**About FPWA**

FPWA is an anti-poverty policy and advocacy organization committed to economic opportunity and upward mobility. Having a prominent New York presence for nearly 100 years, FPWA has long served New York City’s social service sector, providing grants to help individuals and families meet their basic needs, and advocating for fair public policies on behalf of people in need and the agencies that serve them. FPWA’s member network of more than 170 faith and community-based organizations reaches more than 1.5 million people in New York’s communities each year.

FPWA strengthens low-income communities, eliminates barriers to upward mobility, and fights entrenched poverty by fostering economic equity in three critical ways: creating ground breaking change by advocating for policy changes that improve the lives of millions of New Yorkers; supporting nonprofits from the group up by strengthening the capacity of the human services sector to better meet the needs of the communities they serve; and strengthening individuals and families at the ground level by ensuring targeted financial support to help thousands of New Yorkers meet basic needs. Read more [here](#).

**Acknowledgements**

The FPWA Federal Funds Tracker has been made possible by a generous grant from The New York Committee Trust. FPWA would also like to thank the following for their time, expertise, and contributions: Deborah Swerdlow, State Strategies Manager, and Sharon Parrott, Liz Schott, and Elizabeth McNichol, Senior Fellows at the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities; James Parrott, Director of Economic and Fiscal Policies at the New School's Center for New York City Affairs; Megan Randall, Research Analyst at the Urban Institute; Maria Doulis, Vice President, and Ana Champeny, Director of City Studies at Citizens Budget Commission; Jonathan Rosenberg, Director of Budget Review at Independent Budget Office; Matthew Reese, Budget and Policy Analyst at Federal Funds Information for States; William McCusker, Co-Founder, 80 85.
About the Authors

**Derek Thomas – Senior Fiscal Policy Analyst:** Derek Thomas leads the fiscal policy team at FPWA. Prior to joining FPWA, Mr. Thomas was a Fiscal Policy Fellow for Connecticut Voices for Children where he analyzed the state budget and advocated for strategic investments in children. Before joining CT Voices in 2015, Mr. Thomas served as Senior Policy Analyst for the Indiana Institute for Working Families since 2012, where he focused on state-level economic analysis and policy work to support mobility for low-income families. Mr. Thomas has accompanied his research with visualizations, video, and other digital media to better communicate complex policy problems and large sets of data. He is an adjunct associate for Data Visualization and Design at the Applied Analytics program at Columbia University's School of Professional Studies. His research has been cited locally and by The Guardian, the U.S. Department of Labor, Reuters, WBEZ's Front and Center, The Wall Street Journal, and USA Today.

**Gaurav Gupta-Casale – Fiscal Policy Associate:** Gaurav Gupta-Casale joined FPWA last year as a Fiscal Policy Associate. Before FPWA, Mr. Gupta-Casale worked at a series of nonprofits in NYC in the field of development, program development, monitoring and evaluation, and data visualization. At the Khan Foundation, Mr. Gupta-Casale worked as a consultant to quantitatively measure and visualize the current growth and future projections of the Foundation’s College Access Program. Mr. Gupta-Casale completed his undergraduate degree at The University of Pittsburgh and his Master's degree at The New School (TNS). At TNS Gaurav studied international affairs, public policy, and advanced his skillset in web-based technologies.

**Ana Maria Camelo Vega —Policy Fellow:** Ana Maria Camelo Vega has been part of the Policy team at FPWA since January 2018. Prior to joining the team, Ms. Camelo Vega conducted regional economic analysis in the Minnesota-Wisconsin area. Her research has been utilized by the State of Minnesota's Council of Economic advisors and local Chambers of Commerce. She has also served as a Senior Editor of the Middle Ground Journal. Throughout her career, Ms. Camelo Vega has honed advanced quantitative analysis and econometric skills, as well as data visualizations and storytelling. She holds a double B.A. in Applied Economics and International Studies from the College of St. Scholastica, and a M.S. in Public Policy from New York University's Robert F. Wagner Graduate School of Public Service.
# Table of Contents

**Executive Summary** .............................................................................................................................................................................6  
**About FPWA’s Federal Funds Tracker** ..........................................................................................................................................................7  
**Section 1: Federal Budget Basics**  
  Federal Budget Basics ..................................................................................................................................................................................8  
  Key Steps During the Federal Budget Process ..................................................................................................................................................9  
**Section 2: Federal Budget Recap**  
  A Decade of Historic Disinvestment and Misplaced Priorities ..........................................................................................................................10  
  Consequences of Federal Disinvestment in New York City ..............................................................................................................................11  
**Section 3: Impact of Federal Austerity on New York City Social Service Agencies**  
  Administration for Children’s Services ..............................................................................................................................................................14  
    Trends ..................................................................................................................................................................................................................15  
    Current Funding .......................................................................................................................................................................................16  
    Why Federal Grants Matter to East Side House Settlement ......................................................................................................................17  
  Department for Youth and Community Development ......................................................................................................................................18  
    Trends ..................................................................................................................................................................................................................19  
    Current Funding .......................................................................................................................................................................................20  
    Why Federal Grants Matter to Jacob A. Riis Neighborhood ......................................................................................................................21  
  Department for the Aging ..................................................................................................................................................................................22  
    Trends ..................................................................................................................................................................................................................23  
    Current Funding .......................................................................................................................................................................................24  
    Why Federal Grants Matter to Heights and Hills ..........................................................................................................................................25  
  Department for Social Services .........................................................................................................................................................................26  
    Trends ..................................................................................................................................................................................................................27  
    Current Funding .......................................................................................................................................................................................28  
**Section 4: Take Action** ..................................................................................................................................................................................29  
**Section 5: Appendix**  
  Open Data and Methodology .........................................................................................................................................................................31  
  Federal Grant Glossary ....................................................................................................................................................................................32  
**References** ..............................................................................................................................................................................................................37
Executive Summary

Following the 2016 election, FPWA member agencies expressed grave concern about the impact of federal fiscal policies on New York City’s social services budget and sector. Our members — many of whom have been fighting poverty on the frontlines for more than a century — rely on federal funding to provide care for older adults, the youth, people living with mental illness, and persons with physical disabilities. They’re also stamping out hunger, offering safety and services for survivors of domestic violence, building skills and breaking down barriers for individuals locked out of the workforce, and working to integrate the justice-involved into their communities.

In response, we created the FPWA Federal Funds Tracker to foster greater awareness of and engagement in the federal budget process through data, storytelling, and action.

These declines are in part a result of post-Recession austerity. More recently, the Tax Cut and Jobs Act (TCJA) for the powerful few and profitable corporations is being used by the bill’s proponents to justify deeper cuts to critical programs.

In 2017, an unacceptable 43 million Americans (12.3 percent of the population) lived in poverty, including 12.8 million children. In New York City, 1.5 million live in poverty (18 percent of the population), including more than 440,000 children under 18 years of age (25 percent). Beyond the official but outdated poverty measure, nearly half of New York City residents cannot afford a basic standard of living.

