

**UNH Summary of the  
FY 2018-2019 New York State Enacted Budget**



## **Summary of New York State 2018-2019 Enacted Budget**

Between March 30<sup>th</sup> and 31<sup>st</sup> of 2018 the New York State legislature passed all of the budget bills required to enact the State's FY2018-19 budget into law. The \$168.3 billion budget included expansions in key human services areas including early childhood education, after-school programs, adult literacy, older adult services, rental subsidies, and human services wages, as well as \$250m in new support for the New York City Housing Authority (and design-build authority to accelerate work), expanded anti-sexual harassment laws, and funding for the MTA Subway Action Plan.

However, with these investments, the State asserted additional control over NYC including: a requirement that the City establish an independent monitor for NYCHA, the ability to withhold homelessness services funding pending approval of the City's plans, the ability to withhold school aid pending the City's compliance with new reporting requirements for every school, the ability to withhold City funds absent a local contribution of \$418m to the MTA Subway Action Plan, and broad authority for the Governor to control development around Penn Station. In addition, the budget eliminates all \$41m in State support for Close to Home—a program that allows juveniles from New York City convicted of a crime to be incarcerated (or placed in non- or limited-secure detention) within or close to NYC so they can maintain connections to their families and support networks.

Other policy changes of note in the State budget include: a new tax on opioid manufacturers and distributors, a new \$2.75 surcharge on taxis (both yellow and ride-hailing services like Uber and Lyft) traveling below 96<sup>th</sup> Street in Manhattan, the establishment of a pay commission to examine State lawmakers' salaries (with the intention of increasing them), and new taxation policies designed to mitigate the impact of recent changes in the federal tax code. Notable omissions from the budget deal included the Child Victims Act, early voting and bail reform.

The following summary is broken down by State Agency, with a focus on the funding streams most often utilized by settlement houses.

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**Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS).** OCFS administers funding for the Settlement House Program, child care, child welfare and several youth services funding streams such as Advantage After-School and the Youth Development Program, as well as Title XX funding which is partially used in New York City to support senior centers. OCFS also administers the Empire State After-School Program although the funding comes from State Education Department.

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

**Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance (OTDA).** OTDA administers funding for public assistance, homelessness prevention including Solutions to End Homelessness Program (STEHP), the Summer Youth Employment Program (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.

**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. Programs funded include: Naturally Occurring Retirement Communities (NORCs), home delivered meals, caregiver supports, and social adult day centers.

**Department of State (DOS).** DOS administers Opportunity Centers focused on providing legal assistance, case management, and ESOL services for immigrant New Yorkers.

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

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

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<b>Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS)</b>	
<p><b>Settlement House Program</b> The Enacted Budget restores \$2.45 million in funding for settlement houses. The Settlement House Program provides flexible funding to 48 settlement houses around the state, including Albany, Rochester and Syracuse, although the majority are UNH members within New York City.</p>	<p><b>\$2.45m</b> <i>Level funding</i></p>
<p><b>Child Care Subsidies</b> The Enacted Budget combines several Federal and State funding streams including Federal Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG), Federal Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) funds and State General Fund to make \$912.5 million in funding available for child care subsidies.</p> <p>This funding represents an increase of \$113.5 million with \$106.5 million coming from an increase in the Federal Child Care and Development Block Grant and \$7 million from an increase in the State’s General Fund contribution. This increase restores a cut that was made in the FY 2017-2018 budget.</p> <p>OCFS will issue a Local Commissioner’s Memorandum in the summer detailing the funding levels received by individual social services districts. The Enacted Budget provides the following guidelines on how OCFS is to spend the \$106.5 million increase in federal funding:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Up to \$80 million may be spent on activities to implement federal health and safety requirement for which the State is out of compliance, including background checks and inspections for home-based and informal providers and increased professional development;</li> <li>2. At least \$10 million is to be devoted to expanding subsidies in social service districts such as New York City which use 100% of their State subsidy dollars without serving all families who meet local eligibility guidelines;</li> <li>3. Funds not directed to the purposes above may be utilized for increasing subsidy reimbursement rates to reflect changes to federally mandated market rates that will become effective October 1, 2018. (Note: Market Rates are determined by surveys of child care costs in five regions of New York State; New York City is one region. Rates are based on the costs of child care programs at the 62<sup>nd</sup> percentile of programs surveyed and OCFS is empowered to change the percentile. NYC Early Learn programs are paid at higher levels than the market rate.)</li> </ol>	<p><b>\$912.5 million</b> <i>\$113.5 million increase</i></p>

