



Memo To Members & Partners

A weekly newsletter from the National Low Income Housing Coalition

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Budget and Appropriations

House Appropriations THUD Subcommittee Holds Markup on FY27 Spending Bill for HUD Programs – Take Action!

By Kim Johnson, NLIHC Senior Director of Policy

Keywords: Budget and Appropriations, THUD, HUD, FY27

The House Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation, Housing and Urban Development (THUD) held on May 21 a markup of its fiscal year (FY) 2027 [spending bill](#), released May 20. Overall, the bill would fund HUD at \$71.38 billion, a \$5.94 billion, or over 8%, cut from the \$77.3 billion provided for HUD programs in FY26. For details, see NLIHC's [full analysis](#) and our updated [budget chart](#).

A [markup](#) is a regular part of the legislative process, giving subcommittee members the opportunity to debate and amend a drafted bill and vote whether to move the bill on for consideration before the full committee, and ultimately, for a floor vote in the full House or Senate.

THUD Subcommittee Chair Steve Womack (R-AR) opened the markup with brief remarks on the FY27 spending bill, noting the bill “meets our responsibility to support our most vulnerable citizens who rely on housing assistance while implementing fiscal discipline.” However, the funding levels outlined in the House’s FY27 HUD spending bill for resources like Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) contract renewals are unlikely to be sufficient to cover the full cost of renewing all existing TBRA contracts, especially given the need for additional funding to ensure over 46,000 households who rely on an Emergency Housing Voucher (EHV) to help afford the cost of rent continue receiving assistance.

Subcommittee Ranking Member Jim Clyburn (D-SC) emphasized in his opening remarks the nation’s growing affordability crisis, and how the proposed FY27 spending bill for HUD would fall short of meeting the needs of communities.

“The bill before us proposes to eliminate all investments for eviction prevention and reduces HUD’s Homeless Assistance Grants by more than \$256 million,” said the ranking member. “This comes at a time when more than 771,000 people are experiencing homelessness, and 75% of low-income renters are spending more than half of their income on rent.” Ranking Member Clyburn also highlighted the bill’s 65% cut to fair housing enforcement.

Appropriations Committee Ranking Member Rosa DeLauro (D-CT) noted her opposition to the spending bill, stating “it does nothing to bring down the rising costs that confront American families each and every day. In fact, by slashing funding for programs that help families who are struggling to stay afloat amid rising costs, this bill makes the problem even worse.” The Ranking Member encouraged her colleagues to “negotiate on a bipartisan basis to craft a bill that meets the needs of the American people.”

Representative Mike Quigley (D-IL) highlighted some of the positive aspects of the spending bill, including restoring funding for the Housing Opportunity for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) program, Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program, and HOME Investment Partnerships program (HOME), all of which were eliminated in the White House's FY27 budget request for HUD programs. Rep. Quigley echoed his colleagues' concerns about cuts to TBRA, as well as self-sufficiency programs meant to encourage economic stability and mobility.

Representatives Bonnie Watson Coleman (D-NJ) and Norma Torres (D-CA) expressed similar concerns about the cuts proposed in the THUD spending bill.

“Overall funding levels of this bill are 8% less than FY26, far short in providing for the needs of the American people,” said Rep. Watson Coleman. “This bill contains a 15% cut in public housing, or nearly \$1.3 billion below FY26, which will lead to a rise in rent and utility payments to 2,700 Public Housing Agencies across the country, and could then lead to thousands of Americans being forced onto the streets, not to mention the elimination of funding that addresses lead-based paint hazards in nearly 700,000 low-income units at risk of lead exposure.”

“The bill cuts \$355 million in rental assistance and vouchers,” said Rep. Torres. “These people are working, but the minimum wage just simply isn't enough for them to be able to make rent, and buy groceries, much less put gas in their cars.”

In addition to voicing concerns about the cuts outlined in the House's FY27 HUD spending bill, Representative Adriano Espaillat (D-NY) highlighted the potential impact of changes proposed by the Trump administration to HUD's “Mixed-Status” rule, which would force families with “mixed” immigration status living in HUD-assisted housing to either give up their assistance or evict family members with ineligible immigration status.

“[HUD Secretary Scott Turner] talked about splitting mixed status families,” said Representative Espaillat. “And I continuously asked him what's going to happen to the kids that are U.S. citizens, and he couldn't answer that... what's going to happen to these kids that are U.S. born citizens that we're denying basic services to?”

