

**New York City Council**  
**Hon. Julie Menin, Speaker of the Council**  
**Hon. Linda Lee, Chair Finance Committee**  
**Hon. Eric Dinowitz, Chair, Education Committee**

**Report on the Fiscal 2027 Executive Plan and  
the Fiscal 2027 Executive Capital Commitment Plan for the  
Committee on Finance and the Committee on Education**

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**Fiscal 2027 Executive Plan**

*Department of Education Budget Overview*

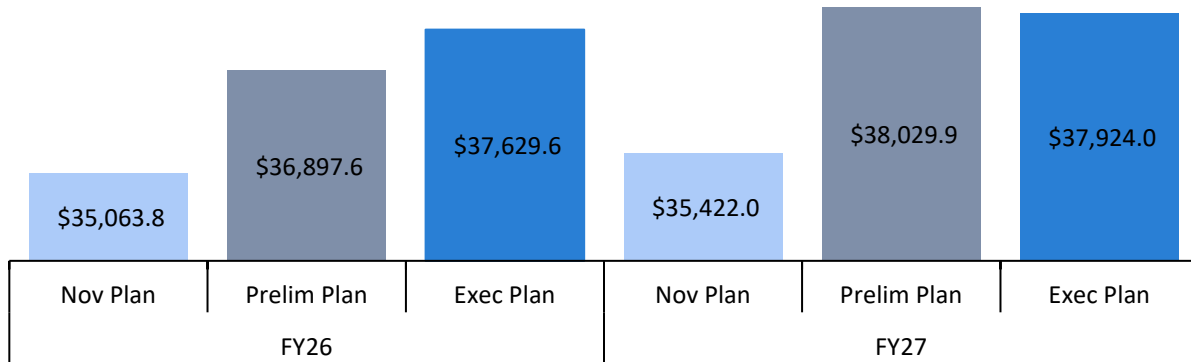
The Department of Education (DOE or the Department) is responsible for the traditional K-12 public school system for the City, as well as the quickly expanding early childhood education (ECE) system, District 79 alternative schools, and the oversight of charter and non-public schools.

The Department has seen significant budgetary and programmatic changes to its budget since the release of the Fiscal 2027 Preliminary Plan in February, most notably a large savings plan in Fiscal 2027.

The Executive Financial Plan for Fiscal 2026-2030 (Executive Plan) includes a proposed Fiscal 2027 budget of \$37.92 billion for DOE, \$105.8 million (0.3 percent) less than its \$38.03 billion Fiscal 2027 budget in the Preliminary Plan. The Department’s projected Fiscal 2027 budget represents 30.5 percent of the City’s proposed Fiscal 2027 budget in the Executive Plan. DOE’s Fiscal 2026 budget in the Executive Plan is \$732.1 million (2.0 percent) more than its \$36.90 billion Fiscal 2026 budget in the Preliminary Plan. The current Fiscal 2027 budget is \$2.93 billion more than the \$34.99 billion Fiscal 2026 budget at adoption. For additional information on DOE’s Preliminary Budget, please refer to the Fiscal 2027 Preliminary Budget report.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> New York City Council, [“Report on the Fiscal 2026 Preliminary Plan and the Fiscal 2025 Preliminary Mayor’s Management Report for the Department of Education”](#), as of March 2026.

