THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Hon. Melissa Mark-Viverito
Speaker of the Council

Hon. Carlos Menchaca
Chair, Committee on Immigration

Report of the Finance Division on the
Fiscal 2018 Preliminary Budget and the
Fiscal 2017 Preliminary Mayor's Management Report for the

Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs

Human Resources Administration

Department of Youth and Community Development

City University of New York

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Report Overview

This report provides a review of the City's Fiscal 2018 Preliminary Budget for services for immigrant and foreign-born New Yorkers. This report reviews funding in the Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs (MOIA), which coordinates with City agencies, as well as funding for programs and services structurally found within other City agencies.

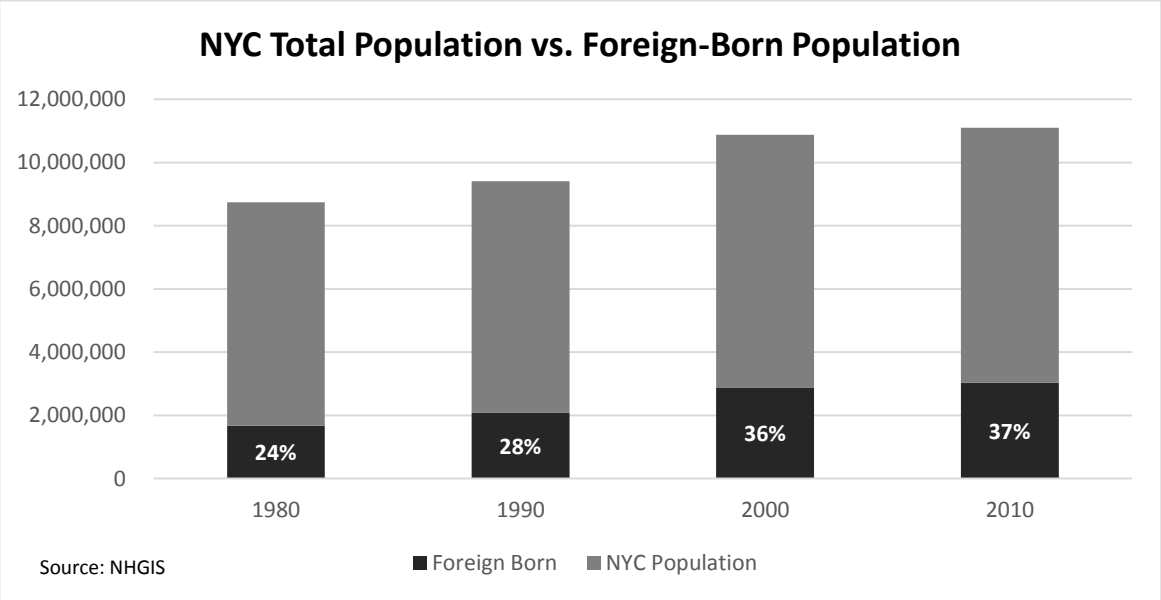
The first section of this report presents highlights of immigration spending in the Fiscal 2018 Preliminary Budget expense budget, followed by an analysis of major initiatives by agency, initiatives funded by the Council, and the impact of State budget and federal actions.

The report then presents the City's spending on services that impact foreign-born New Yorkers by agency, provides analysis of significant program areas, discusses initiatives included in the Preliminary Financial Plan, and reviews relevant sections of the Preliminary Mayor's Management Report for Fiscal 2017.

Immigrant New York

New York City Immigrant Population

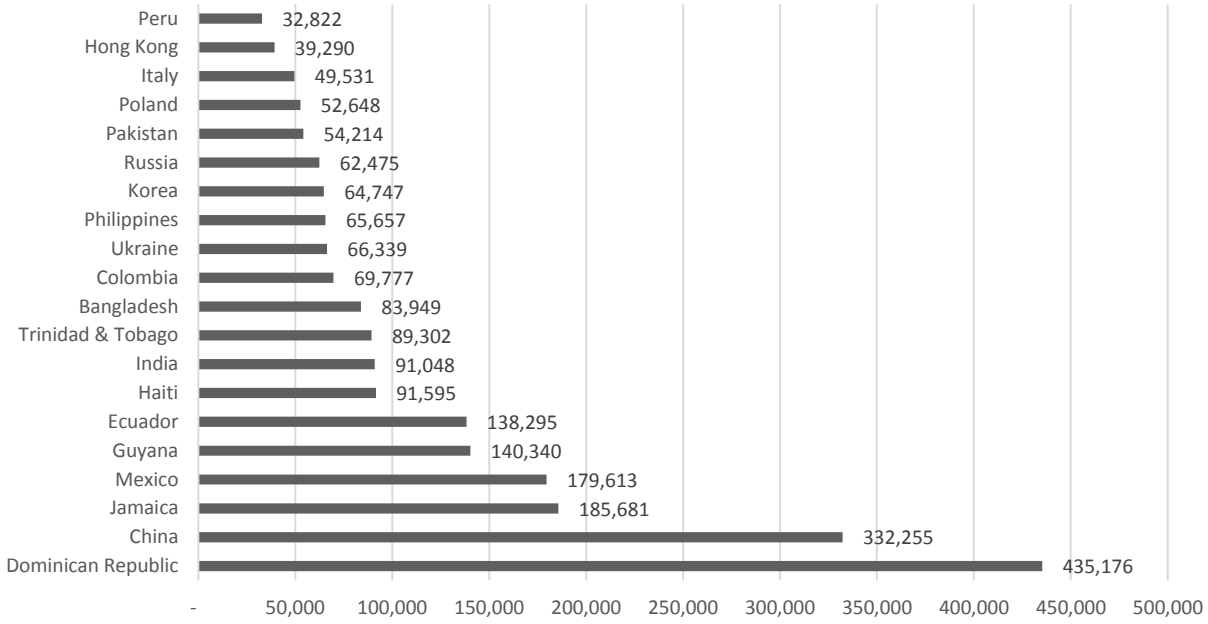
The U.S. Census Bureau has estimated New York City's population at 8.5 million as of July 2015. Of the total population, approximately 3.3 million NYC residents are foreign-born immigrants, from more than 150 countries, who comprise nearly 40 percent of the City's population.[1] The chart below shows that the foreign-born population in NYC has been steadily growing each decade.



Those from the Dominican Republic, China, Jamaica, Mexico, Guyana, and Ecuador comprise approximately 43 percent of the City's total foreign-born immigrant population. Furthermore, NYC is the fifth most popular destination for immigrants to settle in.

[1] Office of the New York City Comptroller, "Our Immigrant Population Helps Power NYC Economy," January 2017

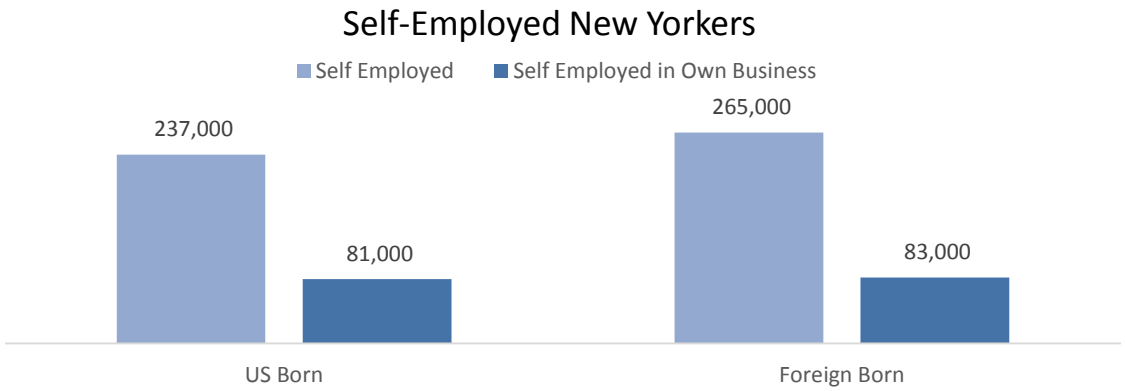
Top 20 Countries of Origin of New York City Immigrants



Source: 2015 American Community Survey

New York City is one of the most diverse cities in the country. According to the NYC Comptroller's report, immigrants comprise 46 percent of the City's workforce. Immigrants are employed at the same rate as U.S.-born New Yorkers and they work as many or more hours per week, as well as more weeks per year, compared to U.S.-born New Yorkers. On average, 79.4 percent of foreign-born immigrants work 50 to 52 weeks per year, compared to that of 78.4 percent of U.S. born residents.

Of the 501,000 self-employed New Yorkers, 53 percent are foreign born. Furthermore, a majority of business owners in the City (51 percent) are foreign-born. According to the Comptroller's report, immigrants earn $100 billion a year, which accounts for nearly one-third of all earned income in NYC. Immigrant New Yorkers can be found in industries such as entertainment, medical, technology, and financial. Within the entertainment, medical, technology, and financial industries, 54 percent, 50 percent, 47 percent, and 44 percent of employees, respectively, are immigrants.



