

## **NCH Public Policy Recommendations** **HUD McKinney-Vento Reauthorization**

### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

**Reauthorize HUD McKinney-Vento (HMV) programs in a manner that allows all homeless people to be eligible for HMV housing and services and that ensures maximum flexibility to communities in their use of federal funds.**

*U.S. Representatives* – Decline to co-sponsor the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act of 2009 (H.R. 1877) until deficiencies in the bill are addressed.

*U.S. Senators* – Decline to co-sponsor the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act of 2009 (S. 808) until deficiencies in the bill are addressed.

### **ISSUE STATUS**

In the 110<sup>th</sup> Congress, the House and the Senate were able to resolve differences between Committee-passed versions of their HUD McKinney-Vento reauthorization bills. The new compromise bill passed the House on October 2, 2008, by a vote of 355-61, but its companion bill in the Senate did not come to a vote by the full chamber.

On April 2, 2009, identical HUD McKinney-Vento reauthorization bills were reintroduced in both the House and the Senate. The Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act of 2009, H.R. 1877, was introduced in the House by Representative Gwen Moore (D-WI). In the Senate, a companion bill was introduced by Senator Jack Reed (D-WI). The bills are nearly identical to the House-passed legislation from the 110<sup>th</sup> Congress.

The bills have been referred to the House Financial Services Committee and the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, respectively.

### **WHY THIS MATTERS**

- HUD McKinney-Vento programs, first established in 1987, have saved lives and helped hundreds of thousands of Americans to regain stability and return to permanent housing.
- HUD McKinney-Vento programs have not been reauthorized since 1992. Reauthorization is overdue to reflect changes in program design that have taken place administratively over the past 15 years.
- HMV reauthorization bills currently before Congress—the HEARTH Act and CPEHA—contain provisions that would adversely affect homeless persons’ access to housing and services and fail to assure the privacy of their personal identifying information. The bills also limit community flexibility in the use of HMV funds.
- Among the concerns that NCH has with the HMV bills and amendments being actively considered are:
  - *Ineligible People* – The definition of “homeless individual” for purposes of eligibility for HUD programs (and other programs that use HUD’s definition) fails to include some living situations understood to be homeless, meaning that people in those situations will, with rare exception, remain ineligible for HUD-funded homeless assistance.

- *Weakens Community Decision-Making* – The bills fail to assign a role to homeless people or service providers as formal decision-makers in a geographic area’s collaborative application for funding.
- *Restrictions on Eligible Activities* – The bills would put into the force of law restrictions on a community’s use of funds that exist now only as administrative practice ... and adds some new restrictions. This will further reduce geographic areas’ flexibility to respond to homelessness the way it makes most sense.
- *Privacy Concerns* – The bills authorize a data collection and reporting system on clients of HMV-funded projects, but do not ensure client privacy and safety of their data.

## **BACKGROUND**

The Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, enacted in 1987, was the first—and remains the only—major federal statutory response to homelessness. The Act originally consisted of fifteen programs providing a range of supports to homeless people, including emergency shelter, transitional housing, permanent housing, job training, primary health care, and education. The Act has since been renamed the “McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act.”

Title IV of the McKinney-Vento Act authorizes emergency shelter, transitional housing, permanent housing, and supportive services programs and assigns those to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Title IV established a set of competitive grant programs to which public agencies and nonprofit organizations were directly eligible. However in 1995, HUD redesigned the Title IV programs into a “Continuum of Care” process whereby appropriated funds were made available on a competitive basis to geographic areas, with responsibility granted to the geographic area to recommend the array of housing and service projects to be funded.

HUD McKinney-Vento programs make funds available to service providers in urban, suburban, and rural communities across the nation. In FY 2008, Congress appropriated over \$1.5 billion for HMV programs. Studies have suggested that HUD McKinney-Vento programs have helped hundreds of thousands of Americans to regain stability.

*For further information on the public policy recommendations of the National Coalition for the Homeless, contact the NCH public policy staff at [info@nationalhomeless.org](mailto:info@nationalhomeless.org) or 202.462.4822, or visit [www.nationalhomeless.org](http://www.nationalhomeless.org).*