



FPWA Analysis of President Trump's FY 2020 Budget Proposal *Draconian Cuts on Top of Already Woefully Underfunded Programs*

By Derek Thomas and Gaurav Gupta-Casale

At a time when 40 percent of New York City residents are already unable to afford a basic standard of living, President Trump's fiscal year 2020 (FY 2020) budget would deepen poverty and widen economic and racial disparities.¹ Trump's budget would hinder effective poverty fighting tools, end or devastate programs that support the needs of children and older adults, and maintain repressive caps on child care and affordable housing. These services, when properly funded, strengthen the economy and improve the quality of life for all New Yorkers.

The budget departs sharply from the most recent bipartisan budget agreement reached in early 2018, which eliminated sequestration spending cuts for FY 2018 and FY 2019 and boosted spending for housing and child care. At the same time, the proposal increases tax cuts to high-income taxpayers and heirs to very large estates and massively increases the defense budget.²

This report analyzes the impact of the President's budget on the nearly 40 federal grants that support the four City agencies featured in [FPWA's Federal Funds Tracker](#) – Administration for Children's Services (ACS), Department of Youth and Community Development (DYCD), Department for the Aging (DFTA), and Department of Social Services (DSS) – and in turn, the nonprofit human service providers who rely on these grants.³

The President's FY 2020 budget would collectively cut DFTA, ACS, DYCD, and DSS's FY 2019 adopted budgets by nearly \$500 million (16 percent of federal funding), and follows a decade of decline to these agencies' federal funding due to austerity as shown in [FPWA's Federal Funds Tracker](#).⁴

President Trump's FY20 Budget Would Cut DFTA, ACS, DYCD, and DSS's FY19 Adopted Budget by Nearly a Half Billion *(or, 16 percent of their federal fundings -- \$ in thousands)*



FPWA analysis of FFIS and NYC CAFR and OMB data, and Congressional Budget Justifications. As a matter of timing, this analysis compares the President's budget with the City's FY19 Adopted Budget.

¹ United Way of NYC. Nov 2018. *Self Sufficiency Standard*. <http://unitedwaynyc.org/resources/self-sufficiency-standard-2018>

² Koshgarian L. and Siddique A. NPP, Mar 2019. *Trump's FY2020 Budget Request Bloats Militarized Spending—and Slashes Actual Human Needs*. <https://www.nationalpriorities.org/blog/2019/03/11/trumps-fy2020-budget-request/>

³ These agencies' federal grants represented 38 percent (\$2.9 billion) of the City's total federal grants in FY 2018.

⁴ FPWA's Federal Funds Tracker: <https://federalfundstracker.org/>

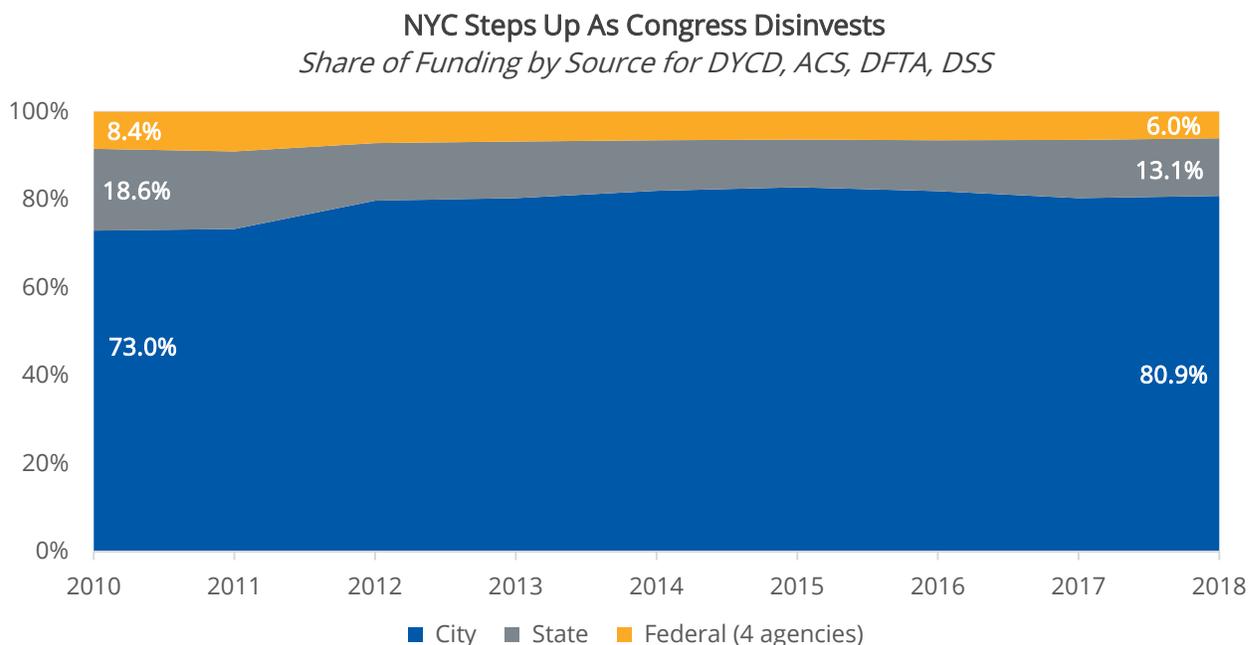
Among the City agencies [FPWA's Federal Funds Tracker](#) examines, the President's budget would:

- **Decrease ACS's federal funding by 12 percent, a \$144 million cut**, and would follow a 19 percent decline (\$233 million) since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation;
- **Decrease DFTA's federal funding by 40 percent, a \$29 million cut**, and would follow a 12 percent decline (\$9 million) since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation;
- **Decrease DYCDs federal funding by 60 percent, a \$36 million cut**, and would follow a 58 percent decline (\$45 million) since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation;
- **Decrease DSSs federal funding by 15 percent, a \$243 million cut**, and would follow a 14 percent increase (\$211 million) since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation.

