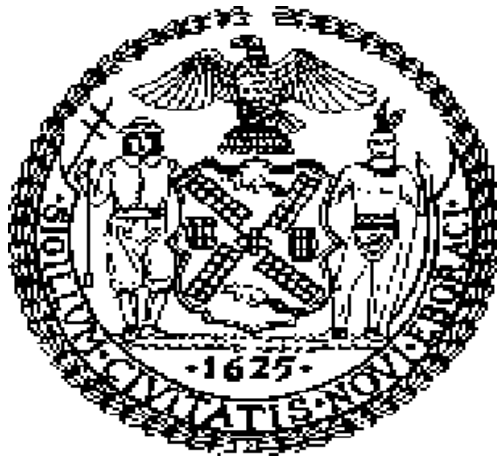


# THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Hon. Corey Johnson  
Speaker of the Council

Hon. Carlos Menchaca  
Chair, Committee on Immigration



Report of the Finance Division on the  
Fiscal 2022 Preliminary Plan and the  
Fiscal 2021 Preliminary Mayor's Management Report for the  
**Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs**

March 8, 2021

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## Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs Overview

The Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs (MOIA) promotes the well-being of immigrant communities by serving as a partner to City Hall and partner agencies on immigrants' integration needs. MOIA's goals are to (1) further equity and justice with a focus on economic justice, language access, and access to legal and health services; (2) empower immigrant communities through both civic and cultural engagement; and (3) advocated for immigration law and policy reforms at local, state, and federal levels in order to combat inequalities that harm New York's immigrant communities. MOIA's major initiatives are IDNYC - NYC's municipal identification card program; ActionNYC - the City's community-based immigration legal services program; NY Citizenship; and We Speak NYC video series.

### Report Overview

This report provides a review of the City's Fiscal 2022 Preliminary Budget for services for immigrant and foreign-born New Yorkers. The report reviews funding for MOIA, which coordinates with City agencies, City funding for programs and services structurally found within other City agencies, and major State issues and Federal actions. In order to capture impact, this report is to present the programs and budgets of major initiatives that are directly related to the immigrant community or impact the immigrant community in a significant way. In addition, this report highlights performance indicators from different agencies in the Fiscal 2021 Preliminary Mayor's Management Report (PMMR).

### COVID-19 and Immigrants

Since the first case of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) in New York City was detected nearly a year ago, immigrant New Yorkers have confronted unprecedented economic pain from the pandemic—and yet they have been almost completely shut out of government stimulus programs created for those in need.

### *Disproportionate Impact*

A recent report between the Center for an Urban Future and New York Immigration Coalition—found a sharp increase in immigrants who have lost their primary source of income and are seeking food aid and financial relief. Further, immigrant tenants are already facing threats of eviction when the eviction moratorium ends, and back-rent comes due come August 20<sup>1</sup>. Below is a brief summary of their other major findings.

- Limited language and technology access are presenting major barriers to accessing benefits;
- Lag in communication from City and State government officials to immigrant communities;
- Immigrant families face multiple unique barriers to successful at-home learning; and
- Immigrant communities have been hit especially hard by the COVID-19 itself, and other healthcare challenges - including mental health concerns and a lack of access to preventive healthcare - are growing.

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<sup>1</sup> Sarah Amandolare, Laird Gallagher, Jonathan Bowles, and Eli Dvorkin. "Under Threat & Left Out: NYC's Immigrants And The Coronavirus Crisis." <https://nycfuture.org/research/under-threat-and-left-out>

