Memo To Members & Partners
A weekly newsletter from the National Low Income Housing Coalition

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Congress

Take Action in Your Community During August Recess!

By Lindsay Duvall, NLIHC Member Engagement Manager

Keywords: member, policy, Policy Advisory Committee

Members of the House and Senate left their offices on Capitol Hill to return to their home states and districts until September 2, a period known as "August recess." August recess is a great time for advocates to take action on federal affordable housing and homelessness priorities, including fighting for needed investments in HUD's fiscal year (FY) 2026 appropriations bill.

Take Action

August recess is a great time to share with your federal elected officials the important work being done with HUD funding, and to highlight the need for increased investments to ensure the continuation of vital programs and services. Keep the pressure on your representatives by contacting your members of Congress and urging them to protect and expand investments in vital affordable housing and homelessness programs!

- Contact your members of Congress
- Set up an in-district meeting or invite them to tour your programs to see firsthand how HUD funding is positively impacting your community.
- Access NLIHC's advocacy toolkit, "Opposing Cuts to Federal Investments in Affordable Housing" for talking points, advocacy materials, media templates, and more.

Congress needs to hear from you why these vital resources are needed in FY26 in order for individuals and communities to thrive, including NLIHC's priorities:

- At least $35.65 billion to renew all existing TBRA contracts, plus urgently needed funding to ensure the 59,000 households who rely on an EHV to keep a roof over their heads do not lose their assistance.
- $5.7 billion for public housing operations, and at least $5 billion to address public housing capital needs.
- $4.922 billion for HUD's Homeless Assistance Grants (HAG) program.
- $15 million for the Eviction Protection Grant Program (EPGP), as provided in the Senate's spending bill.
- At least $1.3 billion for HUD's Indian Housing Block Grant (IHBG) program and $150 million for IHBG-C funds targeted to Tribes with the greatest needs.

National, state, local, Tribal, and territorial organizations can also **join over 2,700 organizations** on CHCDF's national letter calling on Congress to support the highest level of funding possible for affordable housing, homelessness, and community development resources in FY26.

Visit NLIHC's Advocacy Hub for more information and resources that can help you take action and help protect the affordable housing programs people rely on.

HUD

HUD Sends Disparate Impact Rule Changes to OMB

By Kayla Blackwell, NLIHC Housing Policy Analyst and Kayla Springer, NLIHC Policy Intern

Keywords: disparate impact, OIRA, fair housing, housing discrimination, HUD

On August 4, 2025, HUD sent a final rule on its implementation of the "Fair Housing Act" disparate impact standard to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) at the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). While the content of the rule has not yet been published in the *Federal Register*, the notice in OIRA comes as the Trump Administration seeks to significantly dismantle the disparate impact standard. NLIHC will continue to monitor the rule at OIRA and work with fair housing partners to uphold fair housing laws.

The disparate impact standard of the "Fair Housing Act" prohibits practices that disparately impact members of protected classes, even without explicitly discriminatory intent, and it remains a key tool for combating harmful housing policies. The rule follows the Trump Administration's April executive order prohibiting the application of the disparate impact standard (See *Memo*, 4/28). Since then, HUD has made plans to dismiss seven major housing discrimination cases, three of which had already been found to constitute fair housing violations.

The Trump Administration's 2020 disparate impact rule, which created hefty barriers for individuals to win disparate impact discrimination cases, may indicate the direction of the recent final rule. Although the 2020 rule nominally preserved the disparate impact standard, it amended the standard to rule out segregation as a discriminatory effect and shifted a virtually insurmountable burden to prove discrimination onto the plaintiff (see *Memo*, 9/13/2020). These amendments made it nearly impossible for victims of housing discrimination to win their cases, and the rule was later struck down in 2021. It's also possible that HUD's 2025 final rule may seek to eliminate the disparate impact standard entirely.

Moreover, HUD's filing of the recent disparate impact rule as a "final rule," rather than a "proposed rule," shows the Administration's attempt to bypass the usual public notice and comment period. Regardless of the 2025 rule's direction, any attempt to draw back the disparate impact rule will likely conflict with the standard's significant legal precedent. HUD has interpreted the "Fair Housing Act" as prohibiting housing policies that have a discriminatory impact without apparent intent to discriminate for over 40 years, and in 2015, the disparate impact standard was upheld by the Supreme Court in *Texas Dept. of Housing & Community Affairs v. Inclusive Communities Project*.