Because nonprofit service providers rely on federal grants that are passed through from the City, their budgets would be adversely affected, therefore jeopardizing the critical services they provide. For example, the President's budget would:

- **Decrease the federal grants that Chinese-American Planning Council, Inc. relied on in FY 2018 by 44 percent;**
- **Decrease the federal grants that Carter Burden Network's relied on in FY 2018 by 49 percent;**
- **Decrease the federal grants that Hamilton-Madison House's relied on in FY 2018 by 2 percent.**

New York City's 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. Indeed, since FY 2010, the share of federal funding has fallen while the City has invested an additional \$2.2 billion (nominally) to support these agencies' missions. Moreover, New York State spending has fallen by \$302 million (nominally) since FY 2010 in part due to the self-imposed two percent spending cap.⁵



FPWA analysis of NYC OMB and CAFR data. Analysis excludes American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) spending following the Great Recession and Disaster Relief, such as for Hurricane Sandy, to reflect longer-term spending intent.

⁵ Parrott, J. and Butel, A. The New School Center for NYC Affairs, Mar 2019. *New York State's Historic Disinvestment in Human Services since the Great Recession: The Impact in New York City and Around the State.* <http://www.centernyc.org/ny-state-historic-disinvestment>

NEXT STEPS

Although the President's budget is non-binding, it is still of great concern because it is a statement of national priorities. Moreover, a pattern has emerged in which the Trump administration turns to administrative action when their proposals fail to get through Congress.

For example, President Trump has tried repeatedly to cut the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly food stamps)—by more than \$200 billion (nearly a third) in his FY 2019 budget proposal⁶ and again through the 2018 Farm Bill.⁷ After bipartisan majorities in Congress protected SNAP in the Farm Bill, the President then sidestepped Congress by proposing a rule that would slash the nation's largest food assistance program by making it even harder for unemployed and underemployed workers to access food assistance.⁸ According to the Office of the Mayor, the proposal would cost New York City almost \$100 million a year in lost benefits, with nearly 50,000 city residents losing a monthly average of \$151 in SNAP benefits.⁹

The next step after the release of the President's budget proposal is for Congress to write the 2020 spending bills. Both chambers of Congress have started working on the 2020 spending bills. As part of these discussions, Congress and the President need to reach an agreement to prevent sequestration cuts to non-defense discretionary spending, which would take effect in the coming fiscal year (starting October 1). As it stands now, Congress and the President are far apart: members of both parties in Congress have acknowledged that the levels of funding required by sequestration are too low to meet the needs of our economy, while Trump's new budget embraces sequestration.

TAKE ACTION

Broadly, we urge Congress and the White House to reach a new budget agreement that not only reverses course on the planned sequestration cuts but also increases support for the woefully underfunded programs that serve low-to middle-income families in New York City.¹⁰

[TAKE ACTION – CLICK HERE TO EMAIL YOUR MEMBER OF CONGRESS](#)¹¹

Investing in these programs and our country's future will require the full repeal of the \$2 trillion Tax Cut and Jobs Act (TCJA). As predicted, deficit-financed tax giveaways for profitable corporations and the wealthy was the first step in President Trump and Congressional Republican's harmful fiscal policy agenda; step two pays for these tax cuts by slashing Social Security, Medicaid, the Affordable Care Act, education, food stamps, and more.

[TAKE ACTION – CLICK HERE TO SIGN THE PETITION](#)¹²

⁶ Rosenbaum, R. et al. CBPP, Feb 2018. *Pres. Budget Would Cut Food Assistance for Millions and Radically Restructure SNAP*. <https://www.cbpp.org/research/food-assistance/presidents-budget-would-cut-food-assistance-for-millions-and-radically>

⁷ West, W. and Vallas, R. CAP, Mar 2019. *Trump's Effort to Cut SNAP by Fiat Would Kill 178,000 Jobs Over the Next Decade*. <https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/poverty/news/2019/03/14/466700/trumps-effort-cut-snap-fiat-kill-178000-jobs-next-decade/>

⁸ The public comment period to oppose this rule expired on April 10, 2019.

⁹ Gersing, L. City Limits, Apr 2019. *Trump Admin.'s Food Stamp Move Could Cost City Economy \$150M*. <https://citylimits.org/2019/04/11/trump-admin-s-food-stamp-move-could-cost-city-economy-150m/>

¹⁰ Coalition on Human Needs. *CHN Analysis Shows Funding Caps Must Be Lifted In Order To Prevent Serious Losses In Human Needs Programs*. <https://www.chn.org/voices/chn-analysis-shows-funding-caps-must-be-lifted-in-order-to-prevent-serious-losses-in-human-needs-programs/>

¹¹ Take action on budget here: <https://federalfundstracker.org/take-action/fy2020-budget-take-action/>

¹² Take action on tax cuts here: <https://federalfundstracker.org/take-action/repeal-trump-tax-cuts/>

Agency Spotlight: Administration for Children’s Services (ACS)

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. ACS relies on these grants to provide child welfare, juvenile justice, and early childcare and education to ensure the safety and well-being of children, young people, their families, and their communities.

President Trump’s FY 2020 budget proposal would decrease ACS’s federal funding by 12 percent, a \$144 million cut. These cuts would follow a 19 percent decline (\$233 million) in ACS’s federal funding since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation, as shown in the table below and illustrated in [FPWA’s Federal Funds Tracker](#).¹³ The proposal would eliminate the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) and the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), and significantly reduce funding for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF).

Trump’s budget proposal and the decade-long decline in grants that support the City’s children comes at a time when one-quarter of youth live below the poverty line (as high as 40 percent in the Bronx).¹⁴ Though the proposal would provide a one-time \$1 billion funding increase over five years, broader child care funding would fall overall, decreasing by 20 percent over the next ten years. Childcare access is implemented through the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG). Trump’s budget recommends freezing CCDBG’s mandatory funding for over ten years, causing the CCDBG to lose 20 percent of its value after adjusting for inflation.¹⁵ Additionally, states can only access the funds if they remove so-called “unnecessary regulations.”¹⁶ This ineffective and meagre investment in childcare comes at a time when programs¹⁷ that combat poverty and support economic wellbeing are also receiving deep cuts.

