

Charting a Course for Boston

Organizing for Change

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“... [W]e don’t have to choose between generational change and keeping the streetlights on; between tackling big problems with bold solutions and filling our potholes; to make change at scale and at street level. We need, we deserve, both. All of this is possible.”

– Mayor-Elect Wu in her victory speech, November 2, 2021¹

Michelle Wu had been elected on the promise of systemic change, but four days after her November 2021 election and just eleven days before taking office as mayor of Boston, she was still considering how best to staff and manage a range of over-arching priorities. Should she hire high-profile advisors in the mayor’s office, assign the work to department chiefs, or pursue another arrangement? On the Friday after her election, Mayor-Elect Wu gathered a team in a conference room outside her soon-to-be vacated city council office to strategize. A half dozen people surrounded her: her campaign manager, her transition director, and a few aides who would end up with roles in her administration. A variety of diagrams with boxes and arrows were splayed across the table. The goal was to shape the administration in ways that would help “institute big promises of reform,” Wu recalled, “while bringing along the existing organization.”² (See Appendix 1 for the full organizational chart at the time Wu was elected.)

Wu considered systems change to be at the core of her campaign. “It was a big part of why people gravitated toward us and volunteered with us.” She continued, “I felt we’d need leaders with an all-encompassing lens on every part of how the city functions. We’d need to be broad.” At the same time, carrying out plans with “czar”-type leaders from the mayor’s office would have challenges, too. “We need to be nimble and agile. You can’t move quickly on things unless you’re connected to real responsibility and headcount. You need people with real authority. Otherwise, you could be just setting yourself up to fail,” she said.

The team was strongly considering several elevated roles with high-priority responsibilities to deliver on her sweeping agenda. They included new positions on climate, youth and schools, early childhood, labor, infrastructure, and public safety. With all this in mind, Wu tried to take a step back and plot out where the responsibility would belong on the corresponding organizational chart. “I’ve been engaging on all these issues and with residents for so long—now is the time when we get to put the pieces of the puzzle together.”

ⁱ Mitchell Weiss was a transition advisor to Mayor-Elect Wu in 2021.

An Outsider with Big Promises

Wu had moved from Chicago to the Boston area in 2003 when she was eighteen to attend Harvard College. After graduating, she returned to Chicago for a short time to care for her family, but then settled in Boston with her mother and younger siblings in 2010 to attend Harvard Law School. While there, she met Professor Elizabeth Warren,ⁱⁱ who was one of the reasons Wu first considered politics. In law school, Wu interned under Mayor Thomas M. Menino. In 2013, she won an at-large seat on city council, and she served as council president from 2016 to 2018, the first woman of color to do so.

As a four-term Boston city councilor, Wu ran for mayor on tackling thorny problems and proposing large-scale change. Among her many priorities were affordable childcare, free public transportation, universal pre-K,ⁱⁱⁱ and an ambitious climate action plan.

The City of Boston

Boston, New England's^{iv} largest city, held a population of over 675,000 people in 2020, and nearly five million people resided in the metro area.³ It was a historic city, known for its “firsts” in the country, including the first public park, public school, large public library, and subway. A hub of several industries—such as healthcare, biotech, research, and academia—the city was a hotbed for knowledge workers and sectors relatively insulated from sharp economic declines.⁴ However, Boston also faced issues familiar to many cities across the country: the cost of living was high, affordable housing was scarce, and traffic congestion was cumbersome.⁵ Boston was also experiencing warmer temperatures from climate change and the threat of coastal flooding, as half the city was built on low-lying landfills.⁶

Wu Wins Big

On November 2, 2021, Wu—with her message of “bold, systemic change”—won the mayoral election, taking 64 percent of the vote. Her opponent in the final election, widely considered the more moderate candidate in the race, took 39 percent.⁷

