

**PUBLIC AND INDIAN HOUSING
TENANT-BASED RENTAL ASSISTANCE
2016 Summary Statement and Initiatives
(Dollars in Thousands)**

TENANT-BASED RENTAL ASSISTANCE	<u>Enacted/ Request</u>	<u>Carryover</u>	<u>Supplemental/ Rescission</u>	<u>Total Resources</u>	<u>Obligations</u>	<u>Outlays</u>
2014 Appropriation	\$19,177,746	\$230,135 ^{a/}	...	\$19,407,881 ^{b/}	\$19,180,263	\$18,287,745
2015 Appropriation	19,304,160	227,618 ^{b/}	...	19,531,778 ^{c/}	19,531,778	20,060,000
2016 Request	<u>21,123,496^d</u>	...	...	<u>21,123,496^e</u>	<u>21,123,496</u>	<u>21,044,000</u>
Program Improvements/Offsets	+1,819,336	-227,618	...	+1,591,718	+1,591,718	+984,000

a/ Includes \$5.3 million in recaptured funds.

b/ Total resources and obligations for fiscal year 2014 include \$528 thousand transferred from the Public Housing Operating Fund and Capital Fund for the purpose of Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) conversions.

c/ Total resources and obligations for fiscal year 2015 exclude an estimated \$32 million transferred from the Public Housing Operating Fund and Capital Fund for the purpose of Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) conversions.

d/ Includes an estimated transfer to the Transfer Initiative (TI) account of \$20 million of Budget Authority.

e/ Total resources and obligations for fiscal year 2016 exclude an estimated \$63 million transferred from the Public Housing Operating Fund and Capital Fund for the purpose of Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) conversions.

1. What is this request?

The Department requests \$21.123 billion for the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program for fiscal year 2016, which is an increase of \$1.82 billion from the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. This funding will provide about 2.4 million very low-income families with decent, safe, and sanitary housing while supporting the approximately 700,000 landlords and property owners who participate in the HCV program by providing a fair market rent so that they can meet mortgage payments, local tax obligations, utility expenses, and maintain properties in good physical condition. It also addresses the loss of assisted units under the voucher program that resulted from sequestration cut and reduced funding levels in 2013 by requesting approximately 67,000 new incremental vouchers.

The fiscal year 2016 request includes funding for the following activities:

- \$18.334 billion for contract renewals, which is an increase of \$848 million from the fiscal year 2015 enacted level (adjusted for anticipated savings of \$30 million).

Tenant-Based Rental Assistance

- \$2.020 billion in administrative fees, which is an increase of \$490 million from the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and represents an approximate fee eligibility proration of 90 percent.
- \$150 million for Tenant Protection Vouchers (TPV), which is an increase of \$20 million from the fiscal year 2015 enacted level.
- \$107.6 million in contracts and administrative fees originally funded under the Section 811 Tenant-Based program. This is an increase of \$24 million from the fiscal year 2015 enacted level.
- \$277 million for Need-Based Vouchers for incremental rental voucher assistance.
- \$177.5 million for rental voucher assistance for use by Families, Veterans, and Native Americans experiencing Homelessness as well as victims of domestic and dating violence.
- \$37.5 million for emergency transfers from assisted housing for Victims of Domestic and Dating Violence (VDDV), Sexual Assault and Stalking.
- \$20 million for new vouchers for the Family Unification Program (FUP).

Key outcomes of the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program are:

- Ensuring that families currently assisted under the HCV program continue to receive assistance, thereby preventing them from having worst case housing needs or facing homelessness;
- Supporting the Federal Strategic Plan to End Homelessness (FSP) by reducing the number of chronically homeless individuals, families, and veterans;
- Maximizing the federal investment and the number of families assisted through HUD's rental housing assistance programs through comprehensive monitoring of utilization; and
- Providing greater access to housing and better housing opportunities for very low- and extremely low-income families.

Proposals in the Budget

- Revise the Threshold for Deduction of Medical and Related Care Expenses (associated savings estimated at \$30 million).
- Authorize Triennial Re-Certification of Fixed-Income Families.
- Improve the Process for Establishing Fair Market Rents.
- Expand the Moving to Work program.
- Extend the maximum term of Family Unification Program (FUP) Vouchers Issued to Youths Aging out of Foster Care from 18 to 60 months.

Tenant-Based Rental Assistance

2. What is this program?

The HCV program is the federal government's major program for assisting very low-income families, the elderly, and persons with disabilities to afford decent, safe, and sanitary housing in the private market. The HCV program currently provides rental assistance to about 2.2 million families. The program serves the most economically vulnerable families in the country, including families with disabilities, elderly families, formerly homeless veterans, and families with children. Many families assisted by the program formerly experienced worst-case housing needs and, without the benefit of this program, would be at immediate risk of homelessness. Of the families currently receiving HCV assistance, 76 percent are extremely low-income, with incomes at or below 30 percent of the area median income, 36 percent have a disabled head of household, and 24 percent are elderly.

The HCV program is authorized under Section 8(o) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f (o)) and is administered locally by approximately 2,300 Public Housing Agencies (PHAs). A family who is issued a housing voucher is responsible for finding a suitable housing unit of the family's choice, including single-family homes, townhouses, and apartments, in which the owner agrees to rent under the program (provided the rental unit passes a Housing Quality Standards (HQS) inspection performed by the PHA). Tenant-based housing assistance is provided on behalf of the family or individual as opposed to a subsidy tied to a particular unit or project. Participating families may subsequently choose to move to another unit, neighborhood, or community without losing their rental assistance.

The PHA pays the housing subsidy directly to the owner of the unit on behalf of the participating family. The family is responsible for paying the difference between the gross rent of the unit and the amount subsidized by the program. The family must pay a minimum of 30 percent of their adjusted monthly income toward rent and utilities. The amount of the subsidy is capped by the payment standard established by the PHA, which may be between 90 and 110 percent of the Fair Market Rent (FMR) for the area. If families rent units with rents above the payment standard, for instance for units located in more desirable areas with greater opportunity, the family pays the difference between the gross rent and the payment standard in addition to the 30 percent of monthly adjusted income.

Funding for the HCV program consists of two main cost components: (1) Housing Assistance Payments (HAP) made to owners to cover the difference between a tenant's rent contribution and the unit rent, and (2) administrative fees paid to PHAs to cover the cost of administering the program.

Contract Renewals

For calendar year 2016 contract renewals, the Department requests \$18.334 billion. Contract renewals provide funding to renew expiring HCV program Housing Assistance Payments (HAP) funding increments on a calendar-year basis. As in previous years, the

Tenant-Based Rental Assistance

Department's request includes up to \$75 million in set-aside funding within the contract renewals allocation to make adjustments to renewal allocations to protect against potential cost increases that would not be reflected in the renewal formula. This funding will ensure that all families assisted in calendar year 2015 will be covered by renewal funding in calendar year 2016.