President Trump’s FY20 Budget Would Cut ACS’s Federal Funding by 12 Percent (\$144 Million)

Major Cuts to ACS’s Federal Grants (\$ in thousands)

Federal Grant	Pres. Trump's FY20 Proposal (% Change)	Pres. Trump's FY20 Proposal (\$ Change)	FY10 - FY18 Inflation Adjusted % Change	FY10 - FY18 Inflation Adjusted \$ Change
Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)	100%	\$(138,291)	-12%	\$(27,000)
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	100%	\$(1,728)	-45%	\$(102,000)
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)	16%	\$(15,809)	45%	\$550,000

FPWA analysis of NYC CAFR and OMB data, and Congressional Budget Justifications. Table does not equal total sum of cuts to ACS’s federal grants; 15 additional grants are slated for increases/decreases of 3 percent or less for an increase of \$12 million, and a net cut of \$143 million (see appendix for all proposals to ACS’s grants). The inflation-adjusted changes to SSBG, CDBG, and TANF reflect city-wide totals, as these grants support multiple agencies.

¹³ Federal Funds Tracker, ACS Portal. <https://federalfundstracker.org/administration-for-childrens-services/>

¹⁴ Thomas, Derek and Gupta-Casale, Gaurav. FPWA, Sep 2018. *New York City Incomes Stagnate Following The Recession*. <https://www.fpwa.org/new-census-data-poverty-down-incomes-stagnate-disparities-widen/>

¹⁵ Schmit, S. CLASP, Mar 2019. *A One-time Child Care “Investment” Won’t Support Working Families*. <https://www.clasp.org/blog/one-time-child-care-investment-won-t-support-working-families>

¹⁶ Schmit, S. CLASP, Mar 2019. *A One-time Child Care “Investment” Won’t Support Working Families*. <https://www.clasp.org/blog/one-time-child-care-investment-won-t-support-working-families>

¹⁷ Such as health coverage through Medicaid, nutrition assistance, housing assistance, student loan forgiveness.

Grant Descriptions and Impact

The following describes how these grants support the work of ACS and the extent to which FPWA's membership network of nonprofit human service providers relied upon them¹⁸ in FY 2017:

Community Development Block Grants (CDBG): CDBG is **slated for elimination** under Trump's proposal. 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. In FY 2017, three FPWA member organizations relied on \$963 thousand of CDBG funding.

Social Services Block Grants (SSBG): SSBG is **slated for elimination** under Trump's proposal. SSBG supports, among other programs, ACS's Preventive Services programming, which seeks family reunification through expediting the discharge of children in foster care. In FY 2017, 17 FPWA member organizations relied on \$5 million of SSBG funding.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF): TANF would receive a **16 percent cut** under Trump's proposal to cut the TANF Block Grant and eliminate the Contingency Fund.¹⁹ TANF supports, among other programs, ACS's Protective Services programming, which investigates allegations and reports of child abuse, maltreatment, and neglect. In FY 2017, 21 FPWA member organizations relied on \$20 million of TANF funding.²⁰

¹⁸ FPWA surveyed FY17 audits to report on which members relied on the grants described only in the table above. Note that some grants are distributed across multiple city agencies (city-wide grants) and others fund specific agencies (primary grants) – this analysis includes both. That is, if a member receives a city-wide federal grant (which may be passed through to a member from one or many agencies), it's reported in this section even if it's not passed through to them from ACS. (See more about the distinction between ACS's primary and city-wide grants here: <https://federalfundstracker.org/administration-for-childrens-services/>). Analysis does not include members that relied on the "additional grants" noted in the table's footnote or members that received less than \$750,000 in grant awards – the threshold for federal reporting.

¹⁹ Schott, Liz et al. CBPP. Feb 2019. *How States Use Funds Under the TANF Block Grant*. "In addition to the block grant, some states can receive funds from the TANF Contingency Fund, created to provide additional help in hard economic times." <https://www.cbpp.org/research/family-income-support/how-states-use-funds-under-the-tanf-block-grant>

²⁰ Lopatto, Paul. IBO, Mar 2018. *Governor's Proposal Would Add to New York City's Increasing Share of Cash Assistance Costs*: "The Mayor's FY20 Preliminary Budget estimates that there will be a \$125 million loss to City programs that rely on TANF funding due to a formula change that has been enacted in New York State's FY 2020 budget that reduces State reimbursement of City's spending on TANF". <https://ibo.nyc.ny.us/iboreports/governors-proposal-would-add-to-new-york-citys-increasing-share-of-cash-assistance-costs-fopb-march-2019.pdf>

Agency Spotlight: Department for the Aging (DFTA)

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. DFTA relies on these grants to eliminate ageism, help the City's older adults age in their homes and communities, and ensure their dignity and quality of life.

President Trump's FY 2020 budget proposal would decrease DFTA's federal funding by 40 percent, a \$29 million cut. These cuts would follow a 12 percent decline (\$9 million) in DFTA's funding since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation, as shown in the table below and illustrated in [FPWA's Federal Funds Tracker](#).²¹ The proposal would eliminate the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG), the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), the Foster Grandparents Program, and the Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP) and reduce funding for federal grants authorized under the Older Americans Act.

Trump's budget proposal and the decade-long decline in grants that support older adults comes at a time when poverty has stagnated for older adults in the City whose population is growing rapidly.^{22,23} Without sufficient federal investments, older adults are at risk of losing services, such as those that help them live independently, provide access to skills training, provide nutritious meals, and protect them from harm.