Many observers saw the election results as a sea change signaling a new generation of leadership in Boston. As one journalist wrote when Wu was elected mayor, she was “trailing an impressive string of firsts behind her as a woman, person of color, and Asian American elected to the post.”⁸ Not only that, another reporter declared “. . . but at 36, [she was] also the youngest in nearly a century” and she was “. . . the city’s first mayor in over a century who was not born and raised in Boston.”⁹ Though Wu won with strong support, winning 80 percent of precincts,¹⁰ some doubted her ability to effect change. One professor from the University of Massachusetts Boston said, “. . . I think people . . . are going to be disappointed by the lack of real substantive change because it’s beyond her control.”¹¹

While grand visions defined her campaign agenda, Wu said her administration could do the day-to-day tasks at the same time. In her victory speech, she promised change “at scale and at street level.”¹² She also espoused two other beliefs: that it was crucial for city staff to interact with as many residents as

ⁱⁱ In 2012, Elizabeth Warren became the first female US Senator in the state.

ⁱⁱⁱ Universal pre-K, also known as “preschool for all,” was publicly funded preschool.

^{iv} New England was a region of the US that included the states of Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Connecticut.

possible—or as she said, “bringing City Hall to every block, every street, every neighborhood”¹³—and that they couldn’t be afraid of innovating and experimenting to solve problems, which she subsequently framed as, “embracing the possibility of the city.”¹⁴

A Tight Transition

Due to special circumstances, Mayor-Elect Wu would be sworn in after the election was certified, leaving just a two-week transition period. She’d become the third Boston mayor within a year: in March, Mayor Marty Walsh had resigned to become the US secretary of labor, and the acting mayor, Kim Janey—the first woman and person of color ever to serve as mayor of Boston—had lost to Wu in the primaries.

Wu reflected on the transitions that had already occurred in the months before she took office: “After an eight-month interim administration, lots of institutional wisdom had already gone out the door, and quite a few people were new in their roles.” She also reflected on the changes in organizational structure that she had seen as a city councilor: “Previous administrations had added layers between expertise and decision making in the mayor’s office.” She continued, “There were places where I knew we wanted to more directly align first-hand knowledge on the ground and expertise with policymaking. And there were other places where I felt things were duplicative and happening in silos.”

More Than a Vision

As Wu turned to governing, she had a broad platform to turn into action. Often during her campaign for mayor, she had promised Boston’s voters that she would “take on our hardest challenges.” She had committed to using administrative processes, policy, legislation—and more—to “change systems.”¹⁵

She had promised to do so across a wide range of issues. These included housing affordability; education equity; closing the racial wealth gap; transportation; planning and development; small businesses; public health; public safety; economic justice and workers’ rights; climate justice; and arts and culture. Wu had shared detailed plans during the campaign about how she planned to make progress on many of these issues. (See Appendix 2 for an example on climate and Appendix 3 for an example on early education.) All in all, she’d made close to 200 commitments. They ranged from expanding on a free bus riding pilot to electrifying school buses to filling a vacant police commissioner role.

Some promises would likely engage only a few individuals among her leadership team, but many, given the cross-cutting nature of the agenda, would likely require input and coordination from people across her cabinet. Wu’s fight for fare-free transit would involve her mobility chief, of course, but also her chief of policy, chief of staff, equity chief, chief financial officer, housing chief, and perhaps the senior advisor on infrastructure, if she designated one. Plans to make stormwater infrastructure more resilient would almost assuredly draw in the city’s chief of streets; a new planning head; the chief of environment, energy, and open space; the chief financial officer; and the mayor’s senior advisors on infrastructure and climate, if she went ahead and appointed them. Translating vision into action would require deft coordination.

The Org Chart Puzzle

At the transition meeting that November day with her nascent team, Wu and her colleagues continued to discuss the different options available for structuring the systemic work. On climate, someone floated creating a deputy mayor position, but Wu's reaction was that "we need to keep expertise close to decision making, so adding more layers would likely perpetuate inertia." More generally, two options kept rising to the top: she could either place the big agenda items with 1) the cabinet chiefs who had teams in place to do the work or 2) a new senior mayoral aide to operate within the mayor's office, who would not have built-in direct reports or budgetary control, but who would de facto have a more cross-department orientation.

