

Kids First New York Children's Impact Analysis



Fiscal Year 2005 Adopted Budget for New York City

ADOPTED BUDGET SUMMARY

On June 24th, the Mayor and the New York City Council adopted a \$47 billion budget for Fiscal Year 2005. The adopted budget includes the restoration of over \$100 million in cuts to children's programs, a tax rebate proposal to homeowners and the Council's New York City Earned Income Tax Credit initiative. The NYC EITC will support over 700,000 low-wage earning families with a tax credit. Below is a listing of restorations and enhancements the City Council made in the FY'05 budget.

CHILD WELFARE

MAINTAINS FULL FUNDING FOR PREVENTIVE SERVICES to avert an 18.5% cut to prevention contracts and the elimination of BEACON prevention programs that serve more than 30,000 children.

MAINTAINS FULL FUNDING FOR FOSTER CARE BOARD AND CARE RATES AND FOSTER AND ADOPTIVE PARENT STIPENDS to avert a 5% cut to foster boarding home rates and 3% cut to congregate care rates for 25,000 children placed in foster care.

MAINTAINS FULL FUNDING FOR SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROGRAMS FOR YOUTH IN FOSTER CARE to maintain services for 5,000 youth in foster care.

RESTORED: \$500,000 TO LIFE SKILLS TRAINING for 1,500 youth aging-out of foster care each year.

CHILD CARE

RESTORED: \$9 MILLION FOR 2,500 CHILD CARE SLOTS.

RESTORED: \$1.9 MILLION TO REDUCE FEES FOR LOW-INCOME WORKING PARENTS.

ADDED: \$10 MILLION TO CREATE 1,400 NEW QUALITY CHILD CARE SLOTS.

HOUSING AND FAMILY HOMELESSNESS

RESTORED: \$5.25 MILLION TO ANTI-EVICTION AND SRO LEGAL SERVICES to extend contracts for legal services programs that prevent eviction and homelessness.

RESTORED: \$350,000 TO THE CITY-WIDE TASK FORCE ON HOUSING COURT to continue to provide legal information on tenants' rights.

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT

RESTORED: \$10 MILLION TO THE YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROGRAM (YDDP) to restore services to more than 250 youth development programs that offer 292,000 opportunities for youth.

RESTORED: \$8.1 MILLION TO BEACONS to maintain funding for each of the city's 80 BEACON schools serving over 159,000 children.

RESTORED: \$2.5 MILLION TO THE AFTER-3 PROGRAM to avert the elimination of 20-30 school-based afterschool programs serving 4,000-6,000 children. These programs serve 42,000 children city-wide.

RESTORED: \$3.2 MILLION AND ADDED: \$2 MILLION TO CITY COUNCIL DISCRETIONARY FUNDS that support over 100 youth programs.

RESTORE: \$3.7 MILLION AND ADDED: \$200 MILLION TO MISCELLANEOUS YOUTH PROGRAMS to maintain support for Virtual Y, Sports and Arts, Student Achievement, Street Outreach and the Neighborhood Youth Alliance programs.

RESTORED: \$863,000 TO DRUG PREVENTION AND RUNAWAY, HOMELESS YOUTH AND YOUTHLINK to maintain support for 20 programs including crisis shelters, outreach, drop-in, transitional homes and Youthlink.

RESTORED: \$10 MILLION AND ADDED: \$1.4 MILLION TO THE SUMMER YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM (SYEP) to prevent the loss of more than 7,000 summer jobs. New York State's extender budget bill however, cuts \$10 million from SYEP resulting in the loss of approximately 4,600 summer jobs in New York City.

JUVENILE JUSTICE

RESTORED: \$500,000 TO THE COMMUNITY-BASED INTERVENTION PROGRAM to maintain preventive and after care services for youth.

EDUCATION

RESTORED: \$16 MILLION TO THE TEACHERS' AND PRINCIPALS' CHOICE PROGRAM to continue to reimburse personal funds up to \$200 spent on classroom supplies.

ADDED: \$10 MILLION to the Mayor's \$25 million initiative to reduce class size in grade K-3 by adding 225 classrooms.

TAX EQUITY AND INCOME SUPPORT

ADDED: \$50 MILLION FOR A LOCAL EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT to establish a local refundable credit to low-income working families. This city funded EITC ranging from \$20-\$215 will accrue to families earning under \$34,692. Joined with the federal and state EITC, 700,000 families can receive as much as \$5,600.

ADDED: \$765,000 FOR EITC OUTREACH AND LEGAL SERVICES. This new initiative will help families file and receive the New York City, State and Federal EITC.

ADDED: \$670,000 FOR FOOD PANTRIES to provide food to more needy New Yorkers.

CHILDREN'S HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH

RESTORED: \$2.8 MILLION TO INFANT MORTALITY PROGRAMS to support 31 community based organizations that provide outreach, education, and referral services in communities with high infant mortality rates.

RESTORED: \$445,000 TO THE ASTHMA CONTROL INITIATIVE to avert the closure of three case management programs that reduce asthma in high-need neighborhoods.

RESTORED: \$536,000 TO SCHOOL-BASED HEALTH CLINICS to preserve city subsidies for five clinics.

SECURED A COMMITMENT FOR THE HEALTH AND HOSPITALS CORPORATION TO SUPPORT THE CHILD HEALTH CLINICS and avert the reduction of preventive and primary health services for children and adolescents, although funding was not restored.

RESTORED: \$1.55 MILLION TO ADOLESCENT SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT CLINICS at Lincoln and Harlem Hospitals.

RESTORED: \$1.25 MILLION TO OUTPATIENT PHARMACIES AND MEDICATION WAIVERS to prevent an increase in fees charged by HHC to uninsured patients.

RESTORED: \$2.5 MILLION FOR NURSES DURING SUMMER SCHOOL SESSIONS.

ADDED: \$670,000 TO FUND MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT FOR CHILDREN FIVE AND UNDER at community based outpatient mental health clinics in the Bronx and Brooklyn.



KIDS FIRST NEW YORK™
CHILDREN'S IMPACT ANALYSIS
FISCAL YEAR 2005 ADOPTED BUDGET FOR NEW YORK CITY
 Total number of children in New York City = 1.956 million
 August 2004

CHILD WELFARE

PROGRAM/ SERVICE	ADOPTED BUDGET FY 2005	CHANGE + (-)	PROGRAM/ SERVICE DESCRIPTION	FY 2005 IMPACT	3 YEAR CUMULATIVE IMPACT
Administration for Children's Services (ACS)	<u>\$2.18 billion</u> \$566 million city \$513 million state \$1.1 billion federal	<u>\$48.6 million</u> \$39.4 million city \$10 million state (\$866,714) federal			
Child Welfare Services	<u>\$1.44 billion</u> \$371 million city \$492 million state \$584 million federal	<u>(\$23 million)</u> (\$16 million) city (\$7 million) state (\$3.3 million) federal	ACS is a mandated first responder - a 911 system for abused and neglected children in New York City. ACS investigates reports of abuse and neglect and responds to the immediate needs of children and at-risk families. ACS responds on three levels: preventive services, protective services, foster care and adoption services. The agency also provides Head Start and child care to eligible children and families.	Detail on all cuts or additions to ACS's budget is provided below.	Between January 2002 and June 2003 over \$300 million in city funding was cut from ACS' budget. In addition, the FY04 adopted budget transferred \$44 million in school age child care funds from ACS to DYCD and transferred child care eligibility from ACD to HRA. Completion of both transfers is expected in FY'05.
Protective Services	\$21 million \$9.2 million city \$7.6 million state \$4.3 million federal	<u>\$0</u>	Child protective services involve the investigation of reports of abuse and neglect and removal of children from their homes that are deemed unsafe.	The FY'05 Adopted Budget for protective services remains flat compared to FY04 - with projections of subtle increases in state and city funding.	

CHILD WELFARE

PROGRAM/ SERVICE	ADOPTED BUDGET FY 2005	CHANGE + (-)	PROGRAM/ SERVICE DESCRIPTION	FY 2005 IMPACT	3 YEAR CUMULATIVE IMPACT
Preventive Services	<u>\$125 million</u> \$51 million city \$47 million state \$27 million federal	<u>(\$7 million)</u> \$3 million city (\$8 million) state (\$3.42 million) federal	At-risk families are referred to preventive services in an effort to help keep children safely at home and out of foster care. Preventive services range from intensive in-home crisis intervention services for high-risk families to less intensive services such as homemaking, housekeeping, home attendant services, parenting skills, counseling, and alcohol and drug treatment. ACS contracts with non-profit organizations in communities throughout New York City to provide preventive services.	The FY'05 Adopted Budget includes substantial restoration to preventive services - discussed below. Despite the city funded restorations, the FY'05 Adopted Budget projects \$7 million in fewer resources supporting prevention overall as a result of state and federal funding reductions.	
Purchased Preventive Services		<u>\$22.4 million</u>		<p>The FY'05 Adopted Budget maintains full funding for general preventive contracts and BEACON preventive services. Currently there are approximately 30,000 children in contract preventive services remaining safely at home with their families.</p> <p>The city budget restorations may be negatively offset by the state FY'05 budget that reduces preventive services. While state saves \$158 million, the city loses \$57 million in preventive service funding. There is no doubt that many children and families will go without needed services - increasing the risk of abuse and neglect and more costly foster care placement.</p>	<p>In 1995 cuts to state reimbursement for child welfare services prompted the city to reduce preventive services. These cuts have been made up for over the years as the city has doubled the percentage of families referred to preventive services since 1998. Today there are more children served in preventive services and kept safely at home, than in foster care (24,240 children in foster care and 30,000 in preventive services). In FY'01, the Mayor added \$4.4 million and the City Council added \$3 million for preventive services. In FY'02, the City Council restored \$3 million for preventive services and this funding was transferred to DYCD for BEACON programming. In the FY'03 November Budget Modification, the Council restored \$6.8 million for general preventive and Beacon preventive services matched by \$12.7 million in state funds. In FY'03, a reduction of \$3.3 million was offset by increased state and federal funds.</p> <p>The Council also added \$1 million in city funds for the Family Violence Project at the Urban Justice Center in FY'03. In FY'04 \$7.8 million was restored by the Mayor prior to budget adoption.</p>

