

FY 2024 PUBLIC HOUSING AND RELATED PROGRAMS FUNDING NEEDS

The Council of Large Public Housing Authorities (CLPHA) is a national non-profit organization that works to preserve and improve public and affordable housing through advocacy, research, policy analysis and public education. Our membership of more than seventy large public housing authorities (“PHAs”) own and manage nearly half of the nation’s public housing program, administer more than a quarter of the Housing Choice Voucher program, and operate a wide array of other housing programs. They collectively serve over one million low-income households including families with children, seniors, and persons with disabilities.

CLPHA’s goal is to ensure the preservation and improvement of federally assisted housing through adequate funding for the Public Housing and Housing Choice Voucher Programs. The availability of affordable housing positively impacts life outcomes, and as a result, significantly reduces costs within other systems. We recommend the following funding levels for these key housing programs. When our calculations are not formula driven, they are principally based upon need.

| Program | FY 2024 Funding Needs |
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| Public Housing Operating Fund | \$5.407 billion |
| Public Housing Capital Fund | \$5 billion |
| Public Housing Infrastructure | \$70 million |
| Emergency Capital Needs | \$135 million |
| Operating Fund Shortfall | \$346 million |
| Housing Choice Voucher Renewals | \$30.132 billion |
| HCV Administrative Fees/ | \$3.442 billion |
| HUD-VASH Vouchers | \$50 million |
| Tenant Protection Vouchers (TPV) | \$500 million |
| Rental Assistance Demonstration | \$112 million |
| Incremental Vouchers | \$565 million |
| Voucher Supportive Service Fees | \$475 million |
| HCV Mobility Vouchers/Services | \$25 million |
| Family Unification Program (FUP) | \$30 million |
| Family Self Sufficiency Program | \$200 million |
| ROSS Grants | \$35 million |
| Job Plus | \$20 million |
| Choice Neighborhood Initiative (CNI) | \$500 million |
| Project-Based Rental Assistance | \$15.904 billion |
| Homeless Assistance Grants | \$3.833 billion |
| CDBG | \$4.20 billion |
| HOME | \$2.5 billion |
| TBRA- Mandatory Funding | \$22 billion |
| Public Housing Fund- Mandatory Funding | \$7.5 billion |

Public Housing Operating Fund: \$5.407 billion to support public housing operations. This amount considers recent funding concerns due to the Operating Fund Formula using rents charged and not collected and increases in program costs due to inflation.

Operating Fund Shortfall: \$346 million, to address the Operating Fund shortfall that was not funded in FY23. In recent years, Con-

gress has provided a mere \$25 million annually to address these growing needs which severely impact operations for many agencies and put them at risk of financial insolvency.

Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD): \$112 million to support the cost-effective conversion of public housing properties that are unable to convert using only the funds provided through existing appropriations and tenant rents.

Public Housing Capital Fund: \$5 billion, to be distributed by formula. This estimate adjusted for inflation would allow PHAs to address their newly accruing needs, estimated at \$3.4 billion annually in 2010. These dollars are an investment in public housing and local economies.

Public Housing Infrastructure: \$70 billion, to be distributed by formula and competitive processes. This would allow PHAs to address the Capital Fund backlog, estimated to be more than \$70 billion. According to HUD, some 10,000 units per year are lost due to disrepair.

Emergency Capital Needs: \$135 million to address needs resulting from non-Presidentially declared disasters and emergencies, including safety and security measures related to crime and drug-related activity. This year, CLPHA seeks additional funding to meet the requirements of the "Public and Federally Assisted Housing Fire Safety Act of 2022."

Tenant Protection Vouchers (TPVs): \$500 million to provide all eligible households with a Tenant Protection Voucher for FY 2024. The final enacted number should be reflective of current TPV needs and all subsequent legislative actions and HUD initiatives.

Choice Neighborhoods Initiative (CNI): \$500 million with \$350 million designated specifically for PHAs. As has been the practice in previous years, the associations recommend that approximately two-thirds of these funds be reserved for applications in which a PHA is the lead applicant or co-applicant. The groups note that the initiative needs to be streamlined to address PHA obstacles to participation.

Section 8 Tenant-Based Housing Choice Voucher Housing Assistance Payment (HAP) Renewal: \$27.840 billion to renew assistance for all voucher-assisted households served. CLPHA encourages HUD to determine the impact of FY23 Fair Market Rents (FMRs) and the extension of regulatory waivers for increasing payment standards up to 120 percent of the FMR on the need for additional HAP set-aside funding.

Voucher Supportive Services Fees: \$475 million for supportive services fees to allow broad flexibility to PHAs to better utilize vouchers on behalf of assisted households. These fees, separate from administrative fees, should be subject to MTW single-fund authority.

Section 8 Administrative Fees & Special Purpose Voucher Fees: \$3.202 billion to support effective and efficient management of the HCV program by PHAs. We believe this figure is sufficient to fund all PHAs at 100 percent of their eligibility. This amount includes \$30 million in special administrative fees funding including, but not limited to, HUD-VASH and Family Unification Program (FUP) Vouchers.

Incremental Vouchers: \$565 million for 50,000 general-purpose vouchers that PHAs should have maximum flexibility in utilizing according to the needs of their communities. These vouchers should be subject to MTW single-fund authority.

Mobility Funding: \$25 million to allow families with children to expand their neighborhood choice. This funding will enable PHAs to provide mobility-related services and incentives to assisted households.

Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) Program: \$200 million with \$165 million reserved for PHAs. This funding level is needed to maintain funding and allow for expansion in the consolidated Public Housing and Section 8 FSS programs. An increased request is also made to address needs related to COVID-19 and the effects the pandemic has had on the economy and the loss of jobs.

Resident Opportunities and Supportive Services (ROSS): \$35 million to renew all existing service coordinators. This program links public housing residents with supportive services, resident empowerment activities, and assistance in becoming economically self-sufficient.

Jobs-Plus Initiative: \$20 million in funding for increasing the employment opportunities and earnings of public housing residents through employment services, rent-based work incentives, and community support for work. This increase in funding will allow program expansion.

Section 8 Project-Based Rental Assistance (PBRA): \$15.904 billion to fund renewal of all contracts. The associations support the application of Annual Operating Cost Adjustment Factors (OCAFs) for FY 2024 for multifamily developments, including RAD-PBRA converted properties.

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG): \$4.2 billion to expand economic opportunities and improve quality of life for low- and moderate-income persons through activities that address infrastructure needs and more.

Home Investment Partnerships Program (HOME): \$2.5 billion to increase the production of affordable housing through the acquisition, new construction, and rehabilitation of affordable housing units for sale or rent.

Mandatory Funding in the President's FY24 Budget: CLPHA supports mandatory funding for housing programs.