Administrative Fees

In fiscal year 2016, the Department requests \$2.020 billion for administrative fees with the goal of funding PHAs at 90 percent of fee eligibility. Administrative fees are a vital component of the HCV program, providing PHAs with the resources necessary to administer the requested rental assistance funding to about 2.4 million families. Administrative responsibilities include managing waiting lists, conducting physical inspections, determining rent reasonableness, approving units, determining and verifying tenant income annually, reviewing applications, evaluating tenant eligibility and calculating the amount of rent subsidy. These tasks are personnel-intensive processes for PHAs. Administrative fees are necessary to maintain an effective level of service delivery and ensure that the right benefits are going to the right people. Failing to provide adequate administrative fees will disrupt PHA operations and will impact efforts to achieve agency priority goals such as maximizing the number of families housed through HUD's affordable housing programs, serving homeless veterans and other vulnerable populations, and expanding housing choice in areas of opportunity.

HUD has recognized the critical need for data regarding the actual cost of administering the HCV program and as such has undertaken an in-depth time and motion study to determine the costs of running the program effectively and efficiently. The purpose of the study is to provide comprehensive and detailed data on the administrative costs and burdens on the individual components of HCV program administration to better inform the Department and Congress of funding needs. The study will also use the findings to inform the Department of potential improvements to the funding formula that could better reflect the actual expenses associated with running the program effectively. Intensive time management and other data collection activities took place at 60 high performing PHAs over the course of 2013 and the early part of 2014, with a final report to be issued in early 2015.

Section 8 Rental Assistance (Tenant Protection Vouchers)

The Department requests \$150 million for Tenant Protection Vouchers (TPVs) in 2016. This funding level takes into consideration the need for the Department to operate within fiscal constraints, while balancing its commitment to make progress on key initiatives. This request is necessary to protect HUD-assisted families from the risk of displacement through no fault of their own when:

- public and assisted housing may be subject to demolition and disposition (including HOPE VI);
- voluntary and mandatory conversions of public housing units, including moving to a Section 8 platform;
- Multifamily unit owners prepay preservation-eligible mortgages or do not renew expiring Section 8 contracts;

Tenant-Based Rental Assistance

- property owners face foreclosure or HUD takes enforcement actions against owners that fail to maintain their properties in safe and sanitary conditions; and
- HUD and partners renew properties and neighborhoods under the Choice Neighborhoods Program.

Since the cost to fully fund approximately 33,500 vouchers needed exceeds \$150 million, HUD plans to optimize the \$150 million by funding voucher increments only through the balance of 2016 (rather than for a full 12-month period) and to then request the full amount needed for renewal in 2017. Failure to adequately fund the TPV request will place families at high risk of significant rent increases, eviction, and/or homelessness. The Department will continue to closely monitor tenant protection demand in 2015, as it may be an early indicator of the level of demand that can be expected in 2016.

Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (HUD-VASH)

Notwithstanding the Federal Government's objective to end Veteran homelessness by the end of 2015, the Department acknowledges that existing HUD-VASH voucher allocations, along with the provision that HUD-VASH vouchers may only be reissued upon turnover to HUD-VASH eligible homeless veterans, should provide sufficient resources to serve this target population. HUD has been appropriated \$500 million in HUD-VASH vouchers since 2008, with another \$75 million appropriated in fiscal year 2015.

Section 811 Mainstream Renewals

In fiscal year 2016, the Department requests \$107.6 million for renewals of vouchers originally appropriated under the Section 811 Mainstream Program. The Housing for Persons with Disabilities (Section 811) program provides tenant-based assistance for persons with disabilities to access affordable, private housing of their choice.

Need-Based Vouchers

In fiscal year 2016, the Department requests \$277 million for Need-Based Vouchers, which will support approximately 37,000 new vouchers. In 2013, as a result of the sequestration cuts and the overall reduction in funding, the number of assisted units under the voucher program decreased by approximately 67,000 units because PHAs used nearly \$600 million in reserves to prevent the termination of assistance to families. Although HUD and the PHAs were able to prevent the termination of any assisted family due to insufficient funding in 2013, many PHAs were unable to reissue vouchers that turned over during the course of the year, and others rescinded vouchers from families that were in the midst of their housing search. The loss of these vouchers coincided with the release of the latest Worst Case Housing Needs Report in 2015, which reported that in 2013 nearly 7.7 million households had worst case housing needs. Given the unmet demand for housing assistance across the country, it is critical to restore these lost vouchers. HUD is requesting funding to restore these vouchers. These

Tenant-Based Rental Assistance

vouchers will be awarded via an allocation method based on relative need as determined by the Secretary, and are not targeted to a specific population. The balance of the 67,000 vouchers will be addressed through new allocations of vouchers targeted to specific needs populations, discussed separately below.

Families, Veterans, and Native Americans Experiencing Homelessness

As a pivotal United States Interagency Council on Homelessness (USICH) partner in the effort to prevent and end homelessness, the Department is looking beyond its traditional programs that directly address homelessness, in order to expand on the opportunities within the rental assistance programs. The Department is planning to use the Public Housing and Housing Choice Voucher programs to serve those who are homeless, near homeless, or at risk of becoming homeless, including homeless veterans. The proposed budget enables HUD to continue the strategies that support the four major goals to prevent and end homelessness outlined below:

1. Build on past progress to prevent and end chronic homelessness;
2. Prevent and end homelessness for veterans;
3. Prevent and end family and youth homelessness; and
4. Set a path to ending all types of homelessness.

Across the Public Housing and Housing Choice Voucher program offices, HUD has committed staff on an ongoing basis to support this initiative. These staff supported the initial scoping of work related to the USICH and the Department's Annual Performance Goal (APG) to reduce homelessness. The Department continues to conduct regional meetings with PHAs and their Continuum of Care partners to highlight best practices and successful local initiatives. Staff also collect and interpret data and develop guidebooks and notices.

Through our engagement of PHAs and Continuums of Care, HUD has seen an increase in the numbers of homeless families served by the Public Housing program. In fiscal year 2014, PHAs reported housing 2,215 families experiencing homelessness. At the same time, public housing reduces the number of vulnerable families that would otherwise fall into homelessness. In recent years, public housing admissions dropped by 5.5 percent overall, indicating that families experiencing homelessness are benefiting from greater program access even as overall new admissions are decreasing as a result of fewer families leaving public housing.