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<p><b>QUALITYstarsNY</b> The Enacted Budget maintains \$5 million for the expansion of QUALITYstarsNY, New York’s early childhood education quality rating and improvement system.</p>	<p><b>\$5 million</b> <i>Level funding</i></p>
<p><b>CACFP Participation</b> The Enacted Budget includes \$250,000 for a competitive grant to increase participation in the federally funded Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) among early childhood education and after-school providers.</p>	<p><b>\$250,000</b> <i>New funding</i></p>
<p><b>Empire State After-School Programs</b> The Enacted Budget includes \$45 million for the Empire State After-School Program previously called the Empire State Poverty Reduction Initiative After-School Program). In New York City, Brooklyn and the Bronx will be eligible. Funding for the program comes from the SED budget but the program will be administered by OCFS.  Community based organizations will be able to apply directly to the State for the \$10 million in new funding. The initial \$35 million was available only to school districts.</p>	<p><b>\$45 million</b> <i>\$10 million increase</i></p>
<p><b>Advantage After School</b> The Enacted Budget includes \$22.3 million which is \$2.5 million more than in the FY 2017-2018 Enacted Budget and \$5 million more than was proposed in the Executive Budget.</p>	<p><b>\$22.3 million</b> <i>\$2.5 million increase</i></p>
<p><b>Youth Development Program</b> The Youth Development Program, formerly known as the Youth Development Delinquency Prevention (YDDP) and the Special Delinquency Prevention Program (SDPP), supports a variety of youth programs including New York City’s COMPASS After-School program. This budget restores \$1.5 million cut in the Executive Budget.</p>	<p><b>\$15.6 million</b> <i>Level funding</i></p>
<p><b>Runaway and Homeless Youth Program (RHYP)</b> The Enacted Budget maintains funding for RHYP, which provides state aid for the provision of eligible services to runaway and homeless youth including shelter and counseling.</p>	<p><b>\$4.5 million</b> <i>Level funding</i></p>
<p><b>Supportive Housing for Young Adults At-Risk of Homelessness</b> The Enacted Budget includes \$2.1m for young adults aged 25 years or younger leaving who recently left foster care or who had been in foster care for more than a year after their 16<sup>th</sup> birthday and who are at risk of street homelessness or sheltered homelessness.</p>	<p><b>\$2.2 million</b> <i>Level funded</i></p>

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<b>State Education Department (SED)</b>	
<p><b>Universal Pre K in New York City</b> The Enacted Budget maintains \$340 million for Universal Pre-Kindergarten for 4-year-old children in New York City.</p>	<p><b>\$340 million</b> <i>Level funding</i></p>
<p><b>Pre-Kindergarten Expansion</b> The Enacted Budget invests \$15 million to expand Pre-Kindergarten for 3 and 4-year-old children. School Districts will have the opportunity to apply for these funds competitively. Since New York City already has Universal Pre-Kindergarten for 4-year-olds, New York City may only apply for funding for 3-year old children. All other districts may apply to serve either 3-year-old or 4-year-old children.</p>	<p><b>\$15 million</b> <i>New funding</i></p>
<p><b>Adult Literacy Education</b> The Enacted Budget restores \$1 million relative to the Governor’s Executive Budget proposal, and adds an additional \$500,000. This increase will help offset changes in the federal Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) which will make it harder for providers in New York to utilize federal dollars to serve individuals with limited English proficiency (and/or who lack a documented status).</p>	<p><b>\$7.8 million</b> <i>\$500,000 increase</i></p>
<p><b>Community Schools Aid</b> The Enacted Budget accepts the Executive Budget proposal to increase Community School Aid to \$200 million. This funding is provided to support the conversion of schools identified as “struggling” or “persistently struggling” to community schools. Funding is not technically part of Foundation Aid, allowing flexibility for districts in how they spend the funding. The Enacted Budget contains language increasing the minimum amount from \$10,000 to \$75,000.</p>	<p><b>\$200 million</b> <i>\$50 million increase</i></p>
<p><b>Community Schools Technical Assistance</b> The Enacted Budget maintains \$1.2 million for three community schools technical assistance centers that were founded in 2017.</p>	<p><b>\$1.2 million</b> <i>Level funding</i></p>
<p><b>Extended School Day /School Violence Prevention</b> The Enacted Budget maintains \$24.34 million for Extended Day School Violence Prevention, which is the same funding level as in the FY 2017-18 Enacted Budget. ESD/ SVP supports projects run either by school districts or community based organizations which aid in the prevention of violence.</p>	<p><b>\$24.3 million</b> <i>Level funding</i></p>
<p><b>Extended Learning Time</b> The Enacted Budget increases funding for Extended Learning Time to \$21.59 million- a \$1.59 million increase. This funding stream support school districts either on their own or in partnership with a community based organization provide increased educational hours on weekends, afternoons or weekends to every student enrolled in a school.</p>	<p><b>\$21.59 million</b> <i>\$1.59 million increase</i></p>

