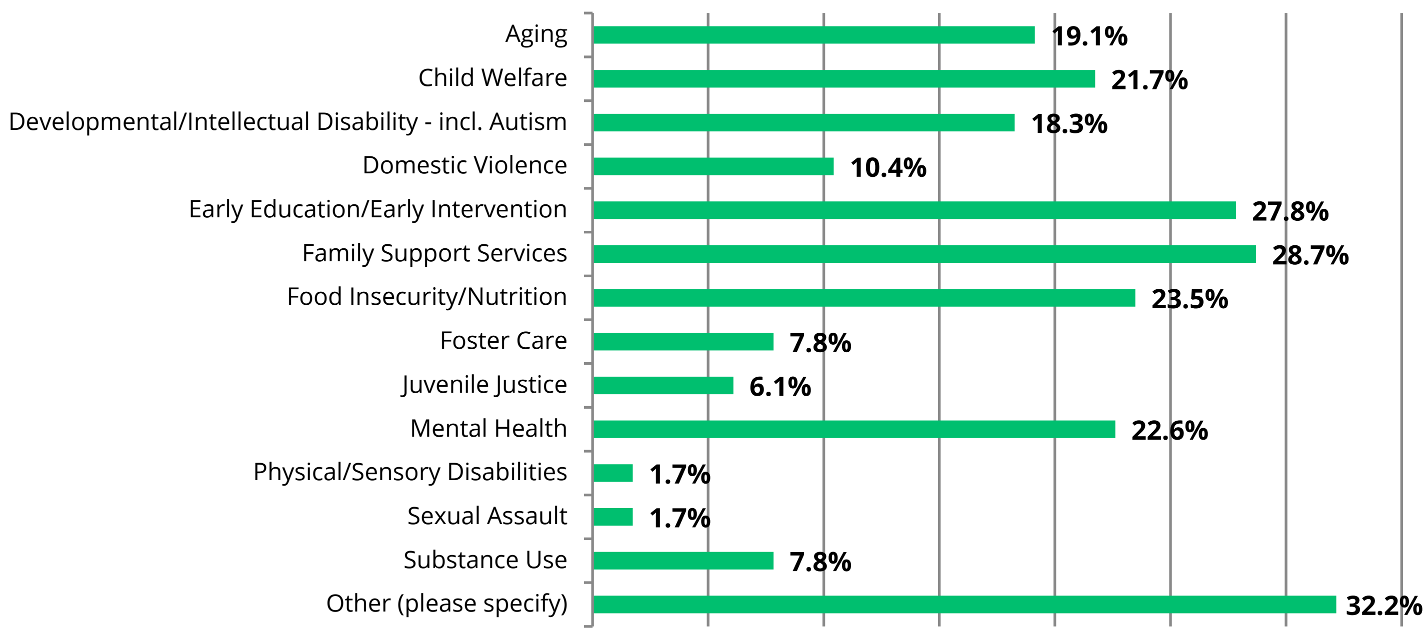
2025 BUDGET IMPASSE SURVEY DATA

(As of 9/11/2025)

TOTAL PARTICIPANTS = 115

TYPES OF SERVICE BEING IMPACTED BY THE 2025-26 BUDGET IMPASSE



COUNTIES WHERE THESE SERVICES ARE PROVIDED

County	Number of Responses	%		County	Number of Responses	%
Adams	10	**9%**		Lackawanna	4	**4%**
Allegheny	18	**16%**		Lancaster	12	**10%**
Armstrong	5	**4%**		Lawrence	6	**5%**
Beaver	5	**4%**		Lebanon	11	**10%**
Bedford	8	**7%**		Lehigh	13	**11%**
Berks	16	**14%**		Luzerne	9	**8%**
Blair	7	**6%**		Lycoming	5	**4%**
Bradford	5	**4%**		McKean	4	**4%**
Bucks	13	**11%**		Mercer	5	**4%**
Butler	9	**8%**		Mifflin	4	**4%**
Cambria	7	**6%**		Monroe	6	**5%**
Cameron	7	**6%**		Montgomery	11	**10%**
Carbon	10	**9%**		Montour	2	**2%**
Centre	8	**7%**		Northampton	14	**12%**
Chester	13	**11%**		Northumberland	4	**4%**
Clarion	8	**7%**		Perry	8	**7%**
Clearfield	9	**8%**		Philadelphia	13	**11%**
Clinton	4	**4%**		Pike	8	**7%**
Columbia	3	**3%**		Potter	2	**2%**
Crawford	6	**5%**		Schuylkill	8	**7%**
Cumberland	12	**10%**		Snyder	4	**4%**
Dauphin	16	**14%**		Somerset	12	**10%**
Delaware	12	**10%**		Sullivan	1	**1%**
Elk	6	**5%**		Susquehanna	6	**5%**
Erie	7	**6%**		Tioga	1	**1%**
Fayette	5	**4%**		Union	3	**3%**
Forest	7	**6%**		Venango	5	**4%**
Franklin	7	**6%**		Warren	5	**4%**
Fulton	3	**3%**		Washington	12	**10%**
Greene	6	**5%**		Wayne	5	**4%**
Huntingdon	6	**5%**		Westmoreland	10	**9%**
Indiana	8	**7%**		Wyoming	5	**4%**
Jefferson	9	**8%**		York	11	**10%**
Juniata	6	**5%**		All 67 Counties	9	**8%**