President Trump's FY20 Budget Would Cut DFTA's Federal Funding by 40 Percent (\$29 Million)

Major Cuts to DFTA's Federal Grants (\$ in thousands)

Federal Grant	Pres. Trump's FY20 Proposal (% Change)	Pres. Trump's FY20 Proposal (\$ Change)	FY10 - FY18 Inflation Adjusted % Change	FY10 - FY18 Inflation Adjusted \$ Change
Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)	100%	\$(20,551)	-12%	\$(27,000)
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	100%	\$(2,241)	-45%	\$(102,000)
Foster Grandparent Program (FGP)	99.9%	\$(1,615)	-10%	\$(178)
Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP)	100%	\$(3,619)	-41%	\$(3,000)
National Family Caregiver Support (Title III, Part E)	16.6%	(\$582)	-22%	\$(1,000)

FPWA analysis of NYC CAFR and OMB data, and Congressional Budget Justifications. Table does not equal sum of cuts to DFTA's federal grants; 3 additional grants are slated for cuts equal to 2 percent or less for a net agency cut of \$28 million (see appendix for all proposals to DFTA's grants). The inflation-adjusted changes to SSBG and CDBG reflect city-wide totals, as these grants support multiple agencies.

Grant Descriptions and Impact

The following describes how these grants support the work of DFTA and the extent to which FPWA's membership network of nonprofit human service providers relied upon them²⁴ in FY 2017:

²¹ Federal Funds Tracker, DFTA Portal: <https://federalfundstracker.org/department-for-the-aging/>

²² NYC Populations Projections by Age/Sex & Borough, 2010 – 2040, December 2013. According to the NYC's Department of City Planning the population of people over age 65 is projected to increase by 40.7 percent to 1.4 million by 2040.

²³ 2017 ACS data. Poverty data shows that in NYC the poverty rate for people over age 65 is 16.2 percent, and across NYC boroughs the rate ranges from 11.8 percent in Staten Island to 28 percent in the Bronx.

²⁴ FPWA surveyed FY17 audits to report on which members relied on the grants described only in the table above. Note that some grants are distributed across multiple city agencies (city-wide grants) and others fund specific agencies (primary grants) – this analysis includes both. That is, if a member receives a city-wide federal grant (which may be passed through to a member from one or many agencies), it's reported in this section even if it's not passed through to them from DFTA. (See

Social Services Block Grants (SSBG): SSBG is **slated for elimination** under Trump’s proposal. SSBG supports DFTA by protecting elderly adults from harm and helps them stay in their own homes. In FY 2017, 17 FPWA member organizations relied on \$5 million of SSBG funding.

Community Development Block Grants (CDBG): CDBG is **slated for elimination** under Trump’s proposal. CDBG supports DFTA’s home-based services for seniors. In FY 2017, three FPWA member organizations relied on \$963 thousand of CDBG funding.

Senior Community Services Employment Program (SCSEP): SCSEP is **slated for elimination** under Trump’s proposal. SCSEP is a program that provides skills training community service assignments to help unemployed, low-income seniors reenter the workforce. In FY 2017, two FPWA member organizations relied on \$2 million of SCSEP funding.

Foster Grandparents Program (FGP): FGP is **slated for elimination** under Trump’s proposal. FGP provides foster grandparents with supportive, person-to-person service for children with exceptional or special needs. In FY 2017, no FPWA member organizations relied on FGP funding.²⁵

National Family Caregiver Support (Title III-E): Title III-E would receive a **17 percent cut** under Trump’s proposal. Title III-E assists family and older-relative caregivers through multifaceted systems of support services. In FY 2017, two FPWA member organizations relied on \$1 million of Title III-E funding.

Older Americans Act (OAA): A **two percent cut** is being proposed for several programs under the OAA, including Grants for Supportive Services and Senior Centers (Title III-B), Nutrition Services for the Aging (Title III-C), and Disease Prevention and Health Promotion Services (Title III-D). These grants have already fallen by \$2 million since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation. In FY 2017, 13 FPWA member organizations relied on \$3 million of OAA funding.

more about the distinction between DFTA’s primary and city-wide grants here: <https://federalfundstracker.org/department-for-the-aging/>). Analysis does not include members that relied on the “additional grants” noted in the table’s footnote or members that received less than \$750,000 in grant awards – the threshold for federal reporting.

²⁵ Analysis does not include members that may have received less than \$750,000 of FGP – the threshold for federal reporting.

Agency Spotlight: Dept. for Youth and Community Devp. (DYCD)

DYCD's FY19 Adopted Budget is more than \$872 million, of which seven percent (\$61 million) comes from the federal government through seven individual grants. DYCD relies on these grants to alleviate the effects of poverty and to provide opportunities for communities to flourish.

President Trump's FY 2020 budget proposal would decrease DYCD's federal funding by 60 percent, a \$36 million cut. These cuts would follow a 58 percent decline (\$45 million) in DYCD's funding since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation, as shown in the table below and illustrated in [FPWA's Federal Funds Tracker](#).²⁶ The proposal would eliminate the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and the Community Services Block Grant (CSBG).²⁷

Trump's proposed cuts to grants that support anti-poverty initiatives through community development and youth workforce training comes at a time when city-wide poverty is well above the national rate (varying widely by borough)²⁸ and unemployment rates for youth ages 20 to 24 years old remains stuck at pre-recession levels.²⁹

President Trump's FY20 Budget Would Cut DYCD's Federal Funding by 58 Percent (\$36 Million)

Major Cuts to DYCD's Federal Grants (\$ in thousands)

Federal Grant	Pres. Trump's FY20 Proposal (% Change)	Pres. Trump's FY20 Proposal (\$ Change)	FY10 - FY18 Inflation Adjusted % Change	FY10 - FY18 Inflation Adjusted \$ Change
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	100%	\$(7,520)	-45%	\$(102,000)
Community Services Block Grant (CSBG)	100%	\$(28,577)	-14%	\$(5,000)

FPWA analysis of NYC CAFR and OMB data, and Congressional Budget Justifications. The inflation-adjusted changes to CDBG and CSBG reflect city-wide totals, as these grants support multiple agencies.

Grant Descriptions and Impact

The following describes how these grants support the work of DFTA and the extent to which FPWA's membership network of nonprofit human service providers relied upon them³⁰ in FY 2017:

Community Development Block Grants (CDBG): CDBG is slated for elimination under Trump's proposal. CDBG supports DYCD's adult literacy programs and community-based activities to reduce poverty. In FY 2017, three FPWA member organizations relied on \$963 thousand of CDBG funding.