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<b>Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance (OTDA)</b>	
<p><b>Summer Youth Employment Program</b> The Enacted Budget provides \$40 million, a \$4 million increase over FY18, which will cover the cost of minimum wage increases 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).</p> <p>Last year, approximately 5,000 of the 70,000 SYEP jobs in New York City were funded by the State.</p>	<p><b>\$40</b> <i>\$4 million increase</i></p>
<p><b>Homeless Housing Prevention Services Program (HHSP)</b> The Enacted Budget increases funding from the previous year’s enacted budget by \$1.4 million. HHSP funds the New York State Supportive Housing Program (NYSSHP), the Solutions to End Homelessness Program (STEHP), and the Operational Supports for AIDS Housing Program.</p>	<p><b>\$36.78 million</b> <i>\$1.4 million increase</i></p>
<p><b>Homeless Housing Assistance Program (HHAP)</b> The Enacted Budget provides \$58 million for the Homeless Housing Assistance Program, which funds supportive housing. This funding is level from FY2017-2018.</p>	<p><b>\$58 million</b> <i>Level funding</i></p>
<p><b>Career Pathways</b> The Enacted Budget includes level 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 both FY 2016-17 and FY 2017-18 Enacted Budgets.</p>	<p><b>\$2.85 million</b> <i>Level funding</i></p>
<p><b>Fair Market Rent Pilot</b> The Enacted Budget includes new funding for a “Fair Market Rent” pilot that aims to reduce homelessness and shelter costs by covering the full difference between a participant’s public assistance shelter allowance and the federally established fair market rent standard. \$13.5 million of these funds are targeted to New York City.</p>	<p><b>\$15 million</b> <i>New funding</i></p>

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<b>State Office for the Aging (SOFA)</b>	
<p><b>Community Services for the Elderly (CSE)</b> The Enacted Budget maintains level funding for CSE at \$28.9 million. CSE is a flexible funding source used by localities to operate community-based services like senior centers, transportation, and other supportive services.</p>	<p><b>\$28.9 million</b> <i>Level funding</i></p>
<p><b>Expanded In-Home Services for the Elderly Program (EISEP)</b> The Enacted Budget maintains level funding for EISEP. The program's intention is to help frail, low-income (not Medicaid eligible) older adults remain safely in their homes, without becoming impoverished due to the 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><b>\$50.1 million</b> <i>Level funding</i></p>
<p><b>Social Model Adult Day Services (SADS)</b> The Enacted Budget maintains level funding for SADS. SADS provides a safe, structured, and therapeutic environment for older adults with dementia and other physical impairments. It also provides vital respite for working caregivers.</p>	<p><b>\$1.07 million</b> <i>Level funding</i></p>
<p><b>Naturally Recurring Retirement Communities (NORC) &amp; Neighborhood Naturally Recurring Retirement Communities (NNORC)</b> The Enacted Budget includes an additional \$2 million for classic NORCs and \$2 million for Neighborhood NORCs relative to the Executive Budget (\$1m increase in each area relative to FY2018). 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>In FY2018 the \$2m enhancement to NORC and NNORCs was not spent due to the funds being designated out of the Mortgage Insurance Fund without the language necessary to transfer spending authority to SOFA. In FY2019 UNH pushed for language to “un-stick” the FY2018 dollars, but this fix was not included in the final budget; instead, additional funds were added to the budget to make up for the FY2018 problem. However, it is not clear that the appropriate language is in place to spend these dollars relative to statutory contract caps. In addition, in FY2018 SOFA released and pulled back an RFA for the NORC program, leaving several providers without funding that would have otherwise been awarded under the procurement. It is not clear whether the FY2019 increase will be used to support their NORC programs.</p>	<p><b>\$4.03 million (NORC)</b> <i>\$1 million increase</i></p> <p><b>\$4.03 million (NNORC)</b> <i>\$1 million increase</i></p>
<p><b>Wellness in Nutrition (WIN) (formerly SNAP) Plus Outreach</b> The Enacted Budget maintains level funding for WIN. 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><b>\$27.5 million</b> <i>Level funding</i></p>
<p><b>Caregiver Resource Centers</b> The Enacted Budget maintains level funding for Caregiver Resource Centers. The Older Americans Act funds Caregiver Services through Title III E at \$12,000,000, and the State provides \$353,000 to local Area Agencies on Aging to operate this program.</p>	<p><b>\$353,000</b> <i>Level funding</i></p>