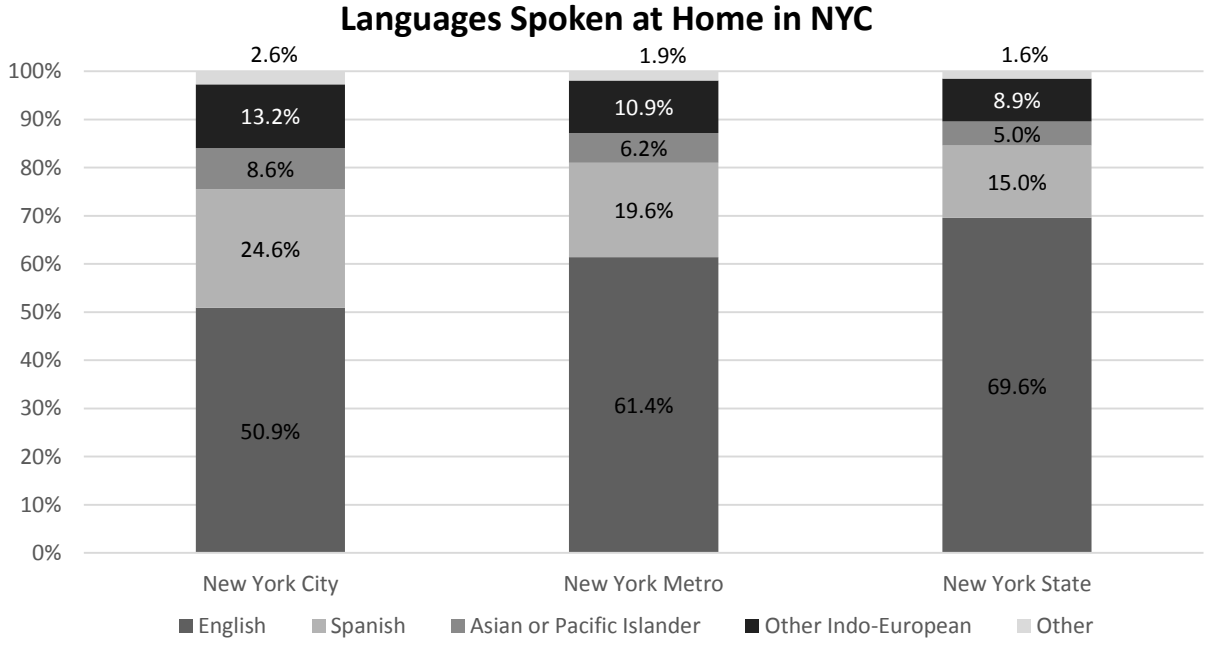
Source: NYC Comptroller's Office

English Proficiency

While just six percent of native-born residents ages five and over were not proficient in English, close to one-half of the foreign-born were so classified. Among the foreign-born, approximately 8-in-10 Mexicans and Salvadorans were limited English proficient. According to a study done by the Population Division of the New York City Department of City Planning in 2013, while not all immigrant neighborhoods in NYC had problems with English proficiency, it was an issue in neighborhoods that had substantial native-born populations. For example, in the south Bronx, home to many native-born Hispanics who are from Puerto Rico, a high percentage of residents were not English proficient.

The percentage of those not proficient in English among Hispanic immigrants was uniformly high – 64 percent or more of each Hispanic subgroup had problems speaking English. Additionally, among immigrant Asians, Chinese and Koreans had a high percentage not English proficient, 75 and 63 percent, respectively. Of the total NYC population, 23 percent are not English proficient, and 49 percent of foreign-born residents are not English proficient as of 2011 data.

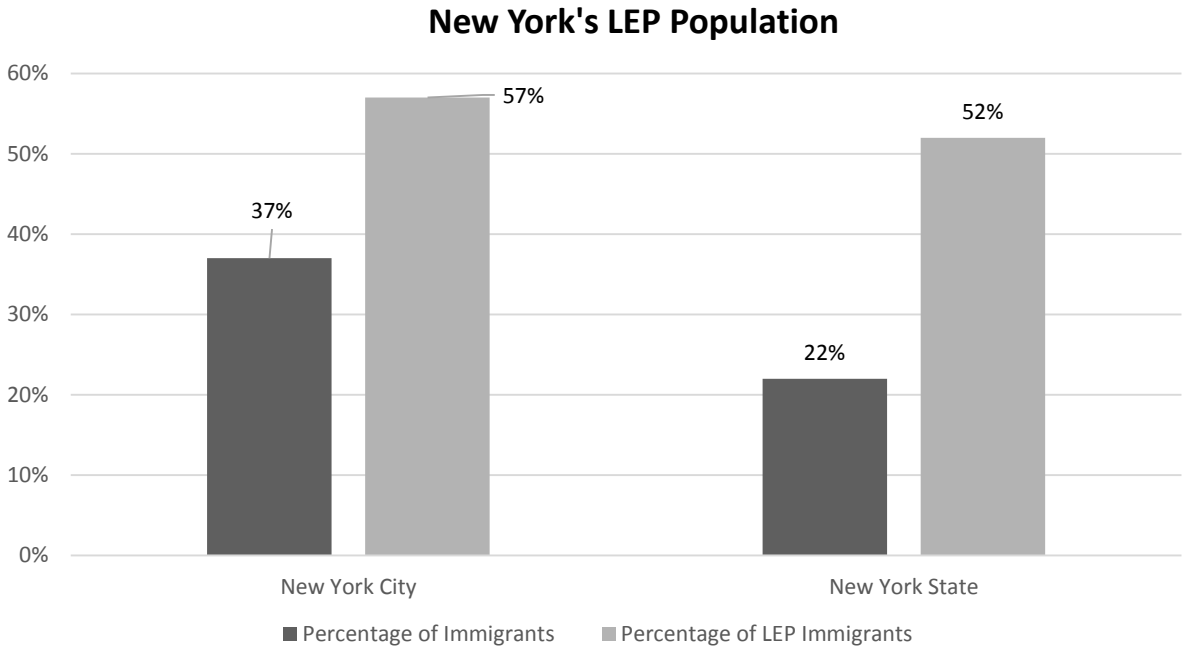
The chart below compares the languages spoken at home in NYC to New York Metro and New York State. Spanish is the second most frequently spoken language in NYC, with 24.6 percent of the population speaking the language, after English. For NYC as a whole, approximately 49 percent speak languages other than English in their homes. Those who speak languages other than English at home comprise a higher percentage in NYC, compared to those in New York Metro and New York State areas. This suggests that the City needs to invest more in English and literacy classes for its residents.



Source: 2015 American Community Survey

Many newly arrived immigrants lack English-language proficiency and have to accept lower-level jobs than they may have held in their home countries. As a result, newly arrived immigrants tend to have a lower socioeconomic profile than those who arrived earlier. Over time, however, many new immigrants acquire language skills and further education that leads to qualifying them for higher-level positions, leading to an increase in earnings and socioeconomic attainment.

As the City's immigrant population continues to grow, the demand for English literacy services grows as well. More than half of the immigrant population in New York City is considered limited English proficient (LEP). A 2016 report by Make the Road New York and the Center for Popular Democracy, "Teaching Toward Equity: The Importance of English Classes to Worker and Family Economic Stability in New York," found that adult literacy is essential for tackling income inequality and building family economic stability. According to the study, "by bringing all LEP individuals to English proficiency, the City's current LEP population could see a cumulative increase in earnings of $3.1 billion to $5.8 billion." The chart below indicates that of the total number of immigrants in the City, 57 percent are considered limited English proficient.



Source: The Center for Popular Democracy, Make the Road New York

English proficiency has a positive impact on employment status. A Census study showed that primarily speaking a non-English language lowers the probability of employment and of attaining full-time work. English proficiency also has a direct impact on earnings. The Migration Policy Institute estimates that English proficient immigrants earn between 13 and 24 percent more than immigrants who are not English proficient.[2] Furthermore, English proficiency makes the biggest difference in earnings for those with educational attainment of a high school diploma or some college. Among this group, median earnings are 39 percent higher for English proficient workers with $40,000, when compared to non-English proficient worker's median earning of $28,700.

Economic Impact of Immigrants & Citizenship

According to a report published by the Urban Institute, Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs (MOIA), and City Community Development, the research provided quantifiable evidence of citizenship as an economic catalyst.

[2] Margie McHugh et al, 2007, 12.

The report found that in NYC, annual city, state, and federal tax revenue would rise $789 million and public benefits costs would decrease $34 million, for a net benefit of $823 million.[3] Of the foreign-born population in the City, 23 percent is eligible to naturalize based on 2013 data. In New York City, 34 percent of those eligible to naturalize are at limited English proficient level; meaning, not speaking English at all or speaking English but not well. This suggests that immigrants in the City are in need of literacy programs to not only help them naturalize, but also to help their children with school work and increase opportunities for employment. In addition, 32 percent of those eligible to naturalize earn income at or under 150 percent of the federal poverty level, thus are likely eligible for a fee waiver.

Effects of Naturalization on Government Benefits and Tax Revenues in New York City
($ in 2012 millions)

	If 100% of those eligible naturalize	If 60% of those eligible naturalize	If 25% of those eligible naturalize
Government benefits	-$34	-$20	-$8
SSI	59	$35	$15
TANF	-8	-$5	-$2
CCDF subsidies	-2	-$1	-$0.4
Housing	-35	-$21	-$9
SNAP	-47	-$28	-$12
LIHEAP	0	$0	$0
WIC	-1	-$0.6	-$0.25
Tax revenues	$789	$473	$197
Federal taxes	$597	$358	$149
Payroll tax	$225	$135	$56
Federal income tax	$372	$223	$93
State income taxes	$124	$74	$31
City income tax	$68	$41	$17
Aggregate changes			
Government benefits	-$34	-$20	-$8
Tax revenues	$789	$473	$197
Net benefits	$823	$494	$206
Number naturalizing, age 18 or older (thousands)	609	365	152

Initial aggregate earnings from naturalization would be $15.5 million for the City if all eligible persons naturalized. Furthermore, the annual costs of government benefits combined are estimated to decrease by $38 million if all naturalization-eligible residents naturalize in NYC. The largest decline is in the costs of housing programs and SNAP, which are expected to drop $35 million and $47 million, respectively. According to the study, in the City, naturalization would decrease the costs of government programs in the aggregate, leading to more earnings, more tax revenues, and less expenditure on government benefits for the City. As of the Fiscal 2018 Preliminary Budget, the Administration has one program that provides service specifically for naturalization, and the City Council supports two initiatives to promote naturalization.

Programs promoting naturalization for those who are eligible could be a powerful mechanism for the City to harness the full economic contribution of immigrants and promote local economic development. In order to realize the full economic effects, it would be beneficial for the City to provide other legal assistance to aid those into a naturalization path, and offer civics and literacy classes to promote naturalization and expand economic opportunities for immigrants. As a result, investing in immigrants leads to positive economic gains for the City, for a net benefit of $823 million.

In the American Immigration Council's report, New York State is home to approximately 4.4 million immigrants. Of the total number of immigrants in the State, NYC is home to 3.3 million immigrants, or 75 percent.[4] The study found that undocumented immigrants paid $1.1 billion in New York State and local taxes in 2012. Therefore, New York would lose $28.7 billion in economic activity, $12.7 billion in gross state product, and approximately 137,013 jobs if all undocumented

[3] Enchautegui, Maria E., and Linda Giannarelli. *The Economic Impact of Naturalization on Immigrants and Cities.* New York: Urban Institute, 2015.

[4] "New Americans in New York: The Political and Economic Power of Immigrants, Latinos, and Asians in the Empire State." *American Immigration Council* (2015)

immigrants were removed. With 75 percent of total immigrants living in NYC, the loss of undocumented immigrants would be devastating to the City's economy.