In fiscal year 2016, the Department requests \$177.5 million for rental voucher assistance for use by families, veterans, and Native Americans experiencing homelessness as well as victims of domestic and dating violence who are not currently living in assisted housing. These vouchers are to be awarded competitively to PHAs and tribally designated entities in geographic areas of demonstrated need. PHAs receiving vouchers for homeless families would be required to partner with local Continuum of Care to identify program participants through a coordinated

Tenant-Based Rental Assistance

assessment process. Supportive services would be provided through community partners and mainstream service agencies. For veterans, PHAs would continue to partner with community-based service providers. Veterans would be eligible regardless of discharge status. In order to serve Native Americans facing homelessness and overcrowding, eligible recipients of Indian Housing Block Grants would compete for vouchers that may be used for newly constructed and acquired housing.

Homelessness on Indian reservations and in most traditional Native American communities typically differs from urban homelessness. Homelessness is frequently less visible in Indian Country because Native American families tend to take in relatives who are homeless and endure overcrowding, rather than have family exposed to the elements. Therefore, homelessness presents as overcrowding in Native American communities. For example, Native American families are considerably more likely to experience overcrowding, with 8.1 percent reporting overcrowding, compared to 3.1 percent for all races, according to the Homeless Counts for Indian Country released in 2012 by the Housing Assistance Council (HAC). American Indian and Alaska Native households in large tribal areas were more than three times as likely to live in housing that was overcrowded and more than 11 times more likely to live in housing that did not have adequate plumbing facilities.

TPVs for Domestic and Dating Violence

The Department requests \$37.5 million in fiscal year 2016 to provide new incremental vouchers for emergency transfers from assisted housing for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking, as established by the Violence Against Women Act of 2013.

Family Unification Program

In fiscal year 2016, the Department requests \$20 million for new vouchers for the Family Unification Program (FUP). The vouchers would remain FUP vouchers upon turnover. FUP vouchers are provided to eligible families who have been certified by the local child welfare agency as a family whose lack of adequate housing is a primary reason for either the imminent placement of their child(ren) in foster care, or a delay in returning their child(ren) to the family. The Budget also proposes FUP vouchers be available to eligible youth aging out of foster care for a period of up to five years, up from the current period of 18 months (more information about this proposal is found in Section 5, Proposals in the Budget)

Key Partners and Stakeholders

HUD works with numerous partners and stakeholders in providing HCV assistance to families. In addition to the millions of families that HUD assists, important partners and stakeholders include:

Tenant-Based Rental Assistance

- PHAs;
- Private owners;
- Other Federal agencies such as the Department of Veteran Affairs, HUD's Federal partner in the administration of HUD-VASH vouchers, where vouchers and supportive services are provided to assist homeless veterans;
- State and local entities, such as Public Child Welfare Agencies;
- Housing Industry Associations; and
- Resident Groups.

The primary HUD partner in the HCV program is the PHA that directly administers the program locally. HUD enters into an Annual Contributions Contract (ACC) with the PHA, under which the PHA is responsible for the administration of the HCV program in accordance with Federal law and program regulations. In addition, approximately 700,000 private rental property owners are also critical program stakeholders. Owner participation in the HCV program is voluntary. Without owners who are willing to participate in the HCV program, the program would cease to function.

Federal, State, and Local Partners

In addition to PHAs and owners, Special Purpose Voucher programs, which include HUD-VASH, Family Unification Program (FUP), and Non-Elderly Disabled (NED) Category 2 voucher programs, all rely heavily on interagency partnerships for their success.

The Family Unification Program (FUP), for example, depends on interagency partnerships at both the national and local levels. At the national level, HUD works closely with the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). At the local level, PHAs administer the FUP in partnership with Public Child Welfare Agencies (PCWAs) who are responsible for referring FUP families and youths to the PHA for determination of eligibility for rental assistance.

Finally, the families served by the program are the stakeholders who derive the greatest benefit from a well-administered, adequately funded program. Based on current tenant characteristics, 76 percent of families have extremely low-incomes (defined as household income at or below 30 percent of median income) and 20 percent have incomes between 31 and 50 percent of median income (the demographic table in Section 4 provides additional information about voucher program participants for calendar year 2014). HUD's estimates in Worst Case Housing Needs 2013 (forthcoming) reveal that only 65 affordable units are available nationwide per 100 very low-income renters, and 39 units per 100 extremely low-income renters.

Tenant-Based Rental Assistance

Moving-to-Work (MTW) Demonstration

Moving-to-Work (MTW) is a demonstration program that provides PHAs the opportunity to design and test innovative, locally designed strategies that use federal dollars more efficiently, helps residents find employment and become self-sufficient, and increases housing choices for low-income families. MTW gives PHAs exemptions from many existing public housing and voucher rules and more flexibility with how they use their federal funds. MTW PHAs are required to use the opportunities presented by MTW to inform HUD about ways to better address local community needs. The Budget includes a proposal to expand the MTW Demonstration, which is described further in Section 5 below.

3. Why is this program necessary and what will we get for the funds?

The Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program serves the most economically vulnerable families in the country, including disabled families, elderly families, formerly homeless veterans, and families with children. About 2.4 million very low-income families will be able to live in housing that is decent, safe, and sanitary because of the rental assistance that they receive through the HCV program. This program is critically important because without HCV rental assistance, these families typically would be left with extremely poor options: living on the streets, accepting crowded or substandard housing, or facing severe rent burdens for market-rate units.

Serve the poorest and most vulnerable Americans with severe housing needs

The HCV program provides housing to our nation's neediest citizens, which include the elderly, persons with disabilities, the homeless, veterans, and at-risk youth. These programs target families and individuals whose incomes are below 30 percent of area median income and are either homeless or at high risk for homelessness. Over the past 5 years, the Department has taken a number of steps to ensure that PHAs are aware of special requirements associated with special needs vouchers. HUD has also focused on providing quality technical assistance and monitoring of these vouchers to ensure that they are being utilized for the population intended. Moreover, the HCV program is a key element in reducing both veterans, chronic and family homelessness under the President's Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness. Of the families currently receiving HCV assistance, 76 percent are extremely low-income, with incomes at or below 30 percent of the area median income, 36 percent have a disabled head of household, and 24 percent are elderly. If the HCV program does not assist these families, they will be at great risk of homelessness or will be forced to choose between decent housing and other life necessities such as food, clothing, and medicine.