FINANCIAL IMPACT RESULTING FROM 2025-26 BUDGET IMPASSE

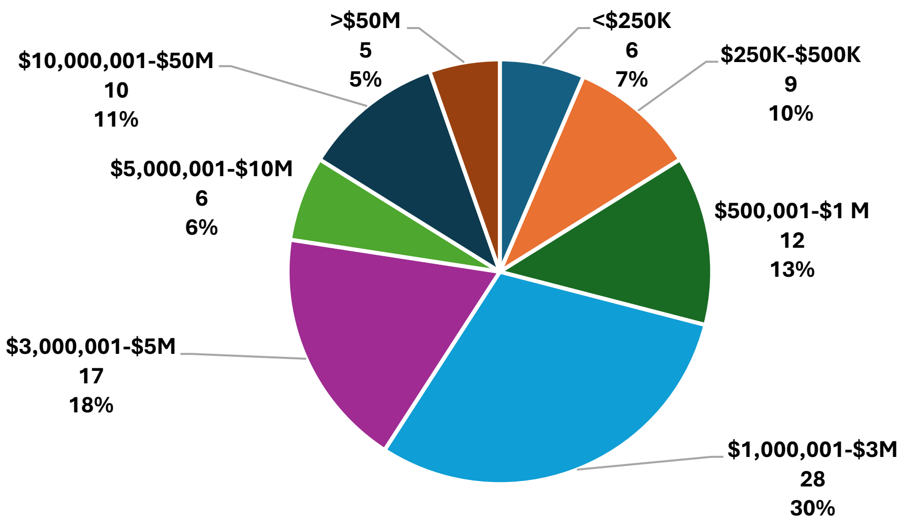
Collectively, 93 organizations reported annual operating budgets totaling an **$907M** investment in the Pennsylvania economy.

Annual operating budgets ranged from **$1,500** to **$112M**.

