



SAVE AMERICA'S NEIGHBORHOODS

ENACT COMMUNITY STABILIZATION FUNDING NOW!

Neighborhood Stabilization Fact Sheet

TEXAS'S 1ST DISTRICT

The national foreclosure crisis is affecting not only individual families, but whole communities, cities and states that are struggling to manage the fallout of vacant and abandoned properties. Already tight state and municipal budgets are hard-pressed to cover the rising costs of boarding up abandoned properties, removing trash and combating increased vandalism, arson and property and personal crimes. Home prices are falling and middle-class wealth, long accumulated through home equity, is dwindling.

Congress must provide a **minimum of \$4 billion** in federal neighborhood stabilization funding to help states, cities and communities reduce downward pressure on local housing markets. Both the House and Senate have proposed legislation to do just this. The funds provided would help to purchase vacant, blighted properties, rehabilitate them, and resell or rent them affordably to qualified families. Returning these properties to productive use is vital to overcoming the foreclosure crisis. And rehabilitation of these homes will also create construction jobs in an otherwise moribund sector.

As of the end of March 2008, Texas's 1st District had approximately **586** properties in foreclosure. Recent research indicates that the negative effect of these foreclosures can be felt up to a half a mile away and can depress property values for as long as five years.

Under the Senate-passed formula, Texas's 1st District stands to benefit from **\$2.3 million** in direct funds for neighborhood stabilization with a multiplier effect of an additional **\$5.0 million** as the grants are leveraged to create new jobs as houses are rehabilitated and returned to productive use. The estimated overall economic benefits of the neighborhood stabilization grants are **\$7.3 million** in direct, indirect and induced activity at the state level.

It is estimated that these funds would be used to restore **150 properties** to productive use, providing safe, affordable housing to its occupants. Rehabilitating those houses is anticipated to generate **47 new jobs**, most of which will be in construction, but will also stimulate jobs in retail, business services and the restaurant industry.

In addition, localities can expect to see a direct return of **\$0.2 million** in property taxes (since in many cases, banks will not pay taxes on properties they do not expect to sell) as well as a savings of **\$1.5 million** on trash collection, police, and fire services that they must otherwise expend on foreclosed and abandoned properties. This analysis does not include the property tax revenues that will be retained from properties no longer at risk of significant declines from being in close proximity to foreclosed and abandoned houses.



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Neighborhood Stabilization Fact Sheet

TEXAS'S 2ND DISTRICT

The national foreclosure crisis is affecting not only individual families, but whole communities, cities and states that are struggling to manage the fallout of vacant and abandoned properties. Already tight state and municipal budgets are hard-pressed to cover the rising costs of boarding up abandoned properties, removing trash and combating increased vandalism, arson and property and personal crimes. Home prices are falling and middle-class wealth, long accumulated through home equity, is dwindling.

Congress must provide a **minimum of \$4 billion** in federal neighborhood stabilization funding to help states, cities and communities reduce downward pressure on local housing markets. Both the House and Senate have proposed legislation to do just this. The funds provided would help to purchase vacant, blighted properties, rehabilitate them, and resell or rent them affordably to qualified families. Returning these properties to productive use is vital to overcoming the foreclosure crisis. And rehabilitation of these homes will also create construction jobs in an otherwise moribund sector.

As of the end of March 2008, Texas's 2nd District had approximately **1,794** properties in foreclosure. Recent research indicates that the negative effect of these foreclosures can be felt up to a half a mile away and can depress property values for as long as five years.

Under the Senate-passed formula, Texas's 2nd District stands to benefit from **\$7.0 million** in direct funds for neighborhood stabilization with a multiplier effect of an additional **\$15.2 million** as the grants are leveraged to create new jobs as houses are rehabilitated and returned to productive use. The estimated overall economic benefits of the neighborhood stabilization grants are **\$22.2 million** in direct, indirect and induced activity at the state level.

It is estimated that these funds would be used to restore **338 properties** to productive use, providing safe, affordable housing to its occupants. Rehabilitating those houses is anticipated to generate **141 new jobs**, most of which will be in construction, but will also stimulate jobs in retail, business services and the restaurant industry.

In addition, localities can expect to see a direct return of **\$0.7 million** in property taxes (since in many cases, banks will not pay taxes on properties they do not expect to sell) as well as a savings of **\$3.4 million** on trash collection, police, and fire services that they must otherwise expend on foreclosed and abandoned properties. This analysis does not include the property tax revenues that will be retained from properties no longer at risk of significant declines from being in close proximity to foreclosed and abandoned houses.



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TEXAS'S 3RD DISTRICT

The national foreclosure crisis is affecting not only individual families, but whole communities, cities and states that are struggling to manage the fallout of vacant and abandoned properties. Already tight state and municipal budgets are hard-pressed to cover the rising costs of boarding up abandoned properties, removing trash and combating increased vandalism, arson and property and personal crimes. Home prices are falling and middle-class wealth, long accumulated through home equity, is dwindling.

Congress must provide a **minimum of \$4 billion** in federal neighborhood stabilization funding to help states, cities and communities reduce downward pressure on local housing markets. Both the House and Senate have proposed legislation to do just this. The funds provided would help to purchase vacant, blighted properties, rehabilitate them, and resell or rent them affordably to qualified families. Returning these properties to productive use is vital to overcoming the foreclosure crisis. And rehabilitation of these homes will also create construction jobs in an otherwise moribund sector.

As of the end of March 2008, Texas's 3rd District had approximately **1,857** properties in foreclosure. Recent research indicates that the negative effect of these foreclosures can be felt up to a half a mile away and can depress property values for as long as five years.

Under the Senate-passed formula, Texas's 3rd District stands to benefit from **\$6.3 million** in direct funds for neighborhood stabilization with a multiplier effect of an additional **\$13.5 million** as the grants are leveraged to create new jobs as houses are rehabilitated and returned to productive use. The estimated overall economic benefits of the neighborhood stabilization grants are **\$19.8 million** in direct, indirect and induced activity at the state level.

It is estimated that these funds would be used to restore **197 properties** to productive use, providing safe, affordable housing to its occupants. Rehabilitating those houses is anticipated to generate **126 new jobs**, most of which will be in construction, but will also stimulate jobs in retail, business services and the restaurant industry.

In addition, localities can expect to see a direct return of **\$0.6 million** in property taxes (since in many cases, banks will not pay taxes on properties they do not expect to sell) as well as a savings of **\$2.0 million** on trash collection, police, and fire services that they must otherwise expend on foreclosed and abandoned properties. This analysis does not include the property tax revenues that will be retained from properties no longer at risk of significant declines from being in close proximity to foreclosed and abandoned houses.



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Neighborhood Stabilization Fact Sheet

TEXAS'S 4TH DISTRICT

The national foreclosure crisis is affecting not only individual families, but whole communities, cities and states that are struggling to manage the fallout of vacant and abandoned properties. Already tight state and municipal budgets are hard-pressed to cover the rising costs of boarding up abandoned properties, removing trash and combating increased vandalism, arson and property and personal crimes. Home prices are falling and middle-class wealth, long accumulated through home equity, is dwindling.

Congress must provide a **minimum of \$4 billion** in federal neighborhood stabilization funding to help states, cities and communities reduce downward pressure on local housing markets. Both the House and Senate have proposed legislation to do just this. The funds provided would help to purchase vacant, blighted properties, rehabilitate them, and resell or rent them affordably to qualified families. Returning these properties to productive use is vital to overcoming the foreclosure crisis. And rehabilitation of these homes will also create construction jobs in an otherwise moribund sector.

As of the end of March 2008, Texas's 4th District had approximately **1,603** properties in foreclosure. Recent research indicates that the negative effect of these foreclosures can be felt up to a half a mile away and can depress property values for as long as five years.

Under the Senate-passed formula, Texas's 4th District stands to benefit from **\$5.4 million** in direct funds for neighborhood stabilization with a multiplier effect of an additional **\$11.7 million** as the grants are leveraged to create new jobs as houses are rehabilitated and returned to productive use. The estimated overall economic benefits of the neighborhood stabilization grants are **\$17.1 million** in direct, indirect and induced activity at the state level.

It is estimated that these funds would be used to restore **283 properties** to productive use, providing safe, affordable housing to its occupants. Rehabilitating those houses is anticipated to generate **109 new jobs**, most of which will be in construction, but will also stimulate jobs in retail, business services and the restaurant industry.

In addition, localities can expect to see a direct return of **\$0.5 million** in property taxes (since in many cases, banks will not pay taxes on properties they do not expect to sell) as well as a savings of **\$2.8 million** on trash collection, police, and fire services that they must otherwise expend on foreclosed and abandoned properties. This analysis does not include the property tax revenues that will be retained from properties no longer at risk of significant declines from being in close proximity to foreclosed and abandoned houses.