### Comparison of the Last Three Financial Plans

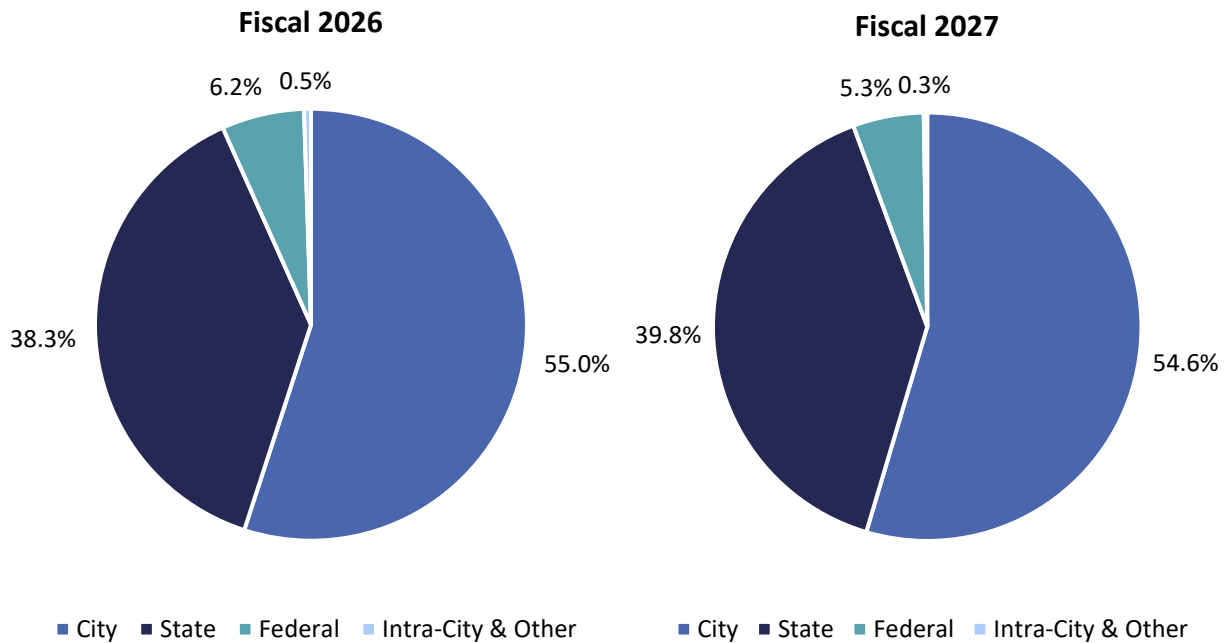


Dollars in Millions

Source: New York City Office of Management and Budget

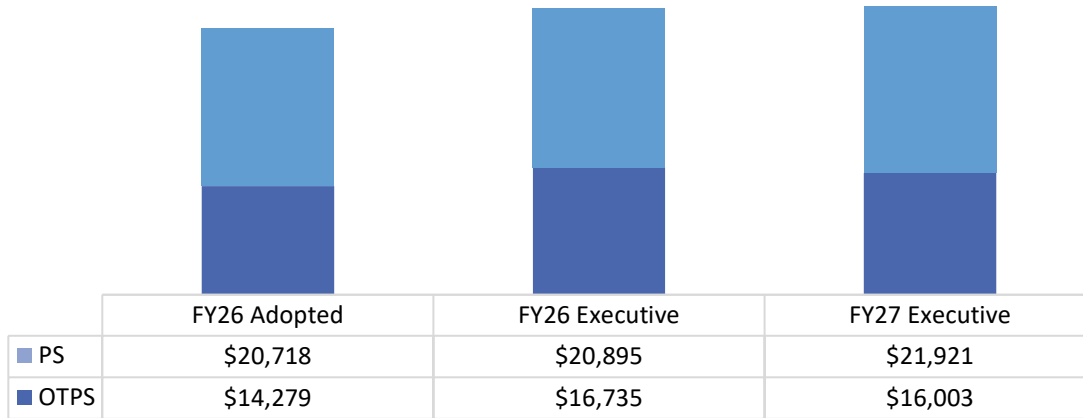
### Budget by Funding Source

Fiscal 2027 City Funds: 54.6 percent



Source: New York City Office of Management and Budget

## Personal Services (PS) and Other Than Personal Services (OTPS)



■ OTPS ■ PS

Dollars in Millions

Source: New York City Office of Management and Budget

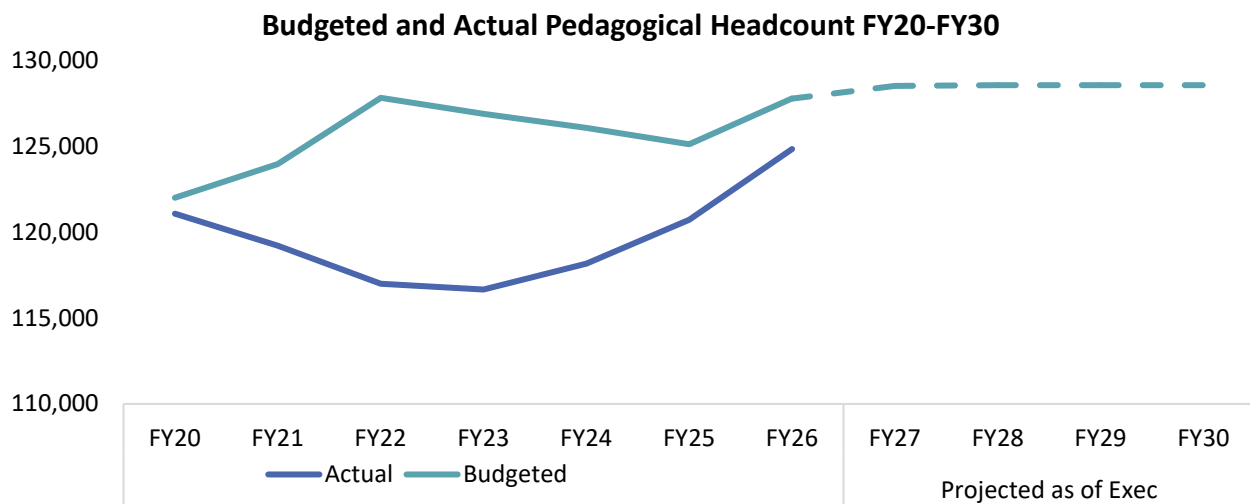
## Pedagogical Headcount

Fiscal 2026 Budgeted Full-Time Positions: 127,777

Actual Headcount as of April 2026: 124,841

Fiscal 2027 Budgeted Full-Time Positions: 128,516

Vacancy Rate as of April 2026: 2.3 percent



Source: New York City Office of Management and Budget

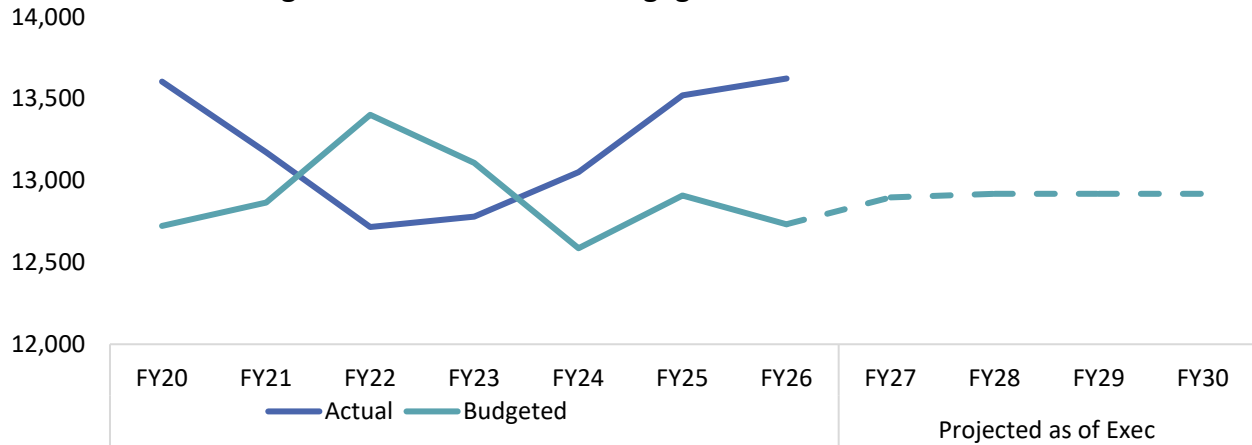
Note: Budgeted and actual headcounts are as of the end of the fiscal year, except for Fiscal 2026 where budgeted headcount is as of the Executive Plan and actual headcount is as of April 2026.

## Non- Pedagogical Headcount

Fiscal 2026 Budgeted Full-Time Positions: 12,734  
 Actual Headcount as of April 2026: 13,625

Fiscal 2027 Budgeted Full-Time Positions: 12,898  
 Vacancy Rate as of April 2026: (7.0) percent

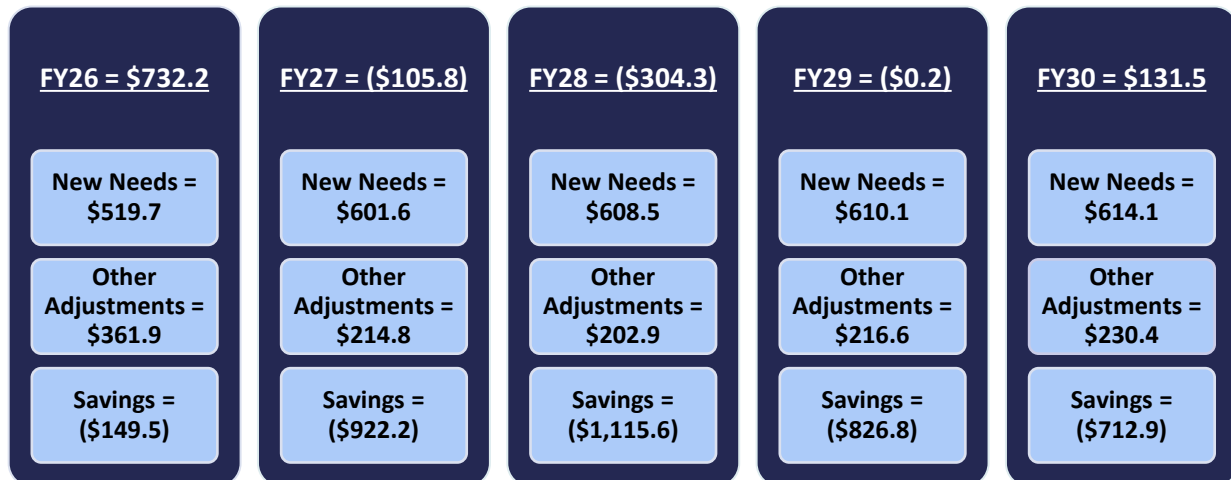
**Budgeted and Actual Non-Pedagogical Headcount FY20-FY30**



Source: New York City Office of Management and Budget

*Note:* Budgeted and actual headcounts are as of the end of the fiscal year, except for Fiscal 2026 where budgeted headcount is as of the Executive Plan and actual headcount is as of April 2026.

## Executive Plan Changes



Dollars in Millions

Savings in this chart are the sum of all expense savings, from all revenue sources, including but not limited to, City, State, and federal savings. As some agency savings may be revenue actions or savings from non-City sources, this number will not necessarily equal the agency's Savings value.

## Significant Executive Plan Changes

### New Needs and Other Adjustments

- **Mid-Year Adjustment Hold Harmless.** The Executive Plan includes an additional \$349 million of City funding in Fiscal 2026 only, to hold schools harmless if actual enrollment was lower than projected for the current school year. The policy to hold schools harmless for the current year was originally approved by the Adams Administration but the funding was not reflected until the Executive Plan. A decision on whether to hold 2026-2027 school budgets harmless— providing initial funding to schools at least at the same level as was provided during the 2025-2026 school year, regardless of enrollment changes— has not been announced, though this has been the policy since Fiscal 2021. More discussion on the analysis of funding and the State’s proposed changes to the Fair Student Funding (FSF) law can be found in the Analysis of Major Executive Plan Changes section.
- **Individualized Education Services Plan (IESP) Support.** The Executive Plan includes an additional \$86 million in City funding in Fiscal 2027 and in the outyears for services for students with IESPs at non-public schools. This action baselines funding at the same level as in Fiscal 2026. This funding is associated with 388 positions, and DOE reports 207 of them have already been filled. Fiscal 2026 IESP due process case filing numbers are still preliminary, but DOE reports there was a 38 percent reduction in the number of IESP due process cases filed between Fiscal 2024 and Fiscal 2025 and year-to-date IESP due process case filings are further reduced 44 percent from Fiscal 2025.
- **Special Education Pre-K Expansion.** The Executive Plan includes an additional \$67.5 million in City funding in Fiscal 2027, growing to \$81.6 million in the outyears associated with 376 new positions for special education Pre-K. This funding will support 180 new special education pre-K seats, including 25 new programs. This program expansion includes an expansion of the autism spectrum disorder (ASD) Nest program, which serves students with autism, to pre-K. This funding also supports additional services and evaluations for ECE students with disabilities. This additional funding increases the number of special education pre-K seats to 3,533 in Fiscal 2027. The 376 additional positions include program teachers, paraprofessionals, occupational therapists, physical therapists, as well as Preschool Regional Assessment Center (PRAC) teams that provide evaluations for services, Special Education Itinerant Team (SEIT) providers, and transitional support positions, such as psychologists and social workers.
- **ECE – Outreach.** The Executive Plan includes an additional \$5 million in City funding in Fiscal 2027 and the outyears for outreach, including advertisements and street outreach, to reach families who are eligible for pre-K and 3-K programming. This action funds and baselines a Council priority that was not previously funded in Fiscal 2027 or the outyears.
- **ECE – Contract Enhancements.** The Executive Plan includes an additional \$40.1 million in City funding in Fiscal 2027 and in the outyears to increase rates for current early childhood education providers. The funding provides a 2 percent increase for center-based providers and a 5 percent increase for Family Child Care providers in networks. The enhancements will impact roughly 1,400 contracts: 1,340 contracts with Community

Based Organizations (CBO) and 48 Family Child Care Network (FCCN) contracts, which together provide over 88,000 ECE seats.