In short, investing in immigrants means investing in the City as a whole. The Administration currently has initiatives such as Action NYC and IDNYC, and various agencies offer legal services and English and literacy classes. However, the following sections of this report will demonstrate that services geared towards immigrants are still lacking in many ways. There are English classes and legal services offered, but innovative partnerships such as the Terra Firma project, lead the way in a medical-legal model that extends services beyond legal help. Services include providing comprehensive medical care; individual, family and group mental health interventions; Pro Bono legal services; case management and social services; and enrichment programs, including a soccer league, photography class, English class, field trips, and dance classes.

The benefits of investing in immigrants are clear, but City services and programs are limited when addressing the needs of immigrants beyond helping them receive legal services and English instruction. There's a clear need for services beyond what's already offered in the City, for enrichment programs that are more culturally competent, and also address the unique needs of immigrant individuals in the City.

Financial Summary

Expense Budget

The City's Fiscal 2018 Preliminary Budget is $84.7 billion, $2.6 billion more than the Fiscal 2017 Adopted Budget of $82.1 billion. The Fiscal 2018 Preliminary Budget includes $61.6 billion in City tax-levy funding and $23.1 billion in non-City funds.

The Fiscal 2018 Preliminary Budget totals $112 million (including City and non-City funds) for key immigrant services provided by several initiatives and agencies; this represents approximately 0.1 percent of the City's total Budget. Funding for immigrant services shows a decrease of $4.2 million when compared to the Fiscal 2017 Adopted Budget of $116.2 million.

Funding for Immigrant Services by Agency

	2015	2016	2017	Preliminary Plan		*Difference
Dollars in Thousands	Actual	Actual	Adopted	2017	2018	2017 - 2018
MOIA	$786	$1,170	$864	$823	$788	($76)
HRA	19,639	24,530	21,582	18,707	24,255	2,673
DYCD	5,849	6,023	15,531	6,869	5,414	(10,117)
CUNY	45,809	61,241	10,938	9,869	10,109	(829)
DOE	25,519	66,342	67,145	60,253	69,431	2,285
DCAS	694	2,163	2,815	204	2,067	(748)
TOTAL	**$98,296**	**$161,469**	**$118,875**	**$96,725**	**$112,064**	**($6,811)**

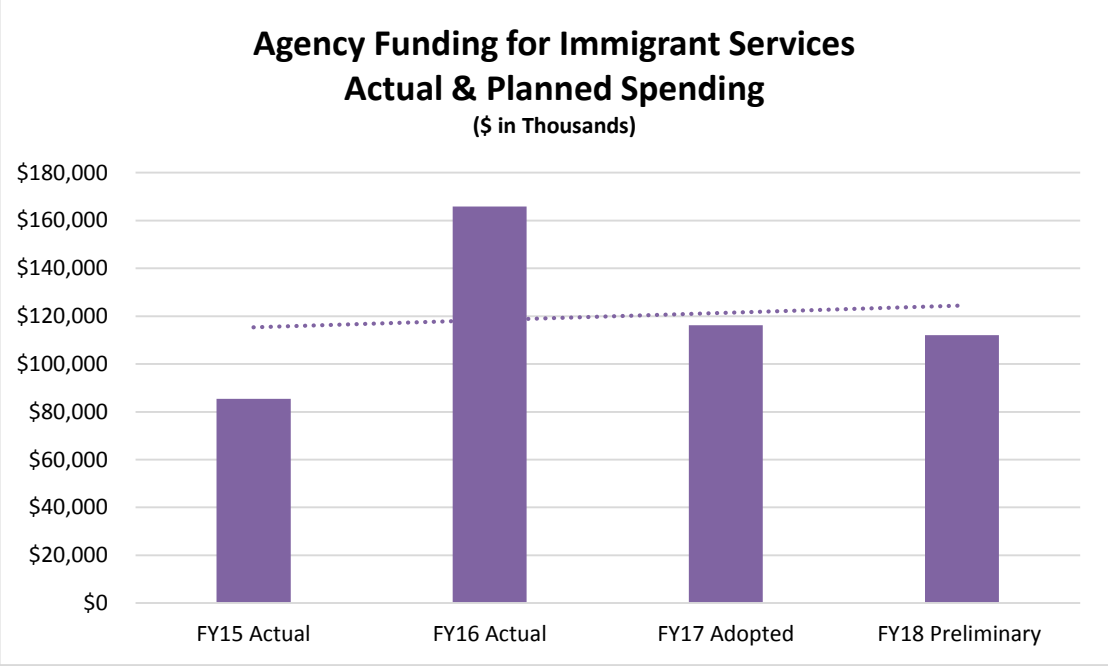
**The difference of Fiscal 2017 Adopted Budget compared to Fiscal 2018 Preliminary Budget.*

This overview does not include all services tailored to immigrant New Yorkers, but focuses on major initiatives of this Administration.

- **Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs (MOIA).** The Fiscal 2018 Preliminary Budget includes $788,000 for MOIA, a decrease of $76,000, or nine percent, when compared to the Fiscal 2017 Adopted Budget of $864,000. (See page 10 for more details.)
- **Human Resources Administration (HRA).** The Fiscal 2018 Preliminary Budget includes $24.3 million for immigrant services within HRA, an increase of $2.7 million, or 12

percent, when compared to the Fiscal 2017 Adopted Budget of $21.6 million. (See page 11 for more details.)

- **Department of Youth and Community Development (DYCD).** The Fiscal 2018 Preliminary Budget includes $5.4 million for immigrant services within DYCD, a decrease of $7.5 million, or 58 percent, when compared to the Fiscal 2017 Adopted Budget of $12.9 million. (See page 18 for more details.)
- **City University of New York (CUNY).** The Fiscal 2018 Preliminary Budget includes $10.1 million for immigrant services within CUNY, a decrease of $829,000, or eight percent, when compared to the Fiscal 2017 Adopted Budget of $10.9 million. (See page 17 for more details.)
- **Department of Education (DOE).** The Fiscal 2018 Preliminary Budget includes $69.4 million for immigrant services within DOE, an increase of $2.3 million, or three percent, when compared to the Fiscal 2017 Adopted Budget of $67.1 million. (See page 21 for more details.)
- **Department of Citywide Administrative Services (DCAS).** The Fiscal 2018 Preliminary Budget includes $2.1 million for immigrant services within DCAS, a decrease of $748,100, or 27 percent, when compared to the Fiscal 2017 Adopted Budget of $2.8 million. (See page 15 for more details.)



The chart above indicates that other than the anomaly shown in Fiscal 2016 actual expenditure, the City's budget trend for services tailored specifically for immigrants is stagnant. Given the current economic and political climate, it's noteworthy that the Fiscal 2018 Preliminary Budget hasn't increased to provide more legal and other essential services for NYC immigrants. In fact, funding for immigrant services actually decreased by $4 million since the Fiscal 2017 Adopted Budget.

The following are major financial plan actions for the Fiscal 2018 Preliminary Plan that impact the immigrant population:

- **Immigration and Human Rights Hotline Call Takers.** The Fiscal 2018 Preliminary Plan includes $350,000 in Fiscal 2017 and $400,000 and eight positions in Fiscal 2018 and in the outyears for the Immigration and Human Rights hotline.
- **ActionNYC.** The Fiscal 2018 Preliminary Plan includes baseline funding of $1.1 million starting in Fiscal 2018 and in the outyears for the Action NYC program. (See page 12 for details.)

Council Initiatives

For Fiscal 2017, the City Council included $19.8 million for immigrant services that reflected the Council's continued commitment to ensuring that immigrant New Yorkers have access to legal assistance, educational services, and other vital services. Funding for Fiscal 2017 increased by $5.7 million, or 40 percent, when compared to Fiscal 2016. Funding for the Adult Literacy Initiative more than tripled and increased by $4.6 million, or 335 percent, when compared to Fiscal 2016 funding of $1.4 million.

FY 2017 Council Initiatives
Dollars in Thousands

Agency	Initiative	FY16	FY17	Difference
DYCD	Adult Literacy Initiative	$1,380	$6,000	$4,620
CUNY	CUNY Citizenship NOW! Expansion	1,000	2,000	1,000
DOHMH	Immigrant Health Initiative	1,500	1,500	0
DYCD	Immigrant Opportunities Initiative	3,300	2,600	(700)
HRA	New York Immigrant Family Unity Project	5,230	6,477	1,247
DYCD	Key to the City	200	700	500
HRA	Unaccompanied Minors and Families	1,500	1,500	0
	TOTAL	**$14,110**	**$19,777**	**$5,667**

- **Adult Literacy Initiative.** In partnership with the Administration, the Council allocated $12 million in total funding in Fiscal 2017 to expand adult literacy services for adults who cannot read, write or speak English. Programs include Basic Education in the Native Language (BENL), English for Speakers of Other Language (ESOL), Adult Basic Education (ABE), and High School Equivalency (HSE) preparation. Funds also support services such as counseling and case management. The Council designated $6 million to expand adult literacy class seats, have community schools provide adult literacy programs, and support the development and production of video materials to help immigrants improve their English while learning about key city services. (See page 20 for more details.)
- **CUNY Citizenship Now!** The $2 million allocation supports the expansion of the CUNY Citizenship Now! program, which provides free immigration law services to assist immigrants on their path to U.S. citizenship. CUNY Citizenship Now! attorneys and paralegals assist more than 10,000 individuals each year at CUNY sites and more than 2,100 at community-based events. The services are also provided in more than 30 New York City Council Member district offices.
- **Immigrant Health Initiative.** The Immigrant Health Initiative focuses on decreasing health disparities among foreign born New Yorkers by focusing on the following three goals: improving access to health care; addressing cultural and language barriers; and targeting resources and interventions. Launched in Fiscal 2016, this initiative has helped undocumented New Yorkers across the City with access to health care and legal access.