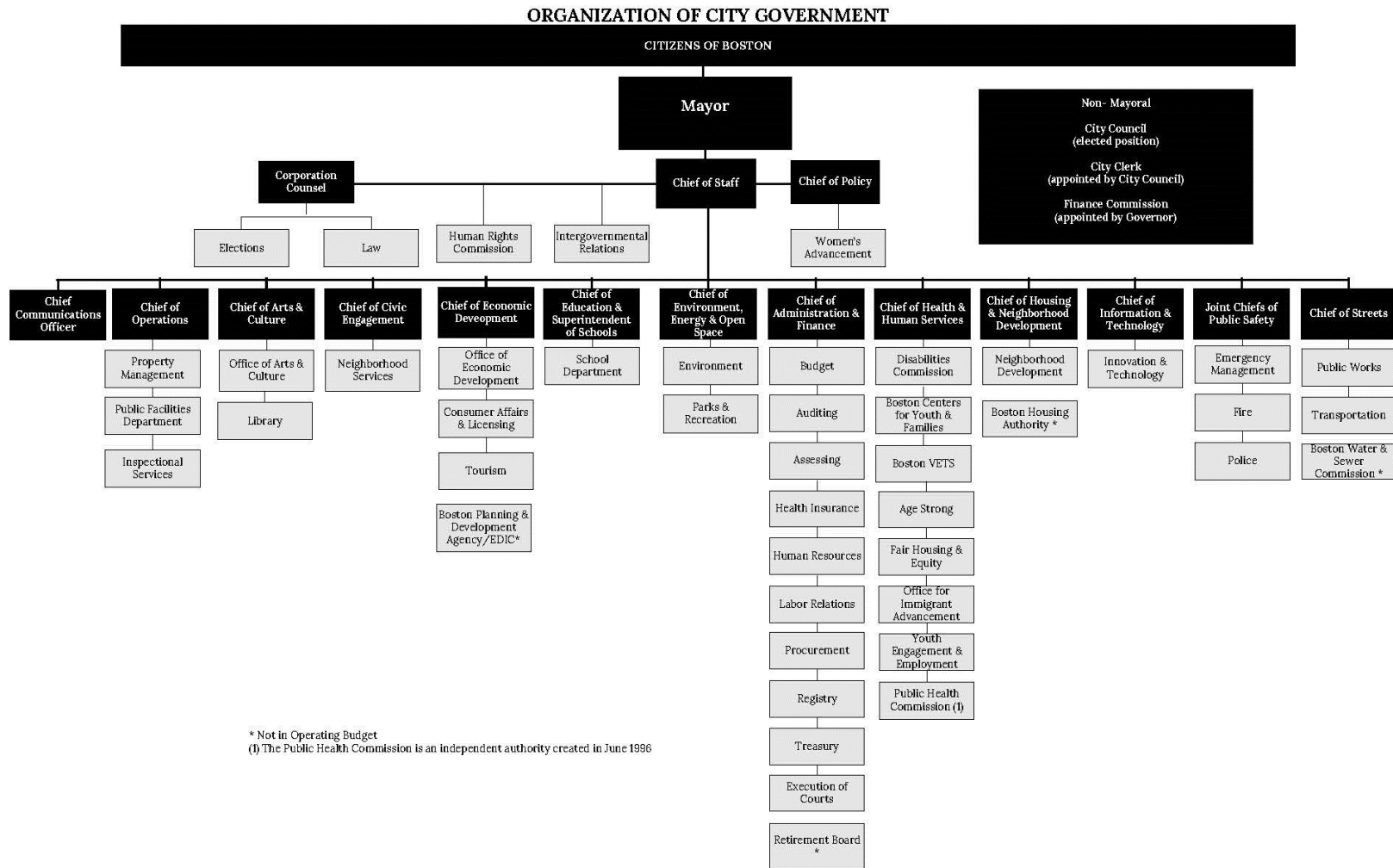
Wu knew from her work as a city councilor that chiefs, "in general, are extremely passionate about their roles and have lots of ideas about what the city should be doing, and they want to take the lead in implementing those ideas." She continued, "I want to empower that kind of leadership but also ensure more effective coordination and a bigger-picture vision."