The HCV program addresses many of the serious problems low-income families face such as homelessness, lack of neighborhood choice, and economic insecurity. The program also focuses on helping families with specific housing needs such as seniors, persons with

Tenant-Based Rental Assistance

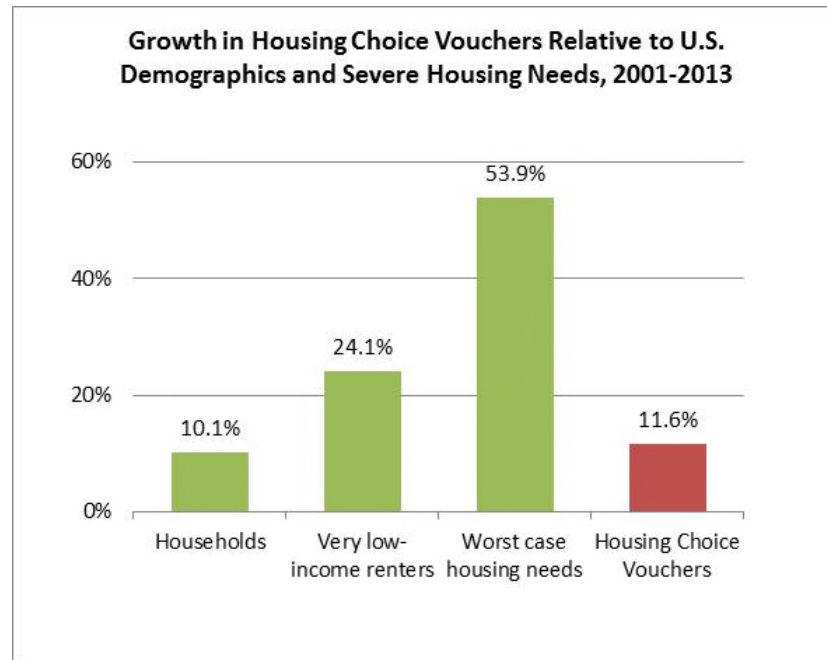
disabilities and at-risk youth through targeted vouchers and effective partnerships with federal, state, and local agencies to assist these vulnerable populations.

Addressing the Shortage of Affordable Rental Housing

The primary challenge that the HCV program seeks to address is the critical shortage of affordable rental housing in the United States. In doing so, the HCV program reduces the number of families and individuals with severe housing needs.

The state of the economy and the increased demand for rental housing generated by the foreclosure crisis has exacerbated the need for rental assistance. *Worst Case Housing Needs 2013* (forthcoming) shows that 7.7 million renter households had worst case housing needs in 2013, up over 30 percent since 2007. Worst case needs are defined as renters with very low-incomes (below half the median in their areas) who do not receive government housing assistance and who either paid more than 50 percent of their monthly incomes in rent, lived in severely inadequate conditions, or both. Through the HCV program, HUD enables a large inventory of rental housing in the private market to become affordable housing to very low-income families. Further, 54 percent of worst case needs occur in suburbs or non-metropolitan areas rather than in central cities, indicating that the locational flexibility provided by vouchers is crucial for addressing the national housing crisis.

The chart below illustrates the modest expansion of HCV resources in comparison to changes in demographics and severe housing needs in the U.S. The HCV program lagged far behind the 24.1 percent increase in very low-income renters, and addressed only a small fraction of the 53.9 percent increase in worst case needs during the same period. National rental policy fell short of adequately addressing the affordable rental housing demand that arose from underlying market needs, the economic recession, and the homeownership crisis during this trying period.



4. How do we know this program works?

The HCV program is one of three major federal programs providing very low-income families, the elderly, and persons with disabilities with decent, safe, and affordable housing. The program currently provides housing assistance to about 2.2 million families. Approximately 36 percent of these families have a disabled head of household and almost 24 percent have an elderly head of household; and a little over 50 percent are families with children. As the demographic table below illustrates, the HCV program assists the most economically vulnerable families — 76 percent of those assisted have extremely low incomes (less than 30 percent of the area median income). The average annual gross income of an HCV family is \$13,138. With the average monthly rent of \$978, these families would be extremely rent-burdened if they did not receive assistance from the HCV program, assuming they could find owners willing to lease units to them at all with such limited resources. Many of these families would have worst-case housing needs and would be at risk of homelessness without the program. Applying the prevalent rates for worst case needs among unassisted renters (for both the extremely low-income and very low-income, 31-50 percent of median categories) to the characteristics of current voucher holders, means an estimated 1.46 million of about 2.4 million households would likely experience worst case needs if they did not receive housing assistance.

Housing Choice Voucher Program Tenant Characteristics

<p><u>Who Does HCV Serve?</u> The HCV program serves 5.59 million Americans in over 2.2 million households.</p>	<p><u>Who are HCV Tenants?</u> The HCV Program serves a diverse demographic mix. 67% of residents are in a minority group</p>		<p><u>Head of Household Characteristics</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Families with children - 48% Elderly - 24% Non-elderly disabled - 36% 																			
<p>Percentage of HCV by Family Size</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Percentage of HCV by Family Size</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Family Size</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1 Person</td> <td>38%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 Person</td> <td>22%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 Person</td> <td>17%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4+ Persons</td> <td>23%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Family Size	Percentage	1 Person	38%	2 Person	22%	3 Person	17%	4+ Persons	23%	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>White, non-Hispanic</th> <th>Black</th> <th>Hispanic</th> <th>Asian/P.I.</th> <th>Native American</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>33%</td> <td>47%</td> <td>15%</td> <td>3%</td> <td>1%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	White, non-Hispanic	Black	Hispanic	Asian/P.I.	Native American	33%	47%	15%	3%	1%	<p><u>Share of Rent from HUD and Assisted Households</u></p> <p>The average household contribution to rent (includes utilities) per month is \$346 HUD contributes an average of \$716 per month, including administrative fees</p>
Family Size	Percentage																					
1 Person	38%																					
2 Person	22%																					
3 Person	17%																					
4+ Persons	23%																					
White, non-Hispanic	Black	Hispanic	Asian/P.I.	Native American																		
33%	47%	15%	3%	1%																		
<p><u>Income Levels of Assisted Households</u></p> <p>Tenants make an average gross income of \$13,138</p> <p>The overwhelming majority (82%) of tenants make less than \$20,000/year</p> <p>The Average household income was 22% of the local area median income</p>		<p><u>Household Incomes Compared to their Local Area Median Income*</u></p> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Extremely Low Income (Less than 30% AMI)</td> <td><u>76%</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Very Low Income (30% to 50% AMI)</td> <td><u>20%</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Low Income (50% to 80% AMI)</td> <td><u>4%</u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Extremely Low Income (Less than 30% AMI)	<u>76%</u>	Very Low Income (30% to 50% AMI)	<u>20%</u>	Low Income (50% to 80% AMI)	<u>4%</u>													
Extremely Low Income (Less than 30% AMI)	<u>76%</u>																					
Very Low Income (30% to 50% AMI)	<u>20%</u>																					
Low Income (50% to 80% AMI)	<u>4%</u>																					

Notes: HUD’s income limits are adjusted based on actual median incomes for the state and locality (metropolitan area).