- **Immigrant Opportunities Initiative (IOI).** The Council allocated $2.6 million in Fiscal 2017 for the Immigrant Opportunities Initiative. First funded in Fiscal 2002, this initiative assists immigrant adults in gaining access to critical information and resources, in addition to strengthening their participation in the democratic process. Specifically, this initiative provides funding for legal services for recent immigrants to assist with applications for citizenship or permanent residency, and various other immigrant related legal services.
- **New York Immigrant Family Unity Project (NYIFUP).** First funded in Fiscal 2014 as a pilot program, the $6.5 million allocation supports the New York Immigrant Family Unity Project (NYIFUP). The nation's first government-funded legal representation program for detained immigrants, NYIFUP provides high-quality, holistic representation to New Yorkers detained and facing deportation who cannot afford an attorney. NYIFUP attorneys carry a full caseload of deportation defense cases, and provide services including: master calendar, bond and individual merits hearings, appeals, and social work services. (See page 13 for more details.)
- **Key to the City.** The Council designated $700,000 in Fiscal 2017, up from $200,00 in Fiscal 2016, to expand New York Immigration Coalition's consulate identification services to help immigrants overcome barriers to school enrollments, financial institutions, higher education, and public safety; financial empowerment and access to sound financial services and college readiness workshops, immigration legal screenings, and other programs as determined by demand. The increased investment in Fiscal 2017 helped fund more Key to the City Initiative events with full immigration legal clinics at every event in partnership with New York Legal Assistance Group, and a new financial literacy component in partnership with Qualitas of Life Foundation. Since 2011, this initiative has served over 28,000 New Yorkers from nearly 64 countries, providing more than 17,000 with identify documents, and provided thousands with immigration legal assistance.
- **Unaccompanied Minors and Families.** The $1.5 million in funding supports the Immigrant Children Advocates Relief Effort (ICARE) initiative, which focuses primarily on increasing access to counsel for children in removal proceedings. The organizations provide direct representation, leverage high quality pro bono representation, and offer social services to children appearing on the Juvenile and Surge Dockets in New York Immigration Court to ensure due process for minors who are struggling to maneuver the immigration system alone. To date, of the 1,029 cases ICARE partners have accepted for representation, 110 cases have been concluded successfully: 61 children have been granted asylum and 29 children have obtained lawful permanent residency through Special Immigrant Juvenile Status (SIJS).

  Of the $1.5 million, $500,000 went towards providing services to "Adults with Children" (AWCs), allowing service providers to expand capacity and ensuring that the adults and their children have access to critical educational, health and mental health services, and, ultimately, the opportunity to become fully integrated members of the community.

Agency Budget

Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs

The Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs (MOIA) promotes the well-being of immigrant communities by serving as a partner to City Hall and MOIA's partner agencies on immigrants' integration needs. MOIA's goals are to enhance the economic, civic, and social integration of immigrant New Yorkers; facilitate access to justice for immigrant New Yorkers; and advocate for continued immigration reforms at all levels of government in order to eliminate inequities that impact New York's immigrant communities. MOIA's major initiatives are IDNY, NYC's municipal identification card program; and ActionNYC, which helps connect New Yorkers to free, safe immigration legal help.

MOIA Financial Summary
Dollars in Thousands

	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Adopted	Preliminary Plan 2017	Preliminary Plan 2018	*Difference 2017 - 2018
Personal Services						
Full-Time Salaried	$808	$1,118	$861	$820	$785	($76)
Fringe Benefits	49	37	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	**$857**	**$1,155**	**$861**	**$820**	**$785**	**($76)**
Other Than Personal Services						
Supplies & Materials	$0	$0	$3	$3	$3	$0
Other Services & Charges	4	14	0	0	0	$0
Subtotal	**$4**	**$14**	**$3**	**$3**	**$3**	
TOTAL	**$861**	**$1,170**	**$864**	**$823**	**$788**	**($76)**
Funding						
City Funds			$864	$722	$788	($76)
Other Categorical			0	101	0	0
TOTAL	**$861**	**$1,170**	**$864**	**$823**	**$788**	**($76)**
Budgeted Headcount						
Full-Time Positions	11	15	8	8	8	0

**The difference of Fiscal 2017 Adopted Budget compared to Fiscal 2018 Preliminary Budget.*

MOIA's Fiscal 2018 Preliminary Budget shows a decrease of $76,000 from the Fiscal 2017 Adopted Budget, which is reflected in the Personal Services (PS) budget. MOIA's headcount remains unchanged at eight positions. The Fiscal 2016 actual expenditure shows an increase of $309,000, or 36 percent, from Fiscal 2015 expenditure because spending for Indigent Legal Services was included for Fiscal 2016. Funding for Indigent Legal Services is no longer included in MOIA's budget as of the Fiscal 2018 Preliminary Plan.

Action NYC

ActionNYC is the nation's largest investment by a municipality to prepare for the implementation of Executive Action and to create a long-term infrastructure for delivering immigration legal services at scale. The $7.9 million initiative, supported by the Administration and in partnership with the City Council, provides free, safe immigration-related information and legal support to New Yorkers across the five boroughs.

This initiative provides free comprehensive legal screening to all of its clients and provides application assistance for a wide-range of cases, including green card renewals, as well as citizenship and DACA applications. In 2015, DAPA and Expanded DACA were temporarily put on hold by the Supreme Court following a lawsuit brought by a group of states against the Obama

Administration. Both DAPA and Expanded DACA remain on hold following the Supreme Court's decision in June 2016 on the President's executive actions on immigration. As a result, DAPA and Expanded DACA are not available for applications at this time through ActionNYC.

Service Model

The ActionNYC model is based on three pillars: 1) outreach and marketing; 2) community navigation; and 3) legal services. All three aspects of the program are connected through technology tools.

- **Outreach.** Outreach is composed of community-based organizations, along with MOIA's outreach team. Outreach engages traditionally underserved immigrant communities to provide information about ActionNYC services and schedule appointments.
- **Navigators.** Navigators are based in community-based organizations. These individuals screen ActionNYC clients for eligibility for immigration relief; when applicable, provide application assistance; and connect individuals to relevant social services such as IDNYC, DACA education/workforce credentials, and Medicaid.
- **Legal.** Legal is composed of immigration attorneys who review the legal work conducted by the navigators; provide legal advice to clients; represent straightforward cases; and decide next steps with all cases.

NY Citizenship

NY Citizenship provides free legal help with citizenship applications at select public library branches in four boroughs: Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, and Queens. Through NY Citizenship, applicants can meet with a free lawyer, apply for citizenship easily, find out if they can apply for free, and get free, confidential financial counseling. The program is a partnership between MOIA, the Human Resources Administration (HRA), New York Legal Assistance Group (NYLAG), Brooklyn Public Library, New York Public Library, and Queens Borough Public Library.

Human Resources Administration

The New York City Human Resources Administration (HRA) is in charge of the majority of the City's social services programs. HRA helps New Yorkers in need through a variety of services that promote employment and personal responsibility while providing temporary assistance and work support. It is the large local social services agency in the country, and helps over 3 million New Yorkers through the administration of more than 12 major public assistance programs. Services include: temporary cash assistance, public health insurance, food stamps, adult protective services, domestic violence assistance, HIV/AIDS support services and child support enforcement.

For services for immigrant New Yorkers, HRA oversees the IDNYC program, ActionNYC (see page 10 for details), and administers legal service contracts for many Council initiatives, namely the New York Immigrant Family Unity Project (NYIFUP).

HRA – IDNYC, Legal Services Financial Summary *Dollars in Thousands*						
	2015	**2016**	**2017**	**Preliminary Plan**		***Difference**
	Actual	**Actual**	**Adopted**	**2017**	**2018**	**2017 - 2018**
Personal Services						
Full-Time Salaried	$7,692	$14,939	$14,743	$11,868	$17,416	$2,673
Subtotal	**$7,692**	**$14,939**	**$14,743**	**$11,868**	**$17,416**	**$2,673**
Other Than Personal Services						
Supplies & Materials	$21	$20	$0	$0	$0	$0
Other Services & Charges	11,926	9,570	6,840	6,840	6,840	0
Subtotal	**$11,947**	**$9,590**	**$6,840**	**$6,840**	**$6,840**	$0
TOTAL	**$19,639**	**$24,530**	**$21,582**	**$18,707**	**$24,255**	**$2,673**
Funding						
City Funds	$19,639	$24,530	$21,582	$18,707	$24,255	$2,673
TOTAL	**$19,639**	**$24,530**	**$21,582**	**$18,707**	**$24,255**	**$2,673**
Budgeted Headcount						
Full-Time Positions	160	212	288	241	350	62

**The difference of Fiscal 2017 Adopted Budget compared to Fiscal 2018 Preliminary Budget.*

HRA's Fiscal 2018 Preliminary Budget shows growth of $2.7 million from the Fiscal 2017 Adopted Budget. The increase is reflected entirely in the PS budget. The Fiscal 2018 Preliminary Plan includes $18.8 million for IDNYC; $163,500 for the Office of Advocacy; and $5.3 million for legal assistance. HRA's budget identifies one new need for immigrant services, the ActionNYC program. HRA's budgeted headcount shows an increase of 62 positions.

Financial Plan Actions

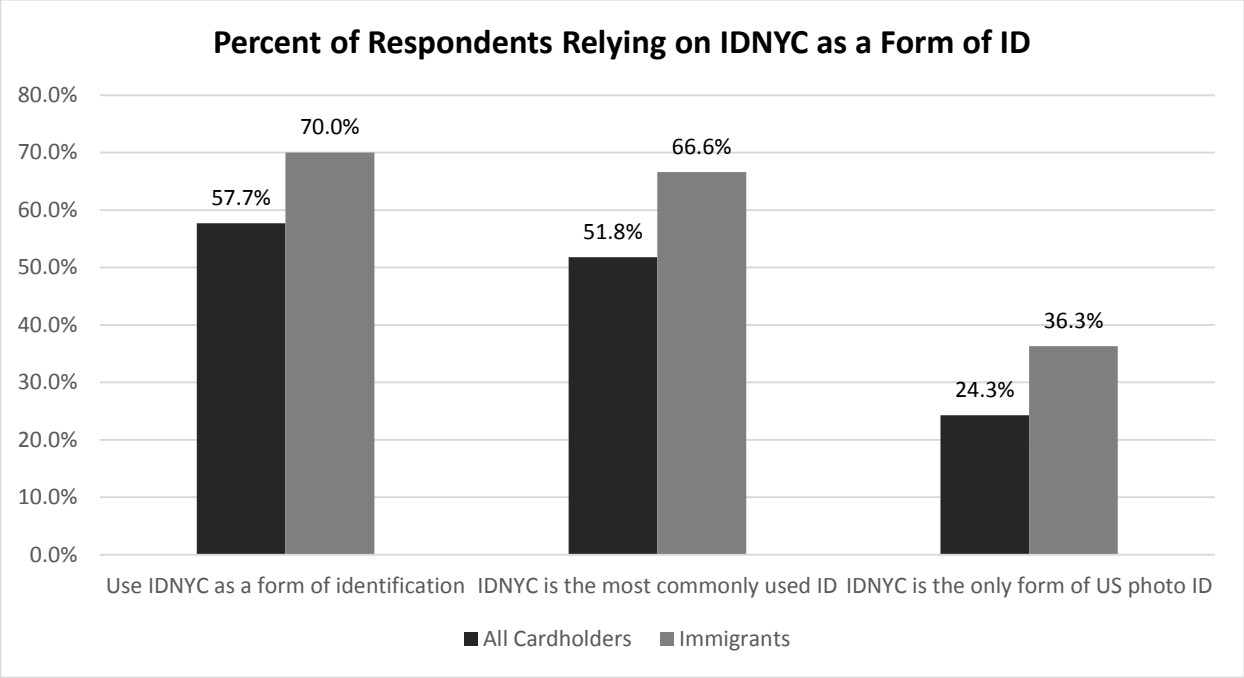
- **ActionNYC.** The Fiscal 2018 Preliminary Plan includes baseline funding of $1.1 million starting in Fiscal 2018 for Action NYC. The increase in funding is to serve more people at NYC Health + Hospital sites for medical legal services.