No matter which decision Wu made, she knew the structure had to facilitate people working across departments and sectors. (See Appendix 4 for the city's 2021 financial operating budget and Appendix 5 for a personnel summary.) At the same time, she said, "I worry that in such a large organization, where inertia can hold things back, having only one person without a huge cabinet and staff they could count on for authority and implementation power wouldn't set them up to be able to pressure other departments—who had lots on their plates—to change course." She added, "It's not just about one person at the top saying words." Assigning the work would be complex: union contracts, for example, might limit certain task assignments.

Wu said of the work ahead: "All of our most entrenched and urgent challenges as a city are interconnected; solving them requires an all-of-government, all-of-society approach. Climate. Jobs. Health. Education. Safety. Quality of life. They cut across everything."

Appendices

Appendix 1 City of Boston Organizational Chart (July 2021)



Source: Operating Budget Fiscal Year 2021, Vol. I, City of Boston, [https://www.boston.gov/sites/default/files/file/2020/11/Full%20Budget%20Document%20\(2\)_1.pdf](https://www.boston.gov/sites/default/files/file/2020/11/Full%20Budget%20Document%20(2)_1.pdf), p. 146, accessed September 2022.

Appendix 2 Boston's Green New Deal & Just Recovery: 15 Actions

Action	Description
1. Accelerating Decarbonization	Commit to citywide carbon neutrality by 2040, 100 percent renewable electricity by 2030, and a net-zero municipal footprint by 2024.
2. A Justice Audit and Framework	Perform a comprehensive justice audit to inform a citywide justice framework to overhaul and shape decision-making going forward.
3. Easing Upfront Costs of Clean Energy Infrastructure	Remove barriers and accelerate the installation of solar and efficiency measures for city government, residents, and businesses through Green Municipal Bonds and the Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE).
4. Green Workforce Development	Create good jobs with strong benefits to support a clean, just economy and maintain the new critical infrastructure long term through city partnerships with technical schools, local industry, and state entities that emphasize hiring locally.
5. Divesting from Harmful Industries and Reinvesting in a Clean, Just Future	Divest in certain areas and move money in support of clean energy and community-based financial institutions.
6. An Urban Climate Corps	Expand employment opportunities for youth and residents through a paid training program to revitalize neighborhoods through green infrastructure installation, climate-resilient design, the restoration of natural spaces, and community engagement.
7. De-commodifying Housing	Expand cooperative housing and community land trusts for long-term and permanent affordability, community ownership, and more socially and financially resilient communities.
8. A Renters' Right to Counsel	Give access to legal representation for tenants as added protection from unwanted or potentially illegal evictions, also reducing the costs for shelter housing, healthcare, and foster care otherwise associated with homelessness.
9. Just and Resilient Development	Create affordable green overlay districts and standard community benefits agreements to provide transparency and predictability while aligning private development with goals for equity and resiliency.
10. Resilient Stormwater Infrastructure	Protect against flooding from more frequent and more intense rain and storms by shifting to a more equitable fee, based on land use and the extent of impervious surfaces to incentivize green infrastructure and generate resources for district-level stormwater planning efforts.
11. Transportation Justice	Prioritize and allocate street space for active transportation modes. Pursue fare-free transit to remove barriers to public transit as a public good.
12. An Equitable Small Business Recovery	Leverage public contracting opportunities to set goals for equity that ramp up quickly and create opportunity for worker cooperatives. Create a technical assistance space and virtual resource hub to support business certification and integration with sustainability measures.
13. Food Justice	Leverage purchasing power to align food purchasing with sustainable and local producers, as well as direct resources to expand urban agriculture.
14. Growing the Urban Tree Canopy	Use priority planting zones based on urban heat island maps, and a comprehensive urban forest strategy to boost tree coverage for carbon sequestration, cleaner air, temperature regulation, and community benefit.
15. A Local Blue New Deal	Act on the transformative potential to harness coastal and ocean resources for clean energy development, sustainable food systems, carbon capture, and good jobs. Coastal cities can reimagine a relationship with the ocean through regeneration and climate justice.

