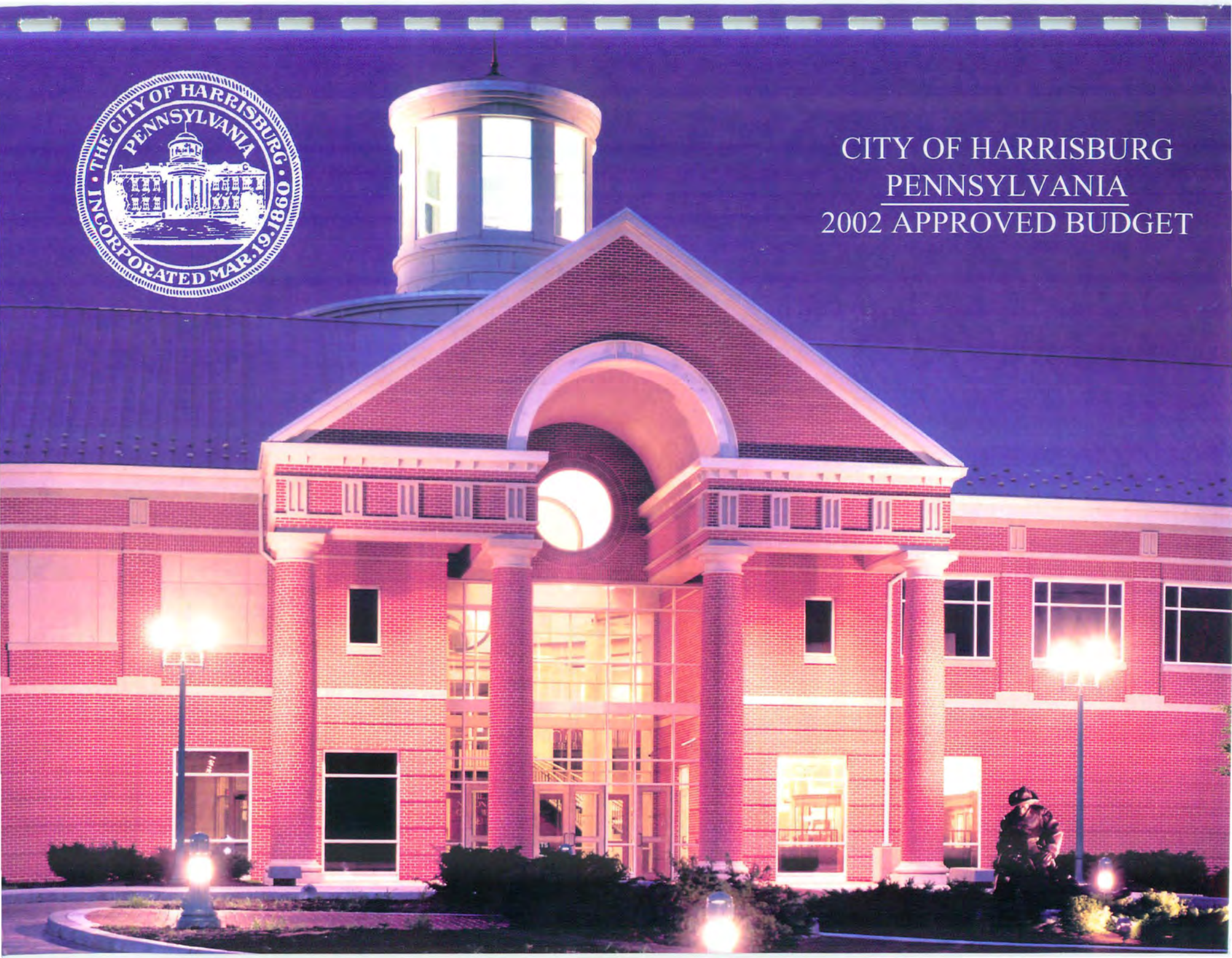

CITY OF HARRISBURG
PENNSYLVANIA
2002 APPROVED BUDGET

CITY OF HARRISBURG,

PENNSYLVANIA

Honorable Stephen R. Reed
Mayor

Napoleon A. Saunders
Business Administrator

Passed by City Council

December 19, 2001

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

Patricia L. Stringer, Council Member

John H. Wright, Council Member

2002 BUDGET

CITY OF HARRISBURG,

PENNSYLVANIA

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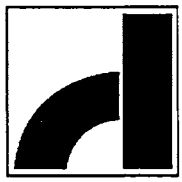
2002 BUDGET



GOVERNMENT FINANCE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION

Distinguished Budget Presentation Award

PRESENTED TO

City of Harrisburg
Pennsylvania

Outstanding Policy Document

For the Fiscal Year Beginning
January 1, 2001

President

Executive Director

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, 2001.

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
10 North Market Square
Harrisburg, PA 17101-1678

Stephen R. Reed

Mayor

(717) 255-3040

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

I hereby present the proposed budget of the City of Harrisburg for the calendar fiscal year 2002.

PROPERTY TAXES

As part of this budget, a significant tax decrease is proposed. There also are no increases for any of the utility rates charged to customers in the city's water, sewer and trash collection systems.

Additionally, in order to further induce the highest and best use of land and to reward those who properly maintain or invest in buildings, the two-tiered tax rate system, which the City of Harrisburg has had in place for years, is proposed to be changed from the current ratio of 1 to 5 to a new split of 1 to 6.

This means that the real estate tax rate on buildings, which would include homes, businesses and industrial plants, would be only one-sixth of the real estate tax rate charged on land. One of the effects of such a split-rate policy is to benefit the lower-income homeowner and small business owner who struggle more than any other to make ends meet to keep and maintain their homes and businesses. It also has the residual effect of keeping rents lower than they otherwise would be for persons in lower income homes and apartments. It also rewards productivity and investment, in contrast to the single tax rate system which penalizes both. The City's split tax rate policy is one of our major economic development incentives.

Let me provide you with the specifics. The present tax rate on land is 48.09 mills. It will drop to 21.20 mills. The present tax rate on buildings and other improvements is 9.62 mills. It will come down to 3.53 mills. When combining both rates in terms of its overall impact on the tax bill, this means that the aggregate tax rate would drop from the present rate of 15.61 mills to 7.15 mills, a more than 54% decrease.

There are two factors which bring about the general reduction in the tax rates. Primarily, it is because the County of Dauphin has completed and certified the first countywide real estate reassessment in 26 years. The reassessments were long overdue, as state law stipulates reassessments should be done every 10 years.

The overwhelming majority of assessments on land and buildings in the city have been those set in 1973 and 1974. In more recent years, especially during the 1990's, as newly built homes and commercial structures were added to the taxrolls, they were placed at the updated market values. This created enormous disparities and inequities, frequently causing new construction and properties that had undergone substantial rehabilitation to pay taxes as much as five times above what the same properties would have paid had they been at the 1973-74 assessments.

These disparities served to deter and inhibit some types of new investment, creating an obstacle to city economic development over which the city had no control. Resultant litigation produced a county court decision that ordered a countywide reassessment, which is now completed.

With some exception, properties are now on the taxrolls at Year 2001 market values. With the proposed new lower tax rates, some property owners will pay less than they did this year. Some will pay about the same and others will pay more.

The Pennsylvania Constitution requires us to have a uniform tax rate, meaning that we cannot have one tax rate for residential properties and another one for commercial. It also means we could not, either in the past or the present, have a tax rate for properties with old assessments or incorrect assessments and another tax rate for those that truly reflect present market values. What a property owner ultimately pays in taxes is based on two things: the assessed value of the property and the tax rate. The city only determines the latter.

It should be fully noted that, even with the new assessments, a significant percentage of tax-exempt real estate still exists. This continually represents a major constraint and a major fiscal burden on the city and on those who do pay taxes. At least 43% of the entire tax assessment base is exempt from any form of taxation. Many of these tax-exempt properties are major generators of demand for city services, for which they do not pay or for which they pay far less than actual cost. The number of tax-exempt properties continues to grow, as a result of more lenient standards enacted by the state Legislature under Act 55 several years ago.

An example of how this circumstance is exacerbated is the purchase by the Dauphin County General Authority, several years ago, of two major new privately developed office centers in the city --- Forum Place at 555 Walnut Street and the Rosenberg Building at 1101 South Front Street. Together, they represented in excess of $50 million in new investment and well over a half million square feet of new space. When dedicated and opened, they were on the taxrolls and privately-owned.

When the county authority acquired the sites, there was a public commitment to make payments in lieu of real estate taxes. None have since been received. In Year 2001, this represents a loss of $185,725 and $108,605 respectively. For last year, Year 2000, it represented lost revenues of $153,349 and $84,013. What these two land parcels and buildings do not pay is now paid by the rest of the taxpayers in the city. The impact to the school district is even greater.

To their credit, the present Dauphin County Board of Commissioners, who did not play a role in the Authority's purchases several years ago, have brought about an end to the prospect of the county Authority taking-over privately-owned commercial office buildings and removing them from the taxrolls. Further, the county commissioners, as part of addressing county office space needs, is placing a major portion of the Veterans Building on Market Street back on the taxrolls as space there gets leased to non-governmental tenants.

The other factor contributing to a general reduction in tax rates is the city's economic development activities. A number of new properties have come onto the taxrolls and others, previously built, have their tax abatements incrementally expiring.

Further, on the matter of tax-exemption, one additional item should be mentioned, as it is the only aspect of tax-exemption that this city voluntarily undertook. A number of areas of this city were successfully designated as Keystone Opportunity subzones. In some other municipalities, prime industrial and commercial land tracts were selected. In Harrisburg's case, we consciously more narrowly selected the sites with the goal of producing the most benefit without creating an unwitting raid on the city's taxbase.

The subzones in Harrisburg involve land areas at and around some of the largest public housing projects, by design. This has several present and future benefits. It accords any businesses now there or any future business locating there the exceptional benefits of a Keystone Opportunity Zone.

It also allows present and future residents complete exemption from the state and city taxes. I selected these sites so that it would bring the maximum benefit to those with the least resources, the citizens who live in public housing areas. As a result, all current residents of the subzones pay nothing in the way of state and city taxes of any kind or manner. It also means that any businesses there can hire local residents and have nearly no state or city taxes to pay, as well. What would have been received from the subzones in tax revenues is therefore not counted as a part of 2002 revenues. This is yet another instance of city tax policy decisions directed to the benefit of its most needy residents.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The reality of what has been taking place in Harrisburg is more than worthy of note.

When this Administration came into office, the major priority pursuits of the city were clearly set forth: economic development, the creation of non-tax revenue sources and a constant effort to refine and improve the operations and services of city agencies. They remain so today.

In 1982, the total assessed value of taxable real estate in Harrisburg was $212,000,000. This year, 2001, it is $855,144,000, which is reflective of the additions to the taxrolls from some of the new investment. As of January 1, 2002, the taxbase stands at $2,000,336,900, essentially a ten-fold increase from when our efforts first began.

This is in sharp contrast to the past circumstance when property values annually declined, a condition that gave rise to irresponsible absentee slumlords and the abandonment of literally thousands of homes and commercial buildings.

In 2000, this city issued 1,882 building permits, the fourth highest number in any year in history. They represented $243,000,000 in new investment. For 2001, up to October 7, we have issued 1,110 building permits representing $153,500,000 in new investment. Further, the number of businesses on the taxrolls increased by another 300, to over 5,500 businesses. In 1982, there were 1,908 businesses on the taxrolls.

In the current era, we have now issued over 27,000 building permits for a total of more than $2.75 billion in a city that was listed in 1982 as the second most distressed city in the Nation.

Clearly, the city's economic development progress has been to the considerable benefit of Harrisburg's future and has accorded us the circumstance where, in the past 15 years, there has been only one tax increase.

These advances have helped bring about other gains. The Part I crime rate has dropped 54%. The fire rate is down 72%. Unemployment, routinely running at double digits even at times when the national and regional economy were strong, has been cut by nearly three-fourths. The number of vacant structures, still too many, has been reduced by nearly 85%.

BUDGET DETAILS

The total of the proposed city budget, when including the General Fund and the other seven Funds, is $112,921,193.

We are subject to a variety of inflationary factors, some of which go beyond what a municipal government can influence. For example, as a result of the September 11th terrorist attacks on the United States and subsequent events, the insurance industry is sharply increasing insurance premiums across-the-board. The city has already received notice of increases starting at 25% for next year.

In the overall budget, we anticipate some increases in the wages of bargaining unit personnel. Two of the three unions representing city employees are currently engaged in contract negotiations for agreements to take effect in January, 2002. The contract with the third union, representing police officers, is already in place and calls for modest increases effective January 1st. Still further, as a result of considerable reductions in the lending rates charged to banks by the Federal Reserve Board, interest earnings on the investment of city funds is less than when rates were higher last year.

Of particular note is that of the entire $112.9 million proposed budget, only 18% comes from city taxes. The rest comes from other sources. This is the lowest percentage and ratio of city taxes to overall city governmental costs in city history and is reflective of the city's success in devising non-tax revenue sources, one of our principal priorities.

To this point, it is worth mentioning that the taxes paid to the city from all sources and all taxpayers do not even cover the entire costs of the city's police and fire agencies. In other words, the amounts paid in city taxes by all taxpayers do not even remotely come close to actually paying for the city's operations or for services rendered.

Further to the point of budget management and planning, this city will, once again, end this Year 2001 with a surplus. In the current era, city government has never ended a fiscal year with a deficit. Surplus funds, however, are very much a part of balancing the coming year's budget.

Our fiscal operations and fiscal decisions are based on financial forecasting and are in contrast to what is being experienced in many parts of the nation, state and region. The states of Virginia and New Jersey, for instance, heretofore sound in their fiscal status, are now projecting major deficits. The same is true of other states, many counties, and a surprising number of municipalities, both local and elsewhere, in urban, suburban and rural settings. The national economic slow-down has had numerous adverse impacts on many levels of government, a fact to be borne in mind when considering the provisions of the proposed 2002 budget for Harrisburg.

It was necessary to prepare the proposed Year 2002 budget in a very conservative manner. All economic signs indicate a down-turn in the national economy, a circumstance exacerbated by the events of September 11th. The national economy is in recession, a condition that will last at least until the middle of the next fiscal year. And, of course, our nation today is at war.

Therefore, further cutbacks in city government are incorporated in the proposed budget. We had 796 employees in the Year 2000. This year, the total is 774. For next year, we expect to be at 760 employees. This is the lowest level in at least four decades and, candidly, is cause for concern. There is insufficient staffing in many city agencies to carry out all the functions and projects we would like to see conducted.

Prudent fiscal policy, however, requires that the city balance the need for tax rate equity and stability with fulfilling a wider array of functions. Setting operational priorities is a requisite to having fewer staff, which also means that we need to make clear that the city cannot be or do everything. There are, as there have always been, limits on the role and function of government.

PUBLIC SAFETY

Within the budget and its General Fund, the Department of Public Safety, comprised of the Police and Fire Bureaus, has a 9.53% increase. This is largely related to the hiring of additional police officers.

We now have increased costs for security and police services, much of which is related to additional functions subsequent to September 11th. The Year 2002 proposed budget includes the filling of ten police officer vacancies. The demand for law enforcement services has dramatically expanded. Public safety remains a core function of city government, as evidenced by the fact that for our Police and Fire Bureaus, these two agency budgets represent 46.7% of the entire General Fund.

The expanded security preparedness now required of us and of the nation adds to the costs of providing general community public safety services. On September 11th, Harrisburg's search and rescue team was the first deployed to the World Trade Center disaster site by the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

In fact, the City of Harrisburg is the contracted administrator of the statewide Pennsylvania Task Force-1, 78 of whose members were marshaled by the city to New York City. The experience there was harrowing and unforgettable. The federal government covers our costs for the deployment in lower Manhattan. There is no reimbursement for the additional functions, responses and projects which Harrisburg has had to undertake since September 11th involving over three dozen operations, some of which remain classified and most of which represent added costs.

PARKS & RECREATION

Additionally, the Department of Parks and Recreation registers a 5.03% increase. This agency conducts essentially three functions. It maintains the largest municipal parks system in central Pennsylvania, which this year is expected to receive over 2.3 million visitors. It conducts the largest special events program ever undertaken by any municipality in Midstate history, attracting over 1 million attendance at more than 200 events, which range from the American MusicFest and Kipona Festival to the annual Martin Luther King, Jr. Essay Contest. These events attract significant sponsor dollars as well, resulting in most of the costs being covered by non-city funds. Further, this department operates what has become the most extensive year-round recreational program ever seen in any municipality in the region, which this year of 2001 has already attracted 482,460 attendance, a 15% increase over last year, with most attendees being city youth and older neighborhood residents.

In the General Fund, the category of General Expenses has been reduced by $195,340, a further reflection of the cost-cutting nature of this budget's preparation.

INCINERATION & STEAM GENERATION FACILITY

Included in this budget are very specific revenues and actions related to the Department of Incineration and Steam Generation. This city agency operates the Resource Recovery Facility, where municipal solid waste is incinerated and where electricity and steam are generated for internal plant use with the rest being sold for use in the area power grid.

This facility, opened in 1972, serves a valuable public purpose. Last year, the plant burned over 188,000 tons of waste, produced 988 million pounds of steam and co-generated 46.4 million Kilowatts of electrical energy. Since these revenue-producing components have existed, the plant has burned over 4.4 million tons of trash, produced over 14.2 billion pounds of steam and co-generated over 846 million Kilowatts of power. This saved over 9.2 million cubic yards of landfill space and produced energy equivalent to more than 800 million gallons of foreign fuel oil. The plant's operation of this year will add to these totals.

The question arises as to whether the plant should be retrofitted, since it is beyond the useful life of its major components and requires high maintenance, or whether it should be closed.

The financial impact to the city in this question is significant and needs to be clearly understood.

It is the city's policy position that the plant should be retrofitted, which will replace all of the facility's outdated parts with essentially a new plant. It will allow the facility to meet the most stringent of the new federal Clean Air Act standards.

A failure to retrofit will mean several things. It will produce a loss to the General Fund in the Year 2002 of $1,700,000 in reimbursement for working capital funds provided to the plant in 2001. It will eliminate $2,161,802 in service charges for this year and next which also go to the General Fund. It will eliminate the $983,099 payment for water and sewer bills to the city's Water Revenue Fund and Sewer Revenue Fund.

If the retrofit does not proceed, it will mean the city's General Fund will also have to provide a $3,513,217 subsidy to the plant in Year 2002 and it also will eventually force the closure of the plant, causing the layoff of approximately 60 employees, with an additional $1.2 million in costs for unemployment compensation and severance pays.

In contrast, if the retrofit of the facility proceeds, the retrofit financing will provide, as has always been planned, coverage for all of these costs and revenues.

Put in relevant terms, the fiscal impact to the 2002 Budget, if the retrofit does not occur, exceeds $9,255,000 in lost revenues, which will force costs of an equal amount onto the General Fund. The impact of such an added burden on the General Fund is profound and would certainly result in lay-offs of other city employees in all city agencies, an increase in the trash disposal fee charged to households of at least $120 per year, and a tax increase of at least 5.2 mills aggregate within twelve months.

Moreover, it is an equal policy consideration for the city that Harrisburg should not be contributing to the landfilling of trash in our region and state. Current landfill capacity in Pennsylvania will run out in 12 or less years. The costs to city residents and businesses for having their waste transported and landfilled will be more expensive. Worse, landfills give off methane gas, a virulent greenhouse gas that is a primary factor in the global warming that now has, and will more so, have a significant adverse impact to the environment.

Conversely, a retrofitted plant will assure our ability to safely and properly dispose of trash for at least 25 years, giving us price stability when the market becomes inevitably volatile.

The revenues from the retrofit project financing, which will be done in two phases, are included in the proposed Year 2002 budget. Their removal from the budget would provide a fiscal crisis beyond anything experienced in the modern era.

Lastly, it should be noted that the 2002 budget proposal allows for the continuation of the high standards of public service to which this city remains fully committed.

RECOGNITIONS & ACHIEVEMENTS

These standards and the city's performance in meeting them are reflected in the array of recognitions received in the past twelve months.

For the fourteenth consecutive year, the city has received the Certificate for Achievement of Excellence in Financial Reporting, the highest award in the Nation for financial recordkeeping and accounting. It has, for the eleventh consecutive year, attained the Distinguished Budget Presentation Award, the highest national award for budgeting. Of over 2,600 municipalities in Pennsylvania, only two have attained both recognitions.

Further, the city has retained National Police Accreditation, the highest recognition in law enforcement in the United States and Canada. There are over 21,000 law enforcement agencies in this Nation. Less than 500 have this distinction.

For the fourteenth consecutive year, Harrisburg has once again attained Tree City U.S.A. designation, the highest community conservation award in the country. The city's wastewater plant staff again won first place in the Pennsylvania Challenge Competition, which tests staff for proficiency and skill in areas of safety, maintenance and operations. The city's special events, recreation, parks improvement and community publications have won multiple top international and national awards from various professional organizations. Our housing and neighborhood renewal work has won top development and historic preservation awards, including designation as a national "best practice" by the United States government.

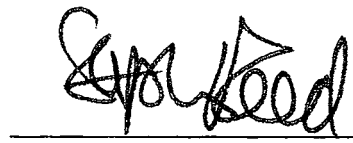
The Year 2002 budget proposal was difficult to craft. There were far more demands and needs than revenues could allow or address. Tough choices had to be made to prepare the document before you.

We are completing what has generally been a progressive year for the City of Harrisburg, a year when further economic development gains were realized, when the city has again been nationally recognized for its ardor and efforts, and when many projects came to fruition to the benefit of our citizens.

It has also been a year over-shadowed by the profound events of September 11th, when the worst terrorist attacks in world history were visited upon the soil of our country. We are a different nation and a different world in its wake.

The City of Harrisburg remains dedicated to the proposition that American cities have a major role in the America of the 21st Century. In this, a city long written off, a city that long suffered from the worst of urban decline, we continue undeterred in building on the progress thus far achieved in this era. We continue in the belief that in our diversity, we have unique strength. We continue in the view that our best days are yet to come. We remain resolute that this shall be a city of greatness --- greatness in word, deed and amenity. To such ends is this budget and our uncompromised spirit and vision dedicated.

We look forward to your review of this budget proposal. City agency staff are prepared to discuss each part in detail and the information on the retrofit project, critical to this budget, will be provided under subsequent transmittal.



Mayor Stephen R. Reed

2002 POLICY AND PROGRAM INITIATIVES

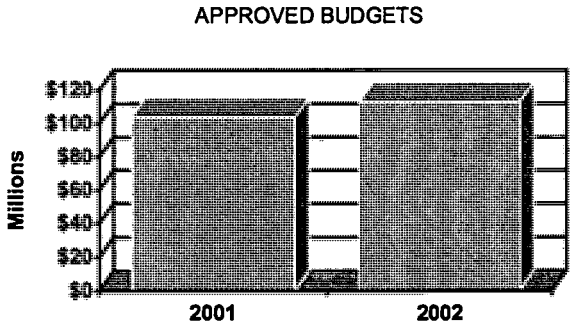
Mayoral and Councilmanic goals and objectives dictate budgetary decisions and resource allocation. Every year, through the budget process, Mayoral and Councilmanic goals and objectives are evaluated to determine appropriateness in light of limited resources. The culmination of the budget review process 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 2002 Budget focuses its attention on maintaining the current level of services that the City provides to its residents, business owners and the region. The 2002 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 2002.

CITYWIDE:

The total number of budgeted positions is 760.92 for 2002 compared to 774.12 for 2001, a net decrease of 13.20 positions. Positions have been added in the Departments of Administration and Public Safety. Vacant positions have been eliminated in General Government, the Departments of Building and Housing Development, Public Works and Parks and Recreation, and 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 760.92, a reduction of 50.76 positions. Work performance and productivity have increased while services have not been eliminated or reduced.

The 2002 Approved Budget allocation for all funds is $112,921,193 compared to $103,758,785 for 2001. This is an increase of $9,162,408 or 8.83%. 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 the repayment of prior year's utility bills and loans by the Department of Incineration and Steam Generation.



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 2002, the City expects to realize an increase in real estate tax revenues due to a City-wide real estate tax assessment conducted by the Dauphin County Board of Tax Assessment Office as well as 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 a 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 over 27,000 building permits being issued in the current era. This translates into more than $2.75 billion of new investment.

Administration:

An increase in the number of positions in the Department of Administration is necessary to provide additional staff in the Bureau of Data Processing to maintain the needs of computer users as well as the equipment. A position has also been added in the Bureau of Operations and Revenue to assist with labor relations and contract negotiations. 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 2002, 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. 2002 will mark its fourth 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 2002, 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 2002 to maintain the mid-state's most extensive year-round

recreational programming. The City's special events attract over 2.3 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 2002. 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 2002, 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 32 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 increase $6,950,993, or 80.2%, due to the repayment of prior year utility bills, loans from the General Fund and increased debt service payments. In 2001, a derating was done on the facility, which reduced 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 2002. 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 2002.

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, 2000 and 2001 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, 8th in 2000, and 12th in 2001. 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) 2002 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 2002 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 2002 and prior years.

Budget Detail

These sections contain information on FY 2002 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 1998 - 2000 actuals and projected performance for FY 2001 and 2002.
- 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 1998-2000 actuals, FY 2001 approved budget, FY 2001 projections, and FY 2002 approved budget. Revenue line-items identify specific funding sources. Expenditure line-items are categorized as personnel, operating, capital, debt service, grants, miscellaneous and transfers.

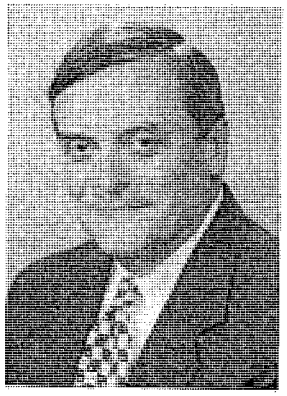
Capital Improvement Plan

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

Appendices

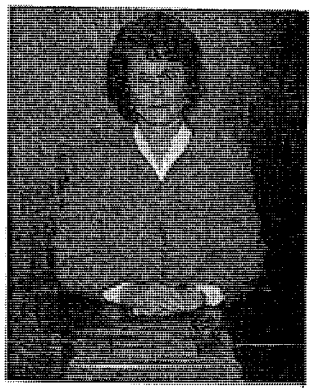
Provides supplemental information on a variety of topics which are included in a **Community Profile, Statistical Section, Glossary of Terms, Glossary of Abbreviated Terms,** and the City's **Budget-Related Ordinances.**

HARRISBURG'S ELECTED OFFICIALS

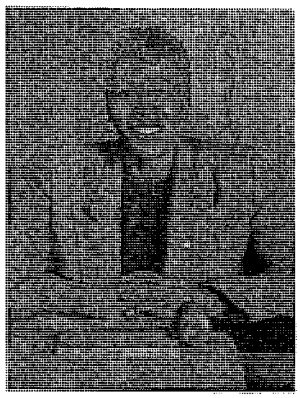


Mayor
Stephen R. Reed

Council President
Richard K. House, Sr.

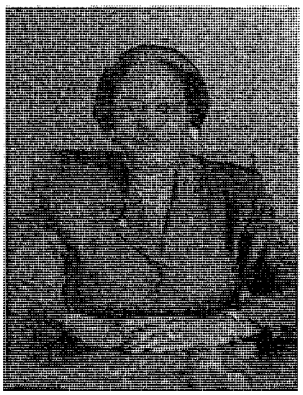


Council Member
Peggy A. Grove



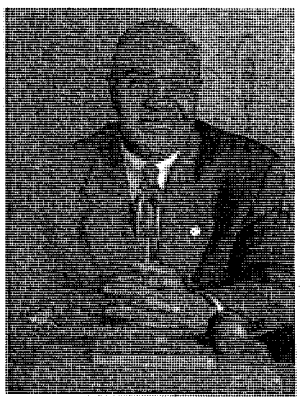
Council Member
Sandra K. Mosten

Council Member
Zane G. Phoenix, II



Council Member
Vera W. Reynolds

Council Member
Patricia L. Stringer



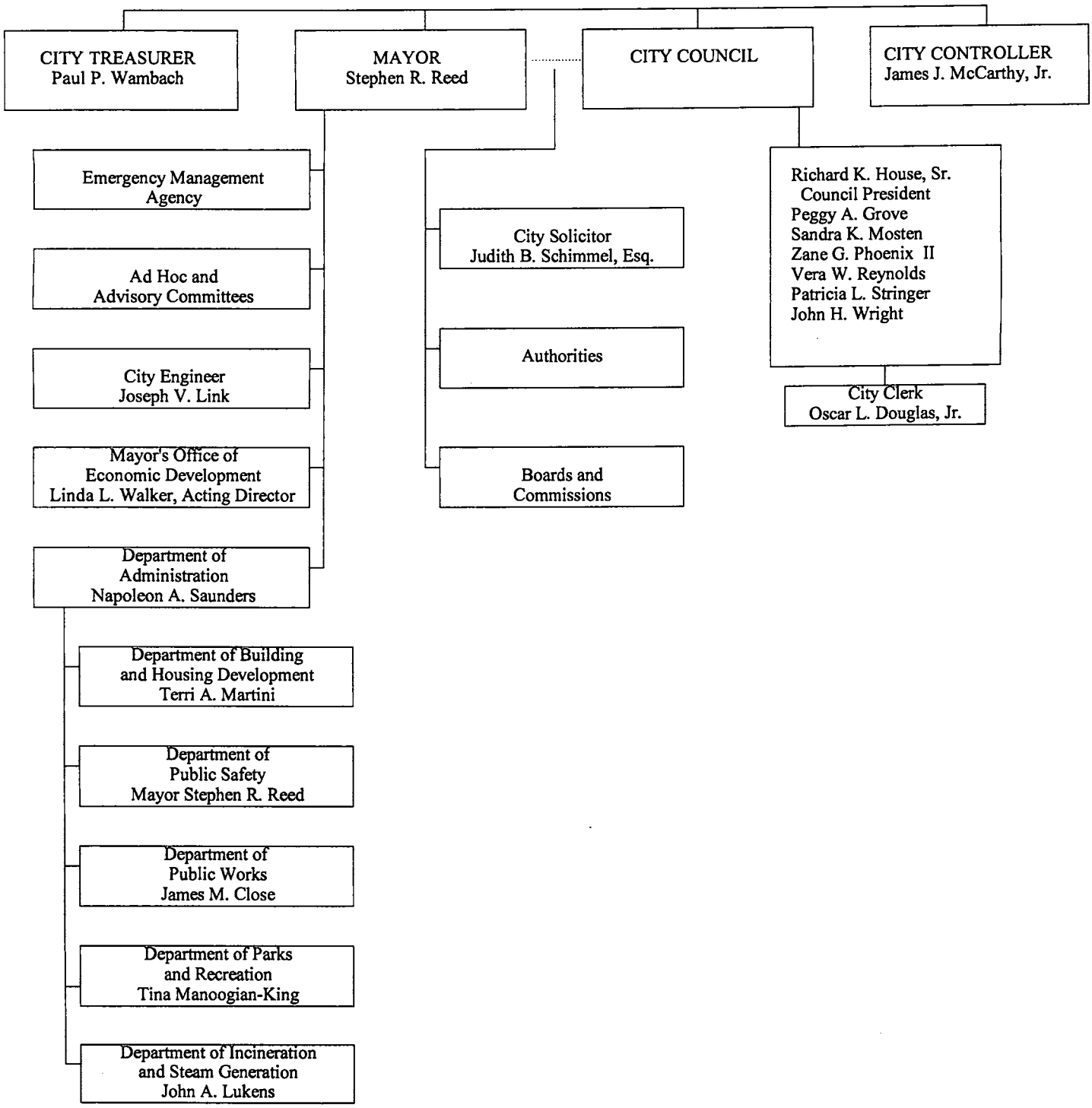
Council Member
John H. Wright

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 monthly cabinet meetings held on the second Monday 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 the Deputy Director 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 a Deputy Director and two 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 as well as all labor relations issues, 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 are also managed. In order to carry out these functions, the Director is assisted by a Deputy Director, a Tax and Enforcement Officer and a Labor Relations Officer and other support staff.

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 one Planner. 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 three 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 three captains head the Uniformed Patrol, Criminal Investigation and Technical Services divisions. 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, demolition, and related duties. It is headed by a Director and an Assistant Director who supervise the nineteen member work crew and is funded through the General Fund and the State Liquid Fuels Tax Fund. The Bureau of Traffic Engineering maintains 89 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-one 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 last week of August, 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, Debt Service, Grants, and Transfers. 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 2000 Actual Revenues at December 31, 2000

Explanation: The ten-year average growth rate from 1991-2000 multiplied by the 2000 actual revenues is used as a projection for the 2001 revenues. By utilizing the average growth rate for an additional year, the 2002 revenues are projected.

Method 2: 2001 Actual Revenues at August 31, 2001 ÷ 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 2001 revenues, 2002 revenues are projected.

Method 3: 2001 Actual Revenues at August 31, 2001 ÷ (2000 Actual Revenues at August 31, 2000 ÷ 2000 Actual Revenues at December 31, 2000.)

Explanation: A percentage of 2000 revenues is determined from revenue receipts at August 31, 2000. The 2001 actual revenues at August 31, 2001, are divided by the percentage collected at August 31, 2000, to project revenues for 2001. By reviewing revenue trends in conjunction with this method of projection for 2001 revenues, the 2002 revenues are projected.

Method 4: Percentage of 2000 Revenue Budget Collected at December 31, 2000 x 2001 Budget

Explanation: 2001 revenues can be projected by multiplying the percentage of 2000 Budget which was collected at December 31, 2000, times the 2001 Budget. By reviewing the historical actuals to budget ratios, assumptions can be determined to assist in 2002 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 2002 Budget includes data measuring a department's performance. This data provides 1998, 1999, 2000 actual data, 2001 estimates and 2002 projections. An overview of the accomplishments for each program has been included for 2000, the most recent year for which actual data was available. Since the 2001 actual measurement data was not complete before the preparation of this document, department directors provided estimates. Using 1998, 1999 and 2000 actual data and 2001 estimated data, department directors were able to determine 2002 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, 2000, 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 XXVII), 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.

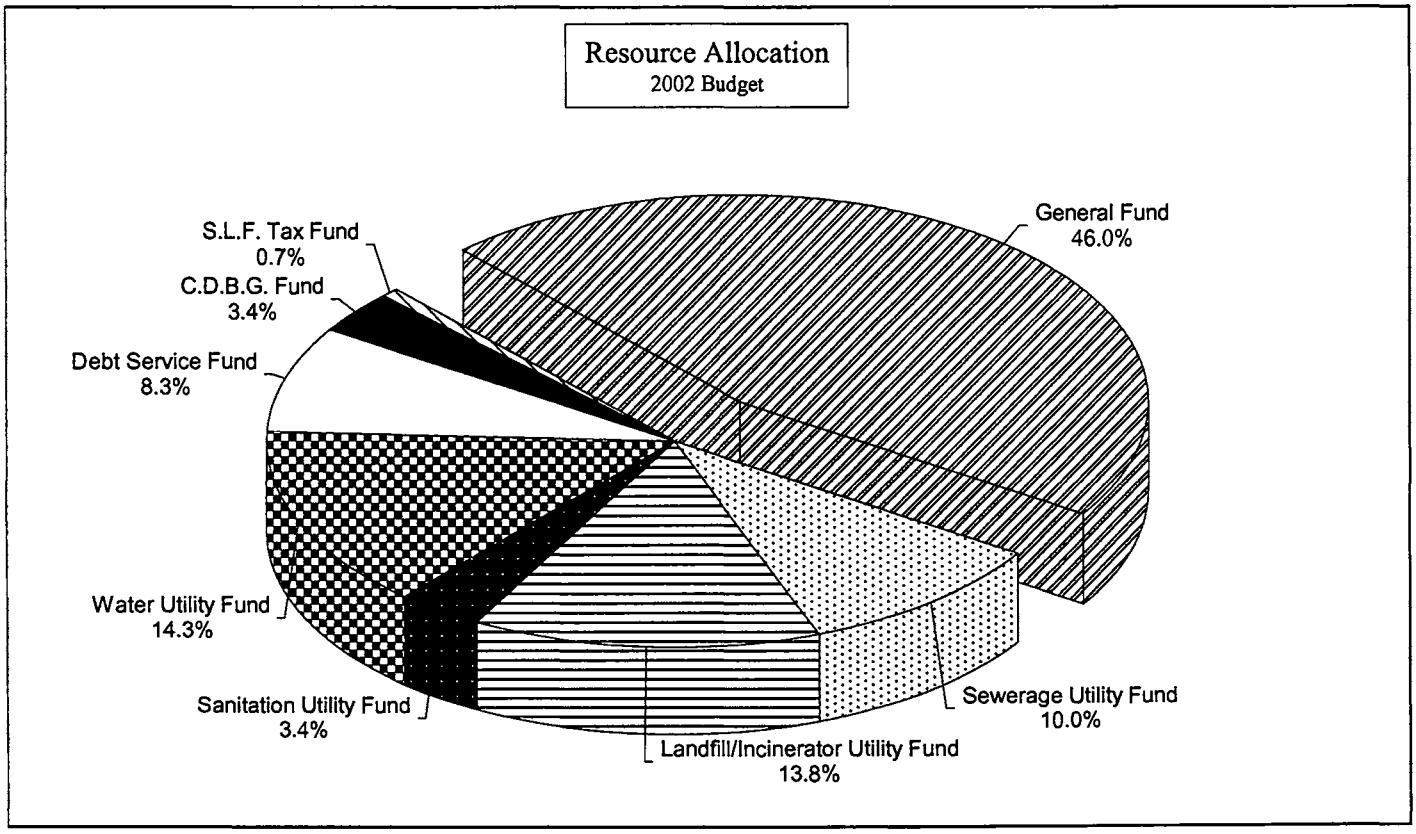
Sanitation Utility Fund:
The Sanitation Utility Fund is used to account for the revenues and expenses associated with the provision of refuse collection and disposal services to residential, commercial, and industrial establishments of the City.

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
2002 BUDGET

RESOURCES		APPROPRIATIONS	
GENERAL FUND	$51,957,978	GENERAL FUND	$51,957,978
STATE LIQUID FUELS TAX FUND	781,035	STATE LIQUID FUELS TAX FUND	781,035
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT FUND	3,813,000	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT FUND	3,813,000
DEBT SERVICE FUND	9,422,378	DEBT SERVICE FUND	9,422,378
WATER UTILITY FUND	16,115,127	WATER UTILITY FUND	16,115,127
SANITATION UTILITY FUND	3,880,446	SANITATION UTILITY FUND	3,880,446
LANDFILL/INCINERATOR UTILITY FUND	15,618,193	LANDFILL/INCINERATOR UTILITY FUND	15,618,193
SEWERAGE UTILITY FUND	11,333,036	SEWERAGE UTILITY FUND	11,333,036
TOTAL RESOURCES	$112,921,193	TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	$112,921,193



SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES

Citywide, personnel expenditures for wages will rise by 2.04% on the average for unionized personnel who make up the majority of the City's workforce.

GENERAL FUND

General Fund expenditures will increase $3,371,891, or 6.94%, from the 2001 Budget. General Government will increase $365,333, or 9.06%. This is primarily due to normal increases in salary and benefits as well as an increase in expenditures in Capital Outlay in the Office of the City Engineer for the Seventh Street widening project, a new design for the Mulberry Street Bridge ramp, and some consulting work to be done on the GIS system. The Department of Administration will increase $300,179, or 6.65%, primarily due to normal salary and benefits increases as well as the addition of four new positions in the Bureau of Data Processing and one in the Bureau of Operations and Revenue. The Department of Building and Housing Development will decrease $30,537, or 2.68%, primarily due to the elimination of two vacant Urban Planner positions. This is partially offset by the normal salary and benefits increases. The Department of Public Safety will increase $1,933,624, or 9.50%, due to normal salary and benefits increases as well as an increase in the matching share expenditures for grants received. The Department of Public Works will decrease $2,274, or 0.06%, in 2002. This is primarily due to the normal salary and benefits increases offset by the elimination of two vacant Traffic Engineering Technicians and one vacant Motor Equipment Operator. The Department of Parks and Recreation will increase $142,640, or 5.00%, due to the normal salary and benefits increases, partially offset by the elimination of vacant Park Ranger Supervisor, Landscape Technician and Motor Equipment Operator positions. General Expenses will increase $16,143, or 0.47%, from the 2001 Budget due to an increase in legal fees. Transfers to Other Funds will increase $646,783, or 7.65%, in 2002. This is the result of debt service funding requirements on a proposed Harrisburg Leasing Authority bond issue.

SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

State Liquid Fuels Tax Fund expenditures will decrease $141,948, or 15.38%, in 2002. This is due to a decrease of $58,101 in transfers as well as an $84,449 decrease in operating expenditures. In 2001, a transfer was made to reserve funds for a project to improve the ramps from the Market Street Bridge onto City Island. This transfer will not occur again in 2002. The Community Development Block Grant Fund will increase $182,000, or 5.01%, in 2002 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 $660,415, or 7.54% from the 2001 Budget. This is primarily the result of higher capitalized lease payments due to a proposed Harrisburg Leasing Authority bond issue.

WATER UTILITY FUND

The Water Utility Fund will decrease $1,064,296, or 6.20%, compared to the 2001 Budget. This decrease is the result of the elimination of a vacant Distribution Supervisor and a vacant Operator I position as well as lower administrative service charges. This savings is partially offset by normal salary and benefits increases as well as an increase in debt service.

SANITATION UTILITY FUND

The Sanitation Utility Fund will decrease $126,181, or 3.15%, in 2002. This is primarily the result of a decrease of $186,195 in the Transfer to the General Fund from 2001 levels. This is partially offset by the City's matching share of a recycling grant as well as increases in Capital Outlay and Debt Service.

LANDFILL/INCINERATOR UTILITY FUND

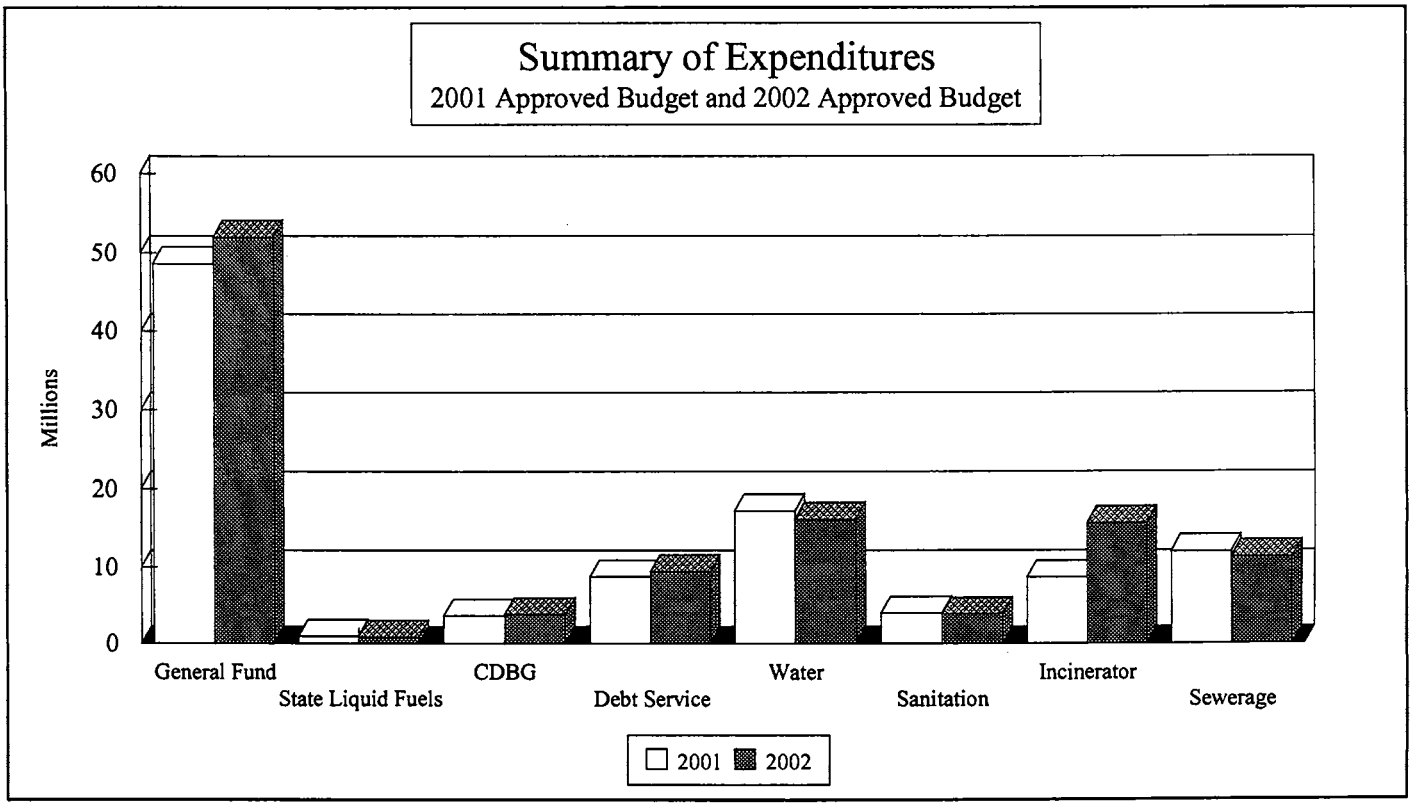
The Landfill/Incinerator Utility Fund will increase $6,950,993, or 80.20%, in 2002. This increase is the result of payment on past due utility bills, administrative service charges, and 2001 working capital advances from the General Fund as well as increased debt service payments related to the issuance of The Harrisburg Authority's Guaranteed Resource Recovery Revenue Notes, Series of 2000.

SEWERAGE UTILITY FUND

The Sewerage Utility Fund will decrease $670,466, or 5.59% in 2002. This is primarily the result of the elimination of three vacant Operator I positions and a decrease in debt service payments. This savings is partially offset by slightly higher administrative service charge payments.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES
2002 BUDGET

FUND	2001 APPROVED BUDGET	2002 APPROVED BUDGET	INCREASE/ (DECREASE)	CHANGE
GENERAL FUND				
General Government	4,033,529	4,398,862	365,333	9.06%
Administration	4,516,343	4,816,522	300,179	6.65%
Building and Housing Development	1,139,894	1,109,357	(30,537)	-2.68%
Public Safety	20,346,377	22,280,001	1,933,624	9.50%
Public Works	3,790,952	3,788,678	(2,274)	-0.06%
Parks and Recreation	2,850,045	2,992,685	142,640	5.00%
General Expenses	3,459,637	3,475,780	16,143	0.47%
Transfers to Other Funds	8,449,310	9,096,093	646,783	7.65%
TOTAL GENERAL FUND	48,586,087	51,957,978	3,371,891	6.94%
STATE LIQUID FUELS TAX FUND	922,983	781,035	(141,948)	-15.38%
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT FUND	3,631,000	3,813,000	182,000	5.01%
DEBT SERVICE FUND	8,761,963	9,422,378	660,415	7.54%
WATER UTILITY FUND	17,179,423	16,115,127	(1,064,296)	-6.20%
SANITATION UTILITY FUND	4,006,627	3,880,446	(126,181)	-3.15%
LANDFILL/INCINERATOR UTILITY FUND	8,667,200	15,618,193	6,950,993	80.20%
SEWERAGE UTILITY FUND	12,003,502	11,333,036	(670,466)	-5.59%
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	103,758,785	112,921,193	9,162,408	8.83%



EXPENDITURE CATEGORY ANALYSIS

The Expenditure Category Analysis chart on the following page compares the 2001 Approved Budget to the 2002 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 44.1% of the total budget for all funds for 2002. Personnel Services will increase $2,151,987, or 2.3%, from the 2001 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 2002.

Operating Expenses, the second largest expenditure category, is 27.3% of the total budget for all funds in 2002. The 2002 Budget reflects a $112,182, or 0.1%, increase in Operating Expenses from 2001 budgeted levels. All funds will realize decreased operating budgets except for the General Fund, Community Development Black Grant (CDBG) Fund and the Landfill/Incinerator Utility Fund. Decreases in the Water and Sewer Utility Funds are primarily the result of lower administrative service charge payments. An increase in the Landfill/Incinerator Utility Fund is the result of payment of current year administrative service charges.

Capital Outlay, which accounts for 1.4% of the total budget for all funds, will realize an increase of $190,908, or 15.7%. Increases in the General, Sanitation and Landfill/Incinerator Utility Funds will be offset by planned decreases in the CDBG, and Water Utility Funds. In the General Fund, such projects as the widening of Seventh Street and the redesign of the Mulberry Street Bridge ramp will be addressed again in 2002.

Debt Service is the third largest expenditure category in the 2002 Budget, accounting for $22,011,807, or 21.3%, of the total budget for all funds. Overall, Debt Service will increase $2,729,282, or 14.2%, in 2002. Increases in the General Fund, and Water, Sanitation and Incinerator Utility Funds due to higher pension bond and capitalized lease debt service funding requirements will be partially offset by lower debt service obligations in the Sewer Utility Fund.

Grants will increase $73,951, or 4.9%, in 2002. This increase is primarily the result of a higher appropriation for grants in the CDBG Fund for activities such as property rehabilitation and demolition, as well as a recycling grant in the Sanitation Fund.

Miscellaneous expenditures will increase to $3,439,877 in 2002. This represents the repayment of projected working capital advances made from the General Fund to the Landfill/Incinerator Utility Fund in 2001 and the payment of $1,739,877 in prior years Incinerator Fund administrative service charges owed to the General Fund.

Transfers will decrease $196,195 in 2002. The transfer from the Sanitation Utility Fund to the General Fund will decrease $186,195 and the transfer from the General Fund to the Hydroelectric Dam Utility Fund will decrease $10,000 in 2002.