IDNYC

In a partnership between the Administration and the City Council, the New York City municipal ID, or IDNYC, was launched in 2015 to provide City residents with a government-issued form of identification in order to increase access to City services and amenities for all New Yorkers. The card is free and available to all New Yorkers age 14 and over who have documentation of identity and residency, regardless of immigration status. According to an independent study that released the first comprehensive evaluation of IDNYC, 863,464 New Yorkers obtained IDNYC cards from January 2015 through June 2016.[5]

IDNYC was described by focus group participants as creating a feeling of belonging. The chart below provides the percent breakdown of respondents relying on IDNYC as a form of identification. Among immigrants, 70 percent reported that they use IDNYC as a form of identification; 66.6 percent reported that IDNYC is their most commonly used form of ID; and 36.3 percent reported that IDNYC is their only form of U.S. photo identification. Furthermore, the number of cards issued to New Yorkers between 25 and 44 years has been higher than among other age groups.

[5] Daley, Tamara C., Lauren Lunn, Jennifer Hamilton, Artis Bergman, and Donna Tapper. *IDNYC: A TOOL OF EMPOWERMENT – A Mixed-Methods Evaluation of the New York Municipal ID Program*. Westat, Inc., Aug. 2016



Source: IDNYC Program Evaluation Report

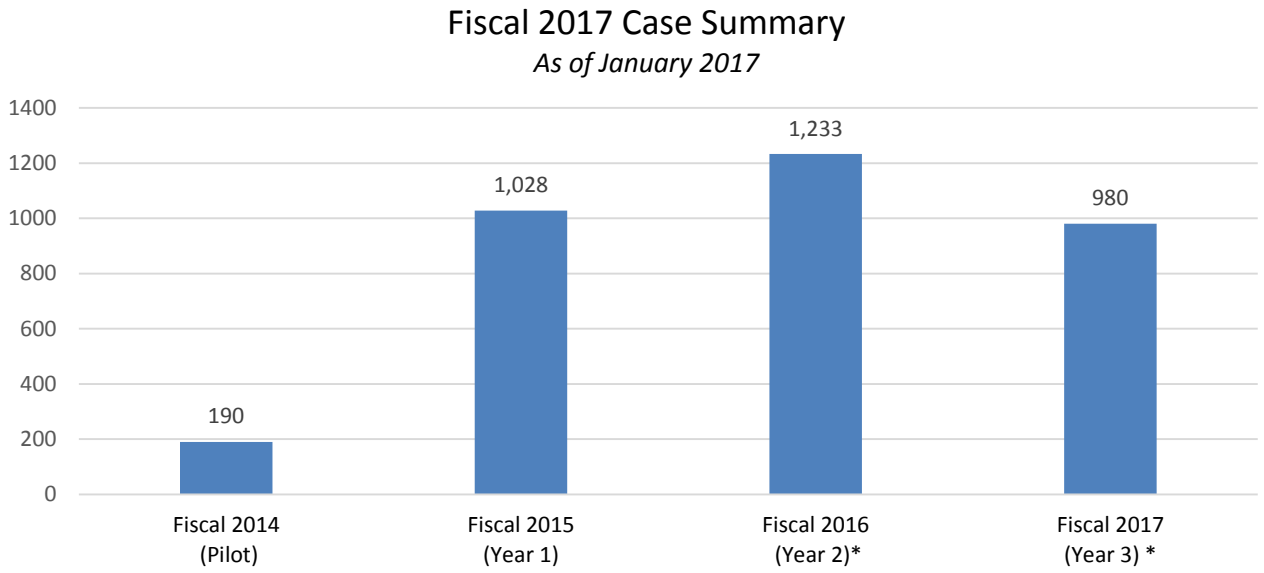
Legal Services

HRA's Office of Legal Services Initiatives offers programmatic oversight for the Immigrant Opportunities Initiative (IOI) program, which funds civil immigration legal services, and NYIFUP, which funds the nation's first universal, public defender program for immigrants in federal immigration detention. This section highlights details and successes of NYIFUP.

New York Immigrant Family Unity Program

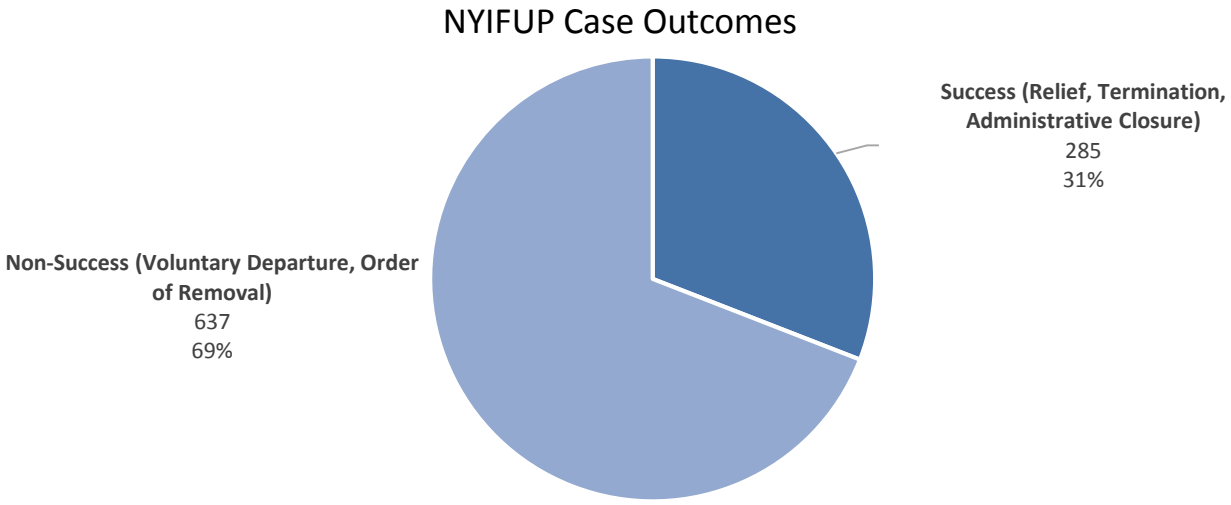
NYIFUP provides representation to all detained immigrants facing deportation in the City of New York, who are not otherwise represented. The Council enhanced funding for NYIFUP by $1.3 million in Fiscal 2017, to a total of $6.5 million. The NYIFUP providers include Brooklyn Defender Services (BCS), The Bronx Defenders (BXD), and The Legal Aid Society (LAS). The providers work together to conduct intake for all detained immigrants at the courthouse on 201 Varick Street every Monday and Wednesday.

In first two years of the program, NYIFUP providers accepted 1,579 new cases. In the first two quarters of Fiscal 2017, 267 new cases were accepted, with 713 carryover cases from the first two years. The chart below provides a breakdown of caseloads to date. The caseloads in Fiscal 2016 and Fiscal 2017 contain carryover cases from previous years.



**Contains carry-over cases from previous Fiscal Years – 679 in Year 2 and 713 in Year 3. Source: NYIFUP providers; Vera Institute of Justice.*

During the first two years, NYIFUP has prevented deportation in over 285 cases, approximately 31 percent that resulted in successful outcomes. These cases involved Cancellation of Removal for Lawful Permanent Residents, Cancellation of Removal for non-Permanent Residents, Asylum, Withholding of Removal, Convention Against Torture, Adjustment of Status and U-Visas. The average number of days from first master calendar hearing to closing of the case is typically 101 days.



In addition to legal representation, NYIFUP social workers have been able to provide assistance to over 200 clients and their families each year. Referrals include mental health programs, domestic violence and trafficking programs, substance abuse programs and work with issues facing LGBTQ clients.

The importance of NYIFUP's work is undeniable, as proven by the quantitative successes. However, the NYIFUP providers currently face challenges in handling high caseloads on both the detained and non-detained dockets. In addition, because detained immigrants appearing in the New York Immigration Court are held in New Jersey and in upstate New York, extensive travel time is required to meet with and prepare clients for their hearings. Furthermore, the Immigrant Court on Varick Street is scheduled to receive a third judge in April 2017, which would allow the increase of the number of caseloads to 60 additional cases per provider.

Performance Measures

According to the PMMR, HRA provides economic support and social services to families and individuals. HRA also provides homelessness prevention and rental assistance, educational, vocational and employment services, assistance for persons with disabilities, services for immigrants, civil legal aid and disaster relief. The following chart outlines performance measures associated with IDNYC and applications filed with the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services. Indicators related to IDNYC were included beginning Fiscal 2016 PMMR. To note, the PMMR excludes performance measures of legal services for immigrants administered through HRA.

HRA Performance Indicators	Actual			Target		4-Month Actual	
	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY16	FY17
IDNYC - number of applications processed	N/A	366,473	545,184	*	*	259,042	110,300
IDNYC - total number of cards issued	N/A	334,794	544,083	*	*	270,901	106,584
IDNYC application timeliness (%)	N/A	95%	99%	*	*	98%	99%
Applications filed with the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services	N/A	1,548	1,415	*	*	N/A	N/A

- In the first four months of Fiscal 2017, 110,330 IDNY applications were processed, a decrease of 57 percent when compared to the same reporting period in Fiscal 2016. Similarly, the total number of IDNYC cards issued also decreased by 61 percent. IDNYC application timeliness grew to 99 percent, one percentage point higher when compared to Fiscal 2016.

Department of Citywide Administrative Services

The Department of Citywide Administrative Services (DCAS) ensures that City agencies have the critical resources and support needed to provide the best possible services to the public.

Immigration Plan

As a result of President Obama's Executive Order on immigration announced in 2014, the City Council and the Administration first added $2.5 million in Fiscal 2015 to focus on the coordination of outreach and legal services, education and fraud prevention, and marketing. This initiative is directed by DCAS and MOIA, and in partnership with foundations and community-based organizations. Funding for this initiative was not baselined previously, but is baselined as of the Fiscal 2018 Preliminary Plan.

