



**VIII.**

**FINANCIAL  
MANAGEMENT OF  
THE CITY**

# Financial Management

## OVERVIEW

Strong financial management is the underpinning of City operations. Clear financial policies and practices provide a framework within which the City is able to safeguard current operations, meet its obligations, and position itself for the future.

As the City's chief executive officer, the Mayor directs the City's financial operations and has general supervision of and control over the City's boards, commissions, officers, and departments.

The City operates under a cabinet form of government. This structure helps facilitate the execution of mayoral priorities and the day-to-day executive and administrative business of the City.

The following departments are included in the Finance Cabinet and have major roles in the fiscal management of the City:

- The Treasury Department collects all revenues due to the City and pays all amounts due for payrolls and outside vendors. The Treasury Department prudently manages the investment of City funds and prioritizes the safety of such investments.
- The Auditing Department prepares the City's annual financial statements, implements fiscal controls over departmental spending, provides technical assistance to departments, and reviews and processes all financial transactions for accuracy, completeness, and compliance.
- The Assessing Department is responsible for the valuation and assessment of all real and personal property in the City for the purpose of taxation.
- The Office of Budget Management (OBM) coordinates the analysis and presentation of the Mayor's operating budget and capital plan, assembles, analyzes, and presents data with respect to revenue and debt management, and facilitates the establishment and use of data to analyze performance.
- The Procurement Department procures all supplies, materials, and equipment, selects vendors through public bidding and processes purchase orders and contracts.

The Finance Cabinet works closely with the People Operations Cabinet, made up of the Office of Human Resources and the Office of Labor Relations, among other departments. With employee compensation and health benefits constituting over three quarters of the City's total

appropriation, the management of these policy areas within a broader context promotes coordination and accountability across City government.

## **STRATEGIC FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT**

Maintaining a healthy financial base that fully supports City services according to mayoral priorities requires both careful planning and proactive management. This work is reflected in restructuring City services to streamline operations, gaining improved operational efficiencies from financial management systems, securing sound recurring revenues, and making responsible spending adjustments in light of any revenue growth limitations in order to achieve a balanced budget. Strong financial management provides a framework within which the City is able to meet current obligations and position itself for the future.

### **Balanced Responsible Budgets**

In accordance with state law, the City develops a balanced budget every year. A balanced budget is a budget in which revenues equal expenditures. The Massachusetts Department of Revenue (DOR) approves property tax rates during the tax certification process governed under Massachusetts General Laws (MGL) Chapter 59, Section 23. This approval ensures that all cities and towns have balanced budgets and that tax levies are within the limits set by Proposition 2 ½ (see “Revenue Estimates and Analysis” chapter of Volume I for detail on Proposition 2 ½). Appropriations, fixed costs, and any prior year deficits along with the approved property tax levy, estimated local revenues, and available prior year surpluses must be in balance in order to obtain DOR authorization to issue property tax bills.

### **Healthy Credit Profile**

In May 2025, Moody’s affirmed its Aaa bond rating for the City of Boston. The City also has a May 2025 AAA bond rating from Standard & Poor’s. These are, respectively, the highest possible ratings to achieve. These ratings reflect the City’s sound fiscal management, stable financial position, and substantial and economically diverse tax base.

This superior credit quality allows the City to borrow new money and refinance existing debt at extremely attractive interest rates. The City sold general obligation bonds (G.O.) with a par amount totaling \$464.17 million in June 2025 and closed on the sale that same month with \$500 million in total proceeds. The City recently closed on \$75 million bond anticipation note (BAN) sale in late March 2026, ahead of an anticipated G.O. sale in June of 2026.

### **Maximizing Return on Investment**

The City has articulated a vision to make the Finance Cabinet a high-performing organization to support and serve the departments and residents of Boston. By making daily operations more efficient, using leading business practices, spending more time on value-added activities, improving customer service while maintaining appropriate controls, and engaging the next generation of finance leaders, this City has been at the forefront of municipal finance.