- **ECE – Staffing.** The Executive Plan includes an additional \$36.4 million in City funding in Fiscal 2027, growing to \$36.8 million in the outyears for additional ECE staffing. This funding is associated with 199 new positions in the Division of Early Childhood Education as well as in finance, procurement, enrollment, and other divisions related to ECE operations. The new budgeted headcount includes teachers, social workers in classrooms, program analysts, contract and procurement analysts, finance analysts, and attorneys in DOE Central.
- **Head Start Backfill.** The Executive Plan includes an additional \$53.3 million in Fiscal 2026 in City funding to backfill funding covering the Head Start program. The Preliminary Plan included funding to replace expired federal funds for Head Start programming in Fiscal 2027 and in the outyears. This additional funding covers the gap in Fiscal 2026 due to a partial loss of federal funding for programming this year. Going forward, these contracts will be known as City Transitional contracts.
- **Class Size.** The Executive Plan includes a \$34.9 million swap in City funds that were added in the Preliminary Plan with newly recognized State Foundation Aid in Fiscal 2027 and in the outyears. The Plan also includes the recognition of savings for Class Size Containment, explained in the Savings section of this report.
- **Contracts for Excellence Adjustment.** The Executive Plan includes the recognition of an additional \$50 million in State funding in Fiscal 2027, \$48.4 million in Fiscal 2028, and \$46.8 million in Fiscal 2029 and Fiscal 2030 in increased Contracts for Excellence funding. This is the portion of the \$149.7 million increase in Foundation Aid that must be spent on specific programs as outlined by State law.
- **Teacher Recruitment.** The Executive Plan includes an additional \$3.7 million in Fiscal 2026 in City funding and \$16.9 million in Fiscal 2027 and in the outyears in State funding. The funding will support alternative certification programs, including stipends for teachers, and supports a larger class of NYC Teaching Fellows to address class size needs. Of the \$70 million total budget for teacher recruitment in Fiscal 2026, \$25 million supports the NYC Teaching Fellows program.
- **NYC Reads and Solves.** The Executive Plan includes the recognition of an additional \$17.3 million in State funding in Fiscal 2027 and in the outyears for the NYC Reads and NYC Solves programs, which provide standardized curricula for English and math classes. This funding will allow for continued NYC Reads programming in all elementary schools and an expansion of NYC Reads to middle schools in 10 additional districts, for a total of 18 of 32 geographic districts and District 75. NYC Solves will expand to elementary schools for the first time, in three districts. NYC Solves will also expand to middle schools in 10 additional districts, for a total of 19 districts.
- **Learning to Work.** The Executive Plan includes an additional \$31.1 million in City funding in Fiscal 2027 and in the outyears to provide support for over-age and under-credited

students. This funds and baselines a Council priority previously not funded in Fiscal 2027 or the outyears.

- **Summer Rising.** The Executive Plan includes a funding swap for Summer Rising: a decrease of \$26.3 million in City funding and an increase of the same amount in State funding in Fiscal 2027 and in the outyears. There is no programmatic impact from this funding swap.
- **Division of Instructional and Informational Technology (DIIT) Core Operations.** The Executive Plan includes an additional \$100 million of baselined City funding starting in Fiscal 2027 for DIIT.
- **DIIT Capital Expense.** The Executive Plan includes an additional \$20 million in City funding for DIIT in Fiscal 2026 only for capittally ineligible expenses.
- **Every Child and Family Is Known (ECFIK).** The Executive Plan includes an additional \$7.2 million in Fiscal 2027: \$2.8 million of City funding and \$4.4 million of State funding, growing to \$10.4 million in the outyears, to expand this program as well as for an additional five positions. ECFIK supports students living in Department of Homeless Services shelters.
- **Leases.** The Executive Plan includes an additional \$55.0 million of City funding in Fiscal 2026 and \$45 million in Fiscal 2027 and in the outyears for lease costs related to elementary, middle, and early childhood sites. This funding covers and baselines an expected gap in lease expenditures.
- **LV Order.** The Executive Plan includes an additional \$51.8 million in City funding in Fiscal 2027 and in the outyears to meet court-ordered requirements related to processing special education services. This brings funding levels in Fiscal 2027 and the outyears to the same level as in Fiscal 2026. The funding also covers 68 budgeted positions.
- **School Cleaning.** The Executive Plan includes an additional \$80.3 million in City funding in Fiscal 2027 and in the outyears for school cleaning services through New York City School Support Services.
- **Facilities Support.** The Executive Plan includes an additional \$37.4 million in Fiscal 2026, \$52.5 million in Fiscal 2027, \$51.1 million in Fiscal 2028, \$50.8 million in Fiscal 2029, and \$52.3 million in Fiscal 2030 for facilities support.
- **Family Empowerment.** The Executive Plan includes an additional \$1.2 million in Fiscal 2026, \$3.2 million in Fiscal 2027, \$1.6 million in Fiscal 2028, \$1.2 million in Fiscal 2029, and \$1.3 million in Fiscal 2030 in City funding. Fiscal 2026 funding is for DOE central, while Fiscal 2027 and outyear funding includes funding for schools' OTPS budgets and one budgeted position in DIIT.
- **Fringe Adjustment.** The Executive Plan includes an additional \$126.0 million in Fiscal 2026, \$80.2 million in Fiscal 2027, and \$118.6 million baselined in the outyears in City funding to account for expected fringe costs associated with existing headcount.

- **Building Aid for Lead Testing.** The Executive Plan includes an additional \$1.3 million in Fiscal 2026 only in State funding to reimburse DOE for lead testing.
- **Revenue and Revenue Adjustments.** The Executive Plan includes the recognition of additional federal and State revenue across fiscal years. The Plan includes an additional \$258.1 million in federal revenue for Title I, Title II, Title III, and Title IV grants; school food funding; and Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) funding in Fiscal 2026. The Plan also includes an additional \$37.8 million in State funding in Fiscal 2026 for charter school lease reimbursement, excess cost aid, and school food funding.
- **Welfare Reconciliation.** The Executive Plan includes a baseline City funds reduction of \$33.2 million beginning in Fiscal 2026 related to the suspension of per capita welfare contributions funded through the Stabilization Fund, per an agreement between the City and the Municipal Labor Committee. This reconciliation will help preserve the solvency of the Stabilization Fund.

### Savings

- **Cost Containment Class Size.** The Executive Plan includes savings of \$508 million in Fiscal 2027, \$733 million in Fiscal 2028, \$383 million in Fiscal 2029, and \$208 million in Fiscal 2030. At the time of the release of the Executive Plan the State had not finalized the details of changes to the timeline for the City to meet compliance with the State’s Class Size law. This savings reflect the City’s expectations of the level of funding needed. This savings declines in the outyears, as the City will continue to work towards 100 percent compliance, now expected to be required in the 2029-2030 school year. DOE plans to provide dedicated funding for schools to hire to meet the class size mandate based on the responses from school surveys compiled in the spring, similar to prior years. More discussion on the analysis of funding and the State’s proposed changes to the law can be found in the Analysis of Major Executive Plan Changes section.
- **Cost Containment Due Process Cases.** The Executive Plan includes baselined savings of \$149 million starting in Fiscal 2027 due to investments in services for students with IEPs and IESPs that should reduce both the number and cost of due process cases. The savings is attributed to decreases in IESP cases, which declined 38 percent in Fiscal 2025 from Fiscal 2024. DOE expects to maintain this reduced IESP case level (or for the number of IESP cases to further decline). Fiscal 2025 total IESP cases costs were \$274 million according to Council term and condition data.<sup>2</sup> In the long term, DOE also expects to see savings in due process tuition costs related to investments in special education pre-K.
- **Vacancy Reduction.** The Executive Plan includes savings of \$20 million in Fiscal 2026 and \$38.4 million baselined starting in Fiscal 2027. This corresponds with a reduction of budgeted but unfilled positions: 197 positions in school support services and 264 School Safety Agent (SSA) positions.

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<sup>2</sup> New York City Council. Fiscal Year 2026 Budget. “Department of Education – Due Process Cases (Report 1 of 2)” <https://council.nyc.gov/budget/fy2026/>

- **Central OTPS Reduction.** The Executive Plan includes savings of \$20.5 million in Fiscal 2026 and \$20 million in Fiscal 2027 and in the outyears from reduced OTPS budgets for central offices.
- **Contract Reductions.** The Executive Plan includes savings of \$8.9 million in Fiscal 2026 and in the outyears. This reduction is reported to be related to the contracts for the New Visions data platform and Affinity Network organization contracts that were baselined with State funding in the Fiscal 2026 Executive Plan. Those contracts have a total value of \$19 million. While the DOE has not provided details as to exactly where the savings is coming from, the actions taken in the Plan suggest that at least one of these contracts would be affected.
- **Improved Financial Controls.** The Executive Plan includes savings of \$100 million in Fiscal 2026 and \$105 million in Fiscal 2027 from restricting schools from carrying open encumbrances from one fiscal year to the next in their OTPS budgets. The savings is based on current prior year payable levels attached to school budgets.
- **Procurement Reform.** The Executive Plan includes savings of \$30.3 million in Fiscal 2027, \$75.8 million in Fiscal 2028, \$137 million in Fiscal 2029, and \$198.1 million in Fiscal 2030. This is DOE's estimate for contract savings from reviewing non-mandated contract spending.
- **Reduce Central Headcount.** The Executive Plan includes baselined savings of \$2 million starting in Fiscal 2027 from headcount reductions in DOE's Central Administration. These savings will be achieved by reassigning central staff with teaching licenses to schools and not backfilling those positions.
- **Reduce Excess Pool.** The Executive Plan includes baselined savings of \$23 million starting in Fiscal 2027 from moving excess pool teachers into full-time positions already funded in school budgets.
- **Reduce Underutilized Copiers.** The Executive Plan includes baselined savings of \$7 million starting in Fiscal 2026 from not renewing contracts for underutilized copiers.
- **Scoring Modernization.** The Executive Plan includes savings of \$2 million in Fiscal 2026 and \$2.6 million in Fiscal 2027 and in the outyears from the conversion from paper to online testing for State Regent exams. This conversion eliminates the need to pay teachers per session to grade the paper test.
- **Transportation Routes Efficiencies.** The Executive Plan includes savings of \$27.9 million in Fiscal 2027 and \$55.9 million in Fiscal 2028 and in the outyears from a reduction in pupil transportation costs. This savings does not rely on changing any pupil transportation contracts. Rather, it reflects an effort by the DOE to optimize school bus routes, for example through route consolidation.

