Notes:

a Figures include the Monthly City Calendar, American Musicfest, Kipona Program, Summer City Calendar and City Island insert (16 separate publications).

PROGRAM: Bureau of Recreation

OBJECTIVE: To plan, conduct and manage year-round adult/children recreational programming.

1999 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Year-round, culturally diverse, recreational programming in 1999 contributed to the positive image, consistency and credibility of the City's recreational activities. Greater participation resulted from increases in number and type of programs offered. More properties for use in outdoor and indoor programming were utilized. Field trips to petting zoos, amusement parks, aquariums, and nature centers were added to the program to provide a well-rounded, educational experience for inner-city youth. In addition, the Brownstone Building in Reservoir Park was rehabilitated and was staffed so that more free programs could be offered year round.

MEASURES/INDICATORS:	ACTUALS			EST.	PROJ.
	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001
Swimming pool attendance [a]	55,000	68,450	76,000	76,000	76,000
Number of participants during summer programming	244,570	288,350	305,550	306,000	306,000
Number of participants during fall programming	44,340 [b]	64,000	70,740	73,000	73,000
Number of participants during winter/spring programming	72,255	47,700	70,209	70,300	70,300
Number of participants attending programs at Brownstone	21,535	19,893	20,240	21,000	21,000

Notes:

a Figures include City Island Beach.

b Harrisburg School District reduced the number of sites/school gyms available for use from 6 to 4.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PROGRAM: Bureau of Parks Maintenance

OBJECTIVE: To maintain all City parks, playgrounds and open space areas.

1999 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Improved operating equipment, a newer vehicle fleet, and the filling of several vacant positions improved the maintenance and appearance of park facilities. In addition, since a number of parks and playgrounds were rehabilitated, the amount of time spent on repairs decreased, which allowed staff to dedicate time to grooming existing and expanded facilities. The hiring of specialized staff increased productivity levels while making Harrisburg's Park System more attractive for visitors, residents and tourists. During the off-season, Parks Maintenance concentrated their efforts on tree work in an effort to catch-up on backlog and snow removal activities as well as construction of picnic tables, park benches and other park equipment as needed.

In addition to routine maintenance activities and construction projects, the Department of Parks and Recreation combated several severe storms resulting in a large volume of downed trees. Over the winter months, the Bureau trimmed complete blocks of trees along 1900 block Holly Street, 1200 block North 15th Street, 100 and 200 blocks Forster Street, 2400 block Swatara Street, 1000 block North 17th Street, 600 block South 25th Street, 100 block Shamokin Street, 1400 block Sycamore Street, 100 block Woodbine Street, 1700 block Reel Street. In addition, the Bureau repainted several offices within the City Government Center (Labor Management, Police Bureau and Special Events) as well as assisting with snow removal when needed.

MEASURES/INDICATORS:	ACTUALS			EST.	PROJ.
	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001
Number of miscellaneous maintenance tasks performed	178	178	178	178	178
Number of acres maintained [a]	450	450	450	475	475
Tons of trash and debris disposed of during summer month and festivals	412	415	416	420	420
Number of tree requests received [b]	364	330 [b]	255	250	250
Number of tree requests answered [c]	309	379 [b]	246	220	220

Notes:

a Does not include natural areas within the 1,200 acre Capital Area Greenbelt project which will exceed 20.1 miles when it is completed.

b Does not include calls resulting from storms.

c Does not include the number of permits issued or the number of notices sent.

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS SUMMARY
2001 BUDGET

	1997 Actual	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Approved Budget	2000 Projected	2001 Approved Budget
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS & RECREATION						
0180 OFFICE OF DIRECTOR						
Personnel Services	457,322	457,007	481,561	547,281	488,698	516,788
Operating Expenses	141,245	162,142	214,408	199,381	240,681	254,900
Capital Outlay	8,698	11,342	2,947	6,000	21,983	0
Grants	4,048	4,750	13,500	15,000	15,000	15,000
TOTALS	611,313	635,241	712,416	767,662	766,362	786,688
0183 BUREAU OF RECREATION						
Personnel Services	423,964	436,023	479,762	502,980	514,480	516,375
Operating Expenses	55,913	66,210	100,148	84,165	142,504	151,320
Capital Outlay	1,096	15,920	32,117	5,700	6,870	19,000
TOTALS	480,973	518,153	612,027	592,845	663,854	686,695
0184 BUREAU OF PARKS MAINTENANCE						
Personnel Services	762,171	817,448	857,126	937,046	901,851	981,953
Operating Expenses	348,134	420,216	418,387	381,947	338,294	394,709
Capital Outlay	34,676	182,985	38,640	75,200	74,200	0
TOTALS	1,144,981	1,420,649	1,314,153	1,394,193	1,314,345	1,376,662
TOTAL DEPARTMENT OF PARKS & RECREATION						
Personnel Services	1,643,457	1,710,478	1,818,450	1,987,307	1,905,029	2,015,116
Operating Expenses	545,292	648,568	732,943	665,493	721,479	800,929
Capital Outlay	44,470	210,247	73,704	86,900	103,053	19,000
Grants	4,048	4,750	13,500	15,000	15,000	15,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	2,237,267	2,574,043	2,638,596	2,754,700	2,744,561	2,850,045

POSITION ANALYSIS SUMMARY
2001 BUDGET

	1997 Actual	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Approved Budget	2000 Projected	2001 Approved Budget
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS & RECREATION						
Office of Director	21.00	22.00	22.00	21.00	21.00	20.00
Recreation	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Parks Maintenance	27.00	28.00	29.00	29.00	30.00	30.00
TOTAL POSITIONS	50.00	53.00	54.00	53.00	54.00	53.00

In 1998, a part-time Special Events Assistant Intern and the Executive Director for the Harrisburg Parks Partnership were added to the Office of the Director. The City will be reimbursed by the Harrisburg Parks Partnership for the resulting salary and benefits costs. Also, a Sports Program Director was added in the Bureau of Recreation. In 1999, the vacant Publications Director position was eliminated. These services were contracted out at a lower cost to the City. In the Bureau of Parks Maintenance, a Deputy City Island Superintendent and part-time college intern were added for 1999. The 2000 Approved Budget eliminated a vacant Park Ranger position. The 2001 Approved Budget provides funding for a Special Events Aide in the Bureau of Parks Maintenance, while a vacant Park Ranger Supervisor position has been eliminated.

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2001 BUDGET

General Fund — 0180 Director

Allocation Plan

PERSONNEL SERVICES		
Salaries-Mgmt	299,301	
Salaries-BU	33,780	
Salaries-Part-Time	90,023	
Overtime	7,172	
Fringe Benefits	86,512	
TOTAL		516,788
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Communications	94,400	
Professional Fees	0	
Utilities	0	
Insurance	0	
Rentals	52,000	
Maintenance & Repairs	1,000	
Other Contracted Services	79,050	
Supplies Expense	28,450	
TOTAL		254,900
CAPITAL OUTLAY		0
GRANTS		15,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		786,688

Position Control

JOB CLASSIFICATION	2001 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Director	1	71,283
Exec. Dir.-Parks Partnership	1	28,505
Special Events Director	1	43,599
Events Marketing Manager	1	31,878
Chief Park Ranger	1	37,794
Park Ranger Supervisor	3	86,242
Total Management	8	299,301
Administrative Assistant II	1	33,780
Total Bargaining Unit	1	33,780
Park Ranger	10	88,583
Special Events Asst. (Intern)	1	1,440
Total Part-Time	11	90,023
Overtime		7,172
FICA		32,915
Fringe Benefits		53,597
Total Fringe Benefits		86,512
TOTAL	20	516,788

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2001 BUDGET

General Fund — 0183 Recreation

Allocation Plan

PERSONNEL SERVICES		
Salaries-Mgmt	105,006	
Salaries-BU	0	
Salaries-Temp. Emp.	347,525	
Overtime	11,500	
Fringe Benefits	52,344	
TOTAL		516,375
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Communications	14,920	
Professional Fees	0	
Utilities	0	
Insurance	0	
Rentals	10,000	
Maintenance & Repair	14,825	
Other Contracted Services	32,800	
Supplies Expense	78,775	
TOTAL		151,320
CAPITAL OUTLAY		19,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		686,695

Position Control

JOB CLASSIFICATION	2001 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Recreation Director	1	44,770
Deputy Recreation Director	1	36,603
Sports Program Coordinator	1	23,633
Total Management	3	105,006
Temporary Employees		347,525
Total Temporary Employees		347,525
Overtime		11,500
FICA		35,499
Fringe Benefits		16,845
Total Fringe Benefits		52,344
TOTAL	3	516,375

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2001 BUDGET

General Fund — 0184 Parks Maintenance

Allocation Plan

PERSONNEL SERVICES		
Salaries-Mgmt	112,773	
Salaries-BU	610,920	
Salaries-P/T	18,575	
Overtime	55,150	
Fringe Benefits	184,535	
TOTAL		981,953
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Communications	17,300	
Professional Fees	1,500	
Utilities	143,209	
Insurance	0	
Rentals	1,500	
Maintenance & Repairs	47,900	
Other Contracted Services	15,600	
Supplies Expense	167,700	
TOTAL		394,709
CAPITAL OUTLAY		0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		1,376,662

Position Control

JOB CLASSIFICATION	2001 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Parks Maintenance Director	1	53,476
Asst. Dir./City Island Superint.	1	31,723
Deputy City Island Superint.	1	27,574
Total Management	3	112,773
Construction Tradesman	1	37,160
Landscape Specialist II	2	72,234
Crew Leader II	3	101,690
Landscape Technician III	2	64,560
Landscape Technician II	1	31,769
Tradesman	2	63,788
Gardener II	2	61,662
Motor Equipment Operator	2	63,027
Laborer II	4	115,030
Total Bargaining Unit	19	610,920
Special Events Aide	1	3,250
Part-Time Office Clerk	1	3,250
Gardener	3	4,320
Gardener Aide	1	1,905
Groundskeeper	1	1,800
Laborer/Gardener	1	4,050
Total Part-Time	8	18,575
Overtime		55,150
FICA		61,005
Fringe Benefits		123,530
Total Fringe Benefits		184,535
TOTAL	30	981,953

GENERAL EXPENSES

This group of accounts is used to reflect all expenses in the General Fund which are not directly related to any one particular departmental operation. Examples include specific personnel costs such as pension plan contributions, employee severance pay and workers' compensation lost time/medical payments. Other miscellaneous expenses including telephone services, insurance(s), and various subsidies and grants to local units.

Capital expenditures from this account group include lease/purchase payments for general administration equipment such as duplicating machines, data processing equipment and computer software upgrades.

TRANSFERS TO OTHER FUNDS

This group of accounts is used to reflect transfers to other city funds and related entities, either to fund for payment of general obligation debt or to supplement operations.

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS SUMMARY
2001 BUDGET

	1997 Actual	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Approved Budget	2000 Projected	2001 Approved Budget
0188 GENERAL EXPENSES						
Personnel Services	2,286,183	2,607,956	2,044,679	2,323,480	2,065,810	2,045,739
Operating Expenses						
Communications	146,701	172,199	184,533	185,800	197,800	198,900
Professional Fees	65,681	170,449	0	10,000	30,000	27,000
Insurance	384,233	440,234	537,499	539,400	590,000	620,900
Contracted Services	63,639	72,031	69,038	78,639	83,129	84,587
Supplies	0	2,168	5,582	0	0	0
Total Operating Expenses	660,254	857,081	796,652	813,839	900,929	931,387
Capital Outlay	19,252	506,018	11,199	10,000	15,804	15,000
Subsidies and Grants	294,979	400,270	365,395	447,511	447,511	467,511
Refund of Prior Year Revenue	0	22,325	0	0	0	0
Audit Exceptions	0	33,025	119,366	0	0	0
Total General Expenses	3,260,668	4,426,675	3,337,291	3,594,830	3,430,054	3,459,637
0189 TRANSFERS TO OTHER FUNDS						
Debt Service Fund	2,385,761	1,873,631	6,626,308	7,252,917	7,239,417	8,274,310
Hydroelectric Dam Utility Fund	158,500	160,000	164,800	170,000	170,000	175,000
Harrisburg Redevelopment Authority	0	288,250	0	0	0	0
The Harrisburg Authority	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Transfers	2,544,261	2,321,881	6,791,108	7,422,917	7,409,417	8,449,310

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2001 BUDGET

General Fund

0188 General Expenses

Account Name	1997 Actual	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Approved Budget	2000 Projected	2001 Approved Budget
WAGES/BENEFITS						
Salaries/Wages/Benefits	47,891	16,241	150,639	73,435	76,300	137,900
Sick Leave Buy Back	2,147	4,004	5,246	7,400	18,036	16,100
Severance Pay/Benefits	215,478	440,572	380,693	441,000	452,000	424,600
Medicare	18	1,188	0	3,000	29	3,000
Unemployment Compensation	27,623	24,031	40,023	38,000	29,000	38,000
TOTAL WAGES/BENEFITS	293,157	486,036	576,601	562,835	575,365	619,600
WORKERS COMPENSATION						
Workers Compensation Adj. Fees	64,502	32,878	32,787	41,200	41,200	42,900
Loss Time & Medical	513,358	612,647	520,691	868,000	603,000	835,000
Consultant Fees	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Fees/Assessments	9,386	22,637	19,576	22,700	22,500	23,200
Excess Policy & Bond	33,966	26,462	26,110	31,000	26,000	26,800
Supersidious Fund Refunds	0	0	0	0	0	0
Excess Policy/Other Recoveries	0	(4,908)	(12,821)	0	0	0
TOTAL WORKERS COMP.	621,211	689,716	586,343	962,900	692,700	927,900
PENSION CONTRIBUTION						
Police Pension - Plan A	249,243	256,627	0	0	0	0
Fire Pension - Plan A	198,762	185,428	0	0	0	0
Police Pension - Plan B	450,130	474,869	466,435	469,959	469,959	310,040
Fire Pension - Plan B	203,878	208,096	223,568	167,966	167,966	188,199
Non-Unif. Pension - Plan A	45,219	27,429	0	0	0	0
Non-Unif. Pension - Plan B	224,583	279,755	191,732	159,820	159,820	0
					0	
TOTAL PENSION CONTRIB.	1,371,815	1,432,204	881,735	797,745	797,745	498,239
TOTAL PERSONNEL SERVICES	2,286,183	2,607,956	2,044,679	2,323,480	2,065,810	2,045,739
COMMUNICATIONS						
Advertising	1,292	1,083	0	1,000	1,000	1,100
Printing & Report Binding	417	391	2,121	3,000	2,000	3,000
Blueprinting & Photography	0	0	1,442	0	0	0
Telephone/Pagers	144,858	168,997	180,970	180,000	193,000	193,000
Postage	134	1,728	0	1,800	1,800	1,800
TOTAL COMMUNICATIONS	146,701	172,199	184,533	185,800	197,800	198,900

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2001 BUDGET

General Fund — 0188 General Expenses

Account Name	1997 Actual	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Approved Budget	2000 Projected	2001 Approved Budget
PROFESSIONAL FEES						
Legal Fees	0	11,283	0	10,000	10,000	15,000
Audit Fees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Consulting	65,035	157,500	0	0	0	10,000
Collection Fees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Professional Fees	646	1,666	0	0	20,000	2,000
TOTAL PROFESSIONAL FEES	65,681	170,449	0	10,000	30,000	27,000
INSURANCE						
Employee Fidelity Bonds	0	839	0	0	0	0
Automobile	103,346	107,270	113,645	118,200	109,300	112,600
General Liability	90,043	81,724	86,227	89,600	96,600	99,500
Boiler & Machinery	1,012	899	224	1,600	600	700
Property	47,795	49,056	67,595	70,300	45,500	46,900
Flood	8,640	6,966	8,068	9,300	9,300	9,600
Police Professional Liability	96,908	138,334	160,371	140,500	147,500	161,000
Public Official Liability	36,489	55,146	93,809	101,900	170,900	180,000
Excess Liability	0	0	7,560	8,000	10,300	10,600
TOTAL INSURANCE	384,233	440,234	537,499	539,400	590,000	620,900
CONTRACTED SERVICES						
Maintenance Service Contracts	25,356	22,116	24,428	30,186	34,800	34,800
Operation Equipment	100	0	0	0	0	0
Tuition Reimbursement	0	0	0	0	0	0
Freight	0	5,942	0	0	0	0
Bank Administration/Trustee Fees	6,561	13,809	16,970	17,000	17,000	17,000
Demolition & Clearing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contracted Personnel Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Travel	0	6	445	0	0	0
Membership Dues for City	21,480	21,913	19,478	23,000	23,000	22,000
HDC - Walnut Street Project	0	0	0	0	0	0
HDC - Strawberry Arcade	0	0	0	0	0	0
HDC - Strawberry Square	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cat. Event Disaster Recovery	4,406	5,287	5,287	5,287	5,329	5,287
Miscellaneous	4,702	2,401	2,430	3,000	3,000	5,000
Bank Service Charges	1,034	557	0	166	0	500
TOTAL CONTRACTED SERVICES	63,639	72,031	69,038	78,639	83,129	84,587

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2001 BUDGET

General Fund

0188 General Expenses

Account Name	1997 Actual	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Approved Budget	2000 Projected	2001 Approved Budget
SUPPLIES AND EXPENSES						
Duplicating Supplies	0	142	0	0	0	0
Data Processing Supplies	0	222	135	0	0	0
Office Supplies	0	152	310	0	0	0
Special Event - Miscellaneous	0	721	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	0	931	5,137	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLIES & EXPENSES	0	2,168	5,582	0	0	0
TOTAL OPERATING	660,254	857,081	796,652	813,839	900,929	931,387
CAPITAL OUTLAY						
Buildings and Structures	0	0	0	0	0	0
Buildings and Non-Structures	0	0	0	0	0	0
CPU Systems & Software	0	0	(15,991)	0	6,100	0
Office Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
Furniture and Furnishings	0	0	0	0	0	0
Communication Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Capital Outlay	12,925	0	0	0	0	0
Lease/Purchase Capital Equipment	0	493,363	(10,741)	10,000	0	5,000
Data Processing Equipment	0	55	1,689	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	6,327	12,600	36,242	0	9,704	10,000
TOTAL CAPITAL OUTLAY	19,252	506,018	11,199	10,000	15,804	15,000
SUBSIDIES AND GRANTS						
Grants to Local Units	81,000	152,102	42,227	86,400	86,400	86,400
Dauphin County Library	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Capital Area Transit	133,979	143,168	143,168	143,168	143,168	143,168
Humane Society	0	0	0	0	0	0
Community Life Team, Inc.	0	25,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Capital Region Econ. Dev. Corp.	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	0
Downtown Improvement District (DID)	0	0	0	37,943	37,943	37,943
Harrisburg Regional Chamber	0	0	0	0	0	50,000
TOTAL SUBSIDIES & GRANTS	294,979	400,270	365,395	447,511	447,511	467,511
Refund of Prior Year Revenue	0	22,325	119,366	0	0	0
Audit Exceptions	0	33,025	0	0	0	0
TOTAL GENERAL EXPENSES	3,260,668	4,426,675	3,337,291	3,594,830	3,430,054	3,459,637

STATE LIQUID FUELS TAX FUND

The State Liquid Fuels Tax Fund is funded by an annual Commonwealth of Pennsylvania State Liquid Fuels Tax allocation and investment income. This fund is used to account for state aid revenue used primarily for building, improving and maintaining city roads and bridges in accordance with policies and procedures of the County Liquid Fuels Tax Act of 1981 and Liquid Fuels Acts 655 and 26 of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

RESOURCE ALLOCATION
2001 BUDGET

RESOURCES		APPROPRIATIONS	
INVESTMENT INCOME	27,000	MAINTENANCE	922,983
LIQUID FUELS TAX RECEIPTS	775,143		
FUND BALANCE APPROPRIATION	120,840		
TOTAL RESOURCES	922,983	TOTAL APPROPRIATION	922,983

STATE LIQUID FUELS TAX FUND
2001 BUDGET

Account Name	1997 Actual	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Approved Budget	2000 Projected	2001 Approved Budget
Investment Income	31,053	40,772	38,419	27,000	27,000	27,000
Liquid Fuels Tax Receipts	672,323	756,950	783,531	765,721	766,090	775,143
Road Turnback Program	0	0	50,000	0	0	0
TOTAL REVENUE	703,377	797,722	871,950	792,721	793,090	802,143
Fund Balance Appropriation	0	0	61,305	131,948	131,948	120,840
TOTAL RESOURCES	703,377	797,722	933,255	924,669	925,038	922,983

Interest-Savings Account	376	428	1,857	2,000	2,000	2,000
Interest-Other	30,677	40,344	36,562	25,000	25,000	25,000
Liquid Fuels Tax Receipts	672,323	756,950	783,531	765,721	766,090	775,143
Road Turnback Program	0	0	50,000	0	0	0
TOTAL REVENUE	703,377	797,722	871,950	792,721	793,090	802,143
Fund Balance Appropriation	0	0	61,305	131,948	131,948	120,840
TOTAL RESOURCES	703,377	797,722	933,255	924,669	925,038	922,983

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS SUMMARY

Personnel Services	381,212	385,949	424,963	450,855	451,666	471,666
Operating Expenses	233,199	184,850	281,279	301,400	281,196	285,804
Capital Outlay	0	165,072	89,612	79,190	90,176	0
Transfers	8,062	15,739	77,509	93,224	102,000	165,513
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	622,473	751,610	873,363	924,669	925,038	922,983

POSITION ANALYSIS SUMMARY
2001 BUDGET

	1997 Actual	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Approved Budget	2000 Projected	2001 Approved Budget
STATE LIQUID FUELS TAX FUND						
State Liquid Fuels Tax Fund	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
TOTAL POSITIONS	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

The personnel complement in the State Liquid Fuels Tax Fund has remained at the same level since 1994. The 2001 Approved Budget sees no change in the personnel complement.

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2001 BUDGET

Special Revenue Fund — 2020 State Liquid Fuels

Allocation Plan

PERSONNEL SERVICES		
Salaries-Mgmt	41,113	
Salaries-BU	307,453	
Overtime	18,221	
Fringe Benefits	84,279	
Miscellaneous	20,600	
TOTAL		471,666
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Communications	400	
Professional Fees	0	
Utilities	0	
Insurance	0	
Rentals	0	
Maintenance & Repairs	55,000	
Other Contracted Services	0	
Supplies Expense	230,404	
TOTAL		285,804
CAPITAL OUTLAY		0
TRANSFERS		165,513
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		922,983

Position Control

JOB CLASSIFICATION	2001 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Assistant Director	1	41,113
Total Management	1	41,113
Construction Tradesman	1	37,210
Heavy Equipment Operator III	2	74,370
Heavy Equipment Operator II	1	36,092
Street Maintenance Worker II	1	34,952
Motor Equipment Operator	3	95,557
Laborer II	1	29,272
Total Bargaining Unit	9	307,453
Overtime		18,221
FICA		28,129
Fringe Benefits		56,150
Total Fringe Benefits		84,279
Sick-Leave Buy-Back		900
Severance Pay		0
Unemployment Compensation		1,000
Workers' Compensation		900
Loss/Time Medical		16,300
State Fees		800
Excess Policy & Bond		700
Non-Uniformed Pension-Plan A		0
Non-Uniformed Pension-Plan B		0
Total Miscellaneous		20,600
TOTAL	10	471,666

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT FUND (CDBG)
YEAR XXVI BUDGET SUMMARY

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING AND HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

BUREAU OF HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

The Bureau of Housing carries out a variety of community and residential development activities to revitalize Harrisburg's neighborhoods. The Bureau is funded primarily by the Community Development Block Grant (refer to Special Revenue Funds). The Bureau maximizes the use of federal, state, and local funds as well as private resources in achieving its objectives. The Bureau's housing programs include the Home Improvement Program, the Homeownership Opportunities Program, the Homeownership Impact Loan Program, the Facade Improvement Program and the Rental Rehabilitation Program. The Bureau seeks to stimulate private investment in City real estate through rehabilitation of vacant structures and disposition of vacant lots. The Bureau sponsors several programs designed to encourage community involvement in neighborhood improvement and beautification efforts. These include the Adopt-A-Lot Urban Gardening Program and the Adopt-A-Block Beautification Program. The Adopt-A-House Program is an effort to develop corporate sponsorship of housing rehabilitation.

The Bureau supports the housing development efforts of private non-profit agencies by providing federal, state, and local funds and/or properties to organizations such as the Susquehanna Housing Initiatives, Habitat for Humanity, HCEA, Tri-County HDC and Tressler Lutheran Services. The Bureau also directs Emergency Shelter Grant funds to agencies providing shelter and other assistance to homeless persons, including the YWCA, Shalom House, and HELP. The Bureau has provided funding for repairs or improvements to community facilities such as Headstart Daycare, Pride of the Neighborhood Daycare Center, Central Allison Hill Community Center, and Mount Pleasant Hispanic American Center. The Bureau provides CDBG funds and AmeriCorp National Service funding to Tressler Lutheran Services, which operates Harrisburg Youthworks, a community service and housing rehabilitation program. Bureau staff assist non-profits by providing technical guidance on project management, budgeting and the numerous grant compliance issues such as eligibility of expenditures, procurement of contractors and services, affirmative action, and conflict of interest. The Bureau provides loans to for-profit developers of affordable rental housing, such as the Allison Hill Phase II Project and scattered site rental rehabilitation projects.

The Bureau of Housing has initiated an aggressive Lead Paint Hazard Control Program to reduce lead paint hazards in the older homes of low and moderate income owner-occupants. Under a cooperation agreement with the City, Pinnacle Health Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Center provides blood testing of children and lead paint testing in homes. The Bureau used certified contractors who are qualified to carry out lead paint hazard control. This program is funded by a $1.2 million grant from the U.S. Department of HUD and a $965,342 grant from the PA Department of Health. In 1999, the effort was expanded to include rental housing development sponsored by non-profit organizations. The program received a national "Best Practices" Award from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The Bureau provides funds and direction to the Redevelopment Authority's acquisition and disposition activities, most of which support City initiatives such as Homeownership Opportunities Program, Capitol Heights Project and the Capitol Corridors Initiative. The Bureau staff manages and maintains the majority of HRA properties prior to sales to developers or homeowners. The Bureau also participates in community based planning processes such as Consolidated Plan (for federal housing and community development grants) Continuum of Care and the Enterprise Community Strategic Plan.

The Bureau is cooperating with the Office of the City Engineer to implement major public infrastructure improvements in support of housing and community development. Projects include Capitol Heights in Lottsville, Summit Terrace, Capitol Corridors and Marketplace.

FILE OF THE CITY COUNCIL
ORDINANCE NO. 14
SESSION OF 2000

Bill No. 21 File Folio 14

Moved by: Sandra K. Mosten June 13, 2000

An Ordinance appropriating HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) funds from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development for Fiscal Year 2000 and authorizing expenditure of such funds.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF HARRISBURG, AND IT IS HEREBY ENACTED BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE SAME, as follows:

SECTION 1. HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME) funds for Fiscal Year 2000 of $722,000.00 and Program Income of $6,000.00 shall be appropriated as follows:

Activity	Appropriation
Homeownership Opportuniites Program: Derry Street Capital Corridors	$232,360.00
Home Improvement Program	400,640.00
Wesley Union Homeownership Project	95,000.00
TOTAL HOME	$728,000.00

SECTION 2. The Department of Building and Housing Development is authorized to submit the Statement for the City's 2000-2001 allocation of Home Investment Partnerships Programs funds, including the Final Statement of Community Development Objectives and Projected Use of Funds for Fiscal Year 2000 to the appropriate agency in order to obtain Home Investment Partnerships Program funds.

SECTION 3. DELEGATION.

Appropriate City officials are authorized to take such steps as are deemed necessary and appropriate to effectuate this Ordinance.

SECTION 4. SEVERABILITY.

If any provision, sentence, clause, section, or part of this ordinance or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is for any reason found to be unconstitutional, illegal or invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, such unconstitutionality, illegality or invalidity shall not affect or impair any of the remaining provisions, sentences, clauses, sections or parts of this ordinance. It is hereby declared as the intent of the Council of the City of Harrisburg that this ordinance would have been adopted had such unconstitutional, illegal or invalid provision, sentence, clause, section or part not been included herein.

SECTION 5. REPEALER.

All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

SECTION 6. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Ordinance shall take effect in accordance with the law.

Seconded by: Peggy A. Grove

PASSED by City Council on the 27th day of June 2000 and
SIGNED by the Mayor on the 29th day of June 2000

Oscar L Douglas, Jr., City Clerk

FILE OF THE CITY COUNCIL
ORDINANCE NO. 15
SESSION OF 2000

Bill No. 22 File Folio 15

Moved by: Sandra K. Mosten June 13, 2000

An Ordinance appropriating Emergency Shelter Grant Program Funds from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development for Fiscal Year 2000 and authorizing expenditure of such funds.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF HARRISBURG, AND IT IS HEREBY ENACTED BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE SAME, as follows:

SECTION 1. Emergency Shelter Grant Program funds shall be appropriated as follows:

Activity	Appropriation
Christian Churches United/H.E.L.P.	$ 50,993.00
Shalom House	33,480.00
Keystone Mental Health	15,527.00
TOTAL ESG	**$100,000.00**

SECTION 2. The Department of Building and Housing Development is authorized to submit the Statement for the City's 2000-2001 allocation of Emergency Shelter Grant funds, including the Final Statement of Community Development Objectives and Projected Use of Funds for Fiscal Year 2000 to the appropriate agency in order to obtain Emergency Shelter Grant funds.

SECTION 3. DELEGATION.

Appropriate City officials are authorized to take such steps as are deemed necessary and appropriate to effectuate this Ordinance.

SECTION 4. SEVERABILITY.

If any provision, sentence, clause, section, or part of this ordinance or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is for any reason found to be unconstitutional, illegal or invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, such unconstitutionality, illegality or invalidity shall not affect or impair any of the remaining provisions, sentences, clauses, sections or parts of this ordinance. It is hereby declared as the intent of the Council of the City of Harrisburg that this ordinance would have been adopted had such unconstitutional, illegal or invalid provision, sentence, clause, section or part not been included herein.

SECTION 5. REPEALER.

All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

SECTION 6. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Ordinance shall take effect in accordance with the law.

Seconded by: Peggy A. Grove

PASSED by City Council on the 27th day of June 2000 and
SIGNED by the Mayor on the 29th day of June 2000

Oscar L. Douglas

Oscar L Douglas, Jr., City Clerk

FILE OF THE CITY COUNCIL
ORDINANCE NO. 16
SESSION OF 2000

Bill No. 23 — File Folio 16

Moved by: Sandra K. Mosten — June 13, 2000

An Ordinance appropriating Community Development Block Grant funds from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development for Fiscal Year 2000 and authorizing expenditure of such funds.

WHEREAS, the City of Harrisburg wishes to submit a Consolidated Statement for the City's 1999-2000 allocation of Community Development Block Grant, Emergency Shelter Grant and HOME Investment Partnership Program funds.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF HARRISBURG, AND IT IS HEREBY ENACTED BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE SAME, as follows:

SECTION 1. Community Development Block Grant ("CDBG") funds for Fiscal Year 2000 and program income in the amount of $435,000 shall be appropriated as follows:

Activity	Appropriation
Homeownership Opportunities Program	$1,090,000.00
Harrisburg Youthworks	150,000.00
Habitat for Humanity	35,000.00
Maclay Street Apts. Redevelopment	215,000.00
City-wide Rental Rehabilitation Loan Program	125,000.00
Mt. Pleasant Hispanic American Center	171,825.00
Central Allison Hill Community Center	5,000.00
Danzante Center	37,600.00
Hamilton Health Center	50,000.00
Goodwill Community Campus	25,000.00
Emergency Demolition	500,000.00
CDBG Administration and Indirect Costs	586,400.00
Debt Service	252,175.00
TOTAL CDBG	**$3,243,000.00**

SECTION 2. The Department of Building and Housing Development is authorized to submit the Statement for the City's 2000-2001 allocation of Community Development Block Grant funds, including the Final Statement of Community Development Objectives and Projected Use of Funds for Fiscal Year 2000 to the appropriate agency in order to obtain the Community Development Block Grant funds.

SECTION 3. DELEGATION.

Appropriate City officials are authorized to take such steps as are deemed necessary and appropriate to effectuate this Ordinance

SECTION 4. SEVERABILITY.

If any provision, sentence, clause, section, or part of this ordinance or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is for any reason found to be unconstitutional, illegal or invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, such unconstitutionality, illegality or invalidity shall not affect or impair any of the remaining provisions, sentences, clauses, sections or parts of this ordinance. It is hereby declared as the intent of the Council of the City of Harrisburg that this ordinance would have been adopted had such unconstitutional, illegal or invalid provision, sentence, clause, section or part not been included herein.

SECTION 5. REPEALER.

All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

SECTION 6. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Ordinance shall take effect in accordance with the law.

Seconded by: Peggy A. Grove

PASSED by City Council on the 27th day of June 2000 and
SIGNED by the Mayor on the 29th day of June 2000

Oscar L Douglas, Jr., City Clerk

THE CITY OF HARRISBURG
PENNSYLVANIA
INCORPORATED MAR. 19. 1860

DEBT SERVICE FUND

The Debt Service Fund is used to account for the accumulation of resources, principally transfers from the General, Capital Projects and State Liquid Fuels Tax Funds, for the payment of general long-term obligation principal, interest and related costs.

OVERVIEW

The City currently has nine debt issues outstanding of a general obligation nature. These debt issues are ultimately secured by the full faith, credit and taxing power of the City. They bear interest, payable semiannually, at rates varying from 4.05% to 7.75%. The debt issues are insured and have an "Aaa" rating from Moody's and an "AAA" rating from Standard & Poor's. The following is a description of the debt issues currently outstanding and the projects they financed:

1. **1991 Guaranteed Lease Revenue Bonds.** These $3,280,000 bonds were issued by the City of Harrisburg Leasing Authority (HLA) in September 1991 to refund, in whole, the HLA's outstanding Lease Revenue Bonds, Series of 1986. They have a term of 16 years and are being repaid through lease payments made by the City to the HLA and currently funded by General Fund real estate taxes and Sanitation Utility Fund user fees, on a pro-rata share basis. A portion of the proceeds received from the 1993 sale of the Harrisburg Resource Recovery Facility (HRRF) to The Harrisburg Authority (THA) were deposited in an irrevocable trust account to fund for (defease) the Incinerator Utility Fund's remaining debt service share. The 1986 Bonds were issued to finance the acquisition and/or construction costs of certain capital improvements, structures and equipment, including automotive vehicles, and the leasing of such property to the City for payment equal to the purchase price/construction cost of the property, costs of financing such purchases and the paying of the costs of issuing the 1986 Bonds.

2. **1995 General Obligation Bonds, Series A.** This $12,455,000 issue was approved by City Council in July 1995 to advance refund outstanding general obligation bonds ultimately issued to refinance the costs of constructing a new City Hall, two new fire stations, the purchase and renovation of a public safety services center and a 1983 funding of unfunded debt for the Sanitation and Incinerator Utility Funds. It has a nine-year term and is currently repaid by General Fund real estate taxes and user fees from the Sanitation Utility Fund on a pro-rata share basis. A portion of the proceeds received from the 1993 sale of the HRRF to THA were set aside in the Debt Service Fund to provide for the Incinerator Utility Fund's remaining debt service share. The City had outgrown its prior City Hall and urgently needed additional fire stations in order to reduce emergency response time. The original 1979 G.O. Bond proceeds allowed construction of all four projects simultaneously. Each facility is currently open and serving the public's needs.

3. **1995 Federally Taxable General Obligation Bonds, Series A and B.** This $35,734,416 issue was approved by City Council on December 5, 1995, to fund the City's unfunded actuarial accrued pension liability with deposits to the applicable City pension plans and for the payment of all costs and expenses related to the issuance of the Bonds. The Series A Bonds ($33,394,416) and Series B Bonds ($2,340,000), dated December 15, 1995, have 20-year and 11-year terms, respectively, and are being repaid by General Fund real estate taxes, pension system state aid, liquid fuels tax receipts and user fees from the Sewer Utility Fund on a pro-rata share basis.

4. **1997 City of Harrisburg Leasing Authority Guaranteed Lease Revenue Notes, Series A.** This $650,000 issue was approved by City Council on April 29, 1997, to guarantee the indebtedness of the HLA incurred in connection with a project of the HLA consisting of, among other things, the financing of the acquisition of certain police and firefighting equipment. The Notes have a term of seven years and are being repaid through the lease payments made by the City to the HLA and currently funded by General Fund real estate taxes.

5. **1997 General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series D.** This $24,891,772 issue was approved by City Council on November 25, 1997, to advance refund the City's $22,195,000 General Obligation Bonds, Series B-1 of 1997 in whole, to fund certain capital projects of the City, and to pay costs of issuance related to the Bonds. The B-1 Bonds were issued to retire the City's $15,000,000 G.O. Note, Series A of 1995, issued to the Emmaus Bond Pool Program (EPIII); and to pay for the costs and expenses of a National Civil War Museum, certain street repaving and repairs, and certain parking facilities. The Series D Bonds have a term of 25 years and are being repaid from General Fund real estate taxes.

6. **1997 Federally Taxable General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series E.** This $12,840,000 issue was approved by City Council on November 25, 1997, to advance refund a portion of the City's $33,394,416 Federally Taxable General Obligation Bonds, Series A of 1995. It has a term of seven years and is being repaid by General Fund real estate taxes, pension system state aid, liquid fuels tax receipts and user fees from the Sewer Utility Fund on a pro-rata share basis.

7. **1997 General Obligation Refunding Notes, Series F.** This $26,632,303 issue was approved by City Council on November 25, 1997, to currently refund all of the City's $25,000,000 General Obligation Bonds, Series of 1995, which proceeds paid in full on March 1, 1995, the City's $25,000,000 G. O. Note, Series A of 1992, issued to the Emmaus General Authority Bond Pool Program (EPII).; to pay for costs and expenses of a National Civil War Museum, certain street/alley repaving/reconstruction and other capital projects of the City, and to pay costs of issuance related to the Notes. The Notes, dated December 1, 1997, have a term of 25 years and are being repaid from General Fund real estate taxes.

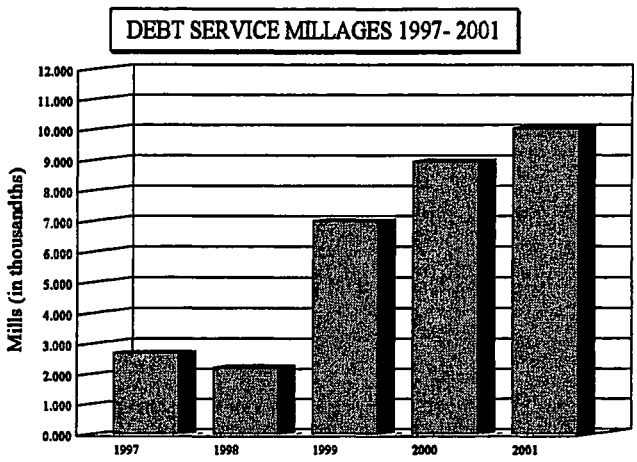
8. **1997 Federally Taxable General Obligation Bonds, Series A1.** This $8,000,000 issue was approved by City Council on April 8, 1997, to retire the City's $7,200,000 Federally Taxable General Obligation Notes, Series A of 1996, issued to finance the purchase of the Harrisburg Senator's AA Baseball Team. The Series A1 Bonds also funded construction of a new scoreboard and other stadium improvements. The Bonds have a 12-year term and are being repaid primarily from team revenues.

DEBT MANAGEMENT

The City structures its debt service (principal, interest and related costs) at a fixed level of expenditure by which to budget. Financing the debt somewhat evenly over the useful life of the project financed not only enables the cost to be spread equitably to all who benefit from the project, current and future, but also keeps expenditures relatively constant year after year.

Debt Service requirements not otherwise provided for are appropriated in the year in which they are due. As part of the annual tax levy ordinance, the City designates property tax millage sufficient to fund for the payment of debt service on general obligation indebtedness. As the chart indicates, for 2001, this levy is 10.004 mills, or $1.0004 on each $100.00 of assessed value. Because of the General Fund's adequate undesignated fund balance, the City does not designate, nor is required to designate, additional millage to fund for future year debt service reserves.

For revenue indebtedness, current operating revenues (primarily utility user fees) are budgeted to fund the debt service requirement. Since the City operates the water and sewer systems and the HRRF on behalf of THA, related revenue debt service is budgeted in each respective utility fund, but is shown separately in this section in order to provide the full picture of the City's debt obligation and servicing requirements. The City guarantees the debt of the Harrisburg Parking Authority but is not involved in the ownership or operations.