CHILD WELFARE

PROGRAM/ SERVICE	ADOPTED BUDGET FY 2005	CHANGE + (-)	PROGRAM/ SERVICE DESCRIPTION	FY 2005 IMPACT	3 YEAR CUMULATIVE IMPACT
TANF-Title XX Revenue Increase		\$0 \$4.8 million federal (\$4.8 million) city	TANF-Title XX funds have been used to support child welfare services.	The Adopted Budget includes \$4.8 million in city savings as a result of successful efforts to increase federal Title XX revenue claims. This increase in federal funds will however, be offset by deep reductions to TANF-Title XX at the state level. The FY04-05 New York State Executive Budget proposes saving \$122 million in TANF-Title XX funds - which will result in a loss of \$38 million for New York City. This loss is part of the larger state preventive service reduction discussed above.	The state has historically relied on TANF-Title XX funds to support a broad range of child welfare services.
Adoption	\$315 million \$41 million city \$122 million state \$152 million federal	(\$3 million) (\$1 million) city (\$0) state (\$2 million) federal	Children in foster care may be freed for adoption if parental rights have been terminated.	The FY'05 Adopted Budget projects adoption services budget estimates that are approximately \$3 million lower than expenditures in FY'04.	
Foster Care	\$737 million \$181 million city \$256 million state \$300 million federal	(\$26 million) (\$13 million) city (\$3 million) state (\$11 million) federal	Children who are removed from their homes and placed in foster care may be placed with foster families (foster boarding home care), in group residential facilities (congregate care) or with a family member (kinship care).	The FY'05 adopted budget includes substantial restoration to foster care services - discussed below. Despite the city funding restorations, the FY05 Adopted Budget projects \$26 million in fewer resources supporting foster care largely as a result of the continued decline in foster care caseload.	
The Foster Care Block Grant		\$0 \$6.6 million city (\$6.6 million) state	Each year the state provides New York City (and other localities) with a capped allocation of funds to help meet local foster care costs. The allocation of block grant funds that the city receives is based on (1) specific population characteristics and (2) historical claims.	The FY'05 Adopted Budget adds \$6.6 million in city tax levy funds to offset reductions in the state's foster care block grant.	New York State Office of Children and Family Services long contended that funds provided via the Block Grant, were sufficient to address the city's foster care costs because 1) the city's allocation of Block Grant funds remained constant over time and 2) the city's foster care census had declined. A closer examination of the Block Grant history and New York City's caseload tells a more complex story. (1) The allocation of state child welfare funds to New York City was not only subject to an initial reduction of \$131 million when the Block Grant was established, but allocations to the city have fluctuated over the years (i.e, \$335 million in SFY'97 compared to \$197 million in SFY'03), and more recently, the city's allocation has been reduced by \$24 million creating an overall allocation of \$174 million in SFY'04. Declining Block Grant allocations are cause for concern, while the foster boarding home caseload has declined, the caseload for children who are older and have greater health and mental care needs - such as congregate care out-of-state placement has not declined.

CHILD WELFARE

PROGRAM/ SERVICE	ADOPTED BUDGET FY 2005	CHANGE + (-)	PROGRAM/ SERVICE DESCRIPTION	FY 2005 IMPACT	3 YEAR CUMULATIVE IMPACT
Foster Care Provider Rates and Foster Care and Adoptive Parent Stipends		<u>\$19.5 million</u>	Each year New York State sets rates of reimbursement for board and care costs of foster care providers with the expectation that counties will share in the cost of care (54 % is split between the state and counties and 46 % is supported with federal funds). The rates are based on a retrospective analysis of annual costs (two years back) and incorporate a 2 to 3 % trend set by the state to reflect cost of living increases. Individual agency calculations are then compared to the state's maximum cost parameter and the lower of the two is divided by annual care days. This cumbersome and complicated process is used to determine the rate for each provider and is problematic on many levels - most importantly the rates never catch up to the actual cost of care.	The FY'05 Adopted Budget maintains full funding for board and care rates and foster care and adoptive parent stipends avoiding a cut to existing board and foster boarding home rates by 5% and congregate care rates by 3%. In FY'04 restorations to board and care rates and foster and adoptive parent stipends were supported via "rev-max" a city and provider initiative to maximize federal revenue through improved eligibility determination and claiming. Restorations are tied to rev-max in FY'05 as well.	For the FY'03 Adopted Budget, an allocation of \$12 million in city funds was made to increase the rate of reimbursement for foster boarding home providers. Also, in the November Budget Modification for FY'03, \$4.5 million in city funds was restored to contract agency rates and foster and adoptive parent stipends - preventing a 3.1% reduction to both. In the FY'04 Adopted Budget, rate cuts to foster care providers and foster and adoptive parent stipends were restored for 6 months and were tied to the provider-city agreement to maximize federal revenue through improved claiming and eligibility determination. In light of this provider-city agreements and continued commitment to maximize federal resources the F'Y04 restorations were eventually carried forward for the full fiscal year.
Flat Rate +		<u>\$14.2 million</u> \$9.2 million city \$4.9 million federal	This new rate structure ties foster boarding home agency rates to EQUIP (Evaluation and Quality Improvement Protocol) and rewards providers for positive outcomes.	The FY'05 Adopted Budget funds this new rate structure adding \$9.2 million in city tax levy funds. New flat rates range from \$26 per day per child (or the current rate whichever is higher) for providers with excellent EQUIP scores to a rate of \$23.50 per day per child for providers with low-end satisfactory performance and performance in need of improvement. Under this new flat rate initiative, 8 agencies received rate reductions, 6 agencies have rates that are held constant, and 28 receive rate enhancements.	In December 2003 ACS established a rate floor of \$23.50 below which rates for foster boarding home providers would not fall and tied agency rates to performance on EQUIP.

CHILD WELFARE

PROGRAM/ SERVICE	ADOPTED BUDGET FY 2005	CHANGE + (-)	PROGRAM/ SERVICE DESCRIPTION	FY 2005 IMPACT	3 YEAR CUMULATIVE IMPACT
Department of Education Residential Care	<u>\$47 million</u> \$29 million city \$17 million state	<u>\$28.1 million</u> \$17.2 million city \$10.8 million state	ACS is responsible for the care of children placed in special institutional settings by the Department of Education. These institutions are often out-of-state schools for children with special needs.	The FY'05 Adopted Budget adds \$17.2 million in city funds to support the costs associated with the placement of children in institutional schools. ACS estimates that there are 677 children in institutional schools, for whom care days are expected to increase from 110,000 to 130,000.	ACS supports board and care costs for special needs children who have been placed in institutional schools by the city's Department of Education. ACS has no control or say in the placement decisions of DOE but is held financially responsible for the board and care of these children while they are in placement.
Recoupment of Overpayments to Foster Care and Child Care Agencies		<u>(\$4 million)</u> (\$4 million) city		The FY'05 Adopted Budget saves \$4 million by recouping overpayments from child care and foster care providers.	In the last few years, ACS has consistently sought to recoup funds from providers for overpayment in previous years. In the November Budget Modification for FY'03, as a result of contract audits, ACS recouped overpayments to foster care agencies for a \$1.8 million in city savings. The FY'04 Budget recouped overpayments to foster care agencies for a \$2.4 million in city savings.
Congregate Care - bed closures		<u>(\$16.9 million)</u> (\$14.9 million) city (\$2.09 million) federal	This initiative reflects the goal of placing children closer to their home communities in family like settings- to both shorten their lengths of stay in foster care and to expedite permanency.	The FY'05 Adopted Budget includes \$14.9 million in city savings from the closure of 600 congregate care beds in contract agencies and direct care facilities. This initiative began in FY'04 and the closure of congregate care beds is underway.	The number of youth in congregate care has dropped between 1998 and 2004 with 4,645 in care in 1998 compared to 4,040 in congregate care year to date in 2004.
Foster Care Census		<u>(\$17.2 million)</u> (\$11.1 million) city (\$6.06 million) federal		The FY'05 Adopted Budget includes \$11 million in city savings related to foster care caseload reestimates. There are 2 parts to this re-estimate: \$9.6 million saved from a reestimate of the number of children in contract care and \$1.5 million saved from the re-estimate of children in direct foster care. The reestimate anticipates 1,232 fewer children in contract foster boarding homes (including kin and foster homes), bringing the total number in contract care down to 16,989 and 254 fewer children in direct care (bringing the total number in care down to 1,140).	The number of youth in foster care has dropped between 1998 and 2004 with 40,939 children in care in 1998 compared to 24,240 year to date in care in 2004 year to date. Most of the decrease of children in care has occurred in foster boarding homes with a reduction of 16,094 children in care between 1998 and 2004 compared to a reduction of 605 children in congregate care between 1998 and 2004.

CHILD WELFARE

PROGRAM/ SERVICE	ADOPTED BUDGET FY 2005	CHANGE + (-)	PROGRAM/ SERVICE DESCRIPTION	FY 2005 IMPACT	3 YEAR CUMULATIVE IMPACT
Substance Abuse Treatment Services	<u>\$13.3 million</u>	<u>\$13.3 million</u>	Approximately 70 percent of the children placed in foster care come from households that experience substance or alcohol abuse. While in care, teens in foster care are provided with substance abuse prevention and treatment services.	The FY'05 Adopted Budget maintains full funding for substance abuse treatment for youth in foster care. This program serves approximately 5,000 youth in care. In FY'04 restorations to substance abuse treatment for foster youth were supported via "rev-max" a city and provider initiative to maximize federal revenue through improved eligibility determination and claiming. Restorations are tied to rev-max in FY'05 as well.	The FY'03 November Budget Modification saved \$1 million in accruals in substance abuse treatment for youth in congregate care. Additionally, the City Council restored \$2.4 million for substance abuse treatment (with a additional \$3.4 million in federal matching funds) in the November FY'03 budget modification. In FY'04 the Adopted budget restored \$1.9 million for 3 months of the fiscal year - this restoration was tied to the city-provider revenue maximization agreement which seeks to improve claiming and eligibility and to maximize federal IV E funds. This rev-max initiative is on-going.
Independent Living	<u>\$12 million</u> \$3 million city \$3.3 million state \$5.7 million federal	<u>\$1.4 million</u> \$500,000 city \$928,000 state	Adolescents in foster care are provided with support services and skill-building instruction to help prepare them for a life beyond foster care. These services and instruction include but are not limited to educational training, career counseling, and money management.	The FY'05 Adopted Budget restores \$500,000 in city funds for life skills training.	Approximately 1,500 youth each year (between 18 and 21) age out of foster care and are often ill prepared for independence and self-sufficiency as they lack basic essentials such as housing and job skills. In the FY'03 November Budget Modification, the City Council restored \$500,000 for independent living programs for youth aging-out of foster care, triggering the restoration of \$928,000 in state matching funds. In FY'03, \$151,000 in funds were eliminated for employment services to youth aging-out of care. The FY'04 Adopted Budget restored \$500,000 in city funds for life skills for 3 months of the fiscal year, the restoration was tied to the city-provider revenue maximization initiative which seeks to improve claiming and eligibility determination and in turn to maximize federal IV E funds. This provider-city rev-max initiative is on-going.