- Average budget size = **$9,753,398**
- Median budget size = **$2,200,000**

Figure 4: Survey Participants by Annual Operating Budget

N = 93

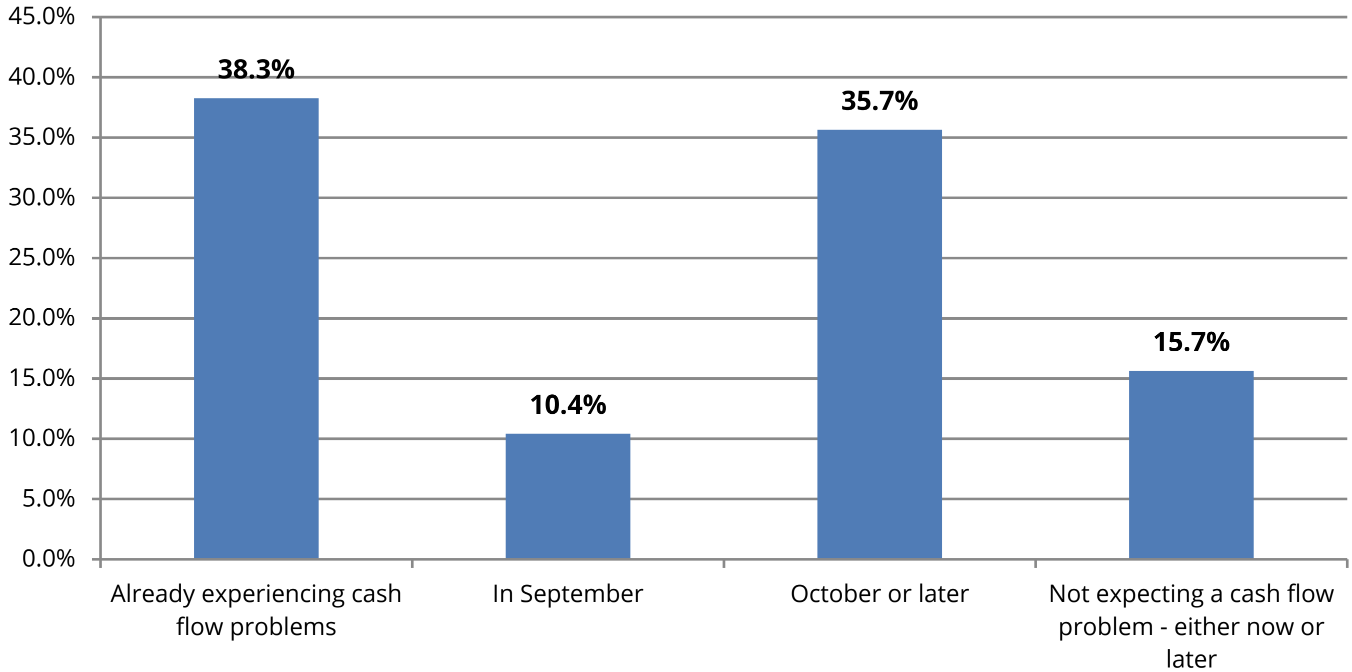


2025-26 BUDGET IMPASSE IMPACT ON ORGANIZATIONAL BUDGETS

Category Description	As of 8/31/2025 (N = 99)	As of 10/31/2025 (N =93)	% Increase
% of organizations impacted	**52%** n = 51	**79%** n = 73	**27%**
% and total of annual budgets impacted	**30%** $271,452,644	**38%** $345,927,495	**8%**