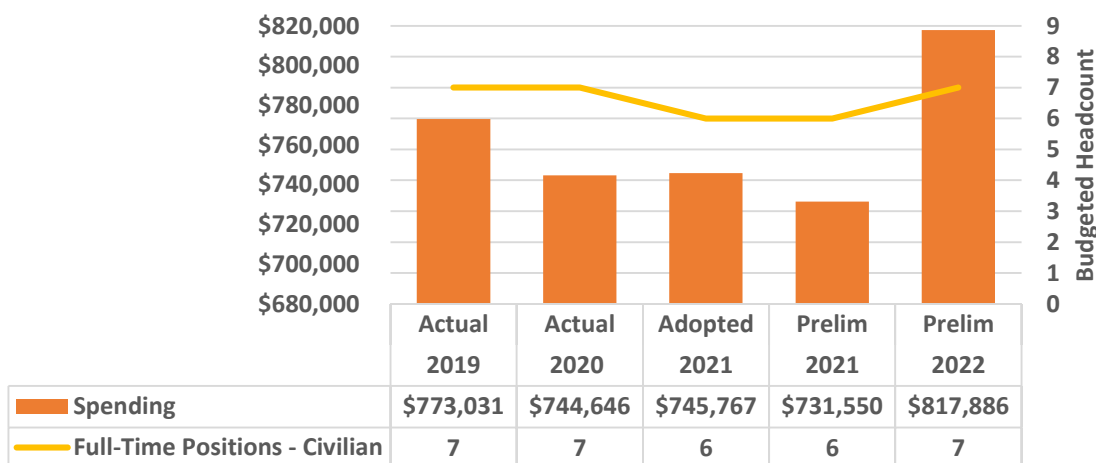
### Emergent Needs

- **Spike in Anti-Asian Violence.** Since the start of COVID-19 and the political leadership under the Trump Administration, there has been a sharp increase in instances of hostility and harassment directed at Chinese and other Asian communities related to COVID-19 stigma and misinformation.
- **Lack of Cash Assistance.** Despite contributing to the City's economy and playing a role in the recovery during COVID-19, many immigrants and immigrant-owned small businesses did not have access to financial assistance as many do not qualify for state unemployment due to their immigration status.
- **Language Barriers Persist.** Despite the Council taking an important step toward expanding language access in 2017 with the passage of the Language Access Policy (Local Law 30), there are still significant barriers to language access for New York's immigrant communities, particularly those who speak languages of limited diffusion (LLDs). LLDs include African languages, many Asian languages, and indigenous Latin American languages.
- **Need for Preventative Health Services.** The health disparities and barriers to access health services were laid bare after the spread of coronavirus. The disproportionate impact of COVID-19 on immigrant communities has exposed the need for expanded preventive health services in immigrant communities, in particular through community-based organizations and smaller clinics, as well as telehealth platforms.

### Fiscal 2022 Preliminary Budget

The Fiscal 2022 Preliminary Budget for MOIA totals \$817,886, an increase of \$72,119 when compared to the Fiscal 2021 Adopted Budget, and supports seven positions. MOIA's Preliminary Fiscal 2022 Budget is nearly ten percent more than its Fiscal 2021 Adopted Budget of \$745,767. This increase is in Personal Services and is due to the addition of one position. The addition increases MOIA's headcount from 6 to 7 positions when compared to the Fiscal 2021 Adopted Budget. MOIA's funding source is solely City tax-levy (CTL) funds.

Figure 1: MOIA Budget and Headcount



The Fiscal 2022 Preliminary Budget includes totals \$42.2 million (including City and non-City funds) for key immigrant services provided by several initiatives and agencies; which represents less than one percent of the City's total Budget. The Fiscal 2022 budget is \$8.8 million or thirty eight percent less than the Fiscal 2021 Adopted Budget of \$51 million. The chart below highlights the funding for major programs and initiatives that target immigrant New Yorkers.

**Table 1: Funding for Immigrant Services by Agency**

| <i>Dollars in Thousands</i> | <b>2021<br/>Adopted</b> | <b>2021<br/>Preliminary Plan</b> | <b>2022<br/>Preliminary Plan</b> | <b>*Difference<br/>FY21 - FY22</b> |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| MOIA                        | \$746                   | \$732                            | \$818                            | \$72                               |
| IDNYC                       | 19,775                  | 18,477                           | 19,775                           | 0                                  |
| ActionNYC                   | 8,450                   | 8,450                            | 8,450                            | 0                                  |
| Adult Literacy              | 11,559                  | 10,723                           | 2,292                            | (9,266)                            |
| CUNY ESL                    | 10,549                  | 73,909                           | 10,876                           | 327                                |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                | <b>\$51,078</b>         | <b>\$112,291</b>                 | <b>\$42,211</b>                  | <b>(\$8,867)</b>                   |

*\*The difference of Fiscal 2021 Adopted Budget compared to Fiscal 2022 Preliminary Budget.*

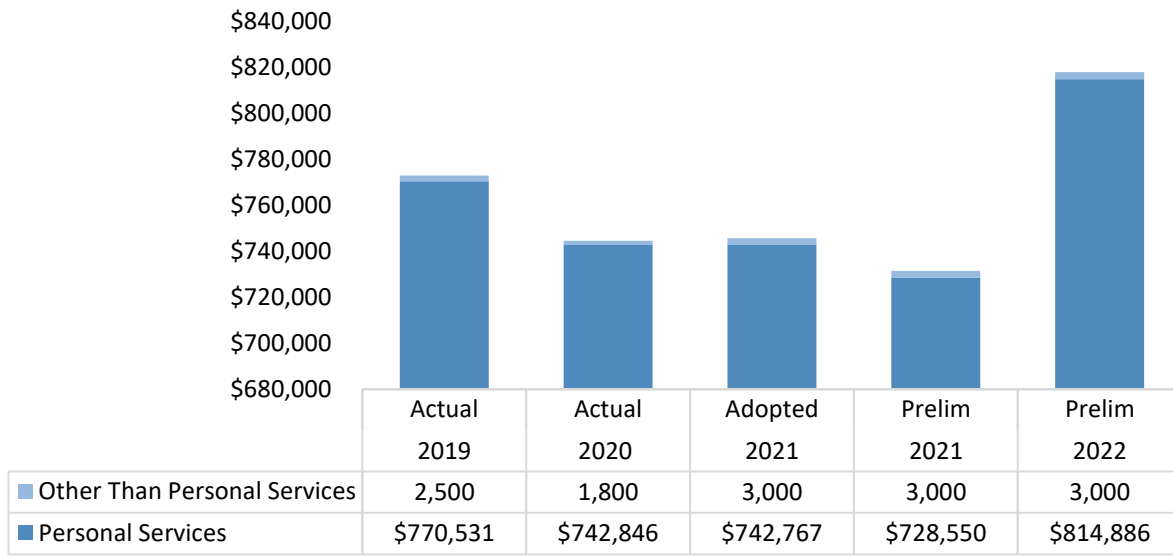
The following are descriptions of different agencies' budgets as it relates to services that impact immigrants New Yorkers.

