FY 22-27 Capital Program and FY 22 Capital Budget *Philadelphia*

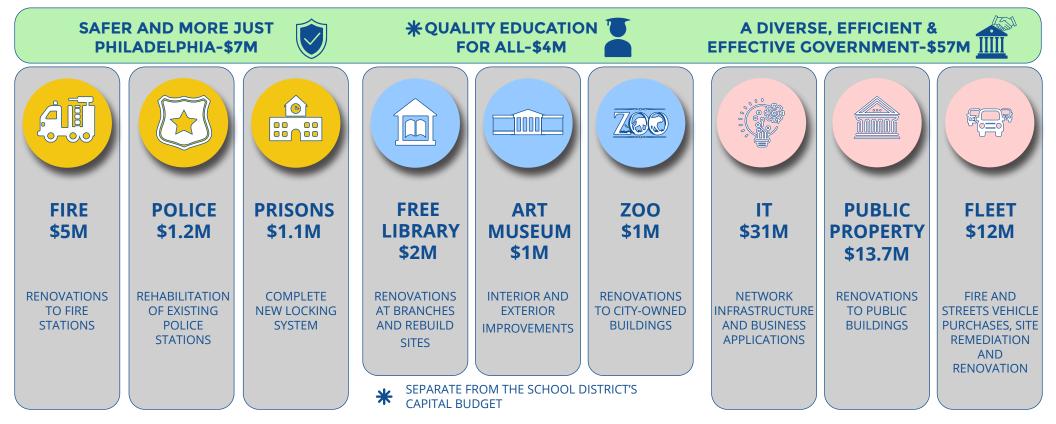
In Fiscal Year 2022, the City of Philadelphia will borrow \$270 million to make improvements to community facilities (like parks and libraries), public buildings (like offices and fire stations), and major tools to deliver City services (like IT systems and trash trucks). The FY22 Capital Budget has the largest amount borrowed for a Capital budget in at least 20 years! Including this new borrowing, the City will authorize spending up to \$3.25 billion on Capital projects using funds from prior years, federal, state, self-sustaining funds (aka the Water Department and Airport), and other sources. Over six years, the City will borrow \$1.1 billion of \$9.5 billion in total spending to maintain and modernize existing infrastructure and develop new facilities.

BIG INVESTMENTS IN FY22

- **\$132 million** for street paving and curb ramps
- **\$31 million** for IT systems
- **\$20 million** for economic development projects like Neighborhood Commercial Centers, capping I-95, East Market Street, and the Schuylkill River Trail from Christian to Crescent
- **\$14 million** for City buildings, like City Hall and the Municipal Services Building
- **\$10 million** for FDR Park, to support a Welcome Center, playgrounds, & design

MAYOR KENNEY'S FY22 CAPITAL BUDGET

- \$270 million in new GO borrowing (\$3.25 billion in total authorization)





What is a Capital Budget?

The Capital Budget is the spending plan for the City's infrastructure investments. Money is assigned by department (ex. Commerce) and then by project (ex. Neighborhood Commercial Centers). What types of infrastructure investments are in the Capital Budget (aka Capital Eligible)? Generally, only infrastructure investments that will last at least 5 years and cost \$15,000 or more are eligible. The money can be used to buy land, buildings, and equipment, for construction, and for major renovations.

Where does the money come from?

The City borrows money and repays it from the annual operating budget over time. The borrowed money is either General Obligations and repaid from the General Fund operating budget or is repaid from revenue raised by the City's enterprise funds (ex. the Water Fund uses payments from water customers to pay for investments in the City's water and sewer infrastructure). The City also receives money from the state and federal governments plus private sources like foundations but must provide a match in funds. For example, for some bridge and road projects, Philadelphia will get \$4 from Pennsylvania for each \$1 the City puts in. For projects with matching dollars, how the City can use those dollars is often restricted.