Members of the THUD Subcommittee voted along party lines, 9-7, to move the bill on for consideration in the full House Appropriations Committee. The full committee is scheduled to markup the THUD bill on [June 3](#); the Senate Appropriations Committee has not yet made their FY27 markup schedule public; the Senate Appropriations Committee has not yet made their FY27 markup schedule public.

Watch the House Appropriations THUD Subcommittee markup [here](#).

Tell Congress to Expand – Not Cut – Federal Investments in Affordable Housing and Homelessness Assistance Programs!

At a time when a record number of renters are housing cost burdened and families around the country are struggling to afford necessities like housing, food, and medical care, Congress should be working to expand—not slash—funding for programs that help people make ends meet.

Advocates can use NLIHC’s toolkits and resources to take action on the FY27 spending bill, and urge federal lawmakers to increase investments in HUD programs, including NLIHC’s top priorities:

- Full funding to renew all existing Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) contracts, including ensuring continued assistance for Emergency Housing Voucher holders.
- At least \$5.1 billion for HUD’s Homeless Assistance Grants program to address the needs of people experiencing homelessness.
- Increased funding for public housing operations and capital needs, to help maintain and efficiently operate public housing.
- Increased investments in programs that support the construction and preservation of deeply affordable, accessible housing, including full funding for all Section 811 Project Rental Assistance (PRA) and PRA Contract renewals, at least \$424 million for new Section 811 PRA contracts, and full funding to renew all existing contracts under the Section 202 Housing for the Elderly program.
- At least \$15 million for HUD’s Eviction Prevention Grant Program (EPGP) to provide communities grants to establish right to counsel and other programs that help people avoid eviction and remain housed.
- At least maintained funding of \$1.1 billion for the Indian Housing Block Grant (IHBG) program, and increasing funding to \$150 million for the IHBG-Competitive program.
- Establishing guardrails to ensure the administration releases appropriated funding to communities, and does not withhold, redirect, or otherwise rescind congressionally approved funding.

Advocates can take action today by:

- Emailing or calling members’ offices to tell them about the importance of affordable housing, homelessness, and community development resources to you, your family, your community, or your work. You can use [NLIHC’s Take Action page](#) to look up your member offices or call/send an email directly!
- Sharing stories of those directly impacted by homelessness and housing instability. Storytelling adds emotional weight to your message and can help lawmakers see how their policy decisions impact actual people. [Learn about how to tell compelling stories with this resource.](#)
- Organizations can also join CHCDF’s sign-on letter calling for the highest possible funding for HUD and USDA affordable housing, homelessness, and community development programs in any final FY27 spending bills. [Read the letter and sign your organization on here.](#)

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.

Members of Congress Leave D.C. for Memorial Day Recess Without Voting on “Reconciliation 2.0” Legislative Package

By Kim Johnson, NLIHC Senior Director of Policy

Keywords: Budget and Appropriations, THUD, HUD, FY27

Members of Congress left their offices on Capitol Hill on May 22 to return to their home states and districts for a week-long Memorial Day recess without holding a vote on a second reconciliation package, dubbed “Reconciliation 2.0,” that would provide nearly \$72 billion for Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and Customs and Border Protection (CBP). Republicans in the Senate had hoped to pass the bill last week and send it to the House for consideration, with the goal of finalizing and sending the bill to the president for his signature by June 1. However, internal disagreements over certain provisions have delayed the process, forcing Senate Majority Leader John Thune (R-SD) and House Speaker Mike Johnson (R-LA) to delay votes until after the Memorial Day recess.

[Budget reconciliation](#) is a special legislative procedure that allows bills to pass the Senate with a simple majority of 51 votes instead of the 60 votes usually required in the chamber. When one party controls the House, Senate, and White House, reconciliation can be used to enact a bill into law without any support from the minority party. In exchange for this procedural leniency, the kind of provisions that can be included in a reconciliation bill are limited to those that change federal spending, revenues, and/or the federal debt limit; provisions that fall outside of these limits cannot be included, or they will be subjected to the usual 60-vote threshold for enactment. Republicans used reconciliation to enact [H.R.1](#), the “One Big Beautiful Bill Act,” into law last year.