Community Services Block Grants (CSBG): CSBG is slated for elimination under Trump's proposal. CSBG supports DYCD's home-based services for seniors, literacy and fatherhood programs, and community-based activities to reduce poverty. In FY 2017, 13 FPWA member organizations relied on \$3 million of CSBG funding.

²⁶ Federal Funds Tracker, DYCD Portal: <https://federalfundstracker.org/department-of-youth-and-community-development/>

²⁷ Federal Funds Tracker, All Federal Grants: <https://federalfundstracker.org/all-federal-grants/>

²⁸ Thomas, Derek and Gupta-Casale, Gaurav. FPWA, Sep 2018. *New York City Incomes Stagnate Following The Recession*: <https://www.fpwa.org/new-census-data-poverty-down-incomes-stagnate-disparities-widen/>

²⁹ According to the American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, unemployment for this age group was 13.7% in 2007 and 13.5% in 2017 (latest data).

³⁰ FPWA surveyed FY17 audits to report on which members relied on the grants described only in the table above. Note that some grants are distributed across multiple city agencies (city-wide grants) and others fund specific agencies (primary grants) – this analysis includes both. That is, if a member receives a city-wide federal grant (which may be passed through to a member from one or many agencies), it's reported in this section even if it's not passed through to them from DYCD. (See more on distinction between DYCD's primary and city-wide grants: <https://federalfundstracker.org/department-for-the-aging/>). Analysis does not include members that received less than \$750,000 in awards – the threshold for federal reporting.

Agency Spotlight: Department for Social Services (DSS)

DSS's FY19 Adopted Budget is more than \$10 billion, of which 16 percent (\$1.6 billion) comes from the federal government through 13 individual grants. DSS relies on these grants to provide support for low-income and homeless populations.

President Trump's FY 2020 budget proposal would decrease DSS's federal funding by 15 percent, a \$243 million cut. These cuts would follow a 14 percent increase (\$211 million) to DSS's federal funding since FY 2010 after adjusting for inflation, as shown in the table below and illustrated in [FPWA's Federal Funds Tracker](#).³¹ The proposal would eliminate the Community Economic Development & Rural Community Facilities Programs, Social Services Block Grant (SSBG), Low-Income Home Energy Assistance (LIHEAP), and significantly reduce funding for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA).

President Trump's FY20 Budget Would Cut DSS's Federal Funding by 15 Percent (\$243 Million)

Major Cuts to DSS's Federal Grants (\$ in thousands)

Federal Grant	Pres. Trump's FY20 Proposal (% Change)	Pres. Trump's FY20 Proposal (\$ Change)	FY10 - FY18 Inflation Adjusted % Change	FY10 - FY18 Inflation Adjusted \$ Change
Comm. Economic Devp. & Rural Comm. Facilities Programs (RCDI)	100%	\$(19,425)	-71%	\$(24,000)
Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)	100%	\$(47,317)	-12%	\$(27,000)
Low-Income Home Energy Asst. (LIHEAP)	100%	\$(23,200)	-38%	\$(26,000)
Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)	16%	\$(5,644)	-16%	\$(10,000)
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)	16%	\$(160,831)	45%	\$550,000

FPWA analysis of NYC CAFR and OMB data, and Congressional Budget Justifications. Table does not equal total sum of cuts to DSS's federal grants; 4 additional grants are slated for increases/decreases of 5 percent or less for a net agency cut of \$249 million (see appendix for all proposals to DSS's grants). The inflation-adjusted changes to SSBG, HOPWA, and TANF reflect city-wide totals, as these grants support multiple agencies.

Grant Descriptions and Impact

The following describes how these grants support the work of DFTA and the extent to which FPWA's membership network of nonprofit human service providers relied upon them³² in FY 2017:

Community Economic Development & Rural Community Facilities Programs (RCDI): RCDI is slated for **elimination** under Trump's proposal. RCDI supports programs to alleviate poverty in distressed communities by creating jobs for low-income individuals and increasing standards of living for rural low-income individuals. In FY 2017, no FPWA member organizations relied on RCDI funding.

Social Services Block Grant (SSBG): SSBG is slated for **elimination** under Trump's proposal. SSBG supports, among other program, DSS's Preventive Services programming, which seeks family

³¹ FPWA's Federal Funds Tracker, DSS Portal: <https://federalfundstracker.org/department-of-social-services/>

³² FPWA surveyed FY17 audits to report on which members relied on the grants described only in the table above. Note that some grants are distributed across multiple city agencies (city-wide grants) and others fund specific agencies (primary grants) – this analysis includes both. That is, if a member receives a city-wide federal grant (which may be passed through to a member from one or many agencies), it's reported in this section even if it's not passed through to them from DSS. (See more about the distinction between DSS's primary and city-wide grants here: <https://federalfundstracker.org/department-for-the-aging/>). Analysis does not include members that relied on the "additional grants" noted in the table's footnote or members that received less than \$750,000 in grant awards – the threshold for federal reporting.

reunification through expediting the discharge of children in foster care. In FY 2017, 17 FPWA member organizations relied on \$5 million of SSBG funding.

Low-Income Home Energy Assistance (LIHEAP): LIHEAP is **slated for elimination** under Trump's proposal. LIHEAP keeps families safe and healthy through assistance that manages costs associated with home energy bills, weatherization and energy-related minor home repairs, and energy crises. In FY 2017, no FPWA organizations relied on LIHEAP funding.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF): TANF would receive a 16 percent cut under Trump's proposal to cut the TANF Block Grant and eliminate the Contingency Fund³³. TANF supports DSS's food assistance programs, including nutrition education, food stamp outreach, and a distribution of food supplies to the City's pantry network, and Family Assistance (FA), a program which provides a bi-monthly cash benefit that can be used for food, utilities and housing expenses. In FY 2017, 21 FPWA member organizations relied on \$20 million of TANF funding.³⁴

Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA): HOPWA would receive a **16 percent cut** under Trump's proposal. HOPWA supports DSS's HIV and AIDS Services Administration (HAS) programs for clients with emergency and non-emergency housing needs. In FY 2017, three FPWA member organizations relied on \$8 million of HOPWA funding.

