August 30, 2021

The Honorable Asa Hutchinson  
Governor of Arkansas  
State Capitol Room 250  
500 Woodlane Avenue  
Little Rock, AR 72201

Ms. Cindy Gillespie  
Secretary of Human Services  
Arkansas Department of Human Services  
Donaghey Plaza  
P.O. Box 1437  
Little Rock, AR 72203

Dear Governor Hutchinson and Secretary Gillespie:

The Select Subcommittee on the Coronavirus Crisis continues to examine the impact of the coronavirus pandemic on American renters and the effectiveness of state and federal efforts to prevent an eviction crisis. Congress has allocated over $46 billion in emergency rental assistance funds to state, local, and tribal governments, and the Biden Administration has provided detailed guidance to expedite the distribution of these funds while promoting eviction-diversion efforts and extending, in modified form, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) moratorium on evictions for nonpayment of rent. However, these national efforts to prevent an eviction crisis have been frustrated by the failure of some state and local governments to effectively distribute federal rental assistance funds to aid those in need. The Supreme Court’s recent decision to end the protections offered by the CDC eviction moratorium increases the urgent need for states to dramatically improve their distribution of rental assistance funds. Arkansas has been among the slowest states in the nation to disburse emergency rental assistance, putting tens of thousands of families at risk of eviction and homelessness. I write to request information about Arkansas’s distribution of federal rental assistance funds and to urge you to improve the performance of the state’s rental assistance program.

The pandemic and its economic fallout have put millions of Americans at risk of eviction. The U.S. Census Bureau’s COVID-19 Household Pulse Surveys show that half of all renter households lost income during the pandemic, and half of renters—nearly 21 million households—were already paying over 30% of their income for housing before the onset of the pandemic.¹ By mid-December 2020, 10.1 million adults had fallen behind on rent, with 5.2

million reporting that they were very or somewhat likely to be evicted in the next two months. Despite efforts to push out rental assistance payments, approximately 7.4 million adults were still behind on rent payments in July 2021, with 3.6 million believing they may face eviction in the next two months. More than half of all households that reported a likelihood of eviction in the next two months included children. Housing instability is particularly harmful to children, causing long term health, social, and economic consequences. Renters of color have been disproportionately impacted, with Black and Hispanic renters more than twice as likely to report risk of eviction during the pandemic as white renters.

Facing this risk of a devastating eviction crisis, Congress took unprecedented action. The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021, provided $25 billion for emergency rental assistance grants to be distributed by state, local, and tribal governments, and the American Rescue Plan added an additional $21.55 billion in emergency rental assistance funds to be distributed by state and local governments. To ensure effective distribution of rental assistance funds, Congress allowed states to use up to 10% of the first tranche of funds, and 15% of the second tranche, for staffing and other administrative costs. By June 24, 2021, over $33.6 billion of these funds had been disbursed by the Treasury Department (Treasury) to the distributing jurisdictions. Treasury has released extensive guidance to answer frequent state and local program questions, has highlighted “Promising Practices,” and has identified over a dozen exemplar certification forms that successful programs have used to streamline the application process. The White

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5 Joint Center for Housing Studies of Harvard University, Black and Hispanic Renters Face Greatest Threat of Eviction During the Pandemic (Jan. 11, 2021) (online at www.jchs.harvard.edu/blog/black-and-hispanic-renters-face-greatest-threat-eviction-pandemic).


House has held two summits convening state and local leaders to discuss ways to effectively distribute the funds.¹⁰

Despite these robust federal efforts, as of July 31 only about $4.9 billion of the over $46 billion Congress allocated for rental assistance has been distributed to Americans at risk of eviction by state, local, and tribal governments.¹¹ Data released by Treasury shows that out of the $174 million available for renters in Arkansas, just $3.2 million had been distributed by July 31.¹² Data compiled by the National Low Income Housing Coalition using a variety of more up-to-date data sources shows your state is ranked 47th in assistance distribution in the nation, putting Arkansas renters at greater risk of losing their homes and Arkansas landlords in greater financial distress.¹³ Although relief payments, tax cuts for families with children, expanded unemployment assistance, and the improving economy appear to have enabled many rental households to make their payments, a significant number are still in jeopardy. A county-level analysis of Census Bureau Pulse Survey data shows that the percentage of renters behind on rent is very high—often over 20%—in the states that have been slowest to distribute rental assistance funds.¹⁴

