



U.S. Representative • 9th CD, New York • Brooklyn-Queens

ANTHONY D. WEINER

Report

**GOP CONVENTION PRIMER:
THE BOOK ON BUSH**

*New York City Loses \$5.48 Billion
For Homeland Security, Police, Education, Transportation,
Job Training*

Prepared by:

Congressman Anthony D. Weiner

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Last November, Mayor Bloomberg said that the Republican National Convention would provide a "chance for New York City to show its gratitude to President Bush and Vice President Cheney for all they have done for New York City" (as quoted in the Daily News, 11/15/03.)

Over the past several weeks, Rep. Anthony Weiner (D-Queens & Brooklyn) has released a series of reports detailing exactly what the Bush Administration has—or more accurately, *hasn't*—done for New York City.

According to the Weiner reports, on any number of key issues for New Yorkers, including homeland security, police, education, transportation and job training, President Bush has underfunded, cut, or proposed steep cuts to desperately needed programs.

Key findings:

- New York City's share of homeland security funding has dropped from a high of \$159 million in 2003 to a projected \$91.4 million this year, a net loss of \$68 million.
- New York City has lost \$153.2 million for law enforcement programs since 2000.
- New York City has received \$2.5 billion less than Bush promised for schools under the *No Child Left Behind Act*.
- New York City will receive \$2.9 billion less for subways, roads, and bridges under Bush's national transportation funding proposal.
- New York City has lost \$19 million for job training programs under Bush, a 17% cut.

In sum: New York City loses \$5.48 billion under Bush.

The Mayor's response to Bush's deplorable record? "I think he's a great President and I'm going to support him to the end" (as quoted in the New York Sun, 2/25/04.)

The book on Bush? His policies have been bad for New York City.

FINDINGS

Homeland Security:

New York City's Share of Homeland Security Funding is Down \$68 Million This Year.

In 2003, New York City received \$159 million for homeland security under the State Homeland Security Grant, Urban Area Security Initiative, and the Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention program. In 2004, New York City will receive a projected \$91.4 million this year, a net loss of \$68 million.

[sources: City of New York; State of New York; Department of Homeland Security.]

Law Enforcement:

Since 2000, New York City's Share of Federal Funds for Police and Law Enforcement has Dropped by \$153.2 Million.

The federal government's three primary funding programs for police and law enforcement are the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) program, the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant (LLEBG), and the Byrne Grant. They provide funding that local law enforcement can use to hire officers, pay overtime, buy equipment and improve training. Historically, New York City has been a primary beneficiary of these three programs, but under President Bush, New York City's share has declined precipitously, from \$172.1 million in 2000 to \$18.9 million in 2004.

[sources: Office of Community Oriented Policing Services at the U.S. Department of Justice; Office of Justice Programs at the U.S. Department of Justice; New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services; Congressional Research Service; City of New York; State of New York; Department of Homeland Security.]

Education:

New York City Schools Will Receive \$2.5 Billion Less in Federal Aid Under the *No Child Left Behind Act* than Bush Promised.

When President Bush signed the *No Child Left Behind Act* (NCLB) into law three years ago, he promised that New York City would receive over \$6 billion in new education funding in five key programs during 2003, 2004, and 2005. However, within weeks of the signing ceremony, President Bush submitted a proposed budget to Congress that included significantly less funding under the NCLB. That trend has continued every year, with appropriated funds falling billions short of what was promised. In five key programs--Title I, IDEA, Teacher Quality, Education Technology, Innovation--President Bush has shortchanged New York City by over \$2.5 billion dollars.

[sources: Bush FY04 - 05 budget; House FY04 Labor-HHS-Education bill; authorized program levels in the No Child Left Behind Act and the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act; New York Department of Education.]

Transportation:

New York City Will Receive \$2.9 Billion Less for Subways, Roads, and Bridges Under Bush Proposal.

Every six years, Congress funds the nation's subways, roads, and bridges--the U.S. Department of Transportation has pegged the cost at \$375 billion. Congressman Weiner endorsed a \$375 billion bill called the Transportation Equity Act (TEA-LU). New York City's share of federal transportation dollars under TEA-LU: a projected \$10.834 billion. But President Bush has indicated that he will veto any bill that is larger than \$256 billion. Under the Bush proposal, New York City's share falls to a projected \$7.858 billion, a \$2.9 billion cut.

[sources: Federal Highway Administration; the New York State Department of Transportation; the Metropolitan Transportation Authority; the New York Metropolitan Transportation Council; the City of New York; the State of New York.]

Job Training:

There are Now 79,000 More Unemployed Workers in NYC Than in 2001, But Funding for the Primary Federal Job Training Program in NYC is Down 17% During Same Period.