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TEXAS'S 5TH DISTRICT

The national foreclosure crisis is affecting not only individual families, but whole communities, cities and states that are struggling to manage the fallout of vacant and abandoned properties. Already tight state and municipal budgets are hard-pressed to cover the rising costs of boarding up abandoned properties, removing trash and combating increased vandalism, arson and property and personal crimes. Home prices are falling and middle-class wealth, long accumulated through home equity, is dwindling.

Congress must provide a **minimum of \$4 billion** in federal neighborhood stabilization funding to help states, cities and communities reduce downward pressure on local housing markets. Both the House and Senate have proposed legislation to do just this. The funds provided would help to purchase vacant, blighted properties, rehabilitate them, and resell or rent them affordably to qualified families. Returning these properties to productive use is vital to overcoming the foreclosure crisis. And rehabilitation of these homes will also create construction jobs in an otherwise moribund sector.

As of the end of March 2008, Texas's 5th District had approximately **1,830** properties in foreclosure. Recent research indicates that the negative effect of these foreclosures can be felt up to a half a mile away and can depress property values for as long as five years.

Under the Senate-passed formula, Texas's 5th District stands to benefit from **\$6.0 million** in direct funds for neighborhood stabilization with a multiplier effect of an additional **\$12.9 million** as the grants are leveraged to create new jobs as houses are rehabilitated and returned to productive use. The estimated overall economic benefits of the neighborhood stabilization grants are **\$18.9 million** in direct, indirect and induced activity at the state level.

It is estimated that these funds would be used to restore **297 properties** to productive use, providing safe, affordable housing to its occupants. Rehabilitating those houses is anticipated to generate **120 new jobs**, most of which will be in construction, but will also stimulate jobs in retail, business services and the restaurant industry.

In addition, localities can expect to see a direct return of **\$0.6 million** in property taxes (since in many cases, banks will not pay taxes on properties they do not expect to sell) as well as a savings of **\$3.0 million** on trash collection, police, and fire services that they must otherwise expend on foreclosed and abandoned properties. This analysis does not include the property tax revenues that will be retained from properties no longer at risk of significant declines from being in close proximity to foreclosed and abandoned houses.



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Neighborhood Stabilization Fact Sheet

TEXAS'S 6TH DISTRICT

The national foreclosure crisis is affecting not only individual families, but whole communities, cities and states that are struggling to manage the fallout of vacant and abandoned properties. Already tight state and municipal budgets are hard-pressed to cover the rising costs of boarding up abandoned properties, removing trash and combating increased vandalism, arson and property and personal crimes. Home prices are falling and middle-class wealth, long accumulated through home equity, is dwindling.

Congress must provide a **minimum of \$4 billion** in federal neighborhood stabilization funding to help states, cities and communities reduce downward pressure on local housing markets. Both the House and Senate have proposed legislation to do just this. The funds provided would help to purchase vacant, blighted properties, rehabilitate them, and resell or rent them affordably to qualified families. Returning these properties to productive use is vital to overcoming the foreclosure crisis. And rehabilitation of these homes will also create construction jobs in an otherwise moribund sector.

As of the end of March 2008, Texas's 6th District had approximately **2,393** properties in foreclosure. Recent research indicates that the negative effect of these foreclosures can be felt up to a half a mile away and can depress property values for as long as five years.

Under the Senate-passed formula, Texas's 6th District stands to benefit from **\$8.1 million** in direct funds for neighborhood stabilization with a multiplier effect of an additional **\$17.4 million** as the grants are leveraged to create new jobs as houses are rehabilitated and returned to productive use. The estimated overall economic benefits of the neighborhood stabilization grants are **\$25.5 million** in direct, indirect and induced activity at the state level.

It is estimated that these funds would be used to restore **356 properties** to productive use, providing safe, affordable housing to its occupants. Rehabilitating those houses is anticipated to generate **163 new jobs**, most of which will be in construction, but will also stimulate jobs in retail, business services and the restaurant industry.

In addition, localities can expect to see a direct return of **\$0.8 million** in property taxes (since in many cases, banks will not pay taxes on properties they do not expect to sell) as well as a savings of **\$3.6 million** on trash collection, police, and fire services that they must otherwise expend on foreclosed and abandoned properties. This analysis does not include the property tax revenues that will be retained from properties no longer at risk of significant declines from being in close proximity to foreclosed and abandoned houses.



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Neighborhood Stabilization Fact Sheet

TEXAS'S 7TH DISTRICT

The national foreclosure crisis is affecting not only individual families, but whole communities, cities and states that are struggling to manage the fallout of vacant and abandoned properties. Already tight state and municipal budgets are hard-pressed to cover the rising costs of boarding up abandoned properties, removing trash and combating increased vandalism, arson and property and personal crimes. Home prices are falling and middle-class wealth, long accumulated through home equity, is dwindling.

Congress must provide a **minimum of \$4 billion** in federal neighborhood stabilization funding to help states, cities and communities reduce downward pressure on local housing markets. Both the House and Senate have proposed legislation to do just this. The funds provided would help to purchase vacant, blighted properties, rehabilitate them, and resell or rent them affordably to qualified families. Returning these properties to productive use is vital to overcoming the foreclosure crisis. And rehabilitation of these homes will also create construction jobs in an otherwise moribund sector.

As of the end of March 2008, Texas's 7th District had approximately **1,215** properties in foreclosure. Recent research indicates that the negative effect of these foreclosures can be felt up to a half a mile away and can depress property values for as long as five years.

Under the Senate-passed formula, Texas's 7th District stands to benefit from **\$4.5 million** in direct funds for neighborhood stabilization with a multiplier effect of an additional **\$9.8 million** as the grants are leveraged to create new jobs as houses are rehabilitated and returned to productive use. The estimated overall economic benefits of the neighborhood stabilization grants are **\$14.3 million** in direct, indirect and induced activity at the state level.

It is estimated that these funds would be used to restore **137 properties** to productive use, providing safe, affordable housing to its occupants. Rehabilitating those houses is anticipated to generate **91 new jobs**, most of which will be in construction, but will also stimulate jobs in retail, business services and the restaurant industry.

In addition, localities can expect to see a direct return of **\$0.5 million** in property taxes (since in many cases, banks will not pay taxes on properties they do not expect to sell) as well as a savings of **\$1.4 million** on trash collection, police, and fire services that they must otherwise expend on foreclosed and abandoned properties. This analysis does not include the property tax revenues that will be retained from properties no longer at risk of significant declines from being in close proximity to foreclosed and abandoned houses.



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Neighborhood Stabilization Fact Sheet

TEXAS'S 8TH DISTRICT

The national foreclosure crisis is affecting not only individual families, but whole communities, cities and states that are struggling to manage the fallout of vacant and abandoned properties. Already tight state and municipal budgets are hard-pressed to cover the rising costs of boarding up abandoned properties, removing trash and combating increased vandalism, arson and property and personal crimes. Home prices are falling and middle-class wealth, long accumulated through home equity, is dwindling.

Congress must provide a **minimum of \$4 billion** in federal neighborhood stabilization funding to help states, cities and communities reduce downward pressure on local housing markets. Both the House and Senate have proposed legislation to do just this. The funds provided would help to purchase vacant, blighted properties, rehabilitate them, and resell or rent them affordably to qualified families. Returning these properties to productive use is vital to overcoming the foreclosure crisis. And rehabilitation of these homes will also create construction jobs in an otherwise moribund sector.

As of the end of March 2008, Texas's 8th District had approximately **1,100** properties in foreclosure. Recent research indicates that the negative effect of these foreclosures can be felt up to a half a mile away and can depress property values for as long as five years.

Under the Senate-passed formula, Texas's 8th District stands to benefit from **\$4.3 million** in direct funds for neighborhood stabilization with a multiplier effect of an additional **\$9.4 million** as the grants are leveraged to create new jobs as houses are rehabilitated and returned to productive use. The estimated overall economic benefits of the neighborhood stabilization grants are **\$13.7 million** in direct, indirect and induced activity at the state level.

It is estimated that these funds would be used to restore **234 properties** to productive use, providing safe, affordable housing to its occupants. Rehabilitating those houses is anticipated to generate **87 new jobs**, most of which will be in construction, but will also stimulate jobs in retail, business services and the restaurant industry.

In addition, localities can expect to see a direct return of **\$0.4 million** in property taxes (since in many cases, banks will not pay taxes on properties they do not expect to sell) as well as a savings of **\$2.3 million** on trash collection, police, and fire services that they must otherwise expend on foreclosed and abandoned properties. This analysis does not include the property tax revenues that will be retained from properties no longer at risk of significant declines from being in close proximity to foreclosed and abandoned houses.