1997	0.002682
1998	0.002198
1999	0.006991
2000	0.008945
2001	0.010004

Historically, the City has only issued bonds for capital improvements (or refundings/refinancings related thereto) and notes for bond anticipation purposes. Short-term borrowing such as lease/purchase contracts is considered and occasionally utilized for financing capital equipment and rolling stock purchases when it is determined to be in the City's financial interest. The City's debt and capitalized lease repayment schedules are included on the following pages. Included in these schedules are the annual requirements to amortize all debt outstanding as of December 31, 1999, the most recent audited financial data available at the time of printing this document. Within the Statistical Section of the Appendices, data related to the City's general obligation and revenue debt is included for further reference.

In recognition of the City's policy and procedures to provide continuing and improved financial disclosure to investors of City debt issues, the National Federation of Municipal Analysts granted its Award of Recognition to the City in 1993.

DEBT SERVICE FUND
RESOURCE ALLOCATION
2001 BUDGET

RESOURCES		APPROPRIATIONS	
INVESTMENT INCOME	17,200	DEBT SERVICE	8,761,963
TRANSFERS	8,606,722		
FUND BALANCE APPROPRIATION	138,041		
TOTAL RESOURCES	8,761,963	TOTAL APPROPRIATION	8,761,963

DEBT SERVICE AS A PERCENTAGE OF GENERAL EXPENDITURES

	1997 Actual	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Projected	2001 Approved Budget
Debt Service	2,023,083	2,492,806	7,535,398	7,836,573	8,761,963
General Expenditures*	35,664,439	38,763,286	42,236,147	44,795,895	48,586,087
Percentage	5.67%	6.43%	17.84%	17.49%	18.03%

* Includes General Fund expenditures plus transfers.

The above chart entitled "Debt Service as a Percentage of General Expenditures" compares total debt service paid out of the Debt Service Fund each of the last four years to General Fund expenditures and transfers over the same period of time. Revenues and expenditures for the Debt Service Fund in 1999 are higher than those in 1998 primarily due to increased debt service on the 1995 Unfunded Pension Liability bonds, Series A and B, totaling $2,318,253 as well as a $2,296,831 increase in debt service on the 1997 General Obligation issues, Series D, E, and F.

DEBT SERVICE FUND
2001 BUDGET

Account Name	1997 Actual	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Approved Budget	2000 Projected	2001 Approved Budget
REVENUE ANALYSIS DETAIL						
Interest on Savings Account	5,619	5,432	5,103	4,000	20,100	10,000
Interest on Other Investments	50,197	42,829	23,520	21,000	18,400	7,200
Gain on Sale of Investments	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	0	2	7,189	0	0	0
Transfers-General Fund	2,032,535	1,793,052	6,626,308	7,252,917	7,239,417	8,274,310
Transfers-Capital Projects Fund	0	403,477	620,474	335,000	335,000	225,000
Transfers-State Liquid Fuels Fund	8,062	15,739	77,509	93,224	93,224	107,412
Transfers-Sanitation Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers-Incineration Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL REVENUE	2,096,413	2,260,531	7,360,103	7,706,141	7,706,141	8,623,922
Fund Balance Appropriation	109,316	238,181	172,357	130,432	130,432	138,041
TOTAL RESOURCES	2,205,729	2,498,712	7,532,460	7,836,573	7,836,573	8,761,963
EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL						
Principal Retirement	1,182,692	849,271	5,232,519	6,708,294	6,708,294	7,004,675
Interest Expense	754,400	1,524,712	2,092,093	924,804	924,804	1,436,944
Letter of Credit Fees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Capitalized Lease Payments	85,991	118,823	210,786	203,476	203,476	320,344
Remarketing Fee Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	2,023,083	2,492,806	7,535,398	7,836,574	7,836,573	8,761,963

COMPUTATION OF LEGAL DEBT MARGIN AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1999:

The statutory borrowing limit of the City under the Local Government Unit Debt Act of Pennsylvania is computed as a percentage of the City's "Borrowing Base." The "Borrowing Base" is calculated as the annual arithmetic average of total "Revenues" (as defined by the Debt Act) for the three full fiscal years ended next preceding the date of incurring debt. The City calculates its present borrowing base and borrowing capacity as follows:

	Gross (1)	Exclusions (2)	Net
Revenues for 1997	37,551,094	3,411,605	34,139,489
Revenues for 1998	41,263,674	3,817,250	37,446,424
Revenues for 1999	41,098,397	2,725,747	38,372,650
Total Revenues - Past Three Years	$ 119,913,165	$ 9,954,602	$ 109,958,563
Annual Arithmetic Average (Borrowing Base)			$ 36,652,854

Under the Debt Act as presently in effect: 1) new nonelectoral debt may not be incurred if the net amount of such new nonelectoral debt plus all outstanding net nonelectoral debt would cause total net nonelectoral debt to exceed 250% of the Borrowing Base; and 2) new lease rental debt or new nonelectoral debt may not be incurred if the net amount of such new debt plus all outstanding net nonelectoral debt and net lease rental debt would cause the total net nonelectoral plus net lease rental debt to exceed 350% of the Borrowing Base. The application of the aforesaid percentages to the City's Borrowing Base produces the following products:

	Legal Limit	Net Debt Outstanding	Remaining Borrowing Capacity
Net Nonelectoral Debt Limit:			
250% of Borrowing Base	$ 91,632,136	$ 68,615,347 (3)	$ 23,016,789
Net Nonelectoral and Lease Rental Debt Limit:			
350% of Borrowing Base	$ 128,284,990	$ 69,394,047 (4)	$ 58,890,943

(1) General Fund total revenues, plus other financing sources.

(2) Exclusions represent non-recurring or subsidized receipts.

(3) Net debt outstanding includes: $7,348,522 General Obligation Bonds, Series A of 1995; $1,757,750 General Obligation Bonds, Series B of 1995; $7,995,000 General Obligation Bonds, Series A-1 of 1997; $24,886,772 General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series D of 1997 and $26,632,303 General Obligation Refunding Notes, Series F of 1997. Net bonded debt outstanding does not include portions of general obligation bonds which are payable from enterprise funds of the City or credits and exclusions from debt pursuant to the Debt Act.

(4) Incorporates note (3) above, plus $293,700 of $330,000 Harrisburg Leasing Authority Lease Revenue Bonds, Series of 1991, and $485,000 Guaranteed Lease Revenue Notes of 1997, expected to be repaid through general property taxes.

Sources: City's audited general purpose financial statements and annual debt statement filings with the Commonwealth; exclusions per City's Bureau of Financial Management.

DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS:

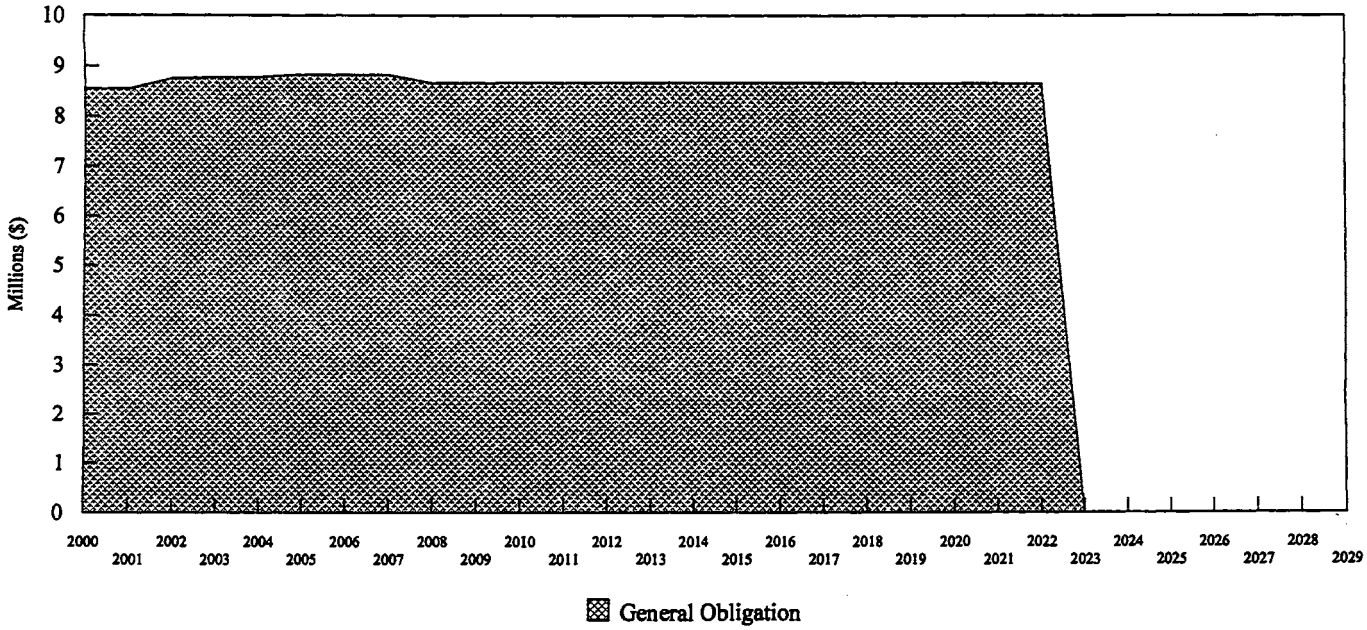
The annual requirements to amortize all debt (bonds and notes payable) outstanding as of December 31, 1999 are as follows:

Year Ending December 31	General Obligation		Revenue		Total	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
Primary Government						
2000	$ 6,785,000	$ 3,254,621	$ 105,000	$ 17,407	$ 6,890,000	$ 3,272,028
2001	6,260,591	3,694,962	225,000	14,393	6,485,591	3,709,355
2002	6,512,094	3,664,742			6,512,094	3,664,742
2003	6,633,533	3,577,169			6,633,533	3,577,169
2004	5,674,894	1,371,603			5,674,894	1,371,603
Thereafter	42,984,422	27,299,921			42,984,422	27,299,921
Total Primary Government	74,850,534	42,863,018	330,000	31,800	75,180,534	42,894,818
Component Units:						
The Harrisburg Authority						
2000	-	-	6,965,000	8,208,976	6,965,000	8,208,976
2001	-	-	7,590,000	7,910,265	7,590,000	7,910,265
2002	-	-	8,655,000	8,232,392	8,655,000	8,232,392
2003	-	-	6,915,000	7,791,067	6,915,000	7,791,067
2004	-	-	10,190,000	8,276,072	10,190,000	8,276,072
Thereafter	-	-	266,600,000	73,949,231	266,600,000	73,949,231
	-	-	306,915,000	114,368,003	306,915,000	114,368,003
Less unamortized discount already included	-	-	(98,492,280)	-	(98,492,280)	-
Adjusted The Harrisburg Authority	-	-	208,422,720	114,368,003	208,422,720	114,368,003
Harrisburg Parking Authority						
2000	-	-	1,325,000	3,258,779	1,325,000	3,258,779
2001	-	-	1,400,000	3,186,068	1,400,000	3,186,068
2002	-	-	1,480,000	3,096,620	1,480,000	3,096,620
2003	-	-	1,560,000	3,005,102	1,560,000	3,005,102
2004	-	-	1,790,000	2,898,874	1,790,000	2,898,874
Thereafter	-	-	48,945,000	34,771,038	48,945,000	34,771,038
	-	-	56,500,000	50,216,481	56,500,000	50,216,481
Less unamortized discount already included	-	-	(964,344)	-	(964,344)	-
Adjusted Harrisburg Parking Authority	-	-	55,535,656	50,216,481	55,535,656	50,216,481
Total Debt Service Requirements	$ 74,850,534	$ 42,863,018	$ 264,288,376	$ 164,616,284	$ 339,138,910	$ 207,479,302

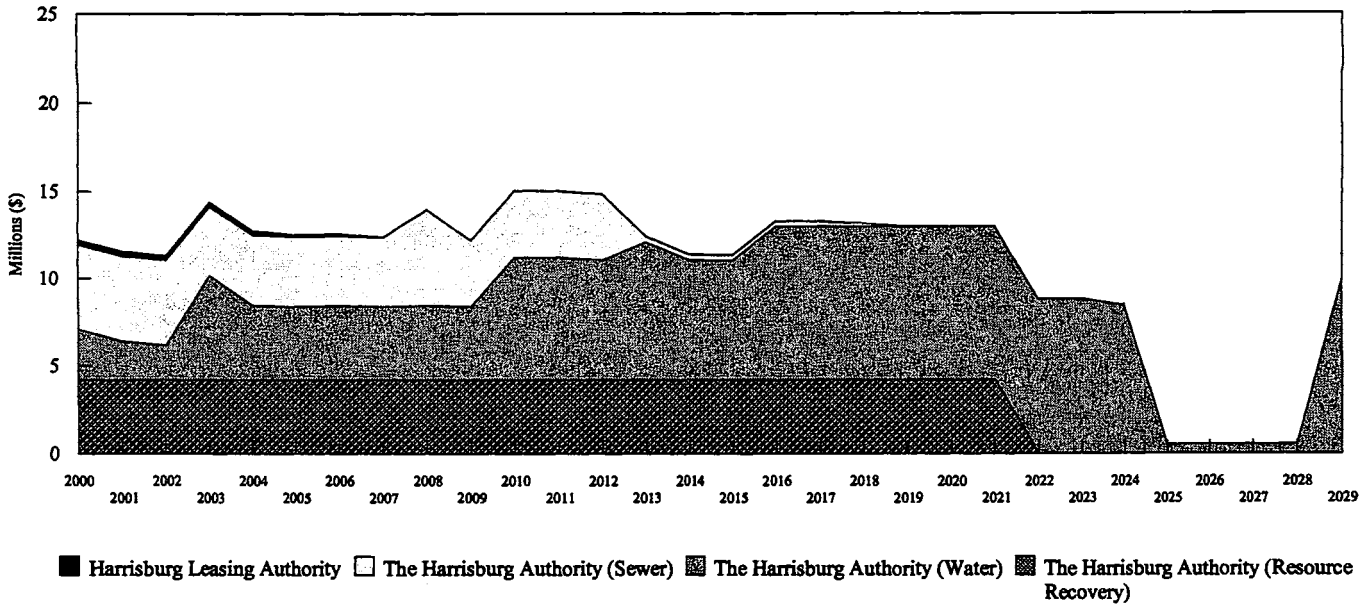
Source: City's audited general purpose financial statements.

CITY OF HARRISBURG
SCHEDULE OF ANNUAL DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS
(PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST INCLUDED)

Annual General Obligation Debt Payments



Annual Revenue Debt Payments



DEBT OUTSTANDING:

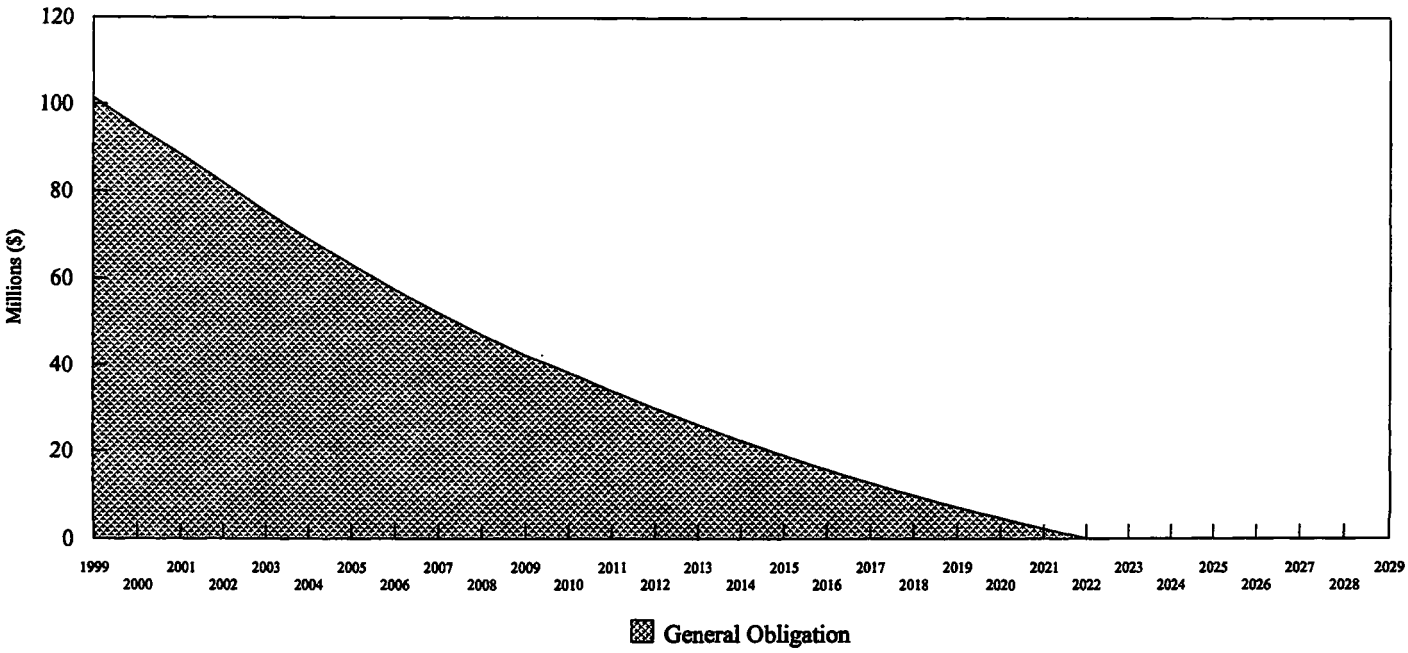
All debt outstanding as of December 31, 1999, is accounted for in the following fund and account group:

	Primary Government			Component Units		
	Enterprise Funds	General Long-Term Debt	Total Primary Government	The Harrisburg Authority	Harrisburg Parking Authority	Total Component Units
General Obligation Debt:						
Series A of 1995 Bonds	$ 76,478	$ 7,348,522	$ 7,425,000	$ -	$ -	$ -
Series A & B of 1995 Bonds	291,235	23,007,527	23,298,762	-	-	-
Series A-1 of 1997 Bonds	7,995,000	-	7,995,000	-	-	-
Series D of 1997 Bonds	-	24,886,772	24,886,772	-	-	-
Series E of 1997 Bonds	140,780	11,104,220	11,245,000	-	-	-
Series F of 1997 Notes	-	26,627,303	26,627,303	-	-	-
Total General Obligation Debt	8,503,493	92,974,344	101,477,837	-	-	-
Revenue Debt:						
Lease Revenue Bonds, Series of 1991	36,300	293,700	330,000	-	-	-
Lease Revenue Notes, Series of 1997	-	485,000	485,000	-	-	-
Water Revenue Bonds, Series B of 1993	-	-	-	42,595,000	-	42,595,000
Water Revenue Bonds, Series of 1994	-	-	-	37,400,000	-	37,400,000
Water Revenue Notes, Series of 1996	-	-	-	1,114,146	-	1,114,146
Water Revenue Bonds, Series A,B,C of 1999	-	-	-	97,295,000	-	97,295,000
Resource Recovery Revenue Bonds, Series A,B,C&D of 1998	-	-	-	55,125,000	-	55,125,000
Sewer Revenue Bonds, Series of 1984	-	-	-	4,090,000	-	4,090,000
Sewer Revenue Bonds, First, Second and Third Series of 1989	-	-	-	24,120,000	-	24,120,000
Sewer Revenue Bonds, Series of 1992	-	-	-	22,500,000	-	22,500,000
Office and Parking Revenue Bonds, Series A and B of 1998	-	-	-	23,790,000	-	23,790,000
Parking Revenue Bonds, Series F of 1993	-	-	-	-	8,360,000	8,360,000
Parking Revenue Bonds, Series G of 1994	-	-	-	-	4,995,000	4,995,000
Parking Revenue Bonds, Series H of 1994	-	-	-	-	17,350,000	17,350,000
Parking Revenue Bonds, Series I of 1998	-	-	-	-	25,795,000	25,795,000
Less: Deferred loss on refunding and unamortized discount	-	-	-	(98,492,280)	(964,344)	(99,456,624)
Total Revenue Debt	36,300	778,700	815,000	209,536,866	55,535,656	265,072,522
Total Debt Outstanding	$ 8,539,793	$ 93,753,044	$ 102,292,837	$ 209,536,866	$ 55,535,656	$ 265,072,522

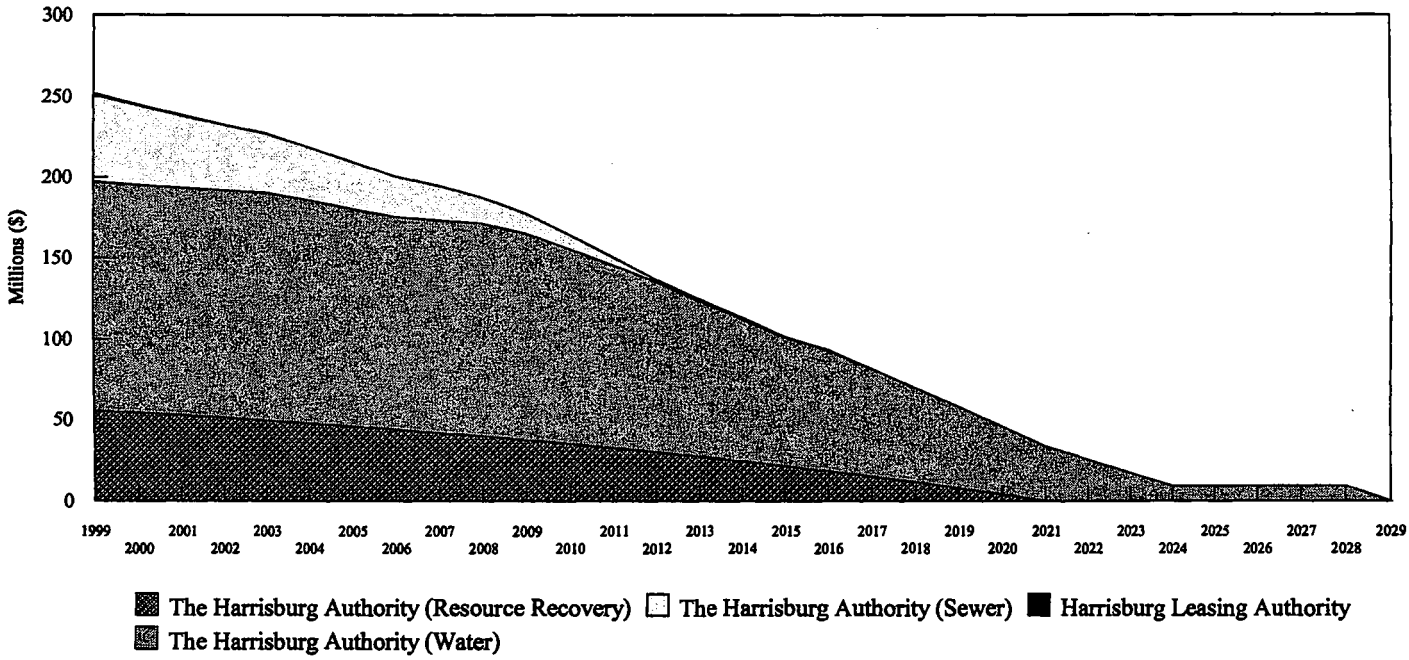
Source: City's audited general purpose financial statements.

CITY OF HARRISBURG
SCHEDULE OF DEBT OUTSTANDING
AT FISCAL YEAR END

General Obligation Debt Principal Outstanding



Revenue Debt Principal Outstanding



DEFEASANCE OF DEBT:

The City defeased general obligation and other bonds in prior years by placing the proceeds of new bonds in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service payments on the old bonds. Accordingly, the trust account assets and the liabilities for the defeased bonds are not included in the City's financial statements. At December 31, 1999, the following bonds outstanding are considered defeased:

General Obligation Bonds, Series B of 1979	$6,925,000
General Obligation Bonds, Series of 1984	4,945,000
Harrisburg Sewerage Authority:	
Guaranteed Sewer Revenue Bonds, Series of 1978	5,100,000
The Harrisburg Authority:	
Water Revenue Bonds, Series of 1991	48,860,000
Water Revenue Bonds, Series of 1992	34,430,000
Water Revenue Bonds, Series A of 1993	7,830,000
Water Revenue Bonds, Series B-1 of 1993	10,765,000
Resource Recovery Revenue Bonds, Series A and B of 1993	35,855,000
Harrisburg Parking Authority, Series B Bonds	7,950,000
Harrisburg Parking Authority, Series C, D and E Bonds	17,990,000
	$180,650,000

LEASES:

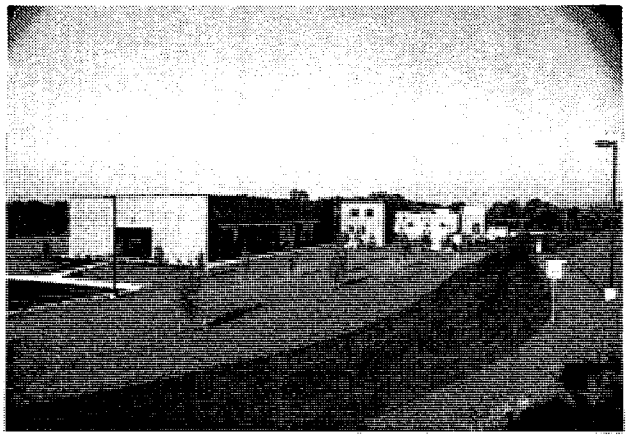
The City leases certain equipment under long-term lease agreements which are classified as capital leases. As of December 31, 1999, the General Fixed Asset Account Group includes equipment and furniture under capital leases of $1,521,900. The future minimum payments under capital leases and the present value of the net minimum lease payments at December 31, 1999 are as follows:

Year Ending December 31,	
2000	$201,253
2001	1,663
Total minimum lease payments	$202,916
Less amount representing interest	2,031
Present value of future minimum lease payments	$200,885

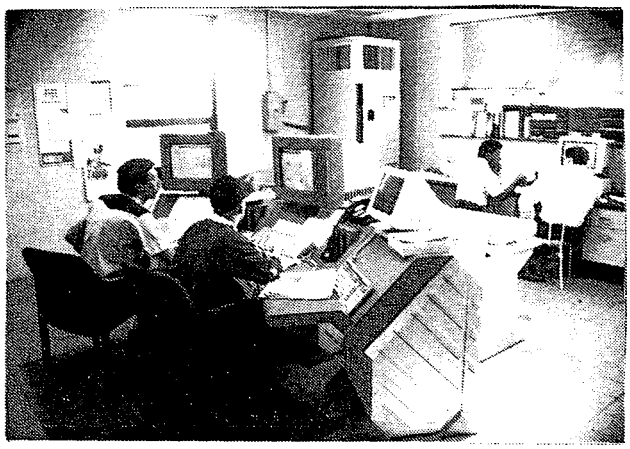
Source: City's audited general purpose financial statements.

Water Utility Fund
Bureau of Water

Administration Division

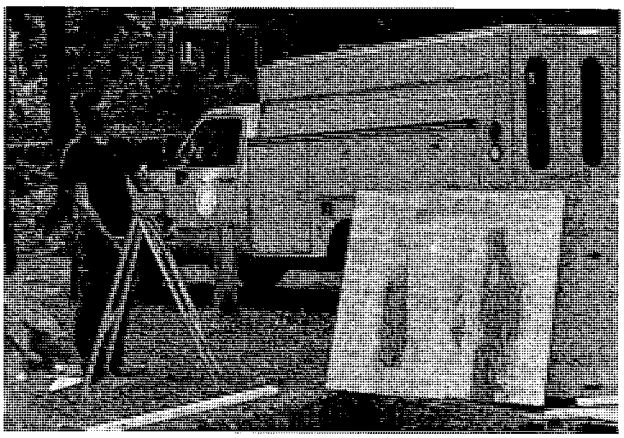


The Dr. Robert E. Young Water Services Center



Plant operators monitoring water flow

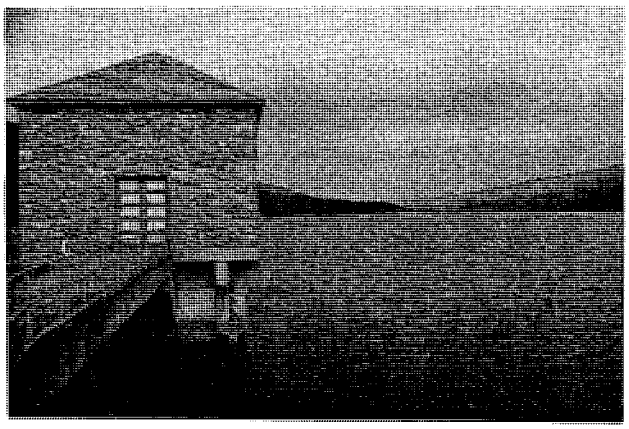
Maintenance Division



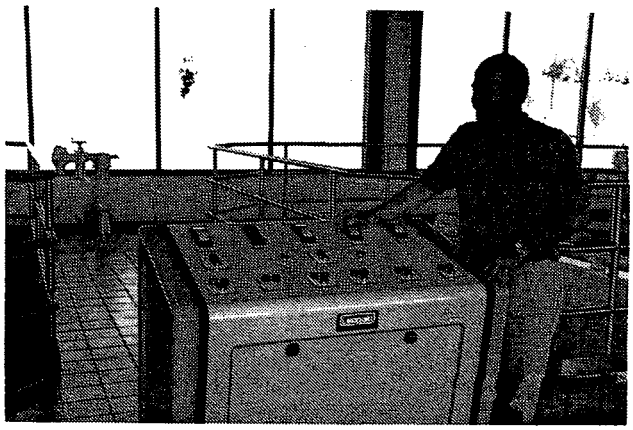
Maintaining distribution lines

Color coding fire hydrant

Operations Division

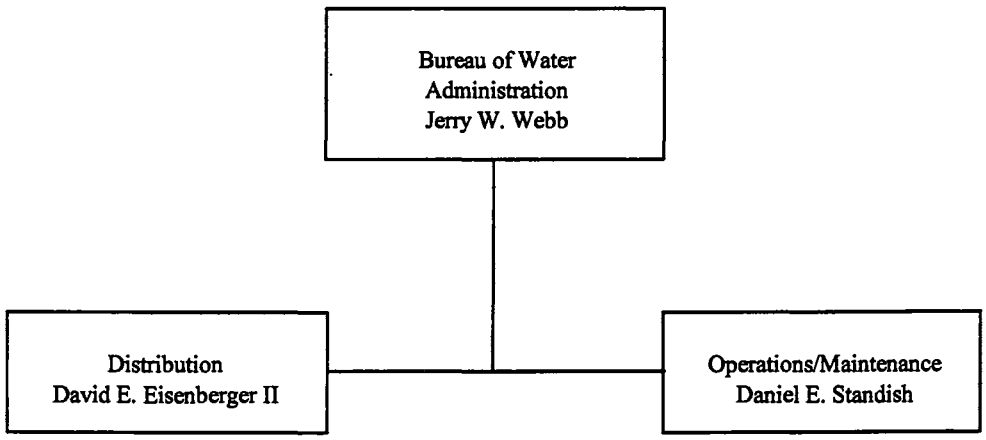


Six billion gallon raw water reservoir and watershed



Monitoring the Water Filtration System

BUREAU OF WATER



BUREAU OF WATER

The Bureau of Water manages and operates the Harrisburg Water System for the Harrisburg Authority under a management agreement which delineates the Bureau's responsibilities as follows: control of operations and maintenance; supervision of employees; contracting and purchasing of supplies and services; making recommendations to the Authority as to rates and charges, extensions, alterations, and improvement to the water system; and preparation and filing of reports. The Harrisburg Water System includes a supply, treatment, and distribution system which presently serves approximately 77,000 people in the City of Harrisburg, Borough of Penbrook, Susquehanna and Lower Paxton Townships.

The major revenue sources for this fund are metered water sales and all corresponding utility liens. The Bureau of Water consists of three divisions: Administration, which includes Water Quality and Metering; Distribution; and Operations/Maintenance.

ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

The Administration Division oversees the operation of the Bureau and makes recommendations to The Harrisburg Authority as required. This division also serves as the first line of response in satisfying the needs of the customer. It also serves a major role as a support mechanism to the other divisions of the Bureau of Water. The Administration Division also performs public relations activities such as presentations made to civic and school groups.

Water Quality is responsible for all monitoring and analysis in accordance with Federal, State and Local *drinking* water regulations. Other duties include submitting reports to state and federal agencies and public relations concerning water quality, distribution, water conservation and public education.

DISTRIBUTION DIVISION

Distribution is responsible for monitoring and maintaining over 150 miles of water transmission and distribution lines. Maintaining the Distribution System involves the repair and replacement of water mains, valves and fire hydrants and appurtenances. Distribution also completes all Pennsylvania One-Calls for water and sewer locations, and is responsible for reading all meters in the system annually, with some being read quarterly. This Division is also responsible for maintaining records on meters and service lines within the system; performing all taps; detecting leaks and performing minor repairs to remote readers and services lines; responding to and investigating customer billing disputes; and enforcing applicable sections of the Codified Ordinances of the City of Harrisburg, and the Rules and Regulations of The Harrisburg Authority.

OPERATIONS/MAINTENANCE DIVISION

The Operations/Maintenance Division operates the DeHart Dam facilities, Susquehanna River Intake Pump Station, Dr. Robert E. Young Water Services Center, Finished Water Storage Facilities, Pump Station at Reservoir Park and the Union Square Booster Station. This Division patrols the DeHart watershed, monitors water quality in Clarks Creek and DeHart Reservoir, and is *responsible* for the maintenance and upkeep of all Bureau facilities and appurtenances.

BUREAU OF WATER

PROGRAM: Administration Division – Water Quality Unit

OBJECTIVE: To obtain samples of drinking water for water quality monitoring and analysis for the purpose of complying with state and federal safe drinking water act regulations.

1999 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Harrisburg's water supply met all of the primary and secondary water quality standards of the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act.

MEASURES/INDICATORS:

	ACTUALS			EST.	PROJ.
	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001
Number of samples collected and analyzed per year:					
Total Coliform Bacteria (Distribution System)	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
Total Coliform Bacteria (Raw Water)	350	350	350	350	350
Fecal Coliform Bacteria (Clark's Creek & DeHart Reservoir)	260	100	0	0	240
Free Chlorine Residual (Distribution System)	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
Free Chlorine Residual (Finished Water)	8,760	8,760	8,760	8,760	8,760
Total Chlorine Residual (Finished Water)	1,095	1,095	730	730	730
Total Chlorine Residual (Distribution System)	700	700	700	700	700
Volatile Organic Chemicals	1	1	1	4	4
Radionuclides (Finished Water) [a]	0	0	1	0	0
pH (Finished Water)	8,760	8,760	8,760	8,760	8,760
pH (Raw Water)	8,760	8,760	4,380	4,380	4,380
pH (Distribution System)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Flouride (Finished Water)	2,190	2,190	730	730	730
Total Trihalomethanes (Distribution System)	16	16	16	16	16
Inorganics and Sodium [b]	0	0	0	0	0
Iron (Raw Water)	500	500	730	730	730
Iron (Finished Water)	1,095	1,095	730	730	730
Iron (Distribution Water)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Manganese (Raw Water)	500	500	730	730	730
Manganese (Finished Water)	1,095	1,095	730	730	730
Manganese (Distribution System)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total Dissolved Solids (Raw Water)	1,095	1,095	730	730	730
Total Dissolved Solids (Finished Water)	1,095	1,095	730	730	730
Total Dissolved Solids (Distribution System)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Lead (Distribution System) [c]	120	60	60	60	60
Copper (Distribution System) [c]	120	60	60	60	60
Turbidity (Finished Water)	8,760	8,760	8,760	8,760	8,760
Turbidity (Raw Water)	2,190	2,190	4,380	4,380	4,380
Water Quality Investigations (Distribution System)	100	100	100	250	200
Algae & Organics (Raw Water)	60	52	52	52	52
Synthetic Organic Chemicals (Finished Water)	2	1	1	1	1
Aluminum analysis (Finished Water)	1,095	1,095	730	730	730
Nitrate analysis (Finished Water)	1	1	1	1	1

MEASURES/INDICATORS (continued):	ACTUALS FY1997	ACTUALS FY1998	ACTUALS FY1999	EST. FY2000	PROJ. FY2001
Hardness (Raw Water)	1,095	1,095	730	730	730
Hardness (Finished Water)	1,095	1,095	730	730	730
Hardness (Distribution System)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Temperature (Raw Water)	1,095	1,095	730	730	730
Temperature (Finished Water)	1,095	1,095	730	730	730
Temperature (Distribution Water)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Orthophosphate (Finished Water)	N/A	976	612	1,460	1,000
Orthophosphate (Distribution System)	N/A	300	1,000	1,000	1,300
Zinc (Finished Water)	N/A	N/A	612	1,460	1,000
Zinc (Distribution System)	N/A	N/A	1,000	1,000	1,000
Alkalinity (Raw Water)	1,095	2,190	730	730	730
Alkalinity (Finished Water)	1,095	2,190	730	730	730
Bacteriological Suitability Test	1	1	1	1	1
Jar Tests	1,000	889	365	365	365

Notes:

a Monitoring required every four (4) years.

b Monitoring reduced to one sample, which is not due until December 31, 2004.

c Follow-up monitoring as per the Lead and Copper Rule.

PROGRAM: Operations/Maintenance Division – Water Filtration

OBJECTIVE: To provide and treat an average quantity of 10.7 million gallons of water daily and to ensure the water supplied is a high quality, low cost drinking water, meeting or exceeding all United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requirements under the Safe Drinking Water Act.

1999 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Operated the water treatment facility to meet all system demands on a day-to-day basis in accordance with Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) requirements.

MEASURES/INDICATORS:	ACTUALS FY1997	ACTUALS FY1998	ACTUALS FY1999	EST. FY2000	PROJ. FY2001
Hydrated Lime used for pH control (tons)	38.8	63.4	36	93	100
Caustic Soda used for pH control (tons)	3.4	0.97	21	14	65
Sodium Silicofluoride for control of dental disease (tons)	18.1	15.7	18	14	17
Alum used for coagulation (tons)	33.6	41	539	490	550
Sodium Chlorite used for disinfection (tons)	0	0	0	0	0
Potassium Permanganate for taste & odor control (tons)	0.25	1.9	3.8	1	1.5
Powdered Activated Carbon (tons)	0	0	0	0	100
Polyphosphate used for corrosion control (tons)	0	1	31	60	62
Soda Ash used for pH control (tons)	213.7	225	86	200	200
Chlorine for Disinfection (tons)	50.4	48	68	65	75

BUREAU OF WATER

PROGRAM: Distribution/Metering Division - Maintenance

OBJECTIVE: To monitor water delivery to the water Distribution System and to manage the Metering Program by which customers' water usage is quantified. Clean tuberculated water mains. To enhance water quality and fire flow.

1999 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

- Efforts continued to reconcile customer meter information and the Bureau of Water continued the data entry function necessary to keep current the meter data records. A major focus on gaining meter readings continued. As a result, undocumented meters were located and non-registering meters were identified. Revenue billings for water have reflected this effort.

MEASURES/INDICATORS:

	ACTUALS			EST.	PROJ.
	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001
Locations	3,354	4,902	364	400	500
Meters - Missing	85	65	38	40	40
Leaking Meters - Replaced	37	48	44	50	50
Non-Registering Meters - Replaced	451	364	145	150	150
Remote Meters - Repaired	168	172	79	80	80
Calibrated Meters	21	16	12	20	20
New Services [a]	40 [a]	28 [a]	12	15	15
Water Shutoffs - Vacant Building Leaking	80	23	82	90	90
Water Shutoffs - Leaking Services	24	9	13	20	20
Water Shutoffs - Shut off Program [b]	291 [b]	501 [b]	314	400	450
Water Shutoffs - Vacant Coded Program	186	562	60	70	70
Water Turn On	200	343	213	225	250
Water Tap - Inspected	88	86	141	150	150
Water Tap - Cleaned	38	14	31	50	50
Water Tap - Installed	37	60	37	40	50
Hydrant Flow Tests	43	71	46	50	65
Reported Leak Investigations	598	319	435	450	500
Leak Notices Served	46	37	34	50	63
Final Leak Notices Served	26	15	13	20	25
Meter Readings - Attempted	35,286	34,133	23,450	25,000	45,000
Meter Readings - Obtained	30,394	29,550	22,802	25,000	45,000
Main Breaks - Repaired	18	13	39	50	60
Hydrants - Replaced	17	19	15	20	30
Hydrants - Repaired	137	101	90	100	120
Valves - Replaced	11	7	9	15	25
Valves - Repaired	2	8	14	20	25
Locates - Completed	1,852	5,105	2,959	3,000	3,500
Valve Box - Repairs	67	74	84	90	100
Miles of Distribution Line Managed	165 [c]	166 [c]	250	270	280
Hydrants Flushed	1,553	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600
Hydrants Painted	300	100	25	100	25
Feet of Water Main Replaced/Installed	2,000 [c]	1,000 [c]	2,000	2,000	2,000
Feet of Water Mains Cleaned and Re-lined	6,000	10,000	0	10,000	10,000

Notes:

a Related to new construction.

b Includes water shut off program, vacant properties, leaks and demolition.

c Water Bureau and The Harrisburg Authority construction projects underway.