Since January 2001, the unemployment rate in New York City has risen by 2.1% as 79,000 additional workers have become unemployed. During the same period federal funding for job training in New York City under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) -- the federal government's primary job training program -- has fallen by 17%, or \$19 million. Since 2001, WIA funding per unemployed New York City worker has fallen by 41%, or \$247 per worker.

[sources: New York State Department of Labor Unemployment Data; New York State Department of Labor WIA Expenditure Data]

METHODOLOGY:

To compile the GOP Convention Primer, Weiner staff consulted the following sources:

The Office of Community Oriented Policing Services at the U.S. Department of Justice; the Office of Justice Programs at the U.S. Department of Justice; the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services; the Congressional Research Service; the Department of Homeland Security; the Bush FY04 - 05 budget; the House FY04 Labor-HHS-Education bill; the No Child Left Behind Act; the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act; New York Department of Education; New York State Department of Labor; Workforce Alliance; U.S. Department of Labor; NYC Workforce 1 Website; Federal Highway

Administration; the New York State Department of Transportation; the Metropolitan Transportation Authority; the New York Metropolitan Transportation Council; the City of New York; the State of New York.

APPENDIX

Attached are the full Weiner reports on Education, Public Safety, Job Training, and Transportation. The can also be found at <http://www.house.gov/weiner/reports.htm>

**GOP CONVENTION PRIMER:
PUBLIC SAFETY**

**New York City
Left Vulnerable By Bush**

Prepared by:

Congressman Anthony D. Weiner

24, 2004

July

Executive Summary

Last November, Mayor Bloomberg said that the Republican National Convention would provide a "chance for New York City to show its gratitude to President Bush and Vice President Cheney for all they have done for New York City" (*Daily News*, 11/15/03).

Over the next several weeks, Rep. Anthony Weiner (D-Queens & Brooklyn) will release a series of reports detailing exactly what the Bush Administration has—or more accurately, *hasn't*—done for New York City. This report focuses on public safety.

Despite President Bush's pledge to do everything necessary to keep New York safe in the wake of September 11, the City will receive \$61.8 million less for police and security in 2004 than it did in 2000. Even with the additional homeland security funding provided to the city in the wake of 9/11, the Bush budget has cut the funding stream running from Washington to New York City by more than a third.

The Mayor's response to Bush's deplorable record? "I think he's a great President and I'm going to support him to the end" (*New York Sun*, 2/25/04).

Funding History

Before 9/11, the bulk of federal funding for New York City's law enforcement community came primarily through the United States Department of Justice via three programs:

- <!--[if !supportLists]--> • <!--[endif]--> The Community Oriented Policing Services Program (COPS)
- <!--[if !supportLists]--> • <!--[endif]--> The Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Program (LLEBG)
- <!--[if !supportLists]--> • <!--[endif]--> The Edward Byrne Memorial Grant Program

With the creation of the Department of Homeland Security, the federal government set up a second funding stream. Today, these "homeland security" funds are distributed through three programs:

- <!--[if !supportLists]--> • <!--[endif]--> The State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSG)
- <!--[if !supportLists]--> • <!--[endif]--> The Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETPP)
- <!--[if !supportLists]--> • <!--[endif]--> The Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI)

Analysis of the funding levels directed to New York City through these three programs demonstrates that President Bush has dramatically cut funding to New York City's law enforcement community in the wake of September 11.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FUNDING

The Community Oriented Policing Services Program (COPS)

The COPS Office was created in the 1994 Crime Bill as a part of President Clinton's promise to put 100,000 new police on the street. To date, the program has been a tremendous success, funding more than 119,000 new officers around the country – contributing to more than 7,000 new hires in New York City alone. As Attorney General John Ashcroft testified recently: "Let me just say that I think the COPS program has been successful. The purpose of the COPS program was to demonstrate to local police departments that if you put additional people, feet on the street, that crime could be affected and that people would be safer and more secure. We believe that the COPS program demonstrated that conclusively."

Unfortunately, COPS funding for New York City has dropped precipitously since President Bush took office. New York received \$141.7 million in 2000 – during the last years of the Clinton administration. But based on estimates of funding New York has received during the last three years, New York can expect to receive roughly only \$4.8 million from the COPS program this coming year. That represents a 96% decrease.

COPS Funding for New York City.

2000	2004
\$141.7 million	\$4.8 million

Why the drop? A number of factors play a role. First, the Bush administration has consistently tried to eliminate the program by reducing funding – often suggesting that Congress zero the program out. Second, President Bush has diluted the program by placing non-COPS related programs within the COPS budget, thereby eliminating funds spent on hiring, equipment and overtime (as COPS was intended to do). Finally, the Bloomberg administration has chosen in many circumstances *not* to apply for COPS funding.

Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Program (LLEBG)

The LLEBG Program was established to encourage innovative and effective policing techniques and programs within local police forces. LLEBG grants can be used for hiring, training, overtime, equipment, school safety enhancements, drug courts, juvenile justice programming, and multi-jurisdictional task forces. They are administered by the Justice Department, and

distributed to local law enforcement agencies on a formulaic basis. Like the COPS program, the Bush administration has chosen to cut the LLEBG program, and has in fact initiated efforts to combine the program with the Byrne program (discussed below), and fund the new "Justice Assistance Grant" program at a reduced level. Like with the COPS program, Congress has been successful in thwarting the president's attempts to gut the program entirely.

As a result of the diminished funding levels, New York City receives significantly less LLEBG funding today than it did before September 11. During 2000, New York City received \$23.7 million. In 2004, the city received only \$6 million, representing a 75% decrease.

LLEBG Funding for New York City

2000	2004
\$23.7 million	\$6.0 million

The Edward Byrne Memorial Grant Program

The Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Grant Program (Byrne Formula Grant Program) is program administered by the Department of Justice to "provide personnel, equipment, training, technical assistance, and information systems for more widespread apprehension, prosecution, adjudication, detention, and rehabilitation of offenders who violate such state and local laws." Grants are provided to states, which in turn distribute funds to local law enforcement agencies.

The Bush administration has, to date, provided sufficient funding to allow Byrne funding to continue to flow to New York City. New York State passed \$6.7 million from the federal government through to New York City in 2000, and recent projections indicate that the City could receive \$8.1 million in 2004, which would amount to a 21% increase. Unfortunately, the Bush administration has proposed to gut the Byrne program in next year's budget by combining it with LLEBG, and reducing overall funding.

Byrne Grant Funding for New York City

2000	2004
\$6.7 million	\$8.1 million

TOTAL DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FUNDING

Funding provided to New York City through the Justice Department's three major programs dropped from \$172.1 million in 2000 to \$18.9 in 2004. That decrease of \$153.2 million represents a drop of 89%.

Traditional Law Enforcement Funding for New York City

Program	2000	2004
COPS	\$141.7 million	\$4.8 million
LLEBG	\$23.7 million	\$6.0 million
Byrne	\$6.7 million	\$8.1 million
Total	\$172.1	\$18.9 million

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY FUNDING

The State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSG)

Since September 11, the Bush administration has set up three major programs to provide funding for local law enforcement agencies working to provide homeland security. The first of these programs, established for fiscal year 2003, is the State Homeland Security Grant program, administered by the federal Department of Homeland Security, which distributes funding to states on a formulaic basis that relies primarily on population. New York State then passes a portion of those funds to New York City.

In 2003, the first year of the program, New York State sent New York City \$34.2 million in total SHSG money. In 2004, despite cuts in the amount of federal funding for the SHSG Program, the State provided a larger percent of its allocation to New York City, totalling \$41 million. That represents almost a 20% increase – due not to the Bush administration’s generosity, but rather Governor Pataki’s decision to boost the City’s share of the State’s SHSG allocation.

The State Homeland Security Grant Program

2003	2004
\$34.2 million	\$41.8 million

The Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETPP)

A second program, administered by the Department of Homeland Security in tandem with the State Homeland Security Block Grant, is the Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program. Established for 2004, the second year of the SHSG program, these funds are distributed using the same formula, and are also provided to local law enforcement agencies through the State. In 2004, New York City received \$12 million from the LETPP.

The Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program

2004
\$12.0 million

The Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI)

Because the State Homeland Security Grant Program does *not* distribute money on the basis of vulnerability, Congress set up a separate stream of homeland security funding for local law enforcement targeted directly for urban areas. Originally called the "high threat, high density" program, and later entitled, the "Urban Area Security Initiative," UASI provides funding based on a formula kept largely secret by the Department of Homeland Security. Money is targeted by the federal government to specific localities and transportation agencies, provided to the state (which takes a 20% cut off the top of any allocated funding), and passed in turn to the locality.

Initially, New York City did very well under UASI. In 2003, the City was allocated almost \$150 million, and received (after New York State took its cut), \$124.8 million. But because the Department of Homeland Security has decided to open up the program to more and more localities – initially only seven cities were eligible; at last count 80 cities and transportation agencies were receiving UASI funds – New York's allocation has dropped to \$37.6 million in 2004, representing almost a 70% decrease.

The Urban Area Security Initiative

2003	2004
\$124.8 million	\$37.6 million

HOMELAND SECURITY FUNDING

Funding provided to New York City in 2004 through the Department of Homeland Security's three major programs amounted to \$91.4 million.

Homeland Security Funding for New York City

Program	2004
SHSG	\$41.8 million
LETPP	\$12.0 million
UASI	\$37.6 million
TOTAL	\$91.4 million

TOTAL FUNDING

Analysis of overall funding for New York City since September 11th shows that New York's law enforcement community is actually receiving \$61.8 million less from the federal government today than it did in 2000.