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Neighborhood Stabilization Fact Sheet

TEXAS'S 9TH DISTRICT

The national foreclosure crisis is affecting not only individual families, but whole communities, cities and states that are struggling to manage the fallout of vacant and abandoned properties. Already tight state and municipal budgets are hard-pressed to cover the rising costs of boarding up abandoned properties, removing trash and combating increased vandalism, arson and property and personal crimes. Home prices are falling and middle-class wealth, long accumulated through home equity, is dwindling.

Congress must provide a **minimum of \$4 billion** in federal neighborhood stabilization funding to help states, cities and communities reduce downward pressure on local housing markets. Both the House and Senate have proposed legislation to do just this. The funds provided would help to purchase vacant, blighted properties, rehabilitate them, and resell or rent them affordably to qualified families. Returning these properties to productive use is vital to overcoming the foreclosure crisis. And rehabilitation of these homes will also create construction jobs in an otherwise moribund sector.

As of the end of March 2008, Texas's 9th District had approximately **1,608** properties in foreclosure. Recent research indicates that the negative effect of these foreclosures can be felt up to a half a mile away and can depress property values for as long as five years.

Under the Senate-passed formula, Texas's 9th District stands to benefit from **\$6.3 million** in direct funds for neighborhood stabilization with a multiplier effect of an additional **\$13.5 million** as the grants are leveraged to create new jobs as houses are rehabilitated and returned to productive use. The estimated overall economic benefits of the neighborhood stabilization grants are **\$19.8 million** in direct, indirect and induced activity at the state level.

It is estimated that these funds would be used to restore **326 properties** to productive use, providing safe, affordable housing to its occupants. Rehabilitating those houses is anticipated to generate **126 new jobs**, most of which will be in construction, but will also stimulate jobs in retail, business services and the restaurant industry.

In addition, localities can expect to see a direct return of **\$0.6 million** in property taxes (since in many cases, banks will not pay taxes on properties they do not expect to sell) as well as a savings of **\$3.3 million** on trash collection, police, and fire services that they must otherwise expend on foreclosed and abandoned properties. This analysis does not include the property tax revenues that will be retained from properties no longer at risk of significant declines from being in close proximity to foreclosed and abandoned houses.

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Neighborhood Stabilization Fact Sheet

TEXAS'S 10TH DISTRICT

The national foreclosure crisis is affecting not only individual families, but whole communities, cities and states that are struggling to manage the fallout of vacant and abandoned properties. Already tight state and municipal budgets are hard-pressed to cover the rising costs of boarding up abandoned properties, removing trash and combating increased vandalism, arson and property and personal crimes. Home prices are falling and middle-class wealth, long accumulated through home equity, is dwindling.

Congress must provide a **minimum of \$4 billion** in federal neighborhood stabilization funding to help states, cities and communities reduce downward pressure on local housing markets. Both the House and Senate have proposed legislation to do just this. The funds provided would help to purchase vacant, blighted properties, rehabilitate them, and resell or rent them affordably to qualified families. Returning these properties to productive use is vital to overcoming the foreclosure crisis. And rehabilitation of these homes will also create construction jobs in an otherwise moribund sector.

As of the end of March 2008, Texas's 10th District had approximately **2,009** properties in foreclosure. Recent research indicates that the negative effect of these foreclosures can be felt up to a half a mile away and can depress property values for as long as five years.

Under the Senate-passed formula, Texas's 10th District stands to benefit from **\$8.0 million** in direct funds for neighborhood stabilization with a multiplier effect of an additional **\$17.3 million** as the grants are leveraged to create new jobs as houses are rehabilitated and returned to productive use. The estimated overall economic benefits of the neighborhood stabilization grants are **\$25.3 million** in direct, indirect and induced activity at the state level.

It is estimated that these funds would be used to restore **297 properties** to productive use, providing safe, affordable housing to its occupants. Rehabilitating those houses is anticipated to generate **162 new jobs**, most of which will be in construction, but will also stimulate jobs in retail, business services and the restaurant industry.

In addition, localities can expect to see a direct return of **\$0.8 million** in property taxes (since in many cases, banks will not pay taxes on properties they do not expect to sell) as well as a savings of **\$3.0 million** on trash collection, police, and fire services that they must otherwise expend on foreclosed and abandoned properties. This analysis does not include the property tax revenues that will be retained from properties no longer at risk of significant declines from being in close proximity to foreclosed and abandoned houses.



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Neighborhood Stabilization Fact Sheet

TEXAS'S 11TH DISTRICT

The national foreclosure crisis is affecting not only individual families, but whole communities, cities and states that are struggling to manage the fallout of vacant and abandoned properties. Already tight state and municipal budgets are hard-pressed to cover the rising costs of boarding up abandoned properties, removing trash and combating increased vandalism, arson and property and personal crimes. Home prices are falling and middle-class wealth, long accumulated through home equity, is dwindling.

Congress must provide a **minimum of \$4 billion** in federal neighborhood stabilization funding to help states, cities and communities reduce downward pressure on local housing markets. Both the House and Senate have proposed legislation to do just this. The funds provided would help to purchase vacant, blighted properties, rehabilitate them, and resell or rent them affordably to qualified families. Returning these properties to productive use is vital to overcoming the foreclosure crisis. And rehabilitation of these homes will also create construction jobs in an otherwise moribund sector.

As of the end of March 2008, Texas's 11th District had approximately **451** properties in foreclosure. Recent research indicates that the negative effect of these foreclosures can be felt up to a half a mile away and can depress property values for as long as five years.

Under the Senate-passed formula, Texas's 11th District stands to benefit from **\$2.4 million** in direct funds for neighborhood stabilization with a multiplier effect of an additional **\$5.3 million** as the grants are leveraged to create new jobs as houses are rehabilitated and returned to productive use. The estimated overall economic benefits of the neighborhood stabilization grants are **\$7.7 million** in direct, indirect and induced activity at the state level.

It is estimated that these funds would be used to restore **184 properties** to productive use, providing safe, affordable housing to its occupants. Rehabilitating those houses is anticipated to generate **49 new jobs**, most of which will be in construction, but will also stimulate jobs in retail, business services and the restaurant industry.

In addition, localities can expect to see a direct return of **\$0.2 million** in property taxes (since in many cases, banks will not pay taxes on properties they do not expect to sell) as well as a savings of **\$1.8 million** on trash collection, police, and fire services that they must otherwise expend on foreclosed and abandoned properties. This analysis does not include the property tax revenues that will be retained from properties no longer at risk of significant declines from being in close proximity to foreclosed and abandoned houses.



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Neighborhood Stabilization Fact Sheet

TEXAS'S 12TH DISTRICT

The national foreclosure crisis is affecting not only individual families, but whole communities, cities and states that are struggling to manage the fallout of vacant and abandoned properties. Already tight state and municipal budgets are hard-pressed to cover the rising costs of boarding up abandoned properties, removing trash and combating increased vandalism, arson and property and personal crimes. Home prices are falling and middle-class wealth, long accumulated through home equity, is dwindling.

Congress must provide a **minimum of \$4 billion** in federal neighborhood stabilization funding to help states, cities and communities reduce downward pressure on local housing markets. Both the House and Senate have proposed legislation to do just this. The funds provided would help to purchase vacant, blighted properties, rehabilitate them, and resell or rent them affordably to qualified families. Returning these properties to productive use is vital to overcoming the foreclosure crisis. And rehabilitation of these homes will also create construction jobs in an otherwise moribund sector.

As of the end of March 2008, Texas's 12th District had approximately **2,306** properties in foreclosure. Recent research indicates that the negative effect of these foreclosures can be felt up to a half a mile away and can depress property values for as long as five years.

Under the Senate-passed formula, Texas's 12th District stands to benefit from **\$7.5 million** in direct funds for neighborhood stabilization with a multiplier effect of an additional **\$16.2 million** as the grants are leveraged to create new jobs as houses are rehabilitated and returned to productive use. The estimated overall economic benefits of the neighborhood stabilization grants are **\$23.7 million** in direct, indirect and induced activity at the state level.

It is estimated that these funds would be used to restore **372 properties** to productive use, providing safe, affordable housing to its occupants. Rehabilitating those houses is anticipated to generate **151 new jobs**, most of which will be in construction, but will also stimulate jobs in retail, business services and the restaurant industry.