In one of the world’s richest nations, poverty and inequality are a result of policy choices. Indeed, according to a recent report from the U.N. Human Rights Council, “the US leads the developed world in income and wealth inequality, and (in reference to the TCJA and relentless efforts to repeal the Affordable Care Act) it is now moving full steam ahead to make itself even more unequal.”

Federal disinvestment and misplaced priorities matter to all New Yorkers. The City’s historic commitment to caring for people who are struggling to afford meet basic needs means that it is often left to fill the gaps when the federal government abdicates its responsibility. In other words, the money that NYC spends on social services in the absence of sufficient federal support could be spent on other matters that are equally important, such as maintaining mass transit systems, supporting the City’s cultural institutions, protecting the environment, and helping pay for police and fire departments.

By shining a light on the impact that disinvestments have had on NYC’s social services budget, we hope to foster greater engagement in the federal budget process from all New Yorkers.
About FPWA Federal Funds Tracker

The Federal Funds Tracker demystifies the federal budget by organizing federal budget data into accessible and interactive visualizations, bringing the data to life with stories of New Yorkers whose quality of life was improved by federal support, and by providing actionable information to encourage advocacy and engagement in the federal budget process, such as by defending against proposed federal budget cuts, and by supporting proposals to strengthen programs.

DATA: The Federal Funds Tracker visualizes trends and monitors current federal grants that support the budgets of the City’s Administration for Children’s Services (ACS), Department of Youth and Community Development (DYCD), Department for the Aging (DFTA), and Department of Social Services (DSS), which represented 38 percent ($2.9 billion) of the City’s total federal grants in fiscal year 2018 (FY 2018). The Tracker also visualizes trends for all federal grants by spending category, such as federal support for housing, transportation, and the environment.

Additionally, by making available the data FPWA collected, organized, and analyzed over the past year – all of which is public, but only in PDF format - we hope to empower individuals and policymakers to better advocate on behalf of their communities. Download the data sets here, or visit our Tableau page to share charts on social media and embed them into your digital media.

STORIES: To bring these data to life, we collected personal stories from service providers to demonstrate the positive impact that federal grants have had in their communities.

ACTION: As federal budgets, regulations, and administrative policies are proposed, the Federal Funds Tracker provides FPWA with the infrastructure to:
1) analyze federal proposals as they are released
2) remove barriers to federal budget advocacy by making it easy for users to contact their NYC-area Member of Congress directly from the website, and
3) guide advocacy campaigns to push back against cuts to critical programs and support proposals that seek to strengthen them.

Be sure to sign up for email alerts to receive breaking analysis, advocacy alerts, and data updates. Sign up for email alerts here.

1 See methodology in appendix for additional details.
2 The City’s fiscal year begins July 1 and ends June 30.
3 Additional agencies and functions will be added in the future. In addition to ACS and DYCD, DOH and DOHMH are examined in a recent report by the New School’s Center for New York City Affairs.
Federal Budget Basics

Federal budgets are intended to mirror the vision of democracy by reflecting the values and priorities of the American people.

Because the federal budget is supported by taxes that New Yorkers pay — primarily the income, corporate, and payroll taxes — New Yorkers should ensure our values and priorities, such as our commitment to a better quality of life, are reflected in the federal budget.

In New York City, federal funding is critical in efforts to educate children, care for the sick and elderly, train our workforce, and fight poverty. It’s also used to fill potholes and maintain mass transit systems, respond to natural disasters, support the City’s cultural institutions, protect the environment, and help pay for police and fire departments.

Federal Funds Flow to the City Through Several Channels

The Federal Funds Tracker monitors 37 grants that support ACS, DYCD, DFTA, and DSS. However, federal spending has a much broader reach beyond what’s included in the City budget, including direct assistance and support for public authorities.

**Federal Grants:** Federal grants are passed to the City directly from the federal government or through the state for agency program and personnel costs and, in the case of social service agencies for distribution to nonprofit service providers.

- **Mandatory programs** — such as Medicaid, Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP), Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG), Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), and Social Services Block Grants (SSBG) — are set in permanent law and either remain in place until changed or require periodic renewal.

- **Discretionary programs** — which provide funding for much of what the government does outside of the major entitlement programs, such as mental health, child care, heating assistance, job training and employment programs, transportation, and public safety — must be appropriated annually by Congress.

**Direct Assistance:** Benefits not included in the City budget but worth billions of dollars — such as Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), Medicaid, Social Security Disability Insurance, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), subsidized student loans, work-study programs, and the federal Child Tax Credit (CTC) and Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) programs — are passed directly to individuals from the federal government.

**Public Authorities:** Public authorities — such as Health and Hospitals Corporation (H+H), the New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA), and the Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA) — are heavily reliant on federal funding, and are not included in the budget.

---

4 Federal assistance represents more than one in every three dollars of State revenues.

5 According to the New York State Comptroller, federal aid was nearly $33 billion in FY 2018 when considering the City's operating and capital budgets, the three public authorities, and Medicaid reimbursements for doctors and hospitals.
THE FEDERAL BUDGET PROCESS

A 5-step process on how Congress decides how much money to spend each year, what to spend it on, and how to raise the money to cover that spending.

What is a Fiscal Year?

Don't tell me what you value, show me your budget, and I'll tell you what you value.
- Joe Biden

The President's Budget Request
The President's request for the coming fiscal year kicks off the federal budget process. While their proposals have historically carried little weight in Congress, a budget proposal is the way in which public officials express their vision and priorities and should be scrutinized thoroughly. The President’s request is supposed to be submitted by the first Monday in February.

Subcommittees Mark Up Appropriation Bills
The House and Senate Appropriations committees — tasked with deciding how the federal government spends its money — are divided into 12 subcommittees. Each subcommittee must submit an appropriations bill for the programs under its jurisdiction. Each bill must pass the subcommittee and the Appropriations committee.

The House and Senate Pass Budget Resolutions
The Senate and House of Representatives Committees’ on the Budget submit a budget resolution, which sets overall annual spending limits for federal agencies. Once both the House and Senate pass their resolutions, they iron out the differences. Congress is supposed to pass the budget resolution by April 15.

The House and Senate Vote on Appropriation Bills
Once these bills are passed, the House and the Senate must reconcile their differences and present identical versions of these bills for consideration and overall vote in both houses.

The Budget Becomes Law
The President must sign each of the twelve appropriations bills for the bill to become law.

Is this all?
See additional details by Center on Budget and Policy Priorities and National Priorities Project.
Federal Budget Recap

A Decade of Historic Disinvestment and Misplaced Priorities

Federal spending on low- to middle-income Americans is at historic lows in part as a result of post-Recession austerity. In addition, the Tax Cut and Jobs Act for the powerful few and profitable corporations is being used by the bill’s proponents to justify deeper cuts to critical programs. Three developments since FY 2010 define the state of current federal spending:

The 2011 Budget Control Act (BCA) and Sequestration: The BCA set caps on defense and nondefense discretionary funding through 2021 and further reduced funding over time through across-the-board spending cuts known as sequestration, on programs such as Head Start, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), the Emergency Food and Shelter Program, and the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP). Starting in 2013, these caps were lowered when Congress failed to pass deficit reduction legislation as laid out in the BCA. While a series of short-term budget deals reduced the amount by which the caps were lowered, since 2010, nondefense discretionary programs overall have seen significant reductions.

