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**Report on the Fiscal 2024 Preliminary Plan
and the Fiscal 2023 Preliminary Mayor's
Management Report for the
Department of Buildings**

March 15, 2023

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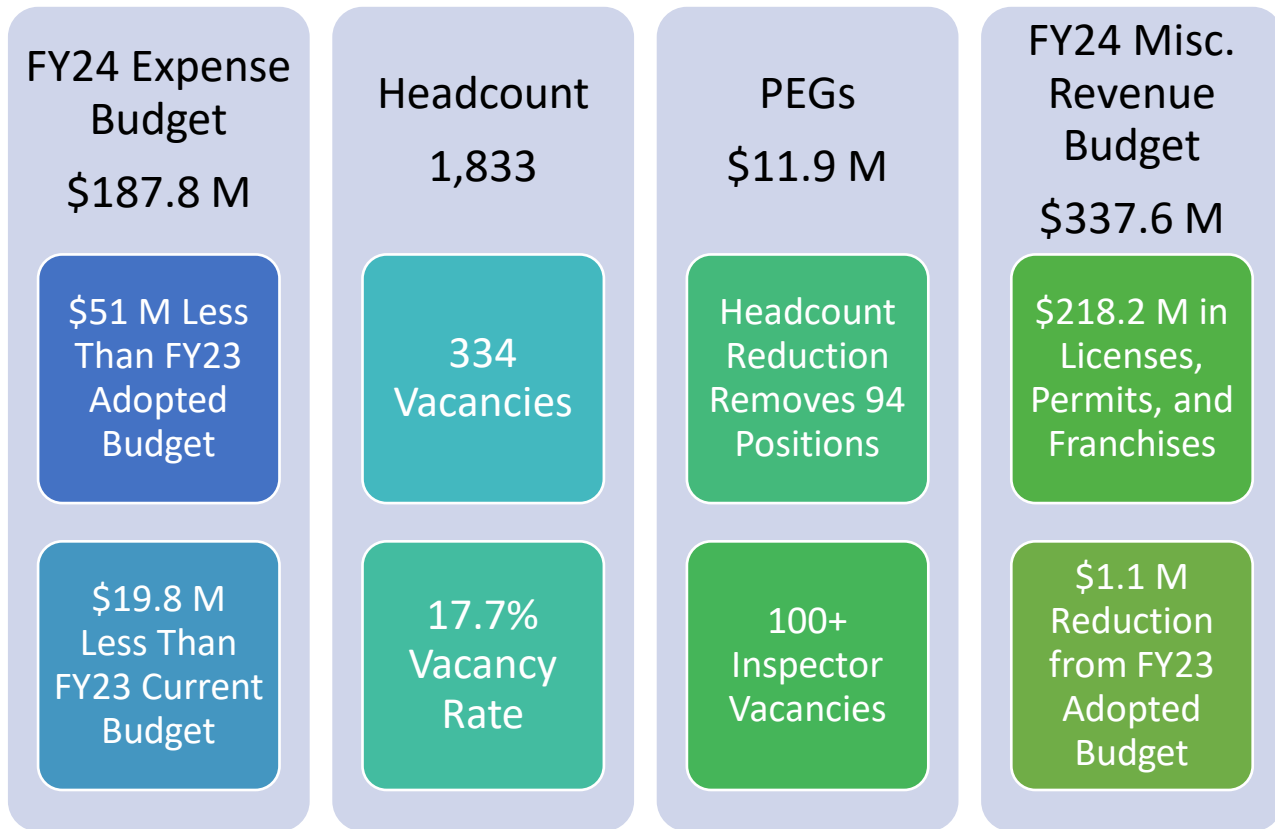
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Department of Buildings Fiscal 2024 Budget Snapshot



DOB Financial Plan Overview

The Department of Buildings (DOB, or the Department) regulates the safe and lawful use of more than 1,000,000 buildings and over 40,000 active construction sites under its jurisdiction by enforcing laws, including the City’s Construction Codes, Zoning Resolution and Energy Code, as well as the New York State Multiple Dwelling Law. DOB’s Fiscal 2024 Preliminary Budget totals \$187.8 million or about 0.2 percent of the City’s \$102.7 billion budget. DOB anticipates collecting \$337.6 million in revenues for the City’s General Fund, a decrease of \$1.1 million from the Fiscal 2023 Adopted Budget.