Republicans hoped to include \$1 billion in additional funding for “security adjustments and upgrades...to support enhancements by the United States Secret Service relating to the East Wing Modernization Project” in the bill, but the Senate Parliamentarian, who is charged with interpreting Senate rules, advised the provision runs afoul of the complicated rules governing reconciliation, and could not be included. Senate Republicans are also deeply divided on whether to include a \$1.8 billion “anti-weaponization” fund requested by President Trump, which would provide legal compensation for people who believe they were “victims of lawfare and weaponization” by the Department of Justice under the Biden administration.

Vote Delay Highlights Difficult Path Forward for “Reconciliation 3.0”

Even while debate over a second reconciliation bill continues, some congressional republicans are also calling for a third and final reconciliation bill to be enacted before the end of the year. While it is not yet clear what would be included in a third reconciliation bill, some House Republicans have pushed for provisions to address the growing affordability crisis, while others are pushing for additional cuts to safety net programs that would help offset the costs of the second reconciliation bill. The complex rules of reconciliation help protect HUD programs from spending cuts, but many of the same families who receive assistance from other safety net programs also struggle with housing stability; a reduction in assistance that helps families afford the cost of food, medical care, and other necessities will also impact their ability to afford the cost of rent.

Congress

NLIHC Urges Senate to Oppose Budget Reconciliation Bill Creating New Funds for Immigration Enforcement, Oppose Amendments that Harm Immigrant Communities

By Kayla Blackwell, NLIHC Senior Housing Policy Analyst

Keywords: budget reconciliation, immigration, National Immigration Law Center, letter

NLIHC joined a letter, led by the National Immigration Law Center (NILC), urging U.S. Senators to vote against the budget reconciliation bill that would allocate nearly \$72 billion in new mandatory funds for federal immigration enforcement. The letter was sent on May 15, shortly after Senate Republicans released the details of the partisan proposal (see [Memo, 5/11](#)). The letter urges Senators to stand in solidarity with immigrant communities under attack by voting NO on all amendments to the legislation that will harm immigrant communities.

The letter, which has over 350 national, state, and local organizations cosigning, urges Congress to view the partisan budget reconciliation bill in the context of recent cuts to Medicaid and SNAP funding for low-income families. The letter highlights the overwhelming opposition of the current administration's violent immigration actions and unpopular budget reconciliation proposal which passed last year. These cuts targeted immigrants, and remain [deeply unpopular](#), affirmed by an April 2026 poll.

NILC shared a [vote recommendation template](#) for organizations to send to their Senators and a Department of Homeland Security (DHS) [Funding Fight Resource Hub toolkit](#). For advocates unable to co-sign the letter, emailing Senators urging them to oppose the partisan bill and oppose any anti-immigrant amendments is crucial.

Read the letter [here](#).

Urge your members of Congress to oppose the budget reconciliation bill using [NILC's vote recommendation template](#).

Use NILC's DHS Funding Fight Resource Hub toolkit here: <https://bit.ly/DHS-Funding-Fight-Resource-Hub>

Read more about the budget reconciliation bill from NILC in a blog post, "[Despite Being Flush in Cash, DHS Wants \\$70 Billion More in Tax Payer Dollars.](#)"

HUD

New Resources Available to Comment on HUD's Proposed Equal Access Rule Roll Back; Take Action TODAY!

By Kayla Blackwell, NLIHC Senior Housing Policy Analyst and Renee Williams, NLIHC Senior Advisor for Public Policy

Keywords: LGBTQ+, HUD, Equal Access Rule, rules, homelessness, proposed rule

HUD's Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM), "[Equal Access to Housing in HUD Programs Revisions](#)," which seeks to roll back the Equal Access Rule (EAR), is open for public comment until June 29 at 11:59 pm ET (see [Memo, 5/4](#)). Advocates have two new resources to help inform their comments opposing the Proposed Rule. First, SAGE released a [new fact sheet](#) summarizing the HUD proposal and responding to HUD's asserted justifications for this rulemaking. Second, the EAR webinar, hosted May 20, now has a [recording](#) and [slides](#) available. Speakers provided an overview of the EAR, summarized the impacts of EAR on domestic violence survivors, people with HIV/AIDS, and civil rights, and showed advocates how to take action. NLIHC also released a [resource page on EAR](#), which will be regularly updated with tools to assist advocates in responding to HUD's proposal.

Background on Equal Access

When [one in three](#) transgender people experience homelessness in their lives, LGBTQ+ youth [make up 40%](#) of the homeless youth population, and transgender people report [feeling unsafe](#) in emergency shelters, these realities demand an intentional commitment to creating pathways to safe, decent, affordable housing that addresses inequities.