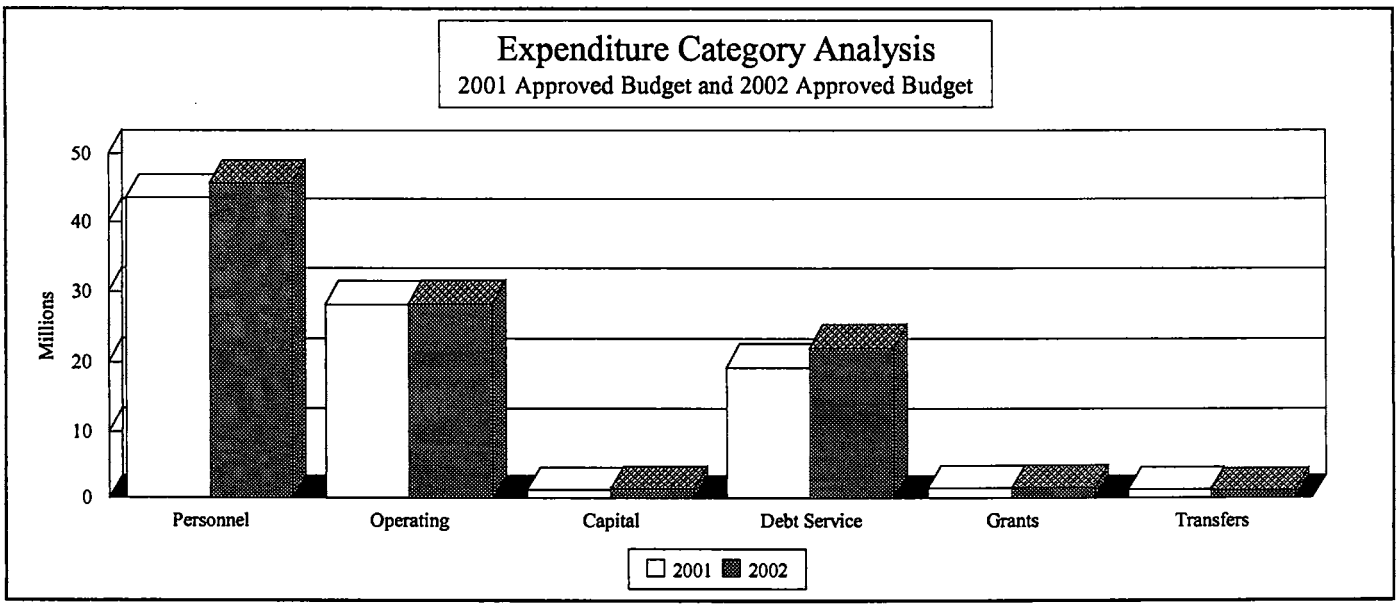
EXPENDITURE CATEGORY ANALYSIS
2002 BUDGET

	2001 APPROVED BUDGET		2002 APPROVED BUDGET		CHANGE		
EXPENDITURE CATEGORY	AMOUNT	% OF TOTAL	AMOUNT	% OF TOTAL	AMOUNT	% *	% **
Personnel Services	43,518,439	45.8%	45,670,426	44.1%	2,151,987	2.3%	4.9%
Operating Expenses	28,183,070	29.7%	28,295,252	27.3%	112,182	0.1%	0.4%
Capital Outlay	1,214,034	1.3%	1,404,942	1.4%	190,908	0.2%	15.7%
Debt Service	19,282,525	20.3%	22,011,807	21.3%	2,729,282	2.9%	14.2%
Grants	1,511,160	1.6%	1,585,111	1.5%	73,951	0.1%	4.9%
Miscellaneous	0	0.0%	3,439,877	3.3%	3,439,877	3.6%	N/A
Transfers ***	1,287,595	1.4%	1,091,400	1.1%	(196,195)	-0.2%	-15.2%
TOTAL FUNDS	94,996,823	100.0%	103,498,815	100.0%	8,501,992	8.9%	N/A

* Change in each expenditure category as a percentage of the total 2001 Approved Budget.

** Change in each expenditure category as a percentage of the respective 2001 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 2002 Approved Budget appropriations to 2001 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 increase $2,151,988, or 4.9%, in 2002 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 $2,003,648, or 6.2%. For 2002, additional funding for six positions has been added, while funding for one position has been eliminated, resulting in a net gain of five positions in the General Fund. The State Liquid Fuels Tax Fund will increase $602, or 0.1%, 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 $58,269, or 7.5%. A higher level of funding from the prior-year entitlement necessitates the appropriation of a slightly lower amount from the current-year entitlement. The Water Utility Fund will decrease $63,162, or 2.9% as funding for two positions has been eliminated. The Sanitation Utility Fund will decrease $47,541, or 3.1%, due to the elimination of two positions. The Landfill/Incinerator Utility Fund will increase $266,998, or 7.6%, due to higher salary and overtime appropriations, partially offset by a lower benefits appropriation. The Sewerage Utility Fund will decrease $66,826, or 2.5%, due to the elimination of three positions. This will be partially offset by increases in the appropriations for salaries.

Operating expenses are expected to increase $112,182, or 0.4%, citywide. The General Fund will increase $611,996, or 10.1%. The State Liquid Fuels Tax Fund will decrease $84,449, or 19.5% due to a decrease in state funding. The CDBG Fund will increase $363,496, or 20.6%, due to a shifting in funding from debt service to operating expenses. The Water Utility Fund will decrease $1,038,396, or 12.4%, primarily as the result of lower administrative service charge payments. The Sanitation Utility Fund will decrease $11,270, or 0.8% in 2002. The Landfill/Incinerator Utility Fund will increase $311,226, or 8.4%, primarily due to higher appropriations for administrative service charge payments, insurance costs and maintenance and repairs. This increase will be partially offset by lower host fees. The Sewerage Utility Fund will decrease $40,421, or 0.6%, primarily as the result of lower insurance and utility costs.

Citywide, capital outlay will increase $190,908, or 15.7%, in 2002. Significant funding is included, primarily in the General Fund, for bridge, street and building improvements and rolling stock equipment purchases. The CDBG fund will decrease $5,500. The Water Utility Fund will increase $43,163, or 19.5%. In 2002, funding is included for conservation improvements at the Water Filtration Plant and two new vehicles. The State Liquid Fuels and Sewerage Utility Funds have no appropriated funds for capital. The Sanitation Fund includes funding for the lease/purchase of two new Sanitation packers. The Landfill/Incinerator Utility Fund will increase $90,000, or 1,636.4%. In 2002, funding has been included for radiation monitoring equipment and a new pick up truck.

Debt Service will increase $2,729,282, or 14.2%, citywide in 2002. Higher appropriations are necessary in the General, Water, Sanitation and Landfill/Incinerator 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 Sewerage Utility Fund will decrease $563,219 due to the payoff of a 1984 Series Bond. The CDBG Fund will decrease $252,175, or 100.0%, due to a shifting of funding from debt service to operating expenses.

Citywide, the net increase in grants for 2002 will be $73,951, or 4.9%. In the General Fund, grants will increase $14,893, or 2.2%, due to an increase in matching funds to be paid for grants received in the Bureau of Police. This will be partially offset by a decrease in subsidies and grants in General Expenses. In the CDBG Fund, grants will increase by $17,910.

Miscellaneous expenditures will increase to $3,439,877 in 2002. This represents the repayment of projected working capital advances made from the General Fund to the Landfill/Incinerator Utility Fund in 2001, and the payment of $1,739,877 in prior years Incinerator Fund administrative service charges owed to the General Fund.

Transfers will decrease $186,195, or 16.7%, in 2002. This is primarily due to a decrease in the transfer from the Sanitation Utility Fund.

EXPENDITURE DETAIL BY FUND
2002 BUDGET

	PERSONNEL SERVICES				OPERATING EXPENSES			
	2001 Approved Budget	2002 Approved Budget	+/-	%	2001 Approved Budget	2002 Approved Budget	+/-	%
GENERAL FUND								
General Gov't.	2,379,156	2,400,457	21,301	0.9%	997,723	1,069,048	71,325	7.1%
Administration	3,673,152	3,956,436	283,284	7.7%	816,591	846,838	30,247	3.7%
Bldg. & Housing	1,060,399	1,004,862	(55,537)	-5.2%	79,495	104,495	25,000	31.4%
Public Safety	19,329,614	21,230,608	1,900,994	9.8%	716,736	748,514	31,778	4.4%
Public Works	1,937,772	1,870,432	(67,340)	-3.5%	1,695,213	1,880,746	185,533	10.9%
Parks and Rec.	2,015,116	2,023,985	8,869	0.4%	800,929	947,700	146,771	18.3%
General Exp.	2,045,739	1,957,816	(87,923)	-4.3%	931,387	1,052,729	121,342	13.0%
Transfers	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
GENERAL FUND	32,440,949	34,444,596	2,003,648	6.2%	6,038,074	6,650,070	611,996	10.1%
LIQUID FUELS	471,666	472,268	602	0.1%	285,804	201,355	(84,449)	-29.5%
C.D.B.G.	773,459	831,728	58,269	7.5%	1,764,776	2,128,272	363,496	20.6%
WATER	2,154,451	2,091,289	(63,162)	-2.9%	8,367,247	7,328,851	(1,038,396)	-12.4%
SANITATION	1,524,495	1,476,954	(47,541)	-3.1%	1,332,351	1,321,081	(11,270)	-0.8%
INCINERATOR	3,526,548	3,793,546	266,998	7.6%	3,718,616	4,029,842	311,226	8.4%
SEWERAGE	2,626,871	2,560,045	(66,826)	-2.5%	6,676,202	6,635,781	(40,421)	-0.6%
TOTAL	43,518,439	45,670,426	2,151,988	4.9%	28,183,070	28,295,252	112,182	0.4%

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
2002 BUDGET

	CAPITAL OUTLAY				DEBT SERVICE			
	2001 Approved Budget	2002 Approved Budget	+/-	%	2001 Approved Budget	2002 Approved Budget	+/-	%
GENERAL FUND								
General Gov't.	656,650	922,357	265,707	40.5%	0	0	0	N/A
Administration	26,600	13,248	(13,352)	-50.2%	0	0	0	N/A
Bldg. & Housing	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Public Safety	106,468	82,151	(24,317)	-22.8%	0	0	0	N/A
Public Works	157,967	37,500	(120,467)	-76.3%	0	0	0	N/A
Parks and Rec.	19,000	6,000	(13,000)	-68.4%	0	0	0	N/A
General Exp.	15,000	15,000	0	0.0%	0	0	0	N/A
Transfers	0	0	0	N/A	8,274,310	8,931,093	656,783	7.9%
GENERAL FUND	981,685	1,076,256	94,571	9.6%	8,274,310	8,931,093	656,783	7.9%
LIQUID FUELS	0	0	0	N/A	165,513	107,412	(58,101)	-35.1%
C.D.B.G.	5,500	0	(5,500)	-100.0%	252,175	0	(252,175)	-100.0%
WATER	221,349	178,186	(43,163)	-19.5%	6,436,376	6,516,801	80,425	1.2%
SANITATION	0	55,000	55,000	N/A	37,186	59,863	22,677	61.0%
INCINERATOR	5,500	95,500	90,000	1636.4%	1,416,536	4,259,428	2,842,892	200.7%
SEWERAGE	0	0	0	N/A	2,700,429	2,137,210	(563,219)	-20.9%
TOTAL	1,214,034	1,404,942	190,908	15.7%	19,282,525	22,011,807	2,729,282	14.2%

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
2002 BUDGET

	GRANTS				MISCELLANEOUS			
	2001 Approved Budget	2002 Approved Budget	+/-	%	2001 Approved Budget	2002 Approved Budget	+/-	%
GENERAL FUND								
General Gov't.	0	7,000	7,000	N/A	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	193,559	218,728	25,169	13.0%	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.	467,511	450,235	(17,276)	-3.7%	0	0	0	N/A
Transfers	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
GENERAL FUND	676,070	690,963	14,893	2.2%	0	0	0	N/A
LIQUID FUELS	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
C.D.B.G.	835,090	853,000	17,910	2.1%	0	0	0	N/A
WATER	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
SANITATION	0	41,148	41,148	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
INCINERATOR	0	0	0	N/A	0	3,439,877	3,439,877	N/A
SEWERAGE	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
TOTAL	1,511,160	1,585,111	73,951	4.9%	0	3,439,877	3,439,877	N/A

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.

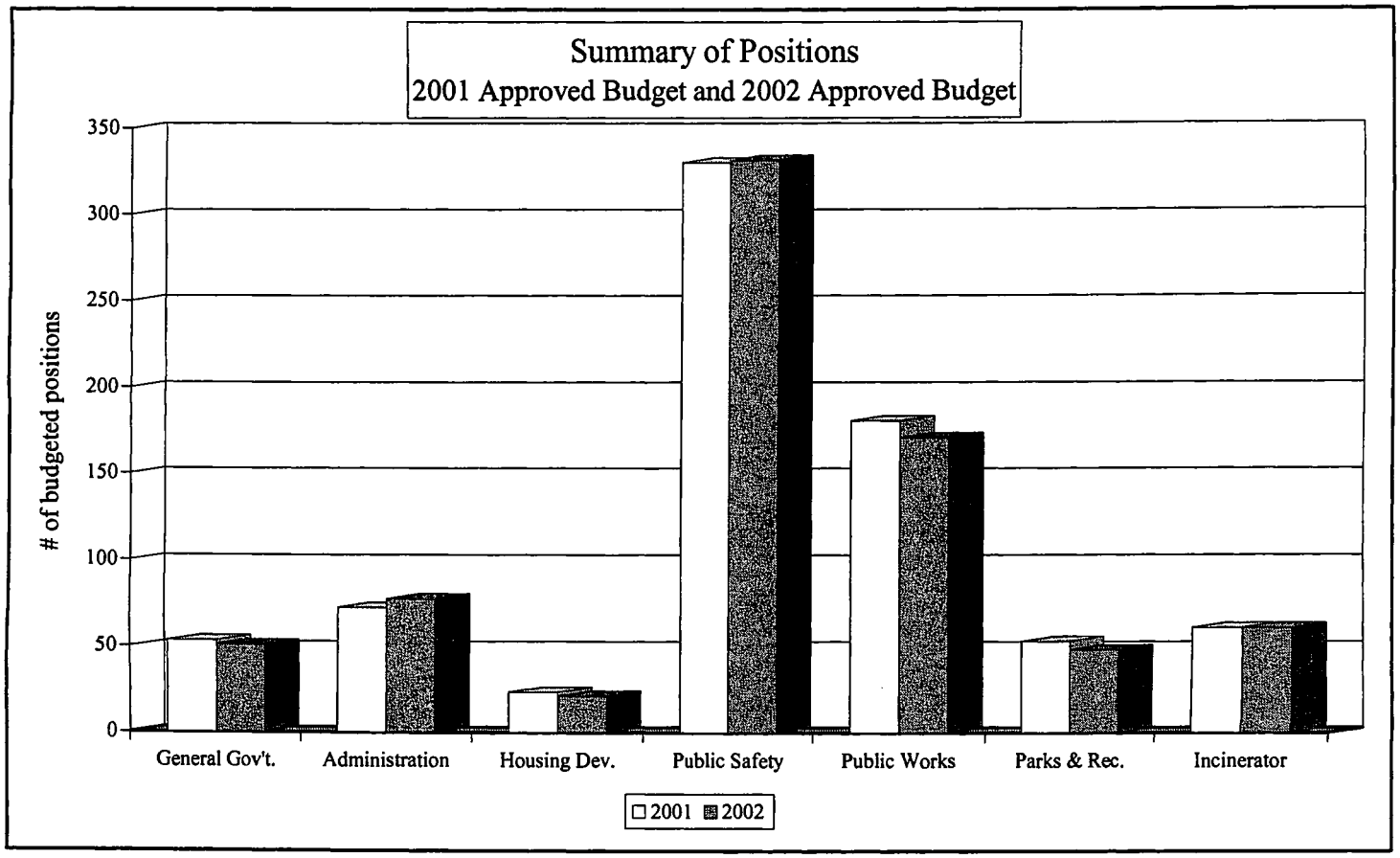
EXPENDITURE DETAIL BY FUND
2002 BUDGET

	TRANSFERS				TOTAL			
	2001 Approved Budget	2002 Approved Budget	+/-	%	2001 Approved Budget	2002 Approved Budget	+/-	%
GENERAL FUND								
General Gov't.	0	0	0	N/A	4,033,529	4,398,862	365,333	9.1%
Administration	0	0	0	N/A	4,516,343	4,816,522	300,179	6.6%
Bldg. & Housing	0	0	0	N/A	1,139,894	1,109,357	(30,537)	-2.7%
Public Safety	0	0	0	N/A	20,346,377	22,280,001	1,933,624	9.5%
Public Works	0	0	0	N/A	3,790,952	3,788,678	(2,274)	-0.1%
Parks and Rec.	0	0	0	N/A	2,850,045	2,992,685	142,640	5.0%
General Exp.	0	0	0	N/A	3,459,637	3,475,780	16,143	0.5%
Transfers	175,000	165,000	(10,000)	-5.7%	8,449,310	9,096,093	646,783	7.7%
GENERAL FUND	175,000	165,000	(10,000)	-5.7%	48,586,087	51,957,978	3,371,891	6.9%
LIQUID FUELS	0	0	0	N/A	922,983	781,035	(141,948)	-15.4%
C.D.B.G.	0	0	0	N/A	3,631,000	3,813,000	182,000	5.0%
WATER	0	0	0	N/A	17,179,423	16,115,127	(1,064,296)	-6.2%
SANITATION	1,112,595	926,400	(186,195)	-16.7%	4,006,627	3,880,446	(126,181)	-3.1%
INCINERATOR	0	0	0	N/A	8,667,200	15,618,193	6,950,993	80.2%
SEWERAGE	0	0	0	N/A	12,003,502	11,333,036	(670,466)	-5.6%
TOTAL	1,287,595	1,091,400	(196,195)	-15.2%	94,996,822	103,498,815	8,501,992	8.9%

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.

SUMMARY OF POSITIONS
2002 BUDGET

OFFICE/BUREAU/DIVISION	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Actual	2001 Approved Budget	2001 Projected	2002 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	11.40	13.40	13.40	12.40	12.40	11.40
Office of City Solicitor	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	6.00
Human Relations Commission	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Office of City Engineer	5.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	6.00
Mayor's Office of Econ. Dev.	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	7.00	4.50
TOTAL GENERAL GOV'T.	52.40	53.40	54.40	53.40	54.40	50.90
Office of Director	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Insurance & Risk Management	4.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Financial Management	11.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	11.00
Data Processing	15.60	15.60	15.60	15.60	17.60	20.60
Human Resources	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Operations & Revenue	31.00	31.00	33.00	33.00	34.00	34.00
TOTAL ADMINISTRATION	70.60	70.60	72.60	72.60	75.60	77.60
Office of Director	2.00	2.00	1.95	1.95	1.75	1.75
Planning	4.50	4.50	4.83	4.50	4.50	2.50
Inspections & Codes Enforcement	20.00	20.00	18.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
TOTAL BLDG. & HOUS. DEV.	26.50	26.50	24.78	23.45	23.25	21.25
Parking Enforcement	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
Office of Police Chief	44.00	47.00	48.00	45.00	43.00	38.50
Uniform Patrol	123.00	122.00	114.00	113.00	126.00	127.00
Technical Services	16.00	16.00	31.00	23.00	32.00	20.00
Criminal Investigation	37.00	37.00	35.00	35.00	31.00	32.00
Fire	105.00	105.00	102.00	102.00	102.00	102.00
TOTAL PUBLIC SAFETY	337.00	339.00	342.00	330.00	346.00	331.50
Office of Director	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
City Services	10.00	10.00	14.00	12.00	12.00	11.00
Traffic Engineering	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	7.00
Vehicle Management	14.00	14.00	13.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
Building Maintenance	7.00	6.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
State Liquid Fuels	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Water	42.66	44.16	45.16	45.34	45.34	43.34
Sanitation	35.00	35.00	35.00	34.00	34.00	32.00
Sewerage	51.67	51.17	51.17	50.33	50.33	47.33
TOTAL PUBLIC WORKS	180.33	180.33	185.33	180.67	180.67	170.67
Office of the Director	22.00	22.00	21.00	20.00	20.00	18.00
Recreation	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Parks Maintenance	28.00	29.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	27.00
TOTAL PARKS & RECREATION	53.00	54.00	54.00	53.00	53.00	48.00
Incineration & Steam	61.00	63.00	63.00	61.00	61.00	61.00
TOTAL INCIN. & STEAM	61.00	63.00	63.00	61.00	61.00	61.00
TOTAL POSITIONS	780.83	786.83	796.11	774.12	793.92	760.92



CHANGES IN BUDGETED POSITIONS FROM 2001 TO 2002

The summary compares positions in the 2001 Approved Budget with those in the 2002 Approved Budget by office and department. The total budgeted positions in 2001 was 774.12 compared to 760.92 in the 2002 Proposed Budget, a net decrease of 13.20 positions. The largest departmental decrease from 2001 to 2002 is in Public Works where a net of 10.00 positions were eliminated. One Motor Equipment Operator was eliminated from the Bureau of City Services and two Traffic Engineering Technicians were eliminated from the Bureau of Traffic Engineering. In the Bureau of Water, one Distribution Supervisor and an Operator I were eliminated. In the Bureau of Sanitation, one Motor Equipment Operator and one Laborer III were eliminated. In the Bureau of Sewerage, three Operator I positions were eliminated. The only departmental increases from 2001 to 2002 were in the Departments of Administration and Public Safety, where a net of 5.00 and 1.50 positions were added respectively. In the Bureau of Data Processing, two LAN Services Officers, one Webmaster and two Programmer Support Positions were added, while one Administrative Assistant position was eliminated. In the Department of Public Safety, two Police Officers, 50% of a Community Policing Assistant, one Captain and a Training/Quality Assurance Supervisor were added, while a Technical Assistant, Clerical Assistant and an Accreditation Manager were eliminated. Among other offices and departments, a net of 9.70 positions were eliminated. In the Office of City Treasurer, a Cashier was eliminated. In the Office of City Solicitor, a Confidential Secretary was eliminated, and in the Mayor's Office of Economic Development, 50% of a Project Manager was added, while an Enterprise Zone Coordinator and an Administrative Assistant position were both eliminated. An Engineering Intern was added to the Office of City Engineer. In the Department of Building and Housing Development, an Urban Planner II and an Urban Planner III were both eliminated from the Bureau of Planning and 20% of the salary for the Assistant to the Director was transferred to the Community Development Block Grant Fund. In the Department of Parks & Recreation, a Special Events Aide, a Park Ranger Supervisor, an Assistant Parks Maintenance Director/City Island Superintendent, a Landscape Technician and a Motor Equipment Operator 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 2002, the General Fund has appropriated $2,448,421, the State Liquid Fuels Tax Fund has appropriated $22,000, the Debt Service Fund has appropriated $137,261, and the Sanitation Utility Fund has appropriated $165,446 of its undesignated fund balance.

The Water Utility Fund and Landfill/Incinerator Utility Fund were in unfavorable undesignated fund balance positions at December 31, 2000. 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 -$5,665,021 undesignated fund balance at December 31, 2000, 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 123,500 tons for 2001. This is a decrease of 40,200 tons from 2000 and 40,500 tons from 1999. 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. Electricity sales for 2001 are projected to exceed 31,000,000 kilowatts. This is a decrease of 2,000,000 kilowatts from 2000. 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 tons 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 was completed 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
2002 BUDGET

	GENERAL FUND	STATE LIQUID FUELS TAX FUND	COMM. DEVELOP. BLOCK GRANT FUND	DEBT SERVICE FUND
Undesignated Fund Balance (Deficit) - 12/31/00 *	9,404,294	324,181	0	625,394
2001 Projected Revenues	49,766,679	912,004	3,813,000	8,670,614
2001 Projected Expenditures (w/ Encumbrances)	(47,397,079)	(903,241)	(3,813,000)	(8,670,614)
Est. Undesignated Fund Balance(Deficit)-12/31/01	11,773,894	332,944	0	625,394
2002 Estimated Revenues:				
Real Estate Taxes	13,471,360	0	0	0
Transfer Taxes	275,000	0	0	0
E.I.T. and O.P.T Taxes	3,524,650	0	0	0
Mercantile/Business Privilege Taxes	3,054,817	0	0	0
Departmental Revenues (charges for services)	15,929,373	0	0	0
Fines and Forfeits	1,345,000	0	0	0
Business Licenses and Permits	468,000	0	0	0
Interest Income	170,125	21,000	0	18,000
Property Income	20,000	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	3,895,818	0	0	0
Other Financing Sources	100,000	0	0	0
Intergovernmental	6,329,214	738,035	3,813,000	0
Interfund Transfers	926,400	0	0	9,267,117
Total 2002 Estimated Revenues	49,509,757	759,035	3,813,000	9,285,117
Total Resources Available for Appropriation	61,283,651	1,091,979	3,813,000	9,910,511
2002 Expenditure Appropriations:				
General Government	(4,354,414)	0	0	0
Administration	(4,841,800)	0	0	0
Building and Housing Development	(1,117,017)	0	(3,813,000)	0
Public Safety	(22,286,190)	0	0	0
Public Works	(3,793,320)	(673,623)	0	0
Parks and Recreation	(2,993,364)	0	0	0
Incineration and Steam Generation	0	0	0	0
General Expenses	(3,475,780)	0	0	0
Debt Service	0	0	0	(9,422,378)
Interfund Transfers	(9,096,093)	(107,412)	0	0
Total 2002 Expenditure Appropriations	(51,957,978)	(781,035)	(3,813,000)	(9,422,378)
Est. Undesignated Fund Balance - 12/31/02	9,325,673	310,944	0	488,133

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

UNDESIGNATED FUND BALANCE ANALYSIS
2002 BUDGET
-continued-

	WATER UTILITY FUND	SANITATION UTILITY FUND	LANDFILL/ INCINERATOR UTILITY FUND	SEWERAGE UTILITY FUND
Undesignated Fund Balance (Deficit) - 12/31/00 *	(5,665,021)	542,473	(13,494,792)	6,784,787
2001 Projected Revenues	15,546,522	4,014,408	6,146,850	11,847,985
2001 Projected Expenditures (w/ Encumbrances)	(15,510,732)	(3,828,513)	(9,511,294)	(11,879,475)
Est. Undesignated Fund Balance(Deficit)-12/31/01	(5,629,231)	728,368	(16,859,236)	6,753,297
2002 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)	16,093,127	3,692,000	15,597,193	10,868,443
Fines and Forfeits	0	0	0	0
Business Licenses and Permits	0	0	0	0
Interest Income	22,000	23,000	21,000	192,000
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 2002 Estimated Revenues	16,115,127	3,715,000	15,618,193	11,333,036
Total Resources Available for Appropriation	10,485,896	4,443,368	(1,241,043)	18,086,333
2002 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	(9,598,326)	(2,894,183)	0	(9,195,826)
Parks and Recreation	0	0	0	0
Incineration and Steam Generation	0	0	(7,918,888)	0
General Expenses	0	0	0	0
Debt Service	(6,516,801)	(59,863)	(4,259,428)	(2,137,210)
Miscellaneous	0	0	(3,439,877)	0
Interfund Transfers	0	(926,400)	0	0
Total 2002 Expenditure Appropriations	(16,115,127)	(3,880,446)	(15,618,193)	(11,333,036)
Estimated Undesignated Fund Balance - 12/31/02	(5,629,231)	562,922	(16,859,236)	6,753,297

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

THE CITY OF HARRISBURG
PENNSYLVANIA
INCORPORATED MAR. 19. 1860

GENERAL FUND
RESOURCE ALLOCATION SUMMARY
2002 BUDGET

RESOURCES		APPROPRIATIONS	
REAL ESTATE TAXES	13,471,360	GENERAL GOVERNMENT	4,398,862
		ADMINISTRATION	4,816,522
TRANSFER TAXES	275,000	BUILDING AND HOUSING DEV.	1,109,357
		PUBLIC SAFETY	22,280,001
E.I.T. AND O.P.T. TAXES	3,524,650	PUBLIC WORKS	3,788,678
		PARKS AND RECREATION	2,992,685
MERCANTILE/BUSINESS PRIVILEGE	3,054,817		
DEPARTMENTAL REVENUES	15,929,373	TOTAL DEPARTMENTS	39,386,105
FINES AND FORFEITS	1,345,000		
BUSINESS LICENSES AND PERMITS	468,000	OTHER:	
INTEREST INCOME	170,125	GENERAL EXPENSES	3,475,780
		TRANSFERS TO OTHER FUNDS	9,096,093
PROPERTY INCOME	20,000		
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE	3,895,818	TOTAL OTHER	12,571,873
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES	100,000		
INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE	6,329,214		
INTERFUND REVENUE	926,400		
FUND BALANCE APPROPRIATION	2,448,221		
TOTAL RESOURCES	51,957,978	TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	51,957,978

GENERAL FUND REVENUE

Total 2002 General Fund resources are budgeted at $51,957,978, which represents an increase of $1,691,299, or 3.37%, from 2001 projected resources of $50,266,679.

LAND AND PROPERTY TAXES

Land and property taxes, or real estate taxes, will represent 24.9% of the General Fund revenue base in 2002. The 2002 real estate tax receipts are estimated to be $13,471,360, an increase of $998,761, or 8.0%, from the previous year's projected figure. This increase is the result of a reassessment of property values conducted by the Dauphin County Reassessment Board effective January 1, 2002.

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 2000, 88.9% of the adjusted levy on current-year taxes was received, representing a minimal increase in the collection rate of current-year taxes from 1999 to 2000.

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"). For 2001, these rates were 48.090 mills on assessed value of land and 9.620 mills on the assessed value of all buildings and site improvements to the land, whether residential, commercial or otherwise. These rates will be changed in 2002 to 24.414 mills on land and 4.069 mills on buildings and site improvements to land. The changes represent the adjustments necessary for a neutralization of the millage rates due to the reassessments conducted by Dauphin County. The combined effective millage rate for 2002 is approximately 8.5 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 2002 Budget for the City Treasurer's Office is $624,450. Eleven 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. No change is anticipated from the 2001 projected amount as the economy is not expected to grow and property sales are expected to remain constant.

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 $150, or .04% decrease is expected for this tax in 2002 as compared to 2001 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 will increase from 1.9% in 2000 to 2.5% in 2002 primarily due to decreased investment rates from 2001 levels and changing the distribution cycle from quarterly to monthly. Since the tax is withheld by the employer, a relatively high level of compliance can be anticipated. A $12,188, or 0.4%, decrease is expected in 2002 from 2001 projected levels as a 40% decrease in equity distribution is anticipated from 2001 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 2002, an increase of $165,552, or 5.7%, is expected over 2001 projected levels, of which approximately $100,000 is expected to be realized from the imposition of the existing $40 Mercantile License Fee on landlords.

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 $1,249,850, or 12.82%, is expected in DOA revenue for 2002 as compared to 2001 projected receipts. The increase is primarily the result of higher anticipated receipts of administrative service charge revenues from the Water, Landfill/Incinerator, Sewerage and Grant 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 2002 revenues are expected to increase $104,542, or 12.3%, from 2001 projected levels. This is primarily the result of anticipated increases in 2002 rental inspection revenues from 2001 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	$100 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 $768,997, or 115.5%, is expected for 2002 from 2001 projected levels. The increase is largely the result of a reimbursement from a federal COPS in Schools grant for the salaries and benefits of thirteen police officers to patrol the Harrisburg School District buildings.

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 $241,784, or 15.3%, is anticipated within this department in 2002 compared to projected 2001 revenue. This increase is primarily due to the payment of past due sewer maintenance charges from the Landfill/Incinerator Utility Fund as well as a $150,000 one-time fee for the coordination and oversight of a streetlighting project to be done around the State Capital complex.

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),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 $7,432, or 4.8%, is anticipated in this department in 2002 compared to projected 2001 revenue. This increase is primarily due to an anticipated increase in contributions & donations as well as the sale of recreation publications.

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 increase from 2001 projections by $45,000, or 3.5%.

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. No change is expected over 2001 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 $52,275, or 23.5%, over 2001 projections primarily due to the appropriation of undesignated Fund Balance in 2002 and lower projected interest rates.

MISCELLANEOUS

This category includes contributions, miscellaneous receipts, and refund of expenditures. Miscellaneous revenue is expected to increase $3,470,918 from prior-year projected revenue. This increase is primarily due to the anticipated repayment of cash advances totaling approximately $1.7 million provided to the Landfill/Incinerator Utility Fund for working capital during 2001, as well as receipt of $1,739,877 from prior years Incinerator Fund administrative service charges.

OTHER FINANCING SOURCES

Other Financing Sources will decrease $3,975,000 over the 2001 projected levels. This is due to a decrease in the amount of revenue received from a $1,075,000 interest rate swap that took place in 2001 and $2 million in proceeds from the anticipated Hilton Hotel mortgage refinancing to be completed in 2001.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL/INTERFUND

Intergovernmental revenue includes revenue received from other governmental entities. Intergovernmental revenue is expected to increase $516,000, or 8.9%, over 2001 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 2002 transfer from the Sanitation Utility Fund is expected to decrease $186,195, or 16.7%, from the 2001 projected transfer amount.

FUND BALANCE

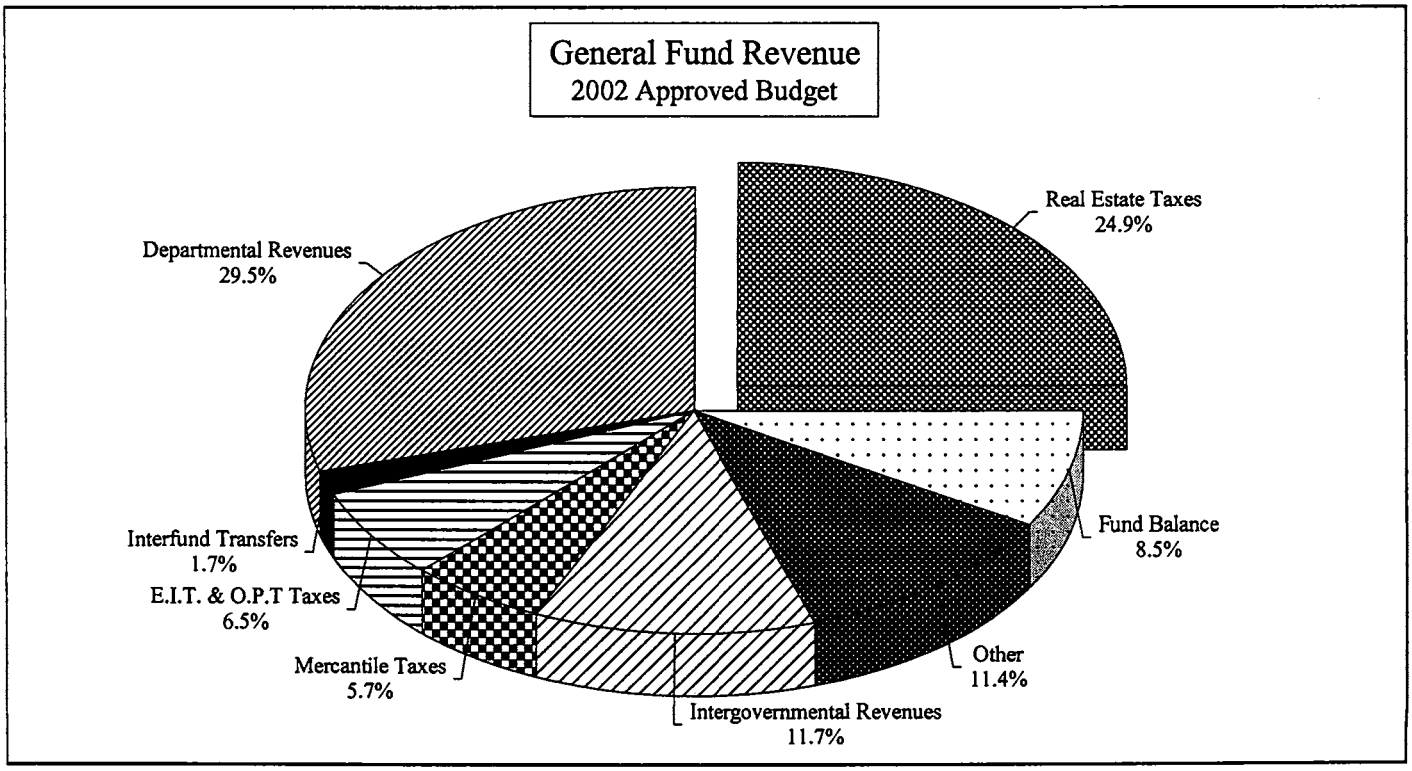
The 2002 Budget includes an appropriation of undesignated Fund Balance of the General Fund totaling $2,448,221 from prior years' budgetary surpluses.

GENERAL FUND
REVENUE ANALYSIS SUMMARY
2002 BUDGET

Account Name	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Actual	2001 Approved Budget	2001 Projected	2002 Approved Budget
TAXES						
REAL ESTATE TAXES						
Real Estate Current	10,229,689	10,015,954	11,066,488	11,029,000	11,209,857	12,147,360
Real Estate Prior	1,327,102	1,191,104	1,282,939	1,207,000	1,262,742	1,324,000
TOTAL REAL ESTATE TAXES	11,556,791	11,207,058	12,349,427	12,236,000	12,472,599	13,471,360
OTHER TAXES						
Transfer Taxes	1,304,609	439,203	372,838	295,000	275,000	275,000
Occupational Privilege	321,597	328,013	343,212	329,075	340,100	339,950
Earned Income	2,714,582	2,895,305	3,015,003	2,941,323	3,196,888	3,184,700
Mercantile/Business Privilege	2,516,871	2,783,500	2,825,779	2,784,200	2,889,265	3,054,817
TOTAL OTHER TAXES	6,857,659	6,446,021	6,556,833	6,349,598	6,701,253	6,854,467
TOTAL TAXES	18,414,450	17,653,079	18,906,259	18,585,598	19,173,852	20,325,827
DEPARTMENTAL REVENUES						
Administration	6,894,143	8,414,809	9,130,010	11,704,632	10,306,734	11,560,331
Building and Housing Development	1,115,638	947,070	1,140,730	884,100	846,758	951,300
Public Safety	866,928	853,175	749,523	760,750	665,582	1,434,579
Public Works	1,252,817	1,331,129	1,384,566	1,811,926	1,579,379	1,821,163
Parks and Recreation	107,072	119,520	142,869	155,500	154,568	162,000
TOTAL DEPT. REVENUES	10,236,598	11,665,703	12,547,697	15,316,908	13,553,021	15,929,373

GENERAL FUND
REVENUE ANALYSIS SUMMARY
2002 BUDGET

Account Name	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Actual	2001 Approved Budget	2001 Projected	2002 Approved Budget
OTHER REVENUES						
Fines and Forfeits	1,176,021	1,373,780	1,315,674	1,340,000	1,300,000	1,345,000
Licenses and Permits	356,350	392,418	415,979	468,000	468,000	468,000
Interest Income	339,948	168,427	295,941	149,625	222,400	170,125
Property Income	27,800	19,317	22,533	25,000	20,000	20,000
Miscellaneous	3,540,099	3,486,988	1,383,193	685,391	424,900	3,895,818
Other Financing Sources	0	0	4,297,952	327,000	3,075,000	100,000
Intergovernmental	5,161,447	4,984,274	5,959,037	5,972,272	5,813,214	6,329,214
Interfund	806,071	615,167	2,551,182	1,112,595	1,112,595	926,400
TOTAL OTHER REVENUES	11,407,736	11,040,371	16,241,492	10,079,883	12,436,109	13,254,557
GENERAL FUND REVENUES	40,058,784	40,359,153	47,695,448	43,982,389	45,162,981	49,509,757
Fund Balance Appropriation	1,314,617	3,249,897	0	4,603,698	4,603,698	2,448,221
GENERAL FUND RESOURCES	41,373,401	43,609,050	47,695,448	48,586,087	49,766,679	51,957,978



GENERAL FUND
REVENUE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2002 BUDGET

Account Name	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Actual	2001 Approved Budget	2001 Projection	2002 Approved Budget
TAXES						
REAL ESTATE TAXES						
CURRENT YEAR LEVY						
Discount Period	8,259,142	8,184,497	9,356,609	9,127,653	9,243,000	9,987,000
Flat Period	1,118,689	1,167,415	1,201,891	1,150,000	1,236,000	1,303,000
Penalty Period	929,429	789,914	818,464	849,000	850,000	961,000
Refund of Prior Years' Taxes	0	(37,988)	(196,679)	0	(3,143)	0
County Costs	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CURRENT YR. LEVY	10,307,260	10,103,838	11,180,286	11,126,653	11,325,857	12,251,000
CURRENT YEAR DISCOUNT AND PENALTY						
Discount (2%)	(166,774)	(168,081)	(197,393)	(182,553)	(201,000)	(199,740)
Penalty (10%)	89,203	80,197	83,595	84,900	85,000	96,100
TOTAL DISC. & PENALTY	(77,571)	(87,884)	(113,798)	(97,653)	(116,000)	(103,640)
TOTAL CURRENT YR. TAXES	10,229,689	10,015,954	11,066,488	11,029,000	11,209,857	12,147,360
PRIOR YEARS' TAXES						
Tax Liens - Principal	0	0	0	0	1,500	0
Tax Liens - Interest	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tax Amount-1st Year Prior	397,739	304,387	454,891	375,000	375,796	375,000
Tax Amount-2nd Year Prior	623,689	599,507	517,210	550,000	600,000	600,000
Tax Amt-3rd & More Yrs Prior	80,626	77,599	85,782	85,000	60,000	155,000
Penalty & Int-1st Year Prior	53,272	42,734	61,787	48,000	48,000	45,000
Penalty & Int-2nd Year Prior	144,936	139,065	118,935	124,000	152,000	124,000
Penalty & Int-3rd & More Yrs	26,840	27,812	44,335	25,000	25,445	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	1,327,102	1,191,104	1,282,939	1,207,000	1,262,742	1,324,000
TOTAL REAL ESTATE TAXES	11,556,791	11,207,058	12,349,427	12,236,000	12,472,599	13,471,360

GENERAL FUND
REVENUE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2002 BUDGET

Account Name	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Actual	2001 Approved Budget	2001 Projection	2002 Approved Budget
OTHER TAXES						
Transfer Taxes	1,304,609	439,203	372,838	295,000	275,000	275,000
OCCUPATIONAL PRIVILEGE TAXES						
Tax Amount-Current Year	310,354	314,225	325,733	315,000	327,000	327,000
Penalty-Current Year	744	320	603	350	450	400
Interest-Current Year	175	23	0	0	0	0
Tax Amount-Prior Years	19,665	22,317	25,142	23,000	21,000	21,000
Penalty-Prior Years	261	714	1,123	250	900	800
Interest-Prior Years	348	167	0	0	0	0
O.P.T. Commissions	(9,768)	(9,527)	(9,076)	(9,300)	(9,000)	(9,000)
O.P.T. Comm. Prior Year	(182)	(226)	(312)	(225)	(250)	(250)
TOTAL O.P.T.	321,597	328,013	343,212	329,075	340,100	339,950
EARNED INCOME TAXES						
Tax Amount-Current Year	2,248,477	2,336,403	2,520,110	2,475,000	2,600,000	2,650,000
Tax Amount-Prior Year	458,385	561,478	506,585	475,000	582,000	570,000
E.I.T. Commissions	(52,628)	(55,564)	(58,014)	(55,000)	(60,500)	(80,500)
Equity Distribution	60,348	52,988	46,323	46,323	75,388	45,200
TOTAL E.I.T.	2,714,582	2,895,305	3,015,003	2,941,323	3,196,888	3,184,700
MERCANTILE/BUSINESS PRIVILEGE LICENSES						
Current Year Licenses	150,400	149,633	152,965	149,000	146,000	249,000
Prior Years' Licenses	21,120	12,400	10,800	12,000	7,500	8,000
TOTAL BUSINESS LICENSES	171,520	162,033	163,765	161,000	153,500	257,000

GENERAL FUND
REVENUE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2002 BUDGET

Account Name	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Actual	2001 Approved Budget	2001 Projection	2002 Approved Budget
MERCANTILE/BUSINESS TAXES						
Current Year Tax	1,914,531	2,158,887	2,216,905	2,205,000	2,327,000	2,375,000
Prior Years' Tax	116,128	90,462	108,013	90,000	90,000	95,000
Penalty	40,868	35,316	39,244	32,000	28,000	28,000
Interest	0	0	1,890	0	7,800	8,000
Amusement Tax	224,378	279,236	227,386	255,000	240,000	250,000
Amusement Tax Penalty	340	464	122	200	2,500	350
Parking Tax	5,944	14,786	23,989	0	0	0
Parking License Fee	10,952	10,078	9,626	9,600	10,107	10,107
Parking License Fee-Prior Year	0	232	0	0	0	0
Parking License Fee-Interest	403	266	397	200	358	360
General License Tax	31,807	31,740	34,442	31,200	30,000	31,000
TOTAL BUSINESS TAXES	2,345,351	2,621,467	2,662,014	2,623,200	2,735,765	2,797,817
TOTAL MERC./BUS.PRIV.	2,516,871	2,783,500	2,825,779	2,784,200	2,889,265	3,054,817
TOTAL OTHER TAXES	6,857,659	6,446,021	6,556,833	6,349,598	6,701,253	6,854,467
TOTAL TAXES	18,414,450	17,653,079	18,906,259	18,585,598	19,173,852	20,325,827
DEPARTMENTAL REVENUES						
ADMINISTRATION						
Hbg. Water Utility Fund	2,432,040	3,297,827	4,047,870	5,903,158	4,668,543	5,463,248
Grants Fund	130,000	93,000	72,750	72,000	72,000	75,000
Sanitation Utility Fund	958,385	958,385	958,385	958,385	958,385	958,385
Landfill/Incinerator Utility Fund	0	0	269,800	246,303	0	421,925
Sewerage Utility Fund	2,935,790	3,617,865	3,326,948	4,046,986	4,046,986	4,077,206
Satisfaction Fees	992	990	1,688	700	1,600	500
Filing Fee Returns	2,558	3,505	3,082	2,000	3,500	3,000
Return of Advance Costs	0	10	0	0	0	0
Metro	173,077	182,050	213,877	200,000	210,000	190,000
Photo Grant	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liens - Court Costs	1,274	718	291	500	400	250
Collection Revenue(School)	170,054	152,109	119,664	176,500	234,800	210,142
Collection Fees(School Merc)	43,879	63,257	70,003	62,000	62,000	65,000
Returned Check Fee	4,637	5,865	6,208	3,500	8,470	8,150
Other Administration Revenue	41,332	39,158	39,384	32,500	40,000	87,425
Documents/Publications-Mercantile	125	70	60	100	50	100
TOTAL ADMINISTRATION	6,894,143	8,414,809	9,130,010	11,704,632	10,306,734	11,560,331

GENERAL FUND
REVENUE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2002 BUDGET

Account Name	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Actual	2001 Approved Budget	2001 Projection	2002 Approved Budget
BUILDING AND HOUSING DEVELOPMENT						
Rooming House	31,500	28,348	855	0	4,008	2,500
Appeal Hearing Fees	5,973	2,827	100	700	500	400
License Examination Fees	4,043	6,085	5,315	5,000	5,100	5,000
License Renewal Fees	52,360	55,275	63,070	63,000	64,000	64,000
Permit Fees-Electrical	128,277	151,835	105,154	75,000	100,000	75,000
Permit Fees-Plumbing	23,570	35,481	35,000	40,000	30,000	30,000
Permit Fees-Building	649,743	478,245	702,170	510,000	433,000	475,000
Permit Fees-Low Voltage Electric	0	0	0	1,200	600	1,200
Fire Prevention Code	0	0	0	0	3,500	3,500
Permit Fees-Special	400	225	500	400	200	200
Flood Plain Certification Fees	1,903	2,390	2,070	1,500	2,250	1,800
Buyer Notification	121,343	107,075	95,385	58,000	110,000	80,000
Inspection Services	0	0	(150)	3,000	500	300
Emergency Order Liens-Principal	1,604	4,534	2,725	0	1,000	0
Emergency Order Liens-Interest	4	273	441	0	250	0
Planning Fees	4,264	4,856	3,631	5,000	4,000	3,700
City Inspection Fees-Health	2,493	3,155	29,658	38,000	30,000	30,000
Other Health	0	0	175	0	200	0
Zoning Hearing Board Fees	7,384	5,950	4,825	6,000	3,000	3,500
Zoning Permit Fees	78,205	58,815	82,934	62,000	48,000	50,000
Demolition Liens-Principal	100	20	50	0	500	0
Rental Inspection	650	785	6,060	0	5,000	125,000
Publications and Maps	883	254	185	15,000	150	200
Other Community Dev. Revenue	939	642	576	300	1,000	0
TOTAL BLDG. & HOUSING	1,115,638	947,070	1,140,730	884,100	846,758	951,300
PUBLIC SAFETY						
Fire and Burglar Alarm	79,033	72,551	69,537	65,000	65,000	68,000
Special Police Services	76	0	0	100	50	0
Police Investigation Reports	44,741	40,630	41,528	40,000	40,000	40,000
Fire Investigation Reports	625	585	905	650	650	700
School Crossing Guards	83,373	110,311	0	0	0	0
Police Office Application Fees	0	10,966	4,650	0	0	0
Meter Bag Rental	203,065	193,374	200,823	175,000	99,457	125,000
School Resource Unit Grant	0	0	0	0	0	704,379
State Police Reimbursement	44,724	0	5,400	50,000	50,000	52,000
HHA Reimbursement	215,668	299,095	293,544	298,000	298,000	325,000
Other Public Safety Revenue	48,258	9,864	25,672	27,000	23,200	24,000
Parking Permit Fees	19,576	19,769	19,202	20,000	19,146	20,000
Fines and Costs	9,955	34,797	49,841	40,000	29,178	32,000
Drug Task Force Reimbursement	25,547	7,797	17,983	25,000	25,000	25,000
Police Hiring Supplement Grant	75,000	25,000	0	0	0	0
COPS AHEAD Program	4,917	0	0	0	0	0
Dog and Cat Licenses	170	16,964	8,748	6,000	7,900	8,000
Booting Fees	12,200	11,472	11,690	14,000	8,000	10,500
TOTAL PUBLIC SAFETY	866,928	853,175	749,523	760,750	665,582	1,434,579

GENERAL FUND
REVENUE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2002 BUDGET

Account Name	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Actual	2001 Approved Budget	2001 Projection	2002 Approved Budget
PUBLIC WORKS						
Street Cut Permits	174,000	68,000	30,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Sewer Tappage Permits	9,875	62,967	0	15,000	10,000	10,000
1&I EPA Grant	142	0	0	0	0	0
VMC Charges-Other	13,669	10,033	0	3,000	0	0
VMC Charges-Comm. of PA	0	0	2,340	2,100	1,000	2,300
VMC Charges-Water Fund	34,319	33,275	48,041	35,000	50,000	50,000
VMC Charges-Hydro Dam Fund	965	2,594	1,112	750	1,000	1,000
VMC Charges-Steelton Borough	0	4,624	24,661	18,000	25,000	21,000
VMC Charges-Sanitation Fund	109,823	102,058	109,820	100,000	100,000	100,000
VMC Charges-Incinerator Fund	28,877	12,367	30,848	15,000	2,000	15,000
VMC Charges-Sewer Fund	20,448	22,583	34,429	27,000	32,500	32,500
VMC Charges-State Liq. Fuels Fund	69,052	94,710	102,496	100,000	94,982	100,000
Paving & Curbing Liens-Principal	0	9,276	0	0	0	0
Paving & Curbing Liens -Interest	0	0	0	0	0	0
VMC Charges-Hbg. Parking Auth.	2,399	2,813	4,376	3,600	5,000	5,000
VMC Charges-Hbg. Redev.Auth	663	731	3,627	2,700	2,700	1,000
VMC Charges-Hbg. School District	63,055	54,385	109,859	93,000	75,000	70,000
VMC Charges-Hbg. Housing Auth.	0	397	1,582	2,000	2,000	2,500
Water Shutoff Restoration Fees	40	0	0	0	0	0
VMC Charges-Comm. Life Team, Inc.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sewer Maintenance Charges	695,851	755,498	787,228	880,000	663,421	794,413
Sewer Maint. Liens-Principal	17,261	35,118	15,329	14,000	14,000	13,500
Sewer Maint. Liens-Interest	1,394	1,028	868	600	1,000	1,000
Publications and Maps	214	486	276	150	150	150
Handicapped Parking	0	0	0	0	0	0
Recycling Rev. - Demolition	0	0	0	0	1,100	800
CDBG Reimb. - Demolition	0	0	39,198	449,198	449,198	400,000
State Reimb. - Snow Removal	0	45,760	22,828	22,828	22,828	23,000
Other Public Works Revenue	10,770	12,426	15,645	3,000	1,500	153,000
TOTAL PUBLIC WORKS	1,252,817	1,331,129	1,384,566	1,811,926	1,579,379	1,821,163
PARKS AND RECREATION						
Revenue-Pool #1	6,274	11,391	5,934	10,000	12,291	10,000
Revenue-Pool #2	4,717	7,389	7,450	9,000	10,277	10,000
Shade Tree Fees	820	1,728	1,049	1,000	1,789	1,000
Special Parking Fees-City Island	70,601	64,995	70,264	75,000	70,638	75,000
Contrib./Donations-Parks & Rec.	15,000	31,289	45,450	55,000	55,000	58,000
Recreation Publications	9,660	1,850	12,722	5,500	1,623	5,500
Other Parks & Recreation Rev.	0	878	0	0	2,950	2,500
TOTAL PARKS AND REC.	107,072	119,520	142,869	155,500	154,568	162,000
TOTAL DEPT. REVENUE	10,236,598	11,665,703	12,547,697	15,316,908	13,553,021	15,929,373