Since its enactment, the disparate impact rule has been a crucial tool for protecting marginalized populations from discriminatory housing practices like redlining, appraisal bias, and exclusionary zoning. NLIHC recently signed a letter calling on HUD to reject the Trump Administration's recent attacks on the "Fair Housing Act" disparate impact rule and uphold fair housing protections. The recent final rule on disparate impact may solidify these attacks, threatening the right of individuals to find safe, accessible, and affordable housing without facing discrimination.

Check the status of the 2025 disparate impact rule here.

Learn more about the history of the disparate impact rule here.

Read NLIHC's analysis of the Trump Administration's 2020 rule on disparate impact here.

Housing

Federal Housing Finance Agency Announces Doubled Investment in LIHTC Properties in Rural Communities

By Kayla Blackwell, NLIHC Housing Policy Analyst

Keywords: Federal Housing Finance Agency, FHFA, Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, rural housing, Low-Income Housing Tax Credit, LIHTC

On August 5, the Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA) announced it is doubling the amount that Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac can invest in Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) properties, raising the LIHTC investment at Fannie and Freddie to $4 billion total. FHFA is requiring that 50% of these new funds be invested in "difficult to serve" housing markets, and that 20% of that 50% be invested in rural markets. NLIHC has endorsed LIHTC reforms to designate rural and Tribal areas as "difficult to develop" and supports further LIHTC reforms to make the program more accessible to extremely low-income households.

FHFA has overseen and regulated Fannie and Freddie as government-sponsored enterprises (GSEs) since 2008. Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac do not provide mortgage loans directly to individual borrowers. Rather, they facilitate the secondary mortgage market by buying loans from banks, savings institutions, and other mortgage originators. Lenders then use the sale proceeds to engage in further mortgage lending. For the most part, the GSEs purchase single-family, 30-year fixed rate conventional mortgages that are not insured by the federal government. They also play a major role in financing the multifamily housing market. As GSEs, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac are required to achieve social goals as well as assure safety and soundness in the housing finance system.

The "Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008" (HERA) required the GSEs to support the secondary mortgage market in three underserved areas: rural housing, manufactured housing, and affordable housing preservation. Rural areas continue to face barriers in attracting LIHTC developers, however, and incentives like a rural LIHTC set-aside at the GSEs will help rural areas attract new LIHTC projects. Prior to 2008, the GSEs were significant players in the LIHTC investment market, but they were required to pull out of the market when they were put into conservatorship following the 2008 housing crisis. FHFA permitted Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac to reenter the LIHTC investment market in 2017, and this is the fourth time FHFA has increased their investment cap.

The "One Big Beautiful Bill Act" (OBBBA), signed into law on July 4, permanently expanded LIHTC, which is the primary way in which affordable housing construction is financed in the United States. While an important program, LIHTC units are rarely affordable enough for households with the lowest incomes. While the LIHTC provisions are estimated to result in the construction of an additional 1.22 million affordable homes over the next decade, the additional financial strain put on low-income households because of the other provisions of OBBBA means that housing will continue to be out of reach for those with the most urgent affordable housing needs.

Read the announcement from FHFA here.

Read more about FHFA and the GSEs in NLIHC's *2025 Advocate's Guide*: Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, and Housing Finance Reform.

National American Indian Housing Council Releases Summary of Native Housing Funds in Senate Appropriations Committee Bill

By Kayla Blackwell, NLIHC Housing Policy Analyst

Keywords: National American Indian Housing Council, NAIHC, appropriations, Native housing, Indian Housing Block Grant

The National American Indian Housing Council (NAIHC) released a statement and budget comparison chart on the Native housing provisions of the U.S. Senate Committee on Appropriations fiscal year 2026 (FY26) Transportation, Housing and Urban Development (THUD) spending bill, which passed on July 24 (see *Memo*, 7/28). NLIHC supports $1.3 billion for the IHBG program in FY26, and level funding of $150 million for the IHBG-C program, to help address the urgent affordable housing and infrastructure needs in Native communities.

