

WEBINAR

Budget Resolutions, Sequester Caps, and Funding for Housing Programs

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OCO and the CHIMPS

Federal Budget Strategies in Strange Constrained Times

Deborah Weinstein



April 21, 2015

Background

 The Budget Control Act (2011) set 2 layers of caps on discretionary spending

- First layer placed annual caps on all discretionary spending less than inflation.
- Results so far: cuts of about 16% since FY 2010.

First layer of caps

But 16 percent is just the overall average

Cuts in a few housing programs, FY's 2010-2015

(adjusted for inflation)

Public Housing Capital Fund	-32%
Public Housing Operating Fund	-16%
Community Dev. Block Grant	-32%
Housing for the Elderly	-52%
Housing for Persons with	
Disabilities	-59%

Second layer of caps

Sequestration:

Goal: cut \$1.2 trillion over 10 years beyond cuts from cap layer 1.

If Congress fails to meet goal, "sequestration" cuts of about \$110b a year, largely to discretionary programs.

Sequestration in FY13:

100,000 rental vouchers lost;

About 30,000 replaced in FYs 14,15

But still 67,000 behind

Now What

Sequestration will be back in FY 2016 unless the law is changed.

That means caps set at \$1.017T for defense and domestic discretionary (about \$38b less for each)

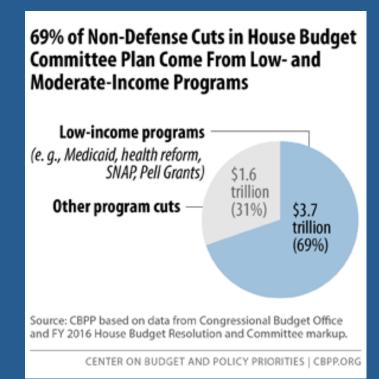


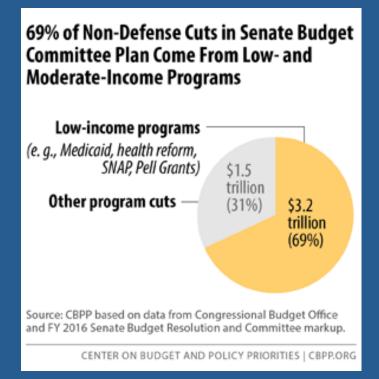
What do the proposed budgets do?

Both House and Senate Hit Low-Income Programs Hard

House

Senate





Un-SAVE Budgets:

- Would push millions of people into poverty or make them more deeply poor
- Cuts overall spending by at least \$5 trillion over 10 years; slashes funds for education, transportation, health care...
- Reduces revenues by AT LEAST \$1.0 1.5 trillion, paid for in unspecified ways
- Increases Pentagon spending



Terrible House/Senate Cuts (through FY25)

Turns Medicaid and SNAP into block grants
State Flexibility Funds
– Medicaid cut \$913b;
SNAP about \$140b;
Makes about \$1.1
trillion in mystery cuts.

The House and Senate budget resolutions do not replace sequestration.

In fact:

- The House would cut nearly \$1T below sequester levels over 10 years
- The Senate would cut about \$400b below sequester levels over 10 years

But not all discretionary programs treated alike

Pentagon has found a way out:

OCO*



*Overseas Contingency
Operations

OCO

- Overseas Contingency
 Operations = war
 funding
- Uncapped
- President funded it at \$58 billion
- House/Senate budgets assume \$96 billion

(House: \$88.4b for Defense; \$7.1b for State)

Last year: "a backdoor loophole that undermines the integrity of the budget process." That was then.





Pentagon gets flexibility; domestic programs get jammed.

Senate budget reduces, then eliminates CHIMPS.



CHanges in Mandatory Programs:

Savings from mandatory programs applied to domestic discretionary programs – this year, \$19b.

Another Senate constraint:

rescissions from budget authority that don't result in outlay savings: point of order.

Problem:

- We want to stop sequestration for domestic programs.
- Could happen through another deal like Ryan-Murray.
- But OCO could mean
 Pentagon and contractors
 don't feel they need to
 make a deal, leaving
 domestic programs beset by
 OCO and no CHIMPS.

2016-2017 Goals

- Get rid of sequestration for domestic/international discretionary programs (for 2 or more years)
- Do not replace them with cuts to benefits/eligibility in mandatory programs (like SNAP, EITC/CTC, or Medicaid)
- Parity: for every dollar added to Pentagon beyond caps, add a dollar for domestic approps
- If cuts have to be replaced, seek fair revenues and savings in mandatory programs that don't hurt low-income people

What leverage do we have?

President Obama:

- He can veto
 appropriations bills or
 reconciliation bills.
 (Then it will take 2/3
 vote in House & Senate
 to override.)
- He can refuse to designate OCO funds as war-related.

Us:

- We can come together to speak loudly to Congress about the impact of another round of sequester cuts.
- We can support and encourage the President to threaten vetoes and refuse to designate OCO.

We can prevent cuts.

- The President has promised to veto appropriations bills that undo sequester for defense but not for domestic – we have to hold him to it.
- We need steady communications with Congress showing the impact of current and projected cuts.

- We need to educate the public and our own networks about the consequences of cuts.
- Stay connected! Get our emails! Thanks!



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Starting in the Hole: NDD Caps Under the BCA

Allowable spending will remain flat in FY16 if sequester caps stay.

FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
\$487.1 B	\$468.4 B	\$491.8 B	\$492.3 B	\$492.3 B





HUD Funding Needs Increase Compared to FY15 Just to Maintain Existing Assistance:

- Federal Housing Administration receipts: down by about \$1 billion compared to FY15 receipts.
- Project-Based Rental Assistance renewals: shift to calendar-year cycle brings \$1 billion additional cost to FY16.
- Tenant-Based Rental Assistance renewals: renewing currently-housed voucher families requires \$1 billion additional funds in FY16.

