

FEDERAL BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS



FEBRUARY 2026

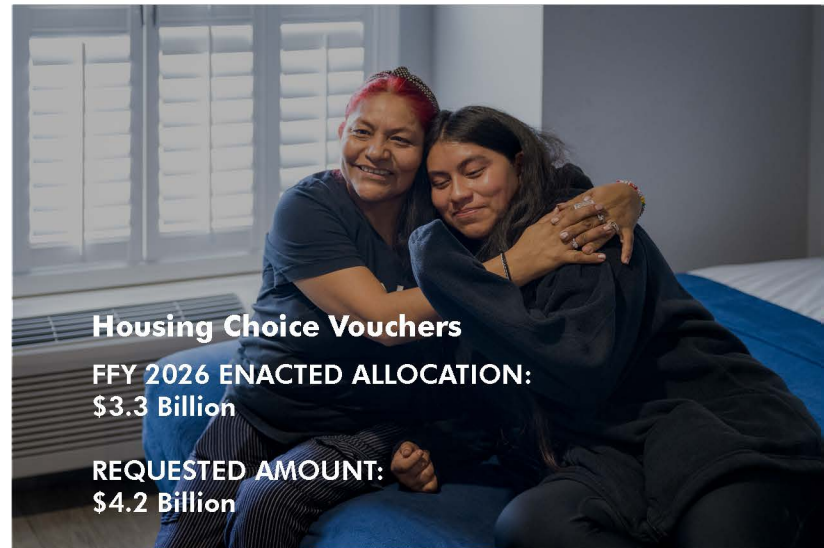
On February 3, 2026, Congress passed, and the President signed, a \$1.2 trillion appropriations package, providing discretionary funding for Federal departments and programs counties rely on to deliver essential services through September 30, 2026. The bill provides **\$77.3 billion for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)** for Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2026, an increase over FFY 2025, which was funded through a year-long continuing resolution.

HOUSING INVESTMENTS

Congress has historically underfunded affordable housing and homelessness assistance programs. According to a National Low Income Housing Coalition report, current funding levels, only one in four renters who qualify receive Federal housing assistance, leaving the remaining 75% of renters to struggle to afford the cost of housing.

To begin addressing the affordable housing and homelessness crisis, Congress must ensure adequate annual appropriations for housing choice vouchers, public housing, homelessness assistance, and other key programs that invest Federal resources where they will have the greatest impact – addressing the housing needs of people with the lowest incomes.

The Los Angeles County Development Authority (LACDA) urges Congress to **oppose cuts to Federal investments** in affordable housing and homelessness programs, and instead **provide the highest level of funding possible in FFY 2027**.



Housing Choice Vouchers

FFY 2026 ENACTED ALLOCATION:
\$3.3 Billion

REQUESTED AMOUNT:
\$4.2 Billion



Operating Funds

FFY 2026 ENACTED ALLOCATION:
\$4.68 Billion

REQUESTED AMOUNT:
\$5.72 Billion

Capital Funds

FFY 2026 ENACTED ALLOCATION:
\$3.2 Billion

REQUESTED AMOUNT:
\$5.0 Billion

Emergency Housing Vouchers (EHV)

The EHV Program, created under the 2021 American Rescue Plan, provided **\$5 billion for 60,000 rental vouchers**. Originally funded through 2030, rising rents have accelerated spending, and HUD now projects the **funds will run out by 2026**. The LACDA urges Congress to **fully fund EHV renewals**.

Continued on Reverse





REVITALIZING COMMUNITIES

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)

The CDBG Program provides flexible funding for activities benefiting low- to moderate-income individuals, supporting public services, housing, and economic development. Funding for CDBG must be preserved to help create thriving communities. **\$4.2 billion** is needed to expand economic opportunities and improve quality of life for low- and moderate-income persons through an array of social services and infrastructure improvements.

Every dollar of CDBG invested leverages **\$3.64** from other public and private sources.

HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME)

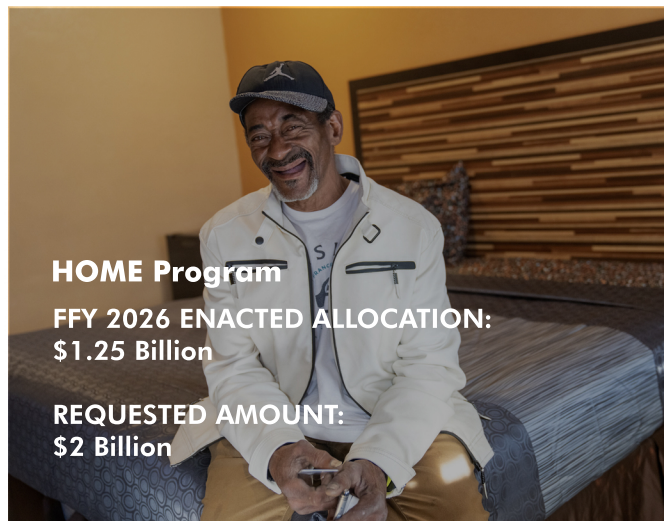
The HOME Program provides formula grants that communities use to fund activities including building, buying, and/or rehabilitating affordable housing for rent or homeownership. HOME is the largest Federal block grant designed exclusively to create affordable housing for low-income households. 1.3 million units nationwide were built or preserved with HOME funding since 1992. \$2 billion is needed to increase the production of affordable housing through the acquisition, new construction, and rehabilitation of affordable housing units for sale or rent.



CDBG Program

FFY 2026 ENACTED ALLOCATION:
\$3.3 Billion

REQUESTED AMOUNT:
\$4.2 Billion



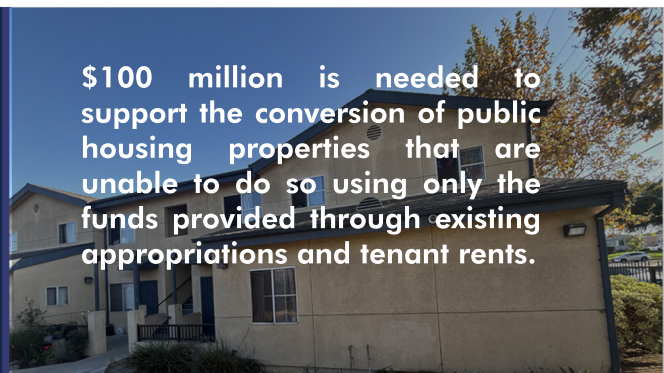
HOME Program

FFY 2026 ENACTED ALLOCATION:
\$1.25 Billion

REQUESTED AMOUNT:
\$2 Billion

Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD)

RAD allows Public Housing Agencies (PHAs) to leverage public and private debt and equity in order to reinvest in their public housing stock. Through a RAD conversion, a property moves from its original public housing regulatory platform to the Project-Based Section 8 platform, which makes it easier for PHAs to borrow money and use other forms of financing to make improvements essential for preserving their affordable housing stock.



\$100 million is needed to support the conversion of public housing properties that are unable to do so using only the funds provided through existing appropriations and tenant rents.