DOB’s Fiscal 2024 budget is \$51 million less than its Fiscal 2023 Adopted Budget, driven by: a vacancy reduction plan in the Program to Eliminate the Gap (PEG) which eliminates 94 positions (excluding safety titles like inspectors) for an annual savings of \$11.9 million; a \$15.1 million reduction in DOB NOW technology services contracts; and \$12.3 million in reductions from lapsed Fiscal 2023 Covid-19 and expense funding that removed 42 positions.

The Department’s Fiscal 2024 Preliminary Financial Plan (the Plan) does not include any new needs. The baselined vacancy reduction is the only major action in the Plan, accompanied by some technical adjustments regarding the roll out of contract expenses. DOB has neither a capital budget nor Council discretionary funding.

Although the Department’s transition to DOB NOW, an online self-service portal for permits, appointments and applications, continues to make progress, other key measures like violations issued, average plan review times, and construction injuries and fatalities are headed in the wrong

direction. The number of eliminated budgeted positions (the total reduction between Fiscal 2023 and 2024 is 133 positions, or 11 percent of DOB's Fiscal 2023 budgeted headcount), deserves further scrutiny as the Department evaluates the appropriateness of its budget to achieve its performance targets, particularly around protecting workers from dangerous conditions and enforcing compliance with health and safety regulations.

Financial Summary

The Fiscal 2024 Financial Plan includes a \$187.8 million budget for DOB, and projects that agency spending will decrease to \$181.5 million by the end of the Plan period in Fiscal 2027. The Fiscal 2023 budget decreases to \$219 million from \$238.8 million at adoption, driven by the vacancy reduction PEG and the roll of certain contracts from Fiscal 2023 to Fiscals 2024 and 2025.

Personal Services (PS) decreases by \$18.5 million when comparing the Fiscal 2024 Preliminary Budget and the Fiscal 2023 Adopted Budget. The change reflects the removal of 133 positions, of which 94 were part of the current plan's \$11.9 million vacancy reduction PEG. DOB's budgeted full-time positions falls from 1,966 positions at Fiscal 2023 Budget Adoption to 1,884 positions in the Fiscal 2023 current budget, declining further to 1,833 positions in Fiscal 2024. The Department's actual headcount in January 2023 was 1,550, meaning there were 334 vacancies for an agency vacancy rate of 17.7 percent.

Other Than Personal Services (OTPS) decreases by \$32.5 million due to the roll of certain contracts and the end of some contractual and Covid-related Fiscal 2023 funding.

The budget includes additional transparency following the introduction in the Fiscal 2023 November Plan of a new pair of Units of Appropriation covering PS and OTPS for inspections (U/As 003 and 004, respectively). DOB is expected to continue to realign its expenses into the new U/As during the remainder of the fiscal year.

	FY21 Actual	FY22 Actual	FY23 Adopted	Preliminary Plan		*Difference
				FY23	FY24	FY23-FY24
Spending						
Personal Services	\$138,492	\$134,373	\$172,996	\$154,786	\$154,462	(\$18,534)
Other Than Personal Services	58,843	62,051	65,777	64,262	33,288	(32,490)
TOTAL	\$197,335	\$196,424	\$238,773	\$219,048	\$187,750	(\$51,023)
Budget By Unit of Appropriation						
Personal Services (001)	\$138,492	\$134,373	\$172,996	\$154,786	\$108,338	(\$64,658)
Other Than Personal Services (002)	58,843	62,051	65,777	64,262	32,481	(33,297)
Inspections PS (003)	0	0	0	0	46,124	46,124
Inspections OTPS (004)	0	0	0	0	807	807
TOTAL	\$197,335	\$196,424	\$238,773	\$219,048	\$187,750	(\$51,023)
Funding						
City Funds			\$238,773	\$218,118	\$187,750	(\$51,023)
Intra City			0	930	0	0
TOTAL			\$238,773	\$219,048	\$187,750	(\$51,023)
Budgeted Headcount						
Full-Time Positions (PS)	1,631	1,535	1,966	1,884	1,833	(133)
Full-Time Equivalent Positions	23	26	19	25	25	6
TOTAL	1,654	1,561	1,985	1,909	1,858	(127)

*The difference of Fiscal 2023 Adopted Budget compared to Fiscal 2024 Preliminary Budget.