The 2018 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA): The TCJA has widely been regarded as a $1.5 trillion giveaway to wealthy households and profitable corporations. In 2025, when the TCJA is fully phased in, lower- and middle-income groups in the bottom 60 percent (below $91,700 a year) will receive a $400 tax cut on average, while those in the top 0.1 percent (more than $4.7 million a year) will receive a payout of $252,300. As predicted, corporate executives have been showered with stock buybacks while promises that the average worker would receive a $4,000 pay raise have not materialized. Unless overhauled, the TCJA will widen income inequality and strain spending for decades to come.

The 2018 Bipartisan Budget Act (BBA): The BBA increased the BCA caps on non-defense discretionary spending by $63 billion in FY 2018 and $68 billion in FY 2019. It extends direct spending on several health programs and raises the cap on non-defense appropriations. As a result, significant investments were made in the 2018 omnibus spending bill, such as Housing for Urban Development (HUD) and the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG). The budget agreement began to reverse some of the BCA cuts, many areas remain funded below 2010 levels adjusted for inflation, and spending outside of Social Security and Medicare remain below a 40-year historical average and is projected to decline further.

These developments demonstrate that Congress has only selectively expressed concern about deficits. Funds have flowed to a variety of interests, such as tax cuts for profitable corporations, the extraction of fossil fuels, military conflict, housing subsidies for the nation’s wealthiest households, and a flawed criminal justice system. But our federal budget has neglected to prioritize our mothers, children, friends, families, and neighbors. It has deprioritized the need for a trained workforce, the prevention and treating of illness, ensuring that working people can feed their families, and that older adults can retire in dignity. In a nation rich in resources, it is not a question of how to pay for the things most Americans want; it is a matter of prioritization.

---

6 A spending bill spanning multiple budget areas is known as an “omnibus.” These investments are not reflected in the data used in current budget documents.
Consequences in NYC of Federal Disinvestment and Misplaced Priorities⁷

The City’s FY 2018 budget of $87.9 billion relied on $7.7 billion in federal aid most of which supports services for low- to middle-income residents and have been highly effectivexiv in reducing hardship. From FY 2010 to FY 2018, federal funding has fallen by $1.8 billion (21 percent) after adjusting for inflation, driven by the decline of education ($1.3 billion, or 43 percent), social services ($320 million, or 8 percent), environmental protection ($19 million, or 79 percent), health ($14 million, or 4 percent), and transportation grants ($9 million, 8 percent).

Total Federal Grants to NYC Have Fallen by $1.8 Billion Since FY 2010⁸
Change relative to FY 2010 Funding Level ($ in thousands)

Our agency-specific analysis visualizes and monitors federal grants that support the budgets of four city agencies: Administration for Children’s Services (ACS), Department of Youth and Community Development (DYCD), Department for the Aging (DFTA), Department of Social Services (DSS). Collectively, these agencies’ federal funding – comprised of 37 federal grants – represented 38 percent ($2.9 billion) of the City’s total federal funding in FY 2018. Federal funding to these agencies has fallen by $76 million (3 percent) since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation.⁹,¹⁰

Collectively, These Agencies’ Federal Grants Have Fallen by $76 Million Since FY 2010¹¹
Change relative to FY 2010 Funding Level ($ in thousands)

Collectively, these agencies’ federal funding has fallen by $76 million (3 percent) since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation. These trends are masked by a $550 million (45 percent) increase in TANF since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation. While NY State has increased funding to NYC, the federal allocation of the TANF block grant to New York State has remained unchanged – representing a decline in value of more than 35 percent – since TANF was created in 1996 under the guise of “welfare reform” in 1996. These increases may also be a result of funding shifts at the state level. In other words, this analysis does not illustrate federal decline in the value of the TANF block grant.

See above.

This analysis includes an agency’s “primary” federal grants (grants that have exclusively and consistently supported an agency since FY 2010) and an agency’s “city-wide” grants (grants that support more than one city agency). See methodology for additional details.

¹¹FPWA’s analysis of all federal grants excludes American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) spending following the Great Recession and Disaster Relief, such as for Hurricane Sandy, to reflect the federal government’s longer-term spending intent.
Of the 37 federal grants included in our analysis that support these agencies, the following 5 have experienced the greatest declines since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation.

### Top 5 Casualties of Austerity
Change relative to FY 2010 Funding Level for Grants that Support ACS, DSS, DYCD, and DFTA ($ in thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Federal Grant</th>
<th>Amount Below FY10 Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adoption Assistance</td>
<td>$(84,493)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG)</td>
<td>$(65,099)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIOA Youth Activities</td>
<td>$(39,254)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Services Block Grant (Title XX, SSBG)</td>
<td>$(26,552)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low-Income Home Energy Assistance (LIHEAP)</td>
<td>$(25,630)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*FPWA analysis of NYC OMB Budget Function Analysis (FY19 Adopted Budget) and NYC CAFR data. See more charts on Tableau and/or download the data.*

Importantly, NYC’s historic commitment to caring for people who are struggling to afford basic needs means that it is often left to fill the gaps when the federal government abdicates its responsibility. That is, the money that NYC spends on social services in the absence of sufficient federal support could be spent on other investments equally important to the City’s quality of life, such as transportation, safety, education, cultural institutions, and the environment.

Indeed, as federal funding has fallen since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation, the City has invested an additional $2.2 billion (nominally) to support these social service agencies’ missions. Moreover, New York State spending has declined by $302 million (nominally) since FY 2010 in part due to the self-imposed two percent spending cap.¹⁵

In other words, federal disinvestment and misplaced priorities matter to all New Yorkers.

### NYC Steps Up as Congress Disinvests
Share of Funding by Source for DYCD, ACS, DFTA, DSS

*FPWA analysis of NYC OMB BFA(FY19 Adopted Budget) and NYC CAFR data. See more charts on Tableau and/or download the data.*
Impact of Federal Austerity on NYC Social Service Agencies

After adjusting for inflation, all federal grants to New York City have fallen by $1.8 billion since FY 2010. Federal funding for the four city agencies featured in the Federal Funds Tracker have fallen by $76 million since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation: Administration for Children’s Services (ACS), Department of Youth and Community Development (DYCD), Department for the Aging (DFTA), and Department of Social Services (DSS). These trends are masked by a $550 million (45 percent) increase in TANF funding from New York State since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation. While the State has increased funding to NYC, the federal allocation of the TANF block grant to New York State has remained unchanged – representing a decline in value of more than 35 percent – since TANF was created in 1996 under the guise of “welfare reform.” These increases may also be a result of funding shifts at the state level. In other words, this analysis does not illustrate federal decline in the value of the TANF block grant.

To draw a distinction between a federal grant’s specificity or flexibility in the section below, we analyzed federal grants that support ACS, DFTA, DYCD, and DSS in two categories: Primary Federal Grants and City-Wide Federal Grants. We then examine federal support for each agency’s total budget and the agency’s respective programs areas (also known as budget functions).