## **Stable Revenue Base**

Roughly 85% of recurring General Fund revenue comes from property tax and state aid. Despite annual increases in state aid, assessments have increased at a higher rate in recent years. Net state aid decreased in FY25 and FY26, though it is expected to remain fairly level in FY27, increasing by approximately \$1 million. This follows a multi-decade downward trend in net state aid, highlighting the risk of relying on any one revenue source. The City protects and grows its revenue base by expanding current revenue sources and pursuing diversified revenue sources that fit well with its economic strengths.

The City's tax base has experienced significant growth. Based on assessed values as of January 1, 2025, FY25 assessments totaled \$228.6 billion, a 79% increase over assessed values a decade earlier.

## **Multi-Year Budget Plan**

The City develops a financial forecast as part of the yearly budget process. Preparing a multi-year planning horizon provides time for the administration to make any necessary adjustments and policy decisions.

# **FINANCIAL POLICIES, PROCEDURES & CONTROLS**

Pursuant to state law mandates and policy initiatives, the City has well-established policies and internal controls to govern its financial operations effectively. These policies and controls are designed to maximize revenue collections, safeguard assets, monitor both operating and capital spending, evaluate infrastructure needs, and enhance the City's internal control of its business procedures. The major components of the City's system of financial management controls and relevant financial policies are discussed below.

## **Expenditure Controls**

The City operates under several statutory financial control systems which are summarized in the "Statutes and Ordinances" chapter in Volume I. With conservative revenue estimates and strong budgetary flexibility, the City is able to maintain a solid financial position. The City monitors spending, and all transactions go through a budget-check process prior to procurement. Maintaining tight central expenditure controls allows for critical review of all non-personnel spending as well as the ability to adjust to fiscal changes or trends. Additionally, OBM prepares a monthly variance report, updating all departments' expected year-end position using actual information, and maintains continuous dialogue with departments.

## **Personnel Review Committee (PRC)**

The PRC is comprised of the chief financial officer, the human resources director, and the City's budget director. In place for close to two decades, the committee serves to strictly control and monitor all hiring. In a budget where people and the benefits they earn account for roughly

three-quarters of total appropriations, this committee has been instrumental in maximizing City resources.

## **Debt Management**

The City continually evaluates the potential impact of debt issuance on cash flow, credit, and statutory debt capacity. The Treasury Department manages all City borrowings, and works to time them in order to take advantage of favorable market conditions. The City's cash flow is anchored by the quarterly billing of property tax and the monthly receipt of state aid distributions. The Treasury Department manages this cash flow to avoid the need to borrow for operating purposes.

The Treasury Department also ensures adherence to the City's conservative debt policies, including the rapid repayment of debt where at least 30% of overall debt is repaid within five years and no less than 55% in 10 years, and a 7% ceiling on debt service as a percentage of General Fund expenditures. The City imposes a 20% ceiling on variable debt and has no variable debt outstanding at this time. Lease-purchase financing of equipment with a three-to-seven-year useful life is used to replace front-line equipment and upgrade technology.

## **Capital Planning**

A capital planning process aligned with the annual operating budget cycle allows for regular reassessment of capital needs, refinement of projections, and update of the City's rolling five-year Capital Plan. The City prioritizes departments' capital requests and takes into account the financial requirements and timing of these requests in order to recommend the responsible allocation of resources.

The City primarily funds its Capital Plan through the issuance of general obligation bonds. The size of the City's bond issue is consistent with the City's financial management policies regarding debt levels, debt service, and rate of debt retirement.

## **Fund Balance Policy**

The City maintains adequate levels of fund balance to mitigate current and future risks, using generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Unassigned fund balance in the general fund is at least 15% higher than the current fiscal year's GAAP general fund operating expenditures, and a budgetary unassigned fund balance is at least 10% higher than budgetary operating expenses.

Budgetary fund balance can be appropriated for use during the fiscal year and is more commonly referred to as "Free Cash" when used this way. This item is the portion of available reserves, generated to a considerable degree by annual operating surpluses, which the City can responsibly appropriate for spending. The appropriation of budgetary fund balance or Free Cash certified by the DOR is only considered to offset certain fixed costs (such as pensions and other post-employment benefits, or OPEB) or to fund extraordinary and non-recurring events as determined by the City auditor.