"NAIHC is grateful for the strong bipartisan commitment in both the House and Senate to maintain significant funding levels for Tribal housing programs, safeguarding vital resources and supporting Tribal self-sufficiency, sustaining community economic development, and addressing housing gaps," said NAIHC Executive Director Rudy Soto. "Congress' proposed funding level demonstrates a recognition of the crucial importance of Tribal housing programs for Native Americans, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians. NAIHC remains hopeful, optimistic, and is working diligently to secure reauthorization of the 'Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act' (NAHASDA) during this Congress. We are encouraged by the bipartisan champions in both chambers who understand that now is the time to take decisive action."

NAIHC released a budget chart comparing Native housing funding in the last two fiscal years, including Indian Housing Block Grant (IHBG) formula funds, IHBG competitive funds, Indian Community Development Block Grant (ICDBG), NAHASDA Training and Technical Assistance, Title VI Loan Guarantee, Section 184 Loan Guarantee, Tribal HUD-VASH, and Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grant funds.

Read the NAIHC statement and view the budget chart here.

Fair Housing

NLIHC Joins Letter Opposing HUD Plans to Dismiss Housing Discrimination Cases Based on Disparate Impact Allegations

By Kayla Springer, NLIHC Policy Intern

Keywords: Fair Housing, disparate impact, HUD, housing discrimination, disaster recovery

NLIHC joined a National Fair Housing Alliance (NFHA) letter expressing grave concern about HUD's reported plans to dismiss seven major fair housing cases that allege disparate impact discrimination, including cases where HUD has already discovered civil rights violations. HUD has long interpreted the "Fair Housing Act" to prohibit practices that have a disparate impact on certain protected classes, even without intent to discriminate, making the disparate impact standard a crucial tool for remedying harmful and unlawful housing practices. Closing the cases would allow the discrimination alleged in the cases to continue and potentially set a precedent for future discrimination without fear of punishment from the federal government.

"Disparate impact has, for decades, served as a vital tool to root out and remedy policies and practices that unfairly harm protected classes—even when race or other characteristics are not explicitly mentioned," the letter's authors write. The disparate impact rule is a longstanding fair housing protection against policies that unfairly burden or exclude members of protected classes without sufficient justification. Since the adoption of the "Fair Housing Act," disparate impact claims have been affirmed by the Supreme Court and numerous Courts of Appeals, and the rule has been successfully leveraged to block discriminatory practices such as redlining, appraisal bias, and exclusionary zoning and land-use policies.

In April 2025, the Trump Administration issued an Executive Order eliminating the use of disparate impact liability, pushing HUD to reconsider its disparate impact rule under the "Fair Housing Act" (See *Memo*, 4/28). In July 2025, ProPublica revealed HUD's plans to dismiss the seven high-profile housing discrimination investigations, which involved allegations that state and local governments had engaged in illegal discrimination through the placement of industrial plants and low-income housing developments in neighborhoods of color. HUD has already determined fair housing violations in three of the cases.

The letter's signatories urge HUD to:

- Reaffirm commitment to enforcing the disparate impact standard.

- Continue to pursue all ongoing fair housing investigations and charges.
- Reject any interpretation of the April executive order that nullifies HUD's ability to apply the disparate impact rule.
- Retain fair housing experts within the HUD Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity to investigate and adjudicate fair housing complaints.
- Fully enforce and uphold all provisions of the "Fair Housing Act."

"Our nation's civil rights history reminds us that seemingly neutral policies often mask intentional discrimination and deep structural inequities. The disparate impact doctrine remains a vital mechanism for exposing and remedying these injustices," state the letter's authors. NLIHC joins NHFA in calling on HUD to reject attacks on fair housing protections and uphold the right of all individuals to access safe, quality, accessible, and affordable housing.

Read NFHA's press release here and find the full text of the letter here.

Learn more about fair housing and the disparate impact rule here.

Opportunity Starts at Home

Journal of Social Distress and Homelessness Article Examines Job Loss and Subsequent Housing Instability Among People Experiencing Homelessness

By Julie Walker, NLIHC National Campaign Coordinator

Keywords: Opportunity Starts at Home, multi-sectors

The *Journal of Social Distress and Homelessness* published a research article last month, "'Everybody out there in the real world is one paycheck away from being homeless': job loss and housing precarity among people experiencing homelessness," exploring the role of job loss and decreased earnings in increasing the risk of homelessness and the ways that job loss precipitates homelessness. The findings are drawn from a large mixed-method representative study of homelessness in California. The authors find that job settings—particularly in the context of illness and injury, probation and parole as barriers to stable employment, and the impact of the COVID pandemic—significantly impacted workers' vulnerability to job loss and homelessness. The article provides an overview of occupational settings that put workers at risk of unemployment-related job loss and subsequent homelessness and suggests policy interventions that could address these issues.

