

UNH Summary of the
FY 2017-2018 New York State Executive Budget



Summary of New York State 2017-2018 Executive Budget

Table of Contents	Page #
Introduction	2
Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS)	3
State Education Department (SED)	4
Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance (OTDA)	5
State Office for the Aging (SOFA)	6
Department of State (DOS)	7
Housing and Community Renewal (HCR)	7
Office of State Operations	7
Department of Labor	8
Department of Health/ Office of Mental Health/ Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services	8

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Introduction

On January 17, 2017 Governor Cuomo released his \$152.3 billion FY2017-18 Executive Budget. Year-over-year growth was kept to 1.9%, coming in just below Cuomo's self-imposed growth cap of 2%. With a billion dollar increase in school aid, representing growth of ~4.1%, and Medicaid scheduled for a 3.2% increase, most other areas of the budget were kept flat or reduced in order to maintain the 2% cap. Key aspects of the budget included an extension of the "millionaire's tax," a free college tuition proposal, and continued significant investment in infrastructure projects and upstate economic development. The Governor included several positive policy proposals, including Raising the Age of criminal responsibility for juveniles, funding the NYS Dream Act, which would extend tuition assistance to undocumented youth, and reforms to the election system to increase voter participation.

The budget includes several positive programmatic initiatives, including expanded funding for SYEP to cover the increase in the minimum wage, an expansion in afterschool programs, and additional funding for community schools. However, there are several areas for concern, including reductions in funding for NORCS, Adult Literacy Education, the Nonprofit Infrastructure Capital Investment Program, and Career Pathways. In addition, the Governor resurrected an old proposal to direct social service districts to spend all of their Title XX dollars on childcare. In NYC, this would result insignificant program cuts for older adults. Finally, the budget does not include meaningful cost escalators in nonprofit human services contracts to account for growth in the state minimum wage, general operating expenses, or the federally mandated de minimis 10% indirect rate.

Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS). OCFS administers funding for settlement houses, child care, child welfare and several youth services such Advantage After-School and the Youth Development Program, as well as Title XX funding which is partially used in NYC to support senior centers.

New York State Education Department (NYSED). NYSED administers school aid funding, Universal Pre-Kindergarten (UPK), Adult Literacy Education (ALE), and Extended School Day / Violence Prevention After-School.

Homes and Community Renewal (HCR). HCR administers low- and moderate- income housing in New York, as well as the Homeless Housing and Assistance Program (HHAP).

Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance (OTDA). OTDA administers funding for public assistance, homelessness prevention, SYEP, citizenship services, and the Flexible Fund for Family Services (FFFS) which local social service districts can use to support a wide range of human services.

Department of State (DOS). DOS administers "Opportunity Centers," focused on providing legal assistance, case management, and ESOL services for immigrants.

State Office for the Aging (SOFA). SOFA creates and funds policies, programs, and services focused on enabling older New Yorkers to remain healthy and independent for as long as possible.

Department of Labor (DOL). DOL enforces labor laws, provides unemployment assistance, and connects individuals to employment.

