



April 22, 2022

The Honorable Patrick Leahy, Chair,
Appropriations Committee
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C.

The Honorable Rosa DeLauro, Chair,
Appropriations Committee
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

The Honorable Richard Shelby, Ranking Member,
Appropriations Committee
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C.

The Honorable Kay Granger, Ranking Member,
Appropriations Committee
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

The Honorable Brian Schatz, Chair,
Subcommittee on Transportation, Housing and
Urban Development, and Related Agencies
Appropriations Committee
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C.

The Honorable David Price, Chair,
Subcommittee on Transportation, Housing and
Urban Development, and Related Agencies
Appropriations Committee
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

The Honorable Susan Collins, Ranking Member,
Subcommittee on Transportation, Housing and
Urban Development, and Related Agencies
Appropriations Committee
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C.

The Honorable Mario Diaz-Balart, Ranking Member,
Subcommittee on Transportation, Housing and
Urban Development, and Related Agencies
Appropriations Committee
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

To Chair Leahy, Ranking Member Shelby, Chair Schatz, Ranking Member Collins, Chair DeLauro, Ranking Member Granger, Chair Price, and Ranking Member Diaz-Balart:

We write to urge **the House and Senate Transportation, Housing and Urban Development (THUD) appropriations subcommittees to include in their FY23 spending bills President Biden's budget request to expand Housing Choice Vouchers to an additional 200,000 households.** This important expansion of rental assistance is a key pillar of President Biden's housing platform and is central to any strategy to solve the nation's housing crisis.

Rental assistance is a critical tool for helping people with the lowest incomes afford decent, stable homes, and avoid homelessness. In the nation, a renter household needs an annual income of \$49,830 on average to afford a modest two-bedroom rental unit, which is far above the wages of many working families or the fixed incomes of many seniors and people with physical or mental health conditions that limit their ability to work. People of color disproportionately make up the population of renters with extremely low incomes. In fact, 20% of Black households, 18% of American Indian or Alaska Native households, 14% of Hispanic households, and 10% of Asian households are extremely low-income renters compared to only 6% of white non-Hispanic households are extremely low-income renters. In addition, single women renters—particularly single women of color and single women raising children on their own—are much more likely than single white, non-Hispanic men renters to have extremely low



incomes. Even in properties that have been built with the help of robust construction subsidies, such as the Low Income Housing Tax Credit, the rents (or operating costs) are typically unaffordable for individuals and families with extremely low incomes.

A substantial expansion of rental assistance for people with the lowest incomes is thus a key element of any successful strategy to solve the affordable housing crisis. But due to chronic underfunding and disinvestment, only 1 in 4 households eligible for a federal housing voucher will get the help they need. This is inexplicable considering the bevy of rigorous research which demonstrates that housing vouchers sharply reduce homelessness, housing instability, and overcrowding. In fact, children experiencing homelessness whose families received a voucher change schools less often, are less likely to be placed in foster care, experience fewer behavioral problems, and are more likely to demonstrate positive behaviors such as helping others or treating younger kids kindly.

Because they lower the cost of rent, vouchers also enable people to spend more of their disposal income on other basic necessities like nutritious food, medicine, and educational enrichment that fosters child development. Vouchers already lift millions above the poverty line, and numerous analyses show that they hold the potential to dramatically cut poverty even further and substantially reduce racial disparities. Moreover, rigorous research shows that when families use vouchers to move to neighborhoods with strong resources and high-performing schools, their children have substantially higher adult earnings, higher rates of college attendance, and lower rates of single parenthood. Adults in these families also see improved mental health and lower rates of diabetes and obesity.

The FY23 spending bill presents an opportunity to obtain a tremendous return on investment by expanding Housing Choice Vouchers to an additional 200,000 households. Top national organizations from a variety of sectors, including health, education, civil rights, food security, environmental protection, faith, municipal governance, child welfare, criminal justice, anti-poverty, and more, have come together through the *Opportunity Starts at Home* campaign to jointly push for these types of expanded investments. Despite their various issue areas, all these organizations understand that achieving their own goals depend on whether people have access to stable, affordable homes, and they understand that expanding rental assistance is a critical component of the overall solution.

The *Opportunity Starts at Home* campaign stands ready to work with you on enacting these proven solutions. Thank you for taking the time to consider this request.

Sincerely,

American Academy of Pediatrics
Center on Budget and Policy Priorities
Children's Defense Fund
Church World Service
Civil Rights Corps
Food Research & Action Center
Justice in Aging
National Alliance to End Homelessness
National Association of Social Workers

National Coalition for Homeless Veterans
National Community Action Partnership
National LGBTQ Task Force Action Fund
National Low Income Housing Coalition
National Nurse-Led Care Consortium
National Women's Law Center
Poverty & Race Research Action Council
ZERO TO THREE