HUD's [2012 Equal Access Rule](#) required that access to HUD-assisted or -insured programs be made regardless of one's actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, or marital status. Under the 2012 Rule, inquiries about an applicant's sex were permitted for the purpose of determining placement in temporary, emergency shelters (with shared bedrooms/bathrooms).

HUD [updated the rule](#) in 2016 to revise the terms "sexual orientation" and "gender identity," with the latter defined as "the gender with which a person identifies, regardless of the sex assigned at birth." The updates largely focused on the barriers transgender and gender non-conforming people face in securing equal access to shelter. The 2016 Rule required that all housing/services funded by HUD's Office of Community Planning and Development (CPD) ensure equal access to programs for individuals consistent with their gender identity. The 2016 EAR amendments prohibited intrusive questioning as well as asking for anatomical information, physical, or medical documentary proof of one's gender identity.

Trump Administration Targets LGBTQ+ People, Fails to Enforce Equal Access to Housing

However, in 2020, the Trump administration attempted to weaken protections for transgender and gender nonconforming individuals seeking emergency shelter through [proposed changes](#) to the EAR. The 2020 proposal received over 66,000 comments, an overwhelming response signifying public resistance to the then-proposed changes. In 2021, then-President Biden's [Executive Order 13998](#) reinforced laws that prohibited sex discrimination, and the 2020 proposed rule was withdrawn.

Yet in 2025, President Trump's [EO 14168](#) expressed the administration's intent to roll back civil rights protections for transgender and gender nonconforming individuals, and names the 2016 Rule specifically. In February, HUD Secretary Scott Turner announced the halting of ongoing or future enforcement actions for the 2016 EAR (see [Memo, 2/10/25](#)). The current Proposed Rule continues this effort, while also removing language from HUD regulations (beyond CPD regulations) offering protection from discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity. Importantly, the current Proposed Rule goes much farther to roll back LGBTQ+ protections in HUD programmatic regulations than the 2020 proposed rulemaking. NLIHC strongly opposes this latest attempt by the administration to roll back critical protections for the LGBTQ+ community.

Take action to oppose HUD's Equal Access Rule Roll Back!

- **Submit your own comment urging HUD to withdraw the Proposed Rule by June 29 at 11:59 pm ET!**
 - Advocates for Trans Equality has fact sheets, a social media toolkit, and commenting tips at <https://transequality.org/earcomment>
 - **Organizations** can find comment drafting guidance and templates here: <https://transequality.org/earcomment#drafting>
 - **Individuals** can submit a public comment by June 29 using A4TE's comment portal: <https://action.transequality.org/a/equalaccessrule>
- **Educate your networks about the HUD proposal and urge them to comment by June 29 at 11:59 pm ET!**
 - NHLP has a detailed legal analysis of the Proposed Rule at <https://www.nhlp.org/wp-content/uploads/2026.05.12-HJN-EAR-Revisions-Legal-Analysis.pdf>

Watch the EAR Webinar recording [here](#).

See a [new fact sheet](#) summarizing the HUD proposal and responding to HUD's justifications on the rule [here](#).

Explore [Chapter 6](#) of NLIHC's *Advocates' Guide* to learn about LGBTQ+ access to housing assistance.

Native Housing

Tribal Housing Leaders Applaud Tribal Trust Land Homeownership Act Signed by President Trump

By Kayla Blackwell, NLIHC Senior Housing Policy Analyst

Keywords: Tribal homeownership

The “Tribal Trust Land Homeownership Act” ([S.723](#)), a longstanding priority for Tribal homeownership advocates, was signed by President Trump on May 6. Introduced by Senators John Thune (R-SD), Tina Smith (D-MN), and Mike Rounds (R-SD), the legislation will create mandatory timelines for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) to process mortgages and improve communication between Tribes, lenders, and federal agencies by creating a realty ombudsman within BIA. A similar bill was led in the House ([H.R. 2130](#)) by Representatives Dusty Johnson (R-SD), Ryan Zinke (R-MT), Tom Cole (R-OK), and Joe Neguse (D-CO).

Sharon Vogel, NLIHC board member, chair of the South Dakota Native Homeownership Coalition, and executive director of the Cheyenne River Housing Authority in Eagle Butte, South Dakota, is quoted in Senator [Thune’s press release](#): “Senator Thune has strongly supported expanding homeownership opportunities on Tribal land since his early days in the Senate,” stated Vogel. “From the beginning, he has focused on prioritizing and streamlining mortgage-related processes within the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Tribal Trust Land Homeownership Act advances that work. We appreciate his vision and leadership in making homeownership more accessible for Native families.”