Program	2000	2004
COPS	\$141.7 million	\$4.8 million
LLEBG	\$23.7 million	\$6.0 million
Byrne	\$6.7 million	\$8.1 million
SHSG	0	\$41.8 million
LETPP	0	\$12 million
UASI	0	\$37.6 million
TOTAL	\$172.1 million	\$110.3 million

Methodology

Funding levels for the COPS programs were provided by the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services at the U.S. Department of Justice and estimates of 2004 funding for New York City were based on funding levels for New York as a proportion of national funding since 2000. Funding levels for LLEBG Program provided by the Office of Justice Programs at the U.S. Department of Justice. Funding levels for the Byrne Grant Program in 2000 provided by the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services, and 2004 numbers estimated from national numbers provided by the Congressional Research Service and pro-rated from funding levels provided to New York City as a percentage of national funding between 1999 and 2003. Funding levels for Homeland Security Programs provided by the City of New York and the State of New York. State Homeland Security Grant Program figure reflect funding for both the formula grant program and Citizen Corps.

This is the second in a series of reports Rep. Weiner will release in the run-up to the Republican National Convention detailing the Bush Administration's record when it comes to New York City. The first, regarding education, can be found at <http://www.house.gov/weiner/report26.htm>.

GOP CONVENTION PRIMER: EDUCATION

No Child Left Behind Underfunded by Bush

Prepared by:

Congressman Anthony D. Weiner

28, 2004

June

Executive Summary

Last November, Mayor Bloomberg said that the Republican National Convention would provide a "chance for New York City to show its gratitude to President Bush and Vice President Cheney for all they have done for New York City" (as quoted in the Daily News, 11/15/03.)

Over the next several weeks, Rep. Anthony Weiner (D-Queens & Brooklyn) will release a series of reports detailing exactly what the Bush Administration has—or more accurately, *hasn't*—done for New York City. This report focuses on education—specifically, the President's signature piece of legislation: the *No Child Left Behind Act*.

In January 2002, when President Bush signed the *No Child Left Behind Act* (NCLB) into law, he promised to set higher standards for schools, teachers, and school administrators. These higher standards, in the form of new mandates, would hold schools accountable for providing a quality education to each and every student. And when this legislation became law, President Bush also promised to provide school districts with the funds necessary to ensure this new promise of a better

education.

But President Bush has failed to live up to his promises. Just months after signing NCLB into law, President Bush submitted a budget to Congress, which underfunded the law by billions. Congress essentially enacted the President's budget request in fiscal 2004, and they are poised to do this same again this year. For example, Title I, the federal government's primary program for assisting low performing schools will be underfunded by \$7.2 billion under the 2005 Bush Budget, which means that over half of the schools that are eligible for these funds will receive smaller grants than they did last year.

What does this mean for New York? If the President's budget is enacted, New York City will receive billions less than it was promised in federal aid.

In particular, for fiscal years 2003 through 2005:

<!--[if !supportLists]--> • <!--[endif]--> New York City is receiving \$1.169 billion less than promised in Title I funding to assist disadvantaged students.

<!--[if !supportLists]--> • <!--[endif]--> New York City is receiving \$1.319 billion less than promised in funding to assist disabled students.

<!--[if !supportLists]--> • <!--[endif]--> New York City is receiving \$31 million less than promised in funding for better teachers.

<!--[if !supportLists]--> • <!--[endif]--> New York City is receiving \$21 million less than promised in funding for better educational technology.

<!--[if !supportLists]--> • <!--[endif]--> New York City is receiving \$18 million less than promised in funding for innovative learning.

In total, an analysis of these five key programs found a shortfall of more than \$2.558 billion for the City over the past three years.

The Mayor's response to Bush's deplorable record? "I think he's a great President and I'm going to support him to the end" (as quoted in the New York Sun, 2/25/04.)

New York City's schools and students deserve much better from their City and National leadership.

Findings

In five key programs—Title I, IDEA, Teacher Quality, Education Technology, Innovation--President Bush has shortchanged New York City by over \$2.5 billion dollars under the No Child Left Behind Act.

Improving Academic Achievement for Disadvantaged Children

This program, otherwise known as Title I, Part A, provides money to high-poverty school districts based on the number of children receiving free or reduced-price lunch. This money is intended to target these low-income students so that they can receive the additional resources needed to help them perform at the same level as their peers. This money can be used for educational assistance in the form of additional instruction in areas such as Reading, Writing, English as a Second Language, and for support and guidance counselors.

	Authorization (billions)	Appropriation (millions)	Shortfall (millions)
FY03	\$1.027	\$750	\$277
FY04	\$1.213	\$809	\$404
FY05	\$1.398	\$910 (Bush request)	\$488
Total	\$3.638	\$2.469	\$1.169B

Individuals with Disabilities Act (Part B)

This program provides special education and related services to children with disabilities. Activities supported by this program include training for teachers of students with disabilities and acquisition of assistive technology devices such as textbooks in Braille or wheelchair ramps.