GENERAL FUND
REVENUE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2002 BUDGET

Account Name	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Actual	2001 Approved Budget	2001 Projection	2002 Approved Budget
OTHER REVENUES						
FINES AND FORFEITS						
DJ-Traffic Violations	263,291	384,915	295,964	350,000	335,000	350,000
DJ-Summary Criminal Offenses	87,318	113,148	127,447	115,000	110,000	115,000
DJ-Codes Violations	58,657	74,264	77,456	65,000	75,000	70,000
City Parking Violations	744,798	762,580	773,482	790,000	760,000	790,000
Witness Fees	0	18	5	0	0	0
Other Fines and Forfeits	21,957	38,855	41,321	20,000	20,000	20,000
TOTAL FINES & FORFEITS	1,176,021	1,373,780	1,315,674	1,340,000	1,300,000	1,345,000
LICENSES AND PERMITS						
Alcoholic Bev. License	38,550	38,550	36,350	39,000	39,000	39,000
Cable TV Franchise License	317,800	353,868	379,629	429,000	429,000	429,000
TOTAL LIC. AND PERMITS	356,350	392,418	415,979	468,000	468,000	468,000
INTEREST INCOME						
Savings	160,319	72,628	150,211	70,000	70,000	70,000
Tax Appeal	293	293	453	100	275	100
Law Bureau	51	24	27	25	25	25
Interest Earnings	0	0	0	0	0	0
Insurance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bankruptcy	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	511	0	0	0	0	0
Other Investments	135,528	71,918	93,357	70,000	100,000	70,000
Interest Earnings	6,631	2,087	9,553	4,500	7,000	5,000
Insurance Service	34,419	19,594	38,237	5,000	40,000	25,000
Insurance Interest - W.C.	0	0	463	0	2,500	0
Water System Sale Proceeds	2,196	1,883	3,640	0	2,600	0
TOTAL INTEREST INCOME	339,948	168,427	295,941	149,625	222,400	170,125
PROPERTY INCOME						
Rental Income	25,750	19,067	22,533	25,000	20,000	20,000
Gain on Sale of Fixed Assets	2,050	250	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROPERTY INCOME	27,800	19,317	22,533	25,000	20,000	20,000

GENERAL FUND
REVENUE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2002 BUDGET

Account Name	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Actual	2001 Approved Budget	2001 Projection	2002 Approved Budget
MISCELLANEOUS						
Reimb. for Loss/Damage to Assets	9,761	0	0	0	0	0
Contributions and Donations	1,878	29,200	32,400	315,363	28,000	191,978
Miscellaneous	128,522	72,429	63,066	10,000	10,000	160,000
In Lieu of Taxes - Hospitals	0	2,136,800	267,100	267,100	267,100	0
Refunds of Expenditures	3,399,788	1,248,559	1,020,627	92,928	119,800	3,543,840
Miscellaneous Lien-Principal	150	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Lien-Interest	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS	3,540,099	3,486,988	1,383,193	685,391	424,900	3,895,818
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES						
S.W.A.P. Revenue	0	0	71,042	327,000	1,075,000	0
City Guarantee Fee	0	0	4,226,909		0	100,000
Mortgage Refinancing Proceeds	0	0	0		2,000,000	0
TOTAL OTHER FIN. SOURCES	0	0	4,297,952	327,000	3,075,000	100,000
INTERGOVERNMENTAL						
Pension System State Aid	2,488,650	2,252,127	2,673,814	2,673,814	2,673,814	2,673,814
Public Utility Realty Taxes	224,489	192,147	69,129	78,400	78,400	78,400
Capitol Fire Protection	900,000	990,000	990,000	990,000	990,000	1,000,000
Subsidies and Grants	148,308	0	0	0	0	0
HPA Coordinated Parking Agr.	1,400,000	1,550,000	2,226,094	2,230,058	2,071,000	2,577,000
TOTAL INTERGOVT'L.	5,161,447	4,984,274	5,959,037	5,972,272	5,813,214	6,329,214
INTERFUND						
	0	0	(91,223)	0	0	0
Capital Projects Fund	0	0	1,542,100	0	0	0
Sanitation Utility Fund	806,071	615,167	1,100,305	1,112,595	1,112,595	926,400
Landfill/Incinerator Utility Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL INTERFUND	806,071	615,167	2,551,182	1,112,595	1,112,595	926,400
TOTAL OTHER REVENUES	11,407,736	11,040,371	16,241,492	10,079,883	12,436,109	13,254,557
GENERAL FUND REVENUES	40,058,784	40,359,153	47,695,448	43,982,389	45,162,981	49,509,757
Fund Balance Appropriation	1,314,617	3,249,897	0	4,603,698	4,603,698	2,448,221
GENERAL FUND RESOURCES	41,373,401	43,609,050	47,695,448	48,586,087	49,766,679	51,957,978

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING AND
HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

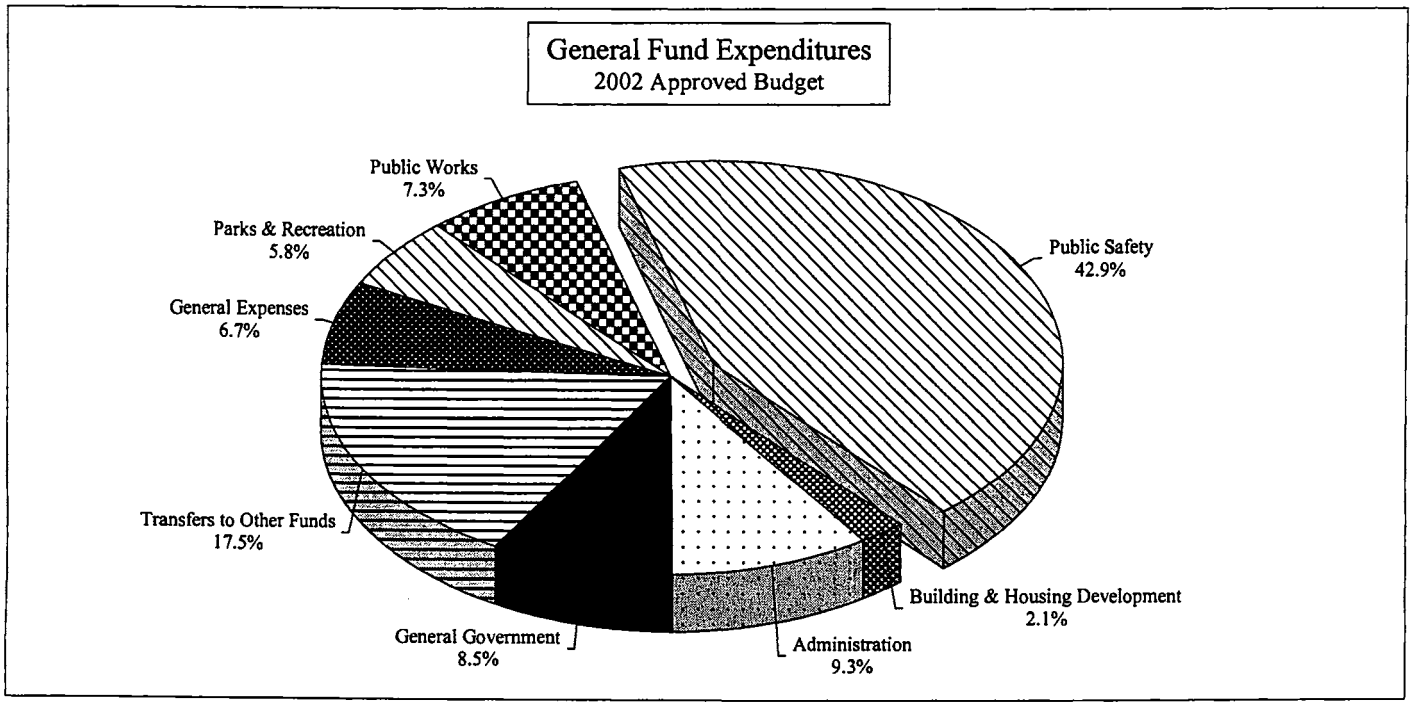
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

GENERAL EXPENSES AND
TRANSFERS TO OTHER FUNDS

GENERAL FUND
EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS SUMMARY
2002 BUDGET

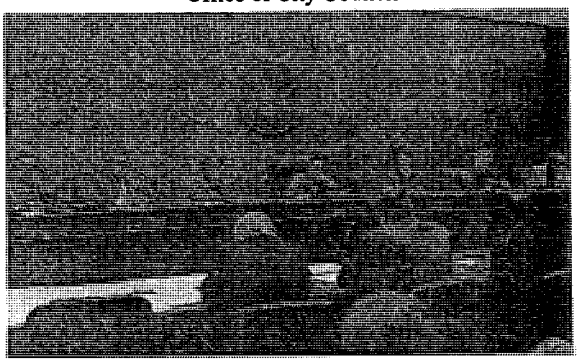
	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Actual	2001 Approved Budget	2001 Projected	2002 Approved Budget
General Government	3,498,555	3,279,441	3,542,455	4,033,529	4,067,821	4,398,862
Administration	3,672,907	3,857,171	4,110,000	4,516,343	4,243,427	4,816,522
Building & Housing Development	928,227	962,338	944,292	1,139,894	1,019,561	1,109,357
Public Safety	17,889,567	18,316,478	19,077,750	20,346,377	19,930,225	22,280,001
Public Works	3,451,431	3,053,724	3,278,490	3,790,952	3,785,929	3,788,678
Parks & Recreation	2,574,043	2,638,596	2,618,255	2,850,045	2,880,854	2,992,685
General Expenses	4,426,675	3,337,291	3,489,287	3,459,637	3,661,120	3,475,780
Transfers to Other Funds	2,321,881	6,791,108	7,211,311	8,449,310	7,811,992	9,096,093
TOTAL GENERAL FUND	38,763,286	42,236,147	44,271,840	48,586,087	47,400,929	51,957,978

Personnel Services	28,528,445	29,226,369	30,400,300	32,440,949	31,437,272	34,444,596
Operating Expenses	5,704,656	5,417,397	5,866,610	6,038,074	6,045,293	6,650,070
Capital Outlay	1,729,847	267,485	343,043	981,685	1,276,126	1,076,256
Debt Service	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grants	423,107	414,422	450,576	676,070	737,794	690,963
Miscellaneous	55,350	119,366	0	0	92,452	0
Transfers	2,321,881	6,791,108	7,211,311	8,449,310	7,811,992	9,096,093
TOTAL GENERAL FUND	38,763,286	42,236,147	44,271,840	48,586,087	47,400,929	51,957,978



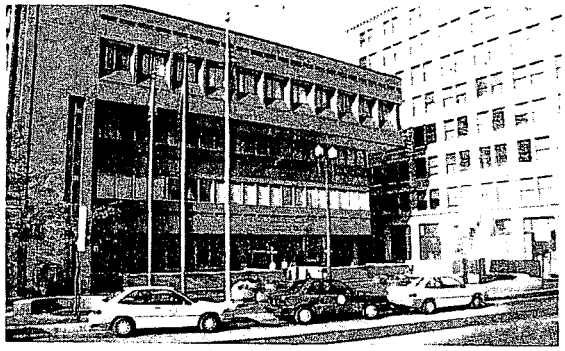
General Government

Office of City Council



City Council in a legislative session

Office of the Mayor



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

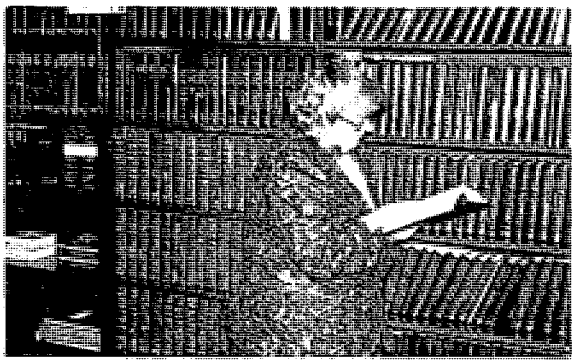
Office of the City Controller

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
2002 BUDGET

	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Actual	2001 Approved Budget	2001 Projected	2002 Approved Budget
GENERAL GOVERNMENT						
0101 OFFICE OF CITY COUNCIL						
Personnel Services	242,350	228,646	242,424	266,734	260,973	319,125
Operating Expenses	73,531	77,769	48,719	85,300	88,626	111,500
Capital Outlay	21,127	14,575	11,633	15,000	7,343	0
Grants	18,087	17,469	13,500	0	22,000	7,000
TOTALS	355,095	338,459	316,276	367,034	378,941	437,625
0102 OFFICE OF MAYOR						
Personnel Services	314,569	341,459	385,286	354,625	409,574	370,515
Operating Expenses	34,435	28,413	27,545	37,967	35,762	42,929
Capital Outlay	11,542	1,195	1,320	0	3,500	2,000
TOTALS	360,546	371,067	414,151	392,592	448,836	415,444
0103 OFFICE OF CITY CONTROLLER						
Personnel Services	165,231	178,268	186,400	192,338	192,072	199,037
Operating Expenses	2,591	4,615	4,162	7,550	8,077	9,025
Capital Outlay	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	167,822	182,883	190,562	199,888	200,149	208,062
0104 OFFICE OF CITY TREASURER						
Personnel Services	358,669	371,943	430,395	537,797	433,430	524,392
Operating Expenses	58,331	70,821	65,444	81,272	14,900	92,798
Capital Outlay	15,457	22,561	33,834	11,050	93,275	7,260
TOTALS	432,457	465,325	529,672	630,118	541,605	624,450
0105 OFFICE OF CITY SOLICITOR						
Personnel Services	322,059	317,031	339,900	364,383	325,412	340,364
Operating Expenses	30,606	40,520	27,010	36,700	39,204	48,675
Capital Outlay	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	352,665	357,552	366,910	401,083	364,616	389,039

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS SUMMARY
2002 BUDGET

	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Actual	2001 Approved Budget	2001 Projected	2002 Approved Budget
0106 HARRISBURG HUMAN RELATIONS COMMISSION						
Personnel Services	129,025	136,758	142,931	147,564	148,184	152,947
Operating Expenses	11,524	13,722	13,587	17,225	15,626	15,170
Capital Outlay	0	0	2,638	2,600	2,000	0
TOTALS	140,549	150,480	159,156	167,389	165,810	168,117
0107 OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER						
Personnel Services	168,580	171,775	198,243	211,908	193,464	221,756
Operating Expenses	1,104,955	948,991	1,079,357	721,993	682,992	740,235
Capital Outlay	155,495	37,481	45,779	628,000	866,342	913,097
TOTALS	1,429,030	1,158,246	1,323,379	1,561,901	1,742,797	1,875,088
0109 MAYOR'S OFFICE OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT						
Personnel Services	242,293	240,350	235,398	303,808	201,713	272,321
Operating Expenses	15,971	14,561	6,951	9,716	19,035	8,716
Capital Outlay	2,127	519	0	0	4,318	0
Grants	0	0	0	0	10,000	0
TOTALS	260,391	255,430	242,349	313,524	225,065	281,037
TOTAL GENERAL GOVERNMENT						
Personnel Services	1,942,776	1,986,230	2,160,976	2,379,156	2,164,822	2,400,457
Operating Expenses	1,331,944	1,199,412	1,272,776	997,723	904,221	1,069,048
Capital Outlay	205,748	76,331	95,204	656,650	976,778	922,357
Grants	18,087	17,469	13,500	0	22,000	7,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	3,498,555	3,279,441	3,542,455	4,033,529	4,067,821	4,398,862

POSITION ANALYSIS SUMMARY
2002 BUDGET

	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Actual	2001 Approved Budget	2001 Projected	2002 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 the City Controller	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Office of City Treasurer	11.40	13.40	13.40	12.40	12.40	11.40
Office of City Solicitor	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	6.00
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	5.00	5.00	6.00
Office of Economic Development	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	7.00	4.50
TOTAL POSITIONS	52.40	54.40	54.40	53.40	54.40	50.90

In 1999, a Cashier and an Accounting Clerk were added to the Office of City Treasurer. In 2000, there were no changes to the complement. The 2001 Approved Budget provided 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. The 2002 Approved Budget provides funding for a part-time College Intern in the Office of City Engineer and 50% of the salary for a Project Manager I the Mayor's Office of Economic Development, offset by the elimination of four vacant positions: Cashier, in the Office of City Treasurer; Confidential Secretary, in the Office of the City Solicitor; and Enterprise Zone Coordinator and Administrative Assistant, both in the Mayor's Office of Economic Development.

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
2002 BUDGET

General Fund — 0101 City Council

Allocation Plan

PERSONNEL SERVICES		
Salaries-Mgmt	206,808	
Salaries-BU	29,642	
Overtime	1,368	
Fringe Benefits	81,307	
TOTAL		319,125
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Communications	18,500	
Professional Fees	31,000	
Utilities	0	
Insurance	0	
Rentals	0	
Maintenance & Repairs	2,000	
Other Contracted Services	58,000	
Supplies Expense	2,000	
TOTAL		111,500
CAPITAL OUTLAY		0
GRANTS		7,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		437,625

Position Control

JOB CLASSIFICATION	2002 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Council Members	7	105,500
City Clerk	1	60,380
Legislative Liaison	1	40,928
Total Management	9	206,808
Secretary I	1	29,642
Total Bargaining Unit	1	29,642
Overtime		1,368
FICA		18,197
Fringe Benefits		63,110
Total Fringe Benefits		81,307
TOTAL	10	319,125

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.

Additionally, as a result of state law which took effect in December 2000, the Mayor is charged with the oversight of the Harrisburg City School District, the first Mayor's Office in Pennsylvania history to be delegeated such responsibility.
The Mayor is the sole appointing authority of a five-member Board of Control, which serves as a school board, in administering the affairs of the district. The Mayor also exercises broad policy authority with regard to these duties.

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2002 BUDGET

General Fund — 0102 Mayor's Office

Allocation Plan			Position Control		
PERSONNEL SERVICES			JOB CLASSIFICATION	2002 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Salaries-Mgmt	305,804		Mayor	1	75,000
Salaries-BU	0		Senior Assistant to the Mayor	1	60,014
Fringe Benefits	64,711		Assistant to the Mayor	2	105,049
			Confidential Secretary	1	33,039
TOTAL		370,515	Secretary to the Mayor	1	32,702
OPERATING EXPENSES			Total Management	6	305,804
Communications	21,800				
Professional Fees	300		Overtime		0
Utilities	0				
Insurance	0		FICA		23,394
Rentals	200		Fringe Benefits		41,317
Maintenance & Repairs	2,437				
Other Contracted Services	2,450		Total Fringe Benefits		64,711
Supplies Expense	15,742				
TOTAL		42,929	TOTAL	6	370,515
CAPITAL OUTLAY		2,000			
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		415,444			

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
2002 BUDGET

General Fund — 0103 City Controller's Office

Allocation Plan			Position Control		
PERSONNEL SERVICES			JOB CLASSIFICATION	2002 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Salaries-Mgmt	126,715		City Controller	1	15,000
Salaries-BU	34,727		Chief Deputy Controller	1	62,497
Overtime	0		Audit Manager	1	49,218
Fringe Benefits	37,595		Total Management	3	126,715
TOTAL		199,037			
OPERATING EXPENSES			Auditor	1	34,727
Communications	525		Total Bargaining Unit	1	34,727
Professional Fees	0				
Utilities	0				
Insurance	0		Overtime		0
Rentals	0				
Maintenance & Repairs	300		FICA		12,351
Other Contracted Services	5,500		Fringe Benefits		25,244
Supplies Expense	2,700		Total Fringe Benefits		37,595
TOTAL		9,025			
CAPITAL OUTLAY		0	TOTAL	4	199,037
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		208,062			

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. Interest income, net of fees, generated by Treasury on the City's investments was $1,546,605 for the year 2000. The Treasury Office processed over 298,650 transactions during the year, which was a 38% increase over the prior year, mainly due to monthly utility billing being initiated in 2000. This equiate to an everage of 1,209 transactions being processed per day.

Nearly $1 million was processed as credit/debit card payments, which is a 61% increase in the number of transcations and a 15% dollar increase over the prior year. This was all accomplished at a net cost of $2,683.04, or less than 1/2 % of collections.

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 connections. 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 of funds between different bank accounts and the reconciliation to the City's general ledger.

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2002 BUDGET

General Fund — 0104 City Treasurer's Office

Allocation Plan

PERSONNEL SERVICES		
Salaries-Mgmt	199,695	
Salaries-BU	219,161	
Overtime	2,000	
Fringe Benefits	103,536	
TOTAL		524,392
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Communications	13,148	
Professional Fees	400	
Utilities	0	
Insurance	930	
Rentals	0	
Maintenance & Repairs	54,705	
Other Contracted Services	13,520	
Supplies Expense	10,095	
TOTAL		92,798
CAPITAL OUTLAY		7,260
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		624,450

Position Control

JOB CLASSIFICATION	2002 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
City Treasurer	1	15,000
Deputy Treasurer	1	54,393
Assistant Deputy Treasurer	1	46,086
Systems Programmer	0.40	23,973
Comp. Programmer/Operator IV	1	60,243
Total Management	4.40	199,695
Auditor	1	34,627
Administrative Assistant I	2	62,938
Lead Cashier	1	31,569
Accounting Clerk II	1	29,795
Cashier II	1	30,590
Cashier	1	29,642
Total Bargaining Unit	7.00	219,161
Overtime		2,000
FICA		32,196
Fringe Benefits		71,340
Total Fringe Benefits		103,536
TOTAL	11.40	524,392

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 department and 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
2002 BUDGET

General Fund — 0105 City Solicitor's Office

Allocation Plan			Position Control		
PERSONNEL SERVICES			JOB CLASSIFICATION	2002 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Salaries-Mgmt	277,795		City Solicitor	1	73,963
Salaries-BU	0		Deputy City Solicitor	1	52,492
Overtime	0		Staff Attorney I	1	34,629
Fringe Benefits	62,569		Senior Confid. Paralegal	1	44,702
			Legal Assistant	1	33,591
TOTAL		340,364	Confid. Legal Secretary II	1	38,418
OPERATING EXPENSES			Total Management	6	277,795
Communications	1,325				
Professional Fees	31,750		Overtime		0
Utilities	0				
Insurance	0		FICA		21,252
Rentals	0		Fringe Benefits		41,317
Maintenance & Repairs	300				
Other Contracted Services	6,050		Total Fringe Benefits		62,569
Supplies Expense	9,250				
TOTAL		48,675	TOTAL	6	340,364
CAPITAL OUTLAY		0			
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		389,039			

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. This ordinance applies to discriminatory practices which occur within the territorial limits of the city of Harrisburg and include, but are not limited to. discriminiation in the following areas: employment, housing, public accommodatins, education, and lending. This ordinance also aplies to employment contracted for, performed, or to be performed, within City limits, as well as those entities contracting ith city government. The Commission initiates, receives, investigates, and attempts to satisfactorily resolve complaints alleging violation of the ordinance. this office also established programs to increase communication and eliminate prejedice 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 as 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 oversees the office staff.

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2002 BUDGET

General Fund — 0106 Human Relations Commission

Allocation Plan

PERSONNEL SERVICES		
Salaries-Mgmt	54,847	
Salaries-BU	68,443	
Overtime	1,200	
Fringe Benefits	28,457	
TOTAL		152,947
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Communications	1,200	
Professional Fees	7,900	
Utilities	0	
Insurance	0	
Rentals	0	
Maintenance & Repairs	300	
Other Contracted Services	2,450	
Supplies Expense	3,320	
TOTAL		15,170
CAPITAL OUTLAY		0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		168,117

Position Control

JOB CLASSIFICATION	2002 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Executive Director	1	54,847
Total Management	1	54,847
Human Relations Specialist II	1	35,831
Administrative Assistant II	1	32,612
Total Bargaining Unit	2	68,443
Overtime		1,200
FICA		9,524
Fringe Benefits		18,933
Total Fringe Benefits		28,457
TOTAL	3	152,947

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 the following: 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
2002 BUDGET

General Fund — 0107 City Engineer's Office

Allocation Plan			Position Control		
PERSONNEL SERVICES			JOB CLASSIFICATION	2002 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Salaries-Mgmt	95,007		City Engineer	1	59,424
Salaries-BU	74,953		Civil Engineer	1	35,583
Salaries - Part-Time	10,664				
Overtime	1,924		Total Management	2	95,007
Fringe Benefits	39,208				
			Engineer's Representative III	1	39,254
TOTAL		221,756	Registrar of Real Estate III	1	35,699
OPERATING EXPENSES			Total Bargaining Unit	2	74,953
Communications	3,700				
Professional Fees	127,600		College Intern	2	10,664
Utilities	425,080				
Insurance	0		Total Part-Time	2	10,664
Rentals	0				
Maintenance & Repairs	160,200		Overtime		1,924
Other Contracted Services	21,505				
Supplies Expense	2,150		FICA		13,964
			Fringe Benefits		25,244
TOTAL		740,235			
			Total Fringe Benefits		39,208
CAPITAL OUTLAY		913,097			
			TOTAL	6	221,756
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		1,875,088			

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 and 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. During 1999, the City received approval from the Commonwealth to expand the Enterprise Zone to encompass a portion of the Borough of Paxtang. In 2001, the City is again requesting that the Enterprise Zone be expanded to include several blocks in the downtown area.

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. The end result is new businesses added to the tax rolls and new job positions for City residents.

There were several large businesses that were relocated to the City in 2000. FDA Packaging (which was based in West Chester and Middletown) consolidated their operations and relocated to a building on North 7th Street, which is located in the Enterprise Zone. The company retained all job positions and created additional positions. The 21,000 square foot building on North Cameron Street, formerly known as the TRW Building, was bought by Ritter Properties, Incorporated and was totally remediated and renovated. It now houses several notable tenants who relocated into the Enterprise Zone from outside the City.

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2002 BUDGET

General Fund — 0109 MOED

Allocation Plan

PERSONNEL SERVICES		
Salaries-Mgmt	177,726	
Salaries-BU	42,878	
Overtime	0	
Fringe Benefits	51,717	
TOTAL		272,321
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Communications	2,825	
Professional Fees	500	
Utilities	0	
Insurance	0	
Rentals	0	
Maintenance & Repairs	400	
Other Contracted Services	3,341	
Supplies Expense	1,650	
TOTAL		8,716
CAPITAL OUTLAY		0
GRANTS		0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		281,037

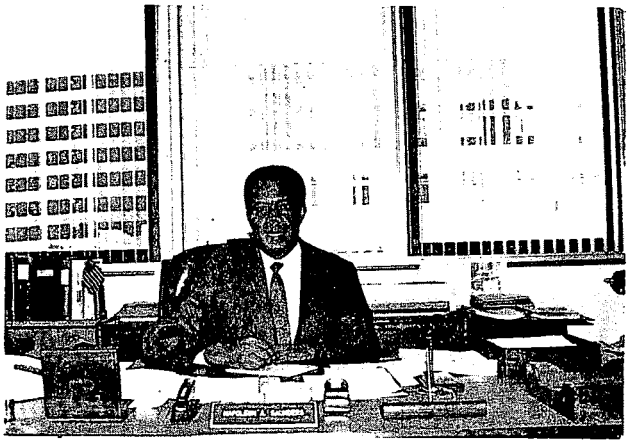
Position Control

JOB CLASSIFICATION	2002 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Director	1	65,000
Dep. Director/Cont. Compl.	1	56,013
Project Manager - M.O.S.P.	0.50	25,376
Spec. Asst. to the Director	1	31,337
Total Management	3.50	177,726
MBE Development Spec. II	1	42,878
Total Bargaining Unit	1	42,878
Overtime		0
FICA		16,711
Fringe Benefits		35,006
Total Fringe Benefits		51,717
TOTAL	4.50	272,321

THE CITY OF HARRISBURG
PENNSYLVANIA
INCORPORATED MAR. 19. 1860

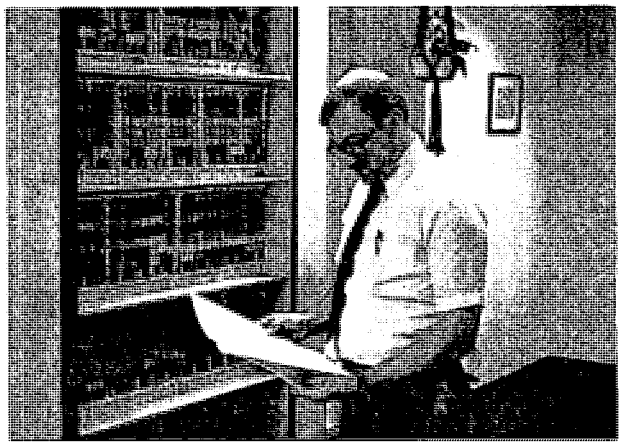
Department of Administration

Office of Director



Business Administrator

Office of Insurance & Risk Management

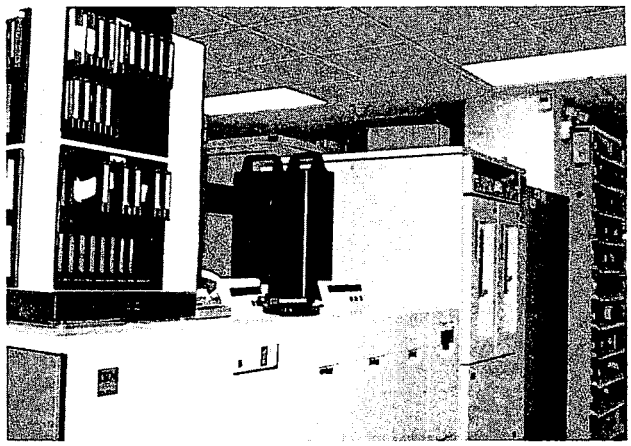


Loss Control Officer analyzing an accident report

Bureau of Financial Management

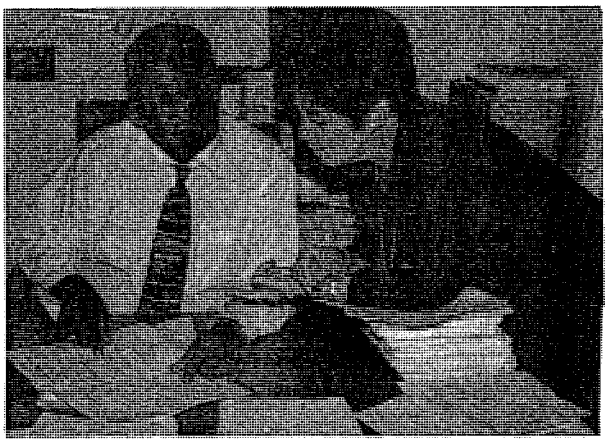
Deputy Finance Director and Accounting Manager discussing a checkrun

Bureau of Data Processing



Tape drives backing up the City's computer system

Bureau of Human Resources

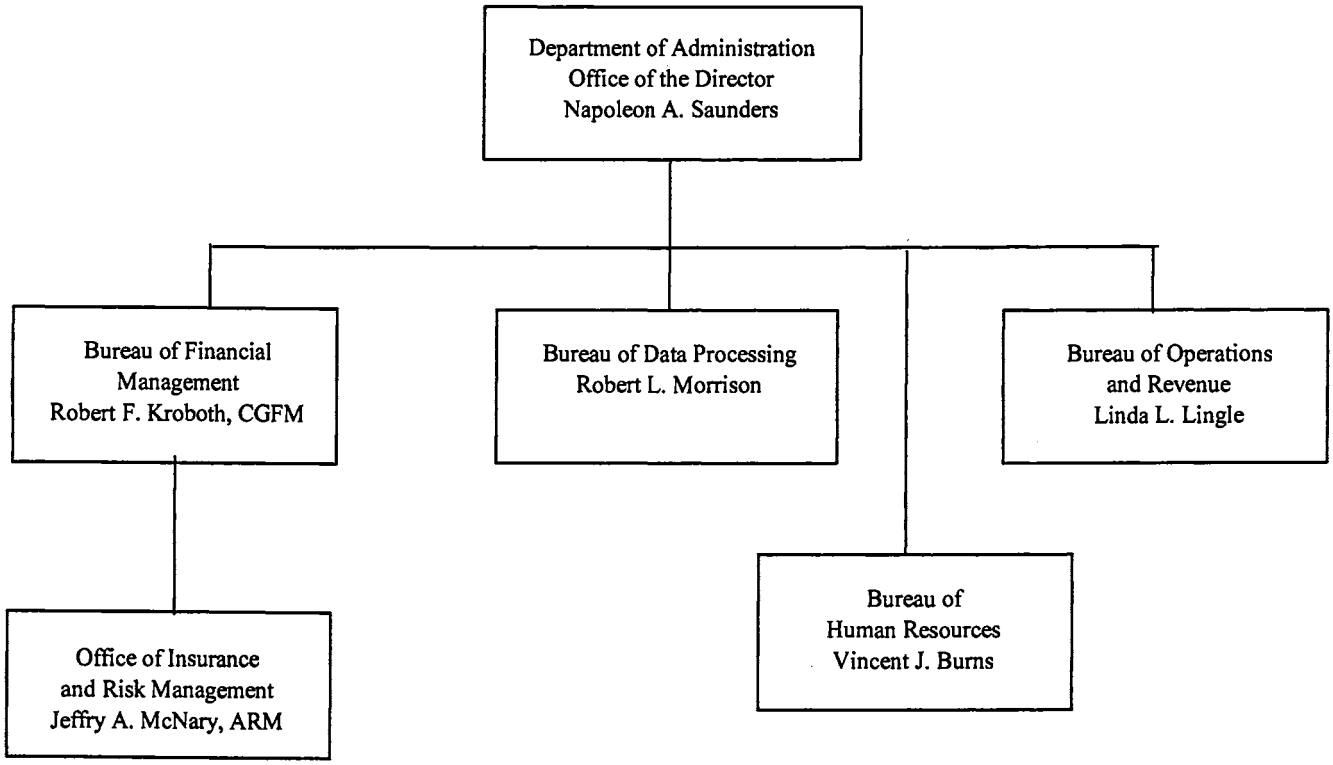


Discussing the bi-weekly payroll

Bureau of Operations and Revenue

Billing supervisor researching a utility account

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION



EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2002 BUDGET

	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Actual	2001 Approved Budget	2001 Projected	2002 Approved Budget
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION						
0110 OFFICE OF DIRECTOR						
Personnel Services	164,931	165,446	161,755	180,274	178,349	186,175
Operating Expenses	3,606	3,202	5,698	5,600	4,876	5,365
Capital Outlay	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	168,537	168,648	167,453	185,874	183,225	191,540
0111 INSURANCE & RISK MANAGEMENT						
Personnel Services	155,499	189,147	158,578	163,510	166,694	168,001
Operating Expenses	37,813	14,080	22,000	37,550	36,281	39,485
Capital Outlay	10,076	9,129	538	0	0	0
TOTALS	203,388	212,356	181,116	201,060	202,975	207,486
0112 BUREAU OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT						
Personnel Services	487,199	567,037	566,908	614,221	556,743	574,958
Operating Expenses	134,428	128,254	107,356	171,250	0	146,050
Capital Outlay	0	0	930	0	0	0
TOTALS	621,627	695,291	675,194	785,471	556,743	721,008
0116 BUREAU OF DATA PROCESSING						
Personnel Services	644,405	887,428	893,049	965,595	890,126	1,181,592
Operating Expenses	234,273	128,979	104,561	147,680	175,306	183,025
Capital Outlay	50,773	(2,410)	29,433	25,000	0	0
TOTALS	929,451	1,013,997	1,027,043	1,138,275	1,065,432	1,364,617
0117 BUREAU OF HUMAN RESOURCES						
Personnel Services	283,041	281,473	291,956	310,389	301,868	317,424
Operating Expenses	89,897	64,459	73,048	77,226	72,271	76,679
Capital Outlay	14,989	0	5,650	1,600	0	0
TOTALS	387,927	345,932	370,654	389,215	374,139	394,103

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2002 BUDGET

	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Actual	2001 Approved Budget	2001 Projected	2002 Approved Budget
0121-0128 BUREAU OF OPERATIONS & REVENUE						
Personnel Services	1,042,914	1,096,478	1,305,894	1,439,163	1,399,192	1,528,286
Operating Expenses	300,220	320,884	372,387	377,285	447,213	396,234
Capital Outlay	18,843	3,585	10,261	0	14,508	13,248
TOTALS	1,361,977	1,420,947	1,688,542	1,816,448	1,860,913	1,937,768
TOTAL DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION						
Personnel Services	2,777,989	3,187,009	3,378,138	3,673,152	3,492,972	3,956,436
Operating Expenses	800,237	659,858	685,050	816,591	735,947	846,838
Capital Outlay	94,681	10,304	46,812	26,600	14,508	13,248
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	3,672,907	3,857,171	4,110,000	4,516,343	4,243,427	4,816,522

POSITION ANALYSIS SUMMARY
2002 BUDGET

	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Actual	2001 Approved Budget	2001 Projected	2002 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	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Financial Management	11.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	11.00
Data Processing	15.60	15.60	15.60	15.60	17.60	20.60
Human Resoureces	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Operations & Revenue	31.00	31.00	33.00	33.00	34.00	34.00
TOTAL POSITIONS	70.60	71.60	72.60	72.60	75.60	77.60

In 1999, an Auditor was transferred from the Office of the City Treasurer to the Bureau of Financial Management. In 2000, a Customer Service Representative/Account Specialist I was added to the Bureau of Operations & Revenue and the Benefits Coordinator was transferred from the Office of Insurance and Risk Management to the Bureau of Operations & Revenue. The 2001 Approved Budget saw no change in the personnel complement. The 2002 Approved Budget provides funding for seven new positions: a Webmaster position, two LAN Services Officer positions, two part-time Programmer Support positions and a Systems Programmer position, all within the Bureau of Data Processing, as well as a Labor Relations Assistant within the Bureau of Operations & Revenue. A vacant Purchasing Manager position in the Bureau of Financial Management and a vacant Administrative Assistant position in the Bureau of Data Processing have been eliminated.

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
2002 BUDGET

General Fund — 0110 Director

Allocation Plan			Position Control			
PERSONNEL SERVICES			JOB CLASSIFICATION	2002 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Salaries-Mgmt	152,152		Business Administrator	1	74,749
Salaries-BU	0		Affirmative Action Officer	1	43,260
Overtime	0		Confidential Secretary	1	34,143
Fringe Benefits	34,023				
			Total Management	3	152,152
TOTAL		186,175			
OPERATING EXPENSES			Overtime		0
Communications	300		FICA		11,639
Professional Fees	0		Fringe Benefits		22,384
Utilities	0				
Insurance	0		Total Fringe Benefits		34,023
Rentals	0				
Maintenance & Repairs	0				
Other Contracted Services	2,365		TOTAL	3	186,175
Supplies Expense	2,700				
TOTAL		5,365			
CAPITAL OUTLAY		0			
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		191,540			

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 assistance for the development and administration of all employee benefit programs. This involves the management of all self-insured programs and the 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, law enforcement 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 workplace injury treatment, return to work programs, and workplace injury avoidance.

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
2002 BUDGET

General Fund — 0111 Insurance & Risk Management

Allocation Plan

PERSONNEL SERVICES		
Salaries-Mgmt	138,135	
Salaries-BU	0	
Overtime	340	
Fringe Benefits	29,526	
TOTAL		168,001
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Communications	1,600	
Professional Fees	16,875	
Utilities	0	
Insurance	0	
Rentals	300	
Maintenance & Repairs	200	
Other Contracted Services	16,710	
Supplies Expense	3,800	
TOTAL		39,485
CAPITAL OUTLAY		0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		207,486

Position Control

JOB CLASSIFICATION	2002 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Risk Manager	1	58,914
Loss Control Officer	1	43,280
Administrative Assistant	1	35,941
Total Management	3	138,135
Overtime		340
FICA		10,593
Fringe Benefits		18,933
Total Fringe Benefits		29,526
TOTAL	3	168,001

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
2002 BUDGET

General Fund — 0112 Financial Management

Allocation Plan			Position Control		
PERSONNEL SERVICES			JOB CLASSIFICATION	2002 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Salaries-Mgmt	247,395		Deputy Bus. Adm. for Finance	1	66,709
Salaries-BU	215,217		Deputy Director	1	58,430
Overtime	7,000		Accounting Manager	1	44,238
Fringe Benefits	105,346		Budget Manager	1	43,807
			Budget/Management Analyst I	1	34,211
TOTAL		574,958			
			Total Management	5	247,395
OPERATING EXPENSES					
Communications	15,500		Fiscal Officer II	1	42,606
Professional Fees	96,700		Auditor II	1	35,881
Utilities	0		Auditor I	1	34,727
Insurance	0		Buyer III	1	34,727
Rentals	0		Fiscal Technician II	2	67,276
Maintenance & Repairs	1,300				
Other Contracted Services	27,750		Total Bargaining Unit	6	215,217
Supplies Expense	4,800				
TOTAL		146,050	Overtime		7,000
CAPITAL OUTLAY		0	FICA		35,925
			Fringe Benefits		69,421
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		721,008	Total Fringe Benefits		105,346
			TOTAL	11	574,958

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, 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
2002 BUDGET

General Fund — 0116 Data Processing

Allocation Plan

PERSONNEL SERVICES		
Salaries-Mgmt	798,517	
Salaries-BU	131,004	
Salaries-Part-Time	28,080	
Salaries-Temporary	20,000	
Overtime	15,128	
Fringe Benefits	188,863	
TOTAL		1,181,592
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Communications	10,100	
Professional Fees	7,000	
Utilities	0	
Insurance	0	
Rentals	0	
Maintenance & Repairs	94,225	
Other Contracted Services	7,700	
Supplies Expense	64,000	
TOTAL		183,025
CAPITAL OUTLAY		0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		1,364,617

Position Control

JOB CLASSIFICATION	2002 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Deputy Business Administrator	1	78,408
Deputy Director	1	71,602
Systems Programmer	1	67,059
Programmer/Operator III	3	166,283
LAN Administrator	1	60,500
Deputy LAN Administrator	1	55,413
Lead Programmer	2	127,118
Systems Programmer Trainee	0.60	36,858
LAN Services Officer	2	76,500
Webmaster	1	58,776
Total Management	13.60	798,517
Computer Operator III	1	36,812
Secretary II	1	34,606
Clerk II	1	28,927
Microfilming Technician L/D	1	30,659
Total Bargaining Unit	4.00	131,004
Programmer Support	2	28,080
Total Part-Time	2.00	28,080
Systems Programmer	1	20,000
Total Temporary	1.00	20,000
Overtime		15,128
FICA		75,942
Fringe Benefits		112,921
Total Fringe Benefits		188,863
TOTAL	20.60	1,181,592

BUREAU OF HUMAN RESOURCES

The Bureau of Human Resources is separated into two functions: Human Resources and Payroll.

Human Resources is responsible for recruiting, testing, screening, hiring and processing of new applicants. In addition, Human Resources maintains personnel and leave records for all employees. Human Resource personnel work closely with the Affirmative Action Officer in recruitment, general policy implementation and administration of both the Family Medical Leave Act and the Americans with Disabilities Act. Human Resources assists Department Directors and the Labor Relations Officer in developing job descriptions for management and bargaining unit positions. Human Resources monitors the automatic step progression for all bargaining unit employees within each classification, as well as the internal bid process for movement within the City of Harrisburg. Responsibility for effecting merit increases based on performance evaluations lies with Human Resources as well. Additionally, Human Resources enforces civil service rules and regulations and administers the recruitment and promotional processes, where applicable, for the Harrisburg Police, Fire and Non-Uniform Civil Service Commissions.

Payroll processes the biweekly payroll distribution, maintains all payroll records and manages all federal, state, local and other mandatory deductions and voluntary contributions. All tax and pension withholding and reporting requirements are administered by Payroll. In addition, Payroll works closely with all timekeepers to ensure smooth and accurate payroll processing.

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2002 BUDGET

General Fund — 0117 Human Resources

Allocation Plan

PERSONNEL SERVICES		
Salaries-Mgmt	219,076	
Salaries-BU	39,254	
Overtime	1,362	
Fringe Benefits	57,732	
TOTAL		317,424
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Communications	4,599	
Professional Fees	13,500	
Utilities	0	
Insurance	0	
Rentals	0	
Maintenance & Repairs	750	
Other Contracted Services	52,045	
Supplies Expense	5,785	
TOTAL		76,679
CAPITAL OUTLAY		0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		394,103

Position Control

JOB CLASSIFICATION	2002 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Director	1	60,411
Payroll Manager	1	40,560
Personnel Officer	1	49,752
Personnel Assistant	1	37,853
Confidential Secretary	1	30,500
Total Management	5	219,076
Payroll Technician IV	1	39,254
Total Bargaining Unit	1	39,254
Overtime		1,362
FICA		19,866
Fringe Benefits		37,866
Total Fringe Benefits		57,732
TOTAL	6	317,424

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
2002 BUDGET

General Fund — 0121 Operations and Revenue

Allocation Plan

PERSONNEL SERVICES		
Salaries-Mgmt	219,984	
Salaries-BU	36,862	
Overtime	638	
Fringe Benefits	56,958	
TOTAL		314,442
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Communications	1,165	
Professional Fees	71,000	
Utilities	0	
Insurance	0	
Rentals	0	
Maintenance & Repairs	0	
Other Contracted Services	3,975	
Supplies Expense	7,400	
TOTAL		83,540
CAPITAL OUTLAY		0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		397,982

Position Control

JOB CLASSIFICATION	2002 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Deputy Business Administrator	1	68,436
Benefits Coordinator	1	40,430
Labor Relations Officer	1	44,760
Labor Relations Assistant	1	35,858
Confidential Secretary	1	30,500
Total Management	5	219,984
Adm. Assistant/PC Spec. II	1	36,862
Total Bargaining Unit	1	36,862
Overtime		638
FICA		19,697
Fringe Benefits		37,261
Total Fringe Benefits		56,958
TOTAL	6	314,442

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
2002 BUDGET

General Fund — 0122 Central Support Services

Allocation Plan			Position Control		
PERSONNEL SERVICES			JOB CLASSIFICATION	2002 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Salaries-Mgmt	52,796		Deputy Director	1	52,796
Salaries-BU	151,201				
Overtime	5,852		Total Management	1	52,796
Fringe Benefits	53,920				
TOTAL		263,769	Reproduction Tech. II	2	63,238
			Central Support Assistant II	1	31,598
OPERATING EXPENSES			Receptionist II	1	28,927
			Receptionist/Archivist I	1	27,438
Communications	3,300				
Professional Fees	0		Total Bargaining Unit	5	151,201
Utilities	0				
Insurance	0				
Rentals	1,100		Overtime		5,852
Maintenance & Repairs	66,591				
Other Contracted Services	0		FICA		16,054
Supplies Expense	74,930		Fringe Benefits		37,866
TOTAL		145,921	Total Fringe Benefits		53,920
CAPITAL OUTLAY		13,248			
			TOTAL	6	263,769
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		422,938			

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
2002 BUDGET

General Fund — 0126 Credit Collection

Allocation Plan

PERSONNEL SERVICES		
Salaries-Mgmt	85,280	
Salaries-BU	479,566	
Overtime	1,813	
Fringe Benefits	149,429	
TOTAL		716,088
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Communications	100,515	
Professional Fees	34,600	
Utilities	0	
Insurance	0	
Rentals	0	
Maintenance & Repairs	6,215	
Other Contracted Services	0	
Supplies Expense	6,000	
TOTAL		147,330
CAPITAL OUTLAY		0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		863,418

Position Control

JOB CLASSIFICATION	2002 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Delinq. Account Supervisor	1	42,744
Billing Supervisor	1	42,536
Total Management	2	85,280
Cust. Serv. Rep./Assets Spec.	1	35,881
Cust. Serv. Rep./Accts. Spec. II	4	138,708
Cust. Serv. Rep./Accts. Spec. I	3	100,564
Posting Specialist	1	27,956
Customer Service Rep. I	1	31,469
Secretary II	2	61,330
Clerk II	2	54,948
Clerk I	1	28,710
Total Bargaining Unit	15	479,566
Overtime		1,813
FICA		43,352
Fringe Benefits		106,077
Total Fringe Benefits		149,429
TOTAL	17	716,088

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
2002 BUDGET

General Fund — 0128 Tax and Enforcement

Allocation Plan

PERSONNEL SERVICES		
Salaries-Mgmt	92,800	
Salaries-BU	94,973	
Overtime	274	
Fringe Benefits	45,940	
TOTAL		233,987
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Communications	9,473	
Professional Fees	3,000	
Utilities	0	
Insurance	0	
Rentals	0	
Maintenance & Repairs	2,200	
Other Contracted Services	1,650	
Supplies Expense	3,120	
TOTAL		19,443
CAPITAL OUTLAY		0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		253,430

Position Control

JOB CLASSIFICATION	2002 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Tax and Enforcement Officer	1	54,063
Deputy Tax and Enforce. Adm.	1	38,737
Total Management	2	92,800
Paralegal	1	34,577
Administrative Assistant I	1	31,519
Clerk II	1	28,877
Total Bargaining Unit	3	94,973
Overtime		274
FICA		14,385
Fringe Benefits		31,555
Total Fringe Benefits		45,940
TOTAL	5	233,987

Department of Building and Housing Development

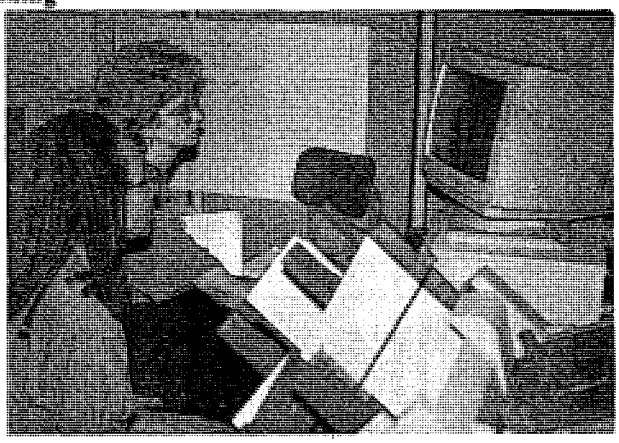
Office of Director

Enterprise Community check presentation at the McFarland

Public meeting for the Consolidated Plan

Bureau of Planning

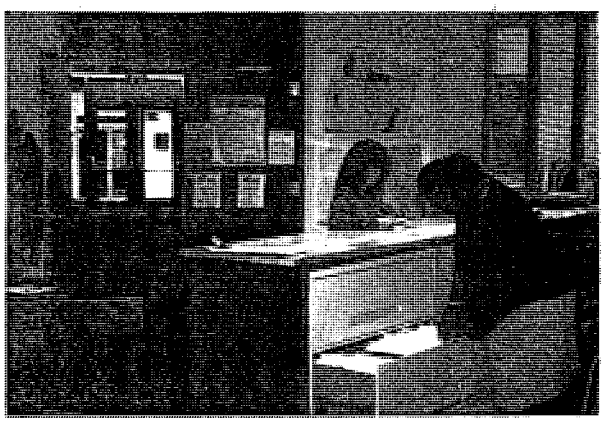
Doing research for the City's GIS Mapping System



Designing a City publication

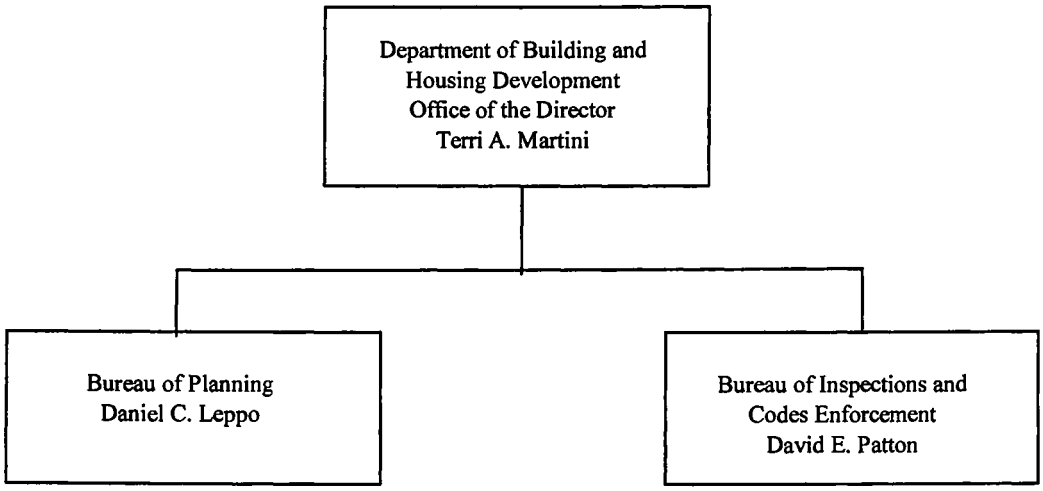
Bureau of Inspections & Codes Enforcement

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 bureaus to facilitate timely approval and implementation 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, energy efficiency, and safety and architectural integrity.

