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TANF SPENDING IN NEW YORK: HOW NEW YORK USES ITS FEDERAL TANF BLOCK GRANT AND A PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT OF THE FLEXIBLE FUND FOR FAMILY SERVICES

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Over the last nine years, the interaction of two major developments – dramatic reductions in the number of needy families receiving governmental cash assistance and major changes in the way that the federal government shares in the costs incurred by the states in providing such assistance and related services --- have given the states an unprecedented level of resources that can be used with an unprecedented degree of flexibility in meeting the needs of families that continue to receive cash assistance and families that need additional supports to successfully remain working. This report examines the way in which New York has spent the federal portion of these resources over the past nine years with a special emphasis on how New York allocated these resources in the SFY 2005-2005 enacted budget.

Since December 1996, New York has received a fixed amount of money from the federal government (approximately \$2.44 billion per year) for temporary assistance to needy families (TANF). In addition, New York has a maintenance of effort (MOE) requirement equal to 75% of the amount it spent in 1994 on welfare programs or \$1.72 billion. This leaves a total of approximately \$4.16 billion dollars in federal, state and local resources for “welfare” spending.

Welfare caseloads in New York began to decline after 1994 and have continued to decline dramatically since the passage of the federal welfare reform law in 1996 with a concomitant decline in spending for cash assistance for families. As can be seen on the following table, over the eight years between 1996 and 2004, the number of AFDC/Family Assistance cases fell by 67%, the number of recipients fell by 72% and expenditures on cash assistance fell by 64%.

While the number of Home Relief/Safety Net cases fell by 24%, the number of children receiving safety net assistance more than tripled over this period and expenditures increased by 9%. This increase in children receiving Safety Net assistance (which is funded totally by state and local resources) is an indicator of the number of families in New

York who have reached their five-year time limit for federal assistance but still qualify for cash assistance under the Safety Net program.¹

Public Assistance Caseloads and Expenditures in New York State, 1996 - 2004				
	1996	2004	Change	
			Number	Percent
AFDC/Family Assistance				
Cases	422,557	138,549	(284,008)	-67%
Recipients	1,157,504	322,573	(834,931)	-72%
Children	755,648	232,909	(522,739)	-69%
Adults	401,856	89,663	(312,193)	-78%
Expenditures	\$2,613,810,794	\$944,321,257	(1,669,489,537)	-64%
Home Relief/Safety Net				
Cases	221,497	168,940	(52,557)	-24%
Recipients	272,426	306,490	34,064	13%
Children	36,514	131,103	94,589	259%
Adults	235,912	175,387	(60,525)	-26%
Expenditures	\$858,818,726	\$936,550,802	77,732,076	9%
New York State Department of Social Services, Social Statistics, December 1994 and Monthly Social Statistics from OTDA Web Site for 2004				

TANF BLOCK GRANT SPENDING: 1996-2005

New York's TANF "Surplus"

In its simplest formulation, the TANF "surplus" is the difference between (a) the \$2.44 billion in federal aid that New York receives in a particular federal fiscal year under the TANF Block Grant and (b) the amount that it needs to cover the federal portion of cash assistance to needy families, administration and several programs categorized by OTDA as "base commitments." This year the TANF "surplus" was about \$1.7 billion. New York is allowed to use these "additional" resources to:

- (1) invest in programs and services that assist needy families in becoming and remaining self sufficient and/or,

¹ The Federal welfare reform legislation established a five-year limit on federal cash assistance but since New York State has a constitutional obligation to provide support, families who have exhausted their five-years of federal benefits are transferred to the Safety Net program.

- (2) subject to some restrictions imposed by federal guidelines, fund certain existing programs of assistance to needy families, thus providing fiscal relief to the state by allowing it to reduce the amount of General Fund resources necessary to continue those programs and/or
- (3) build up reserve (or “rainy day”) funds for use during economic downturns when caseloads (and therefore, cash assistance expenditures) are likely to increase.

Appendix Table 1 provides some historical perspective on how New York has allocated these federal funds in each of the state fiscal years since the passage of federal welfare reform. The distribution of funds among the three allowable purposes has evolved over the past nine years.

- (1) Investments in programs and services that assist needy families in becoming and remaining self sufficient grew from \$311 million in SFY 1997-1998 to over \$1 billion in SFY 2000-2001 falling to \$174 million last year. Child Care funding grew steadily from \$77 million in SFY 1997-1998 to over \$400 million in SFY 2003-2004 and then fell to \$375 million in SFY 2004-2005. Appendix Table 2 provides a comprehensive list of the employment and transitional services programs that have received federal TANF support.
- (2) Since 1996, New York has used TANF funds to support both the earned income tax credit and the dependent care tax credit for low-income families as well as the child welfare system. This use of TANF funds to support existing programs, thus creating fiscal relief for the state’s general fund, grew from \$300 million in 1997-1998 to almost \$1.9 billion in the SFY 2002-2003 enacted budget. During the 2002-2003 state fiscal year, New York used TANF resources to fund to number of programs and services traditionally supported by general fund revenues, most notably the Tuition Assistance Program (TAP) and the universal pre-K program.
- (3) In the early years, New York did not allocate the entire TANF block grant and did not spend all TANF funds that had been allocated. This resulted in growing reserves of federal TANF money. Since the 2001 recession and 2002-2003 fiscal crisis, New York has been allocating the entire federal block grant and has spent down the reserve funds.

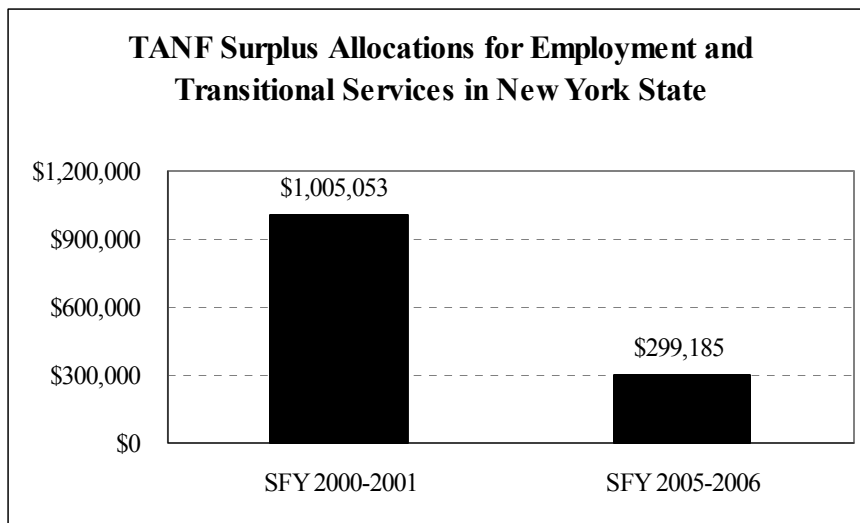
TANF Surplus in the 2005-2006 Enacted Budget

TANF surplus allocations this year totaled almost \$1.7 billion. No funds were used to build up a reserve or rainy day fund. About \$1 billion was used to fund tax credits and child welfare programs while approximately 400 million was allocated for child care and \$300 million for employment and transitional services. This year’s budget distributed \$600 million to local social services districts through the FFFS. Approximately \$180 million of the \$600 million was used for local administrative expenses (and therefore classified as “base” TANF allocations rather than “surplus” allocations in my analysis.). The remaining

\$420 million was allocated to a variety of functions including employment and transitional services, statutory domestic violence and drug and alcohol abuse screens, child welfare, child care and the Title XX social services block grant. The following analysis takes these allocations into account in assessing how the surplus funds are being spent this year.

Programs and Services that Assist Needy Families in Becoming and Remaining Self-Sufficient

Appendix Table 2 provides a summary of how New York has used its TANF block grant to provide training, education and transitional services to help move families from welfare to self-sufficiency. The legislature restored \$169 million in funding to a handful of programs that provide these services. In addition, according to the district-specific Flexible Fund for Family Services plans, \$131 million of the Flexible Fund for Family Services will go towards TANF services and employment services. In total there will be less than \$300 (\$168 plus \$131) million available for all education, training, and supportive services for TANF recipients and other low-income working families in New York. This is less than one third the \$1 billion New York allocated for these purposes as recently as state fiscal year 2000-2001.



Child care subsidies are also a critical component of the services need to move public assistance recipients into the work force and towards self-sufficiency. Approximately \$380 million of the TANF surplus will be transferred to the child care block grant this year (\$370 million transferred directly by the state and another \$10 million in transfers by local social services districts from their Flexible Fund for Family Services (FFFS) allocations.) The enacted budget allocated an additional \$40 million in resources from the general fund for child care. Unfortunately, even this additional money is less than what is necessary to maintain the level of child care services. Onondaga County recently reduced its eligibility guidelines from 200% of poverty to 150% of poverty for new applicants. In September, Niagara County reduced its eligibility from 200% of poverty to 100% of poverty --- eliminating child care subsidies for 500 children. Niagara County currently has more than

1,000 children on its waiting list for child care subsidies. Nine of the twelve counties who have waiting lists have children on the waiting list for subsidized child care.²

Support for Other Existing Programs - Fiscal Relief for the General Fund

Subject to some restrictions imposed by federal guidelines, New York is allowed to use its TANF block grant to fund certain existing programs of assistance to needy families, thus providing fiscal relief to the state by allowing it to reduce the amount of General Fund resources necessary to continue those programs. In the 2005-2006 enacted budget, New York actually took a step back from using TANF resources for fiscal relief and moved support for several programs from the TANF block grant back to the general fund. General Fund resources were used for several child welfare programs, the pregnancy prevention program, the caretaker relative program and to supplement TANF resources transferred to the child care block grant.