In addition, localities can expect to see a direct return of **\$0.8 million** in property taxes (since in many cases, banks will not pay taxes on properties they do not expect to sell) as well as a savings of **\$3.7 million** on trash collection, police, and fire services that they must otherwise expend on foreclosed and abandoned properties. This analysis does not include the property tax revenues that will be retained from properties no longer at risk of significant declines from being in close proximity to foreclosed and abandoned houses.



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Neighborhood Stabilization Fact Sheet

TEXAS'S 13TH DISTRICT

The national foreclosure crisis is affecting not only individual families, but whole communities, cities and states that are struggling to manage the fallout of vacant and abandoned properties. Already tight state and municipal budgets are hard-pressed to cover the rising costs of boarding up abandoned properties, removing trash and combating increased vandalism, arson and property and personal crimes. Home prices are falling and middle-class wealth, long accumulated through home equity, is dwindling.

Congress must provide a **minimum of \$4 billion** in federal neighborhood stabilization funding to help states, cities and communities reduce downward pressure on local housing markets. Both the House and Senate have proposed legislation to do just this. The funds provided would help to purchase vacant, blighted properties, rehabilitate them, and resell or rent them affordably to qualified families. Returning these properties to productive use is vital to overcoming the foreclosure crisis. And rehabilitation of these homes will also create construction jobs in an otherwise moribund sector.

As of the end of March 2008, Texas's 13th District had approximately **848** properties in foreclosure. Recent research indicates that the negative effect of these foreclosures can be felt up to a half a mile away and can depress property values for as long as five years.

Under the Senate-passed formula, Texas's 13th District stands to benefit from **\$2.9 million** in direct funds for neighborhood stabilization with a multiplier effect of an additional **\$6.3 million** as the grants are leveraged to create new jobs as houses are rehabilitated and returned to productive use. The estimated overall economic benefits of the neighborhood stabilization grants are **\$9.2 million** in direct, indirect and induced activity at the state level.

It is estimated that these funds would be used to restore **211 properties** to productive use, providing safe, affordable housing to its occupants. Rehabilitating those houses is anticipated to generate **59 new jobs**, most of which will be in construction, but will also stimulate jobs in retail, business services and the restaurant industry.

In addition, localities can expect to see a direct return of **\$0.3 million** in property taxes (since in many cases, banks will not pay taxes on properties they do not expect to sell) as well as a savings of **\$2.1 million** on trash collection, police, and fire services that they must otherwise expend on foreclosed and abandoned properties. This analysis does not include the property tax revenues that will be retained from properties no longer at risk of significant declines from being in close proximity to foreclosed and abandoned houses.



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Neighborhood Stabilization Fact Sheet

TEXAS'S 14TH DISTRICT

The national foreclosure crisis is affecting not only individual families, but whole communities, cities and states that are struggling to manage the fallout of vacant and abandoned properties. Already tight state and municipal budgets are hard-pressed to cover the rising costs of boarding up abandoned properties, removing trash and combating increased vandalism, arson and property and personal crimes. Home prices are falling and middle-class wealth, long accumulated through home equity, is dwindling.

Congress must provide **a minimum of \$4 billion** in federal neighborhood stabilization funding to help states, cities and communities reduce downward pressure on local housing markets. Both the House and Senate have proposed legislation to do just this. The funds provided would help to purchase vacant, blighted properties, rehabilitate them, and resell or rent them affordably to qualified families. Returning these properties to productive use is vital to overcoming the foreclosure crisis. And rehabilitation of these homes will also create construction jobs in an otherwise moribund sector.

As of the end of March 2008, Texas's 14th District had approximately **1,079** properties in foreclosure. Recent research indicates that the negative effect of these foreclosures can be felt up to a half a mile away and can depress property values for as long as five years.

Under the Senate-passed formula, Texas's 14th District stands to benefit from **\$4.4 million** in direct funds for neighborhood stabilization with a multiplier effect of an additional **\$9.6 million** as the grants are leveraged to create new jobs as houses are rehabilitated and returned to productive use. The estimated overall economic benefits of the neighborhood stabilization grants are **\$14.0 million** in direct, indirect and induced activity at the state level.

It is estimated that these funds would be used to restore **208 properties** to productive use, providing safe, affordable housing to its occupants. Rehabilitating those houses is anticipated to generate **89 new jobs**, most of which will be in construction, but will also stimulate jobs in retail, business services and the restaurant industry.

In addition, localities can expect to see a direct return of **\$0.4 million** in property taxes (since in many cases, banks will not pay taxes on properties they do not expect to sell) as well as a savings of **\$2.1 million** on trash collection, police, and fire services that they must otherwise expend on foreclosed and abandoned properties. This analysis does not include the property tax revenues that will be retained from properties no longer at risk of significant declines from being in close proximity to foreclosed and abandoned houses.



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Neighborhood Stabilization Fact Sheet

TEXAS'S 15TH DISTRICT

The national foreclosure crisis is affecting not only individual families, but whole communities, cities and states that are struggling to manage the fallout of vacant and abandoned properties. Already tight state and municipal budgets are hard-pressed to cover the rising costs of boarding up abandoned properties, removing trash and combating increased vandalism, arson and property and personal crimes. Home prices are falling and middle-class wealth, long accumulated through home equity, is dwindling.

Congress must provide a **minimum of \$4 billion** in federal neighborhood stabilization funding to help states, cities and communities reduce downward pressure on local housing markets. Both the House and Senate have proposed legislation to do just this. The funds provided would help to purchase vacant, blighted properties, rehabilitate them, and resell or rent them affordably to qualified families. Returning these properties to productive use is vital to overcoming the foreclosure crisis. And rehabilitation of these homes will also create construction jobs in an otherwise moribund sector.

As of the end of March 2008, Texas's 15th District had approximately **776** properties in foreclosure. Recent research indicates that the negative effect of these foreclosures can be felt up to a half a mile away and can depress property values for as long as five years.

Under the Senate-passed formula, Texas's 15th District stands to benefit from **\$3.5 million** in direct funds for neighborhood stabilization with a multiplier effect of an additional **\$7.5 million** as the grants are leveraged to create new jobs as houses are rehabilitated and returned to productive use. The estimated overall economic benefits of the neighborhood stabilization grants are **\$11.0 million** in direct, indirect and induced activity at the state level.

It is estimated that these funds would be used to restore **277 properties** to productive use, providing safe, affordable housing to its occupants. Rehabilitating those houses is anticipated to generate **70 new jobs**, most of which will be in construction, but will also stimulate jobs in retail, business services and the restaurant industry.

In addition, localities can expect to see a direct return of **\$0.3 million** in property taxes (since in many cases, banks will not pay taxes on properties they do not expect to sell) as well as a savings of **\$2.8 million** on trash collection, police, and fire services that they must otherwise expend on foreclosed and abandoned properties. This analysis does not include the property tax revenues that will be retained from properties no longer at risk of significant declines from being in close proximity to foreclosed and abandoned houses.



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Neighborhood Stabilization Fact Sheet

TEXAS'S 16TH DISTRICT

The national foreclosure crisis is affecting not only individual families, but whole communities, cities and states that are struggling to manage the fallout of vacant and abandoned properties. Already tight state and municipal budgets are hard-pressed to cover the rising costs of boarding up abandoned properties, removing trash and combating increased vandalism, arson and property and personal crimes. Home prices are falling and middle-class wealth, long accumulated through home equity, is dwindling.

Congress must provide a **minimum of \$4 billion** in federal neighborhood stabilization funding to help states, cities and communities reduce downward pressure on local housing markets. Both the House and Senate have proposed legislation to do just this. The funds provided would help to purchase vacant, blighted properties, rehabilitate them, and resell or rent them affordably to qualified families. Returning these properties to productive use is vital to overcoming the foreclosure crisis. And rehabilitation of these homes will also create construction jobs in an otherwise moribund sector.

As of the end of March 2008, Texas's 16th District had approximately **923** properties in foreclosure. Recent research indicates that the negative effect of these foreclosures can be felt up to a half a mile away and can depress property values for as long as five years.

Under the Senate-passed formula, Texas's 16th District stands to benefit from **\$3.9 million** in direct funds for neighborhood stabilization with a multiplier effect of an additional **\$8.5 million** as the grants are leveraged to create new jobs as houses are rehabilitated and returned to productive use. The estimated overall economic benefits of the neighborhood stabilization grants are **\$12.4 million** in direct, indirect and induced activity at the state level.

It is estimated that these funds would be used to restore **244 properties** to productive use, providing safe, affordable housing to its occupants. Rehabilitating those houses is anticipated to generate **79 new jobs**, most of which will be in construction, but will also stimulate jobs in retail, business services and the restaurant industry.

