Reanimating the Center of the City

The global pandemic, local stay-at-home mandates and civil unrest created extraordinary challenges for all cities. In Center City, pedestrian volumes initially plummeted by 72%, as office workers, hotel guests, regional shoppers, students, theater and restaurant patrons disappeared. At night, streets were devoid of cars, sidewalks were empty. From the very start in March 2020, we had all of our on-street and park employees designated “essential workers.” The central lesson from the Center City District’s founding 30 years ago suddenly had renewed resonance: the revival of economic activity and vitality depends upon confidence in a public environment that is clean, safe and attractive.

We staggered shifts to preserve social distance in locker rooms, provided crews with safety equipment and, until retailers started to reopen in June 2020, paid for and delivered lunch to all on-street crews. Our dedicated employees, drawn from neighborhoods across the city, never stopped working, continuing to serve as a visible, reassuring presence, responding to every new, unexpected challenge that came their way.

CCD cleaners power-washed sidewalks and removed graffiti from building facades and street furniture. They painted boarded-up storefronts and installed new artwork on many. We commissioned 200 decorative banners created by Philadelphia artists. Our landscape teams planted street trees, filled park flowerbeds with tens of thousands of bulbs and upgraded street lighting. We continued to provide fee-for-service cleaning for five adjacent residential neighborhoods.

To enhance safety, we deployed new bike patrols and security vans in afternoons and seven evenings per week, supplementing the role of our Community Service Representatives (CSRs). In 2020, CSRs had more than 177,000 sustained conversations with pedestrians seeking directions, responding to inquiries from businesses or addressing safety or streetscape problems. In 2019 and 2020, our homeless outreach teams, working in partnership with Project Home and the Philadelphia Police service detail, persuaded more than 300 individuals to come off the street to connect with services and shelter. While daytime homelessness and panhandling on Center City sidewalks had been steadily rising since 2015, both declined in 2020, with opportunistic panhandling dropping dramatically. Still, the absence of other people made the presence of those in need more visible and reduced the beneficial effect of many “eyes on the street.”
Staying mindful of established health guidelines, CCD promoted Center City’s sidewalk level businesses that remained open, encouraging takeout from restaurants, reminding residents across the region through traditional advertising, email newsletters and social media about the unique shops, boutiques and fine dining opportunities downtown.

A successful Restaurant Week in September promoted outdoor dining, takeout options and observance of all safety protocols. In January 2021, we launched a #TakeoutPhilly ad campaign to sustain restaurants, especially those unable to invest in heated outdoor seating, by encouraging residents to order directly from restaurants and tip generously. CCD licensed the campaign at no cost to neighborhood commercial corridors across the city. Staff worked closely with retail associations and City agencies to create “streeteries” in restaurant-dense Midtown Village and Rittenhouse Row, closing streets to traffic on extended weekends, enabling restaurants to seat more customers, expanding dining beyond the sidewalk.
Well-managed parks and civic spaces are defining public amenities of downtown. To provide safe spaces for social gathering, we expedited repairs to Dilworth Park, turned the fountains on by early summer, frequently cleaned socially distanced seating and programmed activities that restored vibrancy without attracting large crowds.

We invited residents to enjoy live entertainment during “Dinner at Dilworth” with takeout from nearby restaurants. We staged small-scale seasonal markets featuring local artisans and hosted performers and a brass quartet from Opera Philadelphia. Working closely with the City’s Health Department, we reconfigured the Wintergarden on the Greenfield Lawn, reimagined the Deck the Hall Holiday Lights display, deployed an open-sided Rothman Orthopedics Cabin and managed the Rothman Orthopedics Ice Rink with time limits, reduced capacity and online-only ticketing. Despite a year of intentionally scaled-back events with crowd limitations, 6 million people visited Dilworth Park in 2020, about 60% of the volume in 2019.