BUREAU OF WATER

PROGRAM: Operations/Maintenance Division - DeHart

OBJECTIVE: To maintain the six billion-gallon DeHart Dam Reservoir and Watershed area; provide an average of 14 million gallons of water per day. In addition, monitor DeHart Reservoir and Clark's Creek in an effort to predict water quality changes and enhance water treatment process.

1999 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

The operation of Dehart Dam has been focused on the preparation of a watershed and reservoir management plan to provide source water protection. The preparation of this plan has been proceeding by the continuance of a stream and reservoir-monitoring program, with samples analyzed routinely at the DeHart Control Building Laboratory. The plan also incorporates a Timber Management Plan that will assess the watershed area's forest resources and coordinate a schedule for timber harvest sales.

MEASURES/INDICATORS:	ACTUALS			EST.	PROJ.
	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001
Samples of unfiltered surface water montored (pH)	1,097	960	1,340	2.236	2,236
Millions of gallons of water purified and processed for distribution.	N/A	N/A	N/A	NA	NA
Lineal miles of reservoir shoreline managed	9	9	9	9	9
Number of feeder streams flowing into watershed	23	23	23	23	23
Weir Readings, U.S.G.S. in number of days	365	365	365	365	365
Number of Reservoir Monitoring Stations	4	4	4	4	4
Number of Stream Monitoring Stations	6	6	25	25	25
Toe drain weir measurements	52	52	52	52	52
Bypass weir measurements	365	365	365	365	365
Clark's Creek flow studies	21	29	29	52	52
Potassium Permanganate used in pounds	0	3850	550	2850	2850
Pounds of Copper Sulfate used for algae control	0	0	0	1000	1000
Number of days DeHart Dam height is recorded	365	365	365	365	365

WATER UTILITY FUND
RESOURCE ALLOCATION
2001 BUDGET

RESOURCES		APPROPRIATIONS	
INVESTMENT INCOME	60,000	ADMINISTRATION	11,534,168
WATER SALES	16,712,123	DISTRIBUTION	2,038,514
METER/VALVE SALES & REPAIRS	0	OPERATIONS/MAINTENANCE	3,606,741
FEES	19,700		
OTHER REVENUE	387,600		
FUND BALANCE APPROPRIATION	0		
TOTAL RESOURCES	17,179,423	TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	17,179,423

REVENUE ANALYSIS SUMMARY
2001 BUDGET

Account Name	1997 Actual	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Approved Budget	2000 Projected	2001 Approved Budget
WATER UTILITY FUND						
Investment Income	74,111	121,377	98,681	27,000	64,500	60,000
Water Sales	16,436,576	17,237,929	17,545,231	14,022,916	14,954,316	16,712,123
Meter/Valve Sales & Repairs	53,310	37,596	25,112	14,300	7,050	0
Fees	15,518	20,490	21,150	16,700	21,900	19,700
Other Revenue	63,460	67,461	79,117	381,063	145,010	387,600
TOTAL REVENUE	16,642,975	17,484,853	17,769,291	14,461,979	15,192,776	17,179,423
Fund Balance Appropriation	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RESOURCES	16,642,975	17,484,853	17,769,291	14,461,979	15,192,776	17,179,423

REVENUE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2001 BUDGET

Account Name	1997 Actual	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Approved Budget	2000 Projected	*2001* Approved Budget
WATER UTILITY FUND						
Interest-Savings Account	4,810	37,519	12,376	2,000	38,500	35000
Interest-Other	69,301	83,858	86,305	25,000	26,000	25,000
Rental Income	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gain on Sale of Investment	0	0	0	0	0	0
Metered/Unmetered Water Sales	14,833,480	15,488,818	15,585,683	12,488,280	12,160,000	13,799,907
Ready-to-Serve	0	0	0	0	1,092,000	1,147,000
Sales of Water Meters	52,254	37,130	24,867	14,000	7,000	0
Meter Repairs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sale of Water Parts	1,056	466	245	300	50	0
Sales of Conservation Devices	8	5	0	100	10	100
Other Operational Revenue	60,943	62,957	75,223	65,000	140,000	65,500
Water Tapping Fees	10,090	10,385	12,550	8,000	12,300	12,000
Lab Analysis Fees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water Service Initiation Fees	300	325	300	400	500	500
Service Line Reinspection Fees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water Restoration	5,010	8,440	8,060	8,000	9,000	7,000
Water Shutoff Deposit	118	1,340	240	300	100	200
Water Sales Liens-Principal	76,003	215,573	423,483	240,711	240,711	240,711
Water Sales Liens-Interest	(6,521)	11,045	12,721	8,605	8,605	8,605
Metered/Unmet. Susq. Water Sales	1,533,615	1,522,493	1,523,344	1,285,320	1,295,000	1,350,000
Susquehanna Ready-to-Serve	0	0	0	0	158,000	165,900
Susq. Sales To Authorities	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Susq. Operational Revenue	0	0	0	0	0	0
Insurance Claim Offset	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Revenue	19	0	0	0	0	0
Refund of Expenditures	2,489	4,499	3,894	315,963	5,000	322,000
TOTAL REVENUE	16,642,975	17,484,853	17,769,291	14,461,979	15,192,776	17,179,423
Fund Balance Appropriation	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RESOURCES	16,642,975	17,484,853	17,769,291	14,461,979	15,192,776	17,179,423

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS SUMMARY
2001 BUDGET

	1997 Actual	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Approved Budget	2000 Projected	2001 Approved Budget
WATER UTILITY FUND						
0210 ADMINISTRATION						
Personnel Services	598,272	583,164	430,830	420,001	406,029	422,958
Operating Expenses	3,545,436	3,079,087	3,915,514	4,416,300	4,439,643	4,611,871
Capital Outlay	2,500	65,213	3,699	0	3,022	62,963
Debt Service	10,134,078	7,727,601	9,340,397	6,769,252	6,057,883	6,436,376
Miscellaneous	0	2,653,017	0	0	780,000	0
TOTALS	14,280,286	14,108,082	13,690,440	11,605,553	11,686,576	11,534,168
0220 DISTRIBUTION						
Personnel Services	416,397	312,235	481,173	897,718	660,700	643,201
Operating Expenses	135,253	137,965	108,455	165,600	259,000	1,288,927
Capital Outlay	16,374	207,886	34,608	0	0	106,386
TOTALS	568,024	658,086	624,236	1,063,318	919,700	2,038,514
0230 OPERATIONS/MAINTENANCE						
Personnel Services	708,235	883,489	934,451	1,007,408	942,652	1,088,292
Operating Expenses	705,082	645,021	814,427	744,450	1,185,940	2,466,449
Capital Outlay	15,332	78,461	348,925	41,250	44,658	52,000
TOTALS	1,428,649	1,606,971	2,097,803	1,793,108	2,173,250	3,606,741
TOTAL WATER UTILITY FUND						
Personnel Services	1,722,904	1,778,888	1,846,454	2,325,127	2,009,381	2,154,451
Operating Expenses	4,385,771	3,862,073	4,838,396	5,326,350	5,884,583	8,367,247
Capital Outlay	34,206	351,560	387,232	41,250	47,680	221,349
Debt Service	10,134,078	7,727,601	9,340,397	6,769,252	6,057,883	6,436,376
Miscellaneous	0	2,653,017	0	0	780,000	0
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	16,276,959	16,373,139	16,412,479	14,461,979	14,779,526	17,179,423

POSITION ANALYSIS SUMMARY
2001 BUDGET

	1997 Actual	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Approved Budget	2000 Projected	2001 Approved Budget
WATER UTILITY FUND						
Administration Division	15.66	12.66	8.16	8.16	8.16	8.34
Distribution Division	12.00	9.00	14.00	23.00	15.00	14.00
Operations/Maintenance Division	19.00	21.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	23.00
TOTAL POSITIONS	46.66	42.66	44.16	53.16	45.16	45.34

In 1998, two vacant Operator I positions and a vacant Operator/Maintenance Trainee position were eliminated. In 1999, 50% of an Engineering Representative position was transferred to the Bureau of Sewerage and a Service Person I was transferred in from the Bureau of Sewerage. The 2000 Approved Budget added one Operator I, one Installation Supervisor, one Secretary, and seven Meter Installer positions. The 2001 Approved Budget adds 17% of the GIS Manager's salary to the Administration Division and an Electrician III position to the Operations Division and eliminates a vacant Service Person I position from the Distribution Division.

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2001 BUDGET

Utility Fund — 0210 Administration

Allocation Plan

PERSONNEL SERVICES		
Salaries-Mgmt	189,919	
Salaries-BU	132,790	
Overtime	0	
Fringe Benefits	71,549	
Miscellaneous	28,700	
TOTAL		422,958
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Communications	28,750	
Professional Fees	264,400	
Utilities	0	
Insurance	45,500	
Rentals	0	
Maintenance & Repairs	87,000	
Other Contracted Services	4,153,671	
Supplies Expense	32,550	
TOTAL		4,611,871
CAPITAL OUTLAY		62,963
DEBT SERVICE		6,436,376
MISCELLANEOUS		0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		11,534,168

Position Control

JOB CLASSIFICATION	2001 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Director	1	60,075
Staff Attorney	0.50	17,094
GIS Manager	0.34	10,370
Watershed/Reservoir Manager	1	37,433
Computer Progr./Oper.	0.50	23,639
Water Quality Administrator	1	41,308
Total Management	4.34	189,919
Paralegal II	1	36,261
Administrative Assistant I	1	32,791
Secretary II	2	63,738
Total Bargaining Unit	4.00	132,790
Overtime		0
FICA		24,719
Fringe Benefits		46,830
Total Fringe Benefits		71,549
Sick Leave Buy-Back		400
Severance Pay		2,000
Unemployment Compensation		3,000
Workers' Compensation		800
Loss/Time Medical		18,700
State Fees		700
Excess Policy & Bond		3,100
Non-Uniformed Pension-Plan A		0
Non-Uniformed Pension-Plan B		0
Total Miscellaneous		28,700
TOTAL	8.34	422,958

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2001 BUDGET

Utility Fund — 0220 Distribution

Allocation Plan

PERSONNEL SERVICES		
Salaries-Mgmt	90,172	
Salaries-BU	388,886	
Overtime	45,412	
Fringe Benefits	118,731	
TOTAL		643,201
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Communications	3,400	
Professional Fees	0	
Utilities	0	
Insurance	0	
Rentals	2,000	
Maintenance & Repairs	21,000	
Other Contracted Services	1,089,377	
Supplies Expense	173,150	
TOTAL		1,288,927
CAPITAL OUTLAY		106,386
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		2,038,514

Position Control

JOB CLASSIFICATION	2001 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Distribution Superintendent	1	50,625
Distribution Supervisor	1	39,547
Total Management	2	90,172
Service Person III	3	108,276
Water Meter Reader II	1	33,880
Service Person II	2	64,762
Secretary II	1	31,869
Service Person I	2	63,588
Laborer II	2	58,193
Laborer I	1	28,318
Total Bargaining Unit	12	388,886
Overtime		45,412
FICA		40,121
Fringe Benefits		78,610
Total Fringe Benefits		118,731
TOTAL	14	643,201

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2001 BUDGET

Utility Fund — 0230 Operations/Maintenance

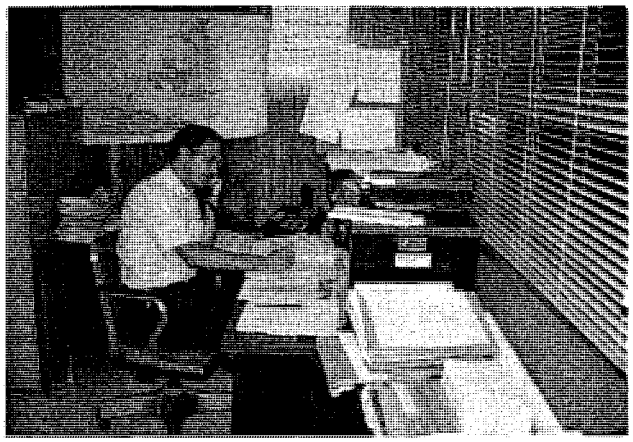
Allocation Plan

PERSONNEL SERVICES		
Salaries-Mgmt	129,904	
Salaries-BU	696,566	
Overtime	64,515	
Fringe Benefits	197,307	
TOTAL		1,088,292
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Communications	3,200	
Professional Fees	7,500	
Utilities	831,804	
Insurance	0	
Rentals	8,000	
Maintenance & Repairs	79,700	
Other Contracted Services	1,148,595	
Supplies Expense	387,650	
TOTAL		2,466,449
CAPITAL OUTLAY		52,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		3,606,741

Position Control

JOB CLASSIFICATION	2001 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Operations/Maint. Superintend.	1	50,483
Operations Supervisor	2	79,421
Total Management	3	129,904
Electronics Technician	1	38,338
Electrician III	1	38,338
Maintenance Specialist IV	3	115,164
Operator IV	2	76,826
Maintenance Specialist III	1	36,092
Maintenance Specialist II	1	33,830
Operator II	4	135,135
Operator I	7	222,843
Total Bargaining Unit	20	696,566
Overtime		64,515
FICA		68,162
Fringe Benefits		129,145
Total Fringe Benefits		197,307
TOTAL	23	1,088,292

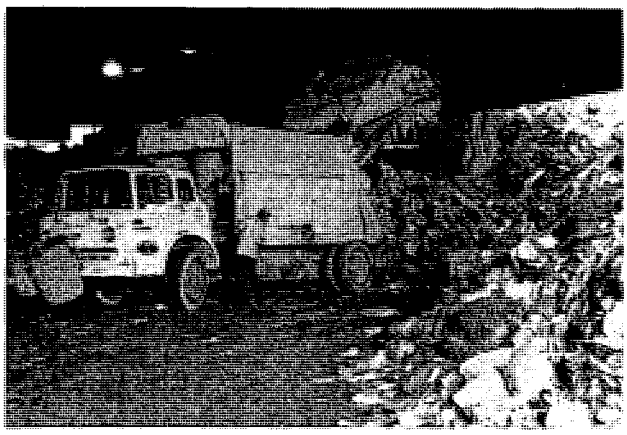
Sanitation Utility Fund
Bureau of Sanitation



Director of Sanitation Bureau

Refuse collection

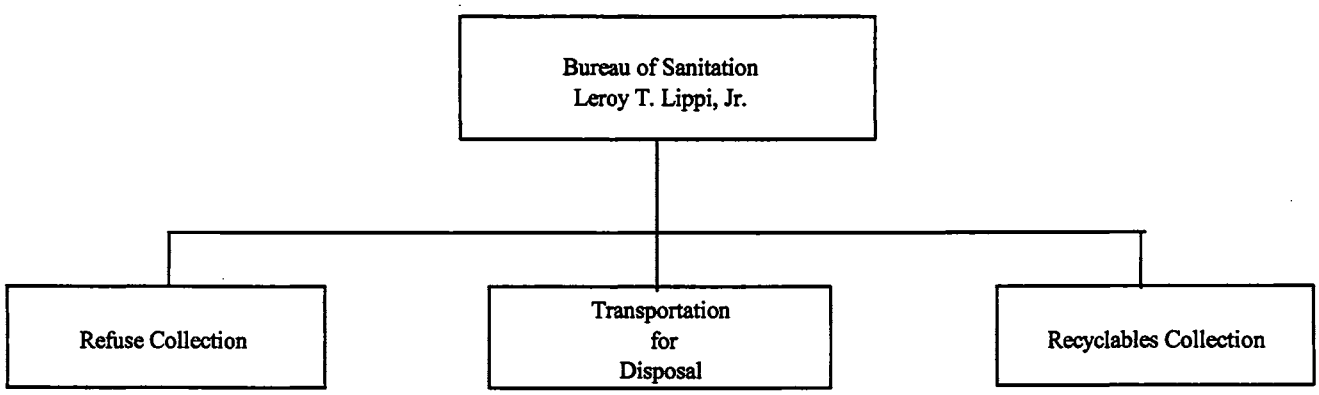
Recyclables collection



Refuse disposal at the City's Incinerator

Recyclables drop off at City's transfer station

BUREAU OF SANITATION



BUREAU OF SANITATION

The Bureau of Sanitation is responsible for weekly refuse collection, recyclables collection and transportation to the Harrisburg Resource Recovery Facility. Residential customers are provided weekly service while commercial accounts are collected up to six times weekly. In addition, the Bureau empties 200 sidewalk receptacles weekly. Special collections and neighborhood non-bulk collections are provided on a call-in basis in addition to regular weekly services.

The Bureau's major revenue sources include collection fees and corresponding utility liens for delinquent accounts.

PROGRAM: Bureau of Sanitation

OBJECTIVE: To collect and dispose of trash for residential and commercial customers. This includes collection, separation and transporting of recyclable goods.

1999 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

The Bureau operated 13 trash collection routes including two recycling crews. In addition to regular service, the Bureau provided additional services to properties for special collections. Assistance was provided to various neighborhoods for clean-ups.

MEASURES/INDICATORS:	ACTUALS			EST.	PROJ.
	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001
Tons of trash collected	31,328	31,416	27,757	30,000	30,000
Tons of recyclable items collected	1,345	1,370	1,174	1,500	1,500

SANITATION UTILITY FUND
RESOURCE ALLOCATION
2001 BUDGET

RESOURCES		APPROPRIATIONS	
INVESTMENT INCOME	23,000	BUREAU OF SANITATION	4,006,627
GARBAGE/REFUSE COLLECTION	3,665,679		
STATE GRANTS	70,000		
OTHER REVENUE	500		
FUND BALANCE APPROPRIATION	247,448		
TOTAL RESOURCES	4,006,627	TOTAL APPROPRIATION	4,006,627

SANITATION UTILITY FUND
2001 BUDGET

Account Name	1997 Actual	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Approved Budget	2000 Projected	2001 Approved Budget
REVENUE ANALYSIS SUMMARY						
Investment Income	68,607	46,422	54,560	29,000	41,000	23,000
Garbage/Refuse Collection	2,855,773	3,771,751	3,749,275	3,880,679	3,695,679	3,665,679
State Grants	6,671	69,213	51,351	0	65,713	70,000
Other Revenue	430	370	1,026	500	500	500
TOTAL REVENUE	2,931,481	3,887,756	3,856,212	3,910,179	3,802,892	3,759,179
Fund Balance Appropriation	1,065,799	0	0	490,000	490,000	247,448
TOTAL RESOURCES	3,997,280	3,887,756	3,856,212	4,400,179	4,292,892	4,006,627
REVENUE ANALYSIS DETAIL						
Interest-Savings Account	8,635	14,081	11,996	11,000	11,000	5,000
Interest-Other	59,973	32,341	42,564	18,000	30,000	18,000
Gain on Sale of Investment	0	0	0	0	0	0
Garbage/Refuse Collection	2,812,365	3,716,796	3,586,752	3,780,000	3,595,000	3,565,000
Other Operational Revenue	430	370	920	500	500	500
Sanitation Liens-Principal	47,359	53,117	157,082	97,204	97,204	97,204
Sanitation Liens-Interest	(3,951)	1,838	5,441	3,475	3,475	3,475
Refund of Expenditures	0	0	106	0	0	0
State Grants	6,671	69,213	51,351	0	65,713	70,000
TOTAL REVENUE	2,931,481	3,887,756	3,856,212	3,910,179	3,802,892	3,759,179
Fund Balance Appropriation	1,065,799	0	0	490,000	490,000	247,448
TOTAL RESOURCES	3,997,280	3,887,756	3,856,212	4,400,179	4,292,892	4,006,627
EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS SUMMARY						
Personnel Services	1,266,702	1,301,036	1,298,910	1,497,134	1,409,548	1,524,495
Operating Expenses	1,268,695	1,284,924	1,236,354	1,322,889	1,273,658	1,332,351
Capital Outlay	7,700	104,793	201,490	280,000	261,859	0
Debt Service	23,241	11,521	30,282	36,851	36,851	37,186
Transfers	1,306,769	806,071	615,167	1,263,305	1,263,305	1,112,595
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	3,873,107	3,508,345	3,382,203	4,400,179	4,245,220	4,006,627

POSITION ANALYSIS SUMMARY
2001 BUDGET

	1997 Actual	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Approved Budget	2000 Projected	2001 Approved Budget
SANITATION UTILITY FUND						
Sanitation	44.00	37.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	34.00
TOTAL POSITIONS	44.00	37.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	34.00

In 1998, five vacant Laborer III positions, a vacant Deputy Director position and a Motor Equipment Operator position were eliminated. In 1999, two Laborer III positions were eliminated. The 2000 Approved Budget saw no change in the personnel complement. The 2001 Approved Budget eliminates one vacant Laborer III position.

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2001 BUDGET

Utility Fund — 2710 Sanitation

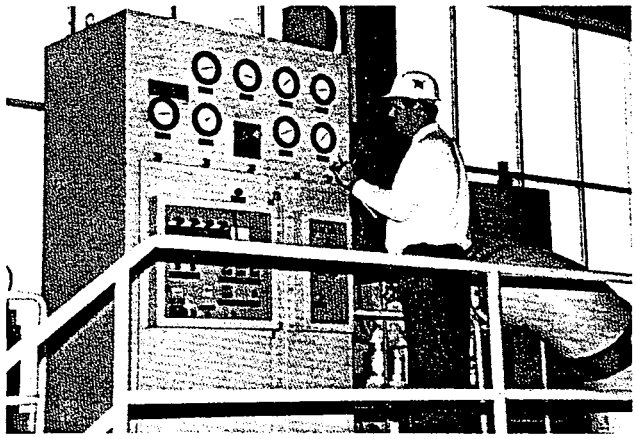
Allocation Plan

PERSONNEL SERVICES		
Salaries-Mgmt	52,509	
Salaries-BU	957,563	
Overtime	131,361	
Fringe Benefits	278,262	
Miscellaneous	104,800	
TOTAL		1,524,495
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Communications	3,800	
Professional Fees	134,600	
Utilities	20,100	
Insurance	20,800	
Rentals	0	
Maintenance & Repairs	68,000	
Other Contracted Services	976,366	
Supplies Expense	108,685	
TOTAL		1,332,351
CAPITAL OUTLAY		0
DEBT SERVICE		37,186
TRANSFERS		1,112,595
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		4,006,627

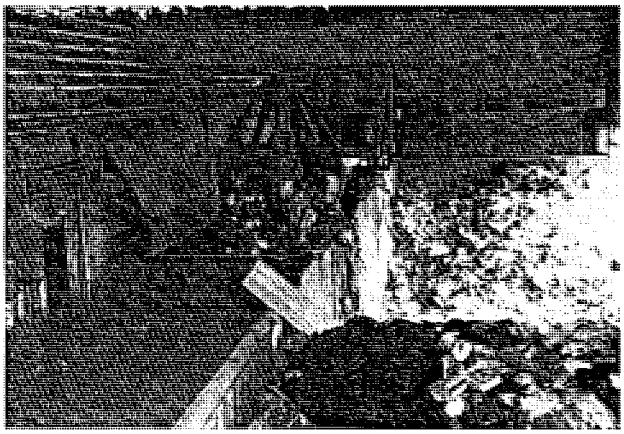
Position Control

JOB CLASSIFICATION	2001 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Director	1	52,509
Total Management	1	52,509
Clerk Typist/Data Entry	1	30,981
Motor Equipment Operator	14	419,874
Laborer III	16	452,458
Laborer II	1	27,527
Laborer I	1	26,723
Total Bargaining Unit	33	957,563
Overtime		131,361
FICA		87,352
Fringe Benefits		190,910
Total Fringe Benefits		278,262
Sick-Leave Buy-Back		500
Severance Pay		3,000
Unemployment Compenasation		8,000
Workers' Compersation		3,700
Loss/Time Medical		84,800
State Fees		2,500
Excess Policy & Bond		2,300
Non-Uniformed Pension-Plan A		0
Non-Uniformed Pension-Plan B		0
Total Miscellaneous		104,800
TOTAL	34	1,524,495

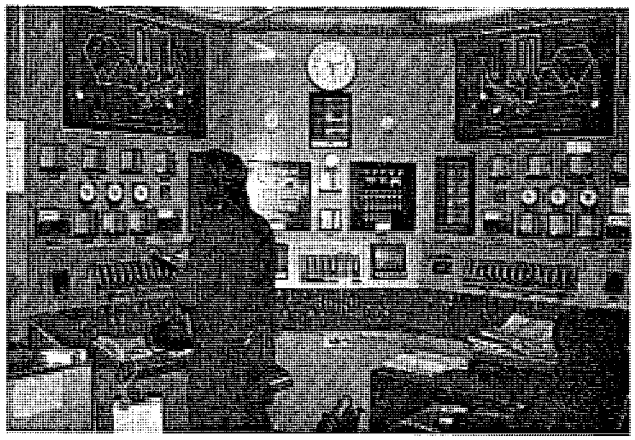
Landfill/Incinerator Utility Fund
Department of Incineration and Steam Generation



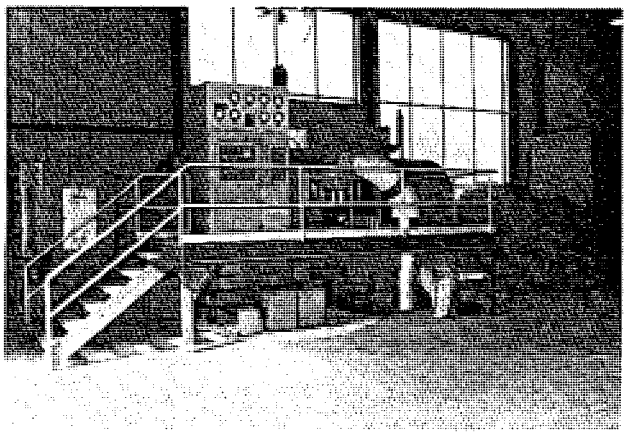
Director of Incineration and Steam Generation Department



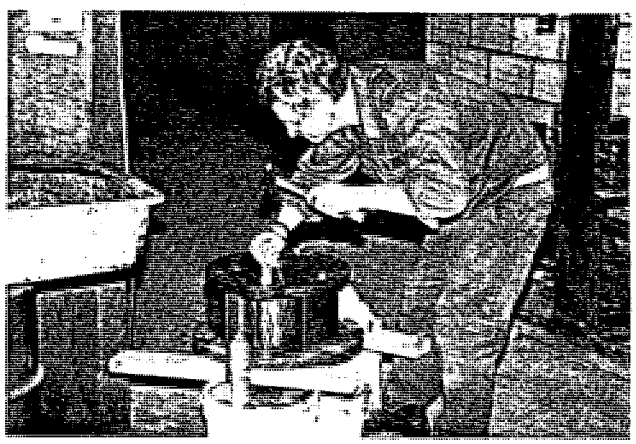
Loading solid waste into the Incinerator



Monitoring steam production from the Control Room

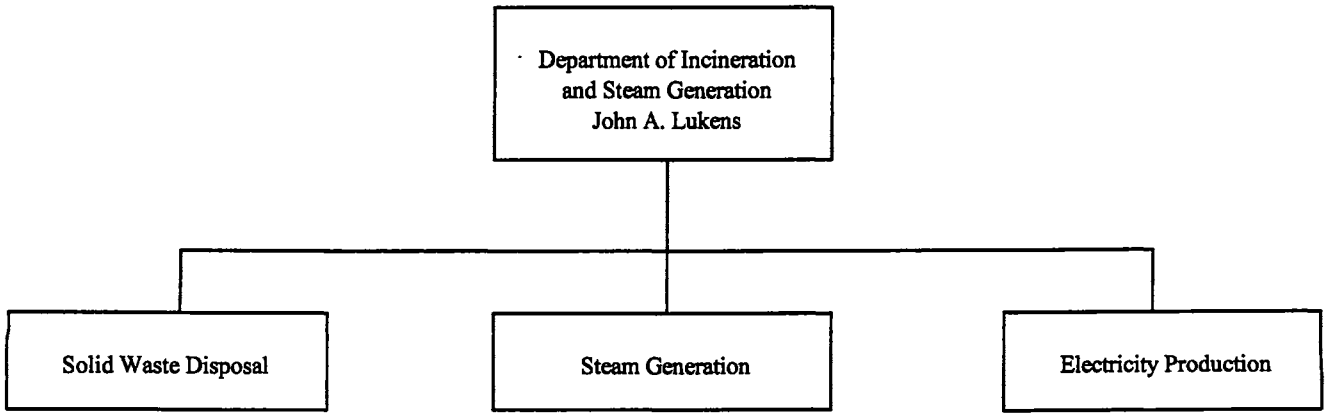


Cogeneration machinery producing electricity



Preventive maintenance *on machinery*

DEPARTMENT OF INCINERATION AND STEAM GENERATION



DEPARTMENT OF INCINERATION AND STEAM GENERATION

The Department of Incineration and Steam Generation is responsible for receiving and managing municipal solid waste (MSW) from the City, other local municipalities and independent trash haulers. The MSW is incinerated in two large incinerators with resource recovery boilers, where energy in the form of steam is generated. Some of the steam produced is used for heating and generating electricity for the entire Public Works Center Complex. The general production of steam and electricity through the Department's waste-to-energy process helps enable the City to reduce the costs associated with the disposal of MSW. Electricity is sold to Pennsylvania Power and Light Company for $.06 per kilowatt hour while steam is sold to the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and Harrisburg Steam Works Co., Ltd. Resource recovery at the Harrisburg Resource Recovery Facility (HRRF) eliminates the need to haul trash to distant, privately owned landfills and reduces the amount of landfill space necessary for the disposal of this trash. The waste-to-energy technology reduces the volume of waste by approximately 85%, leaving 10% ash residue and 5% ferrous metals. The ash residue is disposed on-site at the City's smaller ash landfill. The ferrous metals are recovered and sold.

The major revenue sources for this department are generated through a fee for trash disposal and ready-to-serve charges and corresponding utility liens, sale of steam for heating purposes, and the sale of electricity.

The City has adopted a Recycling and Waste Reduction Plan. Pursuant to this plan, recyclable items (glass, metals and certain plastics) are collected at curbside by the City's Bureau of Sanitation and taken to the HRRF's Recycling Drop-off Center, where they are loaded and hauled to a recycling company. In addition, the City has for many years provided a program whereby residents of the City and certain local municipalities are able to dispose of bulky trash, e.g., washing machines, dryers, refrigerators, freezers, water heaters, furniture, etc., at the HRRF for a minimal fee. All of the oversized bulky items which are not combustible are recycled.

To give a historical perspective, since 1972, the HRRF has burned more than 4.4 million tons of MSW, saving more than 7.75 million cubic yards of landfill space, an area roughly equivalent to 480 acres of land ten feet deep. Steam generated from the resource recovery process and used for heating and lighting homes, offices and industrial buildings has amounted to 12.4 billion pounds of steam and more than 547 million kilowatts of electricity. This translates into a savings of more than 126 million gallons of crude oil. Therefore, the City's facility not only serves the residents of Harrisburg and the surrounding municipalities but also the Nation by producing energy that reduces dependency on foreign oil and domestic fossil-fuel plants.

Regarding the long-term future of HRRF, the City received the necessary "Major Permit Modification" from the Department of Environmental Protection (formerly the Department of Environmental Resources) in July of 1992 for the modernization of this facility. The HRRF modernization will include such improvements as: (1) the addition of a front-end source separation facility designed to separate recyclables for the MSW being delivered to the facility, potentially eliminating the need for curbside collection of recyclables, (2) rebuild the existing furnace/boiler resource recovery systems, (3) replacement of existing air pollution control equipment with state-of-the-art air pollution control equipment designed to meet and exceed the air quality limits established in the recently enacted Federal Clean Air Act Amendments for existing resource recovery facilities, and (4) the upgrade of the facility's turbine/generator and addition of a second turbine/generator to increase the total electricity generation capacity to 20 megawatts. The Harrisburg Authority (THA) acquired the HRRF on December 23, 1993, with the City continuing to operate the facility through a formal management agreement with THA. It is anticipated that THA will finance these improvements in 2001.

The sale of steam and the generation of electricity are two of the various major projects undertaken since 1983 under the Mayor's Energy and Revenue Development Program, designed to provide new, non-tax revenues to the City while converting what had been City-subsidized utility operations into self-sufficient operations.

In July 1999, the City and THA completed construction of an on-site waste transfer station. The transfer station is permitted to transfer MSW, construction/demolition wastes (C&D), and tires on a daily basis. The transfer station is also designed to transfer MSW during the modernization construction period and periods when the HRRF may be shut down for any reason. In addition, the City and THA are planning to purchase equipment to separate and recycle C&D at the transfer station. The transfer station began accepting MSW and C&D for transfer on July 12, 1999.

DEPARTMENT OF INCINERATION AND STEAM GENERATION

PROGRAM: Department of Incineration and Steam Generation

OBJECTIVE: To process municipal solid waste through resource recovery in an environmentally acceptable, safe and efficient manner. To generate steam through the resource recovery process. The City utilizes a turbine/generator at the department to produce electricity for internal use and for sale to a public utility. Excess steam produced is sold to local businesses for heating and product processing.

1999 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Municipal solid waste (MSW) received at the Harrisburg Resource Recovery Facility (HRRF) was randomly inspected to check for the delivery of unacceptable waste. Random inspections deter haulers from attempting to illegally deliver unacceptable and hazardous wastes to the facility. The HRRF received 6,639 tons of residual waste in 1999, under its "Form S" permit which was issued by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PaDEP) on October 29, 1993. In March 1998, the City and The Harrisburg Authority (THA) received a permit from the PaDEP to construct a waste transfer station. Construction of the waste transfer station commenced in September 1998 and was completed by July 1999. Under this permit, once constructed, the waste transfer station may accept MSW, Form S, tires and construction/demolition waste for transfer to other permitted disposal facilities. In 1999, the HRRF transferred 14,239 tons of acceptable waste through the waste transfer station.

MEASURES/INDICATORS:

	ACTUALS			EST.	PROJ.
	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001
Total tons of municipal waste incinerated	158,195 [a]	191,900 [b]	164,087 [c]	160,400 [e]	147,200 [h]
Total pounds of steam produced (in millions)	914	1,233	1,071	1,026	942
Annual average boiler efficiency assuming 4,500 BTU/pound MSW	59.96%	66.67% [c]	67.92% [f]	66.38%	66.42%
Percent of steam available for export actually sold (or used for in-house heat and electricity)	71.60	66.10	69.99	72.00 [g]	72.00
Kilowatt production to yield electricity for sale (in millions)	30.93	39.31 [d]	36.23	38.15	37.69

Notes:

a Low tonnage due to delay in implementation and completion of significant maintenance and capital improvements to the facility (i.e. originally anticipated to be completed by March 1, 1997, but actually completed in October 1997), as a consequence of the delay in the corresponding financing closing date. This also negatively impacted on the percent of steam available for export actually sold (or used for in-house heat and electricity) and kilowatt production to yield electricity for sale.

b Slightly lower tonnage due to unanticipated forced outages.

c Higher than anticipated average boiler efficiency resulting from the major maintenance repairs that were completed in 1997. This also resulted in more total steam produced. However, while this resulted in higher than anticipated electricity production for sale, it also caused al lower than anticipated percentage of steam actually sold or used for in-house heat and electricity because there was more steam produced than the demand for the additional steam.

d Record electricity sales, despite lower than anticipated tonnage and greator failure on November 23, 1998. Generator was repaired and placed back in service on January 13, 1999.

e Lower tonnage due to significant unanticipated boiler tube failures.

f Higher tonnage anticipated due to ongoing boiler tube replacements in 1999 to combat the situation described in item "h" above.

g YTD July 31, 2000 performance is 74.34%.

h Lower tonnage due to de-rating of boilers to maintain compliance with the Clean Air Act Amendments.

LANDFILL/INCINERATOR UTILITY FUND
RESOURCE ALLOCATION
2001 BUDGET

RESOURCES		APPROPRIATIONS	
		DEPARTMENT OF INCINERATION	
INVESTMENT INCOME	21,000	AND STEAM GENERATION	8,667,200
SALE OF FIXED ASSETS	0		
INCINERATOR TIPPING FEES	4,748,000		
R-T-S DISPOSAL CHARGES	1,457,600		
STEAM SALES	0		
ELECTRICITY SALES	2,150,000		
TRANSFER STATION TIPPING FEES	250,000		
OTHER REVENUE	40,600		
TRANSFERS IN	0		
FUND BALANCE APPROPRIATION	0		
TOTAL RESOURCES	8,667,200	TOTAL APPROPRIATION	8,667,200

LANDFILL/INCINERATOR UTILITY FUND
2001 BUDGET

Account Name	1997 Actual	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Approved Budget	2000 Projected	2001 Approved Budget
REVENUE ANALYSIS SUMMARY						
Investment Income	13,522	42,052	20,130	5,500	23,000	21,000
Sale of Fixed Assets	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incinerator Tipping Fees	3,960,768	4,753,569	5,087,201	6,250,000	5,375,000	4,748,000
R-T-S Disposal Charges	1,404,231	1,510,964	1,474,302	1,527,600	1,400,600	1,457,600
Steam Sales	31,833	140,858	224,635	71,400	0	0
Electricity Sales	1,734,339	2,179,860	1,958,460	2,300,000	2,060,000	2,150,000
Transfer Station Tipping Fees	0	0	0	455,000	225,000	250,000
Other Revenue	51,500	35,367	23,046	36,000	33,264	40,600
Transfers In	891,589	350,000	0	0	6,507,211	0
TOTAL REVENUE	8,087,782	9,012,670	8,787,774	10,645,500	15,624,075	8,667,200
Fund Balance Appropriation	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RESOURCES	8,087,782	9,012,670	8,787,774	10,645,500	15,624,075	8,667,200
REVENUE ANALYSIS DETAIL						
Interest-Savings Accounts	7,245	41,252	15,046	5,000	20,000	18,000
Interest-Other	6,277	800	5,084	500	3,000	3,000
Gain on Sale of Investments	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gain on Sale of Fixed Assets	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inciner. Sales/Tipping Fees	3,960,768	4,753,569	5,087,201	6,250,000	5,375,000	4,748,000
Permit User Fees	29,000	31,100	20,636	29,000	20,764	20,600
R-T-S Disposal Charges	1,382,425	1,467,140	1,386,631	1,480,000	1,353,000	1,410,000
Sale of Scrap & Residue	18,870	2,086	0	5,000	7,500	18,000
Steam Sales	31,833	140,858	224,635	71,400	0	0
Special Handling Charges	1,698	2,131	2,366	2,000	5,000	2,000
Other Operating Income	0	0	23	0	0	0
Sale of Electricity	1,734,339	2,179,860	1,958,460	2,300,000	2,060,000	2,150,000
Transfer Station Tipping Fees	0	0	0	455,000	225,000	250,000
R-T-S Disposal Liens-Principal	22,257	42,740	81,757	45,900	45,900	45,900
R-T-S Disposal Liens-Interest	(451)	1,084	5,914	1,700	1,700	1,700
Reimb. Loss/Damage to Assets	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	0	50	0	0	0	0
Refund of Expenditures	1,932	0	21	0	0	0
State Grants	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers In-THA Subsidy	891,589	350,000	0	0	6,507,211	0
TOTAL REVENUE	8,087,782	9,012,670	8,787,774	10,645,500	15,624,075	8,667,200
Fund Balance Appropriation	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RESOURCES	8,087,782	9,012,670	8,787,774	10,645,500	15,624,075	8,667,200

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS SUMMARY
2001 BUDGET

	1997 Actual	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Approved Budget	2000 Projected	2001 Approved Budget
LANDFILL/INCINERATOR UTILITY FUND						
Personnel Services	3,000,238	3,092,660	3,092,341	3,382,032	3,295,123	3,526,548
Operating Expenses	2,848,506	3,092,577	3,473,566	3,262,877	4,553,293	3,718,616
Capital Outlay	19,497	37,837	15,851	53,152	58,700	5,500
Debt Service	2,905,228	2,591,396	2,274,265	697,821	3,482,551	1,416,536
Miscellaneous	0	363,480	7,500	3,249,618	4,234,409	0
Transfers	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	8,773,469	9,177,950	8,863,523	10,645,500	15,624,075	8,667,200

POSITION ANALYSIS SUMMARY
2001 BUDGET

	1997 Actual	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Approved Budget	2000 Projected	2001 Approved Budget
LANDFILL/INCINERATOR UTILITY FUND						
Incineration & Steam Generation	62.00	61.00	63.00	63.00	63.00	61.00
TOTAL POSITIONS	62.00	61.00	63.00	63.00	63.00	61.00

The Department of Incineration and Steam Generation has experienced a net reduction of ten positions since 1994. In 1998, a vacant Laborer III position was eliminated. In 1999, funding was restored for the Laborer III position and a Heavy Equipment Operator I position was added. Significant repairs completed in late 1997 have resulted in a greater volume of municipal solid waste being burned at the facility. The reinstatement of the Laborer III position was necessary to keep up with increased work demands of the facility and it helped produce greater savings in overtime expenses. The 2000 Approved Budget made no changes to the personnel complement. The 2001 Approved Budget eliminates a vacant Electrician III position, as well as a vacant Maintenance Mechanic I position.