The Office of the Director represents the City on numerous boards for planning, transportation, housing, health and employment. The Office conducts feasibility studies, develops specifications, conducts public bids or requests for proposals and provides management oversight on such projects as the Market Place Townhomes, Broad Street Market, the Lawson Hotel, the PAL and Furlow Buildings, and Maclay Street Apartments. The development of a Health Bureau is currently underway.

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

2000 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.
	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002
Number of:					
Acquisition of vacant properties	18 [a]	37 [a]	15	15	15
Rehabilitation of vacant single family dwellings	10	16	12	20	20
Rehabilitation of low income owner-occupied homes	24	36	23	35	35
Rehabilitation of vacant rental units	296	0 [b]	27	9	300 [d]
Construction of new rental units	0	0	0	12	0
Construction of new owner-occupied homes	0	0	4	31	34
Sales of single family owner-occupied homes	18	27	21	20	20
Lead Hazard Reduction	25	13	50	50	50
Homeownership Impact Loans	N/A	5	6	10	12
Facade Improvement Grants	N/A	0	6	10	15
Disposition of vacant lots	13	13	78	17	20
Adopt-A-Blocks adopted	156	173	215	230	250
Public improvement projects	0	0	3	1	2
Community facility projects	6	8	7	6	6
Grants to agencies providing homeless shelters/services	4	8	3 [c]	3	3

Notes:

a Acquisition for Lottsville Development
b Pennsylvania House completed
c State grant transferred to Dauphin County
d Maclay Street Apartments

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).

2000 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.
	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002
Harrisburg Planning Commission (HPC) meetings	12	13	11	13	12
Applications reviewed and processed at these meetings:					
Blight Certificates	14	18	28	32	30
Conditional Use	2	4	1	0	2
Planned Residential Development	3	0	1	1	0
Special Exceptions/Variances	56	34	32	22	25
Street Vacations/Easements	2	11	2	3	5
Subdivisions	14	4	5	3	3
Land Development Plans	0	12	8	11	10
Urban Renewal Plan Changes	0	0	0	0	0
Zoning Ordinance Changes	0	0	0	1	1
New Zoning Ordinance	6	0	0	0	1
New Land Use Plan	1	0	0	0	1
Zoning Hearing Board Appeals	1	0	0	0	0
Harrisburg Architectural Review Board (HARB) meetings	10	8	13	10	12
Applications reviewed and processed at HARB meetings:					
Repair or renovation	25	34	24	23	25
New construction/addition(s)	2	6	9	5	5
Demolition	5	12	5	2	2
Signs	8	4	7	4	4
Fences	5	5	10	7	8
Historic District Nomination	0	0	0	0	0
Monuments/Historic Markers	1	0	0	0	0
Parking Lots/Structures	0	1	0	2	1
Administrative Historic District/ACOD Reviews	160	164	152	150	150
Environmental reviews - Programs	11	11	11	11	11
Environmental reviews - Projects/Total # Structures	27/47	8/8	2/4	2/32	4/20

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.

2000 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

In conjunction with other departments, the In-House Demolition Program was developed in an effort to maximize the City's federal fund allocation and increase the number of structural demolitions. The Bureau also implemented a total complaint write-in procedure that has reduced the amount of issueless and non-essential types of complaints. Such has resulted in an estimated 37% reduction in the number of complaints received.

MEASURES/INDICATORS:	ACTUALS			EST.	PROJ.
	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002
Number of:					
Housing inspections performed[a]	4,069	5,821	5,210	3,800	3,800
Abatemens of lead based paint hazards	11	32	14	15	25
Vacant or abandoned buildings cleaned and sealed	19	2	8	40	60
Exterior area lot clean-up projects[b]	N/A	N/A	34	20	60
Citations filed	1,320	991	1,006	950	950
Buyer Notification Inspections	2,270	1,897	1,569	1,550	1,500
Plan reviews of architectural/engineering drawings to ensure compliance[c]	182	189	195	175	180
Field inspections conducted to ensure work is in compliance with approved blue prints	3,731	4,690	3,853	N/A	N/A
Building condemnation orders issued	129	437	110	100	80
Floodplain construction sites inspected	3	10	16	10	12
New commercial buildings completed or under construction	8	5	8	6	7
New residential units completed or under construction	4	5	34	13	20
Alterations/additions valued at over $500,000	26	19	20	13	15
Rental units inspected	1,789	1,433	1,240	1,500	2,000
Number of permits issued for improvements of buildings or structures:					
Building Permits:					
New construction	14	19	42	15	25
Alterations/additions	1,997	1,819	1,755	1,500	1,500
Electrical	1,415	1,366	1,362	1,200	1,200
Plumbing	538	434	534	500	500
Fire Prevention Code[d]				170	200
Zoning	2,129	1,955	2,031	1,600	1,500
Rooming House	30	32	35	35	35
Demolition	115	81	61	80	100
Total permits issued	6,238	5,706	5,820	5,100	5,060

Notes:

a Reduction in complaint inspection due to total complaint write-in procedure.

b New program exercise. An extension of the clean and seal procedure.

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

d New permit requirement for 2001.

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS SUMMARY
2002 BUDGET

	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Actual	2001 Approved Budget	2001 Projected	2002 Approved Budget
DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING & HOUSING DEVELOPMENT						
0134 OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR						
Personnel Services	101,715	116,239	122,573	124,860	120,901	123,992
Operating Expenses	5,338	4,465	1,897	3,050	2,850	2,550
Capital Outlay	0	98	557	0	0	0
TOTALS	107,053	120,802	125,027	127,910	123,751	126,542
0135 BUREAU OF PLANNING						
Personnel Services	162,206	134,576	142,876	210,373	168,608	138,104
Operating Expenses	20177	22,621	22,335	15,145	15,463	32,995
Capital Outlay	0	98	757	0	0	0
Grants	0	0	0	0	17,000	0
TOTALS	182,383	157,295	165,968	225,518	201,071	171,099
0137 BUREAU OF INSPECTIONS AND CODES ENFORCEMENT						
Personnel Services	575,299	620,491	582,476	725,166	622,439	742,766
Operating Expenses	63492	61,719	66,440	61,300	72,300	68,950
Capital Outlay	0	2,031	4,381	0	0	0
TOTALS	638,791	684,241	653,297	786,466	694,739	811,716
TOTAL DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING & HOUSING DEVELOPMENT						
Personnel Services	839,220	871,306	847,925	1,060,399	911,948	1,004,862
Operating Expenses	89,007	88,805	90,672	79,495	90,613	104,495
Capital Outlay	0	2,227	5,695	0	0	0
Grants	0	0	0	0	17,000	0
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	928,227	962,338	944,292	1,139,894	1,019,561	1,109,357

POSITION ANALYSIS SUMMARY
2002 BUDGET

	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Actual	2001 Approved Budget	2001 Projected	2002 Approved Budget
BUILDING AND HOUSING DEVELOPMENT						
Office of Director	1.85	2.00	1.95	1.95	1.75	1.75
Planning	4.50	4.50	4.83	4.50	4.50	2.50
Inspections & Codes Enforcement	20.00	20.00	18.00	17.00	18.00	17.00
TOTAL POSITIONS	26.35	26.50	24.78	23.45	24.25	21.25

In 1999, 15% of the Director's salary was added to the Office of the Director and removed from the CDBG Fund. In 2000, 33% of the GIS Manager's salary was added to the Bureau of Planning, removing it from the CDBG Fund, 5% of the Confidential Secretary's salary was moved to the CDBG Fund, and a vacant Zoning Administrator as well as a vacant Administrative Assistant II position were both eliminated from the Bureau of Inspections & Codes Enforcement. Also during 2000, the job title of Housing Enforcement Officer was changed to Codes Enforcement Officer. The 2001 Approved Budget removed 33% of the GIS Manager's salary from the Bureau of Planning and split it between the Water and Sewerage Utility Funds, while one Codes Enforcement Officer was eliminated from the Bureau of Inspections & Codes Enforcement. In addition, a Secretary II position was reclassified to an Administrative Assistant II position. The 2002 Approved Budget renames the Confidential Secretary position to Assistant to the Director, and moves 20% of the salary to the CDBG Fund, while two vacant Urban Planner positions have been eliminated.

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2002 BUDGET

General Fund | 0134 Director

Allocation Plan			Position Control		
PERSONNEL SERVICES			JOB CLASSIFICATION	2002 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Salaries-Mgmt	101,715		Director	1	73,316
Overtime	0		Confidential Secretary	0.75	28,399
Fringe Benefits	22,277				
			Total Management	1.75	101,715
TOTAL		123,992			
OPERATING EXPENSES			Overtime		0
Communications	650		FICA		7,782
Professional Fees	0		Fringe Benefits		14,495
Utilities	0				
Insurance	0		Total Fringe Benefits		22,277
Rentals	0				
Maintenance & Repairs	500				
Other Contracted Services	650		TOTAL	1.75	123,992
Supplies Expense	750				
TOTAL		2,550			
CAPITAL OUTLAY		0			
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		126,542			

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2002 BUDGET

General Fund | 0135 Planning

Allocation Plan

PERSONNEL SERVICES		
Salaries-Mgmt	113,634	
Salaries-BU	0	
Overtime	0	
Fringe Benefits	24,470	
TOTAL		138,104
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Communications	5,350	
Professional Fees	8,100	
Utilities	0	
Insurance	0	
Rentals	0	
Maintenance & Repairs	4,000	
Other Contracted Services	13,790	
Supplies Expense	1,755	
TOTAL		32,995
CAPITAL OUTLAY		0
GRANTS		0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		171,099

Position Control

JOB CLASSIFICATION	2002 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Deputy Director	1	50,764
Senior Urban Planner	1	42,267
Communications Officer	0.50	20,603
Total Management	2.50	113,634
Overtime		0
FICA		8,692
Fringe Benefits		15,778
Total Fringe Benefits		24,470
TOTAL	2.50	138,104

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2002 BUDGET

General Fund — 0137 Inspections and Codes Enforcement

Allocation Plan

PERSONNEL SERVICES		
Salaries-Mgmt	123,148	
Salaries-BU	467,443	
Overtime	861	
Fringe Benefits	151,314	
TOTAL		742,766
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Communications	27,800	
Professional Fees	30,900	
Utilities	0	
Insurance	0	
Rentals	0	
Maintenance & Repairs	600	
Other Contracted Services	2,900	
Supplies Expense	6,750	
TOTAL		68,950
CAPITAL OUTLAY		0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		811,716

Position Control

JOB CLASSIFICATION	2002 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Deputy Director for Codes	1	51,016
Asst. Codes Administrator	1	37,565
Health Officer	1	34,567
Total Management	3	123,148
Electrical Inspector III	1	37,035
Plumbing Inspector	1	37,035
Codes Enforcmnt. Off. III	5	179,205
Codes Enforcmnt. Off. I	3	91,282
Secretary II	1	30,690
Administrative Asst. II	1	32,612
Clerk Typist/Data Entry Op.	2	59,584
Total Bargaining Unit	14	467,443
Overtime		861
FICA		45,237
Fringe Benefits		106,077
Total Fringe Benefits		151,314
TOTAL	17	742,766

Department of Public Safety

Bureau of Police

Parking Enforcement

Computerized hand-held ticket writers

Office of the Police Chief

Police Chief

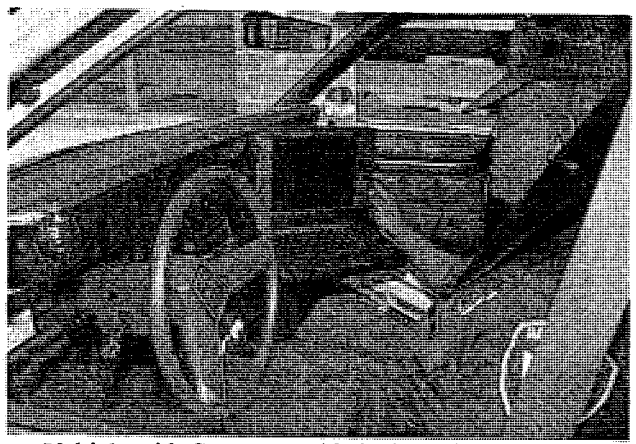
Office of the Police Chief

A D.A.R.E. Citizens program

Police Uniformed Patrol

Police Bureau Motorcycles

Technical Services



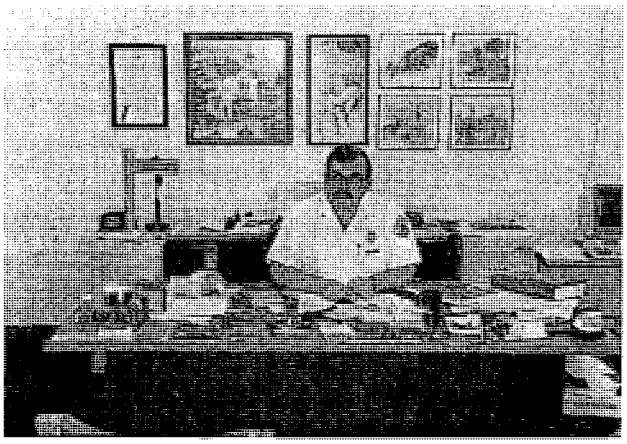
Vehicle with Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD)

Criminal Investigation

Tenprinter operated by Booking Room personnel

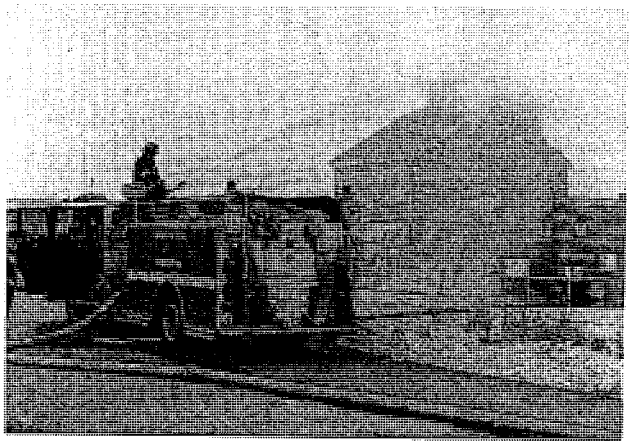
Department of Public Safety

Bureau of Fire

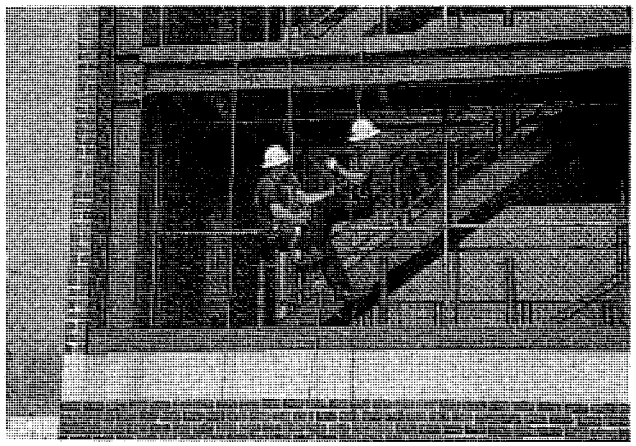


Fire Chief

Fire Inspector analyzing a floor plan

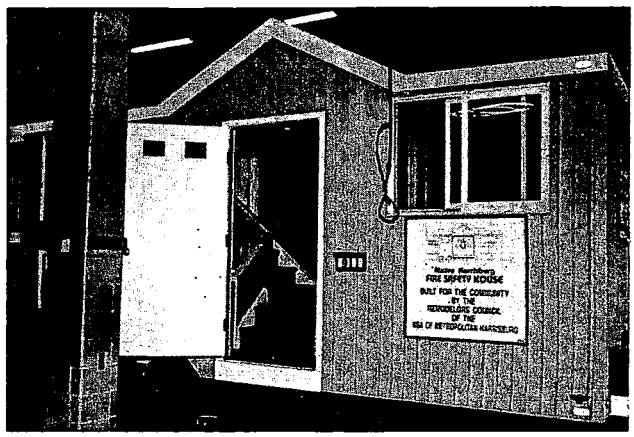


New recruits at the Public Safety Training Center



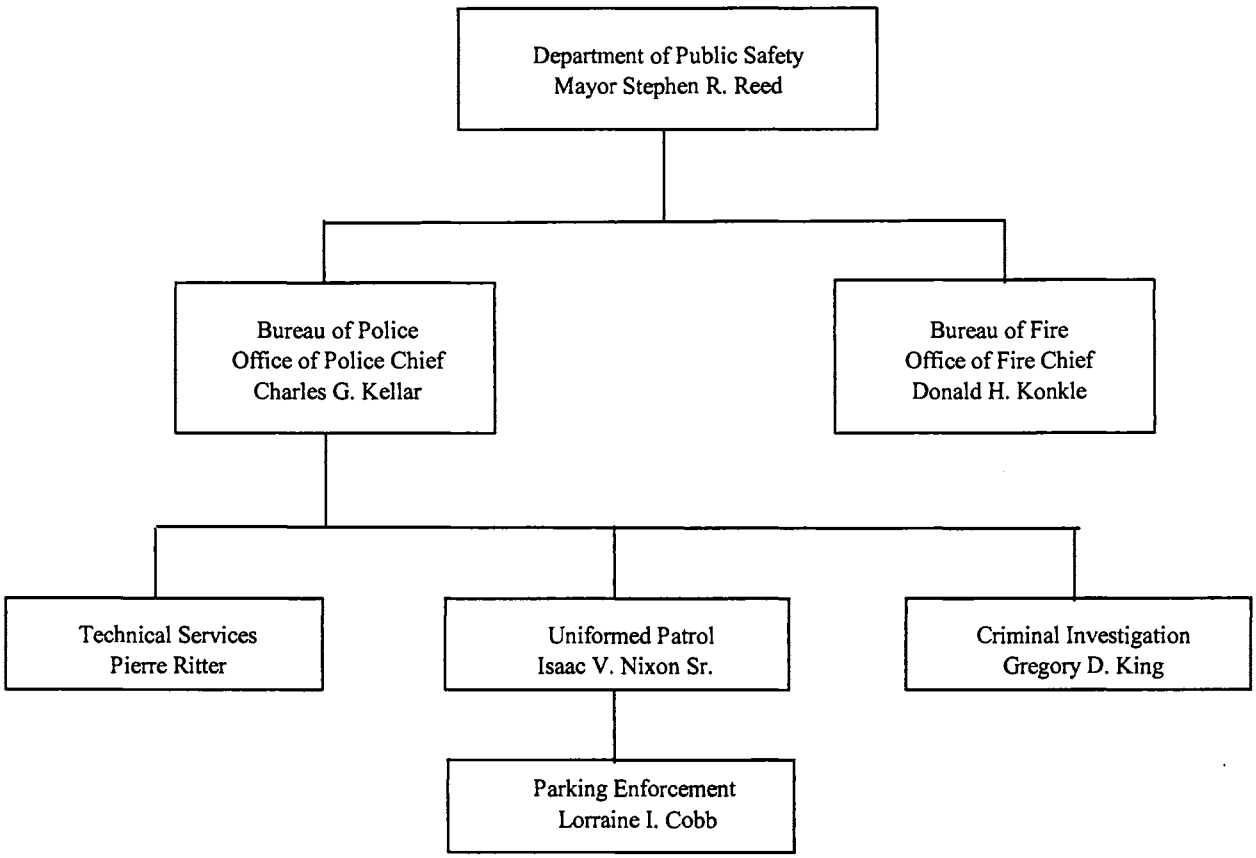
Rescue Training

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 of 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 commanding officer of the Bureau is the Chief of Police. His office is responsible for the management of available resources to ensure that Bureau goals and objectives are achieved. The Chief's office is responsible for the direct supervision of the Internal Affairs Unit, Crime Prevention Unit/Community Relations Unit and the Accreditation Manager. The Chief also manages and directs three primary divisions within the Bureau, each commanded by a Captain. These divisions consist of Uniformed Patrol, Technical Services and Criminal Investigation.

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

The Technical Services Division is comprised of units that serve a variety of functions. The Bureau's Training, Property Management, Abandoned Vehicle, Warrant/ Process Service, Court Liaison/Special Events Officer, Report Writer and Communications Center personnel are assigned to this division.

The Criminal Investigation Division investigates adult and juvenile crimes referred by the Uniformed Patrol Division. The division is broken down into the Adult Offender, Juvenile Offender, Organized Crime and Vice Control, Special Operations, Forensic, Auto Theft, Habitual Offender, Domestic Violence and Arson Units. The primary goal of this division is to resolve crime through thorough investigation.

The Bureau consisted of approximately 229 sworn and civilian personnel in the year 2001. 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 respond 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 qualify 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 2002.

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.

2000 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Continued the assignment of the Domestic Violence Unit to all related incidents. This has assured consistent prosecution.

MEASURES/INDICATORS:

	ACTUALS			EST.	PROJ.
	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002
Number of homicides	7	5	10	6	5
Number of rapes	44	38	35	32	36
Number of robberies	332	276	287	227	270
Number of assaults	250	281	228	212	240
Numbr of burglaries	605	507	604	440	575
Number of thefts	1,896	1,616	1,651	1,237	1,600
Number of auto thefts	230	242	248	143	245
Number of arsons	24	18	12	7	15
Clearance rate	47.70%	49.50%	45.30%	47.50%	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.

2000 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

The Unit evaluates practices, procedures and activities of Bureau personnel to ensure objectives are met.

MEASURES/INDICATORS:

	ACTUALS			EST.	PROJ.
	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002
Number of complaints investigated	33	23	27	16	21
Number of complaints founded	9	4	7	3	5
Number of cases unfounded/not sustained/exonerated	24	19	20	13	16
Number of complaints ruled "Policy Failure"	0	0	0	0	0
Number of cases "Open"	0	0	0	0	0

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

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.

2000 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Community Crime Watch groups continue to be a source of intelligence information for the police. These groups have contributed to the reduction of crime in their respective neighborhoods and positively enhanced police/community relations.

MEASURES/INDICATORS:	ACTUALS			EST.	PROJ.
	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002
Active programs	37	35	35	40	40
Programs for adults	22	20	20	20	20
Programs for juveniles	11	11	11	11	15
Programs for family	1	1	1	1	2
Programs for school	2	2	3	8	10
Property Protections (Seminars/Lectures)	25	25	30	35	35
Personal Protection (Seminars/Lectures)	25	25	25	25	25
Community Functions	55	55	60	80	80
Security Surveys	0	0	1	10	20

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.

2000 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

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

MEASURES/INDICATORS:	ACTUALS			EST.	PROJ.
	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002
Uniformed response to calls for service	49,585	48,393	48,068	47,259	47,663
Number of Part I arrests	3,346	2,983	1,845	2,414	2,129
Number of Part II arrests	4,101	4,068	4,122	4,095	4,108
Number of traffic citations issued	6,492	8,935	6,724	4,969	5,846
Number of non-traffic citations issued	4,754	4,192	4,086	4,239	4,162
Number of warrants issued	4,001	4,058	4,349	4,203	4,276
Uncommitted patrol time (hours)	8,860	5,673	5,313	5,033	5,173

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

PROGRAM: Uniformed Patrol - Traffic Safety Unit

OBJECTIVE: To promote traffic safety through education and enforcement, and increase use of seat belts throughout the City. Strict DUI enforcement, accurate and detailed accident reporting.

2000 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Participated in the "Buckle Up PA" seatbelt enforcement and education program which concentrated on seatbelt compliance to reduce injuries.

MEASURES/INDICATORS:

	ACTUALS			EST.	PROJ.
	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002
Number of injury accidents	392	357	422	390	389
Number of accident investigations	653	885	850	905	875
Number of citations issued	935	2,931	3,100	3,916	3,315
Number of police vehicular accidents	28	35	30	27	25
Number of preventable accidents	12	17	15	20	15

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.

2000 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

This unit achieved administrative goals in 2000.

MEASURES/INDICATORS:

	ACTUALS			EST.	PROJ.
	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002
Parking tickets issued	83,207	84,586	86,115	85,350	85,732
Vehicles booted	476	.441	452	446	449
Total revenue	$751,466	$761,765	$1,027,157	$894,461	$960,809
Total boot revenue	$25,936	$23,825	$21,765	$22,795	$22,280
Boot fees	$12,635	$11,935	$12,460	$12,197	$12,328
Bagged meters	N/A	$190,131	$201,742	$195,936	$198,839
Residential permits	N/A	$19,790	$19,204	$19,497	$19,350

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

OBJECTIVE: To reduce crime by working with Dauphin County Probation and Parole in a proactive unit. To include the return of State Parole Officers to the regular duties with the Power Shift Unit and concentrate on wanted state parole offenders and clients of the Dauphin County Intensive Drug Supervision Unit.

2000 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

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

MEASURES/INDICATORS:	ACTUALS			EST.	PROJ.
	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002
Bar check operations	10	40	20	23	27
House visits to check on individuals on probation/parole	Unknown	2,200	2,750	2,900	3,000
Noise Ordinance violations	3	53	45	50	50
Multi-agency operations	5	8	10	12	12

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.

2000 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Training protocols were revised to include additional mandatory in-house training endeavors. This significantly increased the number of training hours for all officers at no overtime costs to the Bureau.

MEASURES/INDICATORS:	ACTUALS			EST.	PROJ.
	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002
Duty hours spent in mandatory training protocols	3,520	3,520	9,280	6,270	9,570
Field Training Officer manhours	1,600	3,200	1,200	7,200	4,000

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

PROGRAM: Technical Services Division - Abandoned Vehicle Unit

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

2000 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

This unit removed 1,857 abandoned vehicles.

MEASURES/INDICATORS:

	ACTUALS			EST.	PROJ.
	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002
Number of vehicle tags issued	1,250	1,344	1,857	1,783	1,650
Number of vehicles removed from street	231	272	312	410	350
Number of vehicles removed from private property	508	961	1,000	670	550
Number of citations issued	824	1,104	788	850	975

PROGRAM: Technical Services Division - Communications Center

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

2000 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Continue to abide by Pennsylvania Emergency Management Association Standards in all facets of communications and increase the level of quality control.

MEASURES/INDICATORS:

	ACTUALS			EST.	PROJ.
	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002
Number of telephone transactions:	353,456	368,123	324,328	314,647	324,650
false alarms (fire, burglar)	1,916	1,792	2,632	2,340	2,200
calls for service	49,505	44,879	48,067	46,733	47,850
directed activity	34,598	38,000	39,262	38,550	39,000
administrative duties	72,051	143,345	75,227	76,154	77,850
Total C.A.D. Incidents	157,804	176,969	171,747	180,375	175,890

PROGRAM: Technical Services Division - Records Center

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

2000 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

The Digital Photo System and computerized record keeping continues to be extremely beneficial to internal and external law enforcement assistance.

MEASURES/INDICATORS:	ACTUALS			EST.	PROJ.
	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002
Number of data entry transactions	2,430,400	2,310,000	2,370,000	2,420,000	2,350,000
Number of documents microfilmed	47,000	58,000	60,000	57,000	61,000

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.

2000 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Update of General Orders provided statistical information to assist Bureau supervisors in target deployment.

MEASURES/INDICATORS:	ACTUALS			EST.	PROJ.
	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002
Number of reports compiled and disseminated to Unit Supervisors	84	97	88	90	95
Number of General, Special Orders, and manuals that were changed	10	28	12	15	25
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.

2000 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

The Unit saved the City $188,880 in overtime expenditures for preliminary hearings.

MEASURES/INDICATORS:

	ACTUALS			EST.	PROJ.
	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002
Number of arrest warrants served	511	526	189	100	150
Number of subpoenas served	12,542	12,918	14,183	14,000	14,550
Number of prisoner transports	50	48	73	70	65
Number of hearings attended	1,251	1,213	982	450	875
Overtime dollars saved	$111,275	$67,685	$188,888	$125,000	$170,000

PROGRAM: Technical Services Division - Court Liaison Officer

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

2000 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Cleared over 80% of officers subpoenaed for court, resulting in significant overtime savings.

MEASURES/INDICATORS:

	ACTUALS			EST.	PROJ.
	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002
Number of officer subpoenas	6,215	5,116	6,495	7,795	7,500
Number of officers cleared from court	5,083	4,242	5,179	6,279	6,450

PROGRAM: Criminal Investigations - Forensic Technology Section

OBJECTIVE: To preserve crime scenes and collect evidence.

2000 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

The black and white photo lab was transformed into a complete photo processing lab. The Unit began using a Fingerprint Powder Accumulator to reduce, if not eliminate, the airborn particles within the lab.

MEASURES/INDICATORS:	ACTUALS			EST.	PROJ.
	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002
Number of crime scenes processed [a]	308	233	423	711	800
Number of print comparisons	305	202	206	210	220
Number of latent prints logged	662	408	454	531	600

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.

2000 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Re-opened and prosecuted several cold homicide cases. Utilized federal investigative grand juries to prosecute cases.

MEASURES/INDICATORS:	ACTUALS			EST.	PROJ.
	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002
Number of cases assigned	867	938	1,515	1,460	1,500
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.

2000 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

The Child Abuse Unit continues to coordinate cases with the District Attorney's office, Dauphin County Children and Youth Services and area hospitals to ensure increased convictions.

MEASURES/INDICATORS	ACTUALS			EST.	EST.
	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002
Number of cases assigned	864	987	739	625	700
Number of juvenile charges processed	351	527	148	135	175
Number of adult arrests	44	42	82	65	100

PROGRAM: Criminal Investigations - Habitual Offenders Unit

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

2000 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Increased number of defendants certified.

MEASURES/INDICATORS:	ACTUALS			EST.	PROJ.
	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002
Number of cases investigated	275	226	129	69	75
Number of cases prosecuted	49	56	67	20	20
Number of career criminals classified	22	34	43	33	35

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.

2000 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

During 2000, the Unit confiscated and seized illegal drugs, money, and various miscellaneous items valued in excess of $400,883. The Unit continued concentrating on seizing firearms from armed offenders, confiscating 35 firearms during the execution of search warrants.

MEASURES/INDICATORS:	ACTUALS			EST.	PROJ.
	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002
Number of cases investigated	1,064	1,421	1,480	1,200	1,200
Number of drug arrests	605	831	887	800	800
Number of prostitution arrests	62	59	65	50	50
Number of other arrests	517	531	528	350	350

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.

2000 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

This Unit was combined with the Adult Offenders Section beginning in January 2001.

MEASURES/INDICATORS:	ACTUALS			EST.	PROJ.
	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002
Number of cases	246	230	284	N/A	N/A
Number of Part I arrests	78	86	62	N/A	N/A
Number of Part II arrests	117	104	102	N/A	N/A

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.

2000 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

The number of fires continues to be reduced. Zero fire deaths were recorded. A.E.D. responses and responses to accidents with injuries began in 2000.

	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002
Number of fire inspections:					
Number of fire alarms reported	2,230	2,325	2,837	3,100	3,120
Number of actual fires	397	374	337	310	300
Number of false alarms	682	656	745	720	700
Property loss from fires	$2,131,950	$333,295	$3,143,200	$1,500,000	$18,500,000
Number of injuries among fire personnel	86	83	72	50	50
Number of civilian injuries	34	36	64	50	45
Total hours of training for fire personnel	14,124	10,613	N/A [a]	N/A [a]	N/A [a]
Number of civilian deaths	3	4	0	0	0

Note

a Beginning in 2000, this line-item has been broken out into detail under the Program heading "Training and Safety Unit."

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.

2000 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

The Fire Bureau continues the self-assessment process to determine its position relative to accreditation standards. This self-assessment is projected to be completed in 2001.

MEASURES/INDICATORS:	ACTUALS			EST.	PROJ.
	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002
Fire extinguisher training	15%	15%	30%	85%	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.

2000 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

The Fire Inspection Unit responded to all complaints within two business days. Zero fire deaths were recorded. The Inspection Unit efforts helped achieve this goal.

MEASURES/INDICATORS:

	ACTUALS			EST.	PROJ.
	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002
Number of fire inspections:					
General or complaint initiated	91	99	131	110	100
Day Care	47	27	17	25	30
Sprinkler	16	80	113	115	120
Pre-Plan	75	76	79	80	95
Re-Inspections	135	93	106	100	100
Schools	18	24	28	28	28
Routine Inspections	144	162	158	175	180

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.

2000 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Fire Safety Education continues to provide important outreach and education. Juvenile Fire Setter counseling continues to be a priority. The work of this unit also helped the Fire Bureau achieve zero fire deaths.

MEASURES/INDICATORS:

	ACTUALS			EST.	PROJ.
	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002
Number of fire safety education programs:					
Fire extinguisher training	23	25	28	30	30
Neighborhood Fairs	30	32	31	35	35
Juvenile Fire Setter Counseling	48	25	29	20	20
General Fire Safety	76	73	72	80	85
High Rise Fire Safety	9	6	11	10	15
Group Home Safety	24	24	25	25	25
Nursing Home Fire Safety	5	5	5	5	5
Fire Drill/Evacuation	75	80	81	80	80
Fire Safety House	109	111	114	115	120
Station Tours	36	38	31	30	30
Disaster Plans [a]	4	3	6	10	10

Notes:

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

PROGRAM: Bureau of Fire – Training and Safety Unit

OBJECTIVE: To provide basic operations and advanced skills training for firefighters and fire recruits, as well as providing additional instruction to the Fire Officers.

2000 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

The Training Unit achieved an increase in platoon based training. An Officer Training Academy was developed for existing Fire Officers and advanced training was started. The Fire Bureau initiated a state-wide Fire Officer 1 Training Program, joining with other third-class cities in providing classroom and practical training for obtaining Fire Officer1 certification.

	FY1998[a]	FY1999[a]	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002
Company Based Training (manhours)	N/A	N/A	15,545	15,600	16,000
Specialized Training (manhours)	N/A	N/A	2,440	2,450	2,500
Rescue Training (manhours)	N/A	N/A	1,180	1,200	1,200
Recruit Training (manhours)	N/A	N/A	3,880	2,400	5,000
Volunteer Training (manhours)	N/A	N/A	671	650	700
Officer Training (manhours)	N/A	N/A	80	200	350
Total Manhours	14,124	10,613	23,796	22,500	25,750

Note

a Prior to 2000, these hours were shown in one line-item under the Emergency Response measure.

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS SUMMARY
2002 BUDGET

	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Actual	2001 Approved Budget	2001 Projected	2002 Approved Budget
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY						
0141-0146 BUREAU OF POLICE						
Personnel Services	11,511,863	12,076,126	12,383,644	12,926,414	12,501,362	14,519,677
Operating Expenses	316,074	305,967	365,401	444,755	435,757	466,929
Capital Outlay	89,790	19,728	22,621	62,468	65,157	15,151
Grants	0	18,058	17,574	193,559	233,559	218,728
TOTALS	11,917,727	12,419,879	12,789,240	13,627,196	13,235,835	15,220,485
0151 BUREAU OF FIRE						
Personnel Services	5,535,381	5,561,415	6,018,437	6,403,200	6,409,375	6,710,931
Operating Expenses	243,253	309,106	263,564	271,981	247,410	281,585
Capital Outlay	193,206	26,078	6,509	44,000	37,605	67,000
TOTALS	5,971,840	5,896,599	6,288,510	6,719,181	6,694,390	7,059,516
TOTAL DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY						
Personnel Services	17,047,244	17,637,541	18,402,081	19,329,614	18,910,737	21,230,608
Operating Expenses	559,327	615,073	628,964	716,736	683,167	748,514
Capital Outlay	282,996	45,806	29,130	106,468	102,762	82,151
Grants	0	18,058	17,574	193,559	233,559	218,728
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	17,889,567	18,316,478	19,077,750	20,346,377	19,930,225	22,280,001

POSITION ANALYSIS SUMMARY
2002 BUDGET

	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Actual	2001 Approved Budget	2001 Projected	2002 Approved Budget
PUBLIC SAFETY						
Parking Enforcement	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
Office of Police Chief	44.00	47.00	48.00	45.00	43.00	38.50
Uniformed Patrol	123.00	122.00	113.00	113.00	126.00	127.00
Technical Services	16.00	16.00	24.00	23.00	32.00	20.00
Criminal Investigations	37.00	37.00	35.00	35.00	31.00	32.00
Fire	105.00	105.00	102.00	102.00	102.00	102.00
TOTAL POSITIONS	337.00	339.00	334.00	330.00	346.00	331.50

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 the 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 1999, two new positions, a Confidential Secretary and a second Hostler position, were created in the Office of the Police Chief. In 2000, five vacant positions: a Police Captain, a Forensic Technology Manager and three Firefighters were eliminated. The 2001 Approved Budget eliminated funding of four vacant positions: a Police Officer, a Communication Supervisor, a Telecommunicator and a Record Center Operator. The 2002 Approved Budget provides funding for two new Police Officers, 50% of a Community Policing Assistant, one Captain and a Training/Quality Assurance Supervisor, while vacant Technical Assistant, Clerical Assistant and Accreditation Manager positions have been eliminated.

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2002 BUDGET

General Fund — 0141 Parking Enforcement

Allocation Plan

PERSONNEL SERVICES		
Salaries-Mgmt	48,467	
Salaries-BU	345,254	
Overtime	0	
Fringe Benefits	105,851	
TOTAL		499,572
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Communications		
Professional Fees		
Utilities		
Insurance		
Rentals		
Maintenance & Repairs		
Other Contracted Services		
Supplies Expense		
TOTAL		0
CAPITAL OUTLAY		0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		499,572

Position Control

JOB CLASSIFICATION	2002 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Traffic Services Administrator	1	48,467
Total Management	1	48,467
Administrative Assistant I	1	33,546
Clerk Typist/Data Entry Oper.	1	31,498
Parking Enforcement Off. III	6	189,288
Parking Enforcement Off. II	2	61,218
Parking Enforcement Off. I	1	29,704
Total Bargaining Unit	11	345,254
Overtime		0
FICA		30,119
Fringe Benefits		75,732
Total Fringe Benefits		105,851
TOTAL	12	499,572

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2002 BUDGET

General Fund — 0142 Police Chief

Allocation Plan

PERSONNEL SERVICES		
Salaries-Mgmt	422,622	
Salaries-BU	842,975	
Salaries-Part-Time	54,974	
Overtime	279,116	
Fringe Benefits	485,795	
TOTAL		2,085,482
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Communications	70,717	
Professional Fees	66,263	
Utilities	14,602	
Insurance	0	
Rentals	2,800	
Maintenance & Repair	101,544	
Other Contracted Services	110,345	
Supplies Expense	98,958	
Minor Equipment	1,700	
TOTAL		466,929
CAPITAL OUTLAY		15,151
GRANTS		218,728
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		2,786,290

Position Control

JOB CLASSIFICATION	2002 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Chief of Police	1	72,930
Support Supervisor	1	48,061
Community Policing Coordinator	1	35,800
Communication Supervisor	5	204,991
Confidential Secretary	1	41,912
Community Policing Assistant	0.5	18,928
Total Management	9.50	422,622
Lieutenant	1	59,734
Sergeant	1	56,890
Telecommunicator IV	8	277,939
Telecommunicator II	3	97,315
Telecommunicator I	7	220,136
Record Center Operator II	3	97,565
Administrative Assistant I	1	33,396
Total Bargaining Unit	24.00	842,975
Communications Supervisor	1	24,336
Hostler	2	17,472
Clerical Assistant	2	13,166
Total Part-Time	5.00	54,974
Overtime		279,116
FICA		107,398
Fringe Benefits		224,322
Uniform Allowance		145,275
College Credits		8,800
Total Fringe Benefits		485,795
TOTAL	38.50	2,085,482

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2002 BUDGET

General Fund — 0144 Police Uniformed Patrol

Allocation Plan

PERSONNEL SERVICES		
Salaries-Mgmt	64,575	
Salaries-BU	6,157,583	
Overtime	323,582	
Fringe Benefits	2,063,851	
TOTAL		8,609,591
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Communications		
Professional Fees		
Utilities		
Insurance		
Rentals		
Maintenance & Repair		
Other Contracted Services		
Supplies Expense		
TOTAL		0
CAPITAL OUTLAY		0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		8,609,591

Position Control

JOB CLASSIFICATION	2002 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Captain	1	64,575
Total Management	1	64,575
Lieutenant	3	179,202
Sergeant	6	339,830
Corporal	9	476,481
Police Officer	107	5,127,464
Dog Law Enforce Officer II	1	34,606
Total Bargaining Unit	126	6,157,583
Overtime		323,582
FICA		76,164
Fringe Benefits		1,987,687
Total Fringe Benefits		2,063,851
TOTAL	127	8,609,591

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2002 BUDGET

General Fund — 0145 Technical Services

Allocation Plan

PERSONNEL SERVICES		
Salaries-Mgmt	110,790	
Salaries-BU	820,043	
Overtime	8,400	
Fringe Benefits	219,072	
TOTAL		1,158,305
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Communications		
Professional Fees		
Utilities		
Insurance		
Rentals		
Maintenance & Repairs		
Other Contracted Services		
Supplies Expense		
TOTAL		0
CAPITAL OUTLAY		0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		1,158,305

Position Control

JOB CLASSIFICATION	2002 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Captain	1	66,308
Training/Quality Assur. Supervisor	1	44,482
Total Management	2	110,790
Lieutenant	1	59,734
Police Officer	16	726,763
Administrative Assistant I	1	33,546
Total Bargaining Unit	18	820,043
Overtime		8,400
FICA		13,634
Fringe Benefits		205,438
Total Fringe Benefits		219,072
TOTAL	20	1,158,305

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2002 BUDGET

General Fund — 0146 Criminal Investigations

Allocation Plan

PERSONNEL SERVICES		
Salaries-Mgmt	66,308	
Salaries-BU	1,633,779	
Overtime	141,920	
Fringe Benefits	324,720	
TOTAL		2,166,727
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Communications		
Professional Fees		
Utilities		
Insurance		
Rentals		
Maintenance & Repairs		
Other Contracted Services		
Supplies Expense		
TOTAL		0
CAPITAL OUTLAY		0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		2,166,727

Position Control

JOB CLASSIFICATION	2002 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Captain	1	66,308
Total Management	1	66,308
Lieutenant	4	238,936
Sergeant	1	56,890
Corporal	3	156,190
Investigator	21	1,116,903
Secretary II	2	64,860
Total Bargaining Unit	31	1,633,779
Overtime		141,920
FICA		19,238
Fringe Benefits		305,482
Total Fringe Benefits		324,720
TOTAL	32	2,166,727

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2002 BUDGET

General Fund — 0151 Fire

Allocation Plan

PERSONNEL SERVICES		
Salaries-Mgmt	184,122	
Salaries-BU	4,361,502	
Overtime	722,584	
Fringe Benefits	1,442,723	
TOTAL		6,710,931
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Communications	18,050	
Professional Fees	17,500	
Utilities	69,035	
Insurance	0	
Rentals	0	
Maintenance & Repairs	58,300	
Other Contracted Services	45,950	
Supplies Expense	72,750	
TOTAL		281,585
CAPITAL OUTLAY		67,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		7,059,516

Position Control

JOB CLASSIFICATION	2002 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	206,935
Captain	4	198,499
Lieutenant	8	382,449
Master Mechanic	1	52,060
Assistant Mechanic	2	99,403
Admin. Asst. to the Fire Chief	1	45,760
Firefighter/Fire Prevention	1	45,760
Firefighter/Inspector	2	91,520
Firefighter	76	3,239,116
Total Bargaining Unit	99	4,361,502
Overtime		722,584
FICA		43,712
Fringe Benefits		1,184,912
Uniform Allowance		71,400
College Credits		6,636
J.T.S.B. & Mask Service Division		3,750
Sick Leave Buy-back		122,313
Hearing Aids		10,000
Total Fringe Benefits		1,442,723
TOTAL	102	6,710,931

Department of Public Works

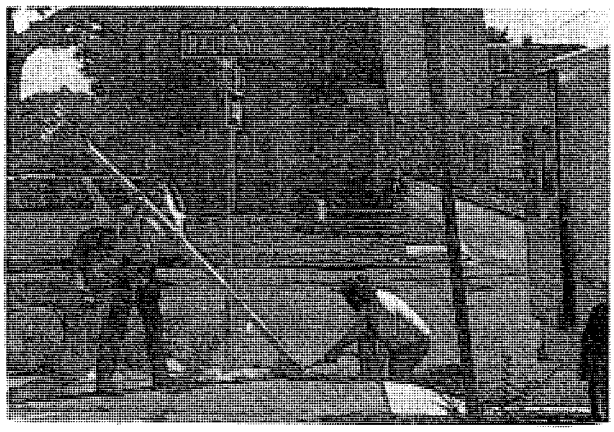
Office of Director

Director of Public Works Department

Bureau of City Services

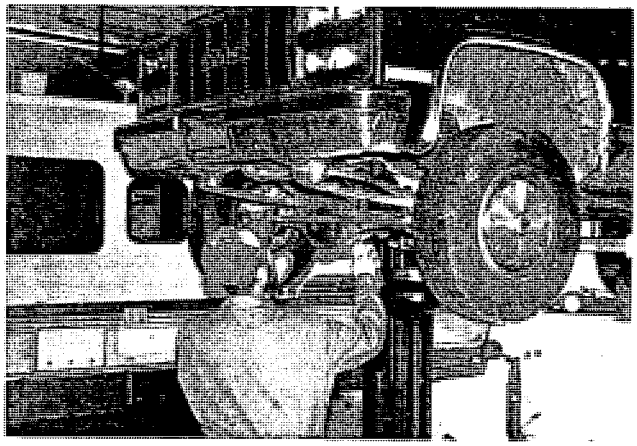
Street cleaning

Bureau of Engineering



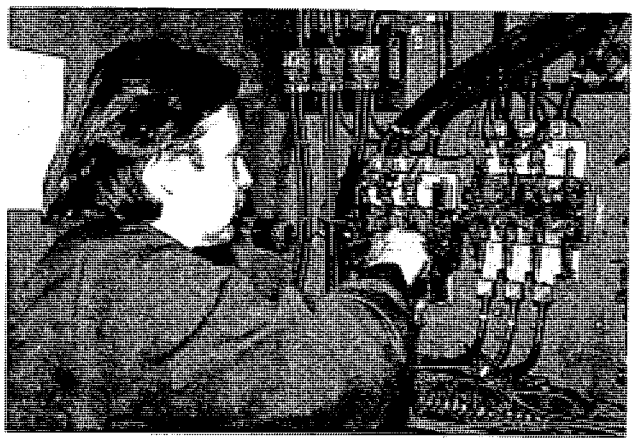
The street sign replacement project

Bureau of Vehicle Management



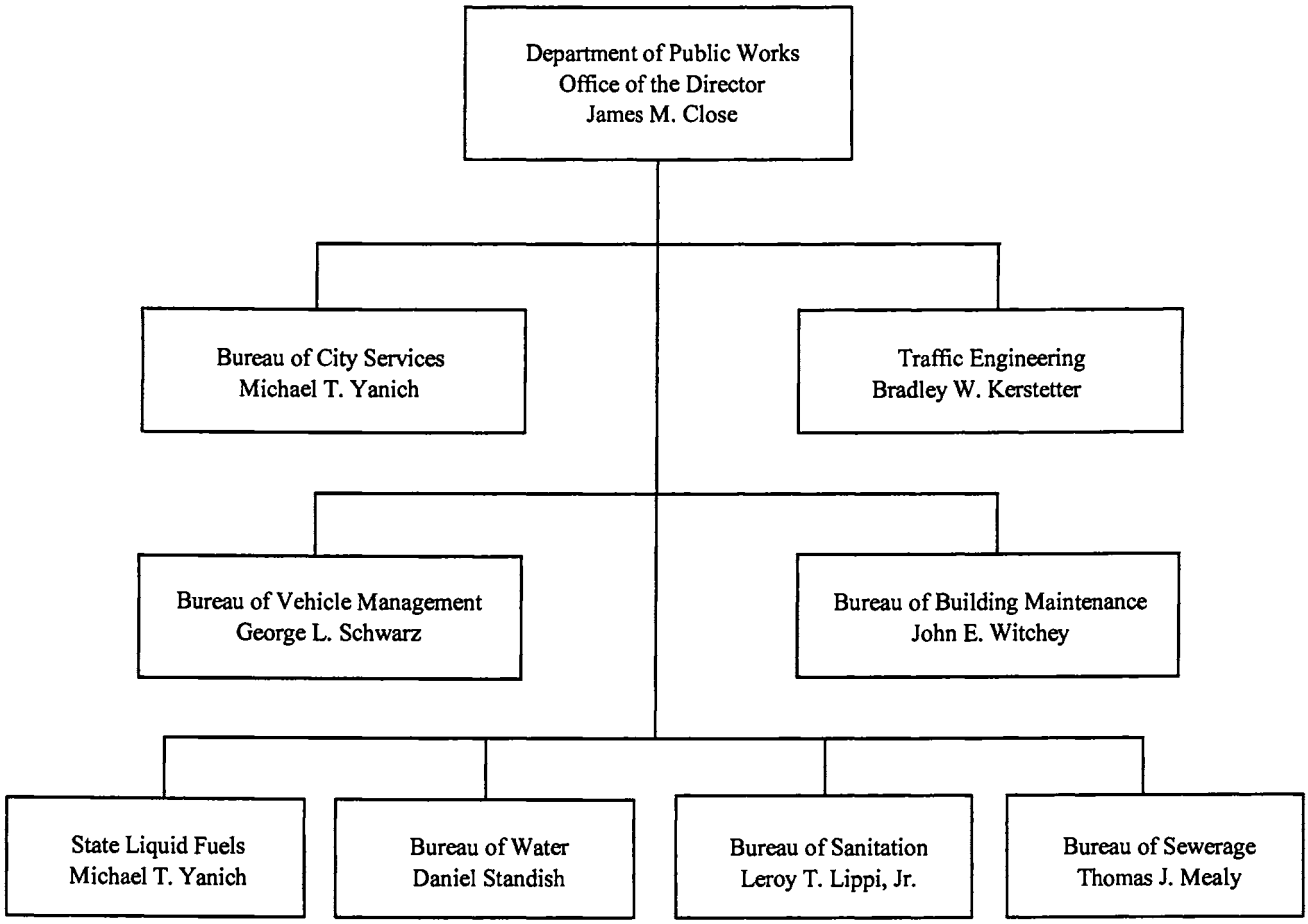
Performing preventive maintenance

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 to the residents and non-residents of the City 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 filling potholes, resurfacing and crack sealing of worn and deteriorating roadways and alleys. This Bureau repairs and maintains all city sewers and storm inlets. The sewer maintenance program involves over 130 miles of sewer lines that require video surveillance for potential problems or emergencies. Storm inlet repair is performed by first cleaning out the inlet with a vacuum truck, which removes lodged debris and opens the storm lines 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 neighborhood bulk cleanups, leaf collection in the fall and Christmas tree pick-up after Christmas. Street cleaning is performed year-round by crews that operate motorized street sweepers and flusher trucks that keep down the dust. Another project is the demolition of blighted and deteriorating properties. A four-man crew knocks down the property, hauls away all debris and backfills the foundation with dirt.