In Sister Cities Park, an expanded Children’s Discovery Garden reopened in the summer with capacity limits and new elements that became instant hits with children: a climbing net, a “hiding” nest, a stream dam and push-button water jets. Children’s programming continued through warmer months, providing safe outdoor spaces for families. Local artist Janell Wysock was commissioned to create the fall installation “Color Under the Canopy,” wrapping the park’s trees with colorful panels of fabric. For the winter, a giant climbing log replaced water in the pond.

Since 1997, CCD has invested $151.3 million in streetscape, lighting and park improvements.
## Center City District Streetscape Assets, 2020

### Light Fixtures
- Pedestrian Light Poles: 2,879
- City Hall Lighting - 10 Locations: 85
- Light Fixtures Illuminating 23 Sculptures: 64

### Landscaping
- Street Trees: 903
- Planters: 385
- Trees in 4 Parks: 165

### Graphic Displays
- Local Artist Banners: 199
- CCD Parks Banners: 122
- Promotional Banners: 943
- Storefront Artwork: 55
- Printed Posters: 69
- Digital Screens: 5

### Street Furniture
- Adjustable Honor Box Corrals: 25
- Fixed (In-Ground) Honor Box Corrals: 15
- On-Street Bike Racks: 17
- Park Bike Racks: 32
- Park Benches: 31
- Streetscape Benches: 18
- Banner Poles: 157
- On-Street Bollards: 753

## Center City District Streetscape Maintenance, 2020

### STREET LANDSCAPING
- Trees Planted (Plant Center City): 103
- Trees Pruned: 173
- Trees Replaced: 46
- Shrubs, Perennials & Vines Planted: 225
- Bulbs Planted: 4,200

### LIGHTING
- Pedestrian Light Poles Repaired: 3
- Pedestrian Poles Relamped: 72
- Parkway Sculpture Lights Relamped: 6
- Parkway Façade Lights Replaced: 2

### SIGNS
- Wayfinding Signs Cleaned: 110
- Wayfinding Signs Updated: 87
- Transit Portal Signs Cleaned: 48
- Parkway Signs Cleaned: 13
- Bus Shelter Signs Cleaned: 36

### CCD PARKS
- Shrubs, Perennials & Grasses Planted: 630
- Trees Planted: 21
- Trees Pruned: 39
- Bulbs Planted: 26,700

### OTHER
- Graffiti Tags & Stickers Removed (All Street Furniture & Fixtures): 36,255
Restoring the Economy: Maintaining and animating spaces was an interim strategy, a holding action, waiting for production and distribution of vaccines to bring the economy back to life. For those who live or continued to work in Center City, or whose businesses depend on downtown density, our mission has been to focus on clean and safe, enhancing nodes of vitality, countering misinformation with frequent surveys and reports, and rapidly responding to adverse conditions in the public environment.

The pandemic initially plunged Center City back to 1990 conditions, exposing weaknesses and limitations in Philadelphia’s ongoing revival. The economic shutdown eliminated 120,100 jobs citywide between March and April 2020, wiping out 16% of payroll jobs in the city. By February 2021, employment rebounded by 41,400 jobs, but remained 78,700 below March 2020 levels.

Following telework mandates, about 10% of employees came into offices during much of 2020. Working remotely, most continued to be paid. By contrast, many cleaning, security and other operations personnel in office buildings and on campuses were furloughed.

The absence of more than 115,000 professional, tech, business and financial services workers and thousands of non-essential health care and education employees, caused ridership on SEPTA, parking garage occupancy and pedestrian volumes on Center City sidewalks to plummet, posing significant challenges for restaurants and retail. The loss of tourism and cancellation of conventions and trade shows compounded the challenge for those sectors dependent on face-to-face interaction. Leisure and hospitality employment initially dropped by 60% — a loss of 43,300 jobs.

