

# MEMO OF MEMBERS

The Weekly Newsletter of the National Low Income Housing Coalition

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## Happy Holidays from the NLIHC Staff

In observance of the holiday season, NLIHC offices will be closed Thursday, December 25, through Friday, January 2. In addition, *Memo* will be on a two-week hiatus. The next issue will be published January 9. Happy holidays and best wishes for a happy new year from NLIHC staff!

## Last Chance to Vote for NLIHC in Working Assets Pool

Each year customers of the Working Assets phone company vote on how a share of the company's profits should be distributed. This year, NLIHC is one of 50 groups in the running for a share of the funds. There are three easy ways to vote for NLIHC: fill out the ballot that Working Assets includes in your phone bill; vote at [www.workingassets.com/voting](http://www.workingassets.com/voting); or call the voter hotline at 1800-920-VOTE. Voting ends December 31. Thanks for participating!

## Capitol Hill

### President Signs American Dream Downpayment Act

President Bush signed the American Dream Downpayment Act at HUD on December 16, establishing a downpayment assistance program for low income first-time homebuyers under the HOME program. While the Administration touts this legislation as a major part of its goal to increase low income homeownership by 5.5 million families over the next 10 years, the program will serve only 17,500 families.

American Downpayment legislation authorized Congress to allocate \$200 million each year for the next four years under the HOME program for downpayment assistance. However, in the FY04 omnibus appropriations bill, Congress allocated a more modest \$87.5 million for the program, an amount that is expected to provide assistance to only 17,500 families. While acknowledging the positive, if limited, benefits of the program, advocates have expressed concern that the Administration's emphasis on homeownership comes at the expense of a complete national housing policy that also strengthens rental opportunities for families (see [www.nlihc.org/press/pr121603.html](http://www.nlihc.org/press/pr121603.html)).

As described in last week's *Memo*, other provisions included in the final bill include language reauthorizing the public housing revitalization program, HOPE VI; increasing FHA multifamily loan limits; and creating a demonstration program in the Section 202 program, housing for the elderly, for intergenerational housing (see following article).

### Intergenerational Housing Proposal Becomes Law

The LEGACY Act of 2003 (Living Equitably: Grandparents Aiding Children and Youth Act) that provides for a demonstration program to house intergenerational families became law on December 16 when President Bush signed the American Dream Downpayment bill, S. 811. The LEGACY Act was added to the legislation during consideration in the Senate Banking Committee.

The LEGACY Act calls for the creation of a national demonstration project within HUD's Section 202 elderly housing program to develop housing specifically for grandparents and other relatives raising children. Currently, children are not

(See *Capitol Hill* on p. 2)

## POINT OF VIEW

by Sheila Crowley, President

In 1990, the Congress directed HUD to make regular reports to Congress on the "worst case" housing needs in the United States. Those with the worst case housing needs are defined as very low income renter households (income less than 50% of the area median) who do not receive any federal housing assistance and who pay more half of their income for housing or who live in severely substandard housing. Although the definition of worst case leaves out a lot of households with serious housing problems, most notably the homeless and low income homeowners, the number of "worst case" households provided an important benchmark throughout the 1990s for assessing the extent of the affordable housing crisis and any improvements or deterioration in the housing circumstances of this population.

The last worst case housing needs report was submitted to Congress in January 2001 by the outgoing administration. Thus, former Secretary Mel Martinez did not submit a worst case housing needs report during his entire tenure at HUD. The most recent analysis reportedly was completed in June 2003, but has not yet seen the light of day. It was first promised in September 2003. Senator Jack Reed (D-RI), Ranking Member of the Housing and Community Opportunity Subcommittee, sent a letter to Mr. Martinez inquiring about the status of the report in October 2003. Today, a HUD staff person told me "it should be out quite soon."

In March 2000, HUD reported 5.38 million households with worst case housing needs. The January 2001 report cited 4.86

(See *Point of View* on p.6)



NATIONAL LOW INCOME  
HOUSING COALITION

## Capitol Hill *(cont'd from p. 1)*

permitted to live in senior housing. Other provisions of the legislation include training for HUD personnel regarding grandparents and other relative-headed families, and the completion of a national study of the housing needs of intergenerational families.

Representatives Michael Capuano (D-MA) and Jack Quinn (R-NY) sponsored the legislation in the House. Senate sponsors include Senators Debbie Stabenow (D-MI), Mike DeWine (R-OH), and Mary Landrieu (D-LA). Senator Stabenow said the legislation was needed to assist the more than 2 million grandparents facing the challenge of raising a second generation.

“The LEGACY Act is an important step forward to update our national housing policy to recognize these families and help create real opportunities for safe, affordable places for intergenerational families to live,” said Mr. Capuano, who has an intergenerational housing complex in his district of Dorchester called Grandfamilies House.