During the winter months, this Bureau is responsible for preparing and maintaining safe roadway conditions in times of snow and ice, either by pre-wetting the streets with calcium chloride or applying salt and anti-skid materials.

BUREAU OF TRAFFIC ENGINEERING

The Bureau of Traffic Engineering is responsible for the operation and maintenance of eighty-nine 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, uplighting in Riverfront Park, Christmas decorations, and all decorative banners in the City.

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.

2000 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.
	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002
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.

2000 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Street sweeping was conducted year-round during 2000. Crews continued with leaf collection in October and November and Christmas tree pick-up. The Bureau paved 3.2 miles of alleys, filled 242 potholes, collected 173 tons of illegal bulk garbage, and organized 12 neighborhood bulk pick-ups, disposing of 200 tons of bulk items. Crews checked over 84 sanitary sewers as part of preventative maintenance program on a weekly basis. Crews also picked up and delivered over 867 barricades for special events.

MEASURES/INDICATORS:	ACTUALS			EST.	PROJ.
	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002
Tons of patching material applied by City crews	187	750	1,845	1,800	1,900
Cubic yards of leaves collected during the fall months	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200
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	1,300	1,500	1,200	1,500	1,500
Number of hours to operate the salt & plow trucks	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
Tons of bulk trash collected	153	189	362	500	500
Number of blocked sewer lines cleaned	48	35	41	45	45
Linear miles of sewer lines maintained	156	156	156	156	156
Number of storm sewer inlets cleaned	250	292	147	250	250
Pounds of sealant used	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200
Demolition of City properties	N/A	N/A	19	90	100

PROGRAM: Traffic Engineering

OBJECTIVE: To provide proper operation and maintenance of 89 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 maintenance purposes as well as special events.

2000 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

In 2000, certification with the International Municipal Signal Association continued for the entire Bureau. The annual PADOT mandate of relamping the entire traffic signal system, including 89 intersections and all of the flashing/warning signals, was completed. Fabrication of signs increased and signage maintenance area #1 was completed with the replacement of every sign within its boundaries.

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 continued to provide electrical and sound support and services for the Department of Parks and Recreation.

MEASURES/INDICATORS:

	ACTUALS			EST.	PROJ.
	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002
Number of signalized intersections in the City	85	85	89	89	93
Number of traffic signal repairs	3,125	3,150	3,170	3,203	3,247
Number of fire and burglar alarm repairs	85	95	75	71	69
Number of street light replacements and repairs	63	61	74	53	0
Number of street directional signs prepared and installed	5,983	6,803	7,514	8,269	8,300
Hours spent on electrical service/recreational events	4,021	3,836	3,692	3,954	4,000

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.

2000 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

The new acquisition method continues to be a very aggressive purchase procedure. The program, now addressed as the PACC (PA Capital City) Automotive and Equipment Program, had anticipated total purchases in the range of $500,000 to $1,000,000. To date, purchases exceed the $5,000,000 mark. Continued efforts are in place to formalize the Fleet Management Program. This program should include a separate funding source to be available for replacement vehicles and equipment through a "life cycle program." The Bureau formally adopted an Accident and Illness Prevention Program. This program details specific procedures to be in place that are to be followed should a hazardous condition exist. It also better defines how the Bureau will play a "Pro-Active" role in ensuring the work place is a safer place to work.

MEASURES/INDICATORS:	ACTUALS			EST.	PROJ.
	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002
Equipment Repaired (Units)					
Trucks	1,450	1,483	1,430	1,380	1,400
Passenger	1,387	1,273	1,070	975	1,000
Heavy Equipment	193	194	179	280	280
Miscellaneous Equipment	138	104	163	140	150
Total Units	3,168	3,054	2,842	2,775	2,830
Equipment (P.M.)	573	553	437	520	520
Fuels Dispensed (Gallons)					
Gasoline	154,540	146,652	143,571	156,350	160,000
Diesel	173,283	183,851	182,211	200,200	225,000
Total Gallons [a]	327,823	330,503	325,782	356,550	385,000

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 Safety Building.

2000 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

In addition to the normal cleaning activities of the Bureau, some of the special projects handled during 2000 are: installation of power conditioning devices and replacement of all defective steam traps in the City Government Center and the Public Safety Building, work on installation of energy savings lights in the Parks and Recreation areas, repair of the skylights, new work stations installed in the Communications Center, a new lighting system for the booking room, and new lock system for the perimeter doors of the City Government Center .

MEASURES/INDICATORS:

	ACTUALS			EST.	PROJ.
	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	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	500	500	500	500	500
Number of lavatories cleaned each week	155	155	155	155	155
Number of activities' and special events' set-up	50	50	50	50	50
Number of non-routine activities performed	600	600	600	600	600

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS SUMMARY
2002 BUDGET

	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Actual	2001 Approved Budget	2001 Projected	2002 Approved Budget
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS						
0160 OFFICE OF DIRECTOR						
Personnel Services	78,209	79,232	80,725	84,669	82,594	87,653
Operating Expenses	609	940	1,005	1,450	1,248	1,400
Capital Outlay	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	78,818	80,172	81,730	86,119	83,842	89,053
0162 CITY SERVICES						
Personnel Services	354,671	365,979	411,244	540,095	477,250	515,203
Operating Expenses	69,292	39,312	68,961	222,921	252,705	326,130
Capital Outlay	377,134	0	15,904	125,967	126,684	0
TOTALS	801,097	405,291	496,109	888,983	856,639	841,333
0169 TRAFFIC ENGINEERING						
Personnel Services	366,976	384,857	417,011	436,047	401,519	361,655
Operating Expenses	207,051	172,210	171,954	206,176	219,550	219,600
Capital Outlay	3,294	0	2,660	5,000	0	25,000
TOTALS	577,321	557,067	591,624	647,223	621,069	606,255
0172 VEHICLE MANAGEMENT						
Personnel Services	540,831	571,540	545,563	581,593	573,519	593,010
Operating Expenses	722,335	703,743	848,416	839,454	860,135	898,650
Capital Outlay	31,936	25,957	30,445	0	0	0
TOTALS	1,295,102	1,301,240	1,424,425	1,421,047	1,433,654	1,491,660

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS SUMMARY
2002 BUDGET

	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Actual	2001 Approved Budget	2001 Projected	2002 Approved Budget
0175 BUILDING MAINTENANCE						
Personnel Services	262,095	279,546	250,931	295,368	316,895	312,911
Operating Expenses	419,205	408,450	420,903	425,212	446,830	434,966
Capital Outlay	17,793	21,958	12,768	27,000	27,000	12,500
TOTALS	699,093	709,954	684,602	747,580	790,725	760,377
TOTAL DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS						
Personnel Services	1,602,782	1,681,154	1,705,474	1,937,772	1,851,777	1,870,432
Operating Expenses	1,418,492	1,324,655	1,511,239	1,695,213	1,780,468	1,880,746
Capital Outlay	430,157	47,915	61,776	157,967	153,684	37,500
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	3,451,431	3,053,724	3,278,490	3,790,952	3,785,929	3,788,678

POSITION ANALYSIS SUMMARY
2002 BUDGET

	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Actual	2001 Approved Budget	2001 Projected	2002 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	14.00	12.00	12.00	11.00
Traffic Engineering	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	7.00
Vehicle Management	14.00	14.00	13.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
Building Maintenance	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
TOTAL POSITIONS	41.00	41.00	44.00	41.00	41.00	38.00

In 1999, there were no changes to the personnel complement. In 2000, a vacant Automotive Mechanic position from the Bureau of Vehicle Management and a vacant Building and Grounds Maintenance Mechanic position from the Bureau of Building Maintenance were eliminated, while five new positions were added: a Demolition Crew Leader, three Demolition Specialist positions, all in the Bureau of City Services, and a Laborer in the Bureau of Building Maintenance. The 2001 Approved Budget eliminated two vacant Streets Maintenance Worker positions from the Bureau of City Services and an Automotive Body Mechanic from the Bureau of Vehicle Management. The 2002 Approved Budget eliminates one vacant Motor Equipment Operator position from the Bureau of City Services, and two Traffic Engineering Technician positions from the Bureau of Traffic Engineering.

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2002 BUDGET

General Fund — 0160 Director

Allocation Plan

PERSONNEL SERVICES		
Salaries-Mgmt	72,356	
Salaries-BU	0	
Overtime	0	
Fringe Benefits	15,297	
TOTAL		87,653
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Communications	450	
Professional Fees	0	
Utilities	0	
Insurance	0	
Rentals	0	
Maintenance & Repairs	0	
Other Contracted Services	700	
Supplies Expense	250	
TOTAL		1,400
CAPITAL OUTLAY		0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		89,053

Position Control

JOB CLASSIFICATION	2002 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Director	1	72,356
Total Management	1	72,356
Overtime		0
FICA		5,535
Fringe Benefits		9,762
Total Fringe Benefits		15,297
TOTAL	1	87,653

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2002 BUDGET

General Fund | 0162 City Services

Allocation Plan

PERSONNEL SERVICES		
Salaries-Mgmt	46,805	
Salaries-BU	351,584	
Overtime	15,714	
Fringe Benefits	101,100	
TOTAL		515,203
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Communications	5,080	
Professional Fees	250	
Utilities	7,700	
Insurance	0	
Rentals	3,500	
Maintenance & Repairs	25,500	
Other Contracted Services	252,650	
Supplies Expense	31,450	
TOTAL		326,130
CAPITAL OUTLAY		0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		841,333

Position Control

JOB CLASSIFICATION	2002 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Director (City Services)	1	46,805
Total Management	1	46,805
Demolition Crew Leader	1	39,104
Heavy Equipment Operator III	1	38,008
Heavy Equipment Operator II	1	37,659
Demolition Specialist II	1	36,862
Light Equipment Operator III	1	35,699
Demolition Specialist I	2	71,198
Street Maintenance Worker I	1	33,396
Laborer II	2	59,658
Total Bargaining Unit	10	351,584
Overtime		15,714
FICA		31,679
Fringe Benefits		69,421
Total Fringe Benefits		101,100
TOTAL	11	515,203

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2002 BUDGET

General Fund — 0169 Traffic Engineering

Allocation Plan

PERSONNEL SERVICES		
Salaries-Mgmt	55,977	
Salaries-BU	227,035	
Overtime	11,906	
Fringe Benefits	66,737	
TOTAL		361,655
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Communications	7,350	
Professional Fees	0	
Utilities	120,750	
Insurance	0	
Rentals	18,000	
Maintenance & Repairs	4,000	
Other Contracted Services	1,100	
Supplies Expense	68,400	
TOTAL		219,600
CAPITAL OUTLAY		25,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		606,255

Position Control

JOB CLASSIFICATION	2002 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Director (Traffic Engineering)	1	55,977
Total Management	1	55,977
Electrician III	1	39,254
Traffic Engineering Tech. III	4	152,182
Traffic Engineering Tech. II	1	35,599
Total Bargaining Unit	6	227,035
Overtime		11,906
FICA		22,560
Fringe Benefits		44,177
Total Fringe Benefits		66,737
TOTAL	7	361,655

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2002 BUDGET

General Fund — 0172 Vehicle Management

Allocation Plan			Position Control		
PERSONNEL SERVICES			JOB CLASSIFICATION	2002 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Salaries-Mgmt	51,883		Director (V.M.C.)	1	51,883
Salaries-BU	412,742				
Overtime	16,455		Total Management	1	51,883
Fringe Benefits	111,930				
TOTAL		593,010	Auto Body Mechanic IV	1	35,404
			Auto Mechanic IV	7	274,678
			Parts Person II	1	35,699
OPERATING EXPENSES			Auto Mechanic II	1	34,556
			Auto Mechanic I	1	32,405
Communications	2,850				
Professional Fees	0		Total Bargaining Unit	11	412,742
Utilities	20,400				
Insurance	0				
Rentals	10,100		Overtime		16,455
Maintenance & Repairs	103,300				
Other Contracted Services	10,200		FICA		36,803
Supplies Expense	751,800		Fringe Benefits		75,127
TOTAL		898,650	Total Fringe Benefits		111,930
CAPITAL OUTLAY		0			
			TOTAL	12	593,010
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		1,491,660			

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2002 BUDGET

General Fund — 0175 Building Maintenance

Allocation Plan

PERSONNEL SERVICES		
Salaries-Mgmt	45,401	
Salaries-BU	178,924	
Overtime	25,312	
Fringe Benefits	63,274	
TOTAL		312,911
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Communications	630	
Professional Fees	700	
Utilities	309,500	
Insurance	0	
Rentals	500	
Maintenance & Repairs	83,336	
Other Contracted Services	1,500	
Supplies Expense	38,800	
TOTAL		434,966
CAPITAL OUTLAY		12,500
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		760,377

Position Control

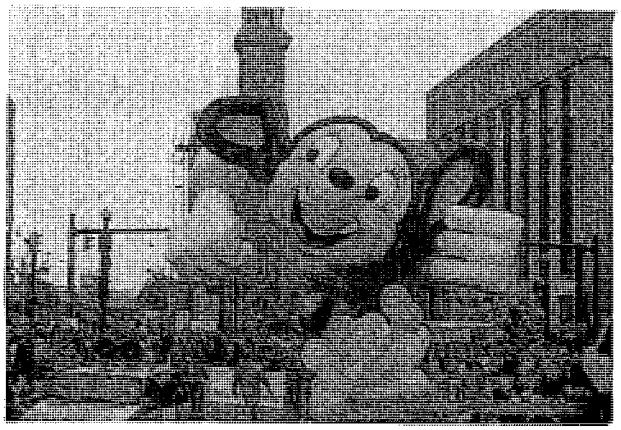
JOB CLASSIFICATION	2002 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Director (Building Maint.)	1	45,401
Total Management	1	45,401
Laborer II	6	178,924
Total Bargaining Unit	6	178,924
Overtime		25,312
FICA		19,097
Fringe Benefits		44,177
Total Fringe Benefits		63,274
TOTAL	7	312,911

Department of Parks and Recreation

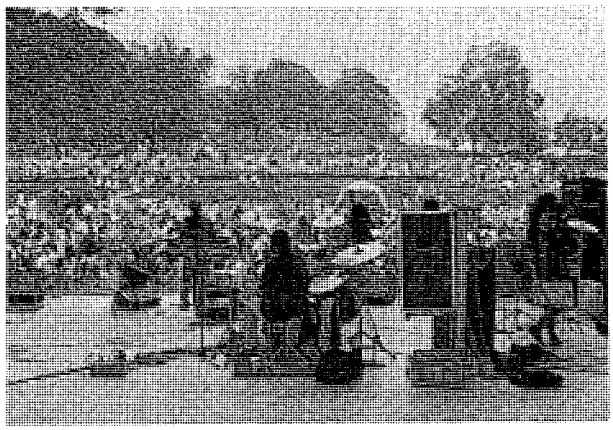
Office of Director

The Mayor and Director at a playground dedication

Swearing in new Park Rangers

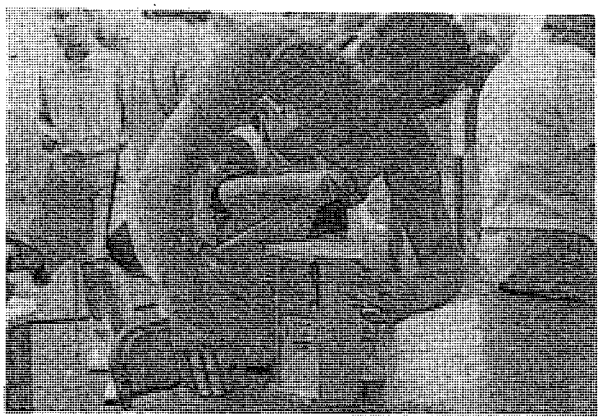


Holiday Parade on Market Square



Reggae Fest at Reservoir Park

Bureau of Recreation

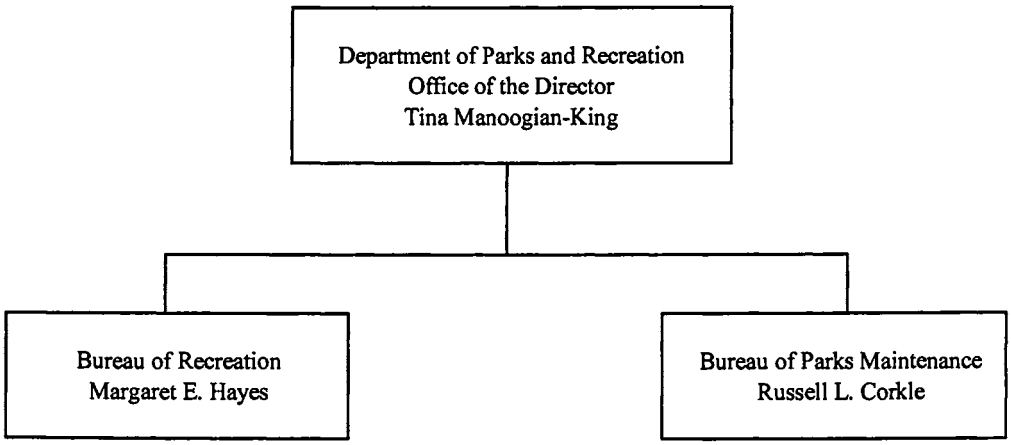


Kipona Festival at Riverfront Park

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, First Friday concerts, 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, 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 total 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 eight 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 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.

2000 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

The Department of Parks and Recreation has spent approximately $64 million on capital improvements to Harrisburg's park system since 1985 under the Mayor's Parks Improvement Program. In 2000, the Riverfront walkway was widened to 10 feet and was overlayed with macadam to insure a smooth finish for bicycles, walkers, joggers and rollerbladers. Also, Sunshine Park was renamed and is now referred to as the Clarence C. Morrison park. New playground equipment was also installed under a joint fundraising effort between the City of Harrisburg and Harrisburg Parks Partnership. In addition, $500,000 was spent on the Capital Area Greenbelt, which provided parking areas, newly paved trails, information kiosks, and signage. Lighting was also added to the Greenbelt between Cameron and South 19th Streets. As a result of these capital improvements, the number of park permits issued and events held in Harrisburg's park system has expanded, thus providing more family-oriented entertainment for visitor's, residents, and tourists. The Park Rangers continue to patrol all of the City's parks 20 hours per day, seven days per 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.
	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002
Number of neighborhood meetings attended by the Director	8	12	13	13	15
Number of grants received	2	3	2	2	3
Number of Park Rangers	16	15	15	15	16
Attendance at City special events [a]	1,305,300 [b]	1,290,850 [b]	1,353,850	1,400,000	15,000,000
Number of City-organized special events	49	49	50	53	53
Number of park permits issued [c]	511	547	505	550	550
Sponsorship Revenue for special events (includes in-kind contributions)	$ 231,288	$ 272,508	$ 303,926	$ 308,000	$ 310,000

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.

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.

2000 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 2000, a total of 370,022 copies of the City Calendar and other publications were printed and distributed.

MEASURES/INDICATORS:	ACTUALS			EST.	PROJ.
	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002
Number of recreation publications distributed [a]	370,022	370,022	370,022	375,022	380,022

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.

2000 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Year-round, culturally diverse, recreational programming in 2000 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.
	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002
Swimming pool attendance [a]	68,450	76,000	64,500	72,000	72,500
Number of participants during summer programming	288,350	305,550	331,100	350,000	370,000
Number of participants during fall programming	64,000	70,740	68,500 [b]	71,000	2,500
Number of participants during winter/spring programming	47,700	70,209	78,580	81,000	82,500
Number of participants attending programs at Brownstone	19,893	20,240	20,745	21,450	23,200

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.

2000 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 the 2200 block of Adrian Street, 2361 Jefferson Street, 3rd & Woodbine Street, 1900 block of Brookwood, 519 Division Street, 2700 block of N. 6th Street, 3215 N. 5th and 1411 Penn Street. In addition, 75 trees were trimmed in Riverfront Park and 65 trees were planted for Arbor Day.

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.
	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002
Number of miscellaneous maintenance tasks performed	178	178	178	178	178
Number of acres maintained [a]	450	450	450	450	450
Tons of trash and debris disposed of during summer month and festivals	415	416	462	465	467
Number of tree requests received [b]	330 [b]	255 [b]	230	250	251
Number of tree requests answered [c]	379 [b]	246 [b]	225	247	245

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
2002 BUDGET

	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Actuals	2001 Approved Budget	2001 Projected	2002 Approved Budget
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS & RECREATION						
0180 OFFICE OF DIRECTOR						
Personnel Services	457,007	481,561	475,238	516,788	509,263	532,490
Operating Expenses	162,142	214,408	238,942	254,900	312,231	339,400
Capital Outlay	11,342	2,947	20,455	0	0	0
Grants	4,750	13,500	8,891	15,000	15,000	15,000
TOTALS	635,241	712,416	743,525	786,688	836,494	886,890
0183 BUREAU OF RECREATION						
Personnel Services	436,023	479,762	474,175	516,375	563,719	596,754
Operating Expenses	66,210	100,148	140,633	151,320	173,820	186,900
Capital Outlay	15,920	32,117	4,909	19,000	22,394	6,000
TOTALS	518,153	612,027	619,717	686,695	759,933	789,654
0184 BUREAU OF PARKS MAINTENANCE						
Personnel Services	817,448	857,126	823,485	981,953	875,724	894,741
Operating Expenses	420,216	418,387	362,255	394,709	408,703	421,400
Capital Outlay	182,985	38,640	69,272	0	0	0
TOTALS	1,420,649	1,314,153	1,255,013	1,376,662	1,284,427	1,316,141
TOTAL DEPARTMENT OF PARKS & RECREATION						
Personnel Services	1,710,478	1,818,450	1,772,898	2,015,116	1,948,706	2,023,985
Operating Expenses	648,568	732,943	741,830	800,929	894,754	947,700
Capital Outlay	210,247	73,704	94,636	19,000	22,394	6,000
Grants	4,750	13,500	8,891	15,000	15,000	15,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	2,574,043	2,638,596	2,618,255	2,850,045	2,880,854	2,992,685

POSITION ANALYSIS SUMMARY
2002 BUDGET

	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Actual	2001 Approved Budget	2001 Projected	2002 Approved Budget
PARKS & RECREATION						
Office of Director	22.00	22.00	21.00	20.00	20.00	18.00
Recreation	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Parks Maintenance	28.00	29.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	27.00
TOTAL POSITIONS	53.00	54.00	54.00	53.00	53.00	48.00

In 1999, the vacant Publications Director position as 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. In 2000, there were no changes to the personnel complement. The 2001 Approved Budget eliminated a vacant Park Ranger Supervisor position. The 2002 Approved Budget eliminates five vacant positions: a Park Ranger Supervisor, a part-time Special Events Aide, an Assistant Parks Maintenance Director/City Island Superintendent, a Landscape Technician and a Motor Equipment Operator.

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2002 BUDGET

General Fund — 0180 Director

Allocation Plan

PERSONNEL SERVICES		
Salaries-Mgmt	291,407	
Salaries-BU	34,456	
Salaries-Part-Time	100,291	
Overtime	18,390	
Fringe Benefits	87,946	
TOTAL		532,490
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Communications	131,000	
Professional Fees	0	
Utilities	0	
Insurance	0	
Rentals	71,000	
Maintenance & Repairs	3,500	
Other Contracted Services	98,400	
Supplies Expense	35,500	
TOTAL		339,400
CAPITAL OUTLAY		0
GRANTS		15,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		886,890

Position Control

JOB CLASSIFICATION	2002 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Director	1	73,065
Exec. Dir.-Parks Partnership	1	33,500
Special Events Director	1	44,907
Events Marketing Manager	1	32,914
Chief Park Ranger	1	37,939
Park Ranger Supervisor	2	69,082
Total Management	7	291,407
Administrative Assistant II	1	34,456
Total Bargaining Unit	1	34,456
Park Ranger	10	100,291
Total Part-Time	10	100,291
Overtime		18,390
FICA		34,007
Fringe Benefits		53,939
Total Fringe Benefits		87,946
TOTAL	18	532,490

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2002 BUDGET

General Fund — 0183 Recreation

Allocation Plan

PERSONNEL SERVICES		
Salaries-Mgmt	126,134	
Salaries-BU	0	
Salaries-Temp. Emp.	398,625	
Overtime	12,000	
Fringe Benefits	59,995	
TOTAL		596,754
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Communications	16,500	
Professional Fees	0	
Utilities	0	
Insurance	0	
Rentals	8,000	
Maintenance & Repair	23,500	
Other Contracted Services	32,000	
Supplies Expense	106,900	
TOTAL		186,900
CAPITAL OUTLAY		6,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		789,654

Position Control

JOB CLASSIFICATION	2002 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Recreation Director	1	51,125
Deputy Recreation Director	1	41,534
Sports Program Coordinator	1	33,475
Total Management	3	126,134
Temporary Employees		398,625
Total Temporary Employees		398,625
Overtime		12,000
FICA		41,062
Fringe Benefits		18,933
Total Fringe Benefits		59,995
TOTAL	3	596,754

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2002 BUDGET

General Fund — 0184 Parks Maintenance

Allocation Plan

PERSONNEL SERVICES		
Salaries-Mgmt	60,080	
Salaries-BU	594,778	
Salaries-P/T	19,799	
Overtime	45,112	
Fringe Benefits	174,972	
TOTAL		894,741
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Communications	11,900	
Professional Fees	1,500	
Utilities	179,600	
Insurance	0	
Rentals	3,000	
Maintenance & Repairs	57,000	
Other Contracted Services	24,400	
Supplies Expense	144,000	
TOTAL		421,400
CAPITAL OUTLAY		0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		1,316,141

Position Control

JOB CLASSIFICATION	2002 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Parks Maintenance Director	1	60,080
Total Management	1	60,080
Stadium Groundskeeper	1	39,104
Construction Tradesman	1	38,058
Landscape Specialist II	1	36,812
Lanscape Specialist I	1	35,649
Crew Leader II	2	69,162
Crew Leader I	1	33,446
Landscape Technician I	2	64,860
Motor Equipment Operator	1	32,405
Tradesman	2	65,060
Gardener I	2	62,896
Laborer II	2	59,558
Laborer I	2	57,768
Total Bargaining Unit	18	594,778
Special Events Intern	1	3,770
City Island Intern (Summer)	1	4,225
Gardener	3	4,554
Gardener Aide	1	1,723
Groundskeeper	1	1,627
Laborer/Gardener	1	3,900
Total Part-Time	8	19,799
Overtime		45,112
FICA		55,063
Fringe Benefits		119,909
Total Fringe Benefits		174,972
TOTAL	27	894,741

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 include 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
2002 BUDGET

	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Actual	2001 Approved Budget	2001 Projected	2002 Approved Budget
0188 GENERAL EXPENSES						
Personnel Services	2,607,956	2,044,679	2,132,807	2,045,739	2,156,310	1,957,816
Operating Expenses						
Communications	172,199	184,533	198,212	198,900	199,300	202,900
Professional Fees	170,449	0	40,934	27,000	88,000	72,000
Insurance	440,234	537,499	618,863	620,900	585,900	695,700
Contracted Services	72,031	69,038	78,068	84,587	82,723	82,129
Supplies	2,168	5,582	0	0	200	0
Total Operating Expenses	857,081	796,652	936,077	931,387	956,123	1,052,729
Capital Outlay	506,018	11,199	9,791	15,000	6,000	15,000
Subsidies and Grants	400,270	365,395	410,611	467,511	450,235	450,235
Refund of Prior Year Revenue	22,325	0	0	0	0	0
Audit Exceptions	33,025	119,366	0	0	0	0
Fines and Settlements	0	0	0	0	92,452	0
Total General Expenses	4,426,675	3,337,291	3,489,287	3,459,637	3,661,120	3,475,780
0189 TRANSFERS TO OTHER FUNDS						
Debt Service Fund	1,873,631	6,626,308	7,041,311	8,274,310	7,636,992	8,931,093
Hydroelectric Dam Utility Fund	160,000	164,800	170,000	175,000	175,000	165,000
Harrisburg Redevelopment Authority	288,250	0	0	0	0	0
The Harrisburg Authority	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Transfers	2,321,881	6,791,108	7,211,311	8,449,310	7,811,992	9,096,093

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2002 BUDGET

General Fund

0188 General Expenses

Account Name	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Actual	2001 Approved Budget	2001 Projected	2002 Approved Budget
WAGES/BENEFITS						
Salaries/Wages/Benefits	16,241	150,639	171,481	137,900	141,700	194,600
Sick Leave Buy Back	4,004	5,246	4,668	16,100	6,871	8,400
Severance Pay/Benefits	440,572	380,693	443,375	424,600	650,000	621,700
Medicare	1,188	0	103	3,000	1,600	2,000
Unemployment Compensation	24,031	40,023	27,798	38,000	30,000	38,000
TOTAL WAGES/BENEFITS	486,036	576,601	647,425	619,600	830,171	864,700
WORKERS COMPENSATION						
Workers Compensation Adj. Fees	32,878	32,787	38,415	42,900	45,000	47,300
Loss Time & Medical	612,647	520,691	616,713	835,000	731,000	843,000
Consultant Fees	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Fees/Assessments	22,637	19,576	23,496	23,200	23,200	24,000
Excess Policy & Bond	26,462	26,110	26,112	26,800	28,700	33,100
Supersidious Fund Refunds	0	0	0	0	0	0
Excess Policy/Other Recoveries	(4,908)	(12,821)	(38)	0	0	0
TOTAL WORKERS COMP.	689,716	586,343	704,697	927,900	827,900	947,400
PENSION CONTRIBUTION						
Police Pension - Plan A	256,627	0	0	0	0	0
Fire Pension - Plan A	185,428	0	0	0	0	0
Police Pension - Plan B	474,869	466,435	454,798	310,040	310,040	0
Fire Pension - Plan B	208,096	223,568	167,966	188,199	188,199	145,716
Non-Unif. Pension - Plan A	27,429	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Unif. Pension - Plan B	279,755	191,732	157,921	0	0	0
					0	
TOTAL PENSION CONTRIB.	1,432,204	881,735	780,685	498,239	498,239	145,716
TOTAL PERSONNEL SERVICES	2,607,956	2,044,679	2,132,807	2,045,739	2,156,310	1,957,816
COMMUNICATIONS						
Advertising	1,083	0	1,319	1,100	1,100	1,100
Printing & Report Binding	391	2,121	0	3,000	2,200	3,000
Blueprinting & Photography	0	1,442	0	0	0	0
Telephone/Pagers	168,997	180,970	196,893	193,000	194,200	197,000
Postage	1,728	0		1,800	1,800	1,800
TOTAL COMMUNICATIONS	172,199	184,533	198,212	198,900	199,300	202,900

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2002 BUDGET

General Fund — 0188 General Expenses

Account Name	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Actual	2001 Approved Budget	2001 Projected	2002 Approved Budget
PROFESSIONAL FEES						
Legal Fees	11,283	0	20,189	15,000	78,000	50,000
Audit Fees	0	0		0	0	0
Consulting	157,500	0		10,000	0	10,000
Collection Fees	0	0		0	0	0
Other Professional Fees	1,666	0	20,745	2,000	10,000	12,000
TOTAL PROFESSIONAL FEES	170,449	0	40,934	27,000	88,000	72,000
INSURANCE						
Employee Fidelity Bonds	839	0		0	0	0
Automobile	107,270	113,645	109,208	112,600	86,100	94,800
General Liability	81,724	86,227	97,086	99,500	110,800	121,900
Boiler & Machinery	899	224	591	700	600	700
Property	49,056	67,595	40,891	46,900	50,900	56,000
Flood	6,966	8,068	9,044	9,600	9,900	10,400
Police Professional Liability	138,334	160,371	129,126	161,000	124,100	162,000
Public Official Liability	55,146	93,809	219,428	180,000	180,000	224,000
Excess Liability	0	7,560	13,490	10,600	23,500	25,900
TOTAL INSURANCE	440,234	537,499	618,863	620,900	585,900	695,700
CONTRACTED SERVICES						
Maintenance Service Contracts	22,116	24,428	25,698	34,800	30,300	33,300
Operation Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuition Reimbursement	0	0	0	0	0	0
Freight	5,942	0	0	0	50	0
Bank Administration/Trustee Fees	13,809	16,970	16,680	17,000	17,000	18,000
Demolition & Clearing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contracted Personnel Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Travel	6	445	6,953	0	4,100	0
Membership Dues for City	21,913	19,478	19,638	22,000	20,000	20,000
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	5,287	5,287	5,329	5,287	5,773	5,329
Miscellaneous	2,401	2,430	3,770	5,000	5,000	5,000
Bank Service Charges	557	0	0	500	500	500
TOTAL CONTRACTED SERVICES	72,031	69,038	78,068	84,587	82,723	82,129

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2002 BUDGET

General Fund — 0188 General Expenses

Account Name	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Actual	2001 Approved Budget	2001 Projected	2002 Approved Budget
SUPPLIES AND EXPENSES						
Duplicating Supplies	142	0	0	0	0	0
Data Processing Supplies	222	135	0	0	0	0
Office Supplies	152	310	0	0	0	0
Special Event - Miscellaneous	721	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	931	5,137	0	0	200	0
TOTAL SUPPLIES & EXPENSES	2,168	5,582	0	0	200	0
TOTAL OPERATING	857,081	796,652	936,077	931,387	956,123	1,052,729
CAPITAL OUTLAY						
Buildings and Structures	0	0	0	0	0	0
Buildings and Non-Structures	0	0	209	0	0	0
CPU Systems & Software	0	(15,991)	(418)	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lease/Purchase Capital Equipment	493,363	(10,741)	10,000	5,000	0	10,000
Data Processing Equipment	55	1,689	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	12,600	36,242	0	10,000	6,000	5,000
TOTAL CAPITAL OUTLAY	506,018	11,199	9,791	15,000	6,000	15,000
SUBSIDIES AND GRANTS						
Grants to Local Units	152,102	42,227	49,500	86,400	83,500	83,500
Dauphin County Library	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Capital Area Transit	143,168	143,168	143,168	143,168	143,168	143,168
Humane Society	0	0	0	0	0	0
Community Life Team, Inc.	25,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Capital Region Econ. Dev. Corp.	30,000	30,000	30,000	0	0	0
Downtown Improvement District (DID)	0	0	37,943	37,943	23,567	23,567
Harrisburg Regional Chamber	0	0	0	50,000	50,000	50,000
TOTAL SUBSIDIES & GRANTS	400,270	365,395	410,611	467,511	450,235	450,235
Refund of Prior Year Revenue	22,325	119,366	0	0	0	0
Audit Exceptions	33,025	0	0	0	0	0
Fines and Settlements	0	0	0	0	92,452	0
TOTAL GENERAL EXPENSES	4,426,675	3,337,291	3,489,287	3,459,637	3,661,120	3,475,780

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
2002 BUDGET

RESOURCES		APPROPRIATIONS	
INVESTMENT INCOME	21,000	MAINTENANCE	781,035
LIQUID FUELS TAX RECEIPTS	738,035		
FUND BALANCE APPROPRIATION	22,000		
TOTAL RESOURCES	781,035	TOTAL APPROPRIATION	781,035

STATE LIQUID FUELS TAX FUND
2002 BUDGET

Account Name	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Actual	2001 Approved Budget	2001 Projected	2002 Approved Budget
Investment Income	40,772	38,419	40,591	27,000	25,074	21,000
Liquid Fuels Tax Receipts	756,950	783,531	766,090	775,143	766,090	738,035
Road Turnback Program	0	50,000	0	0	0	0
TOTAL REVENUE	797,722	871,950	806,680	802,143	791,164	759,035
Fund Balance Appropriation	0	61,305	131,948	120,840	120,840	22,000
TOTAL RESOURCES	797,722	933,255	938,628	922,983	912,004	781,035

Interest-Savings Account	428	1,857	906	2,000	584	1,000
Interest-Other	40,344	36,562	39,685	25,000	24,490	20,000
Liquid Fuels Tax Receipts	756,950	783,531	766,090	775,143	766,090	738,035
Road Turnback Program	0	50,000	0	0	0	0
TOTAL REVENUE	797,722	871,950	806,680	802,143	791,164	759,035
Fund Balance Appropriation	0	61,305	131,948	120,840	120,840	22,000
TOTAL RESOURCES	797,722	933,255	938,628	922,983	912,004	781,035

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS SUMMARY

Personnel Services	385,949	424,963	435,767	471,666	451,372	472,268
Operating Expenses	184,850	281,279	295,857	285,804	284,881	201,355
Capital Outlay	165,072	89,612	85,165	0	1,476	0
Transfers	15,739	77,509	107,411	165,513	165,513	107,412
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	751,610	873,363	924,200	922,983	903,241	781,035

POSITION ANALYSIS SUMMARY
2002 BUDGET

	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Actual	2001 Approved Budget	2001 Projected	2002 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 2002 Approved Budget sees no change in the personnel complement.

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2002 BUDGET

Special Revenue Fund — 2020 State Liquid Fuels

Allocation Plan

PERSONNEL SERVICES		
Salaries-Mgmt	42,735	
Salaries-BU	313,954	
Overtime	11,932	
Fringe Benefits	91,347	
Miscellaneous	12,300	
TOTAL		472,268
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Communications	0	
Professional Fees	0	
Utilities	0	
Insurance	0	
Rentals	0	
Maintenance & Repairs	61,400	
Other Contracted Services	0	
Supplies Expense	139,955	
TOTAL		201,355
CAPITAL OUTLAY		0
TRANSFERS		107,412
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		781,035

Position Control

JOB CLASSIFICATION	2002 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Assistant Director	1	42,735
Total Management	1	42,735
Construction Tradesman	1	38,058
Heavy Equipment Operator III	2	76,066
Heavy Equipment Operator II	1	36,812
Street Maintenance Worker II	1	35,699
Motor Equipment Operator	3	97,465
Laborer II	1	29,854
Total Bargaining Unit	9	313,954
Overtime		11,932
FICA		28,237
Fringe Benefits		63,110
Total Fringe Benefits		91,347
Sick-Leave Buy-Back		500
Severance Pay		0
Unemployment Compensation		1,000
Workers' Compensation		1,000
Loss/Time Medical		8,100
State Fees		900
Excess Policy & Bond		800
Non-Uniformed Pension-Plan A		0
Non-Uniformed Pension-Plan B		0
Total Miscellaneous		12,300
TOTAL	10	472,268

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.

Bill No. 6 File Folio 10

FILE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

NO. 10 Session of 2001

MOVED BY SANDRA K. MOSTEN, JULY 10, 2001

An ordinance appropriating Community Development Block Grant funds from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development for Fiscal Year 2001 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 AUTHORITY OF THE SAME, as follows:

SECTION 1. Community Development Block Grant ("CDBG") funds for Fiscal Year 2001 of $2,911,000.00 and Program Income of $440,000.00 shall be appropriated as follows:

Activity	Appropriation
Homeownership Opportunities Program	$1,000,000.00
Habitat for Humanity	$60,000.00
Wesley Union CDC	$145,000.00
Maclay Street Apts. Redevelopment	$70,000.00
City-wide Rental Rehabilitation Loan Program	$100,000.00

Mt. Pleasant Hispanic American Center	$65,000.00
Central Allison Hill Community Center	$18,800.00
Camp Curtin YMCA	$100,000.00
Hamilton Health Center	$50,000.00
Emergency Demolition	$500,000.00
Mount Pleasant Plaza	$250,000.00
CDBG Administration and Indirect Costs	$662,200.00
Debt Service	330,000.00
Total CDBG	**$3,351,000.00**

SECTION 2. The Department of Building and Housing Development is authorized to submit the Statement for the City's 2001-2002 allocation of Community Development Block Grant funds, including the final statement of Community Development Objectives and Projected Use of Funds for Fiscal Year 2001 to the appropriate agency in order to obtain Community Development Block Grant funds.

SECTION 3. DELEGATION

Appropriate City officials are authorized to take such actions as are necessary 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 ordinances. 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: John H. Wright

PASSED by City Council on the 10th day of July 2001

SIGNED by the Mayor on the 11th day of July 2001

Oscar L. Douglas, Jr., City Clerk

Bill No. 7 File Folio 11

FILE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

NO. 11 Session of 2001

MOVED BY SANDRA K. MOSTEN, JULY 10, 2001

An ordinance appropriating HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) funds from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development for Fiscal Year 2001 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 AUTHORITY OF THE SAME, as follows:

SECTION 1. HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME) funds for Fiscal Year 2001 of $803,000.00 and Program Income of $10,000.00 shall be appropriated as follows:

Activity	**Appropriation**
TriCounty HDC Captial Corridors	$200,000.00
Home Improvement Program	$480,000.00
Homeownership Impact Loan	$133,000.00
Total HOME	**$813,000.00**

SECTION 2. The Department of Building and Housing Development is authorized to submit the Statement for the City's 2001-2002 allocation of Home Investment Partnerships Program funds, including the final statement of Community Development Objectives and Projected Use of Funds for Fiscal Year 2001 to the appropriate agency in order to obtain HOME Investment Partnerships Program funds.

SECTION 3. DELEGATION

Appropriate City officials are authorized to take such actions as are necessary 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 ordinances. 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: John H. Wright

PASSED by City Council on the 10th day of July 2001

SIGNED by the Mayor on the 11th day of July 2001

Oscar L. Douglas, Jr., City Clerk

Bill No. 8 File Folio 12

FILE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

NO. 12 Session of 2001

MOVED BY SANDRA K. MOSTEN, JULY 10, 2001

An ordinance appropriating Emergency Shelter Grant Program funds from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development for Fiscal Year 2001 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 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.	$50,000.00
Shalom House	$30,750.00
Keystone Mental Health	$18,250.00
Total ESG	**$99,000.00**

SECTION 2. The Department of Building and Housing Development is authorized to submit the Statement for the City's 2001-2002 allocation of Emergency Shelter Grant funds,

including the final statement of Community Development Objectives and Projected Use of Funds for Fiscal Year 2001 to the appropriate agency in order to obtain Emergency Shelter Grant funds.

SECTION 3. DELEGATION

Appropriate City officials are authorized to take such actions as are necessary 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 ordinances. 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: John H. Wright

PASSED by City Council on the 10th day of July 2001

SIGNED by the Mayor on the 11th day of July 2001

Oscar L. Douglas, Jr., City Clerk

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 eight 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.

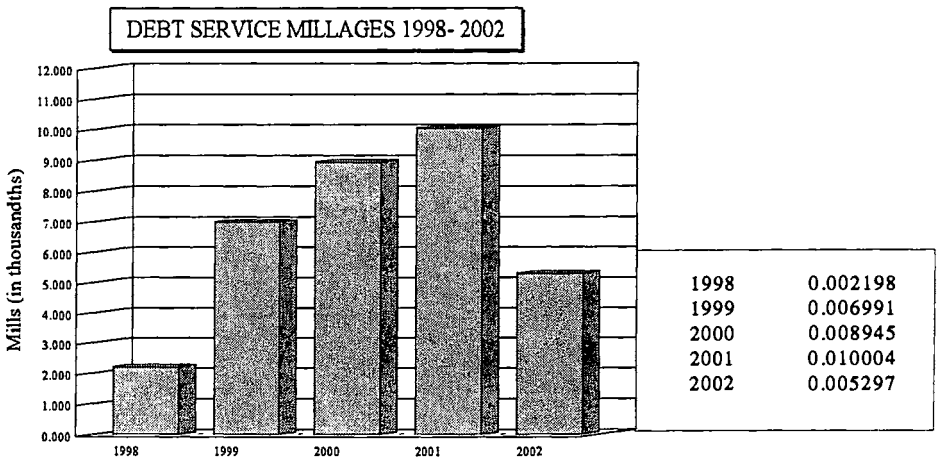
7. **1997 General Obligation Refunding Notes, Series F.** This $26,632,303 issue was approved by City Council on November 25, 1997, to currently refund all of the City's $25,000,000 General Obligation Bonds, Series of 1995, which proceeds paid in full on March 1, 1995, the City's $25,000,000 G. O. Note, 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 2002, this levy is 5.297 mills, or $.5297 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.

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, 2000, 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
2002 BUDGET

RESOURCES		APPROPRIATIONS	
INVESTMENT INCOME	18,000	DEBT SERVICE	9,422,378
TRANSFERS	9,267,117		
FUND BALANCE APPROPRIATION	137,261		
TOTAL RESOURCES	9,422,378	TOTAL APPROPRIATION	9,422,378

DEBT SERVICE AS A PERCENTAGE OF GENERAL EXPENDITURES

	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Actual	2001 Projected	2002 Approved Budget
Debt Service	2,492,806	7,535,398	8,665,666	8,670,614	9,422,378
General Expenditures*	38,763,286	42,236,147	44,271,840	48,586,087	47,400,929
Percentage	6.43%	17.84%	19.57%	17.85%	19.88%

* 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
2002 BUDGET

Account Name	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Actual	2001 Approved Budget	2001 Projected	2002 Approved Budget
	REVENUE ANALYSIS DETAIL					
Interest on Savings Account	5,432	5,103	12,247	10,000	10,000	5,000
Interest on Other Investments	42,829	23,520	21,751	7,200	23,000	13,000
Gain on Sale of Investments	0	0	0	0		0
Miscellaneous	2	7,189	0	0		0
Transfers-General Fund	1,793,052	6,626,308	8,058,825	8,274,310	8,167,161	8,931,093
Transfers-Capital Projects Fund	403,477	620,474	335,000	225,000	225,000	225,000
Transfers-State Liquid Fuels Fund	15,739	77,509	107,411	107,412	107,412	111,024
Transfers-Sanitation Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers-Incineration Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL REVENUE	2,260,531	7,360,103	8,535,234	8,623,922	8,532,573	9,285,117
Fund Balance Appropriation	238,181	172,357	130,432	138,041	138,041	137,261
TOTAL RESOURCES	2,498,712	7,532,460	8,665,666	8,761,963	8,670,614	9,422,378
	EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL					
Principal Retirement	849,271	5,232,519	6,708,293	7,004,675	7,004,675	7,449,193
Interest Expense	1,524,712	2,092,093	1,738,544	1,436,944	1,436,944	1,202,476
Letter of Credit Fees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Capitalized Lease Payments	118,823	210,786	209,059	320,344	228,995	770,709
Remarketing Fee Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	2,492,806	7,535,398	8,655,896	8,761,963	8,670,614	9,422,378

COMPUTATION OF LEGAL DEBT MARGIN AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2000:

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 1998	41,263,674	3,817,250	37,446,424
Revenues for 1999	41,098,397	2,725,747	38,372,650
Revenues for 2000	49,276,950	7,045,191	42,231,759
Total Revenues - Past Three Years	$ 131,639,021	$ 13,588,188	$ 118,050,833
Annual Arithmetic Average (Borrowing Base)			$ 39,350,278

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	$ 98,375,694	$ 74,931,513 (3)	$ 23,444,181
Net Nonelectoral and Lease Rental Debt Limit: 350% of Borrowing Base	$ 137,725,972	$ 100,721,763 (4)	$ 37,004,209

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

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

(3) Net debt outstanding includes: $6,007,479 General Obligation Bonds, Series A of 1995; $1,570,000 General Obligation Bonds, Series B of 1995; $7,990,000 General Obligation Bonds, Series A-1 of 1997; $28,651,970 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 $200,250 of $225,000 Harrisburg Leasing Authority Lease Revenue Bonds, Series of 1991, and $395,000 Guaranteed Lease Revenue Notes of 1997, expected to be repaid through general property taxes; and $25,195,000 The Harrisburg Authority. Guaranteed Resource Recovery Notes, Series A and B of 2000.