## Budget Response

*Proposals Included in the Fiscal 2027 Executive Budget: \$180.1 million*

*Expense Priorities Included in the Fiscal 2027 Executive Budget: \$36.0 million*

In the City Council’s Fiscal 2027 Preliminary Budget Response (Budget Response), the Council identified several areas related to DOE that would provide the City with additional resources either through additional revenue or expense savings. In the Budget Response the Council called on the Administration to reflect expense savings of \$175.0 million through procurement reform, including auditing the Department’s contracts, reflecting actual spending in underspent contract areas, and reducing the number of non-competitively bid contracts.<sup>3</sup> The Council also presented a proposal for the City to seek more than \$1.3 billion in additional State revenue. This included the establishment of a dedicated State funding stream for the State’s Class Size mandate, as well as an increase in Foundation Aid through the increasing of weights for Students in Temporary Housing and English Language Learners, as well as other changes to the Foundation Aid Formula.

In addition, the Council also identified priorities that were funded in Fiscal 2026 but were not included in the Fiscal 2027 Preliminary Budget. The Budget Response included calls for the Administration to restore and baseline \$64.6 million in one-time funding for DOE to support those priorities.

The Executive Plan reflects some of these budget response items, as shown in the tables below.

Fiscal 2027 Budget Response Resource Priorities				
#	Response Priorities	Expense or Revenue	Amount for FY26 + FY27*	Amount Included in the Executive Budget for FY26+FY27
1	Contract Audit and Underspending	Expense	\$175.0	<sup>+</sup> \$30.3
2	Increase State Funding for Class Size Mandate	Revenue	\$542.9	<sup>±</sup> \$0.0
3	Foundation Aid/School Aid	Revenue	\$775.0	\$149.8

*Dollars in Millions*

*\*All values are shown as positive as they provide additional resources. Expense items denote savings; revenue items denote additional revenue.*

*<sup>+</sup>DOE’s savings include a total of \$75.9 million in the contract budget (not including due process savings) for Fiscal 2027 across various savings initiatives, but only \$30.3 million is specifically related to procurement reform.*

*<sup>±</sup> The Council’s budget response called for additional State revenue to support Class Size. The Fiscal 2027 State Enacted Budget did not include additional revenue for class size, but the State has delayed implementation by two years. In the Executive Plan, OMB put placeholder savings of \$508 million for Fiscal 2027. In addition, \$34.9 million in City funding for Class Size was replaced with State funding.*

<sup>3</sup> New York City Council, “[Response to the Fiscal 2027 Preliminary Budget and Fiscal 2026 Preliminary Mayor’s Management Report](#)”, as of April 2026.

Fiscal 2027 Budget Response Expense Priorities			
#	Priorities	Amount for FY27	Amount Added in the Executive Budget for FY27
1	Learning to Work*	\$31.0	\$31.0
2	Infant and Toddler Childcare Pilot (Ages 0-2) <sup>±</sup>	10.0	0.0
3	Restorative Justice	6.0	0.0
4	ECE Outreach*	5.0	5.0
5	Mental Health Continuum	5.0	0.0
6	Immigrant Family Engagement	4.0	0.0
7	Student Success Centers	3.3	0.0
8	PSAL Athletic Trainers	0.4	0.0

*Dollars in Millions*

*\* Baselined starting in Fiscal 2027.*

*± While the Executive Plan did not explicitly include new funding in Fiscal 2027 or the outyears for the Infant and Toddler Childcare Pilot (Ages 0-2), on May 27, 2026 the Administration announced it would continue to fund 120 seats through this program using existing resources.<sup>4</sup>*

## Analysis of Major Executive Plan Changes

### Budget Response

The Council’s Fiscal 2027 Preliminary Budget Response included three proposals that would provide savings and new revenues to help balance the City’s budget without the use of reserves or raising property taxes.

In the Budget Response the Council called on the City and the Department of Education to conduct an audit of DOE’s \$12.94 billion Fiscal 2027 contract budget to identify duplicative, underspent, non-competitive, and unnecessary consulting contracts, and other non-mandated contracts that could be eliminated or rebid, as part of a larger procurement reform effort. The Council estimated that these moves could save \$175 million in Fiscals 2026 and 2027. The Executive Plan includes several savings related to contracts, collectively totaling \$224.9 million in Fiscals 2026 and 2027. These include procurement reform (savings of \$30.3 million in Fiscal 2027), reduced copier contracts (\$7 million savings in Fiscal 2026 and 2027), reduction of Central OTPS (\$1.8 million savings in Fiscal 2026 and 2027), transportation contract efficiencies (\$28 million savings in Fiscal 2027) and due process cases (\$149 million savings in Fiscal 2027).

In the Budget Response the Council called on the State to cover the cost of Class Size implementation in Fiscal 2027 by providing the \$542.9 million of City funds added to the Preliminary Plan to enable DOE to reach 80 percent compliance in the 2026-2027 school year. The State’s Enacted Budget does not include funding for class size, but an amendment to the law was passed to extend the timeline of 100 percent compliance by two years and require 70

<sup>4</sup> Office of the Mayor. May 27, 2026. “Mayor Mamdani and NYC Public Schools Announce Continued Investment in Birth-to-2 Programming Through 2026–27 School Year.” <https://www.nyc.gov/mayors-office/news/2026/05/mayor-mamdani-and-nyc-public-schools-announce-continued-investme>

percent compliance in the 2026-2027 school year. The \$542.9 million in City funding was removed from the Executive Plan, leaving an additional \$92 million in State funding for class size in Fiscal 2027 compared to Fiscal 2026. This, coupled with a \$30 million increase in City funding in Fiscal 2027 that was added in the prior administration, results in a year-over-year increase of \$122 million in funding for class size in Fiscal 2027. It is currently estimated that funding this will allow for the hiring of 1,000 additional teachers.

In the Budget Response the Council also called on the State to increase Foundation Aid funding by \$775 million through an updated Regional Cost Index, an increased weight for English Language Learners, a new weight for students in temporary housing, and additional 3-K funding. The Executive Plan, released before the State budget was enacted, recognizes \$149.7 million in additional Foundation Aid funding.

### **Fiscal 2027 Enacted State Budget**

The State enacted their Fiscal 2027 budget on May 28, 2026. Total school aid in the Enacted State Fiscal 2027 Budget is \$15.3 billion, including \$11 billion in Foundation Aid. Notable changes from the Governor's Executive Budget include an increased weight for English Language Learners from 0.53 to 0.6, and the creation of a new weight for students in temporary housing and students in foster care set at the same level as the weight used in the City's Fair Student Funding formula (0.12). The Executive Plan already recognized most of the funding outlined in the State's Enacted budget. The difference between the amount of Foundation Aid included in the Enacted school aid runs and what is recognized in the Executive Plan is \$24.5 million. Of the total Foundation Aid revenue for the City, \$1.36 billion is for the Contracts for Excellence (C4E) set aside.

The Enacted Budget also extends mayoral control through Fiscal 2028. This is two years less than the proposed extension in the Governor's Executive Budget.

### **Savings**

The Executive Plan includes a large savings plan for the Department of Education, with savings of \$922.2 million in Fiscal 2027. The savings, which are further detailed in the Executive Plan Changes section, can be categorized into larger programmatic areas: cost containments (\$657 million), school savings (\$114.6 million), Central Administration savings (\$22 million), contract savings (\$67.1 million), and headcount savings (\$61.4 million). In the outyears, the savings vary across program area, which is detailed in the Executive Plan Changes section.

Most savings in Fiscal 2027 rely on cost containment of due process cases and class size expenses. However, the savings plan relies on many assumptions related to the State budget negotiations and DOE policy changes, many of which have not been finalized. The class size savings relies on a change in the Class Size Law timeline for implementation, exemptions as established with the related labor unions, and other details that have yet to be finalized. The changes to the Class Size Law were not decided as part of the State budget, but rather as legislation in the current State legislative session.<sup>5</sup>

Other savings in the Executive Plan rely on changes in DOE policy that have yet to be finalized. The Executive Plan includes \$23 million of savings in Fiscal 2027 and in the outyears from a

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<sup>5</sup>"Assembly bill A11539", *New York State Senate*. <https://www.nysenate.gov/legislation/bills/2025/A11539>

reduction in the teacher excess pool by connecting teachers in the excess pool with unfilled budgeted positions in schools. However, it is unclear how the DOE will incentivize schools to hire from the excess pool.