### Congressional Rural Housing Caucus Formed In House

Representatives Ruben Hinojosa (D-TX) and Arthur Davis (D-AL) have received approval from Representative Robert Ney (R-OH), Chair of the House Administration Committee, to form a Congressional Rural Housing Caucus that is registered as a Congressional Member Organization.

On December 3, Mr. Hinojosa and Mr. Davis wrote to Mr. Ney, as required by the rules of the House, stating their intent to form the Rural Housing Caucus. According to the letter sent to Mr. Ney, the caucus will work to expand the availability of safe and affordable housing in rural America. The letter also states that the caucus aims to “make the American Dream of homeownership a reality for all rural Americans.” The elimination of sub-standard housing conditions will also be on the caucus’s agenda.

The Rural Housing Caucus will develop its mission statement and its membership over the next few weeks. For further information, contact the staff members designated to work on the caucus: Israel Rocha on Mr. Hinojosa’s staff and Kate Tremble on Mr. Davis’s staff.

### Bills at a Glance

Current information on legislation being tracked by NLIHC is available through NLIHC’s legislative action center, at <http://capwiz.com/nlihc/issues/bills/>.

## HUD

### Accessibility in HOME and CDBG

HUD’s Office of Community Planning and Development released CPD-03-13 on December 17. The notice extends CPD 00-09 and reminds recipients of funds in the HOME and the CDBG programs of their obligation to comply with Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Fair Housing Act, and HUD’s implementing regulations (24 CFR Parts 8 and 100, respectively), which prohibit discrimination based on disability and establish requirements for program accessibility and physical accessibility in connection with housing programs. The notice expires November 26, 2004.

All notices are available at [www.hudclips.org](http://www.hudclips.org).

### HUD Budget Chart Updated

NLIHC’s HUD budget chart has been updated to reflect the House’s adoption of the conference committee’s report on the FY04 omnibus bill. The budget chart is available in the .pdf version of *Memo* and at [www.nlihc.org](http://www.nlihc.org).

## USDA

### USDA Acting Rural Development Under Secretary Named

The U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Deputy Under Secretary for Rural Development, Gilbert Gonzalez, Jr., is expected to be named Acting Under Secretary for the department. The duties of the Under Secretary include administering the Section 515 Rural Rental Housing Program. Mr. Gonzalez has served as Deputy Under Secretary since 2001. Previously, he was involved in banking, housing, and economic development in Texas.

Mr. Gonzalez’s name surfaced for consideration after the Senate rejected the nomination of Thomas Dorr for the position because of Mr. Dorr’s alleged positions on low income rural Americans and diversity (see November 21 issue of *Memo*). Mr. Dorr, who was previously Acting Under Secretary, will reportedly continue working at USDA as a special assistant to Secretary Ann M. Veneman. While serving as Acting Under Secretary, Mr. Dorr initiated an inventory review and recommendations project for the 515 stock. Advocates involved in this project have reported that the project will continue.

## Housing in the Elections

### Kerry Rep. Speaks to Advocates

All presidential candidates have been invited to address housing and community development issues at meetings of the Campaign for Housing and Community Development Funding (CHCDF), an association of more than 100 national organizations that work collaboratively to advocate for an increase in federal funding for housing and community development programs. On Friday, December 19, the Campaign heard from John Phillips, a representative of Senator John Kerry (D-MA), who came on his own time to address the advocates. Mr. Phillips outlined Senator Kerry's housing policy positions, which include an emphasis on production and community development.

Mr. Phillips pledged that as President, Senator Kerry would work with Congress to enact a National Housing Trust Fund, emphasizing that the idea of a trust fund was Senator Kerry's. Mr. Phillips reported that Senator Kerry recognized both the need for housing and the limitations placed on appropriators, and thus concluded that a production proposal needed a steady funding stream. Senator Kerry introduced S. 1411, the National Affordable Housing Trust Fund Act of 2003, in July, and was also the sponsor of trust fund legislation in the 106<sup>th</sup> and 107<sup>th</sup> Congresses.

"Production for housing is very difficult for the federal government right now," Mr. Phillips said. "There is agreement that there should be a production program, but no agreement on how it should be funded or implemented." He said that the argument for production is more difficult with President Bush's tax cuts creating a \$500 billion deficit. Mr. Phillips said that as President, Senator Kerry would work to eliminate recent tax cuts, which would make it easier to discuss production and the trust fund in the budget process.

Mr. Phillips noted that Senator Kerry has also introduced legislation, S.875, to create a homeownership tax credit. The credit would be similar to the low income housing tax credit, and would provide tax credits to builders that develop single family homes in low and moderate income neighborhoods. Senator Kerry believes this legislation would help alleviate some of the demand for affordable rental housing, thus increasing the stock of available rental housing for low income renters, Mr. Phillips reported.

Another program that Senator Kerry strongly supports is YouthBuild, Mr. Phillips said. YouthBuild allows disadvantaged youth to earn a GED while learning construction skills by building homes for low income people. As President, Senator Kerry would continue

to support YouthBuild and work to create similar programs. Mr. Phillips added that Senator Kerry also has a strong interest in community development and supports entrepreneurial loans for small businesses.