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:

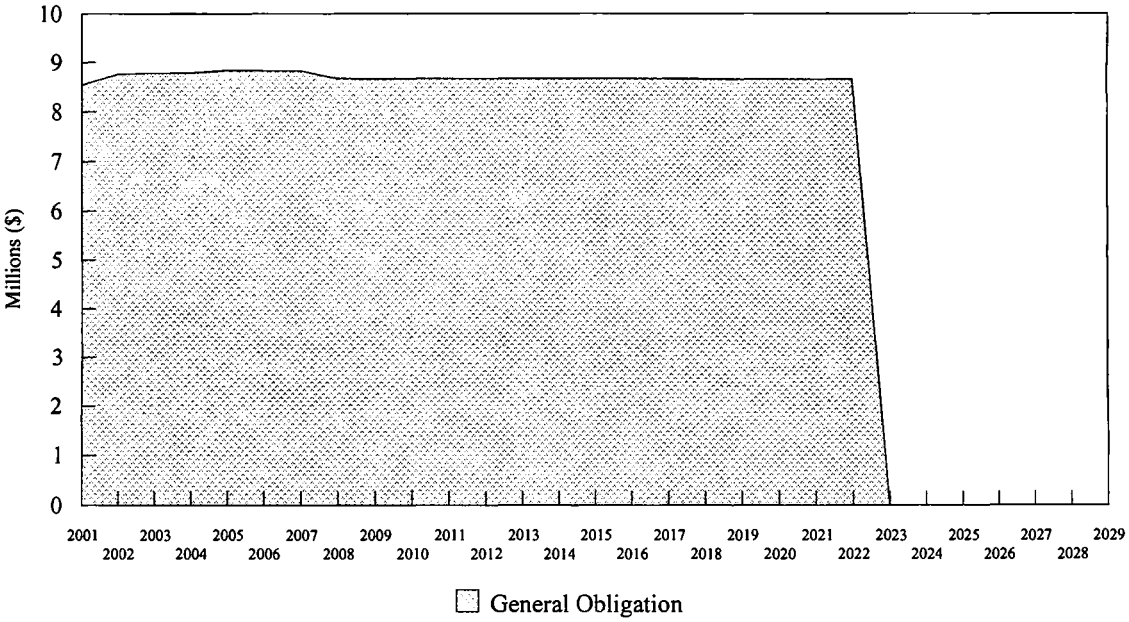
The annual requirements to amortize all debt (bonds and notes payable) outstanding as of December 31, 2000 are as follows:

Year Ending December 31	General Obligation		Revenue		Total	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
Primary Government						
2001	$ 6,999,778	$ 5,458,694	$ 205,000	$ 30,413	$ 7,204,778	$ 5,489,107
2002	7,258,174	5,603,440	210,000	18,764	7,468,174	5,622,204
2003	7,351,749	5,729,375	100,000	10,457	7,451,749	5,739,832
2004	7,126,376	5,745,404	105,000	5,408	7,231,376	5,750,812
2005	6,768,698	5,975,488			6,768,698	5,975,488
Thereafter	73,656,851	64,959,040			73,656,851	64,959,040
Total Primary Government	109,161,626	93,471,441	620,000	65,042	109,781,626	93,536,483
Component Units:						
The Harrisburg Authority						
2001	-	-	6,429,635	5,478,077	6,429,635	5,478,077
2002	-	-	6,704,453	7,717,119	6,704,453	7,717,119
2003	-	-	6,240,318	7,428,468	6,240,318	7,428,468
2004	-	-	9,468,302	8,002,838	9,468,302	8,002,838
2005	-	-	9,870,715	7,524,792	9,870,715	7,524,792
Thereafter	-	-	278,660,349	64,947,240	278,660,349	64,947,240
	-	-	317,373,772	101,098,534	317,373,772	101,098,534
Less unamortized discount already included	-	-	(89,345,335)	-	(89,345,335)	-
Adjusted The Harrisburg Authority	-	-	228,028,437	101,098,534	228,028,437	101,098,534
Harrisburg Parking Authority						
2001	-	-	1,400,000	3,658,068	1,400,000	3,658,068
2002	-	-	1,480,000	3,568,620	1,480,000	3,568,620
2003	-	-	1,560,000	3,477,102	1,560,000	3,477,102
2004	-	-	1,790,000	3,370,874	1,790,000	3,370,874
2005	-	-	1,500,000	3,288,342	1,500,000	3,288,342
Thereafter	-	-	59,245,000	40,518,696	59,245,000	40,518,696
	-	-	66,975,000	57,881,702	66,975,000	57,881,702
Less unamortized discount already included	-	-	(914,243)	-	(914,243)	-
Adjusted Harrisburg Parking Authority	-	-	66,060,757	57,881,702	66,060,757	57,881,702
Total Debt Service Requirements	$ 109,161,626	$ 93,471,441	$ 294,709,194	$ 159,045,278	$ 403,870,820	$ 252,516,719

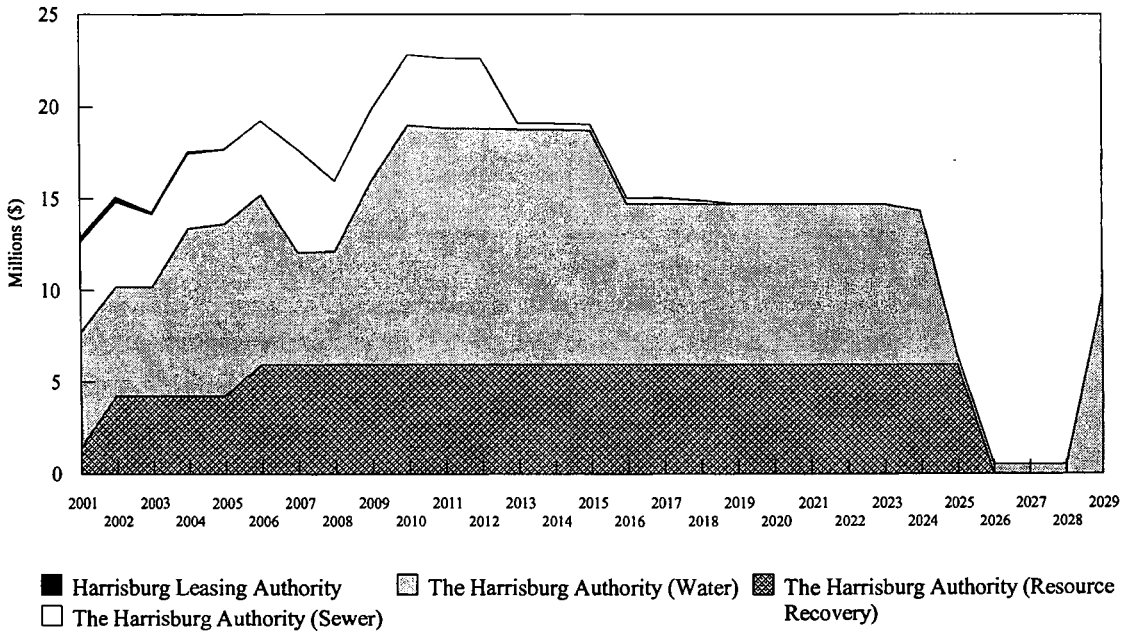
Source: City's audited general purpose financial statements.

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

Annual General Obligation Debt Payments



Annual Revenue Debt Payments



DEBT OUTSTANDING:

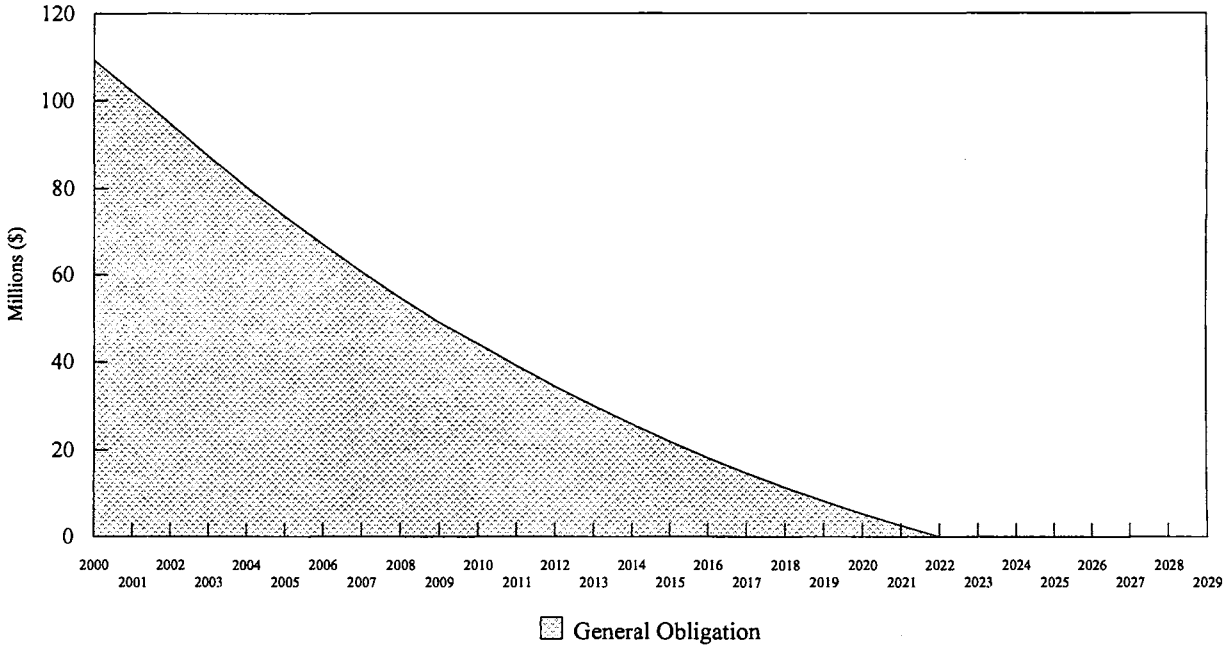
All debt (bonds and notes payable) outstanding as of December 31, 2000, is accounted for in the following fund and account group:

	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	$ 62,521	$ 6,007,479	$ 6,070,000	$ -	$ -	$ -
Series A & B of 1995 Bonds	334,875	26,437,717	26,772,592	-	-	-
Series A-1 of 1997 Bonds	7,990,000	-	7,990,000	-	-	-
Series D of 1997 Bonds	-	28,651,970	28,651,970	-	-	-
Series E of 1997 Bonds	112,280	8,852,720	8,965,000	-	-	-
Series F of 1997 Notes	-	30,712,064	30,712,064	-	-	-
Total General Obligation Debt	8,499,676	100,661,950	109,161,626	-	-	-
Revenue Debt:						
Lease Revenue Bonds, Series of 1991	24,750	200,250	225,000	-	-	-
Lease Revenue Notes, Series of 1997	-	395,000	395,000	-	-	-
Water Revenue Bonds, Series B of 1993	-	-	-	42,595,000	-	42,595,000
Water Revenue Bonds, Series of 1994	-	-	-	36,060,000	-	36,060,000
Water Revenue Notes, Series of 1996	-	-	-	231,426	-	231,426
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	-	-	-	43,220,000	-	43,220,000
Resource Recovery Revenue Notes, A and B of 2000	-	-	-	25,195,000		25,195,000
Sewer Revenue Bonds, Series of 1984	-	-	-	3,420,000	-	3,420,000
Sewer Revenue Bonds, First, Second and Third Series of 1989	-	-	-	21,940,000	-	21,940,000
Sewer Revenue Bonds, Series of 1992	-	-	-	20,770,000	-	20,770,000
Sewer Revenue Notes, Series A, B, & C of 1998	-	-	-	3,132,346		3,132,346
Office and Parking Revenue Bonds, Series A and B of 1998	-	-	-	23,515,000	-	23,515,000
Parking Revenue Bonds, Series F of 1993	-	-	-	-	8,055,000	8,055,000
Parking Revenue Bonds, Series G of 1994	-	-	-	-	3,980,000	3,980,000
Parking Revenue Bonds, Series H of 1994	-	-	-	-	17,350,000	17,350,000
Parking Revenue Bonds, Series I of 1998	-	-	-	-	25,790,000	25,790,000
Parking Revenue Bonds, Series K of 2000	-	-	-	-	11,800,000	11,800,000
unamortized discount	-	-	-	(89,345,335)	(914,243)	(90,259,578)
Total Revenue Debt	24,750	595,250	620,000	228,028,437	66,060,757	294,089,194
Total Debt Outstanding	$ 8,524,426	$ 101,257,200	$ 109,781,626	$ 228,028,437	$ 66,060,757	$ 294,089,194

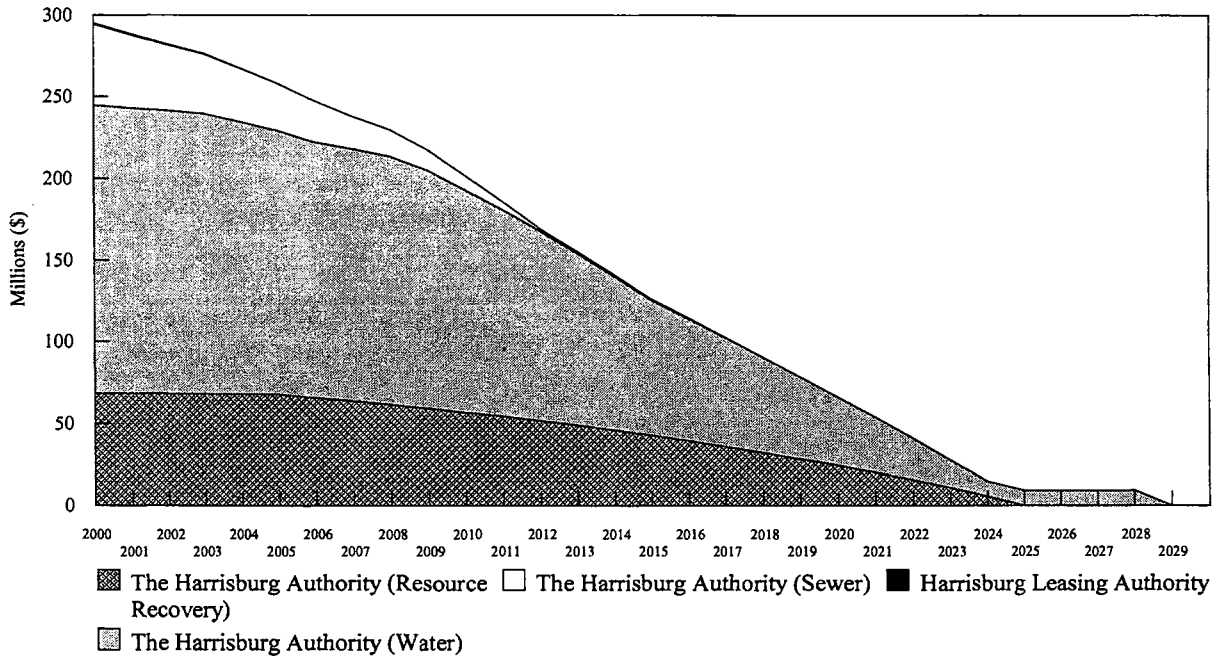
Source: City's audited general purpose financial statements.

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, 2000, the following bonds outstanding are considered defeased:

General Obligation Bonds, Series B of 1979	$5,990,000
General Obligation Bonds, Series of 1984	4,140,000
General Obligation Bonds, Series A of 1995	35,415,000
General Obligation Bonds, Series B-1 of 1997	22,185,000
The Harrisburg Authority:	
Water Revenue Bonds, Series of 1991	47,090,000
Water Revenue Bonds, Series of 1992	33,245,000
Water Revenue Bonds, Series A of 1993	7,830,000
Water Revenue Bonds, Series B-1 of 1993	8,355,000
Sewer Revenue Bonds, Series of 1978	4,600,000
Resource Recovery Revenue Bonds, Series A and B of 1993	35,030,000
Resource Recovery Revenue Bonds, Series B and D of 1998	10,540,000
Harrisburg Parking Authority, Series B Bonds	7,720,000
Harrisburg Parking Authority, Series D and E Bonds	17,555,000
	$239,695,000

LEASES:

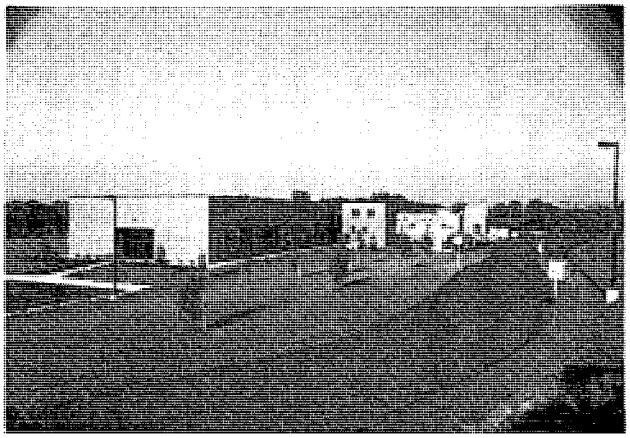
The City leases certain equipment under long-term lease agreements which are classified as capital leases. As of December 31, 2000, the General Fixed Asset Account Group includes equipment and furniture under capital leases of $322,216. The future minimum payments under capital leases and the present value of the net minimum lease payments at December 31, 2000, are as follows:

Year Ending December 31,	
2001	$76,315
2002	74,986
2003	71,289
Total minimum lease payments	$222,590
Less amount representing interest	17,181
Present value of future minimum lease payments	$205,409

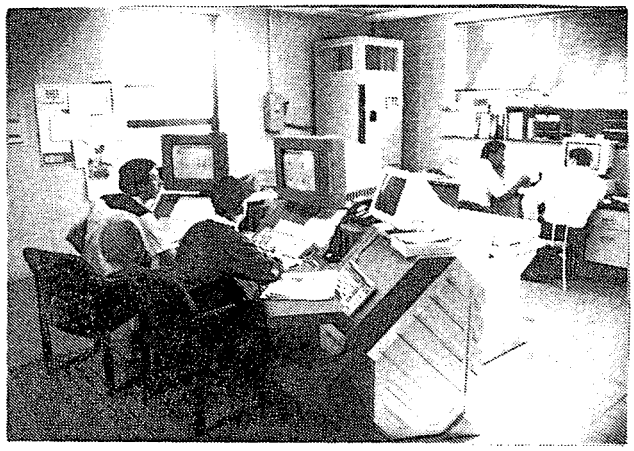
Source: City's audited general purpose financial statements.

Water Utility Fund
Bureau of Water

Administration Division

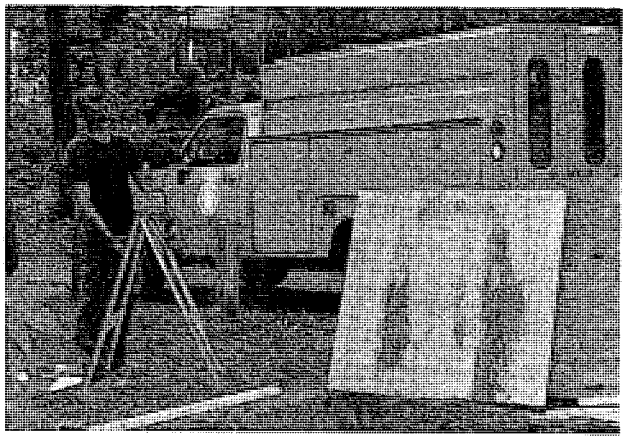


The Dr. Robert E. Young Water Services Center



Plant operators monitoring water flow

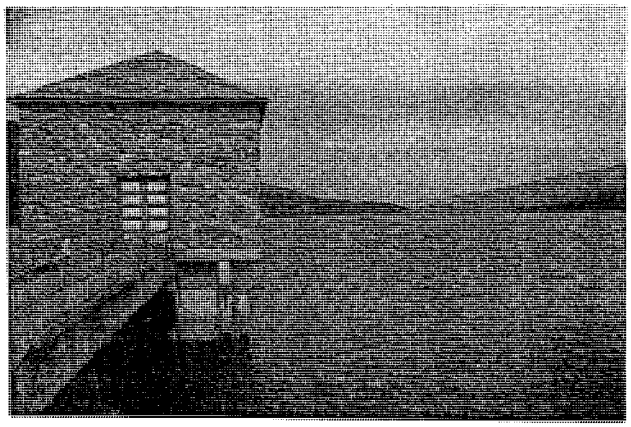
Maintenance Division



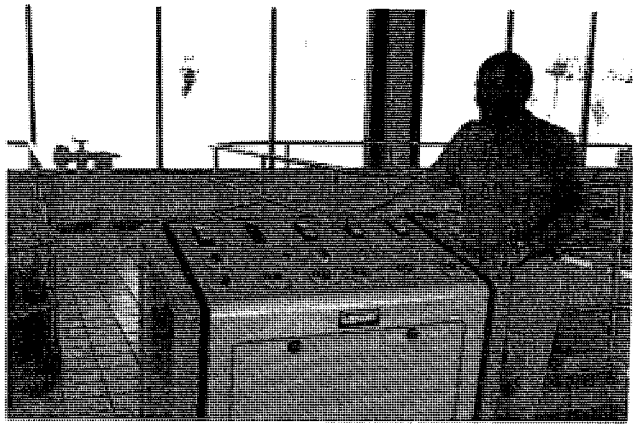
Maintaining distribution lines

Color coding fire hydrant

Operations Division

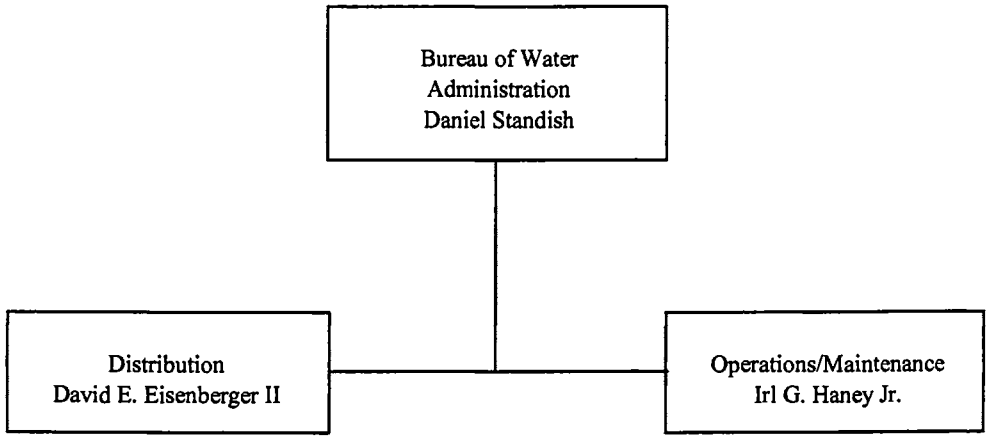


Six billion gallon raw water reservoir and watershed



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 needed. 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, fire hydrants and appurtenances. This Division 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. The Distribution Division has initiated the Enhanced Metering Program, which will enable the Bureau to read all meters in the distribution system on a monthly basis. 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.

2000 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.
	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002
Number of samples collected and analyzed per year:					
Total Coliform Bacteria (Distribution System)	1,100	1,100	1,040	1,100	1,200
Total Coliform Bacteria (Raw Water)	350	350	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fecal Coliform Bacteria (Clark's Creek & DeHart Reservo	100	0	110	50	50
Free Chlorine Residual (Distribution System)	1,100	1,100	1,040	1,100	1,100
Free Chlorine Residual (Finished Water)	8,760	8,760	8,784	5,820	5,820
Total Chlorine Residual (Finished Water)	1,095	730	732	730	750
Total Chlorine Residual (Distribution System)	700	700	435	440	440
Volatile Organic Chemicals	1	1	1	1	1
Radionuclides (Finished Water) [a]	0	1	1	0	0
pH (Finished Water)	8,760	8,760	8,784	5,820	5,820
pH (Raw Water)	8,760	4,380	4,392	2,420	2,420
pH (Distribution System)	1,000	1,000	385	480	480
Flouride (Finished Water)	2,190	730	732	730	730
Total Trihalomethanes (Distribution System)	16	16	16	16	16
Inorganics and Sodium [b]	0	0	0	0	0
Iron (Raw Water)	500	730	732	730	730
Iron (Finished Water)	1,095	730	732	730	730
Iron (Distribution Water)	1,000	1,000	385	480	480
Manganese (Raw Water)	500	730	8	12	12
Manganese (Finished Water)	1,095	730	7	12	12
Manganese (Distribution System)	1,000	1,000	110	120	120
Total Dissolved Solids (Raw Water)	1,095	730	732	730	730
Total Dissolved Solids (Finished Water)	1,095	730	732	730	730
Total Dissolved Solids (Distribution System)	1,000	1,000	385	480	480
Lead (Distribution System) [c]	60	60	60	33	30
Copper (Distribution System) [c]	60	60	60	33	30
Turbidity (Finished Water)	8,760	8,760	8,784	5,820	5,820
Turbidity (Raw Water)	2,190	4,380	4,392	2,420	2,420
Water Quality Investigations (Distribution System)	100	100	50	30	50
Algae & Organics (Raw Water)	52	52	0	0	0
Synthetic Organic Chemicals (Finished Water)	1	1	2	2	2
Aluminum analysis (Finished Water)	730	730	732	730	730
Nitrate analysis (Finished Water)	1	1	1	1	1

MEASURES/INDICATORS (continued):	ACTUALS FY1998	ACTUALS FY1999	ACTUALS FY2000	EST. FY2001	PROJ. FY2002
Hardness (Raw Water)	1,095	730	732	730	730
Hardness (Finished Water)	1,095	730	732	730	730
Hardness (Distribution System)	1,000	1,000	385	480	480
Temperature (Raw Water)	1,095	730	732	730	730
Temperature (Finished Water)	1,095	730	732	730	730
Temperature (Distribution Water)	1,000	1,000	385	480	480
Orthophosphate (Finished Water)	976	612	1,464	970	730
Orthophosphate (Distribution System)	300	1,000	385	480	480
Zinc (Finished Water)	N/A	612	7	12	12
Zinc (Distribution System)	N/A	1,000	110	120	120
Alkalinity (Raw Water)	2,190	730	732	730	730
Alkalinity (Finished Water)	2,190	730	732	730	730
Bacteriological Suitability Test	1	1	1	1	1
Jar Tests	889	365	210	210	210

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.

2000 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 FY1998	ACTUALS FY1999	ACTUALS FY2000	EST. FY2001	PROJ. FY2002
Hydrated Lime used for pH control (tons)	63.4	36	85.4	64	64
Caustic Soda used for pH control (tons)	0.97	21	6.4	4	5
Sodium Silicofluoride for control of dental disease (tons)	15.7	18	13.9	13.4	13.5
Alum used for coagulation (tons)	41	539	70.3	31	31
Potassium Permanganate for taste & odor control (tons)	1.9	3.8	0.47	0.5	0.5
Powdered Activated Carbon (tons)	0	0	0	100	100
Polyphosphate used for corrosion control (tons)	1	31	60.3	59	60
Soda Ash used for pH control (tons)	225	86	110.2	153	160
Chlorine for Disinfection (tons)	48	68	56	48	48

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.

2000 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.
	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002
Locations	4,902	364	107	150	150
Meters - Missing	65	38	39	25	25
Leaking Meters - Replaced	48	44	94	100	100
Non-Registering Meters - Replaced	364	145	304	100	100
Remote Meters - Repaired	172	79	33	50	50
Calibrated Meters	16	12	8	10	10
New Services [a]	28 [a]	12 [a]	16	20	20
Water Shutoffs - Vacant Building Leaking	23	82	83	85	100
Water Shutoffs - Leaking Services	9	13	21	25	25
Water Shutoffs - Shut off Program [b]	501 [b]	314 [b]	420	450	475
Water Shutoffs - Vacant Coded Program	562	60	132	150	175
Water Turn On	343	213	348	350	350
Water Tap - Inspected	86	141	87	90	100
Water Tap - Cleaned	14	31	32	35	35
Water Tap - Installed	60	37	38	40	45
Hydrant Flow Tests	71	46	49	50	55
Reported Leak Investigations	319	435	505	510	520
Leak Notices Served	37	34	34	35	35
Final Leak Notices Served	15	13	19	20	20
Meter Readings - Attempted	34,133	23,450	37,682	126,900	253,800
Meter Readings - Obtained	29,550	22,802	36,372	126,900	253,800
Main Breaks - Repaired	13	39	35	35	40
Hydrants - Replaced	19	15	15	15	15
Hydrants - Repaired	101	90	87	90	90
Valves - Replaced	7	9	22	20	20
Valves - Repaired	8	14	33	35	40
Locates - Completed	5,105	2,959	2,850	3,000	3,000
Valve Box - Repairs	74	84	75	75	75
Miles of Distribution Line Managed	166 [c]	250 [c]	250	250	250
Hydrants Flushed	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600
Hydrants Painted	100	25	25	25	25
Feet of Water Main Replaced/Installed	1,000 [c]	2,000 [c]	1,500	1,000	1,000
Feet of Water Mains Cleaned and Re-lined	10,000	0	0	0	0

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.

2000 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.
	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002
Samples of unfiltered surface water monitored (pH)	960	1,340	930	1000	1,000
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	25	8	8	8
Toe drain weir measurements	52	52	52	52	52
Bypass weir measurements	365	365	365	365	365
Clark's Creek flow studies	29	29	26	24	29
Potassium Permanganate used in pounds	3850	550	0	0	1100
Pounds of Copper Sulfate used for algae control	0	0	0	0	0
Number of days DeHart Dam height is recorded	365	365	365	365	365

WATER UTILITY FUND
RESOURCE ALLOCATION
2002 BUDGET

RESOURCES		APPROPRIATIONS	
INVESTMENT INCOME	22,000	ADMINISTRATION	11,416,657
WATER SALES	15,390,827	DISTRIBUTION	1,576,837
METER/VALVE SALES & REPAIRS	0	OPERATIONS/MAINTENANCE	3,121,633
FEES	23,800		
OTHER REVENUE	178,500		
TRANSFERS IN - THA	500,000		
TOTAL RESOURCES	16,115,127	TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	16,115,127

REVENUE ANALYSIS SUMMARY
2002 BUDGET

Account Name	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Actual	2001 Approved Budget	2001 Projected	2002 Approved Budget
WATER UTILITY FUND						
Investment Income	121,377	98,681	64,669	60,000	25,000	22,000
Water Sales	17,237,929	17,545,231	14,690,716	16,712,123	15,092,702	15,390,827
Meter/Valve Sales & Repairs	37,596	25,112	7,128	0	4,050	0
Fees	20,490	21,150	24,650	19,500	24,800	23,800
Other Revenue	67,461	79,117	158,851	387,800	400,000	178,500
Transfers In - THA	0	0	0	0	0	500,000
TOTAL REVENUE	17,484,853	17,769,291	14,946,014	17,179,423	15,546,552	16,115,127
Fund Balance Appropriation	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RESOURCES	17,484,853	17,769,291	14,946,014	17,179,423	15,546,552	16,115,127

REVENUE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2002 BUDGET

Account Name	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Actual	2001 Approved Budget	2001 Projected	2002 Approved Budget
WATER UTILITY FUND						
Interest-Savings Account	37,519	12,376	31,650	35,000	11,000	10,000
Interest-Other	83,858	86,305	33,019	25,000	14,000	12,000
Metered/Unmetered Water Sales	15,488,818	15,585,683	11,923,231	13,799,907	12,338,882	12,165,827
Ready-to-Serve	0	0	1,152,007	1,147,000	1,300,000	1,750,000
Sales of Water Meters	37,130	24,867	7,099	0	4,000	0
Sale of Water Parts	466	245	29	0	50	0
Fireline Charges	0	0	0	0	10,000	110,000
Sales of Conservation Devices	5	0	0	100	0	0
Other Operational Revenue	62,957	75,223	154,779	65,500	70,000	65,500
Water Tapping Fees	10,385	12,550	12,875	12,000	9,500	12,000
Water Service Initiation Fees	325	300	675	500	200	300
Water Restoration	8,440	8,060	11,100	7,000	15,000	11,500
Water Termination Fee	1,340	240	0	200	100	0
Water Sales Liens-Principal	215,573	423,483	205,252	240,711	235,820	185,000
Water Sales Liens-Interest	11,045	12,721	8,311	8,605	18,000	15,000
Metered/Unmet. Susq. Water Sales	1,522,493	1,523,344	1,229,030	1,350,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Susquehanna Ready-to-Serve	0	0	172,885	165,900	200,000	275,000
Refund of Expenditures	4,499	3,894	4,072	322,000	320,000	3,000
Transfers In - THA	0	0	0	0	0	500,000
TOTAL REVENUE	17,484,853	17,769,291	14,946,014	17,179,423	15,546,552	16,115,127
Fund Balance Appropriation	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RESOURCES	17,484,853	17,769,291	14,946,014	17,179,423	15,546,552	16,115,127

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS SUMMARY
2002 BUDGET

	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Actual	2001 Approved Budget	2001 Projected	2002 Approved Budget
WATER UTILITY FUND						
0210 ADMINISTRATION						
Personnel Services	583,164	430,830	383,302	422,958	439,798	429,681
Operating Expenses	3,079,087	3,915,514	4,382,641	4,611,871	3,785,275	4,310,679
Capital Outlay	65,213	3,699	3,050	62,963	62,963	159,496
Debt Service	7,727,601	9,340,397	6,007,883	6,436,376	6,436,376	6,516,801
Miscellaneous	2,653,017	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	14,108,082	13,690,440	10,776,875	11,534,168	10,724,412	11,416,657
0220 DISTRIBUTION						
Personnel Services	312,235	481,173	590,467	643,201	638,107	609,433
Operating Expenses	137,965	108,455	242,430	1,288,927	1,121,073	962,404
Capital Outlay	207,886	34,608	0	106,386	108,013	5,000
TOTALS	658,086	624,236	832,897	2,038,514	1,867,193	1,576,837
0230 OPERATIONS/MAINTENANCE						
Personnel Services	883,489	934,451	953,870	1,088,292	985,951	1,052,175
Operating Expenses	645,021	814,427	1,236,966	2,466,449	1,929,926	2,055,768
Capital Outlay	78,461	348,925	16,206	52,000	0	13,690
TOTALS	1,606,971	2,097,803	2,207,042	3,606,741	2,915,877	3,121,633
TOTAL WATER UTILITY FUND						
Personnel Services	1,778,888	1,846,454	1,927,639	2,154,451	2,063,856	2,091,289
Operating Expenses	3,862,073	4,838,396	5,862,037	8,367,247	6,836,274	7,328,851
Capital Outlay	351,560	387,232	19,256	221,349	170,976	178,186
Debt Service	7,727,601	9,340,397	6,007,883	6,436,376	6,436,376	6,516,801
Miscellaneous	2,653,017	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	16,373,139	16,412,479	13,816,814	17,179,423	15,507,482	16,115,127

POSITION ANALYSIS SUMMARY
2002 BUDGET

	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Actual	2001 Approved Budget	2001 Projected	2002 Approved Budget
WATER UTILITY FUND						
Administration Division	12.66	8.16	8.16	8.34	8.34	8.34
Distribution Division	9.00	14.00	15.00	14.00	14.00	13.00
Operations/Maintenance Division	21.00	22.00	22.00	23.00	23.00	22.00
TOTAL POSITIONS	42.66	44.16	45.16	45.34	45.34	43.34

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. In 2000, one Secretary position was added. The 2001 Approved Budget added 18% of the GIS Manager's salary to the Administration Division and an Electrician position to the Operations Division, offset by the elimination of a vacant Service Person position from the Distribution Division. The 2002 Approved Budget eliminates a vacant Distribution Supervisor position in the Distribution Division as well as an Operator position in the Operations Division.

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2002 BUDGET

Utility Fund — 0210 Administration

Allocation Plan

PERSONNEL SERVICES		
Salaries-Mgmt	195,060	
Salaries-BU	135,441	
Overtime	0	
Fringe Benefits	78,180	
Miscellaneous	21,000	
TOTAL		429,681
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Communications	25,250	
Professional Fees	254,100	
Utilities	0	
Insurance	43,800	
Rentals	0	
Maintenance & Repairs	79,000	
Other Contracted Services	3,874,479	
Supplies Expense	34,050	
TOTAL		4,310,679
CAPITAL OUTLAY		159,496
DEBT SERVICE		6,516,801
MISCELLANEOUS		0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		11,416,657

Position Control

JOB CLASSIFICATION	2002 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Director	1	56,533
Staff Attorney	0.50	18,688
GIS Manager	0.34	14,351
Watershed/Reservoir Manager	1	38,930
Computer Programmer III	0.50	24,348
Water Quality Administrator	1	42,210
Total Management	4.34	195,060
Paralegal II	1	36,985
Administrative Assistant I	1	33,446
Secretary II	2	65,010
Total Bargaining Unit	4.00	135,441
Overtime		0
FICA		25,345
Fringe Benefits		52,835
Total Fringe Benefits		78,180
Sick Leave Buy-Back		800
Severance Pay		2,000
Unemployment Compensation		3,000
Workers' Compensation		900
Loss/Time Medical		9,900
State Fees		800
Excess Policy & Bond		3,600
Non-Uniformed Pension-Plan A		0
Non-Uniformed Pension-Plan B		0
Total Miscellaneous		21,000
TOTAL	8.34	429,681

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2002 BUDGET

Utility Fund — 0220 Distribution

Allocation Plan

PERSONNEL SERVICES		
Salaries-Mgmt	53,674	
Salaries-BU	401,533	
Overtime	34,704	
Fringe Benefits	119,522	
TOTAL		609,433
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Communications	2,950	
Professional Fees	0	
Utilities	0	
Insurance	0	
Rentals	2,000	
Maintenance & Repairs	17,000	
Other Contracted Services	782,254	
Supplies Expense	158,200	
TOTAL		962,404
CAPITAL OUTLAY		5,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		1,576,837

Position Control

JOB CLASSIFICATION	2002 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Distribution Superintendent	1	53,674
Total Management	1	53,674
Service Person III	3	110,486
Water Meter Reader II	1	34,556
Service Person II	3	102,834
Secretary II	1	32,505
Service Person I	1	32,455
Laborer II	3	88,697
Total Bargaining Unit	12	401,533
Overtime		34,704
FICA		37,479
Fringe Benefits		82,043
Total Fringe Benefits		119,522
TOTAL	13	609,433

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2002 BUDGET

Utility Fund — 0230 Operations/Maintenance

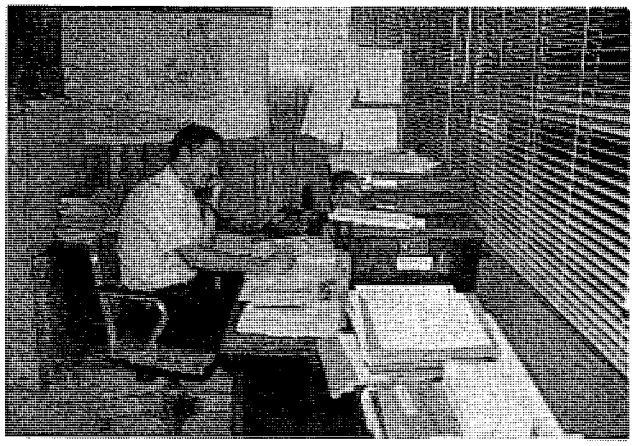
Allocation Plan

PERSONNEL SERVICES		
Salaries-Mgmt	129,412	
Salaries-BU	674,917	
Overtime	44,100	
Fringe Benefits	203,746	
TOTAL		1,052,175
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Communications	3,150	
Professional Fees	5,000	
Utilities	622,000	
Insurance	0	
Rentals	5,000	
Maintenance & Repairs	57,200	
Other Contracted Services	1,048,718	
Supplies Expense	314,700	
TOTAL		2,055,768
CAPITAL OUTLAY		13,690
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		3,121,633

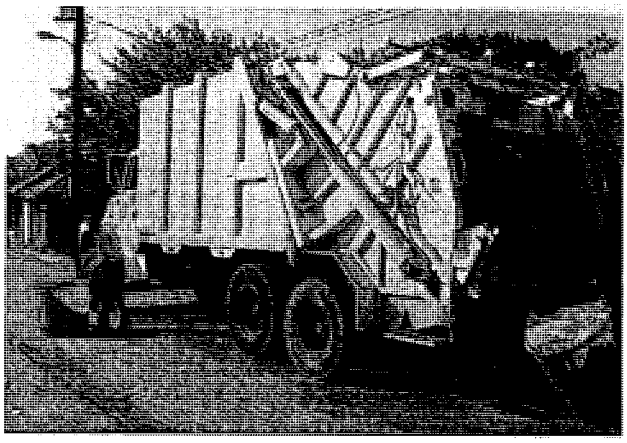
Position Control

JOB CLASSIFICATION	2002 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Operations/Maint. Superintend.	1	44,572
Operations Supervisor	2	84,840
Total Management	3	129,412
Electronics Technician	1	39,154
Electrician III	1	39,254
Maintenance Specialist IV	3	117,462
Operator IV	2	78,358
Maintenance Specialist III	1	36,812
Maintenance Specialist II	1	34,556
Operator II	3	102,177
Operator I	7	227,144
Total Bargaining Unit	19	674,917
Overtime		44,100
FICA		64,904
Fringe Benefits		138,842
Total Fringe Benefits		203,746
TOTAL	22	1,052,175

Sanitation Utility Fund
Bureau of Sanitation

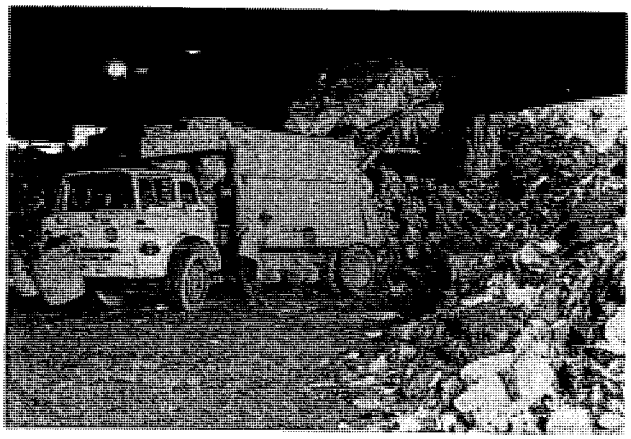


Director of Sanitation Bureau

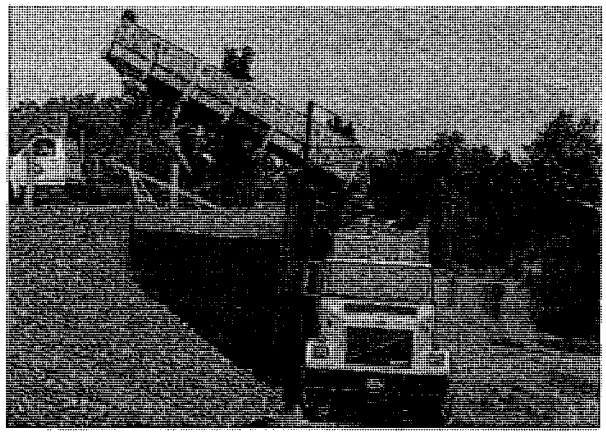


Refuse collection

Recyclables collection

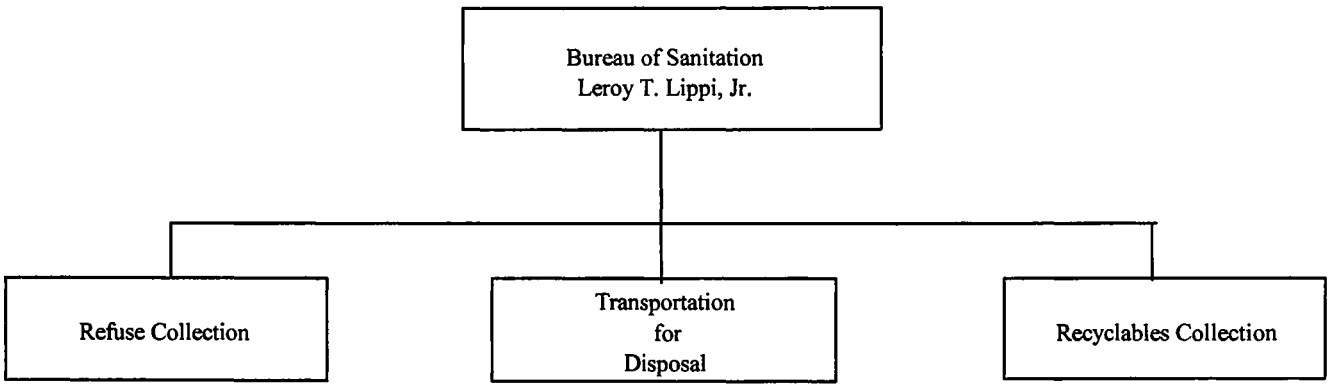


Refuse disposal at the City's Incinerator



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 250 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.

2000 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.
	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002
Tons of trash collected	31,416	30,233	31,067	31,000	31,000
Tons of recyclable items collected	1,370	1,174	1,001	1,100	1,100

SANITATION UTILITY FUND
RESOURCE ALLOCATION
2002 BUDGET

RESOURCES		APPROPRIATIONS	
INVESTMENT INCOME	23,000	BUREAU OF SANITATION	3,880,446
GARBAGE/REFUSE COLLECTION	3,621,500		
STATE GRANTS	70,000		
OTHER REVENUE	500		
FUND BALANCE APPROPRIATION	165,446		
TOTAL RESOURCES	3,880,446	TOTAL APPROPRIATION	3,880,446

SANITATION UTILITY FUND
2002 BUDGET

Account Name	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Actual	2001 Approved Budget	2001 Projected	2002 Approved Budget
REVENUE ANALYSIS SUMMARY						
Investment Income	46,422	54,560	52,968	23,000	36,457	23,000
Garbage/Refuse Collection	3,771,751	3,749,275	3,431,343	3,665,679	3,660,053	3,621,500
State Grants	69,213	51,351	65,838	70,000	70,000	70,000
Other Revenue	370	1,026	11,925	500	450	500
TOTAL REVENUE	3,887,756	3,856,212	3,562,074	3,759,179	3,766,960	3,715,000
Fund Balance Appropriation	0	0	490,000	247,448	247,448	165,446
TOTAL RESOURCES	3,887,756	3,856,212	4,052,074	4,006,627	4,014,408	3,880,446
REVENUE ANALYSIS DETAIL						
Interest-Savings Account	14,081	11,996	13,895	5,000	8,171	5,000
Interest-Other	32,341	42,564	39,072	18,000	28,286	18,000
Gain on Sale of Investment	0	0	0	0	0	0
Garbage/Refuse Collection	3,716,796	3,586,752	3,370,494	3,565,000	3,565,000	3,565,000
Other Operational Revenue	370	920	11,925	500	450	500
Sanitation Liens-Principal	53,117	157,082	57,407	97,204	88,553	52,000
Sanitation Liens-Interest	1,838	5,441	3,442	3,475	6,500	4,500
Refund of Expenditures	0	106	0	0	0	0
State Grants	69,213	51,351	65,838	70,000	70,000	70,000
TOTAL REVENUE	3,887,756	3,856,212	3,562,074	3,759,179	3,766,960	3,715,000
Fund Balance Appropriation	0	0	490,000	247,448	247,448	165,446
TOTAL RESOURCES	3,887,756	3,856,212	4,052,074	4,006,627	4,014,408	3,880,446
EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS SUMMARY						
Personnel Services	1,301,036	1,298,910	1,374,736	1,524,495	1,392,752	1,476,954
Operating Expenses	1,284,924	1,236,354	1,270,103	1,332,351	1,292,403	1,321,081
Capital Outlay	104,793	201,490	282354.16	0	0	55,000
Debt Service	11,521	30,282	23,897	37,186	30,763	59,863
Grants	0	0	0	0	0	41,148
Transfers	806,071	615,167	0	1,112,595	1,112,595	926,400
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	3,508,345	3,382,203	2,951,090	4,006,627	3,828,513	3,880,446

POSITION ANALYSIS SUMMARY
2002 BUDGET

	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Actual	2001 Approved Budget	2001 Projected	2002 Approved Budget
SANITATION UTILITY FUND						
Sanitation	37.00	35.00	35.00	34.00	34.00	32.00
TOTAL POSITIONS	37.00	35.00	35.00	34.00	34.00	32.00

In 1999, two Laborer positions were eliminated. In 2000, there were no changes in the personnel complement. The 2001 Approved Budget eliminated one vacant Laborer position. The 2002 Approved Budget eliminated one vacant Motor Equipment Operator position and one vacant Laborer position.

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2002 BUDGET

Utility Fund — 2710 Sanitation

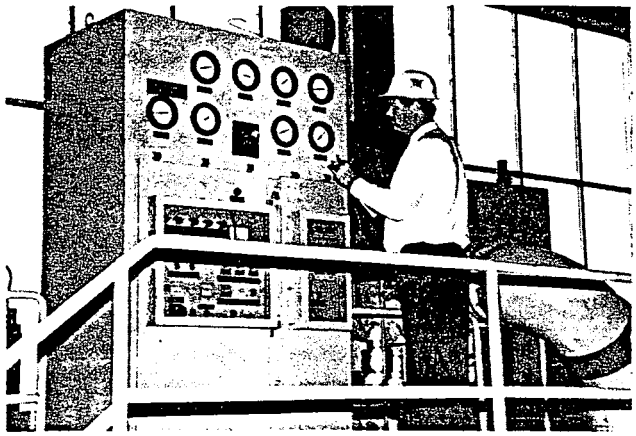
Allocation Plan

PERSONNEL SERVICES		
Salaries-Mgmt	54,084	
Salaries-BU	919,927	
Overtime	120,418	
Fringe Benefits	285,725	
Miscellaneous	96,800	
TOTAL		1,476,954
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Communications	4,200	
Professional Fees	133,900	
Utilities	17,850	
Insurance	19,000	
Rentals	0	
Maintenance & Repairs	68,000	
Other Contracted Services	977,846	
Supplies Expense	100,285	
TOTAL		1,321,081
CAPITAL OUTLAY		55,000
DEBT SERVICE		59,863
GRANTS		41,148
TRANSFERS		926,400
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		3,880,446

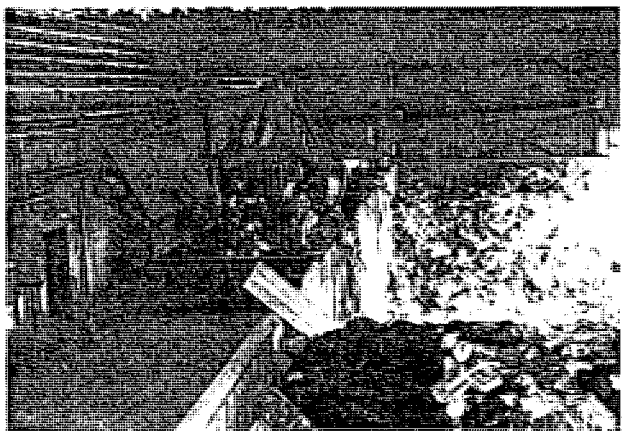
Position Control

JOB CLASSIFICATION	2002 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Director	1	54,084
Total Management	1	54,084
Clerk Typist/Data Entry	1	31,598
Motor Equipment Operator	13	397,820
Laborer III	17	490,509
Total Bargaining Unit	31	919,927
Overtime		120,418
FICA		83,773
Fringe Benefits		201,952
Total Fringe Benefits		285,725
Sick-Leave Buy-Back		700
Severance Pay		3,000
Unemployment Compenasation		8,000
Workers' Compersation		3,800
Loss/Time Medical		75,100
State Fees		2,600
Excess Policy & Bond		3,600
Non-Uniformed Pension-Plan A		0
Non-Uniformed Pension-Plan B		0
Total Miscellaneous		96,800
TOTAL	32	1,476,954

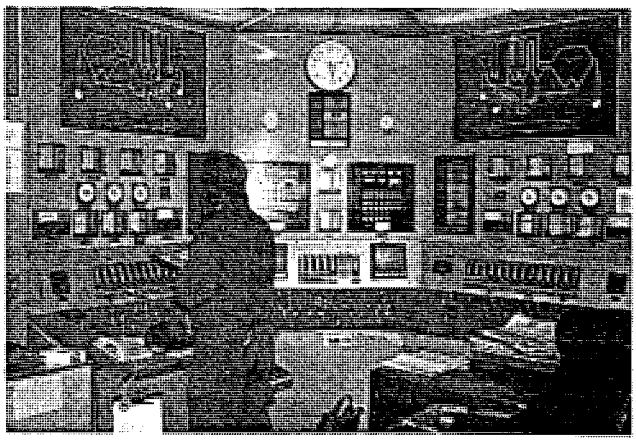
Landfill/Incinerator Utility Fund
Department of Incineration and Steam Generation



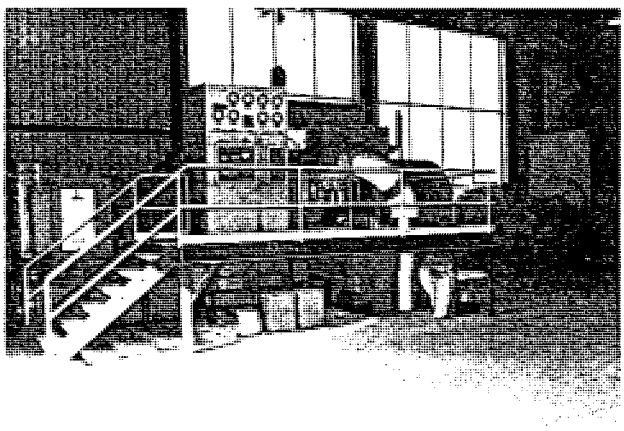
Director of Incineration and Steam Generation Department



Loading solid waste into the Incinerator



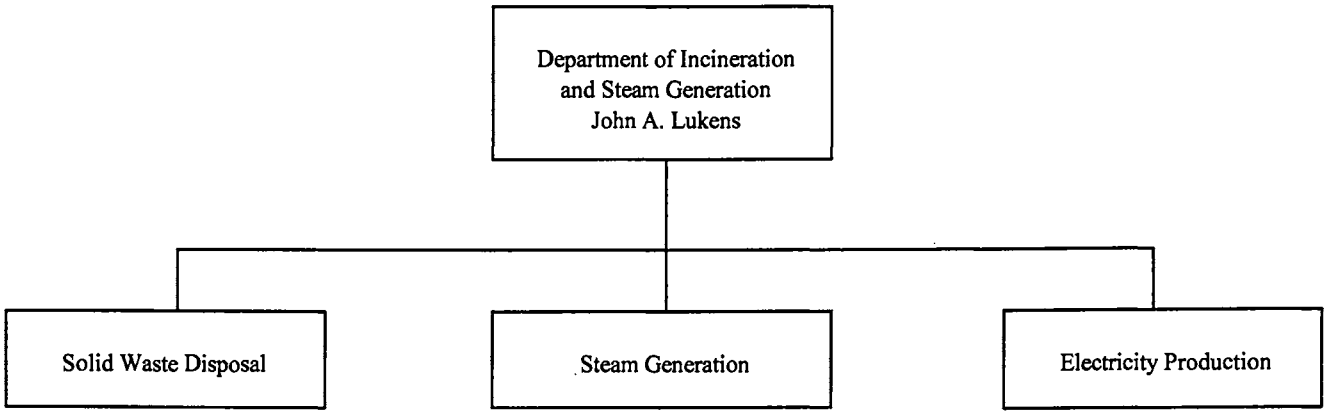
Monitoring steam production from the Control Room



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 4.5 million tons of MSW, saving more than 7.98 million cubic yards of landfill space, an area roughly equivalent to 495 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 12.9 billion pounds of steam and more than 584 million kilowatts of electricity. This translates into a savings of more than 131 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.

