

What the Budget Negotiations Mean for Low-Income Housing Programs in 2014

November 12, 2013

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Agenda

- 1) The Budget Control Act and the three waves of cuts in low-income housing programs
- 2) What could the budget negotiations mean for lowincome housing programs in 2014?
- 3) New advocacy resources
- 4) Q & A

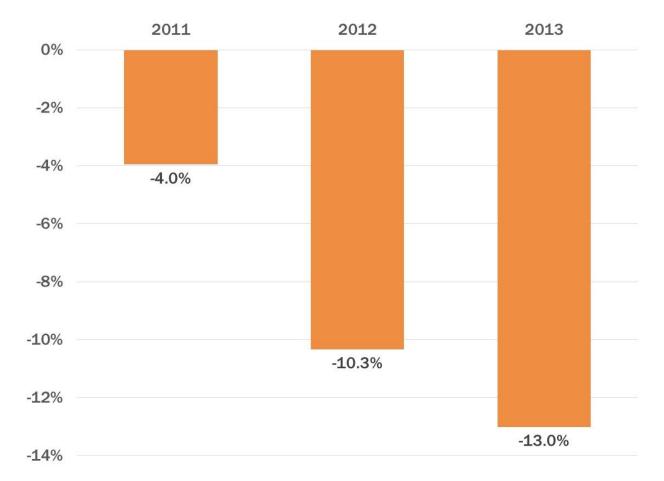
With Panelists: Doug Rice and Barbara Sard

The Budget Control Act of 2011 (BCA)

- **1. Discretionary funding caps:** Set binding limits in each fiscal year from 2012 to 2021, with separate subcaps for defense and non-defense programs.
- **2. Sequestration:** Triggered when Congress failed to agree on \$1.2 trillion more in deficit reduction:
 - i. In FY 2013, automatic, across-the-board cuts in non-exempt entitlement and discretionary programs; and
 - ii. In FY 2014 2021, lowered defense and nondefense discretionary funding caps (and cuts in non-exempt entitlement programs).

Three Waves of HUD Housing Assistance Cuts Since 2010

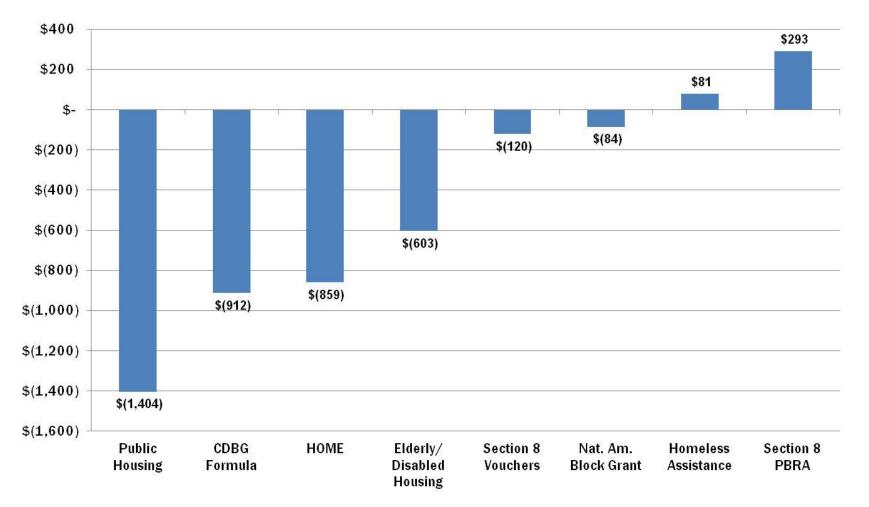
Percent cut in HUD housing assistance program funding, relative to 2010, adjusted for inflation



Note: Sources are OMB and CBO data. Figures include funding for public housing, the Section 8 programs, homeless assistance, HOME, and other HUD discretionary housing assistance programs, but not mortgage credit or community development programs.

Housing Program Cuts Since 2010

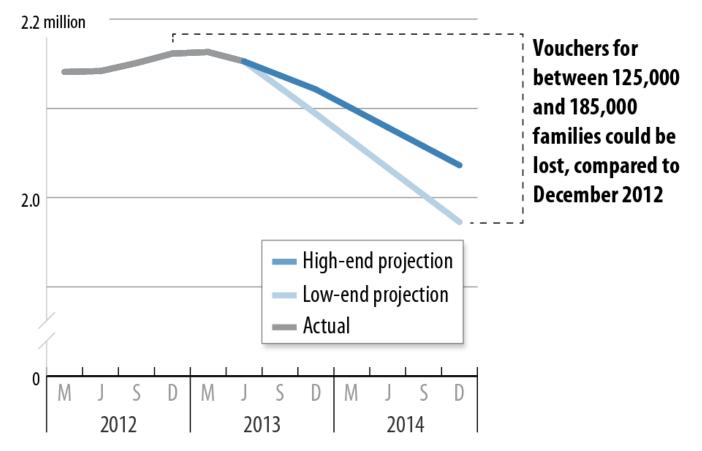
Change in Annual Funding, 2010 – 2013, in millions of current \$



Source: OMB public budget database and HUD data.