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2001 BUDGET

Utility Fund — 2810 Incinerator

Allocation Plan			Position Control		
PERSONNEL SERVICES			JOB CLASSIFICATION	2001 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Salaries-Mgmt	407,129		Director	1	70,916
Salaries-BU	1,871,189		Deputy Director	1	57,955
Overtime	571,943		Operations Supervisor	1	52,143
Fringe Benefits	563,687		Shift Supervisor	4	189,993
Miscellaneous	112,600		Administrative Supervisor	1	36,122
TOTAL		3,526,548	Total Management	8	407,129
OPERATING EXPENSES					
			Utility Person	4	153,702
Communications	15,000		Maintenance Mechanic III	7	269,266
Professional Fees	136,200		Certified Welder II	2	76,826
Utilities	638,490		Heavy Equipment Operator/		
Insurance	352,400		Maintenance Technician	1	38,338
Rentals	0		Maintenance Planner	1	38,488
Maintenance & Repairs	538,950		Turbine Technician	4	153,902
Other Contracted Services	1,424,627		Water Quality Technician II	1	38,488
Supplies Expense	612,949		Heavy Equipment Oper. III	3	111,630
			Heavy Equipment Oper. I	2	69,904
TOTAL		3,718,616	Control Room Operator II	3	108,426
			Control Room Operator I	1	34,902
CAPITAL OUTLAY		5,500	Bridge Crane Operator II	4	144,568
			Boiler Fire Specialist II	1	34,902
DEBT SERVICE		1,416,536	Boiler Fire Specialist I	3	101,440
			Billing/Requisition Clerk	1	33,930
MISCELLANEOUS		0	Maintenance Mechanic I	1	33,780
			Motor Equipment Operator	4	127,626
TRANSFERS		0	Secretary I	1	30,831
			Laborer III	9	270,240
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		8,667,200	Total Bargaining Unit	53	1,871,189

continued...

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2001 BUDGET

Utility Fund

2810 Incinerator

Allocation Plan	Position Control	
continued...		
Overtime		571,943
FICA		218,110
Fringe Benefits		345,577
Total Fringe Benefits		563,687
Sick Leave Buy Back		800
Severence Pay		3,000
Unemployment Compensation		10,000
Worker's Compensation Fees		3,400
Loss/Time Medical		86,800
State Fees		3,000
Excess Policy and Bond		5,600
Non-Uniformed Pension-Plan A		0
Non-Uniformed Pension-Plan B		0
Total Miscellaneous		112,600
TOTAL	61	3,526,548

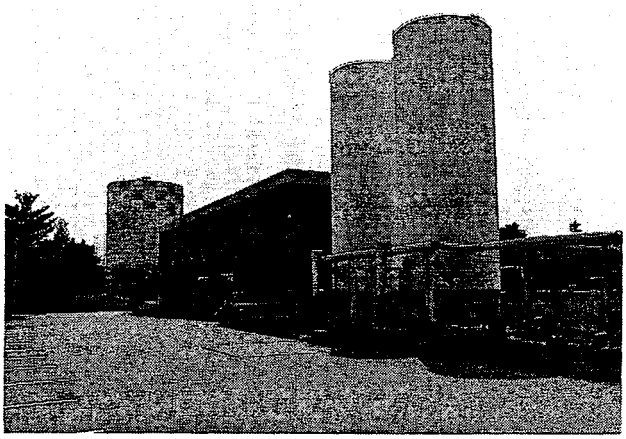
Sewerage Utility Fund

Bureau of Sewerage-Advanced Wastewater Treatment Facility

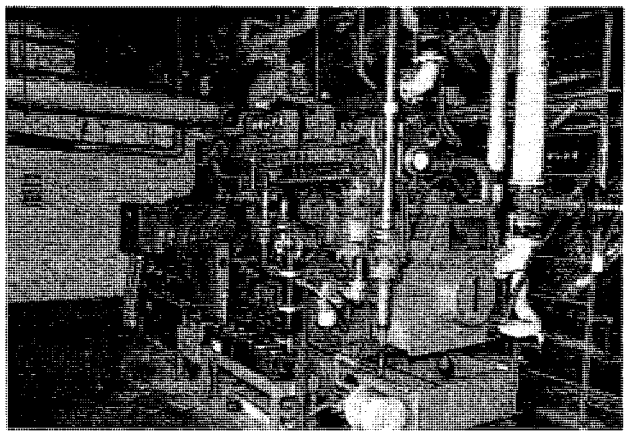
Administration Division

Deputy Director of Public Works Operations

Operations Division

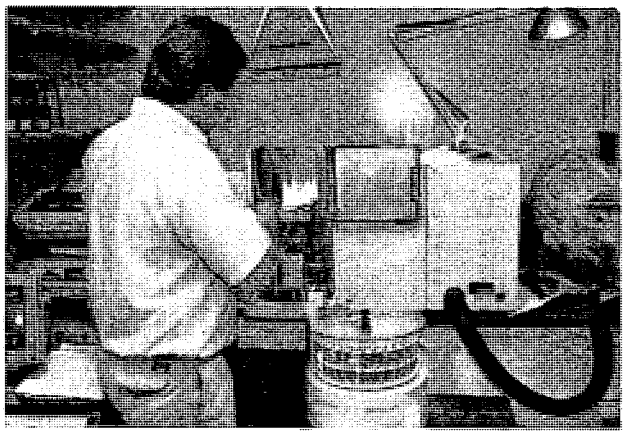


Unox storage tanks for liquid oxygen



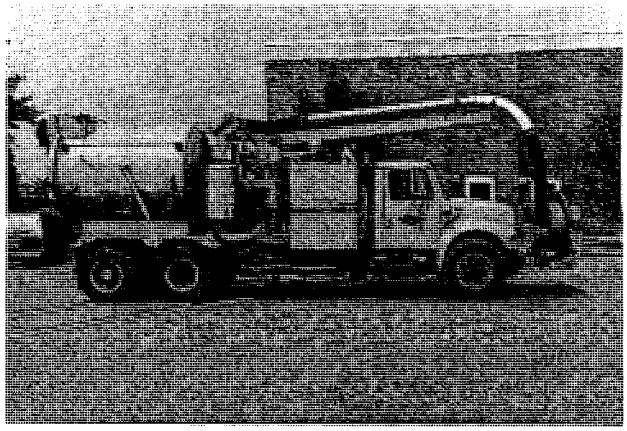
Cogenerator producing electricity

Maintenance Division



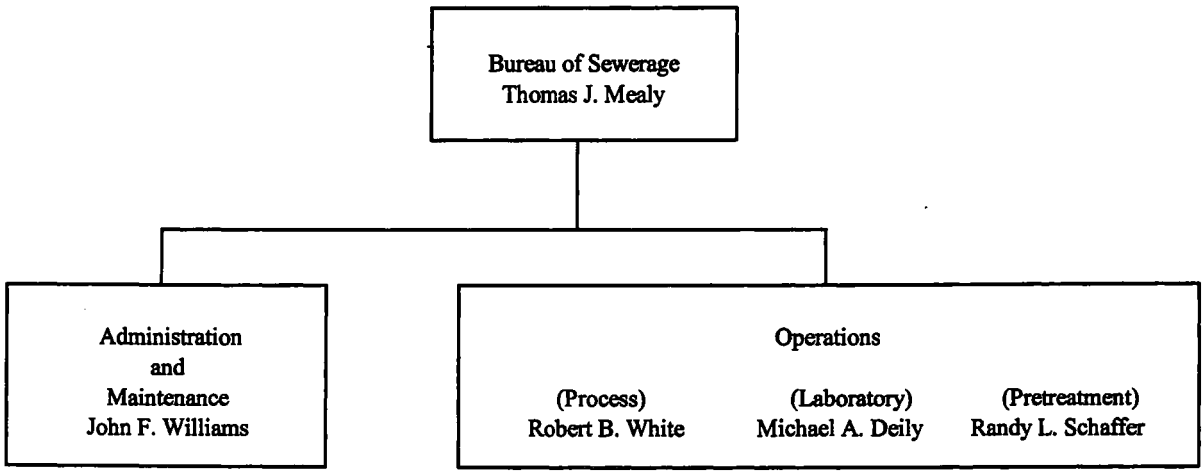
Sewerage laboratory testing pretreated water

Field Maintenance Division



Vactor truck used to clean sewerage system

BUREAU OF SEWERAGE



BUREAU OF SEWERAGE

ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

The Bureau of Sewerage, also identified as the Advanced Wastewater Treatment Facility (AWTF), through a lease agreement, operates the sewerage conveyance and treatment system for The Harrisburg Authority. The management structure of this bureau consists of four divisions: Administration, Operations, Maintenance and Field Maintenance. The Administration Division oversees the entire operation of the AWTF. The major revenue sources include metered and unmetered usage of the system both for the City and the six suburban municipalities served by the AWTF: Steelton, Paxtang and Penbrook Boroughs and Lower Paxton, Swatara and Susquehanna Townships, as well as corresponding utility liens. Other revenue sources are sludge handling charges, laboratory fees, industrial user charges and sale of electricity.

OPERATIONS DIVISION

The Operations Division, the largest division in the Bureau, is responsible for the physical, biological and chemical treatment of wastewater in conformance with federal and state regulations. The wastewater must pass through several processes to reduce pollutants. The by-product of these processes is sludge. Sludge is pumped into primary and secondary digesters causing the anaerobic bacteria in the digesters to consume organic matter in the sludge and thereby producing gas containing 60% methane. All the methane gas produced is utilized by the facility's cogeneration system to fuel two engine driven 400 kilowatt generators, which produce electricity and space heat. The space heat is an energy source used for heating the AWTF buildings and sludge digesters. The electricity is sold to Pennsylvania Power and Light Company at the rate of $.06 per kilowatt hour. The plant also produces pure oxygen, which is used in the activated sludge system for aeration purposes. The treated wastewater is disinfected with chlorine prior to discharge into the Susquehanna River.

Two major projects undertaken since 1985 at the AWTF under the Mayor's Energy and Revenue Development Program include the burning of methane gas to generate electricity and treatment improvements which allow the AWTF to process sludge from outside wastewater plants and private customers not on the Harrisburg sewerage system. Methane gas, previously vented into the atmosphere, now serves as the fuel for electrical energy sold for use in area homes and businesses while the added sludge processing business is accomplished with no increase in staffing and minimal additional treatment costs, thus providing new revenue while addressing energy and pollution-control needs of the region. Over 30,486,519 kilowatts of electricity have been generated since 1986.

MAINTENANCE DIVISION

The Maintenance Division is responsible for the maintenance and upkeep of all process equipment located at the facility and the five pump stations. To accomplish this task, mechanics monitor the equipment and instruments necessary to control, maintain and analyze the wastewater treatment process.

FIELD MAINTENANCE DIVISION

The Field Maintenance Division is responsible for the underground conveyance system which transports wastewater to the AWTF. The crew cleans numerous regulators and chambers. This process involves cleaning the equipment with forced water pressure to remove grit and residue. The division also monitors the flow in six interceptors to determine if the sewer line is operating properly. Corrective action requires dislodging any impediments from the sewer line to allow for the proper flow of the sewerage through the pipeline.

Operations, Maintenance and the Field Maintenance Divisions assist in landscaping and maintenance at the AWTF and five field pump stations.

ADVANCED WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY

PROGRAM: Administration Division

OBJECTIVE: To properly oversee the management of the Advanced Wastewater Treatment Facility (AWTF).

1999 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

The treatment facility met the national Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) requirements for 99% and was properly operated and maintained during 1999, protecting the quality of receiving waters.

MEASURES/INDICATORS:	ACTUALS FY1997	ACTUALS FY1998	ACTUALS FY1999	EST. FY2000	PROJ. FY2001
# of internal site inspections by the City's engineers	2	2	2	2	2
Number of Meetings required per year					
Facility staff meetings (weekly)	52	52	52	52	52
Shift Supervisors meetings (monthly)	12	12	12	12	12
Operations meetings (quarterly)	2	2	2	2	2
Total number of meetings required per year	66	66	66	66	66

PROGRAM: Operations Division

OBJECTIVE: To manage the wastewater processing operation which includes: preliminary, primary and advanced secondary treatment; and cogeneration of electricity as a by-product of this operation.

1999 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Served an urban area of 43 square miles, involving seven municipalities. Complied with revised effluent parameters issued with the new NPDES Permit. Accepted 5.09 million gallons of waste from other treatment plant processes.

MEASURES/INDICATORS:	ACTUALS FY1997	ACTUALS FY1998	ACTUALS FY1999	EST. FY2000	PROJ. FY2001
Average Daily wastewater flow in millions of gallons	24.20	30.00	27.50 [a]	27.39 [b]	27.27 [c]
Kilowatt production to yield electricity for sale (in millions)	2.09	1.67	1.83	1.96 [b]	1.89 [c]
# of categories of laboratory samples for lab studies	10	10	10	10	10

Notes:

a Increase is due to inclement weather in the winter and spring of 1996 & 1998, distributing excess water throughout the distribution system.

b DEP Chapter 94 Annual Report.

c Developed from the year-to-date average.

ADVANCED WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY

PROGRAM: Maintenance Division

OBJECTIVE: To repair and replace mechanical equipment necessary for the operations involved in wastewater treatment both at the facility and at the facility's five pump stations.

1999 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Mechanical problems were corrected in an acceptable amount of time. Many probable breakdowns were avoided through a preventative maintenance program and a systematic replacement policy for inventory parts.

MEASURES/INDICATORS:

	ACTUALS			EST.	PROJ.
	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001
Replacement and installation of integral parts of related AWTF equipment on an annual basis (7 day/24 hour operation) [a]	504	466	514	379 [c]	463 [d]
Number of preventive maintenance checks per year [b]	52	52	52	52	52
Total maintenance costs per year, including costs for preventive maintenance on mechanical equipment	$366,661	$500,944	$442,676	$423,526 [c]	$433,452 [d]
Number of acres maintained at the Sewerage plant	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50

Notes:
a Number of incident reports requiring labor or parts.
b Preventative maintenance performed once per week
c Year-to-date figure
d Four-year average

PROGRAM: Field Maintenance Division

OBJECTIVE: To maintain the wastewater flow through monitoring various segments of the collection system.

1999 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Maintained the integrity of the conveyance system and minimized combined sewer overflows. Regularly attended to pump stations, routine maintenance and debris clearance from waterways.

MEASURES/INDICATORS:

	ACTUALS			EST.	PROJ.
	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001
Number of flood chambers cleaned per year [a]	92	92	92	92	92
Number of times per week the outfalls (wastewater discharge point to a receiving stream) are monitored [b]	12	12	12	12	12
Number of flow meters maintained	18	18	18	17 [c]	17

Notes:
a (46 Flood Chambers) x (twice per week) = 92
b (Monitored once per day) x (two days – Saturday and Sunday) = 2
(Monitored twice per day x (five days – Monday through Friday) = 10
c Rain Gauge #1 no longer in use

SEWERAGE UTILITY FUND
RESOURCE ALLOCATION
2001 BUDGET

RESOURCES		APPROPRIATIONS	
INVESTMENT INCOME	189,000	ADMINISTRATION	7,273,993
CONVEY./TREATMENT REVENUE	5,148,209	OPERATIONS	3,527,204
COLLECTION SYSTEM REVENUE	816,600	MAINTENANCE	734,438
SALES TO PUBLIC AUTHORITIES	5,200,000	FIELD MAINTENANCE	467,867
SLUDGE HANDLING CHARGES	210,000		
ELECTRICITY SALES	120,000		
STATE SUBSIDY	272,593		
OTHER REVENUE	47,100		
TOTAL RESOURCES	12,003,502	TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	12,003,502

SEWERAGE UTILITY FUND
2001 BUDGET

Account Name	1997 Actual	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Approved Budget	2000 Projected	2001 Approved Budget
REVENUE ANALYSIS SUMMARY						
Investment Income	200,667	267,898	206,229	180,000	300,000	189,000
Conveyance/Treatment Revenue	4,270,683	4,046,737	4,366,617	4,399,600	4,621,547	5,148,209
Collection System Revenue	808,645	786,293	916,246	877,600	885,153	816,600
Sales to Public Authorities	4,959,306	5,100,747	5,211,042	5,460,000	5,090,000	5,200,000
Sludge Handling Charges	428,407	278,760	221,053	190,000	210,000	210,000
Electricity Sales	102,384	71,334	135,000	120,000	118,000	120,000
State Subsidy	275,130	275,130	280,770	280,770	272,593	272,593
Other Revenue	84,535	79,682	65,690	91,883	92,882	47,100
TOTAL REVENUE	11,129,757	10,906,581	11,402,647	11,599,853	11,590,175	12,003,502
REVENUE ANALYSIS DETAIL						
Interest-Savings-Convey./Trtmt.	15,251	33,551	20,426	25,000	45,000	25,000
Interest-Savings-Collect. System	3,036	6,678	4,776	5,000	10,000	7,000
Interest-Other-Convey./Trtmt.	152,105	189,876	150,977	125,000	200,000	130,000
Interest-Other-Collect. System	30,275	37,793	30,051	25,000	45,000	27,000
Gain on Sale of Investments	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conveyance/Treatment Revenue	4,183,911	3,962,967	4,272,694	4,316,000	4,500,000	5,064,609
Collection System Revenue	790,805	715,443	774,014	861,000	861,000	800,000
Sale of Scrap	1,227	615	187	500	254	500
Sales To Public Authorities	4,959,306	5,100,747	5,211,042	5,460,000	5,090,000	5,200,000
Other Operational Revenue	512	512	0	0	0	0
Sludge Handling Charges	428,407	278,760	221,053	190,000	210,000	210,000
Sale of Electricity	102,384	71,334	135,000	120,000	118,000	120,000
Lab Analysis Fees	49,251	47,395	40,171	43,000	36,200	36,000
Industrial Waste Fees	31,177	27,930	21,246	8,300	7,600	7,100
Liens-Principal-Convey./Trtmt.	91,748	71,152	90,561	81,400	116,428	81,400
Liens-Interest-Convey./Trtmt.	(4,976)	12,618	3,362	2,200	5,119	2,200
Liens-Principal-Collect. System	18,689	68,206	138,470	16,200	23,172	16,200
Liens-Interest-Collect. System	(849)	2,644	3,762	400	981	400
Reimb. for Loss/Damage to Assets	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refund of Expenditures	2,368	3,230	4,085	40,083	48,828	3,500
State Subsidy	275,130	275,130	280,770	280,770	272,593	272,593
TOTAL REVENUE	11,129,757	10,906,581	11,402,647	11,599,853	11,590,175	12,003,502

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS SUMMARY
2001 BUDGET

	1997 Actual	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Approved Budget	2000 Projected	2001 Approved Budget
SEWERAGE UTILITY FUND						
2910 SEWERAGE ADMINISTRATION						
Personnel Services	360,348	350,696	331,773	457,336	449,130	454,242
Operating Expenses	2,833,848	3,280,357	3,922,811	4,110,919	4,092,853	4,119,322
Capital Outlay	53,319	44,551	7,727	0	1,770	0
Debt Service	2,251,136	2,288,666	2,664,120	2,690,096	2,690,096	2,700,429
Tranfers (Non-Expenditure Items)	41,000	387,000	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	5,539,651	6,351,270	6,926,431	7,258,351	7,233,849	7,273,993
2920 SEWERAGE OPERATIONS						
Personnel Services	1,251,681	1,295,640	1,337,163	1,389,687	1,387,381	1,418,705
Operating Expenses	2,096,649	2,125,941	1,819,847	2,034,973	1,945,669	2,108,499
Capital Outlay	58,444	9,649	59,865	0	8,000	0
TOTALS	3,406,774	3,431,230	3,216,875	3,424,660	3,341,050	3,527,204
2930 SEWERAGE MAINTENANCE						
Personnel Services	343,579	366,566	405,074	413,722	409,947	432,373
Operating Expenses	221,834	281,100	251,652	178,275	200,500	302,065
Capital Outlay	6,485	10,706	8,910	0	3,000	0
TOTALS	571,898	658,372	665,636	591,997	613,447	734,438
2940 SEWERAGE FIELD MAINTENANCE						
Personnel Services	243,820	258,989	282,040	305,045	304,921	321,551
Operating Expenses	30,656	22,985	12,869	19,800	19,200	146,316
Capital Outlay	201,293	4,183		0	0	0
TOTALS	475,769	286,157	294,909	324,845	324,121	467,867

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS SUMMARY
2001 BUDGET

	1997 Actual	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Approved Budget	2000 Projected	2001 Approved Budget
TOTAL SEWERAGE UTILITY FUND						
Personnel Services	2,199,428	2,271,891	2,356,049	2,565,790	2,551,379	2,626,871
Operating Expenses	5,182,987	5,710,383	6,007,179	6,343,967	6,258,221	6,676,202
Capital Outlay	319,541	69,089	76,502	0	12,770	0
Debt Service	2,251,136	2,288,666	2,664,120	2,690,096	2,690,096	2,700,429
Transfers	41,000	387,000	0	0	0	0
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	9,994,092	10,727,029	11,103,851	11,599,853	11,512,466	12,003,502

POSITION ANALYSIS SUMMARY
2001 BUDGET

	1997 Actual	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Approved Budget	2000 Projected	2001 Approved Budget
SEWERAGE UTILITY FUND						
Administration Division	6.67	6.67	7.17	7.17	7.17	7.33
Operations Division	31.00	29.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	27.00
Maintenance Division	10.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
Field Maintenance Division	8.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
TOTAL POSITIONS	55.67	51.67	51.17	51.17	51.17	50.33

In 1998, the following vacant positions were eliminated; an Operator from the Operations Division, the Maintenance Supervisor from the Maintenance Division, and Maintenance Worker I from the Field Maintenance Division. The duties and responsibilities of the Maintenance Supervisor were combined with those of the Field Maintenance Supervisor. In 1999, 50% of the salary for an Engineering Representative was transferred from the Bureau of Water, while a vacant Operator position was eliminated from the Operations Division. The 2000 Approved Budget brought no changes to the personnel complement. The 2001 Approved Budget adds 16% of the GIS Manger's salary, while a vacant Operator I positioin has been eliminated.

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2001 BUDGET

Utility Fund — 2910 Administration

Allocation Plan			Position Control		
PERSONNEL SERVICES			JOB CLASSIFICATION	2001 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Salaries-Mgmt	172,101		Deputy Dir.-PW Operations	1	71,305
Salaries-BU	137,969		Director-Admin. & Maint.	1	48,720
Overtime	0		GIS Manager	0.33	10,065
Fringe Benefits	64,172		Staff Attorney	0.50	18,372
Miscellaneous	80,000		Computer Prog./Operator I	0.50	23,639
TOTAL		454,242	Total Management	3.33	172,101
OPERATING EXPENSES			Engineer's Representative I	1	38,388
			Paralegal	1	33,949
Communications	22,000		Administrative Assistant I	2	65,632
Professional Fees	141,000				
Utilities	0		Total Bargaining Unit	4.00	137,969
Insurance	171,200				
Rentals	0		Overtime		0
Maintenance & Repairs	34,908				
Other Contracted Services	3,745,281		FICA		23,911
Supplies Expense	4,933		Fringe Benefits		40,261
TOTAL		4,119,322	Total Fringe Benefits		64,172
CAPITAL OUTLAY		0	Sick Leave Buy Back		2,500
			Severence Pay		3,000
DEBT SERVICE		2,700,429	Unemployment Compensation		2,500
			Workers' Compensation Fees		1,100
TRANSFERS		0	Loss Time/Medical		65,500
			State Fees		1,100
			Excess Policy and Bond		4,300
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		7,273,993	Non-Uniformed Pension-Plan A		0
			Non-Uniformed Pension-Plan B		0
			Total Miscellaneous		80,000
			TOTAL	7.33	454,242

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2001 BUDGET

Utility Fund — 2920 Operations

Allocation Plan			Position Control		
PERSONNEL SERVICES			JOB CLASSIFICATION	2001 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Salaries-Mgmt	233,982		Operations Supervisor	1	52,910
Salaries-BU	735,601		Chief Chemist	1	47,406
Overtime	216,166		Shift Supervisor	3	88,758
Fringe Benefits	232,956		Pretreatment Coordinator	1	44,908
TOTAL		1,418,705	Total Management	6	233,982
OPERATING EXPENSES					
			Operator IV	9	346,342
Communications	0		Operator III	1	36,042
Professional Fees	0		Operator II	6	203,330
Utilities	1,615,159		Operator I	1	5,457
Insurance	0		Lab Technician IV	1	38,488
Rentals	2,500		Lab Technician III	1	37,110
Maintenance & Repairs	192,736		Lab Technician II	1	34,902
Other Contracted Services	69,932		Meter Reader II	1	33,930
Supplies Expense	228,172				
			Total Bargaining Unit	21	735,601
TOTAL		2,108,499			
CAPITAL OUTLAY		0	Overtime		216,166
			FICA		90,709
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		3,527,204	Fringe Benefits		142,247
			Total Fringe Benefits		232,956
			TOTAL	27	1,418,705

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2001 BUDGET

Utility Fund — 2930 Maintenance

Allocation Plan			Position Control		
PERSONNEL SERVICES			JOB CLASSIFICATION	2001 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Salaries-Mgmt	49,377		Maintenance Supervisor	1	49,377
Salaries-BU	301,751				
Overtime	3,576		Total Management	1	49,377
Fringe Benefits	77,669				
TOTAL		432,373	Chief Electrician	1	40,913
			Maintenance Worker IV	6	230,878
OPERATING EXPENSES			Laborer II	1	29,960
Communications	0		Total Bargaining Unit	8	301,751
Professional Fees	0				
Utilities	0				
Insurance	0		Overtime		3,576
Rentals	0				
Maintenance & Repairs	14,000		FICA		27,134
Other Contracted Services	128,265		Fringe Benefits		50,535
Supplies Expense	159,800				
			Total Fringe Benefits		77,669
TOTAL		302,065			
CAPITAL OUTLAY		0	TOTAL	9	432,373
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		734,438			

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2001 BUDGET

Utility Fund — 2940 Field Maintenance

Allocation Plan

PERSONNEL SERVICES		
Salaries-Mgmt	0	
Salaries-BU	245,664	
Overtime	16,524	
Fringe Benefits	59,363	
TOTAL		321,551
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Communications	0	
Professional Fees	0	
Utilities	0	
Insurance	0	
Rentals	0	
Maintenance & Repairs	17,000	
Other Contracted Services	126,516	
Supplies Expense	2,800	
TOTAL		146,316
CAPITAL OUTLAY		0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		467,867

Position Control

JOB CLASSIFICATION	2001 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Field Maintenance Spec. II	4	148,063
Field Maint. Worker II	2	65,682
Motor Equipment Operator	1	31,919
Total Bargaining Unit	7	245,664
Overtime		16,524
FICA		20,058
Fringe Benefits		39,305
Total Fringe Benefits		59,363
TOTAL	7	321,551

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

OVERVIEW

The Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) is vital to our City because it provides for equipment acquisition, enables new construction or upgrades of public facilities and infrastructure, and has a positive impact on the local economy. Recognition of this importance prompted the Administration to propose additions to, and finance the continuance of, the existing CIP. City Council approved four separate actions related to same during 1995. During 1997and 1999, five additional funding sources were approved by City Council and financed to continue projects undertaken in prior years as well as new projects.

FINANCING THE CIP

The City was involved in three borrowings from the Emmaus General Authority Bond Pool Program (EP) to provide financing for capital improvement plan additions from 1990-1997. The Bond Pool Program was established to provide financing for capital projects for the benefit of governmental units of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The Bond Pool is not subject to the current arbitrage (excess investment profit) restrictions contained within Federal Law as the Pool was "grandfathered" into Federal Law, thus allowing all reinvestment yield to remain with the borrower. The City was able to use all reinvestment earnings to help pay for capital acquisitions and note interest expense.

Encumbered proceeds are still being expended from a 2½-year $25 million loan (EP II), paid in full in February 1995, utilizing remaining unencumbered note proceeds and partial proceeds from the issuance of $25 million short-term general obligation bonds in February 1995. City Council authorized the issuance of these bonds concurrent with approval of CIP additions on January 31, 1995. Remaining bond proceeds totaling approximately $1.7 million were utilized to finance the continuance of the CIP.

Concurrent with approval of CIP additions on May 30, 1995, City Council authorized the issuance of the third borrowing under the Emmaus Bond Pool Program (EPIII) to finance projects that included construction of The National Civil War Museum, citywide street repaving, parks improvements, a fire museum, and new police cars. This $15 million note was paid in full through the issuance of $22,195,000 General Obligation Bonds, Series B of 1997.

In early 1995, the City was advised that the proposed EP III borrowing had been limited to $15 million which was not sufficient to continue certain ongoing projects. The Administration expressed concerns that delaying these projects would result in a substantial increase in the cost of these projects. City Council agreed, and on May 30, 1995, and July 11, 1995, they appropriated a total of $12,638,000 via Bill No. 18 ($6,902,000) and Bill No. 20 ($5,736,000), respectively, from existing unappropriated Capital Projects Fund reserves to finance the continuance of the CIP.

In April, 1997, the City of Harrisburg Leasing Authority (HLA) issued $650,000 Guaranteed Lease Revenue Notes, Series A, to finance acquisition of firefighting equipment and new police vehicles. The Notes have a seven-year term and are being repaid through lease payments made by the City to HLA.

As mentioned previously, the City issued $22 million General Obligation Bonds, Series B of 1997 to pay off the third borrowing of the Emmaus Bond Pool Program. In late 1997, this bond was advance refunded in whole through issuance of $24,891,772 General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series D. Any remaining bond proceeds and interest earnings were appropriated for street repaving, the National Civil War Museum Project, improvements to the baseball stadium scoreboard and infrastructure related to the Paxton Commons project.

In November 1997, City Council also approved the General Obligation Refunding Notes, Series F. This $26,632,303 issue was used to refund the $25 million General Obligation Bonds of 1995 which paid in full the City's $25 million G.O. Note, Series A of 1992 (EP II). The unspent proceeds from this issue totaled $1.2 million and were appropriated by Council to pay for the National Civil War Museum, additional street repaving and various parks/playground improvement projects.

In 1999, the City received $10,521,000 in proceeds from the Harrisburg Redevelopment Authority (HRA) Guaranteed Revenue Bonds Series A & B of 1998. These proceeds are appropriated by City Council ordinance on a project-by-project basis. These funds have been appropriated to continue the citywide street repaving project, construction of the National Civil War

Museum and to purchase major computer equipment and new vehicles for Police and Fire. The proceeds are expected to provide funding through the end of 2001.

Debt service requirements for the various issues are more fully described in the Debt Service Fund section. Also, a State grant helped finance the National Civil War Museum project.

THE 2001 CIP

The Capital Improvement Plan for 2001 calls for anticipated expenditures totaling $2,189,964. The expenditures planned for the year address equipment acquisition and facility and infrastructure improvements for Administration, Building and Housing Development, Public Works, and Parks and Recreation programs. Projects included in the 2001 CIP are listed by capital program on the following pages. Material capital needs for General Government programs were fulfilled during 1990 - 1994.

Facility and infrastructure improvements related to the water and sewer systems and the Harrisburg Resource Recovery Facility (HRRF) are financed and undertaken by THA and therefore are not included as part of the City's CIP. However, the debt undertaken by THA and related debt service requirements are presented for information purposes in the Debt Service Fund section. The City operates and maintains both systems and the HRRF for THA and does budget minor capital outlay from operational revenues when needed.

CAPITAL BUDGET PROCESS

The Capital Budget Process follows the same preparation schedule as the Operating Budget Process. This process begins as the department directors evaluate capital expenditure needs and identify priorities for mayoral review. The Mayor evaluates these requests and determines which capital expenditure projects should be undertaken. These capital projects are then presented to City Council along with a capital financing strategy for review and approval. The Budget and Finance Committee of City Council evaluates this request and recommends action to the full City Council. If Council approves the action presented, then it is legally enacted through the passage of an ordinance.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OPERATING AND CAPITAL BUDGETS

The operating budget includes expenditures that generally recur annually and are appropriated for a single year. These include personnel, utilities, contracted services, maintenance and supplies costs. It provides for all city services, but does not result in major physical assets in the City. Major resources to fund the operating budget are generated from taxes, departmental revenues, user fees, fines, intergovernmental payments, interfund transfers and appropriations of undesignated fund balance.

The capital budget, in contrast, usually includes one-time costs for projects that may last more than one year. The result of these projects are physical assets in the City. Wide fluctuations are expected in the capital budget from year to year depending on the phasing of projects and resources available to fund the projects. Resources for the capital budget generally come from the issuance of bonds or notes, grants or other one-time sources such as proceeds from the sale of assets.

In spite of these differences, the operating and capital budgets are closely linked, with the capital budget having a direct impact on the operating budget. The operating budget assumes the cost of maintaining and operating new or renovated facilities that involved capital investment. In many instances, such as the construction of new roads, the operating costs (such as future surface maintenance, street cleaning, signage for traffic control and lighting) would have to be budgeted on an ongoing basis. Some capital improvements will actually decrease maintenance costs through the replacement or improvement of older, less efficient facilities or equipment. The impact of current capital projects on the City's operating budget is noted on the following pages.

The operating budget also includes debt service appropriations for the payment of long-term debt principal, interest and related costs. The greatest part of the City's capital improvement costs has been funded through the issuance of tax supported general obligation bonds and notes, and user-fee supported revenue bonds (for the enterprise programs such as water, sewer and resource recovery), which generally are repaid over the useful life of the improvement being financed.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN SUMMARY

Project Description	First Yr. Approved/ Funded	Est. Yr. of Acquis./ Compl.	Total Est. Cost of Project	Est. Expend. to Date	Est. Expend. After 2001	2001 Planned Expend.	Funding Source
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION							
Data Processing Improvements Project	1999	2001	1,230,059	1,086,613	0	143,446	HRA Series A & B
Department of Administration Subtotal			1,230,059	1,086,613	0	143,446	
Impact on Operating Budget: None							
DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING AND HOUSING DEVELOPMENT							
Broad Street Market Improvement Project	1992	2001	2,997,542	2,977,256	0	20,286	EP II & Bill #20
GIS Mapping Facility Project	1992	2001	490,045	430,210	0	59,835	EP II & Bill #18
Dept. of Building and Housing Dev. Subtotal			3,487,587	3,407,466	0	80,121	
Impact on Operating Budget: The 2001 General Fund budget funds the position of Senior Urban Planner at a cost of $36,088. The 2001 Water and Sewer Utility Funds budget 34% and 33%, respectively, for a Geographic Information System (GIS) Analyst position, with the remaining 33% being funded by the CDBG equally for a total estimated cost of $ 30,500. Both positions support the GIS Mapping Facility roject, which is part of the City's Comprehensive Plan.							
OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER/DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS							
Local Match - Federal State/City Projects (from State's 12-yr. Transportation Plan)	1992	2004	1,777,000	1,027,475	307,525	442,000	EP II, EP III G.O. 1997 Series F Note
Citywide Street Repaving/ Reconstruction Project - Phase VI & VII	1992	2001	9,347,467	9,103,374	0	244,093	EP II, EP III, G.O. 1997, HRA Series A & B
S. Front St. Bypass Connector	1995	2001	788,736	676,263	0	112,473	EP III & G.O. 1997
City Engineer/Public Works Subtotal			11,932,201	10,807,112	307,525	817,564	
Impact on Operating Budget: Some of these projects will cause minor recurring costs for utilities, maintenance and supplies in the General Fund for city streets, traffic and pedestrian signals and other related operations. The 2001 Budget for the Office of the City Engineer includes $628,000 for Capital Outlay in addition to the Capital Project Fund expenditures.							

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN SUMMARY

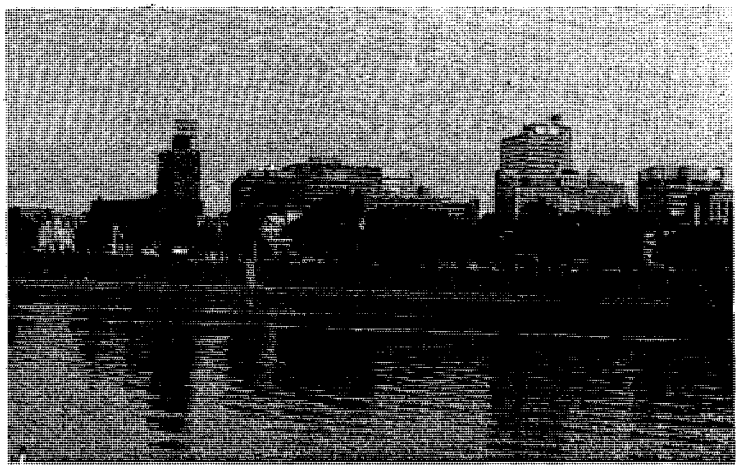
Project Description	First Yr. Approved/ Funded	Est. Yr. of Acquis./ Compl.	Total Est. Cost of Project	Est. Expend. to Date	Est. Expend. After 2001	2001 Planned Expend.	Funding Source
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION							
National Civil War Museum Project	1995	2001	39,447,318	38,298,485	0	1,148,833	G.O. 95,G.O. 97 Hydro, Series F, Bills 18 & 20, State Grant
Department of Parks and Recreation Subtotal			39,447,318	38,298,485	0	1,148,833	
Impact on Operating Budget: None							
GENERAL PROJECTS							
PA Sports Hall of Fame Construction Project	1992	2002	15,676,701	122,290	15,554,411	0	EP II & EP III
General Projects Subtotal			15,676,701	122,290	15,554,411	0	
Impact on Operating Budget: None							
GRAND TOTAL CAPITAL PROJECTS			71,773,866	53,721,966	15,861,936	2,189,964	

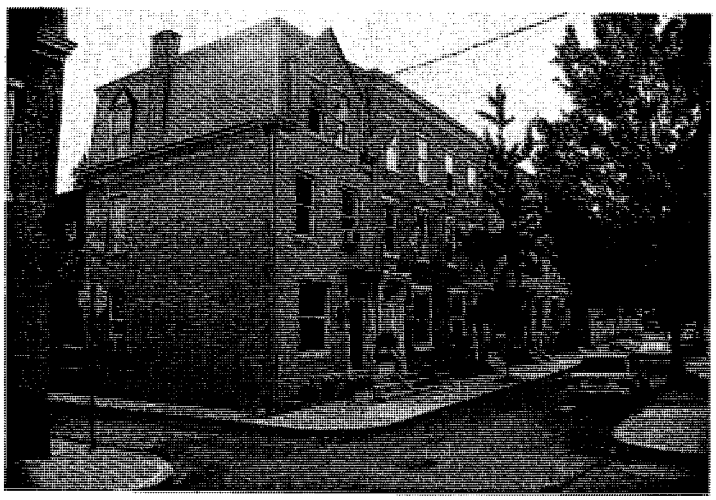
COMMUNITY PROFILE

REDISCOVER HARRISBURG - AN ALL-AMERICA CITY

MARKET SQUARE is Harrisburg's traditional retail and commercial center. This historical center of downtown has undergone an extensive transformation through the construction of four new plazas, one on each corner of the square. It is graced by a fourteen foot Victorian clock replica in the southeastern quadrant, new traffic signals, a kiosk, park benches, urban gardens and antique-styled streetlights, making Market Square a symbol of the City's resurgence. Nearly all buildings on Market Square have been either newly built or completely historically rehabilitated during the past fourteen years as part of the City's economic development efforts.