- **IDNYC.** The Fiscal 2022 Preliminary Budget for IDNYC remains unchanged from Fiscal 2021 Adopted and totals \$19.7 million.
- **ActionNYC.** The Fiscal 2022 Preliminary Budget for ActionNYC remains unchanged from Fiscal 2021 Adopted and totals \$8.4 million. ActionNYC provides all New Yorkers free, safe immigration legal help in a network community-based organization at community sites, public health facilities, public schools, and libraries.
- **Adult Literacy.** The Fiscal 2022 Preliminary Budget for the Department of Youth and Community Development's (DYCD) adult literacy is \$2.3 million, a decrease of \$9.3 million, when compared to the Fiscal 2021 Adopted Budget. DYCD's adult literacy programs support community-based organizations that provide instruction in Adult Basic Education (ABE), High School Equivalency (HSE), and English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL).
- **City University of New York (CUNY).** The Fiscal 2022 Preliminary Budget for the City University of New York (CUNY) ESL Program totals \$10.8 million and is \$327,000 more than the Fiscal 2021 Adopted Budget. The CUNY Adult Literacy (HSE/ESL) program, which operates on 14 campuses of the University in all five boroughs, enrolls nearly 10,000 students a year, and is funded with a combination of City Tax-Levy (CTL) and State funds.

## Financial Summary

### Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs

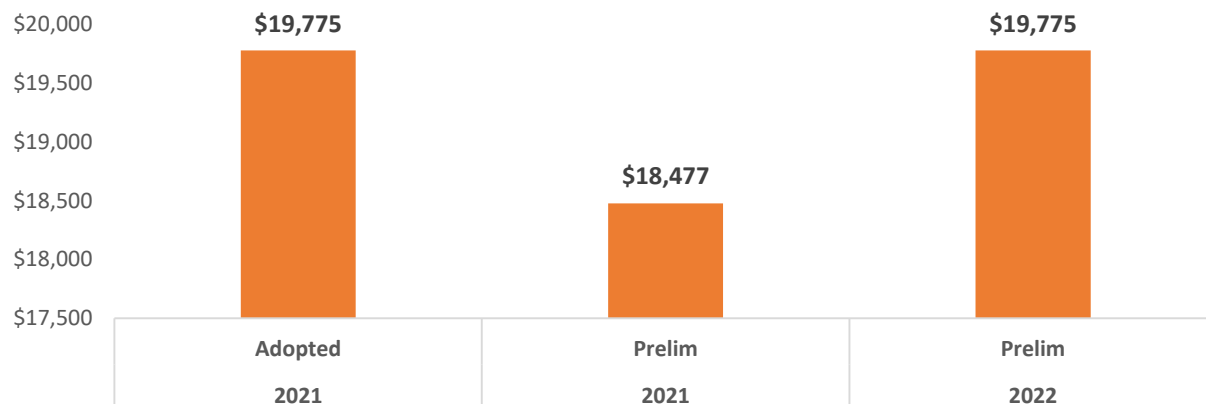
MOIA's budget is comprised of Personal Services (PS) and Other Than Personal Services (OTPS) budget and is reflected in Mayoral agency (002). In Fiscal 2022, MOIA proposes to spend \$814,886 or 99 percent for PS and \$3,000, or less than one percent for OTPS.

**Figure 2: MOIA Spending on PS & OTPS for Fiscal 2019-2021**

The budget under the Mayoralty, however, does not provide a full picture of MOIA's budget, as it coordinates and collaborates with various City agencies on managing MOIA programs found within their agencies. Funding for major MOIA initiatives such as IDNYC and ActionNYC are in the Human Resources Administration's (HRA) budget. Additionally, adult literacy services is in DYCD's budget, while immigration legal services funding is also reflected in HRA's budget.