³³ Schott, Liz et al. CBPP. Feb 2019. *How States Use Funds Under the TANF Block Grant*. "In addition to the block grant, some states can receive funds from the TANF Contingency Fund, created to provide additional help in hard economic times." <https://www.cbpp.org/research/family-income-support/how-states-use-funds-under-the-tanf-block-grant>

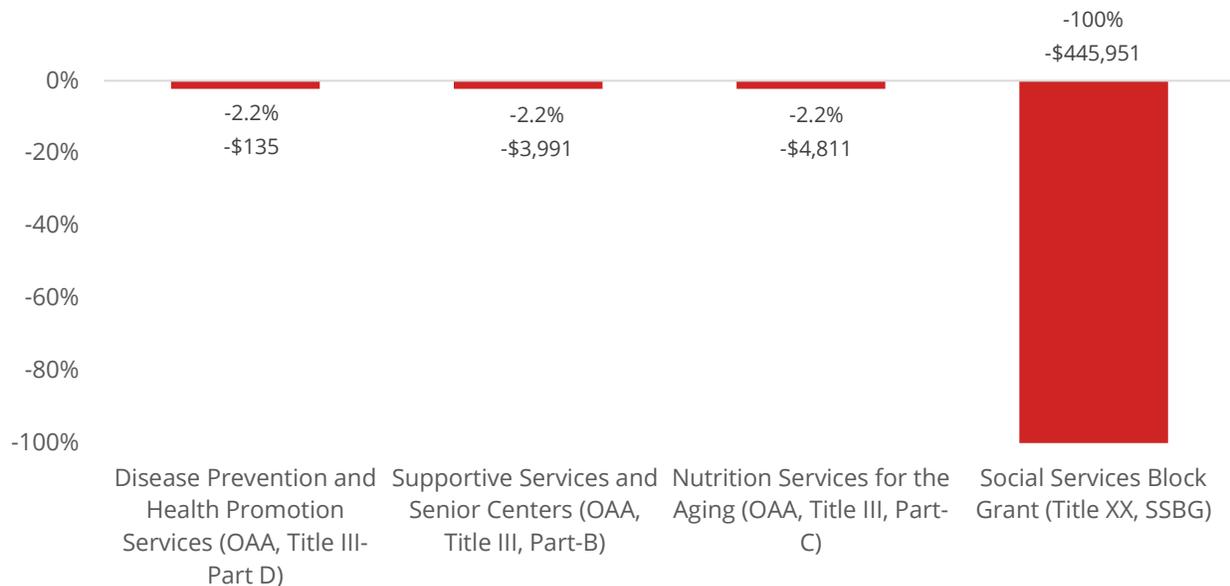
³⁴ Lopatto, Paul. IBO, Mar 2018. *Governor's Proposal Would Add to New York City's Increasing Share of Cash Assistance Costs*: "The Mayor's FY20 Preliminary Budget estimates that there will be a \$125 million loss to City programs that rely on TANF funding due to a formula change that has been enacted in New York State's FY 2020 budget that reduces State reimbursement of City's spending on TANF". <https://ibo.nyc.ny.us/iboreports/governors-proposal-would-add-to-new-york-citys-increasing-share-of-cash-assistance-costs-fopb-march-2019.pdf>

Impact of President Trump’s FY 2020 Budget Proposal on The Carter Burden Network

The Carter Burden Network serves approximately 5,000 seniors every year across the borough of Manhattan, with a significant presence into East Harlem. Carter Burden leads the way in aging services in NYC through a network of centers, programs and services that work together with government, corporate, individual, and community partners.³⁵

Trump’s FY 2020 budget proposal would cut Carter Burden Network’s federal grants in half by eliminating the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) and cutting services to older adults. According to [FPWA’s Federal Funds Tracker](#), many of the grants slated for cuts are already woefully underfunded following a decade of federal austerity.

President Trump's FY20 Budget Would Cut the Federal Grants that Carter Burden Network Relies on In Half (49 Percent, \$455 Thousand)



FPWA analysis of FFIS and Carter Burden Network’s FY18 audit data. Because audits run a year behind, our analysis examines FY20 proposals on an agency’s FY18 federal grants. See FPWA’s Federal Funds Tracker: <https://federalfundstracker.org/>

Why does SSBG matter? Mrs. C. is an older adult whose abusive son and mentally ill daughter-in-law were living with her and exploiting her financially. She was unable to evict them through the courts, so she requested the assistance of Carter Burden Network’s Community Elder Mistreatment & Abuse Prevention Program (CEMAPP). The social worker — with a better understanding of the law’s complexities and resources to pay legal fees — successfully submitted a petition to evict both abusers. In FY 2017, Carter Burden’s CEMAPP program—funded by the SSBG provided services to nearly 1,000 older adults who could not legally represent themselves against abusers without financial assistance and the help of an advocate.

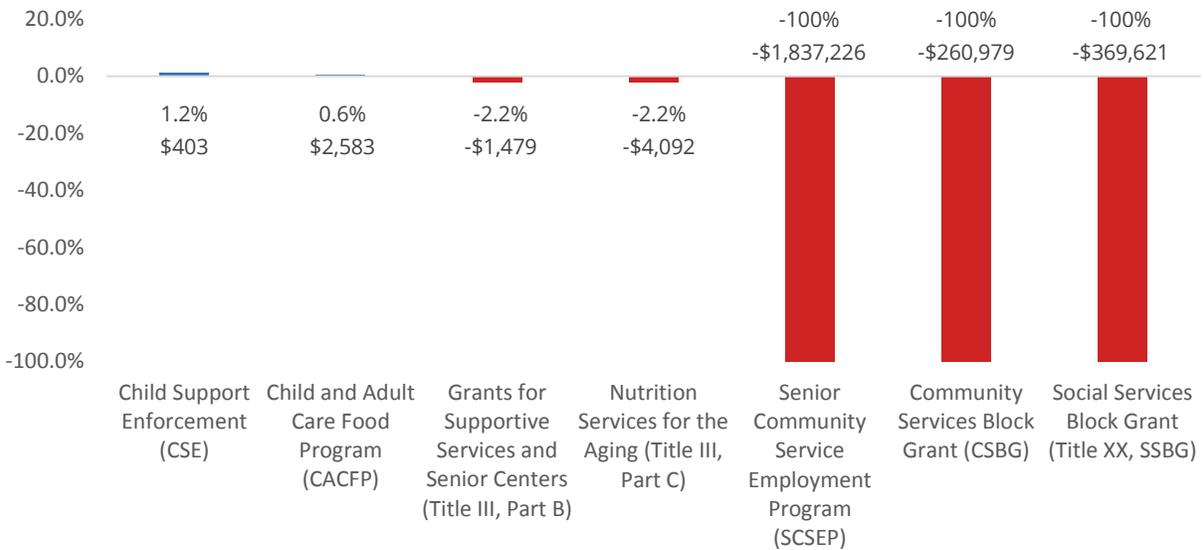
³⁵ Carter Burden Network: <http://www.carterburdennetwork.org/history/>