Mr. Phillips said Senator Kerry has been surprised by the lack of discussion of housing on the campaign trail. Senator Kerry reports that in Presidential debates, focus on the Iraq war leaves little time to discuss other issues, Mr. Phillips said. Mr. Phillips acknowledged that none of the Democratic presidential candidates has mentioned housing, but said he believes that all of the Democratic candidates recognize the need for housing and all would increase the role of the federal government in housing. However, none has the legislative record on housing that Senator Kerry does, Mr. Phillips noted.

When asked how advocates could make candidates pay more attention to housing, Mr. Phillips said there have to be negative consequences for candidates and Members of Congress who do not pay attention to housing.

### VT Voting Project Meets Community Service Requirements

As part of an effort to both engage local public housing residents in the electoral process and help them meet their community service requirements, the Brattleboro Housing Authority has started a project to register, educate and mobilize residents to vote in the November 2004 elections.

The project took shape after the Brattleboro Area Affordable Housing Corporation and the Vermont Affordable Housing Coalition approached Brattleboro Housing Authority staff with the idea that the new community service requirements for public housing tenants could be met if residents educated and reached out to the other public housing residents with the intention of expressing the importance of civic engagement.

"We feel that helping clients make the connections between their lives and the civic process is vital," said Brattleboro PHA Director Chris Hart. "We are not playing partisan politics. We just saw an opportunity to aid our residents in two ways—first, by arming them with the knowledge they need to make informed decisions about which candidate is going to serve their interests and second, to meet their community service requirements."

Residents who are required to do eight hours of community service will be able to choose participating in

*(See Housing in the Elections on p. 4)*

## Update from the Field Governor to Participate in WY Homeless Memorial Day

The Wyoming Coalition for the Homeless (WCH) is joining state and local homeless coalitions around the country in holding a memorial service at this time of year to remember homeless people who have died. WCH will hold its 14th Homeless Memorial Day service on the steps of the State Capitol on Monday, December 22. The Governor of Wyoming, David D. Freudenthal (D) is scheduled to speak, as is Cheyenne Mayor Jack Spiker.

In drawing attention to the plight of homeless people in Wyoming, one goal of the Homeless Memorial Day service is to develop more awareness around the state about homelessness and the need for housing opportunities within the means of the poorest people. Advocates would like the state government to invest its resources in housing subsidized sufficiently to be affordable to homeless people.

Advocates are very pleased that the Governor will be attending the service. This is only the second time a Wyoming Governor has joined them for Homeless Memorial Day, said Virginia Sellner, Executive Director of WCH. Governor Freudenthal's predecessor, Jim Geringer (R), spoke at the service once, at the beginning of his first term eight years ago.

In addition to the Governor and Mayor, Herman Thunderhawk, homeless himself at one time, will share his experiences; Pastor Bill Jividian, a Baptist minister, will serve as the emcee; and other attendees will have opportunities to make statements as well. The Laramie chapter of Food Not Bombs will serve food and coffee.

"We need to increase awareness about homelessness and housing needs, not only in Cheyenne, but around the state," Ms. Sellner said. "Hopefully, having the Governor join us at the service will increase his awareness of these issues and the awareness of people all over Wyoming."

For more information: Virginia Sellner, WCH, 307-634-8499.

### Tell Your Friends...

NLIHC membership is the best way to stay informed about affordable housing issues, keep in touch with advocates around the country, and support NLIHC's work. Membership information is available at [www.nlihc.org](http://www.nlihc.org). E-mail [membership@nlihc.org](mailto:membership@nlihc.org) or call 202-662-1530 to join or request membership materials to distribute at meetings and conferences.

## National Housing Trust Fund Campaign Closer to Endorsement Goal

More than 50 endorsements came in to the National Housing Trust Fund Campaign this week, bringing the total number of endorsers to more than 4,850. The Campaign is still working to reach 5,000 endorsers by the beginning of 2004, and all endorsers are encouraged to reach out to one new organization or elected official by the end of the year to encourage his or her endorsement. More information is available at [www.nhtf.org](http://www.nhtf.org).



The Campaign's endorsement contest, in which NLIHC will offer \$500 to cover registration costs and travel expenses to the Coalition's 2004 Housing Policy Conference to the organization that submits the most new organizational or local elected official endorsements, ends December 20. Results will be tabulated and announced in the January 9 issue of *Memo*.

## Housing ... Elections *(cont'd from p. 3)*

the project as one option to complete their hours. These residents will either help to plan sessions in which residents will gather to discuss various issues being raised by the campaigns and issues they would like to see raised by the campaigns, or help make sure people get to the polls on Election Day, Ms. Hart said.