Since New York used the former AFDC program to support its child welfare system prior to welfare reform, the state is allowed to use TANF block grant funds for this purpose. During the past two fiscal years, allocations for child welfare have fallen and were only \$281,096 in the 2005-2006 budget. In fact, in the 2005-2006 budget approximately \$90 million in TANF support for several child welfare programs was replaced with support from the general fund: \$52.5 million for Juvenile Delinquents/Persons in Need of Supervision; \$20.5 million for New York City Foster Care tuition; \$1.9 million for Child Welfare Quality improvement and \$16 million for Juvenile Justice programs.

New York also continues to use a large and growing portion of its TANF “surplus” to fund two critical tax credits for low-income working families --- the NYS Earned Income Tax Credit and the NYS Child and Dependent Care Credit. Together, spending for these two tax credits make up \$686 million for SFY 2005-2006 or 37% of the \$1.8 billion in so-called TANF surplus funds.

FLEXIBLE FUND FOR FAMILY SERVICES (FFFS) 2005-2006

Perhaps the most noteworthy development in the 2005-2006 budget was the establishment of the Flexible Fund for Family Services (FFFS) which provides \$600 million to local social services districts as a flexible block grant. The 2005-2006 Enacted Budget included a smaller FFFS than that proposed by the Governor in January. The legislature chose to fund child care and certain other statewide activities (e.g. nonresidential services for domestic violence victims, transportation, nutrition assistance) outside the FFFS and the total size of the FFFS was reduced from \$1 billion to \$600 million. The FFFS encompasses nearly all other TANF programs administered by local districts including statutory Drug/Alcohol assessment and monitoring, Domestic Violence

² If TANF reauthorization imposes increased work requirements on the state, there will be an even more pressure on available resources.

liaison, locally designed TANF services projects and New York Works Block Grant funded employment services, certain child welfare services and fund transfers for Title XX.

Allocation Among Social Services Districts

The allocation of the \$600 million FFFS block grant across social services districts was based on historical expenditure patterns as “adjusted” by OTDA rather than on caseload or number of poor families in each county. The OTDA allocation formula started with 2004-2005 allocations for the programs replaced by the FFFS in each district but OTDA made a so-called “wealth” adjustments to the historical allocation redistributing approximately \$12 million dollars from ten social services districts (NYC, Westchester, Suffolk, Nassau, Erie, Monroe, Albany, Orange, Dutchess, and Onondaga) to the rest of the social services districts. Six counties (Montgomery, Wyoming, Orleans, Schuyler, Yates and Lewis) received increases in excess of 50% of their 2004-2005 spending for the programs consolidated in the FFFS. *See Appendix Table 3a.*

The allocations used in the formula for distributing the FFFS resources did not include carry over funds used by some districts nor settlement amounts.³ Appendix Table 3b compares FFFS allocations with the 2004-2005 program allocations adjusted to reflect settlement amounts for each social services district. After these adjustments, only four social services districts (New York City, Westchester County, Erie County and Albany County) received less under the FFFS than they received in 2004-2005.

Two alternative ways that OTDA might have allocated these funds to the individual social services districts are (1) by share of the family assistance caseload OR (2) by share of poor families eligible for TANF services. There are reasons to support either of these two approaches.

(1) Given the likelihood of more stringent work requirements in the reauthorized TANF program, it would be reasonable to allocate the funds based on the share of the family assistance caseload. These are the funds that districts will need to provide the services necessary to overcome multiple barriers to work participation and engage these families in work activities. While the statewide FFFS average is \$1,000 per family assistance recipient, the per recipient allocations range from \$494 per recipient in Monroe County to \$6,795 per recipient in Saratoga County. Had the resources been distributed on a per recipient basis, New York City would have received \$413 million, an increase of \$62 million. Both Erie and Monroe counties would have received over a million dollar increase in their allocations. Westchester, Nassau and Suffolk counties would have received much lower allocations. *See Appendix Table 4.*

(2) Alternatively, the rationale for distributing the funds based on the number of poor and near-poor families with children in each district is that many of the services funded under TANF are available to families with incomes up to 200% of

³ For two programs, Other Title XX (Social Services Block Grant funds not used for Child Welfare) and for EAF JD/PINS (foster care/tuition) funds allocated but not used by social service districts are transferred to social service districts that have spend more than their allocations.

poverty rather than just cash assistance recipients. Data is available from the 2000 census on the number of families with children with incomes in 1999 below 185% of the poverty threshold for each social services district. The FFFS allocation per poor family ranged from \$425 per poor family in Jefferson County to \$1,129 per poor family in Schenectady County. *See Appendix Table 5.*

Summary of Local Social Service Districts FFFS Plan

Each social services district was required to submit a plan detailing how it would use its FFFS allocation. The following paragraphs summarize the data from these individual plans. The appendix tables provide district-by-district detail on FFFS plan allocations for each purpose and compare each allocation with the amount allocated for these purposes in 2004-2005.

A. TANF Services and Employment Services:

Local districts allocated \$122 million of the \$600 million to TANF services and Employment services. This is more than double the \$46 million that the districts received for these purposes in their 2004-2005 TANF block grants. Of the 58 districts, 40 planned to spend more on these purposes in 2005-2006 than in 2004-2005. The largest increase was in New York City. New York City more than tripled spending on TANF services and employment services from \$22 million in 2004-2005 to \$91 million in 2005-2006. Outside of New York City, the increase in spending for these purposes was \$6 million dollars (27%). Four counties (Chautauqua, Delaware, Monroe, Tompkins) did not allocate any funds to these purposes. *See Appendix Table 6.*

B. Domestic Violence Programs

Twenty-one of the 58 local social services districts increased spending on Domestic Violence programs from \$3 million in 2004-2005 to \$3.757 million in 2005-2006, an increase of 25%. New York City had the largest increase --- from \$1.8 million to \$2.5 million (40%) while the rest of the state increased spending by \$42,000 or 3%. Thirty-seven districts decreased spending. *See Appendix Table 7.*

C. Drug and Alcohol Abuse Programs

Overall spending for drug and alcohol abuse programs almost doubled, growing from \$2.5 million in 2004-2005 to \$4.9 million in 2005-2006. New York City more than tripled spending in this area increasing its allocation for these programs from \$724,000 in 2004-2005 to \$3 million in 2005-2006. Spending was virtually unchanged in the rest of the state with 22 districts increasing spending, 32 districts decreasing spending and 3 districts with no change. *See Appendix Table 8.*

D. Title XX Transfers

Districts transferred approximately \$120 million from the FFFS to the Title XX Social Services Block Grant. This was one million more than had been transferred last year but far less than the \$244 million that the TANF regulations allow to be transferred. *See Appendix Table 9.*

E. Non-Title XX Child Welfare

This category includes allocations for a number of programs, including Emergency Assistance for Families, Emergency Assistance for Juvenile Delinquents and Persons in Need of Supervision (PINS), and Preventive Services for Persons in Need of Supervision (PINS).

Overall spending on child welfare fell from \$216 million in 2004-2005 to \$161 million in 2005-2006 but New York City's decrease in spending for these purposes was responsible for almost the entire change. New York City decreased its allocation for EAF for JD/PINS and Foster Care tuition by \$25 million. New York City also decreased spending for emergency assistance for families by \$27 million.

In the rest of the state, allocations fell only slightly from \$111.6 million to \$110.4, a change of only 1%. Districts did, however, change the allocation of funds among the programs included in this category. Districts generally decreased allocations for emergency assistance to families and increased allocations for emergency assistance to juvenile delinquents and PINS. Spending for preventive services for PINS was up by about \$1 million. *See Appendix Table 10.*

F. Child Care

Since the State transferred \$379 million to the child care block grant, TANF regulations would have allowed local social services districts to transfer an additional \$109 million while still transferring the maximum \$244 million to the Title XX block grant. Since only \$120 million was transferred to Title XX, the districts could have transferred an additional \$124 million to the child care block grant for a total of \$233 million. However, a little less than \$10 million was actually transferred from the FFFS to child care, with more than half of this amount (\$5.5 million) transferred by New York City. In the rest of the state, 15 other districts transferred money to the child care block grant.

FFFS Accountability

It is not clear that there is any formal mechanism to monitor how social service districts actually spend the fund from the FFFS. There is a one page form for districts to report the number of families served and another single page form for districts to submit list what kinds of employment services are provided by no apparent accounting for the amount of funds used for any particular purpose. Samples of these forms are included in the appendix to this testimony.