Arkansas’s distribution of federal rental assistance funds has been far too slow. By June 30, the Arkansas state rental relief program had only distributed $600,000 of the $173 million in federal funds the state has received.¹⁵ The program appears to have made little progress since that time. As of July 31, Arkansas had still distributed only $3.2 million to aid renters in need,

¹² Id.
¹³ National Low Income Housing Coalition, NLIHC ERA Spending Tracking: ERA1 Spending by State (accessed Aug. 25, 2021) (online at https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1RnHX7Ld7KJ_i2gj8Sk52xjCygYRETwU-OthOGE3duHM/htmlview?utm_source=NLIHCRall+Subscribers&utm_campaign=5f8ef30ad-Update_08252021&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_e909383b5e-5f8ef30ad-293416298#ct=7fUpdate_08252021)&pru=AAAB6eKaitI*stzfqmczzWj3gRt7wVUPw#).
and more recent data shows the pace of distribution has not significantly accelerated. The state’s sluggish distribution of assistance comes in the face of dire need. As of early July, over 20% of renter households owed back rent in 29 Arkansas counties. Arkansas’s failure to effectively distribute rental assistance funds threatens to worsen the intense surge in coronavirus cases and hospitalizations that the state has experienced in recent weeks, as evictions and homelessness have been shown to increase the number of coronavirus cases and deaths. The state program’s policy decisions and lack of urgency may be contributing to this slow distribution of funds. State officials continue to require landlords to participate in the program and submit documentation before funds are disbursed to aid tenants, despite Treasury guidance that permits distribution of assistance funds directly to tenants when landlords refuse to participate. Further, despite the high proportion of struggling renters in Arkansas, the state has not yet applied for the second tranche of rental assistance funds allocated by Congress.

I urge you to take action to speed distribution of rental assistance without delay. Implementing best practices for streamlining rental aid delivery, like the “Promising Practices” the Treasury Department has identified for simplifying the application process and conducting outreach to renters and landlords, could help improve distribution. Experts who have testified before the Select Subcommittee have also identified best practices for speeding distribution of pandemic rental assistance to those at risk of eviction. The National Low Income Housing Coalition has found that reducing documentation burdens, including by allowing renters to self-certify that they meet certain requirements, can streamline assistance distribution.

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21 Select Subcommittee on the Coronavirus Crisis, Testimony of Diane Yentel, National Low Income Housing Coalition, Hearing on Oversight of Pandemic Evictions: Assessing Abuses by Corporate Landlords and Federal Efforts to Keep Americans in Their Homes (July 27, 2021) (online at
Coalition has also found that it is important to allow assistance to be distributed directly to tenants when their landlords refuse to cooperate with assistance programs. And the administrators of the successful rental assistance program in Houston–Harris County have found that forming partnerships with community organizations and conducting extensive outreach to renters and landlords is critical to effective assistance distribution.\(^{22}\) It is vital that you promptly consider employing these strategies to deliver relief to those at risk of eviction and homelessness.

The Select Subcommittee seeks additional information to understand the reasons for the delays in Arkansas’s distribution of the federal rental assistance funds and to ensure that these federal pandemic relief dollars are used efficiently, effectively, and equitably. Please provide the following information by September 7, 2021:

1. What steps is the Arkansas rental assistance program taking to improve and speed its distribution of rental assistance funds?

2. How many applications for rental assistance have been submitted to the Arkansas rental assistance program? Of those applications, how many have been approved for assistance?

3. What share of the federal rental assistance funding has Arkansas dedicated to program administration?

4. How many staff members and contractors are currently employed to review assistance applications or assist renters and landlords in the application process?

5. What actions has the Arkansas rental assistance program taken to streamline application processes or reduce documentation burdens? What further improvements is the program considering?

These requests are consistent with the House of Representatives’ authorization of the Select Subcommittee on the Coronavirus Crisis “to conduct a full and complete investigation” of “issues related to the coronavirus crisis,” including “the efficiency, effectiveness, equity, and transparency of the use of taxpayer funds and relief programs to address the coronavirus crisis.”\(^{23}\)

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\(^{23}\) H. Res. 8, sec. 4(f), 117th Cong. (2021); H. Res. 935, 116th Cong. (2020).
If you have any questions regarding this request, please contact Select Subcommittee staff at (202) 225-4400.

Sincerely,

James E. Clyburn
Chairman

Enclosure

cc: The Honorable Steve Scalise, Ranking Member