In addition, localities can expect to see a direct return of **\$0.4 million** in property taxes (since in many cases, banks will not pay taxes on properties they do not expect to sell) as well as a savings of **\$2.4 million** on trash collection, police, and fire services that they must otherwise expend on foreclosed and abandoned properties. This analysis does not include the property tax revenues that will be retained from properties no longer at risk of significant declines from being in close proximity to foreclosed and abandoned houses.



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Neighborhood Stabilization Fact Sheet

TEXAS'S 17TH DISTRICT

The national foreclosure crisis is affecting not only individual families, but whole communities, cities and states that are struggling to manage the fallout of vacant and abandoned properties. Already tight state and municipal budgets are hard-pressed to cover the rising costs of boarding up abandoned properties, removing trash and combating increased vandalism, arson and property and personal crimes. Home prices are falling and middle-class wealth, long accumulated through home equity, is dwindling.

Congress must provide **a minimum of \$4 billion** in federal neighborhood stabilization funding to help states, cities and communities reduce downward pressure on local housing markets. Both the House and Senate have proposed legislation to do just this. The funds provided would help to purchase vacant, blighted properties, rehabilitate them, and resell or rent them affordably to qualified families. Returning these properties to productive use is vital to overcoming the foreclosure crisis. And rehabilitation of these homes will also create construction jobs in an otherwise moribund sector.

As of the end of March 2008, Texas's 17th District had approximately **1,115** properties in foreclosure. Recent research indicates that the negative effect of these foreclosures can be felt up to a half a mile away and can depress property values for as long as five years.

Under the Senate-passed formula, Texas's 17th District stands to benefit from **\$3.9 million** in direct funds for neighborhood stabilization with a multiplier effect of an additional **\$8.5 million** as the grants are leveraged to create new jobs as houses are rehabilitated and returned to productive use. The estimated overall economic benefits of the neighborhood stabilization grants are **\$12.4 million** in direct, indirect and induced activity at the state level.

It is estimated that these funds would be used to restore **214 properties** to productive use, providing safe, affordable housing to its occupants. Rehabilitating those houses is anticipated to generate **79 new jobs**, most of which will be in construction, but will also stimulate jobs in retail, business services and the restaurant industry.

In addition, localities can expect to see a direct return of **\$0.4 million** in property taxes (since in many cases, banks will not pay taxes on properties they do not expect to sell) as well as a savings of **\$2.1 million** on trash collection, police, and fire services that they must otherwise expend on foreclosed and abandoned properties. This analysis does not include the property tax revenues that will be retained from properties no longer at risk of significant declines from being in close proximity to foreclosed and abandoned houses.

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TEXAS'S 18TH DISTRICT

The national foreclosure crisis is affecting not only individual families, but whole communities, cities and states that are struggling to manage the fallout of vacant and abandoned properties. Already tight state and municipal budgets are hard-pressed to cover the rising costs of boarding up abandoned properties, removing trash and combating increased vandalism, arson and property and personal crimes. Home prices are falling and middle-class wealth, long accumulated through home equity, is dwindling.

Congress must provide a **minimum of \$4 billion** in federal neighborhood stabilization funding to help states, cities and communities reduce downward pressure on local housing markets. Both the House and Senate have proposed legislation to do just this. The funds provided would help to purchase vacant, blighted properties, rehabilitate them, and resell or rent them affordably to qualified families. Returning these properties to productive use is vital to overcoming the foreclosure crisis. And rehabilitation of these homes will also create construction jobs in an otherwise moribund sector.

As of the end of March 2008, Texas's 18th District had approximately **1,550** properties in foreclosure. Recent research indicates that the negative effect of these foreclosures can be felt up to a half a mile away and can depress property values for as long as five years.

Under the Senate-passed formula, Texas's 18th District stands to benefit from **\$5.8 million** in direct funds for neighborhood stabilization with a multiplier effect of an additional **\$12.4 million** as the grants are leveraged to create new jobs as houses are rehabilitated and returned to productive use. The estimated overall economic benefits of the neighborhood stabilization grants are **\$18.2 million** in direct, indirect and induced activity at the state level.

It is estimated that these funds would be used to restore **310 properties** to productive use, providing safe, affordable housing to its occupants. Rehabilitating those houses is anticipated to generate **116 new jobs**, most of which will be in construction, but will also stimulate jobs in retail, business services and the restaurant industry.

In addition, localities can expect to see a direct return of **\$0.6 million** in property taxes (since in many cases, banks will not pay taxes on properties they do not expect to sell) as well as a savings of **\$3.1 million** on trash collection, police, and fire services that they must otherwise expend on foreclosed and abandoned properties. This analysis does not include the property tax revenues that will be retained from properties no longer at risk of significant declines from being in close proximity to foreclosed and abandoned houses.



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TEXAS'S 19TH DISTRICT

The national foreclosure crisis is affecting not only individual families, but whole communities, cities and states that are struggling to manage the fallout of vacant and abandoned properties. Already tight state and municipal budgets are hard-pressed to cover the rising costs of boarding up abandoned properties, removing trash and combating increased vandalism, arson and property and personal crimes. Home prices are falling and middle-class wealth, long accumulated through home equity, is dwindling.

Congress must provide a **minimum of \$4 billion** in federal neighborhood stabilization funding to help states, cities and communities reduce downward pressure on local housing markets. Both the House and Senate have proposed legislation to do just this. The funds provided would help to purchase vacant, blighted properties, rehabilitate them, and resell or rent them affordably to qualified families. Returning these properties to productive use is vital to overcoming the foreclosure crisis. And rehabilitation of these homes will also create construction jobs in an otherwise moribund sector.

As of the end of March 2008, Texas's 19th District had approximately **722** properties in foreclosure. Recent research indicates that the negative effect of these foreclosures can be felt up to a half a mile away and can depress property values for as long as five years.

Under the Senate-passed formula, Texas's 19th District stands to benefit from **\$2.9 million** in direct funds for neighborhood stabilization with a multiplier effect of an additional **\$6.2 million** as the grants are leveraged to create new jobs as houses are rehabilitated and returned to productive use. The estimated overall economic benefits of the neighborhood stabilization grants are **\$9.1 million** in direct, indirect and induced activity at the state level.

It is estimated that these funds would be used to restore **213 properties** to productive use, providing safe, affordable housing to its occupants. Rehabilitating those houses is anticipated to generate **58 new jobs**, most of which will be in construction, but will also stimulate jobs in retail, business services and the restaurant industry.

In addition, localities can expect to see a direct return of **\$0.3 million** in property taxes (since in many cases, banks will not pay taxes on properties they do not expect to sell) as well as a savings of **\$2.1 million** on trash collection, police, and fire services that they must otherwise expend on foreclosed and abandoned properties. This analysis does not include the property tax revenues that will be retained from properties no longer at risk of significant declines from being in close proximity to foreclosed and abandoned houses.



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TEXAS'S 20TH DISTRICT

The national foreclosure crisis is affecting not only individual families, but whole communities, cities and states that are struggling to manage the fallout of vacant and abandoned properties. Already tight state and municipal budgets are hard-pressed to cover the rising costs of boarding up abandoned properties, removing trash and combating increased vandalism, arson and property and personal crimes. Home prices are falling and middle-class wealth, long accumulated through home equity, is dwindling.

Congress must provide a **minimum of \$4 billion** in federal neighborhood stabilization funding to help states, cities and communities reduce downward pressure on local housing markets. Both the House and Senate have proposed legislation to do just this. The funds provided would help to purchase vacant, blighted properties, rehabilitate them, and resell or rent them affordably to qualified families. Returning these properties to productive use is vital to overcoming the foreclosure crisis. And rehabilitation of these homes will also create construction jobs in an otherwise moribund sector.

As of the end of March 2008, Texas's 20th District had approximately **1,287** properties in foreclosure. Recent research indicates that the negative effect of these foreclosures can be felt up to a half a mile away and can depress property values for as long as five years.

Under the Senate-passed formula, Texas's 20th District stands to benefit from **\$5.7 million** in direct funds for neighborhood stabilization with a multiplier effect of an additional **\$12.3 million** as the grants are leveraged to create new jobs as houses are rehabilitated and returned to productive use. The estimated overall economic benefits of the neighborhood stabilization grants are **\$18.0 million** in direct, indirect and induced activity at the state level.

It is estimated that these funds would be used to restore **388 properties** to productive use, providing safe, affordable housing to its occupants. Rehabilitating those houses is anticipated to generate **115 new jobs**, most of which will be in construction, but will also stimulate jobs in retail, business services and the restaurant industry.

In addition, localities can expect to see a direct return of **\$0.6 million** in property taxes (since in many cases, banks will not pay taxes on properties they do not expect to sell) as well as a savings of **\$3.9 million** on trash collection, police, and fire services that they must otherwise expend on foreclosed and abandoned properties. This analysis does not include the property tax revenues that will be retained from properties no longer at risk of significant declines from being in close proximity to foreclosed and abandoned houses.