All while spending caps for all NDD programs provide FLAT funding.





Timing

Budget resolution negotiation / agreement: NOW

Appropriations Subcommittee Allocations:

House: April 22

Senate: around May 18

House and Senate appropriations subcommittee / full committee bills: May/June





Timing

House and Senate consideration (?): June, July ?

Expect stalling of appropriations process in summer until Fall deal-making

Year-end deal on ending sequester caps – what we have to fight for

- 2-year end to caps? Longer?
- 302b reallocation?





302bs = Allocations to THUD Subcommittees

House action on 302bs tomorrow, April 22.

Draft House 302b's out:

- THUD would receive about \$1.5 billion more than THUD had in final FY15 omnibus.
- But wait, what about that \$3 billion need for HUD just to keep even?
- 3,020 organizations signed March letter to appropriators asking for strong 302b. Will Senate's be better? Do we want it to be?





www.nlihc.org

Tenant-Based Rental Assistance

About \$1 billion additional needed to renew current vouchers.

HUD proposal to restore 67,000 vouchers lost by FY13 sequester cuts.

Significant increase to administrative fee proposed.

Outlook: renewal likely; any restoration dependent on lifting of spending cap.



Project-Based Rental Assistance

HUD, with Congressional approval, shifted PBRA renewals to calendar-year cycle in FY15. This created a one-time renewal savings in FY15.

About \$1 billion increase needed for FY16 as calendaryear funding now fully in place.

Outlook: full funding likely but recent history of short-funding could be attractive. Advocates on high alert.





Public Housing

HUD seeking minor increases for capital and operating funds for FY16, increases for Choice Neighborhoods Initiative and Jobs Plus, funding for Rental Assistance Demonstration.

Outlook: some increases for core funds likely but big money for CNI unlikely.





Moving to Work: Proposal to increase to 15 more PHAs, up to 150,000 combined public housing and housing choice voucher units.

Current MTW Demonstration	HUD FY16 Proposal
No targeting requirement under 30% AMI	Maintains current policy.
Undefined and unenforced requirement to serve at least the same number of families.	Must maintain an undefined 90% voucher "utilization" rate, which could lead to fewer assisted households.
HUD has required almost no controlled, experimental evaluation of alternative policies.	No explicit evaluation component.





HOME and CDBG

Section 202

Homeless Assistance

Fair Housing

Section 811

Healthy Housing





Be Ready for Amendments!

AFFH, MTW, NHTF, CDBG, ??

E B www.nlihc.org



Tools:

NLIHC budget chart:

http://nlihc.org/sites/default/files/FY16_HUD-USDA-Budget-Chart_2.5.15.pdf

State and Congressional District Housing Profiles: http://nlihc.org/library/housingprofiles

NLIHC state coalition partners: http://nlihc.org/partners/state





RURAL HOUSING SERVICE FISCAL YEAR 2016 BUDGET PROPOSAL

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Multi-Family Rental Programs

Program	Fiscal Year 14	Fiscal Year 15	Proposed FY 16
Sec. 515 Direct Loans	\$28.4 Million	\$28.4 Million	\$42.4 Million
Rental Pres. Demo (MPR)	\$20 Million	\$17 Million	\$19 Million
Sec. 514 Farm Labor Loans	\$23.9 Million	\$23.6 Million	\$23.9 Million
Sec. 516 Farm Labor Grants	\$8.3 Million	\$8.3 Million	\$8.3 Million
Sec. 521 Rental Assistance	\$1,110 Million	\$1,089 Million	\$1,172 Million
Sec. 542 Rural Vouchers	\$12.6 Million	\$7 Million	\$15 Million
Section 538 Guar. Loans	\$150 Million	\$150 Million	\$200 Million

Proposed Amendments in Budget

- Seeks to establish Minimum Rents
 - Statutory authority for \$50/month
 - Propose to start with \$25/month
 - \$50 only impacts households with less than \$2,000 annual Income
 - \$25 only impacts households with less than \$1,000 annual income
 - Opposition Sign-on letter: http://nlihc.org/issues/budget/ RHS-Proposal
- Income Verification w/ SS Database
- Rental Assistance
 - Continue prohibition on contract renewals during 12month contract term
 - Seeks absolute discretion to renew contracts

Proposed Amendments in Budget (Continued)

- Extend Voucher Eligibility to households in developments with maturing mortgages
 - Good proposal in light of 75% of RHS maturing mortgages in the next 10 year.
 - Problem are:
 - Program operates at 50% utilization rate
 - not enough funding
 - not enough funding
 - even at 50% utilization rate, needs \$25.7 million in FY16
 - Requests discretion to decline vouchers to undefined groups of households
 - E.g. Persons living in non-rural areas.

Single Family Programs

Program	Fiscal Year 14	Fiscal Year 15	Proposed FY 16
Sec. 502 Direct Loans	\$900 Million	\$900 Million	\$900 Million
Sec. 504 Repair Loans	\$26.3 Million	\$26.3 Million	\$26.3 Million
Sec. 504 Repair Grants	\$28.7 Million	\$28.7 Million	\$26 Million
Sec. 502 Guaranteed Loans	\$24 Billion	\$24 Billion	\$24 Billion

Other Programs

Program	Fiscal Year 14	Fiscal Year 15	Proposed FY 16
Sec. 523 Self Help TA	\$25 Million	\$27.5 Million	\$10 million
Sec. 533 Pres. Grants	\$3.5 Million	\$3.5 Million	0
Rural Comm. Dev. Initiative	\$6.0 Million	\$4.0 Million	\$4.0 Million



Thank you.

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