*30 percent of AMI is approximately \$19,170 per year for a 4-person household, (national estimate - adjusted based on actual state and local incomes) and \$13,420 for a single person. Note, that the US national poverty guideline for 2014 was set at \$23,850 for a 4-person household (the guidelines are not adjusted locally, but provide a single limit for the 48 contiguous states and DC).

*The 5.59 million persons served figure is derived by applying the family size of households with reported tenant characteristics data to the projected total number of households served (2.202 m.)

Tenant-Based Rental Assistance

Program Improvements

HUD makes a concerted effort to ensure that the program operates efficiently and effectively. To reduce fraud, waste, and abuse in the HCV program, the Department has mandated the use of the Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) system by all PHAs that administer the HCV program. The use of EIV increases the efficiency and accuracy of rent determinations and income determinations while reducing improper payments and underreported income.

The Department has several major ongoing initiatives currently under way to improve the HCV program that will continue in 2016:

HUD Oversight, Monitoring, and Risk Assessment of PHAs

The comprehensive National Risk Assessment Tool developed in 2013 to proactively identify and address risk at PHAs was fully operational in 2014 and continues to be utilized to measure risk at PHAs and prioritize oversight in fiscal year 2015 and beyond.

PIH is also in the process of developing an Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program which will allow it to identify and manage four categories of risks: PHA entity, PHA project, PIH program, and PIH enterprise. During fiscal year 2014, PIH established an organizational-wide working group to develop an ERM framework for PIH. Also during fiscal year 2014, PIH established an Office of Risk Management (ORM) and chartered a PIH ERM Risk Committee. PIH plans to have the ORM and PIH Risk Committee coordinate information from all levels of the organization so it can manage its risks strategically on portfolio level basis. The PHA entity segment of this program was fully operational during fiscal year 2014 and is covered by OFO's National Risk Assessment process; while the project, program, and enterprise categories are being operationalized during the first quarter of fiscal year 2015. PIH expects the entire model to be completed and fully implemented by the end of fiscal year 2015.

HUD Quality Control on PHA inspections and Inspection Standards for HCV

HUD is taking a number of steps to assess and mitigate the risk related to the physical condition of units assisted under the Housing Choice Voucher Program. HUD's Real Estate Assessment Center (REAC) is currently preparing to conduct a sample of physical inspections and assessment of 39,000 HCV units. In addition to performing independent quality control inspections on HCV units, REAC is working to transition the current HQS inspection process and standards to that of a Uniform Physical Condition Standard (UPCS) protocol, that is more transparent and has a proven high level of accuracy and reliability. The transition of the HQS to a new UPCS model is a high priority project, which REAC hopes will effectuate more uniformity in the physical inspection process for the HCV program.

Tenant-Based Rental Assistance

Continue Implementation of Cash Management Procedures

In January 2012, HUD implemented new cash management procedures for the disbursement of HCV funding. The process of disbursing only the funds required to meet current HAP costs will result in the re-establishment of HUD-held reserves, whereby unused HAP funds will remain obligated but undisbursed at the HUD level rather than held by PHAs. This change will reduce program risk and provide for greater transparency and accountability regarding the use and availability of program reserves. It is also one of the first steps toward an overall system migration and development of cash management policies and processes within the Next Generation Management System (NGMS).

Next Generation Management System

The Next Generation Management System (NGMS) is a business-driven investment whose aim is to enhance HUD's affordable housing (AH) program management, improve end user satisfaction, streamline complex business processes, and integrate disparate Information Technology (IT) systems into a common, modernized platform. These goals will help improve the Agency's ability to accurately quantify budgetary data resources, measure program effectiveness, and scrupulously justify the agency's budget formulations and requests. By aligning current and future AH processes, HUD aims to simplify business operations and maximize investment returns with business-driven, service-oriented solutions that employ shared and standardized technology. NGMS will provide an integrated, seamless and singular view of financial and program data used to make real-time business decisions, but are currently warehoused in disparate data sources.

Important milestones achieved include the delivery of important portions of the Budget Formulation and Forecasting project, including data validation and partial budget versions and budget formulation. The planned delivery of full budget versions, Mod Rehab, scenarios, Mainstream 5 and budget formulation is planned for the 2nd quarter of calendar year 2015, providing full functionality to HUD for future year budget efforts. Additionally, the Portfolio and Risk Management Tool (PRMT) continues to progress, with initial operating capability delivered in September 2013, and supplemental operating capability delivery planned for the 1st quarter of calendar year 2015. PRMT integrates data from various HUD IT systems into user friendly "dashboards" that enhance HUD's ability to analyze trends, make better projections, more easily identify issues, and increases HUD's efficiency and effectiveness in utilizing appropriated funds. PRMT also supports HUD's goal of achieving a standard of operational excellence, while also supporting HUD's ability to meet HUD's mission of creating strong, sustainable, inclusive communities and quality, affordable homes for all.

Administrative Fee Study

As noted earlier, HUD has undertaken a comprehensive time-and-motion study to determine the actual cost to administer an effective and efficient HCV program. The purpose of the study is to evaluate high-performing and efficient PHAs and develop an appropriate fee methodology that adequately reflects operational costs. Results are anticipated to be published in early calendar year 2015.

Tenant-Based Rental Assistance

Small Area FMR Demonstration

The Fair Market Rent (FMR) is the basis for determining the maximum monthly subsidy for an assisted family. Currently, a single FMR is calculated throughout a non-metropolitan county or a metropolitan area, which is generally comprised of several metropolitan counties. The Small Area FMR Demonstration establishes FMRs by zip code areas for participating jurisdictions. HUD expects that calculating FMRs at a smaller geography within metropolitan areas will provide Voucher tenants in some areas with greater ability to move into opportunity areas, where jobs, transportation, and educational opportunities exist. It will also affect other areas where HUD may be over-subsidizing, since the current FMR is higher than prevailing rents. This demonstration will collect and report overall program cost implications, additional administrative burdens, and tenant data to determine the extent to which tenants are using the expanded set of payment standards to move into opportunity areas. Non-metropolitan counties will continue to have one countywide FMR.

5. Proposals in the Budget

Over the past several years, PHAs have requested that HUD provide relief from various requirements related to the operation of PIH programs as well as greater flexibility in the use of PIH resources. The Department has undertaken a comprehensive review and evaluation of these requests to identify items that merit implementation. Enactment and implementation of proposed measures will generate a cost savings to the Department; reduce the administrative burden on PHAs and provide them with flexibilities that will enhance their capacity to respond to local housing needs; and/or promote program efficiencies at the PHA or HUD level. Several of the measures will also reward agencies that perform well.