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TEXAS'S 21ST DISTRICT

The national foreclosure crisis is affecting not only individual families, but whole communities, cities and states that are struggling to manage the fallout of vacant and abandoned properties. Already tight state and municipal budgets are hard-pressed to cover the rising costs of boarding up abandoned properties, removing trash and combating increased vandalism, arson and property and personal crimes. Home prices are falling and middle-class wealth, long accumulated through home equity, is dwindling.

Congress must provide **a minimum of \$4 billion** in federal neighborhood stabilization funding to help states, cities and communities reduce downward pressure on local housing markets. Both the House and Senate have proposed legislation to do just this. The funds provided would help to purchase vacant, blighted properties, rehabilitate them, and resell or rent them affordably to qualified families. Returning these properties to productive use is vital to overcoming the foreclosure crisis. And rehabilitation of these homes will also create construction jobs in an otherwise moribund sector.

As of the end of March 2008, Texas's 21st District had approximately **1,392** properties in foreclosure. Recent research indicates that the negative effect of these foreclosures can be felt up to a half a mile away and can depress property values for as long as five years.

Under the Senate-passed formula, Texas's 21st District stands to benefit from **\$5.6 million** in direct funds for neighborhood stabilization with a multiplier effect of an additional **\$12.2 million** as the grants are leveraged to create new jobs as houses are rehabilitated and returned to productive use. The estimated overall economic benefits of the neighborhood stabilization grants are **\$17.8 million** in direct, indirect and induced activity at the state level.

It is estimated that these funds would be used to restore **171 properties** to productive use, providing safe, affordable housing to its occupants. Rehabilitating those houses is anticipated to generate **113 new jobs**, most of which will be in construction, but will also stimulate jobs in retail, business services and the restaurant industry.

In addition, localities can expect to see a direct return of **\$0.6 million** in property taxes (since in many cases, banks will not pay taxes on properties they do not expect to sell) as well as a savings of **\$1.7 million** on trash collection, police, and fire services that they must otherwise expend on foreclosed and abandoned properties. This analysis does not include the property tax revenues that will be retained from properties no longer at risk of significant declines from being in close proximity to foreclosed and abandoned houses.



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TEXAS'S 22ND DISTRICT

The national foreclosure crisis is affecting not only individual families, but whole communities, cities and states that are struggling to manage the fallout of vacant and abandoned properties. Already tight state and municipal budgets are hard-pressed to cover the rising costs of boarding up abandoned properties, removing trash and combating increased vandalism, arson and property and personal crimes. Home prices are falling and middle-class wealth, long accumulated through home equity, is dwindling.

Congress must provide a **minimum of \$4 billion** in federal neighborhood stabilization funding to help states, cities and communities reduce downward pressure on local housing markets. Both the House and Senate have proposed legislation to do just this. The funds provided would help to purchase vacant, blighted properties, rehabilitate them, and resell or rent them affordably to qualified families. Returning these properties to productive use is vital to overcoming the foreclosure crisis. And rehabilitation of these homes will also create construction jobs in an otherwise moribund sector.

As of the end of March 2008, Texas's 22nd District had approximately **1,948** properties in foreclosure. Recent research indicates that the negative effect of these foreclosures can be felt up to a half a mile away and can depress property values for as long as five years.

Under the Senate-passed formula, Texas's 22nd District stands to benefit from **\$7.8 million** in direct funds for neighborhood stabilization with a multiplier effect of an additional **\$16.8 million** as the grants are leveraged to create new jobs as houses are rehabilitated and returned to productive use. The estimated overall economic benefits of the neighborhood stabilization grants are **\$24.6 million** in direct, indirect and induced activity at the state level.

It is estimated that these funds would be used to restore **294 properties** to productive use, providing safe, affordable housing to its occupants. Rehabilitating those houses is anticipated to generate **157 new jobs**, most of which will be in construction, but will also stimulate jobs in retail, business services and the restaurant industry.

In addition, localities can expect to see a direct return of **\$0.8 million** in property taxes (since in many cases, banks will not pay taxes on properties they do not expect to sell) as well as a savings of **\$2.9 million** on trash collection, police, and fire services that they must otherwise expend on foreclosed and abandoned properties. This analysis does not include the property tax revenues that will be retained from properties no longer at risk of significant declines from being in close proximity to foreclosed and abandoned houses.



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TEXAS'S 23RD DISTRICT

The national foreclosure crisis is affecting not only individual families, but whole communities, cities and states that are struggling to manage the fallout of vacant and abandoned properties. Already tight state and municipal budgets are hard-pressed to cover the rising costs of boarding up abandoned properties, removing trash and combating increased vandalism, arson and property and personal crimes. Home prices are falling and middle-class wealth, long accumulated through home equity, is dwindling.

Congress must provide a **minimum of \$4 billion** in federal neighborhood stabilization funding to help states, cities and communities reduce downward pressure on local housing markets. Both the House and Senate have proposed legislation to do just this. The funds provided would help to purchase vacant, blighted properties, rehabilitate them, and resell or rent them affordably to qualified families. Returning these properties to productive use is vital to overcoming the foreclosure crisis. And rehabilitation of these homes will also create construction jobs in an otherwise moribund sector.

As of the end of March 2008, Texas's 23rd District had approximately **1,048** properties in foreclosure. Recent research indicates that the negative effect of these foreclosures can be felt up to a half a mile away and can depress property values for as long as five years.

Under the Senate-passed formula, Texas's 23rd District stands to benefit from **\$4.7 million** in direct funds for neighborhood stabilization with a multiplier effect of an additional **\$10.2 million** as the grants are leveraged to create new jobs as houses are rehabilitated and returned to productive use. The estimated overall economic benefits of the neighborhood stabilization grants are **\$14.9 million** in direct, indirect and induced activity at the state level.

It is estimated that these funds would be used to restore **207 properties** to productive use, providing safe, affordable housing to its occupants. Rehabilitating those houses is anticipated to generate **95 new jobs**, most of which will be in construction, but will also stimulate jobs in retail, business services and the restaurant industry.

In addition, localities can expect to see a direct return of **\$0.5 million** in property taxes (since in many cases, banks will not pay taxes on properties they do not expect to sell) as well as a savings of **\$2.1 million** on trash collection, police, and fire services that they must otherwise expend on foreclosed and abandoned properties. This analysis does not include the property tax revenues that will be retained from properties no longer at risk of significant declines from being in close proximity to foreclosed and abandoned houses.



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TEXAS'S 24TH DISTRICT

The national foreclosure crisis is affecting not only individual families, but whole communities, cities and states that are struggling to manage the fallout of vacant and abandoned properties. Already tight state and municipal budgets are hard-pressed to cover the rising costs of boarding up abandoned properties, removing trash and combating increased vandalism, arson and property and personal crimes. Home prices are falling and middle-class wealth, long accumulated through home equity, is dwindling.

Congress must provide a **minimum of \$4 billion** in federal neighborhood stabilization funding to help states, cities and communities reduce downward pressure on local housing markets. Both the House and Senate have proposed legislation to do just this. The funds provided would help to purchase vacant, blighted properties, rehabilitate them, and resell or rent them affordably to qualified families. Returning these properties to productive use is vital to overcoming the foreclosure crisis. And rehabilitation of these homes will also create construction jobs in an otherwise moribund sector.

As of the end of March 2008, Texas's 24th District had approximately **1,992** properties in foreclosure. Recent research indicates that the negative effect of these foreclosures can be felt up to a half a mile away and can depress property values for as long as five years.

Under the Senate-passed formula, Texas's 24th District stands to benefit from **\$6.9 million** in direct funds for neighborhood stabilization with a multiplier effect of an additional **\$14.9 million** as the grants are leveraged to create new jobs as houses are rehabilitated and returned to productive use. The estimated overall economic benefits of the neighborhood stabilization grants are **\$21.8 million** in direct, indirect and induced activity at the state level.

It is estimated that these funds would be used to restore **243 properties** to productive use, providing safe, affordable housing to its occupants. Rehabilitating those houses is anticipated to generate **139 new jobs**, most of which will be in construction, but will also stimulate jobs in retail, business services and the restaurant industry.

In addition, localities can expect to see a direct return of **\$0.7 million** in property taxes (since in many cases, banks will not pay taxes on properties they do not expect to sell) as well as a savings of **\$2.4 million** on trash collection, police, and fire services that they must otherwise expend on foreclosed and abandoned properties. This analysis does not include the property tax revenues that will be retained from properties no longer at risk of significant declines from being in close proximity to foreclosed and abandoned houses.