CONCLUSION

In several ways, the 2005-2006 New York State budget represents a turning point in the state's use of TANF and TANF-related resources. For the first eight years of the block grant, the state found programs and services previously funded from the general fund that could be supported with TANF block grant funds. In 2005-2006 New York is spending all its \$2.44 billion federal block grant and has been forced to find additional resources from the general fund to replace TANF funding for child welfare, juvenile justice, child care and some health programs. New York may have to continue to increase general fund support for these kinds of programs in order to have sufficient TANF resources for the critical work of helping families move from dependency to work.

It is too early to be able to evaluate the effectiveness of the Flexible Fund for Family Services. Serious questions remain about the methodology employed by OTDA to distribute the \$600 million across social services districts. While there was an increase in funding for employment and transitional services, the amount of resources transferred from the FFFS grant to the Child Care Block grant was a disappointment. Without adequate reporting requirements to assess whether social service districts spend the funds in the manner in which the funds were allocated in the plans, it would be very difficult to support the movement of more resources into this mechanism.

Appendix Table 1

TANF Spending Allocations

(in thousands)

	SFY 1997-1998	SFY 1998-1999	SFY 1999-2000	SFY 2000-2001	SFY 2001-2002	SFY 2002-2003	SFY 2003-2004	SFY 2004-2005	SFY 2005-2006
FAMILY ASSISTANCE AND OTHER BASE PROGRAMS		\$1,429,042	\$1,040,596	\$922,489	\$957,113	\$842,767	\$1,043,948	\$975,974	\$921,641
Administration		\$350,551	\$257,796	\$259,089	\$285,260	\$330,750	\$337,570	\$343,745	\$286,749
Family Assistance		\$966,400	\$714,600	\$594,200	\$485,710	\$458,517	\$650,878	\$576,504	\$587,667
Emergency Assistance to Families		\$79,800	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$38,000	\$35,000	\$35,000
Other "Base" Commitments		\$32,291	\$28,200	\$29,200	\$156,143	\$23,500	\$17,500	\$20,725	\$12,225
EMPLOYMENT, TRANSITIONAL SERVICES AND CHILD CARE	\$377,150	\$278,953	\$1,093,753	\$1,296,053	\$554,053	\$581,103	\$630,673	\$548,777	\$688,084
Employment and Transitional Services	\$310,550	\$202,353	\$663,753	\$1,005,053	\$250,053	\$240,703	\$222,673	\$173,777	\$299,185
Child Care	\$66,600	\$76,600	\$430,000	\$291,000	\$304,000	\$340,400	\$408,000	\$375,000	\$388,900
EXISTING PROGRAMS - FISCAL RELIEF	\$416,400	\$333,000	\$563,000	\$676,000	\$853,000	\$1,836,900	\$1,043,900	\$986,875	\$967,261
Child Welfare	\$168,000	\$315,000	\$514,000	\$502,000	\$469,000	\$545,600	\$549,000	\$425,800	\$281,096
Tax Credits	\$0	\$0	\$49,000	\$174,000	\$384,000	\$438,000	\$494,900	\$561,075	\$686,165
Other Fiscal Relief	\$248,400	\$18,000				\$853,300	\$0	\$0	-
TOTAL TANF	\$793,550	\$2,040,995	\$2,697,349	\$2,894,542	\$2,364,166	\$3,260,770	\$2,718,521	\$2,511,626	\$2,576,986
General Fund Transfers									\$140,900
GRAND TOTAL	\$793,550	\$2,040,995	\$2,697,349	\$2,894,542	\$2,364,166	\$3,260,770	\$2,718,521	\$2,511,626	\$2,717,886

Appendix Table 2

TANF Spending Allocations - Employment and Transitional Services

(in thousands)

	<u>SFY 1997-1998</u>	<u>SFY 1998-1999</u>	<u>SFY 1999-2000</u>	<u>SFY 2000-2001</u>	<u>SFY 2001-2002</u>	<u>SFY 2002-2003</u>	<u>SFY 2003-2004</u>	<u>SFY 2004-2005</u>	<u>SFY 2005-2006</u>
EDGE "Plus": English as a Second Language	\$5,000	\$0	\$3,000	\$5,000	\$1,000	\$1,050	\$1,250	\$0	\$2,000
EDGE "Plus": Literacy and Work Preparedness	\$8,000	\$0	\$0	\$4,000	\$2,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$0	\$1,000
EDGE "Plus": Local Interagency /VESID Employment Services (LIVES)	\$2,500	\$0	\$6,000	\$3,000	\$2,000	\$1,000	\$3,000	\$0	\$1,500
EDGE Enhancement	\$0	\$6,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	FFFS
Emergency Homeless						\$500	\$500	\$0	\$1,000
Empire State Development Agency Job Specific Training	\$2,000	\$0	\$2,000	\$3,000	\$0	\$500	\$0	\$0	
Employment Agency Initiative	\$3,000	\$0	\$2,000	\$3,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Employment/Transitional Block Grant	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$60,000	\$34,500	\$38,625	\$50,000	FFFS
Employment Set-Aside	\$0	\$0	\$3,700	\$2,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Family Loan Program	\$0	\$0	\$500	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Federal Compliance Staff	\$0	\$0	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Food Pantries/Nutrition Assistance	\$0	\$0	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$13,600	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$12,350
Green Teams	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$860	\$1,010	\$0	FFFS
Health Care Recruitment/Retention	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$80,000	\$20,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	
High Performance Bonus Spending***	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Home Visiting and Home Visiting Expansion	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$20,400	\$5,600	\$16,000	\$16,000	\$14,129	\$17,600
Homeless Assistance (SHIP)							\$4,000	\$0	\$4,000
Hospital Wage Subsidy	\$0	\$0	\$2,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
InVEST	\$3,250	\$0	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Kinship Foster Care Workgroup	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$150	\$0	\$1,000	\$150	\$0	
Learnfare	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Medical Exams	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	Block Grant	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Medical Society	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,200	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Mental Health/Foster Care Recruitment/Retention	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$13,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Merit Scholars/Incentives	\$500	\$0	\$1,000	Block Grant	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
New York Works (Work Now)	\$29,000	\$13,000	\$100,000	\$103,600	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	

Appendix Table 2

TANF Spending Allocations - Employment and Transitional Services

(in thousands)

	<u>SFY 1997-</u> <u>1998</u>	<u>SFY 1998-</u> <u>1999</u>	<u>SFY 1999-</u> <u>2000</u>	<u>SFY 2000-</u> <u>2001</u>	<u>SFY 2001-</u> <u>2002</u>	<u>SFY 2002-</u> <u>2003</u>	<u>SFY 2003-</u> <u>2004</u>	<u>SFY 2004-</u> <u>2005</u>	<u>SFY 2005-</u> <u>2006</u>
NYS AFL-CIO Workforce Development Institute									\$600
Parents Count Demo	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,000	\$500	\$1,000	\$175	\$0	FFFS
Performance Awards	\$11,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
PINS Workgroup	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$150	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Preventive Services Initiative	\$0	\$0	\$10,000	\$23,000	\$6,700	\$18,000	\$17,960	\$0	\$15,000
Rape and Pregnancy Prevention	\$7,000	\$7,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$11,600	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$2,100
Department of Labor Job Placement Staff	\$0	\$0	\$2,300	TANF Base	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
School Based Health Centers						\$3,500	\$3,500	\$3,325	3500
Summer Youth Employment	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$35,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$15,000	\$25,000
Supportive Housing for Families						\$2,000	\$2,000	\$0	\$2,500
TANF Services Block Grant	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Technology Training	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,800	\$7,000	\$7,000	\$7,000	\$0	\$8,500
Teen Works	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Transitional Activities	\$10,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Transition/Performance	\$22,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Transitional Opportunities Program	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Transportation	\$8,000	\$5,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$10,000	\$7,500	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$8,400
Wage Subsidy Demonstration Program	\$0	\$0	\$12,000	\$45,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0	\$4,000
Welfare Management Systems Update	\$50,000	\$10,000	\$30,000	\$50,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$11,500	x
Welfare Reform Contingency Reserve Fund	\$104,000	\$114,000	\$330,000	\$318,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Welfare Reform Evaluation	\$0	\$300	\$0	\$500	\$0	\$500	\$0	\$0	
Women, Infants and Children Program	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000
Women, Infants and Children Program Expansion	\$0	\$0	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$1,900	\$2,000
Work Programs in Educational Institutions	\$0	\$0	\$1,000	\$1,500	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Workplace Accommodations**	\$3,000	\$0	\$1,000	\$2,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
YEETP				\$1,800	\$4,300	\$4,300	\$4,300	\$0	\$4,000
Youth Enterprise Program	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	
Youth Post Discharge Program	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Subtotal - Other Services	\$310,550	\$202,353	\$663,753	\$1,005,053	\$250,053	\$240,703	\$222,673	\$173,777	\$299,185

