



II.

**BUDGET
ORGANIZATION**

Budget Organization

INTRODUCTION

This chapter is a guide to the organization of the City of Boston government and the FY27 Operating Budget and FY27-FY31 Capital Plan.

The City of Boston, incorporated as a town in 1630 and as a City in 1822, now exists under Chapter 486 of the Acts of 1909, and Chapter 452 of the Acts of 1948 of the Commonwealth which, as amended, constitute the City's Charter. The chief executive officer of the City is the Mayor. Mayor Michelle Wu was elected Mayor in a special election held concurrently with the regular election on November 2, 2021, following the resignation of former Mayor Martin Walsh in April 2021 and the transfer from Acting Mayor Kim Janey. Mayor Wu's first four-year term began in November 2021. The Mayor has general supervision of and control over the City's boards, commissions, officers, and departments. The portion of the budget covering appropriations for all departments and operations of the City, except the School Department, is prepared under the direction of the Mayor.

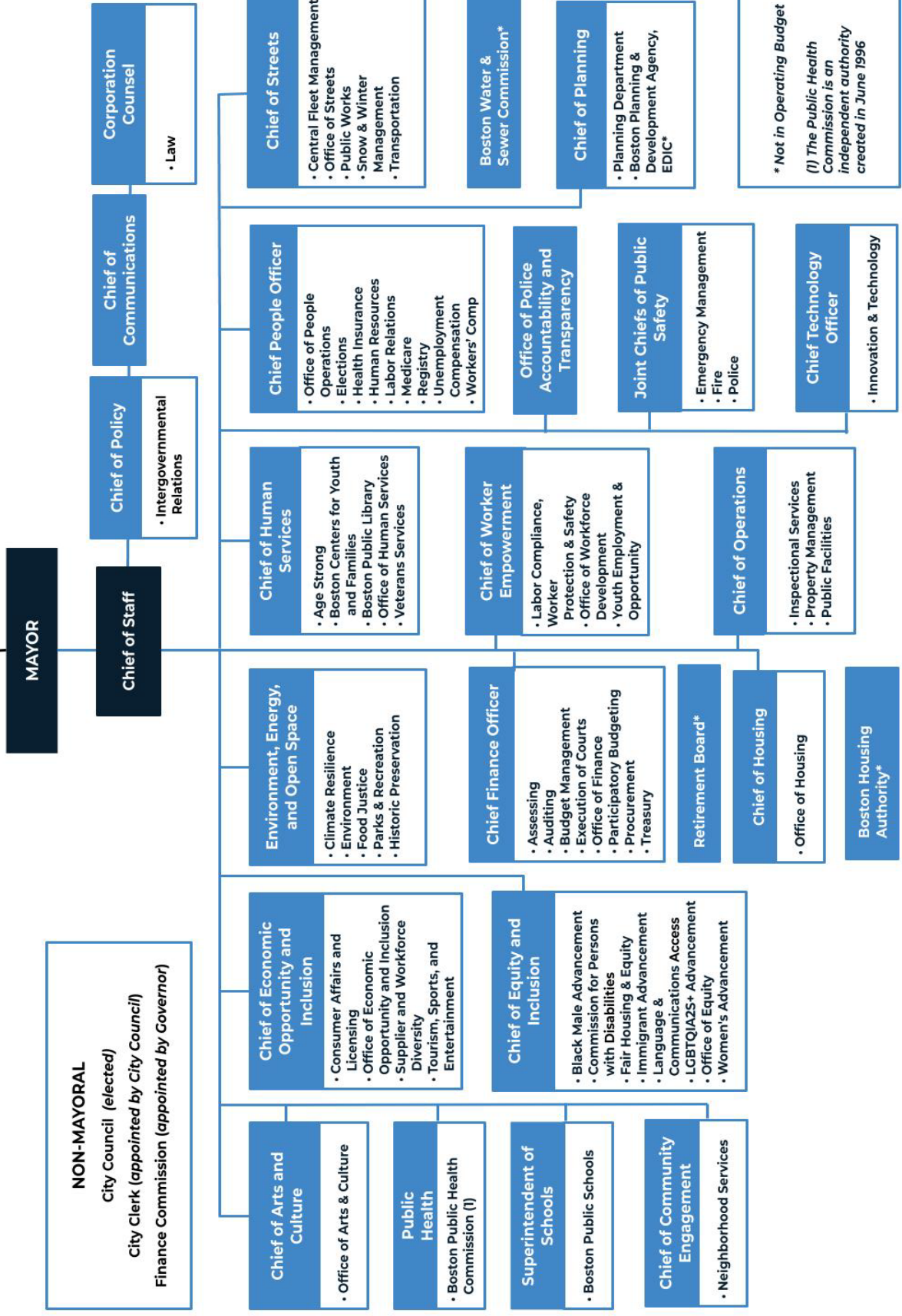
The legislative body of the City is the Boston City Council, which consists of thirteen members serving two-year terms. Four councilors are elected at-large and nine are elected from geographic districts. The City Council may enact ordinances and adopt orders that the Mayor may either approve or veto. Ordinances and orders, except orders for the borrowing or appropriation of money, may be enacted by the City Council over the Mayor's veto by a two-thirds vote. The City Council may reject or reduce a budget submitted to it by the Mayor but may not increase it; in addition, beginning with the FY23 budget process, the City Council may amend the budget submitted to it by the Mayor but cannot increase it above the Mayor's proposed total.