Collectively ACS, DYCD, DFTA, and DSS’s federal grants have fallen by $76 million (3 percent) since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation.

Primary Federal Grants: These grants have exclusively and consistently supported these four agencies since FY 2010. Primary grants represent 24 percent of their total federal aid and have fallen by $251 million since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation.

City-Wide Federal Grants: These grants have consistently – but not exclusively – supported one or more of the four agencies since FY 2010. City-wide grants represent 76 percent of their total federal aid and have increased by $175 million since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation.
Administration for Children’s Services (ACS)

ACS provides child welfare, juvenile justice, and early care and education services to ensure the safety and well-being of NYC’s children, young people, their families and their communities.
ACS’s federal grants have fallen by $233 million (19 percent) since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation. This includes five primary grants and eight city-wide grants, collectively accounting for 99 percent of the agency’s federal funding.

Primary Grants: ACS’s five primary grants account for 41 percent of the agency’s federal grants and have fallen by $179 million since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation, driven by the decline of Head Start, Adoption Assistance, and Promoting Safe and Stable Families.

Adoption Assistance: Funding for Adoption Assistance has fallen by $84 million (48 percent) since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation. Adoption Assistance provides subsidy costs for the adoption of children with special needs who cannot be reunited with their families and who meet certain eligibility tests to prevent inappropriately long stays in foster care and to promote the healthy development of children through increased safety, permanency and well-being.

Head Start: Funding for Head Start has fallen by $84 million (42 percent) since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation. In the FY 2018 omnibus spending bill, Head Start received a 7 percent boost from FY 2017 levels. Head Start promotes school readiness by enhancing the social and cognitive development of low-income children through the provision of comprehensive health, educational, nutritional, social and other services. New York City is a supergrantee, meaning that the City (ACS) receives a large grant from the federal government that the city can administer and distribute. In 2013, the grant to ACS was decreased due to competition bid for the funds, meaning Head Start funds were distributed directly from the federal government to nonprofit service providers. The data reported in the Federal Funds Tracker only captures funding ACS’s federal funding, as reported by the CAFR.

Foster Care: Funding for Foster Care has increased by $316 thousand (0.1 percent) since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation. Foster Care provides safe and stable out-of-home care for children under the jurisdiction until they are returned home safely, placed with adoptive families, or placed in other planned arrangements for permanency.

City-Wide Grants: ACS’s eight city-wide grants account for 58 percent of the agency’s federal grants and have fallen by $54 million since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation, driven by the decline of CCDBG, CDBG, and SSBG.17

ACS’s Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG): ACS’s CCDBG grants (97 percent of NYC’s total CCDBG funding) have fallen by $65 million since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation. CCDBG supports ACS’s Preventive Services programming which seeks family reunification through expediting the discharge of children in foster care.

ACS’s Community Development Block Grant (CDBG): ACS’s CDBG grants (1 percent of NYC’s total CDBG funding) have fallen by $1 million since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation. CDBG supports ACS’s EarlyLearn NYC, an education program for children under five years old for families who qualify for free or low-cost child care.

ACS’s Social Services Block Grant (Title XX, SSBG): ACS’s SSBG grants (67 percent of NYC’s total SSBG funding) have fallen by $18 million since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation. SSBG supports, among other functions, ACS’s Preventive Services programming, which seeks family reunification through expediting the discharge of children in foster care.

17See glossary in report appendix for all federal grant definitions and total city-wide grant declines.
Current Funding – Federal Support for ACS in FY 2019: ACS’s FY19 Adopted Budget is more than $2.9 billion, of which 40 percent ($1.2 billion) comes from the federal government through 19 individual grants. Of those, just four federal grants account for more than 80 percent of ACS’s federal grants.

Federal Grants Support Over $1.2 Billion of ACS’s FY 2019 Budget, 4 of Which Support More Than 80% of ACS’s Federal Funding
Agency Funding by Source, FY 2019 ($ in thousands)

ACS’s budget is divided into sixteen program areas, also known as budget functions. Each program area relies on a mix of funding sources and is uniquely vulnerable to budget cuts. For example, Child Care Services — which supports funding for child care programs to low-income working families — relies on the largest sum of federal grants ($440 million), while Head Start — which supports educational and social development for low-income children — relies on the largest share of federal grants (74 percent).

In FY 2019, Child Care Services Relies on the Largest Sum of Federal Grants, While Head Start Relies on the Largest Share of Federal Grants
($ in thousands)
Anabel is the mother to a child in East Side House Settlement’s Early Childhood Program. As a result of her direct relationship with teachers and collaborating social service staff, she was able to benefit from the Family Literacy Program to build valuable skills during her transition from unemployment to the workforce. She not only landed a part-time job, but her skills have been utilized as a community ambassador for East Side House, and currently serves as a parent liaison to ESH’s board. ESH serves more than 200 children through their Early Childhood Program — supported in part by Head Start grants.

Collectively, East Side House Settlement — established in 1891 on the Upper East Side of Manhattan — serves approximately 10,000 individuals across 29 locations in the South Bronx and Upper Manhattan.
Department for Youth and Community Development (DYCD)

In an effort to alleviate the effects of poverty, the Department of Youth and Community Development (DYCD) administers a range of community development programs for NYC’s youth and their families by investing in a select network of community-based organizations.
DYCD’s federal grants have fallen by $45 million (58 percent) since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation. This includes just one primary grant and four city-wide grants, collectively accounting for all of the agency’s federal funding.

**Primary Grants:** DYCD’s only primary grant – The *Community Service Block Grant (CSBG)* – accounts for 42 percent of the agency’s federal grants and has fallen by $5 million (14 percent) since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation. CSBG is distributed to local agencies to support a wide range of community-based activities to reduce poverty.

**City-Wide Grants:** DYCD’s four city-wide grants account for 63 percent of the agency’s federal grants and have fallen by $39 million since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation, driven by the decline of WIOA Youth Activities and CDBG.¹⁸

*DYCD’s Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) Youth Activities:* DYCD’s WIOA grants (85 percent of NYC’s total WIOA funding) have fallen by $39 million since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation. WIOA supports DYCD’s Community Development, In-School Youth, Out-of-School Youth, General Administration and Summer Youth Employment Program (SYEP) to strengthen the capacity of youth workforce development programs.

*DYCD’s Community Development Block Grant (CDBG):* DYCD’s CDBG grants (6 percent of NYC’s total CDBG funding) have fallen by $6 million since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation. CDBG supports DYCD’s program areas such as Adult Literacy, Beacon Community Centers and Community Development to improve the quality of housing and economic opportunity in high-need areas.

*DYCD’s Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF):* DYCD’s TANF grants (1 percent of NYC’s total TANF funding) of TANF have increased by $6 million since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation. TANF supports DYCD’s low-income youth through DYCD’s Summer Youth Employment Program (SYEP).

¹⁸ See glossary in report appendix for all federal grant definitions and total city-wide grant declines.
Current Funding – Federal Support for DYCD in FY 2019: DYCD’s FY19 Adopted Budget is more than $872 million, of which 7 percent ($61 million) comes from the federal government through seven individual grants. Of those, just two federal grants account for more than 80 percent of DYCD’s federal grants.