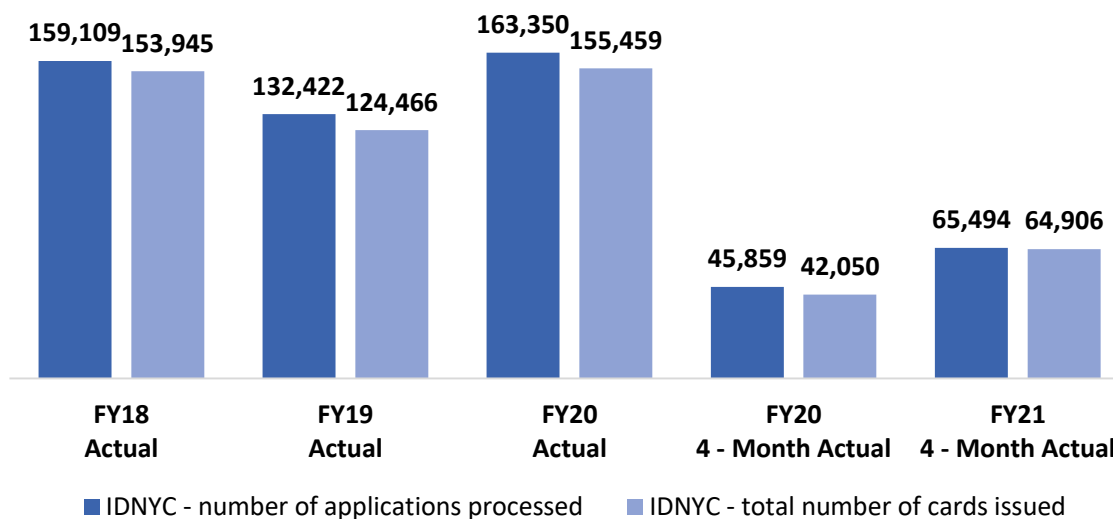
### IDNYC

Launched in 2015, IDNYC is the largest and most successful municipal ID program in the country. IDNYC is free for all New York City residents, ages 10 and up, regardless of immigration status. Currently in its sixth year, the IDNYC program has issued more than 1.3 million cards and has recently rolled out new benefits such as introducing for a third gender "X" option, allowing trans, gender non-conforming, and non-binary New Yorkers to affirmatively select a gender outside of the binary "male" and "female" categories, adding Braille to help IDNYC cardholders who are blind or have low vision and read Braille to identify and utilize the card, and a new IDNYC card for students in middle schools to use as their school ID.

**Figure 3: IDNYC Budget, FY21-FY22**

As shown figure 3 above, the budget for IDNYC is \$19.8 million in Fiscal 2020, while current spending is projected at \$18.5 million. This does not include funding earmarked for advertising or marketing purposes, which totaled \$2.4 million in Fiscal 2020.

**Figure 4: IDNYC Processed and Issued, FY18-FY21**



### ActionNYC

ActionNYC is a citywide community-based immigration legal services and outreach program that is one of MOIA's primary initiatives. ActionNYC navigators are hired from the community, are culturally competent, and undergo rigorous and ongoing training in immigration law. The team provides full legal representation in straightforward immigration matters, including citizenship applications, green card renewals, and TPS renewals. When capacity permits, they provide full representation in complex cases such as Special Immigrant Juvenile Status (SIJS) and U visas. For legal cases outside the team's scope of services or capacity, ActionNYC connects clients to other City-funded programs such as the Immigrant Opportunities Initiative (IOI). For a list of ActionNYC legal services and providers, see appendix C and D.

### NYC Care

Many immigrants, especially undocumented New Yorkers, have difficulty obtaining health insurance to help pay for care. As a result, they do not regularly access health care services. On January 2019, the Administration announced the NYC Care program, which included health care access to 600,000 uninsured New Yorkers by increasing access to the City's public health insurance option, MetroPlus, and ensuring that anyone ineligible for insurance has direct access to services at Health and Hospitals (H+H) locations. The program launched in summer 2019 in the Bronx and is expanding to Brooklyn and Staten Island. The program collaborates with various multilingual community-based organizations to help connect New Yorkers with the health care they need, regardless of ability to pay or immigration status. MOIA reported that in Fiscal 2020, Community-based Organizations reached more than 22,000 unique community members and the program enrolled approximately 10,000 New Yorkers in the Bronx.

## Adult Literacy

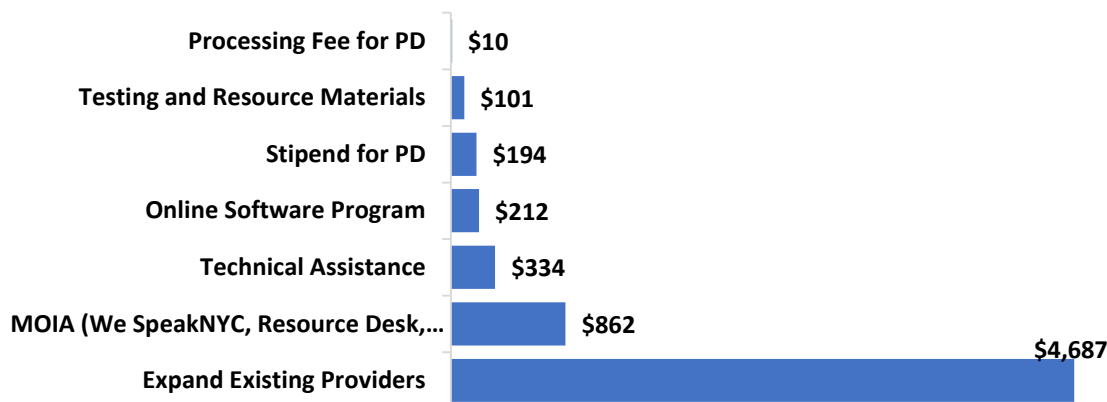
Since Fiscal 2017, the Council has negotiated with the Administration to secure funding for the Adult Literacy program at \$12 million. However, in response to the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Fiscal 2021 Adopted Budget restored funding at \$9.8 million, a year over year reduction of 18 percent. Funding history for Adult Literacy since Fiscal 2017 is below.