Appendix Table 3a

Difference between 2004-2005 Allocations and FFFS Allocations

	Allocated in 2004-2005	FFFS Allocation	Difference	
	(thousands)	(thousands)	\$\$	%
STATE TOTAL	\$599,219	\$600,000	\$781	0%
New York City	\$361,232	\$351,000	(\$10,232)	-3%
Rest of State	\$237,987	\$249,000	\$11,013	5%
Westchester	\$21,355	\$20,823	(\$532)	-2%
Suffolk	\$22,543	\$21,986	(\$557)	-2%
Nassau	\$16,164	\$15,783	(\$381)	-2%
Erie	\$25,057	\$24,707	(\$350)	-1%
Monroe	\$15,892	\$15,759	(\$133)	-1%
Albany	\$9,072	\$9,008	(\$64)	-1%
Orange	\$7,726	\$7,681	(\$45)	-1%
Dutchess	\$6,472	\$6,444	(\$28)	0%
Onondaga	\$13,318	\$13,280	(\$38)	0%
Rockland	\$6,313	\$6,342	\$29	0%
Ulster	\$4,639	\$4,693	\$54	1%
Oneida	\$7,585	\$7,794	\$209	3%
Saratoga	\$3,045	\$3,146	\$101	3%
Schenectady	\$5,541	\$5,730	\$189	3%
Columbia	\$2,114	\$2,223	\$109	5%
Niagara	\$4,777	\$5,028	\$251	5%
Broome	\$5,569	\$5,866	\$297	5%
Sullivan	\$1,966	\$2,079	\$113	6%
Warren	\$1,375	\$1,455	\$80	6%
Rensselaer	\$3,786	\$4,035	\$249	7%
Oswego	\$4,227	\$4,544	\$317	7%
Putnam	\$913	\$996	\$83	9%
Greene	\$1,383	\$1,512	\$129	9%
Chautauqua	\$3,026	\$3,318	\$292	10%
Delaware	\$1,234	\$1,358	\$124	10%
Chemung	\$2,991	\$3,324	\$333	11%
Steuben	\$2,522	\$2,838	\$316	13%
Cattaraugus	\$2,602	\$2,936	\$334	13%
Essex	\$804	\$911	\$107	13%
Tompkins	\$2,197	\$2,499	\$302	14%

Appendix Table 3a

Difference between 2004-2005 Allocations and FFFS Allocations

	Allocated in 2004-2005	FFFS Allocation	Difference	
	(thousands)	(thousands)	\$\$	%
STATE TOTAL	\$599,219	\$600,000	\$781	0%
New York City	\$361,232	\$351,000	(\$10,232)	-3%
Rest of State	\$237,987	\$249,000	\$11,013	5%
Jefferson	\$2,298	\$2,631	\$333	14%
St Lawrence	\$2,347	\$2,689	\$342	15%
Ontario	\$1,630	\$1,872	\$242	15%
Cayuga	\$1,798	\$2,145	\$347	19%
Wayne	\$1,577	\$1,891	\$314	20%
Clinton	\$1,570	\$1,894	\$324	21%
Livingston	\$1,485	\$1,821	\$336	23%
Herkimer	\$1,223	\$1,508	\$285	23%
Fulton	\$1,519	\$1,875	\$356	23%
Otsego	\$1,245	\$1,559	\$314	25%
Franklin	\$1,243	\$1,567	\$324	26%
Schoharie	\$1,025	\$1,315	\$290	28%
Madison	\$1,145	\$1,482	\$337	29%
Allegany	\$1,550	\$2,031	\$481	31%
Seneca	\$1,120	\$1,467	\$347	31%
Cortland	\$1,253	\$1,646	\$393	31%
Washington	\$1,016	\$1,336	\$320	31%
Genesee	\$1,083	\$1,451	\$368	34%
Hamilton	\$74	\$102	\$28	38%
Tioga	\$1,009	\$1,400	\$391	39%
Chenango	\$1,009	\$1,440	\$431	43%
Montgomery	\$853	\$1,279	\$426	50%
Wyoming	\$605	\$977	\$372	62%
Orleans	\$686	\$1,116	\$430	63%
Schuyler	\$550	\$914	\$364	66%
Yates	\$412	690	\$278	67%
Lewis	\$457	\$804	\$347	76%

Note: Amount allocated in 2004-2005 may not include some carry-over funds received by the district in 2004-2005.

Appendix Table 3b

Difference between 2004-2005 Allocations After Settlements and FFFS Allocations

	FFFS Allocation (thousands)	Amount Allocated in 2004-2005 after Settlement	Difference	
			\$	%
STATE TOTAL	\$600,000	\$596,675	\$3,325	1%
New York City	\$351,000	\$362,226	(\$11,226)	-3%
Rest of State	\$249,000	\$234,450	\$14,550	6%
Westchester	\$20,823	\$21,535	(\$712)	-3%
Albany	\$9,008	\$9,289	(\$281)	-3%
Erie	\$24,707	\$25,421	(\$714)	-3%
Ulster	\$4,693	\$4,712	(\$19)	0%
Rensselaer	\$4,035	\$4,046	(\$11)	0%
Monroe	\$15,759	\$15,796	(\$37)	0%
Rockland	\$6,342	\$6,346	(\$4)	0%
Dutchess	\$6,444	\$6,408	\$36	1%
Onondaga	\$13,280	\$13,138	\$142	1%
Orange	\$7,681	\$7,591	\$90	1%
Suffolk	\$21,986	\$21,505	\$481	2%
Nassau	\$15,783	\$15,437	\$346	2%
Schenectady	\$5,730	\$5,577	\$153	3%
Warren	\$1,455	\$1,413	\$42	3%
Oneida	\$7,794	\$7,548	\$246	3%
Saratoga	\$3,146	\$3,035	\$111	4%
Niagara	\$5,028	\$4,841	\$187	4%
Steuben	\$2,838	\$2,729	\$109	4%
Broome	\$5,866	\$5,561	\$305	5%
Columbia	\$2,223	\$2,084	\$139	6%
Sullivan	\$2,079	\$1,942	\$137	7%
Putnam	\$996	\$911	\$85	9%
Essex	\$911	\$826	\$85	9%
Chautauqua	\$3,318	\$2,932	\$386	12%
Delaware	\$1,358	\$1,200	\$158	12%
Madison	\$1,482	\$1,297	\$185	12%
Cattaraugus	\$2,936	\$2,555	\$381	13%
Jefferson	\$2,631	\$2,288	\$343	13%
Wayne	\$1,891	\$1,591	\$300	16%
Livingston	\$1,821	\$1,507	\$314	17%
Clinton	\$1,894	\$1,565	\$329	17%

Appendix Table 3b

Difference between 2004-2005 Allocations After Settlements and FFFS Allocations

	FFFS Allocation (thousands)	Amount Allocated in 2004-2005 after Settlement	Difference	
			\$	%
STATE TOTAL	\$600,000	\$596,675	\$3,325	1%
New York City	\$351,000	\$362,226	(\$11,226)	-3%
Rest of State	\$249,000	\$234,450	\$14,550	6%
Cayuga	\$2,145	\$1,767	\$378	18%
Tompkins	\$2,499	\$2,042	\$457	18%
Ontario	\$1,872	\$1,515	\$357	19%
Herkimer	\$1,508	\$1,213	\$295	20%
Chemung	\$3,324	\$2,667	\$657	20%
Schoharie	\$1,315	\$1,049	\$266	20%
Greene	\$1,512	\$1,204	\$308	20%
Franklin	\$1,567	\$1,244	\$323	21%
Washington	\$1,336	\$1,057	\$279	21%
St Lawrence	\$2,689	\$2,126	\$563	21%
Cortland	\$1,646	\$1,279	\$367	22%
Oswego	\$4,544	\$3,471	\$1,073	24%
Otsego	\$1,559	\$1,182	\$377	24%
Fulton	\$1,875	\$1,392	\$483	26%
Genesee	\$1,451	\$1,049	\$402	28%
Seneca	\$1,467	\$1,053	\$414	28%
Allegany	\$2,031	\$1,412	\$619	30%
Hamilton	\$102	\$70	\$32	31%
Chenango	\$1,440	\$970	\$470	33%
Wyoming	\$977	\$612	\$365	37%
Yates	690	\$432	\$258	37%
Montgomery	\$1,279	\$783	\$496	39%
Orleans	\$1,116	\$681	\$435	39%
Tioga	\$1,400	\$841	\$559	40%
Lewis	\$804	\$447	\$357	44%
Schuyler	\$914	\$263	\$651	71%

Appendix Table 4

Comparision of OTDA FFFS Allocation Method with Distribution by Number of Family Assistance Recipients

