

## 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.<sup>22</sup>

*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](#)<sup>xxx</sup> increase in CCDBG funding. In New York State, nearly [12,000](#)<sup>xxxi</sup> 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](#)<sup>xxxii</sup> 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 FY2015. 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.

<sup>22</sup> 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](#).<sup>xxxiii</sup> increased HOPWA funding nationally by \$19 million. In FY 2018, New York City received [15 percent](#)<sup>xxxiv</sup> of all national funding in FY 2018, down from [17 percent in FY 2017](#)<sup>xxxv</sup>. 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](#)<sup>xxxvi</sup> 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](#)<sup>xxxvii</sup> 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):* SBP 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](#)<sup>xxxviii</sup> 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](#)<sup>xxxix</sup>. These grants support administrative costs as well as [Employment and Training \(E&T\) programs](#)<sup>xl</sup>. 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”](#)<sup>xli</sup> 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](#)<sup>xlii</sup>. 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](#)<sup>xliii</sup>, nominally, over the [past decade](#)<sup>xliv</sup>. 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<sup>xlv</sup>](#) 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 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.