DCAS – Immigration Plan Financial Summary *Dollars in Thousands*						
	2015	**2016**	**2017**	**Preliminary Plan**		***Difference**
	Actual	**Actual**	**Adopted**	**2017**	**2018**	**2017 - 2018**
Personal Services						
Full-Time Salaried	$164	$1,147	$1,216	$204	$1,211	($5)
Subtotal	**$164**	**$1,147**	**$1,216**	**$204**	**$1,211**	**($5)**
Other Than Personal Services						
Supplies & Materials	$0	$36	$0	$0	$0	$0
Other Services & Charges	530	980	1,599	0	856	(743)
Subtotal	**$530**	**$1,016**	**$1,599**	**$0**	**$856**	**(743)**
TOTAL	**$694**	**$2,163**	**$2,815**	**$204**	**$2,067**	**($748)**
Funding						
City Funds	$694	$2,163	$2,815	$204	$2,067	($748)
TOTAL	**$694**	**$2,163**	**$2,815**	**$204**	**$2,067**	**($748)**
Budgeted Headcount						
Full-Time Positions	11	19	20	2	20	0
TOTAL	**11**	**19**	**20**	**2**	**20**	**0**

**The difference of Fiscal 2017 Adopted Budget compared to Fiscal 2018 Preliminary Budget.*

DCAS' Fiscal 2018 Preliminary Budget includes $2.1 million for the immigration plan. This is a decrease of $748,000, or nearly 26 percent, when compared to the Fiscal 2017 Adopted Budget. The headcount for the immigration plan remains unchanged at 20 positions.

Language Access Plan

DCAS ensures that City agencies have the resources they need to provide the best possible services to the public, which includes accommodating persons with limited English proficiency (LEPs). The DCAS Language Access Plan addresses Executive Order 120, a 2008 order that created a centralized language access policy for the City. Executive Order 120 mandates that all City agencies that provide direct public services create a language access implementation plan in order to ensure meaningful language access to their services. The Executive Order also assigned MOIA for promoting access to City services for immigrants through developing appropriate policies and outreach programs that "inform and educate immigrant and foreign language speakers of such services in order to facilitate the successful integration of immigrant New Yorkers into the civic, economic and cultural life of the City."

The language access policy and implementation plan includes the following elements for LEP individuals:

- Identification and translation of essential public documents provided to or completed by program beneficiaries and/or participants;
- Interpretation services, including the use of telephonic interpretation services, for the top six languages and others as appropriate;
- Positing of signage in conspicuous locations about the availability of free interpretation services;
- Establishment of an appropriate monitoring and measurement system regarding the provision of agency language services; and
- Creation of appropriate public awareness strategies for the agencies' service populations.

The top six languages spoken in the City other than English are Spanish, Chinese, Russian, Korean, Italian, and Haitian Creole. DCAS' 311 data showed that the LEPs seeking services from DCAS closely mirror the citywide LEP population; the most frequently spoken languages were Spanish, Chinese, Russian, Korean, and Arabic.

City University of New York

The City University of New York (CUNY) provides higher education to more than 270,000 degree and non-degree seeking students, and over 260,000 adults and continuing education students. The CUNY Adult Literacy (HSE/ESL) Program has been administered through CUNY's Division of Adult and Continuing Education for more than 30 years. The programs operate on 14 campuses of the University in all five boroughs, and teaches New York City adults and out-of-school youth to speak English, to read, write and do math, and to prepare for high school credentialing through the High School Equivalency exam. The Financial Summary chart below shows the budget for CUNY ESL classes.

CUNY – HSE/ESL Program Financial Summary
Dollars in Thousands

	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Adopted	Preliminary Plan 2017	Preliminary Plan 2018	*Difference 2017 - 2018
Other Than Personal Services						
Supplies & Materials	$0	$2,000	$2,000	$2,000	$2,000	$0
Other Services & Charges	45,809	59,241	8,938	7,869	8,109	(829)
TOTAL	**$45,809**	**$61,241**	**$10,938**	**$9,869**	**$10,109**	**($829)**
Funding						
City Funds	$45,809	$61,241	$10,938	$9,869	$10,109	($829)
TOTAL	**$45,809**	**$61,241**	**$10,938**	**$9,869**	**$10,109**	**($829)**

**The difference of Fiscal 2017 Adopted Budget compared to Fiscal 2018 Preliminary Budget.*

CUNY's Fiscal 2018 Preliminary Budget includes $10.1 million for CUNY ESL. The budget decreases by $829,000, or eight percent, when compared to the Fiscal 2017 Adopted Budget. There is no headcount associated with the CUNY ESL budget because services are provided through contracts.

CUNY Adult Literacy Program

The CUNY Adult Literacy Program is administered through CUNY's Division of Adult and Continuing Education. The program operates on 14 CUNY campuses in all five boroughs, and serves tens of thousands of New York City adults and out-of-school youth. The program has helped adults and youth learn to speak English, to read, write and do math with greater facility, and to prepare for high school credentialing through the High School Equivalency (HSE) exam.

Funded since 1984 through combined City and New York State Education Department resources, the program enrolls nearly 10,000 students a year. The CUNY Adult Literacy Program at 14 CUNY campuses provides three areas of instruction. They are the following:

1. English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL): Designed for immigrants seeking to improve their abilities to speak, understand, read and write the English language, classes are offered at the beginning, intermediate, and advanced levels.
2. Pre-High School Equivalency (Pre-HSE): Enabling students to improve their reading, writing and mathematics skills through an introduction to science, social studies and literature, students will be prepared to enter high school equivalency classes.

3. High School Equivalency (HSE) Preparation: Students improve their reading, writing and math skills through the content areas of science, social studies and literature as examined on the HSE exam.

DREAM Act

CUNY offers scholarships to DREAMers up to $25,000 for two or four-year degrees through a partnership with TheDream.US, the nation's largest college access and success program for DREAMers.

Department of Youth and Community Development

The Department of Youth and Community Development (DYCD) contracts with community-based organizations across all five boroughs to provide a wide range of services and support to immigrant New Yorkers. Additionally, DYCD provides services designed to help immigrant parents of ELL in grades six through 12 understand the New York City school system, and take an active role in their children's education. DYCD also provides services designed to help immigrants develop and improve their ability to read, write, and speak in English. In Fiscal 2014 and Fiscal 2015, DYCD managed programs that directly served DACA applicants and provided services for U.S. Citizenship, including the U.S. Citizenship & Civics test.

DYCD – Adult Literacy Financial Summary
Dollars in Thousands

	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Adopted	Preliminary Plan 2017	Preliminary Plan 2018	*Difference 2017 - 2018
Personal Services						
Full-Time Salaried	$1,088	$1,123	$1,508	$1,508	$1,520	$13
Subtotal	**$1,088**	**$1,123**	**$1,508**	**$1,508**	**$1,520**	**$13**
Other Than Personal Services						
Supplies & Materials	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Other Services & Charges	4,761	4,900	14,024	5,361	3,894	(10,130)
Subtotal	**$4,761**	**$4,900**	**$14,024**	**$5,361**	**$3,894**	($10,130)
TOTAL	**$5,849**	**$6,023**	**$15,531**	**$6,869**	**$5,414**	**($10,117)**
Funding						
City Funds	$5,849	$6,023	$15,531	$6,869	$5,414	($10,117)
TOTAL	**$5,849**	**$6,023**	**$15,531**	**$6,869**	**$5,414**	**($10,117)**
Budgeted Headcount						
Full-Time Positions	21	21	50	21	50	0

**The difference of Fiscal 2017 Adopted Budget compared to Fiscal 2018 Preliminary Budget.*

DYCD's Fiscal 2018 Preliminary Budget shows a decrease of $10.1 million from the Fiscal 2017 Adopted Budget. However, there's an increase of $8.7 million from Fiscal 2018 Preliminary Plan to the Fiscal 2017 Adopted Budget. This is due to accounting for funding for the Adult Literacy initiative, an Administration-Council partnership. The Administration added $6 million for the initiative in the Fiscal 2017 Adopted Budget. This funding is currently not in DYCD's baseline budget, of which $6 million, or 59 percent, accounts for the total decrease.

DYCD Adult Literacy

DYCD is a partner with the Mayor's Center for Economic Opportunity (CEO) and the New York City Adult Literacy Initiative (NYCALI), the City's system of coordination for all adult literacy services. In collaboration with the New York State Education Department, NYCALI offers more than 50,000 classes and tutorials at over 150 locations throughout the City. DYCD offers full instructional and support services to anyone over the age of 16 who is not enrolled in school, and how is unable to speak, read, and/or write in English well enough to participate in English

education or job training programs. Program focus areas include Adult Basic Education (ABE), GED/TASC preparation to acquire high school equivalency (HSE) diplomas, and English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL).

The Young Adult Literacy Program (YALP) is also funded under Adult Literacy Services, and services are provided by eight community-based programs and eight public library sites. YALP is designed for disconnected youth between the ages of 16 to 24 years old who are reading at the fourth to eighth grade reading equivalent level. Participants of YALP receive pre-HSE basic skills instruction complemented by comprehensive support services, with the goal of improving students' literacy and mathematics skills so that they can enroll in a HSE test preparation class. A key program element is a paid internship for students who maintain a minimum 70 percent average attendance rate.

City Council – Adult Literacy Initiative

According to a 2011 survey, while only six percent of native-born persons in New York City ages five and over were not proficient in English, close to one-half of the foreign-born population in the City were not proficient in English.[6] At any given time, over 14,000 individuals are on waitlists for literacy classes, according to estimates by community-based organizations.

In partnership with the Administration, the City Council substantially increased funding for Adult Literacy programs to $12 million for Fiscal 2017. The contribution on both sides were equally $6 million. Funding for Adult Literacy increased significantly from $6.5 million in Fiscal 2016 to $12 million for Fiscal 2017, or an 85 percent increase. Of the $12 million, 40 percent of the funding went towards expanding class seats.

Borough Breakdown

Borough	Baseline Slots	Additional Slots	Total Slots	Percentage
Brooklyn	1,823	1,779	3,602	97%
Bronx	950	1,035	1,985	109%
Manhattan	1,126	993	2,119	88%
Queens	1,614	1,091	2,705	68%
Staten Island	428	180	608	42%
Manhattan – Brooklyn[1]	116	385	501	332%
Queens - Staten Island[2]	136	334	470	246%
Queens – Brooklyn[3]	54	54	108	100%
Total	**6,247**	**5,851**	**12,098**	**94%**

(1) CM Chin/CM Greenfield; (2) CM Ferreras-Copeland/CM Rose; (3) CM Dromm/CM Levine

Through the expansion, this initiative nearly doubled the number of adult literacy class seats available to English learners citywide. All five boroughs saw more than a 40 percent increase in number of slots added, with a 94 percent increase citywide.

