

President Biden's Proposed Budget for Homelessness



On March 28, 2022, President Biden proposed a \$5.8 trillion budget for Fiscal Year 2023 that would target \$8.732 billion in federal funding for homelessness assistance programs. Here are highlights:

\$32.1 billion

To renew all existing Housing Choice Vouchers and expand assistance to 200,000 more households

11%

Increase (of \$363 million) in HUD's homeless assistance grants

\$328 million

Increase for capital funding to preserve public housing

30%

Increase (of \$450 million) for the HOME Investment Partnerships Program

\$35 billion

Mandatory funding for affordable housing production to increase the supply of housing along with additional Low-Income Housing Tax Credits

\$200 million

Develop new or rehabilitate affordable Rural Multifamily Rental Housing

Strategy 3: Increase the supply and impact of permanent supportive housing for individuals and families with complex service needs—including unaccompanied, pregnant, and parenting youth and young adults.

Unlike other assistance, permanent supportive housing has no time restrictions for people with disabilities who are experiencing homelessness. Using a [Housing First approach](#),⁴⁴ housing is offered without preconditions and with a broad array of voluntary, trauma-informed wraparound services. When implemented to fidelity, the model is a proven solution that leads to housing stability as well as improvements in health and well-being. Although the supply of permanent supportive housing has increased over the years, there is still a shortage of it across the country relative to the need.

To accomplish this strategy, USICH and relevant member agencies will:

- Conduct a gaps analysis of permanent supportive housing needs nationally that includes an examination of racial equity.
- Provide guidance, tools, and technical assistance on effective strategies to braid federal, state and local funds for the purpose of expanding permanent supportive housing.
- Examine opportunities to streamline the process of braiding federal funding sources within permanent supportive housing.
- Highlight and promote examples of how state Medicaid, aging, disability, and health care agencies have coordinated housing assistance with Medicaid-financed health care and supportive services for people with high acuity of health needs and encourage expansion of Medicaid in states that have not yet done so.
- Examine requirements (including eligibility and recordkeeping) associated with federally funded permanent supportive housing to create greater flexibility to serve people with intense service needs,