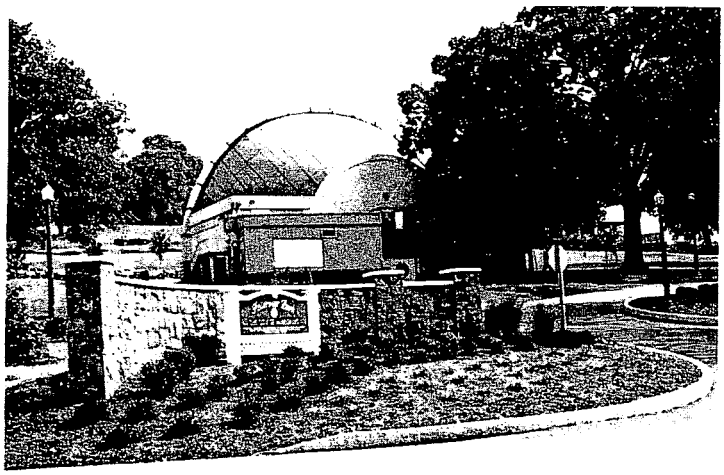
RIVERFRONT PARK stretches 4.5 miles along the eastern bank of the Susquehanna River in Harrisburg. Famous concrete steps define the river's edge, running the length of the park. Riverfront Park is known for its statuary, monuments, gardens, public art, and trails for jogging, bicycling and walking. This greenbelt, along with City Island and other waterfront improvements, creates one of the most scenic inland waterfronts in the Nation. (See "Recreational Attractions" section.)





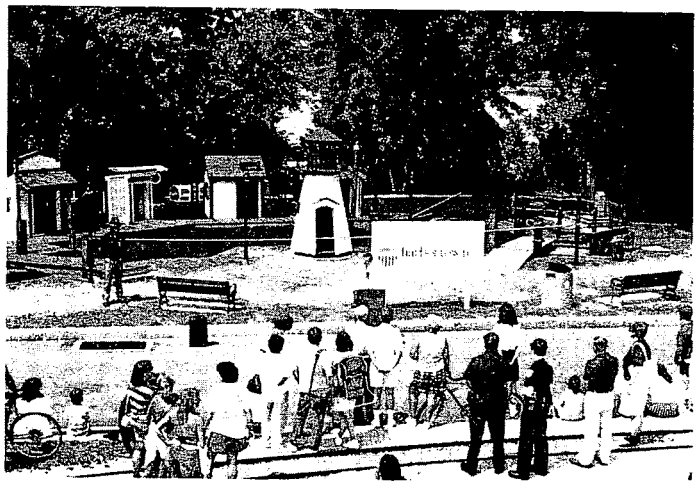
HISTORIC DISTRICTS are included in the City's historic preservation program. Seven historic districts and numerous sites, have been designated for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The City's National and Municipal Historic Districts include Old Downtown Harrisburg Commercial, Shipoke, Historic Harrisburg, Old Midtown, Fox Ridge, Mount Pleasant, and Old Uptown. The preservation and restoration of the City's building art and architectural design reflective of every era of the Nation's development are a part of the overall advancement and promotion of the arts and culture by the City of Harrisburg and a key element in the City's economic development initiative. (See "Cultural Attractions" section.)

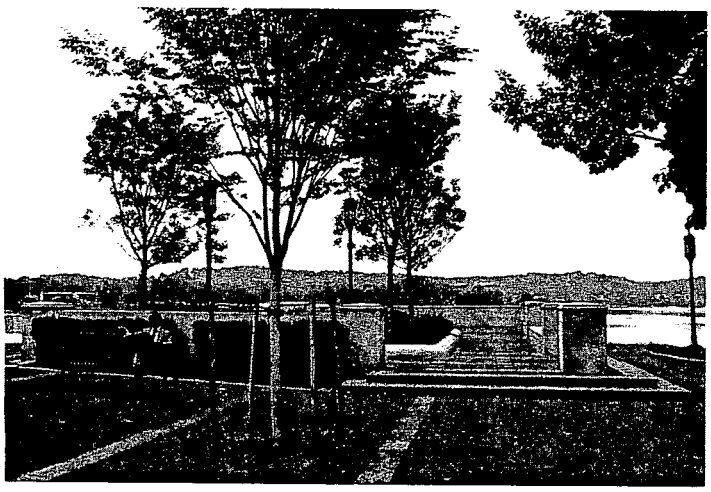
REDISCOVER OUR PARKS AND WATERFRONT



RESERVOIR PARK's 90 acres are situated on the highest point in the City. The primary focus of improvements at the site is on the arts and cultural life of the City. Recently completed improvements include the restored 1898 mansion and gardens, antique-styled streetlights, repaved roadways, the Village at Reservoir Park (5-building arts colony), walkways, an extensive lighting system, restored bandshell and pavilion, granite fountain with plaza, large sculptures, drift garden, three-tier French garden, new entrance, parking lot, landscaping and an upgraded electrical system at the bandshell. The most recent phase of improvements includes an additional parking lot and entrance, landscaping and renovation of the Brownstone Building into an arts and education facility. (See "Recreational Attractions" section.)

HARBOURTOWN, a miniature nautical village, is located on City Island. This playground setting is perfect for parents to enjoy the view of the waterfront while watching their children play. Other amenities on City Island include a miniature train, horse-drawn carriage rides, Skyline Sports Complex, Beach House, Carousel Pavilion, John Harris Trading Post replica, RiverView Pavilion, Water Golf, marinas, RiverSide Village Park, Walnut Street Station, Harbour ferries, Harrisburg Riverboat, RiverSide Stadium, batting cages, arcade, and the recently built RiverSide Marina which can accommodate more than 100 pleasure crafts. (See "Recreational Attractions" section.)





KUNKEL MEMORIAL PLAZA, located in Riverfront Park, features a grand overlook of the Susquehanna River, benches, gardens, antique-styled lighting and statuary. The plaza can hold more than 200 persons and provides an open air classical setting for public relaxation and recreation. This location serves as a host site to live entertainment during the Greater Harrisburg Arts Festival and Independence and Kipona (Labor Day) Weekend Celebrations.

RECREATIONAL ATTRACTIONS

ITALIAN LAKE, located in the City's Uptown area, has been restored to include walkways, antique-styled streetlights, gardens, signage, and wild ducks and geese habitats. The restoration maintained the original shorelines and provided for the construction of retaining walls along the northern half of the lake. The southern half, split from the northern half by a picturesque Japanese Bridge, was maintained by preserving the originally constructed retaining walls. Italian Lake hosts a splendid summertime concert series.

The City of Harrisburg today has the most extensive special events schedule of any municipality in the Midstate's history, attracting over one million people per year to a range of events sponsored by or involving the City. Many of the events are conducted through the City's Special Events Office, created in 1983 by Executive Order of the Mayor. A number of the special events are held at the Riverfront Park facilities including the Independence Weekend and the summer's end Kipona Celebration. The City sponsors or co-sponsors over 200 other special events each year, which include Martin L. King Essay Contest; Arbor Day; Mini Grand Prix; Earth Day; Greater Harrisburg Arts Festival; New Year's Eve Celebration; Italian Lake, Reservoir Park, Market Square, and Riverfront Park concerts; and the annual Harrisburg Holiday Parade.

Harrisburg today also has the most extensive municipal parks system in Central Pennsylvania and is the only municipal parks system in this region which plays a regional role, as evidenced by the extensive use of city parks, programs and special events by non-city residents. In contrast, some nearby communities ban non-residents from physical presence within any of their municipal parks space.

The center for some of the recreational activity is the City's beautiful waterfront. Situated along the Susquehanna River, the riverfront offers picturesque scenery accented by the Harrisburg skyline. Riverfront Park is a 4.5 mile greenbelt containing park benches, gardens, a telescopic outlook, the newly created Swenson Plaza, the Kunkel Memorial Plaza, monuments and public art which enhance its attractiveness, while providing for an enjoyable walk, job, or bicycle ride. Sunken Gardens is located in the Midtown area of Riverfront Park, offering gardens and walkways bordered by lighted monuments. The gardens have been renovated to include an irrigation system, antique-styled streetlights, brick walkways, new flower beds and new signage. In addition, the Riverfront Peoples Park Association, a separate citizen/community organization, added to the extensive renovations by donating a gazebo which serves as the center piece in the garden. Public art was added to the Peace Gardens, located in Riverfront Park, which were created and dedicated in an effort to promote world peace and for the preservation of our earth by the Physicians for Social Responsibility. Swenson Plaza, located at Front and Walnut Streets, was dedicated in late 1999, and is named after the late Mayor Harold Swenson who was instrumental in Harrisburg's recovery after the flood of 1972.

Reservoir Park is the oldest municipal park in South-Central Pennsylvania and the largest park, containing 90 acres, situated on the highest point in the City. Phase I of upgrading at Reservoir Park, completed in 1992, included the historic rehabilitation of the mansion and pavilion, the creation of The Village at Reservoir Park, the restoration of the bandshell and placement of antique-styled streetlights, new walkways, gardens, plazas and repaved roads. Reservoir Park has new and restored facilities built with a particular emphasis on artistic, cultural, historic, environmental education and conservation themes. Phase I-A, Garden Expansion project, was completed in June, 1993, and includes formal French gardens, drift gardens, lighted walkways, a new boulevard entranceway, parking lot, public art and outdoor seating. Phase II of Reservoir Park was completed in May of 1995 and includes additional gardens, walkways, outdoor lighting, expanded children's playground, restoration of the Brownstone Building as an arts and crafts center, complete reconstruction of the basketball and tennis court area along with a new entranceway at 18th and Walnut Streets and construction of a Park Ranger Station. Phase III planning efforts got underway in 1997 and include the National Civil War Museum, which will open in early 2001.

City Island is the hallmark of Harrisburg's aggressive waterfront development plan and is but one of 21 sites created or upgraded through the first major citywide parks improvement program in more than 60 years. City Island, a long unused and blighted 63 acre land mass until 1987, today hosts such activities as professional minor league baseball, historical displays and numerous recreational activities. City Island facilities include, but are not limited to, the following: RiverSide Village Park, offering great food which can be enjoyed while dining alfresco at the RiverView Pavilion or at the River Terrace and Docks; John Harris Trading Post, a replica which depicts life from the early 18th Century; HarbourTown, a miniature 1840's canal village serving as a playground for children; Harrisburg Riverboat (the Pride of the Susquehanna), a paddleboat which can accommodate 149 persons on cruises, dinner charters or scenic river excursions; Harrisburg Marina I and II, providing boat owners with docks, ramps, gazebo, picnic areas, and parking; Walnut Street Station, a Victorian-styled railway station that hosts the City Island Railroad, which offers rides on the miniature steam-driven train; Water Golf, an 18-hole miniature golf course with waterfalls, bridge and a concession stand; Beach House, a restored historic structure which houses showers, a concession stand, lavatories, the lifeguard office, changing areas for the swimmers at City Island beach and shuffle board courts built near the entranceway of the building; Island Breeze, offering lessons on the art of kiting; RiverSide Stadium, home of championship Class AA minor league baseball; Skyline Sports Complex, a multi-purpose facility built to minor league professional football standards which hosts soccer, softball, volleyball, football, lacrosse and a myriad of other events and activities; Harrisburg Carriage House, which offers the touring of historic Harrisburg and its beautiful Riverfront by horse-drawn carriage in addition to supplying pony rides for children; Bus Trolley Service, providing transportation to and from downtown; a full-size antique Mengels kiddie carousel, batting cages; arcade; and the latest attraction, RiverSide Marina located on the south end of City Island. City Island accommodates a variety of activities on the island in addition to boating, sculling, fishing and swimming around the island.

The Harrisburg Senators, a Class AA professional baseball team, is based at the recently built and already expanded Riverside Stadium. Their 2000 season marks eleven out of the fourteen years that Class AA minor league baseball has been in Harrisburg for which the team has been in the post-season playoff competition. Attendance for the Senators is ranked in the top third in the Eastern League. The team won the Championship in their first year, 1987, as well as in 1993, 1996, 1997, 1998 and 1999. In addition, the Harrisburg Heat, a professional indoor soccer team, was brought to Harrisburg in 1991 through city efforts and plays at the Pennsylvania State Farm Show Complex. The Central Pennsylvania Pirahna, a semi-professional football team, now uses the Skyline Sports Complex as their home field, making City Island an athletic haven for many sports enthusiasts.

Other parks which have been considerably upgraded in the past ten years include Italian lake, where new walkways, antique-styled streetlights, retaining walls, new gardens, signage and park benches are among the amenities in place. Extensive renovations to Sunshine Park were completed in 1993. This park has multi-purpose facilities to host competitions in football, soccer, softball, tennis, basketball, volleyball and handball, in addition to picnics and other activities. The 7th and Radnor Streets Field was rehabilitated in 1993 with new field lighting, bleacher seating, and walking track. The 14th and Shoop Streets Playground was reopened in 1993 after a seven-year closure, with new children's play apparatus, grassy areas (that replaced removed asphalt), lighting, fencing, outdoor seating and landscaping. Other sites which have been improved over the past ten years include the Vernon Street Playground, Penn and Dauphin Streets Playground, Norwood Playground, Cloverly Heights Playground, Braxton Playground, Summit Terrace Playground, south 17th Street Field, Pleasantview Playground, Mt. Pleasant Hispanic American Center, Lottsville Playground, 4th and Emerald Playground, Pools 1 and 2, Wilson Parkway Playground, and Gorgas Playground. In 1996, the City rehabilitated 4th and Dauphin Streets Playground which now offers shuffleboard, bocci ball and horseshoe pits, a basketball court, two-tier playground, seating areas, landscaping, signage, court lighting and water fountains. Other projects were completed in 1999 and 2000. They include: the complete rehabilitation of Norwood, Wilson and Shipoke Playgrounds; construction of Swenson Plaza at Front and Walnut Streets; construction of the Reverend Clyde Roach Memorial Garden at the north end of Italian Lake; upgrade and rehabilitation of the Capital Area Greenbelt; and upgrades to additional sites as funding becomes available.

More than twenty park areas have been extensively restored or created under the City's parks improvement efforts set by the Mayor's Parks Improvement Program, established in 1983. In excess of $28 million has been spent in Harrisburg's park system since 1983. Harrisburg's parks system today plays host to hundreds of thousands of residents and visitors each year. City-wide programs at park sites (including playgrounds) include multicultural art, environmental education, camping, reading, storytelling, and organized sports, such as biddy basketball, basketball, soccer, tennis volleyball and T-ball. In addition, Harrisburg created a Park Range Corps in 1990. The Park Rangers conduct year-round patrol, traffic control and public informational duties in the major City parks, especially City Island, Reservoir Park, Italian Lake and Riverfront Park

Harrisburg has been awarded the Tree City USA designation for the past thirteen consecutive years. This award, conferred by the National Arbor Day Foundation, is for Harrisburg's environmental policies, particularly those related to tree plantings and parks maintenance activities. In addition, the City of Harrisburg, through its Department of Parks and Recreation, won four awards from the International Festival & Events Association, , three state awards from the Pennsylvania Recreation and Park Society, as well as ten local awards bringing the total number of awards won in year 2000 to 21. This award winning park system serves as the crowning jewel of Harrisburg's renaissance. In an effort to promote Harrisburg's parks, the City has clearly become the region's hub for public events which give life to the multi-county area and is yet another example of Harrisburg's role and contribution to the region.

CULTURAL ATTRACTIONS

The cultural arts in Harrisburg have a long tradition of enhancing the quality of life. The City is the only municipality in the region to directly support the arts and today has a variety of cultural activities that include all aspects of the arts.

MUSICAL GROUPS

The Harrisburg Symphony Orchestra, founded over 60 years ago, has grown in national stature and reputation as a metropolitan musical organization, offering a variety of music composed by legendary classical artists and also featuring a pops repertoire. The Forum, in downtown Harrisburg, a classic 1,821 seat amphitheater styled hall, is home to The Harrisburg Symphony. Other musical performing arts organizations include the Central Pennsylvania Friends of Jazz, Harrisburg Civic Opera, Harrisburg Choral Society, Opera Outreach, Harrisburg Singers, Chamber Singers of Harrisburg, Market Square Concert Series, Susquehanna Folk Music, and other groups, showing that music combined with song produces a great array of melodies in Harrisburg.

ARTS SUPPORTERS

Metro Arts, founded in 1978, is the greater Harrisburg area's principal umbrella arts agency responsible for promoting and coordinating the efforts of member arts groups to heighten the awareness of and participation in cultural functions throughout the area. Metro Arts serves as an incubator for establishing programs which will become self-sustaining. The Allied Arts Fund, initiated by Metro Arts in 1984, is now a major force in helping to raise corporate support for area arts organizations. Other art support groups include the Greater Harrisburg Arts Council, which serves as a year-round operations center for a variety of arts-related activities including the Annual Greater Harrisburg Arts Festival; Historic Harrisburg Association, which annually conducts a Candlelight House Tour of the interior and exterior of finely restored historic homes and buildings in the City; Susquehanna Art Museum, which preserves and stimulates the creation of the fine arts for public exhibition; Downtown Harrisburg Association, promoting the economic and cultural vitality of the central business district, in addition to stimulating the development, expansion, historical preservation and beautification of the downtown community; and the Mayor's Public Arts Advisory Board, created by Executive Order in 1984, which encourages developers and property owners to create public art, reviews responses and the actual placement of public art for any requesting entity, and preserves existing public art and monuments in the City.

PERFORMING ARTS

The Harrisburg Ballet Company was formed in 1990. At the same time, the initial plans for a downtown arts center were created. The Whitaker Center for Science and the Arts is the region's first ever science and arts center after receiving a $21 million state grant funding commitment and $23.2 million in private endowments, pledges and donations and more than $1 million worth of contributed services; in addition to the $6 million that the City had previously dedicated. This center consists of a versatile multipurpose set of buildings designed to provide and integrate cultural facilities such as a 660-seat Sunoco Performance arts theater, 200-seat Grass/Rite Aid IMAX theater, arts museum, movie theater, auditorium, and a variety of educational and support operations. In addition to contributing to its financing, the City directly assisted in the planning for this downtown center. Property acquisition was completed in early 1996. Demolition and site clearing was completed in 1997. The grand opening was September 1999.

The City also takes pride in The Harrisburg Community Theatre, founded in 1925, with a seating capacity of 450 at its present location. It is one of the oldest continuously operated community theatre organizations in the country. Its production schedule offers a variety of entertainment including comedy, tragedy, and the classics. In September 1999, the Harrisburg Community Theatre moved its performances to the 660-seat performing arts theatre of the Whitaker Center for Science and the Arts. Other performing arts groups include the Central Pennsylvania Youth Ballet and the Metropolitan Repertory Company. In addition, Open Stage of Harrisburg was moved downtown to its own theatre, representing the first permanent center city performing arts facility in over 25 years. The Open Stage theatre includes set design, construction and storage areas, a ticket booth, offices, dressing rooms, and a lobby and concession area. The Capitol Dinner Theater of Mishar Productions opened a new state-of-the-art facility in November 2000 featuring a "*main stage*" lineup and an "Encore Series."

THE JOHN HARRIS MANSION, an example of a permanent City cultural facility, exhibits historical archives, art and antiques reflective of the past 275 years' history. Its earliest part was built before 1740 by John Harris, Sr., whose son, John Harris, Jr., became the founder of Harrisburg. It was later renovated and "Victorianized" in the late 19th century by Simon Cameron, President Lincoln's Secretary of War during part of the Civil War and later a U.S. Senator.

VISUAL AND DESIGN ARTS

The City has dozens of locations where public art exhibits and performances are routinely held. In addition, the Gallery Walk is held yearly as a promotional event for the community's fine arts centers attesting to the fact that original art of all styles and media is available in the City, year-round. The permanent facilities and galleries in the City include: The Art Association of Harrisburg, which is the oldest arts organization in the region; Doshi Center for Contemporary Art, a privately-owned art gallery located at the City's restored Transportation Center; Tangerine Fine Arts, which is highlighted by local artists' exhibits; Seitz and Seitz, located in Midtown; and the Susquehanna Art Museum, located downtown in Strawberry Square. The Museum of Scientific Discovery, a hands-on physical science museum with many learning exhibits, including Pennsylvania's largest electrostatic generator, receives over 100,000 visitors a year after tripling their space in Strawberry Square. In addition to a variety of smaller galleries, Harrisburg is home to the Pennsylvania State Museum and Archives, the flagship of the state museum system. This six-story circular depository of Pennsylvania's most valued historic documents and artifacts features a fine art gallery, planetarium, natural history exhibition, and the grand Memorial Hall, containing a statue of the Commonwealth's founder William Penn.

CHURCHES AND SYNAGOGUES

The City's cultural activities are complemented with an array of choir concerts and lectures offered by area churches and synagogues. In addition to these facilities hosting artistic and cultural events, the sanctuaries of some of these historic downtown Harrisburg Churches are architectural edifices of interest. Market Square Presbyterian Church, erected in 1860, contains a fine Romanesque styled sanctuary, all in white. The Salem Reformed Church, built in 1822, is the oldest church standing in the City. Saint Lawrence Catholic Church's sanctuary is French Gothic, culminated by a lavishly executed stained-glass rose window. The First Church of God was erected in 1854 for this denomination which was founded in Harrisburg in 1827. Other churches and synagogues of interest within the City are the Zion Lutheran Church, Pine Street Presbyterian Church, Grace Methodist Church, Saint Patrick Cathedral, Saint Stephen's Cathedral, Saint Michael's Lutheran Church and the Temple Ohev Shalom.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION

The history of Harrisburg's physical environment spans a 200 year period and represents a fine cross-section in the evolution of architecture. Harrisburg has seven National Historic Districts, six of which were designated through City efforts since 1983, under the Mayor's historic preservation program. Prior to then, only one area of the City had achieved such designation. The City's National and Municipal Historic Districts include building art and architectural design reflective of every era of the Nation's development, from the 18th Century to present day. These districts include: Old Downtown Harrisburg Commercial National Register Historic District and the Fox Ridge Nationally Certified and Municipal Historic District, as well as, Shipoke, Historic Harrisburg, Old Midtown, Mount Pleasant, and Old Uptown National Register and Municipal Historic Districts. Additionally, numerous individual buildings have been named to the National Register of Historic Sites. Harrisburg, now in the top percentile of cities in the Nation successfully engaged in local historic preservation, has achieved national recognition for its overall economic development resurgence. Historic preservation and rehabilitation have proven to be integral to this success and long-term growth while preserving the City's priceless architectural heritage and promoting the arts and culture. The City's Historic Architectural Review Board, appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by City Council, reviews exterior building renovations and new construction in the Municipal Historic Districts to assure design and material integrity consistent with historic design standards. Harrisburg is one of only several municipalities in Pennsylvania to be a Certified Local Government in its historic preservation work, by the state Historic and Museum Commission. Harrisburg is second only the Philadelphia in the dollar amount of certified historic rehabilitation in Pennsylvania.

EDUCATION

THE UNIVERSITY CENTER AT HARRISBURG, located in uptown Harrisburg, is a consortium of several Pennsylvania universities. This institution is organized to serve the graduate level and professional educational needs of the Harrisburg area and South Central Pennsylvania. The University Center offers graduate degree programs, sponsors public policy seminars, and is the site of several ongoing cultural programs. New construction has been completed on the site by its new owner, the State System of Higher Education, which includes the new state headquarters for the State System, the chancellor's residence and the complete restoration of the older academic halls on campus. The State System is being asked to consider the prospect of establishing a University of Harrisburg which would meet the City's, region's and state's higher educational needs and expand the base of public support for all existing colleges and universities. It would substantially enhance the area's ability to attract and retain national-class employers and, for the City, would provide a new aspect to economic development, job creation and neighborhood stabilization.

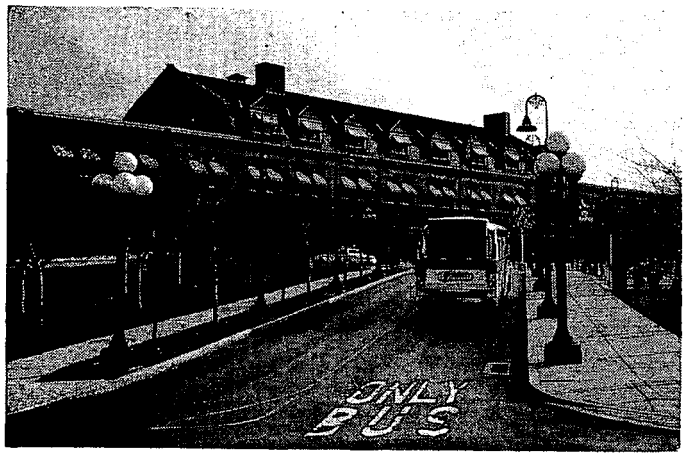
Temple University's Continuing Education Center downtown also marks the permanent presence of facilities for higher education in the Central Business District. Temple University's Harrisburg Center enrolls over 1,700 students and offers more than 50 classes per semester. In July 2000, Temple relocated downtown to an area that doubled the amount of room that it previously had. This allows the university to provide undergraduate, graduate and certificate programs in educational administration, adult education, journalism, liberal arts, psychoeducational processes, social work and pharmacy.

The Harrisburg Area Community College (HACC) offers two-year and certificate programs in the City's uptown area. HACC was the first community college created in Pennsylvania. Its splendid campus is built on land donated by the City of Harrisburg at no cost to more than twenty suburban school districts whose students use the facilities. Current enrollment at HACC is approximately 10,700 students. In January 2001, HACC will open its Community Center for Technology and Arts. This center will offer classes for several academic programs, adult basic education and developmental studies and non-credit courses, such as machining, computer and electrical.

Eastgate Center, a branch of the Pennsylvania State University (PSU), is located within blocks of the Central Business District. Current enrollment is approximately 1,129 students in over 100 continuing education courses. In addition to the new Eastgate Center, The PSU's Downtown Center, located in the Central Business District, averages a total of 35 students per semester, for 3 courses.

In addition to the institutions for higher education located within the City limits, the Harrisburg/Lebanon/Carlisle Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) has numerous institutions of higher learning. The Pennsylvania State University at Harrisburg offers baccalaureate and graduate degree programs. Enrollment at the campus, located in Middletown, is 3,258. Dickinson College, located in Carlisle, is the third oldest college in Pennsylvania and one of the original fifteen Colonial colleges in America. The enrollment at this coeducational liberal arts college is 2,115. The Dickinson School of Law, also located in Carlisle, founded in 1834 as an independent law school, is now part of Pennsylvania State University. The School operates as a non-profit corporation. Present enrollment is 544. The Widener University School of Law-Harrisburg Branch's current enrollment is approximately 369 students on a campus three miles outside the city limits. Additional institutions within the MSA include: Hershey Medical Center, Shippensburg University, Lebanon Valley College, Elizabethtown College, the National Education Center/Thompson Institute and the Central Pennsylvania Business School.

TRANSPORTATION



HARRISBURG TRANSPORTATION CENTER, formerly the Old Pennsylvania Railroad Station, has undergone major restoration which has won the Nation's top historic preservation award. Major interstate bus service is based at the Center, providing bus passenger and freight service throughout the Nation. The City is along the AMTRAK and CONRAIL main line and has continuous rail passenger and freight service based at the Center.

Harrisburg is serviced by four interstate highways including: Interstate 81 - the major eastern U.S. interstate running from New York State to Alabama; Interstate 78 - splitting from I-81 northeast of Harrisburg and linking the City to Allentown, Bethlehem, northern New Jersey, and New York City; Interstate 83 - linking Harrisburg to York and Baltimore to the south. Additionally, the Pennsylvania Turnpike serves as the principal connector to Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Harrisburg is also serviced by two Susquehanna river routes: US 11/15 and US 22/322. US 11/15 links Harrisburg to Gettysburg, Frederick, MD and later, via I-270, to Washington, DC in the south; the same highway runs north through the center of the state to ultimately Rochester, NY. US 22/322 links Harrisburg to Lewistown and then splits into two separate highways. US 22 continues west into Pittsburgh and ultimately into Ohio. US322 follows a northwestern pattern and runs through State College eventually running into Ohio.

The Harrisburg International Airport is located eight miles south of center city. The airport was acquired by the Susquehanna Area Regional Airport Authority (S.A.R.A.A.) in 1998. The Authority is recommending facility improvements, property acquisitions and a land use plan to better serve the community and promoting regional economic development. Prior to the change in ownership, this international port had been expanded with a new terminal building, air traffic control center, and parking facilities. The airport has a 10,000 ft. runway and can handle the nation's largest military and commercial aircrafts.

The Capital Area Transit Authority (CAT) operates public bus service throughout the tri-county area and has its headquarters and main bus transfer center in Harrisburg. Harrisburg is the only municipality to subsidize the mass transit system in the region. Trolley buses, motorized replicas of yesteryear's trolley transportation, are operated by CAT throughout downtown and City Island to supplement the City's bus routes. In addition, water taxis, horse-drawn carriage rides and rental bicycles are also available from City Island into downtown.

The City is included in the proposed CORRIDORone regional rail system. Initial service will link Harrisburg with Mechanicsburg to the west and Elizabethtown to the east, including a new Amtrak Intermodal Station at Harrisburg International Airport. The rail service will be linked with bus routes. Harrisburg funded a major portion of the light rail transit study.

Harrisburg is situated geographically central to major urban hubs of the Mid-Atlantic Seaboard. These cities, as listed below, are within hours of Harrisburg whether traveling by car, bus or train via any of the transportation infrastructures.

DISTANCE TO THESE CITIES:

(SOURCE: ECONOMIC RESOURCES PROFILE)

CITY	MILES	CITY	MILES
PHILADELPHIA	101	BALTIMORE	81
ATLANTIC CITY	182	WASHINGTON, DC	106
NEW YORK	169	PITTSBURGH	202

NATIONAL AND STATE RECOGNITIONS OF CITY ACHIEVEMENTS

THE CITY OF HARRISBURG IS:

- the only local government in Pennsylvania (municipal, county or school district) to ever win all of the top national and state awards for community progress, with all awards having been achieved or reachieved in the 1989-00 period as a direct result of the City's success in economic development, parks improvements, and city governmental reform.

- the only municipality in the Northeastern United States to be selected for "All-America City" designation in 1990-91.

- the only local government in Central Pennsylvania to ever win both top national financial management awards.

NATIONAL MUNICIPAL AWARDS

The City of Harrisburg was awarded the "Distinguished Budge Presentation Award" from GFOA for the tenth consecutive year, including 2000, for its annual Budget document. This is the highest form of recognition in the Nation for governmental budgeting.

For the thirteenth consecutive year, including 1999, the City was awarded the "Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting" by the Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) for its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. This award is the highest form of recognition for governmental accounting and financial reporting in the Nation.

In 2000, the City was awarded the Best Practices "Simply the Best" award, from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for its Lead Based Paint Hazard Control Program.

In June 1999, the City retained National Police Accreditation, the highest recognition in the Nation for law enforcement operations, first won by the City in 1989. Reaccreditation occurs every three years. Of over 21,000 police agencies country wide, only 484 have achieved or retained accreditation.

Harrisburg was selected, in 1994, as one of 65 Empowerment Communities by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

In 1993, for the first time, the City received the Award of Recognition from the National Federation of Municipal Analysts for its comprehensive financial management/reporting system.

The City's aggressive flood control and emergency management system, named as a model by the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency, resulted in Harrisburg being the only community in the state to be upgraded in 1991, 1992 and 1993 by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, thus producing an overall 15% reduction in base flood insurance premiums for all city-based property owners annually.

The Harrisburg Advanced Wastewater Treatment Facility (AWTF) received the United States Environmental Protection Agency's "1991 National Pretreatment Program Excellence Award." The Award is given in four categories based on the actual daily flow of the publicly owned treatment works. Harrisburg's AWTF won first place in the Nation in the "over 20 million gallons per day" category. This is the top award in the Nation and recognizes Harrisburg as implementing effective and innovative environmental protection and pollution control programs and acknowledges the municipality's commitment to the protection and improvement of the Nation's waters through the operation of exemplary pretreatment programs. The AWTF also won first place in the 1992, 1993, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999 and 2000 Pennsylvania Operations Challenge and continued to the national competition where they improved their 16th place finish in 1992 to place 10th in 1993, 13th in 1995, 4th in 1996, 8th in 1997, 6th in 1998, 7th in 1999 and 8th in 2000. These awards illustrate Harrisburg's AWTF as one of the Nation's top sewerage facilities in overall operation and compliance. In addition, the superintendent of the City's AWTF was named the state's Operator of the Year for 1993.

For 1990-91 and 1984-85, the City was chosen as an "All-America City," the Nation's highest community award, by the National Civic League, Inc. The City's selection from among a large number of nominees was due to its demonstrated ability to reverse three decades of previous decline with highly successful economic development and to solve local problems through effective governmental and community

partnership and leadership. The judging took special note of the development of programs by the City and various groups, including non-profit organizations, churches, historic associations, and the Harrisburg Redevelopment Authority, to deal with a substandard and inadequate housing supply.

STATE RECOGNITION

For 1999, the Harrisburg Department of Parks and Recreation won 3 state awards from the Pennsylvania Recreation and Park Society, which were presented in March 2000. These awards were for Excellence in Programming for the Black History Showcase, the Senior Citizens Computer Program in the Brownstone Building at Reservoir Park, and the Junior Golf Program.

Harrisburg's park system won two ASLA Centennial Medallion Awards from the American Society of Landscape Architects for both Riverfront Park and Reservoir Park.

In 1998, Mayor Stephen R. Reed was presented with the Distinguished Leader Award by the Pennsylvania Planning Association. Mayor Reed was cited for his "creativity and entrepreneurial initiatives that have helped Harrisburg become a thriving, vibrant community."

In 1999 and 1996, the City's Alternative Revenue and Energy Program received the state's highest recognition, the Governor's Award for Environmental Excellence for Achievement in Technological Innovation.

In 2000, the Harrisburg Police Bureau's Traffic Safety Unit received the top state Traffic Law Enforcement Award from the Governor's Highway Safety Council for the twelfth year.

The City of Harrisburg received, in 1993, the Community Service Award from the Central Pennsylvania Chapter of the Public Relations Society of America. This first time award was received for quality public information services, practices and policies.

The Pennsylvania State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources Bureau of Forestry (formerly under the Department of Environmental Resources) presented the "Samuel S. Cobb Award of Excellence for Urban and Community Forestry" to the City in 1991. This is the highest conservation award in the state and was awarded to the City for its outstanding parks system, which has since benefited from further enhancements.

Harrisburg was selected as the "1990 Outstanding Community of Pennsylvania" by the Pennsylvania Chamber of Business and Industry, the highest community recognition in the state. The Mayor was separately named by the Chamber as the "1990 Outstanding Government Leader of Pennsylvania."

ADDITIONAL RECOGNITION

The National Arbor Day Foundation has for thirteen consecutive years, including 2000, designated Harrisburg as a "Tree City USA".

Also, Preservation Pennsylvania, a state historic preservation advocacy organization, gave the City of Harrisburg its 1996 Local Government Initiative-Historic Preservation Award for the rehabilitation of the former Reily Fire Station. The building now houses the Greater Harrisburg Fire Museum.

In 1994, the City of Harrisburg's Capital Area Greenbelt Project won, for the second time, the Chesapeake Bay Local Government Advisory Committee's Award for Local Innovation. Harrisburg originally won this award in 1992 and was one of six programs selected and the only local government in the state to receive this award.

In 2000, the City of Harrisburg was the only municipality in North America to receive the International Paradigm Award for its cutting-edge use of technology.

In 2000, the International Festival and Events Association honored Harrisburg with four top international awards for its special events programs and promotions.

After thorough assessment, the City of Harrisburg received an upgraded credit rating of "A" by Standard and Poor's and an "A-" by Fitch Investors Services, Inc., both in 1992. This achievement was monumental considering that 11 years earlier Harrisburg could not achieve any credit rating. The City continues to maintain these ratings.

Members of the Harrisburg Police Bureau's K-9 Unit won more than one-third of all medals, including overall best team, in the annual International Police Olympic Games' Canine Competition in Washington, D.C., in 1992. The Unit won 14 of the possible 40 awards in the competition, which involved over 11,000 officers from all 50 states and 12 foreign countries. In addition, members of the K-9 Unit garnered the Nation's top honors at the American Canine Triathlon in 1993 by outdistancing competitors from 22 other cities from a dozen different states.

In 1992, an independent awards jury named Mayor Stephen R. Reed as the Entrepreneur of the Year in Central Pennsylvania, in the category of Supporter of Entrepreneurs, for leadership in fostering business development and growth. It was the first time a public official received this private sector recognition.

In late 1992, the City and the Capital Health System jointly received the top state award from the Hospital Association of Pennsylvania for the creation of the Total Mend Program, a pioneering effort administered by the City's Office of Insurance and Risk Management to control health care costs in the workers' compensation program.

PERIODICAL REVIEW

For 2001, ReliaStar Financial listed the Harrisburg Metropolitan Statistical Area as 11th best out of the 125 largest metropolitan areas of the United States to earn and save money.

In its 1998 quality of life ratings, Money magazine listed the Harrisburg Metropolitan Statistical Area as the best medium-sized Pennsylvania region in which to live and fifth best in the Eastern United States. Just several years earlier, Money magazine listed Harrisburg as one of the top 20 places for the start-up, success and expansion of small businesses in its ranking of cities across the Nation, regardless of size.

The Harrisburg area ranked #1 amongst regions of similar population in Pennsylvania, according to Places Rated Almanac for 1997. Additionally, the Harrisburg area ranked #1 amongst regions of similar population in the United States. The Harrisburg area placed in the top 20% when compared to all regions regardless of regional population.

According to a national study of residential building permits by Cahners Economics, of Newton, MA, the Harrisburg area was the second fastest growing metropolitan area in the United States from 1996-1997.

Baseball America named RiverSide Stadium on City Island as the best site in the country for minor league professional baseball in 1996. RiverSide Stadium was also named by Disney Family Fun Program as one of the top 10 baseball facilities in the Nation.

Results of the National Association of Home Builders' survey of nearly 200 markets, published in 1994, ranked Harrisburg 25th when it came to affordable housing.

Nationwide, the Harrisburg area was the 15th most popular place to move during 1993 among communities with fewer than 100,000 residents, according to a Nationwide study done by Ryder Truck Rentals. The Nation's largest truck-rental and leasing company published results that said there were 125 household moves into the Harrisburg area for every 100 household moves out of the area. Harrisburg's inbound-outbound ratio would have placed 6th among larger communities with more than 100,000 residents.

The February 14, 1992, issue of the Tri-State Real Estate Journal published an article detailing Harrisburg's progress over the past several years, despite the recession which had hit the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic states. The headline read: "Harrisburg emerges as the bright spot in the Northeast."

The October 1990 edition of Kiplinger magazine identified Harrisburg as one of the few cities in the Nation which could weather a national recession with no significant downturn, while Newsweek, Parade and other publications reported on a separate national survey which had listed Harrisburg eighth of the ten most desirable cities in America.

A SAMPLING OF CURRENT MAJOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

By 1981, Harrisburg was considered the second most distressed City in the Nation under Federal distress criteria. City government was on the verge of financial collapse, having amassed millions of dollars in unpaid bills, two pension funds near liquidating their last assets, a loss of credit rating and the shut down of all federal funds due to municipal mismanagement.

Harrisburg has since undertaken an economic development resurgence and city governmental reform which re-establish Harrisburg as a progressive metropolitan City. During the past 19 years, especially the last thirteen years, the city has witnessed numerous public and private construction projects totaling over $2.5 billion in new investment through the fourth quarter of 2000. There have been major net gains in the number of businesses, private sector jobs and livable homes, reversing nearly three decades of decline. Some of the more recent development endeavors include:

OFFICE/COMMERCIAL/RETAIL/INDUSTRIAL:

KEYSTONE STATE BUILDING, New Construction
Cost: $120,000,000 Square Feet: 828,000 Completion: 2000

WHITAKER CENTER FOR SCIENCE AND THE ARTS, New regional arts and science center with a 660 seat performance theater, an IMAX theater and a science center
Cost: $45,000,000 Square Feet: 200,000 Completion: 1999

NATIONAL CIVIL WAR MUSEUM, New Construction/Artifacts
Cost: $32,242,000 Square Feet: 60,000 Completion: 2001

PENNSYLVANIA SPORTS HALL OF FAME, New Construction
Cost: $15,554,000 Square Feet: 30,000 Completion: 2002

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA - CAPITOL BUILDING, Office/Renovation
Cost: $10,291,000 Square Feet: 663,750 Completion: 1999

ROWLAND SCHOOL, Elementary school renovation/expansion
Cost: $9,250,000 Square Feet: 41,953 Completion: 1999

RICHFOOD, Warehouse Expansion
Cost: $9,170,000 Square Feet: 98,000 Completion: 1999

PINNACLE HEALTH SYSTEM (HARRISBURG HOSPITAL), Renovation/Expansion
Cost: $8,825,000 Square Feet: 126,000 Completion: 2000

GIANT FOOD STORE, New Construction
Cost: $5,079,000 Square Feet: 65,300 Parking Spaces: 848 Completion: 2000

SCOTT SCHOOL, Elementary school renovation
Cost: $4,834,000 Square Feet: 17,270 Completion: 1999

PAXTON COMMONS, Brewery and Restaurant, Kitchen Facility and Park/Renovation and New Construction
Cost: $3,000,000 Square Feet: 100,000 Completion: 1997 (Brewery and Restaurant) Phase I
Completion: 1999 (Kitchen Facility) Phase II

FURLOW BUILDING, Renovation of building for restaurant/commercial space
Cost: $2,100,000 Square Feet: 9,500 Parking Spaces: 18 Completion: 2000

BROAD STREET MARKET, Improvements
Cost: $350,000 Square Feet: 14,600 Completion: 2000

EMERALD SUPERMARKET, Renovation
Cost: $49,000 Square Feet:15,000 Completion: 2000

RESIDENTIAL:

CAPITOL HEIGHTS DEVELOPMENT (LOTTSVILLE)

Cost: $10,500,000	Units: 140	Completion: 2004
Phase I	Units: 30	Completion: 2000

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE (CITY TOWERS), (including 5 levels of commercial space and a 3-level parking garage.)