In savings related to contract spending, the Plan includes savings of \$30.3 million in Fiscal 2027, growing to \$198.1 million in Fiscal 2030, for procurement reform. There are no details on how the DOE will adjust their procurement process for contracts or how these savings were calculated.

The savings plan takes a first step in looking at possible efficiencies in the DOE's budget. However, the savings plan does little to offset increased spending in the DOE's budget, which has been steadily growing due to large investments in new programming and rising mandated costs. Despite a large savings plan in Fiscal 2027, the DOE's Fiscal 2027 budget has only decreased by \$105.8 million, or 0.3 percent, since the Preliminary Plan and is \$2.47 billion greater than the Fiscal 2026 adopted budget.

### **State Class Size Mandate**

On June 4<sup>th</sup>, the State legislature passed a bill that extends the timeline for implementation of the Class Size Mandate by two years and reduces the portion of classes that must comply with class size caps from 80 percent to 70 percent in the 2026-2027 school year. The percentage of classes needing to meet compliance will increase by 10 percentage points in each subsequent year: 80 percent in the 2027-2028 school year, 90 percent in the 2028-2029 school year, and 100 percent by the 2029-2030 school year.

In addition to the changes in the law, the DOE and United Federation of Teachers (UFT) agreed to differentials for teachers of classes that receive approved hard-to-staff and space exemptions of up to \$8,500 per teacher for the 2026-2027 school year. The recipients will be chosen in November.

It is not clear how many teachers will receive the differential and what the average size of the differential will be for each teacher. In the current 2025-2026 school year, 10,535 classes were exempt from the State Class Size mandate (exemptions are determined jointly by DOE, UFT, and the Council of School Administrators, or CSA). If a similar number of classes are exempt in 2026-2027, thousands of teachers could receive differentials if all teachers of exempt classes are eligible.

### **School Budgets & Hold Harmless Policy**

The Fair Student Funding formula, created and implemented in the 2007-2008 school year, is the main funding source for traditional City public schools. This formula adjusts school budgets based on a school's student population and student needs. When a school's population increases, or includes more students in specialized populations, its budget also grows. Conversely, when a school's enrollment declines, its budget decreases. Typically, when the DOE first releases School Allocation Memorandums (SAMs) in June prior to the upcoming school year, the initial allocations for a school are based on projected enrollment. Historically, if this projected enrollment was lower than the prior school year (and/or the school was expected to serve a less needy population), a school's budget would decline.

Once school enrollment is audited at the end of October, the DOE performs a mid-year adjustment to schools' FSF budget based on actual enrollment. Historically, if a school had a smaller student enrollment than originally projected (and/or the school was serving a less needy population), the budget would reflect that decrease and funding would be re-allocated to a school that had a need for an increase.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, school communities, families, and the Council advocated to pause cuts to school budgets, both year-over-year and through the mid-year adjustment. Despite steady decreases in student population, further exacerbated by a significant decline in the school-aged population during the pandemic, schools argued they were experiencing rising costs to operate. Notably, there were new costs for technology to support remote learning, as well as increased student needs such as mental health support. In Fiscal 2021, the DOE began a hold harmless policy, allocating additional funding to keep school budgets steady, despite enrollment declines. This policy has been implemented on a year-to-year basis and on varying timelines, which has created uncertainty for school budgets. Before federal stimulus funding expired, it was used to fund this policy, supplemented with varying levels of City funding. In Fiscal 2026, \$128 million was allocated for an initial hold harmless allocation (holding school budgets steady year-over-year) and \$261 million was allocated to hold schools harmless during mid-year adjustments. These allocations kept any schools that experienced declining enrollment at their previous year's FSF budget, while schools that experienced an increase in enrollment or specialized populations received a higher FSF allocation. The amount allocated to school budgets through these hold harmless policies since Fiscal 2021 is detailed in Table 1. The hold harmless policy has resulted in hundreds of millions of dollars allocated to schools with decreasing enrollment each fiscal year. It is unclear why the \$349 million added in the Executive Plan for the Fiscal 2026 mid-year hold harmless adjustment does not match the \$262 million allocated through the School Allocation Memorandum (SAM) in January.

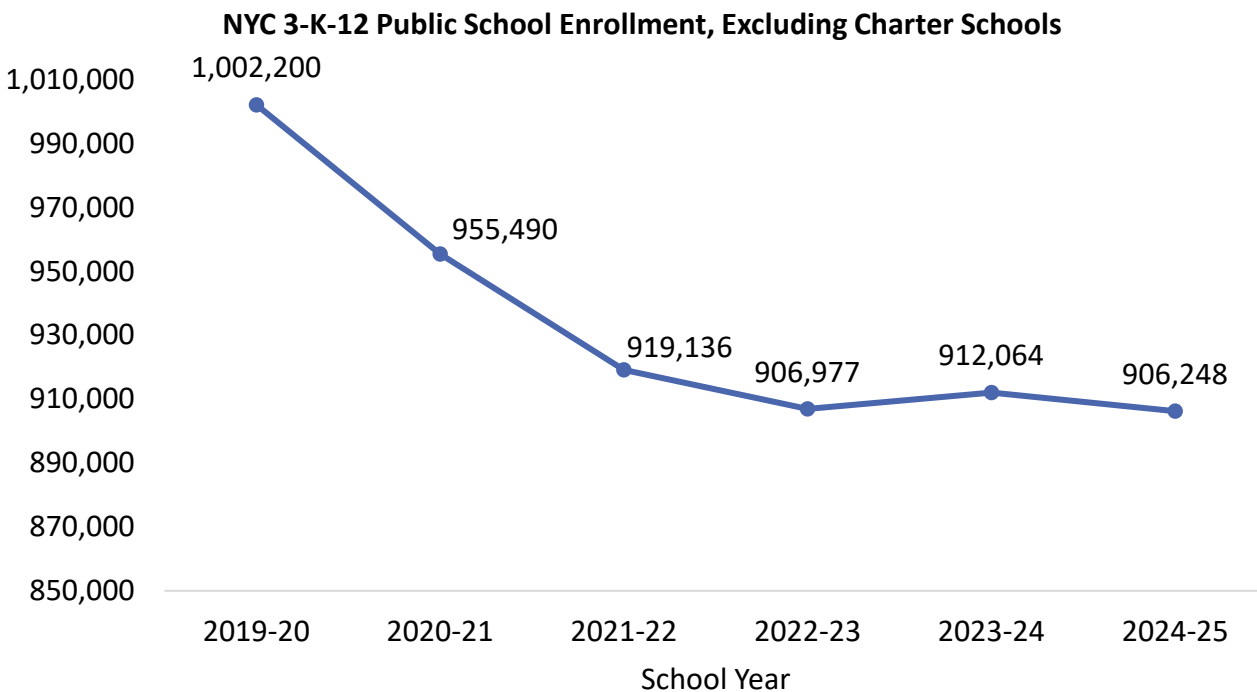
<b>Table 1: DOE Hold Harmless Adjustments to School Budgets</b>			
<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Initial Hold Harmless (HH) Allocation</b>	<b>Mid-year Adjustment (MYA) HH Allocation</b>	<b>Total</b>
2021	\$0	\$177,237,448	\$177,237,448
2022	44,309,462	323,726,054	368,035,516
2023	160,000,000	136,244,534	296,244,534
2024	174,132,199	0	174,132,199
2025	72,197,328	161,261,233	233,458,561
2026	126,817,852	261,652,063	388,469,915
<b>Total, Fiscals 2021-2026</b>	<b>\$577,456,841</b>	<b>\$1,060,121,332</b>	<b>\$1,637,578,173</b>

Source: DOE School Allocation Memoranda

Notes: The Fiscal 2021 MYA HH allocation was made in March (all other MYA HH allocations were made in January). In Fiscal 2021 this MYA HH allocation was only for 25% of register loss. In Fiscal 2022 the initial HH allocation was only for 25% of year-over-year funding changes. In Fiscal 2023 the initial HH allocation was only for 50% of year-over-year funding changes. There was no initial HH allocation in Fiscal 2021, and no MYA HH allocation in Fiscal 2024. The rest of the HH allocations (both initial and MYA) were for 100% of register loss.

Enrollment in New York City public schools has steadily declined since the 2019-2020 school year, except for a slight uptick in 2023-2024. The change in student enrollment is illustrated in Chart 1. In 2019-2020, there were 1,002,200 students enrolled in traditional public schools in grades 3-K to 12. By the 2024-2025 school year, enrollment dropped to 906,248 students, a 9.6 percent decrease. While there was a slight increase between the 2022-2023 and the 2023-2024 school year due to the increase of new arrival students, by the 2024-2025 school year enrollment declined again.

**Chart 1: NYC 3-K through 12 Public School Enrollment, Excluding Charter Schools**



Source: New York City Public Schools Demographic Snapshot 2018-19 to 2022-23 & 2020-21 to 2024-25.