Maureen Daylor of the housing authority, who has become a notary public in order to register voters, has held sessions in which she talks about the importance of civic engagement and registers new voters. She also intends to make a practice of registering new voters as they come into the office. In addition, Ms. Daylor has established a process to keep records of all new registrants so she can inform them of when forums are scheduled and to make sure they are able to get to the polls on Election Day.

For more information: Chris Hart, Brattleboro Public Housing Authority, 802-254-6071, [chhart@sover.net](mailto:chhart@sover.net).

For questions about how your organization can become involved in voter registration, education, and mobilization: Katie Fisher, NLIHC, 202-662-1530 x222, [katie@nlihc.org](mailto:katie@nlihc.org).

## Resources

### Emergency Food and Shelter Needs Growing, Mayors Find

Unemployment and the lack of affordable housing are major contributors to currently increasing levels of hunger and homelessness, the U.S. Conference of Mayors finds in its annual survey report on homelessness and hunger issues. The “U.S. Conference of Mayors-Sodexo Hunger and Homelessness Survey 2003” surveys city officials, community-based providers, and government agencies in 25 cities.

The survey found that emergency food and shelter needs are growing and that there are significant and growing unmet needs. In the survey cities, requests for emergency food assistance increased by 17% on average over the past year, while emergency shelter assistance requests increased by 13% on average. More than 14% of the emergency food requests went unmet, as did 30% of the emergency shelter requests.

The survey looks at the demographics of homelessness as well, and finds that people in the survey cities remained homeless for an average of five months. Single men make up 41% of the homeless population and families with children 40%. Single women make up 14% and unaccompanied youth make up 5%. The report also finds that 30% of the people experiencing homelessness are substance abusers, while 23% are considered to have a mental illness. Additionally, 17% of the people experiencing homelessness were found to be employed and 10% were veterans. Lack of affordable housing was the most frequently given reason by city officials for homelessness.

Some of the interesting findings detailed in the report focus on the status of public housing applicants. Applicants in the survey cities have an average wait of 24 months for public housing, and wait an average of 27 months for Section 8 Vouchers. Due to waiting list lengths, nearly half of the cities have stopped accepting applications for at least one assisted housing program.

The cities studied were chosen because their mayors were on the U.S. Conference of Mayor’s Task Force on Hunger and Homelessness. Respondents in the survey cities were asked about the demand for and capacity of local agencies to deal with emergency food assistance and shelter. Additional questions were also asked about the causes and demographics of these problems, programs used to respond to these problems, availability of affordable housing for low income people, and the outlook for and economic impact of these problems.

Although this report is a limited survey of 25 cities, it

still is an interesting look at homelessness, hunger and affordable housing issues. The anecdotal evidence in the report sections is especially interesting for those wanting to look at specific problems and challenges and how cities are facing them. The report is available at [www.usmayors.org/uscm/news/press\\_releases/documents/hunger\\_121803.asp](http://www.usmayors.org/uscm/news/press_releases/documents/hunger_121803.asp).

### Waiting Lists in Illinois

The Mid-America Institute on Poverty has released “Not Even a Place in Line,” a report that documents public housing and Housing Choice Voucher capacity and waiting list information in Illinois. The report finds a large unmet need for housing programs: There are approximately 69,000 public housing units in Illinois, but approximately 77,000 households on public housing waiting lists. Additionally, while there are approximately 77,000 Housing Choice Vouchers in Illinois, more than 56,000 households are on Housing Choice Voucher waiting lists.

Data for the report were compiled from government sources and public housing agencies. The report provides an interesting look at how to quantify some of the issues surrounding public housing provision, and may be of use for those looking for similar figures for their states. “Not Even a Place in Line,” is available at [www.povertylaw.org/advocacy/files/waiting\\_lists.pdf](http://www.povertylaw.org/advocacy/files/waiting_lists.pdf).

## Fact of the Week

### Homelessness and Shelter Requests in 2003

Based on a survey of 25 cities by the U.S. Conference of Mayors.

Average time people remain homeless in the survey cities: 5 months

Average increase in requests for emergency shelter in the survey cities: 13%

Average increase in requests for shelter by homeless families alone: 15%

Source: “U.S. Conference of Mayors - Sodexo Hunger and Homelessness Survey 2003.” [www.povertylaw.org/advocacy/files/waiting\\_lists.pdf](http://www.povertylaw.org/advocacy/files/waiting_lists.pdf).

## Point of View *(cont'd from p. 1)*

million households. The yet-to-be released report reportedly will cite 5.07 million households, an increase that is not statistically significant, but is 210,000 more households than the last count nonetheless. Fluctuations aside, this is a huge number.

Data are never just data. Their meaning is shaped by the political environment in which they exist. The January 2001 report was released with little fanfare in comparison to the earlier reports completed by the Clinton HUD. I never understood why. The lower number of households with worst case housing needs was good news, but it was a big enough number to justify budget increases to HUD programs.