2000 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 5,311 tons of residual waste in 2000, under its "Form S" permit which was issued by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) on October 29, 1993. In March 1998, the City and The Harrisburg Authority (THA) received a permit from the DEP to construct a waste transfer station. Construction of the waste transfer station commenced in September 1998 and was completed in July 1999. Under this permit, the waste transfer station now accepts MSW, Form S, tires and construction/demolition waste for transfer to other permitted disposal facilities. In 2000, the HRRF transferred 29,830 tons of acceptable waste through the waste transfer station.

MEASURES/INDICATORS:	ACTUALS			EST.	PROJ.
	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002
Total tons of municipal waste incinerated	191,900	164,087 [b]	157,607 [c]	120,000 [d]	124,100 [f]
Total pounds of steam produced (in millions)	1,233	1,071	989	744	769
Annual average boiler efficiency assuming 4,500 BTU/pound MSW	66.67%	67.92%	65.30%	64.34%	64.34%
Percent of steam available for export actually sold (or used for in-house heat and electricity)	66.10	69.99	72.00	81.00 [e]	81.00
Kilowatt production to yield electricity for sale (in millions)	39.31 [a]	36.23	33.70	23.42	27.11

Notes:

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

b Lower tonnage due to significant unanticipated boiler tube failures.

c Lower tonnage, boiler efficiency, and electricity sales are due to significant unanticipated boiler tube failures and extended outage to de-rate the boilers (i.e. December 19, 2000 through January 12, 2001) to maintain compliance with the Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA).

d Lower tonnage and electricity sales are due to de-rating of boilers to comply with CAAA and extended outage to de-rate the boiler (i.e. December 19, 2000 through January 12, 2001).

e YTD July 31, 2001 is 81.37%.

f Estimate based on 2001 performance of de-rated boilers.

LANDFILL/INCINERATOR UTILITY FUND
RESOURCE ALLOCATION
2002 BUDGET

RESOURCES		APPROPRIATIONS	
		DEPARTMENT OF INCINERATION	
INVESTMENT INCOME	21,000	AND STEAM GENERATION	15,618,193
SALE OF FIXED ASSETS	0		
INCINERATOR TIPPING FEES	4,025,000		
R-T-S DISPOSAL CHARGES	1,401,000		
STEAM SALES	0		
ELECTRICITY SALES	1,626,500		
TRANSFER STATION TIPPING FEES	155,700		
OTHER REVENUE	30,875		
TRANSFERS IN	8,358,118		
FUND BALANCE APPROPRIATION	0		
TOTAL RESOURCES	15,618,193	TOTAL APPROPRIATION	15,618,193

LANDFILL/INCINERATOR UTILITY FUND
2002 BUDGET

Account Name	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Actual	2001 Approved Budget	2001 Projected	2002 Approved Budget
REVENUE ANALYSIS SUMMARY						
Investment Income	42,052	20,130	22,542	21,000	29,000	21,000
Sale of Fixed Assets	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incinerator Tipping Fees	4,753,569	5,087,201	5,440,970	4,748,000	3,281,570	4,025,000
R-T-S Disposal Charges	1,510,964	1,474,302	1,397,224	1,457,600	1,337,840	1,401,000
Steam Sales	140,858	224,635	50,289	0	0	0
Electricity Sales	2,179,860	1,958,460	2,229,000	2,150,000	1,091,640	1,626,500
Transfer Station Tipping Fees	0	0	232,182	250,000	150,000	155,700
Other Revenue	35,367	23,046	33,749	40,600	116,800	30,875
SWAP Revenue	0	0	0	0	140,000	0
Transfers In	350,000	0	6,251,532	0	0	8,358,118
TOTAL REVENUE	9,012,670	8,787,774	15,657,487	8,667,200	6,146,850	15,618,193
Fund Balance Appropriation	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RESOURCES	9,012,670	8,787,774	15,657,487	8,667,200	6,146,850	15,618,193
REVENUE ANALYSIS DETAIL						
Interest-Savings Accounts	41,252	15,046	19,224	18,000	9,000	6,000
Interest-Other	800	5,084	3,318	3,000	20,000	15,000
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	4,753,569	5,087,201	5,440,970	4,748,000	3,281,570	4,025,000
Permit User Fees	31,100	20,636	20,764	20,600	18,000	18,000
R-T-S Disposal Charges	1,467,140	1,386,631	1,369,904	1,410,000	1,300,000	1,370,000
Sale of Scrap & Residue	2,086	0	7,753	18,000	5,000	10,875
Steam Sales	140,858	224,635	50,289	0	0	0
Special Handling Charges	2,131	2,366	5,232	2,000	2,000	2,000
Other Operating Income	0	23	0	0	0	0
Sale of Electricity	2,179,860	1,958,460	2,229,000	2,150,000	1,091,640	1,626,500
Transfer Station Tipping Fees	0	0	232,182	250,000	150,000	155,700
R-T-S Disposal Liens-Principal	42,740	81,757	25,502	45,900	36,340	28,500
R-T-S Disposal Liens-Interest	1,084	5,914	1,818	1,700	1,500	2,500
Miscellaneous	50	0	0	0	0	0
Refund of Expenditures	0	21	0	0	91,800	0
SWAP Revenue	0	0	0	0	140,000	0
State Grants	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers In-THA Subsidy	350,000	0	6,251,532	0	0	8,358,118
TOTAL REVENUE	9,012,670	8,787,774	15,657,487	8,667,200	6,146,850	15,618,193
Fund Balance Appropriation	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RESOURCES	9,012,670	8,787,774	15,657,487	8,667,200	6,146,850	15,618,193

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS SUMMARY
2002 BUDGET

	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Actual	2001 Approved Budget	2001 Projected	2002 Approved Budget
LANDFILL/INCINERATOR UTILITY FUND						
Personnel Services	3,092,660	3,092,341	3,313,296	3,526,548	3,548,530	3,793,546
Operating Expenses	3,092,577	3,473,566	4,615,938	3,718,616	4,463,122	4,029,842
Capital Outlay	37,837	15,851	11,294	5,500	73,106	95,500
Debt Service	2,591,396	2,274,265	3,482,550	1,416,536	1,416,536	4,259,428
Miscellaneous	363,480	7,500	7,500	0	10,000	3,439,877
Transfers	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	9,177,950	8,863,523	11,430,578	8,667,200	9,511,294	15,618,193

POSITION ANALYSIS SUMMARY
2002 BUDGET

	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Actual	2001 Approved Budget	2001 Projected	2002 Approved Budget
LANDFILL/INCINERATOR UTILITY FUND						
Incineration & Steam Generation	61.00	63.00	63.00	61.00	61.00	61.00
TOTAL POSITIONS	61.00	63.00	63.00	61.00	61.00	61.00

The Department of Incineration and Steam Generation has experienced a net reduction of ten positions since 1994. In 1999, funding was restored for a Laborer position and a Heavy Equipment Operator 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 position was necessary to keep up with increased work demands of the facility and it helped produce greater savings in overtime expenses. In 2000, there were no changes to the personnel complement. The 2001 Approved Budget eliminated a vacant Electrician position, as well as a vacant Maintenance Mechanic position. The 2002 Approved Budget sees no changes to the personnel complement.

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2002 BUDGET

Utility Fund — 2810 Incinerator

Allocation Plan			Position Control		
PERSONNEL SERVICES			JOB CLASSIFICATION	2002 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Salaries-Mgmt	417,146		Director	1	72,689
Salaries-BU	1,902,949		Deputy Director	1	59,114
Overtime	748,221		Operations Supervisor	1	53,489
Fringe Benefits	623,230		Shift Supervisor	4	194,287
Miscellaneous	102,000		Administrative Supervisor	1	37,567
TOTAL		3,793,546	Total Management	8	417,146
OPERATING EXPENSES					
			Utility Person	4	156,916
Communications	14,200		Maintenance Mechanic III	7	274,678
Professional Fees	132,200		Certified Welder II	2	78,358
Utilities	538,977		Heavy Equipment Operator/		
Insurance	438,900		Maintenance Technician	1	39,104
Rentals	0		Maintenance Planner	1	39,254
Maintenance & Repairs	845,100		Turbine Technician	4	156,966
Other Contracted Services	1,544,465		Water Quality Technician II	1	39,254
Supplies Expense	516,000		Heavy Equipment Oper. III	1	38,058
			Heavy Equipment Oper. II	2	72,364
TOTAL		4,029,842	Heavy Equipment Oper. I	2	71,198
			Control Room Operator II	3	109,567
CAPITAL OUTLAY		95,500	Control Room Operator I	1	35,599
			Bridge Crane Operator II	4	147,448
DEBT SERVICE		4,259,428	Boiler Fire Specialist I	4	138,074
			Billing/Requisition Clerk	1	34,606
MISCELLANEOUS		3,439,877	Maintenance Mechanic I	1	34,456
			Motor Equipment Operator	4	130,120
TRANSFERS		0	Secretary I	1	31,448
			Laborer III	9	275,481
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		15,618,193	Total Bargaining Unit	53	1,902,949

continued...

Utility Fund | 2810 Incinerator

Allocation Plan	Position Control	
continued...		
Overtime		748,221
FICA		234,808
Fringe Benefits		388,422
Total Fringe Benefits		623,230
Sick Leave Buy Back		1,100
Severence Pay		3,000
Unemployment Compensation		10,000
Worker's Compensation Fees		3,500
Loss/Time Medical		72,700
State Fees		3,100
Excess Policy and Bond		8,600
Non-Uniformed Pension-Plan A		0
Non-Uniformed Pension-Plan B		0
Total Miscellaneous		102,000
TOTAL	61	3,793,546

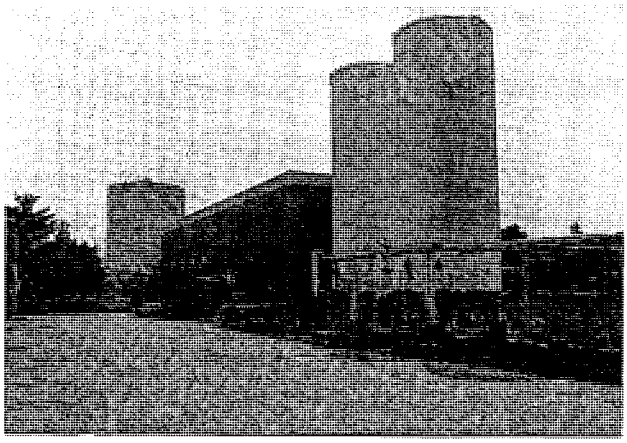
Sewerage Utility Fund

Bureau of Sewerage-Advanced Wastewater Treatment Facility

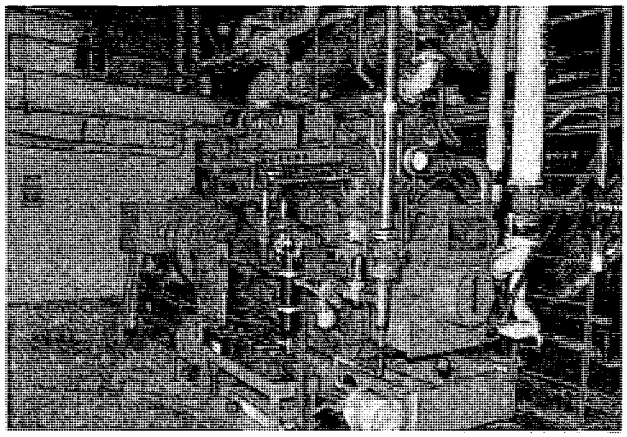
Administration Division

Deputy Director of Public Works Operations

Operations Division

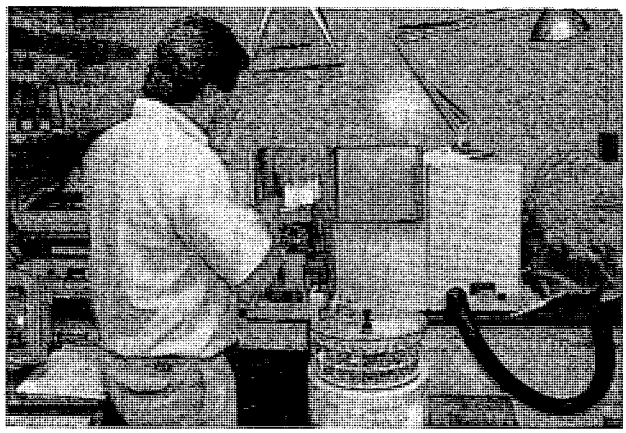


Unox storage tanks for liquid oxygen



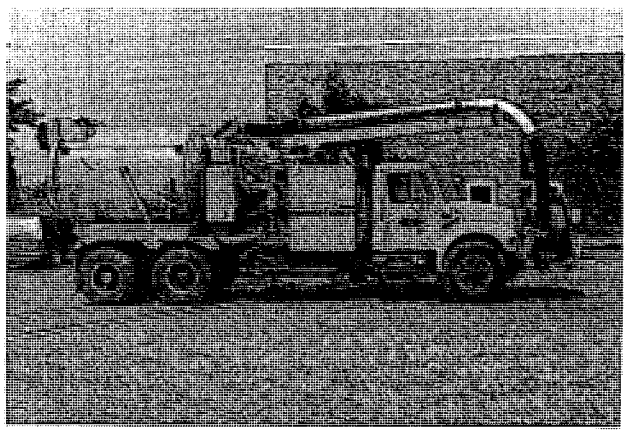
Cogenerator producing electricity

Maintenance Division



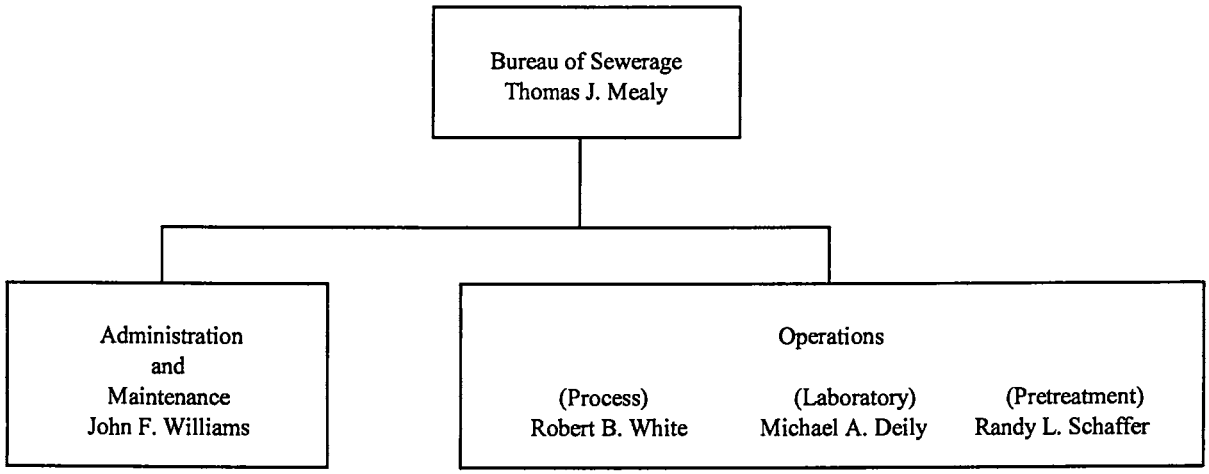
Sewerage laboratory testing pretreated water

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 31,974,559 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).

2000 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

The treatment facility met the national Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) requirements for 99% and was properly operated and maintained during 2000, protecting the quality of receiving waters.

	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002
# 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	0	0	0
Operations meetings (quarterly)	2	2	0	0	0
Total number of meetings required per year	66	66	54	54	54

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.

2000 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Served an urban area of 43 square miles, involving seven municipalities. Complied with revised effluent parameters issued with the new NPDES Permit. Accepted 6 .32 million gallons of waste from other treatment plant processes.

MEASURES/INDICATORS:

	ACTUALS			EST.	PROJ.
	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002
Average Daily wastewater flow in millions of gallons	30.00 [a]	27.50 [b]	26.07 [b]	22.41 [c]	26.50 [d]
Kilowatt production to yield electricity for sale (in millions)	1.67 [b]	1.83 [b]	1.48 [b]	1.48 [c]	1.62 [d]
# 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.

d Four-year 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.

2000 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

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

MEASURES/INDICATORS:

	ACTUALS			EST.	PROJ.
	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002
Replacement and installation of integral parts of related AWTF equipment on an annual basis (7 day/24 hour operation) [a]	466	514	565	368 [c]	478 [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	$500,944	$442,676	$371,628	$439,663 [c]	$438,728 [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.

2000 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.
	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002
Number of flood chambers cleaned per year [a]	92 [a]	92 [a]	92 [a]	92 [a]	92
Number of times per week the outfalls (wastewater discharge point to a receiving stream) are monitored [b]	12 [b]	12 [b]	12 [b]	12 [b]	12
Number of flow meters maintained	18	18	17 [c]	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
2002 BUDGET

RESOURCES		APPROPRIATIONS	
INVESTMENT INCOME	192,000	ADMINISTRATION	6,733,860
CONVEY./TREATMENT REVENUE	4,575,544	OPERATIONS	3,391,779
COLLECTION SYSTEM REVENUE	860,816	MAINTENANCE	740,919
SALES TO PUBLIC AUTHORITIES	5,050,184	FIELD MAINTENANCE	466,478
SLUDGE HANDLING CHARGES	232,000		
ELECTRICITY SALES	100,000		
STATE SUBSIDY	272,593		
OTHER REVENUE	49,900		
TOTAL RESOURCES	11,333,036	TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	11,333,036

SEWERAGE UTILITY FUND
2002 BUDGET

Account Name	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Actuals	2001 Approved Budget	2001 Projected	2002 Approved Budget
REVENUE ANALYSIS SUMMARY						
Investment Income	267,898	206,229	364,822	189,000	196,500	192,000
Conveyance/Treatment Revenue	4,046,737	4,366,617	4,355,605	5,148,209	5,006,572	4,575,544
Collection System Revenue	786,293	916,246	804,042	816,600	818,500	860,816
Sales to Public Authorities	5,100,747	5,211,042	5,006,318	5,200,000	5,050,184	5,050,184
Sludge Handling Charges	278,760	221,053	281,937	210,000	311,290	232,000
Electricity Sales	71,334	135,000	72,036	120,000	100,000	100,000
State Subsidy	275,130	280,770	272,593	272,593	272,593	272,593
Other Revenue	79,682	65,690	96,443	47,100	92,346	49,900
TOTAL REVENUE	10,906,581	11,402,647	11,253,795	12,003,502	11,847,985	11,333,036
REVENUE ANALYSIS DETAIL						
Interest-Savings-Convey./Trtmt.	33,551	20,426	40,049	25,000	23,500	22,000
Interest-Savings-Collect. System	6,678	4,776	9,006	7,000	5,000	5,000
Interest-Other-Convey./Trtmt.	189,876	150,977	263,888	130,000	140,000	140,000
Interest-Other-Collect. System	37,793	30,051	51,879	27,000	28,000	25,000
Gain on Sale of Investments	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conveyance/Treatment Revenue	3,962,967	4,272,694	4,271,553	5,064,609	4,912,872	4,506,322
Collection System Revenue	715,443	774,014	787,490	800,000	800,000	847,038
Sale of Scrap	615	187	260	500	500	500
Sales To Public Authorities	5,100,747	5,211,042	5,006,318	5,200,000	5,050,184	5,050,184
Other Operational Revenue	512	0	0	0	1,024	0
Sludge Handling Charges	278,760	221,053	281,937	210,000	311,290	232,000
Sale of Electricity	71,334	135,000	72,036	120,000	100,000	100,000
Lab Analysis Fees	47,395	40,171	38,652	36,000	42,335	38,300
Industrial Waste Fees	27,930	21,246	8,629	7,100	7,100	7,100
Liens-Principal-Convey./Trtmt.	71,152	90,561	79,385	81,400	88,600	65,052
Liens-Interest-Convey./Trtmt.	12,618	3,362	4,668	2,200	5,100	4,170
Liens-Principal-Collect. System	68,206	138,470	16,396	16,200	17,500	12,948
Liens-Interest-Collect. System	2,644	3,762	156	400	1,000	830
Reimb. for Loss/Damage to Assets	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refund of Expenditures	3,230	4,085	48,903	3,500	41,387	4,000
State Subsidy	275,130	280,770	272,593	272,593	272,593	272,593
TOTAL REVENUE	10,906,581	11,402,647	11,253,795	12,003,502	11,847,985	11,333,036

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS SUMMARY
2002 BUDGET

	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Actuals	2001 Approved Budget	2001 Projected	2002 Approved Budget
SEWERAGE UTILITY FUND						
2910 SEWERAGE ADMINISTRATION						
Personnel Services	350,696	331,773	390,310	454,242	427,664	456,192
Operating Expenses	3,280,357	3,922,811	3,652,125	4,119,322	4,090,369	4,140,458
Capital Outlay	44,551	7,727	8,696	0	5,390	0
Debt Service	2,288,666	2,664,120	2,657,841	2,700,429	2,693,154	2,137,210
Tranfers (Non-Expenditure Items)	387,000	0	44	0	0	0
TOTALS	6,351,270	6,926,431	6,709,015	7,273,993	7,216,578	6,733,860
2920 SEWERAGE OPERATIONS						
Personnel Services	1,295,640	1,337,163	1,366,078	1,418,705	1,343,117	1,346,388
Operating Expenses	2,125,941	1,819,847	2,037,449	2,108,499	2,032,298	2,045,391
Capital Outlay	9,649	59,865	0	0	35,000	0
TOTALS	3,431,230	3,216,875	3,403,527	3,527,204	3,410,415	3,391,779
2930 SEWERAGE MAINTENANCE						
Personnel Services	366,566	405,074	414,381	432,373	420,612	440,904
Operating Expenses	281,100	251,652	219,112	302,065	359,481	300,015
Capital Outlay	10,706	8,910	1,379	0	3,029	0
TOTALS	658,372	665,636	634,872	734,438	783,122	740,919
2940 SEWERAGE FIELD MAINTENANCE						
Personnel Services	258,989	282,040	304,360	321,551	311,044	316,561
Operating Expenses	22,985	12,869	43,532	146,316	158,316	149,917
Capital Outlay	4,183	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	286,157	294,909	347,893	467,867	469,360	466,478

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS SUMMARY
2002 BUDGET

	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Actuals	2001 Approved Budget	2001 Projected	2002 Approved Budget
TOTAL SEWERAGE UTILITY FUND						
Personnel Services	2,271,891	2,356,049	2,475,130	2,626,871	2,502,437	2,560,045
Operating Expenses	5,710,383	6,007,179	5,952,218	6,676,202	6,640,465	6,635,781
Capital Outlay	69,089	76,502	10,075	0	43,419	0
Debt Service	2,288,666	2,664,120	2,657,841	2,700,429	2,693,154	2,137,210
Transfers	387,000	0	44	0	0	0
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	10,727,029	11,103,851	11,095,307	12,003,502	11,879,475	11,333,036

POSITION ANALYSIS SUMMARY
2002 BUDGET

	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Actual	2001 Approved Budget	2001 Projected	2002 Approved Budget
SEWERAGE UTILITY FUND						
Administration Division	6.67	7.17	7.17	7.33	7.33	7.33
Distribution Division	29.00	28.00	28.00	27.00	27.00	24.00
Maintenance Division	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
Field Maintenance Division	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
TOTAL POSITIONS	51.67	51.17	51.17	50.33	50.33	47.33

In 1999, 50% of the salary for an Engineering Representative position was transferred from the Bureau of Water, while a vacant Operator position was eliminated from the Operations Division. In 2000, there were no changes to the personnel complement. The 2001 Approved Budget added 16% of the GIS Manager's salary, while a vacant Operator position was eliminated. The 2002 Approved Budget eliminates three vacant Operator positions.

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2002 BUDGET

Utility Fund — 2910 Administration

Allocation Plan

PERSONNEL SERVICES		
Salaries-Mgmt	178,732	
Salaries-BU	134,135	
Overtime	0	
Fringe Benefits	72,525	
Miscellaneous	70,800	
TOTAL		456,192
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Communications	21,350	
Professional Fees	140,200	
Utilities	0	
Insurance	147,300	
Rentals	0	
Maintenance & Repairs	50,293	
Other Contracted Services	3,775,015	
Supplies Expense	6,300	
TOTAL		4,140,458
CAPITAL OUTLAY		0
DEBT SERVICE		2,137,210
TRANSFERS		0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		6,733,860

Position Control

JOB CLASSIFICATION	2002 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Deputy Dir.-PW Operations	1	73,088
Director-Admin. & Maint.	1	50,181
GIS Manager	0.33	13,929
Staff Attorney	0.50	17,895
Computer Prog./Operator I	0.50	23,639
Total Management	3.33	178,732
Engineer's Representative III	1	37,292
Paralegal	1	33,031
Administrative Assistant I	2	63,812
Total Bargaining Unit	4.00	134,135
Overtime		0
FICA		24,119
Fringe Benefits		48,406
Total Fringe Benefits		72,525
Sick Leave Buy Back		2,400
Severence Pay		3,000
Unemployment Compensation		2,500
Workers' Compensation Fees		1,200
Loss Time/Medical		53,800
State Fees		1,200
Excess Policy and Bond		6,700
Non-Uniformed Pension-Plan A		0
Non-Uniformed Pension-Plan B		0
Total Miscellaneous		70,800
TOTAL	7.33	456,192

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2002 BUDGET

Utility Fund — 2920 Operations

Allocation Plan			Position Control		
PERSONNEL SERVICES			JOB CLASSIFICATION	2002 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Salaries-Mgmt	237,576		Operations Supervisor	1	54,497
Salaries-BU	673,550		Chief Chemist	1	48,828
Overtime	204,255		Shift Supervisor	3	88,109
Fringe Benefits	231,007		Pretreatment Coordinator	1	46,142
TOTAL		1,346,388	Total Management	6	237,576
OPERATING EXPENSES					
			Operator IV	8	314,032
Communications	0		Operator III	1	36,812
Professional Fees	0		Operator II	5	172,880
Utilities	1,541,236		Lab Technician IV	1	39,254
Insurance	0		Lab Technician III	2	75,966
Rentals	2,500		Meter Reader II	1	34,606
Maintenance & Repairs	201,274				
Other Contracted Services	70,181		Total Bargaining Unit	18	673,550
Supplies Expense	230,200				
TOTAL		2,045,391	Overtime		204,255
CAPITAL OUTLAY		0	FICA		85,328
			Fringe Benefits		145,679
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		3,391,779	Total Fringe Benefits		231,007
			TOTAL	24	1,346,388

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2002 BUDGET

Utility Fund — 2930 Maintenance

Allocation Plan

PERSONNEL SERVICES		
Salaries-Mgmt	50,859	
Salaries-BU	309,549	
Overtime	2,219	
Fringe Benefits	78,277	
TOTAL		440,904
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Communications	0	
Professional Fees	0	
Utilities	0	
Insurance	0	
Rentals	0	
Maintenance & Repairs	14,000	
Other Contracted Services	129,215	
Supplies Expense	156,800	
TOTAL		300,015
CAPITAL OUTLAY		0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		740,919

Position Control

JOB CLASSIFICATION	2002 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Maintenance Supervisor	1	50,859
Total Management	1	50,859
Chief Electrician	1	44,321
Maintenance Worker IV	6	235,474
Laborer II	1	29,754
Total Bargaining Unit	8	309,549
Overtime		2,219
FICA		27,742
Fringe Benefits		50,535
Total Fringe Benefits		78,277
TOTAL	9	440,904

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2002 BUDGET

Utility Fund — 2940 Field Maintenance

Allocation Plan

PERSONNEL SERVICES		
Salaries-Mgmt	0	
Salaries-BU	243,525	
Overtime	14,030	
Fringe Benefits	59,006	
TOTAL		316,561
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Communications	0	
Professional Fees	0	
Utilities	0	
Insurance	0	
Rentals	0	
Maintenance & Repairs	19,500	
Other Contracted Services	127,617	
Supplies Expense	2,800	
TOTAL		149,917
CAPITAL OUTLAY		0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		466,478

Position Control

JOB CLASSIFICATION	2002 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Field Maintenance Spec. II	3	114,124
Field Maint. Worker II	3	99,547
Motor Equipment Operator	1	29,854
Total Bargaining Unit	7	243,525
Overtime		14,030
FICA		19,701
Fringe Benefits		39,305
Total Fringe Benefits		59,006
TOTAL	7	316,561

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 mid-year 2002. Also, a $16.2 million State grant helped finance the National Civil War Museum project.

Debt service requirements for the various issues are more fully described in the Debt Service Fund section

THE 2002 CIP

The Capital Improvement Plan for 2002 calls for anticipated expenditures totaling $807,153. 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 2002 CIP are listed by capital program on the following pages. Material capital needs for General Government programs were fulfilled during 1990 – 1994 and for General Administrative programs during 1998 – 2000.

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 2002	2002 Planned Expend.	Funding Source
DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING AND HOUSING DEVELOPMENT							
Broad Street Market Improvement Project	1992	2002	2,997,542	2,979,456	0	18,086	EP II & Bill #20
GIS Mapping Facility Project	1992	2002	445,184	430,210	0	14,974	EP II & Bill #18
Dept. of Building and Housing Dev. Subtotal			3,442,726	3,409,666	0	33,060	

Impact on Operating Budget: The 2002 General Fund budget funds the position of Senior Urban Planner at a cost of $42,267. The 2002 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 $ 42,315. 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							
S. Front St. Bypass Connector	1995	2002	789,563	754,865	0	34,698	EP III & G.O. 1997
City Engineer/Public Works Subtotal			789,563	754,865	0	34,698	

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 2002 Budget for the Office of the City Engineer includes $913,097 for Capital Outlay in addition to the Capital Project Fund expenditures.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION							
National Civil War Museum Project	1995	2002	41,129,592	40,640,197	0	489,395	G.O. 95,G.O. 97 Hydro, Series F, Bills 18 & 20, State Grant
Department of Parks and Recreation Subtotal			41,129,592	40,640,197	0	489,395	

Impact on Operating Budget: None

GENERAL PROJECTS							
PA Sports Hall of Fame Construction Project	1992	2004	19,500,000	122,290	19,127,710	250,000	EP II & EP III, State Grant, Private Funds
General Projects Subtotal			19,500,000	122,290	19,127,710	250,000	

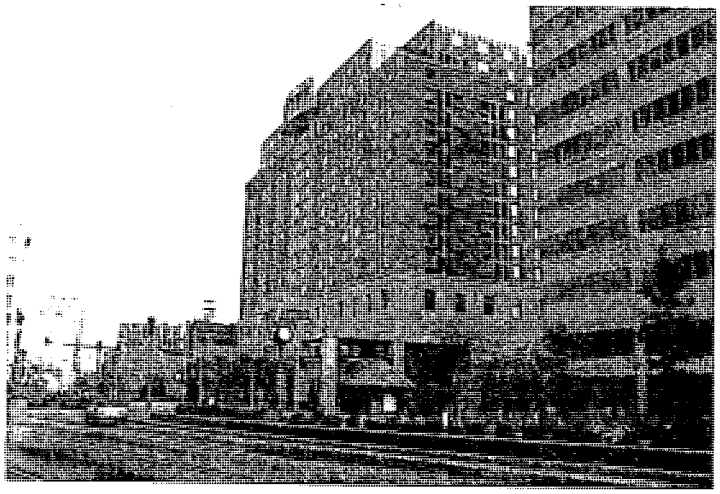
Impact on Operating Budget: None

GRAND TOTAL CAPITAL PROJECTS			64,861,881	44,927,018	19,127,710	807,153	

THE CITY OF HARRISBURG
PENNSYLVANIA
INCORPORATED MAR. 19. 1860

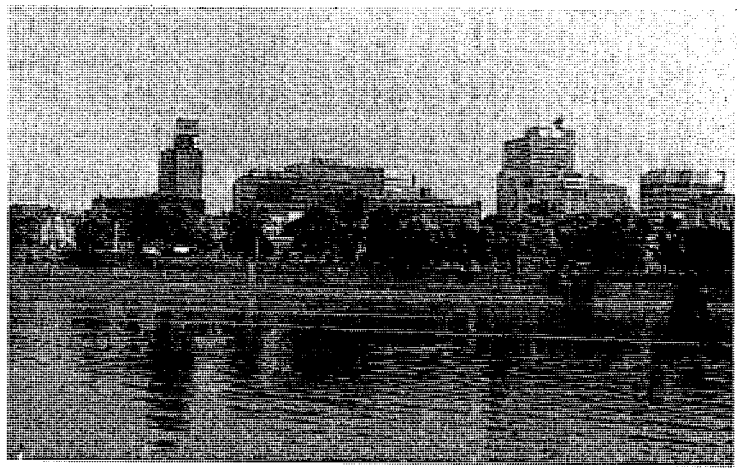
COMMUNITY PROFILE

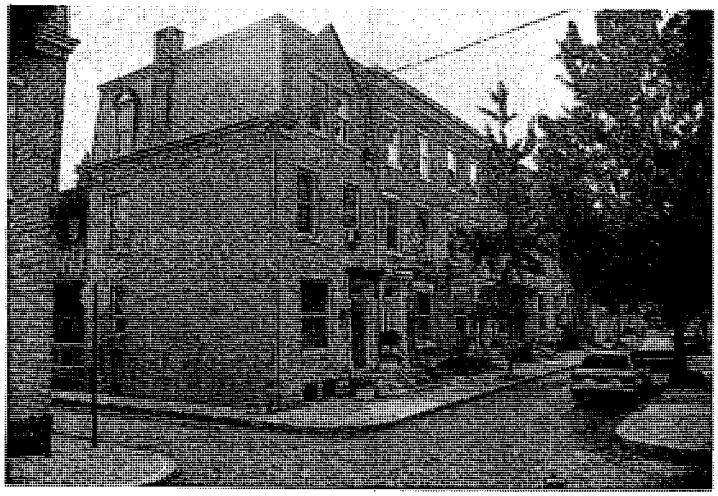
REDISCOVER HARRISBURG - AN ALL-AMERICA CITY



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 fifteen years as part of the City's economic development efforts.

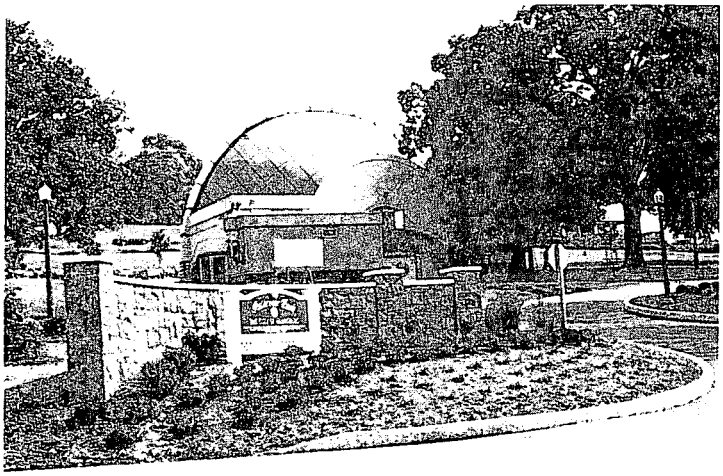
RIVERFRONT PARK stretches 4.5 miles along the eastern bank of the Susquehanna River in Harrisburg. Famous concrete steps define the river's edge, running the length of the park. Riverfront Park is known for its statuary, monuments, gardens, public art, and trails for jogging, bicycling and walking. This greenbelt, along with City Island and other waterfront improvements, creates one of the most scenic inland waterfronts in the Nation. (See "Recreational Attractions" section.)





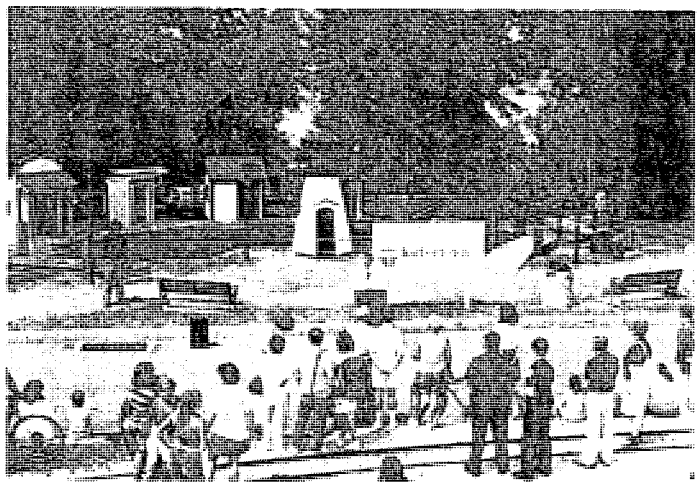
HISTORIC DISTRICTS are included in the City's historic preservation program. Seven historic districts and numerous sites, have been designated for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The City's National and Municipal Historic Districts include Old Downtown Harrisburg Commercial, Shipoke, 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.)

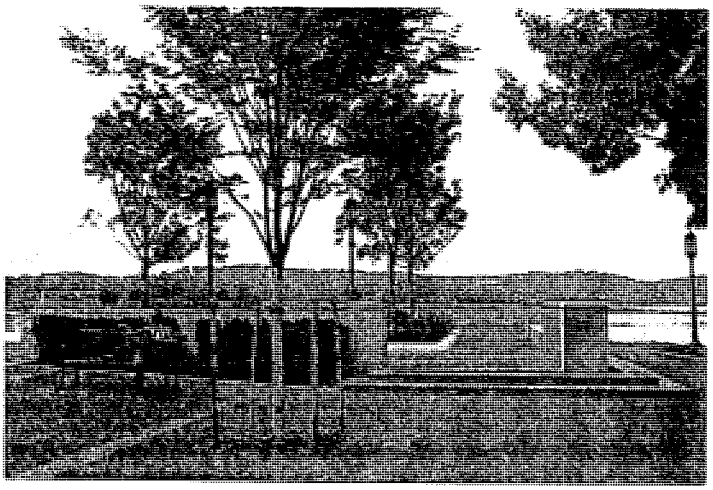
REDISCOVER OUR PARKS AND WATERFRONT



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.)

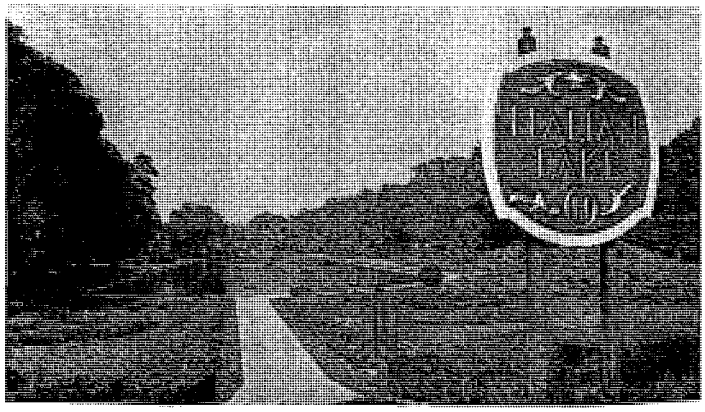
HARBOURTOWN, a miniature nautical village, is located on City Island. This playground setting is perfect for parents to enjoy the view of the waterfront while watching their children play. Other amenities on City Island include a miniature train, horse-drawn carriage rides, Skyline Sports Complex, Beach 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, the 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 opened in February 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 and South Pointe Marinas are 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 marked 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 eleven 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 and the park was renamed in 2002 and is now referred to as Clarence C. Morrison Park. 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 eleven years include the Reservoir Park Playground, Norwood Playground, 4th and Dauphin Streets 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. Upgrades to additional sites continues 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 , excluding the National Civil War Museum, 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 fourteen 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 two awards from the International Festival & Events Association, , two state awards from the Pennsylvania Recreation and Park Society, as well as three local awards bringing the total number of awards won in year 2001 to 7. 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.

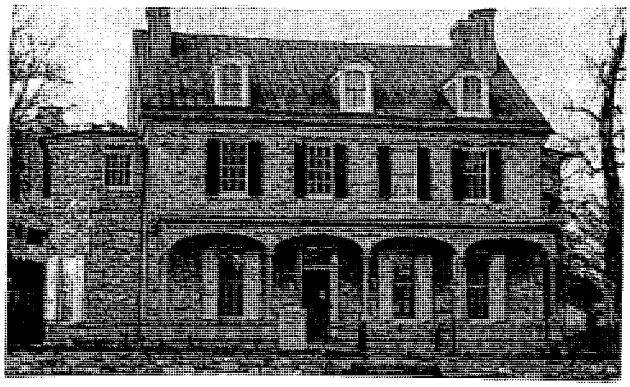
ARTS SUPPORTERS

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 Theater, 200-seat IMAX Theater, HARSCO Science Center, 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, now Theatre of Harrisburg, which was founded in 1925, and 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 Theatre Harrisburg 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 long awaited Midtown Cineman opened in November 2001. The cinema features three separate theatres seating 152, 78 an 69, respectively, and it runs both first-run independent and foreign films.



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. HARSCO Science Center, a hands-on physical science museum with many interactive learning exhibits, is located in Whitaker Center for Science and the Arts. 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

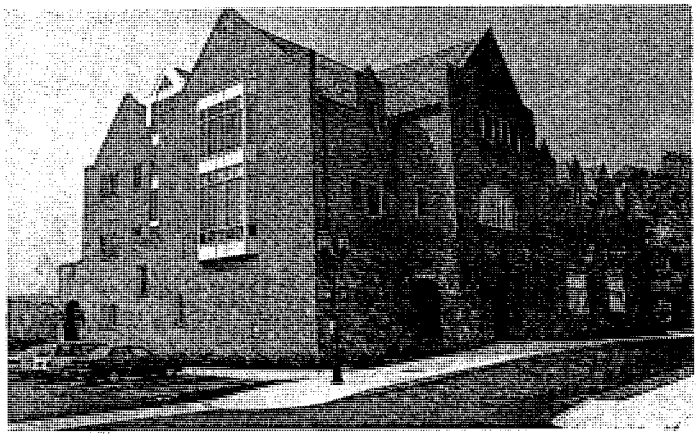
The City's cultural activities are complemented with an array of choir concerts and lectures offered by area churches and synagogues. In addition to these facilities hosting artistic and cultural events, the sanctuaries of some of these historic downtown Harrisburg Churches are architectural edifices 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 are 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 to 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.



Recently, the Polytechnic Development Corporation has been formed to pursue the creation of the Harrisburg Polytechnic Institute (HPI), a non-traditional independent university in downtown Harrisburg that will fulfill a "niche mission" of addressing region-specific needs not currently served by existing colleges and universities. HPI will provide certificate programs, and associate, undergraduate, and graduate degree programs. This new institution will work cooperatively with business, government, and other colleges and universities to foster regional workforce development and continuing professional development. It will also offer an environment for applied research and development. This will substantially enhance the area's ability to attract and retain national-class employers and, for the City, will 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 400 students and offers more than 65 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 11,000 students. In January 2001, HACC will opened its Community Center for Technology and Arts. This center offers 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 1,407 students in over 110 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 1,797. 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 2,092. 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 540. The Widener University School of Law-Harrisburg Branch's current enrollment is approximately 415 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 1989-2001 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 eleventh consecutive year, including 2001, for its annual Budget document. This is the highest form of recognition in the Nation for governmental budgeting.

For the fourteenth consecutive year, including 2000, 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 2001, the City was awarded two awards from the Middle Atlantic Regional Chapter of the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials (NAHRO), for the Homeownership Impact Loan Program (HIL) and the Homeownership Opportunities Program (HOP).

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, 2000 and 2001 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, 8th in 2000 and 12th in 2001. 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.

For 2001, the Harrisburg Department of Parks and Recreation won 2 state awards for Excellence in Programming for the City's Easter Egg Hunt/Youth Health Fair, the American Musicfest/Kipona and the Countdown Programs.

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 2001, 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 thirteenth year.

In 1993, the City of Harrisburg received 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 fourteen consecutive years, including 2001, 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.

In 2001, the International Festival and Events Association honored Harrisburg with two 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.

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 $2.7 billion in new investment through the fourth quarter of 2001. 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

STATE FARM SHOW COMPLEX, New Construction/Expansion
Cost: $76,000,000 Square Feet: 171,000 Completion: 2003

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: $28,900,000 Square Feet: 63,000 Completion: 2004

MARKET SQUARE PLAZA, New Construction
Cost: $26,000,000 Square Feet: 290,000 Completion: 2002

MARSHALL & MELROSE, Elementary School Renovation/Expansion
Cost: $15,864,000 Square Feet: 129,350 Completion: 2002

BEN FRANKLIN & FOOSE, Elementary School Renovation/Expansion
Cost: $14,286,000 Square Feet: 183,200 Completion: 2001

PINNACLE HEALTH SYSTEM (HARRISBURG HOSPITAL), Renovation/Expansion
Cost: $8,825,000 Square Feet: 126,000 Completion: 2000

211 ASSOCIATES, New Construction
Cost: $8,000,000 Square Feet:100,381 Parking Spaces: 159 Completion: 2002

GIANT FOOD STORE, New Construction
Cost: $5,079,000 Square Feet: 65,300 Parking Spaces: 848 Completion: 2000

PAXTON COMMONS II, Renovation of building for restaurant/commercial space
Cost: $3,000,000 Square Feet: 50,000 Completion: 2002

GR DEVELOPMENT, New Construction
Cost: $2,500,000 Square Feet: 33,785 Completion: 2004

FURLOW BUILDING, Renovation of building for restaurant/commercial space
Cost: $2,100,000 Square Feet: 9,500 Parking Spaces: 18 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 BUILDING, 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: $2,500,000	Completion: 2001

SYCAMORE STREET BRIDGE, Rehabilitation (including design, construction and construction management)

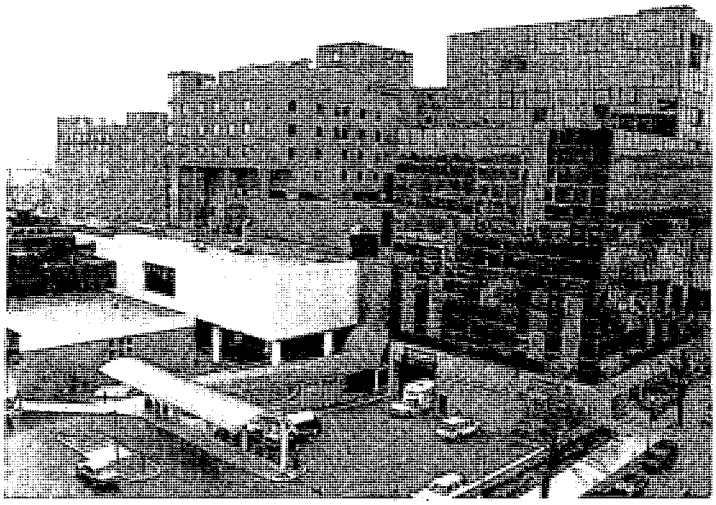
Cost: $570,000	Completion: 1996

SYCAMORE STREET INTERSECTION, Improvements (including design, right-of-way purchase, construction and construction management)

Cost: $351,700	Completion: 1998

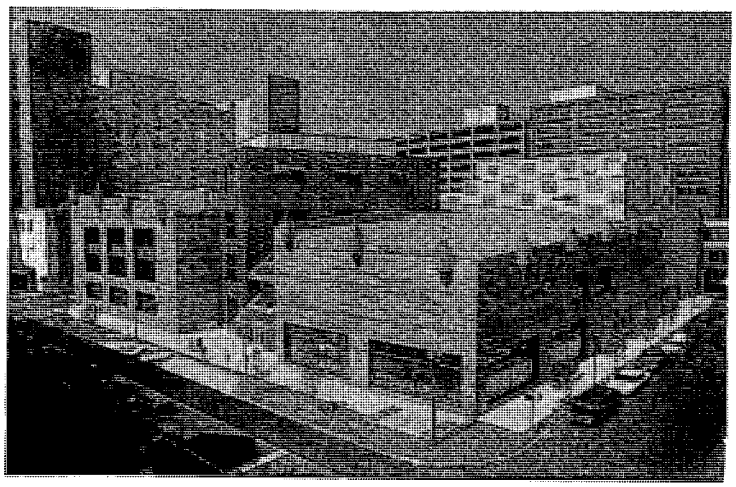
Sources: Mayor's Office of Economic Development; Department of Building & Housing Development; Office of City Engineer

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS:
A Sampling of New Building Construction



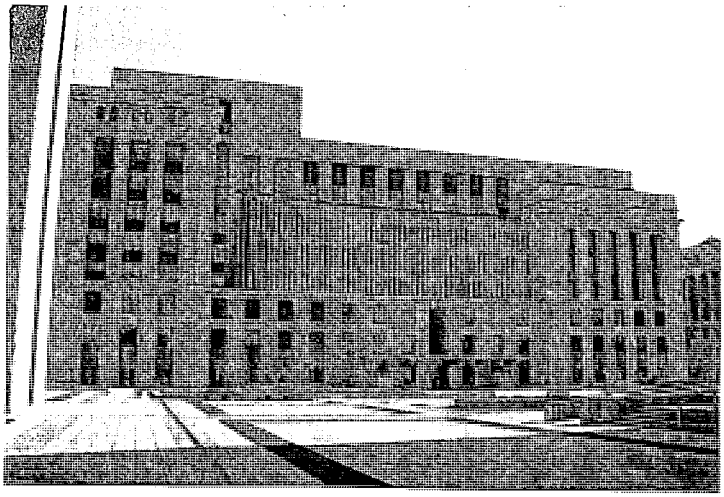
PINNACLE HEALTH SYSTEM (FORMERLY HARRISBURG HOSPITAL) is substantially renovating, rebuilding and expanding its downtown hospital complex. When completed, Pinnacle Health System will have increased the size of this facility by 126,000 square feet via the construction of six new floors. In addition, a 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.