**UNH Summary of the
FY 2017-2018 New York State Executive Budget**

Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS)	
<p>Settlement Houses The Executive Budget eliminates \$2.45 million in funding for settlement houses. While the funding has historically been a combination of general fund dollars through OCFS and TANF dollars through OTDA, the previous year's Enacted Budget was completely general fund (OCFS).</p>	<p>\$0 <i>\$2.45 million decrease</i></p>
<p>Child Care Block Grant The Executive Budget maintains \$806 million to maintain the current level of funding for child care subsidies. Given increased costs required by federal regulations, the State will not be able to maintain the number of children served. The Executive Budget also requires counties to invest \$27 million in Title XX funds which currently can be used for a variety of social services. In New York City, this change would take \$18 million from Department for the Aging and cause the closure of 65 neighborhood senior centers.</p>	<p>\$806 million <i>Level Funding</i></p>
<p>Child Welfare Local Match The Executive Budget maintained the actual reimbursement rate for local spending on child welfare services at 62%, including preventive service programs. The rate remains as 65% in the statute, which would allow the state to return to the higher rate as funding becomes available.</p>	<p>62% uncapped match rate for local spending; <i>Same rate as prior year</i></p>
<p>Advantage After School The Executive Budget reduces Advantage After-School funding by \$5 million which was added by the legislature last year. Without this funding, there will likely be no new competition for contracts expiring June 2017.</p>	<p>\$17.26 million <i>\$5 million decrease</i></p>
<p>Youth Development Program The Youth Development Program, formerly known as Youth Development Delinquency Prevention and Special Delinquency Prevention Program (YDDSP, SDPP), supports a variety of youth programs including New York City's COMPASS After-School. The Executive Budget cuts \$1.2 million which was added by the legislature last year.</p>	<p>\$14.12 million <i>\$1.2 million decrease</i></p>
<p>Runaway and Homeless Youth Program (RHYP) The Executive Budget maintains funding for RHYP, which provides state aid for the provision of eligible services to runaway and homeless youth. The budget language increases the amount of time that youth can stay in crisis programs from 60 to 120 days, extends transitional and residential independent living programs from 18 to 24 months, and increases the maximum permissible age in long term RHY programs to 24 years. There is no additional funding for RHY providers to serve these young adults, however.</p>	<p>\$4.5 million <i>Level funding</i></p>
<p>Healthy Families New York The Executive Budget maintained funding for Healthy Families New York, which provides home visiting services to isolated families of young children.</p>	<p>\$23.3 million <i>Level funding</i></p>

**UNH Summary of the
FY 2017-2018 New York State Executive Budget**

Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS) <i>continued</i>	
<p>Supportive Housing for Young Adults At-Risk of Homelessness The Executive Budget includes \$2,170,000 for young adults aged 25 years or younger leaving or having recently left foster care or who had been in foster care for more than a year after their 16th birthday and who are at risk of street homelessness or sheltered homelessness.</p>	<p>\$2.2 million <i>Level funding</i></p>
<p>Quality Stars The Executive Budget maintains \$2 million for Quality Stars - a Quality Ratings Improvement System for child care programs. This funding was first added in the FY15-16 Executive Budget.</p>	<p>\$5 million <i>\$2 million increase</i></p>

State Education Department (SED)	
<p>Pre-Kindergarten for Three-Year Olds The Executive Budget maintains an investment of \$22 million for expanding Pre-K to three year olds; this builds on the State's initial investment in last year's budget to begin Pre-K programs for three year olds. In last year's competition, New York City did not receive an award.</p>	<p>\$22 million <i>New funding</i></p>
<p>Adult Literacy Education The Executive budget eliminates last year's \$1m increase. ALE is distributed by NYSED via competitive grants to CBOs, libraries & CUNY. With recent changes to the federal Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act that will make it more difficult for providers to serve the lowest skilled and undocumented, ALE funding is particularly important to NYS and NYC.</p>	<p>\$6.3 million <i>\$1 million decrease</i></p>
<p>Community Schools Aid \$150m in aid is set aside from each school district's total foundation aid to support the transformation of schools into community schools (including \$60.5m for NYC schools). The funding is supposed to be targeted for schools in a district that are of the highest need (ergo of SED "struggling" or "persistently struggling" status).</p>	<p>\$150 million <i>\$50m in new foundation aid funding</i></p>
<p>Extended School Day / Violence Prevention The Executive Budget maintains \$24.34 million for Extended Day School Violence Prevention.</p>	<p>\$24.3 million <i>Level funding</i></p>
<p>Community Schools Grant Initiative (CSGI) There is no new funding for the CSGI. Funding will expire for Cohort 2 schools in June 2017. CSGI schools were not necessarily "struggling" or "persistently struggling." Last year, New York City used foundation aid set asides to support CSGI schools whose funding had expired.</p>	<p>\$0 <i>No new funding</i></p>