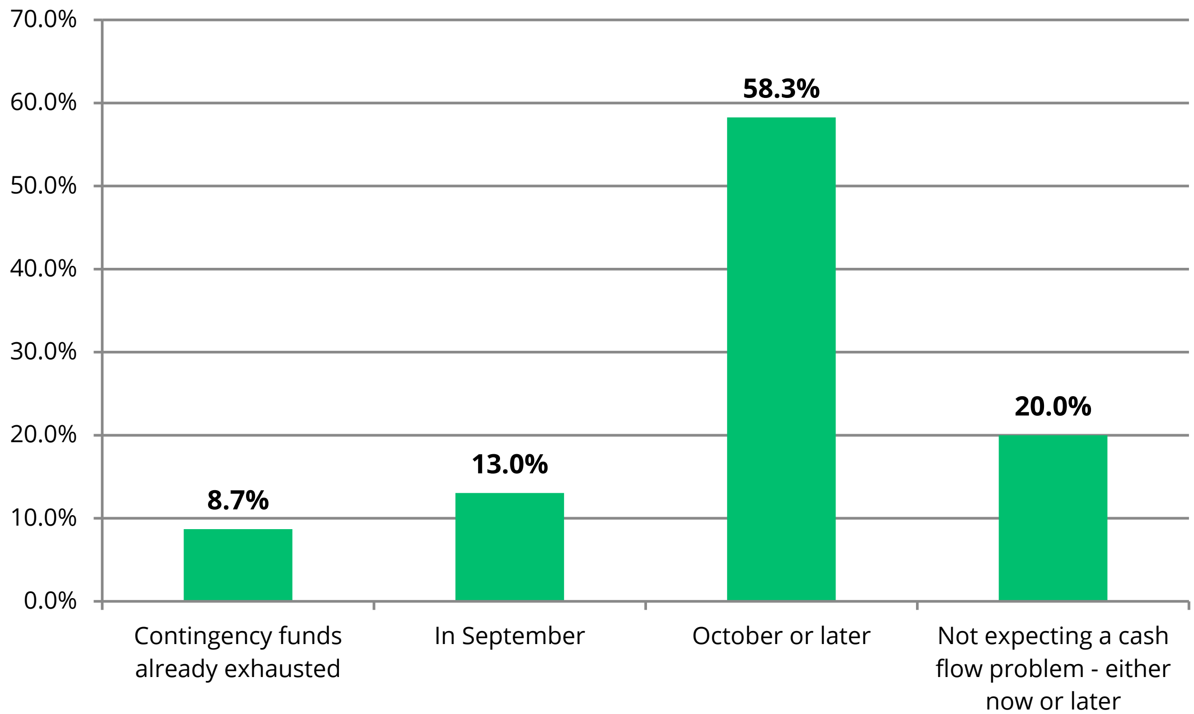
WHEN PARTICIPANTS ANTICIPATE EXPERIENCING CASH FLOW PROBLEMS

N = 115



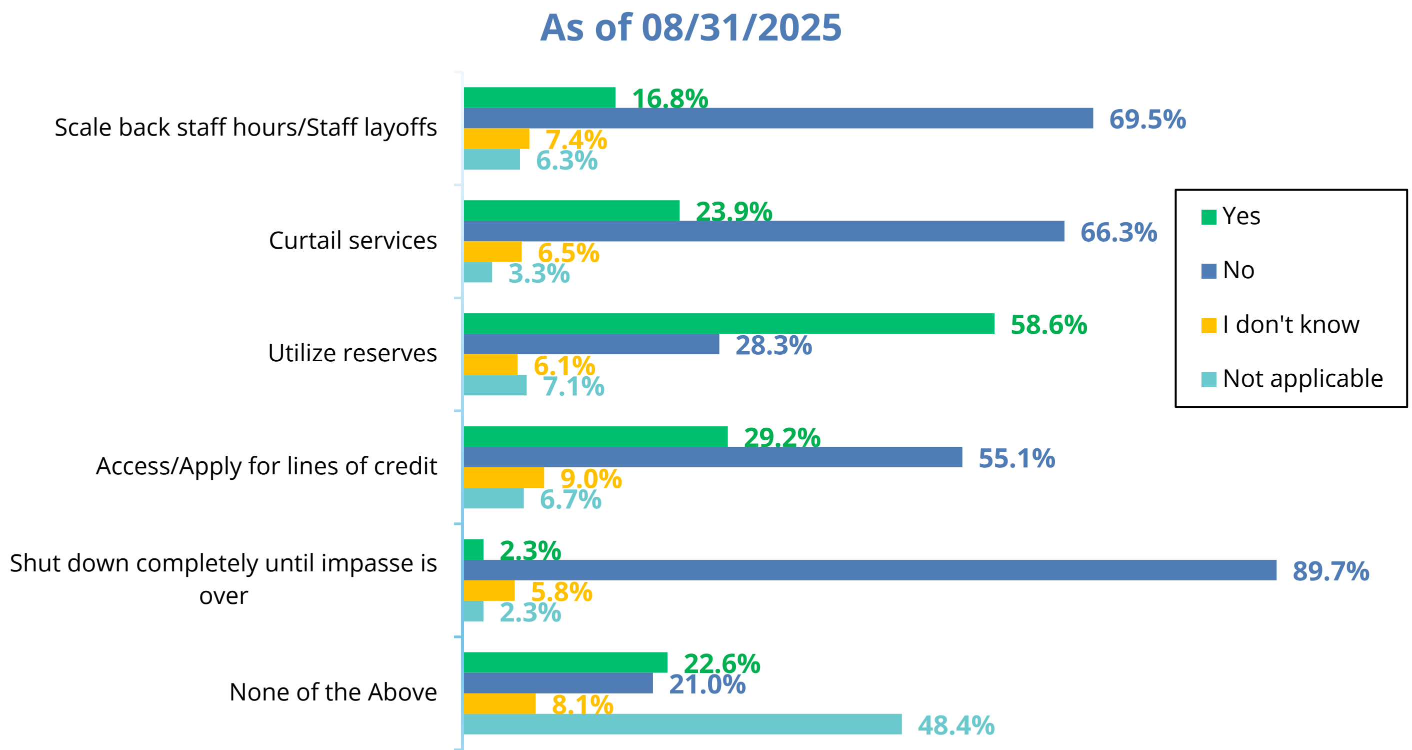
WHEN PARTICIPANTS' CONTINGENCY FUNDS WILL RUN OUT

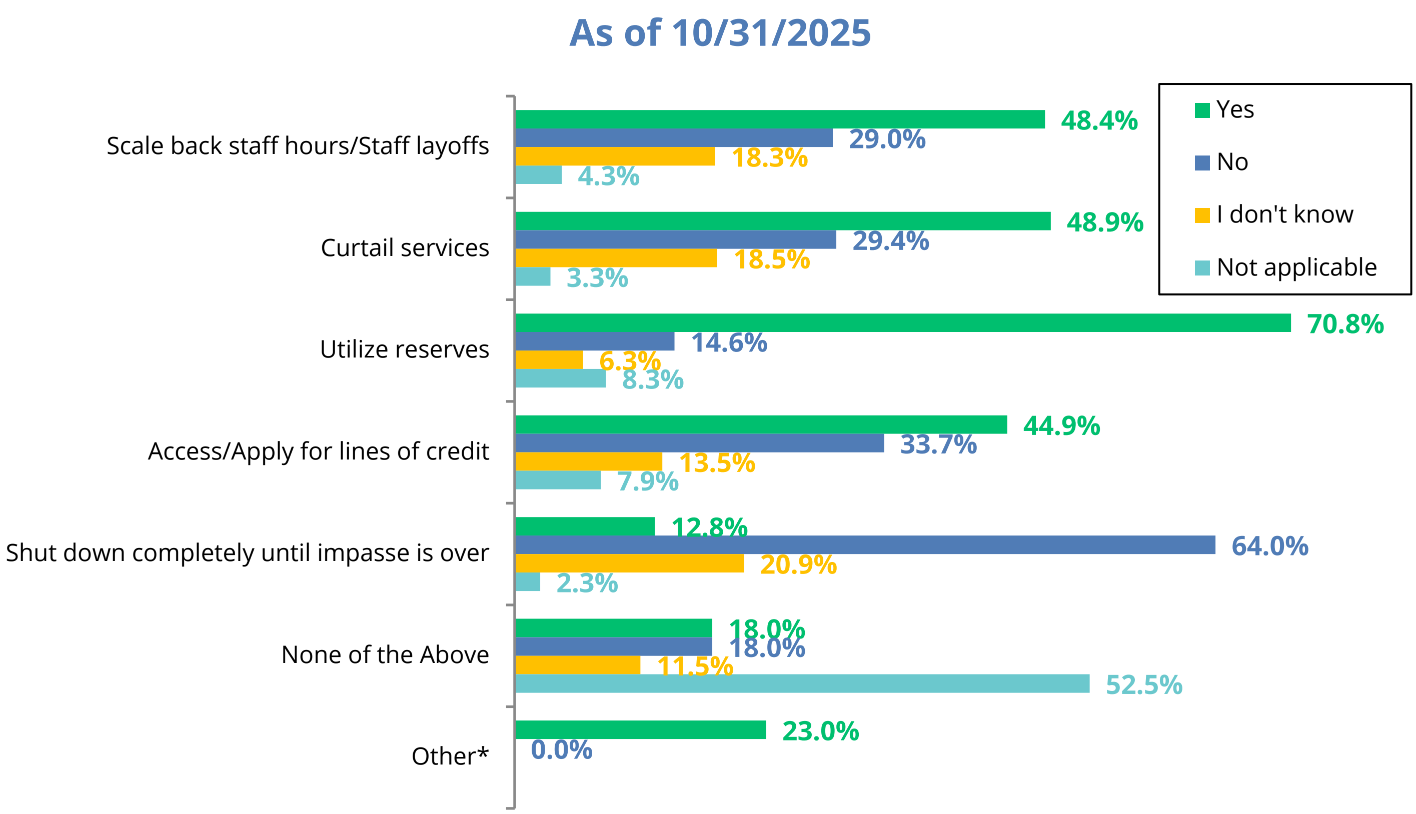
N = 115



CONTINGENCY PLANS THAT HAVE OR WILL BE ACTIVATED

N = 115





***Other included:** Reorganize staffing; hiring for vacancies, stop paying overtimes, reduce contracts by 10-25%, reduce expenses other than staffing (e.g., payment to resources parents or provision of services, delay payments to vendors, stop/reduce payments to clients to work or receive assistance from organization.

MONTHLY AMOUNT PARTICIPATING ORGNIZANTION'S WILL REQUIRE TO CONTINUE OPERATIONS

N = 97

Financing Option	Total for Each Month of the Impasse
Cash reserves (n = 57)	**$28,144,117**
Line of credit (n = 33)	**$23,511,660**
Credit card (n = 17)	**$697,000**
Negotiate with vendors to delay payments (n = 16)	**$644,510**
Borrow money from affiliated endowments and foundations (which will be paid back) (n = 4)	**$890,000**
Earnings from out-of-state to cover items in state (for multi-state organizations (n =2)	**$190,00**
Other (n = 2) Monthly funds reported here include payments from counties; see other options below*	**$3,641,667**

***Other options reported included: withdraw from professional organization, cease development, borrow funds from bank, school district to temporarily "float", personal and family funds.