### **Early Childhood Education (ECE)**

The Administration included additional funding for multiple ECE related items in the Executive Plan in preparation for the launch of an additional 2,000 2-K seats in the fall and for efforts to stabilize the ECE system. Notably, the Administration baselined the \$5 million allocated for outreach starting in Fiscal 2027 which the Council has consistently advocated for since Fiscal 2025. However, despite investments in outreach for ECE programs, the number of applications remains flat when compared to last year. The Administration reported that 94,425 applications were submitted for next school year, including 51,785 for Pre-K and 42,640 for 3-K.<sup>6</sup> There were 56,838 offers for Pre-K programs and 43,083 offers for 3-K programs sent out.<sup>7</sup> Some families

<sup>6</sup> The Office of the Mayor. “Mayor Mamdani and Governor Hochul Extend Nearly 100,000 3-K, Pre-K Offers; Cut Average Travel Distance For 3-K Families by Six Blocks” <https://www.nyc.gov/mayors-office/news/2026/05/mayor-mamdani-and-governor-hochul-extend-nearly-100-000-3-k--pre>

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*

may receive multiple offers due to variances in program type, such as School Day and Year (SDY) or Extended Day and Year (EDY) seats.

Applications for 2-K programs opened on June 2<sup>nd</sup>. The breakdown of the new 2,000 2-K seats by district is detailed in Table 2.

School District	Number of 2-K Seats
District 6	709
District 10	917
District 18	617
District 23	277
District 27	809

The Executive Plan includes an additional \$40 million to enhance existing ECE contracts for 3-K and Pre-K. CBOs will receive a 2 percent increase and Family Childcare Centers (FCCs) will receive a 5 percent increase in their contracts. For providers receiving new contracts for 2-K and 3-K in the fall, there will be new rates, detailed in Table 3.

The Executive Plan does not include \$10 million to maintain the first set of non-means-tested seats for infants and toddlers, but on May 27, 2026 the Administration announced they would continue the program next fiscal year using existing resources.<sup>8</sup> Notably, 80 percent of these seats serve school districts that will not be included in next year’s 2-K pilot.

Age Group	Program Type	Contracted Seat Rate
2-K	CBO EDY	\$42,000
	CBO SDY	\$28,249
	FCC EDY	\$29,206
	FCC SDY	\$19,610
3-K*	SDY	\$23,541

\*3-K seat rate reflects a flat rate that may vary for FCCs or EDY programming.

### **Due Process Cases and Special Education**

Spending on due process cases has been steadily increasing every year over the last decade. Due process cases include both cases related to special education services for students in private schools (IESP cases) and cases related to private school placement of students who sought a public school education but that DOE was unable to provide (IEP cases, also known as Carter cases). IEP cases can include tuition only, tuition and services, or services only.

<sup>8</sup> The Office of the Mayor. “Mayor Mamdani and NYC Public Schools Announce Continued Investment in Birth-to-2 Programming Through 2026–27 School Year.” <https://www.nyc.gov/mayors-office/news/2026/05/mayor-mamdani-and-nyc-public-schools-announce-continued-investme>

The DOE has implemented two approaches associated with additional investments to attempt to slow the increases in due process case costs: providing additional special education seats and services in public schools and spending on providing services for private school students in-house.

DOE has particularly focused on special education seats and services for the early childhood student population. The Executive Plan includes an additional \$67.5 million for pre-K special education, in addition to investments made in the previous two fiscal years under the prior administration. The Fiscal 2026 Adopted Budget included \$70 million for pre-K special education services. To date, DOE has hired 89 speech therapists, 80 evaluation team clinicians, 70 occupational therapists, 43 Committee on Preschool Special Education administrators, 27 physical therapists, and four service supervisors, more than doubling their headcount for many of these positions.

DOE started offering greater support to students with IESPs in Fiscal 2025 and 19,030 private school students received at least one mandated service that year. In Fiscal 2026, with increased funding, 25,190 students with an IESP received at least one mandated service. Even with the increase in the number of students served, the percentage of eligible students with a Special Education Teacher Support Services (SETSS) recommendation that were served dropped from 90.5 percent in Fiscal 2025 to 84.5 percent in the current year. While SETSS is a relatively rare recommendation in NYCPS IEPs, over 70 percent of IESP cases have SETSS recommendations. Nonetheless, DOE believes the investments in providing IESP supports are a driver of decreasing IESP case filings. IESP case filings in Fiscal 2025 declined by 38 percent from Fiscal 2024 (from 18,306 to 11,302), and in Fiscal 2026 IESP case filings total approximately 8,600 as of May 2026. DOE hopes to achieve the due process savings of \$149 million identified in the Executive Plan (in Fiscal 2027 and baselined) through the reduction in the number of IESP cases.

Despite the focus on IESP cases, IEP cases continue to be the main driver of due process cost increases. DOE reports in Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2026 to date, IESP cases only account for 21-22 percent of total due process costs. The annual cost per case for IEP cases is \$105,000, and for students with autism it is approximately \$144,000 per year. In contrast, the average annual cost per IESP student is approximately \$28,000.

The Council received due process case disability classification data for the first time in Preliminary Budget follow-up (see Table 4). The distribution of disability classifications among IESP cases is quite different from IEP cases. Speech or Language Impairment cases made up more than half of all IESP cases that were settled or closed in Fiscal 2025, but only 15 percent of IEP cases. Autism was the most common disability classification for students with an IEP due process case: 4,670 students with autism had a settled or closed due process case in Fiscal 2025. DOE offers a range of specialized programs for students with autism, including AIMS, Nest, and Horizons. In 2025, DOE received 3,805 applications for Nest/Horizon and they expect demand to be higher this year. DOE also reports receiving over 1,450 applications for AIMS this year, to date. However, DOE was only able to offer 309 kindergarten seats in the 2025-2026 school year across the three programs (up from 251 in the prior year). To date, 95 kindergarten seats have been offered for the 2026-2027 school year.

<b>Table 4: Fiscal 2025 Settled or Closed Due Process Cases by Disability Classification</b>				
<b>Classification</b>	<b># of IEP Cases</b>	<b>% of IEP Total</b>	<b># of IESP Cases</b>	<b>% of IESP Total</b>
Autism	4,670	30.4%	776	5.8%
Deafness	9	0.1%	22	0.2%
Deaf-blindness	5	0.1%	0	0.0%
Emotional disability	306	2.0%	142	1.1%
Hearing Impairment	47	0.3%	107	0.8%
Intellectual disability	513	3.3%	52	0.4%
Learning Disability	2,916	19.0%	3,186	23.9%
Multiple disabilities	698	4.5%	77	0.6%
Orthopedic impairment	24	0.2%	46	0.3%
Other Health Impairment	2,957	19.2%	1,253	9.4%
Preschooler w/disability	523	3.4%	109	0.8%
Speech or Language Impairment	2,278	14.8%	7,213	54.1%
Traumatic brain injury	91	0.6%	14	0.1%
Unclassified	339	2.2%	322	2.4%
Visual impairment	10	0.1%	20	0.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,386</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>13,339</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

