



**CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE
COST ESTIMATE**

November 17, 2017

S. 1333
Tribal HUD-VASH Act of 2017

*As ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
on September 13, 2017*

SUMMARY

S. 1333 would permanently authorize the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to renew grants made under the Tribal HUD-VA Supportive Housing (Tribal HUD-VASH) program, which is jointly operated by HUD and the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA). The bill also would authorize HUD to make new Tribal HUD-VASH grants in 2018. CBO estimates that implementing S. 1333 would cost \$21 million over the 2018-2022 period, assuming appropriation of the necessary amounts.

Enacting the bill would not affect direct spending or revenues; therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures do not apply.

CBO estimates that enacting S. 1333 would not increase net direct spending or on-budget deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2028.

S. 1333 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA).

ESTIMATED COST TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The estimated budgetary effect of S. 1333 is shown in the following table. The costs of this legislation fall within budget function 600 (income security).

	By Fiscal Year, in Millions of Dollars					2018-2022
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
INCREASES IN SPENDING SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATION						
Estimated Authorization Level	2	0	2	8	9	21
Estimated Outlays	0	0	2	9	10	21

BASIS OF ESTIMATE

The Tribal HUD-VASH program provides rental assistance to Native American veterans who are homeless or at risk of homelessness. S. 1333 would permanently authorize HUD to renew Tribal HUD-VASH grants and would authorize HUD to make new grants in 2018. The Congress created the tribal program in 2015; in 2017, it appropriated \$7 million for the program. Based on the funding provided in the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2018, and Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Requirements Act, 2017 (Public Law 115-56), CBO estimates that the program also will receive \$7 million in 2018, on an annualized basis.

The bill would require HUD to allocate 5 percent of the funds made available for the HUD-VASH program to the Tribal HUD-VASH program. On an annualized basis, \$40 million was appropriated for the HUD-VASH program in 2018; therefore, CBO estimates that HUD would allocate \$2 million in 2018 to make new tribal grants. No appropriations are authorized for the underlying HUD-VASH program after 2018, so CBO does not estimate any funding for new grants in those years. Based on information from HUD on the pace at which tribes are drawing grant funds, CBO estimates that outlays for new grants would not occur until 2020.

The bill also would allow HUD to set aside funds made available for the tenant-based voucher program to renew Tribal HUD-VASH grants. Based on an analysis of information from HUD about the pace of implementing the program, CBO estimates that the appropriations already provided to date will be sufficient to renew grants through 2019. CBO expects that in 2020 HUD would set aside about \$2 million from the tenant-based account to renew grants. By 2022, that amount would increase to \$9 million—\$2 million to renew the new grants made in 2018 and \$7 million to renew grants made before enactment.

Based on information from HUD on the pace at which tribes are drawing grant funds and on the expected timing of renewals, CBO estimates that implementing the bill would cost \$21 million over the 2018-2022 period, assuming appropriation of the necessary amounts.

PAY-AS-YOU-GO CONSIDERATIONS: None.

INCREASE IN LONG-TERM DIRECT SPENDING AND DEFICITS

CBO estimates that enacting S. 1333 would not increase net direct spending or on-budget deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2028.

MANDATES

S. 1333 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA. Indian veterans who are homeless would benefit from provisions in the bill that provide rental and housing assistance.

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