Source: Adapted and excerpted from "Planning For a Boston Green New Deal & Just Recovery," Office of Boston City Councilor Michelle Wu, August 2020, <https://assets.ctfassets.net/1hf11j69ure4/B6NLxIOVxTVMNbHEvFaQE/700f4762bae92990f91327a7e01e2f09/Boston-Green-New-Deal-August-2020-FINAL.pdf>, accessed October 2022.

Appendix 3 Plan to Close the Early Education and Childcare Gap – Creating a One-Stop Shop for Enrollment and Access

Action	Description
1. Create an Office of Early Education and Care	A fully staffed, resourced, multilingual Office of Early Education and Care (EEC) will share provider resources, coordinate with non-profit organizations, house relevant data, and serve as a guide for families of all backgrounds as they navigate early education and care across Boston.
2. Streamline Enrollment and Outreach	The Office of EEC will create a user-friendly, multilingual website and phone line for families to enroll their children in early education seats within BPS and at BPS-aligned center-based and family-based programs. The gaps between the pre-K lottery, the regular school assignment lottery, and community centers’ application process create unnecessary confusion and stress for families and perpetuates racial inequities. Aligning enrollment timelines will ensure all families know what options are available to them and enable a coordinated citywide outreach strategy.
3. Share Real-time Data for Full Accessibility	The City should integrate data across the city, state, and federal level to create a one-stop shop for parents seeking information, vouchers, or other financial assistance, and proactively reach out to all new parents in Boston to offer assistance.
4. Offer Open-Source Resources for Providers	The Office of EEC will work in partnership with local non-profit organizations to serve as a resource hub for current and prospective providers, including sharing business planning tools; sample policies, procedures, and handbooks; pedagogical resources; networking opportunities for informal collaboration; and membership and discounts to online educational tools. ... Boston should build a platform tailored to our local community context and ensure full language accessibility. Providing welcome kits to newly-licensed family-based programs would help providers navigate their financial and business management options.
5. Organize Neighborhood Communities of Learning	The Office of EEC will organize neighborhood-based networks of early education providers—in BPS, center-based programs, and family-based programs. Neighborhood organization will help providers access up-to-date information, adapt to changing circumstances, and share best practices and professional development opportunities, and build community.
6. Leverage Cultural Institutions Across the City	The Office of EEC will help connect early education providers to the City’s museums, libraries, and other cultural institutions to increase young children’s exposure to history, art, music, and other hands-on learning experiences.

Source: Adapted and excerpted from “A Bold Plan to Close the Early Education and Childcare Gap,” Michelle Wu for Mayor, 2021, <https://www.michelleforboston.com/plans/early-education>, accessed October 2022.