The Fiscal 2024 State Executive Budget is not expected to have an impact on DOB's financial plan at this time, as the Department's \$187.8 million Fiscal 2024 budget is comprised exclusively of City funds. However, a range of Article VII policy changes proposed as part of the Governor's New York State Housing Compact – for example, to make changes to the State's Multiple Dwelling Law, which DOB enforces, and other regulatory changes – may impact demands on certain DOB services and functions.

DOB has been allocated \$47.4 million of federal Covid stimulus funding. The Department's stimulus fund expenditures include \$7.5 million for guard and security services, \$7.1 million for consulting services, and \$4.3 million for Security, Fire, Safety, and Emergency Services. DOB spent \$13.1 million in Fiscal 2021, \$24.9 million in Fiscal 2022, and \$79,000 in Fiscal 2023 (year-to-date). No Covid related spending is budgeted for Fiscal 2024 or 2025. In Fiscal 2023, Covid funding supported 62 budgeted positions for Covid related expenses, no DOB positions are supported with federal stimulus funds in Fiscal 2024 or the outyears.

Fiscal 2024 Preliminary Budget Changes

As previously discussed, DOB's Fiscal 2024 Preliminary Budget of \$187.8 million is \$51 million less than the Fiscal 2023 Adopted Budget of \$238.7 million. The Preliminary Plan includes no new needs, presents the vacancy reduction PEG, and makes technical other adjustments.

Other Adjustments

- **Existing Buildings Code Contract.** The budget rolls \$2.6 million from Fiscal 2023 to Fiscal 2024 to extend the timeline for a contract to consolidate decades of renovation codes. Although it is now part of the Administration's "Get Stuff Built" initiative to reduce red tape, the contract has been in existence since Fiscal 2017, and work slowed during the pandemic when DOB implemented savings due to the fiscal uncertainty. The consolidation will not impact DOB's codes for new construction.
- **Lease Funding Adjustment.** Due to a re-estimate, the budget includes a reduction of \$724,000 in Fiscal 2023 and an increase of \$362,000 in each of Fiscal 2024 and 2025 for the move of DOB's Bronx Borough Office. The current space is in poor condition and in need of much renovation. Due to an inability to obtain a dedicated capital commitment, the Department will instead take over a lease in the Bronx that was formerly occupied by the City's Law Department.

PEG

- **Vacancy Reduction.** In order to meet the Administration's 50 percent vacancy reduction PEG, the DOB's Fiscal 2024 Preliminary Budget includes an elimination of 94 positions for a savings of \$7.6 million (in Fiscal 2023) rising to a baselined \$11.9 million (in Fiscal 2024 and in the outyears). The funding is entirely City tax-levy (CTL). The PEG does not remove specific lines or titles and is drawn from the budgetary holding code. DOB will have discretion to remove vacant positions in departmental positions that are not related to its inspection titles, which are exempted from the PEG because they are front-line public safety staff.

Headcount

The below table presents the actual Fiscal 2021 and Fiscal 2022 headcount, the Fiscal 2023 Adopted Budget headcount, and the Fiscal 2023 and 2024 budgeted headcount as of the Fiscal 2024 Preliminary Plan for DOB’s two personal service U/As.

Table 2: PS Headcount: Actuals in Fiscals FY21-FY22, Plan for FY23-FY24

Personal Services U/A	FY21	FY22	FY23	Preliminary Plan		Change*
	Actuals	Actuals	Adopted	FY23	FY24	
Personal Services (001)	1,078	997	1,229	1,182	1,096	(133)
Inspections (003)	553	538	737	702	737	(0)
TOTAL	1,631	1,535	1,966	1,884	1,833	(133)

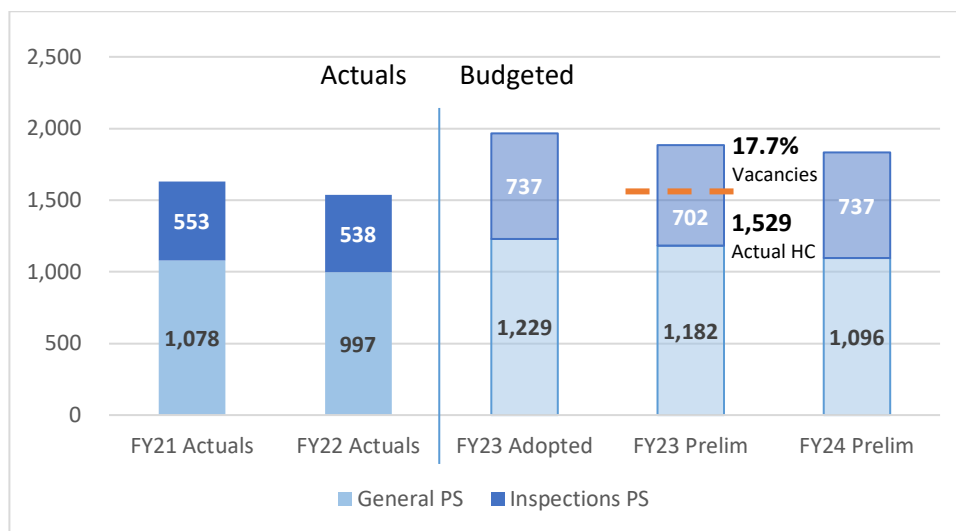
*The difference of Fiscal 2023 Adopted Budget compared to Fiscal 2024 Preliminary Budget.