	Authorization (millions)	Appropriation (millions)	Shortfall (millions)
FY03	\$796	\$341	\$456
FY04	\$819	\$382	\$437
FY05	\$842	\$416 (Bush request)	\$426
Total	\$2,457	\$1,139	\$1,319B

Improving Teacher Quality

This program provides support for a wide variety of development and recruiting efforts. Professional development is provided to all school teachers, administrators, and other school personnel based on the educational needs of the school children they serve. Professional development can be in the areas of Math and Science; if funds are sufficient the program expands to all subject areas.

	Authorization (millions)	Appropriation (millions)	Shortfall (millions)
FY03	\$138	\$127	\$11
FY04	\$136	\$126	\$10
FY05	\$136	\$126 (Bush request)	\$10
Total	\$410	\$379	\$31

Education Technology

This program supports activities to increase student achievement through the integration of technology into the curriculum, and to increase student and teacher access to technology, especially in low-income areas. Activities supported in this program include teacher training in the use of educational technology and the acquisition of hardware, software, and technology supporting access to the Internet.

	Authorization (millions)	Appropriation (millions)	Shortfall (millions)
FY03	\$23	\$16	\$7
FY04	\$23	\$16	\$7
FY05	\$23	\$16 (Bush request)	\$7
Total	\$69	\$48	\$21

State Grants for Innovative Programs

This program provides supplementary educational materials, equipment and training that are part of innovative and creative efforts to improve our schools. Activities supported by this program include programs for educationally disadvantaged students, literacy programs for adults, acquisition of instructional and educational materials such as library materials or computer hardware or software, and for hiring and supporting school nurses and counselors.

	Authorization (millions)	Appropriation (millions)	Shortfall (millions)
FY03	\$17	\$14	\$3
FY04	\$17	\$10	\$7
FY05	\$18	\$10 (Bush request)	\$8
Total	\$52	\$34	\$18

Methodology:

The figures presented in the 2003-2005 report card were compiled using data from the Bush FY04 - 05 budget, the House FY04 Labor-HHS-Education bill, and the authorized program levels in the No Child Left Behind Act and the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act and New York Department of Education. Fiscal years 2003-2004 shortfall amounts are based on each respective year's authorization minus the actual appropriation. The fiscal year 2005 shortfall is based on authorization minus the Presidents 2005 budget request.

This is the first in a series of reports Rep. Weiner will release in the run-up to the Republican National Convention detailing the Bush Administration's record when it comes to New York City.

**GOP CONVENTION PRIMER:
TRANSPORTATION**

**New York City
Highways and Transit
Underfunded By Bush**

Prepared by:

Congressman Anthony D. Weiner

22, 2004

August

Executive Summary

New York City would lose \$2.9 billion for subways, roads, and bridges if President Bush wins his fight with Congress to reduce the nation's transportation budget.

Every six years, Congress funds the nation's transportation projects. After the U.S. Department of Transportation pegged the cost of improving the nation's transportation infrastructure at \$375 billion, the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee introduced a \$375 billion bill called the Transportation Equity Act – A Legacy for Users (TEA-LU). It is projected that New York City would have received a projected \$10.834 billion under that proposal.

But President Bush has indicated that he will veto any transportation bill that contains more than \$256 billion, which is \$119 billion less than TEA-LU. Under the Bush proposal, New York City's share falls to a projected \$7.858 billion, a \$2.9 billion cut.

Furthermore, Bush's Republican allies in Congress want to spread transportation dollars around to more places that don't need them, at the expense of New York by raising the so-called the "minimum guarantee."

If funding is reduced for New York City, as President Bush and his Republican allies prefer, scores of City subway, road, and bridge projects could be critically underfunded.

Mayor Bloomberg's response to the Bush record? "I think he's a great President," says Bloomberg, "and I'm going to support him to the end." (New York Sun, 2/25/04).

The Transportation Bill

Every six years, the federal government re-authorizes the laws that govern the nation's highway and transit systems. Congress must pass, and the president must sign, a "transportation reauthorization bill." In 1998, Congress passed, and President Clinton signed, a reauthorization bill entitled the "Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century," better known as "TEA-21."

TEA-21 expired in September of 2003, but Congress and the president have failed, as of yet, to come to an agreement on the specifics of a new bill. Since September, Congress has passed a series of successive extensions in anticipation of a final six year agreement.

In addition to a host of environmental provisions, two major issues have largely held up final passage of a new bill.