THE NATIONAL CIVIL WAR MUSEUM was constructed at the highest point in the City, in Reservoir Park, and it is 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 of the 65,000 square foot facility was completed in February 2001, with an 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 facility opened on February 12, 2001.



WHITAKER CENTER FOR SCIENCE AND THE ARTS, located at the corner of Third and Market Streets, is a 130,000 square foot building containing an IMAX Theater, the Sunoco Performance Theater, the HARSCO Science Center 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.

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. Construction of the building will be completed in December 2001 with an estimated cost of $120,000,000.

COMMERCE BANK will be opening its first branch office in the City. At the corner of Second and Walnut Streets downtown, this 6,500 square foot branch will feature an automated teller machine and house their government banking and capital markets offices. The purchase and renovation of the North Second Street building, which will open in June 2002, represents a $4 million investment in the City by Commerce Bank.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SPORTS HALL OF FAME will present a tribute to the sports figures and legends from the past and present who have played important roles in shaping Pennsylvania's unique sports history. The twenty-eight local chapters of the Pennsylvania Sports Hall of Fame from all over the Commonwealth have inducted 483 great sports figures since the organization was created in 1963. The museum will honor these individuals and the sports they participated in. This two level, 60,000 square foot building will be located on City Island, and it will overlook the Susquehanna River and downtown Harrisburg. The building will include galleries to exhibit an extensive collection of sports memorabilia, exhibit storage and preparation areas, a theatre, conference center, preview arena gift shop, café and offices. Construction of the facility should be completed in 2004, at an approximate cost of $19.5 million, funded by a $9.5 million grant awarded through the Redevlopment Assistance Capital Program, as well as funds raised in a capital campaign and other public funding sources.

THE CROWNE PLAZA (formerly the Harrisburg Ramada, formerly the Holiday Inn-Center City), a ten-story, 261room 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.

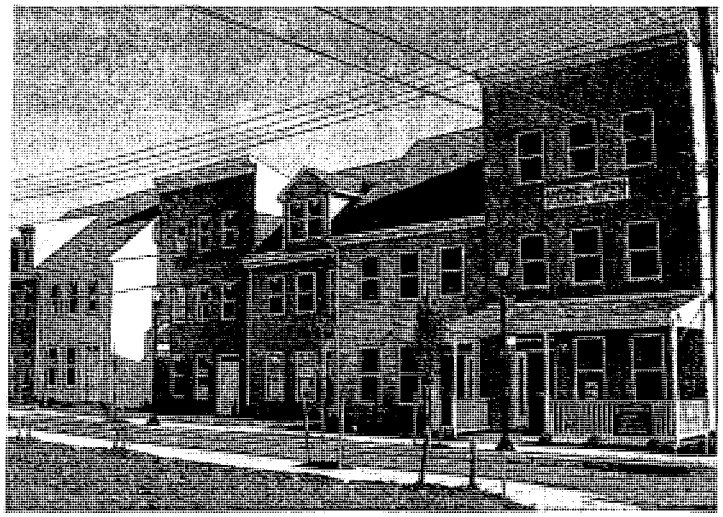
THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE FARM SHOW COMPLEX, located on Cameron Street, and home to the largest indoor agricultural event in North America, is undergoing a $76 million expansion. This expansion will generate an additional 359,000 square feet of new exhibit space, including a 175,000 square foot Exhibit Hall, a new Equine Arena and Equine Barn, a connector link and additional off-site parking. Once completed, this new construction, plus the existing space, will provide a total of over 1 million square feet. The current Farm Show Complex hosts over 200 events on an annual basis. The expansion will allow existing events to grow, as well as attract new business. Construction of this expansion should be completed by January 2003.

PAXTON COMMONS II will use 50,000 square feet of industrial space at the corner of Cameron and Market Streets to house retail/office and commercial space. These renovations will be completed at a cost of $3 million and should be completed in 2002.

DAUPHIN COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES are being relocated to the corner of Second and Market Streets (formerly the Mellon Bank Building). Renovations of the building should be completed by November 2001. The five-floor, 82,000 square foot building will be renovated at a cost of approximately $12 million and it will house the offices of Aging, Budget, Building and Grounds, Commissioners, Economic Development, Information Technology, Solicitor, Registration and Elections, Criminal Investigation Division, Public Defender and Human Services.

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.

MARKET COURT is a Rental Development program that was completed in December 2001. Twelve new rental units were readied for use by families and individuals who qualify as low to moderate income households. Market Court rental units were constructed in assorted sizes to accommodate a variety of housing needs. Two of the units are wheelchair accessible and one is designed for visually and/or hearing impaired occupancy. The Rental Rehabilitation project cost over $1.8 million. Funding for this Enterprise Community project came from CDBG, DCED and PHFA grants and loans. Additional services were provided by Susquehanna Housing Initiatives, Inc., Regional Housing Legal Services and Duane Morris & Heckscher.

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
2000	707,817	1.882

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 2000, the City issued the fourth highest number of building permits in any year in history, a total of 1,882 permits representing over $243 million in new investment.

Source: City's Building Permit Database

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-sixth the rate charged to land; and the issuance 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 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-sixth 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.

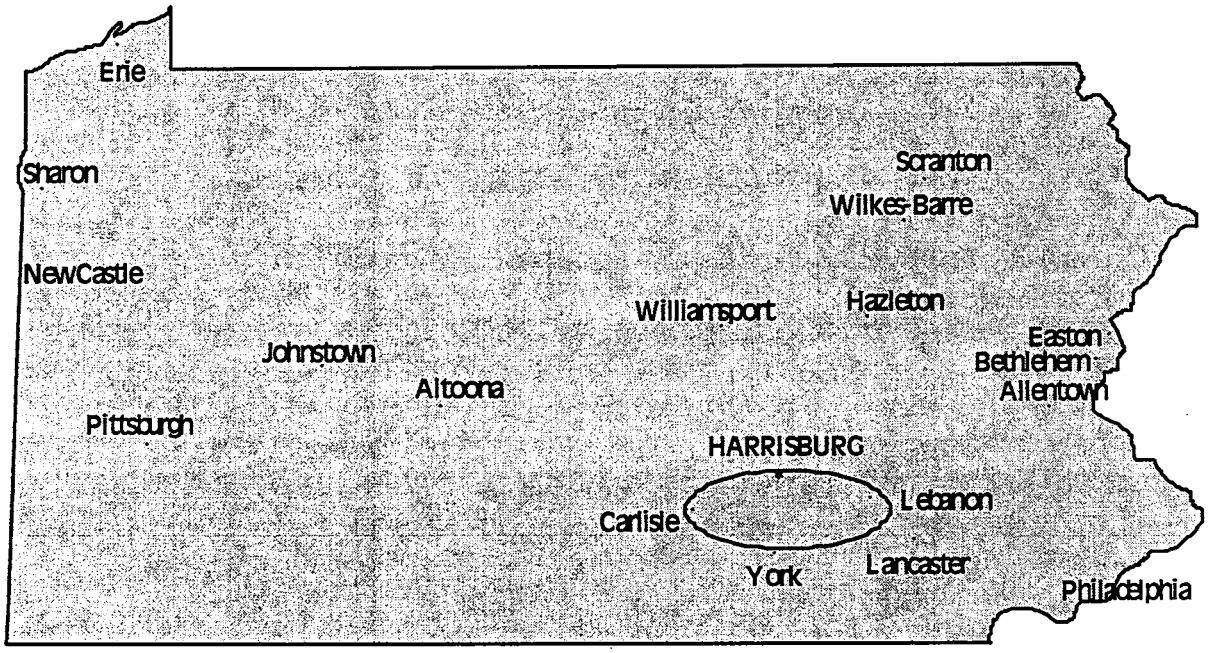
Tax credit programs also encourage economic growth. During 1985, Harrisburg became the first community in the nation to establish a Mortgage Tax Credit Certificate Program. Tax credits can be issued to first-time home buyers and, in certain circumstances, previous homeowners who buy and/or rehabilitate 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 900. 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:	**Location:** East bank of the Susquehanna River
Settled: By Native Americans-by 6,000 B.C.; By Europeans circa.-1710	Dauphin County
Incorporated: As a Borough - 1791; As a City - 1860	South Central Pennsylvania
Population: 48,950 (2000 Census); largest of any municipality in the region	
Total Number of Housing Units: 24,314 (2000 Census)	**Climate:** Average High: 61.0°
2001 Assessed Taxable Property Value: $1,702,174,100	Average Low: 42.6°
2001 Assessed Non-Taxable Property Value: $1,342,511,700	Annual High Extreme: 93.0°
Total New Economic Development Investment: $2,650,000,000	Annual Low Extreme: 2.0°

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) Facts:	
Population: 616,900 (200 Survey)	Number of Households: 241,800 (2000 Survey)
Total Retail Sales: $9,172,665,000 (2000 Survey)	Average Number of Persons per Household: 2.32persons (2000 Census)
Per Household Retail Sales: $37,935 (2000 Survey)	Median Household Effective Buying Income: $43,023 (2000 Survey)
Median Household Income: $41,990 (2000 Census)	Total Effective Buying Income: $12,328,924,000 (2000 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 19-year period includes:

	December, 1981	December, 2000
Number of Businesses on City Business/Mercantile Taxrolls:	1,908	5,566
Assessed Value of Taxable Real Estate:	$212,484,102	$853,434,300
Number of Living Units on Utility Register:	14,903	20,719
Number of Vacant Structures:	over 4,000*	less than 900
	December, 1981	December, 2000
Mercantile/Business Tax Revenues:	$565,611	$2,800,579
(tax rates have remained the same)		
	December, 1981	December, 2000
Employment Data for the City of Harrisburg:		
Workforce	23,300	23,800
Employed	21,200	22,700
Unemployed	2,100	1,100
Unemployment Rate	9.2%	4.7%

Crime Rate: From 1981 through 2000, the city has experienced a 52.4% reduction in the number of Part I Felony Crimes.

Fire Rate: From 1982 through 2000, the City has experienced a 72.0% reduction in the number of fires.

Sources: City's 2000 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 2000 annual average employment data showed that 28.9% of the labor force was employed in the services sector, 21.9% in the wholesale and retail trades, 18.8% in the government sector, 12.0% in manufacturing industries, 7.5% in the transportation and public utilities sector, 6.8% in the finance, insurance and real estate sector, and 4.2% 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	21,602
2.	U.S. Government	Federal Government	17,798
3.	Hershey Foods Corporation	Food, Food Processing	5,600
4.	Naval Support Station	U.S. Navy Supplier	5,526
5.	Pennsylvania Blue Shield/Highmark, Inc.	Health Insurance	5,308
6.	Tyco Electronics - AMP	Electronics connector	5,200
7.	Hershey Medical System	Hospital/Education	4,159
8.	Defense Distribution Center	Military Supply Distribution	3,500
9.	Pinnacle Health System	Hospital	3,452
10.	Electronic Data Systems	Information Services	1,700
11.	U.S. Army War College	County Government	1,670
12.	Capital Blue Cross	Health Insurance	1,631
13.	Fry Communications, Inc.	Publications	1,586
14.	Richfood Region	Wholesale Food Distributor	1,193
15.	Holy Spirit Hospital	Hospital	1,169
16.	County of Cumberland	County Government	1,126
17.	Harrisburg School District	Public Schools	1,100
18.	Book-of-the-Month Club, Inc.	Book Publishing	1,010
19.	Pennsylvania Steel Technologies, Inc.	Steelmaking	1,008
20.	Allfirst Bank	Bank	997

DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT (2000 Annual Average)

NON-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES:		MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES:	
- Transportation and Public Utilities	27,200	- Durable Goods	20,200
- Wholesale and Retail Trade	79,800	- Non-Durable Goods	23,400
- Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	24,700	Total	43,600
- Government	68,400		
- Services	105,200		
- Construction and Mining	15,300		
Total	320,600	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT:	364,200

Source:Central Pennsylvania Business Journal; PA Department of Labor and Industry, Bureau of Research and Statistics

EMPLOYMENT / LABOR FORCE

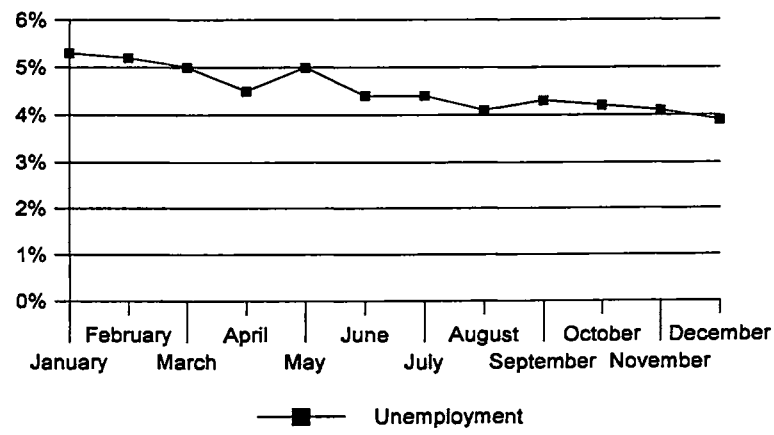
Civilian Labor Force, Employment, Unemployment in the City of Harrisburg

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%
2000	23,800	22,700	1,100	4.7%

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 19 or more years ago. Perhaps most significantly, the number city residents employed full-time has shown a major increase from 1981 through 2000; an increase of 1,500 persons, or 7.1%, since 1981.

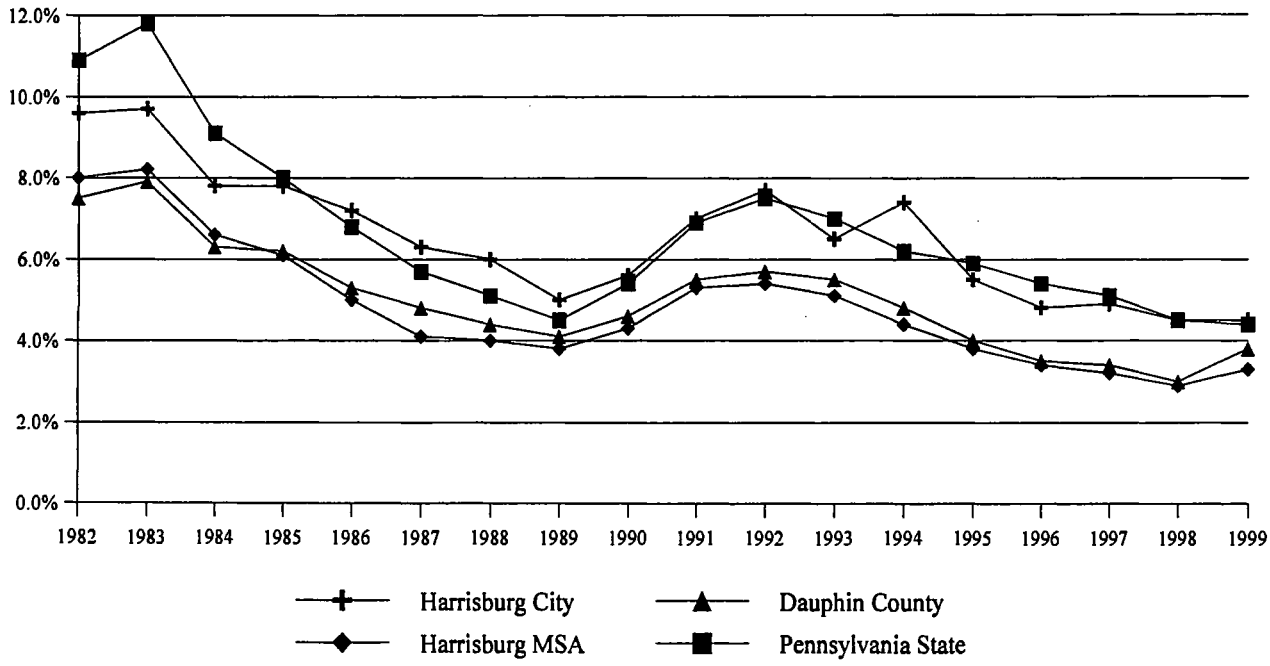
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - CITY OF HARRISBURG, 2000

January	5.3%
February	5.2%
March	5.0%
April	4.5%
May	5.0%
June	4.4%
July	4.4%
August	4.1%
September	4.3%
October	4.2%
November	4.1%
December	3.9%



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%
2000	4.7%	3.0%	2.8%	4.2%

Source: PA Department of Labor and Industry, Center for Workforce Information and Analysis

BANKING INSTITUTIONS LOCATED IN THE CITY OF HARRISBURG

Since 1986, Harrisburg has emerged as the region's financial center. In the midst of the economic recession of the early 1990's, Harrisburg demonstrated its financial strength by sustaining its economic growth. In 1987, Hershey Bank opened its first non-Hershey area branch in downtown Harrisburg. 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, two years later. Keystone Financial, a bank holding company which owns Pennsylvania National Bank, expanded its presence downtown in 1992 when it consolidated its regional headquarters in the Keystone Plaza. Meridian Bank also moved its district headquarters to newly restored downtown space in 1992. In 1999, the First National Bank of Maryland acquired Dauphin Deposit Bank, creating Allfirst Bank. Harris Savings Bank acquired York Federal Bank in 2000 and renamed the company Waypoint Bank. Mellon Bank acquired Commonwealth National Bank, thus expanding the range of downtown-based financial services where its administrative center is located. Hamilton Bank and its parent company, CoreStates, have expanded their staff, services and space downtown with their anchor-tenant role in Vartan Parc. 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 played a very significant part in Harrisburg' 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, 2000)	Total City-Based Deposits (000's)
Pennsylvania State Employees Credit Union	2	$1,261,989
Allfirst Bank	3	319,018
Waypoint Bank	2	204,566
Mellon Bank, NA	1	197,738
BELCO Community Credit Union	1	138,425
First Union National Bank	2	108,999
Fulton Bank	2	62,933
Keystone National Bank, NA	2	40,873
PNC Bank, NA	2	28,118
Other Credit Unions	3	7,078
TOTAL	20	$2,369,737

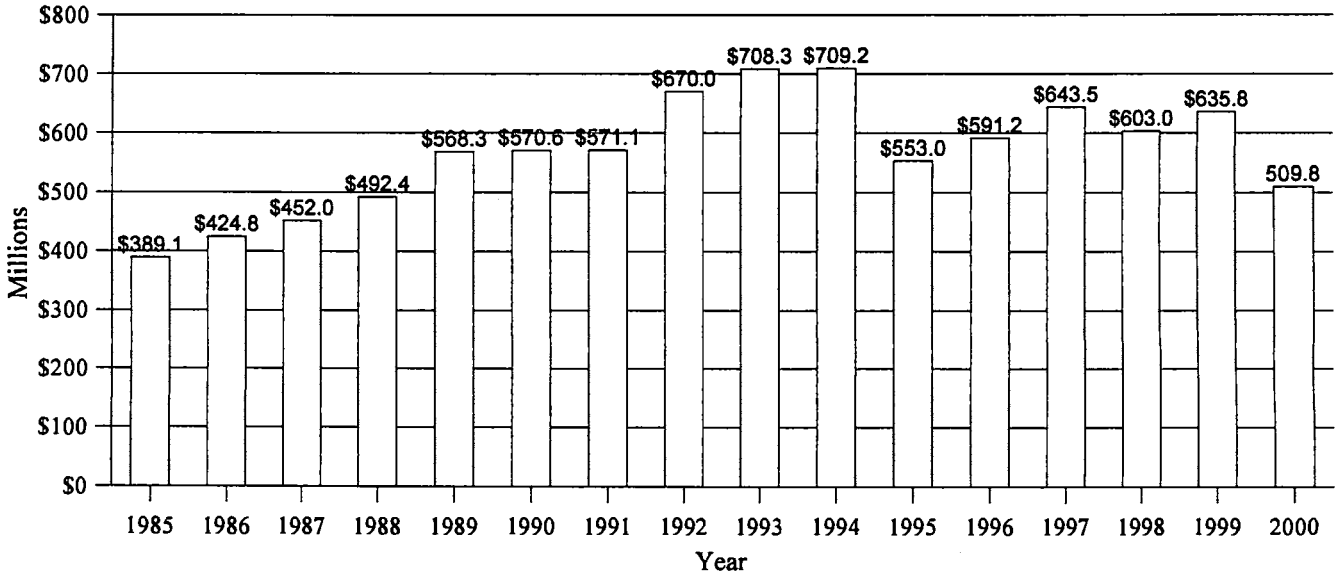
Source: PA Department of Banking

TOTAL RETAIL SALES

Business activity within the City has increased substantially in the last fifteen years as indicated by the increase in retail sales. Total retail sales have increased from $389.1 million in 1985 to $509.8 million in 2000 for the City of Harrisburg and from $3.1 billion in 1985 to $9.1 billion in 2000 for the MSA.

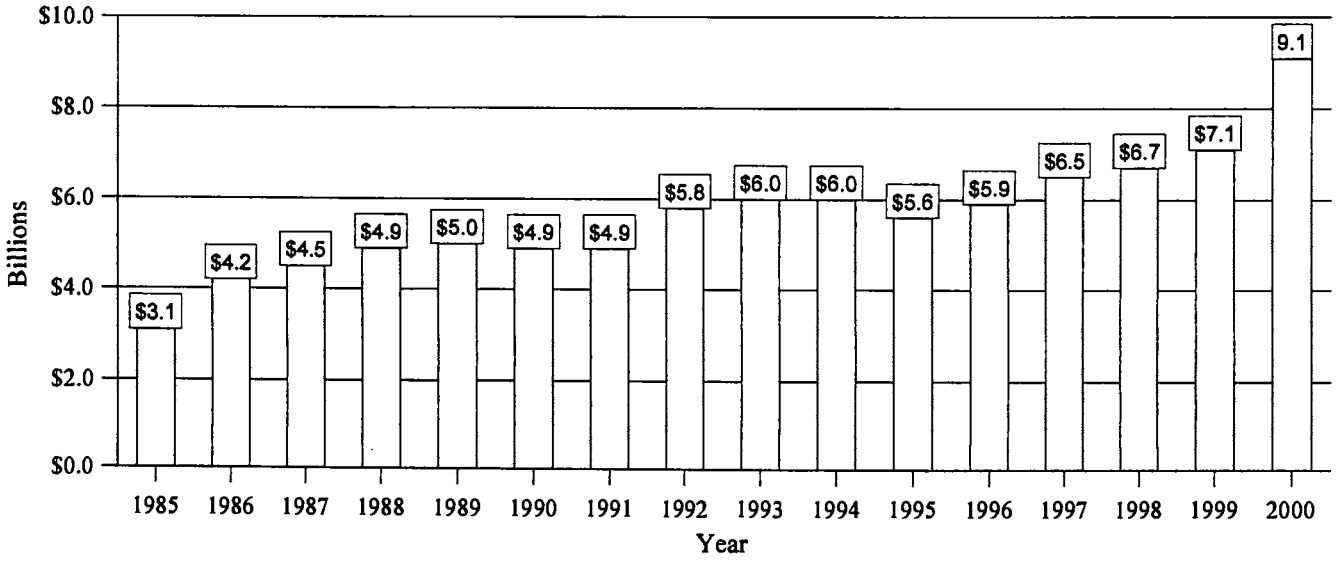
CITY OF HARRISBURG

Total Retail Sales (1985-2000)



METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (MSA)

Total Retail Sales (1985 - 2000)



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]
1991-2000

Year	General Government: City Officials	Admin.	General Expend.	Bldg. & Housing Dev.	Public Safety	Public Works	Parks & Rec.	Capital Outlay	Debt Service	Totals
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
2000	3,542,164	4,181,525	4,481,431	10,084,316 [9]	19,152,113	4,178,179	3,154,921	20,564,577 [11]	8,436,891	77,776,117

[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 1998 and 1999, respectively, in state grant funds, 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.

[11] Includes approximately $15.2 million in National Civil War Museum expenditures.

Source: City's audited general purpose financial statements.

CITY OF HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL REVENUES BY SOURCE [1]
1991 - 2000

Year	Taxes	Licenses & Permits	Intergovt. Revenue	Dept. Earnings	Fines & Forfeits	Investment Income	Misc.	Totals
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
2000	18,821,081 [15]	415,979	26,906,417 [16]	13,877,353	1,315,675	2,348,892	5,720,349	69,405,746

[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 repayemnt 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.

[15] Real estate tax revenue increased $1.1 million due to a tax rate increase, the City's first increase since 1988.

[16] Includes approximately $15.2 million in state grant reimbursements for the National Civil War Museum's construction.

Source: City's audited general purpose financial statements.

CITY OF HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

TAX REVENUE BY SOURCE
1991 - 2000

Year	Total Taxes	Real Estate	Occupational Privilege	Earned Income	Business Privilege	Real Estate Transfer
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
2000	18,821,081	12,264,249	343,212	3,015,003	2,825,779	372,838

Source: City's audited general purpose financial statements

CITY OF HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

PROPERTY TAX LEVIES AND COLLECTIONS
1991 - 2000

Year	Total Flat Billing	Adjusted Levy	Current Year Collections	Percent of Adjustec Levy	Total Collections	Percent of Adjusted Levy	Total Outstanding Delinquent Taxes	Percent of Adjusted Levy
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
2000	13,075,126 (1)	13,166,873 (1)	11,066,488 (1)	84	12,349,427 (1)	94	1,578,031 (1)	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.

(1) Real estate tax billing increased over $1.1 million due to a tax rate increase, the first such increase since 1988.

Sources: City's Bureau of Data Processing and Financial Management

CITY OF HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

ASSESSED AND APPRAISED VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY
1991 - 2000

	Land		Improvements	
Year	Assessed	Appraised	Assessed	Appraised
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
2000	129,489,300	129,489,300	711,995,700	711,995,700

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
1991 - 2000

Year	Tax Rates [1]				Assessed Property Values	
	City	School District	County	Total	Taxable	Non-Taxable
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
2000	15.61	40.62	9.80	66.03	841,485,000	683,119,000

[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

1991 - 2000

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
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 [3]	373,962	38,693,784	4.96	738.77
1993	52,376	787,844,350	39,358,318 [4]	1,783,346 [4]	37,574,972	4.77	717.41
1994	54,238	880,697,350 [5]	48,292,715 [6]	1,674,755	46,617,960	5.29	859.51
1995	54,238	885,159,150	65,178,852 [7]	5,392,624 [8]	59,786,228	6.75	1,102.29
1996	54,238	880,040,900	70,863,868 [9]	4,285,983	66,577,885	7.57	1,227.51
1997	54,238	886,144,400	91,572,155 [10]	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 [11]	755,826	68,638,221	7.43	1,265.50
2000	48,950	841,485,000	67,666,804 [12]	574,291	67,092,513	7.97	1,370.63

[1] 1991 through 1993 per 1990 Census Data, 1994 through 1999 per U.S. Census Bureau Update, 2000 per 2000 Census Data.

[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] 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.

[4] 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.

[5] 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.

[6] Includes issuance of $10,000,000 Harrisburg Redevelopment Authority (HRA) Guaranteed Revenue Bonds, Series A of 1994.

[7] 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.

[8] 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.

[9] Includes issuance of $7,200,000 General Obligation Notes, Series of 1996.

[10] 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.

[11] 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, 2000

Direct Bonded Debt	Gross Bonded Debt Outstanding [1]	Credits/ Exclusions [2]	Net Bonded Debt Outstanding
Primary Government:			
General Obligation Bonds, Series A of 1995	$ 6,070,000	$ 62,521	$ 6,007,479
General Obligation Bonds, Series A & B of 1995	26,772,592	25,202,592	1,570,000
General Obligation Bonds, Series A1 of 1997	7,990,000	-	7,990,000
General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series D of 1997	24,881,772	-	24,881,772
General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series E of 1997	8,965,000	8,965,000	-
General Obligation Refunding Notes, Series F of 1997	26,622,303	-	26,622,303
Guaranteed Lease Revenue Bonds, Series of 1991 [3]	225,000	24,750	200,250
Guaranteed Lease Revenue Notes of 1997	395,000	-	395,000
Total Primary Government	$ 101,921,667	$ 34,254,863	$ 67,666,804
Component Units:			
The Harrisburg Authority:			
Sewer Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series of 1984	$ 3,420,000	$ 3,420,000	$ -
Sewer Revenue Refunding Bonds, 1st,2nd, & 3rd Series of 1989	21,940,000	21,940,000	-
Sewer Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series of 1992	20,770,000	20,770,000	-
Guaranteed Sewer Revenue Notes Series A, B and C of 1998	3,132,346	3,132,346	-
Water Revenue Bonds, Series B of 1993	42,595,000	42,595,000	-
Water Revenue Bonds, Series of 1994	36,060,000	36,060,000	-
Water Revenue Note, Series of 1996	231,426	231,426	-
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	43,220,000	43,220,000	-
Office and Parking Revenue Bonds, Series A and Series B Subordinated Bonds of 1998	23,515,000	23,515,000	-
Guaranteed Resource Recovery Notes, Series A & B of 2000	25,195,000	25,195,000	-
Less: Deferred Loss on Refunding/Unamortized Discount	(89,345,335)	(89,345,335)	-
Total The Harrisburg Authority	$ 228,028,437	$ 228,028,437	$ -
Harrisburg Parking Authority:			
Guaranteed Parking Revenue Bonds, Series F of 1993	$ 8,055,000	$ 8,055,000	$ -
Guaranteed Parking Revenue Bonds, Series G of 1994	3,980,000	3,980,000	-
Guaranteed Parking Revenue Bonds, Series H of 1994	17,350,000	17,350,000	-
Guaranteed Parking Revenue Bonds, Series I of 1998	25,790,000	25,790,000	-
Guaranteed Parking Revenue Bonds, Series K of 2000	11,800,000	11,800,000	-
Less: Deferred Loss on Refunding/Unamortized Discount	(914,243)	(914,243)	-
Total Harrisburg Parking Authority	$ 66,060,757	$ 66,060,757	$ -
Total Component Units	$ 294,089,194	$ 294,089,194	$ -
Potential Component Units Excluded:			
Harrisburg Redevelopment Authority:			
Guaranteed Revenue Bonds, Series A & B of 1993	$ 14,737,000	$ 14,737,000	$ -
Guaranteed Revenue Bonds, Series A and B of 1998	23,637,283	23,637,283	-
Total Harrisburg Redevelopment Authority	$ 38,374,283	$ 38,374,283	$ -
Harristown Development Corporation:			
Lease Revenue Bonds, Series of 1992	$ 10,389,243	$ 10,389,243	$ -
Total Potential Component Units Excluded	$ 48,763,526	$ 48,763,526	$ -
Total Direct Bonded Debt	$ 444,774,387	$ 377,107,583	$ 67,666,804

(Continued)

CITY OF HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

COMPUTATION OF DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING BONDED DEBT
As of December 31, 2000
(Continued)

Overlapping Bonded Debt	Gross Bonded Debt Outstanding [1]	Credits/ Exclusions [2]	Net Bonded Debt Outstanding
Harrisburg Area Community College Bonds [4]	$ 1,092,881	$ 546,440	$ 546,441
Dauphin County Bonds and Notes [5]	11,143,235	2,334,407	8,808,828
Harrisburg School District General Obligation Bonds and Notes	124,140,000	40,586,321	83,553,679
Total Overlapping Bonded Debt	$ 136,376,116	$ 43,467,168	$ 92,908,948
Total Direct and Overlapping Bonded Debt	$ 581,150,503	$ 420,574,751	$ 160,575,752

[1] Gross Bonded Debt Outstanding does not include $3,980,000 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 $200,250 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 - $17,129,800.

[5] Pro Rata 11.76% share of: General Authority Lease Rental Debt - 1986 & 1987 - $7,374,402; 1987 Conservation District Lease Rental Debt - $151,000; 1993 General Obligation Bonds- $20,175,000; 1994 Refunding General Obligation Bonds- $11,040000; 1998 Taxable Revenue Anticipation Notes- $12,645,000; 1999 General Obligation Bonds- Refunding Issue $16,045,000; 2000 Emmaus Demand Bonds- $15,000,000; 2000 Restructuring Notes- $12,325,000.

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

1991 -2000

Year	Principal [1]	Interest [1]	Total Debt Service	Total General Governmental Expenditures [2]	Ratio of Debt Service to General Governmental Expenditures
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
2000	6,886,743	1,220,436	8,107,179	77,776,117	10.42

[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
1991 - 2000

Year	Gross Revenue	Expenses	Net Revenue Available For Debt Service	Debt Service Requirements Principal	Interest	Total	Coverage
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
2000	329,267	22,270	306,997	195,000	85,163	280,163	1.10

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
1991 - 2000

Year	Gross Revenue [1]	Expenses [2]	Net Revenue Available for Debt Service [3]	Debt Service Requirements [4] Principal	Interest	Total	Coverage
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
2000	47,161,894	29,075,882	18,086,012	8,487,076	19,503,664	27,990,740	0.65

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 - 2000 [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
2000	9,816,581	5,442,946	4,373,635	1,325,000	2,831,111	4,156,111	1.05

[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
1991 - 2000

Trends in Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment

Dauphin County

Year	Civilian Labor Force (000)	Employment (000)	Unemployment (000)	Unemployment Rate
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
2000	137.3	133.2	4.1	3.0

Pennsylvania

Year	Civilian Labor Force (000)	Employment (000)	Unemployment (000)	Unemployment Rate
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
2000	5,972.0	5,722.0	250.0	4.2

Source: PA Department of Labor and Industry, Bureau of Research and Statistics

CITY OF HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS
1900 - 2000

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
2000	48,950	(9.75)	629,401	7.04

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
2000

Police Information:

Police Bureau Complement:

Officers by Rank:	
Patrol Officers	109
Investigators	19
Corporals	10
Detectives	6
Sergeants	13
Lieutenants	8
Captains	2
Deputy Chief of Police	0
Chief of Police	1
Total Police Officers	168

Calls for Service 48,067

Crimes by Type:

Homicide	10
Rape	34
Robbery	283
Assault	227
Burglary	604
Theft	1659
Motor Vehicle Theft	244
Arson	12
Total Crimes	3,073

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
Senior Deputy Chiefs	1
Deputy Chief	1
Fire Chiefs	1
Total Fire Bureau Compliment	102

Calls for Service by Situation Found:

Fire, Explosion	449
Over Pressure Rupture	7
Rescue Call	785
Hazardous Condition, Standby	222
Service Calls	204
Good Intent Calls	407
False Calls	745
Other	18
Total Calls for Service	2,837

Source: City's Bureaus of Police and Fire

CITY OF HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

CONSTRUCTION AND BANK DEPOSITS
1991 - 2000

Year	Permit Fees	New Construction Residential		New Construction Commercial	
		Number of Permits	Total Cost	Number of Permits	Total Cost
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
2000	712,298	34	3,270,738	8	10,163,312

Source: City's Bureau of Data Processing

CITY OF HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

CONSTRUCTION AND BANK DEPOSITS
1991 - 2000
(Continued)

Year	Repairs, Alterations and Additions Residential		Repairs, Alterations and Additions Commercial		Demolition Permits	Bank Deposits
	Number of Permits	Total Cost	Number of Permits	Total Cost		
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
2000	1,251	9,737,969	504	72,748,719	61	2,367,136,000

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, 2000

Taxpayer	Type of Real Estate	Assessed Value	Percent of Total Assessed Valuation
Harristown Development Corp.	Commercial Business	$ 83,805,000	9.96%
Dauphin County General Authority	Commercial Business	21,115,100	2.51%
ESL Inc/Penn National Realty Trust	Commercial Business	20,635,500	2.45%
Capitol Comm. Corp.	Offices	19,839,400	2.36%
Allfirst Bank	Bank/Offices	13,357,300	1.59%
Super Rite Foods Inc.	Commercial Business	12,033,700	1.43%
Harrisburg Hilton	Commercial Business	8,627,300	1.03%
Penna. State Employee Credit Union	Bank/Offices	7,775,800	0.92%
George McElroy & Associates	Commercial Business	6,921,400	0.82%
Central Storage & Transfer Co.	Commercial Business	6,492,700	0.77%
City of Philadelphia	Local Government	5,482,500	0.65%
Pinnacle Real Estate Tax	Commercial Business	4,622,100	0.55%
McNees Wallace & Nurick	Commercial Business	4,154,400	0.49%
Compass Management & Leasing	Commercial Business	3,750,500	0.45%
5 North Fifth Street Corp.	Commercial Business	3,658,500	0.43%
Benz John E.	Commercial Business	3,605,200	0.43%
Totals		$ 225,876,400	26.84%

* 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	651006592	7/1/01 - 7/1/02	Blanket Real & Personal Property Coverage Blanket Limit -$159,569,790 Inland Marine Equipment Limit -$2,000,000 Earthquake Disaster Occurrence/ Aggregate Limit -$1,000,000 DBHD Rehab. Dwellings Insured Value -$60,000 maximum value per unit $2,150,000 limit Crime Coverage: Employee Dishonesty -$100,000 Loss Inside & Outside Premises -$100,000 Depositors Forgery -$50,000 Livestock Floater -$25,000/$3,750 any one animal Newly Acquired Locations - 120 day Reporting Provision -$1,000,000 Automatic Builders Risk -$1,000,000 -$2,000,000 aggregate, 90 day reporting Grid Computer System -$300,000 aggregate (represents an additional $6,918 value per police vehicle)	Property $2,500 per occurrence Inland Marine $250 per occurrence Earthquake $25,000 per occurrence Flood-excess of Federal flood limits $25,000 deductible to all locations except those with Flood Insurance Crime Coverage $100 per occurrence Checks Other Than Payroll $2,500 Fine Arts $250 Computer Equipment & Media $250 Personal Effects - Fine Arts $1,000 Crime $0 Animals $1,000 DIC $25,000 per occurrence Animals $3,750 any one	$76,092

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.)				Fine Arts Coverage: Fine Arts -$336,000 Blanket EDP Coverage for City Hall and McCormick Bldg. -$6,300,000 Boiler & Machinery: Expediting Expenses -$100,000 Perishable Goods-$100,000 CFC Refrigerants-$100,000		
ACE	Civil War Artifacts	FAI20149449	7/1/01 - 7/1/02	Insured Locations -$25,000,000 Transit -$2,000,000 Any un-named location -$2,000,000	$1,000	$21,500
Coregis	General Liability Occurrence Form	6510065922	7/1/01 - 7/1/020	General Aggregate Limit-$2,000,000 Each Occurrence Limit-$1,000,000 Personal & Advertising Injury Limit-$1,000,000 Products & Completed Ops. Aggregate-$1,000,000 Fire Damage Legal Liability-$1,000,000 Medical Payments-$5,000 Employee Benefits Liability-$1,000,000	None	$213,292

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	Business Auto	651006592	7/1/01 - 7/1/02	Combined Single Limit - $1,000,000 Comprehensive & Collision Coverage for all City vehicles	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	$100,050
ACE	HRRF	EUTD34077290	5/01/01 to 5/01/02	Replacement Cost Property -$69,088,612 Earthquake/Flood Aggregate -$25,000,000 Business Income -$4,948,584 Extra Expense Coverage -$6,316,690 Property in Transit -$500,000 Accounts Receivable -$2,500,000 Valuable Papers -$1,000,000 Demolition-Increased Costs of Construction -(Included) -$5,000,000 Debris Removal -$1,000,000 Contaminants or Pollutants -$1,000,000	$100,000 except Flood $100,000 Steam Turbine Generator $250,000 Boiler $100,000 Transformer $100,000 Business Income 30 Days Extra Expense 30 Days Service Interruption 30 Days	$245,000

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	Public Officials Liability Claims Made	POD0022173	7/01/01 to 7/01/02	Aggregate -$1,000,000 Each Loss -$1,000,000	$15,000 per occurrence	$74,055
Coregis	Police Professional Liability	651006592	7/01/01 to 7/01/02	Aggregate -$2,000,000 Each Occurrence -$1,000,000	$4,000 per claim	$103,659
Coregis	Public Officials (The Harrisburg Authority) Claims Made	P010010683	6/23/01 to 6/23/02	Aggregate -$1,000,000 Each Loss -$1,000,000	$10,000 per occurrence	$ 6,968
Employers Reinsurance Corporation	Workers' Compensation Excess Coverage Employers' Liability	0010181	1/01/02 to 1/01/03	Workers Compensation each accident -$5,000,000 Employers Liability each accident -$1,000,000 Workers Compensation disease -$5,000,000 Employers Liability disease -$1,000,000	Subject to a maximum retention of $400,000	$ 52,033
City of Harrisburg Partial Self-Insured	Workers' Compensation Self-Insured Portion		1/01/02 to 1/01/03	Lost time -$36,000 Medical - 1st Yr. $110,000 2nd Yr. $110,000 3rd Yr. $110,000 Comprehensive Per Accident -$400,000	Actual Expense Incurred	
ECS/Greenwalt Insurance Co.	HRRF Pollution Liability Insurance	PEC0000825	1/28/00 - 1/28/01	-$1,000,000 per occurrence -$2,000,000 aggregate	$25,000 each loss	$ 25,777

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	503165081	7/01/01 to 7/01/02	General Liability Aggregate -$3,000,000 Law Enforcement Liability Aggregate -$3,000,000 Public Official Liability Aggregate -$3,000,000 Each Occurrence -$1,000,000	$10,000	$ 43,375
Federal Insurance Company	Crime-Police Pension Board	87198096A	1/01/02 to 1/01/03	Employee Theft -$5,000,000	$50,000	$ 6,137
Federal Insurance Company	Fiduciary Liability-Police Pension Board	81798095A	1/01/02 to 1/01/03	Limit of Liability -$10,000,000	Fiduciary Deductible $0 Defense Costs Deductible $5,000	$ 20,200

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
Selective Insurance	Control Building/ AWTF Flood Coverage	0000107489	5/31/01 - 5/31/02	Building $389,700 Contents $281,500	$1,000 per occurrence	$ 6,242
Selective Insurance	Cogeneration Building/AWTF Flood Coverage	0000115075	11/29/01 - 11/29/02	Building $322,100 Contents $255,300	$750 per occurrence	$ 2,087
Selective Insurance	Return Sludge Pumping Station/ AWTF Flood Coverage	0000115078	11/29/01 - 11/29/02	Building $322,100 Contents $255,300	$1,000 per occurrence	$ 4,814
Selective Insurance	Settled Sewage Pumping Station/ AWTF Flood Coverage	0000107488	5/31/01 - 5/31/02	Building $389,700 Contents $281,500	$1,000 per occurrence	$ 6,242
Selective Insurance	Chemical Storage Building/AWTF Flood Coverage	0000107487	5/31/01 - 5/31/02	Building $389,700 Contents $281,500	$1,000 per occurrence	$ 4,907
Selective Insurance	Plant Drain Pumping Station/ AWTF Flood Coverage	0000107485	5/31/01 - 5/31/02	Building $389,700 Contents $153,800	$1,000 per occurrence	$ 4,774
Selective Insurance	Maintenance Building/AWTF Flood Coverage	0000115077	11/29/01 - 11/29/02	Building $322,100 Contents $ 34,200	$1,000 per occurrence	$ 2,833
Selective Insurance	Garage & Storage Building/AWTF Flood Coverage	0000115076	11/29/01 - 11/29/02	Building $322,100 Contents $ 51,000	$1,000 per occurrence	$ 2,437
Selective Insurance	Digested Sludge Pump Station AWTF Flood Coverage	0000107486	5/31/01 - 5/31/02	Building $389,700 Contents $ 75,100	$500 per occurrence	$ 2,202

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
Selective Insurance	Compressor Building/ AWTF Flood Coverage	0000115079	11/29/01 - 11/29/02	Building $235,700 Contents $141,200	$500 per occurrence	$ 1,677
Selective Insurance	Boiler House/ AWTF Flood Coverage	0000115074	11/29/01 - 11/29/02	Building $235,700 Contents $268,100	$500 per occurrence	$ 1,911
Selective Insurance	Market Street & Conrail Underpass Pumping Station/ AWTF Flood Coverage	0000107481	6/2/01 - 6/2/02	Building $214,200 Contents $171,200	$1,000 per occurrence	$3,598
Selective Insurance	Electrical Equipment & Storage/City Island Flood Coverage	0000108689	6/2/01 - 6/2/02	Building $57,000 Contents $600	$1,000 per occurrence	$ 534
Selective Insurance	Fire House/ 336 S. Front Street Flood Coverage	0000107480	6/2/01 - 6/2/02	Building $389,700 Contents $4,600	$500 per occurrence	$ 1,445
Selective Insurance	Bath House/ City Island Flood coverage	0000107482	6/4/01 - 6/4/02	Building $389,700 Contents $ 0	$1,000 per occurrence	$ 1,987
Selective Insurance	123 Walnut St. McCormick Bldg. Harrisburg, PA	000017484	6/22/01 - 6/22/02	Building $389,700 Contents $161,000	$500 per occurrence	$ 2,939
Selective Insurance	10 N. 2nd St. Martin Luther King City Gov't Ctr. Harrisburg, PA	0000107483	6/22/01 - 6/22/02	Building $389,700 Contents $161,000	$500 per occurrence	$ 2,939
Selective Insurance	Grit Building S. Cameron & Elliot St Swatara Township	FLD7299	6/7/01 - 6/7/02	Building $136,100 Contents $ 0	$500 per occurrence	$ 2,939

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.5 File Folio 1

FILE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

NO. 1 Session of 2002

MOVED BY RICHARD HOUSE, JANUARY 29,2002

An ordinance amending Ordinance 34-2001 of 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 Two (2002) a tax levy on land and improvements and providing for the distribution of taxes levied and assessed.

SECTION 1. Ordinance 34-2001 is hereby amended as follows:

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 Twenty-Four and Four Hundred Fourteen Thousandths Mills (.024414) per dollar for the fiscal year 2002. 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 Two Dollars and Forty-Four and Fourteen Hundredths Cents ($2.4414) 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 Forty and Sixty-Nine Thousandths Mills (.004069) per dollar for fiscal year 2002. 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 Forty and Sixty-Nine Hundredths Cents ($.4069) on each $100.00 of assessed value.

SECTION 3. TAX DISTRIBUTION.

The tax levied and assessed pursuant to Sections 5-501.1 and 5-501.2 is to be distributed as follows:

(a) For General Revenue, One and Four Hundred, Twenty Thousandths Mills (.001420) or Fourteen and Twenty Hundredths Cents ($.1420) on each $100.00 of assessed value.

(b) For payment of Debt Service, i.e., payment on bonded indebtedness, Five and Two Hundred, Ninety-Seven Thousandths Mills (.005297) or Fifty-two and Ninety-Seven Hundredths Cents ($.5297) on each $100.00 of assessed value.

(c) For a contribution to the Dauphin County Library System, Thirty Thousandths of One Mill (.000030) or Thirty Hundredths of One Cent ($.0030) on each $100.00 of assessed value.

(d) For contribution for recreation purposes, One and Seven Hundred Seventy-Five Thousandths Mills (.001775) or Seventeen and Seventy-Five Hundredths Cents ($.1775) 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 immediately in accordance with the provisions of the Resolution passed this date declaring a fiscal emergency.

Seconded by: Otto Banks

PASSED by City Council on the 5th of February 2002

SIGNED by the Mayor on the 5th of February 2002

Bill No. 33 File Folio 33

FILE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

NO. 33 Session of 2001

MOVED BY RICHARD K. HOUSE SR., DECEMBER 19, 2001

I urge the following amendments to Bill No. 33-2001 and move their adoption.

(Deletions are indicated by bracketing [ ]; additions by underlining.)

SECTION 1. GENERAL FUND TOTAL **$ 51,957,978**

Appropriations in the amount of **Fifty-One Million, Nine Hundred Fifty-Seven Thousand, Nine Hundred Seventy-Eight Dollars** are hereby made to the General Fund as follows:

FOR GENERAL GOVERNMENT		**$[4,354,414]**	**4,398,862**
To City Council	**$[386,625]**		**437,625**
To Mayor's Office			**415,444**
To City Controller			**208,062**
To City Treasurer	**[630,425]**		**624,450**
To City Solicitor			**389,039**
To Human Relations Commission			**168,117**
To City Engineer	**[1,875,665]**		**1,875,088**
To Mayor's Office of Economic Development			**281,037**
FOR DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION	**$[4,841,800]**		**4,816,522**
FOR DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING & HOUSING DEVELOPMENT		**$[1,117,017]**	**1,109,357**
FOR DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY	**$[22,286,190]**		**22,280,001**
FOR DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS	**$[3,793,320]**		**3,788,678**
FOR DEPARTMENT OF PARKS & RECREATION	**$[2,993,364]**		**2,992,685**
FOR GENERAL EXPENSES			**$ 3,475,780**
FOR TRANSFERS TO OTHER FUNDS			**$ 9,096,093**

SECTION 2. STATE LIQUID FUELS TAX FUND **$ 781,035**

Appropriations in the sum of **Seven Hundred Eighty-One Thousand, Thirty-Five Dollars** are hereby made to the State Liquid Fuels Tax Fund as follows:

Operations	**$ 673,623**
Capital Outlay	**0**
Transfer to Debt Service Fund	**107,412**

SECTION 3. DEBT SERVICE FUND **$ 9,422,378**

Appropriations in the sum of **Nine Million, Four Hundred Twenty-Two Thousand, Three Hundred and Seventy-Eight Dollars** are hereby made to the Debt Service Fund as follows:

Debt Service	**$ 9,422,378**

SECTION 4. WATER UTILITY FUND **$ 16,115,127**

Appropriations in the sum of **Sixteen Million, One Hundred Fifteen Thousand, One Hundred and Twenty-Seven Dollars** are hereby made to the Water Utility Fund as follows:

Operations	**$ 9,420,140**
Capital Outlay	**178,186**
Debt Service	**6,516,801**

SECTION 5. SANITATION UTILITY FUND **$ 3,880,446**

Appropriations in the sum of **Three Million, Eight Hundred Eighty Thousand, Four Hundred and Forty-Six Dollars** are hereby made to the Sanitation Utility Fund as follows:

Operations	**$ 2,798,035**
Capital Outlay	**55,000**
Debt Service	**59,863**
Grants	**41,148**
Transfer to General Fund	**926,400**

SECTION 6. LANDFILL/INCINERATOR UTILITY FUND **$ 15,618,193**

Appropriations in the sum of **Fifteen Million, Six Hundred Eighteen Thousand, One Hundred Ninety-Three Dollars** are hereby made to the Landfill/Incinerator Utility Fund as follows:

Operations	**$ 9,563,265**
Debt Service	**4,259,428**
Miscellaneous	**1,700,000**

SECTION 7. SEWERAGE UTILITY FUND **$ 11,333,036**

Appropriations in the sum of **Eleven Million, Three Hundred Thirty-Three Thousand, Thirty-Six Dollars** are hereby made to the Sewerage Utility Fund as follows:

Operations	**$ 9,195,826**
Debt Service	**2,137,210**

SECTION 8. ESTIMATED RESOURCES

The estimated resources of the City of Harrisburg for the year 2002 are as follows:

GENERAL FUND	**$ 51,957,978**
STATE LIQUID FUELS TAX FUND	**781,035**
DEBT SERVICE FUND	**9,422,378**
WATER UTILITY FUND	**16,115,127**
SANITATION UTILITY FUND	**3,880,446**
LANDFILL/INCINERATOR UTILITY FUND	**15,618,193**
SEWERAGE UTILITY FUND	**11,333,036**

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 Grove

PASSED by City Council on the 19th Day of December 2001

SIGNED by the Mayor on the 19th Day of December 2001

THE CITY OF HARRISBURG
PENNSYLVANIA
INCORPORATED MAR. 19, 1860

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