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TEXAS'S 25TH DISTRICT

The national foreclosure crisis is affecting not only individual families, but whole communities, cities and states that are struggling to manage the fallout of vacant and abandoned properties. Already tight state and municipal budgets are hard-pressed to cover the rising costs of boarding up abandoned properties, removing trash and combating increased vandalism, arson and property and personal crimes. Home prices are falling and middle-class wealth, long accumulated through home equity, is dwindling.

Congress must provide a **minimum of \$4 billion** in federal neighborhood stabilization funding to help states, cities and communities reduce downward pressure on local housing markets. Both the House and Senate have proposed legislation to do just this. The funds provided would help to purchase vacant, blighted properties, rehabilitate them, and resell or rent them affordably to qualified families. Returning these properties to productive use is vital to overcoming the foreclosure crisis. And rehabilitation of these homes will also create construction jobs in an otherwise moribund sector.

As of the end of March 2008, Texas's 25th District had approximately **966** properties in foreclosure. Recent research indicates that the negative effect of these foreclosures can be felt up to a half a mile away and can depress property values for as long as five years.

Under the Senate-passed formula, Texas's 25th District stands to benefit from **\$4.2 million** in direct funds for neighborhood stabilization with a multiplier effect of an additional **\$9.2 million** as the grants are leveraged to create new jobs as houses are rehabilitated and returned to productive use. The estimated overall economic benefits of the neighborhood stabilization grants are **\$13.4 million** in direct, indirect and induced activity at the state level.

It is estimated that these funds would be used to restore **297 properties** to productive use, providing safe, affordable housing to its occupants. Rehabilitating those houses is anticipated to generate **85 new jobs**, most of which will be in construction, but will also stimulate jobs in retail, business services and the restaurant industry.

In addition, localities can expect to see a direct return of **\$0.4 million** in property taxes (since in many cases, banks will not pay taxes on properties they do not expect to sell) as well as a savings of **\$3.0 million** on trash collection, police, and fire services that they must otherwise expend on foreclosed and abandoned properties. This analysis does not include the property tax revenues that will be retained from properties no longer at risk of significant declines from being in close proximity to foreclosed and abandoned houses.



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TEXAS'S 26TH DISTRICT

The national foreclosure crisis is affecting not only individual families, but whole communities, cities and states that are struggling to manage the fallout of vacant and abandoned properties. Already tight state and municipal budgets are hard-pressed to cover the rising costs of boarding up abandoned properties, removing trash and combating increased vandalism, arson and property and personal crimes. Home prices are falling and middle-class wealth, long accumulated through home equity, is dwindling.

Congress must provide a **minimum of \$4 billion** in federal neighborhood stabilization funding to help states, cities and communities reduce downward pressure on local housing markets. Both the House and Senate have proposed legislation to do just this. The funds provided would help to purchase vacant, blighted properties, rehabilitate them, and resell or rent them affordably to qualified families. Returning these properties to productive use is vital to overcoming the foreclosure crisis. And rehabilitation of these homes will also create construction jobs in an otherwise moribund sector.

As of the end of March 2008, Texas's 26th District had approximately **2,403** properties in foreclosure. Recent research indicates that the negative effect of these foreclosures can be felt up to a half a mile away and can depress property values for as long as five years.

Under the Senate-passed formula, Texas's 26th District stands to benefit from **\$7.9 million** in direct funds for neighborhood stabilization with a multiplier effect of an additional **\$17.1 million** as the grants are leveraged to create new jobs as houses are rehabilitated and returned to productive use. The estimated overall economic benefits of the neighborhood stabilization grants are **\$25.0 million** in direct, indirect and induced activity at the state level.

It is estimated that these funds would be used to restore **302 properties** to productive use, providing safe, affordable housing to its occupants. Rehabilitating those houses is anticipated to generate **160 new jobs**, most of which will be in construction, but will also stimulate jobs in retail, business services and the restaurant industry.

In addition, localities can expect to see a direct return of **\$0.8 million** in property taxes (since in many cases, banks will not pay taxes on properties they do not expect to sell) as well as a savings of **\$3.0 million** on trash collection, police, and fire services that they must otherwise expend on foreclosed and abandoned properties. This analysis does not include the property tax revenues that will be retained from properties no longer at risk of significant declines from being in close proximity to foreclosed and abandoned houses.



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TEXAS'S 27TH DISTRICT

The national foreclosure crisis is affecting not only individual families, but whole communities, cities and states that are struggling to manage the fallout of vacant and abandoned properties. Already tight state and municipal budgets are hard-pressed to cover the rising costs of boarding up abandoned properties, removing trash and combating increased vandalism, arson and property and personal crimes. Home prices are falling and middle-class wealth, long accumulated through home equity, is dwindling.

Congress must provide a **minimum of \$4 billion** in federal neighborhood stabilization funding to help states, cities and communities reduce downward pressure on local housing markets. Both the House and Senate have proposed legislation to do just this. The funds provided would help to purchase vacant, blighted properties, rehabilitate them, and resell or rent them affordably to qualified families. Returning these properties to productive use is vital to overcoming the foreclosure crisis. And rehabilitation of these homes will also create construction jobs in an otherwise moribund sector.

As of the end of March 2008, Texas's 27th District had approximately **1,083** properties in foreclosure. Recent research indicates that the negative effect of these foreclosures can be felt up to a half a mile away and can depress property values for as long as five years.

Under the Senate-passed formula, Texas's 27th District stands to benefit from **\$4.4 million** in direct funds for neighborhood stabilization with a multiplier effect of an additional **\$9.6 million** as the grants are leveraged to create new jobs as houses are rehabilitated and returned to productive use. The estimated overall economic benefits of the neighborhood stabilization grants are **\$14.0 million** in direct, indirect and induced activity at the state level.

It is estimated that these funds would be used to restore **306 properties** to productive use, providing safe, affordable housing to its occupants. Rehabilitating those houses is anticipated to generate **89 new jobs**, most of which will be in construction, but will also stimulate jobs in retail, business services and the restaurant industry.

In addition, localities can expect to see a direct return of **\$0.4 million** in property taxes (since in many cases, banks will not pay taxes on properties they do not expect to sell) as well as a savings of **\$3.1 million** on trash collection, police, and fire services that they must otherwise expend on foreclosed and abandoned properties. This analysis does not include the property tax revenues that will be retained from properties no longer at risk of significant declines from being in close proximity to foreclosed and abandoned houses.



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TEXAS'S 28TH DISTRICT

The national foreclosure crisis is affecting not only individual families, but whole communities, cities and states that are struggling to manage the fallout of vacant and abandoned properties. Already tight state and municipal budgets are hard-pressed to cover the rising costs of boarding up abandoned properties, removing trash and combating increased vandalism, arson and property and personal crimes. Home prices are falling and middle-class wealth, long accumulated through home equity, is dwindling.

Congress must provide a **minimum of \$4 billion** in federal neighborhood stabilization funding to help states, cities and communities reduce downward pressure on local housing markets. Both the House and Senate have proposed legislation to do just this. The funds provided would help to purchase vacant, blighted properties, rehabilitate them, and resell or rent them affordably to qualified families. Returning these properties to productive use is vital to overcoming the foreclosure crisis. And rehabilitation of these homes will also create construction jobs in an otherwise moribund sector.

As of the end of March 2008, Texas's 28th District had approximately **928** properties in foreclosure. Recent research indicates that the negative effect of these foreclosures can be felt up to a half a mile away and can depress property values for as long as five years.

Under the Senate-passed formula, Texas's 28th District stands to benefit from **\$4.4 million** in direct funds for neighborhood stabilization with a multiplier effect of an additional **\$9.5 million** as the grants are leveraged to create new jobs as houses are rehabilitated and returned to productive use. The estimated overall economic benefits of the neighborhood stabilization grants are **\$13.9 million** in direct, indirect and induced activity at the state level.

It is estimated that these funds would be used to restore **317 properties** to productive use, providing safe, affordable housing to its occupants. Rehabilitating those houses is anticipated to generate **89 new jobs**, most of which will be in construction, but will also stimulate jobs in retail, business services and the restaurant industry.

In addition, localities can expect to see a direct return of **\$0.4 million** in property taxes (since in many cases, banks will not pay taxes on properties they do not expect to sell) as well as a savings of **\$3.2 million** on trash collection, police, and fire services that they must otherwise expend on foreclosed and abandoned properties. This analysis does not include the property tax revenues that will be retained from properties no longer at risk of significant declines from being in close proximity to foreclosed and abandoned houses.