The delay in releasing the current report is said to be because the data changed so little since the last report, the report is of limited value. Another possible explanation for the delay is that Secretary Martinez did not want to call attention to a problem that he had no intention of addressing. Bad news about the rental housing needs of the lowest income people would have detracted from the both his homeownership agenda and from the Administration's assertions about the improving economy.

Acting HUD Secretary and Secretary-designee Alphonso Jackson has an obligation to the Congress and to the American people to expedite the release of the current report and to do so in a very public manner. Before Christmas is when I would like to see it.

### National Low Income Housing Coalition Memo to Members December 19, 2003 Vol. 8, No. 49



**About NLIHC:** Established in 1974, the National Low Income Housing Coalition is dedicated solely to ending America's affordable housing crisis. NLIHC educates, organizes, and advocates to ensure decent, affordable housing within healthy neighborhoods for everyone. NLIHC provides up-to-date information, formulates policy, and educates the public on housing needs and the strategies for solutions.

## News & Events

### Advancing Housing through Communications Campaigns

How can advocates communicate effectively to gain support for affordable housing? Join experienced practitioners, national housing leaders, and marketing professionals from across the country in Minneapolis on May 5, 2004, for Changing Minds, Building Communities: Advancing Affordable Housing through Communications Campaigns. The day will be full of new research, exploration of how to use lessons from successful campaigns in your local work, and discussion of national marketing plans.

Keynote speakers include Minneapolis Mayor R.T. Rybak, and Carl Guardino, President and CEO of the Silicon Valley Manufacturing Group. Hosted by the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation and The Campaign for Affordable Housing, and made possible by the support of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, the symposium is endorsed by the Mortgage Bankers Association, the National Association of Home Builders, the National Association of Realtors, the National Housing Conference, the National Multi Housing Council, and NLIHC. More information is available at <http://nw.org/network/training/tuitregis/minneapolis2004/minneapolis2004Symp.htm>.

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# HUD FY2004 Budget Chart for Selected Programs

Dollars in Millions

HUD Program (set-asides indented)	FY00 Enacted	FY01 Enacted	FY02 Enacted	FY03 Request	FY03 Enacted	FY04 Request	FY04 Senate Comm.	FY04 House <sup>1</sup> Passed Conf. Rpt.
Housing Certificate Fund <sup>2</sup>	\$11,376	\$13,941	\$15,641 <sup>3</sup>	\$17,527 <sup>4</sup>	\$17,112 <sup>5</sup>	\$0 <sup>6</sup>	\$18,433 <sup>7</sup>	\$19,257 <sup>8</sup>
Housing Assistance for Needy Families	--	--	--	--	--	13,607 <sup>9</sup>	0 <sup>10</sup>	0 <sup>10</sup>
Contract Renewals	10,640	12,972	15,085 <sup>11</sup>	16,812 <sup>12</sup>	16,633 <sup>13</sup>	13,047 <sup>14</sup>	18,106 <sup>15</sup>	19,001 <sup>16</sup>
New Section 8 Vouchers	346	453	144 <sup>17</sup>	204 <sup>18</sup>	0 <sup>19</sup>	36 <sup>20</sup>	0 <sup>21</sup>	0 <sup>19</sup>
Project-Based Rental Assistance	--	--	--	--	--	4,823 <sup>22</sup>	0 <sup>23</sup>	0 <sup>23</sup>
Contract Administration	194	192	196	196	195	100	100	100
Public Housing Capital Fund	2,900	3,000	2,843 <sup>24</sup>	2,426 <sup>25</sup>	2,712 <sup>26</sup>	2,641 <sup>27</sup>	2,641 <sup>28</sup>	2,695 <sup>29</sup>
Resident Opp'ty & Self Sufficiency	55	55	55	55 <sup>30</sup>	55 <sup>31</sup>	55 <sup>32</sup>	55 <sup>33</sup>	55 <sup>33</sup>
Public Housing Operating Fund	3,138	3,242	3,495	3,530	3,577 <sup>34</sup>	3,574 <sup>35</sup>	3,576	3,579
Drug Elimination Grants	310	310	0 <sup>36</sup>	0	0	0	0	0
HOPE VI	575	575	574	574 <sup>37</sup>	570 <sup>38</sup>	0 <sup>39</sup>	195 <sup>40</sup>	149 <sup>41</sup>
Native American Housing Block Grants	620	650	649	647	645	647	646	650
Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grant	--	--	--	10 <sup>42</sup>	10 <sup>43</sup>	10 <sup>42</sup>	10 <sup>43</sup>	9 <sup>43</sup>
Elderly Housing (Section 202)	710	779	783	774 <sup>44</sup>	778 <sup>45</sup>	774 <sup>46</sup>	783 <sup>47</sup>	774 <sup>48</sup>
Disabled Housing (Section 811)	201	217	241 <sup>49</sup>	250 <sup>50</sup>	249 <sup>51</sup>	251 <sup>51</sup>	251 <sup>51</sup>	249 <sup>51</sup>
Rental Housing Assistance	--	--	--	--	0 <sup>52</sup>	0 <sup>53</sup>	0 <sup>53</sup>	0 <sup>53</sup>
HOME Investment Partnership Prog.	1,600	1,800	1,846 <sup>54</sup>	2,084	1,987	2,197 <sup>55</sup>	1,925	2,005
Housing Counseling Assistance	15	20	20	35 <sup>56</sup>	40 <sup>57</sup>	45 <sup>56</sup>	40	40
Downpayment Assistance	--	--	50 <sup>58</sup>	200	75 <sup>59</sup>	200	50	87 <sup>60</sup>
Community Development Block Grants	4,800	5,057	5,000 <sup>61</sup>	4,732 <sup>62</sup>	4,905 <sup>63</sup>	4,732 <sup>64</sup>	4,950 <sup>65</sup>	4,921 <sup>66</sup>
Self-Help Homeownership Opp'ty	20	20	22	65	25	65	12	27
Youthbuild	42.5	60	65	65	60	65	60	65
Economic Development Initiative	256	292	294	0	259	0	140	276
Homeless Assistance Grants	1,020	1,025 <sup>67</sup>	1,123 <sup>68</sup>	1,130 <sup>69</sup>	1,217 <sup>70</sup>	1,325 <sup>71</sup>	1,325 <sup>72</sup>	1,260 <sup>73</sup>
Shelter Plus Care Renewals	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samaritan Housing	--	--	--	--	--	50 <sup>74</sup>	0	0
Emergency Food and Shelter (FEMA) <sup>75</sup>	110	140	140	153 <sup>76</sup>	152 <sup>77</sup>	153 <sup>76</sup>	153 <sup>77</sup>	153 <sup>77</sup>
Housing for Persons with AIDS	232	258	277	292	290	297	302	295
Rural Housing and Economic Dev't	25	25	25	0	25	0	25	25
Brownfields Redevelopment	25	25	25	25	25	0	25	25
Fair Housing Assistance Program	20	22	26	26	26	30	30	28
Fair Housing Initiative Program	24	24	20	20	20	20	20	20
Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction	80	100	110	126	175 <sup>78</sup>	136	175	174
Salaries and Expenses	1,005	1,070	1,097	1,070	1,083	1,112	1,112	1,116
<b>TOTAL (Discretionary)<sup>79</sup></b>	<b>\$26,496</b>	<b>\$30,309</b>	<b>\$34,304<sup>80</sup></b>	<b>\$35,893</b>	<b>\$36,053<sup>81</sup></b>	<b>\$36,899</b>	<b>\$36,086</b>	<b>\$36,782</b>