Impact of President Trump's FY 2020 Budget Proposal on Chinese-American Planning Council, Inc.

Founded in 1965, the Chinese-American Planning Council Inc. (CPC) is a social services organization that creates positive social change. Today, CPC is the nation's largest Asian American social services organization and are the trusted partner to more than 60,000 individuals and families striving to achieve goals in their education, family, community and career. They welcome community members at every stage of life to over 50 high-quality programs at 33 sites in Manhattan, Brooklyn and Queens. Through their services, CPC empowers New Yorkers to become agents of positive change in their own lives and in their communities.³⁶

Trump's FY 2020 budget proposal would cut CPC's federal grants by 44 percent by eliminating the Community Services Block Grant (CSBG), Social Services Block Grant (SSBG), and Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP) and by cutting services to older adults. According to [FPWA's Federal Funds Tracker](#), many of the grants slated for cuts are already woefully underfunded following a decade of federal austerity.

President Trump's FY20 Budget Would Cut the Federal Grants that CPC Relies On by 44% (\$2.5 Million)



FPWA analysis of FFIS and CPC FY18 audit data. Because audits run a year behind, our analysis examines FY20 proposals on an agency's FY18 federal grants. See FPWA's Federal Funds Tracker: <https://federalfundstracker.org/>

Why does CSBG matter? Ningxi Pan came to the US in 2016 knowing very little English and was placed in the 9th grade two years older than most of her classmates. The age and language gap made assimilation challenging. By joining the Chinese-American Planning Council, Inc.'s (CPC) LEAD program at the High School for Dual Language and Asian Studies, Ningxi was able to improve her language ability, explore New York City, and significantly improve her grades, including earning high marks on the Geometry and Global History Regents exams. The LEAD program provides academic, cultural, and recreational programming for youth, and is supported by the Community Services Block Grants (CSBG).

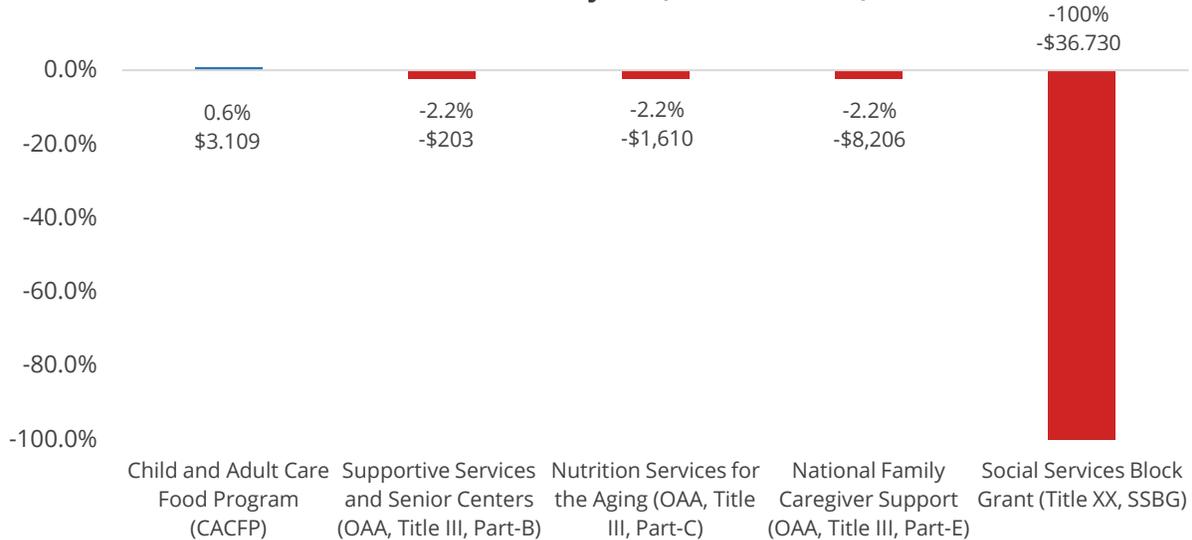
³⁶ Chinese-American Planning Council Inc.: <https://www.cpc-nyc.org/>

Impact of President Trump's FY 2020 Budget Proposal on Hamilton-Madison House, Inc.

Hamilton-Madison House is a nonprofit settlement house dedicated to improving the quality of life of its community located primarily in the Two Bridges/Chinatown area of Manhattan's Lower East Side. Hamilton-Madison House has been part of the settlement house movement in New York City since its establishment in 1898. By pioneering the development and protection of humane policies and programs, Hamilton-Madison House continues to foster the social well-being of New York's most vulnerable populations.³⁷

Trump's FY 2020 budget proposal would cut Hamilton-Madison House's federal grants by 2 percent by eliminating the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) and cutting services to older adults. According to [FPWA's Federal Funds Tracker](#), many of the grants slated for cuts are already woefully underfunded following a decade of federal austerity.