Cost: $9,000,000	Units: 292	Completion: 1999

ALLISON HILL SOUTH PROJECT, Rehabilitation and construction of rental units

Cost: $8,860,000	Units: 56	
Phase I	Units: 27	Completion: 1994
Phase II	Units: 29	Completion: 2000

MARKET PLACE TOWNHOMES

Cost: $7,737,000	Units: 98	
Phase I	Units: 26	Completion: 1992
Phase II	Units: 12	Completion: 1995
Future Phases	Units: 60	Completion: to be determined

THE MCFARLAND, Rehabilitation and construction of rental units

Cost: $6,350,000	Units: 49	Completion: 1997

SUMMIT TERRACE TOWNHOMES PROJECT

Cost: $4,182,000	Units: 60	
Phase I	Units: 12	Completion: 1995
Phase II	Units: 7	Completion: 1997
Phase III	Units: 7	Completion: 2000

MARKET COURT APARTMENTS

Cost: $1,524,000	Units: 12	Completion: 2000

OTHER:

CITYWIDE WATER SYSTEM UPGRADING (new treatment plant, river in-take, distribution line expansion, etc.)

Cost: $51,584,000		Completion: 1994

CITYWIDE STREET REPAVING/RECONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

Cost: $1,546,000	# of streets: 51	Completion: 1993	(Phase IV)
Cost: $1,775,000	# of streets: 45	Completion: 1995	(Phase V)
Cost: $1,936,000	# of streets: 83	Completion: 1998	(Phase VI)
Cost: $2,027,000	# of streets: 90	Completion: 2000	(Phase VII)

REPLACE/LINE VARIOUS COMBINED SEWERS

Cost: $3,800,000	Completion: 1999

SOUTH FRONT STREET CONNECTOR, connecting Front Street with industrial park site (including environmental assessment, design, construction and construction management)

Cost: $2,100,000	Completion: 2000

SYCAMORE STREET BRIDGE, Rehabilitation (including design, construction and construction management)

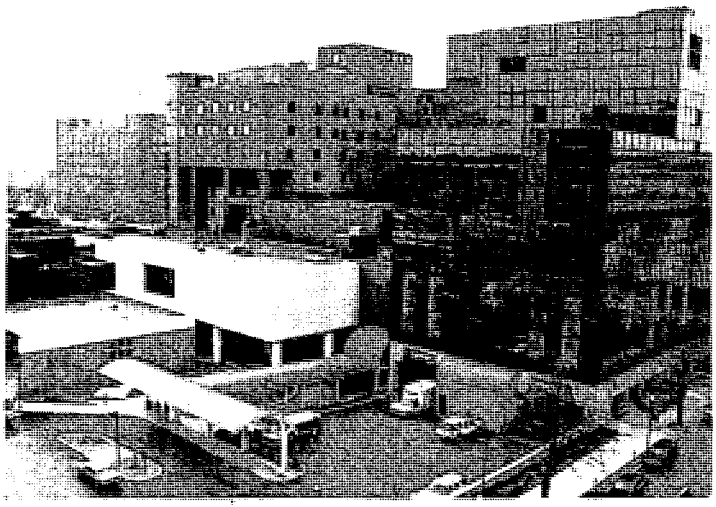
Cost: $570,000	Completion: 1996

SYCAMORE STREET INTERSECTION, Improvements (including design, right-of-way purchase, construction and construction management)

Cost: $351,700	Completion: 1998

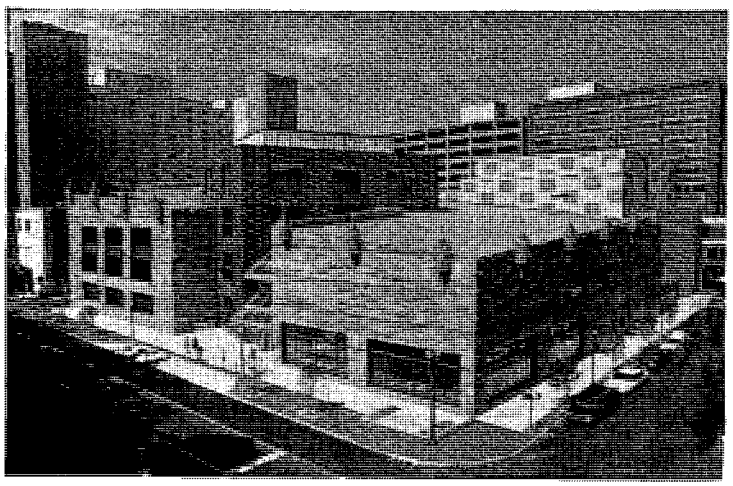
Sources: Mayor's Office of Economic Development; Department of Building & Housing Development; Office of City Engineer

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS:
A Sampling of New Building Construction



PINNACLE HEALTH SYSTEM (FORMERLY HARRISBURG HOSPITAL) is substantially renovating, rebuilding and expanding its downtown hospital complex. When completed, Pinnacle Health System will have increased the size of this facility by 126,000 square feet via the construction of six new floors. In addition, a rooftop heliport will be created and the emergency room will be expanded. At the onset of construction, the existing, adjoining parking garage was removed to accommodate the expansion. A newly designed parking garage will be constructed in conjunction with this project. The estimated cost of the entire project, which is expected to be completed in 2001, is $48 million.

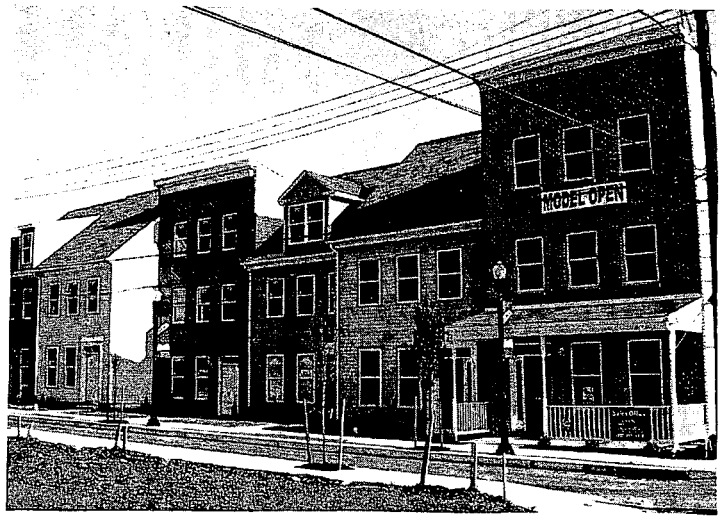
PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY (PNIC) constructed this 15-story office tower to serve as its new national headquarters. As part of this project, PNIC also constructed a separate 11½-story, 816-space parking garage, primarily to accommodate the needs of its clients and employees; prime retail space available on the ground floor of the parking garage has been rented by a stock brokerage firm. This development project, located on the northwest quadrant of the revitalized Market Square, is a highly visible part of the Harrisburg skyline and is yet another success story for the City, which provided tax increment financing and site development funds, demonstrating its ability, through sound economic development policy, to attract and retain business in the City of Harrisburg. *This* project was completed in 1998.



THE WHITAKER CENTER FOR SCIENCE AND THE ARTS, located at the corner of Third and Market Streets, is a 130,000 square foot building containing the Grass/Rite Aid IMAX Theater, the Sunoco Performance Theater, a movie theater, an auditorium and an arts museum and is also home to many resident performing arts companies. The cost of the entire project, which opened in September 1999, was $51,000,000.

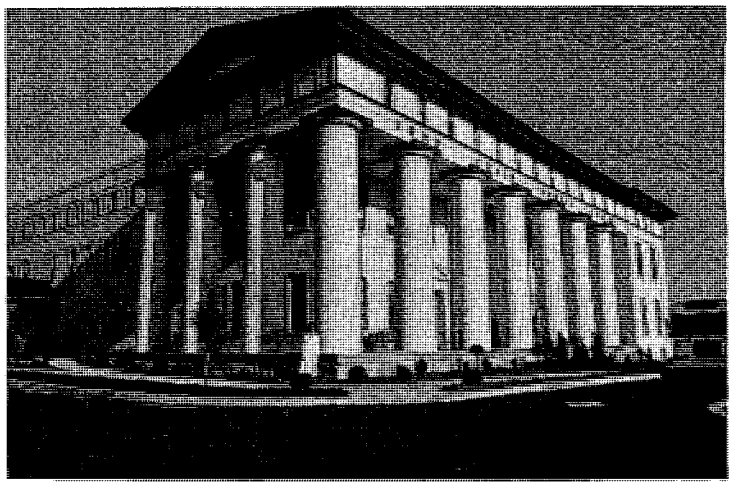
HARRISBURG COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS:
A Sampling of Development Projects

CAPITOL HEIGHTS is a major residential development project taking place in the City's Uptown area, involving an eight square block area. Struever Rouse Homes began construction of Phase I in 2000. Home prices for this market rate development range from $95,000 to $130,000 with all the modern amenities, including off-street parking. Buyers can purchase a home for as little as $1,000 total cash. Other incentives include 10 year property tax abatement, mortgage tax credit certificates, and closing cost assistance. The City supported the privately-financed housing development with land acquisition, demolition of 48 structures, and over $2.3 million in infrastructure improvements, including installation of water and sewer lines, sidewalks, antique style street lamps and street trees.



ALLISON HILL II, involved the renovation of 27 apartments and construction of two housing units on the Derry and 13th Street corridors by Pennrose Properties and Tri-County Housing Development Corporation. The project represents a substantial investment of public and private funding to provide quality rental housing for lower income households and contributed significantly to the revitalization of the Derry Street Corridor. The City supported this $4.4 million project by providing a loan of $796,000 in CDBG, Section 108, lead paint hazard control grant and other funds. The project is part of the City's Enterprise Community strategic plan, the Consolidated Plan and the South Allison Hill Neighborhood Action Strategy. Nine of the 29 units are handicap accessible.

THE JOHN CRAIN KUNKEL CENTER FOR THE YWCA, completed in 1998, was a renovation to the vacant Sylvan Heights Mansion and construction of a new 36,400 square foot wing. With this relocation, the YWCA has been able to increase its emergency shelter, transitional housing programs and child development center and offer many new programs and services, including the Pinnacle Health Center's community health clinic and the new Sylvan Heights Charter School. Funding was provided by the City through the Community Development Block Program, a multi-agency cooperation and a large and diverse assemblage of investment sources.



ADDITIONAL SAMPLING OF HARRISBURG'S FUTURE BUSINESS

THE KEYSTONE STATE BUILDING

THE KEYSTONE STATE BUILDING is being constructed at the site of the previous Department of Transportation building on Forster Street. This 828,000 square foot building will be the home to many offices of the State government. The construction of the building will be completed in December 2000 with an estimated cost of $120,000,000.

THE NATIONAL CIVIL WAR MUSEUM is being constructed in Reservoir Park and will be the largest of its kind in the world. Its scope includes the periods before and after the war, north and south, civilian and soldier. Construction will be completed in February 2001, with and estimated cost of $38 million. Funding for the construction of the museum was provided by a $16 million state grant and $22 million of Capital Projects Fund bond proceeds.

THE CROWNE PLAZA (formerly the Harrisburg Ramada, formerly the Holiday Inn-Center City), a ten-story, 261 room hotel located on Market Square, was purchased by the Capital City Economic Development Corporation (CCEDC), a non-profit economic development corporation, created by the City, and managed by Double Tree Hotel Corporation. Double Tree Hotel Corporation was also the overseer during major renovations and upgrading, financed by a loan from HRA to CCEDC. The Hotel remained open during renovations which were done in phases and completed in 1995 at a cost of approximately $3.6 million. The Hotel was sold in 1998 and has been upgraded to a first-class, full service hotel that opened in June 2000.

THE WHITAKER CENTER FOR SCIENCE AND THE ARTS is the region's first-ever science and arts center. This center, which was built at Third and Market Streets over a half-square block area, consists of a versatile multipurpose set of buildings designed to provide and integrate cultural facilities such as the 660-seat Sunoco Performance arts theater, the 200-seat Grass/Rite Aid IMAX theater, arts museum, movie theater, auditorium and a variety of educational and support operations. This project was made possible by an $21 million state grant funding commitment and $23.2 million in private endowments, pledges and donations; in addition to the $6 million that the City previously dedicated. The City also directly assisted in the planning of this downtown center. Property acquisition was completed in early 1996. Demolition and site clearing was completed in 1997. The grand opening was September 1999.

PENNSYLVANIA PLACE (formerly City Towers), a 25-story mixed-use complex containing 292 first-rate apartments, five levels of commercial officespace, limited retail space and a three-level parking garage were completely restored and upgraded in 1999 at an approximate cost of $10 million.

THE JOHN CRAIN KUNKEL CENTER FOR THE YWCA (FORMERLY THE SYLVAN HEIGHTS MANSION) was completely restored and expanded by the YWCA. A public-private partnership funded this $11.3 million project, completed in 1998, which enabled the YWCA to increase its residential services by 25%. Some of these services include an emergency shelter, transitional housing, vocational and life skills training, a child development center, charter school and other facilities. These services are provided to women and children in Dauphin, Cumberland and Perry counties. The mansion, built in 1866 by a returning Civil War Union Army colonel, and on the National Register of Historic Sites, and now doubled in size with compatibly styled expansion, is highlighted by lights, such that at night, it is a prominent feature on the City's skyline.

PAXTON COMMONS contains a micro-brewery, restaurant and separate kitchen facilities. The micro-brewery and restaurant portions of this $6 million project were completed in 2000.

COMMONWEALTH RIVERFRONT, INC. was the developer of this 5-story office complex which contains the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation office and licensing center. This building centralizes those offices which were displaced by a fire that damaged the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation building in 1995. This building, located in south Harrisburg along the scenic Susquehanna River, was completed in 1997.

BUILDING PERMIT SUMMARY

The residential, industrial and commercial new construction and repairs and alterations building permit fees and actual number of permits issued are represented in the following data:

YEAR	BUILDING PERMIT FEES	NUMBER OF PERMITS ISSUED
1980	$ 47,953	1,081
1981	151,920	982
1982	80,995	770
1983	136,096	796
1984	375,616	1,095
1985	117,427	996
1986	174,372	1,066
1987	265,369	1,013
1988	291,757	954
1989	414,360	1,002
1990	328,731	1,213
1991	189,345	1,324
1992	254,922	1,385
1993	202,903	1,306
1994	276,078	1,534
1995	469,311	1,675
1996	413,575	1,843
1997	718,531	1,914
1998	544,182	2,064
1999	478,793	1,899

NOTES:

City building permit data includes only construction and certain alteration costs; building permit data does not include project costs for acquisition, replacement of existing components, furnishings, fixtures, inventory, non-fixed assets, legal, architectural, and engineering fees and other invested monies.

With the permits issued during the first 10 months of 1991, despite a national, state and regional economic recession, the City of Harrisburg had issued over 21,000 building permits from January 1, 1982 to October 31, 1991, an historic milestone.

In 1999, the City issued the third highest number of building permits in any year in history, a total of 1,899 permits representing over $224 million in new investment.

Source: City's Building Permit Database; City's 1999 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR)

TAX INCENTIVE PROGRAMS

Since the early 1980's, the City has enacted various tax abatement and tax credit programs designed to promote economic development and to encourage the rehabilitation and reuse of older City properties. These programs include: tax abatement on improvements to residential and business properties outside the Central Business District at 20% per year for five years and tax abatement on new residential construction at 100% for three years; a split valuation of land and improvements for tax levy purposes, with the tax rate on buildings/improvements being one-fifth the rate charged to land; and the issuances of mortgage and investment tax credits.

Approximately 90% of all projects valued at $200,000 or more, undertaken since 1982, have relied upon tax abatement as an incentive to undertake building construction and improvements within the Harrisburg City limits. As these properties near the end of their abatement period, the City's real estate taxes increase accordingly. The tax abatement program has appeared to be successful as illustrated by the nearly tenfold increase in new construction since 1980. Tax abatement is one of numerous incentives for encouraging economic development in the City. This program has produced a resurgence in the City's business district and neighborhoods through job creation, retail sales growth and growth in the number of occupied homes and apartments.

The City utilizes a two-rate property tax, which promotes economic development and rehabilitation by charging a tax millage on buildings one-fifth the rate on land. New construction and the improvement of existing buildings are less expensive and hence more profitable for investors and homeowners. In addition, a higher tax on land helps deter land speculation and promotes the highest and best use of land. Out of over 2,500 municipalities, 14 other municipalities in Pennsylvania now utilize this taxing methodology to produce many of the same desired economic development results. The two-rate property tax system has meant lower taxes to most property owners over the single rate system used in most places.

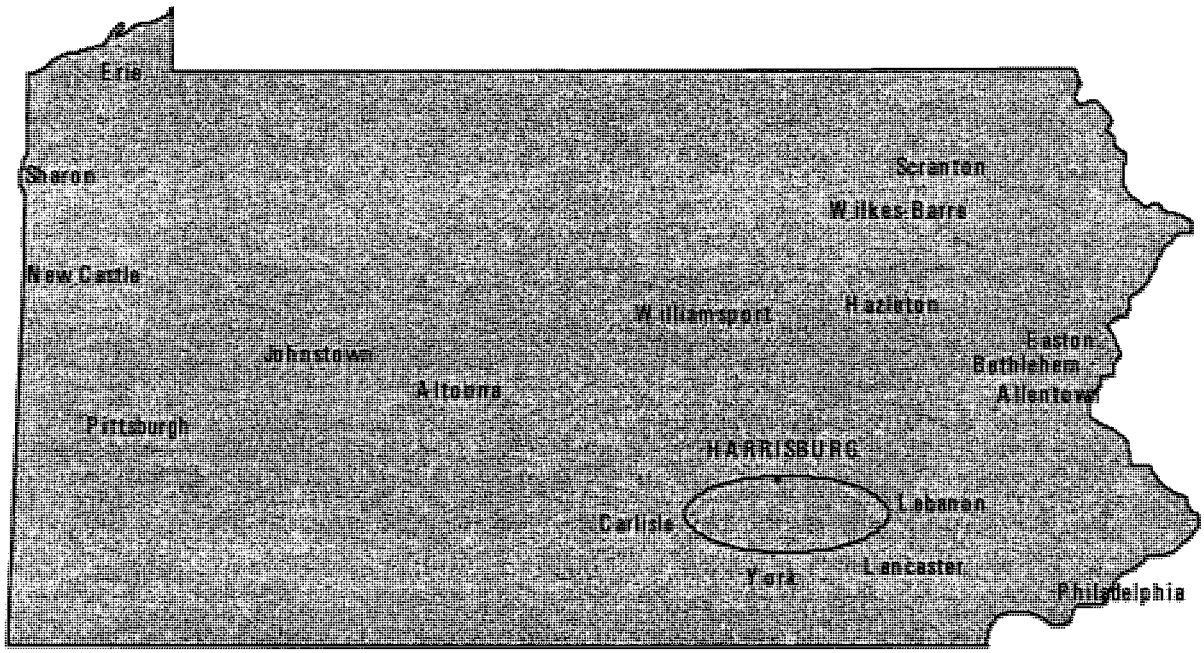
Tax credit programs also encourage economic growth. During 1985, Harrisburg became the first community in the nation to establish a Mortgage Tax Credit Certificate Program. Tax credits can be issued to first-time home buyers and, in certain circumstances, previous homeowners who buy and/or rehabilitate a home as their principal residence within the corporate limits of the City and meet certain other requirements. A tax credit works simply: the home buyer receives a Mortgage Tax Credit Certificate that allows 40% or 45% of all interest paid on a new mortgage to be taken as a credit against federal income taxes. The tax credit lasts the life of the new mortgage. The rest of the interest remains tax deductible.

A tax credit is not a tax deduction - it has a direct cash value. Dollar for dollar, it reduces the amount of federal income tax the home buyer would normally pay the U.S. Government. After subtracting the tax credit, the homebuyer still gets to use the rest of the interest paid as the usual itemized tax deduction. The Administration is continuing its efforts in promoting tax credit programs such as Mortgage Tax Credit Certificates and Investment Tax Credits.

Investment Tax Credits have been integral to stimulating the rehabilitation of the City's older building stock. Following the 1980 Census, Harrisburg was determined to have the highest rate of vacant property of any city in the state, with more than one of every seven structures vacant, including over half of the downtown. Many of these vacancies had existed for long periods of time. By 1982, the number of vacant buildings was over 4,000 which has since been reduced to less than 1400. Designating seven areas of the City as National Historic Districts and numerous sites to the National Register of Historic Places has allowed 20% Investment Tax Credits to investors/developers for funds expended on certified rehabilitation of income-providing structures.

Other City economic development incentives include: several less-than-market-interest-rate financing programs, site improvement programs, infrastructure programs, donation of partial or full value of publicly-owned real estate, job training/retraining funds, marketing assistance, business training seminars, sites inventory, export assistance and technical assistance.

HARRISBURG - A METROPOLITAN CENTER



Harrisburg has been the capital of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania since 1812, as well as the County Seat of Dauphin County since the County's creation in 1785. It is the geographic and urban center of the Harrisburg - Lebanon - Carlisle Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), which comprises the four counties of Dauphin, Cumberland, Lebanon and Perry in central Pennsylvania. The MSA has been growing steadily during the past several years and was the second fastest growing area in Pennsylvania in the past decade.

The City of Harrisburg has a vast network of highway, air and rail transportation arteries that link to the markets of the East, Midwest and the South, in addition to being the major distribution center for the Northeast because of its close proximity to other major cities. Harrisburg has become the region's center for commerce, transportation, finance, special events, public recreation, the arts and government. The progress of the City's resurgence has produced a renaissance that has reversed nearly three decades of previous decline. Harrisburg has a new vitality that can be seen in the spirit, amenity and growth spreading throughout this metropolitan center in central Pennsylvania.

City of Harrisburg Facts:

Settled: By Native Americans-before 3,000 B.C.; By Europeans circa.-1710
Incorporated: As a Borough - 1791; As a City - 1860
Population: 52,376 (1990 Census); largest of any municipality in the region
Total Number of Housing Units: 24,590 (1990 Census)
2000 Assessed Taxable Property Value: $841,485,000
2000 Assessed Non-Taxable Property Value: $683,119,000
Total New Economic Development Investment: $2,500,000,000

Location: East bank of the Susquehanna River
Dauphin County
South Central Pennsylvania

Climate:

Average High:	61.0°
Average Low:	42.6°
Annual High Extreme:	93.0°
Annual Low Extreme:	2.0°

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) Facts:

Population: 620,600 (1999 Survey)
Total Retail Sales: $7,108,337,000 (1999 Survey)
Per Household Retail Sales: $29,520 (1999 Survey)
Median Household Income: $20,329 (1990 Census)
Number of Households: 240,800 (1999 Survey)
Average Number of Persons per Household: 2.39 persons (1990 Census)
Median Household Effective Buying Income: $40,738 (1999 Survey)
Total Effective Buying Income: $11,729,375,000 (1999 Survey)

Sources: Bureau of Data Processing, Harrisburg, PA: An Economic Profile, Sales and Marketing Management Magazine and U.S. Census Bureau

SNAPSHOT OF HARRISBURG'S RESURGENCE:
A Comparative Report

Determined under Federal distress criteria as the second most distressed city in the United States in 1980-81, the City of Harrisburg then was suffering from very serious decline which began in the mid-1950's. City government, with massive deficits, had lost its credit rating while Federal funds had been shut off due to municipal mismanagement. Two of the six city pension systems were nearing the liquidation of their last investment assets. As state capital and county seat, and long a focal point for the massing of the region' social service facilities and public housing, half of city-based real estate was exempt from any form of taxation under state law, an enormous fiscal constraint. The costs of local government were increasing unchecked and unmanaged while Federal and state funds, long a source of annual operating monies, were being phased out. With the highest rate of vacant property in the state and steadily declining property values, Harrisburg was considered "written off" in conventional private sector and lender wisdom. Citizen confidence and spirit were nearly nonexistent.

Fundamental city governmental reform and the start of what has been an ongoing primary emphasis on economic development, both simultaneously started in 1982, were augmented by a third parallel pursuit of the development of alternative, non-tax revenues for the City, an initiative also begun in 1982. The success of these endeavors since has resulted in Harrisburg's achieving top national and state awards and recognitions, detailed elsewhere in this section, and a major turnaround in the city's present and future economic condition. City services have been expanded, as resources have allowed, over the past eighteen years, particularly in the areas of new equipment, vehicles and facilities having been acquired. As with every urban community; however, there remain many challenges and needs for 2001 and beyond.

A comparison of the City's condition over a 18-year period includes:

	December, 1981	December, 1999
Number of Businesses on City Business/Mercantile Taxrolls:	1,908	5,453
Assessed Value of Taxable Real Estate:	$212,484,102	$841,643,200
Number of Living Units on Utility Register:	14,903	21,001
Number of Vacant Structures:	over 4,000*	less than 1,500
	December, 1981	December, 1999
Mercantile/Business Tax Revenues:	$565,611	$2,444,293
(tax rates have remained the same)		
	December, 1981	December, 1999
Employment Data for the City of Harrisburg:		
Workforce	23,300	24,400
Employed	21,200	23,200
Unemployed	2,100	1,200
Unemployment Rate	9.2%	4.8%

Crime Rate: From 1981 through 1999, the city has experienced a 53.7% reduction in the number of Part I Felony Crimes.

Fire Rate: From 1982 through 1999, the City has experienced a 67.3% reduction in the number of fires.

Sources: City's 1999 Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports, Office of Tax Enforcement within Bureau of Operations and Revenue, Bureau of Data Processing, Bureau of Codes withing Department of Building and Housing, PA Dept. Of Labor & Industry, Bureau of Workforce Information and Analysis (variances due to rounding)

* Year 1982 Data

MAJOR EMPLOYERS IN THE HARRISBURG MSA

The Harrisburg Labor Market Area has a diverse economic base. The 1999 annual average employment data showed that 28.8% of the labor force was employed in the services sector, 22.3% in the wholesale and retail trades, 18.7% in the government sector, 12.4% in manufacturing industries, 7.0% in the transportation and public utilities sector, 6.9% in the finance, insurance and real estate sector, and 4.0% in the construction and mining sector.

For the MSA as a whole, the trend has been for gains in the number of jobs in all non-manufacturing sectors outnumbering losses in the number of jobs in the manufacturing sectors.

Most jobs held by City residents are located either within the City or within a 20-minute driving distance of the City. Major employers in the area are as follows:

Ranking	Company/Organization	Industry/Service	Number of Employees
1.	Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	State Government	22,031
2.	U.S. Government	Federal Government	11,471
3.	U.S. Postal Service	U.S. Postal Service	5,600
4.	Hershey Foods Corp.	Food, Food Processing	5,473
5.	Naval Support Station	U.S. Navy Supplier	5,352
6.	Pennsylvania Blue Shield/Highmark, Inc.	Health Insurance	5,193
7.	Hershey Medical System	Hospital/Education	4,175
8.	Pinnacle Health System	Hospital	3,307
9.	Defense Distribution Center	Military Supply Distribution	2,976
10.	Electronic Data Systems	Information Services	2,400
11.	County of Dauphin	County Government	1,738
12.	U.S. Army War College	Education	1,638
13.	Capital Blue Cross	Health Insurance	1,629
14.	Fry Communications, Inc.	Publications	1,545
15.	Fort Indiantown Gap	U.S. Military	1,300
16.	Roadway Express	Trucking Company	1,300
17.	Hershey Entertainment & Resorts Co.	Hospitality/Entertainment	1,250
18.	Holy Spirit Hospital	Hospital	1,227
19.	County of Cumberland	County Government	965
20.	Allfirst Bank	Bank	925

DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT (1999 Annual Average)

NON-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES:		MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES:	
- Transportation and Public Utilities	25,200	- Durable Goods	20,600
- Wholesale and Retail Trade	80,200	- Non-Durable Goods	23,800
- Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	24,800	Total	44,400
- Government	67,000		
- Services	103,300		
- Construction and Mining	14,200		
Total	314,700	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT:	359,100

Source:Central Pennsylvania Business Journal; PA Department of Labor and Industry, Bureau of Research and Statistics

EMPLOYMENT / LABOR FORCE

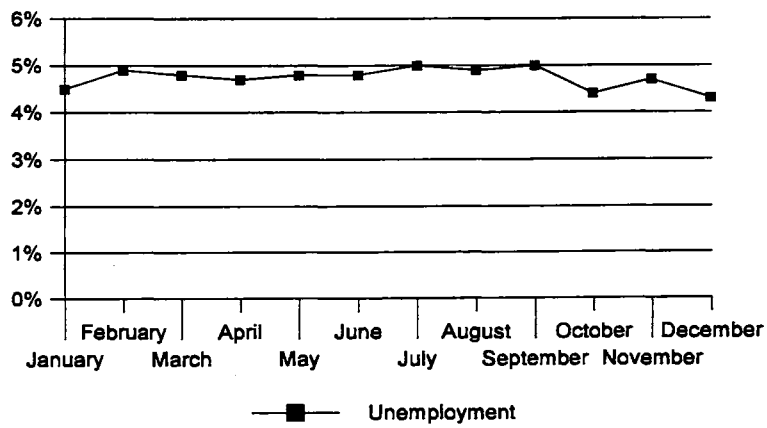
Civilian Labor Force, Employment, Unemployment in the City of Harrisburg

YEAR	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	RATE
1981	23,300	21,200	2,100	9.2%
1982	23,000	20,800	2,200	9.6%
1983	22,900	20,700	2,200	9.7%
1984	23,000	21,200	1,800	7.8%
1985	23,700	21,800	1,800	7.8%
1986	24,000	22,300	1,700	7.2%
1987	24,200	22,700	1,500	6.3%
1988	24,500	23,100	1,500	6.0%
1989	25,200	23,900	1,300	5.0%
1990	26,000	24,600	1,500	5.6%
1991	26,500	24,700	1,900	7.0%
1992	26,900	24,800	2,100	7.7%
1993	25,700	24,000	1,700	6.5%
1994	26,100	24,200	1,900	7.4%
1995	26,000	24,600	1,400	5.5%
1996	26,700	25,300	1,300	4.8%
1997	27,300	25,900	1,300	4.9%
1998	25,400	24,300	1,200	4.5%
1999	24,400	23,200	1,200	4.8%

SIGNIFICANT CONCLUSIONS: The unemployment rate of Harrisburg residents has declined during the post-1982 period of city economic development efforts and progress. Further, there is today a larger number of city residents available for the civilian work force than 18or more years ago. Perhaps most significantly, the number city residents employed full-time has shown a major increase from 1981 through 1999; an increase of2,000 persons, or 9.4%, since 1981.

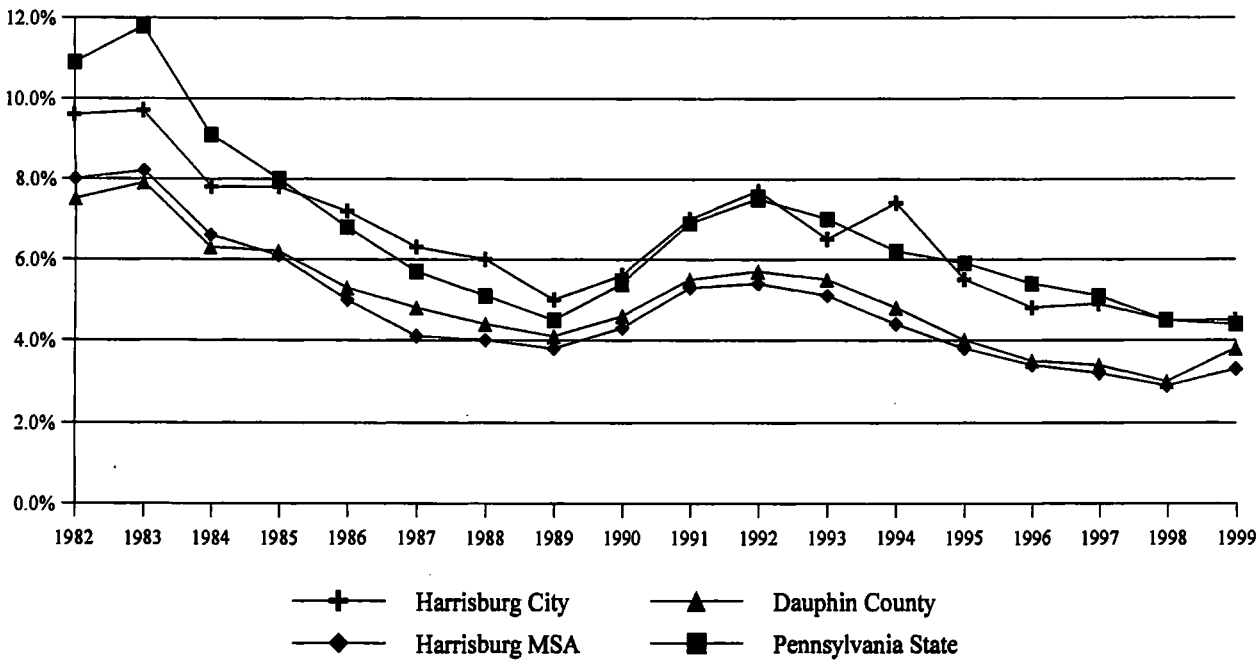
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - CITY OF HARRISBURG, 1999

January	4.5%
February	4.9%
March	4.8%
April	4.7%
May	4.8%
June	4.8%
July	5.0%
August	4.9%
September	5.0%
October	4.4%
November	4.7%
December	4.3%



Source: PA Department of Labor and Industry, Bureau of Workforce Information & Analysis (variances due to rounding).

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE COMPARISON



YEAR	UNEMPLOYMENT RATES			
	HARRISBURG CITY	DAUPHIN COUNTY	HARRISBURG MSA	PENNSYLVANIA STATE
1982	9.6%	7.5%	8.0%	10.9%
1983	9.7%	7.9%	8.2%	11.8%
1984	7.8%	6.3%	6.6%	9.1%
1985	7.8%	6.2%	6.1%	8.0%
1986	7.2%	5.3%	5.0%	6.8%
1987	6.3%	4.8%	4.1%	5.7%
1988	6.0%	4.4%	4.0%	5.1%
1989	5.0%	4.1%	3.8%	4.5%
1990	5.6%	4.6%	4.3%	5.4%
1991	7.0%	5.5%	5.3%	6.9%
1992	7.7%	5.7%	5.4%	7.5%
1993	6.5%	5.5%	5.1%	7.0%
1994	7.4%	4.8%	4.4%	6.2%
1995	5.5%	4.0%	3.8%	5.9%
1996	4.8%	3.5%	3.4%	5.4%
1997	4.9%	3.4%	3.2%	5.1%
1998	4.5%	3.0%	2.9%	4.5%
1999	4.7%	3.8%	3.3%	4.4%

Source: PA Department of Labor and Industry, Center for Workforce Information and Analysis

BANKING INSTITUTIONS LOCATED IN THE CITY OF HARRISBURG

Harrisburg has emerged as the region's financial center since 1986, even with activity occurring amidst an economic recession in the early 1990's, showing Harrisburg's continued financial strength. In the past eleven years, Hershey Bank opened its first non-Hershey area branch in downtown Harrisburg in 1987, and Dauphin Deposit corporation, a regional multi-bank holding company, moved in to its new headquarters, a 13-story corporate tower and 420-car parking garage on Market Square, in 1989. In 2000, Harris Savings Bank acquired York Federal Bank and renamed the company Waypoint Bank. In 1999, the First National Bank of Maryland acquired Dauphin Deposit Bank and renamed it Allfirst. Mellon Bank acquired Commonwealth National Bank, thus expanding the range of downtown-based financial services where Commonwealth's headquarters is located. Hamilton Bank and its parent, CoreStates, have expanded their staff, services and space downtown with their anchor-tenant role in Vartan Parc. Keystone Financial, a bank holding company which owns Pennsylvania National Bank, consolidated its regional headquarters in the Keystone Plaza facility during 1992 which also expanded its presence downtown. Meridian Bank moved its district headquarters to newly restored space downtown in 1992. Additionally, the City is home to a number of stock brokerage firms and credit unions, including the Pennsylvania State Employees Credit Union, which completed construction of its 225,000 sq. ft. office complex in 1990 and opened an additional branch office in the City in 1992. The retention, expansion and addition of strong financial institutions in the City have been a very significant part of Harrisburg's economic resurgence.

Within the corporate limits of the City of Harrisburg are 12 different banking institutions with a total of 20 offices. Although many more branch offices are located in the City's suburban areas and other counties, over $2.3 billion in total deposits are now held strictly within Harrisburg's city limits.

Banking Institutions	# of City-Based Offices (as of June, 1999)	Total City-Based Deposits (000's)
Pennsylvania State Employees Credit Union	2	$1,266,993
Allfirst Bank	3	439,638
Harris Savings Bank	2	189,840
BELCO Community Credit Union	1	131,088
Mellon Bank, NA	2	107,523
Fulton Bank	2	60,897
First Union National Bank	2	49,208
Keystone National Bank, NA	2	47,964
PNC Bank, NA	1	22,923
Other Credit Unions	3	7,274
TOTAL	20	$2,323,348

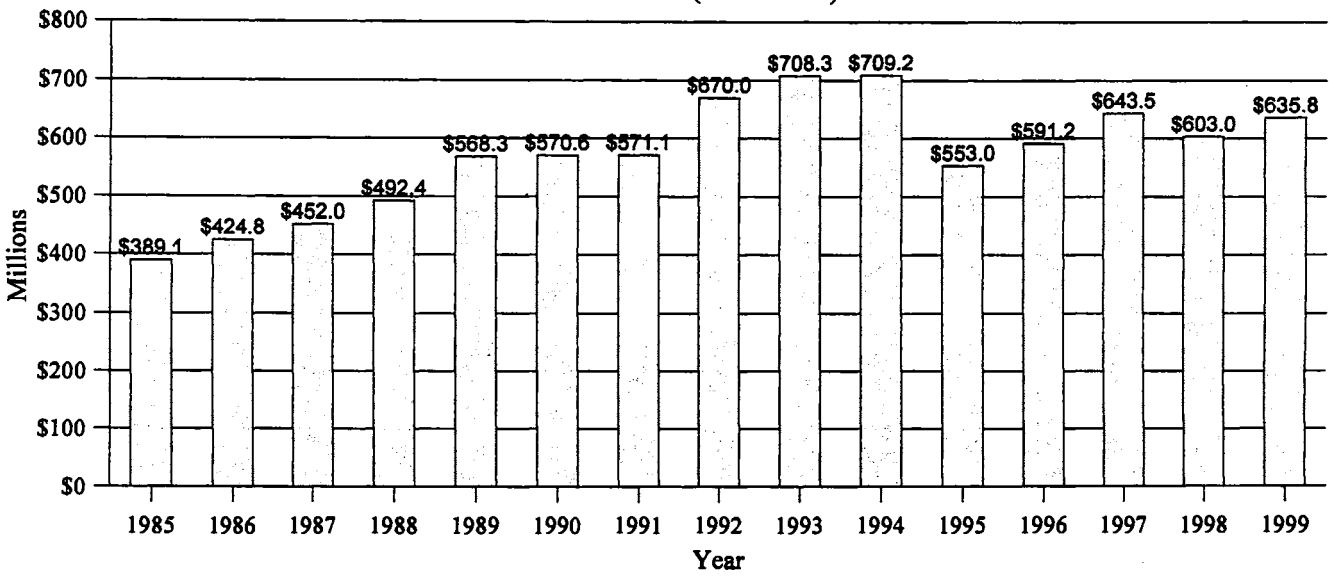
Source: PA Department of Banking

TOTAL RETAIL SALES

Business activity within the City has increased substantially in the last fifteen years as indicated by the increase in retail sa[illegible] Total retail sales have increased from $389.1 million in 1985 to $635.8 million in 1999 for the City of Harrisburg and from $3.1 billion in 1985 to $7.1 billion in 1999 for the MSA.