The types of instructional services provided are as follows:

- **Adult Basic Education (ABE).** ABE is instruction in reading, writing, and mathematics. Classes are conducted in English for native speakers and for non-native speakers whose English language abilities allow them to communicate fluently with teachers and other students.

[6] U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey-Public Use Microdata Sample. Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

- **High School Equivalency (HSE).** HSE test preparation classes are for students reading at or above the 9.0 Tests of Adult Basic Education (TABE) grade levels who lack high school diplomas. They are designed to improve students' abilities to comprehend, analyze, and evaluate written information and to present their understandings in short essays. The classes are designed to help students prepare for the HSE Tests in writing, reading, social studies, science, and mathematics.
- **Basic English in the Native Language (BENL).** BENL instruction is intended to develop or enhance basic reading and writing skills in the native language. BENL classes are designed for individuals who have limited native language literacy skills and limited proficiency in English.
- **English as a Second or Other Language (ESOL).** ESOL instruction is intended for individuals whose primary language is other than English and who have limited proficiency in listening, speaking, reading, or writing the English language. Although English Language Learners (ELLs) may be skilled in their native languages, their lack of English language proficiency determines their appropriateness for ESOL instruction.

Performance Measures

The Fiscal 2017 PMMR outlines the responsibilities and goals of DYCD. According to the PMMR, one of DYCD's service area is to support programs that provide participants with the services needed to increase and tap their capacity to strengthen and revitalize the communities of New York City. The two goals tailored to the immigrant population are 1) maximize participation and success in programs improving English literacy skills among adults, adolescents, children and recent immigrants, and 2) maximize the number of New York City immigrants receiving services that improve language and employment skills and help families support their children's education and successfully integrate into their new communities.

DYCD Performance Indicators	Actual			Target		4-Month Actual	
	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY16	FY17
Participants in DYCD-funded English literacy programs	4,306	4,068	6,003	5,100	5,100	2,772	4,372
Participants in DYCD-funded English literacy programs meeting federal standards of improvement in their ability to read, write, and speak English (%)	54%	52%	54%	55%	55%	N/A	N/A

- The number of participants in DYCD-funded English literacy programs increased by 1,600, or 58 percent, during the first four months of Fiscal 2017. The target number of participants for Fiscal 2017 is 5,100; DYCD-funded English literacy programs are only 728 participants away from reaching the target number.
- The rate of participants in DYCD-funded English literacy programs meeting federal standards of improvement has remained steady at between 50 to 55 percent from Fiscal 2014 to Fiscal 2016. However, 4-month actual rates for Fiscal 2016 and Fiscal 2017 are not provided in the Fiscal 2017 PMMR.

DYCD Performance Indicators	Actual			Target		4-Month Actual	
	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY16	FY17
Participants achieving positive outcomes in immigration assistance programs (%)	58%	59%	58%	50%	50%	31%	31%
Participants in immigration assistance programs	5422	7058	3505	*	*	N/A	N/A

- In the first four months of Fiscal 2017, 31 percent of participants achieved positive outcomes in immigration assistance programs, same as the 4-month actual rate of Fiscal 2016.
- The number of participants in immigration assistance programs has significantly decreased from Fiscal 2015 to Fiscal 2016 by 50 percent. DYCD does not provide the 4-month actual numbers for Fiscal 2016 and Fiscal 2017.

Department of Education

The Department of Education (DOE or the Department) provides primary and secondary education to over one million students in 32 school districts in over 1,800 schools. The DOE prepares students to meet grade level standards in reading, writing, and math, and prepares high school students to graduate ready for college and careers. The Department also provides bilingual programs and English as a New Language (ENL) programs that use strategies for English language development with native language support so that students develop language and content knowledge in English. The Financial Summary chart below shows DOE's budget for Office of Bilingual Education – ELL Office, and Office of Community Schools.

DOE – Office of Community Schools, ELL Office Financial Summary
Dollars in Thousands

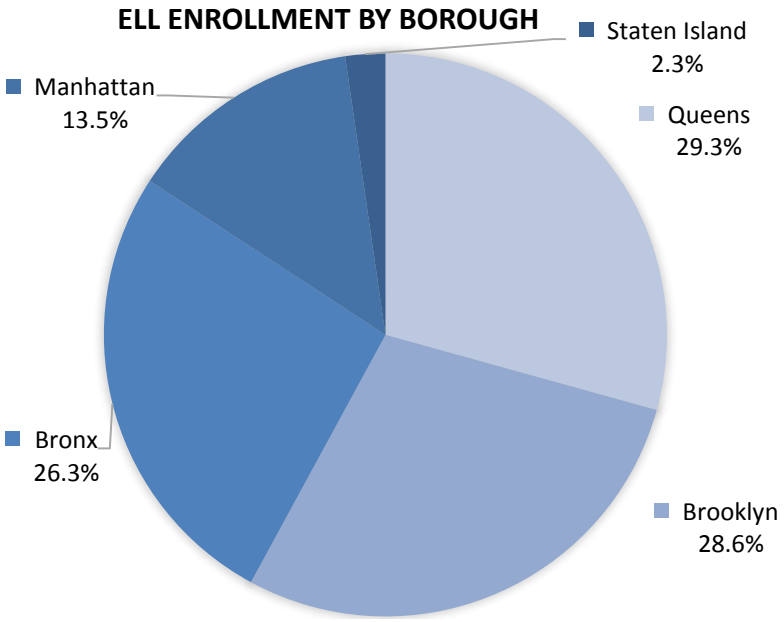
	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Adopted	Preliminary Plan 2017	Preliminary Plan 2018	*Difference 2017 - 2018
Personal Services						
Full-Time Salaried	$13,394	$10,491	$10,938	$7,178	$8,951	($1,987)
Overtime	0	0	93	0	93	0
P.S. Other	508	479	479	0	0	(479)
Subtotal	**$13,902**	**$10,969**	**$11,510**	**$7,178**	**$9,044**	**($2,466)**
Other Than Personal Services						
Contractual Services	$21	$22	$1,797	$1,794	$5,255	$3,458
Supplies & Materials	2,537	6,880	5,635	6,168	5,647	12
Other Services & Charges	9,060	48,470	48,203	45,112	49,484	1,281
Subtotal	**$11,617**	**$55,372**	**$55,635**	**$53,075**	**$60,386**	**4,751**
TOTAL	**$25,519**	**$66,342**	**$67,145**	**$60,253**	**$69,431**	**$2,285**
Funding						
City Funds	$25,519	$66,342	$67,145	$60,253	$69,431	$2,285
TOTAL	**$25,519**	**$66,342**	**$67,145**	**$60,253**	**$69,431**	**$2,285**
Budgeted Headcount						
Full-Time Positions	142	214	228	159	182	(46)

**The difference of Fiscal 2017 Adopted Budget compared to Fiscal 2018 Preliminary Budget.*

The Department's Fiscal 2018 Preliminary Budget shows an increase of $2.3 million, or three percent, for services for foreign-born students when compared to the Fiscal 2017 Adopted Budget. As demonstrated by the chart above, DOE's budget for the Office of Bilingual Education and the Office of Community Schools has been steadily increasing over the years.

English Language Learner Population

During the spring of each school year, English Language Learners (ELLs) in grades Kindergarten through 12th grade take the New York State English as a Second Language Achievement Test (NYSESLAT), which is designed to measure English language development. In the City, of the 152,455 ELLs who were enrolled in DOE public schools during the 2014-2015 school year, the largest population of ELLs attended schools in Queens with 44,678 students. Brooklyn follows with the second largest ELL population at 43,639.[7] The chart below gives the breakdown of ELL enrollment by borough.



Source: DOE ELL Demographics Report: 2014-15 School Year

During the 2014-2015 school year, 55.3 percent of all ELLS in NYCDOE were in elementary school grades. Kindergarten and first grade had the highest numbers of ELLS with 19,806 and 16,939, respectively. Although the majority of ELLS were born in the U.S., the number one place of birth for ELLs outside the U.S. was the Dominican Republic, which represented 16.7 percent of ELLs. Other countries included China (seven percent), Bangladesh (three percent), Ecuador (2.3 percent), and Yemen (two percent). The top home languages of ELLs were Spanish, Chinese, Arabic, and Bengali during the 2014-2015 school year.

OACE Adult Literacy

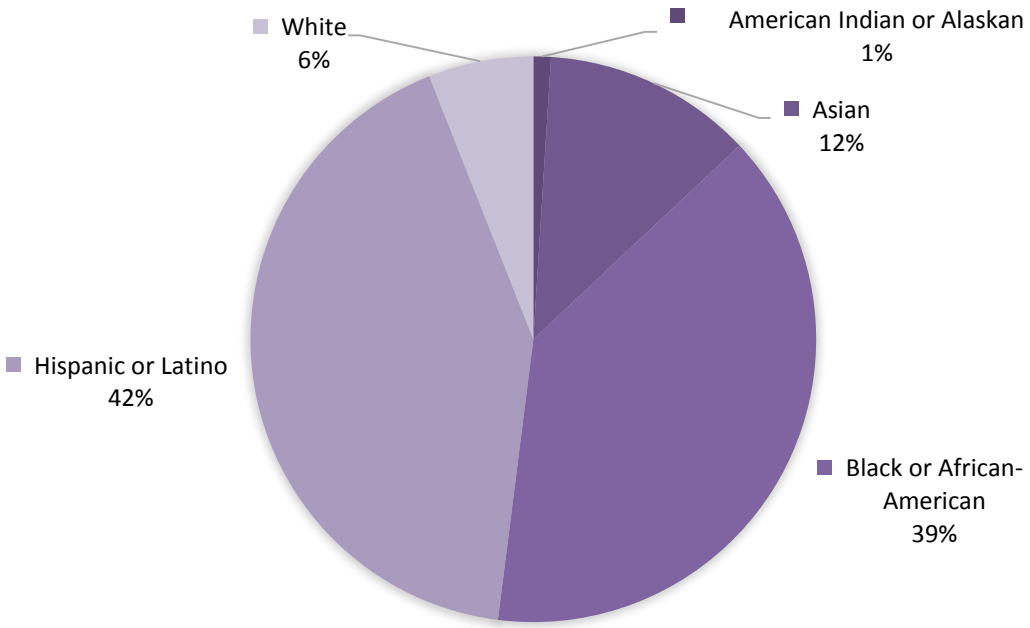
The DOE's Office of Adult and Continuing Education (OACE) is the largest provider of adult literacy education services in New York State and the second largest adult education program in the country. The OACE serves more than 41,000 students throughout the five boroughs, and offers over 900 tuition-free classes, including Adult Basic Education (ABE), General Educational Development (GED) Test Preparation, English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) and Career and Technical Education (CTE) for adults age 21 and over. Classes are offered Monday

[7] Department of Education, Division of English Language Learners and Student Support. *English Language Learner Demographics Report: 2014-15 School Year.*

through Saturday at 175 sites and community-based organizations and faith-based organizations.