Read Senator Thune’s press release [here](#).

Read more about the “Tribal Trust Land Homeownership Act” in Vogel’s 2022 testimony to the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs [here](#).

Opportunity Starts at Home

New Report Shares Key Insights from 2025 National Child Health and Wellbeing Learning Collaborative

By Julie Walker, NLIHC Project Manager, *Opportunity Starts at Home*

Keywords: multi-sector, family wellbeing, safety of children, child welfare system

The Corporation for Supportive Housing, Casey Family Programs, and Chapin Hall released a [report](#), “Housing as a Foundational Element of Family Well-Being,” that shares key insights and

lessons from a 2025 six-month national learning collaborative. The cohort convened in response to mounting evidence that family housing instability and homelessness are significant drivers of child welfare system involvement and offered a shared learning space for state housing and child welfare leaders to align resources, policy, and practice. Cross-sector leadership teams from Colorado, New Jersey, Kentucky, and Oregon participated in monthly cohort meetings and received individualized technical assistance. Each state left the cohort with actionable next steps to apply to their work, and participants highlighted that the cohort was a valuable space to break down silos and collectively solve problems. The report provides an overview of the cohort, policy context and challenges, summaries of each state team, key themes and successes from the cohort, and resources to help housing and child welfare leaders in other states.

The report highlights that housing hardship is one of the most reliable predictors of involvement with the child welfare system, and cost burden and housing instability are strong predictors of investigated child neglect reports. Conversely, increased access to affordable housing is associated with improved child welfare outcomes. The 6-month cohort consisted of technical assistance for each state team of housing and child welfare leaders and monthly full cohort meetings where all state teams were brought together to engage in peer learning and discussion. Cohort participants identified several challenges in effectively supporting family housing and child welfare, including a lack of affordable housing in their jurisdiction, insufficient housing programs and supportive services, and limits on data available to track the housing needs of child-welfare involved families. The cohort also identified that cross-sector initiatives between housing and child welfare departments are a key part of preventing families from entering systems of care. The teams also identified promising strategies for meeting families' housing needs, including developing joint messaging for decision-makers, identifying cost-saving opportunities, and exploring how to blend and braid funding to better support families.

Drawing on insights from the cohort, the report includes a Menu of Housing Interventions for Families Worksheet and Library of Resources that partners shared during meetings. These resources can help other leaders evaluate their local housing resources, identify gaps, and develop targeted strategies to keep families stably housed.

Read the report [here](#).

Research

Emergency Rental Assistance Reduced Eviction Filings in Vulnerable Neighborhoods During the Pandemic

By Tori Bourret, NLIHC Manager, State and Local Innovation Outreach

Keywords: Emergency Rental Assistance, COVID-19, low-income renters

A working paper published by researchers at the University of California, Berkley, "[*Targeting Assistance and Preventing Eviction: Tract-Level Analysis of ERA Distribution and Impact*](#)," found that the U.S. Department of Treasury's Emergency Rental Assistance (ERA) funds were

largely distributed to neighborhoods with higher shares of Black, Asian, and unemployed households and to neighborhoods with households at the highest risk of evictions. However, the amount of ERA funding distributed within these neighborhoods did not always match the level of need. The authors also found that neighborhoods that received higher amounts of ERA funding saw fewer eviction filings during the pandemic. The research suggests that ERA mostly achieved its intended result, which was to target aid to vulnerable renters to prevent eviction filings and decrease housing instability during a national public health emergency.

The purpose of the study was to explore whether ERA reached neighborhoods most in need and to understand what impact ERA had on eviction filings. To determine if ERA reached neighborhoods in need, the authors tested whether the total ERA dollars distributed to each neighborhood (i.e., census tract) could be explained by neighborhood eviction and displacement risks, unemployment rates, neighborhood demographics, and certain tenant protections.

In the second analysis, the authors tested whether neighborhoods that received greater total dollars of rental assistance experienced greater reductions in eviction filings by comparing eviction filings during the pandemic to pre-pandemic levels. The authors also examined the effect of other variables on eviction filings, including racial composition, income inequality, unemployment, education levels, state level tenant protection policies, and the share of rent-burdened households.