Prior year certifications and the amount used or appropriated from each certification are in Table 1.

**Table 1: Budgetary Fund Balance**

Date Certified	Annual Amount Certified	Amount Appropriated*
Mar. 2013	217.3	40
Mar. 2014	185.3	40
Mar. 2015	239.4	40
Mar. 2016	280	48.0**
Mar. 2017	337.8	40
Mar. 2018	346.5	40
May 2019	375	40
Apr. 2020	414.2	40
Apr. 2021	428.1	40
May 2022	366	40
May 2023	440.7	40
May 2024	514.5	40
June 2025	552.2	40

\*Not all amounts appropriated were used

\*\*Includes \$8 m capital appropriation

Notes: (\$millions)

In June 2025, the DOR director of accounts certified that the amount of funds available for appropriation (Free Cash), as of July 1, 2024, was \$552.2 million. In FY26, the City reverted to \$40 million per year, and it has continued through to the FY27 budget. In FY25, the City used \$150 million in budgetary fund balance from this certification for OPEB costs and a one-time appropriation to the Housing Accelerator Program. If the Budgetary Fund Balance is not required to fund expenses, it sends funds eligible to be certified as free cash. Budgetary Fund Balance was not required to be used in FY20, nor for FY22 through FY24.

## Investment Policy

Investment policies are defined in Chapter 643 of the Acts of 1983 (“the City of Boston Bond and Minibond Procedure Act”), Chapter 107 of the Acts of 1991, and Chapter 44 of the MGL. The City’s policy for the investment of operating funds prioritizes security, liquidity, and yield. Certain limitations placed on the City’s investment activities or operational protocols are self-imposed to ensure sound, timely, and safe investment decisions. As a matter of practice, the City tends to limit its investments to U.S. Treasuries, repurchase agreements, money markets and certificates of deposit, all of which are collateralized by U.S. government obligations and held with a third party.

## **Contracting Procedures**

The Uniform Procurement Act (UPA), MGL Chapter 30B, creates uniform procedures for the contracting of services and supplies by all municipalities in the Commonwealth. The City has implemented internal processes to conform its contracting procedures to the requirements of the UPA and utilizes an online eProcurement system to further support these compliance efforts.

## **Tax Collections**

Tax collection remedies as prescribed by statute are utilized when taxes become delinquent. The City's ability to secure its right to foreclose by recording its tax title lien at the Registry of Deeds is the most effective tool available for payment enforcement.

The property tax collection rate was 99.1% of the FY25 gross tax levy net of refunds as of June 30, 2025.

A Taxpayer Referral and Assistance Center provides one-stop service on tax-related matters and the City offers an online payment option for taxpayer convenience. Parcel-specific information as well as payment history is also available online.

## **Pension Management**

The City's employees are not participants in the federal social security system. Instead, they participate in a contributory defined benefit retirement system administered by the Boston Retirement System (BRS), of which the City is the largest member. Providing pension benefits to retired City employees under a state contributory retirement statute, the BRS is administered by a Retirement Board composed of five members: the City auditor, who serves ex officio; two individuals elected by members of BRS; an individual chosen by the Mayor; and an individual chosen by the other four members of the board or appointed by the Mayor, if a selection is not agreed upon within 30 days of a vacancy.

The BRS performs a full valuation every two years to determine the total system liability and assets and the annual funding requirement for future years.

The City's pension liability is currently 89.4% funded and is on track to reduce the unfunded liability to zero by 2028, twelve years prior to the legally required funding date of 2040. The BRS hires an investment manager who oversees the various fund managers of all (non-teacher) pension assets. The funding policy for teachers is determined by the Commonwealth.

## **Post-Employment Benefits**

Similar to pensions, employees earn post-employment health care and life insurance benefits over their years of active service, with those benefits being received during retirement. The City, including the Boston Public Health Commission (BPHC), has an unfunded liability for these benefits of \$2.68 billion, as of the most recent public independent actuarial valuation on June 30,

2023. The size of this liability is largely influenced by changes to retiree health benefits, the City’s annual additional contribution to fund the liability, and the discount rate assumed.