Sequestration Could Cut Housing Vouchers for as Many as 185,000 Families by the End of 2014

Number of families using housing choice vouchers



Source: Actual data through June 2013 from HUD's Voucher Management System. CBPP projections from July 2013 to December 2014 from HUD data.

Timeline for FY 2014 Budget Decisions

- House/Senate budget conference due to report by December 13 – but some are pushing for a deal before Thanksgiving
- FY 2014 "Continuing Resolution" expires on January 15
- Federal debt ceiling waiver expires February 7

What Happens to Discretionary Funding in FY 2014 Under the BCA Spending Caps?

Table 1						
2014 Discretionary Levels (billions of dollars)						
	Freeze at 2013 level	Budget Control Act cap	Budget Control Act cap			
	after sequestration (CR)	before sequestration	after sequestration			
Defense	518	552	498			
<u>Nondefense</u>	<u>468</u>	<u>506</u>	<u>469</u>			
Total	986	1058	967			

Source: Joel Friedman et al., "Clearing Up Misunderstandings: Sequestration Would Not Be Tougher on Defense Than Non-Defense Programs in 2014," Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, September 18, 2013, <u>http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=4019</u>.

- In nondefense category, 2014 post-sequestration funding is roughly level with 2013
- In defense, 2014 post-sequestration funding is ~\$20 billion below the 2013 level (mostly because "fiscal cliff" deal reduced sequestration in 2013)

Prospects for FY 2014?

- Goal is agreement to cancel or reduce sequestration in 2014 and 2015. Question is how to offset the cost and sticking point is revenues.
- Opportunity: Good deal could reduce or eliminate sequestration cuts – opening path for Congress to complete some FY 2014 bills (omnibus), including possibly T-HUD
- **Risk:** Bad deal could replace sequestration with harmful cuts in entitlement safety net or NDD programs, or provide "flexibility" instead of restoring funding for NDD programs
- **Default option** is full-year CR, with no changes in sequestration or discretionary funding caps; may include "anomalies" (i.e., funding adjustments)

Proposed Funding Levels for HUD Programs in FY 2014 (Millions of dollars)

	2013 post- sequestration	House 2014	Senate 2014	Senate minus House
Housing Choice Voucher Renewals	\$16,349	\$17,000	\$17,568	+\$568
Housing Choice Voucher Admin	\$1,306	\$1,350	\$1,685	+\$335
Public Housing Operating	\$4,054	\$4,262	\$4,600	+\$338
Public Housing Capital	\$1,777	\$1,500	\$2,000	+\$500
Section 8 Project-Based Rental Asst.	\$8,851	\$9,451	\$10,700	+\$1,249
Homeless Assistance	\$1,933	\$2,088	\$2,260	+\$172
HOME	\$948	\$700	\$1,000	+\$300
Section 202 Elderly Housing	\$355	\$375	\$400	+\$25
Section 811 People with Disabilities	\$156	\$126	\$126	-
Native American Housing Grants	\$616	\$600	\$675	+\$75
CDBG Formula Grants	\$3,078	\$1,637	\$3,150	+\$1,513

Making the Case

- Critical to <u>document and publicize</u> real harm of sequestration in 2013 – and in 2014 if not reversed.
- Both data and stories are important key is to show impact on vulnerable people in local communities
 - e.g., people in shelters, disabled people in institutions, or others on waiting lists who are being denied assistance because of cuts
- Also important to highlight program success stories, to paint a picture of how rental assistance matters

Messages

- HUD's rental assistance programs need more money to maintain current assistance to seniors, people with disabilities, working families with kids, reduce homelessness, and continue programs that work
- Any agreement to fix defense sequestration must restore funding for housing and other nondefense programs by an equal amount
- Key principle of any deal: should protect low-income Americans and avoid increasing poverty or hardship
 - Don't replace defense sequestration with domestic entitlement cuts

Budget Conference Members

House: Rep. Ryan (WI), Rep. Price (GA), Rep. Cole (OK), Rep. Black (TN), Rep. , Rep. Van Hollen (MD), Rep. Clyburn (SC), Rep. Lowey (NY)

Senate: All <u>Democratic</u> and <u>Republican</u> members of the Senate Budget Committee

House Appropriations Committee

Senate Appropriations Committee

How to Use CBPP HCV Utilization Fact Sheets

New fact sheets for each state, with PHA data:

- Illustrate the harmful effects of sequestration
 - Include CBPP's estimate of vouchers cut in 2014 in each state if sequestration continues and funding is level with 2013.
 - Also show reduction in voucher utilization due to funding cuts and policy changes in 2005 – 2006. Comparison may be helpful to show likely longstanding impact.
 - Show value of voucher assistance funds to local property owners in 2012.
- Serve as a starting point in understanding how effectively local agencies are using available funds.
 - Stakeholders can use the data together with <u>HUD data</u> on reserves at the end of 2012 and spending in 2013 – to open a dialogue with local officials about how to improve utilization, where appropriate.

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Resources

- <u>State fact sheets</u> on federal rental assistance, Housing Choice Voucher usage, and unmet need
- <u>State table</u> on voucher cuts in 2014 under sequestration
- <u>Report</u> on veterans' use of federal rental assistance
- <u>Chartbook</u> on budget deficits, the economy, and the budget negotiations
- <u>NDD United</u> toolkit on sequestration
- July 19 and November 6 reports on sequestration
- CBPP webinar materials

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