CHILD CARE

PROGRAM/ SERVICE	ADOPTED BUDGET FY 2005	CHANGE + (-)	PROGRAM/ SERVICE DESCRIPTION	FY 2005 IMPACT	3 YEAR CUMULATIVE IMPACT
Administration for Children's Services Agency for Child Development (ACD)	<u>\$2.18 billion</u> \$566 million city \$513 million state \$1.1 billion federal	<u>\$48.6 million</u> \$39.4 million city \$10 million state (\$866,714) federal	ACS provides child protective services to children alleged to have been abused or neglected, foster care to approximately 24,000 children and preventive services to 30,000 children, directly and through contract agencies. ACS also administers Head Start program sites and contracts for subsidized child care in child care centers, family day care and group family day care homes and via vouchers.	In FY '05 \$19 million, of the \$44 million to be transferred to DYCD from ACS will remain at ACS. An additional \$15 million in federal and state child care funds are also allocated to continue to support ACS school-age child care services and to offset savings initially anticipated in FY04. The OST start date is anticipated for January 2005 with a completion of the transfer of school-age child care to be completed by July 2005.	Between Jan 2002 and June 2003, over \$300 million in city funding was cut from ACS. The FY'04 Budget reduced funding for child care by \$79 million (\$59 million related to OST restructuring and \$20 million related to subsidy reductions and increased parent fees). Of the \$59 million cut related to OST restructuring, \$15 million were city tax levy savings and \$44 million were to be transferred to DYCD. Of the \$44 million to be transfer in FY04, only \$6 million successfully transferred from ACS to DYCD as part of the OST initiative. The failure to transfer remaining funds was tied to delays in the OST planning and RFP process.
Child Care Services: ACS-Agency for Child Development (ACD) Human Resources Administration (HRA)	Total: ACD and HRA Child Care <u>\$583.4 million</u> \$157.7 million city \$109.4 million state \$316.3 million federal ACD <u>\$442.0 million</u> \$136 million city \$3.2 million state \$302.9 million federal HRA <u>\$162.1 million</u> \$42.6 million city \$106.2 million state \$13.4 million federal	Total: ACD and HRA Child Care <u>(\$86.4 million)</u> (\$6.8 million) city (\$24.7 million) state (\$54.9 million) federal ACD <u>(\$46.6 million)</u> \$3.2 million city \$800,000 state (\$50.6 million) federal HRA <u>(\$39.9 million)</u> (\$10 million) city (\$25.5 million) state (\$4.3 million) federal	ACD provides child care services to promote child development and school readiness and assist families achieve and maintain employment. Services are funded through vouchers and contracts with not-for-profit agencies, which are monitored to ensure program quality, fiscal integrity and environmental safety. HRA also provides child care subsidies to families receiving public assistance and those transitioning to work from welfare.	The FY'05 Adopted budget recognizes \$15 million of an anticipated \$65 million increase in federal Child Care Block Grant dollars. This allocation of \$15 million will be used to offset the city tax levy savings initiated in FY'04 and related to the OST restructuring. Additionally, the FY'05 Adopted Budget includes a \$10 million city tax levy enhancement to ACD's child care services and a \$10.9 million restoration in city tax levy funds to support Priority 7 child care slots and prevent increases in parent fees. Actions included in the FY'05 Adopted Budget are discussed in detail below.	The FY'04 Budget for ACD reduced city funds for child care services by \$79 million (\$59 million related to OST restructuring and \$20 million related subsidy reductions and increased parent fees).

CHILD CARE

PROGRAM/ SERVICE	ADOPTED BUDGET FY 2005	CHANGE + (-)	PROGRAM/ SERVICE DESCRIPTION	FY 2005 IMPACT	3 YEAR CUMULATIVE IMPACT
Child Care Expansion		\$10 million city		The FY05 Adopted Budget adds \$10 million to support 1,400 new child care slots.	The city failed to utilize \$65 million in additional Child Care Block Grant funding targeted specifically for child care expansion, instead using these resources to fill budget gaps.
Child Care Slots (Priority 7)		<u>\$9 million</u> \$9 million city	Priority 7 slots represent low-income working households.	The FY '05 Adopted Budget restores \$9 million to support 2,500 Priority 7 slots.	In the FY'03 November Budget Modification, the City Council restored \$5 million to support 2,500 child care slots. In the Adopted FY'03 Budget, the Council restored \$24 million of a proposed \$80 million for the expansion of 3,000 child care slots. In addition, the city received a waiver to use community development funds for child care services. In FY '04 the City Council restored \$9 million to maintain 2,500 Priority 7 child care slots.
Parent Fees		<u>\$1.9 million</u> \$1.9 million city	Parents receiving subsidized child care are required to pay a fee based on income and family size.	The FY '05 Adopted Budget restores \$1.9 million to prevent the increase of up to 33 % in fees for child care for parents with two or more children in subsidized care.	In FY '04, the City Council restored \$1.9 million of the proposed cut in city spending through an increase in parental fees for child care. The Council's restoration eliminated the proposed surcharge of up to 33% for parents with two or more children in subsidized child care.
School-Age Child Care: Delay in Out-of-School-Time (OST) implementation efforts		<u>\$34 million</u> \$19 million city \$15 million state/fed		The FY '05 Adopted Budget maintains \$19 million (of the proposed \$44 million transfer to DYCD) school-age child care funds at ACS. The FY'05 Adopted Budget also adds \$15 million in state and federal funds to offset savings related to the OST initiative that were initially anticipated in FY'04. These restorations were made because the implementation of the OST Initiative has been delayed. The Administration anticipates a new OST start date of January 2005.	The FY'04 Budget cut \$59 million in funds for school-age child care from the ACS budget (\$15 million in savings and \$44 million transferred from ACD to DYCD for afterschool programs) as part of Mayor Bloomberg's Out-of-School-Time initiative. However, only \$6 million was actually transferred to DYCD in FY'04.

CHILD CARE

PROGRAM/ SERVICE	ADOPTED BUDGET FY 2005	CHANGE + (-)	PROGRAM/ SERVICE DESCRIPTION	FY 2005 IMPACT	3 YEAR CUMULATIVE IMPACT
Compliance with New York City Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Act		<u>\$1.28 million</u> \$1.2 city \$826,000 state \$450,000 fed	These funds will assist in carrying out new requirements set forth in the New York City Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Act.	The FY '05 Adopted Budget allocates \$1.28 million to enable ACS child care facilities to comply with the New York City Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Act.	
Facilities (Capital Budget)		<u>(\$11.6 million)</u> city (\$11.6 million)	In the FY'01 Adopted Budget \$25 million in capital funds for child care facility development and expansion was negotiated to be rolled-out over five years.	While \$25 million was to be allocated for child care facilities development and expansion, only \$13.4 million can be accounted for in past budgets and future planned budgets (leaving a cut of \$11.6 million for child care facilities). FY '04 - \$502,000 FY '05 - \$0 FY '06 - \$7.7 million FY '07 - \$2.6 million FY '08 - \$2.6 million	In the FY'01 Budget, the Mayor and City Council invested \$25 million for the new development and expansion of child care facilities. These funds were reappropriated in FY'02, but cut in the FY'02 January Budget Modification. In FY'03, \$2.3 million was restored for child care expansion and renovation and \$22 million in capital funds scheduled for allocation in FY '03 - FY '06 .
Head Start	<u>\$147.6 million</u> fed		Head Start is a federally funded program that provides early care and education to low-income children age 0-5 based on a model of developmentally appropriate care, prepares children for school by providing them with educational and social skills and works with the entire family to support children's development.	Federal Head Start funds will support child care for approximately 19,065 children in FY'05.	Head Start served approximately 18,500 children in 189 Head Start centers in 2003, and 19,000 children in 2004.

EDUCATION

PROGRAM/ SERVICE	ADOPTED BUDGET FY 2005	CHANGE + (-)	PROGRAM/ SERVICE DESCRIPTION	FY 2005 IMPACT	3 YEAR CUMULATIVE IMPACT
<p>Department of Education (NYCDOE)</p>	<p><u>\$13 billion total</u> \$5.4 billion city \$5.9 billion state \$1.7 billion fed</p>	<p><u>\$569 million</u> \$286 million city \$118 million state \$165 million federal</p>	<p>There are over 1.1 million children in grades Pre-K through 12 in over 1,100 New York City public schools. The New York City Department of Education is currently divided into ten regions containing the 32 Community School Districts that oversee elementary, intermediate and junior high schools, and the seven High School Districts that encompass the five boroughs of New York City and specialized districts such as Alternative High Schools, the Chancellor's District and Citywide Special Education Programs</p>	<p>The FY'05 Executive Budget increases the Department of Education's Budget by \$569 million. Enrollment for the 2004 - 2005 school year is projected to be 1,101,413, a decrease of 6,625. Funding increases will be used to modernize schools, cover increased transportation costs, increase support to charter schools, and to reach collective bargaining agreements.</p>	
<p>Summer School</p>		<p><u>(\$30 million)</u> (\$30 million) city</p>	<p>The DOE offers a range of summer school programs. The Summer Success Academy will provide six weeks of programming for children in grades 2 - 3 who are at-risk of educational failure, six weeks of Regular Summer School for students in grades 4 - 8, seven weeks of High School Summer School for students in grades 9 - 12, and three and a half weeks of High School Regents Prep for students in grades 9 - 12.</p>	<p>The FY '05 Adopted Budget redirects summer school funds to provide intervention for 3rd graders at risk of retention.</p> <p>This program is similar to the Gates program implemented in the 1980s when New York City invested \$100 million as a part of a 3rd grade retention policy to provide assistance to 3rd graders at risk of failure. The program and the retention policy resulted in higher rates of educational failure and higher dropout rates and was eventually abandoned.</p>	<p>In FY'01, the Mayor added \$55 million for summer school. In FY'02, \$23.4 million was added to provide summer school instruction to an additional 50,000 students for a total of 370,000 students who were at risk of failing to meet promotional standards. The FY'03 November Budget Modification achieved \$20 million in savings from surplus funds for summer school. The FY'04 Budget cut \$20 million from summer school programs for encouraged students, an additional \$13 million by eliminating summer school for over 29,500 students in grades K - 2 and achieved a \$20 million savings via underenrollment.</p> <p>In Spring 2004, the Mayor announced a new third grade retention policy. The DOE will reinvest resources cut from summer school for all children to provide assistance to third graders during the school year and through a six week summer school program. The Summer Success Academy is targeted to third graders who scored at Level 1 (a first or second grade level) in Citywide ELA and/or Math tests and who are at risk of being held back.</p>

EDUCATION

PROGRAM/ SERVICE	ADOPTED BUDGET FY 2005	CHANGE + (-)	PROGRAM/ SERVICE DESCRIPTION	FY 2005 IMPACT	3 YEAR CUMULATIVE IMPACT
3rd Grade Intervention	\$58 million	<u>\$58 million</u> \$58 million city	Specialized small group literacy, and math instruction during school hours. Out-of-School time math and literacy instruction, and books, materials and professional development designed to reinforce vocabulary development.	The FY '05 Adopted Budget allocates \$58 million for intervention of retained and low performing third grade students.	
Principal Leadership Center	<u>425,000</u> \$425,000 city	<u>\$105,000</u> \$105,000 city	The Principal Leadership Center provides professional development services to principals, assistant principals, supervisory and administrative personnel.	The FY '05 Adopted Budget includes an enhancement of \$105,000 for the operation of the Principal Leadership Center bringing total funds for the center to \$425,000.	The Principal Leadership Center falls within the Center for Recruitment and Professional Development and maintains a library and other educational materials for supervisors in their districts.
Teacher's Choice	<u>\$16 million</u> \$16 million city	<u>\$16 million</u> \$16 million city	The Teacher's Choice program, reimburses city teachers, instructional staff and principals for purchases up to \$200 in classroom supplies and equipment.	The FY '05 Adopted Budget fully restores funding for this initiative allowing for \$200 reimbursement of 81,500 teachers and principals for the purchase of classroom supplies and equipment.	The FY '04 Executive Budget proposed the elimination of the Teacher's Choice program. The Mayor restored \$8 million of proposed \$16.3 million cut and the City Council restored an additional \$8.3 million in the FY'04 Adopted Budget.