Appendix 4 City of Boston Operating Budget, 2021: General Funds Appropriations

Cabinet	Department	FY 18 Expenditure	FY 19 Expenditure	FY20 Appropriation	FY21 Appropriation	21 vs 20
Mayor's Office	Mayor's Office	4,178,112	4,556,277	5,331,414	5,380,619	49,205
	Election Department	3,905,877	4,205,689	5,524,196	5,262,101	-262,095
	Intergovernmental Relations	1,197,436	1,291,712	1,580,011	1,388,348	-191,662
	Human Rights Commission				500,746	500,746
	Law Department	6,503,424	6,479,021	8,377,366	8,186,099	-191,267
	Women's Advancement	242,700	257,236	346,188	462,817	116,629
	Total	16,027,548	16,789,935	21,159,175	21,180,730	21,555
Operations	Property Management Department	17,927,980	19,616,267	18,795,900	17,160,405	-1,635,495
	Public Facilities Department	5,449,174	6,554,871	7,169,689	7,060,474	-109,215
	Inspectional Services Department	18,566,595	19,170,451	18,940,155	20,908,524	1,968,369
Total	41,943,748	45,341,589	44,905,744	45,129,403	223,659	
Civic Engagement	Neighborhood Services	3,061,883	3,044,743	3,718,338	4,137,589	419,252
Total	3,061,883	3,044,743	3,718,338	4,137,589	419,252	
Arts & Culture	Office of Arts & Culture	1,347,105	1,307,975	2,051,666	2,238,752	187,086
	Library Department	35,758,490	38,663,859	40,534,902	41,386,509	851,607
Total	37,105,595	39,971,834	42,586,568	43,625,262	1,038,693	
Economic Development	Office of Economic Development	2,339,130	3,506,339	3,446,210	5,403,600	1,957,390
	Consumer Affairs & Licensing	1,151,755	1,222,148	1,353,513	1,486,453	132,940
	Office of Tourism	1,134,559	1,333,810	1,545,852	1,651,972	106,120
Total	4,625,444	6,062,297	6,345,574	8,542,025	2,196,451	
Education	Boston Public Schools	1,093,289,520	1,126,676,079	1,178,564,205	1,258,633,065	80,068,860
Total	1,093,289,520	1,126,676,079	1,178,564,205	1,258,633,065	80,068,860	
Environment, Energy & Open Space	Environment Department	2,470,122	4,779,367	3,197,886	3,197,563	-323
	Parks & Recreation Department	26,322,942	25,988,602	26,666,627	27,135,110	468,483
	Total	28,793,064	30,767,969	29,864,513	30,332,673	468,160
Administration & Finance	Administration & Finance	1,205,918	757,337	1,737,927	1,272,150	-465,776
	Assessing Department	7,190,085	7,150,524	7,746,306	7,718,365	-27,940
	Auditing Department	2,680,026	2,735,310	2,947,260	2,828,293	-118,967
	Budget Management	2,811,863	2,702,651	3,541,745	3,270,971	-270,774
	Execution of Courts	19,513,268	18,233,939	5,000,000	5,000,000	0
	Health Insurance	210,986,298	212,029,308	221,381,299	216,096,323	-5,284,976
	Human Resources	4,251,960	4,694,941	5,849,713	5,970,600	120,888
	Medicare	9,815,432	10,673,357	11,200,000	11,200,000	0
	Office of Labor Relations	1,250,130	1,122,845	1,465,905	1,459,896	-6,010
