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Legal Aid Submits Testimony on NYC Administration for Children's Services' Practice Depriving Foster Children Essential Financial Benefits

(NEW YORK, NY) - **The Legal Aid Society** submitted testimony ahead of a City Council Committee on Children and Youth executive budget hearing condemning the New York City Administration for Children's Services (ACS) over the agency's practice of depriving disabled and orphaned children in foster care essential financial benefits and calling for the City to provide any additional funding necessary for ACS to do what's right.

According to recent [reporting](#), from 2011 - 2022, ACS kept \$18.8 million in Social Security Survivors Benefits meant for children whose parents had died in order to pay for foster care-related costs.

Full written testimony: <https://tinyurl.com/yck2hvuk>.

"These benefits are meant for our clients, some of our city's most vulnerable children, not for ACS to cover the costs of foster care," said **Dawne Mitchell, Chief Attorney of the Juvenile Rights Practice at The Legal Aid Society**. "Other jurisdictions, including Arizona and Massachusetts, have established ways to ensure that children in foster care have the benefits to which they are entitled, and if the Administration refuses to right this wrong, then we urge the City Council to advance a legislative remedy."

Background:

Last month, Legal Aid and Lawyers For Children condemned a [proposed policy](#) from the ACS that fails to protect the Social Security Disability Benefits of disabled children in foster care - most of whom are Black and Latinx children from impoverished communities.

Advocates also called on ACS to amend current policy in order to ensure that foster youth whose Survivors Benefits ACS has already collected and kept are retroactively made whole.

Legal Aid submitted [comments](#) on the proposed policy as well.

In 2022, ACS Commissioner Jess Dannhauser [acknowledged](#) that "This is their [benefits-eligible children in foster care] money and they deserve to use it as they see fit."

Survivors Benefits

Survivors Benefits are a federal insurance program all wage earners automatically pay into intended to stabilize a child's future if a parent dies. However, for over a decade, ACS identified children who entered foster care

eligible for Survivors Benefits, had itself automatically assigned as their representative payee and kept their money.

ACS also identified children who tragically lost their parent/s while in foster care, applied for benefits on their behalf, and kept that money as well.

While ACS reformed this abhorrent practice in 2022, its new policy does not create any mechanism for children and families to recoup previously taken money nor does it allow youth currently eligible for benefits to access those benefits to meet their needs while they are in foster care.

ACS must create a system to allow children whose Survivors Benefits were acquired while they were in foster care to seek grants or obtain funds back from ACS directly to make themselves economically whole - as intended by the Survivors Benefits program.

Disability Benefits:

The draft policy nonetheless opts to pause SSI benefits for many eligible children in foster care or decline to apply for them altogether - even when ACS knows a child has a disability. For others, ACS intends to function as the representative payee and use the child's benefits to help pay for the foster care system in general - instead of conserving the funds or using them to support the individual child for whom the benefits are intended.

[Specialized savings accounts](#) exist to protect SSI benefits from the federal social security benefits cap and preserve them for current or future needs of a disabled child. These accounts were created specifically to allow disabled individuals to maintain their independence, pay for their disability-related expenses, and climb out of poverty. However, ACS's draft policy ignores the existence of these types of accounts, limits children in foster care to \$2,000 in savings - and only upon discharge from care - and does not inform children and families about accounts that they could use to legally and safely save up to \$102,000.

ACS contends that they are limited to saving \$2,000 by federal regulation - but jurisdictions, including [Arizona](#), [Washington D.C.](#), and others, use these specialized accounts to ensure that disabled children in foster care can access the benefits to which they are entitled.

Case Examples

Survivor Benefits

- Ms. Alyssa Snow recently found out from the Social Security Administration (SSA) that ACS had taken tens of thousands of dollars from her child while the child was in foster care, and continued to take funds for a year and a half after the child had been discharged from care. Ms. Snow advocated for the return of the funds directly with ACS. While ACS has promised to return the money collected after the child was discharged, it has refused to return any of the money that it collected over years while the child was in foster care.

Disability Benefits

- Shirley was eligible for Disability Benefits between 2018 - 2021. During this time, ACS collected almost \$28,000 of her Disability Benefit and the agency kept these funds to pay themselves for providing care. Meanwhile, Shirley is homeless and staying in a shelter, even though she is still technically in foster care. Had her benefits been conserved, she would not face daily financial insecurity while struggling with a disability.

Recommendations:

There are critical changes that must be made to this policy to ensure the system is equitable, non-racist, and non-classist for children in foster care. Specifically, the ACS must:

1. stop diverting the Disability Benefits intended for many children and using the money to pay itself for providing foster care. Instead, utilize available and commonly used accounts to save money on the children's behalf;
2. conduct early screening and application for benefits on behalf of all possibly-eligible children, even those eligible for other federal benefits;
3. permit and encourage family and kin, who are prioritized by the SSA itself, to serve as the representative payee for a child when appropriate;
4. permit children to use their benefits to address current needs not met through foster care;
5. assist and encourage older youth to serve as their own representative payees when appropriate;
6. provide meaningful financial training and counseling for children and families about how to utilize and conserve benefits, including information on savings accounts commonly used by disabled people to save more than the assets cap;
7. provide meaningful written notice to children and families about their rights, including their right to propose an alternative representative payee to SSA for consideration, as well as their right to open and utilize savings accounts to hold their own money;
8. reimburse children whose Survivors Benefits were previously taken and used to pay for foster care.

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