ESTIMATED TOTAL INTEREST TO BE PAID DUE TO FINANCING REQUIRED

N = 92

$547,958

LOST EARNINGS FROM CASH RESERVES DUE TO FINANCING NEEDS

N = 80

Participants reported that they will lose .07% - 20% in earnings from cash reserves

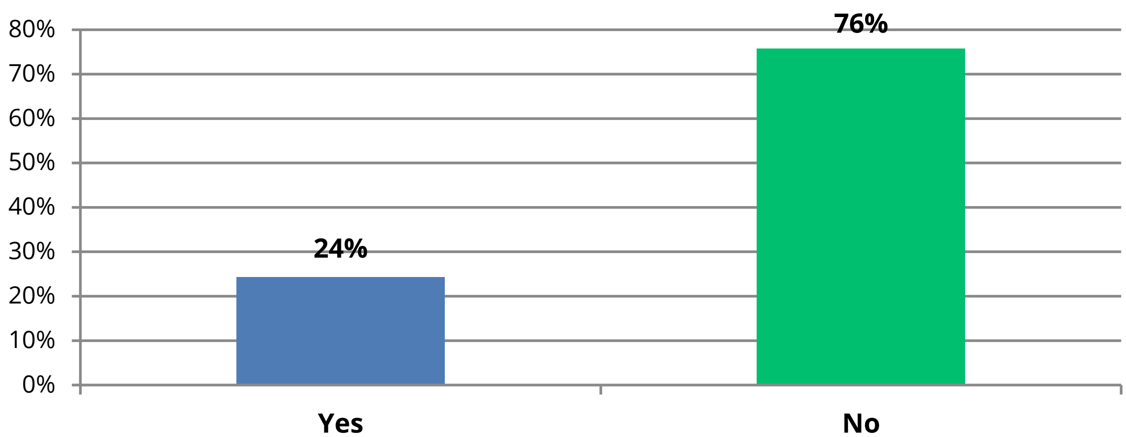
PARTICIPANTS WHOSE CREDIT RATING IS OR WILL BE NEGATIVELY IMPACTED

N = 100

Negatively Impacted	As of 8/31/2025	As of 10/31/2025
YES	7%	28%
NO	93%	72%

PARTICIPANTS WHO HAVE ALSO LOST FEDERAL GRANTS/CONTRACTS

N = 100



When asked how the budget impasse has furthered the loss experienced due to losing federal contracts and contracts, participants noted the following:

Federal grant monies are held back: One entry explicitly states, "Our Federal grant monies are held back due to the budget impact." This shows a direct link between the state budget impasse and the inability to access federal funds that have already been allocated.

Compounding financial issues: One organization notes that "The federal funding loss directly impacted food purchasing. The state funds are also impacting food purchasing, further compounding those issues." This illustrates how the budget impasse amplifies the negative effects of a separate federal funding loss, making it a more severe problem.

Inability to fully utilize federal funds: An organization with a specialty crop block grant reports that due to the budget impasse, they "haven't/won't be able to spend down the supplies amount" even though the grant expires soon. This shows how the state's budget gridlock can prevent organizations from fully utilizing the federal money they have been awarded, leading to a loss of those funds.

Payments are being delayed: Multiple entries mention delayed payments from counties. While not all of these are explicitly linked to federal grants, many federal programs are administered and paid out through state and county governments. Therefore, delayed payments from counties due to a state budget impasse would affect the flow of federal grant money as well.

Increased competition for alternative funding: One response states that the impasse "had made the private foundation grant landscape so much more competitive, which more organizations having to find money elsewhere." When organizations are struggling due to the budget impasse, they seek other funding sources, including private grants, which were also impacted by the loss of federal grants. This creates a highly competitive environment for limited resources, worsening financial instability.

STAFFING & OPERATIONAL IMPACTS
RESULTING FROM 2025-26 BUDGET IMPASSE

STAFFING IMPACTS

Have or do you anticipate staffing changes as a result of the 2025-26 budget impasse?

YES = 58% (n = 45)
NO = 33 (n = 33)

Types of Staffing Changes	As of 8/31/2025 (N = 71)	As of 10/31/2025 (N = 71)	% Increase
# Staff Layoffs	**61 FTEs** n = 8	**181.5 FTEs** n = 24	198%
#Staff Furloughs	**45 FTEs** n = 1	**58.5 FTEs** n = 6	30%
#Staff Experiencing Reduced Hours/Pay	**96 FTEs** n = 17	**158.5 FTEs** n = 19	65%
#Staff Working for No Pay (n = 4)	**4 FTEs** n = 4	**17 FTEs** n = 10	325%
# Staff Experiencing Eliminated/Reduced Benefits	**47 FTEs** n = 6	**115 FTEs** n = 10	144%
COLLECTIVE STAFF IMPACT	**253 FTEs**	**530 FTEs**	110%

*Other (n = 8) – Delay filling vacant positions, hours cut for contracted and part-time staff of crucial programs.