Federal Grants Support More Than $61 Million of DYCD’s Budget, 2 of Which Comprise 80% of DYCD’s Federal Funding
Agency Funding by Source, FY 2019 ($ in thousands)


FY 2019 Adopted Budget. See more charts on Tableau and/or download the data.
Tennille joined Jacob A. Riis Neighborhood Settlement’s In-School Youth (ISY) program at its Information Technology High School campus in 2016. The federally funded program - via the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) - helps youth gain the support, educational credentials and skills needed to succeed in today’s economy. When Tennille entered the program, she was a shy high school junior who was unsure of her post-secondary plans. Like many of the youth in the program, she aspired to college but nobody in her family had attended college before, so she didn’t believe her goal was attainable. The program staff provided her with ongoing support and encouragement. They helped her develop her leadership skills, guided her through the college application process, and encouraged her to set aspirational goals. Over time her confidence grew, and in her senior year, she was elected student body president. She was also accepted to her first choice school, SUNY Potsdam, where she is now in her second year of undergraduate studies. Tennille’s success highlights the important role that programs like Riis’s WIOA-ISY play in helping youth, particularly low-income youth, realize their potential and achieve socioeconomic success. Riis’s WIOA-ISY program serves 70 youth and offers follow-up services to an additional 35 who are in their first year of college.

Jacob A. Riis Neighborhood Settlement is a community-based organization that provides comprehensive, integrated services to the low-income youth, seniors, immigrants, and families of western Queens. They serve a yearly average of 2,500 individuals across eight sites throughout the Long Island City/Astoria area.
Department for the Aging (DFTA)

Nearly 1.6 million people 60 and older live in New York City. The Department for the Aging (DFTA) is committed to helping them age in their homes and communities, and to eliminating ageism and ensuring the dignity and quality of life of diverse older adults.
DFTA’s federal grants have fallen by $9 million (12 percent) since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation. This includes eight primary grants and two city-wide grants, collectively accounting for 99.5 percent of the agency’s federal funding.

**Primary Grants:** DFTA’s eight primary grants account for 69 percent of the agency’s federal grants and have fallen by $5 million since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation, driven by the decline of the OAA SCSEP, OAA Title III-B, and OAA Title III-C.

  - **Senior Community Service Employment Program (OAA, Title V, SCSEP):** OAA, Title V, SCSEP has fallen by $3 million (41 percent) since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation. OAA, Title V, SCSEP provides skills training community service assignments to help unemployed, low-income older adults re-enter the workforce.
  - **Supportive Services and Senior Centers (OAA, Title III-B):** OAA, Title III-B has fallen by $2 million (16 percent) since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation. OAA, Title III-B ensures that elders receive the services they need to remain independent, such as transportation, in-home services, and other support.
  - **Nutrition Services for the Aging (OAA, Title III-C):** OAA, Title III-C has fallen by $532 thousand (3 percent) since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation. OAA, Title III-C provides nutritious meals, nutrition education and other appropriate nutrition services for older adults in order to maintain health, independence and quality of life.

**City-Wide Grants:** DFTA’s two city-wide grants account for 30 percent of the agency’s federal grants and have fallen by $4 million since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation.\(^{19}\)

  - **DFTA’s Community Development Block Grant (CDBG):** DFTA’s CDBG grants (2 percent of NYC’s total CDBG funding) have fallen by $2 million since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation. CDBG supports DFTA’s home-based services for older adults.
  - **DFTA’s Social Services Block Grant (SSBG):** DFTA’s SSBG grants (10 percent of NYC’s total SSBG funding) have fallen by $3 million since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation. SSBG supports DFTA to protect elderly adults from harm and helps them stay in their own homes.

\(^{19}\)See glossary in report appendix for all federal grant definitions and total city-wide grant declines.
**Current Funding – Federal Support for DFTA in FY 2019:** DFTA's FY19 Adopted Budget is more than $386 million, of which 19 percent ($72 million) comes from the federal government through a dozen individual grants. Of those, just four federal grants account for more than 80 percent of DFTA's federal grants.

**In FY 2019, Senior Centers and Meals Relies on the Largest Sum of Federal Grants, While Senior Employment and Benefits Relies on the Largest Share of Federal Grants** ($ in thousands)

FPWA analysis of NYC OMB BFA(FY19 Adopted Budget). See more charts on Tableau and/or download the data
Karen, an employed single mother, moved her own mother who had advanced Alzheimer’s Disease into her apartment to care for her. As the disease progressed and her mother’s needs became greater, Karen reached out to Heights and Hills because she was feeling very overwhelmed and isolated. An H&H social worker encouraged her to participate in one of their telephonic support groups. One particularly bad day she was on her way home from work, when it had all become too much for her. She stood on the edge of the subway platform, with tears streaming down her face and contemplated jumping onto the tracks. But she knew that she had a scheduled call with her support group that evening and thought that maybe she could hold on one more day. She shared her feelings and frightening experience with the group, and was able to get support from other group members. The social worker also followed up with her later that evening. Knowing that she was not alone and that there were others there to support her, Karen found the strength within herself to keep going and continued to care for her mother until she died, months later. Karen went on to become an ambassador for our program. In FY 2018, H&H’s Caregiver Program — supported by the National Family Caregiver Support (Title III, Part E) — provided support for 1,300 family caregivers.

Each year Heights and Hills serves more than 4,000 older adults and their families, ranging in age from 60 to more than 100, are immigrant and native born, and as diverse as the communities in which they live.
Department for Social Services (DSS)

Comprised of both the Human Resources Administration (HRA) and the Department of Homeless Services (DSS), the Department of Social Services (DSS) is one of the largest social services agencies in the United States. DSS assists New York’s low-income, vulnerable, and homeless populations through direct service and a variety of public benefit programs.
DSS’s federal grants have increased by $211 million (14 percent) since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation. This includes five primary grants and five city-wide grants, collectively accounting for 99.9 percent of the agency’s federal funding. These trends are masked by a $550 million (45 percent) increase in TANF funding from New York State since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation. While the State has increased funding to NYC, the federal allocation of the TANF block grant to New York State has remained unchanged – representing a decline in value of more than 35 percent – since TANF was created in 1996 under the guise of “welfare reform” in 1996. In other words, this analysis does not illustrate federal decline in the value of the TANF block grant.

**Primary Grants:** DSS’s five primary grant account for just seven percent of the agency’s federal grants and have fallen by $61 million since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation, driven by the decline of RCDI, LIHEAP, and CSE.

- **Community Economic Development & Rural Community Facilities Programs (RCDI):** RCDI has fallen by $24 million (71 percent) since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation. RCDI supports programs to alleviate the causes of poverty in distressed communities by creating jobs for low-income individuals and increasing the standard of living for rural low-income individuals.  
- **Low-Income Home Energy Assistance (LIHEAP):** LIHEAP has fallen by $26 million (38 percent) since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation. LIHEAP assists eligible households meet the costs of home energy. LIHEAP funding increased by a modest 7 percent in the FY 2018 omnibus spending bill. LIHEAP assists eligible households meet the costs of home energy.  
- **Child Support Enforcement (CSE):** CSE has fallen by $12 million (17 percent) since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation. CSE supports the enforcement of obligations owed by absent parents to their children, locates absent parents, establishes paternity, and obtains child, spousal and medical support.

