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

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 30 housing agencies in South Carolina would be forced to cut assistance to 304 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 18 South Carolina 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.

		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 Authorized Vouchers Funded ⁵
Aiken HA	815	28	815	-4	811	100%
Anderson HA	499	-7	456	-7	449	90%
Beaufort	562	45	557	-9	548	98%
Bennettsville HA	64	6	61	-1	60	94%
Charleston County	1,079	125	1,007	-16	991	92%
Charleston HA	1,274	32	1,251	-17	1,234	97%

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Cheraw HA	175	0	165	-3	162	93%	
Chester HA	269	6	269	5	274	102%	
Columbia HA	2,994	-48	2,740	-39	2,701	90%	
Conway HA	368	4	354	-5	349	95%	
Darlington HA	93	1	93	6	99	106%	
Florence HA	615	35	600	-9	591	96%	
Fort Mill HA	154	4	154	-2	152	99%	
Georgetown HA	163	12	158	-3	155	95%	
Greenville HA	2,426	8	2,303	-32	2,271	94%	
Greenwood HA	776	13	772	-11	761	98%	
Greer HA	280	-23	253	-4	249	89%	
Hartsville HA	210	17	200	-3	197	94%	
Lake City HA	211	-10	161	-2	159	75%	
Lancaster HA	247	-11	234	-3	231	94%	
Marion HA	153	1	120	-2	118	77%	
Marlboro County HA	235	10	224	-3	221	94%	
Mullins HA	60	-1	56	-1	55	92%	
Myrtle Beach HA	605	17	605	-5	600	99%	
Newberry HA	235	18	235	13	248	106%	
North Charleston HA	2,002	138	1,990	-27	1,963	98%	
Rock Hill HA	500	-11	425	-6	419	84%	
SC Regional HA #1	1,553	197	1,550	-30	1,520	98%	
SC Regional HA #3	530	47	526	-8	518	98%	
SC State HFA	2,380	-44	2,265	-31	2,234	94%	
Spartanburg HA	1,599	380	1,599	125	1,724	108%	
Sumter HA	879	85	865	-14	851	97%	
Union, SC HA	274	16	263	-4	259	95%	
York HA	233	4	227	-3	224	96%	
South Carolina	24,512	1,094	23,553	-155	23,398	95%6	

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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.