**Table 2: Adult Literacy Initiative – FY17-FY21**

| <i>Dollars in<br/>Thousands</i> | <b>Fiscal 2017</b> | <b>Fiscal 2018</b> | <b>Fiscal 2019</b> | <b>Fiscal 2020</b> | <b>Fiscal 2021</b> |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| NYC Council                     | \$6,000            | \$6,000            | \$4,000            | \$4,000            | \$3,400            |
| Administration                  | \$6,000            | \$6,000            | \$8,000            | \$8,000            | \$6,400            |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                    | <b>\$12,000</b>    | <b>\$12,000</b>    | <b>\$12,000</b>    | <b>\$12,000</b>    | <b>\$9,800</b>     |

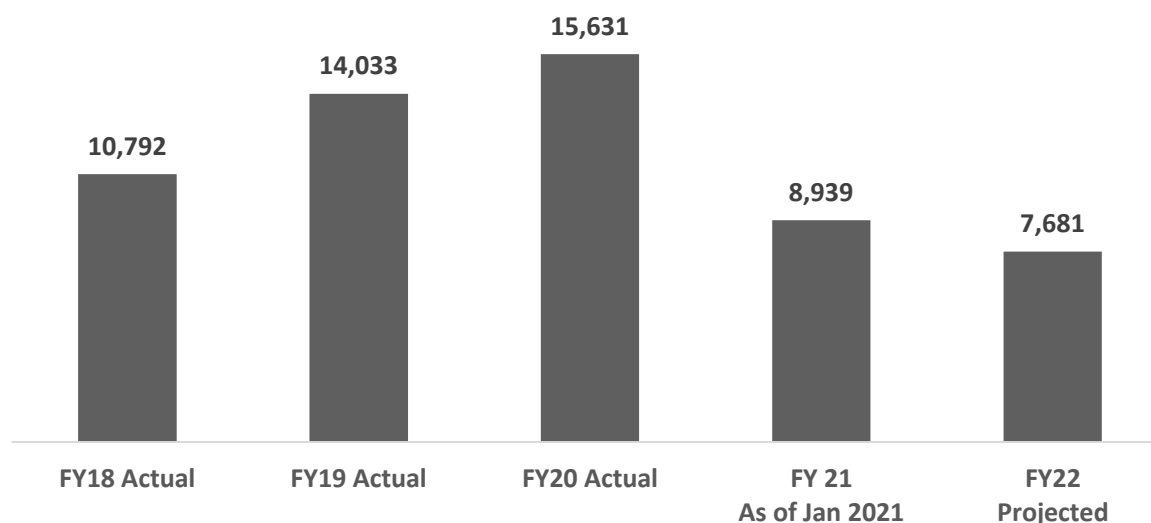
The program was then funded for \$6.4 million from the Administration and \$3.4 million in Fiscal 2021. This funding was included in the budget as a one-year item at Adoption. Figure 5 shows the breakdown of spending for the \$6.4 million. For a list of community based organizations funded by the Council, please see Schedule C here: <https://council.nyc.gov/budget/wp-content/uploads/sites/54/2020/06/Fiscal-2021-Schedule-C-Cover-REPORT-Final.pdf>

**Figure 5: Breakdown of Adult Literacy Funding, Fiscal 2021 ('000s)**



As shown above, out of the \$6.4 million, \$4.7 million or 73 percent supported the expansion of adult literacy providers contracted with the DYCD to conduct adult literacy courses throughout the City. The next largest expense after providers is \$862,000 or 14 percent in funding for MOIA programs – We SpeakNYC, Resource Desks, Know Your Rights forums. The remaining \$851,000 or 13 percent supported several professional development services for providers– technical assistance, stipend for professional development, online software program, testing and resource materials and covering processing fees for professional development.



**Figure 6: Adult Literacy participants in DYCD-funded English literacy programs, FY18-22**

As a result of COVID-19, many services and operations remained paused or modified during the pandemic. Since Fiscal 2019, there were over 14,000 participants in DYCD-funded English literacy programs, the number increased to 15,000 in Fiscal 2021. However, the number of participants has significantly decreased in the current budget primarily due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Although the current number of participants has decreased, with the City gradually reopening it is anticipated that the number of individuals served will increase.

## State Issues

### Executive Budget for State Fiscal Year 2021-2022

Released on January 19, 2021, the NYS Governor's Executive Budget for State Fiscal Year 2021-2022 (SFY22) totals \$192.9 billion. The SFY22 restored the \$10 million funding for the Liberty Defense Project.