**City-Wide Grants:** DSS’s five city-wide grants account for 93 percent of the agency’s budget and have increased by $273 million since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation, driven by increased TANF funding, which offset declines in SNAP, SSBG, and HOPWA.  

- **DSS’s Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP):** DSS’s SNAP grants (98 percent of NYC’s total SNAP funding) have fallen by $16 million since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation. SNAP supports, among other program areas, Food Stamp Operations, which provides funding for the administration of federal Food Stamp benefits.  
- **DSS’s Social Services Block Grant (SSBG):** DSS’s SSBG grants (23 percent of NYC’s total SSBG funding) have fallen by $6 million since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation. SSBG supports, among other functions, DSS’s Adult Protective and Domestic Violence (DV) Services programs for adults with mental or physical impairments who cannot care for themselves, and DV Services to provide temporary housing and supportive services for victims of domestic violence and their children.  
- **DSS’s Health Insurance Information Counseling and Assistance Program (HIICAP):** DSS’s HIICAP grants (54 percent of NYC’s total HIICAP funding) have fallen by $11 million since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation. HIICAP supports, among other functions, Home Energy Assistance, which provides grants to low-income homeowners and renters to assist them in paying energy bills; and Medicaid and Homecare, which is designed to assist elderly or disabled individuals remain at home, rather than be placed in a nursing home.

---

20 See glossary in report appendix for all federal grant definitions and total city-wide grant declines  
21 These trends are masked by a $550 million (45 percent) increase in TANF funding from New York State since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation. While the State has increased funding to NYC, the federal allocation of the TANF block grant to New York State has remained unchanged – representing a decline in value of more than 35 percent – since TANF was created in 1996 under the guise of “welfare reform” in 1996. These increases may also be a result of funding shifts at the state level. In other words, this analysis does not illustrate federal decline in the value of the TANF block grant.
Current Funding – Federal Support for DSS in FY 2019: DSS’s FY19 Adopted Budget is more than $10 billion, of which 16 percent ($1.6 billion) comes from the federal government through thirteen individual grants. Of those, just three federal grants account for more than 80 percent of DSS’s federal grants.

Federal Grants Support More Than $1.6 Billion of DSS’s Budget, 3 of Which Comprise More Than 80% of DSS’s Federal Funding
Agency Funding by Source, FY 2019 ($ in thousands)

DSS’s budget is divided into twenty-one program areas. Each program area relies on a mix of funding sources and is uniquely vulnerable to budget cuts. For example, Public Assistance Grants — which supports families and single adults in need of financial assistance — relies on the largest sum of federal grants ($581 million), while Home Energy Assistance — which supports funding for low income clients to help pay heating and cooling costs — relies on the largest share of federal grants (99 percent).


FPWA analysis of NYC OMB BFA(FY19 Adopted Budget). See more charts on Tableau and/or download the data
Take Action

Avoid Another Self-Inflicted Shutdown

On December 22nd, 2018, a bipartisan spending deal to keep the government open was blown up by President Trump following criticism from right-wing pundits that border-wall funding was not included. This resulted in the longest shutdown in U.S. history. On January 25th, 2019, President Trump signed a short-term spending measure that re-opened the government for three weeks (through February 15).

For many who already struggle to afford the basics, however, the shutdown caused real harm. If the shutdown had continued, hundreds of thousands in New York City would have been at risk for hunger, eviction, and hardship.

If Congress does not pass the appropriations bills or another continuing resolution by February 15, then we will experience another partial government shutdown. This remains a possibility, despite the damaging consequences of the shutdown from which we just emerged.

*What’s Next? Email your member of Congress* and ask them to pass a set of bills to fund the government that enjoy overwhelming bipartisan support in both chambers — not hold the government hostage for unrelated, anti-immigrant policies — before February 15.

Census 2020

The U.S. Constitution requires a count of the nation’s population — or census — every ten years to determine the number of congressional representatives for each state and to distribute federal funding (over $880 billion, nationally, in 2016). xix

The United States Census Bureau’s proposed plan to add a citizenship question to the survey (for the first time since 1950) and new online technology is expected to complicate the accuracy of “hard to count” populations. An undercount would cost the City resources, political representation, and critical data for government, business, and for infrastructure needs such as building schools and roads.xx

*What’s Next?* The citizenship question was recently ruled unconstitutionalxxi by a New York federal judge and is expected to be heard by the Supreme Court in February. The Fiscal Policy Institute has proposed a modest $40 million investment in this year’s budget for community-based organizations to do outreach around the 2020 Census. Locally, Mayor de Blasio proposed $4.3 million for a “Get Counted NYC” program to support a community outreach campaign. *In the meantime, join New York Census 2020xxii to make sure every New Yorker is counted in 2020*
Take Action

Public Charge

President Trump’s proposed changes to the public charge regulation would require a cruel new standard for those immigrants seeking adjustment of status in the United States. The proposal also seeks to apply a similar test to those seeking to extend or change their non-immigrant visas in the U.S. If these proposed changes became final, immigration officials could deny status adjustment to immigrants if the government considers them likely to receive crucial food, health, and housing assistance benefits in the future. It would also impose an unprecedented income test on those applicants whose family income is lower than 125% of the federal poverty line. The rule could result in the loss of food, health, and housing assistance for about 304,000 immigrants and their household members in New York City (both citizens and non-citizens) who are not subject to the public charge test but may nevertheless withdraw from or forgo services due to confusion and fear about the scope of the rule change. This includes 72,000 U.S. citizen children, 29,000 people with disabilities, and 30,000 seniors (age 65 and over).

What’s Next? Before an agency – in this case, the Department of Homeland Security – can finalize regulations, it must allow the public to submit comments on the proposed rule. The 219,000 public comments must now be reviewed and responded to before the rule is final. In the meantime, join “Protecting Immigrant Families” to stop this rule.
Open Data and Methodology

The data collected over the past year is made available to fulfill the promise of open data and transparency. By making available the data FPWA collected, organized, and analyzed over the past year – all of which is public, but only in PDF format - we hope to empower individuals and policymakers to better advocate on behalf of their communities. Users can also visit our Tableau page to share charts on social media or embed them into their digital media.

Sign up to receive data alerts and download the data sets.

The Federal Funds Tracker relies on a number of data sources, requires certain assumptions, normalizes data to reflect intent, and categorizes grant data for uniformity and analysis. Data will be updated each year when new budget documents are released.