In exploring where ERA went, the authors found a positive relationship between neighborhood eviction risk and the total ERA dollars in every state except Idaho. However, the relationship between displacement risk and ERA disbursement was not statistically significant. Neighborhood demographics were strongly linked to ERA distribution. Neighborhoods with higher shares of Black and Asian residents, higher shares of renters, and higher unemployment rates received greater levels of ERA funds. Despite ERA funds reaching these communities, there appeared to be a diminishing responsiveness to need in neighborhoods with the greatest vulnerabilities. Neighborhoods with the highest eviction risk and high unemployment received disproportionately fewer ERA funds.

In the second analysis, higher ERA payments were associated with greater reductions in eviction filings during the pandemic, with the strength of the association varying across states. Neighborhoods with higher shares of Black, Hispanic or Latino, and rent-burdened residents experienced fewer eviction filings during the study period compared to the two years prior. This outcome is likely due to pandemic-era policies that protected vulnerable renters from evictions. ERA funds had stronger impacts on reducing eviction filings where renters had fewer tenant protections, shorter moratoria periods, and larger shares of populations vulnerable to evictions. This outcome is likely due to ERA funds acting as a more significant eviction-prevention tool in places without other protections.

These findings suggest that ERA was distributed to neighborhoods most in need, with higher eviction risk associated with more ERA dollars. Thus, one program goal, to distribute funds to communities most in need, was largely met. Neighborhoods with the greatest needs, however, may not have received sufficient amounts of ERA funds because of program limitations; their needs exceeded what was available. The research also suggests that areas with little to no tenant

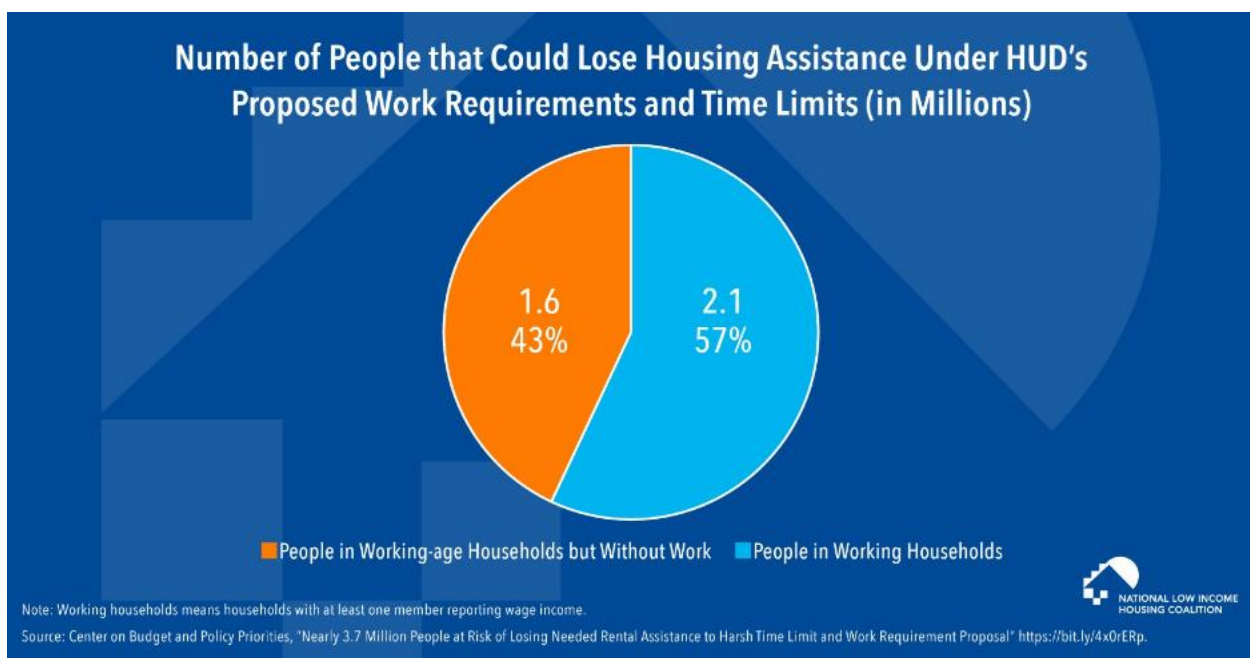
protections can benefit greatly from ERA programs, which potentially act as a safety net to protect renters from evictions.

The study is available [here](#).