- **Overall Funding:** The House of Representatives, the Senate, and the President all have very different views of how large the next transportation bill should be. Funding for the bill comes from the "highway trust fund" which is financed from a number of sources, but approximately 90% of trust fund revenue comes from excise taxes on motor fuels, namely at 18.4 cents per gallon tax on gasoline (24.4 cents on diesel). That funding is later divided between a highway account and a transit account.
- **Minimum Guarantee:** In TEA-21, each state was guaranteed at least a 90.5% share return on its share of tax contributions to the highway account of the Highway Trust Fund. If the guaranteed base share was less than a 90.5% return to a state, then the share was adjusted upward until the 90.5% share was reached. Other states' base shares were

squeezed down to make room for these share increases and to prevent the national share total from exceeding 100%. Because New York's needs are so much greater than those of other states, it should receive well over 100% of the funding it puts into the trust fund. And even *with* the minimum guarantee at 90.5%, New York got back 128% of what it put in. But congressional Republicans, led by Rep. Tom Delay (R-Texas), are pushing to bump that percentage up to 95%, eating into New York's fair share of the funding.

How to Calculate Funding For New York City

Complicated funding formulas will dictate state allocations under the next reauthorization bill, and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) provides figures based on projected revenues into the Federal Highway Trust Fund. Based on those projections, FHWA publishes projected totals for each state.

The funding for New York State is provided to the State Department of Transportation, which then allocates funding to state and local agencies. For highway projects, those state and local agencies generally apply to the State Department of Transportation on a project-by-project basis depending on who maintain any particular highway. Funding for transit agencies is allocated to the agency which maintains any particular transit service.

During the course of TEA-21, New York City, through both state and local agencies, received 30% of the states allocation of federal highway dollars. New York City, though both the State-run Metropolitan Transportation Authority and the City-run Staten Island Ferry and New York City bus services, gets about 85% of the state's allocation of federal transit dollars. The allocations below are based on those assumptions.

Differences in Proposals

Four different bill proposals define the debate on the reauthorization of TEA-21.

1. **The Original TEA-LU:** In November 2003, the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee introduced a bipartisan bill that authorized a \$375 billion worth of transportation spending. The bill, entitled the "Transportation Equity Act – A Legacy for Users," would have represented a 72% increase funding over that what was authorized in TEA-21. It would gradually have raised the minimum guarantee to 95%. But because the funding authorized was sufficient, New York stood to gain funding even though its share of the pie would have diminished.

Funding for New York City Under "Original TEA-LU"

Transit	Highways
\$7,285,786,145	\$3,548,479,052

Total
\$10,834,265,198

2. **The Senate Bill:** In February 2004, the Senate passed a \$318 billion reauthorization that would have replaced the

"minimum guarantee" system with an "equity bonus" system that would nevertheless have reduced the percentage that New York City received in highway funding.

Funding for New York City Under "The Senate Bill"

Transit	Highways
\$6,067,957,074	\$3,080,156,053

Total
\$9,148,113,127

3. **The House Passed TEA-LU:** This July, under pressure from the President and fiscally conservative Republicans, the House leadership brought an amended version of TEA-LU to a vote. That bill, which passed the House, authorizes \$275 billion in transportation funding. The bill raises the minimum guarantee to 95%, but promises that states like New York will not be harmed. Because it is impossible raise the minimum guarantee without taking money away from certain states, this amended version included a "re-opener," demanding that the minimum guarantee issue be resolved during the life of the authorization.

Funding for New York City under "The House Passed TEA-LU"

Transit	Highways
\$5,478,147,783	\$3,035,519,912

Total
\$8,513,667,695

4. **The Administration Bill:** Before TEA-21 expired, the administration proposed a bill that was dramatically smaller than the bills which preceded it. The President's proposed a \$256 billion bill that would not have raised the minimum guarantee. Because of the meager funding levels, New York would have suffered under the bill.

Funding for New York City under "The House Passed TEA-LU"

Transit	Highways
\$5,140,954,926	\$2,718,033,771

Total
\$7,858,988,697

Possible Cuts

Funding in the transportation bill will fund projects throughout New York City. Because it is impossible to know who any city or state agency will choose to allocate their capital funds in the coming six years, it is impossible to predict which transportation project will not receive the funding they require and be cancelled or delayed. But New York City will have to make choices, and some of the following projects will have to be delayed or cancelled if the City receives insufficient federal funding.

- **East Side Access**, which will bring Long Island Rail Road commuters into Grand Central Terminal, creating a terminal on Manhattan's East Side to complement Penn Station on the West Side is a \$6.3 billion project. MTA expects to get \$2.3 billion from the federal government and other project stakeholders between 2005 and 2009. Funding for the project will be determined in part by how much funding is authorized under the "New Starts" portion of TEA-3.

- **The Second Avenue Subway**, which will relieve the pressure on New York City Transit's overcrowded Lexington Avenue Line and improve access to downtown Manhattan, is a \$16.8 billion project. First stages which could be completed during 2005-2009, would need \$1.4 billion from the federal government and other project stakeholders. Funding for the project will be determined in part by how much funding is authorized under the "New Starts" portion of TEA-3.