In effect, the pandemic temporarily unraveled much of the work of the last 30 years: the creation of a thriving, mixed-use downtown whose diverse sectors reinforce each other. Investments in the 1990s and early 2000s, along with more competitive tax policy, had created a platform for growth. From 2009 to 2019, Philadelphia enjoyed a remarkable resurgence, adding 87,700 jobs citywide, a significant turnaround from four decades prior, when the city lost 267,500 jobs between 1970 and 2009.
The decade that followed the Great Recession became the longest sustained period of employment growth in the city since the 1920s. Approximately half of citywide job gains during that time occurred in Center City and University City, where jobs grew by 10% and 26%, respectively.

Greater Center City is Philadelphia’s largest concentrated employment center with 42% of all city jobs; Philadelphia residents hold 52% of them. Downtown also hosts the highest concentration of high paying jobs, including 75% of Philadelphia’s jobs in information and finance and 74% of professional and business services jobs. Nonetheless, two-thirds of downtown jobs do not require a bachelor’s degree. SEPTA provides the link that enables 25% of working residents of every city neighborhood to connect with opportunity in Center City. The pandemic put these jobs at risk, while causing the 48% of downtown workers who live in the suburbs to consider remote work as a long-term option.

Downtown Living: In the last two decades, the nine ZIP codes between Girard Avenue and Tasker Street that comprise Greater Center City became the fastest growing residential area of Philadelphia. Very few downtowns can match the extraordinary range and affordability of diverse neighborhoods, architecture styles and housing types. Downtown provides proximity to jobs, cultural offerings and thousands of retailers and restaurants. Walkable and bikeable neighborhoods have unparalleled connectivity via transit and automobile to locations throughout the region and the Northeast Corridor. Between 2000 and 2020, the population of Greater Center City increased 29% to more than 190,000, while the city as a whole grew by 5%.

While many workplaces were empty, the stay-at-home order intensified use of homes, especially where multiple adults worked remotely. Dining rooms, kitchens and spare bedrooms were commandeered for work, or as places to accommodate or supervise virtual schooling. As travel, entertainment and dining options contracted, those with stable retirement or investment income found home the best place to shelter from the storm. While some decamped for second homes at the beach, the mountains or in warmer climates, there is little evidence of wholesale flight of the middle class from Philadelphia. The shutdown of foreign immigration in 2020 did reduce the number of new people moving in, but Philadelphia continued to attract more people from Boston, New York and Washington than those moving the other way. Most chose to live in Greater Center City.

Expanding the Circle of Growth: Despite success in Center City prior to the pandemic, Philadelphia was growing slowly compared to other cities, lagging in the addition of both middle-class and high-wage jobs. We lacked dynamic growth in export industries, what economists call “traded” sectors that sell outside the region, bringing revenues from across the nation and around the globe back to Philadelphia. Typically, such firms generate demand for even more workers and expand the local purchase of services. Only five of Philadelphia’s 20 largest employers at the start of 2020 were in the for-profit sector and only three were not health care related.

Among five peer cities on the East Coast, Philadelphia has the lowest density of businesses per thousand residents and the lowest number of Black-owned businesses per thousand Black residents. It also has significant lower business density than surrounding suburbs, since downtown’s success was not replicated citywide. One consequence is that 43% of the
residents of every Philadelphia neighborhood outside Center City reverse commute to jobs in the suburbs. They work alongside of suburban residents with better-funded school systems who pay a 1% wage tax compared to Philadelphia’s 3.8% rate. Despite population growth downtown, more households are moving from Philadelphia to the suburbs than are moving the other way. Philadelphia is still losing working-class and middle-class households, reinforcing a city increasingly split between wealth and poverty.

**Jump-starting Growth Through Equity Investments and Tax Policy:** The American Rescue Plan (ARP) creates a unique opportunity for Philadelphia to reposition itself. The temporary infusion of federal funds can restore cuts, but also free up resources for permanent and transformational investments that set the city on a path of more expansive and inclusive growth.