	\$600M Flexible Fund for Family Services Allocation	Family Assistance Recipients	Flexible Fund for Family Services \$\$\$	Allocation if Funding had been based on number of recipients	Difference between OTDA FFFS Allocation and Allocation based on Recipients
		Sep-05	Per Recipient		
	(thousands)			(thousands)	(thousands)
STATE TOTAL	\$600,000	599,547	\$1,001	\$187,065	
New York City	\$351,000	412,623	\$851	\$412,935	\$61,935
Albany	\$9,008	6,559	\$1,373	\$6,564	-\$2,444
Allegany	\$2,031	1,074	\$1,891	\$1,075	-\$956
Broome	\$5,866	5,290	\$1,109	\$5,294	-\$572
Cattaraugus	\$2,936	1,266	\$2,319	\$1,267	-\$1,669
Cayuga	\$2,145	994	\$2,158	\$995	-\$1,150
Chautauqua	\$3,318	4,123	\$805	\$4,126	\$808
Chemung	\$3,324	2,952	\$1,126	\$2,954	-\$370
Chenango	\$1,440	488	\$2,951	\$488	-\$952
Clinton	\$1,894	1,517	\$1,249	\$1,518	-\$376
Columbia	\$2,223	689	\$3,226	\$690	-\$1,533
Cortland	\$1,646	890	\$1,849	\$891	-\$755
Delaware	\$1,358	276	\$4,920	\$276	-\$1,082
Dutchess	\$6,444	2,554	\$2,523	\$2,556	-\$3,888
Erie	\$24,707	26,316	\$939	\$26,336	\$1,629
Essex	\$911	337	\$2,703	\$337	-\$574
Franklin	\$1,567	688	\$2,278	\$689	-\$878
Fulton	\$1,875	607	\$3,089	\$607	-\$1,268
Genesee	\$1,451	686	\$2,115	\$687	-\$764
Greene	\$1,512	897	\$1,686	\$898	-\$614
Hamilton	\$102	18	\$5,667	\$18	-\$84
Herkimer	\$1,508	685	\$2,201	\$686	-\$822
Jefferson	\$2,631	1,502	\$1,752	\$1,503	-\$1,128
Lewis	\$804	274	\$2,934	\$274	-\$530
Livingston	\$1,821	1,009	\$1,805	\$1,010	-\$811
Madison	\$1,482	388	\$3,820	\$388	-\$1,094
Monroe	\$15,759	31,894	\$494	\$31,918	\$16,159
Montgomery	\$1,279	731	\$1,750	\$732	-\$547
Nassau	\$15,783	9,168	\$1,722	\$9,175	-\$6,608
Niagara	\$5,028	4,990	\$1,008	\$4,994	-\$34

Appendix Table 4

Comparision of OTDA FFFS Allocation Method with Distribution by Number of Family Assistance Recipients

	\$600M Flexible Fund for Family Services Allocation	Family Assistance Recipients	Flexible Fund for Family Services \$\$\$	Allocation if Funding had been based on number of recipients	Difference between OTDA FFFS Allocation and Allocation based on Recipients
		Sep-05	Per Recipient		
	(thousands)			(thousands)	(thousands)
STATE TOTAL	\$600,000	599,547	\$1,001	\$187,065	
Oneida	\$7,794	5,918	\$1,317	\$5,922	-\$1,872
Onondaga	\$13,280	11,640	\$1,141	\$11,649	-\$1,631
Ontario	\$1,872	1,375	\$1,361	\$1,376	-\$496
Orange	\$7,681	5,043	\$1,523	\$5,047	-\$2,634
Orleans	\$1,116	783	\$1,425	\$784	-\$332
Oswego	\$4,544	1,552	\$2,928	\$1,553	-\$2,991
Otsego	\$1,559	230	\$6,778	\$230	-\$1,329
Putnam	\$996	167	\$5,964	\$167	-\$829
Rensselaer	\$4,035	3,246	\$1,243	\$3,248	-\$787
Rockland	\$6,342	2,494	\$2,543	\$2,496	-\$3,846
Saratoga	\$3,146	463	\$6,795	\$463	-\$2,683
Schenectady	\$5,730	2,784	\$2,058	\$2,786	-\$2,944
Schoharie	\$1,315	220	\$5,977	\$220	-\$1,095
Schuyler	\$914	328	\$2,787	\$328	-\$586
Seneca	\$1,467	269	\$5,454	\$269	-\$1,198
St Lawrence	\$2,689	1,919	\$1,401	\$1,920	-\$769
Steuben	\$2,838	2,156	\$1,316	\$2,158	-\$680
Suffolk	\$21,986	14,146	\$1,554	\$14,157	-\$7,829
Sullivan	\$2,079	1,412	\$1,472	\$1,413	-\$666
Tioga	\$1,400	767	\$1,825	\$768	-\$632
Tompkins	\$2,499	1,497	\$1,669	\$1,498	-\$1,001
Ulster	\$4,693	2,341	\$2,005	\$2,343	-\$2,350
Warren	\$1,455	321	\$4,533	\$321	-\$1,134
Washington	\$1,336	507	\$2,635	\$507	-\$829
Wayne	\$1,891	1,092	\$1,732	\$1,093	-\$798
Westchester	\$20,823	14,806	\$1,406	\$14,817	-\$6,006
Wyoming	\$977	332	\$2,943	\$332	-\$645
Yates	\$690	254	\$2,717	\$254	-\$436

Appendix Table 5

Comparision of OTDA FFFS Allocation Method with Distribution by Number of Poor Families

	\$600M Flexible Fund for Family Services Allocation	Families with Children below 185% of Poverty	FFFS \$\$\$ per Poor Family	Allocation if Funding had been based on number of poor families	Difference between OTDA FFFS Allocation and Allocation based on Number of Poor Families
	(thousands)			(thousands)	(thousands)
STATE TOTAL	\$600,000	792,998	\$757	\$255,969	
Albany	\$9,008	9,214	\$978	\$6,972	-\$2,036
Allegany	\$2,031	2,355	\$862	\$1,782	-\$249
Broome	\$5,866	7,816	\$751	\$5,914	\$48
Cattaraugus	\$2,936	4,224	\$695	\$3,196	\$260
Cayuga	\$2,145	3,139	\$683	\$2,375	\$230
Chautauqua	\$3,318	6,674	\$497	\$5,050	\$1,732
Chemung	\$3,324	3,922	\$848	\$2,967	-\$357
Chenango	\$1,440	2,703	\$533	\$2,045	\$605
Clinton	\$1,894	3,103	\$610	\$2,348	\$454
Columbia	\$2,223	2,031	\$1,095	\$1,537	-\$686
Cortland	\$1,646	2,014	\$817	\$1,524	-\$122
Delaware	\$1,358	2,105	\$645	\$1,593	\$235
Dutchess	\$6,444	6,532	\$987	\$4,942	-\$1,502
Erie	\$24,707	35,964	\$687	\$27,211	\$2,504
Essex	\$911	1,453	\$627	\$1,099	\$188
Franklin	\$1,567	2,274	\$689	\$1,721	\$154
Fulton	\$1,875	2,536	\$739	\$1,919	\$44
Genesee	\$1,451	2,158	\$672	\$1,633	\$182
Greene	\$1,512	1,900	\$796	\$1,438	-\$74
Hamilton	\$102	196	\$520	\$148	\$46
Herkimer	\$1,508	3,084	\$489	\$2,333	\$825
Jefferson	\$2,631	6,190	\$425	\$4,683	\$2,052
Lewis	\$804	1,283	\$627	\$971	\$167
Livingston	\$1,821	1,907	\$955	\$1,443	-\$378
Madison	\$1,482	2,246	\$660	\$1,699	\$217
Monroe	\$15,759	25,553	\$617	\$19,334	\$3,575
Montgomery	\$1,279	2,268	\$564	\$1,716	\$437
Nassau	\$15,783	21,646	\$729	\$16,378	\$595
Niagara	\$5,028	8,441	\$596	\$6,387	\$1,359
Oneida	\$7,794	9,821	\$794	\$7,431	-\$363
Onondaga	\$13,280	17,182	\$773	\$13,000	-\$280

Appendix Table 5

Comparision of OTDA FFFS Allocation Method with Distribution by Number of Poor Families

	\$600M Flexible Fund for Family Services Allocation	Families with Children below 185% of Poverty	FFFS \$\$\$ per Poor Family	Allocation if Funding had been based on number of poor families	Difference between OTDA FFFS Allocation and Allocation based on Number of Poor Families
	(thousands)			(thousands)	(thousands)
STATE TOTAL	\$600,000	792,998	\$757	\$255,969	
Ontario	\$1,872	2,918	\$642	\$2,208	\$336
Orange	\$7,681	10,930	\$703	\$8,270	\$589
Orleans	\$1,116	1,872	\$596	\$1,416	\$300
Oswego	\$4,544	5,722	\$794	\$4,329	-\$215
Otsego	\$1,559	2,503	\$623	\$1,894	\$335
Putnam	\$996	1,218	\$818	\$922	-\$74
Rensselaer	\$4,035	5,105	\$790	\$3,863	-\$172
Rockland	\$6,342	7,092	\$894	\$5,366	-\$976
Saratoga	\$3,146	4,817	\$653	\$3,645	\$499
Schenectady	\$5,730	5,077	\$1,129	\$3,841	-\$1,889
Schoharie	\$1,315	1,301	\$1,011	\$984	-\$331
Schuyler	\$914	1,001	\$913	\$757	-\$157
Seneca	\$1,467	1,375	\$1,067	\$1,040	-\$427
St Lawrence	\$2,689	5,525	\$487	\$4,180	\$1,491
Steuben	\$2,838	4,657	\$609	\$3,524	\$686
Suffolk	\$21,986	27,210	\$808	\$20,588	-\$1,398
Sullivan	\$2,079	3,553	\$585	\$2,688	\$609
Tioga	\$1,400	1,945	\$720	\$1,472	\$72
Tompkins	\$2,499	2,548	\$981	\$1,928	-\$571
Ulster	\$4,693	5,886	\$797	\$4,453	-\$240
Warren	\$1,455	2,373	\$613	\$1,795	\$340
Washington	\$1,336	2,376	\$562	\$1,798	\$462
Wayne	\$1,891	3,284	\$576	\$2,485	\$594
Westchester	\$20,823	23,388	\$890	\$17,696	-\$3,127
Wyoming	\$977	1,547	\$632	\$1,170	\$193
Yates	\$690	1,148	\$601	\$869	\$179

Note: Estimates of the number of Families with Children Below 185% of Poverty from the 2000 U.S. Census.