DAYS CLOSED AS A RESULT OF THE BUDGET IMPASSE

N = 72

As of 8/31/2025	As of 10/31/2025	% Increase
34 Days n = 2	**289 Days** n = 9	750%

Note: *One respondent noted that their organization may need to close permanently on 10/10/2025.*

IMPACT ON SERVICE DELIVERY

Waitlists and Service Delays

- Many organizations anticipate the creation of new waitlists or the activation of existing ones for a variety of services, including home- and community-based care, caregiver support, and direct care. This means that new clients will not be accepted, and current clients may face delays in receiving the care they need. This is especially true for services like **Pre-K Counts**, where 77 children in one location will lose access to preschool, and new families needing child care will not be accepted.

Reduced Accessibility and Reach

- Some organizations will have to scale back their reach, making it harder for clients to access services. This includes closing senior centers for parts of the week, reducing travel for in-person visits due to a lack of gas money, and having fewer advocates present at community locations like courthouses and hospitals. This reduced accessibility means that clients who may already face transportation challenges will find it even harder to get the help they need. The inability to advertise programs due to budget cuts has also resulted in low enrollment, meaning fewer people are even aware of the services available to them.

Program Suspension and Closure

- Several programs are at risk of being completely suspended or closed. Child care facilities may have to close, leaving families and staff without income. In some cases, whole programs, such as those for substance use disorder (SUD) services for college students or specific dental procedures like root canals, will be unable to operate.
- These closures will leave gaps in the social safety net, forcing clients to go without essential services. The overall reduction in staff will lead to less one-on-one time with clients, as remaining employees become overburdened with larger caseloads.

HOW CURTAILED SERVICES WILL IMPACT THOSE SERVED

N = 65

Number of Individual Pennsylvanians Who Are or Will Experience Reduced Services

As of 8/31/2025	As of 10/31/2025	% Increase
9,686 Individuals n = 17	**19,192 Individuals** n = 99	**98%**

Clients will be significantly impacted by curtailed services, facing reduced access to critical support, extended wait times, and a potential loss of essential care - ranging from reduced meal services to the complete suspension of some programs, affecting vulnerable populations like children, the elderly, and those experiencing homelessness.

IMPACT ON VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

Children and Families:

- Services like Pre-K Counts, mental health evaluations, supervised visits, and child care are being cut or put on waiting lists. This leads to parents having to quit their jobs and children losing access to educational and therapeutic support.

Domestic Violence Survivors:

- Emergency shelter and hotline support may be maintained, but additional services like food and transportation are being eliminated. This can put survivors at greater risk by limiting their options for relocation.

Food and Nutrition Services

- Clients dependent on food assistance will face severe disruptions. In-home meals will be reduced to three per week, while some senior centers may close for several days, leading to isolation and malnutrition.
- Mobile markets will close early, and soup kitchens will offer fewer meals. This directly affects individuals with food insecurities or low nutritional scores, making it difficult for them to get the food they need to stay healthy.

Healthcare and Personal Safety

- The curtailing of services will directly impact clients' health and safety. The elimination of Personal Emergency Response Systems (PERS) puts individuals at risk, as they won't have a way to call for help in an emergency. Waiting lists for services like medical equipment, supplies, and in-home personal care will become longer, delaying access to vital support. Additionally, some organizations may have to suspend therapy, counseling, and non-crisis services, leaving clients without the mental health and emotional support they rely on.

Housing and Stability

- The potential loss of funding poses a direct threat to housing stability for some clients. Two households could be left **homeless**, and hundreds may lose easy access to coordinated entry sites for services. While some organizations would try to find alternative housing, the overall ability to provide housing assistance would be severely diminished, putting vulnerable families at risk.

Low-Income Individuals:

- People are experiencing reduced food access through mobile markets and pantries, as well as the inability to get essential medical equipment and supplies. The lack of funding also prevents single mothers from accessing programs that provide clothing for job interviews, which can hinder their ability to find employment and move off public assistance.

Older Adults and People with Disabilities:

- There are reports of home-delivered meals and home and community-based services being put on hold. This also includes the loss of home modifications like ramps and stair glides, which can force people out of their homes and into more expensive institutional care.

LONGER TERM IMPACTS OF STAFFING AND OPERATIONAL STRAIN

- **Staff and Provider Payments:** Many entries mention staff working without pay, reduced salaries, or temporary furloughs. This forces staff to struggle with basic expenses like paying their bills and may lead to a loss of experienced employees through poor retention and recruitment.
- **Organizational Operations:** Organizations are being forced to dip into reserves, use lines of credit, or reconsider offering contracted programs. Some are even having to stop paying foster parents or reduce their hours, which directly impacts the families they serve. The lack of funding also affects the ability to reimburse caregivers and providers, which can lead to a complete cessation of services.