As previously discussed, due to the elimination of 94 baselined positions in the Fiscal 2024 Preliminary Plan, and the previously scheduled elimination of 42 positions associated with Covid-19 and expense funding in Fiscal 2023, Fiscal 2024 budgeted headcount totals 1,833 full-time positions, a decrease of 133 positions from the Fiscal 2023 Adopted Budget. This reduction occurs in the general personal services U/A and does not affect the inspection U/A headcount.

As the impacts of the Covid pandemic reverberate across the City’s labor market, numerous concerns regarding the number of vacant staff positions at DOB have been raised. The November 2022 Plan authorized a budgeted headcount of 1,978 positions, however actual headcount in October 2022 was 1,529 positions.¹ In October 2022, DOB had the fourth highest vacancy rate of all City agencies, at 22.7 percent. DOB had the highest vacancy rate out of any City agency with at least 500 employees.

As of October 2022, the Citywide vacancy rate was just under 8 percent, far greater than the pre-Covid 19 pandemic rate of about 2 percent.² At the time DOB’s vacancy rate was nearly triple the Citywide average. The Administration has claimed that the vacancy reduction PEG will not result in any additional service reductions.

Chart 1: High Vacancy Rate at DOB, Even After PEG



¹ City Comptroller Brad Lander, “Title Vacant,” December 6, 2022, available online at:

<https://comptroller.nyc.gov/reports/title-vacant/>

² *Ibid.*

The above chart shows that even after the vacancy reduction initiative, DOB's actual headcount remains well below their budgeted headcount, with a 17.7 percent vacancy rate as of January 2023 (1,550 active staff and 334 vacancies). Prior to the elimination of vacancies in the Fiscal 2024 Preliminary Budget, the vacancy rate was 21.7 percent. Although DOB's vacancy rate no longer exceeds 20 percent as it did in the fall, it remains almost double its average of 9.3 percent between Fiscals 2012 and 2020 (meaning its vacancy rate is historically high among City agencies).³

The Department of Buildings is responsible for reviewing plans, issuing permits, and inspecting critical infrastructure for over a million structures. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) reports that as of December 2022, there were over one hundred vacancies within DOB's inspector titles (actual headcount varies based on the rate of attrition). Earlier this year, among the specific inspector positions construction inspectors were the largest sub-cohort (353 active positions), followed by plumbing (52) electrical (46), elevator (34), crane (8), multidiscipline (8), and low-pressure boiler (1).

While funding levels remain consistent, headcount issues have been persistent at DOB for at least the last five years. The Department is challenged by its ability to retain staff, which was worsened by the impacts of the City's vaccine mandate and the inability of staff to work remotely due to Administration policy.

There has also been no change to the inspectors' salary pattern, which remain governed by existing labor contracts, starting at approximately \$62,000. The local inflation rate rose 12.8 percent between January 2020 and March 2023.⁴ However, the recent tentative agreement between District Council 37 (DC 37) and the City suggests that generally, titles are likely to receive raises of approximately 16.2 percent by the end of the contract term in Fiscal 2027.⁵ As the City explores relaxing its current five-days-in-office policy, it remains to be seen if DOB titles will be eligible for hybrid or flexible work arrangements.

A March 2023 report released by City Comptroller Lander identified DOB for its high vacancy rate and low percentages of targets met (43 percent) or improving (57 percent).⁶ The Department should explain its plan for filling its vacancies and resuming progress on its critical performance indicators.