Current Year Data: For FY 2019 figures, we rely on the New York City’s Office of Management and Budget’s Budget Function Analysis (BFA) report from the FY 2019 Adopted Budget. The BFA details the expense budget of certain agencies by major functional areas and are updated for the Preliminary, Executive, and Adopted Budgets. Each year, we will update the Federal Funds Tracker with data from the Preliminary Budget, which reflects the most up to date estimates of the current fiscal year. The disadvantage of the BFA is that expenses are estimates. The advantage is that the BFA provides a level of detail not available elsewhere by detailing federal grants by program area, which is simply a way to categorize an agency’s spending into program areas.

Historical Data: For FY 2010 through FY 2018 trend analyses, we rely on data from the New York City Comptroller’s Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR). These reports are published in October of each year and report on “actual” spending during the previous fiscal year — that is, what the city actually spent versus the estimated spending in current year budget documents. These data are adjusted for inflation. Each year, we will update the trends in actual spending when the CAFR is released.

Exclusions: Historical data excludes one-time funding sources from the economic stimulus provided by American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) following the Great Recession, and Disaster Relief aid, such as for Hurricane Sandy. ARRA was effective in creating jobs and keeping families out of poverty in the aftermath of the Great Recession, and Disaster Recovery funds are critical for emergency-preparedness and infrastructure investments, but one-time fiscal boosts do not reflect Congresses longer-term spending intent.

Primary Federal Grants and City-Wide Federal Grants: Because city officials have discretion in how grants are allocated among agencies, and do not have the same flexibility in other cases, we categorize agency grants as “primary” grants if they exclusively and consistently supported an agency since FY 2010 (24 percent of the four agencies’ federal grants) or “city-wide” grants if they have consistently but not exclusively supported one or more of the Federal Funds Tracker’s four agencies since FY 2010 (76 percent of the four agencies’ federal grants).
Federal Grant Glossary

Because city officials have discretion in how grants are allocated among agencies, and do not have the same flexibility in other cases, we categorize agency grants as “primary” grants if they exclusively and consistently supported an agency since FY 2010 (24 percent of the four agencies’ federal grants) or “city-wide” grants if they have consistently but not exclusively supported one or more of the Federal Funds Tracker’s four agencies since FY 2010 (76 percent of the four agencies’ federal grants).

Glossary is arranged by city-wide grants followed by primary grants by agency.

City-Wide Federal Grants

These grants have consistently – but not exclusively – supported one or more of the four agencies since FY 2010. City-wide grants represent 76 percent of their total federal aid and have increased by $175 million since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation. Total city-wide grants – the amount these grants have declined across all agencies they support – have declined by $359 million, and are visualized on the Federal Funds Tracker website.22

Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG): CCDBG has fallen by $67 million (12 percent) since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation. The FY 2018 omnibus spending bill reverses years of decline by including in the bill the largest ever increase in CCDBG funding. In New York State, nearly 12,000 children could receive CCDBG-funded child care from the increased funding. CCDBG provides funding for child care subsidies for low-income working families and funds to improve child care quality. Among the Federal Funds Tracker’s agencies, CCDBG supports ACS.

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG): CDBG has fallen by $102 million (45 percent) since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation. CDBG was doubled in the FY 2018 omnibus spending bill but remains below FY 2010 levels. CDBG is a flexible funding source that allows the City to tailor community development programs to meet the needs of its vulnerable populations, such as affordable housing, infrastructure repair such as sewers and roads, and essential services to low-income youth, seniors, and others. Among the Federal Funds Tracker’s agencies, CDBG supports ACS, DFTA, and DYCD.

Emergency Solutions Grant Program (ESG): ESG has increased by $5 million (52 percent) since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation. Nationally, ESG’s peak funding was in FY 2012 with $286 million. It has since declined by $36 million and remained at that funding level since FY 2015. ESG assists individuals and families regain stability in permanent housing after experiencing a housing crisis or homelessness. Among the Federal Funds Tracker’s agencies, ESG supports DYCD.

These trends are masked by a $550 million (45 percent) increase in TANF funding from New York State since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation. While the State has increased funding to NYC, the federal allocation of the TANF block grant to New York State has remained unchanged – representing a decline in value of more than 35 percent – since TANF was created in 1996 under the guise of “welfare reform” in 1996. These increases may also be a result of funding shifts at the state level. In other words, this analysis does not illustrate federal decline in the value of the TANF block grant.

22 These trends are masked by a $550 million (45 percent) increase in TANF funding from New York State since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation. While the State has increased funding to NYC, the federal allocation of the TANF block grant to New York State has remained unchanged – representing a decline in value of more than 35 percent – since TANF was created in 1996 under the guise of “welfare reform” in 1996. These increases may also be a result of funding shifts at the state level. In other words, this analysis does not illustrate federal decline in the value of the TANF block grant.
Health Insurance Information Counseling and Assistance Program (HIICAP): HIICAP has fallen by $20 million (6 percent) since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation. HIICAP provides financial assistance for payments of medical assistance on behalf of cash assistance recipients, children, pregnant women, and the aged who meet income and resource requirements. Among the Federal Funds Tracker’s agencies, HIICAP supports ACS, and DSS.

Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA): HOPWA has fallen by $10 million (16 percent) since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation. An amendment included in the FY 2018 Omnibus spending bill offered by Congressman Jerrold Nadler. The funding formula is based on HIV/AIDS incidences and is weighted to communities such as NYC with historically high rates of HIV/AIDS, but also takes into account areas with recent spikes. HOPWA provides resources and incentives to meet the supportive housing needs of low-income persons and their families living with HIV/AIDS to prevent homelessness and sustain housing stability, and according to the National Low-Income Housing Coalition, is underfunded relative to need. Among the Federal Funds Tracker’s agencies, HOPWA supports DSS.

National School Lunch Program (School Lunch): School Lunch has increased by $58 million (19 percent) since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation. School Lunch supports the City’s recently-enacted universal free lunch program for all public school students. Nearly all School Lunch funds flows through the City's Department of Education and then to schools to provide meals. School Lunch assists in providing a nutritious lunch for school children and encourages the domestic consumption of nutritious agricultural commodities. Among the agencies featured in the Federal Funds Tracker, School Lunch supports ACS.

School Breakfast Program (SBP): SPB has increased by $33 million (51 percent) since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation. SBP assists in implementing a nutritious nonprofit breakfast service for school children, through meal reimbursements and food donations. Nearly all SBP funds flows through the City's Department of Education and then to schools to provide meals. Among the agencies featured in the Federal Funds Tracker, SBP supports ACS.

Social Services Block Grant (Title XX, SSBG): SSBG has fallen by $27 million (12 percent) since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation. The SSBG was level-funded in the FY 2018 omnibus spending bill, but remains below FY 2010 levels. SSBG is a flexible funding source that allows the City to tailor social service programming to their population. Among the Federal Funds Tracker’s agencies, SSBG supports ACS, DFTA, and DSS.
**Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP):** SNAP, formerly called the Food Stamp Program has fallen by $17 million (8 percent) since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation. Pre-loaded debit cards used to purchase food from participating grocery stores is defined as “direct assistance” – that is, the money flows from the federal government directly to an eligible individual. These grants support administrative costs as well as Employment and Training (E&T) programs. Program grants to help food stamp recipients gain skills, training, or experience and increase their ability to obtain regular employment. The decline is driven by a decline in E&T grants. Among the agencies featured in the Federal Funds Tracker, SNAP supports ACS and DSS.

**Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF):** TANF has increased by $550 million (45 percent) since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation. While NY State increased TANF funding to NYC, the federal allocation of the TANF block grant to New York State has remained unchanged – representing a decline in value of more than 35 percent – since TANF was created in 1996 under the guise of “welfare reform” in 1996. In other words, this analysis does not illustrate federal decline in the value of the TANF block grant. In NYC, the monthly average benefit for a family of three with no other income is $789, a decline in purchasing power of 14 percent since 1996 when adjusted for inflation. TANF supports needy families with children through job preparation so that children can be cared for in their own homes, prevent out-of-wedlock pregnancies and to encourage the formation and maintenance of two-parent families. Among the Federal Funds Tracker’s agencies, TANF supports ACS, DSS, and DYCD.

**Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA):** WIOA has fallen by $46 million (64 percent) since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation. WIOA Youth Activities grant has eroded by nearly $53 million since FY 2010 with the growth in the economy. The FY 2018 Omnibus spending bill increased grants to WIOA Youth programs by $30 million (a 3 percent increase), but remains below FY 2018 spending levels.

**Primary Grants**

These grants have exclusively and consistently supported these four agencies since FY 2010. Primary grants represent 24 percent of their total federal aid and have fallen by $251 million since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation.

**ACS’s Primary Grants**

**Adoption Assistance:** Funding for Adoption Assistance has fallen by $84 million (48 percent) since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation. Adoption Assistance is mandatory funding so it is exempt from sequestration; monies for administration costs, however, are not. Federal funding has remained flat, nominally, over the past decade. Adoption Assistance provides subsidy costs for the adoption of children with special needs who cannot be reunited with their families and who meet certain eligibility tests to prevent inappropriately long stays in foster care and to promote the healthy development of children through increased safety, permanency and well-being.
**Chafee Foster Care Independence Program (CFCIP):** Funding for CFCIP has fallen by $1 million (16 percent) since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation. CFCIP helps youth in foster care, and former foster youth ages 18-21 make a successful transition from foster care to self-sufficiency by providing educational, vocational, and other services.

**Foster Care:** Funding for Foster Care has increased by $316 thousand (0.1 percent) since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation. Foster Care provides safe and stable out-of-home care for children under the jurisdiction until returned home safely, placed with adoptive families, or placed in other planned arrangements for permanency.

**Head Start:** Funding for Head Start has fallen by $84 million (42 percent) since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation. In the FY 2018 omnibus spending bill, Head Start received a 7 percent boost from FY 2017 levels. Head Start promotes school readiness by enhancing the social and cognitive development of low-income children through the provision of comprehensive health, educational, nutritional, social and other services.

**Promoting Safe and Stable Families (PSSF):** Funding for PSSF has fallen by $9 million (36 percent) since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation. PSSF assists in preventing the unnecessary separation of children from their families, improve the quality of care and services to children and their families, and ensure permanency for children by reuniting them with their parents, by adoption or by another permanent living arrangement.

**DYCD's Primary Grants**

**Community Service Block Grant (CSBG):** Funding for CSBG has fallen by $5 million (14 percent) since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation. CSBG is distributed to local agencies to support a wide range of community-based activities to reduce poverty.

**DFTA's Primary Grants**

**Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services Research (CMS Research):** CMS Research has increased by $58 thousand (11 percent) since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation. CMS Research supports research in support of CMS' key role as a beneficiary-centered purchaser of high-quality health care at a reasonable cost.

**Disease Prevention and Health Promotion Services (OAA, Title III-D):** OAA, Title III-D funding has increased by $612 thousand (86 percent) since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation. OAA, Title III-D develops and strengthens preventive health service and health promotion systems through designated Area Agencies on Aging.

**Foster Grandparent Program (FGP):** FGP has fallen by $178 thousand (10 percent) since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation. FGP provides foster grandparents with supportive, person-to-person service for children with exceptional or special needs.

**National Family Caregiver Support (OAA, Title III-E):** OAA, Title III-E has fallen by $1 million (22 percent) since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation. OAA, Title III-E assist family caregivers and older relative caregivers through multifaceted systems of support services.
Nutrition Services for the Aging (OAA, Title III-C): OAA, Title III-C has fallen by $532 thousand (3 percent) since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation. OAA, Title III-C provides nutritious meals, nutrition education and other appropriate nutrition services for older adults in order to maintain health, independence and quality of life.

Nutrition Services Incentive Program (NSIP): NSIP has increased by $1 million (13 percent) since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation. NSIP incentivizes efficient delivery of nutritious meals to older adults.

Senior Community Service Employment Program (OAA, Title V, SCSEP): OAA, Title V, SCSEP has fallen by $3 million (41 percent) since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation. OAA, Title V, SCSEP provides skills training community service assignments to help unemployed, low-income older adults re-enter the workforce.

Supportive Services and Senior Centers (OAA, Title III-B): OAA, Title III-B has fallen by $2 million (16 percent) since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation. OAA, Title III-B ensures that elders receive the services they need to remain independent, such as transportation, in-home services, and other support.

DSS’s Primary Grants

Child Support Enforcement (CSE): CSE has fallen by $12 million (17 percent) since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation. CSE supports the enforcement of obligations owed by absent parents to their children, locates absent parents, establishes paternity, and obtains child, spousal and medical support.

Community Economic Development & Rural Community Facilities Programs (RCDI): RCDI has fallen by $24 million (71 percent) since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation. RCDI supports programs to alleviate the causes of poverty in distressed communities by creating jobs for low-income individuals and increasing the standard of living for rural low-income individuals.

Emergency Food and Shelter National Board Program (EFSP): EFSP has fallen by $113 thousand (52 percent) since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation. EFSP provides emergency economic assistance during a disaster situation that keeps people off the streets, from being evicted from their homes, or with groceries to prevent hunger.

Low-Income Home Energy Assistance (LIHEAP): LIHEAP has fallen by $26 million (38 percent) since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation. LIHEAP assists eligible households meet the costs of home energy. LIHEAP funding increased by a modest 7 percent in the FY 2018 omnibus spending bill. LIHEAP assists eligible households meet the costs of home energy.

Refugee and Entrant Assistance Discretionary Grants (Refugee and Entrant Assist.): Refugee and Entrant Assist. has increased by $870 thousand (77 percent) since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation. Refugee and Entrant Assist. is designed to assist newly arrived refugees and specific refugee populations with compelling situations who for various reasons have been unable to make the transition to economic self-sufficiency.
References


xiii. ibid


xv. New York’s Self-Imposed 2% Spending Cap = Unforced Austerity. Retrieved from the Fiscal Policy Institute:


xxv. State Health Fact Sheets. Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) Program Funding. Retrieved from Henry F. Kaiser Family Foundation: https://www.kff.org/hiv-aid/state-indicator/hopwa-funding/?currentTimeframe=0&sortModel=%7B%22colId%22:%22Location%22,%22sort%22:%22asc%22%7D