Fact of the Week

The Majority of People Who Could Lose Housing Assistance Under HUD's Proposed Work Requirements and Time Limits are in Working Households

Keywords: working households, time limits, HUD



Note: Working households mean households with at least one member reporting wage income.

Source: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, "[Nearly 3.7 Million People at Risk of Losing Needed Rental Assistance to Harsh Time Limit and Work Requirement Proposal](#)"

NLIHC News

NLIHC in the News for the Week of May 18

The following are some of the news stories to which NLIHC contributed during the week of May 18:

- "PA Minimum Wage Falls Short of Housing Costs," *WHP-AM*, May 18, at: <https://tr.ee/7wPM0c>

- “House advances sweeping housing bill with White House backing,” *The Scotsman Guide*, May 20, at: <https://tr.ee/1BDdco>
 - “Congress revives stalled housing legislation, though snags remain,” *NJ Spotlight News*, May 22, at: <https://tr.ee/htgSOT>
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Where to Find Us – May 26

- [Minnesota's Affordable Housing Summit 2026](#) – Minneapolis, MN (in-person), June 4 (Renee M. Willis, Keynote Speaker)
 - [Influencing Social Policy](#) – virtual, June 10 (Tia Turner)
 - EBONYFEST JUNETEENTH 2026 “Rooted in Resilience — Beyond 250 Years,” June 18, Gastonia, NC (Tia Turner and Kayla Gilchrist)
 - [AASC Conference](#) – Austin, TX, August 23-24 (Tia Turner)
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NLIHC Staff

Sarah Abdelhadi, Manager, State and Local Research
Andrew Aurand, Senior Vice President for Research, x245
Bridgette Barbosa, Graphic Design Intern
Sidney Betancourt, Manager, Inclusive Community Engagement, x200
Kayla Blackwell, Senior Housing Policy Analyst, x231
Victoria Bourret, Manager, State and Local Innovation Outreach, x244
Alayna Calabro, Senior Policy Analyst, x252
Billy Cerullo, Manager, Training and Innovation
Adelle Chenier, Senior Director of Events
Esther Colón-Bermúdez, Research Analyst
Lakesha Dawson, Director of Operations and Accounting
Ramina Davidson, Vice President of Field Strategy & Innovation
Neha Darisi, Field Intern
Lindsay Duvall, Manager, Member Engagement, x206
Thaddaeus Elliott, Housing Advocacy Organizer
Dan Emmanuel, Director, Research, x316
Janelle Flowers, Operations Coordinator
Jamaal Gilani, Director of People and Culture
Kayla Gilchrist, Senior Housing Advocacy Organizer
David Gonzalez Rice, Senior Vice President of Public Policy
Raquel Harati, Research Analyst
Danita Humphries, Executive Operations Manager, x226
Nada Hussein, Research Analyst, State and Local Innovation, x264
Ella Izenour, OSAH Intern
Kenza Idrissi Janati, Housing Advocacy Coordinator
Kim Johnson, Senior Director of Policy, x243
Sarita Kelkar, Policy Intern

Mayerline Louis-Juste, Program Manager, Strategic Partnerships, x201
Lisa Marlow, Senior Director of Communications, x813
Meghan Mertyris, Senior Disaster Housing Recovery Analyst
Julian Mura-Kröger, Research Intern
Khara Norris, Senior Vice President of Operations and Finance, x242
Libby O'Neill, Senior Policy Analyst
Noah Patton, Director, Disaster Recovery, x227
Mackenzie Pish, Research Analyst
Oliver Porter, DHR Intern
Benja Reilly, Development Coordinator, x234
Zenayah Roache, Housing Advocacy Organizer
Dee Ross, Tenant Leader Fellow
Gabrielle Ross, Manager, IDEAS, x208
Craig Schaar, Data Systems Analyst
Brooke Schipporeit, Senior Director, Field Organizing and Innovation, x233
Kristen Stehling, Fund Development Director
Carlton Taylor, Jr., Senior Graphic Communications Coordinator
Cecily Thomas, Development Coordinator, x810
Tia Turner, Project Manager, *Our Homes, Our Votes*
Julie Walker, Project Manager, *Opportunity Starts at Home*
Brandon Weil, Graphic Communications Manager
Chantelle Wilkinson, Vice President, Strategic Partnerships & Campaigns, x230
Renee Williams, Senior Advisor for Public Policy
Renee M. Willis, President and CEO, x247
Tiara Wood, Communications Coordinator