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<b>Department of State (DOS)</b>	
<p><b>Office for New Americans</b> The Enacted Budget maintains base funding for the Office of New Americans (ONA), 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>The budget also renews \$10 million investment in ONA for legal services for immigrants, regardless of their legal status, as part of the Liberty Defense Project, first established in the FY 2017-18 Enacted Budget.</p>	<p><b>\$6.4 million</b> <i>Level funding for Core ONA services</i></p> <p><b>\$10 million</b> <i>Level funding</i></p>

<b>Housing and Community Renewal (HCR)</b>	
<p><b>Housing Trust Fund</b> The Enacted Budget includes level funding for the Housing Trust Fund at \$44.2 million. The Housing Trust Fund supports capital construction for supportive and affordable housing.</p>	<p><b>\$44.2 million</b> <i>Level funding</i></p>
<p><b>HouseNY Initiative</b> HouseNY is a \$20 billion affordable housing and homelessness plan included in the Empire State Supportive Housing Initiative. The FY16-17 Enacted Budget included \$1.97b in support of a comprehensive, statewide multi-year affordable housing program, and FY17-18 Enacted Budget re-appropriated those funds, along with a new appropriation of \$800m which included funding for 6,000 units of supportive housing and 100,000 units of affordable housing.</p>	<p><b>TBD</b></p>

<b>Nonprofit Contracting</b>	
<p><b>Nonprofit Infrastructure Capital Investment Project (NICIP)</b> The Enacted Budget eliminates NICIP, a program intended to provide competitive grants for capital and technological investments for human service nonprofits that provide services through state contracts. Originally designed as a one-time investment in the FY 2016 budget that UNH helped create, UNH also successfully advocated with partners for its renewal in FY</p>	<p><b>Eliminated</b> <i>\$20 million reduction</i> + <i>New SAM eligibility</i></p>



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<p>2017 at \$50m and in FY 2018 at \$20m. UNH also successfully worked to get language included in NICIP that retroactively extended eligibility to programs based in NYCHA facilities for technology projects.</p> <p>Although NICIP was eliminated, the Enacted Budget modified the State and Municipal (SAM) funding stream to add nonprofit organizations as eligible entities. Historically SAM funds have been used by members of the legislature to support capital projects in their districts for entities such as fire departments, parks, schools, and libraries.</p>	
<p><b>Minimum Wage</b></p> <p>The Enacted Budget contains a \$15m investment to help nonprofit human services providers contracting with the State meet the staffing costs associated with the State’s increasing minimum wage. Although it is not clear exactly which providers will be eligible and how they will draw down funding, the budget language states:</p> <p><i>“This appropriation shall be made available to support supplemental payments to programs or services funded by New York State through the office of mental health, office for people with developmental disabilities, office of alcoholism and substance abuse services, department of health, office of children and family services, office of temporary and disability assistance, state office for the aging, division of housing and community renewal, division of veterans’ affairs, and the department of labor to reflect any increase in labor costs due to the increase in the minimum wage established pursuant to section 652 of the labor law, that are not otherwise fully supported with state funds.”</i></p>	<p align="center"><b>\$15 million</b> <i>\$15 million increase</i></p>

<b>Workforce Development</b>	
<p>This years Enacted Budget includes \$175 million in new and re-purposed funds aimed at improving workforce development across New York State. This funding is in three major areas: Funding previously awarded through the REDC CFA Process, funding that is currently adjacent to workforce that is being re-purposed (e.g. targeted dollars at SUNY &amp; CUNY and contracts like a NYSERDA Off Shore Wind training), and new workforce money, including \$69 million in Pay for Success dollars and \$20 million for NYSDOL re-employment services fund. Additional information about the mechanics of this funding is available upon request.</p>	<p align="center"><b>\$175 million</b> <i>New and re-purposed funds</i></p>

<b>Department of Labor (DOL)</b>	
<p><b>YouthBuild</b></p> <p>The Enacted Budget includes level 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.</p>	<p align="center"><b>\$300,000</b> <i>Level funding</i></p>