While the City is required by law to make an annual contribution toward reducing its unfunded pension liability, there is no such requirement for retiree health and life insurance benefits. In FY08, the City followed new Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) requirements to identify and disclose this estimated liability, and also began voluntary annual allocations to fund the liability. Annual allocations are retained in an irrevocable trust fund, authorized through the City’s acceptance of M.G.L. Chapter 32B section 20. As of June 30, 2024, the Fund had a balance of \$1.17 billion.

The annual actuarially determined contribution (ADC) for the City to significantly reduce the OPEB liability is projected at \$290.7 million in FY26, as shown in Table 2. \$207.6 million (71.4%) will be funded through a combination of pay-as-you-go benefit payments for current retirees, a \$40 million FY26 allocation by the City to the trust, and an additional \$2.25 million deposit by the BPHC into the Trust.

**Table 2: FY26 Annual Actuarially Determined Contribution (ADC) for OPEB Liability**

<b>Total ADC</b>	<b>\$275.6</b>	
<b>Projected Benefit Payments by City</b>	<b>\$165.3</b>	
<b>Contribution to OPEB Trust</b>	<b>\$42.3</b>	<b>%ADC</b>
<b>Total FY25 Payments</b>	<b>\$207.6</b>	<b>71.4%</b>
<b>Difference</b>	<b>(\$83.1)</b>	
<i>\$ in millions</i>		

As of March 2026, the City is on a schedule that targets reducing its pension liability by 2028. It then plans to redirect some portion of its annual pension contribution to further reduce the OPEB liability. However, this schedule is illustrative only of the currently expected funding schedule, and actual circumstances will likely vary from current assumptions.

**Risk Finance**

The City’s risk-related costs related to legal liability claims, property losses, workplace injuries, and employee health care are managed by central departments, such as Law and Human Resources, in addition to individual operating departments. The OBM’s Risk Finance unit works to maximize the effectiveness of these departmental efforts by reviewing cost trends, assisting in improvements, and implementing the City’s risk financing strategy.

The City’s risk finance strategy focuses on a planned approach of self-insurance (supported by strong prevention and cost reduction efforts), financial reserves and catastrophic insurance. The City is self-insured in most areas of risk, including general liability, property and casualty, workers’ compensation, unemployment compensation and certain employee health care costs,

except for self-insured health care costs financed through trust funds established under MGL Chapter 32b § 3A. The City budgets for and funds the premium costs for all plans through the General Fund.

The City maintains a catastrophic risk reserve with an available balance of \$42.1 million at the end of fiscal year 2025 – to account for unexpected large losses and to allow the City to strategically purchase high-deductible commercial insurance for specific exposures. These policies include: a catastrophic property insurance policy that provides \$300 million for all risk protection after a \$10 million deductible; boiler and machinery losses insured up to \$50 million per incident, after a \$50,000 deductible; and a fine arts policy that provides \$150 million for risk protection after a \$1,000 deductible for a variety of fine arts and collectibles. The City property exposure is further reduced through engineering and loss control services to mitigate potential risk and increase resilience standards. The City also maintains a cyber insurance policy and remains in contact with federal, state and local agencies to provide best practices and support in the case of a serious cyber-attack.

OBM's Risk Finance unit will also continue to pursue federal recovery grants to mitigate the financial impacts of emergency events.

## **Reserve**

As required by law, the City maintains a reserve fund equal to 2.5% of the preceding year's appropriations for all City departments except the School Department. The fund may be applied to extraordinary and unforeseen expenditures after June 1 in any fiscal year with the approval of the Mayor and the City Council. To date, this budgetary reserve has not been utilized. As of June 30, 2025, the reserve fund had a balance of \$51.7 million.

## **Annual Audit/Management Letters**

The City consistently receives opinions on the audit of its Basic Financial Statements and the Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting from the Government Finance Officers Association for its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. The City's independent auditors also deliver a yearly management letter containing comments and recommendations on internal financial controls.