ORGANIZATION OF CITY GOVERNMENT: THE MAYOR'S CABINET

The City of Boston operates under a cabinet form of government to recognize the major functional responsibilities of city government, to facilitate improvements in the conduct of the executive and administrative business of the City, and to eliminate duplication and waste.

The structure of the Mayor's cabinet is illustrated in the citywide organizational chart and descriptions of the members of the Mayor's cabinet and the City departments for which each has authority can be found on the following pages.

PEOPLE OF BOSTON



Mayor's Chief of Staff

The Mayor's Chief of Staff is a member of the Mayor's cabinet and has an advisory role over all operations of City government. The Chief of Staff is also charged with supervising and directing the operations of the Mayor's office, including scheduling, security, press, and constituent services.

Mayor's Chief of Policy

The Mayor's Chief of Policy is a member of the Mayor's cabinet and has an advisory role over all policy development across all departments of the City, with Intergovernmental Relations reporting directly to the Chief.

Operations

The Chief of Operations is responsible for the Property Management Department, the Public Facilities Department, and the Inspectional Services Department.

Corporation Counsel

The Law Department provides professional legal services, including formal and informal opinions and advice to the Mayor, the City Council, the Boston School Committee, and other officials in matters relating to their official duties. Corporation Council also represents all of the foregoing entities and individuals in litigation.

Communications

The Chief Communication Officer oversees all press related activities and advises the Mayor on the City's overall communications strategy.

Equity & Inclusion

The Chief of Equity oversees the Equity & Inclusion Cabinet and leads efforts to embed equity in all City planning, operations and work. The cabinet includes the Office of Equity and Inclusion, Black Male Advancement, LGBTQIA2S+ Advancement, Women's Advancement, Immigrant Advancement, Fair Housing and Equity, the Commission for Persons with Disabilities, Language & Communications Access, and the Human Rights Commission.

Office of Police Accountability & Transparency (OPAT)

The Office of Police Accountability & Transparency (OPAT) provides a single point of public access to police accountability and community oversight. OPAT includes the Civilian Review Board, the Internal Affairs Oversight Panel, and the OPAT Commission, which has subpoena power to investigate misconduct.

Finance

The Chief Financial Officer, who also serves as the Collector-Treasurer, oversees the City's financial resources, including Treasury, Assessing, Auditing, Budget Management, Participatory Budgeting, and Procurement.

People Operations

The Chief People Officer supports and builds the capacity of the City's workforce, overseeing the Office of People Operations, Elections, Human Resources, Labor Relations, and the Registry Division.

Education

The Superintendent of the Boston Public Schools is appointed by the Boston School Committee and oversees all day-to-day operations as well as long term strategic planning.

Community Engagement

This cabinet is composed of the Mayor's Office of Neighborhood Services, including the neighborhood liaisons, Boston 311, and the Office of Civic Organizing.

Information & Technology

The Department of Innovation and Technology (DoIT) is responsible for supporting and expanding the use of enterprise-wide technology to improve the business of government and delivery of service.