The article's findings come from qualitative interviews conducted during the California Statewide Study of People Experiencing Homelessness (CASPEH), which is the largest representative study of homelessness in the U.S. The research team created seven interview-based sub-studies to better understand participants' experiences, and 365 participants were interviewed between October 2021 and November 2022 on topics including precipitants of homelessness, barriers to housing returns, incarceration, intimate partner violence, behavioral health, Black homelessness experiences, and Latino homelessness experiences.

Based on these interviews, the authors find that job loss played a significant role in precipitating homelessness. Occupational settings that put workers at increased risk of job loss and subsequent homelessness included manual labor, gig work (particularly rideshare and food delivery), and home health care work. Workers who lost their jobs due to injury or illness limiting their ability to work were often unable to recover from the sudden economic shock, and those who received Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) found that it was insufficient to cover all their basic needs. The COVID-19 pandemic also caused some participants to lose their employment, and those experiencing homelessness could not benefit from extended unemployment benefits and economic stimulus payments due to barriers including informal employment and frequent address changes. Following a decrease in wages or job loss, participants who had access to savings or support from their social networks were able to remain housed until those resources were exhausted. Participants who lacked access to savings, support, or other resources became homeless soon after the wage or job loss.

The interviews also revealed that working people with low incomes are often over policed, particularly when they are people of color. Participants reported that engagement with police and parole officers could put their jobs in jeopardy, either as the result of an arrest or being unable to meet parole requirements, and that job loss could ultimately lead to homelessness.

The authors conclude by emphasizing the need for multi-sector collaborations to prevent workers who experience job loss from becoming homeless. Recommended interventions include screening unemployment applicants to determine if they could benefit from homelessness prevention services, linking Medicaid Home and Community Based Service programs to homelessness prevention programs including short-term rental assistance and job services, and allowing for reasonable accommodations when scheduling check-ins for parolees who are employed. Overall, strategies that provide financial and other support services to unemployed workers, including rental assistance, can more effectively address the intersecting issues of job loss and homelessness.

Read the article here.

To learn more about the intersections between homelessness and affordable housing, read the OSAH fact sheet here.

Research

Analysis of Posts from Landlord Internet Forums Shows that Stronger Enforcement Mechanisms are Needed to Protect Voucher Holders from Source of Income Discrimination

By Sarah Abdelhadi, NLIHC Manager of State and Local Research

Keywords: Housing Choice Vouchers, Section 8, source of income discrimination, tenant protections, state and local innovation, landlords

A recent study published in *Journal of Urban Affairs*, “Can I (still) refuse housing vouchers? Source of income protections and landlord strategies,” explores how landlords participating in online forums perceive the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program and source of income (SOI) discrimination laws, as well as how they talk about strategies for circumventing these laws to avoid renting to voucher holders. In keeping with previous studies, the study finds that landlords' forum posts expressed an "overwhelmingly negative" view of the HCV program and SOI discrimination laws, with many seeking out ways of legally circumventing the laws. These findings demonstrate the importance of strengthening enforcement mechanisms for tenant protections like SOI discrimination laws, improving public education about the HCV program, and streamlining administrative processes for landlords participating in the program to minimize continued discrimination against voucher-holding tenants.

While the HCV program gives households more flexibility in "choosing" where they want to live by allowing them to rent from the private market, this arrangement also presents voucher holders with numerous obstacles to signing a lease—often called "leasing up"—within the 60-180 days before the voucher expires and they lose the subsidy. Prior research has demonstrated that landlord discrimination is one of the primary barriers to leasing up faced by voucher holders in many markets. Currently, federal fair housing laws do not cover a tenant's source of income, leaving voucher holders vulnerable to landlords' prejudice. For this reason, in recent years dozens of states and localities have passed SOI discrimination laws seeking to protect tenants who receive rental assistance.