<sup>1</sup> Takes into account 0.59% across-the-board cut.

<sup>2</sup> Includes \$4.2 billion in advance appropriations in all cases.

<sup>3</sup> Represents actual spending of \$16.3 billion, using \$640 million from the reduction of Section 8 reserves and provides for \$1.2 billion in rescissions.

<sup>4</sup> Provides for \$1.1 billion in rescissions.

<sup>5</sup> Provides for \$1.6 billion in rescissions.

<sup>6</sup> Tenant-based and project-based housing assistance would no longer be funded through Housing Certificate Fund but separated into a tenant-based voucher program called Housing Assistance for Needy Families (HANF) and Project-Based Rental Assistance. HANF will be block granted to the states in FY05. Congress did not approve change.

<sup>7</sup> Includes \$1.372 billion in rescissions.

<sup>8</sup> Includes \$2.259 billion in rescissions.

<sup>9</sup> Includes unobligated balances transferred from the Housing Certificate Fund.

<sup>10</sup> Does not split tenant-based and project-based accounts as requested by HUD.

<sup>11</sup> Represents actual spending of \$15.7 billion, using \$640 million from the reduction of Section 8 reserves from two months to one month.

<sup>12</sup> Does not include \$260 million in tenant protection vouchers and \$52 million for Family Self-Sufficiency coordinators.

<sup>13</sup> Includes \$15.3 billion for renewals plus a central fund of \$392 billion and \$1.08 billion in administrative fees (but does not include \$48 million for FSS coordinators or \$234 million in tenant protection vouchers). Directs HUD to use central fund to replenish public housing agency (PHA) reserve accounts when PHAs expend one-half of their reserves; directs HUD to provide quarterly reports on project-based opt-outs, prepayments and repair needs.

<sup>14</sup> Includes \$11.4 billion for HANF tenant-based renewals, \$1.2 billion for administrative fees, and \$473 million of \$609 million central fund (from which \$36 million for incremental vouchers and \$100 million for capacity building funds for states are subtracted). Does not include project-based renewals, \$252 million in tenant protection vouchers, \$72 million for Family Self Sufficiency (FSS) coordinators, or \$100 million to replenish PHA reserves used in FY03

<sup>15</sup> Includes \$11.383 billion for voucher renewals, \$461 million in Central Reserve Fund (with \$100 million to replenish reserves used in FY03), \$1.339 billion for administrative fees (minus \$20 million for tenant protection voucher administration), and \$4.823 billion for project-based renewals. Does not include \$252 million for tenant protection vouchers and \$72 million for FSS coordinators.