STEPS ORGANIZATIONS WILL HAVE TO TAKE IF IMPASSE CONTINUES INTO NOVEMBER

N = 83

Participants emphasized the severe consequences of a lack of funding, noting both the immediate and cascading financial, operational, and human impacts on various organizations and the communities they serve. These impacts included but were not limited to:

- **Reliance on Reserves:** Many comments mention using "carefully accumulated reserves" or "dipping into reserves" to make payroll and cover essential expenses. This action is seen as unsustainable and undermines years of responsible financial planning.
- **Forced Borrowing & Debt:** When reserves run out, organizations must resort to high-interest lines of credit. A few comments highlight the irony and frustration of paying back "40% interest" that cannot be recouped, which diverts funds away from their core mission.

- **Loss of Future Growth:** The financial strain prevents innovation and strategic investment. Organizations can't afford professional development for staff, new projects, or necessary purchases, which stunts their ability to grow and improve services.
- **Potential closure:** The most extreme and worrying outcome mentioned is the complete closure or shutdown of entire organizations or facilities.
- **Loss of reputation:** Some fear that the inability to maintain cash flow will permanently damage their reputation with government partners and affect future opportunities.
- **Staff Impacts:** There's a palpable sense of stress and anxiety among staff who fear being furloughed or laid off. Even without layoffs, staff morale is affected, and they cannot get mandatory training. Flat funding due to the impasse means no pay increases, making it difficult to retain talent and offer competitive wages.
- **Reduced Community Services:** The most critical consequence is the potential for a reduction or complete halt in services to vulnerable populations. Comments repeatedly mention individuals being placed on waitlists, program closures, and the catastrophic impact on people who rely on centers for food and shelter. The lack of funding for foster care is a particularly poignant example of how children and families are directly affected.

COLLECTIVE CALL TO ACTION

Participant responses included a strong sentiment that lawmakers are not being held accountable for their inaction and are shielded from the consequences.

- **Frustration with Legislators:** Several comments express deep frustration that legislators are not held to the same deadlines as the organizations they fund. One comment suggests that legislators should "give up their pay and benefits until budget passes" to feel the urgency.
- **Lack of Public Awareness:** There is a belief that the average voter does not understand the full impact of the impasse, and that the media should do more to raise awareness about how these delays affect them personally through increased taxes or reduced services.
- **The Plea to "Just Pass the Budget":** Repeatedly, the comments contain a simple, direct plea to legislators. Phrases like "Please just pass this budget" and "This waiting is torture" underscore the desperation and exhaustion felt by those on the front lines of community service.

WHERE PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS ARE LOCATED
Counties Home to Organization's Headquarters

County	Number of Participants	%		County	Number of Participants	%
Adams	2	**2%**		Lackawanna	1	**1%**
Allegheny	12	**10%**		Lancaster	5	**4%**
Armstrong	1	**1%**		Lawrence	0	**0%**
Beaver	1	**1%**		Lebanon	2	**2%**
Bedford	0	**0%**		Lehigh	6	**5%**
Berks	2	**1%**		Luzerne	5	**4%**
Blair	0	**0%**		Lycoming	2	**2%**
Bradford	0	**0%**		McKean	0	**0%**
Bucks	1	**1%**		Mercer	2	**2%**
Butler	3	**3%**		Mifflin	0	**0%**
Cambria	2	**2%**		Monroe	0	**0%**
Cameron	0	**0%**		Montgomery	5	**4%**
Carbon	2	**2%**		Montour	0	**0%**
Centre	4	**4%**		Northampton	2	**2%**
Chester	3	**3%**		Northumberland	1	**1%**
Clarion	0	**0%**		Perry	0	**0%**
Clearfield	2	**2%**		Philadelphia	7	**6%**
Clinton	0	**0%**		Pike	2	**2%**
Columbia	0	**0%**		Potter	1	**1%**
Crawford	2	**2%**		Schuylkill	0	**0%**
Cumberland	2	**2%**		Snyder	0	**0%**
Dauphin	7	**6%**		Somerset	3	**3%**
Delaware	1	**1%**		Sullivan	0	**0%**
Elk	0	**0%**		Susquehanna	0	**0%**
Erie	2	**2%**		Tioga	0	**0%**
Fayette	0	**0%**		Union	0	**0%**
Forest	0	**0%**		Venango	0	**0%**
Franklin	2	**2%**		Warren	2	**2%**
Fulton	0	**0%**		Washington	4	**4%**
Greene	0	**0%**		Wayne	1	**1%**
Huntingdon	0	**0%**		Westmoreland	3	**3%**
Indiana	2	**2%**		Wyoming	0	**0%**
Jefferson	2	**2%**		York	4	**4%**
Juniata	0	**0%**		All 67 Counties	2	**2%**