	Pensions & Annuities - City	3,636,293	3,699,484	4,100,000	3,900,000	-200,000
	Pensions & Annuities - County	30,129	13,147	100,000	0	-100,000
	Procurement	1,658,911	1,736,215	1,888,611	1,859,992	-28,619
	Registry Division	957,564	1,116,384	1,109,488	1,086,639	-22,849
	Treasury Department	5,216,098	20,169,845	19,800,186	4,576,638	-15,223,548
	Unemployment Compensation	0	0	350,000	350,000	0
	Workers' Compensation Fund	1,385,668	1,618,544	2,200,000	2,000,000	-200,000
Total	272,589,642	288,453,828	290,418,439	268,589,868	-21,828,571	
Health & Human Services	Office of Health & Human Services	0	0	0	2,405,798	2,405,798
	Boston Center for Youth & Families	29,151,768	27,468,082	29,605,788	29,051,676	-554,112
	Commission for Persons W/Disabilities	428,128	400,491	487,540	510,616	23,076
	Age Strong	3,568,631	3,723,852	3,965,665	4,446,097	480,432
	Fair Housing & Equity	258,664	290,704	318,366	317,514	-852
	Office of Immigrant Advancement	443,901	411,934	627,767	1,125,549	497,782
	Public Health Commission	79,563,339	87,967,402	93,405,428	106,473,529	13,068,101
	Boston VETS	3,233,627	2,937,051	4,705,679	4,612,875	-92,804
	Youth Engagement & Employment	6,336,200	6,091,124	6,990,580	7,818,028	827,448
	Total	122,984,259	129,290,640	140,106,814	156,761,682	16,654,868
Housing & Neighborhood Development	Neighborhood Development	13,685,668	14,203,732	20,577,614	29,088,350	8,510,736
Total	13,685,668	14,203,732	20,577,614	29,088,350	8,510,736	
Information & Technology	Department of Innovation and Technology	33,816,198	39,059,083	34,360,307	35,022,259	661,952
Total	33,816,198	39,059,083	34,360,307	35,022,259	661,952	
Public Safety	Emergency Management	650,751	684,252	885,163	985,440	100,277
	Fire Department	233,419,618	259,809,035	271,616,063	271,548,665	-67,398
	Police Department	399,924,488	416,762,368	414,306,878	404,182,026	-10,124,853
Total	633,994,857	677,255,656	686,808,104	676,716,130	-10,091,974	
Streets	Central Fleet Management	2,829,169	2,993,212	3,110,484	3,012,586	-97,898
	Office of Streets	1,798,367	2,131,409	2,217,107	2,053,526	-163,581
	Public Works Department	82,963,493	85,363,039	100,267,573	98,909,662	-1,357,911
	Snow Removal	28,168,776	22,762,894	24,788,144	21,067,583	-3,720,560
	Transportation Department	35,559,546	38,038,731	39,276,378	38,748,112	-528,266
Total	151,319,351	151,289,285	169,659,686	163,791,469	-5,868,217	
Non-Mayoral Departments	City Clerk	1,234,257	1,233,660	1,346,251	1,392,267	46,017
	City Council	5,248,445	5,442,471	5,721,300	5,736,400	15,100
	Finance Commission	271,026	276,453	294,446	299,784	5,338
	Total	6,753,728	6,952,584	7,361,996	7,428,451	66,455
Grand Total	2,459,990,506	2,575,159,253	2,676,437,077	2,748,978,956	72,541,878	