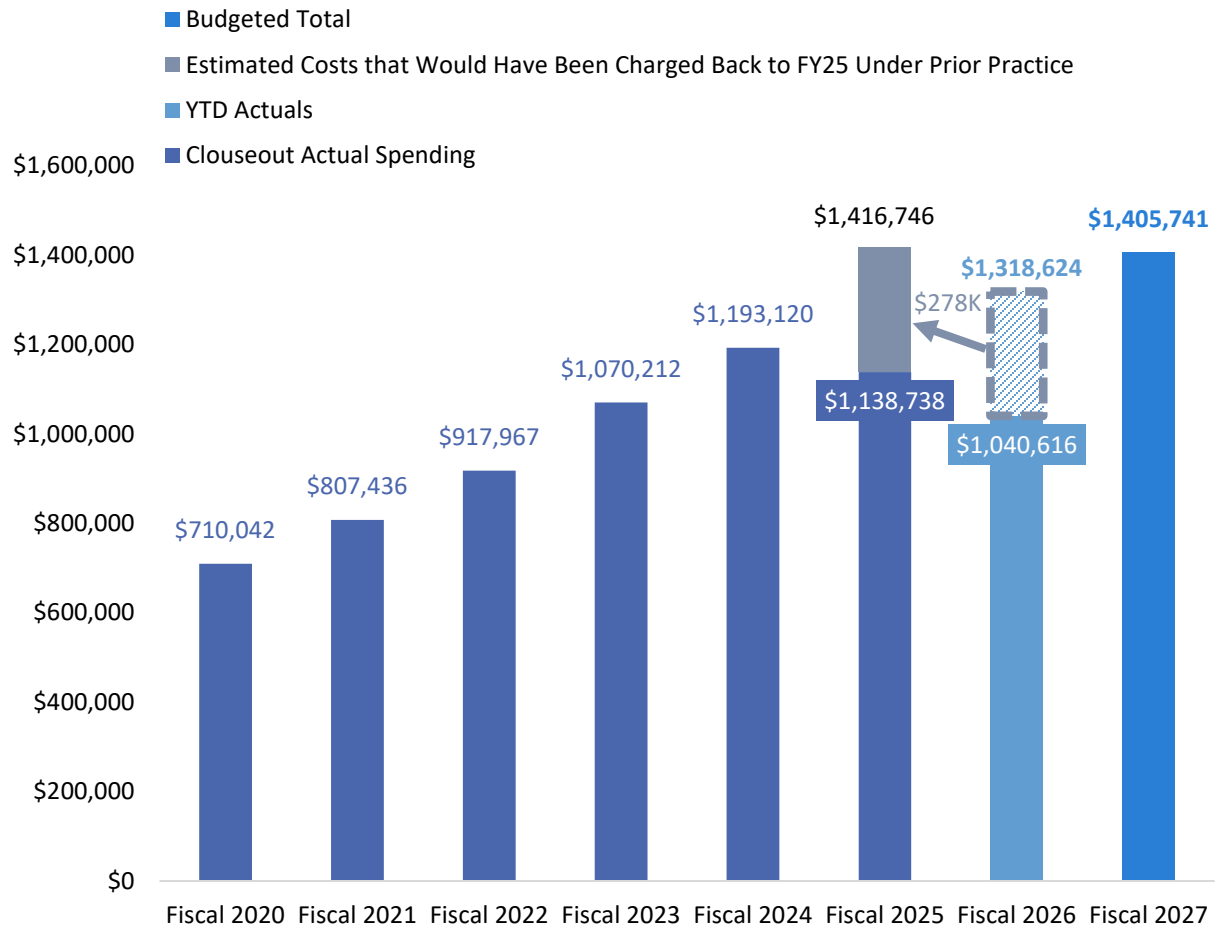
Understanding the growth in due process case costs has been complicated by the fact that the amounts paid out each fiscal year are not always for tuition and services provided in that fiscal year, because of the length of time it can take to settle cases. In Fiscal 2026, year-to-date (YTD) due process case spending is \$1.32 billion (as of April 2026), higher than the \$1.14 billion total Fiscal 2025 spending. However, Fiscal 2026 cannot be directly compared to prior years. In Fiscal 2025 DOE ended an accounting practice where some costs of settled cases that were initiated in a prior fiscal year were charged back to that year (see the Fiscal 2027 Preliminary Budget report for DOE for additional details on this accounting practice change).<sup>9</sup> The Council’s term and condition data on Fiscal 2025 due process cases and spending suggests total tuition and service costs for cases closed in Fiscal 2025 was \$1.38 billion. However, due process tuition and service costs in Fiscal 2025 in the Comptroller’s closeout were \$1.1 billion. This implies under the old accounting practice, \$278 million would have been charged back to Fiscal 2025. Chart 2 shows that when applying this charge back, Fiscal 2025 total spending (\$1.4 billion) is in line with the growth of the previous years. Fiscal 2026, instead of looking like increased spending after Fiscal 2025’s decrease, now looks like the potential first year of progress on decreasing due process case spending.

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<sup>9</sup> New York City Council, [“Report on the Fiscal 2026 Preliminary Plan and the Fiscal 2025 Preliminary Mayor’s Management Report for the Department of Education”](#), as of March 2026.

## Chart 2. Due Process Costs Fiscal 2020-2027, Including Changes in Accounting Practice

Dollars in Thousands



Service costs (included in both IEP and IESP cases) specifically seem to be declining. Service costs peaked at \$535.1 million in Fiscal 2024 and the Comptroller closeout for Fiscal 2025 dropped to \$375.9 million. When adding the estimated \$59.6 million that would have been charged back to Fiscal 2025 under the old accounting practice, the new Fiscal 2025 number is \$435.5 million, still a decline from Fiscal 2024. Subtracting the estimated \$59.6 million charge back from the \$429 million in year-to-date spending on service costs, Fiscal 2026 service spending is \$369.4 million year-to-date--a decline from Fiscal 2025.

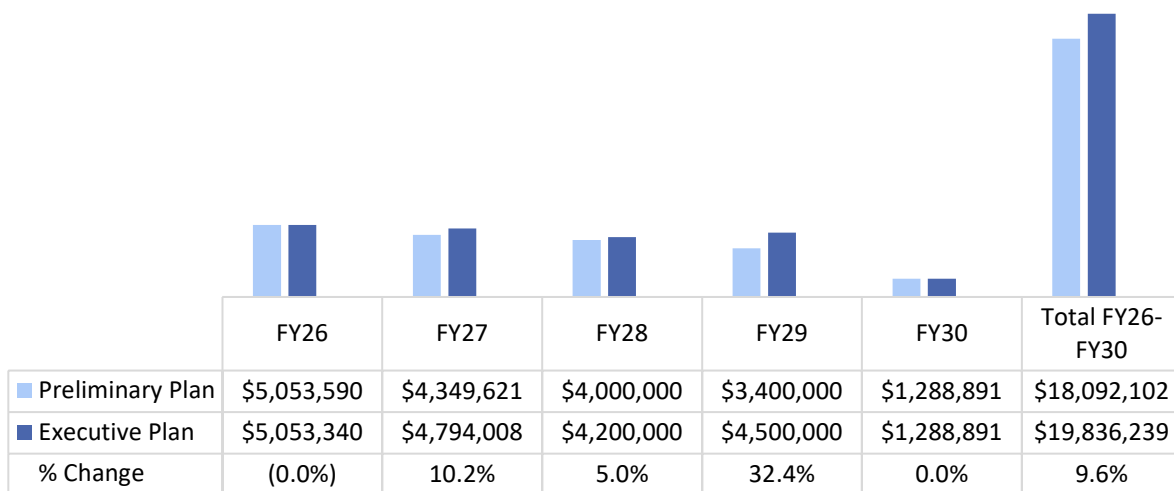
Tuition costs (which are only included in IEP cases) do not show the same decrease.

In addition to due process savings due to investments, DOE hopes increased fraud investigations and quality assurance controls in due process cases will continue to temper what had previously been rapidly rising costs and may even lead to recoupment of spending.

## Capital Commitment Plan

- DOE’s commitments, as presented in the Executive Capital Commitment Plan for Fiscal 2026-2030 (the Executive Commitment Plan), total \$19.8 billion, 9.6 percent more than the total for the same period presented in the Preliminary Capital Commitment Plan released in February.
- The Department’s planned commitments comprise 16.9 percent of the City’s total \$117.14 billion Fiscal 2026-2030 Capital Commitment Plan.

### Fiscal 2026-2030 Capital Commitment Plan



Dollars in Millions/Thousands

Source: New York City Office of Management and Budget

- The Executive Commitment Plan includes \$1.5 billion in New Capacity funding for the School Construction Authority to comply with the State’ class size law. SCA’s current Fiscal 2025-2029 Capital Plan lists K-12 capacity projects with 33,417 seats at a total cost of \$6 billion, or approximately \$180,000 per seat (though this includes unsited projects, where true costs are likely to fluctuate). At this average cost, the \$1.5 billion added in the Executive Plan would fund approximately 8,300 new K-12 seats. However, the number of new K-12 seats created with this additional \$1.5 billion could vary depending on the types of seats funded (for example, room conversions and annexes create seats at a lower cost than ground-up new construction). SCA estimates that the 4,656 new seats that came online in September 2025 increased the City’s class size compliance by 1.2 percentage points.

The next SCA Five-Year Capital Plan is scheduled to be released in November 2026, and it is unclear if additional details on how the \$1.5 billion will be allocated, in terms of specific school districts or projects, will be shared before then or included in that Plan.

- The Executive Commitment Plan includes additional \$91 million in federal funding for a total of \$173.3 million across the Plan for repairs and improvements related to Tropical Storm Ida.