**UNH Summary of the
FY 2017-2018 New York State Executive Budget**

Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance (OTDA)	
<p>Summer Youth Employment Program The Executive Budget includes \$36 million, a \$5 million increase over the previous fiscal year, which will cover the minimum wage increase for State-funded slots. However, since this does not cover the cost of the minimum wage increase for slots funded by the City or the federal Workforce Investment Opportunity Act (WIOA), this does not provide for significant program expansion.</p>	<p>\$36,000,000 <i>\$5.0 million increase</i></p>
<p>Homeless Housing and Preventative Services Programs (HHSP) The Executive Budget maintained funding from the previous year's enacted budget. HHSP funds the Solutions to End Homelessness Program, the New York State Supportive Housing Program (NYSSHP), and the Operational Support for AIDS Housing Program. Services in this block grant also include FEPS Application Preparation Assistance, the Homelessness Intervention Program, and the Supplemental Homelessness Intervention Program.</p>	<p>\$34.38m <i>\$600,000 increase</i></p>
<p>Homeless Housing Assistance Program The Executive Budget provides \$64 million for the Homeless Housing Assistance Program, which funds supportive housing.</p>	<p>\$64 million <i>\$500,000 increase</i></p>
<p>Career Pathways The Executive Budget eliminates funding for Career Pathways, a workforce program that combines education and job training skills in order to create opportunities for future employment. This was funded at \$2.85 million in the previous year's Enacted Budget.</p>	<p>\$0 <i>\$2.85 million reduction</i></p>

**UNH Summary of the
FY 2017-2018 New York State Executive Budget**

State Office for the Aging (SOFA)	
<p>Community Services for the Elderly (CSE) The Executive Budget maintained funding for CSE from the previous year’s Enacted Budget. The Executive Budget also combined a separate NYSOFA funding stream for transportation with CSE, adding \$1,121,000 to the CSE program. There was no additional funding in CSE for a COLA. CSE is a flexible funding source used by localities to operate community-based services like senior centers, transportation, and other supportive services.</p>	<p>\$30,054,000 <i>+\$1.1 million combined with NYSOFA Transportation</i></p>
<p>Expanded In-Home Services for the Elderly Program (EISEP) The Executive Budget maintained funding for EISEP from the previous year’s Enacted Budget, and does not include funding for a COLA. The program helps low-income (not Medicaid eligible) older adults remain safely in their homes, without becoming impoverished due to cost of care. Counties use the funding for care management and subsidized home care, as well as other in-home supportive services. The program uses a sliding fee scale for seniors who are able to contribute to their care.</p>	<p>\$50,120,000 <i>Level funding</i></p>
<p>Social Adult Day Services (SADS) The Executive Budget maintained funding from the previous year’s Enacted Budget. SADS provides a structured and therapeutic environment for older adults with dementia and other physical impairments. It also provides vital respite for working caregivers.</p>	<p>\$1.07 million <i>Level funding</i></p>
<p>Naturally Recurring Retirement Communities (NORC) & Neighborhood Naturally Recurring Retirement Communities (NNORC) The Executive Budget did not include the additional \$350,000 for classic NORCs and \$350,000 for Neighborhood NORCs from the previous year’s Enacted Budget. NORCs and NNORCs allow older adults to age in place with peers, while providing on-site health and supportive services where older adults live—in a building, complex, or neighborhood.</p>	<p>\$2,027,500 million <i>\$350,000 reduction</i></p> <p>\$2,027,500 million <i>\$350,000 reduction</i></p>
<p>Wellness in Nutrition (WIN) (formerly SNAP) Plus Outreach The Executive Budget maintained funding from the previous year’s Enacted Budget, and did not include funding for a COLA increase. WIN is primarily used for home-delivered meals for frail seniors who are unable to prepare meals for themselves. It also funds some congregate meals at senior centers and provides limited funding for supportive services and case management.</p>	<p>\$27,483,000 <i>Level funding</i></p>
<p>Caregiver Resource Centers The Executive Budget maintained funding from the previous year’s Enacted Budget. The Older Americans Act funds Caregiver Services through Title III E at \$12 million, and the State provides \$353,000 to Area Agencies on Aging to operate this program.</p>	<p>\$353,000 <i>Level funding</i></p>
<p>Title XX Social Services Block Grant \$66 million of the federal Title XX Social Services Block Grant allocation to NYS is restricted to domestic violence services and adult protective services; \$27 million is discretionary for local social service districts. The Executive Budget proposes shifting the discretionary funds to fill gaps in the State’s child care budget. This could mean an \$18 million reduction for senior centers in New York City, as NYC uses its Title XX discretionary funds to support senior center programming. <i>Note: this funding passes through the NYS Office of Children and Family Services. For the purposes of this summary, it is listed with older adult funding.</i></p>	<p>\$27 million <i>Cost shift away from older adult programming</i></p>