## **Financial Accounting Systems**

The Boston Administrative Information System (BAIS), an integrated financial and human resources management system, supports financial management and improves operational efficiency. This system supports the rigorous monitoring and reporting requirements enforced by the City.

# FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

## Performance Management and Program Evaluation

The City's performance management and evaluation program aims to create a sustainable and reliable system to capture the core functions of City departments and citywide strategic goals, assist in the decision-making process, identify areas of improvement, and effectively communicate performance results to a broad range of stakeholders.

Using performance management as its foundation, the program encourages organizational changes and operational improvements that increase the effectiveness and productivity of City departments. The program does this by providing reliable, objective, and independent information and reports to City managers about department performance and operations.

## Operational Reviews

The City systematically engages in independent operational reviews and other planning efforts aimed at making government more efficient.

## Energy Management

A Municipal Energy Unit (MEU) develops design standards and implements measures that enhance the energy efficiency of the City's new construction and capital improvement projects. Additionally, the MEU uses an Enterprise Energy Management System (EEMS) capable of monitoring and reporting on the energy consumed by the City's over 350 buildings and other fixed assets such as street and traffic lights.

In FY17, the City began implementing improvements to achieve utility cost savings at City facilities, under an initiative entitled Renew Boston Trust (RBT). Phases 1, 2, 3a, and 3b have all completed, delivering envelope and efficiency improvements at over 50 municipal buildings. Phase 3c, which will deliver energy improvements to the Otis and JFK Schools, including a first-of-its-kind geothermal system for the JFK, is underway. The City finances the program with general obligation bonds.

# AUDITING AND BUDGETING PRACTICES

The City prepares its comprehensive financial reports in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). However, accounting practices established by the DOR, known as budgetary basis, which is a modified accrual method of accounting – are used in the annual General Fund budget and property tax certification process. Budgetary basis departs from GAAP in the following ways:

- Real and personal property taxes are recorded as revenue when levied (budgetary), as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP).
- Encumbrances and continuing appropriations are recorded as the equivalent of expenditures (budgetary), as opposed to a reservation of fund balance (GAAP).

- Certain activities and transactions are presented as components of the General Fund (budgetary), rather than as separate funds (GAAP).
- Prior years' deficits and utilized available funds from prior years' surpluses are recorded as expenditure and revenue items (budgetary), but have no effect on GAAP expenditures and revenues.

In addition, there are certain differences in classifications between revenues, expenditures and transfers. The reconciliation in Table 3 summarizes the differences between budgetary basis and GAAP accounting principles for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025.

Table 4 shows a statement of revenues and expenses and changes in fund balance for FY24(actual) and FY25 (actual) – FY26 (budgeted).

Financial statements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025 are available on the Auditing Department's website <https://www.boston.gov/departments/auditing>.

**Table 3: Adjustments Between Budgetary Basis and GAAP Basis of Accounting for FY25**

	Revenue	Expenditures	Other Financing Sources, Net	Excess (Deficiency) of Revenue and Other Financing Sources
<b>As reported on a budgetary basis</b>	<b>4,759,402</b>	<b>4,737,135</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>22,267</b>
<b>ADJUSTMENTS:</b>				
<b>Revenues to modified accrual basis</b>	<b>(95,649)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>111,025</b>	<b>15,376</b>
<b>Expenditures, encumbrances and accruals, net</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>85,152</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(85,152)</b>
<b>On-behalf contribution for teachers' pension</b>	<b>261,107</b>	<b>261,107</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>RECLASSIFICATIONS:</b>				
<b>Other transfers</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(48,520)</b>	<b>(48,520)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>As reported on a GAAP basis</b>	<b>4,924,860</b>	<b>5,034,874</b>	<b>62,505</b>	<b>(47,509)</b>

**Table 4: Statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances, General Fund years ended FY24, FY25, and FY26 (budgeted) (in \$ thousands)**