- Ensure Human Rights Protections for all New Yorkers:** The Executive Budget supports the expansion of the Equal Rights Amendment in the State Constitution to permanently codify rights that reflect New York's commitment to equality. Legislation submitted with the Budget also adds citizenship and immigration status as protected classes under the Human Rights Law and extends anti-discrimination provisions to for-profit schools to better protect against discrimination, harassment, and bullying in such institutions.

## Federal Actions

On January 20, 2021, President Biden was sworn in as the 46<sup>th</sup> President of the United States. A few weeks later, the President signed an "Executive Order on Restoring Faith in Our Legal Immigration Systems and Strengthening Integration and Inclusion Efforts for New Americans."<sup>2</sup> This order emphasized that the federal government should develop welcoming strategies that promote integration, inclusion, and citizenship, and that it should embrace the full participation

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/presidential-actions/2021/02/02/executive-order-restoring-faith-in-our-legal-immigration-systems-and-strengthening-integration-and-inclusion-efforts-for-new-americans/>

of the newest Americans in the democracy. Additionally, the Biden administration unveiled the US Citizenship Act of 2021, a bill to modernize the immigration system.

Below are some highlights from this Executive Order and bill that will impact the lives of over the 40 million foreign-born individuals living in the country.

### **Restoring Faith in our Legal Immigration System**

The Executive Order directs the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of Homeland Security to review existing regulations, orders, guidance documents, policies, and any other similar agency actions (collectively, agency actions) that may be inconsistent. According the Executive Order, in conducting this review, the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall identify barriers that impede access to immigration benefits and fair, efficient adjudications of these benefits and make recommendations on how to remove these barriers, as appropriate and consistent with applicable law; and identify any agency actions that fail to promote access to the legal immigration system — such as the final rule entitled, “U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services Fee Schedule and Changes to Certain Other Immigration Benefit Request Requirements in light of the Emergency Stopgap USCIS Stabilization Act (title I of division D of Public Law 116-159) — and recommend steps, as appropriate and consistent with applicable law, to revise or rescind those agency actions.

### ***Immediate Review of Agency Actions on Public Charge Inadmissibility***

The Executive Order directs the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the heads of other relevant agencies, as appropriate, to review all agency actions related to implementation of the public charge ground of inadmissibility of the Immigration and Nationality Act and the related ground of deportability.

This review should consider and evaluate the current effects of the agency actions and the implications of their continued implementation in light of the policy set; identify appropriate agency actions, if any, to address concerns about the current public charge policies' effect on the integrity of the Nation's immigration system and public health; and recommend steps that relevant agencies should take to clearly communicate current public charge policies and proposed changes, if any, to reduce fear and confusion among impacted communities.

The Supreme Court agreed on February 22, 2021 to take up a case brought by various groups and state and local officials challenging a Trump-era rule that makes it challenging for immigrants to obtain legal status if they use public benefits, such as Medicaid, food stamps and housing vouchers.

### ***Promoting Naturalization***

This review shall eliminate barriers in and otherwise improve the existing naturalization process, including by conducting a comprehensive review of that process with particular emphasis on the N-400 application, fingerprinting, background and security checks, interviews, civics and English language tests, and the oath of allegiance; substantially reduce current naturalization processing times; make the naturalization process more accessible to all eligible individuals, including through a potential reduction of the naturalization fee and restoration of the fee waiver process; facilitate naturalization for eligible candidates born abroad and members of the military,

in consultation with the Department of Defense; and review policies and practices regarding denaturalization and passport revocation to ensure that these authorities are not used excessively or inappropriately.

### US Citizenship Act of 2021

On the first day of his administration, President Biden sent to Congress the “US Citizenship Act of 2021 (USCA),” a bill to modernize the immigration system by providing a path to citizenship for undocumented immigrants, implementing a new strategy for managing the southern border, and reforming the immigrant visa system.

The USCA features three key elements: (1) an eight-year pathway to citizenship for most undocumented immigrants, (2) a focus on eliminating the backlog at the southern border, and (3) a modest reform to the legal immigration system. The bill has been introduced in both the House [Sánchez (D-CA)] and the Senate [Menendez (D-NJ)].

### Fiscal 2021 Council Initiatives

Council discretionary funding is negotiated annually between the Council and the Administration during the budget Adoption process. For Fiscal 2021, the City Council included \$38.2 million for immigrant services, a decrease in funding of \$2.9 million, or approximately eight percent, when compared to Fiscal 2020.

Below is a chart that provides a comparison of funding of the immigrant services initiatives from Fiscal 2020 to Fiscal 2021. As the chart shows, funding decreases by \$700,000 for the Key to City initiative and \$2.2 million for the Adult Literacy Initiative. The Fiscal 2022 Preliminary Budget does not yet include funding for the Council initiatives listed below.