**UNH Summary of the
FY 2017-2018 New York State Executive Budget**

Department of State (DOS)	
<p>Opportunity Centers The Executive Budget maintains funding for the neighborhood Opportunity Center program, which provides legal assistance, case management and ESOL services for immigrants. Opportunity Centers were created in FY12-13 through consolidation of the New York State Refugee Resettlement Assistance Program (NYSRRAP) and New York State Citizenship Initiative (NYSCI).</p>	<p>\$6.4 million <i>Level funding</i></p>
Housing and Community Renewal (HCR)	
<p>Housing Trust Fund The Executive Budget increases the Housing Trust Fund to \$65.2 million, which is an increase of \$11 million from last year's Enacted Budget. The Housing Trust Fund supports capital construction for supportive and affordable housing.</p>	<p>\$65.2 million <i>\$11 million increase</i></p>
<p>HouseNY Initiative The Executive Budget adds \$526 million to a five-year affordable housing and homelessness plan, called the HouseNY Initiative. The FY16-17 Enacted Budget included \$1.97b in support of a comprehensive, statewide multi-year affordable housing program. This funding will go toward construction of supportive housing units, new construction of affordable housing, older adult housing, and other construction, preservation, and home ownership initiatives.</p>	<p>\$526 million <i>\$526 million added to a reappropriation of \$1.97b</i></p>
Office of State Operations	
<p>Nonprofit Infrastructure Capital Investment Program (NICIP) The Executive Budget does not renew funding for NICIP. It only reappropriates \$100 million from the two previous budgets to fund the recent RFP. NICIP funds competitive grants for capital and technological investments for human service nonprofits that provide services through state contracts. Originally designed as a one-time investment, UNH successfully advocated with partners for its inclusion for an additional year.</p>	<p>\$0 <i>\$50 million reduction</i></p>

**UNH Summary of the
FY 2017-2018 New York State Executive Budget**

Department of Labor (DOL)	
<p>Tech Workforce Training Fund With up to \$5 million of discretionary WIOA funds, the Executive Budget proposes a fund to support training and education solutions to prepare New Yorkers for tech jobs; will be disbursed through an RFP process. Information is still required to determine whether this funding will be available to CBOs.</p>	<p>\$5 million <i>New funding</i></p>
<p>Urban Youth Jobs Program The Executive Budget includes \$50 million annually for five years for a tax incentive to employers for hiring at-risk youth in part-time and full-time positions. This funding is not available to our members.</p>	<p>\$50 million <i>Level funded</i></p>
<p>YouthBuild The Executive Budget includes no funding for YouthBuild, a program for youth who are out of work and out of school. The program provides training in construction alongside HSE preparation. This program is typically added later in the budget process.</p>	<p>\$0 <i>\$300,000 reduction</i></p>

Department of Health/Office of Mental Health/Office of Substance Abuse and Alcoholism Services	
<p>Ambulatory Patient Group (APG) Rates The Executive Budget includes an extension of guaranteed ambulatory patient group (APG) rates for Medicaid billing programs (including Article 31 and substance abuse clinics), through March 31, 2020 (from March 31, 2018). The extension also includes a requirement that the State move to value based payments In the first year, at least 10 percent of payments would have to be in a value-based arrangement. In the second year, half of all payments would have to be in a value based arrangement and 15 percent of payments would have to be tied to some form of risk. These proposals were laid out previously in the state's VBP Roadmap, but this proposal takes the additional step of putting them in statute</p>	<p>N/A <i>Rates extended by two years</i></p>