Source: Operating Budget Fiscal Year 2021, Vol. I, City of Boston, [https://www.boston.gov/sites/default/files/file/2020/11/Full%20Budget%20Document%20\(2\)_1.pdf](https://www.boston.gov/sites/default/files/file/2020/11/Full%20Budget%20Document%20(2)_1.pdf), p 20, accessed September 2022.

Appendix 5 City of Boston Operating Budget, 2021: Personnel Summary

		1/1/18	1/1/19	1/1/20	1/1/21	Projected
		FTE	FTE	FTE	Projected	Inc/(Dec)
Office of the Mayor	Mayor's Office	44.1	44.6	51.0	51.0	-
	Election Department	28.6	29.0	28.0	28.0	-
	Intergovernmental Relations	9.0	9.0	10.0	10.0	-
	Law Department	54.0	52.0	57.0	57.0	-
	Human Rights Commission	-	-	-	4.0	4.0
	Women's Advancement	3.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	-
	Total	138.7	138.6	150.0	154.0	4.0
Operations	Inspectional Services	217.0	218.0	208.0	213.0	5.0
	Property Management	134.0	132.0	126.5	126.5	-
	Public Facilities Department	59.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	-
	Total	410.0	410.0	394.5	399.5	5.0
Civic Engagement	Neighborhood Services	48.0	45.0	48.0	49.0	1.0
	Total	48.0	45.0	48.0	49.0	1.0
Arts & Culture	Office of Arts & Culture	12.0	10.0	15.0	16.0	1.0
	Library Department	386.6	384.0	381.9	389.4	7.5
	Total	398.6	394.0	396.9	405.4	8.5
Economic Development	Office of Economic Development	22.0	26.0	25.0	26.0	1.0
	Consumer Affairs & Licensing	14.0	15.0	15.0	20.0	5.0
	Office of Tourism	10.0	10.0	11.0	11.0	-
	Total	46.0	51.0	51.0	57.0	6.0
Education	School Department	9,005.2	9,248.6	9,302.9	9,582.0	279.1
	Total	9,005.2	9,248.6	9,302.9	9,582.0	279.1
Environment, Energy & Open Space	Environment	25.0	26.0	27.0	29.0	2.0
	Parks and Recreation	217.0	213.0	227.0	233.0	6.0
	Total	242.0	239.0	254.0	262.0	8.0
Administration & Finance	Administration & Finance	7.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	1.0
	Assessing Department	82.0	77.0	70.0	70.0	-
	Auditing Department	32.0	33.0	32.0	32.0	-
	Budget Management	21.7	21.7	22.7	22.7	-
	Human Resources	45.8	45.8	46.0	46.0	-
	Labor Relations	10.0	8.0	9.0	9.0	-
	Purchasing Division	20.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	-
	Registry Division	17.0	19.0	18.0	18.0	-
	Treasury Department	50.0	46.0	49.0	49.0	-
	Total	285.5	276.5	273.7	274.7	1.0
Health & Human Services	Office of Health and Human Services	-	-	-	12.0	12.0
	Boston Center for Youth & Families	364.4	369.0	359.5	348.5	(11.0)
	Commission for Persons with Disabilities	7.0	6.0	7.0	7.0	-
	Age Strong Commission	42.7	48.5	48.4	52.4	4.0
	Fair Housing & Equity	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	-
	Office of Immigrant Advancement	5.0	4.0	5.0	7.0	2.0
	Public Health Commission	844.8	832.4	846.9	850.9	4.0
	Boston VETS	15.0	12.0	14.0	14.0	-
	Youth Engagement & Employment	5.0	7.0	9.0	9.0	-
Total	1,290.9	1,285.9	1,296.8	1,307.8	11.0	
Housing & Neighborhood Development	Neighborhood Development	38.3	37.0	39.7	40.7	1.0
	Total	38.3	37.0	39.7	40.7	1.0
Information & Technology	Dept of Innovation & Technology	133.6	131.6	127.0	127.0	-
	Total	133.6	131.6	127.0	127.0	-
Public Safety	Emergency Management	1.5	1.5	3.8	4.8	1.0
	Fire Department	1,610.3	1,611.5	1,618.5	1,618.5	-
	Police Department	2,830.1	2,862.6	2,895.7	2,898.7	3.0
	Total	4,441.9	4,475.6	4,518.0	4,522.0	4.0
Streets	Office of Streets	19.0	22.0	24.0	24.0	-
	Central Fleet Management	43.0	44.0	42.0	42.0	-
	Public Works Department	319.0	313.0	316.0	318.0	2.0
	Transportation	377.9	363.5	365.5	365.5	-
	Total	758.9	742.5	747.5	749.5	2.0
Non-Mayoral	City Clerk	15.0	13.0	14.0	14.0	-
	City Council	77.2	80.2	75.6	75.6	-
	Finance Commission	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	-
	Total	96.2	97.2	93.6	93.6	-
Grand Total		17,333.8	17,572.5	17,693.6	18,024.2	330.6

Source: Operating Budget Fiscal Year 2021, Vol. I, City of Boston, [https://www.boston.gov/sites/default/files/file/2020/11/Full%20Budget%20Document%20\(2\)_1.pdf](https://www.boston.gov/sites/default/files/file/2020/11/Full%20Budget%20Document%20(2)_1.pdf), p 32, accessed September 2022.

Endnotes

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- ¹⁵ "Our policy platform is more than a vision," Michelle for Mayor, <https://www.michelleforboston.com/issues>, accessed November 2022.