Miscellaneous Revenue

DOB collects revenue from the issuance of licenses and permits, charges for services such as inspection fees, and fines for late filings. In recent years, DOB increased its ability to generate revenue through improving service delivery in enforcement and development areas and implementing an online inspection program. Miscellaneous revenue generated by the Department contributes to the City's General Fund and therefore is not a dedicated funding source for the Department.

³ State Comptroller Thomas DiNapoli, "Update on New York City Staffing Trends," November 2022, available online at: <https://www.osc.state.ny.us/files/reports/osdc/pdf/report-13-2023.pdf>

⁴ City Comptroller Brad Lander, "Comptroller Lander Provides Testimony to the City Council on FY 2024 Preliminary Budget," available online at: <https://comptroller.nyc.gov/newsroom/comptroller-lander-provides-testimony-to-the-city-council-on-fy-2024-preliminary-budget/>

⁵ Mayor Adams and DC 37 Announce Tentative Contract Agreement, February 17, 2023, available online at: <https://www.nyc.gov/office-of-the-mayor/news/120-23/mayor-adams-dc-37-tentative-contract-agreement-providing-fair-wage-increases-and#/0>

⁶ City Comptroller Brad Lander, "Understaffed, Underserved," March 2023, available online at: <https://comptroller.nyc.gov/reports/understaffed-underserved/>

The table below pictures DOB's revenue budget, which decreases by \$1.1 million from \$338.7 million at Fiscal 2023 Adoption to \$337.7 million in the Fiscal 2024 Preliminary Budget. Construction permits remain the greatest source of revenue, at \$180.1 million.

Revenue Sources	Actual	Adopted	Preliminary Plan		*Difference
	FY22	FY23	FY23	FY24	FY23-FY24
Licenses, Permits & Franchises					
Licenses for Tradesmen	\$4,037	\$2,140	\$2,140	\$2,140	\$0
Building Permits	29,038	33,000	30,000	33,000	0
Illuminated Signs	2,237	2,936	2,936	2,936	0
Construction Permits	171,316	180,123	180,123	180,123	0
Subtotal, Licenses, Permits, & Franchises	\$206,628	\$218,199	\$215,199	\$218,199	\$0
Charges for Services					
Building Inspection Fees	\$16,821	\$13,480	\$13,575	\$13,565	\$85
Major Development Fees	-	-	4,442	4,442	4,442
Scaffold Notification Fees	200	375	200	375	0
Electrical Inspection Fees	9,770	10,000	10,000	10,000	0
Microfilm Fees	12,491	12,000	12,000	12,000	0
Re-inspection Fees	1,601	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
Loft Board Fees	1,873	745	1,500	745	0
Elevator Inspection Fees	4,927	2,900	2,900	1,900	(1,000)
Unsafe Building Fees	20	45	45	45	0
Subtotal, Charges for Services	\$47,703	\$40,545	\$45,662	\$44,072	\$3,527
Fines & Forfeitures					
Late Filing/No Permit Penalties	\$81,986	\$80,000	\$68,000	\$75,400	(\$4,600)
Subtotal, Fines and Forfeitures	\$89,748	\$80,000	\$68,000	\$75,400	(\$4,600)
TOTAL	\$344,079	\$338,744	\$328,861	\$337,671	(\$1,073)

**The difference of Fiscal 2023 Adopted compared to Fiscal 2024 Preliminary Budget.*

Under charges for services, DOB is planning to collect an additional \$4.4 million of major development fees in Fiscal 2024 (this is a new revenue source just added in the current fiscal year), while Fiscal 2024 elevator inspection fees collection is budgeted at \$1 million less than in Fiscal 2023. Late filing/no permit penalties are also set to decline, by \$4.6 million from \$80 million to \$75.4 million. DOB should clarify if these changes are related to policy changes (such as elevator inspections) or other operational issues, such as low staffing levels.

Fiscal 2024 Preliminary Mayor's Management Report

The Fiscal 2024 Preliminary Mayor's Management Report (PMMR)⁷ presents key indicators and operational metrics for City agencies, such as DOB. Among the key metrics are the following:

- **Facilitate Safe, Efficient, and Compliant Development and Transactions.** In the first four months of Fiscal 2023, job filings increased 11 percent compared to the same period in Fiscal 2022, including 5,106 Building Information System (BIS) filings and 48,718 DOB NOW filings. Filings and plan reviews are expected to continue increasing via DOB NOW as volume shifts to that system from BIS.