EDUCATION

PROGRAM/ SERVICE	ADOPTED BUDGET FY 2005	CHANGE + (-)	PROGRAM/ SERVICE DESCRIPTION	FY 2005 IMPACT	3 YEAR CUMULATIVE IMPACT
Early Grade Class Size Reduction	<u>\$35 million</u> \$35 million city	<u>\$10 million</u> \$10 million city	The City Council has added \$10 million to strengthen the Early Grade Class Size Reduction Initiative.	The FY'05 Adopted Budget adds \$10 million in city funds to lower class size in the early grades. When combined with the Administration's third grade program, for a total of \$35 million, it will enable the school system to maintain current 3rd grade class size while accommodating 11,000 held-back students and to reduce class size in grades K - 3 by forming the equivalent of 225 kindergarten to third grade classes.	
Professional Development and Teacher Retention	<u>\$1.3 million total</u> \$1.3 million city	<u>\$1.3 million total</u> \$1.3 million city	This new City Council initiative will provide funding to the American Museum of Natural History (AMNH) for the Urban Advantage program also known as Science Teaching and Learning Project.	The FY'05 Adopted Budget adds \$1.3 million in city funds for the Science and Teaching and Learning Project. Administered by the AMNH and partnered with the New York , Brooklyn and Queens Botanic Gardens, New York Hall of Science, Staten Island Zoological Society, and the Wildlife Conservancy (Bronx Zoo and New York Aquarium) to provide professional development to science teachers, resource kits to participating schools, lab supplies for students, and to host educational field trips.	This is a new Council initiative.
Attendance Improvement Dropout Prevention (AIDP)	<u>\$1.3 million total</u> \$1.3 million city	<u>\$1.3 million</u> \$1.3 million city	The AIDP program began as a State initiative designed to improve attendance and dropout rates in school districts with low attendance and high dropout rates.	The FY'05 Adopted Budget adds \$1.3 million in city funds to assist schools that have lost state AIDP funds.	In 1984 the State Legislature established AIDP and provided additional state aid to school districts with the lowest attendance rates to fund activities would improve attendance and reduce dropout rates.

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

PROGRAM/ SERVICE	ADOPTED BUDGET FY 2005	CHANGE + (-)	PROGRAM/ SERVICE DESCRIPTION	FY 2005 IMPACT	3 YEAR CUMULATIVE IMPACT
Department of Youth and Community Development (DYCD)	<u>\$229.2 million</u> \$144.2 million city \$14 million state \$71 million federal	<u>(\$13.6 million)</u> \$2.5 million city \$0 state (\$16.1 million) federal	The Department of Youth and Community Development provides youth and adult programs through 2,106 contracts with community based organizations throughout NYC. This includes 458 youth programs city-wide.	Detail on all cuts or additions in DYCD is provided below.	In FY' 04 the city undertook an initiative to restructure Out of School Time Services. This included a shift of \$44 million in school-age child care from ACS to DYCD (of which only \$6 million was transferred in FY'04). Additionally, in FY'04, the Department of Employment was eliminated and the Summer Youth Employment Program was transferred to DYCD.
Youth Development and Delinquency Prevention Program (YDDP)	<u>\$22.05 million</u> \$10.4 million city \$11.6 million state	<u>\$10 million</u> \$10 million city	YDDP programs provide after school, summer and weekend youth development programs to children and youth at 252 sites throughout New York City, that offer 292,000 opportunities for youth.	The FY'05 Adopted Budget restores \$10 million in YDDP funds. The funds support after school, sports, arts and community service programs.	FY'01 was the first year that the Mayor proposed to maintain funding levels for YDDP. In FY'02 an additional \$2 million was allocated to support approximately 40 additional programs. Unfortunately these funds were cut in the November FY'02 Budget Modification. This cut stalled plans for the expansion of afterschool, weekend and summer programs. The FY'03 Budget maintained funding at FY'02 levels through a Council restoration of funding. In November, the FY'03 Budget Modification achieved \$749,000 in savings from surplus funds and accruals in the YDDP program. The FY'04 Budget reduced funding for YDDP by \$10 million. Subsequently, the Mayor restored \$10 million post budget adoption in the fall of 2003.
City Council Discretionary Funds	<u>\$5.2 million city</u>	<u>\$5.2 million</u> \$5.2 million city	These funds, (\$102,714 per Council District) are used by Councilmembers to support over 100 youth programs city-wide.	The FY'05 Adopted Budget restores \$3.2 million and provides an enhancement of \$2 million or an additional \$40,000 per district for a total of \$5.2 million in City Council discretionary funds.	These funds have been cut by the Mayor for the past five years and the City Council restores this funding each year. In FY'01, the Council restored \$4.7 million for Council and Borough President discretionary funding. In FY'02, FY'03 and FY'04, the Executive Budget proposed a cut of \$3.2 million which the City Council restored in full.

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

PROGRAM/ SERVICE	ADOPTED BUDGET FY 2005	CHANGE + (-)	PROGRAM/ SERVICE DESCRIPTION	FY 2005 IMPACT	3 YEAR CUMULATIVE IMPACT
Beacon Schools	<u>\$41.2 million</u> \$34.9 million city \$6.3 million federal	<u>\$8.1 million</u> \$8.1 million city	The Beacons were established in 1991 to develop schools as a community resource before and after school, on weekends, and during school vacations. Beacons serve over 159,000 youth city-wide.	The FY'05 Adopted Budget restores \$8.1 million to support Beacons. There are currently 80 Beacons city-wide. Included in the \$34.9 million in city funds is \$5.9 million in intra city funds from the Administration for Children's Services (ACS) for Beacon Preventive Programs that provide assistance for families and children at-risk for entering the child welfare system.	Originally funded at \$450,000 annually, each of the 80 Beacon programs now receive \$400,000, while the number of youth that each Beacon must serve has increased to 1,700 per year, an increase of 100% in the decade since they were founded. Funding for individual Beacons has declined by more than 10% since '91, even as overall costs have risen and contract requirements have increased. In FY '01, '02 and '03 the Adopted Budget maintained funding for the Beacon Schools Program. In the FY'03 November Budget Modification the Council restored \$2.7 million for Beacons. In FY'04, the Council fully restored the Executive Budget's proposed cut of \$8.3 million except for \$204,000 in school opening fees (the NYC Dept. of Education absorbed this cost). The restoration prevented a cut of \$100,000 to each of the city's 80 Beacons.
Total Miscellaneous Program	<u>\$3.9 million</u> \$3.9 million city	<u>\$3.9 million</u> \$3.9 million city	The description of specific programs is provided below.	The FY'05 Adopted Budget restored \$3.7 million and added \$200,000 for a total of \$3.9 million. Detail on specific program restorations are provided below.	Detail on historic cuts are provided below.
Virtual Y, Sports and Arts, Institute For Student Achievement and Others	<u>\$2 million</u> \$2 million city	<u>\$2 million</u> \$2 million city	The Virtual Y, is a literacy-based after school program that primarily serves second through fourth graders from 3:00 - 6:00 p.m. The Sports and Arts foundation programs combine academic assistance with sports and arts programming for youth citywide. The Institute for Student Achievement (ISA) provides school based academic support and services for students at-risk of dropping out, working in partnership with 21 schools and serving over 3,000 students.	The FY'05 Adopted Budget restores \$2 million in funding for these programs. Over 5,000 youths rely on these out-of-school time program each year.	In 1997 the Virtual Y was created through a partnership with the YMCA and the NYC Board of Education. \$3.7 million was restored by the Council in FY'02 for Virtual Y and Institute for Student Achievement (ISA) programs. The FY'03 November Budget Modification restored \$1.9 million to baseline youth programs, \$50,000 of which was restored for Virtual Y programs. The FY'03 Budget maintained funding for the Virtual Y which will result in the support of 19 programs serving 2,280 students. In FY'04, the Council restored \$130,000 for Virtual Y, \$130,000 for ISA programs, and \$692,000 for other programs including Sports and Arts.

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

PROGRAM/ SERVICE	ADOPTED BUDGET FY 2005	CHANGE + (-)	PROGRAM/ SERVICE DESCRIPTION	FY 2005 IMPACT	3 YEAR CUMULATIVE IMPACT
Street Outreach and Neighborhood Youth Alliance	<u>\$2.5 million</u> \$2.5 million city	<u>\$968,000</u> \$968,000 city	Street Outreach provides referrals for youth at risk for homelessness and Neighborhood Youth Alliance provides youth leadership opportunities for youth in local communities.	The FY'05 Adopted Budget restores \$968,000 in funding for Street Outreach and Neighborhood Youth Alliance.	Funding was maintained for this program in FY'01. In FY'02, the Mayor proposed to eliminate this program and the City Council fully restored funding. The FY'03 Adopted Budget maintained funding for Street Outreach and Neighborhood Youth Alliance. The Council restored \$968,000 in the FY'04 Budget.
Enhancements to Institute for Student Achievement, Big Brothers/Big Sisters/Junior Tennis League.		<u>\$267,000</u> \$267,000 city			
Helping Involve Parents in Schools Project (HIP Schools)		<u>\$700,000</u> \$700,000 city	HIP Schools is a web-based system to enable parents, teachers, and principals to interact in order to improve student performance.	The FY 05 Adopted Budget allows for both the maintenance and expansion of this program in NYC public schools.	
After Three Program (TASC)	<u>\$70.5 million</u> \$10.5 million (city) \$60 million (private)	<u>\$2.5 million</u> \$2.5 million city	After-Three is an afterschool program administered by The After School Corporation (TASC) that provides school-based afterschool programs in 135 schools for 35,000 youth. The After-Three Program administered by TASC, began in 1998 as an effort to leverage private dollars to fund afterschool programs with a 3 to 1 match of city tax levy to TASC funding.	The FY'05 Adopted Budget restores \$2.5 million to After-Three programs city-wide. After-Three program funds will be included in DYCD's new request for proposal (RFP) for Out-of-School Time programs.	TASC, began in 1998 an effort to leverage private dollars to fund afterschool programs with a 3 to 1 match of city tax levy to TASC funding. In FY'01, the Council restored \$7.5 million to the After Three Program and added \$3 million to expand services. In FY'02, the Council fully restored \$10.5 million preventing the elimination of the program. The FY'03 Adopted Budget maintained the After-Three program at FY'02 funding levels. The Council again restored \$1.5 million in the FY'03 November Budget Modification. In FY 04, the Mayor restored \$2.5 million for the After-Three Program prior to the budget adoption thereby rescinding the proposal to eliminate 20-25 programs.