- Revise the Threshold for Deduction of Medical and Related Care Expenses (associated savings estimated at \$30 million). This provision would generate estimated savings of \$30 million in fiscal year 2016. The change would increase the threshold for the deduction of medical and related care expenses from 3 to 10 percent of family income. This provision was included in the Department's fiscal years 2014 and 2015 budget requests, and is repeated for 2016. The 2016 TBRA renewal funding request reflects the associated first-year savings of implementing this proposal based on analysis of the Congressional Budget Office's (CBO) estimates of cost savings generated by this proposal as included in previous proposed legislation. (Sec. 229)
- Improve the Process for Establishing Fair Market Rents. FMRs, which are based on rent survey data, are currently used for rent-setting in both the voucher and project-based Section 8 programs. This proposal removes the statutory requirement that FMRs be published for comment in the Federal Register, making it possible for HUD instead to publish proposed FMRs to the Web along with any proposed material changes in methodology. A similar version of this language appeared in the Department's fiscal year 2015 budget

Tenant-Based Rental Assistance

request. This provision has no direct fiscal impact; however, it will reduce administrative burden and accelerate the amount of time it takes to establish FMRs. Expand the Moving-to-Work (MTW) program. (Sec. 226)

- Expand the Moving-to-Work (MTW) program. This legislative proposal incrementally expands the MTW program to high capacity PHAs. In partnership with HUD, participating PHAs will design and implement innovative policies related to housing preservation, family self-sufficiency, mobility, cost-effectiveness and other priority areas. Key tenant protections will continue to apply and PHAs will be subject to rigorous reporting and evaluation requirements. Up to fifteen PHAs, totaling no more than 150,000 combined HCV and public housing units, would be selected competitively. (Sec. 242)
- Authorize Triennial Re-Certifications of Fixed-Income Families. Under current law, PHAs and owners must recertify the incomes of all program participants on an annual basis. This proposal would authorize PHAs and owners to recertify fixed-income families every 3 years. Eligible families would be defined as those families for whom at least 90 percent of income is from sources such as Social Security; federal, state, local, and private pension plans; and the supplemental security income program. These families are estimated to be about 50 percent of public housing, voucher, and project-based section 8 tenants. If implemented, this policy change would significantly reduce administrative burden on PHAs and owners. (Sec. 243)
- Extend Family Unification Program (FUP) Vouchers Issued to Youths Aging out of Foster Care. PHAs administer FUP in partnership with Public Child Welfare Agencies. FUP is a program under which HCVs are provided to eligible participants referred to the PHA by the PCWA. There are two types of eligible FUP participants. The first are families for whom the lack of adequate housing is a primary factor in either the imminent placement of the family's child or children in out-of-home care, or the delay in the discharge of the child or children to the family from out-of-home care. The second eligible population for FUP is youths at least 18 years old and not more than 21 years old, who left foster care at age 16 or older and who lack adequate housing. Unlike FUP vouchers for families or the HCV program in general, FUP assistance for youth is time limited by the law. A FUP youth's rental assistance must be terminated once the youth has received 18 months of HCV housing. This proposal would extend the time limit on HCV assistance for FUP youth from the current 18 months to 5 years. HUD believes that this time extension will provide FUP youth with the additional time that is necessary for many of them to become self-sufficient. Furthermore, it reduces the PHA's administrative burden by better aligning the time period of assistance with more common lease terms in many markets. (For example, if a FUP youth currently has to move to a new unit after the first year of assistance, in markets where the initial lease term is typically one year it is challenging to find owners willing to rent to the youth when the assistance will terminate in six months.) (Account language)

Tenant-Based Rental Assistance

**PUBLIC AND INDIAN HOUSING
TENANT-BASED RENTAL ASSISTANCE
Summary of Resources by Program
(Dollars in Thousand)**

<u>Budget Activity</u>	<u>2014 Budget Authority</u>	<u>2013 Carryover Into 2014</u>	<u>2014 Total Resources</u>	<u>2014 Obligations</u>	<u>2015 Budget Authority</u>	<u>2014 Carryover Into 2015</u>	<u>2015 Total Resources</u>	<u>2016 Request</u>
Contract Renewals	\$17,365,527	\$111,017	\$17,476,544	\$17,358,803	\$17,486,000	\$117,741	\$17,603,741	\$18,333,816
Administrative Fees ...	1,500,000	16,289	1,516,289	1,477,070	1,530,000	39,219	1,569,219	2,020,037
Section 8 Rental Assistance	130,000	6,393	136,393	113,546	130,000	22,847	152,847	150,000
FSS Coordinators .....	...	57,502	57,502	56,932	...	570	570	...
Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) Program	75,000	7,572	82,572	68,923	75,000	13,649	88,649	...
Family Unification Program .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,000
Disaster Displacement Assistance .....	...	1,729	1,729	...	...	1,729	1,729	...
Section 811 Mainstream Renewals	106,691	29,629	136,320	104,505	83,160	31,815	114,975	107,643
Non-Elderly Disabled ..	...	4	4	...	...	4	4	...
Rental Assistance Demonstration	528	...	528	484	...	44	44	...
Need - Based Vouchers Families, Veterans, and Native Americans Homelessness .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177,500
Victims of Domestic and Dating Violence (VDDV) Transformation Initiative (transfer) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,500
Total	19,177,746	230,135	19,407,881	19,180,263	19,304,160	227,618	19,531,778	21,123,496

a/ Reflects reporting revision to FY 2014 obligations for Contract Renewals and Administrative Fees.

**PUBLIC AND INDIAN HOUSING
TENANT-BASED RENTAL ASSISTANCE
Appropriations Language**

The fiscal year 2016 President's Budget includes proposed changes in the appropriation language listed and explained below. New language is italicized and underlined, and language proposed for deletion is bracketed.

For activities and assistance for the provision of tenant-based rental assistance authorized under the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1437 et seq.) ("the Act" herein), not otherwise provided for, [~~\$15,304,160,000~~] *\$17,123,496,210*, to remain available until [~~expended~~] *September 30, 2018*, shall be available on October 1, [~~2014~~] *2015* (in addition to the \$4,000,000,000 previously appropriated under this heading that became available on October 1, [~~2014~~] *2015*), and \$4,000,000,000, to remain available until [~~expended~~] *September 30, 2019*, shall be available on October 1, [~~2015~~] *2016*: *Provided*, That the amounts made available under this heading are provided as follows:

