

Revised March 15, 2006

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

Washington

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 **21 housing agencies in Washington** 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 **13 Washington 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.**

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
Anacortes	20	0	18	0	18	90%
Asotin County HA	217	1	217	9	226	104%
Bellingham	1,618	26	1,618	46	1,664	103%
Bremerton HA	1,059	-18	966	-14	952	90%
Clallam County	399	38	399	28	427	107%
Columbia Gorge Housing Authority	271	16	268	-3	265	98%
Everett	2,363	117	2,363	-18	2,345	99%

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Ferry County Joint HA	28	-2	23	0	23	82%
Grant County HA	237	12	231	-3	228	96%
Grays Harbor HA	178	4	178	7	185	104%
Island County HA	274	2	274	-4	270	99%
Jefferson County HA	146	-9	132	-2	130	89%
Kalama HA	27	1	25	0	25	93%
Kelso HA	256	6	252	-4	248	97%
Kennewick HA	542	9	542	117	659	122%
Kings County Housing Authority	6,500	196	6,500	57	6,557	101%
Kitsap County Consolidated HA	374	11	370	-6	364	97%
Longview HA	1,110	1	1,078	-15	1,063	96%
Mason County HA	322	-2	291	-4	287	89%
Okanogan County HA	165	2	163	-2	161	98%
Pasco HA	289	0	289	20	309	107%
Pierce County HA	2,633	167	2,585	-36	2,549	97%
Renton HA	314	-2	311	-5	306	97%
Richland	433	4	362	-5	357	82%
Seattle	8,234	1,040	7,955	-134	7,821	95%
Skagit County	609	-2	567	-8	559	92%
Snohomish County	2,956	59	2,956	9	2,965	100%
Spokane HA	4,585	208	4,581	-64	4,517	99%
Tacoma HA	3,524	168	3,524	69	3,593	102%
Thurston County HA	1,871	-19	1,744	-25	1,719	92%
Vancouver HA	1,893	44	1,828	-27	1,801	95%
Walla Walla HA	719	-24	667	-9	658	92%
Wenatchee HA	449	-1	425	-6	419	93%
Yakima HA	603	39	603	21	624	103%
Washington	45,218	2,092	44,305	-11	44,294	98%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.