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

PROGRAM/ SERVICE	ADOPTED BUDGET FY 2005	CHANGE + (-)	PROGRAM/ SERVICE DESCRIPTION	FY 2005 IMPACT	3 YEAR CUMULATIVE IMPACT
Drug Prevention and Runaway and Homeless Youth Programs/Youthlink	<u>\$3 million</u> \$3 million city	<u>\$863,000</u> 863,000 city	Runaway and Homeless Youth Programs consist of a network of over 19 programs throughout New York City including crisis shelters, outreach and drop-in centers, and transitional and family homes. Youthlink is a drug prevention program.	The FY'05 Adopted Budget restored \$761,000 and restored \$102,000 to drug prevention programs.	The City Council restored \$863,000 in FY'04 for Runaway and Homeless Youth programs. In FY 04, \$341,000 restored for Youthlink.
Summer Youth Employment (SYEP)	<u>\$34.1 million</u> \$17.6 million city \$9 million state \$7.5 million federal	<u>\$11.4 total</u> \$11.4 million (city)	SYEP provided 39,000 young people with summer jobs in FY 04. SYEP provides teens with real on-the-job experience and helps prepare them for their future careers. SYEP brings greatly needed influx of funds to low-income communities. Many city services rely on young people participating in the summer employment program to enhance staffing - youth work in community centers, centers for the aging, and summer camp programs.	The FY05 Adopted Budget restores \$10 million and adds \$1.4 million in city funds which (when combined with state and federal funds and a reduction of the work week from 30 to 26 hours) will allow the city to serve approximately 34,000 youth. An additional \$6 million from the state is needed to prevent the loss of 5,000 jobs and again serve 39,000 youth in the summer of 2004.	In FY'01, the city funded 50,000 jobs with \$7.2 million in city funding plus federal Workforce Investment Act (WIA) funds and \$22 million in state funding. In FY'02, the Mayor allocated \$10 million in city funding for summer jobs for youth which supported approximately 20,000 summer jobs in the summer of 2002. The FY'03 November Budget Modification replaced \$2 million in city funding with state and federal TANF funds. The FY'03 Budget restored \$2.1 million to the Summer Jobs for Youth Program (SYEP) and enhanced city funding by an additional \$8 million. This allocation was on top of the \$7.9 million in the agency's budget which historically supported the LEAP/JOY program. The FY'04 Budget eliminated the Department of Employment (DOE) and transferred funds for youth employment services from the DOE to DYCD. In FY 04, the City Council restored a \$10 million reduction which enabled the city to serve 39,000 youth for a total of \$42.2 million- \$16.2 in city funding, \$15 million state and \$11 million
Restructuring of Out-of-School Time (OST) Services	<u>\$45 million</u> \$8 million city TASC (After-Three) \$25 million city (School-Age Child Care) \$12 million city YDDP	<u>(\$19 million)</u> (\$19 million) city (Restructuring)	OST programs include afterschool, recreational and enrichment programs that provided academic assistance, sports, arts and cultural activities for youth between the ages of 6-21.	The FY'05 Adopted budget includes \$45 million to support OST restructuring, approximately \$27 million lower than the initial proposal advanced in the FY'04 Adopted Budget. It is anticipated that the RFP will include YDDP, TASC, and a portion of ACS school-age child care resources currently in DYCD's budget. Regarding school-age child care resources, the Adopted Budget shifts a total of \$25 million (\$19 of the targeted \$44 million is will be transferred in FY'05 and added to the \$6 million already transferred in FY'04). The FY '05 Adopted Budget holds the remaining \$19 million at ACD due to a delay in the OST planning process.	In FY'04, the city initiated an effort to restructure the delivery of OST services. In FY '04 only \$6 million of the \$44 million was transferred from ACD to DYCD while \$38 million remained in ACD.

CHILD HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH

PROGRAM/ SERVICE	ADOPTED BUDGET FY 2005	CHANGE + (-)	PROGRAM/ SERVICE DESCRIPTION	FY 2005 IMPACT	3 YEAR CUMULATIVE IMPACT
Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH)	<u>\$1.4 billion</u> \$597 million city \$483 million state \$315 million federal	<u>\$87 million</u> \$49 million city \$16 million state \$22.3 million federal	DOHMH protects and promotes the health and mental health of all New Yorkers, promoting health prevention activities, providing treatment and public health services, conducting health and safety inspections, and responding to public health and safety threats.		
School Based Health Clinic	<u>\$838,000</u> \$536,000 city \$302,000 state \$0 federal	<u>\$838,000</u> \$536,000 city \$302,000 state \$0 federal	School-based health clinics provide primary and preventive care to adolescents, a population of students who otherwise do not have access to school nursing services. The clinics maintain an enrollment of nearly 90% of the student body in each school served, and there is one located in a high school in each of the five boroughs.	The FY'05 Adopted Budget restores \$536,000 in city funds maintaining subsidies for 5 privately run clinics. City subsidies comprise between 20-50% of the clinics' operating budgets.	In 1990, the City Council invested \$1.2 million in five school-based health clinics. In FY'02, the City Council added \$500,000 to fund operation of School Based Health Clinics. In FY '03, the Mayor's contingency plan targeted these clinics for cuts, which was ultimately not implemented. In FY'04, the Council restored \$268,000 in city tax levy funds to maintain funding for 5 school-based health clinics, enabling them to remain open.
Infant Mortality	<u>\$5.0 million</u> \$3.2 million city \$1.8 million state \$0 federal	<u>\$4.4 million</u> \$2.8 million city \$1.6 million state \$0 federal	The Infant Mortality Initiative funds community-based organizations (CBOs) to provide outreach, education, and referral services in communities with high rates of infant mortality.	The FY'05 Adopted Budget restores \$2.8 million in city funds to support CBOs to provide outreach, education, and referral services in communities with high infant mortality rates. The restoration, which triggers a state match of \$1.6 million, returns the program to its original funding level.	In 2000, the citywide infant mortality rate was 6.7 per 1,000 live births, but the rates in 24 communities ranged from 10.3 to 16.4 per 1,000 live births. In FY'02, the City Council created the Infant Mortality Initiative with an investment of \$3.2 million in city tax levy funds, which had a state match of \$1.8 million and brought the total original allocation for the Initiative to \$5 million in FY'02. In each year since its inception, the Mayor has targeted the Infant Mortality Initiative for cuts, and City Council has made restorations that to enable the Initiative to continue. In the FY'03, the Council restored \$2.5 million (preserving \$1.4 million in state funding) and the Mayor added \$1.1 million to bring the program up to the original funding levels. In the November FY'03 Budget Modification, the Council restored \$287,000 in city funds for the Initiative, preserving \$161,000 in state funding. In FY'04, \$5 million in total funds was restored to maintain funding for the Initiative.

CHILD HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH

PROGRAM/ SERVICE	ADOPTED BUDGET FY 2005	CHANGE + (-)	PROGRAM/ SERVICE DESCRIPTION	FY 2005 IMPACT	3 YEAR CUMULATIVE IMPACT
Nurse Family Partnership Program	<u>\$461,740</u> \$295,513 city \$166,227 state \$0 federal	<u>\$461,740</u> \$295,513 city \$166,227 state \$0 federal		Under a restructuring of the Department of Maternal, Infant, and Reproductive Health within the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, the FY'05 Adopted Budget supports the ongoing operation of the Nurse Family Partnership Program (NFP) and the creation of the Newborn Home Visit Program.	Originally piloted in Queens in July 2003, the Nurse Family Partnership Program (NFP) provides home visits to first-time mothers with at risk pregnancies during the pregnancy and the first two years of the child's life. Plans are underway to establish an NFP site at Harlem Hospital and eventually to expand it to the communities served by the District Public Health Offices (DPHOs) in central Brooklyn, Harlem, and the Bronx.
Newborn Home Visit Program	<u>\$476,022</u> \$304,654 city \$171,468 state \$0 federal	<u>\$476,022</u> \$304,654 city \$171,468 state \$0 federal			The Newborn Home Visit Program will provide a single visit to first-time mothers in selected DPHO communities within the first four weeks of a child's birth to educate parents about child health and safety and health insurance and to assess the home for lead hazards, window safety guards, and smoke detectors.
Children Under Five Mental Health Initiative	<u>\$0 federal</u>	<u>\$670,000</u> \$670,000 city \$0 state \$0 federal	This is a City Council created Initiative that is intended to respond to a shortage of outpatient mental health treatment services for children ages 0 to 5 years.	The FY'05 Adopted Budget adds \$670,000 to enable community-based mental health clinics in Brooklyn and the Bronx to expand service delivery to this population. Current state Medicaid financing restrictions severely constrain the ability of community-based and hospital-based mental health clinics to expand children's outpatient treatment services to meet demand.	

CHILD HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH

PROGRAM/ SERVICE	ADOPTED BUDGET FY 2005	CHANGE + (-)	PROGRAM/ SERVICE DESCRIPTION	FY 2005 IMPACT	3 YEAR CUMULATIVE IMPACT
Asthma Initiative	<u>\$3.5 million</u> (gross)	<u>\$695,000</u> \$445,000 city \$250,000 state \$0 federal	Established in 1997, the Asthma Initiative collaborates with city agencies and community-based organizations and conducts public education as well as professional continuing education to train parents, health providers, and others about the detection and treatment of childhood asthma.	The FY'05 Adopted Budget restores \$445,000 in city funds supporting programs that provide screening, referrals, and case management services to approximately 400 children.	According to DOHMH, approximately 300,000 NYC children are afflicted with asthma. In study released in 2003 and conducted by Harlem Hospital found that 25.5% of children in Central Harlem have asthma. In FY'98, FY'99 and FY '01, the City Council consistently expanded funding for children's asthma programs. These investments ranged from \$1.5 million to \$2.3 million. No action was taken in FY'02 or FY'03. In FY'04, the Mayor restored \$200,000, rescinding his Executive Budget proposal to allow asthma case management contracts to expire and address the disproportionately high rates of Asthma in East Harlem.
School Health Program	<u>\$62.5 million</u> \$40 million	<u>\$4 million</u> \$2.5 million city \$1.2 million state	School Health Program provides a range of education, preventive and primary care services in New York City schools.	The FY'05 Adopted Budget restores \$2.5 million in city funds to support health nurses for students during summer school.	
Lead Poisoning Prevention Program Lead Poisoning Prevention Program - Daycare		<u>\$2.47 million</u> \$1.58 million city \$889,000 state <u>\$6.523 million</u> \$5.4 million city \$1.08 million state	Founded in 1970, the Lead Poisoning Prevention Program conducts outreach and education to promote lead screening of children and safe lead abatement practices by landlords. While the number of childhood lead poisoning cases has decreased over the last decade, only 27% of children are tested in accordance with state law. In addition, children of color and low-income communities have disproportionately high levels of childhood lead poisoning.	The FY '05 Adopted Budget includes the addition of \$7 million (\$1.58 and \$5.4 million city) to fund the implementation of the city's new Lead paint Law. Services supported by this funding will include: outreach and education, lead inspections, in day care centers licensed by DOHMH, assessments and referrals for abatement. Of the \$7 million (city), \$5.4 million (city) will fund lead inspections of approximately 2,700 day care centers licensed by DOHMH. DOHMH figures show that 7,657 children ages 6 months to less than 6 years had elevated levels of lead in their blood, and 817 children were newly identified as being lead poisoned. These numbers may be under reported because State Law only requires a small number of children be tested for lead poisoning levels each year.	In FY'01, the Council restored \$1 million for increased public education about lead testing. In FY'02, no action was taken. In the FY'03 adopted budget, a \$250,000 cut in city funds (which triggered a loss of \$141,000 in state funds) led to the closure of a lead safe house, a place for families to go while lead hazards in their homes are being abated. In February 2004, City Council passed Local Law #1 of 2004, the New York City Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Act over the Mayor's veto. This legislation adopts stricter standards for detection and removal of lead hazards. In FY'04, the Mayor restored \$500,000, rescinding the FY'04 Executive Budget proposal to reduce lead poisoning prevention and outreach staff.