(1) [~~\$17,486,000,000~~] *\$18,333,816,000* shall be available for renewals of expiring section 8 tenant-based annual contributions contracts (including renewals of enhanced vouchers under any provision of law authorizing such assistance under section 8(t) of the Act) and including renewal of other special purpose *or* incremental vouchers: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, from amounts provided under this paragraph and any carryover, the Secretary for the calendar year [~~2015~~] *2016* funding cycle shall provide renewal funding for each public housing agency based on validated voucher management system (VMS) leasing and cost data for the prior calendar year and by applying an inflation factor as established by the Secretary, by notice published in the Federal Register, and by making any necessary adjustments for the costs associated with the first-time renewal of vouchers under this paragraph including tenant protection, HOPE VI, and Choice Neighborhoods vouchers: *Provided further*, That in determining calendar year [~~2015~~] *2016* funding allocations under this heading for public housing agencies, including agencies participating in the Moving To Work (MTW) demonstration, the Secretary may take into account the anticipated impact of changes in *medical expense threshold*, targeting, and utility allowances, on public housing agencies' contract renewal needs: [~~*Provided further*, That none of the funds provided under this paragraph may be used to fund a total number of unit months under lease which exceeds a public housing agency's authorized level of units under contract, except for public housing agencies participating in the MTW demonstration, which are instead governed by the terms and conditions of their MTW agreements:~~] *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall, to the extent necessary to stay within the amount specified under this paragraph (except as otherwise modified under this paragraph), prorate each public housing agency's allocation otherwise established pursuant to this paragraph: *Provided further*, That except as provided in the following provisos, the entire amount specified under this paragraph (except as otherwise modified under this paragraph) shall be obligated to the public housing agencies based on the allocation and pro rata method described above, and the Secretary shall notify public housing

Tenant-Based Rental Assistance

agencies of their annual budget by the latter of 60 days after enactment of this Act or March 1, [2015] 2016: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may extend the notification period with [the prior written approval of] notification to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That public housing agencies participating in the MTW demonstration shall be funded pursuant to their MTW agreements and shall be subject to the same pro rata adjustments under the previous provisos: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may offset public housing agencies' calendar year [2015] 2016 allocations based on the excess amounts of public housing agencies' net restricted assets accounts, including HUD held programmatic reserves (in accordance with VMS data in calendar year [2014] 2015 that is verifiable and complete), as determined by the Secretary: *Provided further*, That public housing agencies participating in the MTW demonstration shall also be subject to the offset, as determined by the Secretary, [excluding amounts subject to the single fund budget authority provisions of their MTW agreements,] from the agencies' calendar year 2015 MTW funding allocation: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall use any offset referred to in the previous two provisos throughout the calendar year to prevent the termination of rental assistance for families as the result of insufficient funding, as determined by the Secretary, and to avoid or reduce the proration of renewal funding allocations: *Provided further*, That up to [\$120,000,000] \$75,000,000 shall be available only: (1) for adjustments in the allocations for public housing agencies, after application for an adjustment by a public housing agency that experienced a significant increase, as determined by the Secretary, in renewal costs of vouchers resulting from unforeseen circumstances or from portability under section 8(r) of the Act; (2) for vouchers that were not in use during the 12-month period in order to be available to meet a commitment pursuant to section 8(o)(13) of the Act; (3) for adjustments for costs associated with HUD-Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (HUD-VASH) vouchers; (4) for adjustments for public housing agencies with voucher leasing rates at the end of the calendar year that exceed the average leasing for the 12-month period used to establish the allocation, and for additional leasing of vouchers that were issued but not leased prior to the end of such calendar year; and (5) for public housing agencies that despite taking reasonable cost savings measures, as determined by the Secretary, would otherwise be required to terminate rental assistance for families as a result of insufficient funding; and (6) for adjustments in the allocations for public housing agencies that experienced a significant increase, as determined by the Secretary, in renewal costs as a result of participation in the Small Area Fair Market Rent demonstration: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall allocate amounts under the previous proviso based on need, as determined by the Secretary;

(2) \$277,000,000 shall be for incremental rental voucher assistance under section 8(o) of the Act to be distributed based on relative need, as determined by the Secretary: Provided, That the Secretary shall make such funding available, notwithstanding section 204 (competition provision) of this title;

[(2)](3) [\$130,000,000] \$150,000,000 shall be for section 8 rental assistance for relocation and replacement of housing units that are demolished or disposed of pursuant to section 18 of the Act, conversion of section 23 projects to assistance under section 8, the family unification program under section 8(x) of the Act, relocation of witnesses in connection with efforts to combat crime in public and assisted

Tenant-Based Rental Assistance

housing pursuant to a request from a law enforcement or prosecution agency, enhanced vouchers under any provision of law authorizing such assistance under section 8(t) of the Act, HOPE VI and Choice Neighborhood vouchers, mandatory and voluntary conversions, and tenant protection assistance including replacement and relocation assistance or for project-based assistance to prevent the displacement of unassisted elderly tenants currently residing in section 202 properties financed between 1959 and 1974 that are refinanced pursuant to Public Law 106–569, as amended, or under the authority as provided under this Act: *Provided*, That when a public housing development is submitted for demolition or disposition under section 18 of the Act, the Secretary may provide section 8 rental assistance when the units pose an imminent health and safety risk to residents: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may only provide replacement vouchers for units that were occupied within the previous 24 months that cease to be available as assisted housing, subject only to the availability of funds: **[***Provided further*, That of the amounts made available under this paragraph, \$5,000,000 may be available to provide tenant protection assistance, not otherwise provided under this paragraph, to residents residing in low vacancy areas and who may have to pay rents greater than 30 percent of household income, as the result of (1) the maturity of a HUD-insured, HUD-held or section 202 loan that requires the permission of the Secretary prior to loan prepayment; (2) the expiration of a rental assistance contract for which the tenants are not eligible for enhanced voucher or tenant protection assistance under existing law; or (3) the expiration of affordability restrictions accompanying a mortgage or preservation program administered by the Secretary: *Provided further*, That such tenant protection assistance made available under the previous proviso may be provided under the authority of section 8(t) or section 8(o)(13) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f(t)): *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall issue guidance to implement the previous provisos, including, but not limited to, requirements for defining eligible at-risk households within 120 days of the enactment of this Act: **]** *Provided further*, That any tenant protection voucher made available from amounts under this paragraph shall not be reissued by any public housing agency, except the replacement vouchers as defined by the Secretary by notice, when the initial family that received any such voucher no longer receives such voucher, and the authority for any public housing agency to issue any such voucher shall cease to exist: *Provided further*, That the Secretary, for the purpose under this paragraph, may use unobligated balances, including recaptures and carryovers, remaining from amounts appropriated in prior fiscal years under this heading for voucher assistance for nonelderly disabled families and for disaster assistance made available under Public Law 110–329;