<sup>16</sup> Includes \$12,811 billion for voucher renewals, \$136 million in Central Reserve Fund (with \$100 million to replenish reserves used in FY03), \$1,235 billion for administrative fees (includes \$20 million for tenant protection vouchers) and \$4,819 billion for project-based renewals (includes \$99 million for contract administration)

<sup>17</sup> Funds 26,000 new vouchers, with 18,000 fair share vouchers for PHAs with high utilization and 8,000 for certain non-elderly disabled families.

<sup>18</sup> Funds Section 8 downpayment assistance (\$15 million) and approximately 33,400 new vouchers, including fair share and others.

<sup>19</sup> Directs HUD to provide incremental vouchers previously issued for non-elderly disabled families to be reissued to such families.

<sup>20</sup> Funds 5,500 vouchers for certain non-elderly disabled families; additional vouchers to be distributed to states may be funded by the central fund if available, subject to broad statutory and regulatory waiver authority.

<sup>21</sup> The Secretary may use up to \$36 million for incremental vouchers for certain non-elderly disabled families if funds are available.

<sup>22</sup> Funds renewal of project-based housing assistance contracts; includes \$300 million in carryover funds rescinded and reappropriated.

<sup>23</sup> Assumes \$4,819 billion for renewal of project-based contracts, but not in a separate account, as requested by HUD.

<sup>24</sup> Includes \$15 million for the Neighborhood Networks Initiative and \$10 million in remediation funds for troubled PHAs.

<sup>25</sup> Represents a decrease in unrestricted capital funds of \$441 million due to increased set-asides; proposes conversion of public housing units to project-based voucher assistance to facilitate private financing for capital needs.

<sup>26</sup> Sets aside \$447 million for capital and management activities for PHAs that have obligated all assistance for FY98 through FY01; directs HUD to provide a report by August 7, 2003 on PHAs that have used private financing to meet capital needs.

<sup>27</sup> Proposes public housing reinvestment initiative (PHRI), with conversion of public housing to project-based voucher assistance to facilitate private financing for capital needs, combined with up to \$131 million in loan guarantees.

<sup>28</sup> Does not fund PHRI but allows up to \$125 million to be used for loan guarantees.

<sup>29</sup> Does not fund public housing reinvestment initiative (PHRI) proposal.

<sup>30</sup> In FY01 and FY02, ROSS was a set-aside within CDBG.

<sup>31</sup> Follows Administration's request to make this a set-aside within the Public Housing Capital Fund rather than CDBG.

<sup>32</sup> Set-asides of \$40 million in Public Housing Capital Fund and \$15 million in Public Housing Operating Fund.

<sup>33</sup> Set-aside within Public Housing Capital Fund only.

<sup>34</sup> Includes \$10 million for anti-drug programs in public, Indian and federally-assisted low income housing administered by the Department of Justice; authorizes the use of up to \$250 million for FY02 operating cost needs, but prohibits use of funds from FY04 or later for FY03 public housing operating costs and instructs HUD to report by May 15, 2003, on actions taken to address the practice of using current year funds for prior year costs.

<sup>35</sup> Includes \$15 million for ROSS.

<sup>36</sup> The conference report noted that PHAs are allowed to use their operating and capital funds for anti-crime and anti-drug efforts.

<sup>37</sup> Includes a set-aside of \$50 million for grants for capital costs associated with conversion from public housing to project-based voucher assistance.

<sup>38</sup> Reauthorizes HOPE VI through the end of FY04.

<sup>39</sup> No funding requested because HUD claims enough funding has been committed to meet 1992 demolition goals, with significant funds in pipeline.

<sup>40</sup> Allows for recapture of certain pre-1997 grants and provides \$3 million for technical assistance.

<sup>41</sup> Includes \$4 million for technical assistance and contract expertise.

<sup>42</sup> Authorized under the Hawaiian Homelands Homeownership Act of 2000, amending the Native American Housing and Self-Determination Act of 1996 and allocating funds for affordable housing for eligible low income Native Hawaiian families; to be funded under its own account.

<sup>43</sup> To be funded under CDBG rather than under its own account as the Administration requested.

<sup>44</sup> Includes \$44 million, plus up to \$9 million in recaptured funds, for service coordinators; and \$30 million for conversion to assisted living.