Due to the low volume of Borough Office building and renovation filings (as more transactions move to DOB NOW from BIS), the average time to complete first plan reviews for new

⁷ Fiscal 2023 Preliminary Mayor's Management Report, January 2023, available online at: <https://www.nyc.gov/assets/operations/downloads/pdf/pmmr2023/dob.pdf>

buildings and renovations at the Borough Offices decreased to 4.5 and 12.1 days in the first four months of Fiscal 2023 respectively, from 9.0 and 18.9 days in the first four months of Fiscal 2022.

However, the average days from filing to approval rose 28 percent in the first four months of Fiscal 2023 compared to the same period in Fiscal 2022. The days-to-approval measure includes both the amount of time an application is with the Department and the amount of time it is with the applicant. The increase in this indicator was driven by the amount of time the applications were with the applicants.

Filing volume for earth work, foundation, general construction, sidewalk shed, and structural applications increased 21 percent in the first four months of Fiscal 2023 compared to the same period in Fiscal 2022.

In Fiscal 2023, average in-person wait time decreased from eight to six minutes while average transaction time increased from five to seven minutes. DOB reports that transaction time increased because customers are including more transactions on one service ticket. The average wait time for a construction inspection remained at 1.2 days, while average wait times for plumbing inspections decreased from 2.4 to 2.3 days, and for electrical inspections increased from 2.2 to 3.1 days.

- **Construction Inspections and Violations.** DOB completed 45,792 construction inspections in the first four months of Fiscal 2023, a 12 percent decrease from 51,980 in the same period in Fiscal 2022. DOB completed a total of 130,837 construction inspections in all Fiscal 2022, failing to hit its target, 140,000 inspections, on this critical indicator. DOB states that the decrease is explained by the suspension of hazardous re-inspections at one-to-four family buildings by Special Operations, per Local Law 50 of 2022. Now, the re-inspections are only completed at construction sites.

The Department issued 13,600 Office of Administrative Trials and Hearings (OATH)/Environmental Control Board (ECB) violations; 50 percent fewer than in Fiscal 2022. Of the violations heard, 75.6 percent were upheld, which is down roughly four percent from the 79.5 percent upheld last year. DOB violations issued decreased to 7,802 from the 17,362 issued in the same period in Fiscal 2022.

According to DOB, violation issuance decreased for four reasons: the impact of Local Law 50, a decrease in violations issued for failure to post energy efficient ratings, ending periodic elevator inspections (elevator owners are now required to hire an approved entity to conduct them), and issuing properties that are part of the Homeowner Resolution Program a Request for Corrective Action instead of violations.

- **Prevent Construction Related Injuries and Fatalities.** When comparing the first four months of 2022 and 2023, construction-related accidents increased from 160 to 187 and construction-related injuries increased from 170 to 200. Fatalities increased from one to two. The federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) tallied 22 construction worker deaths in calendar year 2022, surpassing the previous record of 20 in 2015. DOB should clarify if it also has the same records as OSHA given the disparity between the low four-month totals in the PMMR and the OSHA reporting by calendar year.

On March 7, 2023, the City registered its first construction worker death of the calendar year, when a wall collapsed on a 64-year-old laborer doing demolition inside a building at 126

Lafayette St. in Chinatown.⁸ DOB had previously issued five safety violations at 126 Lafayette, including one for an overloaded floor. *The City* reported that a DOB spokesperson said the violations, issued February 6, had been resolved, although they remained technically open because the contractor had not yet filed the appropriate paperwork certifying that the problems were addressed.⁹ According to DOB, a partial stop order had been issued for the site February 7, but work was up and running again on February 10 after the violations were fixed.¹⁰ DOB should elaborate on how its protocol permitted the stop work order to be discontinued if the appropriate paperwork had not been certified. A hearing on the violations is set for April 13.