[(3)](4) [\$1,530,000,000] \$2,020,037,000 shall be for administrative and other expenses of public housing agencies in administering the section 8 tenant-based rental assistance program, of which up to \$10,000,000 shall be available to the Secretary to allocate to public housing agencies that need additional funds to administer their section 8 programs, including fees associated with section 8 tenant protection rental assistance, the administration of disaster related vouchers, Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing vouchers, and other special purpose incremental vouchers: *Provided*, That no less than **[\$1,520,000,000] \$2,010,037,000** of the amount provided in this paragraph shall be allocated to public housing agencies for the calendar year **[2015] 2016** funding cycle based on section 8(q) of the Act (and related Appropriation Act provisions) as in effect immediately before the enactment of the Quality Housing and Work Responsibility Act of 1998 (Public

Tenant-Based Rental Assistance

Law 105–276): *Provided further*, That if the amounts made available under this paragraph are insufficient to pay the amounts determined under the previous proviso, the Secretary may decrease the amounts allocated to agencies by a uniform percentage applicable to all agencies receiving funding under this paragraph or may, to the extent necessary to provide full payment of amounts determined under the previous proviso, utilize unobligated balances, including recaptures and carryovers, remaining from funds appropriated to the Department of Housing and Urban Development under this heading from prior fiscal years, ~~[excluding]~~ *including* special purpose vouchers, notwithstanding the purposes for which such amounts were appropriated: *Provided further*, That all public housing agencies participating in the MTW demonstration shall be funded pursuant to their MTW agreements, and shall be subject to the same uniform percentage decrease as under the previous proviso: *Provided further*, That amounts provided under this paragraph shall be only for activities related to the provision of tenant-based rental assistance authorized under section 8, including related development activities;

~~[(4)]~~(5) ~~[\$83,160,000]~~ \$107,643,210 for the renewal of tenant-based assistance contracts under section 811 of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 8013), including necessary administrative expenses: *Provided*, That administrative and other expenses of public housing agencies in administering the special purpose vouchers in this paragraph shall be funded under the same terms and be subject to the same pro rata reduction as the percent decrease for administrative and other expenses to public housing agencies under paragraph ~~[(3)]~~4) of this heading;

~~[(5)]~~ \$75,000,000 for incremental rental voucher assistance for use through a supported housing program administered in conjunction with the Department of Veterans Affairs as authorized under section 8(o)(19) of the United States Housing Act of 1937: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall make such funding available, notwithstanding section 204 (competition provision) of this title, to public housing agencies that partner with eligible VA Medical Centers or other entities as designated by the Secretary of the Department of Veterans Affairs, based on geographical need for such assistance as identified by the Secretary of the Department of Veterans Affairs, public housing agency administrative performance, and other factors as specified by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development in consultation with the Secretary of the Department of Veterans Affairs: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development may waive, or specify alternative requirements for (in consultation with the Secretary of the Department of Veterans Affairs), any provision of any statute or regulation that the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development administers in connection with the use of funds made available under this paragraph (except for requirements related to fair housing, nondiscrimination, labor standards, and the environment), upon a finding by the Secretary that any such waivers or alternative requirements are necessary for the effective delivery and administration of such voucher assistance: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall set aside an amount provided under this paragraph for a rental assistance and supportive housing demonstration program for Native American veterans that are homeless or at-risk of homelessness living on or near a reservation or other Indian areas: *Provided further*, That such demonstration program shall be modeled after, with necessary and appropriate adjustments for Native American grant recipients and veterans, the rental assistance and supportive housing program funded under this paragraph, including

Tenant-Based Rental Assistance

administration in conjunction with the Department of Veterans Affairs and overall implementation of section 8(o)(19) of the Act: *Provided further*, That amounts for rental assistance and associated administrative costs shall be made available by grants to recipients eligible to receive block grants under the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. section 4101 et seq.): *Provided further*, That funds shall be awarded based on need, administrative capacity, and any other funding criteria established by the Secretary in a Notice published in the Federal Register after coordination with the Secretary of the Department of Veterans Affairs within 180 days of enactment of this Act: *Provided further*, That such rental assistance shall be administered by block grant recipients in accordance with program requirements under the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996: *Provided further*, That the first and second provisos under this paragraph shall apply to use of funds made available for this demonstration, as appropriate: *Provided further*, That the Secretary, in coordination with the Secretary of the Department of Veterans Affairs, shall coordinate with block grant recipients and any other appropriate tribal organizations on the design of such demonstration and shall ensure the effective delivery of supportive services to Native American veterans that are homeless or at-risk of homelessness eligible to receive assistance under this demonstration: *Provided further*, That grant recipients shall report to the Secretary, as prescribed by the Secretary, utilization of such rental assistance provided under this demonstration: *Provided further*, That assistance made available under this paragraph shall continue to remain available for homeless veterans upon turn-over; and]

(6) \$177,500,000 shall be used for incremental rental voucher assistance for use by families, veterans, and tribal families who are experiencing homelessness, as well as victims of domestic and dating violence: Provided, That eligibility for veterans is made without regard to discharge status: Provided further, That the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development (the Secretary) shall make such funding available through a competitive process to public housing agencies that partner with eligible Continuums of Care, as identified by the Secretary and to recipients eligible to receive block grants under the Native American Housing Assistance and Determination Act of 1996 (NAHASDA) (25 U.S.C. section 4101 et seq.): Provided further, That assistance provided to recipients eligible under NAHASDA shall be subject to requirements of NAHASDA: Provided further, That the Secretary may waive, or specify alternative requirements for any provision or statute or regulation that the Secretary administers in connection with the use of funds made available under this paragraph upon a finding by the Secretary that any such waivers or alternative requirements are necessary for the effective delivery and administration of such voucher assistance: Provided further, That the Secretary shall issue guidance to implement the previous proviso;

(7) \$37,500,000 shall be made available to provide incremental rental voucher assistance for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, as defined by the Violence Against Women Act Reauthorization Act of 2013 (Public Law 113-4), who require an emergency transfer: Provided further, That the Secretary shall issue guidance to implement this paragraph;

Tenant-Based Rental Assistance

(8) \$20,000,000 shall be made available for new incremental voucher assistance through the Family Unification Program: Provided, That the assistance made available under this paragraph shall continue to remain available for family unification upon turnover: Provided further, That the amounts made available under this paragraph shall be used only in connection with tenant-based assistance on behalf of—

(A) any family—

(i) who is otherwise eligible for such assistance; and

(ii) who the public child welfare agency for the jurisdiction has certified is a family for whom the lack of adequate housing is a primary factor in the imminent placement of the family's child or children in out-of-home care; and

(B) for a period not to exceed 60 months, otherwise eligible youths who have attained at least 18 years of age and not more than 21 years of age and who have left foster care at age 16 or older; and

(9) The Secretary shall separately track all special purpose vouchers funded under this heading.

(Department of Housing and Urban Development Appropriations Act, 2015.)