	2026	2025	2024
<b>REVENUES:</b>			
Real and personal property taxes	3,485,321	3,334,967	3,168,381
Excises	311,010	327,077	328,318
Payments in lieu of taxes	100,380	93,737	87,286
Fines	63,793	65,957	60,429
Investment income	79,600	119,019	162,717
Licenses and permits	67,396	66,911	78,625
Departmental and other	84,146	117,283	108,173
Intergovernmental	651,359	799,909	738,321
	<b>4,843,005</b>	<b>4,924,860</b>	<b>4,732,250</b>
<b>EXPENDITURES:</b>			
<b>Current:</b>			
General government	502,226	188,494	157,070
Human services	104,607	48,096	45,171
Public safety	814,442	950,595	914,787
Public works	205,136	163,534	136,535
Property and development	61,296	164,966	53,176
Parks and recreation	17,152	40,198	37,641
Library	13,036	48,397	46,966
Schools	1,638,246	1,622,394	1,362,179
Public health programs	145,927	135,304	130,350
Judgements and claims	2,000	19,977	14,080
Retirement costs	467,688	720,591	657,255
Other employee benefits	306,632	289,092	262,055
State and district assessments	254,332	381,016	370,830
<b>TOTAL CURRENT EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>4,532,720</b>	<b>4,772,654</b>	<b>4,188,095</b>
Capital outlays	0	13,156	29,208
Debt service	310,285	249,064	242,061
	<b>4,843,005</b>	<b>5,034,874</b>	<b>4,459,364</b>
Excess/(deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	0	(110,014)	272,886
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):</b>			
Leases & SBITAs GASB 87 & 96	0	111,025	25,808
Transfers out	0	(48,520)	(73,373)
<b>TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>62,505</b>	<b>(47,565)</b>
Net change in fund balance	0	(47,509)	225,321
Fund Balance - Beginning	1,784,768	1,832,277	1,606,956
Fund Balance - Ending	1,784,768	1,784,768	1,832,277

## **FUND STRUCTURE AND USE**

The accounts of the City are organized on a fund basis. Each fund is considered a separate accounting entity and complies with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the City can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds.

The City has four governmental funds: General Fund, Special Revenue Fund, Capital Projects Fund and all non-major governmental funds in an “Other” category. The General Fund is the only fund for which a budget is legally adopted and is used to account for all revenues, expenditures, and other financial resources except those required to be accounted for in other funds.

The Special Revenue Fund accounts for proceeds that are legally restricted for specific purposes. This fund accounts for federal and state grants as well as money that has been set aside by state statute and can be used to support the City’s General Fund operations.

The Capital Projects Fund accounts for financial resources, primarily from the issuance of bonds, used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities.

Proprietary funds are used to show activities that operate more like those of commercial enterprises. The City’s only proprietary fund is its Internal Service Fund, which accounts for the City’s self-insurance for health benefits.

Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside City government and are not available to support the City’s own programs. The City’s fiduciary funds are the Pension Trust Fund, the Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) Liability Trust Fund, as well as private purpose trust funds.

The City’s operating and capital budgets are also supported by available governmental funds transferred and appropriated from other available funds. The City may appropriate yearly parking meter revenues (Special Revenue Fund) to support the Transportation Department operations and capital projects and may appropriate cemetery trust monies (Other Governmental Funds) to support the City’s maintenance of its public cemeteries.

Tables 5, 6 and 7 provide a history as well as projected changes in fund balances for the available funds used to support the City’s operating budget. Table 8 shows the appropriations that make up the City’s FY27 budget.

**Table 5: Parking Meter Fund  
FY16 (actual)-FY27 (projected)**

Fiscal Year	Beginning Year Balance	Funds Out	Funds In	Ending Year Balance
FY16	102.397	(6.500)	14.397	110.294
FY17	110.294	(15.000)	26.491	121.785
FY18	121.785	(46.385)	24.790	100.190
FY19	100.190	(53.803)	25.348	71.735
FY20	71.735	(36.400)	24.518	59.854
FY21	59.854	(47.200)	21.379	34.033
FY22	34.033	(12.600)	26.192	47.625
FY23	47.625	-	26.544	74.168
FY24	74.168	(29.405)	26.101	70.864
FY25	70.864	(29.780)	24.777	65.861
*FY26	65.861	(30.000)	25.000	60.861
*FY27	60.861	(46.000)	25.000	39.861