Appendix Table 6

TANF SERVICES AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES: Difference between 2004-2005 Allocations and FFFS Allocations

	Allocated in 2004-2005	FFFS Allocation of TANF Funds	Change	
	(thousands)	(thousands)	\$\$	%
STATE TOTAL	\$45,621	\$121,927	\$76,306	167%
New York City	\$21,555	\$91,347	\$69,792	324%
Rest of State	\$24,066	\$30,580	\$6,513	27%
Albany	\$717	\$862	\$145	20%
Allegany	\$219	\$711	\$492	224%
Broome	\$644	\$708	\$63	10%
Cattaraugus	\$226	\$311	\$85	37%
Cayuga	\$201	\$205	\$4	2%
Chautauqua	\$526	\$0	(\$526)	-100%
Chemung	\$459	\$600	\$141	31%
Chenango	\$175	\$139	(\$36)	-21%
Clinton	\$219	\$316	\$97	45%
Columbia	\$151	\$84	(\$67)	-44%
Cortland	\$181	\$50	(\$131)	-72%
Delaware	\$129	\$0	(\$129)	-100%
Dutchess	\$566	\$878	\$312	55%
Erie	\$3,115	\$7,272	\$4,157	133%
Essex	\$88	\$113	\$25	28%
Franklin	\$255	\$315	\$60	23%
Fulton	\$163	\$331	\$168	103%
Genesee	\$109	\$113	\$4	4%
Greene	\$151	\$244	\$93	61%
Hamilton	\$16	\$10	(\$6)	-37%
Herkimer	\$177	\$375	\$198	112%
Jefferson	\$313	\$326	\$13	4%
Lewis	\$76	\$227	\$151	199%
Livingston	\$188	\$325	\$137	73%
Madison	\$144	\$145	\$1	1%
Monroe	\$2,320	\$0	(\$2,320)	-100%
Montgomery	\$132	\$56	(\$76)	-58%
Nassau	\$1,012	\$1,100	\$88	9%
Niagara	\$654	\$702	\$48	7%
Oneida	\$688	\$958	\$270	39%

Appendix Table 6

TANF SERVICES AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES: Difference between 2004-2005 Allocations and FFFS Allocations

	Allocated in 2004-2005	FFFS Allocation of TANF Funds	Change	
	(thousands)	(thousands)	\$	%
STATE TOTAL	\$45,621	\$121,927	\$76,306	167%
New York City	\$21,555	\$91,347	\$69,792	324%
Rest of State	\$24,066	\$30,580	\$6,513	27%
Onondaga	\$1,290	\$3,657	\$2,367	183%
Ontario	\$208	\$247	\$40	19%
Orange	\$778	\$629	(\$149)	-19%
Orleans	\$124	\$160	\$36	29%
Oswego	\$357	\$500	\$143	40%
Otsego	\$128	\$215	\$87	68%
Putnam	\$73	\$116	\$43	58%
Rensselaer	\$551	\$600	\$50	9%
Rockland	\$460	\$663	\$203	44%
St Lawrence	\$421	\$101	(\$320)	-76%
Saratoga	\$225	\$30	(\$195)	-87%
Schenectady	\$383	\$109	(\$274)	-72%
Schoharie	\$99	\$187	\$88	89%
Schuyler	\$53	\$142	\$88	166%
Seneca	\$76	\$100	\$24	31%
Steuben	\$320	\$630	\$310	97%
Suffolk	\$1,176	\$1,176	(\$0)	0%
Sullivan	\$237	\$545	\$308	130%
Tioga	\$119	\$187	\$68	57%
Tompkins	\$255	\$0	(\$255)	-100%
Ulster	\$373	\$606	\$233	62%
Warren	\$109	\$109	(\$0)	0%
Washington	\$153	\$397	\$245	160%
Wayne	\$183	\$83	(\$100)	-55%
Westchester	\$1,763	1732.471	(\$30)	-2%
Wyoming	\$88	\$74	(\$14)	-16%
Yates	\$51	110	\$59	117%
Note: Includes both TANF Services and TANF Employment Services.				

Appendix Table 7

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE* : Difference between 2004-2005 Allocations and FFFS Allocations

	Allocated in 2004-2005	FFFS Allocation of TANF Funds	Change	
	(thousands)	(thousands)	\$	%
STATE TOTAL	\$3,000	\$3,757	\$757	25%
New York City	\$1,793	\$2,508	\$715	40%
Rest of State	\$1,207	\$1,249	\$42	3%
Albany	\$10	\$10	(\$0)	-1%
Allegany	\$46	\$46	(\$0)	-1%
Broome	\$10	\$10	(\$0)	-1%
Cattaraugus	\$9	\$15	\$6	70%
Cayuga	\$15	\$0	(\$15)	-100%
Chautauqua	\$15	\$0	(\$15)	-100%
Chemung	\$9	\$0	(\$9)	-100%
Chenango	\$10	\$10	(\$0)	-1%
Clinton	\$6	\$7	\$1	10%
Columbia	\$9	\$0	(\$9)	-100%
Cortland	\$7	\$0	(\$7)	-100%
Delaware	\$46	\$46	\$0	0%
Dutchess	\$75	\$95	\$20	27%
Erie	\$4	\$0	(\$4)	-100%
Essex	\$7	\$0	(\$7)	-100%
Franklin	\$6	\$6	(\$0)	-5%
Fulton	\$4	\$25	\$21	525%
Genesee	\$6	\$0	(\$6)	-100%
Greene	\$0	\$0	(\$0)	-100%
Hamilton	\$10	\$20	\$10	98%
Herkimer	\$13	\$10	(\$3)	-24%
Jefferson	\$4	\$3	(\$1)	-26%
Lewis	\$7	\$6	(\$1)	-17%
Livingston	\$7	\$5	(\$2)	-31%
Madison	\$75	\$0	(\$75)	-100%
Monroe	\$6	\$5	(\$2)	-29%
Montgomery	\$76	\$20	(\$56)	-74%
Nassau	\$46	\$69	\$23	48%
Niagara	\$46	\$157	\$110	238%
Oneida	\$76	\$19	(\$57)	-75%

Appendix Table 7

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE* : Difference between 2004-2005 Allocations and FFFS Allocations

	Allocated in 2004-2005	FFFS Allocation of TANF Funds	Change	
	(thousands)	(thousands)	\$	%
STATE TOTAL	\$3,000	\$3,757	\$757	25%
New York City	\$1,793	\$2,508	\$715	40%
Rest of State	\$1,207	\$1,249	\$42	3%
Onondaga	\$10	\$41	\$30	302%
Ontario	\$40	\$33	(\$8)	-20%
Orange	\$4	\$0	(\$4)	-100%
Orleans	\$15	\$12	(\$3)	-21%
Oswego	\$10	\$15	\$5	50%
Otsego	\$4	\$0	(\$4)	-100%
Putnam	\$40	\$0	(\$40)	-100%
Rensselaer	\$46	\$0	(\$46)	-100%
Rockland	\$15	\$29	\$14	91%
St Lawrence	\$15	\$20	\$5	32%
Saratoga	\$46	\$50	\$4	8%
Schenectady	\$4	\$15	\$11	326%
Schoharie	\$4	\$1	(\$3)	-65%
Schuyler	\$4	\$10	\$6	147%
Seneca	\$15	\$15	\$0	0%
Steuben	\$75	\$75	\$0	0%
Suffolk	\$10	\$10	(\$0)	-1%
Sullivan	\$4	\$12	\$8	241%
Tioga	\$15	\$40	\$25	164%
Tompkins	\$13	\$0	(\$13)	-100%
Ulster	\$6	\$10	\$4	58%
Warren	\$7	\$40	\$33	459%
Washington	\$10	\$0	(\$10)	-96%
Wayne	\$76	\$84	\$8	11%
Westchester	\$4	106.7	\$103	2540%
Wyoming	\$4	\$0	(\$4)	-100%
Yates	\$51	110	\$59	117%
Note: Funds for Statutory Domestic Violence Liaison Function.				