Black- and brown-owned businesses were particularly harmed by the coronavirus crisis. Many enterprises are sole proprietorships without access to traditional capital, lacking banking relationships necessary to receive federal support. Bolstering minority businesses and commercial corridors can be a centerpiece of the city’s recovery strategy, leveraging substantial federal investments and private capital. Building on existing supplier diversity initiatives can also expand local purchasing by Philadelphia institutions and businesses, harnessing unprecedented federal investments in infrastructure to grow Black- and brown-owned businesses at scale.

Long recommended changes in local tax policy can spur new growth. The pandemic underscored the risk of relying on volatile wage and business taxes for 53% of locally generated revenue. Suburban workers contribute $800 million in wage taxes, 20% of the City’s local tax revenues. As the pandemic ends, if 10% to 20% of suburban residents do not return downtown or to University City office buildings, health care or educational institutions, the City will lose between $80 million and $160 million in wage tax revenues. As firms choose to return to their offices or remain remote, we remain the only large city to tax both gross and net business income.

Targeted investments in disadvantaged businesses, coupled with wage and business tax reductions, can jump-start post-pandemic growth. Growth without equity created a city with huge disparities. Investments in equity without growth will leave us a slow growing city with low business density, lacking family sustaining jobs, limiting opportunities for greater workforce participation and the expansion of Black- and brown-owned businesses. The American Rescue Plan lifts Philadelphia above divisive either/or choices to a both/and strategy of inclusive growth. As vaccine distribution ramps up, it’s time to get to work.

Paul R. Levy
President
Center City District
Center City District Fee for Service Areas
Contracts with adjacent civic associations

- Monday
- Tuesday
- Wednesday
- Thursday
- Friday
- Center City District

Community Service Representative Contacts

- Hospitality/Ambassador: 77,765
- Safety/Security: 46,752
- Homeless/Panhandlers: 45,137
- Public Space: 6,580
- Business Contact: 795
- Outreach Transportation: 102

110+
Police Officers and Community Service Representatives stand joint roll call and coordinate deployment

244
Alerts sent in 2020

4,086
Individuals, businesses or organizations receiving alerts in 2020

Source: Daily Activity Logs 2020, Center City District
While gun violence has become a major challenge in some Philadelphia neighborhoods, other crimes citywide had been trending down pre-pandemic. By contrast, Part One crimes were increasing in Center City since 2017. To support recovery and sustain the economy, attention to quality of life and public safety are paramount for the restoration of jobs.

Part 1 Crimes Per Day in the Center City District, 1996–2020

Source: Philadelphia Police Department
Daytime Homeless Survey, 2015-2020
Average Daily Counts

Panhandling Survey, 2015-2020
Average Daily Counts

Overnight Homeless Survey, 2020
Average Daily Counts

Overnight Homeless Survey, 2020
Weekly Surveys, 6th & 9th Police districts

CCD works in partnership with Project HOME and Philadelphia Police to connect those in need with services and shelter.
## Center City District Capital Investments, 1997-2020