Notes: (\$millions), \*projected

Funds Out in FY16-FY25 include capital expenditures

**Table 6: Cemetery Trust Fund  
FY16 (actual)-FY27 (projected)**

Fiscal Year	Beginning Year Balance	Funds Out	Funds In	Ending Year Balance
FY16	10.566	(0.143)	0.576	10.999
FY17	10.999	(0.631)	2.449	12.816
FY18	12.816	(0.164)	1.534	14.186
FY19	14.186	(0.182)	1.325	15.330
FY20	15.330	(0.682)	1.539	16.186
FY21	16.186	(0.247)	5.035	20.974
FY22	20.974	(3.405)	2.133	19.702
FY23	19.702	(0.296)	2.956	22.363
FY24	22.363	(1.690)	5.173	25.845
FY25	25.845	(2.176)	4.509	28.178
*FY26	28.178	(0.950)	2.720	29.948
*FY27	29.948	(0.950)	2.500	31.498

Notes: (\$millions), \*projected

**Table 7: Surplus Property Funds  
FY16 (actual)-FY27 (projected)**

Fiscal Year	Beginning Year Balance	Funds Out	Funds In	Ending Year Balance
FY16	15.285	-	1.742	17.027
FY17	17.027	-	4.008	21.034
FY18	21.034	-	8.708	29.742
FY19	29.742	(92.000)	96.533	34.275
FY20	34.275	-	1.145	35.420
FY21	35.420	-	1.145	36.565
FY22	36.565	-	0.000	36.565
FY23	36.565	-	0.000	36.565
FY24	36.565	(27.500)	9.900	18.965
FY25	18.965	(1.976)	7.825	24.815
*FY26	24.815	(5.000)	0.000	19.815
*FY27	19.815	-	0.000	19.815

Notes: (\$millions), \*projected

**Table 8: Budget Summary - Appropriated Funds - General Fund 100**

(dollars in Millions)

	Direct General Fund	Parking Meter Fund Transfer	Cemetery Trust Fund Transfer	Budgetary Fund Balance/ ARPA	Total FY27 General Fund Budget
<b>REVENUES</b>					
Property Tax	3,649.35				3,649.35
Property Tax Overlay	(38.00)				(38.00)
Excises	315.11				315.11
Fines	63.46				63.46
Interest On Investments	39.77				39.77
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	59.70				59.70
Urban Redev Chapter 121A	37.89				37.89
Department Revenue	78.71				78.71
Licenses & Permits	54.80				54.80
Penalties & Interest	10.46				10.46
Intergovernmental Revenue	46.09				46.09
Available Funds	-	46.00	0.95		46.95
State Aid	538.07				538.07
<b>Total Recurring Revenue</b>	<b>4,855.44</b>	<b>46.00</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,902.39</b>
Budgetary Fund Balance				40.00	40.00
American Rescue Plan				-	-
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>4,855.44</b>	<b>46.00</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>40.00</b>	<b>4,942.39</b>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>					
City Appropriations	1,797.36	46.00	0.95	-	1,844.31
Public Health Commission	148.30				148.30
School Department	1,726.57				1,726.57
Reserve for Collective Bargaining	21.95				21.95
Other Post Employment Benefits	-			40.00	40.00
<b>Total Appropriations</b>	<b>3,694.18</b>	<b>46.00</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>40.00</b>	<b>3,781.13</b>
Pensions	443.03				443.03
Debt Service	296.89				296.89
Charter School Tuition	306.21				306.21
MBTA	103.08				103.08
Other State Assessments	9.16				9.16
Suffolk County Sheriff Dept	2.89				2.89
Reserve	0.00				0.00
<b>Total Fixed Costs</b>	<b>1,161.26</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,161.26</b>
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>4,855.44</b>	<b>46.00</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>40.00</b>	<b>4,942.39</b>