Appendix Table 8

DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE PROGRAMS* : Difference between 2004-2005 Allocations and FFFS Allocations

	Allocated in	FFFS Allocation of	Change	
	2004-2005	TANF Funds	\$	%
	(thousands)	(thousands)		
STATE TOTAL	\$2,500	\$4,878	\$2,378	95%
New York City	\$724	\$3,094	\$2,370	327%
Rest of State	\$1,776	\$1,784	\$8	0%
Albany	\$44	\$44	\$0	0%
Allegany	\$10	\$20	\$10	90%
Broome	\$44	\$0	(\$44)	-100%
Cattaraugus	\$9	\$60	\$51	552%
Cayuga	\$14	\$15	\$1	10%
Chautauqua	\$18	\$0	(\$18)	-100%
Chemung	\$26	\$22	(\$4)	-17%
Chenango	\$10	\$0	(\$10)	-100%
Clinton	\$14	\$27	\$13	98%
Columbia	\$10	\$43	\$33	341%
Cortland	\$9	\$0	(\$9)	-100%
Delaware	\$7	\$0	(\$7)	-100%
Dutchess	\$65	\$0	(\$65)	-100%
Erie	\$195	\$45	(\$150)	-77%
Essex	\$4	\$1	(\$3)	-77%
Franklin	\$10	\$0	(\$10)	-100%
Fulton	\$10	\$4	(\$6)	-59%
Genesee	\$4	\$20	\$16	356%
Greene	\$7	\$1	(\$6)	-85%
Hamilton	\$0	\$0	(\$0)	-100%
Herkimer	\$10	\$0	(\$10)	-100%
Jefferson	\$18	\$14	(\$4)	-23%
Lewis	\$4	\$1	(\$3)	-77%
Livingston	\$10	\$100	\$90	926%
Madison	\$7	\$6	(\$2)	-23%
Monroe	\$132	\$204	\$73	55%
Montgomery	\$7	\$12	\$4	53%
Nassau	\$132	\$25	(\$107)	-81%
Niagara	\$65	\$110	\$45	69%
Oneida	\$44	\$140	\$96	219%

Appendix Table 8

DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE PROGRAMS* : Difference between 2004-2005 Allocations and FFFS Allocations

	Allocated in	FFFS Allocation of	Change	
	2004-2005	TANF Funds	\$	%
	(thousands)	(thousands)		
STATE TOTAL	\$2,500	\$4,878	\$2,378	95%
New York City	\$724	\$3,094	\$2,370	327%
Rest of State	\$1,776	\$1,784	\$8	0%
Onondaga	\$150	\$38	(\$112)	-75%
Ontario	\$14	\$8	(\$5)	-39%
Orange	\$44	\$83	\$40	90%
Orleans	\$6	\$7	\$1	8%
Oswego	\$20	\$61	\$41	205%
Otsego	\$9	\$13	\$4	41%
Putnam	\$4	\$0	(\$4)	-94%
Rensselaer	\$44	\$0	(\$44)	-100%
Rockland	\$65	\$0	(\$65)	-100%
St Lawrence	\$18	\$0	(\$18)	-100%
Saratoga	\$18	\$0	(\$18)	-100%
Schenectady	\$44	\$40	(\$4)	-9%
Schoharie	\$5	\$5	\$0	0%
Schuyler	\$4	\$0	(\$4)	-100%
Seneca	\$4	\$7	\$2	48%
Steuben	\$20	\$25	\$5	25%
Suffolk	\$132	\$180	\$48	37%
Sullivan	\$9	\$9	(\$0)	-2%
Tioga	\$5	\$10	\$5	100%
Tompkins	\$18	\$0	(\$18)	-100%
Ulster	\$18	\$0	(\$18)	-100%
Warren	\$10	\$6	(\$4)	-38%
Washington	\$7	\$45	\$38	500%
Wayne	\$9	\$1	(\$9)	-93%
Westchester	\$150	\$150	\$0	0%
Wyoming	\$6	184	\$178	2731%
Yates	\$4	\$0	(\$4)	-100%
Note: Funds for Statutory Drug/Alcohol Assessment/Monitoring				

Appendix Table 9

TITLE XX*: Difference between 2004-2005 Allocations and FFFS Allocations

	Allocated in 2004-2005	FFFS Allocation of TANF Funds	Change	
	(thousands)	(thousands)	\$	%
STATE TOTAL	\$119,000	\$119,838	\$838	1%
New York City	\$75,357	\$75,357	(\$0)	0%
Rest of State	\$43,643	\$44,481	\$839	2%
Albany	\$2,117	\$1,867	(\$250)	-12%
Allegany	\$211	\$310	\$99	47%
Broome	\$853	\$853	\$0	0%
Cattaraugus	\$269	\$280	\$11	4%
Cayuga	\$211	\$215	\$4	2%
Chautauqua	\$379	\$1,266	\$887	234%
Chemung	\$382	\$382	(\$0)	0%
Chenango	\$181	\$300	\$119	65%
Clinton	\$304	\$304	\$0	0%
Columbia	\$342	\$373	\$31	9%
Cortland	\$212	\$416	\$204	96%
Delaware	\$483	\$656	\$173	36%
Dutchess	\$841	\$841	\$0	0%
Erie	\$3,672	\$3,810	\$138	4%
Essex	\$169	\$206	\$37	22%
Franklin	\$140	\$250	\$110	78%
Fulton	\$120	\$220	\$100	83%
Genesee	\$228	\$412	\$184	81%
Greene	\$158	\$165	\$7	5%
Hamilton	\$8	\$5	(\$3)	-39%
Herkimer	\$181	\$176	(\$5)	-3%
Jefferson	\$389	\$509	\$120	31%
Lewis	\$64	\$190	\$126	197%
Livingston	\$209	\$210	\$1	0%
Madison	\$260	\$260	\$0	0%
Monroe	\$2,755	\$1,999	(\$757)	-27%
Montgomery	\$143	\$330	\$187	130%
Nassau	\$4,368	\$3,225	(\$1,143)	-26%
Niagara	\$591	\$591	\$0	0%
Oneida	\$1,730	\$1,730	\$0	0%

Appendix Table 9

TITLE XX*: Difference between 2004-2005 Allocations and FFFS Allocations

	Allocated in 2004-2005	FFFS Allocation of TANF Funds	Change	
	(thousands)	(thousands)	\$	%
STATE TOTAL	\$119,000	\$119,838	\$838	1%
New York City	\$75,357	\$75,357	(\$0)	0%
Rest of State	\$43,643	\$44,481	\$839	2%
Onondaga	\$2,271	\$2,271	\$0	0%
Ontario	\$337	\$396	\$59	17%
Orange	\$1,807	\$1,690	(\$117)	-6%
Orleans	\$106	\$90	(\$16)	-15%
Oswego	\$803	\$855	\$52	6%
Otsego	\$323	\$35	(\$288)	-89%
Putnam	\$242	\$422	\$180	74%
Rensselaer	\$577	\$600	\$23	4%
Rockland	\$990	\$954	(\$36)	-4%
St Lawrence	\$475	\$705	\$230	48%
Saratoga	\$387	\$395	\$8	2%
Schenectady	\$1,485	\$859	(\$627)	-42%
Schoharie	\$174	\$445	\$271	156%
Schuyler	\$108	\$160	\$52	48%
Seneca	\$286	\$141	(\$145)	-51%
Steuben	\$600	\$485	(\$115)	-19%
Suffolk	\$3,443	\$4,433	\$990	29%
Sullivan	\$369	\$384	\$15	4%
Tioga	\$152	\$262	\$110	73%
Tompkins	\$441	\$766	\$325	74%
Ulster	\$890	\$890	\$0	0%
Warren	\$149	\$149	(\$0)	0%
Washington	\$204	\$134	(\$70)	-34%
Wayne	\$243	\$200	(\$43)	-18%
Westchester	\$4,656	\$4,076	(\$580)	-12%
Wyoming	\$76	\$137	\$61	81%
Yates	\$79	200	\$121	153%

Note: Includes Title XX Transfer for Child Welfare Services, Adult Protective and Domestic Violence Services and Other Title XX Services

Appendix Table 10

NON-TITLE XX CHILD WELFARE* : Difference between 2004-2005 Allocations and FFFS Allocations