Budget Issues and Concerns

- **Staffing Crisis and Core Operations.** DOB's high vacancy rate of 17.7 percent remains of serious concern, as generally core agency services and functions around inspection, violations, time from filing to approval, and safety underperformed PMMR targets. A March 2023 report released by City Comptroller Lander identified DOB for its high vacancy rate and low percentages of targets met (43 percent) or improving (57 percent).¹¹ The first construction fatality of the year, on March 7, 2023, underscores the important role DOB has to play in meeting its code enforcement responsibilities. Despite ongoing recruitment efforts and the relaxation of some of OMB's most restrictive review protocols, turnover remains high. Staff salaries are increasingly less competitive as a tight labor market pushes private sector salaries higher. DOB must be able to recruit and retain staff who are able to fulfill the agency's mission to regulate the safe and lawful use of buildings and construction sites.
- **Construction Safety.** As previously indicated, OSHA counted 22 construction worker deaths in calendar year 2022, surpassing the previous high of 20 in 2015. The increase in construction related injuries and fatalities comes after a sustained focus on the issue under the previous Administration, associated with the implementation of Local Law 196 of 2017, which requires workers on the City's larger building construction sites to have specific hours of safety training. As seen in the following chart, construction-related injuries dropped from a high of 744 in Fiscal 2018 to 487 in Fiscal 2022, however the four-month total rose from 170 in Fiscal 2022 to 200 in Fiscal 2023, an increase of 17.6 percent.

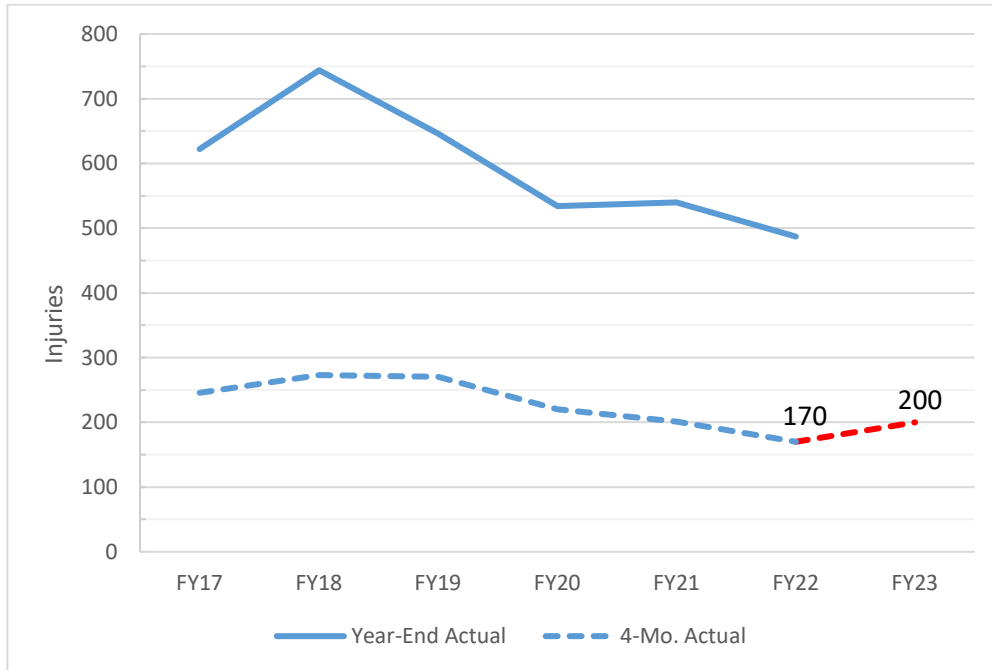
⁸ Greg B. Smith, "Disaster Awaits a Block Away From Construction Collapse Death, Suit Claims," March 8, 2023, available online at: <https://www.thecity.nyc/manhattan/2023/3/8/23631579/construction-collapse-disaster-soho>

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ Amanda Woods and Steven Vago, "NYC worker dead and 3 hurt after rear wall of building under demolition collapsed," March 7, 2023, available online at: <https://nypost.com/2023/03/07/3-workers-hurt-in-collapse-of-nyc-building-wall/>

¹¹ "Understaffed, Underserved," *ibid.*

Chart 2: After Sustained Downturn, Construction-Relation Injuries Increased in Fiscal 2023



DOB continues its efforts to raise safety awareness by providing outreach directly at job sites, distributing materials in multiple languages, mailing permit holders and site safety professionals about training requirements, issuing public service notices, providing Local Law 196 information sessions, and using social media. The Department should reassess if additional resources or changes in operational practice are needed to support its important construction safety initiatives.

- Office of Special Enforcement.** The Office of Special Enforcement (OSE) maintains citywide jurisdiction to coordinate and enhance enforcement across City agencies concerning fire and building code violations. The Office was historically made up of 12 staff members mainly deployed from the Mayor’s Office of Criminal Justice (MOCJ), the New York Police Department (NYPD), the Law Department, the Fire Department (FDNY), the Department of Finance (DOF), and DOB. In recent years, positions have been added, increasing the total budgeted headcount to 66 positions at an annual cost of \$6.1 million (including \$5 million in PS costs and \$1.2 million in OTPS costs).