OACE adult literacy class demographic is comprised of 39 percent Black or African-American; 42 percent Hispanic or Latino; 12 percent Asian; and six percent white. The chart below provides a visual breakdown of the race/ethnic identity of OACE students.

RACE/ETHNIC IDENTITY OF OACE STUDENTS



Source: OACE Report

Over 80 percent of OACE students are considered low-income, and 25 percent are unemployed. Furthermore, 78 percent of OACE students were born outside of the U.S. Some of the student's country of origin include Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico, Haiti, Jamaica, and China; similar to the makeup of ELL students in DOE public schools.[8] According to OACE's report, 44 percent of OACE students are parents to a total of 14,000 children in the NYC DOE's K-12 system. The OACE also has two Family Welcome Centers that provide families with referrals for health, financial, and family literacy.

[8] Department of Education, Office of Adult and Continuing Education.

State Executive Budget Highlights

The Fiscal 2017-2018 State Executive Budget supports the immigrant population by enacting the DREAM Act to give undocumented immigrant students access to tuition assistance; increasing funding for public assistance costs; implementing Essential Plan (EP), which includes health insurance coverage for certain legally residing immigrants; and supporting the nonprofit sector.

- **Pass the DREAM ACT.** The State Executive Budget reintroduces legislation to enact the Development, Relief and Education for Alien Minors (DREAM) Act in order to open the doors of higher education to thousands of New Yorkers. Since 2002, undocumented students qualify for in-state tuition at SUNY and CUNY if they graduated from a New York high school or received a GED in the state. Yet many students who graduate from New York high schools remain unable to pursue higher education because they cannot afford the tuition and lack access to tuition assistance to help pay for school. The DREAM Act proposes to give undocumented immigrant students access to the Tuition Assistance Program, as well as State-administered scholarships.
- **Public assistance costs.** The State Executive Budget adds funding for public assistance costs, which includes providing safety net benefits for immigrants with Temporary Protected Status (TPS), pursuant to litigation filed against the State. TPS is granted to noncitizens residing the United States whose home countries have experienced natural disasters or are involved in armed conflict.
- **EP Health Insurance Program.** The EP is a health insurance program which receives Federal subsidies authorized through the Affordable Care Act (ACA). The Fiscal 2015 Enacted Budget authorized the State to participate in the EP, which includes health insurance coverage for certain legally residing immigrants previously receiving State-only Medicaid coverage. Individuals who meet the EP eligibility standards are enrolled through the New York State of Health (NYSOH) health benefit exchange, with the cost of insurance premiums subsidized by the State and Federal governments. When fully implemented, approximately 90 percent of program expenditures are expected to be paid by the Federal government.
- **Nonprofit sector.** New York State has the largest nonprofit sector in the country, with nearly 100,000 nonprofits organizations across the State, accounting for 17 percent of private sector employment and nearly $68.6 billion in annual wages in Fiscal 2016. They provide a wide range of services, including healthcare, education, housing, childcare, access to the arts, supports for people with disabilities, assistance to immigrants, and care for the elderly. The State Executive Budget includes creating a cabinet-level Interagency Coordinator for Nonprofit Services to harness the expertise of nonprofit service providers and better understand and help overcome challenges faced by the entire sector – particularly those receiving State funding to provide services. The State Executive Budget also proposes to deliver $100 million in competitive grants to help nonprofit organizations address infrastructure needs.

Federal Highlights

Executive Orders

On January 27, 2017, President Trump signed the Executive Order: Enhancing Public Safety in the Interior of the United States. The purpose of the order, as stated by the document, is as follows: "Many aliens who illegally enter the U.S. and those who overstay or otherwise violate the terms of their visas present a significant threat to national security and public safety. This is particularly so for aliens who engage in criminal conduct in the U.S. The purpose of this order is to direct executive departments and agencies to employ all lawful means to enforce the immigration laws of the U.S." Below is the list of significant polices related to this order:

1. **Prioritize removal of aliens.** These include those who a) have been convicted of any criminal offense; b) have committed acts that constitute a chargeable criminal offense; c) have abused any program related to receipt of public benefits; d) in the judgement of an immigration officer, otherwise pose a risk to public safety or national security.
2. **Federal grants.** This policy states that the Attorney General and the Secretary of Homeland Security (Secretary) shall ensure that sanctuary cities are not eligible for federal grants, except as deemed necessary for law enforcement purposes by the Attorney General or the Secretary. Additionally, the Secretary has the authority to designate, in his discretion, a jurisdiction as a sanctuary jurisdiction.
3. **Make public a list of criminal actions.** This policy states that the Secretary shall utilize the Declined Detainer Outcome Report or its equivalent and, on a weekly basis, make public a comprehensive list of criminal actions committed by aliens and any jurisdiction that ignored or otherwise failed to honor any detainers with respect to such aliens.
4. **Secure Communities.** The order includes a plan to reinstitute the immigration program known as "Secure Communities."
5. **Office for Victims of Crimes Committed by Removable Aliens.** The order includes plans to establish an office to provide proactive, timely, adequate, and professional services to victims of crimes committed by removable aliens and the family members of such victims. The office shall provide quarterly reports studying the effects of the victimization by criminal aliens present in the U.S.
6. **Privacy Act.** The agencies will be required to ensure that their privacy policies exclude persons who are not U.S. citizens or lawful permanent residents from the protections of the Privacy Act regarding personally identifiable information.
7. **Transparency.** The Secretary and the Attorney General are directed to collect data and provide quarterly reports on: a) immigration status of aliens incarcerated under the supervision of Federal Bureau of Prisons; b) immigration status of all convicted aliens incarcerated in State prisons and local detention centers throughout the U.S.

President's Executive Budget for Fiscal 2018

On March 16, 2017, the President released a preliminary 2018 budget proposal. Proposals that could impact the immigrant community include the following:

- The budget includes $2.6 billion for high-priority tactical infrastructure and border security technology, including funding to plan, design, and construct a physical wall along the southern border.
- The budget includes $314 million to recruit, hire, and train 500 new Border Patrol Agents and 1,000 new Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) personnel in 2018. The goal is to "improve the integrity of the immigration system by adding capacity to interdict those aliens attempting to cross the border illegally, as well as to identify and remove those already in the U.S. who entered illegally."
- The budget includes an increase from $1.5 billion to the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) budget for expanded detention, transportation, and removal of illegal immigrants. The funding would increase DHS' detention capacity to hold prioritized aliens, including "violent criminals and other dangerous individuals, as they are processed for removal."
- The budget includes an increase in $171 million in the Department of Justice's (DOJ) budget for additional short-term detention space to hold federal detainees, including criminal aliens, parole violators, and other offenders awaiting trial or sentencing.
- The budget eliminates approximately $210 million for the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program.
- The budget proposes an increase of $80 million, or 19 percent, in DOJ's budget to hire 75 additional immigration judges to expedite removal proceedings. DOJ's budget also includes hiring 60 additional border enforcement prosecutors and 40 deputy U.S. Marshals to apprehend, transport, and prosecute criminal aliens.

Sanctuary City

In 2015, the United States Senate Democrats blocked legislation that would have withheld federal funding from cities that shield residents from federal immigration officials, such as New York City. The law attempts to punish so-called "sanctuary cities" by taking away millions of federal dollars in federal funding, including the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) grants, from any city, state or county that does not fully comply with Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) detainer and notification requests.

The City Council passed legislation in Fiscal 2015 that significantly limits the City's cooperation with ICE. These local laws prohibit the Department of Correction and the New York Policy Department from honoring civil immigration detainer requests issued by ICE unless a federal judge issues a warrant and the subject of the detainer has been convicted of a violent or serious crime or is a possible match on a terrorist watch list.

As of January 2017, the United States House of Representatives Republicans introduced the Mobilizing Against Sanctuary Cities Act. This bill prohibits a state or local government from receiving federal financial assistant for a minimum of one year if it restricts or prohibits a government entity or official from: 1) sending to or receiving from the responsible federal immigration agency information regarding an individual's citizenship or immigration status, or 2) maintain or exchanging information about an individual's status. The bill restores assistant eligibility upon a Department of Justice (DOJ) determination that the jurisdiction no longer

restricts or prohibits such actions. The bill further states that DOJ shall report each year to Congress regarding state or local jurisdictions that restrict or prohibit such actions.

Federal Budget Uncertainty

The President and Congress' Executive Orders and policies pose threats to federal aid received by New York City. The problem is two-fold: 1) reduction of federal aid threatened by President Trump's "Executive Order: Enhancing Public Safety in the Interior of the United States" (see previous page for details); 2) reductions under consideration as part of the Federal Budget.

The Executive Order directs the federal government to limit funding to sanctuary cities. Published reports suggest that grants at risk are those from Homeland Security, and also potentially the U.S. Department of Justice. According to City Council Finance Division's analysis, approximately 0.3 percent of the City's budget is at risk, and that assumes total elimination of all grants from federal agencies. Most of the money at risk is going to the NYPD, FDNY, and the Office of Emergency Management, with small amounts of funding for DOITT, Department of Correction, and other agencies.[9]

Considering the size of the potential cuts, much of the City's federal funding could be at risk. Funding for programs such as Medicaid, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), and education are at risk. Several federal initiatives that fund City programs are targeted to be eliminated, including:

- Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) Programs, which fund $39.6 million for job training through Small Business Services (SBS) and $24.5 million for youth employment programs through DYCD;
- Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) Public Housing Capital Fund, which gives $296.2 million to NYCHA's capital budget;
- Social Service Block Grants, which give $67.9 million to the Department for the Aging (DFTA); and
- Head Start, which gives $129.3 million to the Administration for Children's Services.

[9]NYC Council Finance Division. *"Report on the Mayor's 2018 Preliminary Budget – Financial Plan Overview, Economy, Revenue, Pensions, Capital and Debt Service."*