The study's authors, Joanna Lucio and Seongkyung Cho, sought to better understand landlords' views of SOI discrimination laws in the context of the HCV program. Earlier studies with a similar focus have used interviews or focus groups with landlords; these methods can produce valuable insights but can also be subject to biases due to the presence of researchers. Instead, Lucio and Cho chose to analyze posts from online landlord forums, where landlords can share their thoughts anonymously and without fear of their views being judged by outsiders. Using the Python coding language, they collected (or "scraped") 33,041 posts published between 2000 and 2019 on five prominent U.S.-based landlord forums. After filtering for posts focused specifically on the HCV program, they selected a sample of 3,377 posts and assessed them using robust qualitative content analysis methods.

Lucio and Cho found that the sampled landlord posts largely expressed negative views of the HCV program, much of which was grounded in stereotypes about voucher holders and lower-income renters in general, as well as frustration with the administrative burden of the program on participating landlords. The authors note that although these findings are "limited in terms of generalizability to all low-income landlords," they are consistent with attitudes uncovered in prior research.

Further analysis revealed that only 5% (166) of the sampled landlord posts directly referenced SOI discrimination laws. The posts conveyed overwhelmingly negative views of these laws, with many suggesting that they "infringe upon landlords' rights" and are a form of "reverse discrimination." Nearly a third of the 166 posts (50) sought information about SOI discrimination laws in general, including questions about whether or not a state had such a law in place and warnings to follow these laws. This implies that participants in the landlord forums tend take these laws seriously and aligns with findings from other researchers that SOI protections can contribute to beneficial outcomes for tenants.

However, many posts requested or shared strategies for circumventing SOI discrimination laws to avoid renting to voucher holders. Some posts encouraged landlords to simply continue with their normal tenant screening processes, leaning into the stereotypes of voucher holders as "bad tenants" who would be unlikely to pass a background or credit check. Other posts suggested methods for indirectly declining voucher holders, such as claiming that their rental property has not been approved for the HCV program; setting requirements that are technically legal, but difficult for voucher holders to meet (e.g., security deposits, high minimum income requirements); ignoring inquiries from voucher holders; or moving through the leasing process so quickly that the administrative requirements of the HCV program cannot keep up. Some landlords noted that for properties in states *without* SOI discrimination laws, it is legal to advertise that they do not accept voucher-holding tenants and to directly decline these applicants.

Lucio and Cho conclude that although SOI discrimination laws can provide some protections for voucher holders, they could be made more effective by reducing the administrative burden on landlords to encourage greater participation in the HCV program. They suggest landlord incentive programs as an option, with additional benefits like property damage reimbursement offered to "loyal landlords" who remain in the program for longer periods. The authors also highlight the importance of increased public education about SOI discrimination laws and the HCV program for dispelling stereotypes, noting that landlord-led training programs could help build trust in the program among skeptical landlords.

This article can be found here.

Resource

Training Available for Tenants of Section 8 Project-Based Rental Assistance Properties

By Ed Gramlich, NLIHC Senior Advisor

Keywords: PBRA, tenant training, organizing

HUD awarded a $10 million Tenant Education and Outreach (TEO) grant to the AIDS Healthcare Foundation (AHF) and its partner, the Massachusetts Alliance of HUD Tenants (MAHT), to sub-award up to $300,000 over three years to local tenant groups and nonprofit community-based organizations to organize Project-Based Rental Assistance (PBRA) Section 8 tenants. AHF/MAHT has additional information in this Outreach Flyer. For those considering applying for a sub-grant, more details are provided at Information for Sub-Applicants.

AHF/MAHT will hold two information sessions for interested sub-applicants. Register at:

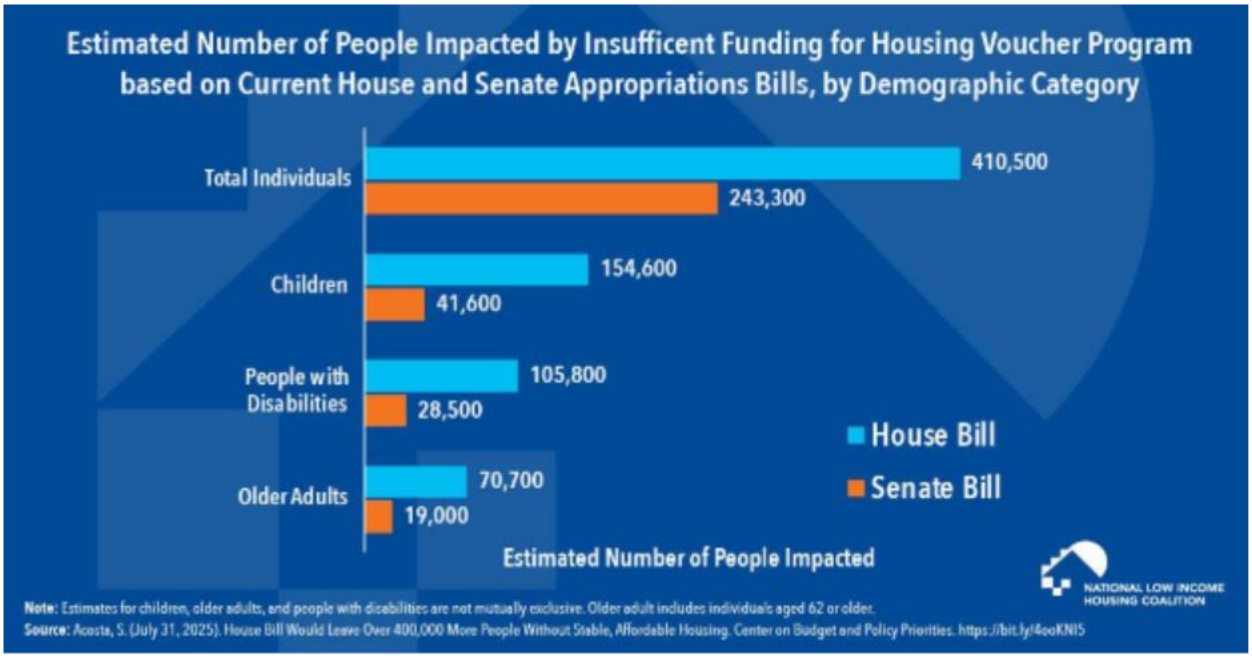
- Thursday, September 4 at 2 pm ET
- Wednesday, September 24 at 4 pm ET

Fill out this form to be added to the TEO Interest List and to be notified when applications open. Contact AHF/MAHT at TEO@saveourhomes.org with questions or to request alternative language versions.

Fact of the Week

Estimated Number of People Impacted by Insufficient Funding for Housing Voucher Program Based on Current House and Senate Appropriations Bills, by Demographic Category

Keywords: Housing voucher programs, House, Senate



Note: Estimates for children, older adults, and people with disabilities are not mutually exclusive. Older adults include individuals aged 62 or older.

Source: Acosta, S. (July 31, 2025). House Bill Would Leave Over 400,000 More People Without Stable, Affordable Housing. Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. https://bit.ly/4ooKNI5

NLIHC News

NLIHC Releases Report on State Projects Funded by Their 2020 National Housing Trust Fund Allocations

By Ed Gramlich, NLIHC Senior Advisor

Keywords: NHTF, HTF, National Housing Trust Fund, report, 2020

NLIHC issued a new report on August 7, *The National Housing Trust Fund: A Summary of 2020 State Projects*. As part of NLIHC's effort to document the impact of the national Housing Trust

Fund (HTF), the report summarizes how each state and the District of Columbia planned to use $323 million allocated in 2020 by the HTF.

In 2020—the fifth year of HTF implementation—states continued to use most of their HTF resources (66%) to target projects that served people experiencing homelessness, people with disabilities, elderly people, or other special needs populations. For example, 29% of the 2020 HTF allocation was awarded to projects serving people experiencing homelessness, 16% was awarded to projects serving elderly people, and 14% was awarded to projects serving people with disabilities.

Even in projects that did not target special needs populations, seventy-six HTF-assisted projects included three or more bedrooms to serve large households, a segment of the ELI population with unique difficulty finding affordable housing.

Most of the 2020 HTF allocation—$198 million (72%)—was used to construct new affordable housing units. Another $20 million was used for adaptive re-use projects, creating more affordable housing in properties previously used for non-housing purposes, such as vacant schools, motels, mills, a dormitory, a warehouse, and a former doctor's office.