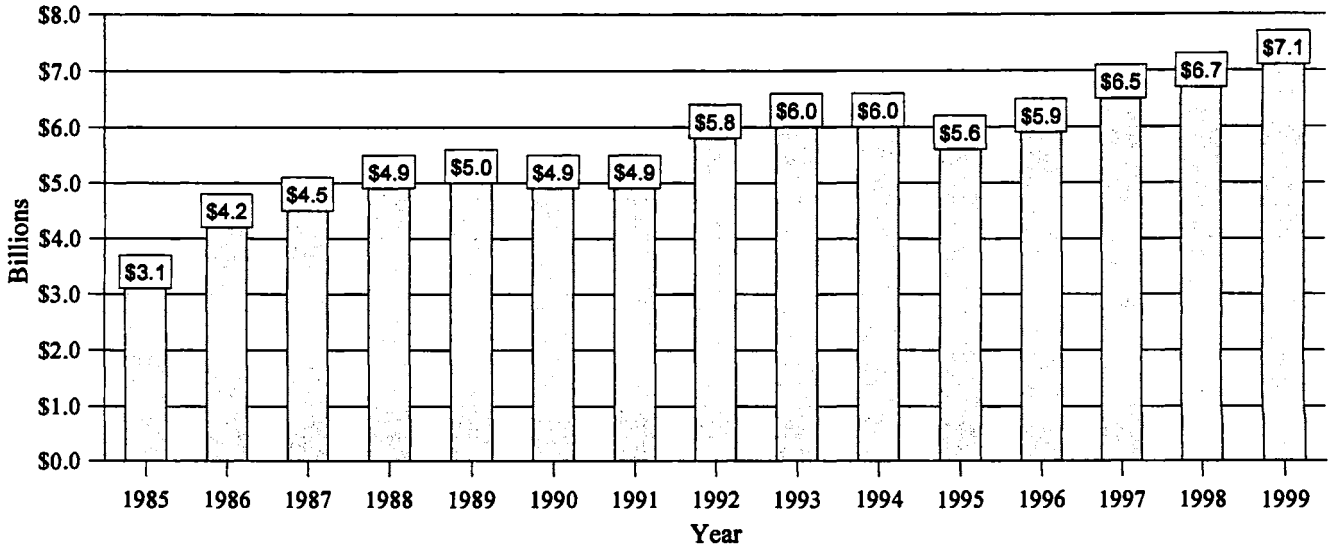
CITY OF HARRISBURG

Total Retail Sales (1985-1999)



METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (MSA)

Total Retail Sales (1985 - 1999)



Source: Sales and Marketing Management Magazine, Survey of Buying power

PUBLICATIONS

* **History and Heritage are Alive in Harrisburg: A Guide to the City's Historic Preservation Program**
* **Meeting the Challenges of City and Nation: The Mayor's Energy and Revenue Development Program**
* **A Guide to Your City Government: The City of Harrisburg's Facilities and Services for City and Region**
* **The Arts, Parks and Special Events in Harrisburg: Enriching the Quality of Life in City and Region**
* **Business and Industrial Development in Harrisburg**
* **Homes and Harrisburg: The Housing Renewal Initiative of Harrisburg**
* **Center City Sights** - tourism brochure of downtown sites
* **Citywide Sights** - tourism brochure of citywide sights
* **Welcome to Harrisburg's City Island** - tourism brochure on City Island attractions
* **The Downtown Report** - a review of central business district progress
* **Harrisburg Hydroelectric Project Portfolio** - extensive material on this planned energy, recreational and economic development project
* **Harrisburg Recreational Guide** (City Calendar) - a monthly listing of programs and sites for passive and active recreational activities
* **Community Ink** - a quarterly newsletter on housing and community development activities of the Department of Housing Development
* **Fire Safety Coloring Book** - an instructional fire safety coloring book for children which is free to City residents
* **Economic Development Video** - a 24 minute panorama of current Harrisburg Progress
* **After the Fire** - a helpful brochure outlining what an owner or tenant should do in the aftermath of a fire
* **Police Bureau Information Guide** - a brochure outlining data on district justice duties, civil nuisance complaints and other public safety issues
* **Economic Resource Profile** - an 80+ page book outlining every aspect of community life and the local economy for the interested business person and investor
* **Crime Prevention Handbook** - extensive information for citizens, businesses and neighborhoods on how to prevent crime; includes tips for victims and witnesses of crime; home and business security survey checklists
* **Forum 2000: People Planning and Participation: The process for mapping a long-term course and vision for the City of Harrisburg and the Region**
* **Harrisburg Houses All People** - posters and brochures available in Spanish, English and Vietnamese
* **Rescue One** - information about the specialty rescue unit and other services of the Bureau of Fire
* **Momentum: Harrisburg Enterprise Community** - Quarterly newsletter reporting latest developments in Harrisburg Enterprise Community
* **Harrisburg's Enterprise Community** - a collection of brochures describing the opportunities available within the Enterprise Community
* **Flood and Floodplain Information** - a collection of flood and floodplain information brochures describing prevention and cleanup activities.
* **Harrisburg Parks Partnership** - membership enrollment brochure
* **Capital Area Greenbelt** - membership enrollment for Capital Area Greenbelt Association, Inc. brochure
* **Discover the Fire Museum of Greater Harrisburg** (brochure)
* **Adopt-A-Block Beautification Program** a brochure describing the City's urban beautification program.
* **Adopt-A-Lot: Urban Gardening Program** (brochure)
* **Capital Corridors Project: Revitalizing Neighborhoods Along Harrisburg's Main Arteries** (brochure)
* **Rental Rehabilitation Program** - a brochure describing financial assistance available to investors for restoring vacant properties for residential purposes.
* **Residential Investment Opportunities** - brochure describing the procedure for submitting a proposal for the purchase of City properties for rehabilitation and resale for homeownership.
* **Home Improvement Program** - brochure describing a grant and loan program for low/moderate income homeowners for home repairs.
* **Façade Improvement Program** - a brochure describing a grant program for façade improvements in targeted areas.
* **Home Ownership Impact Loan Program** - brochure describing how renters can buy the home they currently rent
* **Home Ownership Opportunities Program** - brochure on newly renovated homes available for sale and the incentives and assistance to make homeownership affordable.
* **New Baldwin Corridor Enterprise Zone** - brochure outlining the incentives of industrial development
* **Harrisburg EDA: A State Enterprise Zone** - outlines a Developer's Work Kit for developing residential, commercial and industrial properties
* **Susquehanna River Trail: An Island Adventure** - brochure and map exploring the Susquehanna River Trail

For further information please call the Mayor's Office at (717) 255-3040.

STATISTICAL SECTION

CITY OF HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

GENERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTION[1]
1990-1999

Year	General Government: City Officials	Admin.	General Expend.	Bldg. & Housing Dev.	Public Safety	Public Works	Parks & Rec.	Capital Outlay	Debt Service	Totals
1990	$ 1,374,772	$ 1,629,058	$ 2,098,240	$ 2,974,984	$ 10,952,636	$ 3,815,228	$ 1,412,374	$ 9,287,768	$ 6,783,399	$ 40,328,459
1991	1,493,275	2,167,935	2,594,590	6,376,565	13,070,863	4,306,194	1,617,573	8,606,578	5,649,395	45,882,968
1992	1,522,404	2,566,776	4,737,840 [2]	4,847,544	14,127,666	4,162,093	1,928,040	5,037,669	49,419,307 [3]	88,349,339
1993	1,585,690	2,649,436	5,541,951 [4]	3,618,317	14,700,183	4,659,015	1,988,617	9,436,787	3,270,882	47,450,878
1994	1,707,858	2,957,826	7,235,388 [4]	9,001,047 [5]	15,064,655	4,893,693	2,025,227	5,928,817	3,340,108	52,154,619
1995	1,831,406	3,089,847	10,439,533 [4]	5,791,915	15,475,044	4,618,905	2,351,433	23,271,734	29,272,837 [6]	96,142,654
1996	1,979,161	3,205,345	3,749,384	6,790,367	16,540,144	6,328,177	2,350,820	11,588,243	4,999,755	57,531,396
1997	2,268,886	3,395,707	3,476,077	8,844,613 [7]	16,909,951	4,832,969	2,633,083	3,626,016	5,132,213	51,119,515
1998	3,411,931 [8]	3,647,771	7,189,662	17,530,908 [9]	17,889,499	3,889,347 [8]	2,962,229	2,439,194	3,859,266	62,819,807
1999	3,370,378	3,881,172	3,405,094	14,031,749 [9]	18,544,296	3,983,674	3,035,742	9,284,841	8,899,734 [10]	68,436,680

[1] This schedule includes those expenditures recorded in the General, Special Revenue, Debt Service and Capital Projects Funds.
[2] Beginning in 1992, pension system state aid totaling $2,133,130 was required to be budgeted as a General Fund expenditure pursuant to Act 189 of 1990. Prior to 1992, state aid was deposited directly to the pension system.
[3] Includes payoff of $45,000,000 General Obligation Note, Series A of 1990.
[4] Includes $316,844 and $1,524,508 in 1993 and 1994, respectively, of the City's $6,000,000 commitment to the Whitaker Center for Science and the Arts. In 1995, $2,717,325 was expended for this project and $2.8 million for the Resource Recovery Facility tipping contract litigation settlement. In 1996, $654,941 was expended for the Whitaker Center.
[5] Includes expenditures of federal and state grant funds for the Washington Square Phase II ($2,800,000) and Pennsylvania National Insurance Corporation ($2,514,000) projects, respectively.
[6] Includes payoff of $25,000,000 General Obligation Note, Series of 1992.
[7] Includes expenditures of federal and state grant funds for the Sylvan Heights Mansion rehabilitation project (the new YWCA), the Whitaker Center, the former McFarland Press Building, and completion of the Summit Terrace Townhomes project.
[8] Includes $1.1 million in street lighting costs in the Office of City Engineer that were expended from Public Works prior to 1998.
[9] Includes approximately $10.7 million and $6.6 million in state grant funds received in 1998 and 1999, respectively, and passed through to the Whitaker Center project.
[10] Principal retirements increased approximately $5.2 million, primarily from increased debt service on the 1995 Unfunded Pension Liability Bonds, Series A and B, and on the 1997 G.O. Issues, Series D, E, F and G.

Source: City's audited general purpose financial statements.

CITY OF HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL REVENUES BY SOURCE [1]
1990 - 1999

Year	Taxes	Licenses & Permits	Intergovt. Revenue	Dept. Earnings	Fines & Forfeits	Investment Income	Misc.	Totals
1990	$ 15,711,758	$ 347,090	$ 3,891,828	$ 4,957,375	$ 1,124,069	$ 3,548,821	$ 438,037	$ 30,018,978
1991	15,926,299	374,500	4,645,475	6,192,993	1,044,320	2,891,124	1,011,023	32,085,734
1992	16,204,613 [2]	295,684	7,692,848 [2]	6,649,933	1,113,007	1,686,309	738,452	34,380,846
1993	16,443,431	308,069	6,512,384	7,162,024	1,084,077	1,277,290	612,164	33,399,439
1994	16,406,732 [3]	300,561	15,291,029 [3]	9,399,304 [4]	1,036,327	1,825,428	293,747	44,553,128
1995	16,662,379	301,629	7,850,856	9,836,630	1,174,610	2,094,159	1,278,948 [5]	39,199,211
1996	16,809,841	316,315	10,574,141 [6]	10,967,765	1,277,856	1,221,606	3,294,150 [7]	44,461,674
1997	16,777,025	329,641	12,904,553 [8]	14,432,201 [9]	1,178,353	1,109,304	621,776	47,352,853
1998	18,664,865 [10]	356,350	22,525,004 [11]	11,357,621	1,176,021	979,175	3,847,531 [12]	58,906,567
1999	17,725,513	392,418	17,679,420 [11]	13,951,499 [13]	1,373,780	1,182,583	3,159,906 [14]	55,465,119

[1] This schedule includes those revenues recorded in the General, Special Revenue, Debt Service and Capital Projects Funds.

[2] Beginning in 1992, pension system state aid totaling $2,133,130 was required to be budgeted as General Fund revenue pursuant to Act 189 of 1990.Prior to 1992, state aid was deposited directly to the pension system.

[3] Includes receipt of federal and state grant funds for the Washington Square Phase II ($2,800,000) and Pennsylvania National Insurance Corporation ($2,514,000) projects, respectively. Also, other grant revenues increased over $651,000, as did parking revenues by $525,585.

[4] General Fund administrative service chargebacks to the Special Revenue and Enterprise Funds increased over $2 million.

[5] Includes refunds from Blue Cross/Blue Shield Rate Stabilization Fund for premium overpayments totaling $716,759.

[6] Pension system state aid increased $781,168, parking revenue increased $500,000, and capital fire protection payment from the Commonwealth increased $248,000.

[7] Reimbursement from FEMA and PEMA for flood and blizzard expenditures, and approximately $400,000 in savings from bond restructuring.

[8] Includes receipt of $1.0 million in state grants for the Whitaker Center for the Arts and Science Project, as well as Enterprise Community and other state grants for building and housing projects and police equipment.

[9] Includes $2.0 million on deposit with The Harrisburg Authority. Also, administrative service chargebacks increased $321,000.

[10] Real estate tax revenue increased $563,869 over 1997 and transfer taxes collected were $909,980 higher.

[11] Includes receipt of $10.7 million and $6.6 million during 1998 and 1999, respectively, in state grants for the Whitaker Center project.

[12] Includes a $2.7 million reimbursement from The Harrisburg Authority for prior year expenditures.

[13] The Special Revenue Fund experienced a $1.8 million increase in program income that provided for the repayment of a 1990 Section 108 Note.

[14] Received a $2,136,800 settlement from Pinnacle Health Systems in-lieu-of taxes for the years 1994-1999.

Source: City's audited general purpose financial statements.

CITY OF HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

TAX REVENUE BY SOURCE
1990 - 1999

Year	Total Taxes	Real Estate	Occupational Privilege	Earned Income	Business Privilege	Real Estate Transfer
1990	$ 15,711,758	$10,870,691	$ 292,345	$ 2,364,116	$ 1,904,133	$ 280,473
1991	15,926,299	11,270,862	287,002	2,210,334	1,923,864	234,237
1992	16,204,613	11,401,824	280,843	2,231,218	2,029,193	261,535
1993	16,443,431	11,457,435	282,035	2,280,391	2,111,793	311,777
1994	16,406,732	11,571,503	301,080	2,251,063	2,041,710	241,376
1995	16,662,379	11,426,765	298,198	2,470,858	2,204,484	262,074
1996	16,809,841	11,258,401	310,696	2,472,947	2,503,003	264,794
1997	16,777,025	10,954,734	324,385	2,623,607	2,479,670	394,629
1998	18,664,865	11,783,603	322,034	2,714,582	2,540,037	1,304,609
1999	17,725,513	11,279,490	328,014	2,895,306	2,783,500	439,203

Source: City's audited general purpose financial statements

CITY OF HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

PROPERTY TAX LEVIES AND COLLECTIONS
1990 - 1999

Year	Total Flat Billing	Adjusted Levy	Current Year Collections	Percent of Adjusted Levy	Total Collections	Percent of Adjusted Levy	Total Outstanding Delinquent Taxes	Percent of Adjusted Levy
1990	$ 10,964,637	$ 11,061,809	$ 9,858,876	89	$ 10,802,582	98	$ 873,237	8
1991	11,081,858	11,134,668	9,628,554	86	10,626,275	95	1,115,749	10
1992	11,223,024	11,306,824	9,964,473	88	11,120,658	98	1,339,289	12
1993	11,322,100	11,371,448	9,855,398	87	11,330,706	100	1,365,456	12
1994	11,529,811 *	11,571,260 *	9,958,979	86	11,202,239	97	1,562,008	13
1995	11,537,302 *	11,585,944 *	10,090,523	87	11,568,386	100	1,689,947	15
1996	11,481,131 *	11,522,143 *	10,200,299	89	11,422,860	99	1,311,400	11
1997	11,533,210 *	11,809,887 *	10,127,851	86	11,487,492	97	1,320,533	12
1998	11,804,334 *	12,151,076 *	10,239,726	84	11,566,828	95	1,125,808	9
1999	11,910,170 *	12,009,916 *	10,015,954	83	11,207,058	93	1,474,827	12

* Net of $949,013 billing for two City hospitals assessed as taxable entities for the first time in 1993 by the County of Dauphin which the City has never budgeted to receive, nor received. Both hospitals appealed their assessments as taxable entities before the Court of Common Pleas and on March 23, 1995, were granted their petition to remove property from the assessment rolls and to strike the tax assessment only with respect to 1993. Both Hospitals merged in 1996 and appealed with respect to 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997 and 1998 to the Commonwealth Court. The decision was upheld in January, 1998. The hospitals appealed this ruling to the Pennsylvania State Supreme Court. Prior to resolution of this matter by the Court, but after passage by the General Assembly of a new charitable exemptions law under which the hospitals were certain to qualify, the parties reached an agreement. The term of the agreement covers 1994-2001 and provides that the subject properties will be listed as tax exempt. In consideration for such unchallenged tax-exempt status, the hospitals shall pay to the City $1,869,700 in lump sum, for the years 1994-1998 and $267,100, annually, for the years 1999-2001. The City received $2,136,800 in 1999 to cover the period 1994-1999.

Sources: City's Bureau of Data Processing and Financial Management

CITY OF HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

ASSESSED AND APPRAISED VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY
1990 - 1999

	Land		Improvements	
Year	Assessed	Appraised	Assessed	Appraised
1990	$ 130,782,760	$ 130,782,760	$ 627,609,990	$ 627,609,990
1991	131,800,660	131,800,660	635,460,590	635,460,590
1992	132,307,560	132,307,560	647,071,690	647,071,690
1993	132,683,260	132,683,260	655,161,090	655,161,090
1994	141,875,160	141,875,160	738,822,190	738,822,190
1995	139,992,760	139,992,760	745,166,390	745,166,390
1996	138,835,000	138,835,000	741,205,900	741,205,900
1997	138,668,200	138,668,200	747,476,200	747,476,200
1998	139,738,600	139,738,600	771,149,700	771,149,700
1999	138,857,000	138,857,000	785,465,900	785,465,900

Notes: The City's trend of real estate appraisals and assessments for years 1990-1999 is shown in the table above. The County of Dauphin assesses values of properties at 100% of appraised (market) value. Also, beginning in 1993, the County assessed two City hospitals as taxable entities at values totaling $76,863,100. However, both hospitals appealed their assessments as taxable entities before the Court of Common Pleas and on March 23, 1995, were granted their petition to remove property from the assessment rolls and to strike the tax assessment only with respect to 1993. Both hospitals merged in 1996 and appealed with respect to 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997 and 1998 to the Commonwealth Court. The decision was upheld in January 1998. The hospitals appealed this ruling to the Pennsylvania State Supreme Court. Prior to resolution of this matter by the Court but after passage by the General Assembly of a new charitable exemptions law under which the hospitals were certain to qualify, the parties reached an agreement. The term of the agreement covers 1994-2001 and provides that the subject properties will be listed as tax exempt. In consideration for such unchallenged tax-exempt status, the hospitals shall pay to the City $1,869,700, in lump sum, for the years 1994-1998 and $267,100, annually, for the years 1999-2001. The City received $2,136,800 in 1999 to cover the period 1994-1999.

Source: City's Bureau of Data Processing

CITY OF HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

PROPERTY TAX RATES - DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING GOVERNMENTS
1990 - 1999

Year	Tax Rates [1]				Assessed Property Values	
	City	School District	County	Total	Taxable	Non-Taxable
1990	14.42	24.45	5.95	44.82	$ 758,392,750	$ 711,665,770
1991	14.42	26.45	5.95	46.82	767,261,250	708,913,370
1992	14.42	28.29	7.05	49.76	779,379,250	714,151,270
1993	14.42	29.29	7.05	50.76	787,844,350	726,471,370
1994	14.42	30.82	7.05	52.29	880,697,350 [2]	624,568,770 [2]
1995	14.42	32.82	7.05	54.29	885,159,150	636,144,170
1996	14.42	37.62	7.05	59.09	880,040,900	640,892,000
1997	14.42	39.62	8.55	62.59	886,144,400	642,751,200
1998	14.42	40.62	8.55	63.59	910,888,300	643,197,700
1999	14.42	40.62	8.55	63.59	924,322,900	596,899,700

[1] Per $1,000 in Assessed Valuation. Assessments equal 100% of estimated property values.

[2] Beginning in 1993, the County assessed two City hospitals as taxable entities at values totaling $76,863,100. However, both hospitals appealed their assessments as taxable entities before the Court of Common Pleas and on March 23, 1995, were granted their petition to remove property from the assessment rolls and to strike the tax assessment only with respect to 1993. Both hospitals merged in 1996 and appealed with respect to 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997 and 1998 to the Commonwealth Court. The decision was upheld in January, 1998. The hospitals appealed this ruling to the Pennsylvania State Supreme Court. Prior to resolution of this matter by the Court, but after passage by the General Assembly of a new charitable exemptions law under which the hospitals were certain to qualify, the parties reached an agreement. The term of the agreement covers 1994-2001 and provides that the subject properties will be listed as tax exempt. In consideration for such unchallenged tax-exempt status, the hospitals shall pay to the City $1,869,700, in lump sum, for the years 1994-1998 and $267,100, annually, for the years 1999-2001. The City received $2,136,800 in 1999 to cover the period 1994-1999.

Source: City's Bureau of Data Processing

CITY OF HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

RATIO OF NET GENERAL BONDED DEBT TO ASSESSED VALUE AND NET GENERAL BONDED DEBT PER CAPITA

1990 - 1999

Year	Population [1]	Taxable Assessed Value	General Bonded Debt [2]	Less Debt Service Funds	Net General Bonded Debt	Ratio of Net General Bonded Debt to Assessed Value	Net General Bonded Debt Per Capita
1990	52,376	$758,392,750	$43,596,691 [3]	$ 630,423	$42,966,268	5.67	$820.34
1991	52,376	767,261,250	43,344,375	488,872	42,855,503	5.59	818.23
1992	52,376	779,379,250	39,067,746 [4]	373,962	38,693,784	4.96	738.77
1993	52,376	787,844,350	39,358,318 [5]	1,783,346 [5]	37,574,972	4.77	717.41
1994	54,238	880,697,350 [6]	48,292,715 [7]	1,674,755	46,617,960	5.29	859.51
1995	54,238	885,159,150	65,178,852 [8]	5,392,624 [9]	59,786,228	6.75	1,102.29
1996	54,238	880,040,900	70,863,868 [10]	4,285,983	66,577,885	7.57	1,227.51
1997	54,238	886,144,400	91,572,155 [11]	3,064,559	88,507,596	9.99	1,631.84
1998	54,238	910,888,300	81,236,493	1,778,375	79,458,118	8.72	1,464.99
1999	54,238	924,322,900	69,394,047 [12]	755,826	68,638,221	7.43	1,265.50

[1] 1990 through 1993 per 1990 Census Data, 1994 through 1999 per U.S. Census Bureau Update.

[2] General Bonded Debt includes general obligation bonds, lease revenue bonds, and notes payable of the primary government, as well as debt of other entities guaranteed by the primary government. Amounts do not include Section 108 promissory notes and debt which is credited or excluded pursuant to the PA Local Government Unit Debt Act or is to be repaid with enterprise funds.

[3] Includes issuance of $45,000,000 General Obligation (G.O.) Note, Series A of 1990, through the Emmaus General Authority Bond Pool Program, net of a $16,525,000 subsidy from The Harrisburg Authority.

[4] Reflects payoff of $45,000,000 G.O. Note Series A of 1990, and issuance of $25,000,000 G.O. Note, Series A of 1992, through the Emmaus General Authority Bond Pool Program.

[5] Includes assumption of the Incinerator's portion of general obligation bonded debt upon sale of the facility to The Harrisburg Authority, from which $1,264,651 of the sale proceeds was deposited to the Debt Service Fund to provide for these additional future debt service payments.

[6] The County assessed two City hospitals as taxable entities for the first time in 1993 at values totaling $76,863,100. However, both hospitals appealed their assessments as taxable entities and were granted an exemption for 1993 only. Refer to the prior page for the outcome of the appeals process.

[7] Includes issuance of $10,000,000 Harrisburg Redevelopment Authority (HRA) Guaranteed Revenue Bonds, Series A of 1994.

[8] Includes issuance of the following "new money" debt issues: $25,000,000 G.O. Bonds, Series of 1995, to pay off $25,000,000 G.O. Note - Series A of 1992; $15,000,000 G.O. Note, Series A of 1995, through the Emmaus General Authority Bond Pool Program; and 1995 G.O. Bonds, Series A and B in the aggregate principal amount of $35,734,416 to fund the City's unfunded actuarial accrued pension liability, net of $33,394,416 excluded from debt per the Debt Act.

[9] Includes $3,541,563 transferred from undesignated Capital Projects Fund reserves to a debt service sinking fund to provide for the payment of semi-annual interest on the $25,000,000 1995 G.O. Bonds through their maturity. Also includes $614,218 held in escrow for costs associated with the $35,734,416 G.O. Bond issue which closed on 12/28/95.

[10] Includes issuance of $7,200,000 General Obligation Notes, Series of 1996.

[11] Includes issuance of the following "new money"debt issues: $650,000 Lease Revenue Notes, Series A of 1997; $24,891,772 G.O. Refunding Bonds, Series D of 1997, to ultimately retire the $15,000,000 G.O. Note, Series A of 1995, and to provide for additional capital projects; $26,632,303 G.O. Refunding Notes, Series F of 1997, to refund the $25,000,000 G.O. Bonds Series of 1995, and to provide funding for additional capital projects; and $8,000,000 G.O. Bonds, Series A1 of 1997, to retire $7,200,000 G.O. Notes, Series of 1996.

[12] HRA Series A of 1994 Bonds outstanding of $9,330,000 and $580,000 G.O. Notes, Series G of 1997, were retired..

Sources: City's Bureau of Data Processing and audited general purpose financial statements

CITY OF HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

COMPUTATION OF DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING BONDED DEBT

As of December 31, 1999

Direct Bonded Debt	Gross Bonded Debt Outstanding [1]	Credits/ Exclusions [2]	Net Bonded Debt Outstanding
Primary Government:			
General Obligation Bonds, Series A of 1995	$ 7,425,000	$ 76,478	$ 7,348,522
General Obligation Bonds, Series A & B of 1995	23,298,762	21,541,012	1,757,750
General Obligation Bonds, Series A1 of 1997	7,995,000	-	7,995,000
General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series D of 1997	24,886,772	-	24,886,772
General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series E of 1997	11,245,000	11,245,000	-
General Obligation Refunding Notes, Series F of 1997	26,627,303	-	26,627,303
Guaranteed Lease Revenue Bonds, Series of 1991 [3]	330,000	36,300	293,700
Guaranteed Lease Revenue Notes of 1997	485,000	-	485,000
Total Primary Government	$ 102,292,837	$ 32,898,790	$ 69,394,047
Component Units:			
The Harrisburg Authority:			
Sewer Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series of 1984	$ 4,090,000	$ 4,090,000	$ -
Sewer Revenue Refunding Bonds, 1st,2nd, & 3rd Series of 1989	24,120,000	24,120,000	-
Sewer Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series of 1992	22,500,000	22,500,000	-
Guaranteed Sewer Revenue Notes Series A, B and C of 1998	3,327,259	3,327,259	-
Water Revenue Bonds, Series A & B of 1993	42,595,000	42,595,000	-
Water Revenue Bonds, Series of 1994	37,400,000	37,400,000	-
Water Revenue Note, Series of 1996	1,114,146	1,114,146	-
Water Revenue Bonds, Series A, B&C of 1999	97,295,000	97,295,000	
Guaranteed Resource Recovery Facility Revenue Bonds, Series A, B, C and D of 1998	55,125,000	55,125,000	-
Office and Parking Revenue Bonds, Series A and Series B Subordinated Bonds of 1998	23,790,000	23,790,000	-
Less: Deferred Loss on Refunding/Unamortized Discount	(98,492,280)	(98,492,280)	-
Total The Harrisburg Authority	$ 212,864,125	$ 212,864,125	$ -
Harrisburg Parking Authority:			
Guaranteed Parking Revenue Bonds, Series F of 1993	$ 8,360,000	$ 8,360,000	$ -
Guaranteed Parking Revenue Bonds, Series G of 1994	4,995,000	4,995,000	-
Guaranteed Parking Revenue Bonds, Series H of 1994	17,350,000	17,350,000	-
Guaranteed Parking Revenue Bonds, Series I of 1998	25,795,000	25,795,000	-
Less: Deferred Loss on Refunding/Unamortized Discount	(964,344)	(964,344)	-
Total Harrisburg Parking Authority	$ 55,535,656	$ 55,535,656	$ -
Total Component Units	$ 268,399,781	$ 268,399,781	$ -
Potential Component Units Excluded:			
Harrisburg Redevelopment Authority:			
Guaranteed Revenue Bonds, Series A & B of 1993	$ 15,062,000	$ 15,062,000	$ -
Guaranteed Revenue Bonds, Series A and B of 1998	23,637,283	23,637,283	-
Total Harrisburg Redevelopment Authority	$ 38,699,283	$ 38,699,283	$ -
Harristown Development Corporation:			
Lease Revenue Bonds, Series of 1992	$ 10,699,184	$ 10,699,184	$ -
Total Potential Component Units Excluded	$ 49,398,467	$ 49,398,467	$ -
Total Direct Bonded Debt	$ 420,091,085	$ 350,697,038	$ 69,394,047

(Continued)

CITY OF HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

COMPUTATION OF DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING BONDED DEBT
As of December 31, 1999
(Continued)

Overlapping Bonded Debt	Gross Bonded Debt Outstanding [1]	Credits/ Exclusions [2]	Net Bonded Debt Outstanding
Harrisburg Area Community College Bonds [4]	$ 1,568,523	$ 784,261	$ 784,262
Dauphin County Bonds and Notes [5]	9,818,723	1,053,149	8,765,574
Harrisburg School District General Obligation Bonds and Notes	128,045,000	34,050,780	93,994,220
Total Overlapping Bonded Debt	$ 139,432,246	$ 35,888,190	$ 103,544,056
Total Direct and Overlapping Bonded Debt	$ 559,523,331	$ 386,585,228	$ 172,938,103

[1] Gross Bonded Debt Outstanding does not include $590,000 Section 108 promissory notes.

[2] Credits/Exclusions represent all bonds which are not general obligation bonds of the City and are self-liquidating under the PA Local Government Unit Debt Act, portions of general obligation and lease revenue bonds which are payable from enterprise funds of the City, and bonds issued to fund unfunded actuarial accrued pension liability.

[3] Harrisburg Leasing Authority net debt outstanding of $293,700 expected to be repaid through general property taxes.

[4] Pro Rata 6.38% of 22 school districts' share of Pennsylvania State Public School Bonds: Series of 1995 and 1998 - $24,585,000.

[5] Pro Rata 12.92% share of: General Authority Lease Rental Debt - 1986 & 1987 - $7,957,305; 1987 Conservation District Lease Rental Debt - $194,000; 1992 General Obligation Bonds - $705,000; 1992 General Obligation Bonds - $705,000; 1993 General Obligation Bonds - $23,120,000; 1994 Refunding General Obligation Bonds - $15,075,000; 1998 Taxable Revenue Anticipation Notes - 12,660,000; 1998 General Obligation Bonds - Refunding Issue $16,285,000.

Sources: City's audited general purpose financial statements and annual debt statement filings with the Commonwealth; Officials of Harrisburg Community College, Dauphin County and Harrisburg School District.

CITY OF HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

RATIO OF ANNUAL DEBT SERVICE FOR GENERAL BONDED DEBT TO TOTAL GENERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES

1990 -1999

Year	Principal [1]	Interest [1]	Total Debt Service	Total General Governmental Expenditures [1]	Ratio of Debt Service to General Governmental Expenditures
1990	$ 1,933,556	$ 1,040,212	$ 2,973,768	$ 40,328,459	7.37
1991	1,104,692	1,067,958	2,172,650	45,882,968	4.74
1992	801,629	1,349,503	2,151,132	43,349,339 [3]	4.96
1993	948,140	1,870,271	2,818,411	47,450,878	5.94
1994	1,065,603	1,872,729	2,938,332	52,154,619	5.63
1995	905,576	1,787,145	2,692,721	71,142,654 [4]	3.78
1996	1,276,713	3,359,877	4,636,590	57,531,396	8.06
1997	1,630,000	3,153,176	4,783,176	51,119,515	9.36
1998	849,271	2,675,508	3,524,779	62,819,807	5.61
1999	5,263,275 [5]	2,526,858	7,790,133 [5]	68,436,680	11.38

[1] Amounts do not include Section 108 Loan payments.

[2] Includes those expenditures recorded in the General, Special Revenue, Debt Service and Capital Projects Funds.

[3] Beginning in 1992, pension system state aid totaling $2,133,130 was required to be budgeted as a General Fund expenditure pursuant to Act 189 of 1990. Prior to 1992, state aid was deposited directly to the pension system. Amount excludes payoff of $45,000,000 General Obligation Note - Series of 1990.

[4] Excludes payoff of $25,000,000 General Obligation Note - Series A of 1992.

[5] Principal retirements increased approximately $2.3 million on the 1995 Unfunded Pension Liability Bonds, Series A and B, and approximately. $2.3 million on the 1997 General Obligation issues, Series D, E, F and G.

Source: City's audited general purpose financial statements

CITY OF HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

SCHEDULE OF REVENUE BOND COVERAGE - PRIMARY GOVERNMENT
LEASE REVENUE BONDS - HARRISBURG LEASING AUTHORITY
1990 - 1999

Year	Gross Revenue	Expenses	Net Revenue Available For Debt Service	Debt Service Requirements Principal	Interest	Total	Coverage
1990	$ 1,380,653	$ 21,628	$ 1,359,025	$700,000	$308,421	$ 1,008,421	1.35
1991	910,676	13,534	897,142	465,000	249,567	714,567	1.26
1992	832,950	34,827	798,123	420,000	169,285	589,285	1.35
1993	710,607	28,801	681,806	365,000	151,303	516,303	1.32
1994	431,660	22,054	409,606	235,000	77,820	312,820	1.31
1995	387,648	22,054	365,594	225,000	67,976	292,976	1.25
1996	519,487	192,350	327,137	245,000	54,977	299,977	1.09
1997	439,548	22,893	416,655	255,000	63,179	318,179	1.31
1998	333,274	23,270	310,004	190,000	59,771	249,771	1.25
1999	344,210	22,270	321,940	200,000	70,132	270,132	1.19

Note: Bonds issued in 1986, refinanced in 1991. In 1996, amounts that were held for the Incinerator Fund's share were released to defease its portion of debt service.

Source: Harrisburg Leasing Authority audited general purpose financial statements

CITY OF HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

SCHEDULE OF REVENUE BOND COVERAGE - COMPONENT UNIT
THE HARRISBURG AUTHORITY
1990 - 1999

Year	Gross Revenue [1]	Expenses [2]	Net Revenue Available for Debt Service [3]	Debt Service Requirements [4] Principal	Interest	Total	Coverage
1990	$ 20,702,958	$ 11,939,626	$ 8,763,332	$ 1,780,000	$ 3,906,763	$ 5,686,763	1.54
1991	30,749,704	15,249,343	15,500,361	1,930,000	6,870,084	8,800,084 [5]	1.76
1992	31,052,621	15,307,159	15,745,462	2,150,186	12,018,188	14,168,374 [6]	1.11
1993	32,701,297	14,888,821	17,812,476	1,120,000 [7]	12,759,625	13,879,625	1.28
1994	33,264,049	18,497,383 [8]	14,766,211	3,420,000	15,294,495	18,714,495 [9]	0.79
1995	34,196,316	19,462,926	14,733,390	3,355,000	15,432,888	18,787,888	0.78
1996	41,616,990	20,504,533	21,112,457	5,061,283	14,169,439	19,230,722	1.10
1997	38,595,675	21,852,554	16,743,121	5,741,173	14,382,871	20,124,044	0.83
1998	43,689,435	23,001,972	20,687,463	3,425,000	13,640,845	17,065,845 [10]	1.21
1999	44,496,292	23,747,335	20,748,957	10,112,764	18,322,264	28,435,028 [11]	0.73

Notes: Revenue bond coverage data of the Sewer and Incinerator/Steam Generating Facility Funds have been combined with The Harrisburg Authority (Authority) due to implementation of GASB No. 14 in 1993. Prior to 1993, revenue bonds payable of the Authority were included in the City's blended Sewer and Water Funds.

[1] Includes total operating and nonoperating revenues.

[2] Includes total operating expenses excluding depreciation, and total nonoperating expenses excluding interest expense and amortization.

[3] Nonrecurring or extraordinary items of revenue or expense have not been included in determining net revenue available for debt service.

[4] Includes debt service requirements on bonds and notes outstanding. Excludes lump sum payoffs or defeasances.

[5] During 1991, the Authority issued $58,660,000 Water Revenue Bonds to defease the 1990 $50,000,000 Water Revenue Note and undertake various improvements and additions to the water system (improvement project).

[6] On February 27, 1992, the Authority issued $41,240,000 Water Revenue Bonds to complete the improvement project.

[7] On November 16, 1992, the City issued a $16,345,000 general obligation note to fund the remaining bonds payable on the Resource Recovery and Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series of 1987. Therefore, no principal was paid during 1993 related to resource recovery bonded debt.

[8] Water Fund operating expenses increased $2.6 million, primarily due to the new water filtration plant going on line.

[9] On December 23, 1993, the Authority issued $40,665,000 Guaranteed Resource Recovery Facility Revenue Bonds, in part to purchase the City's Incinerator/Steam Generating (Resource Recovery) Facility.

[10] On August 27, 1998, the Authority issued $55,765,000 Guaranteed Resource Recovery Facility Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series A, B, C and D of 1998, to refinance all existing resource recovery bonded debt. Therefore, no principal, and less interest, was paid during 1998 related to resource recovery bonded debt.

[11] Includes full year's debt service on the following debt issues: $55,765,000 Guaranteed Resource Recovery Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series A, B, C and D of 1998; $24,000,000 Office and Parking Revenue Bonds, Series A and B of 1998; and $1,515,173 Guaranteed Sewer Revenue Notes, Series A, B, and C of 1998.

Source: City's and component unit's audited combining general purpose financial statements

CITY OF HARRISBURG PENNSYLVANIA

SCHEDULE OF REVENUE BOND COVERAGE - COMPONENT UNIT
HARRISBURG PARKING AUTHORITY
1993 - 1999 [1]

Year	Gross Revenue [2]	Expenses [3]	Net Revenue Available for Debt Service [4]	Debt Service Requirements			Coverage
				Principal	Interest	Total	
1993	$ 6,156,237	$ 2,373,243	$ 3,782,994	$ 650,000 [5]	$ 2,320,661	$ 2,970,656	1.27
1994	6,459,933	3,323,540	3,136,393	710,000 [6]	1,905,886	2,615,880	1.20
1995	7,095,095	3,368,924	3,726,171	1,020,000	2,146,255	3,166,255	1.18
1996	7,125,398	3,789,451	3,335,947	1,075,000	2,095,520	3,170,520	1.05
1997	7,280,679	3,560,298	3,720,381	1,125,000	2,011,547	3,136,547	1.19
1998	8,110,671	3,753,569	4,357,102	1,180,000	2,210,487	3,390,487	1.29
1999	9,148,553	4,842,067	4,306,486	1,255,000	2,771,656	4,026,656	1.07

[1] The Harrisburg Parking Authority was determined to be a component unit of the City's reporting entity beginning in 1993 due to implementation of GASB Statement No. 14.

[2] Includes total operating and nonoperating revenues.

[3] Includes total operating expenses excluding depreciation, and total nonoperating expenses excluding interest expense and amortization.

[4] Nonrecurring extraordinary items of revenue or expense have not been included in determining net revenue available for debt service.

[5] Does not include $9,815,800 deposited in escrow from proceeds of the issuance of $10,000,000 Guaranteed Parking Revenue Bonds, Series F of 1993, to advance refund $9,075,000 of outstanding Parking Revenue Bonds, Series B of 1986.

[6] Does not include $25,535,783 deposited in escrow from proceeds of the issuance of $26,860,000 Guaranteed Parking Revenue Bonds, Series G and H of 1994, to advance refund $24,045,000 of outstanding Guaranteed Parking Revenue Bonds, Series C, D, and E.

