

Revised March 15, 2006

WINNERS AND LOSERS UNDER ADMINISTRATION'S 2007 HOUSING VOUCHER FUNDING PLAN

Kentucky

The table below compares estimates of the number of vouchers that would be funded in 2007 under the Administration's budget proposal with the number funded in 2006 and the number in use in 2005. Under the Administration's plan:

- An estimated **26 housing agencies in Kentucky** would be forced to **cut assistance to 353 low-income** families in 2007, compared to the number they are able to help in 2006.

When the number of vouchers the Administration is proposing to fund in 2007 is compared to the total number Congress has authorized agencies to administer (rather than the number funded in 2006), the shortfalls faced by some agencies are even deeper:

- At **17 Kentucky housing agencies, 5 percent or more of the vouchers** Congress authorized the agency to issue to needy families **would be left unused in 2007 because of inadequate funding.** Statewide, the number of vouchers funded would be 5 percent below the number agencies are authorized to issue.

Because the Administration has proposed a flawed and inequitable formula for distributing voucher funds in 2007, these funding shortfalls would occur at the same time that other agencies would receive more funding than they need to cover vouchers that are funded in 2006. Indeed, if it were distributed more efficiently, the total amount of funding the Administration requested to renew housing vouchers in 2007 likely would be adequate to cover the vouchers that were funded in 2006 at every agency — averting all of the cuts below 2006 levels listed in this table. For further information on the potential cuts and other issues raised by the Administration's budget proposal, see <http://www.cbpp.org/3-13-06hous.htm>.

Housing Agency	Total Authorized Vouchers ¹	Actual 2006 Appropriation		2007 Administration Budget Request		
		Potential Increase (or Loss) in Vouchers from 2005 Level ²	Total Vouchers Funded ³	Change in Vouchers Funded from 2006 Level	Total Vouchers Funded ⁴	Percent of Total Authorized Vouchers Funded ⁵
Appalachian Foothills HA	780	2	734	-10	724	93%
Ashland CDA PHA	616	25	616	-7	609	99%
Barbourville Urban Renewal & Comm. Dev.	198	8	198	9	207	105%
Bardstown	169	-5	150	-2	148	88%
Boone Co. Assisted Housing Dept.	978	0	910	-14	896	92%

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Bowling Green	509	26	505	-7	498	98%
Breckinridge Co. HA	212	22	207	-3	204	96%
Campbell Co. Dept. of Housing	635	-11	607	-8	599	94%
Campbellsville HA	274	0	274	2	276	101%
Covington CDA	1,089	19	1,089	0	1,089	100%
Cumberland Valley Regional HA	715	0	715	73	788	110%
Cynthiana	175	-1	171	-3	168	96%
Floyd Co.	301	13	297	-4	293	97%
Frankfort sec. 8 voucher	458	32	444	-6	438	96%
Georgetown HA	356	2	344	-5	339	95%
Glasgow Community Development	338	4	338	4	342	101%
Greensburg HA	118	3	118	5	123	104%
Harrodsburg	160	-18	125	-1	124	78%
Henderson	649	3	617	-8	609	94%
Hopkinsville	484	-4	480	-8	472	98%
KY Housing Corp.	4,727	0	4,457	-64	4,393	93%
Lake Cumberland Housing Agency, Inc.	514	-16	476	-6	470	91%
Laurel Co. Fiscal Court	330	0	330	15	345	105%
Lawrence Co. sec. 8 voucher	130	6	129	-2	127	98%
Lebanon HA	72	0	72	2	74	103%
Lexington-Fayette Urban Co. HA	1,992	43	1,931	-27	1,904	96%
Louisville Housing Authority	9,188	350	8,492	-127	8,365	91%
Madisonville sec. 8 voucher	253	33	253	8	261	103%
Mayfield	232	10	209	-3	206	89%
Maysville	108	3	100	-2	98	91%
Newport	432	-14	403	-6	397	92%
Owensboro	289	12	289	2	291	101%
Paducah sec. 8 voucher	554	85	554	4	558	101%
Paintsville	87	0	87	0	87	100%
Paris-Bourbon Co. CDA	472	7	472	0	472	100%
Pike County HA	568	0	568	153	721	127%
Pikeville	341	23	341	5	346	101%
Pineville/Bell Co. CDA	401	18	388	-6	382	95%
Prestonburg sec. 8 voucher	144	3	144	0	144	100%
Richmond sec. 8 housing	703	63	664	-12	652	93%
Somerset	245	0	245	41	286	117%
Springfield sec. 8 voucher	69	6	69	0	69	100%
Urban Renewal & CDA	297	-4	280	-4	276	93%

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Williamsburg CDA	553	1	533	-8	525	95%
Kentucky	31,915	749	30,425	-30	30,395	95%⁶

¹ Figures for total authorized vouchers are based on HUD data as of January 2006.

² Compares number of authorized vouchers funded in 2006 (3rd data column) with number of vouchers actually used in January – September 2005, based on agency data submitted to HUD. For some agencies, a portion of the increase in vouchers that can be used in 2006 compared with vouchers leased in 2005 is due to the award of new vouchers during 2005 to replace other federal housing subsidies. These new vouchers were in use in part but not all of 2005.

³ Based on CBPP estimates of funding available to each agency. Includes only vouchers funded up to each agency's authorized level, as of January 2006. Assumes each agency's average voucher cost remains level in the last three months of 2005 and increases at the applicable HUD inflation factor beginning January 1, 2006. Figures for some agencies include tenant protection vouchers awarded in 2005 and before; because information released by HUD on tenant protection vouchers is incomplete, the actual number of such vouchers is somewhat uncertain.

⁴ Based on CBPP estimates of funding each agency would receive under the proposed formula and of likely per unit costs in 2007. Does not include renewal of tenant protection vouchers that will be awarded in 2006, as these approximately 26,000 vouchers cannot be allocated to the agency level in advance of award. Our estimates assume that these additional vouchers will be renewed, subject to the same proration as other renewal funding.

⁵ Under HUD's SEMAP performance measurement system, agencies that use fewer than 95 percent of their authorized vouchers are considered deficient performers. These figures compare the funding available in 2007 under the President's request to renew vouchers that were authorized as of January 2006 (listed in the first data column). Under the Administration's proposal and our estimates, vouchers awarded subsequent to January 2006 also would receive renewal funding through calendar year 2007, subject to the same proration as other renewal funding.

⁶ The statewide percentage of authorized vouchers funded compares the total number of vouchers renewed in 2007 to the total number authorized in 2006. If some agencies in the state are funded for more than 100 percent of their authorized vouchers, the statewide percentage understates the share of authorized vouchers left unfunded in particular communities.