President Trump's FY20 Budget Would Cut the Federal Grants that Hamilton-Madison House Relies On by 2% (\$44 Thousand)



FPWA analysis of FFIS and Hamilton-Madison House FY18 audit data. Because audits run a year behind, our analysis examines FY20 proposals on an agency's FY18 federal grants. See FPWA's Federal Funds Tracker: <https://federalfundstracker.org/>

Why does Title III, Part-E matter? Mrs. X is a resident at a senior housing facility in Manhattan. She is a widow and her children are estranged, with the exception of one son in Shanghai, China. In 2018, she began exhibiting erratic behaviors such as wandering outside of the building. The senior housing facility was able to hire an informal home aide through Hamilton-Madison House's respite service to temporarily supervise, and ultimately reduce, Mrs. X's erratic behaviors. Hamilton-Madison House was able to provide respite services — supported by the National Family Caregiver Support (OAA, Title III, Part E) grant — to more than 3,000 individuals in FY 2018 alone.

³⁷ Hamilton Madison House: <http://www.hamiltonmadisonhouse.org/>

Appendix

The table below includes proposed changes to all grants that support ACS, DYCD, DSS, and DFTA. Visit FPWA’s Federal Funds Tracker’s open data portal to access these data in excel, and the files below.³⁸ Together, these open data tools can be used to analyze the federal grants you care about.

- **Historical Data:** Users can download an excel³⁹ file for historical funding data for all federal grants to NYC, using data from NYC Comptroller’s Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR). The data goes back to FY 2010 – this baseline represents the year before the Budget Control Act (BCA) passed Congress that called for automatic cuts in spending.⁴⁰ These data are arranged by their CFDA number⁴¹ and by category, such as social services, health, environmental protection, education, transportation, and more. The file also includes which American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) and Disaster Relief (DR) grants were excluded.⁴²
- **Inflation Adjuster:** Users can also download an excel file⁴³ to adjust these grants for inflation to analyze their real value.
- **Current Data:** Users can download an excel file for current funding data for all federal grants to NYC, using data from NYC Office of Management and Budget’s Budget Function Analysis (BFA). These data are arranged by agency (ACS, DYCD, DSS, and DFTA) and by the agency’s budget function, which is simply a way to categorize an agency’s spending into program areas.
- **Visualizations:** Share and/or embed in digital media interactive charts related to each agency.⁴⁴

Agency	CFDA	Grant Name	\$ Δ from FY19	% Δ from FY19
ACS	10.555	National School Lunch Program	798,000	3.4%
	10.558	Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP)	24,347	0.6%
	10.561	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)	0	0.0%
	14.218	Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	(264,484)	-100.0%
	16.823	Emergency Planning for Juvenile Justice Facilities	0	0.0%
	93.087	Enhance Safety of Children Affected by Substance Abuse	0	0.0%
	93.556	Promoting Safe and Stable Families	44	0.2%
	93.558	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)	(387,979)	-16.0%
	93.563	Child Support Enforcement	49,200	1.2%
	93.575	Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG)	0	0.0%
	93.6	Head Start	0	0.0%
	93.605	Family Connection Grants	0	0.0%
	93.658	Foster Care (Title IV-E)	9,829	2.9%
	93.659	Adoption Assistance	4,199	3.5%
	93.667	Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)	(96,632)	-100.0%
	93.669	Child Abuse and Neglect State Grants	0	0.0%
93.674	Chafee Foster Care (Title IV-E) Independence Program	3,099	0.0%	
93.778	Health Ins Info Counseling and Assist Program (HIICAP)	666,000	2.2%	

³⁸ GitHub – Budget Appendix: <https://github.com/federalfundstracker/Budget-Appendix>

³⁹ GitHub – All Federal Grants, FY10 – FY18: <https://github.com/federalfundstracker/All-Federal-Grants-10to18-CAFR>

⁴⁰ FPWA Federal Funds Tracker – Consequences in NYC of Federal Disinvestment and Misplaced Priorities: <https://federalfundstracker.org/all-federal-grants/>

⁴¹ CFDA (Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance) is a system for identifying federal programs: <https://beta.sam.gov/>

⁴² 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.

⁴³ GitHub – Inflation Adjuster: <https://github.com/federalfundstracker/Inflation-Adjuster>

⁴⁴ FPWA Tableau. FY2020 Budget Analysis: https://public.tableau.com/views/TrumpFY20BudgetResponse_15554460033240/Story1?:embed=y&:display_count=yes

DYCD	14.218	Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	(264,484)	-100.0%
	93.569	Community Services Block Grant (CSBG)	(62,071)	-100.0%
	84.420	Performance Partnership Pilots for Disconnected Youth (P3)	0	0
	17.259	WIOA Youth Activities	0	0.0%
DSS	93.563	Child Support Enforcement	\$18,000	0.4%
	10.561	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)	NA	NA
	93.778	Health Ins Info Counseling and Assistance Program (HIICAP)	666,000	3.0%
	93.576	Refugee and Entrant Assistance Discretionary Grants	(101,135)	-5.3%
	93.57	Comm Econ Devp & Rural Community Facilities Programs	(10,883,000)	-100.0%
	93.558	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)	(387,979)	-16.0%
	93.667	Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)	(96,632)	-100.0%
	93.568	Low-Income Home Energy Assistance (LIHEAP)	(372,236)	-100.0%
	14.241	Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)	(63,000)	-16.0%
DFTA	93.667	Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)	(96,632)	-100.0%
	14.218	Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	(264,484)	-100.0%
	93.053	Nutrition Services Incentive Program (NSIP)	0	0.0%
	93.045	Nutrition Services for the Aging (Title III, Part C)	(33,000)	-2.2%
	93.052	National Family Caregiver Support (Title III, Part E)	(30)	-16.6%
	94.011	Foster Grandparent Program (FGP)	(110,788)	-99.9%
	93.779	Cts for Medicare/Medicaid Services Research (CMS Research)	0	0.0%
	93.043	Disease Prevention, Health Promo Services (Title III, Part D)	(33,000)	-2.2%
	93.044	Supportive Services, Senior Centers (Title III, Part B)	(33,000)	-2.2%
	17.235	Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP)	(400,000)	-100.0%
93.071	Medicare Impvmt. for Patients and Providers Act (MIPPA)	0	0.0%	