- <sup>45</sup> Provides \$50 million for service coordinators, \$30 million for conversion to assisted living and \$30 million to facilitate Section 202 projects.
- <sup>46</sup> Provides \$53 million for service coordinators and \$30 million for conversion to assisted living.
- <sup>47</sup> Provides \$50 million for service coordinators and \$30 million for conversion to assisted living.
- <sup>48</sup> Provides \$50 million for service coordinators and \$30 million for conversion to assisted living.
- <sup>49</sup> Includes \$23 million for the renewal of tenant-based assistance, rather than renewing under the Housing Certificate Fund.
- <sup>50</sup> The Administration has proposed that up to \$62.5 million can be earmarked for tenant-based assistance.
- <sup>51</sup> The Secretary may designate up to 25% for tenant-based assistance.
- <sup>52</sup> Recaptured Section 236 budget authority would be rescinded, despite Senate proposal to make up to \$100 million available for rehabilitation grants.
- <sup>53</sup> \$303 million in recaptured Section 236 budget authority would be rescinded.
- <sup>54</sup> Includes \$50 million set-aside for the Downpayment Assistance Initiative, subject to authorization.
- <sup>55</sup> Includes \$25 million for lead hazard reduction demonstration program.
- <sup>56</sup> This program has been a set-aside in HOME; the Administration proposes to make it a separate program.
- <sup>57</sup> Remains a set-aside within HOME.
- <sup>58</sup> Appropriation subject to authorization; there was no authorization June 30, 2002 and the funds were rescinded in FY02 Supplemental Appropriations.
- <sup>59</sup> Appropriation subject to authorization. Authorization occurred with signing of American Dream Downpayment Act (S.811) on Dec. 16, 2004 making the FY'03 funds available in FY'04.
- <sup>60</sup> Total funds available in FY'04 includes \$75 million from FY'03 for a total of \$162 million.
- <sup>61</sup> Includes \$4.3 billion in CDBG formula block grants and \$659 million in set-asides.
- <sup>62</sup> Includes \$4.4 billion in CDBG formula block grants; would reduce funds for wealthier communities and apply \$16 million Colonias Gateway Initiative.
- <sup>63</sup> Includes \$4.4 billion for formula grants; does not change the CDBG formula or fund the Colonias Gateway Initiative.
- <sup>64</sup> Includes \$4.4 billion for formula grants and \$16 million for the Colonias Gateway Initiative, among other set-asides.
- <sup>65</sup> Includes \$4.6 billion for formula grants and other set-asides, but does not fund the Colonias Gateway Initiative.
- <sup>66</sup> Includes \$4.3 billion for formula grants and \$225 million in set-asides, but does not fund the Colonias Gateway Initiative.
- <sup>67</sup> Maintains the requirement that 30% of funds be used for permanent housing. Shelter Plus Care renewals are funded separately.
- <sup>68</sup> Includes Shelter Plus Care renewals, maintains 30% requirement for permanent housing, and provides \$500,000 for Interagency Council on Homeless.
- <sup>69</sup> Includes Shelter Plus Care renewals, maintains 30% requirement for permanent housing and provides \$1 million for Interagency Council on Homeless.
- <sup>70</sup> Includes Shelter Plus Care renewals, maintains 30% requirement for permanent housing, and funds Interagency Council on Homeless as separate agency at \$1.5 million. Also funds \$10 million two-year demonstration of programs and best practices.
- <sup>71</sup> Includes \$194 million for Shelter Plus Care renewals, maintains 30% requirement for permanent housing and provides \$1.5 million for Interagency Council on Homeless. The Administration will submit legislation to consolidate competitive McKinney-Vento programs.
- <sup>72</sup> Includes unspecified amount for Shelter Plus Care renewals, maintains 30% requirement for permanent housing, and funds Interagency Council on the Homeless as a separate agency at \$1 million.
- <sup>73</sup> Includes Shelter Plus Care renewals, maintains 30% requirement for permanent housing, and funds Interagency Council on Homeless as separate agency at \$1.5 million. Also provides \$12 million for national homeless data analysis project and technical assistance.
- <sup>74</sup> Proposed competitive grant program in a broader interagency effort to combat long-term homelessness. Administration will submit legislation.
- <sup>75</sup> EFSP is currently part of FEMA's budget.
- <sup>76</sup> This program would be transferred from FEMA to HUD.
- <sup>77</sup> Rejects Administration's proposal to move EFSP to HUD from FEMA.
- <sup>78</sup> Includes \$50 million set-aside for an urban lead hazard reduction demonstration program.
- <sup>79</sup> This is overall total for HUD's discretionary spending. As the chart shows selected programs, does not include all of HUD's programs and other expenses, and may include programs *proposed* for HUD's appropriation, the numbers above will *not* total the amounts listed at this line. In addition, there is inconsistency from year to year within HUD's own budget documents as to total amount requested and enacted, as HUD makes retroactive adjustments. FY 00 enacted and FY 01 enacted are "net" figures.
- <sup>80</sup> This total does not include \$2 billion in emergency supplemental funds in connection with recovery from September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks.
- <sup>81</sup> Reflects 0.65% across-the-board cut.