**Table 3: Fiscal Year 2021 Council Initiatives - Immigrant Services**

*Dollars in Thousands*

| Agency       | Initiative                              | FY20            | FY21            | Difference       |
|--------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| DYCD         | Key to the City                         | \$700           | \$0             | (\$700)          |
| DYCD         | Adult Literacy                          | 12,000          | 9,800           | (2,200)          |
| CUNY         | CUNY Citizenship NOW! Program           | 3,250           | 3,250           | 0                |
| HRA          | Immigrant Opportunities Initiative      | 2,600           | 2,600           | 0                |
| HRA          | New York Immigrant Family Unity Project | 16,600          | 16,600          | 0                |
| HRA          | Unaccompanied Minors and Families       | 3,982           | 3,982           | 0                |
| DOHMH        | Immigrant Health Initiative             | 2,000           | 2,000           | 0                |
| <b>TOTAL</b> |                                         | <b>\$41,132</b> | <b>\$38,232</b> | <b>(\$2,900)</b> |

### Adult Literacy

In partnership with the Administration, the Council allocated \$9.8 million in total funding in Fiscal 2021 to expand adult literacy services for adults who cannot read, write or speak English. Programs include Basic Education in the Native Language (BENL), ESOL, ABE, and HSE preparation. Funds also support services such as counseling and case management. The Council designated \$3.8 million to expand adult literacy class seats at community-based organizations (CBO).

### CUNY Citizenship Now!

CUNY Citizenship Now! (CCN) program provides free immigration law services to assist immigrants on their path to U.S. citizenship. The Council restored \$3.25 million to support free immigration law services to assist immigrants on their path to U.S. citizenship. Services include assistance with complete applications for naturalization and citizenship, Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA), Temporary Protected Status (TPS) and green cards. During COVID-19, providers shifted to remote consultations and application assistance to individual constituents and community-based organizations. The CBO's have been offering services via telephone and Zoom conferences and continue to adapt their service models to meet the varying needs of constituents. CUNY Citizenship Now! attorneys and paralegals assist more than 10,000 individuals each year at CUNY sites and at approximately 2,425 community-based events in the last quarter of Fiscal 2021.

### Immigrant Opportunities Initiative (IOI)

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. The Council allocated \$2.6 million in Fiscal 2021 for IOI.

### New York Immigrant Family Unity Project (NYIFUP)

First funded in Fiscal 2014 as a pilot program, the New York Immigrant Family Unity Project (NYIFUP) is 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. The Council designated \$16.6 million in Fiscal 2021 for NYIFUP.

### Unaccompanied Minors and Families

This initiative focuses primarily on providing 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. The initiative also helps to ensure 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 our community. The Council allocated \$3.98 million in Fiscal 2021 for Unaccompanied Minors and Families.

### 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. The Council allocated \$2 million in Fiscal 2021 for Immigrant Health Initiative.

## **Preliminary Mayor's Management Report (PMMR)**

Recruitment and enrollment for English literacy programs continue to be negatively impacted by COVID-19. Programs have adapted to include completing the application and assessment process remotely, which poses a challenge to applicants who experience digital difficulties. Enrollment during the summer months was especially affected as more programs opted to use this time to prepare staff for delivering services on-line rather than start their contracted services early and potential enrollees juggled work, family, and childcare responsibilities. The PMMR shows that targets for English literacy programs and immigrant services programs have been updated based on current funding levels.

According to the PMMR, DYCD has two goals in providing services for immigrant New Yorkers and they are:

Appendix B gives more details of the PMMR with services and programs related to immigrants.

## Appendices

### A. MOIA - Financial Summary

|                                     | 2019<br>Actual   | 2020<br>Actual   | 2021<br>Adopted  | Preliminary Plan |                  | *Difference<br>FY21 - FY22 |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------------|
|                                     |                  |                  |                  | 2021             | 2022             |                            |
| <b>Spending</b>                     |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                            |
| Personal Services                   | \$770,531        | \$742,846        | \$742,767        | \$728,550        | \$814,886        | \$72,119                   |
| Other Than Personal Services        | 2,500            | 1,800            | 3,000            | 3,000            | 3,000            | 0                          |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                        | <b>\$773,031</b> | <b>\$744,646</b> | <b>\$745,767</b> | <b>\$731,550</b> | <b>\$817,886</b> | <b>\$72,119</b>            |
| <b>Personal Services</b>            |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                            |
| Full-Time Salaried - Civilian       | \$756,990        | \$741,762        | \$742,767        | \$728,550        | \$814,886        | \$72,119                   |
| Holiday Pay                         | 91               | 0                | 0                | 0                | 0                | 0                          |
| Terminal Leave                      | 7,938            | 1,084            | 0                | 0                | 0                | 0                          |
| Backpay - Prior Years               | 5,343            | 0                | 0                | 0                | 0                | 0                          |
| Overtime - Civilian                 | 169              | 0                | 0                | 0                | 0                | 0                          |
| <b>SUBTOTAL</b>                     | <b>\$770,531</b> | <b>\$742,846</b> | <b>\$742,767</b> | <b>\$728,550</b> | <b>\$814,886</b> | <b>\$72,119</b>            |
| <b>Other Than Personal Services</b> |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                            |
| Books - Other                       | \$2,500          | \$1,800          | \$0              | \$1,800          | \$0              | \$0                        |
| Supplies & Materials                | 0                | 0                | 3,000            | 1,200            | 3,000            | 0                          |
| <b>SUBTOTAL</b>                     | <b>\$2,500</b>   | <b>\$1,800</b>   | <b>\$3,000</b>   | <b>\$3,000</b>   | <b>\$3,000</b>   | <b>\$0</b>                 |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                        | <b>\$773,031</b> | <b>\$744,646</b> | <b>\$745,767</b> | <b>\$731,550</b> | <b>\$817,886</b> | <b>\$72,119</b>            |
| <b>Budgeted Headcount</b>           |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                            |
| Full-Time Positions - Civilian      | 7                | 7                | 6                | 6                | 7                | 1                          |

\*The difference of Fiscal 2021 Adopted Budget compared to Fiscal 2022 Preliminary Budget.