Public Safety

The Police and Fire Departments provide and promote public safety and protection services, firefighting, and fire prevention services. The Office of Emergency Management is responsible for facilitating communication and cooperation across cities and towns and for managing state and federal funds designated for homeland security initiatives.

Human Services

The Human Services Cabinet is responsible for providing human services and other support services for Boston's residents through its departments and programs: the Office of Human Services, Boston Centers for Youth & Families, the Age Strong Commission, Boston Veterans Engagement, Transition and Services (VETS), and the Boston Public Library.

Public Health

The Boston Public Health Commission, including Emergency Medical Services, strives to protect, preserve, and promote the health and well-being of all Boston residents, particularly those who are most vulnerable.

Economic Opportunity and Inclusion

The Economic Opportunity and Inclusion Cabinet is composed of the Office of Economic Opportunity and Inclusion, Consumer Affairs & Licensing, the Department of Supplier Diversity, and the Office of Tourism.

Planning

The Planning Cabinet consists of the Planning Department and the Boston Planning and Development Agency. Together they coordinate planning and zoning, design, development review, and real estate development within the city.

Arts & Culture

This cabinet is responsible for supporting and promoting the arts community in Boston and works with the Arts Commission and the Boston Cultural Council to bring the arts to the forefront of city life.

Environment, Energy & Open Space

This cabinet comprises the Environment Department, the Parks & Recreation Department, the Office of Historic Preservation, and the Office of Food Justice. The Chief Climate Officer is responsible for environmental and energy policies for the City.

Housing

The Mayor's Office of Housing (MOH), through its Office of Housing Stability, Boston Home Center, and an array of other diverse programs, invests public resources strategically to strengthen and stabilize the city's neighborhoods.

Chief of Streets

This cabinet includes the Public Works Department, the Transportation Department, Central Fleet Management, and Snow & Winter Management, with a central goal of maintaining and improving Boston's public ways.

Worker Empowerment

The Chief of Worker Empowerment oversees three City departments, Youth Employment and Opportunity, Labor Compliance and Worker Protections, and the Office of Workforce Development, with a cabinet goal of advancing the well-being of all working Bostonians in both the public and private sectors.

An All-Funds Budget

The City of Boston presents a fully integrated budget including capital, operating, and external funds to show the total funding available to departments to fulfill their missions.

The operating budget funds personnel and non-personnel expenses to departments so that they may provide important City services. The capital budget funds new construction, renovations to existing City-owned facilities (e.g., police and fire stations, school buildings), infrastructure improvements (e.g., roads, sidewalks, lights), and major equipment purchases such as firefighting apparatus. The external funds budget describes the projects and programs that will be undertaken in the next fiscal year with funding received from state, federal, or other non-general fund sources.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BUDGET

The City of Boston's program budget provides information related to City services and their associated costs. The operating and capital budgets present the recommended resource allocations in terms of personnel, facilities, goods, and services. The budget document also describes the services provided by each City department and the performance targets that have been set for FY27.

The Operating and Capital Budget Document: Organization of the Volumes

Volume I contains information on the FY27 budget and the context in which it is prepared.

Sections include:

Mayoral Transmittal Letters

- Executive Summary
- Budget Organization
- Operating Budget
- Revenue Estimates and Analysis
- Education
- Capital Planning
- Boston's People and Economy
- Financial Management
- Statutes and Ordinances
- Glossary
- City Council Orders

In Volumes II and III, cabinet and departmental budgets are presented by cabinet. The cabinet presentation includes cabinet mission and initiatives, followed by a table displaying total operating, external, and capital budgets. The budget presents FY24 and FY25 actual results along with the FY26 and FY27 budgeted amounts.

Departmental Operating Budgets

Activities and services of the City are grouped into programs for budgeting and management purposes. The operating budget for each department is presented by program.

A “program” is defined as an organized group of activities directed toward attaining one or more related objectives, and the resources necessary to execute them.

A program can consist of direct services to the public and neighborhoods of the city (e.g. police patrol or tree maintenance), or traditional City staff functions (e.g. administrative services or engineering and design).

Some City activities may not be defined as separate programs, even though they may be self-contained operations. For example, a branch library is not a separate program, although for accounting purposes it is a cost center within the Boston Public Library’s Library Operations program.