CHILD HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH

PROGRAM/ SERVICE	ADOPTED BUDGET FY 2005	CHANGE + (-)	PROGRAM/ SERVICE DESCRIPTION	FY 2005 IMPACT	3 YEAR CUMULATIVE IMPACT
Health and Hospitals Corporation (HHC)	<u>\$4.2 billion</u> \$1.08 billion city \$3.4 billion third party payers	<u>\$124,000 million</u> \$124,000 million city	HHC is the largest public hospital system in the country, operating 11 acute care hospitals, community clinics, diagnostic and treatment centers, long-term care facilities and a home health agency. In 2003, HHC served more than 1.2 million people.	Prior to the close of Fiscal 2004, \$200 million was added to HHC's budget to address deficits and support the payment of additional debt service in connection with HHC's major capital program to modernize facilities. HHC will roll these funds forward in FY05.	
Adolescent Substance Abuse Treatment Clinics	<u>\$1.55 million</u> \$1.55 million city \$0 state \$0 federal	<u>\$1.55 million</u> \$1.55 million city \$0 state \$0 federal	These clinics provide outreach, assessment, counseling, and after-school services to approximately 150 teenagers.	The FY'05 Adopted Budget restores \$1.55 million in city funding for adolescent substance abuse clinics at Harlem and Lincoln Hospitals, maintaining services for approximately 150 teenagers.	The Adolescent Substance Abuse Clinic at Harlem Hospital was originally funded in FY'99 and opened in FY'00. The Adolescent Substance Abuse Clinic at Lincoln Hospital was originally funded in FY'00.
Child Health Clinics	<u>\$12.2 million</u> (gross) \$7.8 million city \$4.4 million state	(\$7.8 million) (\$5.3 million) city (\$2.5 million) state \$0 federal	Child Health Clinics (now operated by HHC) are ambulatory care sites that have for decades provided preventive and primary care to children and adolescents from low-income, immigrant, and working families. In FY'04, there were 31 Child Health Clinics.	Although the FY'05 Adopted Budget cut \$5.3 million in city tax levy, HHC has pledged to meet the \$12.2 million FY'04 funding level for the Child Health Clinics by drawing on a \$200 million enhancement added to HHC's overall budget.	Every year since FY '99, the Council has restored resources for the CHCs and protected them from cuts and closures proposed by the Mayor. In FY '01, the Council restored \$2.1 million for the CHCs. In 2001, a Mayoral proposal to close 9 CHCs was defeated. In FY'02, the City Council restored \$2.1 million to offset the deficit incurred by the CHCs and added a one time \$1.5 million enhancement to address the needs of the clinics targeted for closure. HHC subsequently convened an advisory group comprised of agency officials and parent and public health advocates and developed a plan to invest enhancement funds in selected clinics. In the FY '03, the Council restored \$5.5 million for Child Health Clinics. In the FY '04, the City Council restored \$2.9 million in city funds to save 12 of the city's 30 Child Health Clinics operated by the Health and Hospitals Corporation, with state matching funds of \$1.6 million a total of \$4.5 million was restored for the Child Health Clinics (\$1 million lower than CFY03 funding levels). The FY'04 Budget cut \$3.1 million in city funds (triggering the loss of \$1.1 million in state funds) eliminating the DOHMH pass through to HHC to Communicare Clinics. Finally, in March 2004, the Mayor restored \$200,000 in funding for the Child Health Clinics in the existing city fiscal year. In FY'05 HHC plans to begin charging fees based on a sliding scale at Child Health Clinics.

CHILD HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH

PROGRAM/ SERVICE	ADOPTED BUDGET FY 2005	CHANGE + (-)	PROGRAM/ SERVICE DESCRIPTION	FY 2005 IMPACT	3 YEAR CUMULATIVE IMPACT
HHC Pharmacies and Medication Waivers		\$1.25 million \$1.25 million city \$0 state \$0 federal	In 2001, HHC began to require families to pay a \$10 administrative pharmacy fee for each new prescription or refill, with a maximum of \$40 for four or more medications. This fee left many families who were unable to pay, without medication. HHC Pharmacies and Medication Waivers enable HHC to waive the administrative fee for families that are unable to pay and ensures that children and families receive the medication that they need.	The FY'05 Adopted Budget restores \$1.25 million in city funds to support fee waivers for prescriptions needed by uninsured patients by cutting \$1.25 million.	In FY '02, the City Council restored \$1.8 million cut by the Mayor and added \$1.2 million to enable HHC to waiver fees for more families. In the FY '03 adopted budget, the Council restored \$250,000 to this program. In FY'04, the Council restored \$713,000 to continue to provide uninsured families with administrative fee waivers for outpatient medication.

JUVENILE JUSTICE

PROGRAM/ SERVICE	ADOPTED BUDGET FY 2005	CHANGE + (-)	PROGRAM/ SERVICE DESCRIPTION	FY 2005 IMPACT	3 YEAR CUMULATIVE IMPACT
Department of Probation	<u>\$75.1 million</u> \$59 million city \$16 million state	<u>\$3.7 million</u> \$1.5 million city \$2.3 million state	The Department of Probation monitors and enforces conditions of probation. The Department is required to supply information and recommendations to the courts on both adult and juvenile cases. Pre-sentence investigations are prepared for the Family Court to aid in the decision making on delinquency, Persons in Need of Supervision, custody visitation and abuse and neglect cases. The Department provides intake services, investigation and or probation supervision for more than 21,000 juveniles each year.	See below.	
Re-estimate of State Funding		<u>\$1.727 million</u> \$1.727 million state		The state reimburses the city for the cost of probation services at 50%. These additional funds reflect a restimate of this cost for FY'05.	
Department of Juvenile Justice	<u>\$101.3 million</u> \$73.8 million city \$26.7 million state \$797,749 federal	<u>\$1.9 million</u> \$1.12 million city \$1.18 million state (\$1 million federal)	The Department of Juvenile Justice provides detention, post detention and delinquency prevention services to juveniles ages 7 to 15 in New York City. The Department operates three secure detention and 14 non secure detention facilities located throughout the City.	Detail on budget actions listed below.	

JUVENILE JUSTICE

PROGRAM/ SERVICE	ADOPTED BUDGET FY 2005	CHANGE + (-)	PROGRAM/ SERVICE DESCRIPTION	FY 2005 IMPACT	3 YEAR CUMULATIVE IMPACT
Community-based Intervention (CBI) program	<u>\$1.8 m</u> \$1.8 m (city)	<u>\$500,000</u> \$500,000 city	This prevention program provides case management services to youth who have contact with the NYPD but who are not arrested. This includes youth who are truant. These funds also provide aftercare services to youth who leave city detention and return to the community.	The FY' 05 Adopted Budget includes \$500,000 to support CBI programs.	In FY'01, the City Council restored \$479,000 and added \$450,000 for Community-Based Intervention programs. In FY'02, the Council restored \$929,000 for this program. The FY'03 Budget restored \$750,000 for CBI programs. In FY 04, the City Council restored \$500,000 of proposed \$750,000 cut, to fund preventive and aftercare services with 5 community based mental health providers (one in each of the 5 boroughs) and two youth service providers (Boys and Girls Harbor and the Police Athletic League).
Secure Detention	<u>\$32.8 total</u> \$16.4 m (city) \$16.4 m (state)	<u>(\$1.5 million)</u> (\$751,626) city (\$751,626) state	DJJ runs three secure detention centers in the city for alleged juvenile delinquents awaiting their hearings in Family Court and alleged juvenile offenders awaiting trial in the Youth Part of Supreme Court. At present, there are three secure detention facilities in New York City, for a total of 400 beds. The facilities are called Bridges Juvenile Center (previously Spofford), Horizon Juvenile Center and Crossroads Juvenile Center.	The FY'05 Adopted Budget reflects a reduction of 26 staff positions in secure detention for its food services operation. During the first four months of FY'04, the average daily population for secure detention was 259 down from 263 over the same period in FY 03.	Until 1998, Spofford Juvenile Center in the Bronx was New York City's sole secure detention facility for juveniles. It was located in an antiquated building ill suited to provide appropriate residential care to juveniles. After ten years of planning, the city built two smaller state-of-the-art secure detention facilities, each with a capacity to hold approximately 125 youth. DJJ opened Horizon Juvenile Center located in the Mott Haven section of the Bronx and Crossroads Juvenile Center, in Brownsville, Brooklyn. That same year, due to the record numbers of juveniles being admitted to secure detention, the City opened an adult prison barge to house another 100 juveniles. The city gave up the barge in the fall of 1999 and secured \$7.7 million in city tax levy dollars to refurbish two wings in the former Spofford building. This facility was renamed Bridges Juvenile Center and was reopened at the beginning of 2000. Bridges is an intake/admissions facility with a capacity of up to 150 beds. Bridges also houses youth awaiting transfer to facilities operated by the New York State Office of Children and Family Services. After intake at Bridges, youth who remain in DJJ's custody for longer than 10 days are transferred to Horizon Juvenile Center or Crossroads Juvenile Center. The city had also been planning to build capacity for 200 new beds at both Horizon and Crossroads Juvenile Centers; however these plans have been postponed as a result of the removal of \$56 million in capital funds from the city budget in FY'02.

JUVENILE JUSTICE

PROGRAM/ SERVICE	ADOPTED BUDGET FY 2005	CHANGE + (-)	PROGRAM/ SERVICE DESCRIPTION	FY 2005 IMPACT	3 YEAR CUMULATIVE IMPACT
Non-Secure Detention	<u>\$ 13.3m total</u> \$6.6 m (city) \$6.6 m (state)	<u>\$1.4 million</u> \$748,000 city \$748,000 state	Non-secure detention provides 24 hour supervision for youth awaiting hearings on delinquency charges and PINS petitions in a group home setting.	In the FY'05 Adopted Budget increases the number of non-secure detention beds to 176 from 153 with the following actions: the addition of 1 NSD contract for 12 beds and the implementation of 2 previously delayed contracts for another 11 beds to comply with the Jamie B. settlement. The FY'05 Executive Budget also provides funding for an additional 10 DJJ staff positions in non secure detention. On 5/12/04 there were 117 youth in non secure detention. During the first four months of FY'04, the average daily population was 111.	As a result of a shortage of non-secure detention beds, DJJ began placing NSD eligible youth in secure detention in the late nineties. The Jamie B. lawsuit was brought against the city and state to challenge the practice. Subsequently a settlement required the city to increase the number of beds to 176. Between 1998 and 2001, DJJ opened an additional five group homes for a total of 152 non-secure detention beds. The FY'03 November Budget Modification achieved \$937,000 in savings from accruals related to the delay in implementing 2 new non-secure detention contracts and the elimination of 2 contracts for the remainder of the year. This action eliminated 25 non secure detention beds. The FY'03 Adopted Budget created two new group homes capable of housing 24 juvenile detainees. The allocation was matched by \$1 million in state funds. The FY'04 Budget realizes \$1.16 million in total savings of which \$450,000 is tied to delays in non-secure detention contract renewals (each with 12 beds) and \$1.16 from the elimination of two non-secure detention (NSD) contracts (25 beds).
Payments to the Office of Children and Family Services		<u>(\$660,000)</u> (\$660,000 city)	The city makes payments to the state for New York City juveniles who are placed in State facilities.	The FY'05 Adopted Budget includes a savings of \$660,000 due to estimated lower payments to OCFS in FY'05 and the out years based on the lower average daily population.	Within the past three years, the secure detention population has declined to 4,579 in FY'03 from a high of 4,828 in FY'01. This decrease is not attributed to a shift away from secure detention placement but rather a dramatic decrease in juvenile crime. Between 1995-2000, juvenile arrest rates have declined by more than 30% in NYC. Although DJJ expected the downward trend in the secure population to continue in FY'04, the budget continued to invest in secure detention by providing \$7.7 million to renovate Bridges over the next ten years.