Source: City's and component unit's audited general purpose financial statements

CITY OF HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS
1990 - 1999

Trends in Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment

Dauphin County

Year	Civilian Labor Force (000)	Employment (000)	Unemployment (000)	Unemployment Rate
1990	136.1	129.8	6.3	4.6
1991	138.6	131.1	7.6	5.5
1992	138.0	130.2	7.8	5.7
1993	133.0	125.7	7.3	5.5
1994	133.1	126.7	6.4	4.8
1995	133.9	128.6	5.3	4.0
1996	138.3	133.5	4.8	3.5
1997	140.3	135.4	4.9	3.5
1998	139.2	134.9	4.3	3.1
1999	138.8	133.6	5.2	3.8

Pennsylvania

Year	Civilian Labor Force (000)	Employment (000)	Unemployment (000)	Unemployment Rate
1990	5,901.0	5,583.0	318.0	5.4
1991	5,933.0	5,524.0	409.0	6.9
1992	6,004.0	5,554.0	450.0	7.5
1993	5,893.0	5,479.0	414.0	7.0
1994	5,829.0	5,468.0	361.0	6.2
1995	5,838.0	5,495.0	343.0	5.9
1996	5,903.0	5,590.0	313.0	5.3
1997	5,984.0	5,673.0	311.0	5.2
1998	5,936.0	5,661.0	275.0	4.6
1999	5,969.0	5,707.0	262.0	4.4

Source: PA Department of Labor and Industry, Bureau of Research and Statistics

CITY OF HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS
1900 - 1994

Population Trends

Year	City of Harrisburg Population	Percent Increase (Decrease)	Harrisburg MSA Population	Percent Increase (Decrease)
1900	50,167	0.00 %	191,050	0.00 %
1910	64,186	27.94	191,050	0.00
1920	75,917	18.28	234,569	22.78
1930	80,339	5.82	250,211	6.67
1940	83,893	4.42	275,429	10.08
1950	89,544	6.74	317,023	15.10
1960	79,697	(11.00)	371,653	17.23
1970	68,061	(14.60)	410,626	10.49
1980	53,264	(21.74)	447,660	9.02
1990	52,376	(1.67)	546,814	22.15
1994	54,238	3.56	587,986	7.53

Note: Harrisburg MSA - Harrisburg Metropolitan Statistical Area consists of Cumberland, Dauphin, Perry and Lebanon Counties.

Source: U.S Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census and final 1990 Census Report; Demographics USA, County Edition; PA State Data Center

CITY OF HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS
1999

Police Information:

Police Bureau Complement:

Officers by Rank:	
Patrol Officers	87
Investigators	17
Corporals	10
Detectives	7
Sergeants	13
Lieutenants	7
Captains	2
Deputy Chief of Police	0
Chief of Police	1
Total Police Officers	144

Calls for Service 48,393

Crimes by Type:

Homicide	5
Rape	38
Robbery	276
Assault	281
Burglary	507
Theft	1616
Motor Vehicle Theft	242
Arson	18
Total Crimes	2,983

Fire Information:

Fire Bureau Compliment:

Personnel by Rank:	
Firefighters	77
Assistant Mechanics	2
Master Mechanics	1
Chief Clerks	1
Fire Inspectors	2
Training Officers	0
Lieutenants	8
Captains	4
Battalion Chiefs	4
Assistant Chiefs	2
Fire Chiefs	1
Total Fire Bureau Compliment	102

Calls for Service by Situation Found:

Fire, Explosion	532
Over Pressure Rupture	14
Rescue Call	213
Hazardous Condition, Standby	241
Service Calls	209
Good Intent Calls	439
False Calls	656
Other	21
Total Calls for Service	2,325

Source: City's Bureaus of Police and Fire

CITY OF HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

CONSTRUCTION AND BANK DEPOSITS
1990 - 1999

Year	Permit Fees	New Construction Residential		New Construction Commercial	
		Number of Permits	Total Cost	Number of Permits	Total Cost
1990	$ 328,731	37	$5,167,046	21	$ 33,201,371
1991	189,345	30	1,383,200	10	11,404,116
1992	254,922	29	2,842,845	14	18,514,348
1993	202,903	16	4,982,509	7	12,879,650
1994	276,078	12	520,879	7	4,811,638
1995	469,311	10	467,229	11	29,628,870
1996	413,575	10	533,846	9	6,749,479
1997	718,531	1	2,520	14	23,425,821
1998	544,182	4	133,550	9	3,737,721
1999	484,803	5	393,000	6	26,166,989

Source: City's Bureau of Data Processing

CITY OF HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

CONSTRUCTION AND BANK DEPOSITS
1990 - 1999
(Continued)

Year	Repairs, Alterations and Additions Residential		Repairs, Alterations and Additions Commercial		Demolition	Bank
	Number of Permits	Total Cost	Number of Permits	Total Cost	Permits	Deposits
1990	875	$ 4,932,047	280	$ 20,099,298	197	$ 1,738,978,000
1991	1,017	5,127,043	267	19,186,079	217	1,952,545,000
1992	1,035	6,800,993	307	23,060,347	55	2,035,265,000
1993	992	10,461,383	291	15,367,146	33	2,082,110,000
1994	1,176	22,775,896	339	30,471,319	60	2,091,439,000
1995	1,234	9,013,494	402	31,185,786	47	2,197,548,000
1996	1,383	13,415,326	429	38,548,700	65	2,417,640,000
1997	1,441	8,800,590	415	65,683,522	72	2,566,476,000
1998	1,610	16,009,178	441	59,866,708	115	2,668,459,000
1999	1,356	9,827,585	519	52,703,797	81	2,323,328,000

Sources: City's Bureau of Data Processing; bank deposits per PA Department of Commerce and Banking

CITY OF HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

PRINCIPAL REAL ESTATE TAXPAYERS *
As of December 31, 1999

Taxpayer	Type of Real Estate	Assessed Value	Percent of Total Assessed Valuation
Harristown Development Corp.	State Offices/ Telephone Co.	$ 43,927,600	4.75%
Harrisburg Redevelopment Authority	Commercial Business	34,607,900	3.74%
ESL Inc/Penn National Realty Trust	Commercial Business	20,635,500	2.23%
Capitol Comm. Corp.	Offices	18,333,500	1.98%
Dauphin Deposit Bank & Trust	Bank/Offices	12,274,000	1.33%
Dauphin County Gen. Authority	Offices	12,127,600	1.31%
Super Rite Food Inc.	Commercial Business	11,873,500	1.28%
McNees, Wallace & Nurick	Commercial Business	8,765,000	0.95%
Harrisburg Hilton and Towers	Commercial Business	7,817,400	0.85%
Pennsylvania State Employees Credit Union	Bank	7,047,200	0.76%
Central Storage & Transfer Co.	Commercial Business	6,492,700	0.70%
George McElroy & Assoc.	Commercial Business	6,291,500	0.68%
Harris Savings Bank	Bank	5,431,200	0.59%
The Harrisburg Authority	Offices	5,030,200	0.54%
City of Philadelphia	Commercial Business	4,991,000	0.54%
Strawberry Square Assoc.	Commercial Business	4,865,300	0.53%
Totals		$ 210,511,100	22.77%

* The County Assessed Polyclinic Medical Center (assessed value $43,823,900) and Harrisburg Hospital (assessed value $39,006,900) as taxable entities for the first time in 1993. However, both hospitals appealed their assessments as taxable entities before the Court of Common Pleas and on March 23, 1995, were granted their petition to remove property from the assessment rolls and to strike the tax assessment only with respect to 1993. Both hospitals merged in 1996 and appealed with respect to 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997 and 1998 to the Commonwealth Court. The decision was upheld in January, 1998. The hospitals appealed this ruling to the Pennsylvania State Supreme Court. Prior to a resolution of this matter by the Court, but after passage by the General Assembly of a new charitable exemptions law under which the hospitals were certain to qualify, the parties reached an agreement. The term of the agreement covers 1994-2001 and provides that the subject properties will be listed as tax exempt. In consideration for such unchallenged tax-exempt status, the hospitals shall pay to the City $1,869,700, in lump sum, for the years 1994-1998 and $267,100, annually, for the years 1999-2001. The City received $2,136,800 in 1999 to cover the period 1994-1999.

Source: City's Bureau of Data Processing

CITY OF HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

SCHEDULE OF INSURANCE IN FORCE

Company	Details of Coverage	Policy Number	Policy Period	Coverage Limits	Deductibles	Premium
Coregis	Property (Building & Personal Property) Boiler & Machinery Inland Marine Equipment Fidelity Coverage	6510065922	7/1/00 - 7/1/01	Blanket Real & Personal Property -$150,020,235 Earthquake Disaster - $1,000,000 Flood - $1,000,000 DBHD Rehab. Dwellings Insured -$60,000 maximum value per unit -$2,150,000 limit Mini Computer/ Word Processors -$6,300,000 Newly Acquired Locations - 120 day Reporting Provision -$1,000,000 Builders Risk -$1,000,000 occurrence -$2,000,000 aggregate, 90 day reporting Blanket Contractors (Mobile) Equipment -$2,000,000 Crime - Employee Dishonesty -$100,000 Theft, Inside/Outside -$100,000 Forgery -$50,000 Fine Arts - -$5,000 per piece Business Income -$1,000,000 Extra Expense -$1,000,000 Valuable Papers -$250,000 Accounts Receivable -$250,000 Misc. Property $25,000	All Perils & Coverages per occurrence $2,500 Except: Earthquake $25,000 Animals $1,000 Inland Marine/Blanket Contractors Equipment $250 Flood, except excess of National Flood in Flood Zone A all others $25,000 Fine Arts $250 Computers Equipment & Media $250 Personal Effects Fine Arts $1,000 Crime $0	$72,341

Source: City's Office of Insurance and Risk Management

CITY OF HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

SCHEDULE OF INSURANCE IN FORCE

Company	Details of Coverage	Policy Number	Policy Period	Coverage Limits	Deductibles	Premium
Coregis (cont.)				Animals - any one $3,750 All animals - $25,000 Paved Surfaces $100,000 Personal Effects Per Employee $5,000 Per Occurrence $50,000 Mayor $100,000 Expediting Expenses $100,000		
Ace	Civil War Artifacts	FA-120149449	7/1/00 - 7/1/01	Insured Locations -$25,000,000 Transit -$2,000,000 Any un-named location -$2,000,000	$1,000	$20,000
Coregis	General Liability Occurrence Form Law Enforcement Liability	6510065922	7/1/00 - 7/1/01	General Aggregate Limit-$2,000,000 Each Occurrence Limit-$1,000,000 Employee Benefits Aggregate -$1,000,000 Per Occurrence -$1,000,000 Claims-Made Basis	None Law Enforcement $4,000 per claim	$299,546
Coregis	Business Auto	6510065922	7/1/00 - 7/1/01	Combined Single Limit - $1,000,000 Comprehensive & Collision Coverage for all City vehicles	None Fire Apparatus under $150,000 value $2,000 deductible, over $150,000 value $3,500 deductible $250 deductible for passenger & light trucks $500 deductible for police vehicles $500 deductible for medium & heavy duty trucks	$137,422

Source: *City's Office of Insurance and Risk Management*

CITY OF HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

SCHEDULE OF INSURANCE IN FORCE

Company	Details of Coverage	Policy Number	Policy Period	Coverage Limits	Deductibles	Premium
CNA/ Continental	HRRF All Risk Property Including Boiler and Machinery	RMP189484422	4/15/00 - 4/15/01	Replacement Cost Blanket Real & & Personal Property $70,000,000 Business Interruption -$6,529,997 Extra Expense -$2,000,000 Expediting Expense -$2,000,000 Flood & Earthquake -$15,000,000 Electronic Data Processing & Media -$5,000,000 Additions, Alteration or Repair of Buildings -$5,000,000 Automatic Acquisition Real - $2,000,000 Personal - $2,000,000 Fire Brigade Chares & Expenses (Included) Demolition/Increased Cost of Construction (Included) Debris Removal -$1,000,000 Transit -$5,000,000 Valuable Papers -$2,000,000 Service Interruption $1,000,000 Accounts Receivable -$5,000,000 Pollutant Cleanup -$1,000,000 Personal Property at Exhibition (Included) Unamed Locations -$5,000,000	All Risk - Property Damage/Time Element $50,000 Except: Business Interruption 14 days Flood & Earthquake $50,000 Extra Expense $50,000 Transit $10,000 Valuable Papers $10,000 Accounts Receivable $10,000	$ 166,140

Source: City's Office of Insurance and Risk Management

CITY OF HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

SCHEDULE OF INSURANCE IN FORCE

Company	Details of Coverage	Policy Number	Policy Period	Coverage Limits	Deductibles	Premium
CNA/ Continental (Continued)	Boiler and Machinery			Boiler & Machinery -$70,000,000 Water Damage -$1,000,000 Ammonia Contamination -$1,000,000 Expediting Expense -$1,000,000 Hazardous Materials -$250,000 Service Interruption -$1,000,000 Consequential Damage -$100,000 Ordinary Payroll (Included)	Property Damage $75,000 Business Interruption 30 Days Consequential Damage $1,000 Service Interruption 24 Hours	
Coregis	Public Officials Liability Claims Made	POD0022171	7/01/00 - 7/1/01	Aggregate -$1,000,000 Each Loss -$1,000,000	$15,000 per occurrence	$42,872
Coregis	Law Enforcement Liability	6510065922	7/01/00 - 7/1/01	Aggregate -$2,000,000 Each Occurrence -$1,000,000	$4,000 per claim	$ 98,550
Employers Reinsurance Corporation	Workers' Compensation Excess Coverage Employers' Liability	0010181	1/1/01-1/1/02	Limits Each Accident W/C 5,000,000 Employer Liability -$1,000,000	Subject to a maximum retention of $400,000	$ 38,099
City of Harrisburg Partial Self-Insured	Workers' Compensation Self-Insured Portion		1/1/01 - 1/1/02	1st Yr. $110,000 2nd Yr. $110,000 3rd Yr. $110,000 Comprehensive Per Accident -$400,000	Actual Expense Incurred	
Greenwich	HRRF Pollution Liability Insurance	PEC000082501	1/28/00 - 1/28/01	-$1,000,000 per occurrence -$2,000,000 aggregate	$25,000 each loss	$ 25,855

Source: City's Office of Insurance and Risk Management

CITY OF HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

SCHEDULE OF INSURANCE IN FORCE

Company	Details of Coverage	Policy Number	Policy Period	Coverage Limits	Deductibles	Premium
Coregis	Umbrella Liability Insurance General Liability Law Enforcement Public Officials	503165081	7/1/00 - 7/1/01	General Liability and Law Enforcement Aggregate -$3,000,000 Each Occurrence -$3,000,000 Public Officials -$3,000,000	None/ $10,000	$ 19,000
Insurance Selective	Control Building/ AWTF Flood Coverage	2-0018 -7607-3	5/31/00- 5/31/01	Building $354,300 Contents $268,100	$1,000 per occurrence	$ 5,901
Insurance Selective	Cogeneration Building/AWTF Flood Coverage	3-0075 -7161-9	11/29/00 - 11/29/01	Building $292,800 Contents $243,100	$500 per occurrence	$ 1,841
Insurance Selective	Return Sludge Pumping Station/ AWTF Flood Coverage	3-0075 -7158-5	11/29/00 - 11/29/01	Building $292,800 Contents $243,100	$1,000 per occurrence	$ 4,566
Insurance Selective	Settled Sewage Pumping Station/ AWTF Flood Coverage	2-0018 -7609-9	5/31/00 - 5/31/01	Building $354,300 Contents $268,100	$1,000 per occurrence	$ 5,901
Insurance Selective	Chemical Storage Building/AWTF Flood Coverage	2-0018 -7611-5	5/31/00 - 5/31/01	Building $354,300 Contents $268,100	$1,000 per occurrence	$ 4,543
Insurance Selective	Plant Drain Pumping Station/ AWTF Flood Coverage	2-0018 -7613-1	5/31/00 - 5/31/01	Building $354,300 Contents $146,500	$1,000 per occurrence	$ 4,515
Insurance Selective	Maintenance Building/AWTF Flood Coverage	3-0075 -7159-3	11/29/00 - 11/29/01	Building $292,800 Contents $ 32,600	$1,000 per occurrence	$ 2,558
Insurance Selective	Garage & Storage Building/AWTF Flood Coverage	2-0075 -7160-1	11/29/00 - 11/29/01	Building $292,800 Contents $ 48,700	$1,000 per occurrence	$ 2,242

Source: City's Office of Insurance and Risk Management

CITY OF HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

SCHEDULE OF INSURANCE IN FORCE

Company	Details of Coverage	Policy Number	Policy Period	Coverage Limits	Deductibles	Premium
Insurance Selective	Digested Sludge Pump Station AWTF Flood Coverage	2-0018 -7616-4	5/31/00 - 5/31/01	Building $354,300 Contents $ 71,500	$500 per occurrence	$ 2,015
Insurance Selective	Compressor Building/ AWTF Flood Coverage	3-0075 -7157-7	11/29/00 - 11/29/01	Building $214,300 Contents $134,500	$500 per occurrence	$ 1,487
Insurance Selective	Boiler House/ AWTF Flood Coverage	3-0075 -7162-7	11/29/00 - 11/29/01	Building $214,300 Contents $255,300	$500 per occurrence	$ 1,692
Insurance Selective	Market Street & Conrail Underpass Pumping Station/ AWTF Flood Coverage	1-7118- -4774-7	6/2/00 - 6/2/01	Building $194,700 Contents $163,000	$1,000 per occurrence	$ 3,440
Insurance Selective	Electrical Equipment & Storage/City Island Flood Coverage	1-7118- 4758-0	6/2/00 - 6/2/01	Building $51,800 Contents $600	$1,000 per occurrence	$ 499
Insurance Selective	Fire House/ 336 S. Front Street Flood Coverage	1-7118- 4717-6	6/2/00 - 6/2/01	Building $354,300 Contents $4,400	$500 per occurrence	$ 1,359
Insurance Selective	Bath House/ City Island Flood coverage	1-9302 -9282-4	6/4/00 - 6/4/01	Building $354,300 Contents $ 0	$1,000 per occurrence	$ 1,776
Insurance Selective	123 Walnut St. McCormick Bldg. Harrisburg, PA	3-0057 -5697-2	6/22/00 - 6/22/01	Building $354,300 Contents $153,300	$500 per occurrence	$ 2,705
Insurance Selective	10 N. 2nd St. Martin Luther King City Gov't Ctr. Harrisburg, PA	3-0057 -5696-4	6/22/00 - 6/22/01	Building $354,200 Contents $153,300	$500 per occurrence	$ 2,705

Source: City's Office of Insurance and Risk Management

GLOSSARIES

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

ACCRUAL BASIS – The method of accounting under which revenues are recorded when they are earned (whether or not cash is received at that time) and expenditures are recorded when goods or services are received (whether or not cash disbursements are made at that time.)

ACTIVITIES – Specific services performed to accomplish program objectives and goals.

ALLOCATION – The assignment or distribution of available resources such as revenue, personnel, buildings and equipment among various City departments, bureaus, divisions, or offices.

APPROPRIATION – An authorization made by City Council which permits the City to incur obligations and to make expenditures or resources.

APPROVED (ADOPTED) BUDGET – The revenue and expenditure plan for the City for the fiscal year as enacted by City Council.

ARBITRAGE – Excess investment profits earned on the investment of lower-cost tax-exempt bond proceeds.

ASSESSED VALUATION – The value placed upon real and personal property by the County tax assessor/appraiser as the basis for levying taxes.

ASSET – Property owned by the City which has monetary value.

AUDIT – Prepared by an independent certified public accounting firm, the primary objective of an audit is to determine if the City's general purpose financial statements present fairly the City's financial position and results of operations in conformity with the generally accepted accounting principles.

BOND – A long-term promise to repay a specified amount of money (the face value amount of the bond) on a particular date (maturity date). Bonds are primarily used to finance capital projects.

BUDGET – A plan of financial operation comprised of an estimate of proposed expenditures for a fiscal year an the proposed means of financing those expenditures to fund City services in accordance with adopted policy.

BUDGET CALENDAR – The schedule of key dates or milestones which the city follows in the preparation and adoption of the budget.

BUDGET DOCUMENT – A compilation of the spending and funding plans for the various funds, along with supporting narrative, schedules, tables and charts which, in total, comprises the annual resource allocation plan.

BUDGET ORDINANCE – An ordinance considered and adopted by City Council to formally enact the proposed budget as amended.

BUDGET TRANSFER – Adjustment made to the budget during the fiscal year to properly account for unanticipated changed which occur in revenues and/or expenditures and for program initiatives approved during the fiscal year.

BUREAU – The largest organizational component within a department which design is tied to service output or function.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN (CIP) – A multi-year plan to provide for equipment acquisition, improvement to public facilities and construction of new facilities.

CAPITAL OUTLAY – Expenditures relating to the purchase of equipment, facility modifications, land, and other fixed assets.

CASH BASIS – The method of accounting under which revenues are recorded when received in cash and expenditures are recorded when actually paid.

CREDIT RATING – The credit worthiness of an entity, as evaluated by independent agencies such as Moody's Investors Service, Inc. and Standard and Poor's Corp.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

DEBT SERVICE – Payment of interest and principal on an obligation resulting from issuance of bonds and notes.

DEPARTMENT – The largest organizational component of the City which has been assigned overall management responsibility for an operation or a group of related operations within a functional area.

DESIGNATED FUND BALANCE – A portion of unreserved fund balance assigned by City policy for a specific future use.

DIVISION – The largest organizational component within a bureau which design is tied to a specific service output or function.

ENCUMBRANCE – A reservation of funds for an anticipated expenditure prior to actual payment for an item. Funds are reserved or encumbered once a contract obligation has been signed for an item, but prior to the cash payment actually being dispersed.

EXPENDITURE – Actual outlay of money for goods or services.

EXPENSE -- Expenditures and other obligation (e.g., encumbrances) to expend money for goods and services.

FICA – City's portion of mandatory Social Security contribution (6.20%) and mandatory Medicare contribution (1.45%) for its employees payable to the federal government.

FISCAL YEAR (FY) – A twelve-month period designated as the operating year for an entity. The fiscal year for the City of Harrisburg is January 1 – December 31.

FIXED ASSET – Asset of a long-term nature such as land, building, machinery, furniture and other equipment. The City has defined fixed assets as those with an expected useful life in excess of one year and an acquisition cost in excess of $300.

FRINGE BENEFITS – Health and welfare related benefits for all full-time employees, such as medical, dental, vision and life insurance coverage, and prescription drug plan which are included in the employee's compensation package.

FUND – An accounting entity that records all financial transactions for specified activities or government functions. The six fund types used by the City are – General Fund, Capital Projects Fund, Debt Service Fund, Special Revenue Funds, Propriety (Utility) Funds and Trust and Agency Funds.

FUND BALANCE – A cumulative excess of revenues over expenditures segregated by fund.

GENERAL FUND – A fund established to account for resources devoted to financing the general services which the governmental unit performs for its citizens. At the City of Harrisburg these services include: General Government, Department of Administration, Department of Building and Housing Development, Department of Public Safety, Department of Public Works, Department of Parks and Recreation, General Expenses and Transfers to Other Funds.

GENERAL OBLIGATION BOND and NOTE – Forms of borrowing (debt financing) which reflect written promises from the City to repay sums of money on specific dates at specified interest rates backed by the full faith, credit and taxing power of the municipality.

GRANT - A sum of money allotted from a specific governmental or non-profit organization to be used under certain circumstances for a designated purpose(s).

INFRASTRUCTURE – the basic physical framework or foundation of the City, referring to its buildings, roads, bridges, sidewalks, water system, and sewer system.

INTERFUND TRANSFER – A transfer of money from one fund of the City to another fund of the City.

LIABILITY – Debt or other legal obligations arising out of transactions in the past which must be paid, renewed or refunded at some future date.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

LINE-ITEM BUDGET – A budget that lists detailed expenditure categories such as salary, postage and maintenance service contracts. The specific amount budgeted is also listed by category.

LONG-TERM DEBT – Debt with a maturity of more than one year after date of issuance.

MILL – A taxation unit equal to one dollar of tax obligation for every $1,000 of assessed valuation of property.

MILLAGE – The total tax obligation per $1,000 of assessed valuation of property.

NOTE – A short-term promise to repay a specified amount of money (the face value of the note) on a particular date (maturity date). Notes are primarily used to supplement current cash flow in anticipation of taxes and other revenues to be received, or to provide interim financing for capital projects in anticipation of the issuance of bonds.

OBJECTIVE – A statement of purpose defined more specifically than a goal. (A goal may include several related objectives.) An objective normally indicates anticipated levels of achievement and is usually time limited and quantifiable.

OPERATING EXPENSES – Ongoing costs associated with sustaining City government operations such as: communications, professional fees, utilities, insurance, rentals, maintenance and repairs, contracted services and supplies.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART – A chart representing the authority, responsibility, and relationships among departments, bureaus and divisions within the City organization.

PART-TIME POSITION – A position regularly scheduled for no more than 25 hours per week.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR – A variable measuring the degree of goal and objective fulfillment achieved by programs.

PERSONNEL SERVICES – Expenditures relating to compensating employees of the City including wages, salaries and special pay such as longevity, holiday, vacation, sick, personal and bereavement; overtime and shift differential; fringe benefits such as FICA, health and life insurances; and miscellaneous expenditures such as pension plan contributions, workers' compensation and unemployment compensation costs.

PROGRAM – An organized set of activities directed toward a common purpose or goal that an agency undertakes or proposes to carry out its responsibilities.

PROPOSED BUDGET – The City's resource allocation plan for the fiscal year as prepared and recommended by the Mayor for consideration by City Council.

RESOURCE ALLOCATION PLAN – The City's revenue and expenditure plan for the fiscal year.

REVENUE – Money received or collected by the City through taxation, licenses, grants, fees, fines, forfeitures, charges, investments and interfund transfers.

REVENUE BOND – this form of long-term borrowing is backed by the revenues from a specific project such as a water or sewer system improvement.

RISK MANAGEMENT – the coordinated and continuous effort to minimize potential financial and human resource losses arising from workers' compensation, liability, and property exposures.

TAX BASE – The total value of taxable property in the City.

UNIT – The smallest organizational component within a bureau which design further delineates the distribution of workload to achieve a specific output or function.

YIELD – The rate of return earned on an investment based on the cost of the investment.

GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATED TERMS

ADA –	Americans with Disabilities Act
ARB –	Architectural Review Board
AWTF –	Advanced Wastewater Treatment Facility
BTU –	British Thermal Unit
BU –	Bargaining Unit
CAD –	Computer Aided Dispatch
CAFR –	Comprehensive Annual Financial Report
CAT –	Capital Area Transit
CDBG –	Community Development Block Grant
CIP –	Capital Improvement Plan
CLG –	Certified Local Government
CREDC –	Capital Region Economic Development Corporation
DARE –	Drug Abuse Resistance and Education
DBHD –	Department of Building and Housing Development
DCED –	Department of Community and Economic Development
DEP –	Department of Environmental Protection
DJ –	District Justice
DOA –	Department of Administration
DPW –	Department of Public Works
EIT –	Earned Income Tax
EOP –	Emergency Operation Plan
EPA –	Environmental Protection Agency
EZP –	Enterprise Zone Program
FERC –	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FICA –	Federal Insurance Contributions Act
FTE –	Full time Equivalent
FY –	Fiscal Year
GAAP –	Generally Accepted Accounting Principles
GFOA –	Government Finance Officers association of the United States and Canada
GIS –	Geographic Information System
G.O. –	General Obligation
HACC –	Harrisburg Area Community College
HDC –	Harristown Development Corporation
HoDAG –	Housing Development Action Grant
HPA –	Harrisburg Parking Authority
HPC –	Harrisburg Planning Commission
HRA -	Harrisburg Redevelopment Authority
HRRF –	Harrisburg Resource Recovery Facility
MBE/WBE –	Minority Business Enterprise/Women's Business Enterprise
MCI –	Managing Criminal Investigation
MCL –	Maximum Contamination Level
MGMT –	Management
MOED –	Mayor's Office of Economic Development
MSA –	Metropolitan Statistical Area
MSW –	Municipal Solid Waste
N/A –	Not Applicable
NPDES –	National Pollution Discharge Elimination System
OBID –	Office of Business and Industrial Development
OMBE –	Office of Minority Business Enterprise
OPT –	Occupational Privilege Tax
pH –	Percent Hydrogen
PHEAA –	Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency
PPBS –	Performance Program Budget System
PSECU –	Pennsylvania State Employees Credit Union
RTS –	Ready to Serve
SHARP –	Special Hazards Advanced Rescue Personnel
T & A –	Trust and Agency
TAP –	Traffic Accident Prevention
THA –	The Harrisburg Authority
UCR –	Uniform Crime Reporting
UDAG –	Urban Development Action Grant
USGS –	United States Geological Service
VMC –	Vehicle Maintenance Center
WPCACP –	Water Pollution Control Association of Central Pennsylvania

BUDGET ORDINANCES

Bill No. 34 File Folio 24

FILE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

NO. 24 Session of 2000

MOVED BY RICHARD K. HOUSE NOVEMBER 28, 2000

I urge the following amendments to Bill No. 34 of 2000 and move their adoption.

SECTION 1. GENERAL FUND TOTAL $ 48,586,087

Appropriations in the amount of Forty-Eight Million, Five Hundred Eighty-Six Thousand and Eighty Seven Dollars are hereby made to the General Fund as follows:

FOR GENERAL GOVERNMENT	$	4,033,529
To City Council		367,034
To Mayor's Office		392,592
To City Controller		199,888
To City Treasurer		630,118
To City Solicitor		401,083
To Human Relations Commission		167,389
To City Engineer		1,561,901
To Mayor's Office of Economic Development		313,524
FOR DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION	$	4,516,343
FOR DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING & HOUSING DEVELOPMENT	$	1,139,894
FOR DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY	$	20,346,377
FOR DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS	$	3,790,952
FOR DEPARTMENT OF PARKS & RECREATION	$	2,850,045
FOR GENERAL EXPENSES	$	3,459 ,637

FOR TRANSFERS TO OTHER FUNDS	$ 8,449,310

SECTION 2. STATE LIQUID FUELS TAX FUND $ 922,983

Appropriations in the sum of Nine Hundred Twenty-Two Thousand, Nine Hundred and Eighty-Three Dollars are hereby made to the State Liquid Fuels Tax Fund as follows:

Operations	$ 757,470
Capital Outlay	
Transfer to Debt Service Fun	165,513

SECTION 3. DEBT SERVICE FUND $ 8,761,963

Appropriations in the sum of Eight Million, Seven Hundred Sixty-One Thousand, Nine Hundred and Sixty-Three Dollars are hereby made to the Debt Service Fund as follows:

Debt Service	$ 8,761,963

SECTION 4. WATER UTILITY FUND $ 17,179,423

Appropriations in the sum of Seventeen Million, One Hundred Seventy-Nine Thousand, Four Hundred and Twenty-Three Dollars are hereby made to the Water Utility Fund as follows:

Operations	$ 10,521,698
Capital Outlay	221,349
Debt Service	6,436,376

SECTION 5. SANITATION UTILITY FUND $ 4,006,627

Appropriations in the sum of Four Million, Six Thousand, Six Hundred and Twenty-Seven Dollars are hereby made to the Sanitation Utility Fund as follows:

Operations	$ 2,856,846
Capital Outlay	0
Debt Service	37,186
Transfer to General Fund	1,112,595

SECTION 6. LANDFILL/INCINERATOR UTILITY FUND $ 8,667,200

Appropriations in the sum of Eight Million, Six Hundred Sixty-Seven Thousand, Two Hundred Dollars are hereby made to the Landfill/Incinerator Utility Fund as follows:

Operations	$ 7,245,164
Capital Outlay	5,500
Debt Service	1,416,536
Miscellaneous	0

SECTION 7. SEWERAGE UTILITY FUND $ 12,003,502

Appropriations in the sum of Twelve Million, Three Thousand, Five Hundred and Two Dollars are hereby made to the Sewerage Utility Fund as follows:

Operations	$ 9,303,073
Debt Service	2,700,429

SECTION 8. ESTIMATED RESOURCES

The estimated resources of the City of Harrisburg for the year 2001 are as follows:

GENERAL FUND	$ 48,586,087
STATE LIQUID FUELS TAX FUND	922,983
DEBT SERVICE FUND	8,761,963
WATER UTILITY FUND	17,179,423
SANITATION UTILITY FUND	4,006,627
LANDFILL/INCINERATOR UTILITY FUND	8,667,200
SEWERAGE UTILITY FUND	12,003,502

SECTION 9. DELEGATION

Appropriate City officials are authorized and directed to take such actions as are necessary to effectuate this ordinance.

SECTION 10. SEVERABILITY

If any provision, sentence, clause, section, or part of this ordinance or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is for any reason found to be unconstitutional, illegal or invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, such unconstitutionality, illegality or invalidity shall not affect or impair any of the remaining provisions, sentences, clauses, sections, or parts of this ordinance. It is hereby declared as the intent of the Council of the City of Harrisburg that this ordinance would have been adopted had such unconstitutional, illegal or invalid provision, sentence, clause, section, or part not been included herein.

SECTION 11. REPEALER

All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

SECTION 12. EFFECTIVE DATE

This ordinance shall take effect in accordance with the provisions of the law.

Seconded by: Peggy A. Grove

PASSED by City Council on the 19th day of December 2000

SIGNED by the Mayor on the 20th day of December 2000

amendbill34-2000-budget2001
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Bill No. 35 File Folio 25

FILE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

NO. 25 Session of 2000

MOVED BY RICHARD K. HOUSE NOVEMBER 28, 2000

An ordinance amending the Codified Ordinances of the City of Harrisburg, Title V, Licensing and Taxation, Part V, Real Estate Taxes, Chapter 5-501, Property Tax, by establishing for the year Two Thousand One (2001) a tax levy on land and improvements and providing for the distribution of taxes levied and assessed.

SECTION 1. TAX LEVY ON LAND, Section 5-501.1

There is hereby levied and assessed against all land within the City of Harrisburg, which is taxable for city purposes, exclusive of buildings and site improvements located thereon, if any, and upon all persons owning said land, a tax at the rate of **Forty-Eight and Ninety Thousandths Mills (.048090)** per dollar for the fiscal year 2001. For purposes of computing said tax, the valuation of said land as taken from the books and records of the Dauphin County Assessor of Taxes shall be used. Said tax amounts to **Four Dollars and Eighty and Ninety Hundredths Cents ($4.8090)** on each $100.00 of assessed value.

SECTION 2. TAX LEVY ON BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS, Section 5-501.2

There is hereby levied and assessed against all buildings and site improvements, whether residential, commercial or otherwise, within the City of Harrisburg, which are taxable for city purposes, exclusive of the land on which such buildings and site improvements are located and upon all persons owning such buildings and site improvements, a tax at the rate of **Nine and Six Hundred Eighteen Thousandths Mills (.009618)** per dollar for fiscal year 2001. For purposes of computing said tax, the valuation of said buildings and site improvements as taken from the books and records of the Dauphin County Assessor of Taxes shall be used. Said tax amounts to **Ninety-Six and Eighteen Hundredths Cents ($.9618)** on each $100.00 of assessed value.

SECTION 3. TAX DISTRIBUTION, Section 5-501.3

The tax levied and assessed pursuant to Sections 5-501.1 and 5-501.2 is amended to read as follows:

(a) For General Revenue, **Two and Fifty-Six Thousandths Mills (.002056) or Twenty and Fifty-Six Hundredths Cents ($.2056)** on each $100.00 of assessed value.

(b) For payment of Debt Service, i.e., payment on bonded indebtedness, **Ten and Four Thousandths Mills (.010004) or One Dollar and Four Hundredths Cents ($1.0004)** on each $100.00 of assessed value.

(c) For a contribution to the Dauphin County Library System, **Sixty-One Thousandths of One Mill (.000061) or Sixty-One Hundredths of One Cent ($.0061)** on each $100.00 of assessed value.

(d) For contribution for recreation purposes, **Three and Four Hundred Seventy-Four Thousandths Mills (.003474) or Thirty-Four and Seventy-Four Hundredths Cents ($.3474)** on each $100.00 of assessed value.

SECTION 4. DELEGATION

Appropriate City officials are authorized and directed to take such actions as are necessary to effectuate this ordinance.

SECTION 5. SEVERABILITY

If any provision, sentence, clause, section, or part of this ordinance or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is for any reason found to be unconstitutional, illegal or invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, such unconstitutionality, illegality or invalidity shall not affect or impair any of the remaining provisions, sentences, clauses, sections, or parts of this ordinance. It is hereby declared as the intent of the Council of the City of Harrisburg that this ordinance would have been adopted had such unconstitutional, illegal or invalid provision, sentence, clause, section, or part not been included herein.

SECTION 6. REPEALER

All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

SECTION 7. EFFECTIVE DATE

This ordinance shall take effect in accordance with the provisions of the law.

Seconded by: Zane Phoenix

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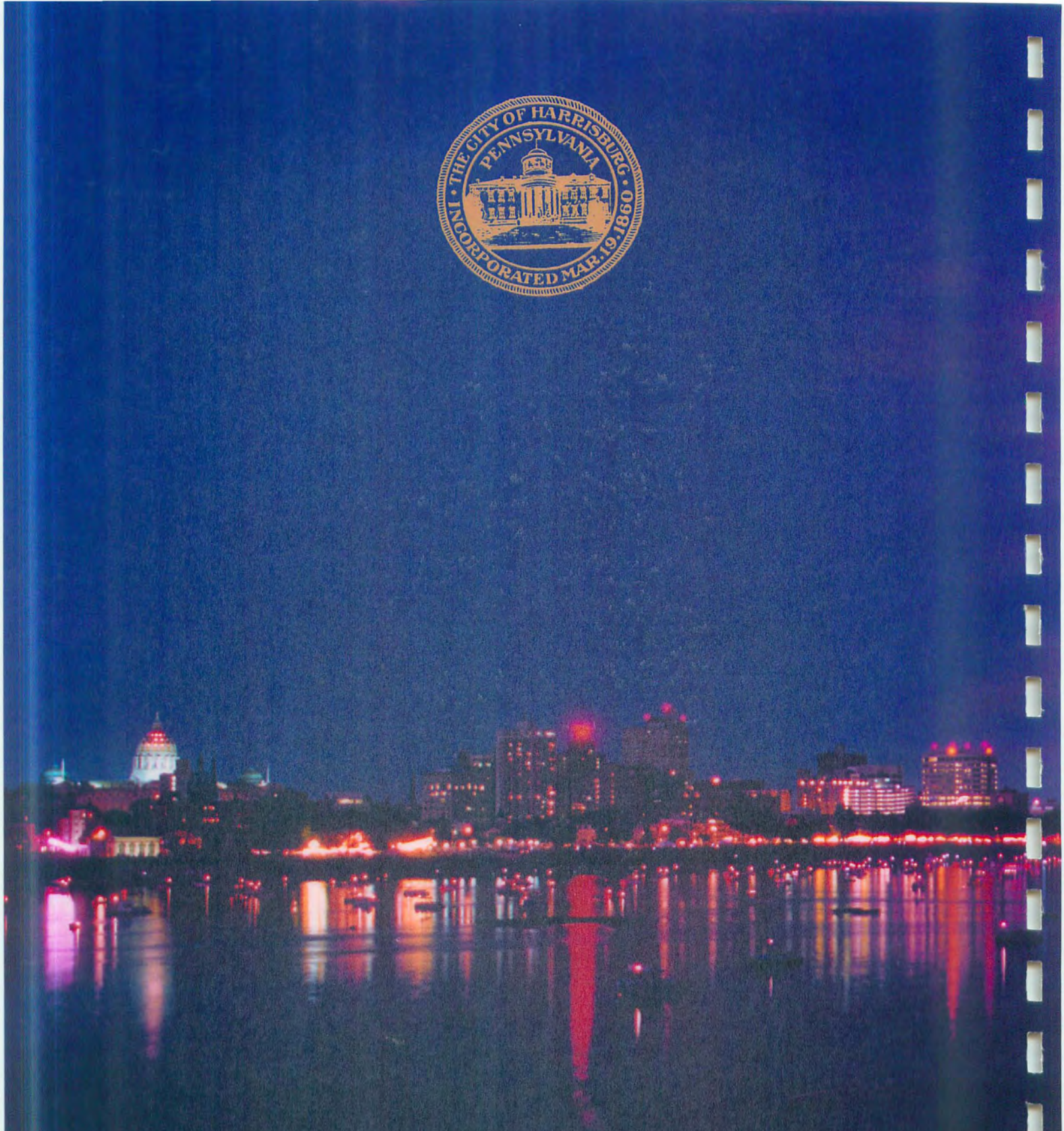
PASSED by City Council on the 19th day of December 2000

SIGNED by the Mayor on the 20th day of December 2000

THE CITY OF HARRISBURG
PENNSYLVANIA
INCORPORATED MAR. 19. 1860



THE REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. CITY GOVERNMENT CENTER

10 NORTH SECOND STREET, HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA 17101