

Revised March 15, 2006

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

Virginia

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 Virginia** would be forced to cut assistance to **394 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 **19 Virginia 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 3 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
Abemarle County of Housing	429	52	429	5	434	101%
Abingdon RHA	121	6	121	-2	119	98%
Accomack-North Hampton RHA	538	50	538	20	558	104%
Alexandria RHA	1,722	-15	1,543	-21	1,522	88%
Arlington County	1,439	58	1,439	137	1,576	110%

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Big Stone Gap RHA	124	-9	112	-2	110	89%
Briston Redevelopment & HA	254	10	254	10	264	104%
Buckingham Housing Dev. Corp.	72	4	68	-1	67	93%
Charlottesville RHA	341	-20	289	-4	285	84%
Chesapeake RHA	1,618	34	1,342	-19	1,323	82%
Covington RHA	58	-3	46	0	46	79%
Danville RHA	722	18	722	-8	714	99%
Fairfax County RHA	3,204	82	3,204	2	3,206	100%
Franklin RHA	315	13	306	-5	301	96%
Hampton RHA	2,403	146	2,393	-34	2,359	98%
Harrisonburg RHA	553	7	553	62	615	111%
Hopewell RHA	247	13	237	-3	234	95%
James City County Housing	154	2	145	-2	143	93%
Lee County RHA	532	14	532	34	566	106%
Loudoun County HA	688	51	688	0	688	100%
Lynchburg RHA	824	26	762	-13	749	91%
Marion RHA	113	-3	110	-2	108	96%
Martinsville RHA	484	32	461	-7	454	94%
Newport News RHA	2,216	128	2,090	-30	2,060	93%
Norfolk RHA	3,411	434	2,809	-51	2,758	81%
Norton RHA	110	13	101	-1	100	91%
People, Inc. of Southwest Virginia	91	5	91	8	99	109%
Petersburg RHA	676	2	676	117	793	117%
Portsmouth PHA	1,856	656	1,836	-42	1,794	97%
Prince William County office of Housing	1,907	-44	1,847	-28	1,819	95%
Richmond RHA	3,112	235	2,845	-43	2,802	90%
Roanoke RHA	1,510	214	1,509	-22	1,487	98%
Scott County RHA	197	9	182	-3	179	91%
Staunton RHA	221	14	221	6	227	103%
Suffolk RHA	809	139	760	-15	745	92%
Total Action Against Poverty in Roanoke	83	-11	68	-1	67	81%
Virginia Beach	1,901	363	1,813	-30	1,783	94%
Virginia HA	9,094	632	9,094	369	9,463	104%
Waynesboro RHA	431	13	431	-5	426	99%
Wise County RHA	751	21	751	36	787	105%
Virginia	45,331	3,391	43,418	412	43,830	97%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.