HOUSING AND HOMELESSNESS

PROGRAM/ SERVICE	ADOPTED BUDGET FY 2005	CHANGE + (-)	PROGRAM/ SERVICE DESCRIPTION	FY 2005 IMPACT	3 YEAR CUMULATIVE IMPACT
Department of Homeless Services	<u>\$676.7 million</u> \$306.2 million city \$206 million state \$164.6 million federal	<u>\$62.3 million</u> \$42.3 million city \$15.7 million state \$4.2 million federal	DHS provides emergency housing and outreach services for homeless families and single adults. More recently, DHS has developed a prevention and permanency strategy for families at risk of homelessness and homeless families transitioning to permanent housing.		
Relocation and Employment Program (Aftercare)	<u>\$500,000</u> \$125,000 city \$125,000 state \$250,000 federal	\$0	Provides relocation support for families moving from shelter to permanent housing.	The FY'05 Adopted Budget continues to move DHS' Strategic Plan activities forward by providing aftercare services to help families relocate from shelter to permanent housing, seek employment and remain housed.	This initiative was developed as part of the larger DHS Strategic Plan published in June 2002. This plan lays out a broad vision for reform of the shelter system and creates an implementation schedule of policy and program changes to be undertaken by DHS that will help families move from shelter to permanent housing. The plan includes homeless prevention, family and client services and responsibility in shelter, assistance to families and clients to achieve housing stability, and efficiency and accountability of DHS staff and non-profit providers.

HOUSING AND HOMELESSNESS

PROGRAM/ SERVICE	ADOPTED BUDGET FY 2005	CHANGE + (-)	PROGRAM/ SERVICE DESCRIPTION	FY 2005 IMPACT	3 YEAR CUMULATIVE IMPACT
Housing Stability Initiative (Community Prevention Contracts)	<u>\$11 million</u> \$11 million city	<u>\$11 million</u> \$11 million city	New initiative to support contracts to community based organizations to prevent families from becoming homeless. Services to be supported by these contracts include: Case management; skill building/life enhancement services; mediation; service referrals and household financial assistance (including rent assistance).	The FY'05 Adopted Budget includes funding for a new initiative consistent with DHS' Strategic Plan and recommendations set forth by the Family Homelessness Special Master Panel. This funding will support the development of family homelessness prevention programs in the following six community districts: CD #1 (South Bronx/Mott Haven), CD #6 (East Tremont/Belmont), CD #3 Brooklyn (Bedford Stuyvesant, CD #4 Brooklyn (Bushwick), CD #11 (East Harlem) and CD #12 Queens (Jamaica, Hollis). It is expected that this initiative will be supported by state and federal funding in the out years.	New Initiative.
Intake Unit for Adult Couples	<u>\$2.8million</u> \$1.8 million city \$246,000 state \$74,000 federal	<u>Total \$1.2 million</u> \$995,000 city \$228,000 state (\$6,000 federal)	New shelter intake facility for adult couples with no minor children.	The FY'05 Adopted Budget funds the establishment and operation of a separate shelter intake facility for adult couples. DHS' intention is to decrease the volume of families seeking shelter at the EAU so they may be able to expedite eligibility determinations for families with children. This facility first received funding in the November '04 modification. Funding for FY '05 represents a full year of facility operations.	New Initiative.
Adult rental assistance program	<u>\$900,000</u> \$900,000 city	<u>\$900,000</u> \$900,000 city	The program assists in the provision of rent subsidies and other needed services to homeless individuals who are transitioning to work.	The FY'05 Adopted Budget restores \$900,000 to the City Council's Adult Rental Assistance Program.	

HOUSING AND HOMELESSNESS

PROGRAM/ SERVICE	ADOPTED BUDGET FY 2005	CHANGE + (-)	PROGRAM/ SERVICE DESCRIPTION	FY 2005 IMPACT	3 YEAR CUMULATIVE IMPACT
Anti-Eviction and SRO Legal Services	<u>\$0</u>	<u>(\$5.25 million)</u> <u>(Transfer)</u>	FY '04 budget initiative to consolidate eviction prevention programs into one agency. These programs help thousands of families avoid evictions and prevents homelessness for families and singles. It has been documented that for each dollar spent on anti-eviction legal services, four dollars are saved in shelter costs.	The FY'05 Adopted Budget restores \$5.25 million in city funding for anti-eviction and civil legal services <u>but</u> transfers \$2.5 million back to HPD and \$2.75 million to the Office of the Criminal Justice Coordinator (OCJC)(to be allocated to the Legal Aid Society and Legal Services for New York City to support citywide civil legal services). Therefore a reduction of \$5.25 million is shown in DHS.	Last year, the City Council restored \$5.25 million in city funding (\$2.5 million originally appropriated to HPD and \$2.75 million originally appropriated to OCJC) and transferred it to DHS in an effort to consolidate anti-eviction legal services programs into one agency. The restoration, however, was not baselined in the FY'05 Executive budget and was instead restored by City Council to HPD and OCJC.
Transfer of Eviction Program from HRA to DHS	<u>\$6 million</u> \$1.5 million city \$1.5 million state \$3 million federal	<u>\$6 million</u> \$1.5 million city \$1.5 million state \$3 million federal	Consolidates eviction prevention programs into one agency.	The FY '05 Adopted Budget maintains the funding transfer made in FY '04 of legal services contracts from HRA to DHS to help families avoid eviction and prevent homelessness. DHS has awarded contracts to 7 providers to provide traditional legal services and "brief legal services" - otherwise known as "unbundling".	The FY'04 Budget transferred \$6 million in funds for Anti-Eviction Legal Services to the DHS from the HRA in an effort to consolidate all anti-eviction legal services programs in one agency.
New York City Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Act	<u>\$17.2 million</u> \$6.72 million city \$6.55 million state \$3.93 million fed	<u>\$17.2 million</u> \$6.72 million city \$6.55 million state \$3.93 million fed	This funding will assist in carrying out new requirements set forth in New York City Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Act.	The FY'05 Adopted Budget includes funding to comply with new lead abatement requirements under Local Law 1 - New York City Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Act . DHS gains \$17.2 million for lead and abatement costs of DHS buildings including family shelters and the family intake facility. Specifically, this funding will support inspection and testing, lead abatement and two staff members to oversee the overall process.	After extensive debate, Local Law 1 was enacted to expedite lead abatement activities in both public and privately owned buildings. DOHMH figures show that 7,657 children ages 6 months to less than 6 years had elevated levels of lead in their blood, and 817 children were newly identified as being lead poisoned. These numbers may be under reported because state law only requires a small number of children be tested for lead poisoning levels each year.

HOUSING AND HOMELESSNESS

PROGRAM/ SERVICE	ADOPTED BUDGET FY 2005	CHANGE + (-)	PROGRAM/ SERVICE DESCRIPTION	FY 2005 IMPACT	3 YEAR CUMULATIVE IMPACT
Legal Services for the Working Poor (Office of Criminal Justice Coordinators)	<u>\$402,000</u> \$402,000 city	<u>\$402,000</u> \$402,000 city	To provide housing related legal services to low income working families.	The FY'05 Adopted Budget appropriated funding to support civil legal services provided by the following four (4) organizations: Northern Manhattan Improvement Corp.; CAMBA Legal Services; Urban Justice Center; and Housing Conservation Coordinators. Each Organization will receive \$100,500 According to City Council Adopted expense budget summary, services to be provided include: Assistance in preventing eviction and foreclosure; improvement of living conditions and removal of hazardous housing conditions; housing code enforcement actions; tenant organizing; assistance to families seeking emergency grants or disability assistance; protection from workplace abuses; harassment of fair wage and hour laws; consumer protection from creditors, legal representation of domestic violence survivors, and recovering of illegal rent changes.	This appropriation represents a new initiative by City Council to increase access to civil legal services for low income working families and individuals. This funding complements increased funding for prevention activities by the Department of Homeless Services.
Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD) - Operating Budget	<u>\$446 million</u> \$110 million city \$892,852 state \$334 million federal	<u>\$57million</u> \$56.4 million city \$15,851 state (\$620,219 million) federal	HPD is responsible for the preservation, expansion and development of housing stock in New York City.		
City-Wide Task Force on Housing Court (HPD)	<u>\$350,000</u> \$350,000 city	<u>\$350,000</u> \$350,000 city	The City-Wide Task Force on Housing Court prevents homelessness through education on housing court procedure and landlord/tenant rights and provides legal representation for landlords and tenants unable to afford it.	The FY'05 Adopted Budget restores funding for the City Wide Task Force on Housing Court. These funds support the provision of information services for tenants and small landlords in the City's Housing Courts. Information available will cover housing court procedures, referrals to legal services, and other services to assist in eviction prevention.	In FY '04 (and prior years) the Council restored \$350,000 for the City-Wide Task Force on Housing Court.

HOUSING AND HOMELESSNESS

PROGRAM/ SERVICE	ADOPTED BUDGET FY 2005	CHANGE + (-)	PROGRAM/ SERVICE DESCRIPTION	FY 2005 IMPACT	3 YEAR CUMULATIVE IMPACT
New York City Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Act	<u>\$51.77 million</u> \$51.77 million city	<u>\$51.77 million</u> \$51.77 million city	This funding will assist in carrying out new requirements set forth in the New York City Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Act - Local Law 1 of 2004.	Local Law 1 increases inspection and abatement requirements and HPD will hire approximately 300 new housing inspectors and construction managers that will be trained to Federal EPA standards.	After extensive debate, Local Law 1 was enacted to expedite lead abatement activities in both public and privately owned buildings.
Anti-Eviction and SRO Legal Services	<u>\$2.5 million</u> \$2.5 million city	<u>\$2.5 million</u> \$2.5 million city (Transfer)	Legal Services to low income families and individuals to avoid eviction.	The FY'05 Adopted Budget restores \$2.5 million in city funding for anti-eviction and SRO legal services but transfers this funding back to HPD from DHS. This funding supports the following 16 legal services programs including Brooklyn Legal Services A, South Brooklyn Legal Services, Goddard Riverside, LAS/Civil Division (Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and SI), Legal Services Community Law Office, MFY Legal Services,LSNY (Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn), and Legal Services Corp (Queens and Bed-Stuy), and Harlem Legal Services.	In an effort to consolidate anti-eviction legal services funding into one agency, several legal services programs were transferred to the Department of Homeless Services in the FY '04 adopted budget. This funding was not baselined in the Mayor's January Plan/Executive budget. In FY'05, although the funding was restored the City Council chose to restore this funding to agencies who administered these programs prior to FY '04.

