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

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 **19 housing agencies in Kansas** would be forced **to cut assistance to 137 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 Kansas 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 6 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.

		Actual 2006 A	ppropriation	2007 Administration Budget Request			
Housing Agency	Total Authorized Vouchers ¹	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 Authorize d Vouchers Funded ⁵	
Atchison HA	32	-1	27	-1	26	81%	
Brown Co. PHA	177	10	151	-3	148	84%	
Chanute HA	25	4	20	0	20	80%	
Dodge City sec. 8 voucher	134	-9	113	-2	111	83%	
Eckan sec. 8 voucher	499	10	414	-5	409	82%	
Ellis Co. HA	171	-5	137	-2	135	79%	
Ford Co. HA	367	0	367	6	373	102%	

		Actual 2006 A Potential	ppropriation	2007 Administration Budget Request Percent of		
		Increase (or		Change in		Total
	Total	Loss) in	77 . 1	Vouchers	77 . 1	Authorize
	Authorized	Vouchers from 2005	Total Vouchers	Funded from 2006	Total Vouchers	d Vouchers
Housing Agency	Vouchers ¹	Level ²	Funded ³	Level	Funded ⁴	Funded ⁵
Great Bend HA	80	11	74	-1	73	91%
Hays HA	66	0	62	-1	61	92%
Hutchinson HA	222	9	222	19	241	109%
Johnson Co. HA	1,367	30	1,349	-19	1,330	97%
Junction City sec. 8 voucher	71	7	69	-1	68	96%
Kansas City HA	1,410	456	1,361	-24	1,337	95%
Lawrence/Douglas Co. HA	591	0	591	102	693	117%
Leavenworth sec. 8 voucher	339	-41	280	-5	275	81%
Manhattan HA	197	0	191	-4	187	95%
Newton sec. 8 voucher	92	40	92	2	94	102%
Olathe HA Voucher Program	322	-9	307	-4	303	94%
Pittsburg sec. 8 voucher	429	28	413	-5	408	95%
Riley Co. HA	330	202	330	8	338	102%
Salina HA	311	-33	278	-4	274	88%
Sedgwick Co. HA	342	20	316	-5	311	91%
SEK-CAP Inc.	332	17	324	-5	319	96%
So. Central Area Agency sec. 8 voucher	318	38	318	17	335	105%
Topeka HA	1,073	2	1,033	-15	1,018	95%
Wichita HA	2,409	-111	2,190	-31	2,159	90%
Kansas	11,706	675	11,029	17	11,046	94%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.