- **General Subway Station Rehabilitation:** \$1.539 billion to rehabilitate 55 stations including:
 - Times Square complex.
 - A number of other notable stations and complexes are addressed as well:
 - the 59th St./Columbus Circle complex,
 - 47-50 Sts. / Rockefeller Center station on the 6th Ave. line
 - Chambers St. on the Nassau Loop,
 - Forest Hills-71 Ave. in Queens,
 - Smith-9th St. in Brooklyn.
 - Other proposed rehabilitations will address stations along the Brighton, Sea Beach, and West End lines in Brooklyn, the Pelham line in the Bronx, and the Far Rockaway and Rockaway lines in Queens.

- **Harlem River Bridges:** \$900 million for rehabilitation of the Harlem River Bridges, including the replacement of the Willis Avenue Bridge.

- **Belt Parkway:** \$296 million for the reconstruction of bridges along the Belt Parkway.

- **Handicapped-Accessible Subway Station:** \$214 million in Americans with Disabilities Act investments at 17 Key stations, much of which will occur in conjunction with full station rehabilitations. Work at these stations will meet ADA specifications for platform edges, signage, lighting, handrails, and elevators and / or ramps. Highlighted stations include:
 - 59th St./Columbus Circle complex
 - 47-50 Sts. / Rockefeller
 - Bowling Green in Manhattan
 - East 180th St. in the Bronx

- **BQE:** \$96 million for reconstruction of the Brooklyn Queens Expressway.

- **Subway Cars:** \$1.867 billion to purchase of 959 new rail cars, 912 to replace B Division subway cars scheduled for retirement and 47 for A Division growth.

- **Escalators and Elevators:** \$114 million to replace escalators and elevators. A total of 23 escalators will be replaced at three stations:
 - Roosevelt Island (63rd St. line)
 - Parsons Blvd.
 - Van Wyck (Archer Ave. line)

 - Union Turnpike in Queens
 - Church Ave.
 - Jay St. in Brooklyn.

- **Other Station Improvements:** \$148 million for other station improvements including:
 - transfer between the Jay St. and Lawrence St. stations
 - system-wide station signage platform toppings at four Brighton line stations
 - a new street entrance canopy at the
 - Bowling Green (Lexington line) station
 - replacement of gap fillers at 14th St. / Union Square (Lexington line).

- **Line equipment investments:**
 - \$311 million to replace approximately 53 track miles of tunnel lighting along portions of the Clark St., Lexington, Broadway-7th Ave., Times Square Shuttle, Smith St., 8th Ave., 6th Ave., and Houston St. lines as well as the Cranberry and Rutgers St. tubes.
 - \$563 million to replace 13 and add four new fan plants along the 6th Ave., Archer Ave., 53rd St., Queens Boulevard, Astoria, and 8th Ave.
 - \$126 million for state of good repair work at 20 pump rooms along six lines and deep well normal replacement work to control water tables along the Fulton, Nostrand, Crosstown, and Lenox lines. These investments will bring NYCT's pumps to a state of Good repair.

- **Structure Repairs and Painting:**
 - \$110 million to address 8.1 route miles of subway structures on three lines: Eastern Parkway, 8th Ave., and BMT Broadway.
 - \$270 million to address 8.0 route miles of elevated structure on the West End line and the Culver, Ocean Parkway, Rockaway, and Far Rockaway and Rockaway Park viaducts.
 - \$26 million to repair 3.8 route miles of retaining walls and overpasses on the at-grade Sea Beach line.
 - \$167 million for painting projects (\$36 million for strip and repaint work and \$131 million for overcoat work) on the Jerome, White Plains Road, Pelham, Jamaica, Rockaway, Broadway-7th Ave., Flushing, Culver, and Astoria lines.
 - \$31 million to rehabilitate 125 emergency exits throughout the subway

Sources: Federal Highway Administration, the New York State Department of Transportation, the Metropolitan Transportation Authority, the New York Metropolitan Transportation Council, and the City of New York.

This is the fourth in a series of reports Rep. Weiner will release in the run-up to the Republican National Convention detailing the Bush Administration's record when it comes to New York City. The first three, regarding education, public safety, and job training, can be found at <http://www.house.gov/weiner/report26.htm>.

**GOP CONVENTION PRIMER:
JOB TRAINING**

**BUSH CUTS FUNDING TO HELP CITY'S
UNEMPLOYED**

Prepared by:

The Office of Congressman Anthony D. Weiner

August 5, 2004

Executive Summary

Last November, Mayor Bloomberg said that the Republican National Convention would provide a "chance for New York City to show its gratitude to President Bush and Vice President Cheney for all they have done for New York City" (*Daily News*, 11/15/03).

Over the next several weeks, Rep. Anthony Weiner (D-Queens & Brooklyn) will release a series of reports detailing exactly what the Bush Administration has—or more accurately, *hasn't*—done for New York City.