## Budget Actions in Executive Plan

Dollars in Thousands	FY26			FY27		
	City	Non-City	Total	City	Non-City	Total
<b>DOE Budget as of the FY27 Preliminary Plan</b>	<b>\$20,167,351</b>	<b>\$16,730,199</b>	<b>\$36,897,550</b>	<b>\$20,891,363</b>	<b>\$17,138,501</b>	<b>\$38,029,864</b>
<b>Changes Introduced in the FY27 Executive Plan</b>						
<b>New Needs</b>						
Every Child and Family Is Known	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,800	\$0	\$2,800
Leases	55,000	0	55,000	45,000	0	45,000
Mid-Year Adjustment Hold Harmless	349,000	0	349,000	0	0	0
LV Order	0	0	0	51,776	0	51,776
Learning to Work	0	0	0	31,072	0	31,072
ECE - Outreach	0	0	0	5,000	0	5,000
School Cleaning	0	0	0	80,300	0	80,300
DIIT Core Operations	0	0	0	100,000	0	100,000
Individualized Education Services Plan (IESP) Support	0	0	0	86,000	0	86,000
DIIT CapEx	20,000	0	20,000	0	0	0
ECE - Contract Enhancements	0	0	0	40,072	0	40,072
ECE - Staffing	0	0	0	36,397	0	36,397
Facilities Support	37,433	0	37,433	52,505	0	52,505
Family Empowerment	1,219	0	1,219	3,166	0	3,166
Head Start Backfill	53,278	0	53,278	0	0	0
Special Ed Pre-K Expansion	0	0	0	67,497	0	67,497
Teacher Recruitment	3,727	0	3,727	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal, New Needs</b>	<b>\$519,657</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$519,657</b>	<b>\$601,584</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$601,584</b>
<b>Other Adjustments</b>						
Building Aid for Lead Testing	\$0	\$1,349	\$1,349	\$0	\$0	\$0
CD Adjustment	0	0	0	0	100	100
Demand Response	0	1,334	1,334	0	0	0
Every Child and Family Is Known	0	0	0	0	4,391	4,391
Fringe Adjustment	125,975	0	125,975	80,211	0	80,211
Heat, Light and Power	22,240	0	22,240	85,776	0	85,776
Heating Fuel Adjustment	12,212	0	12,212	29,156	0	29,156
Local Initiatives	(100)	0	(100)	0	0	0
Other Adjustments	100	0	100	0	0	0
Revenue	0	138,096	138,096	0	0	0
Revenue Adjustment	0	99,029	99,029	0	(58,490)	(58,490)
Welfare Reconciliation	0	(33,227)	(33,227)	0	(33,227)	(33,227)
Summer Rising	0	0	0	(26,296)	26,296	0
Class Size	0	0	0	(34,913)	34,913	0
IC w/DoE: Oral Health Consent	0	(51)	(51)	0	0	0
Summer Youth Employment Program Transfer	0	0	0	607	0	607
FEMA Revenue Adjustment	0	372	372	0	0	0
Programmatic Adjustment	120	0	120	0	0	0
Teacher Recruitment	0	0	0	0	16,902	16,902
Collective Bargaining: DC37 Equity	0	0	0	72	0	72
Contracts for Excellence Adjustment	0	0	0	0	50,000	50,000
DOE Workforce Takedown	0	(5,097)	(5,097)	0	0	0
IC w/DoE: CAP	0	20	20	0	0	0
IC w/DoE: DIABETES SETTLEMENT	0	53	53	0	0	0
IC w/DoE: SAVOY Medical Supplies	0	588	588	0	0	0
ICE26PM157B	0	(310)	(310)	0	0	0
ICE26PM235	0	(700)	(700)	0	0	0
ICE26PM236	0	(383)	(383)	0	0	0
ICE26PM242	0	292	292	0	0	0
ICE27PM237	0	0	0	0	22,000	22,000
NYC Reads and Solves	0	0	0	0	17,264	17,264
<b>Subtotal, Other Adjustments</b>	<b>\$160,546</b>	<b>\$201,484</b>	<b>\$362,031</b>	<b>\$134,612</b>	<b>\$80,149</b>	<b>\$214,762</b>

Dollars in Thousands	FY26			FY27		
	City	Non-City	Total	City	Non-City	Total
<b>Savings</b>						
Vacancy Reduction	(\$20,000)	\$0	(\$20,000)	(\$38,423)	\$0	(\$38,423)
Central OTPS Reduction	(20,500)	0	(20,500)	(20,000)	0	(20,000)
Contract Reductions	0	0	0	(8,900)	0	(8,900)
Cost Containment Class Size	0	0	0	(508,000)	0	(508,000)
Cost Containment Due Process Cases	0	0	0	(149,000)	0	(149,000)
Improved Financial Controls	(100,000)	0	(100,000)	(105,000)	0	(105,000)
Procurement Reform	0	0	0	(30,300)	0	(30,300)
Reduce Central Headcount	0	0	0	(2,000)	0	(2,000)
Reduce Excess Pool	0	0	0	(23,000)	0	(23,000)
Reduce Underutilized Copiers	(7,000)	0	(7,000)	(7,000)	0	(7,000)
Scoring Modernization	(2,000)	0	(2,000)	(2,600)	0	(2,600)
Transportation Routes Efficiency	0	0	0	(27,950)	0	(27,950)
<b>Subtotal, Savings</b>	<b>(\$149,500)</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>(\$149,500)</b>	<b>(\$922,173)</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>(\$922,173)</b>
<b>TOTAL, All Changes in the FY27 Executive Plan</b>	<b>\$530,703</b>	<b>\$201,484</b>	<b>\$732,188</b>	<b>(\$185,977)</b>	<b>\$80,149</b>	<b>(\$105,827)</b>
<b>DOE Budget as of the Executive Plan</b>	<b>\$20,698,053</b>	<b>\$16,931,963</b>	<b>\$37,629,617</b>	<b>\$20,705,387</b>	<b>\$17,218,650</b>	<b>\$37,924,038</b>

Source: New York City Office of Management and Budget

## DOE Financial Summary

<i>Dollars in Thousands</i>	FY24	FY25	FY26	Executive Plan		*Difference
	Actual	Actual	Adopted	FY26	FY27	FY27 - FY26
<b>Budget by Unit of Appropriation</b>						
401- General Education Instruction PS	\$7,499,347	\$7,923,848	\$8,287,746	\$8,310,507	\$8,407,974	\$120,228
402- General Education Instruction OTPS	930,741	1,043,091	947,060	1,275,195	800,653	(146,407)
403- Special Education Instruction PS	2,394,423	2,557,134	2,991,870	2,939,719	3,191,515	199,645
404- Special Education Instruction OTPS	7,080	8,524	10,125	17,933	14,797	4,672
406- Charter Schools	3,144,896	3,358,121	3,384,434	3,593,079	3,744,490	360,056
407- Universal Pre-K PS	816,513	894,853	887,734	883,425	1,053,712	165,978
408- Universal Pre-K OTPS	966,602	1,043,287	826,957	962,416	1,217,868	390,911
409- Early Childhood Programs PS	24,929	20,938	25,915	26,130	26,463	548
410- Early Childhood Programs OTPS	467,497	522,183	468,603	630,214	595,452	126,849
415- School support Organization	324,321	361,189	306,445	338,545	351,431	44,986
416- School Support Organization	9,583	26,509	40,843	44,298	41,585	742
421- Citywide Special Education	1,445,355	1,546,667	1,506,451	1,502,783	1,595,174	88,723
422- Citywide Special Education OTPS	39,990	35,992	24,426	41,382	25,123	697
423- Special Education Instructional Support PS	430,526	461,211	413,541	423,193	442,946	29,405
424- Special Education Instructional Support OTPS	401,842	577,033	569,128	649,618	637,065	67,937
433- Division of Technology PS	0	0	56,249	57,175	63,651	7,402
434- Division of Technology OTPS	0	0	75,016	195,922	167,680	92,664
435- School Facilities PS	191,423	193,433	201,783	202,634	201,885	103
436- School Facilities OTPS	1,395,118	1,207,859	1,223,629	1,257,138	1,163,949	(59,680)
437- School Transportation PS	8,952	9,181	11,403	11,403	11,475	72
438- School Transportation OTPS	1,721,838	1,916,921	1,999,408	2,200,180	2,198,458	199,050
439- School Food Services PS	247,080	258,488	294,677	294,089	295,164	487
440- School Food Services OTPS	286,493	281,154	332,286	372,095	331,647	(639)
442- School Safety	362,305	343,219	372,445	377,812	374,062	1,617
444- Energy and Leases	751,921	813,871	830,562	920,013	1,015,822	185,260
453- Central Administration PS	252,001	260,557	113,464	116,692	98,971	(14,493)
454- Central Administration OTPS	168,142	187,491	62,487	67,910	51,426	(11,061)
461- Fringe Benefits	3,917,783	4,226,740	4,528,701	4,784,446	5,075,169	546,468
470- Special Education Pre-K Contracts	835,302	816,847	922,706	961,686	961,686	38,980
472- Charter/Contract/Foster Care	1,565,917	1,538,040	1,298,927	1,878,110	364,186	(934,741)
474- Non-Public Schools	104,137	105,772	108,267	108,797	109,891	1,624
476- Due Process Cases	0	0	0	0	1,405,741	1,405,741
481- Categorical Programs PS	1,182,013	984,050	1,091,554	1,004,041	1,105,129	13,575
482- Categorical Programs OTPS	1,473,577	1,148,128	781,748	1,181,037	781,796	48
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$33,367,648</b>	<b>\$34,672,331</b>	<b>\$34,996,592</b>	<b>\$37,629,617</b>	<b>\$37,924,038</b>	<b>\$2,927,446</b>
<b>Funding</b>						
City Funds			\$18,574,648	\$20,698,054	\$20,705,387	\$2,130,739
Other Categorical			159,397	79,501	67,680	(91,717)
State			14,161,864	14,409,501	15,091,268	929,404
Federal - Community Development			2,963	2,963	3,063	100
Federal - Other			2,090,016	2,325,036	2,025,610	(64,407)
Intra-City			7,703	114,562	31,030	23,327
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>\$34,996,592</b>	<b>\$37,629,617</b>	<b>\$37,924,038</b>	<b>\$2,927,446</b>
<b>Budgeted Headcount</b>						
Full-Time Positions - Civilian	13,052	13,522	12,756	12,734	12,898	142
Full-Time Equivalent Positions	118,167	120,720	127,314	127,777	128,516	1,202
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>131,219</b>	<b>134,242</b>	<b>140,070</b>	<b>140,511</b>	<b>141,414</b>	<b>1,344</b>

\*The difference of Fiscal 2027 Preliminary Budget compared to Fiscal 2026 Adopted Budget.

Source: New York City Office of Management and Budget