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Neighborhood Stabilization Fact Sheet

TEXAS'S 29TH DISTRICT

The national foreclosure crisis is affecting not only individual families, but whole communities, cities and states that are struggling to manage the fallout of vacant and abandoned properties. Already tight state and municipal budgets are hard-pressed to cover the rising costs of boarding up abandoned properties, removing trash and combating increased vandalism, arson and property and personal crimes. Home prices are falling and middle-class wealth, long accumulated through home equity, is dwindling.

Congress must provide a **minimum of \$4 billion** in federal neighborhood stabilization funding to help states, cities and communities reduce downward pressure on local housing markets. Both the House and Senate have proposed legislation to do just this. The funds provided would help to purchase vacant, blighted properties, rehabilitate them, and resell or rent them affordably to qualified families. Returning these properties to productive use is vital to overcoming the foreclosure crisis. And rehabilitation of these homes will also create construction jobs in an otherwise moribund sector.

As of the end of March 2008, Texas's 29th District had approximately **917** properties in foreclosure. Recent research indicates that the negative effect of these foreclosures can be felt up to a half a mile away and can depress property values for as long as five years.

Under the Senate-passed formula, Texas's 29th District stands to benefit from **\$4.1 million** in direct funds for neighborhood stabilization with a multiplier effect of an additional **\$8.9 million** as the grants are leveraged to create new jobs as houses are rehabilitated and returned to productive use. The estimated overall economic benefits of the neighborhood stabilization grants are **\$13.0 million** in direct, indirect and induced activity at the state level.

It is estimated that these funds would be used to restore **272 properties** to productive use, providing safe, affordable housing to its occupants. Rehabilitating those houses is anticipated to generate **83 new jobs**, most of which will be in construction, but will also stimulate jobs in retail, business services and the restaurant industry.

In addition, localities can expect to see a direct return of **\$0.4 million** in property taxes (since in many cases, banks will not pay taxes on properties they do not expect to sell) as well as a savings of **\$2.7 million** on trash collection, police, and fire services that they must otherwise expend on foreclosed and abandoned properties. This analysis does not include the property tax revenues that will be retained from properties no longer at risk of significant declines from being in close proximity to foreclosed and abandoned houses.



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Neighborhood Stabilization Fact Sheet

TEXAS'S 30TH DISTRICT

The national foreclosure crisis is affecting not only individual families, but whole communities, cities and states that are struggling to manage the fallout of vacant and abandoned properties. Already tight state and municipal budgets are hard-pressed to cover the rising costs of boarding up abandoned properties, removing trash and combating increased vandalism, arson and property and personal crimes. Home prices are falling and middle-class wealth, long accumulated through home equity, is dwindling.

Congress must provide a **minimum of \$4 billion** in federal neighborhood stabilization funding to help states, cities and communities reduce downward pressure on local housing markets. Both the House and Senate have proposed legislation to do just this. The funds provided would help to purchase vacant, blighted properties, rehabilitate them, and resell or rent them affordably to qualified families. Returning these properties to productive use is vital to overcoming the foreclosure crisis. And rehabilitation of these homes will also create construction jobs in an otherwise moribund sector.

As of the end of March 2008, Texas's 30th District had approximately **2,503** properties in foreclosure. Recent research indicates that the negative effect of these foreclosures can be felt up to a half a mile away and can depress property values for as long as five years.

Under the Senate-passed formula, Texas's 30th District stands to benefit from **\$8.5 million** in direct funds for neighborhood stabilization with a multiplier effect of an additional **\$18.3 million** as the grants are leveraged to create new jobs as houses are rehabilitated and returned to productive use. The estimated overall economic benefits of the neighborhood stabilization grants are **\$26.8 million** in direct, indirect and induced activity at the state level.

It is estimated that these funds would be used to restore **487 properties** to productive use, providing safe, affordable housing to its occupants. Rehabilitating those houses is anticipated to generate **171 new jobs**, most of which will be in construction, but will also stimulate jobs in retail, business services and the restaurant industry.

In addition, localities can expect to see a direct return of **\$0.9 million** in property taxes (since in many cases, banks will not pay taxes on properties they do not expect to sell) as well as a savings of **\$4.9 million** on trash collection, police, and fire services that they must otherwise expend on foreclosed and abandoned properties. This analysis does not include the property tax revenues that will be retained from properties no longer at risk of significant declines from being in close proximity to foreclosed and abandoned houses.



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Neighborhood Stabilization Fact Sheet

TEXAS'S 31ST DISTRICT

The national foreclosure crisis is affecting not only individual families, but whole communities, cities and states that are struggling to manage the fallout of vacant and abandoned properties. Already tight state and municipal budgets are hard-pressed to cover the rising costs of boarding up abandoned properties, removing trash and combating increased vandalism, arson and property and personal crimes. Home prices are falling and middle-class wealth, long accumulated through home equity, is dwindling.

Congress must provide a **minimum of \$4 billion** in federal neighborhood stabilization funding to help states, cities and communities reduce downward pressure on local housing markets. Both the House and Senate have proposed legislation to do just this. The funds provided would help to purchase vacant, blighted properties, rehabilitate them, and resell or rent them affordably to qualified families. Returning these properties to productive use is vital to overcoming the foreclosure crisis. And rehabilitation of these homes will also create construction jobs in an otherwise moribund sector.

As of the end of March 2008, Texas's 31st District had approximately **1,512** properties in foreclosure. Recent research indicates that the negative effect of these foreclosures can be felt up to a half a mile away and can depress property values for as long as five years.

Under the Senate-passed formula, Texas's 31st District stands to benefit from **\$5.9 million** in direct funds for neighborhood stabilization with a multiplier effect of an additional **\$12.6 million** as the grants are leveraged to create new jobs as houses are rehabilitated and returned to productive use. The estimated overall economic benefits of the neighborhood stabilization grants are **\$18.5 million** in direct, indirect and induced activity at the state level.

It is estimated that these funds would be used to restore **248 properties** to productive use, providing safe, affordable housing to its occupants. Rehabilitating those houses is anticipated to generate **118 new jobs**, most of which will be in construction, but will also stimulate jobs in retail, business services and the restaurant industry.

In addition, localities can expect to see a direct return of **\$0.6 million** in property taxes (since in many cases, banks will not pay taxes on properties they do not expect to sell) as well as a savings of **\$2.5 million** on trash collection, police, and fire services that they must otherwise expend on foreclosed and abandoned properties. This analysis does not include the property tax revenues that will be retained from properties no longer at risk of significant declines from being in close proximity to foreclosed and abandoned houses.



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Neighborhood Stabilization Fact Sheet

TEXAS'S 32ND DISTRICT

The national foreclosure crisis is affecting not only individual families, but whole communities, cities and states that are struggling to manage the fallout of vacant and abandoned properties. Already tight state and municipal budgets are hard-pressed to cover the rising costs of boarding up abandoned properties, removing trash and combating increased vandalism, arson and property and personal crimes. Home prices are falling and middle-class wealth, long accumulated through home equity, is dwindling.

Congress must provide a **minimum of \$4 billion** in federal neighborhood stabilization funding to help states, cities and communities reduce downward pressure on local housing markets. Both the House and Senate have proposed legislation to do just this. The funds provided would help to purchase vacant, blighted properties, rehabilitate them, and resell or rent them affordably to qualified families. Returning these properties to productive use is vital to overcoming the foreclosure crisis. And rehabilitation of these homes will also create construction jobs in an otherwise moribund sector.

As of the end of March 2008, Texas's 32nd District had approximately **832** properties in foreclosure. Recent research indicates that the negative effect of these foreclosures can be felt up to a half a mile away and can depress property values for as long as five years.

Under the Senate-passed formula, Texas's 32nd District stands to benefit from **\$3.1 million** in direct funds for neighborhood stabilization with a multiplier effect of an additional **\$6.6 million** as the grants are leveraged to create new jobs as houses are rehabilitated and returned to productive use. The estimated overall economic benefits of the neighborhood stabilization grants are **\$9.7 million** in direct, indirect and induced activity at the state level.

It is estimated that these funds would be used to restore **99 properties** to productive use, providing safe, affordable housing to its occupants. Rehabilitating those houses is anticipated to generate **62 new jobs**, most of which will be in construction, but will also stimulate jobs in retail, business services and the restaurant industry.

In addition, localities can expect to see a direct return of **\$0.3 million** in property taxes (since in many cases, banks will not pay taxes on properties they do not expect to sell) as well as a savings of **\$1.0 million** on trash collection, police, and fire services that they must otherwise expend on foreclosed and abandoned properties. This analysis does not include the property tax revenues that will be retained from properties no longer at risk of significant declines from being in close proximity to foreclosed and abandoned houses.