Although reported to HUD as "rehabilitation," NLIHC research showed that these projects used $3.9 million to acquire, rehabilitate, and subsequently create new affordable housing. Meanwhile, $52.6 million of 2020 HTF was used to preserve existing affordable housing, helping to ensure that this stock does not revert to market-rate housing or deteriorate to the degree of becoming uninhabitable. Of that $52.6 million, $23.5 million was used to help preserve earlier federal investment in affordable housing through HUD's Project-Based Section 8 program and USDA's Rural Development (RD) Section 515 program.

The HTF remains an essential source of gap financing, used in conjunction with the HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) at 95 projects, the Federal Home Loan Banks' Affordable Housing Program (AHP) at 38 projects, state or local Housing Trust Funds at 64 projects, and other state affordable housing programs at 110 projects. The HTF was used as gap financing for 167 projects also using the Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program's equity investments in 2020, meaning that some units in LIHTC projects would serve extremely low-income households. Still, 46 projects in 23 states did not rely on LIHTC equity; in these cases, state policies tended to use HTF strategically in smaller projects not conducive to the LIHTC process.

On January 30, 2025, NLIHC published *The National Housing Trust Fund: A Summary of 2019 State Projects*. This followed *The National Housing Trust Fund: A Summary of 2018 State Projects* (October 2022), *The National Housing Trust Fund: An Overview of 2017 State Projects*. (September 2022), a preliminary report examining the 2016 HTF awards, *Getting Started: First Homes Being Built with National Housing Trust Fund Awards* (September 2018), and a latter supplement of the 2016 report based on additional data as more states provided the necessary information ("Supplemental Update to *Getting Started*").

Read *The National Housing Trust Fund: A Summary of 2020 State Projects* here.

More information about the national Housing Trust Fund is on page 3-1 of NLIHC's *2025 Advocates' Guide*.

Information about state and local Housing Trust Funds is on page 5-41 of NLIHC's *2025 Advocates' Guide* and on NLIHC's new Housing Trust Fund Project website.

The Trump Administration has gutted the HUD website, along with the HTF webpage. Now only a rudimentary description of the HTF program (that is difficult to find) is available on the HUD website. The separate HUD Exchange HTF website has more basic information; however, it is no longer kept up to date.

National HoUSed Campaign Calls on Break for August – Join Us Again on September 9

NLIHC's National HoUSed campaign calls will be on hiatus for the month of August, returning September 9 with the latest policy updates, advocacy actions, and news from the field. Register here for the series, and access NLIHC's archive of HoUSed Campaign calls and other webinar recordings here.

NLIHC Seeks Graphic Design Intern

The graphic design intern assists the External Affairs team in the production of various physical, digital, and multimedia graphic design projects, including, but not limited to: Instagram Reels, fact sheets, YouTube thumbnails, social media images, reports, infographics, explainer videos, and toolkits. Applicants should be experienced with Adobe Creative Cloud (Illustrator, After Effects, Premiere, Photoshop), Canva, and/or Adobe Express. Please provide a resume, cover letter, three design samples (or link to online portfolio), and a writing sample in order to be considered for this position. Interested students should submit their materials to the NLIHC Communications Team via email at CommunicationsTeam@nlihc.org

Find more information here.

NLIHC in the News for the Week of August 4

The following are some of the news stories to which NLIHC contributed during the week of August 4:

- "On the Record: Average $20/hour wage needed for rent in region," *CentralIllinoisProud.com*, August 5, at: https://tr.ee/jxidAX
- "Housing Crisis 2025: Why Rental Shortages Could Spike Your Living Costs," *Yahoo! Finance*, August 6, at: https://tr.ee/HFVKPq
- "How do you get affordable housing in New Jersey? Get in line. A very long line." *Asbury Park Press*, August 6, at: https://tr.ee/jIRqtd

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Where to Find Us – August 11

- YMCA National Partner Call – August 12 (Billy Cerullo)
- Alaska Coalition on Housing and Homelessness, Alaska Housing Summit 2025 – Anchorage, AK, August 19-20 (Kayla Blackwell)
- Dutchess County Continuum of Care meeting – Poughkeepsie, NY, September 23 (Lindsay Duvall)

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Renee Willis, President and CEO, x247
Tiara Wood, Communications Coordinator