Program budgets serve as the basic building blocks of the budget. There are three additional organizational levels above the program level in the budget:

- The division level for units within some departments.
- The department level, which includes departments, commissions, and other offices.
- The cabinet level, which includes functionally-related departments.

Description of Organization and Definition of Categories

This section outlines the information reported within each department and program in the budget.

Department or Division Level

Department Mission: The mission statement is a fundamental statement of purpose.

Performance Goals: These goals represent stated aims for which the department or division is held accountable.

Description of Services: The description of services provides a general overview of the department and its responsibilities, and lists examples of major services provided.

Authorizing Statutes: This section lists statutes and ordinances that create departments and endow them with legal powers.

Operating Budget: The operating budget presentation includes a table displaying total operating and external budgets by program beginning with FY24 actual expenses through the FY27 budget.

Program Level

Program Description: This section presents a general overview of the program, including its responsibilities and major services provided.

Program Goals: Each program identifies the department goals related to the efforts of the program to further the department's mission.

Performance Measures: Performance measures demonstrate a program's progress in implementing the department's goals. Performance measures may gauge workload, effectiveness, efficiency, or productivity. Some performance measures also show the changing context in which programs are working.

Financial Data

The financial data tables identify the major groups and expenditure account codes (for example, Personnel Services/Overtime, Supplies and Materials/Office Supplies), historical expenditures in each, and the proposed appropriations in each group and account in for a four year period.

Two financial data sheets are provided for the operating budget: Department History and Department Personnel.

Department History

Expenditure account codes are listed within six expenditure groups. Dollar amounts are shown for:

- FY24 actual expenditures,
- FY25 actual expenditures,
- FY26 appropriations,
- FY27 appropriations, and
- The difference between the FY26 appropriation and the FY27 appropriation.

Department Personnel Data

Personnel data shows funding for permanent positions, including existing and proposed positions. All permanent positions are listed by union and salary grade within the department or division. The total salary request is listed for these positions.

For each position shown, the following information is provided:

Title: The civil service/personnel system job title for the position.

Union Code and Grade: The union code (including exempt and CDH for the department head) and code for the salary grade of the position.

Position and Salary Requirement: These columns show the number of permanent positions for which funding is available and the total funding provided for that title for the upcoming fiscal year.

Total Funding: The total funding for permanent employees, shown at the bottom right of the personnel sheet, reflects the amount of funding required to support personnel prior to

adjustments. This figure may be adjusted by differential payments, other payments, chargebacks, and salary savings.

Differential Payments: Employees who are serving temporary job titles, or who are entitled to additional payments based on the shifts they work (e.g., night shifts), receive differential payments. This figure is added to the permanent employee line.

Other: The permanent employee line contains other payments such as sick leave and vacation buybacks.

Chargebacks: Some personnel costs are charged to another fund or appropriation. These costs or reimbursements are included in the permanent employee line.

Salary Savings: This figure reflects savings due to vacancies. The amount is estimated based on experience in prior fiscal years and subtracted from the total salary requirements.

External Funds

The financial data identify the major groups and expenditure account codes for external funds expenditures. Historical expenditures and the proposed appropriations in these accounts are shown over a four year period. The personnel data show permanent positions, including existing and proposed positions, funded with external funds. All permanent positions are listed by union and grade within the department or division. The total salary request is listed for these positions by job title. The External Funds Projects page lists a description of each project's mission.

Capital Plan

The capital planning book, Volume IV, provides an overview of planned expenditures in the Capital Plan, which is the City's long-term plan for capital investments and improvements in our facilities, parks, roadways, and other infrastructure. Dollar amounts are shown for:

- Actual capital expenditures through FY25
- FY26 estimated capital expenditures,
- FY27 projected capital expenditures
- FY28-FY31 projected capital expenditures

The Volume also contains capital project profiles, including descriptions of each project mission, the department managing the project, the status and location of each project, and whether there are operating budget impacts. A table summarizes the capital fund authorization period, indicating whether the funds are existing, new authorization, or planned future authorization; the table also shows the revenue source for the funds, indicating if the funds are City general obligation (G.O.) bonds, or other sources including other City sources, state or federal grants, or trust funds. Finally, a multiyear cashflow projection for each project is shown for each project, showing spend to-date, projected spend for the remainder of the current fiscal year and following fiscal year, and the following four fiscal years