This report focuses on job training, specifically New York City's share of funding under the primary federal job training program, the Workforce Investment Act. The key facts are as follows:

- **There are Now 79,000 More Unemployed Workers in New York City Than in 2001.** Since January 2001, the unemployment rate in New York City has risen by 2.1% as 79,000 additional workers have become unemployed.
- **NYC Funding for Primary Federal Job Training Program is Down 17% in Same Period.** During the same period federal funding for job training under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) – the federal government's primary job training program -- has fallen by 17%, or \$19 million.

<!--[if !supportLists]--> ■ <!--[endif]--> **Program's Funding Per Unemployed NYC Worker Down by 41%.** Since 2001, WIA funding per unemployed New York City worker has fallen by 41%, or \$247 per worker.

The Mayor's response to Bush's deplorable record? "I think he's a great President and I'm going to support him to the end" (*New York Sun*, 2/25/04).

There are Now 79,000 More Unemployed Workers in New York City Than in 2001

Prior to the Bush administration, the booming national economy meant historically low unemployment rates in New York City. During the Clinton administration, the unemployment rate in New York City fell from 11.9% to 5.7%. Yet, despite President Bush's repeated promises to create millions of new jobs, the city has seen a pronounced increase in its population of unemployed workers.

Since June 2001, unemployment in New York City has risen from 5.7% to 7.4%, an increase of 2.1%:

Year	June NYC Unemployment Rate
2004	7.40%
2001	5.30%

This means an additional 79,000 New York City workers have become unemployed:

Year	June NYC Filers for Unemployment
2004	272,000
2001	193,000

NYC Funding for Primary Federal Job Training Program is Down 17% in Same Period

In 1998, Congress passed the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) in an attempt to streamline and coordinate the nation's workforce development and job training systems. WIA funds are distributed to counties by states using a federal funding formula. Despite the increased number of unemployed Americans under the Bush administration, funding for WIA formula grants has been cut by more than \$300 million nationally since 2001. WIA provides formula grants to states for three populations: adults, dislocated workers and youths. These are defined as follows:

<!--[if !supportLists]--> ▪ <!--[endif]--> *Adult:* Adult funding is allocated for the population of adult job seekers. Adults must be 18 years of age.

<!--[if !supportLists]--> ▪ <!--[endif]--> *Dislocated Worker:* Dislocated worker funding is allocated for the population of workers whose jobs have been displaced and are no longer available – ex. manufacturing employees in an area where manufacturing jobs no longer exist. While eligible laid-off workers are generally individuals who have been terminated from their last employment and are unlikely to return to their previous industry or occupation, displaced homemakers and self-employed individuals also may qualify for these services.

<!--[if !supportLists]--> ▪ <!--[endif]--> *Youth:* Youth funding is allocated for eligible youth who must be 14 to 21 years of age and low income.

For adults and dislocated workers, WIA funds specifically go to system of “one stop” centers where workers can apply for both unemployment benefits and training services. At the “one stop” centers job seekers receive career guidance, apply for benefits and are directed to job training programs offered by providers certified to receive WIA funding.

WIA youth funds are used for a year-round youth program to emphasize attainment of basic skill competencies, enhance opportunities for academic and occupational training, and exposure to the job market. Activities include instruction leading to completion of secondary school, tutoring, internships, job shadowing, work experience, adult mentoring, and comprehensive guidance and counseling. The program emphasizes services for out-of-school youth.

In New York City, WIA funding for adults enables job training in fields ranging from medical assistants, to computer programming, to security guards. The city currently operates 5 “one stop” centers – 2 in Manhattan, 1 in Queens, 1 in Brooklyn and 1 in the Bronx. WIA youth funding is used in New York City to provide youth employment activities overseen by the New York City Department of Youth and Community Development including work readiness instruction, work counseling and summer youth employment.

Unfortunately, under the Bush administration, New York City's funding under the Workforce Investment Act has fallen by 17%, or \$19 million:

Program	2001	2004
NYC Adult	\$42,141,940	\$35,775,498
NYC Youth	\$45,013,764	\$35,421,985
NYC Dislocated Worker	\$28,803,882	\$24,874,481
TOTAL	\$115,959,586.00	\$96,071,964.00

Program's Funding Per Unemployed NYC Worker Down by 41%

Despite the demonstrable need of job training funds to help the increased population of unemployed in New York City, WIA funding per unemployed NYC worker has fallen by 41%, or \$247 per worker, since 2001:

Year	2001	2004
WIA Funds Per Unemployed Worker	\$600.84	\$353.21

This is the third in a series of reports Rep. Weiner will release in the run-up to the Republican National Convention detailing the Bush Administration's record when it comes to New York City. The first two, regarding education and public safety, can be found at <http://www.house.gov/weiner/report26.htm>.

Sources: New York State Department of Labor; Workforce Alliance; U.S. Department of Labor; NYC Workforce 1 Website

Congressman Anthony D. Weiner

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