Includes Design Costs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT</th>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>CCD FUNDS</th>
<th>FEDERAL</th>
<th>CITY</th>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>FOUNDATIONS</th>
<th>OTHER DONORS</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Center City Streetscape</td>
<td>1997-98</td>
<td>$21,000,000</td>
<td>$5,000,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$26,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market East Streetscape</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td></td>
<td>$7,500,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$7,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office District Lighting</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>$2,300,000</td>
<td>$400,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$3,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Hall Façade Lighting</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>$135,000</td>
<td>$140,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logan Circle Pedestrian Access</td>
<td>2004-05</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$1,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parkway Lighting</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$5,250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Parkway Plaza, Phase I</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$450,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Hall Holiday Lighting</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedestrian Lighting</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>$1,250,000</td>
<td>$400,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$1,900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bus Shelter Signs</td>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td></td>
<td>$109,200</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$109,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aviator Park</td>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td></td>
<td>$1,750,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$1,750,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dilworth Plaza, Design</td>
<td>2006-10</td>
<td>$1,555,900</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$3,409,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Hall Portal Lighting</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td></td>
<td>$125,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$125,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honor Box Corrals</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>$14,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parkway Signs</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td></td>
<td>$2,600</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$522,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedestrian Lighting</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>$347,000</td>
<td>$390,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$1,102,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sculpture Lighting</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td></td>
<td>$10,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Broad Lighting, Phase I-IV</td>
<td>2007-12</td>
<td></td>
<td>$955,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$955,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Parkway Plaza, Phase II</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>$516,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>$1,320,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$1,878,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transit Portal Signs, Phase I-IV</td>
<td>2008-13</td>
<td>$146,200</td>
<td></td>
<td>$433,300</td>
<td>$587,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>$514,100</td>
<td>$1,680,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Street Civic Improvements</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td></td>
<td>$955,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$955,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chestnut Park, Phase I</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$91,900</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$91,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware River Trail</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td></td>
<td>$250,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>$323,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$573,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TreeVitalize</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$100,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chestnut Park, Phase II</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$210,500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$210,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sister Cities Park, Phase I</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>$66,100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$252,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LED Lighting 21st, 22nd, 23rd Street Underpasses</td>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>$94,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$134,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chestnut/John F. Collins Park</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>$14,700</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$206,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sister Cities Park, Phase II</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>$53,700</td>
<td>$388,700</td>
<td>$1,985,900</td>
<td></td>
<td>$393,700</td>
<td></td>
<td>$2,822,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedestrian Lighting</td>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>$196,400</td>
<td></td>
<td>$1,788,700</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$2,391,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dilworth Park, Design &amp; Construction</td>
<td>2011-14</td>
<td>$15,764,230</td>
<td>$15,000,000</td>
<td>$5,750,000</td>
<td>$16,350,000</td>
<td>$1,826,285</td>
<td>$60,756,741</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reading Viaduct, Phase I</td>
<td>2011-14</td>
<td>$75,631</td>
<td></td>
<td>$75,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$858,280</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John F. Collins Park</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>$8,733</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$8,733</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sister Cities Park, Phase III Completion</td>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>$153,600</td>
<td>$1,117,100</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$503,900</td>
<td>$551,900</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
<td>$2,336,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Hall Lighting Improvement</td>
<td>2012-14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$142,332</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$142,332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bus Shelter Signs</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$46,238</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$46,238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedestrian Lighting</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td></td>
<td>$30,820</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$30,820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dilworth Park Construction</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>$2,088,811</td>
<td></td>
<td>$23,801</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$2,140,667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Hall Gates</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>$2,393</td>
<td>$1,425,436</td>
<td></td>
<td>$50,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$1,477,828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Hall Gates Lighting</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>$228,500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$649,217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rail Park, Phase I</td>
<td>2015-20</td>
<td>$1,407,984</td>
<td>$2,800,000</td>
<td>$4,125,300</td>
<td>$2,447,500</td>
<td>$2,540,067</td>
<td>$13,320,851</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Hall Gates Lighting</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>$286,777</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$286,777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dilworth Park, Pulse</td>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>$729,644</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
<td>$325,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>$41,550</td>
<td>$1,116,196</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market Street/JFK Bike Lanes</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$3,778</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$3,778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedestrian Lighting 6th Street</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$14,890</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$14,890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedestrian Lighting 9th &amp; 10th Streets</td>
<td>2019-20</td>
<td>$14,349</td>
<td></td>
<td>$332,900</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$347,249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$48,334,377</strong></td>
<td><strong>$16,275,800</strong></td>
<td><strong>$28,365,164</strong></td>
<td><strong>$27,567,639</strong></td>
<td><strong>$14,973,389</strong></td>
<td><strong>$13,822,428</strong></td>
<td><strong>$151,338,797</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>