HOUSING AND HOMELESSNESS

PROGRAM/ SERVICE	ADOPTED BUDGET FY 2005	CHANGE + (-)	PROGRAM/ SERVICE DESCRIPTION	FY 2005 IMPACT	3 YEAR CUMULATIVE IMPACT
Capital Budget Plan (FY 05)	<p><u>\$460.9 million</u> \$302.9 million city \$158 million federal</p>	<p><u>\$68 million</u> \$52.8 million city \$15.2 million federal</p>	<p>HPD develops a four (4) year capital plan for the development and rehabilitation of housing stock in New York City.</p>	<p>The Mayor's New Housing MarketPlace Plan continues to move forward with a goal of constructing 25,338 new units and rehabilitating 41,041 units of affordable housing. This housing target is slightly higher than the original goal of 65,000 units. However, because only 38% of HPD's housing plan funding will go towards the construction of new units at all income levels, it is difficult to gauge how many <u>new</u> low income housing units will be developed under this plan.</p> <p>FY'05 appropriation supports <u>Occupied In-rent Rehab/Privatization</u> (\$198.698 million total including \$113.919 million city funds); <u>New Construction Homeownership and Rental</u> (\$16.109 million total including \$10,909 million city funds); <u>Neighborhood Initiatives including New Construction</u> (\$26.972 million in city funds); <u>Assistance to Private Owners (PLP, 8A, 7A, SHP, HIP, SCHAP</u> - \$168.148 million total including \$104.685 million in city funds) and <u>Other Housing Support Investments</u> (\$14.730 million including \$9.730 million city funds).</p>	<p>The Mayor's Housing Plan is an important step forward to increase the number of housing units preserved and developed in New York City. These funds come at a time where housing investments from all levels of government (particularly federal investments) continue to wane. However, this plan does not significantly increase the number of housing units available for low income families. Last fiscal year, the City Council appropriated \$25 million in capital funding particularly for this purpose.</p>

HOUSING AND HOMELESSNESS

PROGRAM/ SERVICE	ADOPTED BUDGET FY 2005	CHANGE + (-)	PROGRAM/ SERVICE DESCRIPTION	FY 2005 IMPACT	3 YEAR CUMULATIVE IMPACT
City Council Capital Adds	<u>\$32 million</u> \$32 million city	<u>\$32 million</u> \$32 million city	To supplement housing capital programs at HPD.	In FY '05, the City Council increased funding to support several housing initiatives separate and apart from the Mayor's Housing Plan. Among these initiatives: \$12.5 million to increase subsidies to housing developers to develop housing affordable to low and moderate income families; \$4 million to help preserve Project-Based Section 8 buildings; \$3 million for construction subsidies to develop homeownership buildings on NYCHA vacant properties; and \$400,000 to develop a pilot project to housing domestic violence survivors.	Last Fiscal Year, the City Council added \$25 million to the HPD Capital Plan to support the development of affordable housing for low income families. This Fiscal Year continues the Council's efforts to increase the development of housing for low income families above and beyond what the Mayor has committed to.
Community Consultant Contracts	<u>\$1.03 million</u> \$1.03 million city	<u>\$1.03 million</u> \$1.03 million city	Funding to support various activities that educate families and individuals on housing rights	In FY '05, the City Council restored this funding to support activities that inform families and individuals of housing rights and the availability of housing assistance including: tenant organization, code enforcement advocacy, housing court assistance, apartment repossession, and other housing related public education. This funding support 57 community based organizations who will receive grants ranging from \$8,105 to \$41,189.	This funding is traditionally restored by City Council finance during budget negotiations. Funding supports a wide range of organizations that provide programs and services that help families remain housed in their communities.

INCOME SECURITY FOR FAMILIES AND CHILDREN

PROGRAM/ SERVICE	ADOPTED BUDGET FY 2005	CHANGE + (-)	PROGRAM/ SERVICE DESCRIPTION	FY 2005 IMPACT	3 YEAR CUMULATIVE IMPACT
Human Resources Administration (HRA)	<u>\$6.9 billion</u> \$5 billion city \$991 million state \$850.1 million federal	<u>\$1.1 billion</u> \$1 billion city \$208 million state (\$116 million federal)	HRA provides a wide range of emergency and long term benefits and supports for low income families including public (financial) assistance, medical assistance, food stamps, and shelter housing and supportive housing for domestic violence survivors, people with HIV/AIDS and the elderly.		
Family Assistance Payments	<u>\$915.1 million</u> \$228.8 million city \$228.8 million state \$457.6 million federal	<u>\$33.4 million</u> \$8.4 million city \$8.4 million state \$16.7 million federal	Family Assistance (FA) is a city, state, and federally (TANF) funded public assistance program serving families with dependent children. Safety Net Assistance (SNA) is a state and city funded program that serves single adults and families and children who are ineligible for FA assistance including those who have reached the five-year federal time limit.	The FY'05 Adopted Budget adds \$33.38 million in city funds to address the increased number of families on Family Assistance. An additional \$14.97 million is included address the increasing number of Safety Net Assistance families that have reached their 5 year time limit on federal assistance. The Public Assistance re-estimate also reduces federal funding by \$12.9 million and is tied to the increasing number of families reaching the five year time limit on FA and increases in the number of singles and families who receive SNA. To ensure that families are receiving appropriate assistance grant levels and enrolled in the appropriate program, HRA also uses a case review - through which \$939,000 million in savings are identified and achieved as families shift from SNA to FA assistance program and grant levels are confirmed and adjusted. More recently, the city has been converting families back to TANF in an effort to maximize TANF funding by fully utilizing allowable exemptions to federal time limits. This effort has resulted in a \$3.54 million in city savings.	An increasing number of welfare recipients have hit the five-year time limit on federal assistance and have shifted to the state and city funded Safety Net program, resulting in slight shift of funding. However, as a result in increased welfare caseloads, there has also been an increase of Family Assistance Program spending. As of February 2004, 145,086 children in 88,827 households were receiving FA assistance and 92,504 children in 42,129 households were receiving SNA.
Safety Net Assistance Payments	<u>\$379 million</u> \$189.5 million city \$189.5 million state	<u>\$15 million</u> \$7.5 million city \$7.5 million state			
PA reestimate		<u>(\$12.9 million)</u> \$3 million state (\$15.9 million) federal			
Case Review		<u>(\$3.8 million)</u> (\$939,000) city (\$939,000) state (\$1.9 million) federal			
Public Assistance Case Conversions		<u>(\$7.1 million)</u> (\$3.5 million) city (\$3.5 million) state	HRA initiative to review public assistance caseloads for overpayments, make appropriate adjustments and maximize federal and state funding for public assistance families.		

INCOME SECURITY FOR FAMILIES AND CHILDREN

PROGRAM/ SERVICE	ADOPTED BUDGET FY 2005	CHANGE + (-)	PROGRAM/ SERVICE DESCRIPTION	FY 2005 IMPACT	3 YEAR CUMULATIVE IMPACT
New York City Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)	<u>\$50 million</u> \$50 million city	<u>\$50 million</u> \$50 million city	A New York City Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) will supplement the income of low-wage households with a refundable credit ranging from \$20 to \$215 accruing to households earning under \$34,692.	The FY'05 Adopted Budget provides funding for the creation of a city EITC which will provide tax relief for over 700,000 New Yorkers. State authority to implement this new tax credit is required. In August the State Legislature passed the city's tax package that included the NYC EITC. The tax package still awaits the Governor's approval.	CCC has been advocating for the creation of an Earned Income Tax Credit for over 7 years. The City Council had proposed the creation of a city EITC in prior years with no success. This fiscal year, the Mayor's \$400 Real Property tax rebate, providing tax relief for homeowners in New York City at a cost of \$250 million, was accompanied by a \$50 million city appropriation to support a tax credit that would serve low income families, most often renters.
Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) Legal Assistance	<u>\$765,000</u> \$765,000 city	<u>\$765,000</u> \$765,000 city	Legal assistance to help eligible families access the federal and state EITC. This appropriation is included in the miscellaneous budget.	Funding will be provided to the Legal Aid Society, Legal Services for New York City and the Community Food Resource Center to provide legal services and assistance to eligible families and individuals to access the federal and state EITC.	This is a new initiative supported by City Council that will help working families and individuals access valuable tax credits. Approximately 700,000 families currently receive the EITC in New York. Families with one child can qualify to receive a state tax credit of up to \$689 and a federal tax credit of up to \$2,506. A family with two or more children can qualify for a state tax credit up to \$1,139, a federal tax credit up to \$4,140 and starting this year a NYC EITC (pending the Governor's approval). The EITC is one of the most successful anti-poverty programs available.
Increase in Domestic Violence Emergency Shelter Rates	<u>\$47 million</u> \$10.4 million city \$10.1 million state \$26.6 million federal	<u>\$10.9 million</u> \$2.7 million city \$2.7 million state \$5.4 million federal	HRA administers the Domestic Violence Shelter system.	The FY'05 Adopted Budget includes funding for increased rate reimbursement to domestic violence shelter providers as mandated by the state.	Domestic violence shelters provide a safe haven for domestic violence survivors and enhanced services to help families regain their stability and move towards permanent and safe housing. Mandated rate increases are proposed and adopted by state regulation through the New York State Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance (OTDA).
Parks Opportunity Program (POP)	<u>\$27 million</u> \$27 million city	<u>(\$3 million)</u> (\$3 million city)	To support the Parks Opportunity Work Program for Public Assistance recipients	The FY'05 Adopted Budget continues to support the Parks Opportunity Program, a welfare to work program for public assistance recipients that provide valuable training opportunities while receiving a pay check and qualifying for the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC). It is expected that this funding decrease will not reflect on program operations.	HRA has continued to develop the Parks Opportunity Program to train welfare recipients with the hopes of leading to long term job placements in the future for participants. Although the program has been minimally successful in helping welfare recipients find permanent jobs (15% of the first phase of program participants got jobs according to the study "Wages Work" by CVH) the program can be improved to give welfare recipients better work experience and training.
Emergency Food Assistance Program (EFAP)	<u>\$11.2 million</u> \$7.5 million city \$214,000 state \$3 TANF \$400,000 Federal (other)	<u>\$670,000</u> \$670,000 city	Provides funding to soup kitchens and food pantries that provide emergency food to hungry families and individuals.	The FY05 Adopted Budget includes a small enhancement to emergency food assistance programs. Because funding for the EFAP program includes reimbursements received by the city throughout the year, an additional \$1.2 million (approximate) is expected to fund this program in this fiscal year bringing the total all funds appropriation to \$12.4 million. This funding supports 24 community based organizations in all five boroughs.	Although food stamp usage has increased in the past year as a result of a streamlined application process and new outreach efforts, the use of food pantries and soup kitchens continue to grow at alarming rates. There are over 1,200 food programs available in New York City, funded by state and federal sources in addition to city funds.