### B. Fiscal 2021 PMMR Performance Measures

#### Department of Youth and Community Development

| Performance Indicators                                                                                                                                | Actual |        |        | Target |         | 4-Month Actual |       |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|----------------|-------|
|                                                                                                                                                       | FY18   | FY19   | FY20   | FY21   | FY22    | FY20           | FY21  |
| Participants in DYCD-funded English literacy programs                                                                                                 | 10,792 | 14,033 | 15,631 | 15,305 | 115,305 | 8,146          | 3,540 |
| Participants in DYCD-funded English literacy programs meeting federal standards of improvement in their ability to read, write, and speak English (%) | 54%    | 56%    | 42%    | 55%    | 55%     | NA             | NA    |
| Participants achieving positive outcomes in immigrant services programs (%)                                                                           | 63%    | 61%    | 63%    | 60%    | 60%     | NA             | NA    |
| Participants in immigrant services programs                                                                                                           | 3,111  | 3,081  | 1,403  | 1,563  | 1,563   | NA             | NA    |

#### Human Resources Administration

| Performance Indicators                                                | Actual  |         |         | Target |      | 4-Month Actual |         |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|------|----------------|---------|
|                                                                       | FY18    | FY19    | FY20    | FY21   | FY22 | FY20           | FY21    |
| IDNYC - number of applications processed                              | 159,109 | 132,422 | 163,350 | *      | *    | 45,859         | 65,494  |
| IDNYC - total number of cards issued                                  | 153,945 | 124,466 | 155,459 | *      | *    | 42,050         | 464,906 |
| IDNYC application timeliness (%)                                      | 99.4%   | 99.6%   | 90.6%   | *      | *    | 99.4%          | 92.0%   |
| Applications filed with the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services | 3,496   | 3,624   | 3,535   | *      | *    | NA             | NA      |

*Department of Education*

| <i>Performance Indicators</i>                                            | <b>Actual</b> |             |             | <b>Target</b> |             | <b>4-Month Actual</b> |             |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|
|                                                                          | <b>FY18</b>   | <b>FY19</b> | <b>FY20</b> | <b>FY21</b>   | <b>FY22</b> | <b>FY20</b>           | <b>FY21</b> |
| Students enrolled as English Language Learners (000)                     | 159           | 154         | 142         | *             | *           | NA                    | NA          |
| English language learners testing out of ELL Programs (%)                | 18.1%         | 20.7%       | NA          | 19.1%         | 19.1%       | NA                    | NA          |
| English language learners testing out of ELL programs within 3 years (%) | 50.9%         | 48.9%       | NA          | 51.9%         | 51.9%       | NA                    | NA          |

**C. Legal services provided by ActionNYC**

|                                                        |
|--------------------------------------------------------|
| Brief Assistance                                       |
| Citizenship                                            |
| Work Authorization                                     |
| Fee Waiver                                             |
| Administrative                                         |
| Visa and Travel Authorization                          |
| Survivors of Crimes and Trafficking                    |
| Asylum, Withholding of Removal, CAT; Refugees          |
| Family Reunification and Permanent Residency           |
| Other                                                  |
| Immigrant Youth and Temporary Humanitarian Protections |

**D. ActionNYC full list of providers**

|                                                           |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| African Communities Together (ACT)                        |
| African Services Committee (ASC)                          |
| Arab American Association of New York (AAANY)             |
| BronxWorks, Inc.                                          |
| CAMBA Legal Services, Inc.                                |
| Caribbean Women's Health Association (CWAH)               |
| Catholic Charities Community Services (CCCS)              |
| Chhaya Community Development Corporation (Chhaya CDC)     |
| Chinese American Planning Council (CPC)                   |
| Haitian Americans United for Progress (HAUP)              |
| Immigrant Justice Corps (IJC)                             |
| Jacob A Riis Neighborhood Settlement                      |
| Little Sisters of the Assumption (LSA)                    |
| Lutheran Social Services of Metropolitan New York (LSSNY) |
| Make the Road New York (MRNY)                             |
| MinKwon Center for Community Action                       |
| New York Legal Assistance Group (NYLAG)                   |

|                                                   |
|---------------------------------------------------|
| Northern Manhattan Improvement Corporation (NMIC) |
| SCO Family Services/Center for Family Life (CFL)  |
| Sunnyside Communities (SCS)                       |
| The Door                                          |