Like much of the City, OSE has struggled with a high vacancy rate, although not driven by DOB, which has generally staffed most of the inspector titles it has assigned the unit. As of the Fiscal 2023 Preliminary Budget, there are 15 active building inspectors at DOB assigned to conduct enforcement inspections as part of OSE, at a total annual PS cost of approximately \$1.4 million. The Law Department, FDNY, and OSE positions in the Mayor’s Office represent most of the budgeted and actual headcount. The majority of the vacancies in OSE are in positions provided by the NYPD. The Administration should consider reporting additional performance data about the unit, such as the number of inspections performed annually, the number of violations issued and the amount of fines collected.

Appendices

A. Budget Actions in the November and Preliminary Plans

<i>Dollars in Thousands</i>	Fiscal 2023			Fiscal 2024		
	City	Non-City	Total	City	Non-City	Total
DOB Fiscal 2023 Adopted Budget	\$238,773	\$0	\$238,773	\$205,305	\$0	\$205,305
New Needs – Nov.						
None	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Subtotal, New Needs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Adjustments – Nov.						
DOB FY23 Sustain Help Center	\$0	\$28	\$28	\$0	\$0	\$0
FY23 SRS DOB Mod	0	528	528	0	0	0
I/C DOB FY23	0	375	375	0	0	0
Waterfront Code Contract Realignment	(2,600)	0	(2,600)	1,300	0	1,300
Subtotal, Other Adjustments	(\$2,600)	\$930	(\$1,670)	\$1,300	\$0	\$1,300
Savings Program – Nov.						
Elevator Contract Re-estimate	(\$3,900)	\$0	(\$3,900)	(\$4,850)	\$0	(\$4,850)
Re-estimate of PS Spending	(3,263)	0	(3,263)	(4,902)	0	(4,902)
Telecommunication Savings	(66)	0	(66)	(199)	0	(199)
Subtotal, Savings Program	(7,229)	0	(7,229)	(9,951)	0	(9,951)
TOTAL, All Changes - Nov.	(\$9,829)	\$930	(\$8,899)	(\$8,651)	\$0	(\$8,651)
DOB Fiscal 2023 November Plan	\$228,943	\$930	\$229,874	\$196,654	\$0	\$196,654
New Needs – Prelim.						
None	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Subtotal, New Needs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Adjustments – Prelim.						
Existing Buildings Code Contract	(\$2,600)	\$0	(\$2,600)	\$2,600	\$0	\$2,600
Heat, Light and Power	56	0	56	0	0	0
Lease Funding Adjustment	(724)	0	(724)	362	0	362
Subtotal, Other Adjustments	(\$3,268)	\$0	(\$3,268)	\$2,962	\$0	\$2,962
Savings Program – Prelim.						
Vacancy Reduction (-94 HC)	(\$7,557)	\$0	(\$7,557)	(\$11,866)	\$0	(\$11,866)
Subtotal, Savings Program	(\$7,557)	\$0	(\$7,557)	(\$11,866)	\$0	(\$11,866)
TOTAL, All Changes - Prelim.	(\$10,825)	\$0	(\$10,825)	(\$8,903)	\$0	(\$8,903)
DOB Fiscal 2024 Preliminary Budget	\$218,118	\$931	\$219,049	\$187,750	\$0	\$187,750

B. Contract Budget

DOB's contract budget decreases by \$22.1 million, from \$40.6 million to \$18.4 million, when comparing the Fiscal 2023 Adopted Budget and the Fiscal 2024 Preliminary Budget, and a net total of two contracts are removed. The biggest decrease is in computer services, falling by \$15.4 million, while engineering and architecture contract spending is planned to increase by \$2.4 million.

Contract Type (Dollars in Thousands)	FY23 Adopted	Number of Contracts	FY24 Preliminary	Number of Contracts
Contractual Services - General	\$14,482	5	\$8,532	3
Data Processing Equipment Maintenance	693	1	684	1
Office Equipment Maintenance	22	1	22	1
Prof. Services - Computer Services	15,654	1	254	1
Prof. Services - Engineering and Architectural Services	900	1	3,300	1
Prof. Services - Other	4,728	6	1,543	6
Security Services	600	1	600	1
Temporary Services	2,800	1	2,800	1
Training Program for City Employees	676	1	676	1
TOTAL	\$40,555	18	\$18,412	16