	Allocated in	FFFS Allocation of	Change	
	2004-2005	TANF Funds	\$	%
	(thousands)	(thousands)		
STATE TOTAL	\$216,150	\$161,257	(\$54,893)	-25%
New York City	\$104,512	\$50,841	(\$53,671)	-51%
Rest of State	\$111,638	\$110,416	(\$1,222)	-1%
Albany	\$4,303	\$3,391	(\$912)	-21%
Allegany	\$493	\$530	\$37	7%
Broome	\$2,838	\$2,563	(\$275)	-10%
Cattaraugus	\$1,332	\$1,320	(\$12)	-1%
Cayuga	\$980	\$1,155	\$175	18%
Chautauqua	\$1,042	\$950	(\$92)	-9%
Chemung	\$1,758	\$1,727	(\$31)	-2%
Chenango	\$473	\$814	\$341	72%
Clinton	\$641	\$855	\$214	33%
Columbia	\$1,358	\$1,383	\$24	2%
Cortland	\$535	\$700	\$165	31%
Delaware	\$437	\$380	(\$57)	-13%
Dutchess	\$3,815	\$3,762	(\$53)	-1%
Erie	\$9,627	\$8,085	(\$1,542)	-16%
Essex	\$360	\$300	(\$60)	-17%
Franklin	\$560	\$767	\$207	37%
Fulton	\$983	\$1,067	\$83	8%
Genesee	\$537	\$706	\$169	32%
Greene	\$901	\$807	(\$94)	-10%
Hamilton	\$20	\$41	\$21	108%
Herkimer	\$628	\$773	\$145	23%
Jefferson	\$1,188	\$1,379	\$191	16%
Lewis	\$233	\$263	\$30	13%
Livingston	\$650	\$425	(\$225)	-35%
Madison	\$553	\$756	\$203	37%
Monroe	\$7,780	\$10,052	\$2,273	29%
Montgomery	\$378	\$575	\$197	52%
Nassau	\$7,687	\$7,646	(\$40)	-1%
Niagara	\$2,227	\$1,727	(\$500)	-22%
Oneida	\$3,696	\$2,727	(\$968)	-26%
Onondaga	\$5,049	\$4,874	(\$175)	-3%
Ontario	\$704	\$688	(\$16)	-2%
Orange	\$3,710	\$2,501	(\$1,209)	-33%

Appendix Table 10

NON-TITLE XX CHILD WELFARE* : Difference between 2004-2005 Allocations and FFFS Allocations

	Allocated in	FFFS Allocation of	Change	
	2004-2005	TANF Funds	\$	%
	(thousands)	(thousands)		
STATE TOTAL	\$216,150	\$161,257	(\$54,893)	-25%
New York City	\$104,512	\$50,841	(\$53,671)	-51%
Rest of State	\$111,638	\$110,416	(\$1,222)	-1%
Orleans	\$264	\$494	\$230	87%
Oswego	\$2,499	\$2,475	(\$24)	-1%
Otsego	\$659	\$1,044	\$385	58%
Putnam	\$408	\$263	(\$145)	-35%
Rensselaer	\$2,007	\$1,990	(\$17)	-1%
Rockland	\$3,000	\$2,954	(\$46)	-2%
St Lawrence	\$785	\$1,221	\$436	56%
Saratoga	\$2,228	\$2,339	\$111	5%
Schenectady	\$2,701	\$2,660	(\$41)	-2%
Schoharie	\$598	\$419	(\$179)	-30%
Schuyler	\$318	\$347	\$29	9%
Seneca	\$541	\$920	\$378	70%
Steuben	\$1,174	\$1,243	\$69	6%
Suffolk	\$10,532	\$10,293	(\$239)	-2%
Sullivan	\$956	\$837	(\$119)	-12%
Tioga	\$511	\$536	\$25	5%
Tompkins	\$940	\$514	(\$426)	-45%
Ulster	\$2,382	\$2,347	(\$35)	-1%
Warren	\$906	\$917	\$11	1%
Washington	\$467	\$476	\$9	2%
Wayne	\$907	\$1,307	\$400	44%
Westchester	\$8,847	\$8,562	(\$285)	-3%
Wyoming	\$329	\$280	(\$49)	-15%
Yates	\$204	290	\$86	42%

Note: includes Child Welfare Services to Families with Incomes below 200% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, Emergency Assistance to Families, Prevention/Detention Diversion Services for Persons in Need of Supervision (PINS), Certain Child Protective Investigative activities and expenditures for the care, maintenance, supervision and tuition of juvenile delinquents and PINS who are placed in residential programs who are eligible for emergency assistance to families.

Appendix Table 11

Administration^{*}: Difference between 2004-2005 Allocations and FFFS Allocations

	Allocated in 2004-2005	FFFS Allocation of TANF Funds	Change	
	(thousands)	(thousands)	\$	%
STATE TOTAL	\$212,189	\$178,249	(\$33,940)	-16%
New York City	\$157,292	\$122,355	(\$34,937)	-22%
Rest of State	\$54,897	\$55,894	\$996	2%
Albany	\$1,844	\$2,797	\$953	52%
Allegany	\$423	\$450	\$27	6%
Broome	\$984	\$1,697	\$713	72%
Cattaraugus	\$755	\$855	\$100	13%
Cayuga	\$383	\$540	\$157	41%
Chautauqua	\$1,046	\$1,072	\$25	2%
Chemung	\$351	\$594	\$243	69%
Chenango	\$161	\$187	\$26	16%
Clinton	\$382	\$382	\$0	0%
Columbia	\$247	\$333	\$86	35%
Cortland	\$307	\$330	\$23	7%
Delaware	\$172	\$322	\$150	87%
Dutchess	\$1,138	\$917	(\$221)	-19%
Erie	\$8,372	\$5,400	(\$2,972)	-36%
Essex	\$180	\$291	\$111	62%
Franklin	\$271	\$235	(\$36)	-13%
Fulton	\$236	\$248	\$12	5%
Genesee	\$202	\$175	(\$26)	-13%
Greene	\$160	\$295	\$135	84%
Hamilton	\$29	\$46	\$17	59%
Herkimer	\$217	\$164	(\$53)	-24%
Jefferson	\$377	\$393	\$15	4%
Lewis	\$76	\$121	\$45	59%
Livingston	\$420	\$655	\$235	56%
Madison	\$173	\$310	\$137	79%
Monroe	\$2,830	\$3,504	\$674	24%
Montgomery	\$187	\$232	\$45	24%
Nassau	\$2,890	\$3,267	\$377	13%
Niagara	\$1,193	\$1,687	\$495	41%
Oneida	\$1,381	\$1,957	\$576	42%

Appendix Table 11

Administration^{*}: Difference between 2004-2005 Allocations and FFFS Allocations

	Allocated in 2004-2005	FFFS Allocation of TANF Funds	Change	
	(thousands)	(thousands)	\$	%
STATE TOTAL	\$212,189	\$178,249	(\$33,940)	-16%
New York City	\$157,292	\$122,355	(\$34,937)	-22%
Rest of State	\$54,897	\$55,894	\$996	2%
Onondaga	\$4,482	\$1,222	(\$3,260)	-73%
Ontario	\$358	\$492	\$135	38%
Orange	\$1,347	\$2,745	\$1,398	104%
Orleans	\$181	\$230	\$49	27%
Oswego	\$533	\$541	\$8	2%
Otsego	\$117	\$237	\$120	103%
Putnam	\$182	\$195	\$13	7%
Rensselaer	\$567	\$845	\$278	49%
Rockland	\$1,418	\$1,256	(\$163)	-11%
St Lawrence	\$633	\$633	(\$0)	0%
Saratoga	\$172	\$362	\$190	110%
Schenectady	\$883	\$900	\$17	2%
Schoharie	\$146	\$245	\$99	68%
Schuyler	\$62	\$154	\$92	149%
Seneca	\$208	\$220	\$12	6%
Steuben	\$393	\$441	\$48	12%
Suffolk	\$7,185	\$5,829	(\$1,356)	-19%
Sullivan	\$385	\$294	(\$91)	-24%
Tioga	\$219	\$393	\$174	79%
Tompkins	\$446	\$1,179	\$733	164%
Ulster	\$963	\$850	(\$112)	-12%
Warren	\$194	\$194	\$0	0%
Washington	\$178	\$177	(\$1)	-1%
Wayne	\$225	\$301	\$76	34%
Westchester	\$5,864	\$6,219	\$355	6%
Wyoming	\$101	\$195	\$94	93%
Yates	\$70	90	\$20	28%

Note: Includes TANF funds allocated to both TANF and Child Welfare Administration.

Employment Services Worksheet (FFFS)

Please indicate whether your FFFS allocation will be used to support the following types of employment programs and activities, and indicate who will be the provider of these services.

	P R O V I D E R	
	<u>DSS</u>	<u>Local Provider</u>
• Employment Unit Staff Functions	↑	↑
• Transportation		
○ Donated car or auto loan programs	↑	↑
○ Driver's training/defensive driving	↑	↑
○ Car insurance, license/registration fees	↑	↑
○ Public transportation routes/transit pass	↑	↑
○ Vanpool/carpool	↑	↑
• Training/Education		
○ Adult Basic Education	↑	↑
○ English Language Instruction	↑	↑
○ Job Skills Training	↑	↑
• Employment Related Services		
○ Job Placement	↑	↑
○ Job Readiness Training/Job Club	↑	↑
○ Grant Diversion/Wage Subsidy Program	↑	↑
○ Post-employment services	↑	↑

Sample Reporting on Households Served

Total Households Served*: _____

FA/TANF Households: _____

SN/MOE Households: _____

Non-TA/200% of Poverty Households: _____

Non-Custodial Parents Participating in Work Activities: _____

(Note: This number would include any non-custodial parents served in work activities under the 200% provisions and would not include members of TANF assistance households.)

Number of Drug/Alcohol Assessments: _____

****Excludes DVL data reported via WMS.***

Numbers are not unduplicated.

County: _____

Month/Year: _____

Contact Person: _____